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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications,

Details

Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	36864
Number of I/O	71
Number of Gates	125000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-VQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a3p125-1vqg100t

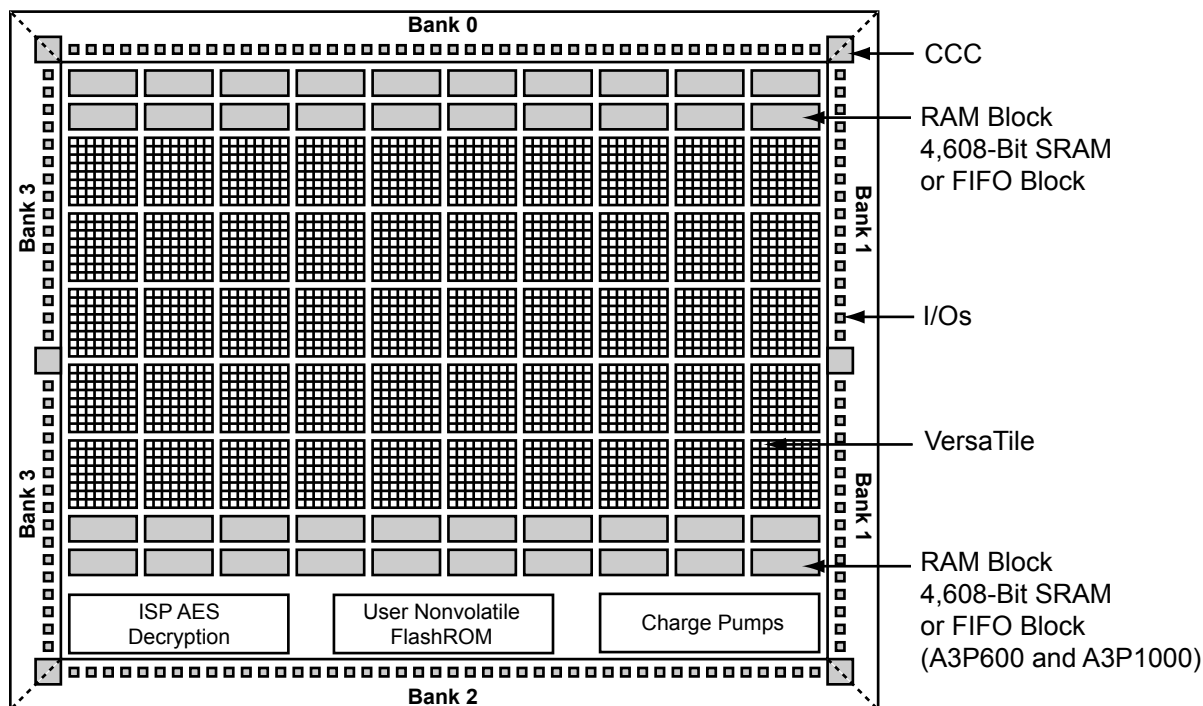


Figure 1-2 • Automotive ProASIC3 Device Architecture Overview with Four I/O Banks (A3P600 and A3P1000)

VersaTiles

The Automotive ProASIC3 core consists of VersaTiles, which have been enhanced beyond the ProASIC^{PLUS}® core tiles. The Automotive ProASIC3 VersaTile supports the following:

- All 3-input logic functions—LUT-3 equivalent
- Latch with clear or set
- D-flip-flop with clear or set
- Enable D-flip-flop with clear or set

Refer to [Figure 1-3](#) for VersaTile configurations.

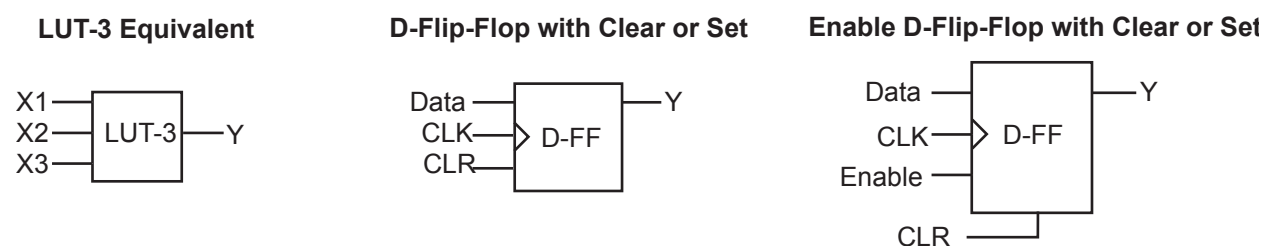


Figure 1-3 • VersaTile Configurations

Table 2-22 • Summary of I/O Timing Characteristics—Software Default Settings
–1 Speed Grade, Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 135^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$
Worst Case $V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$
Advanced I/O Banks

I/O Standard	Drive Strength (mA)	Slew Rate	Capacitive Load (pF)	External Resistor (Ω)	t_{bOUT} (ns)	t_{bP} (ns)	t_{bIN} (ns)	t_{bY} (ns)	t_{EOUT} (ns)	t_{ZL} (ns)	t_{ZH} (ns)	t_{LZ} (ns)	t_{HZ} (ns)	t_{ZLS} (ns)	t_{ZHS} (ns)	Units
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	12 mA	High	35 pF	–	0.55	3.36	0.04	0.97	0.39	3.42	1.56	3.05	1.94	5.55	2.80	ns
2.5 V LVCMOS	12 mA	High	35 pF	–	0.55	3.39	0.04	1.23	0.39	3.45	3.27	1.83	1.86	5.58	5.39	ns
1.8 V LVCMOS	12 mA	High	35 pF	–	0.55	3.36	0.04	1.16	0.39	1.95	1.68	3.52	3.88	3.16	2.92	ns
1.5 V LVCMOS	12 mA	High	35 pF	–	0.55	3.88	0.04	1.37	0.39	2.25	1.98	3.75	4.00	3.46	3.21	ns
3.3 V PCI	Per PCI spec	High	10 pF	25 ²	0.55	2.19	0.04	0.81	0.39	1.27	0.94	2.65	3.06	2.49	2.18	ns
3.3 V PCI-X	Per PCI-X spec	High	10 pF	25 ²	0.55	2.55	0.04	0.79	0.39	1.27	0.94	2.65	3.06	2.49	2.18	ns
LVDS	24 mA	High	–	–	0.55	1.74	0.04	1.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ns
LVPECL	24 mA	High	–	–	0.55	1.71	0.04	1.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ns

Notes:

1. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.
2. Resistance is used to measure I/O propagation delays as defined in PCI specifications. See [Figure 2-11 on page 2-48](#) for connectivity. This resistor is not required during normal operation.

Table 2-26 • I/O Output Buffer Maximum Resistances¹
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

Standard	Drive Strength	R _{PULL-DOWN} (Ω) ²	R _{PULL-UP} (Ω) ³
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	300
	4 mA	100	300
	6 mA	50	150
	8 mA	50	150
	12 mA	25	75
	16 mA	25	75
2.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	200
	6 mA	50	100
	12 mA	25	50
1.8 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	225
	4 mA	100	112
	6 mA	50	56
	8 mA	50	56
1.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	224
	4 mA	100	112
3.3 V PCI/PCI-X	Per PCI/PCI-X specification	0	0

Notes:

1. These maximum values are provided for informational reasons only. Minimum output buffer resistance values depend on VCCI, drive strength selection, temperature, and process. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located at <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
2. $R_{(PULL-DOWN-MAX)} = (VOL_{spec}) / IOL_{spec}$
3. $R_{(PULL-UP-MAX)} = (VCCI_{max} - VOH_{spec}) / IOH_{spec}$

Table 2-27 • I/O Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistances
Minimum and Maximum Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistance Values

VCCI	R _(WEAK PULL-UP) ¹ (Ω)		R _(WEAK PULL-DOWN) ² (Ω)	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
3.3 V	10 k	45 k	10 k	45 k
2.5 V	11 k	55 k	12 k	74 k
1.8 V	18 k	70 k	17 k	110 k
1.5 V	19 k	90 k	19 k	140 k

Notes:

1. $R_{(WEAK PULL-UP-MAX)} = (VCCI_{max} - VOH_{spec}) / I_{(WEAK PULL-UP-MIN)}$
2. $R_{(WEAK PULL-DOWN-MAX)} = (VOL_{spec}) / I_{(WEAK PULL-DOWN-MIN)}$

Table 2-39 • 3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS High Slew

Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	t_{ZLS}	t_{ZHS}	Units
4 mA	STD	0.63	8.28	0.05	1.10	0.45	8.44	7.13	1.42	1.37	10.85	9.55	ns
	-1	0.53	7.05	0.04	0.94	0.38	7.18	6.06	1.42	1.37	9.23	8.12	ns
6 mA	STD	0.63	5.31	0.05	1.10	0.45	5.41	4.40	1.60	1.68	7.83	6.82	ns
	-1	0.53	4.52	0.04	0.94	0.38	4.60	3.74	1.60	1.68	6.66	5.80	ns
8 mA	STD	0.63	5.31	0.05	1.10	0.45	5.41	4.40	1.60	1.68	7.83	6.82	ns
	-1	0.53	4.52	0.04	0.94	0.38	4.60	3.74	1.60	1.68	6.66	5.80	ns
12 mA	STD	0.63	3.82	0.05	1.10	0.45	3.89	1.51	3.47	1.88	6.31	2.70	ns
	-1	0.53	3.25	0.04	0.94	0.38	3.31	1.51	2.96	1.88	5.37	2.71	ns
16 mA	STD	0.63	3.60	0.05	1.10	0.45	1.78	1.37	3.53	3.98	2.95	2.57	ns
	-1	0.53	3.07	0.04	0.94	0.38	1.78	1.37	3.00	3.38	2.95	2.57	ns
24 mA	STD	0.63	3.33	0.05	1.10	0.45	1.64	1.13	3.60	4.39	2.81	2.33	ns
	-1	0.53	2.83	0.04	0.94	0.38	1.64	1.13	3.06	3.74	2.82	2.33	ns

Notes:

- Software default selection highlighted in gray.
- For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Table 2-40 • 3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS Low Slew

Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	t_{ZLS}	t_{ZHS}	Units
4 mA	STD	0.63	11.09	0.05	1.10	0.45	11.30	9.63	1.41	1.29	13.72	12.04	ns
	-1	0.53	9.44	0.04	0.94	0.38	9.61	8.19	1.41	1.29	11.67	10.25	ns
6 mA	STD	0.63	7.87	0.05	1.10	0.45	8.02	6.80	1.59	1.59	10.43	9.22	ns
	-1	0.53	6.69	0.04	0.94	0.38	6.82	5.78	1.59	1.60	8.88	7.84	ns
8 mA	STD	0.63	7.87	0.05	1.10	0.45	8.02	6.80	1.59	1.59	10.43	9.22	ns
	-1	0.53	6.69	0.04	0.94	0.38	6.82	5.78	1.59	1.60	8.88	7.84	ns
12 mA	STD	0.63	6.04	0.05	1.10	0.45	6.15	5.27	1.71	1.79	8.57	7.69	ns
	-1	0.53	5.14	0.04	0.94	0.38	5.23	4.48	1.71	1.79	7.29	6.54	ns
16 mA	STD	0.63	5.63	0.05	1.10	0.45	5.74	4.94	1.74	1.84	8.16	7.36	ns
	-1	0.53	4.79	0.04	0.94	0.38	4.88	4.20	1.74	1.84	6.94	6.26	ns
24 mA	STD	0.63	5.25	0.05	1.10	0.45	5.34	4.92	1.77	2.04	7.76	7.34	ns
	-1	0.53	4.46	0.04	0.94	0.38	4.55	4.18	1.77	2.04	6.60	6.24	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Output Register

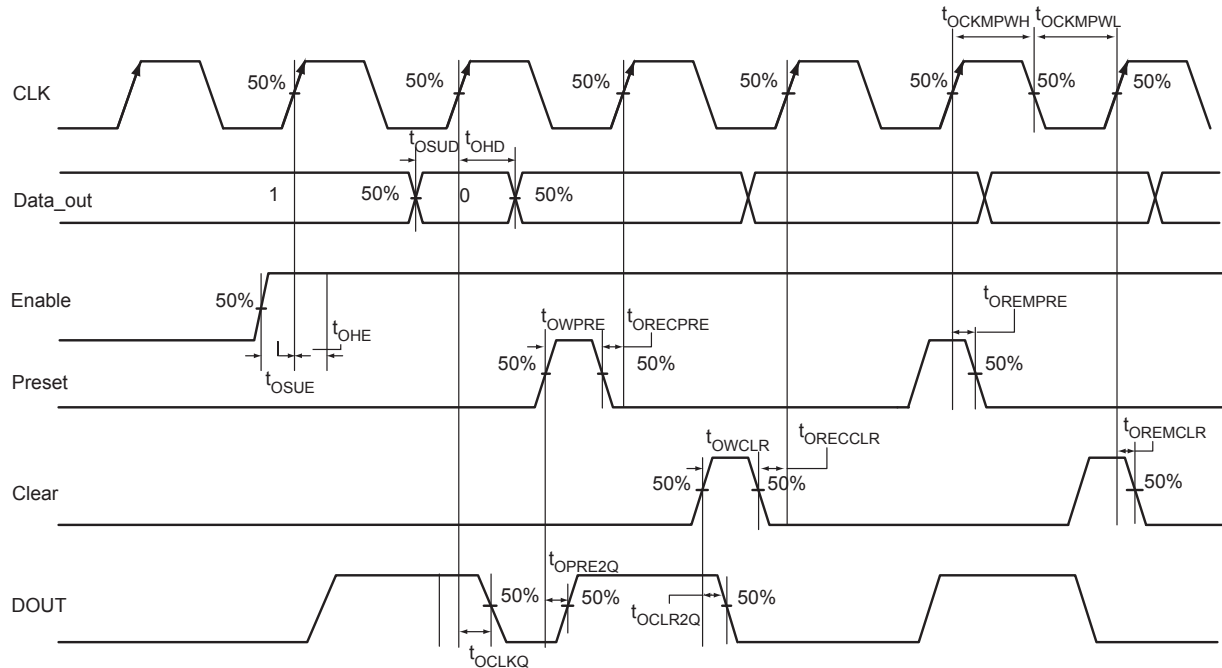


Figure 2-18 • Output Register Timing Diagram

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-94 • Output Data Register Propagation Delays
Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 135^\circ\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	-1	Std.	Units
t_{OCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Data Register	0.72	0.84	ns
t_{OSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Data Register	0.38	0.45	ns
t_{OHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Data Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{OSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Data Register	0.53	0.63	ns
t_{OHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Data Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{OCLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Data Register	0.98	1.15	ns
t_{OPRE2Q}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Output Data Register	0.98	1.15	ns
$t_{OREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Data Register	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{ORECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Data Register	0.27	0.32	ns
$t_{OREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Output Data Register	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{ORECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Output Data Register	0.27	0.32	ns
t_{OWCLR}	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for the Output Data Register	0.25	0.30	ns
t_{OWPRE}	Asynchronous Preset Minimum Pulse Width for the Output Data Register	0.25	0.30	ns
$t_{OCKMPWH}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Output Data Register	0.41	0.48	ns
$t_{OCKMPWL}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Output Data Register	0.37	0.43	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Table 2-97 • Output Enable Register Propagation Delays
Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	–1	Std.	Units
t_{OECLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	0.53	0.62	ns
t_{OESUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	0.37	0.44	ns
t_{OEHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{OESUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	0.52	0.61	ns
t_{OEHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{OECLR2Q}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	0.79	0.93	ns
$t_{OEPRE2Q}$	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	0.79	0.93	ns
$t_{OEREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{OERECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	0.27	0.31	ns
$t_{OEREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{OERECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	0.27	0.31	ns
$t_{OEWCCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for the Output Enable Register	0.25	0.30	ns
t_{OEWPPE}	Asynchronous Preset Minimum Pulse Width for the Output Enable Register	0.25	0.30	ns
$t_{OECKMPWH}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Output Enable Register	0.41	0.48	ns
$t_{OECKMPWL}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Output Enable Register	0.37	0.43	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

DDR Module Specifications

Input DDR Module

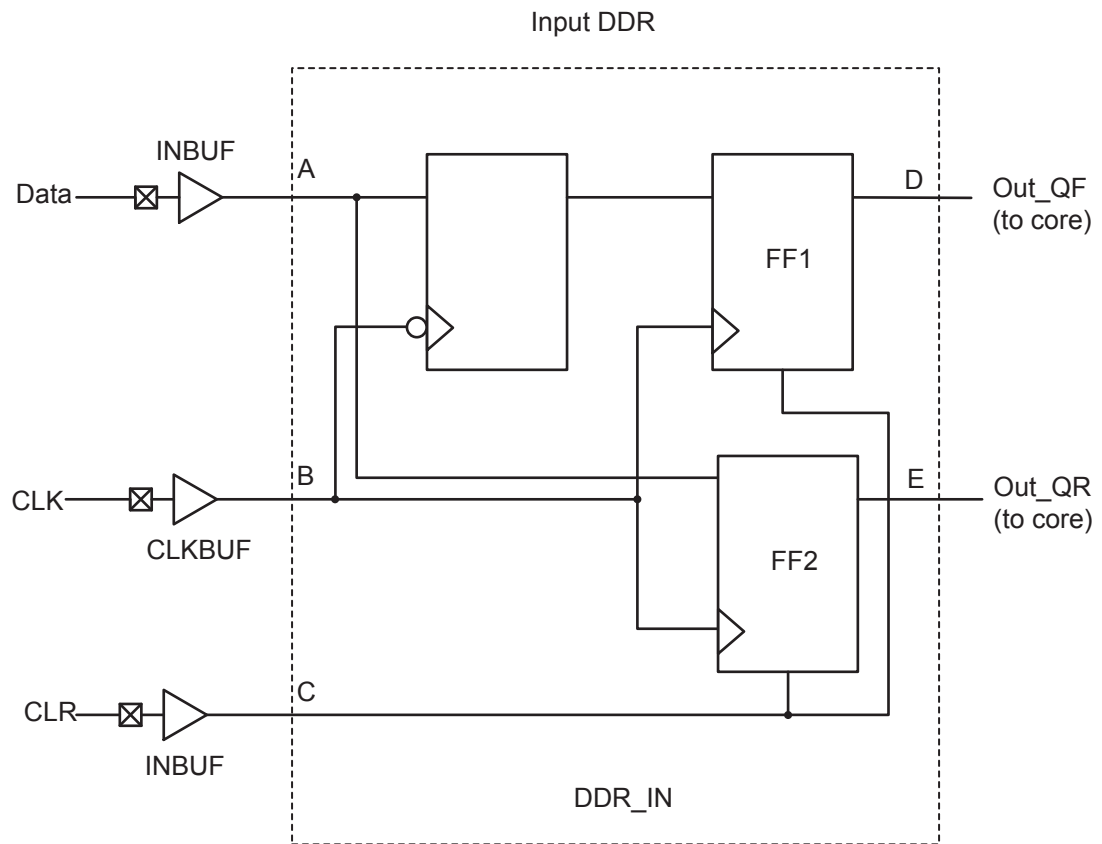


Figure 2-20 • Input DDR Timing Model

Table 2-98 • Parameter Definitions

Parameter Name	Parameter Definition	Measuring Nodes (from, to)
$t_{DDRCLKQ1}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QR	B, D
$t_{DDRCLKQ2}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QF	B, E
$t_{DDRISUD}$	Data Setup Time of DDR Input	A, B
t_{DDRIHD}	Data Hold Time of DDR Input	A, B
$t_{DDRCLR2Q1}$	Clear-to-Out Out_QR	C, D
$t_{DDRCLR2Q2}$	Clear-to-Out Out_QF	C, E
$t_{DDRIREMCLR}$	Clear Removal	C, B
$t_{DDRIRECCLR}$	Clear Recovery	C, B

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-104 • Combinatorial Cell Propagation Delays
Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 135^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Combinatorial Cell	Equation	Parameter	-1	Std.	Units
INV	$Y = !A$	t_{PD}	0.49	0.57	ns
AND2	$Y = A \cdot B$	t_{PD}	0.57	0.67	ns
NAND2	$Y = !(A \cdot B)$	t_{PD}	0.57	0.67	ns
OR2	$Y = A + B$	t_{PD}	0.59	0.69	ns
NOR2	$Y = !(A + B)$	t_{PD}	0.59	0.69	ns
XOR2	$Y = A \oplus B$	t_{PD}	0.90	1.05	ns
MAJ3	$Y = \text{MAJ}(A, B, C)$	t_{PD}	0.85	1.00	ns
XOR3	$Y = A \oplus B \oplus C$	t_{PD}	1.06	1.25	ns
MUX2	$Y = A !S + B S$	t_{PD}	0.62	0.72	ns
AND3	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C$	t_{PD}	0.68	0.80	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Table 2-105 • Combinatorial Cell Propagation Delays
Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Combinatorial Cell	Equation	Parameter	-1	Std.	Units
INV	$Y = !A$	t_{PD}	0.48	0.56	ns
AND2	$Y = A \cdot B$	t_{PD}	0.56	0.66	ns
NAND2	$Y = !(A \cdot B)$	t_{PD}	0.56	0.66	ns
OR2	$Y = A + B$	t_{PD}	0.58	0.68	ns
NOR2	$Y = !(A + B)$	t_{PD}	0.58	0.68	ns
XOR2	$Y = A \oplus B$	t_{PD}	0.88	1.03	ns
MAJ3	$Y = \text{MAJ}(A, B, C)$	t_{PD}	0.83	0.98	ns
XOR3	$Y = A \oplus B \oplus C$	t_{PD}	1.04	1.23	ns
MUX2	$Y = A !S + B S$	t_{PD}	0.60	0.71	ns
AND3	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C$	t_{PD}	0.67	0.79	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Global Tree Timing Characteristics

Global clock delays include the central rib delay, the spine delay, and the row delay. Delays do not include I/O input buffer clock delays, as these are I/O standard-dependent, and the clock may be driven and conditioned internally by the CCC module. For more details on clock conditioning capabilities, refer to the "Clock Conditioning Circuits" section on page 2-80. Table 2-114 on page 2-79 to Table 2-125 on page 2-97 present minimum and maximum global clock delays within each device. Minimum and maximum delays are measured with minimum and maximum loading.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-108 • A3P060 Global Resource

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 135^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	-1		Std.		Units
		Min. ¹	Max. ²	Min. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.87	1.16	1.02	1.37	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.86	1.20	1.01	1.42	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.80		0.94		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.98		1.15		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.35		0.41	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-5 on page 2-5 for derating values.

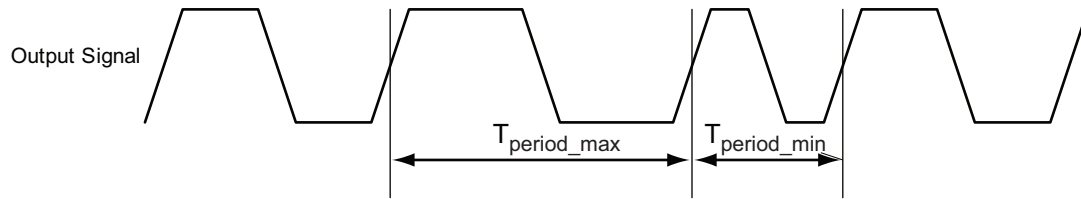
Table 2-109 • A3P060 Global Resource

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	-1		Std.		Units
		Min. ¹	Max. ²	Min. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.85	1.13	1.00	1.33	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.84	1.18	0.99	1.38	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.80		0.94		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.98		1.15		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.34		0.40	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-5 on page 2-5 for derating values.



Note: Peak-to-peak jitter measurements are defined by $T_{\text{peak-to-peak}} = T_{\text{period_max}} - T_{\text{period_min}}$.

Figure 2-29 • Peak-to-Peak Jitter Definition

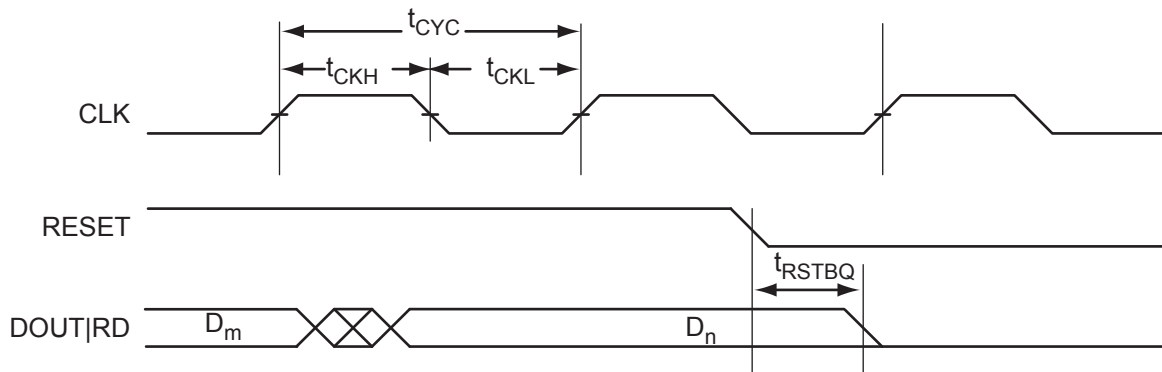


Figure 2-35 • RAM Reset. Applicable to Both RAM4K9 and RAM512x18

Table 2-119 • RAM4K9
Automotive-Case Conditions: $T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	–1	Std.	Units
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	0.30	0.35	ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{ENS}	REN, WEN Setup Time	0.17	0.20	ns
t_{ENH}	REN, WEN Hold Time	0.12	0.14	ns
t_{BKS}	BLK Setup Time	0.28	0.33	ns
t_{BKH}	BLK Hold Time	0.02	0.03	ns
t_{DS}	Input data (DIN) Setup Time	0.22	0.26	ns
t_{DH}	Input data (DIN) Hold Time	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{CKQ1}	Clock High to New Data Valid on DOUT (output retained, WMODE = 0)	2.13	2.50	ns
	Clock High to New Data Valid on DOUT (flow-through, WMODE = 1)	2.81	3.30	ns
t_{CKQ2}	Clock High to New Data Valid on DOUT (pipelined)	1.07	1.25	ns
t_{C2CWWL}^1	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable write after write on same address—Applicable to Closing Edge	0.28	0.33	ns
t_{C2CWWH}^1	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable write after write on same address—Applicable to Rising Edge	0.26	0.30	ns
t_{C2CRWH}^1	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable read access after write on same address—Applicable to Opening Edge	0.38	0.45	ns
t_{C2CWRH}^1	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable write access after read on same address—Applicable to Opening Edge	0.42	0.49	ns
t_{RSTBQ}	RESET Low to Data Out Low on DOUT (flow-through)	1.10	1.29	ns
	RESET Low to Data Out Low on DOUT (pipelined)	1.10	1.29	ns
$t_{REMRSTB}$	RESET Removal	0.34	0.40	ns
$t_{RECRSTB}$	RESET Recovery	1.79	2.10	ns
$t_{MPWRSTB}$	RESET Minimum Pulse Width	0.25	0.30	ns
t_{CYC}	Clock Cycle Time	3.85	4.53	ns
F_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	260	221	MHz

Notes:

1. For more information, refer to the application note [Simultaneous Read-Write Operations in Dual-Port SRAM for Flash-Based cSoCs and FPGAs](#).
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

JTAG 1532 Characteristics

JTAG timing delays do not include JTAG I/Os. To obtain complete JTAG timing, add I/O buffer delays to the corresponding standard selected; refer to the I/O timing characteristics in the ["User I/O Characteristics" section on page 2-12](#) for more details.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-125 • JTAG 1532

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	-2	-1	Std.	Units
t_{DISU}	Test Data Input Setup Time				ns
t_{DIHD}	Test Data Input Hold Time				ns
t_{TMSSU}	Test Mode Select Setup Time				ns
t_{TMDHD}	Test Mode Select Hold Time				ns
t_{TCK2Q}	Clock to Q (data out)				ns
t_{RSTB2Q}	Reset to Q (data out)				ns
F_{TCKMAX}	TCK Maximum Frequency	20	20	20	MHz
t_{TRSTREM}	ResetB Removal Time				ns
t_{TRSTREC}	ResetB Recovery Time				ns
t_{TRSTMPW}	ResetB Minimum Pulse				ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-5 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

insufficient. If a device is in a JTAG chain of interconnected boards, the board containing the device can be powered down, provided both VJTAG and VCC to the part remain powered; otherwise, JTAG signals will not be able to transition the device, even in bypass mode.

Microsemi recommends that VPUMP and VJTAG power supplies be kept separate with independent filtering capacitors rather than supplying them from a common rail.

VPUMP **Programming Supply Voltage**

Automotive ProASIC3 devices support single-voltage ISP of the configuration flash and FlashROM. For programming, VPUMP should be 3.3 V nominal. During normal device operation, VPUMP can be left floating or can be tied (pulled up) to any voltage between 0 V and the VPUMP maximum. Programming power supply voltage (VPUMP) range is listed in the datasheet.

When the VPUMP pin is tied to ground, it will shut off the charge pump circuitry, resulting in no sources of oscillation from the charge pump circuitry.

For proper programming, 0.01 μ F and 0.33 μ F capacitors (both rated at 16 V) are to be connected in parallel across VPUMP and GND, and positioned as close to the FPGA pins as possible.

Microsemi recommends that VPUMP and VJTAG power supplies be kept separate with independent filtering capacitors rather than supplying them from a common rail.

User Pins

I/O **User Input/Output**

The I/O pin functions as an input, output, tristate, or bidirectional buffer. Input and output signal levels are compatible with the I/O standard selected.

During programming, I/Os become tristated and weakly pulled up to VCCI. With VCCI, VMV, and VCC supplies continuously powered up, when the device transitions from programming to operating mode, the I/Os are instantly configured to the desired user configuration.

Unused I/Os are configured as follows:

- Output buffer is disabled (with tristate value of high impedance)
- Input buffer is disabled (with tristate value of high impedance)
- Weak pull-up is programmed

GL **Globals**

GL I/Os have access to certain clock conditioning circuitry (and the PLL) and/or have direct access to the global network (spines). Additionally, the global I/Os can be used as regular I/Os, since they have identical capabilities. Unused GL pins are configured as inputs with pull-up resistors.

See more detailed descriptions of global I/O connectivity in the "Clock Conditioning Circuits in IGLOO and ProASIC3 Devices" chapter of the [Automotive ProASIC3 FPGA Fabric User's Guide](#). All inputs labeled GC/GF are direct inputs into the quadrant clocks. For example, if GAA0 is used for an input, GAA1 and GAA2 are no longer available for input to the quadrant globals. All inputs labeled GC/GF are direct inputs into the chip-level globals, and the rest are connected to the quadrant globals. The inputs to the global network are multiplexed, and only one input can be used as a global input.

Refer to the "I/O Structures in IGLOO and ProASIC3 Devices" chapter of the [Automotive ProASIC3 FPGA Fabric User's Guide](#) for an explanation of the naming of global pins.

JTAG Pins

Automotive ProASIC3 devices have a separate bank for the dedicated JTAG pins. The JTAG pins can be run at any voltage from 1.5 V to 3.3 V (nominal). VCC must also be powered for the JTAG state machine to operate, even if the device is in bypass mode; VJTAG alone is insufficient. Both VJTAG and VCC to the part must be supplied to allow JTAG signals to transition the device. Isolating the JTAG power supply in a separate I/O bank gives greater flexibility in supply selection and simplifies power supply and PCB design. If the JTAG interface is neither used nor planned for use, the VJTAG pin together with the TRST pin could be tied to GND.

TCK

Test Clock

Test clock input for JTAG boundary scan, ISP, and UJTAG. The TCK pin does not have an internal pull-up/down resistor. If JTAG is not used, Actel recommends tying off TCK to GND through a resistor placed close to the FPGA pin. This prevents JTAG operation in case TMS enters an undesired state.

Note that to operate at all VJTAG voltages, 500 Ω to 1 k Ω will satisfy the requirements. Refer to [Table 3-1](#) for more information.

Table 3-1 • Recommended Tie-Off Values for the TCK and TRST Pins

VJTAG	Tie-Off Resistance
VJTAG at 3.3 V	200 Ω to 1 k Ω
VJTAG at 2.5 V	200 Ω to 1 k Ω
VJTAG at 1.8 V	500 Ω to 1 k Ω
VJTAG at 1.5 V	500 Ω to 1 k Ω

Notes:

1. Equivalent parallel resistance if more than one device is on the JTAG chain
2. The TCK pin can be pulled up/down.
3. The TRST pin is pulled down.

TDI

Test Data Input

Serial input for JTAG boundary scan, ISP, and UJTAG usage. There is an internal weak pull-up resistor on the TDI pin.

TDO

Test Data Output

Serial output for JTAG boundary scan, ISP, and UJTAG usage.

TMS

Test Mode Select

The TMS pin controls the use of the IEEE 1532 boundary scan pins (TCK, TDI, TDO, TRST). There is an internal weak pull-up resistor on the TMS pin.

TRST

Boundary Scan Reset Pin

The TRST pin functions as an active-low input to asynchronously initialize (or reset) the boundary scan circuitry. There is an internal weak pull-up resistor on the TRST pin. If JTAG is not used, an external pull-down resistor could be included to ensure the test access port (TAP) is held in reset mode. The resistor values must be chosen from [Table 3-1](#) and must satisfy the parallel resistance value requirement. The values in [Table 3-1](#) correspond to the resistor recommended when a single device is used, and the equivalent parallel resistor when multiple devices are connected via a JTAG chain.

In critical applications, an upset in the JTAG circuit could allow entrance to an undesired JTAG state. In such cases, Actel recommends tying off TRST to GND through a resistor placed close to the FPGA pin.

Note that to operate at all VJTAG voltages, 500 Ω to 1 k Ω will satisfy the requirements.

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO67RSB1
3	IO68RSB1
4	GAB2/IO69RSB1
5	IO132RSB1
6	GAC2/IO131RSB1
7	IO130RSB1
8	IO129RSB1
9	GND
10	GFB1/IO124RSB1
11	GFB0/IO123RSB1
12	VCOMPLF
13	GFA0/IO122RSB1
14	VCCPLF
15	GFA1/IO121RSB1
16	GFA2/IO120RSB1
17	VCC
18	VCCIB1
19	GEC0/IO111RSB1
20	GEB1/IO110RSB1
21	GEB0/IO109RSB1
22	GEA1/IO108RSB1
23	GEA0/IO107RSB1
24	VMV1
25	GNDQ
26	GEA2/IO106RSB1
27	GEB2/IO105RSB1
28	GEC2/IO104RSB1
29	IO102RSB1
30	IO100RSB1
31	IO99RSB1
32	IO97RSB1
33	IO96RSB1
34	IO95RSB1
35	IO94RSB1
36	IO93RSB1

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
37	VCC
38	GND
39	VCCIB1
40	IO87RSB1
41	IO84RSB1
42	IO81RSB1
43	IO75RSB1
44	GDC2/IO72RSB1
45	GDB2/IO71RSB1
46	GDA2/IO70RSB1
47	TCK
48	TDI
49	TMS
50	VMV1
51	GND
52	VPUMP
53	NC
54	TDO
55	TRST
56	VJTAG
57	GDA1/IO65RSB0
58	GDC0/IO62RSB0
59	GDC1/IO61RSB0
60	GCC2/IO59RSB0
61	GCB2/IO58RSB0
62	GCA0/IO56RSB0
63	GCA1/IO55RSB0
64	GCC0/IO52RSB0
65	GCC1/IO51RSB0
66	VCCIB0
67	GND
68	VCC
69	IO47RSB0
70	GBC2/IO45RSB0
71	GBB2/IO43RSB0
72	IO42RSB0

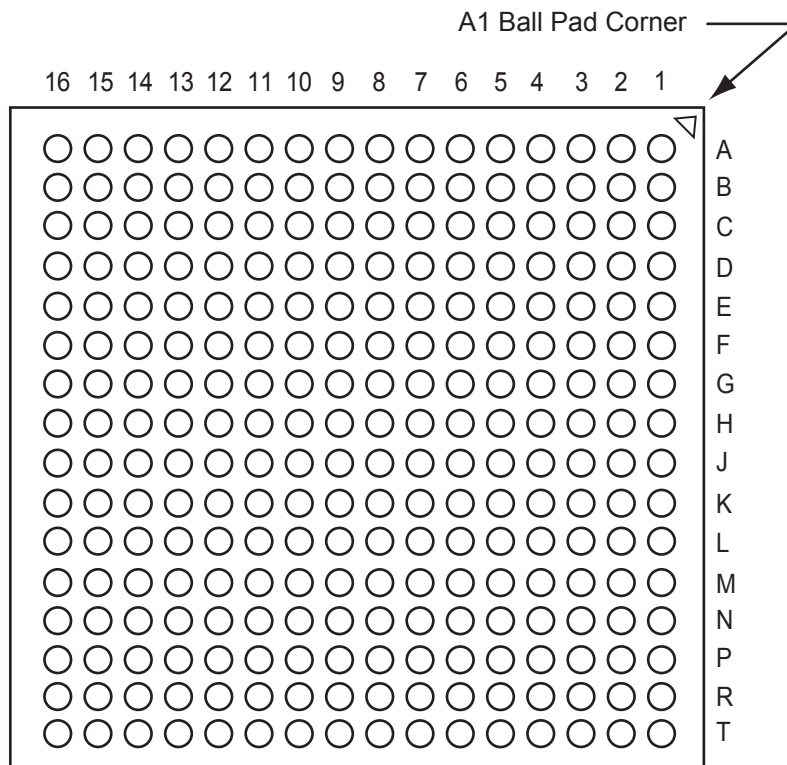
VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
73	GBA2/IO41RSB0
74	VMV0
75	GNDQ
76	GBA1/IO40RSB0
77	GBA0/IO39RSB0
78	GBB1/IO38RSB0
79	GBB0/IO37RSB0
80	GBC1/IO36RSB0
81	GBC0/IO35RSB0
82	IO32RSB0
83	IO28RSB0
84	IO25RSB0
85	IO22RSB0
86	IO19RSB0
87	VCCIB0
88	GND
89	VCC
90	IO15RSB0
91	IO13RSB0
92	IO11RSB0
93	IO09RSB0
94	IO07RSB0
95	GAC1/IO05RSB0
96	GAC0/IO04RSB0
97	GAB1/IO03RSB0
98	GAB0/IO02RSB0
99	GAA1/IO01RSB0
100	GAA0/IO00RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
A1	GNDQ
A2	VMV0
A3	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
A5	IO11RSB0
A6	GND
A7	IO18RSB0
A8	VCC
A9	IO25RSB0
A10	GBA0/IO39RSB0
A11	GBA1/IO40RSB0
A12	GNDQ
B1	GAB2/IO69RSB1
B2	GND
B3	GAA0/IO00RSB0
B4	GAA1/IO01RSB0
B5	IO08RSB0
B6	IO14RSB0
B7	IO19RSB0
B8	IO22RSB0
B9	GBB0/IO37RSB0
B10	GBB1/IO38RSB0
B11	GND
B12	VMV0
C1	IO132RSB1
C2	GFA2/IO120RSB1
C3	GAC2/IO131RSB1
C4	VCC
C5	IO10RSB0
C6	IO12RSB0
C7	IO21RSB0
C8	IO24RSB0
C9	IO27RSB0
C10	GBA2/IO41RSB0
C11	IO42RSB0
C12	GBC2/IO45RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
D1	IO128RSB1
D2	IO129RSB1
D3	IO130RSB1
D4	GAA2/IO67RSB1
D5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
D6	GAC1/IO05RSB0
D7	GBC0/IO35RSB0
D8	GBC1/IO36RSB0
D9	GBB2/IO43RSB0
D10	IO28RSB0
D11	IO44RSB0
D12	GCB1/IO53RSB0
E1	VCC
E2	GFC0/IO125RSB1
E3	GFC1/IO126RSB1
E4	VCCIB1
E5	IO68RSB1
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	GCC1/IO51RSB0
E9	VCCIB0
E10	VCC
E11	GCA0/IO56RSB0
E12	IO46RSB0
F1	GFB0/IO123RSB1
F2	VCOMPLF
F3	GFB1/IO124RSB1
F4	IO127RSB1
F5	GND
F6	GND
F7	GND
F8	GCC0/IO52RSB0
F9	GCB0/IO54RSB0
F10	GND
F11	GCA1/IO55RSB0
F12	GCA2/IO57RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
G1	GFA1/IO121RSB1
G2	GND
G3	VCCPLF
G4	GFA0/IO122RSB1
G5	GND
G6	GND
G7	GND
G8	GDC1/IO61RSB0
G9	IO48RSB0
G10	GCC2/IO59RSB0
G11	IO47RSB0
G12	GCB2/IO58RSB0
H1	VCC
H2	GFB2/IO119RSB1
H3	GFC2/IO118RSB1
H4	GEC1/IO112RSB1
H5	VCC
H6	IO50RSB0
H7	IO60RSB0
H8	GDB2/IO71RSB1
H9	GDC0/IO62RSB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO49RSB0
H12	VCC
J1	GEB1/IO110RSB1
J2	IO115RSB1
J3	VCCIB1
J4	GEC0/IO111RSB1
J5	IO116RSB1
J6	IO117RSB1
J7	VCC
J8	TCK
J9	GDA2/IO70RSB1
J10	TDO
J11	GDA1/IO65RSB0
J12	GDB1/IO63RSB0

FG256



Note: This is the bottom view of the package.

Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Resource Center at <http://www.actel.com/products/solutions/package/docs.aspx>.

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
Y15	VCC
Y16	NC
Y17	NC
Y18	GND
Y19	NC
Y20	NC
Y21	NC
Y22	VCCIB1
AA1	GND
AA2	VCCIB3
AA3	NC
AA4	IO181RSB2
AA5	IO178RSB2
AA6	IO175RSB2
AA7	IO169RSB2
AA8	IO166RSB2
AA9	IO160RSB2
AA10	IO152RSB2
AA11	IO146RSB2
AA12	IO139RSB2
AA13	IO133RSB2
AA14	NC
AA15	NC
AA16	IO122RSB2
AA17	IO119RSB2
AA18	IO117RSB2
AA19	NC
AA20	NC
AA21	VCCIB1
AA22	GND
AB1	GND
AB2	GND
AB3	VCCIB2
AB4	IO180RSB2
AB5	IO176RSB2
AB6	IO173RSB2

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
AB7	IO167RSB2
AB8	IO162RSB2
AB9	IO156RSB2
AB10	IO150RSB2
AB11	IO145RSB2
AB12	IO144RSB2
AB13	IO132RSB2
AB14	IO127RSB2
AB15	IO126RSB2
AB16	IO123RSB2
AB17	IO121RSB2
AB18	IO118RSB2
AB19	NC
AB20	VCCIB2
AB21	GND
AB22	GND

5 – Datasheet Information

List of Changes

The following table lists critical changes that were made in each revision of the Automotive ProASIC3 datasheet.

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 5 (January 2013)	The "Automotive ProASIC3 Ordering Information" section has been updated to mention "Y" as "Blank" mentioning "Device Does Not Include License to Implement IP Based on the Cryptography Research, Inc. (CRI) Patent Portfolio" (SAR 43222).	1-III
	Added a note to Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions (SAR 43675): The programming temperature range supported is $T_{\text{ambient}} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C .	2-2
	The note in Table 2-116 • Automotive ProASIC3 CCC/PLL Specification referring the reader to SmartGen was revised to refer instead to the online help associated with the core (SAR 42560).	2-80
	Live at Power-Up (LAPU) has been replaced with 'Instant On'.	NA
Revision 4 (September 2012)	The "Specifying I/O States During Programming" section is new (SAR 34691).	1-6
	Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions was revised to change VPUMP values for programming mode from "3.0 to 3.6" to "3.15 to 3.45" (SAR 34703).	2-2
	Maximum values for VIL and VIH were corrected in LVPECL Table 2-86 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels (SAR 37693).	2-52
	Values were added for F_{DDRIMAX} and F_{DDOMAX} in the following tables (SAR 34804): Table 2-99 • Input DDR Propagation Delays ($T_J = 135^{\circ}\text{C}$) Table 2-100 • Input DDR Propagation Delays ($T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$) Table 2-102 • Output DDR Propagation Delays ($T_J = 135^{\circ}\text{C}$) Table 2-103 • Output DDR Propagation Delays ($T_J = 115^{\circ}\text{C}$)	2-64 to 2-68
	Added values for minimum pulse width and removed the FRMAX row from Table 2-108 through Table 2-115 in the "Global Tree Timing Characteristics" section. Use the software to determine the FRMAX for the device you are using (SAR 36966).	2-76
	SRAM collision data was added to Table 2-117 • RAM4K9 through Table 2-120 • RAM512X18. Maximum frequency, F_{MAX} , was updated in Table 2-118 • RAM512X18 (SAR 40859).	2-86 to 2-89
	The "VMVx I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)" section was revised. The sentence, "Within the package, the VMV plane is decoupled from the simultaneous switching noise originating from the output buffer VCCI domain" was replaced with, "Within the package, the VMV plane biases the input stage of the I/Os in the I/O banks" (SAR 38323). VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins, as noted in the "VMVx I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)" section, for an ESD enhancement.	3-1
	Libero Integrated Design Environment (IDE) was changed to Libero System-on-Chip (SoC) throughout the document (SAR 40266).	N/A
Revision 3 (September 2012)	The "Security" section was modified to clarify that Microsemi does not support read-back of programmed data.	1-1