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Embedded - System On Chip (SoC): The Heart of Modern Embedded Systems

Embedded - System On Chip (SoC) refers to an integrated circuit that consolidates all the essential components of a computer system into a single chip. This includes a microprocessor, memory, and other peripherals, all packed into one compact and efficient package. SoCs are designed to provide a complete computing solution, optimizing both space and power consumption, making them ideal for a wide range of embedded applications.

What are Embedded - System On Chip (SoC)?

System On Chip (SoC) integrates multiple functions of a computer or electronic system onto a single chip. Unlike traditional multi-chip solutions, SoCs combine a central

Details

Product Status	Active
Architecture	MCU, FPGA
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Flash Size	512KB
RAM Size	64KB
Peripherals	DDR, PCIe, SERDES
Connectivity	CANbus, Ethernet, I ² C, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Speed	166MHz
Primary Attributes	FPGA - 150K Logic Modules
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	536-LFBGA, CSPBGA
Supplier Device Package	536-CSPBGA (16x16)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s150ts-fcsg536

Contents

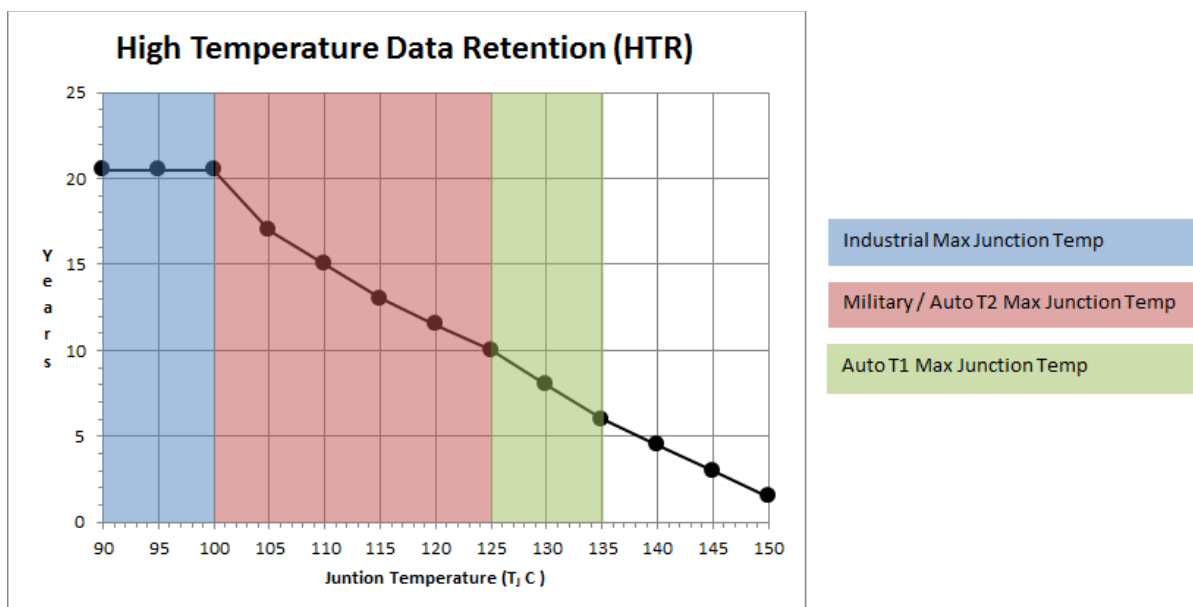
1	Revision History	1
1.1	Revision 11.0	1
1.2	Revision 10.0	1
1.3	Revision 9.0	1
1.4	Revision 8.0	2
1.5	Revision 7.0	2
1.6	Revision 6.0	2
1.7	Revision 5.0	2
1.8	Revision 4.0	2
1.9	Revision 3.0	3
1.10	Revision 2.0	3
1.11	Revision 1.0	3
2	IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA	4
2.1	Device Status	4
2.2	References	5
2.3	Electrical Specifications	5
2.3.1	Operating Conditions	5
2.3.2	Power Consumption	12
2.3.3	Average Fabric Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors	14
2.3.4	Timing Model	15
2.3.5	User I/O Characteristics	17
2.3.6	Logic Element Specifications	75
2.3.7	Global Resource Characteristics	78
2.3.8	FPGA Fabric SRAM	79
2.3.9	Programming Times	94
2.3.10	Math Block Timing Characteristics	103
2.3.11	Embedded NVM (eNVM) Characteristics	104
2.3.12	SRAM PUF	105
2.3.13	Non-Deterministic Random Bit Generator (NRBG) Characteristics	106
2.3.14	Cryptographic Block Characteristics	106
2.3.15	Crystal Oscillator	107
2.3.16	On-Chip Oscillator	109
2.3.17	Clock Conditioning Circuits (CCC)	110
2.3.18	JTAG	112
2.3.19	System Controller SPI Characteristics	113
2.3.20	Power-up to Functional Times	114
2.3.21	DEVRST_N Characteristics	116
2.3.22	DEVRST_N to Functional Times	116
2.3.23	Flash*Freeze Timing Characteristics	119
2.3.24	DDR Memory Interface Characteristics	120
2.3.25	SFP Transceiver Characteristics	120
2.3.26	SerDes Electrical and Timing AC and DC Characteristics	121
2.3.27	SmartFusion2 Specifications	123
2.3.28	CAN Controller Characteristics	128
2.3.29	USB Characteristics	128
2.3.30	MMUART Characteristics	129
2.3.31	IGLOO2 Specifications	129

1. For flash programming and retention maximum limits, see Table 5, page 7. For recommended operating conditions, see Table 4, page 6.

Table 4 • Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Operating junction temperature	T_J	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		-40	25	100	°C	Industrial
Programming junction temperatures ¹	T_J	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		-40	25	100	°C	Industrial
DC core supply voltage. Must always power this pin.	V_{DD}	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 005, 010, 025, 050, 060 devices	V_{PP}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 090 and 150 devices	V_{PP}	3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	MSS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	HPMS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for FDDR PLL	FDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_MSS_MDDR_V DDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_HPMS_MDDR_ VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for PLL0 to PLL5	CCC_XX[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
High supply voltage for PLL SerDes[01]	SERDES_[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power for SerDes[01] PLL Lane 0 to Lane 3. This is a 2.5 V SerDes internal PLL supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAPLL	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	
TX/RX analog I/O voltage. Low voltage power for the lanes of SerDesIF0. This is a 1.2 V SerDes PMA supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAIO	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
PCIe/PCS power supply	SERDES_[01]_VDD	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.2 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDix}	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.5 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDix}	1.425	1.5	1.575	V	
1.8 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDix}	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
2.5 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDix}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	

Figure 1 • High Temperature Data Retention (HTR)



2.3.1.1 Overshoot/Undershoot Limits

For AC signals, the input signal may undershoot during transitions to -1.0 V for no longer than 10% of the period. The current during the transition must not exceed 100 mA.

For AC signals, the input signal may overshoot during transitions to V_{CC1} + 1.0 V for no longer than 10% of the period. The current during the transition must not exceed 100 mA.

Note: The above specifications do not apply to the PCI standard. The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 PCI I/Os are compliant with the PCI standard including the PCI overshoot/undershoot specifications.

2.3.1.2 Thermal Characteristics

The temperature variable in the Microsemi SoC Products Group Designer software refers to the junction temperature, not the ambient, case, or board temperatures. This is an important distinction because dynamic and static power consumption causes the chip's junction temperature to be higher than the ambient, case, or board temperatures.

EQ1 through EQ3 give the relationship between thermal resistance, temperature gradient, and power.

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{P} \tag{EQ 1}$$

$$\theta_{JB} = \frac{T_J - T_B}{P} \tag{EQ 2}$$

$$\theta_{JC} = \frac{T_J - T_C}{P} \tag{EQ 3}$$

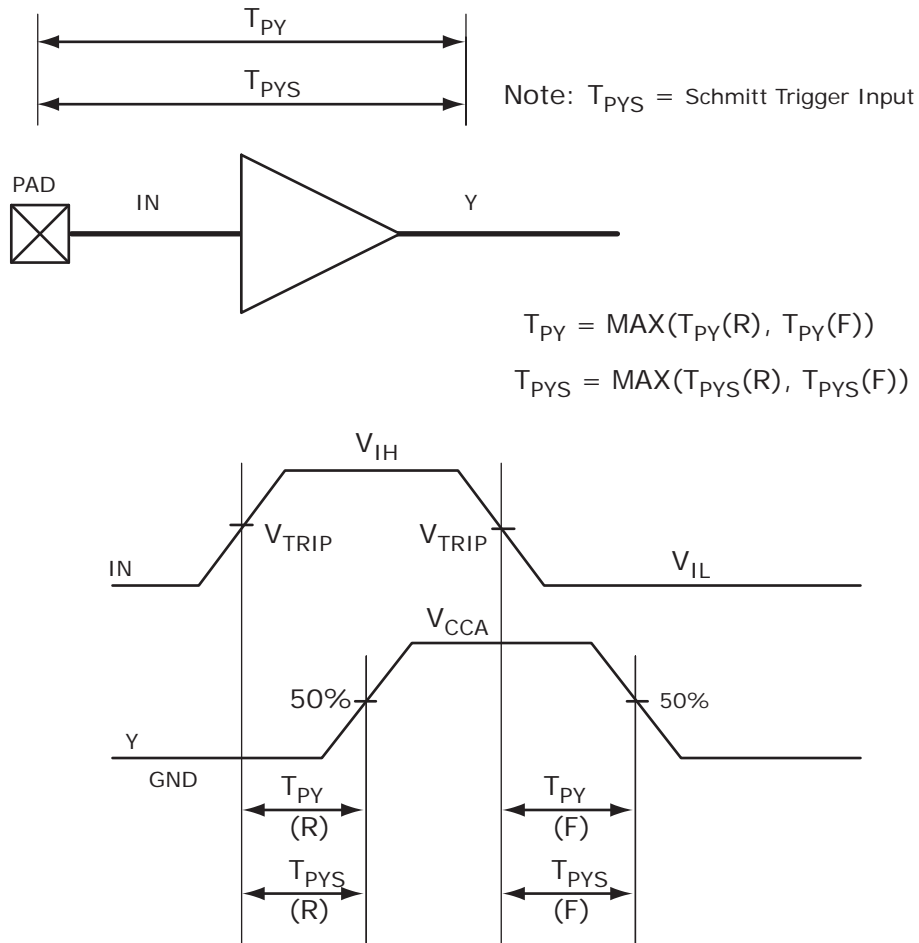
2.3.5 User I/O Characteristics

There are three types of I/Os supported in the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA families: MSIO, MSIOD, and DDRIO I/O banks. The I/O standards supported by the different I/O banks is described in the I/Os section of the *UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide*.

2.3.5.1 Input Buffer and AC Loading

The following figure shows the input buffer and AC loading.

Figure 3 • Input Buffer AC Loading



2.3.5.6 Single-Ended I/O Standards

2.3.5.6.1 Low Voltage Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (LVCMOS)

LVCMOS is a widely used switching standard implemented in CMOS transistors. This standard is defined by JEDEC (JESD 8-5). The LVCMOS standards supported in IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs are: LVCMOS12, LVCMOS15, LVCMOS18, LVCMOS25, and LVCMOS33.

2.3.5.6.2 3.3 V LVCMOS/LVTTL

LVCMOS 3.3 V or Low-Voltage Transistor-Transistor Logic (LVTTL) is a general standard for 3.3 V applications.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 29 • LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V DC Recommended DC Operating Conditions (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	3.15	3.3	3.45	V

Table 30 • LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Input Voltage Specification (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high	V_{IH} (DC)	2.0	3.45	V
DC input logic low	V_{IL} (DC)	-0.3	0.8	V
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)			
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)			

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 31 • LVCMOS 3.3 V DC Output Voltage Specification (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC output logic high ¹	V_{OH}	$V_{DDI} - 0.4$		V
DC output logic low ¹	V_{OL}		0.4	V

1. The V_{OH}/V_{OL} test points selected ensure compliance with LVCMOS 3.3 V JESD8-B requirements.

Table 32 • LVTTL 3.3 V DC Output Voltage Specification (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	2.4		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		0.4	V

Table 33 • LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V AC Maximum Switching Speed (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	600	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew

Table 58 • LVCMOS 1.8 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}^1		T_{LZ}^1		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	3.441	4.047	4.165	4.9	4.413	5.192	4.891	5.755	5.138	6.044	ns
4 mA	Slow	3.218	3.786	3.642	4.284	3.941	4.636	5.665	6.665	5.568	6.551	ns
6 mA	Slow	3.141	3.694	3.501	4.118	3.823	4.498	6.587	7.75	6.032	7.096	ns
8 mA	Slow	3.165	3.723	3.319	3.904	3.654	4.298	6.898	8.115	6.216	7.313	ns
10 mA	Slow	3.202	3.767	3.278	3.857	3.616	4.254	7.25	8.529	6.435	7.571	ns
12 mA	Slow	3.277	3.855	3.175	3.736	3.519	4.139	7.392	8.697	6.538	7.692	ns

1. Delay increases with drive strength are inherent to built-in slew control circuitry for simultaneous switching output (SSO) management.

Table 59 • LVCMOS 1.8 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}^1		T_{LZ}^1		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	2.725	3.206	3.316	3.901	3.484	4.099	5.204	6.123	4.997	5.88	ns
4 mA	Slow	2.242	2.638	2.777	3.267	2.947	3.466	5.729	6.74	5.448	6.41	ns
6 mA	Slow	1.995	2.347	2.466	2.901	2.63	3.094	6.372	7.496	5.987	7.043	ns
8 mA	Slow	2.001	2.354	2.44	2.87	2.6	3.058	6.633	7.804	6.193	7.286	ns
10 mA	Slow	2.025	2.382	2.312	2.719	2.47	2.906	6.94	8.165	6.412	7.544	ns

1. Delay increases with drive strength are inherent to built-in slew control circuitry for simultaneous switching output (SSO) management.

2.3.5.9 1.5 V LVCMOS

LVCMOS 1.5 is a general standard for 1.5 V applications and is supported in IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs in compliance to the JEDEC specification JESD8-11A.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 60 • LVCMOS 1.5 V DC Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	1.425	1.5	1.575	V

Table 61 • LVCMOS 1.5 V DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high for (MSIOD and DDRIO I/O banks)	V_{IH} (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	1.575	V
DC input logic high (for MSIO I/O bank)	V_{IH} (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	3.45	V
DC input logic low	V_{IL} (DC)	-0.3	$0.35 \times V_{DDI}$	V
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)			-
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)			-

1. See Table 24, page 22.

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Table 67 • LVCMOS 1.5 V Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		T_{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	2.051	2.413	2.086	2.455	ns

Table 68 • LVCMOS 1.5 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		T_{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	3.311	3.896	3.285	3.865	ns
50	3.654	4.299	3.623	4.263	ns
75	3.533	4.156	3.501	4.119	ns
150	3.415	4.018	3.388	3.986	ns

Table 69 • LVCMOS 1.5 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		T_{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	2.959	3.481	2.93	3.447	ns
50	3.298	3.88	3.268	3.845	ns
75	3.162	3.719	3.128	3.68	ns
150	3.053	3.592	3.021	3.554	ns

Table 70 • LVCMOS 1.5 V Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}^1		T_{LZ}^1		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	5.122	6.026	4.31	5.07	5.145	6.052	5.258	6.186	4.672	5.496	ns
	Medium	4.58	5.389	3.86	4.54	4.6	5.411	4.977	5.855	4.357	5.126	ns
	Medium fast	4.323	5.086	3.629	4.269	4.341	5.107	4.804	5.652	4.228	4.974	ns
	Fast	4.296	5.054	3.609	4.245	4.314	5.075	4.791	5.636	4.219	4.963	ns
4 mA	Slow	4.449	5.235	3.707	4.361	4.443	5.227	6.058	7.127	5.458	6.421	ns
	Medium	3.961	4.66	3.264	3.839	3.954	4.651	5.778	6.797	5.116	6.018	ns
	Medium fast	3.729	4.387	3.043	3.579	3.72	4.376	5.63	6.624	4.981	5.86	ns
	Fast	3.704	4.358	3.027	3.56	3.695	4.347	5.624	6.617	4.973	5.851	ns

Table 77 • LVCMOS 1.2 V AC Calibrated Impedance Option

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	RODT_CAL	75, 60, 50, 40	Ω

Table 78 • LVCMOS 1.2 V AC Test Parameter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point	V _{TRIP}	0.6	V
Resistance for enable path (T _{ZH} , T _{ZL} , T _{HZ} , T _{LZ})	R _{ENT}	2K	Ω
Capacitive loading for enable path (T _{ZH} , T _{ZL} , T _{HZ} , T _{LZ})	C _{ENT}	5	pF
Capacitive loading for data path (T _{DP})	C _{LOAD}	5	pF

Table 79 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Transmitter Drive Strength Specifications

Output Drive Selection			V _{OH} (V)	V _{OL} (V)	IOH (at V _{OH})	IOL (at V _{OL})
MSIO I/O Bank	MSIOD I/O Bank	DDRIO I/O Bank	Min	Max	mA	mA
2 mA	2 mA	2 mA	V _{DDI} × 0.75	V _{DDI} × 0.25	2	2
4 mA	4 mA	4 mA	V _{DDI} × 0.75	V _{DDI} × 0.25	4	4
		6 mA	V _{DDI} × 0.75	V _{DDI} × 0.25	6	6

Note: For a detailed I/V curve, use the corresponding IBIS models:
www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx.

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: T_J = 85 °C, V_{DD} = 1.14 V, V_{DDI} = 1.14 V

Table 80 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Code (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T _{PY}		T _{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	2.448	2.88	2.466	2.901	ns

Table 81 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination ODT)	T _{PY}		T _{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	4.714	5.545	4.675	5.5	ns
50	6.668	7.845	6.579	7.74	ns
75	5.832	6.862	5.76	6.777	ns
150	5.162	6.073	5.111	6.014	ns

2.3.7.5 RSDS

Reduced Swing Differential Signaling (RSDS) is similar to an LVDS high-speed interface using differential signaling. RSDS has a similar implementation to LVDS devices and is only intended for point-to-point applications.

Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels

Table 203 • RSDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

Table 204 • RSDS DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input voltage	V_I	0	2.925	V

Table 205 • RSDS DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}	0.9	1.075	1.25	V

Table 206 • RSDS Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing	V_{OD}	100	600	mV
Output common mode voltage	V_{OCM}	0.5	1.5	V
Input common mode voltage	V_{ICM}	0.3	1.5	V
Input differential voltage	V_{ID}	100	600	mV

Table 207 • RSDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	520	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 Ω differential load
Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	700	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 Ω differential load

Table 208 • RSDS AC Impedance Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Termination resistance	RT	100	Ω

Table 209 • RSDS AC Test Parameter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V_{TRIP}	Cross point	V
Resistance for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	R_{ENT}	2K	Ω
Capacitive loading for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	C_{ENT}	5	pF

The following table lists the input data register propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

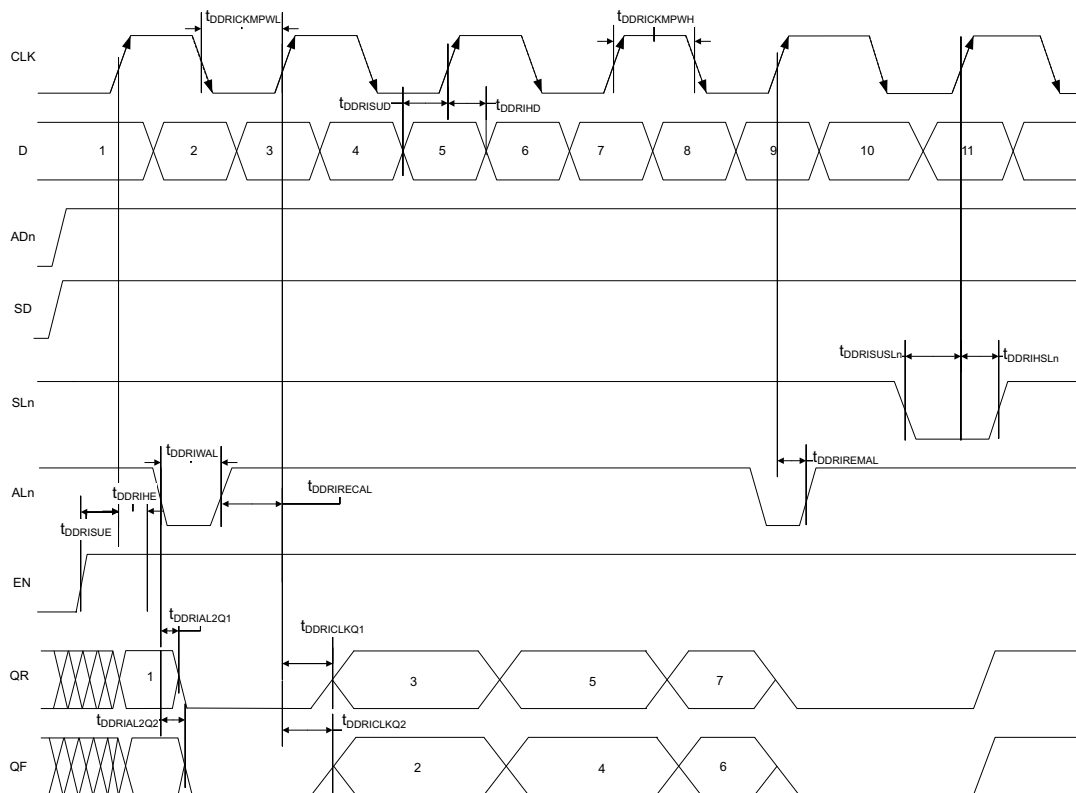
Table 219 • Input Data Register Propagation Delays

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) ¹	-1		Unit
			-Std		
Bypass delay of the input register	T_{IBYP}	F, G	0.353	0.415	ns
Clock-to-Q of the input register	T_{ICLKQ}	E, G	0.16	0.188	ns
Data setup time for the input register	T_{ISUD}	A, E	0.357	0.421	ns
Data hold time for the input register	T_{IHD}	A, E	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the input register	T_{ISUE}	B, E	0.46	0.542	ns
Enable hold time for the input register	T_{IHE}	B, E	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the input register	T_{ISUSL}	D, E	0.46	0.542	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the input register	T_{IHSL}	D, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous clear-to-Q of the input register (ADn=1)	T_{IALN2Q}	C, G	0.625	0.735	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-Q of the input register (ADn=0)		C, G	0.587	0.69	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the input register	$T_{IREMALN}$	C, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the input register	$T_{IRECALN}$	C, E	0.074	0.087	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the input register	T_{IWALN}	C, C	0.304	0.357	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the input register	$T_{ICKMPWH}$	E, E	0.075	0.088	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the input register	$T_{ICKMPWL}$	E, E	0.159	0.187	ns

1. For the derating values at specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, see [Table 16](#), page 14 for derating values.

2.3.9.2 Input DDR Timing Diagram

Figure 11 • Input DDR Timing Diagram



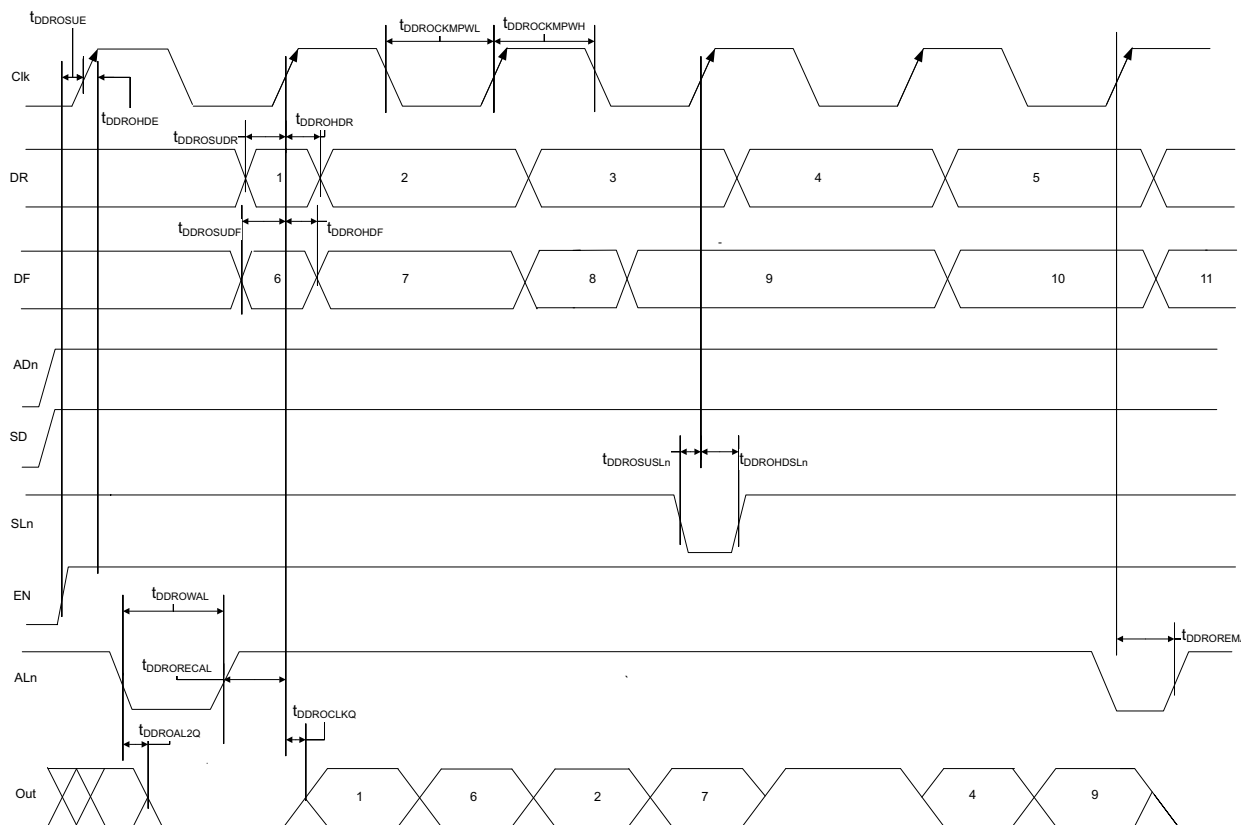
2.3.9.3 Timing Characteristics

The following table lists the input DDR propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 221 • Input DDR Propagation Delays

Symbol	Description	Measuring Nodes (from, to)	-1	-Std	Unit
$T_{DDRICKLKQ1}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QR for input DDR	B, C	0.16	0.188	ns
$T_{DDRICKLKQ2}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QF for input DDR	B, D	0.166	0.195	ns
$T_{DDRISUD}$	Data setup for input DDR	A, B	0.357	0.421	ns
T_{DDRHD}	Data hold for input DDR	A, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRISUE}$	Enable setup for input DDR	E, B	0.46	0.542	ns
T_{DDRHE}	Enable hold for input DDR	E, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRISUSLn}$	Synchronous load setup for input DDR	G, B	0.46	0.542	ns
$T_{DDRHSLn}$	Synchronous load hold for input DDR	G, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRIR2Q1}$	Asynchronous load-to-out QR for input DDR	F, C	0.587	0.69	ns
$T_{DDRIR2Q2}$	Asynchronous load-to-out QF for input DDR	F, D	0.541	0.636	ns
$T_{DDRIREMAL}$	Asynchronous load removal time for input DDR	F, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRIRECAL}$	Asynchronous load recovery time for input DDR	F, B	0.074	0.087	ns

Figure 13 • Output DDR Timing Diagram



2.3.9.5 Timing Characteristics

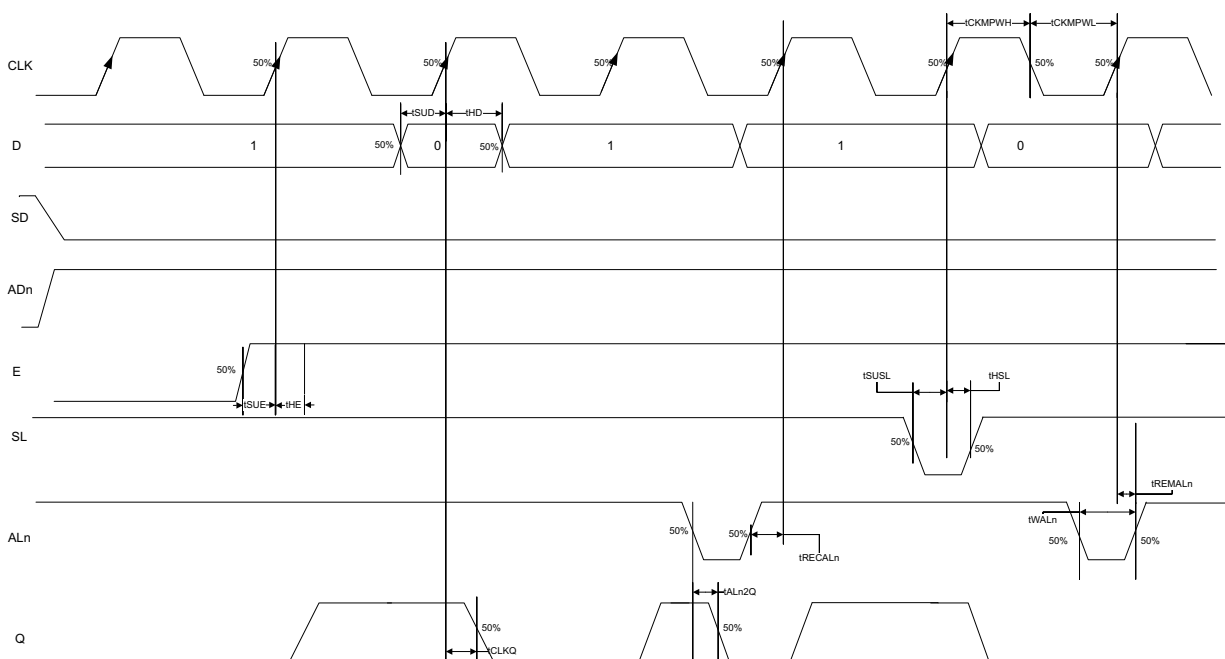
The following table lists the output DDR propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 222 • Output DDR Propagation Delays

Symbol	Description	Measuring Nodes (from, to)	-1	-Std	Unit
$T_{DDROCLKQ}$	Clock-to-out of DDR for output DDR	E, G	0.263	0.309	ns
$T_{DDROSUDF}$	Data_F data setup for output DDR	F, E	0.143	0.168	ns
$T_{DDROSUDR}$	Data_R data setup for output DDR	A, E	0.19	0.223	ns
$T_{DDROHDF}$	Data_F data hold for output DDR	F, E	0	0	ns
$T_{DDROHDR}$	Data_R data hold for output DDR	A, E	0	0	ns
$T_{DDROSUE}$	Enable setup for input DDR	B, E	0.419	0.493	ns
T_{DDROHE}	Enable hold for input DDR	B, E	0	0	ns
$T_{DDROSUSLn}$	Synchronous load setup for input DDR	D, E	0.196	0.231	ns
$T_{DDROHSLn}$	Synchronous load hold for input DDR	D, E	0	0	ns
$T_{DDROAL2Q}$	Asynchronous load-to-out for output DDR	C, G	0.528	0.621	ns
$T_{DDROREMA}$	Asynchronous load removal time for output DDR	C, E	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRORECAL}$	Asynchronous load recovery time for output DDR	C, E	0.034	0.04	ns

The following figure shows a configuration with SD = 0 (synchronous clear) and ADn = 1 (asynchronous clear) for a flip-flop (LAT = 0).

Figure 16 • Sequential Module Timing Diagram



2.3.10.3.1 Timing Characteristics

The following table lists the register delays in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 224 • Register Delays

Parameter	Symbol	-1	-Std	Unit
Clock-to-Q of the core register	T_{CLKQ}	0.108	0.127	ns
Data setup time for the core register	T_{SUD}	0.254	0.298	ns
Data hold time for the core register	T_{HD}	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the core register	T_{SUE}	0.335	0.394	ns
Enable hold time for the core register	T_{HE}	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the core register	T_{SUSL}	0.335	0.394	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the core register	T_{HSL}	0	0	ns
Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the core register (ADn = 1)	T_{ALn2Q}	0.473	0.556	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-Q of the core register (ADn = 0)		0.451	0.531	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the core register	T_{REMAln}	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the core register	T_{RECALn}	0.353	0.415	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the core register	T_{WALn}	0.266	0.313	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the core register	T_{CKMPWH}	0.065	0.077	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the core register	T_{CKMPWL}	0.139	0.164	ns

The following table lists the 010 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 229 • 010 Device Global Resource

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	T_{RCKL}	0.626	0.669	0.627	0.668	ns
Input high delay for global clock	T_{RCKH}	1.112	1.182	1.308	1.393	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	T_{RCKSW}		0.07		0.085	ns

The following table lists the 005 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 230 • 005 Device Global Resource

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	T_{RCKL}	0.625	0.66	0.628	0.66	ns
Input high delay for global clock	T_{RCKH}	1.126	1.187	1.325	1.397	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	T_{RCKSW}		0.061		0.072	ns

2.3.12 FPGA Fabric SRAM

See *UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide* for more information.

2.3.12.1 FPGA Fabric Large SRAM (LSRAM)

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – dual-port mode for depth × width configuration 1K × 18 in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 231 • RAM1K18 – Dual-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 1K × 18

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Clock period	T_{CY}	2.5		2.941		ns
Clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Pipelined clock period	T_{PLCY}	2.5		2.941		ns
Pipelined clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Pipelined clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Read access time with pipeline register				0.334	0.393	ns
Read access time without pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}			2.273	2.674	ns
Access time with feed-through write timing				1.529	1.799	ns
Address setup time	T_{ADDRSU}	0.441		0.519		ns
Address hold time	T_{ADDRHD}	0.274		0.322		ns
Data setup time	T_{DSU}	0.341		0.401		ns
Data hold time	T_{DHD}	0.107		0.126		ns
Block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	0.207		0.244		ns

Table 265 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (Fabric Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming			Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	69	49	50	Sec
010	99	57	57	Sec
025	150	64	63	Sec
050	55 ¹	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	313	105	104	Sec
090	449	131	130	Sec
150	730	179	183	Sec

1. Auto programming in 050 device is done through SC_SPI, and SPI CLK is set to 6.25 MHz.

Table 266 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (eNVM Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming			Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	63	70	71	Sec
010	108	109	109	Sec
025	109	107	108	Sec
050	107	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	100	108	108	Sec
090	176	184	184	Sec
150	183	183	183	Sec

Table 267 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (Fabric and eNVM)

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming			Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	109	89	88	Sec
010	183	135	135	Sec
025	251	142	143	Sec
050	134	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	390	183	180	Sec
090	604	283	282	Sec
150	889	331	332	Sec

2.3.16 SRAM PUF

For more details on static random-access memory (SRAM) physical unclonable functions (PUF) services, see [AC434: Using SRAM PUF System Service in SmartFusion2 Application Note](#).

The following table lists the SRAM PUF in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 274 • SRAM PUF

Service	PUF Off		PUF On		Unit
	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	
Create activation code	709.1	746.4	754.4	762.5	ms
Delete activation code	1329.3	1399.3	1414.1	1429.3	ms
Create intrinsic keycode	656.6	691.1	698.5	706.0	ms
Create extrinsic keycode	656.6	691.1	698.5	706.0	ms
Get number of keys	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	ms
Export (Kc0, Kc1)	998.0	1050.5	1061.7	1073.1	ms
Export 2 keycodes	2020.2	2126.5	2149.2	2172.3	ms
Export 4 keycodes	3065.7	3227.0	3261.3	3296.4	ms
Export 8 keycodes	5101.0	5369.5	5426.6	5485.0	ms
Export 16 keycodes	9212.1	9697.0	9800.1	9905.5	ms
Import (Kc0, Kc1)	39.7	41.8	42.2	42.7	ms
Import 2 keycodes	50.1	52.7	53.3	53.9	ms
Import 4 keycodes	60.6	63.8	64.5	65.2	ms
Import 8 keycodes	80.9	85.1	86.1	87.0	ms
Import 16 keycodes	123.8	130.4	131.7	133.2	ms
Delete keycode	552.5	581.6	587.8	594.1	ms
Fetch key	31.4	33.0	33.4	33.7	ms
Fetch ecc key	20.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	ms
Get seed	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	ms

Table 276 • Cryptographic Block Characteristics (continued)

Service	Conditions	Timing	Unit
SHA256	512 bits	540	kbps
	1024 bits	780	kbps
	2048 bits	950	kbps
	24 kbits	1140	kbps
HMAC	512 bytes	820	kbps
	1024 bytes	890	kbps
	2048 bytes	930	kbps
	24 kbytes	980	kbps
KeyTree		1.8	ms
Challenge-response	PUF = OFF	25	ms
	PUF = ON	7	ms
ECC point multiplication		590	ms
ECC point addition		8	ms

1. Using cypher block chaining (CBC) mode.

2.3.19 Crystal Oscillator

The following table describes the electrical characteristics of the crystal oscillator in the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs.

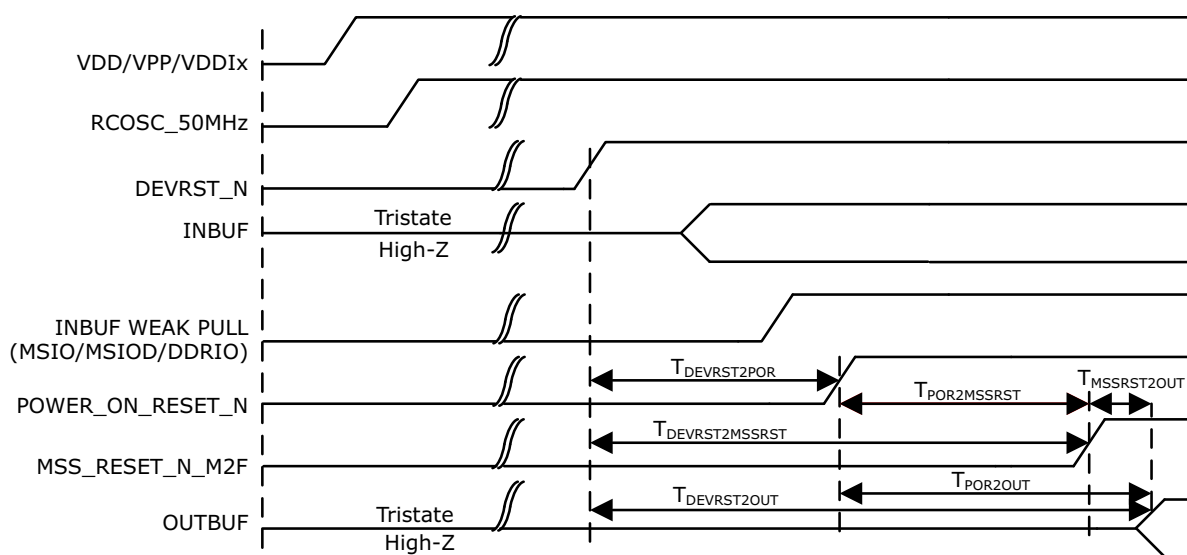
Table 277 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – High Gain Mode (20 MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		20		MHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.0047	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 060, and 090 devices
				0.0058	%	150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		200	300	ps	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		200	300	ps	010, 025, 050, and 060 devices
			250	410	ps	150 devices
			250	550	ps	005 and 090 devices
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		1.5		mA	010, 050, and 060 devices
			1.65		mA	005, 025, 090, and 150 devices
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V _{PP}			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V _{PP}	V	

Table 291 • DEVRST_N to Functional Times for SmartFusion2 (continued)

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{DEVRST2POR}$	DEVRST_N	POWER_ON_RESET_N	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to fabric	233	289	216	213	237	234	219
$T_{DEVRST2MSSRST}$	DEVRST_N	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to MSS	702	765	712	688	636	630	866
$T_{DEVRST2WPU}$	DEVRST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	208	202	197	193	216	215	215
	DEVRST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	208	202	197	193	216	215	215
	DEVRST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	208	202	197	193	216	215	215

Figure 19 • DEVRST_N to Functional Timing Diagram for SmartFusion2



The following table lists the receiver pa in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 297 • Receiver Parameters

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VRX-IN-PP-CC	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (2.5 Gbps)	0.238		1.2	V
	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (2.5 Gbps, de-emphasized)	0.219		1.2	V
	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (5.0 Gbps)	0.300		1.2	V
	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (5.0 Gbps, de-emphasized)	0.300		1.2	V
VRX-CM-AC-P	Input common mode range (AC coupled)			150	mV
ZRX-DIFF-DC	Differential input termination	80	100	120	Ω
REXT	External calibration resistor	1,188	1,200	1,212	Ω
CDR-LOCK-RST	CDR relock time from reset			15	μs
RLRX-DIFF	Return loss differential mode (2.5 Gbps)	-10			dB
	Return loss differential mode (5.0 Gbps)	0.05 GHz to 1.25 GHz	-10		dB
		1.25 GHz to 2.5 GHz	-8		dB
RLRX-CM	Return loss common mode (2.5 Gbps, 5.0 Gbps)	-6			dB
RX-CID ¹	CID limit PCIe Gen1/2			200	UI
VRX-IDLE-DET-DIFF-PP	Signal detect limit	65		175	mV

1. AC-coupled, BER = e^{-12} , using synchronous clock.

Table 298 • SerDes Protocol Compliance

Protocol	Maximum Data Rate (Gbps)	-1	-Std
PCIe Gen 1	2.5	Yes	Yes
PCIe Gen 2	5.0	Yes	
XAUI	3.125	Yes	
Generic EPCS	3.2	Yes	
Generic EPCS	2.5	Yes	Yes

2.3.31.3 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Characteristics

This section describes the DC and switching of the SPI interface. Unless otherwise noted, all output characteristics given are for a 35 pF load on the pins and all sequential timing characteristics are related to SPI_x_CLK. For timing parameter definitions, see [Figure 22](#), page 128.

The following table lists the SPI characteristics in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Table 305 • SPI Characteristics for All Devices

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
SPIFMAX	Maximum operating frequency of SPI interface			20	MHz	
sp1	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum period					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	12			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	48.2			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.1			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.19			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.39			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.77			μs	
sp2	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width high					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	6			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	12.05			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.05			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.095			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.195			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.385			μs	
sp3	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width low					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	6			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	12.05			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.05			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.095			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.195			μs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.385			μs	
sp4	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS rise time (10%–90%) ¹		2.77		ns	I/O Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V– 8 mA AC loading: 35 pF Test conditions: Typical voltage, 25 °C