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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.

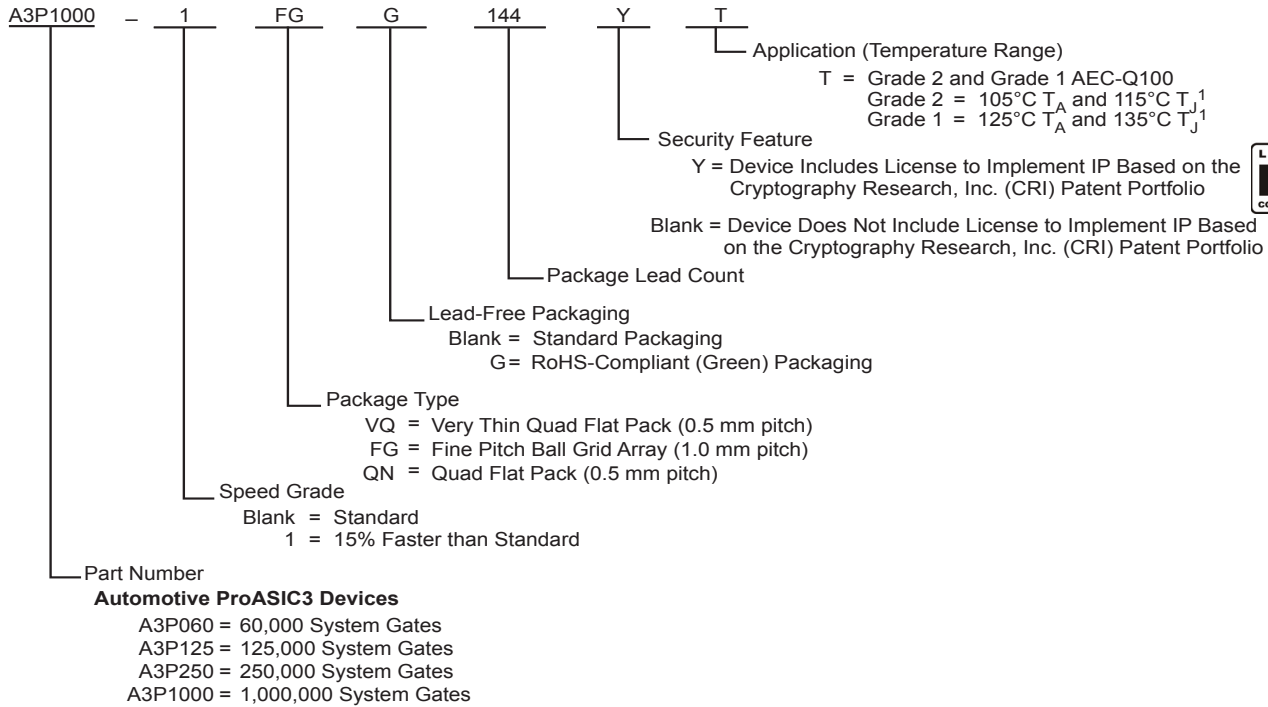
Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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	97
Number of Gates	125000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Package / Case	144-LBGA
Supplier Device Package	144-FPBGA (13x13)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a3p125-fg144t

Automotive ProASIC3 Ordering Information



Notes:

- T_A = Ambient temperature and T_J = Junction temperature.
- Minimum order quantities apply. Contact your local Microsemi SoC Products Group sales office for details.

Table 2-8 • Summary of I/O Input Buffer Power (per pin) – Default I/O Software Settings¹
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

	VMV (V)	Static Power PDC2 (mW) ¹	Dynamic Power PAC9 (μW/MHz) ²
Single-Ended			
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	3.3	–	16.72
2.5 V LVCMOS	2.5	–	5.14
1.8 V LVCMOS	1.8	–	2.13
1.5 V LVCMOS (JESD8-11)	1.5	–	1.48
3.3 V PCI	3.3	–	18.13
3.3 V PCI-X	3.3	–	18.13

Notes:

1. P_{DC2} is the static power (where applicable) measured on VMV.
2. P_{AC9} is the total dynamic power measured on V_{CC} and VMV.

Table 2-9 • Summary of I/O Output Buffer Power (per pin) – Default I/O Software Settings¹
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

	C_{LOAD} (pF)	VCCI (V)	Static Power PDC3 (mW) ²	Dynamic Power PAC10 (μW/MHz) ³
Single-Ended				
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	35	3.3	–	468.67
2.5 V LVCMOS	35	2.5	–	267.48
1.8 V LVCMOS	35	1.8	–	149.46
1.5 V LVCMOS (JESD8-11)	35	1.5	–	103.12
3.3 V PCI	10	3.3	–	201.02
3.3 V PCI-X	10	3.3	–	201.02
Differential				
LVDS	–	2.5	7.74	88.92
LVPECL	–	3.3	19.54	166.52

Notes:

1. Dynamic power consumption is given for standard load and software default drive strength and output slew.
2. P_{DC3} is the static power (where applicable) measured on VMV.
3. P_{AC10} is the total dynamic power measured on V_{CCI} and VMV.

Table 2-10 • Summary of I/O Output Buffer Power (per pin) – Default I/O Software Settings ¹
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

	C_{LOAD} (pF)	VCCI (V)	Static Power PDC3 (mW) ²	Dynamic Power PAC10 (μ W/MHz) ³
Single-Ended				
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	35	3.3	–	452.67
2.5 V LVCMOS	35	2.5	–	258.32
1.8 V LVCMOS	35	1.8	–	133.59
1.5 V LVCMOS (JESD8-11)	35	1.5	–	92.84
3.3 V PCI	10	3.3	–	184.92
3.3 V PCI-X	10	3.3	–	184.92

Notes:

1. Dynamic power consumption is given for standard load and software default drive strength and output slew.
2. PDC3 is the static power (where applicable) measured on VMV.
3. PAC10 is the total dynamic power measured on VCCI and VMV.

1.8 V LVCMOS

Low-voltage CMOS for 1.8 V is an extension of the LVCMOS standard (JESD8-5) used for general-purpose 1.8 V applications. It uses a 1.8 V input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

Table 2-54 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

1.8 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	I _{OL}	I _{OH}	I _{OSL}	I _{OSH}	I _{IL}	I _{IH}
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA ¹	Max. mA ¹	μA ²	μA ²
2 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	2	2	11	9	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	4	4	22	17	10	10
6 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	6	6	44	35	10	10
8 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	8	8	51	45	10	10
12 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	12	12	74	91	10	10
16 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	16	16	74	91	10	10

Notes:

1. Currents are measured at high temperature (100°C junction temperature) and maximum voltage.
2. Currents are measured at 125°C junction temperature.
3. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

Table 2-55 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

1.8 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	I _{OL}	I _{OH}	I _{OSL}	I _{OSH}	I _{IL}	I _{IH}
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA ¹	Max. mA ¹	μA ²	μA ²
2 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	2	2	11	9	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	4	4	22	17	10	10
6 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	6	6	44	35	10	10
8 mA	−0.3	0.35 * V _{CCI}	0.65 * V _{CCI}	3.6	0.45	V _{CCI} − 0.45	8	8	44	35	10	10

Notes:

1. Currents are measured at high temperature (100°C junction temperature) and maximum voltage.
2. Currents are measured at 125°C junction temperature.
3. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

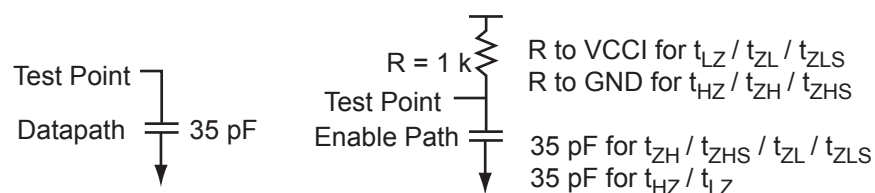


Figure 2-9 • AC Loading

Table 2-56 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	C _{LOAD} (pF)
0	1.8	0.9	35

Note: *Measuring point = V_{trip}. See Table 2-18 on page 2-17 for a complete table of trip points.

Table 2-91 • Parameter Definitions and Measuring Nodes

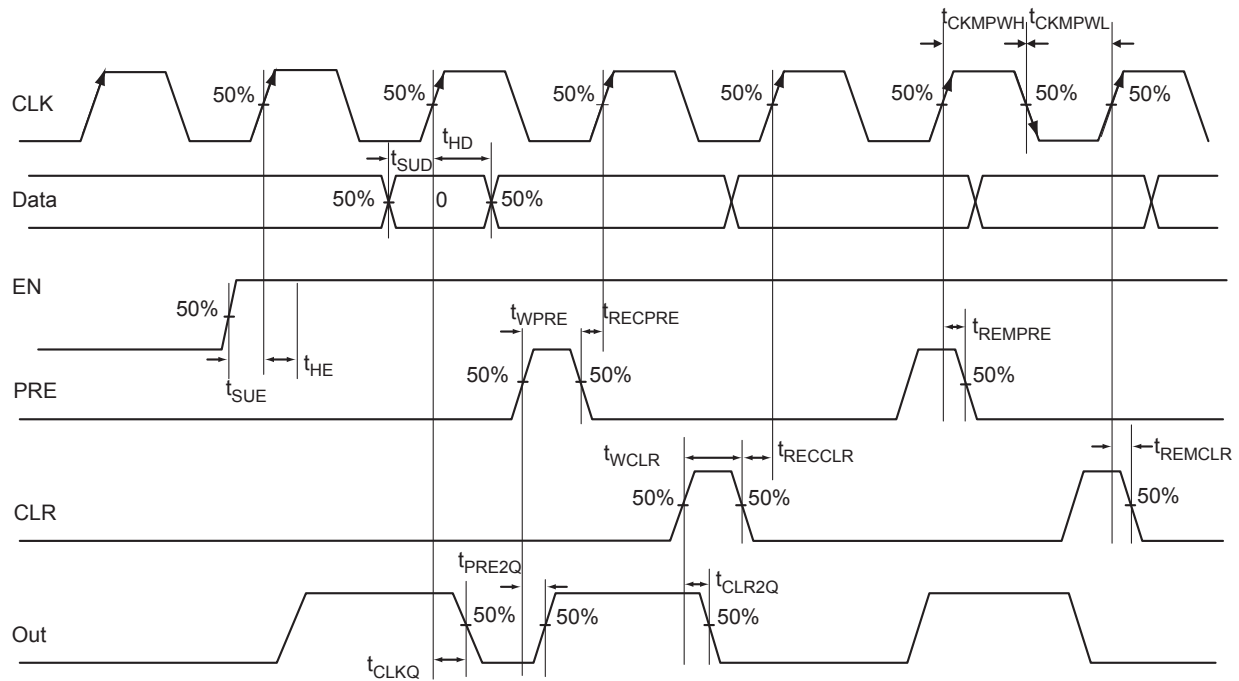
Parameter Name	Parameter Definition	Measuring Nodes (from, to)*
t_{OCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Data Register	HH, DOUT
t_{OSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Data Register	FF, HH
t_{OHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Data Register	FF, HH
t_{OSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Data Register	GG, HH
t_{OHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Data Register	GG, HH
t_{OCLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Data Register	LL, DOUT
$t_{OEREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Data Register	LL, HH
$t_{OERECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Data Register	LL, HH
t_{OECLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	HH, EOUT
t_{OESUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	JJ, HH
t_{OEHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	JJ, HH
t_{OESUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	KK, HH
t_{OEHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	KK, HH
$t_{OECLR2Q}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	II, EOUT
$t_{OEREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	II, HH
$t_{OERECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	II, HH
t_{iCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Input Data Register	AA, EE
t_{iSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Input Data Register	CC, AA
t_{iHD}	Data Hold Time for the Input Data Register	CC, AA
t_{iSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Input Data Register	BB, AA
t_{iHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Input Data Register	BB, AA
t_{iCLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Input Data Register	DD, EE
$t_{iREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Input Data Register	DD, AA
$t_{iRECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Input Data Register	DD, AA

Note: *See Figure 2-16 on page 2-55 for more information.

Table 2-100 • Input DDR 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_{DDRICKQ1}	Clock-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	0.33	0.38	ns
t_{DDRICKQ2}	Clock-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	0.46	0.54	ns
t_{DDRISUD}	Data Setup for Input DDR	0.34	0.40	ns
t_{DDRILD}	Data Hold for Input DDR	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKR2Q1}}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	0.55	0.65	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKR2Q2}}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	0.68	0.80	ns
$t_{\text{DDRIREMCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for Input DDR	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDRIRECCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for Input DDR	0.27	0.31	ns
$t_{\text{DDRILWCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for Input DDR	0.25	0.30	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKMPWH}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for Input DDR	0.41	0.48	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKMPWL}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for Input DDR	0.37	0.43	ns
F_{DDRIMAX}	Maximum Frequency for Input DDR	309	263	MHz

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


Figure 2-27 • Timing Model and Waveforms

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-106 • Register Delays

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

Parameter	Description	-1	Std.	Units
t_{CLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Core Register	0.67	0.79	ns
t_{SUD}	Data Setup Time for the Core Register	0.52	0.61	ns
t_{HD}	Data Hold Time for the Core Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{SUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Core Register	0.55	0.65	ns
t_{HE}	Enable Hold Time for the Core Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{CLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Core Register	0.49	0.57	ns
t_{PRE2Q}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Core Register	0.49	0.57	ns
t_{REMCLR}	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Core Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{RECCLR}	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Core Register	0.27	0.32	ns
t_{REMPRE}	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Core Register	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{RECPRE}	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Core Register	0.27	0.32	ns
t_{WCLR}	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for the Core Register	0.25	0.30	ns
t_{WPRE}	Asynchronous Preset Minimum Pulse Width for the Core Register	0.25	0.30	ns
t_{CKMPWH}	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Core Register	0.41	0.48	ns
t_{CKMPWL}	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Core 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.

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.

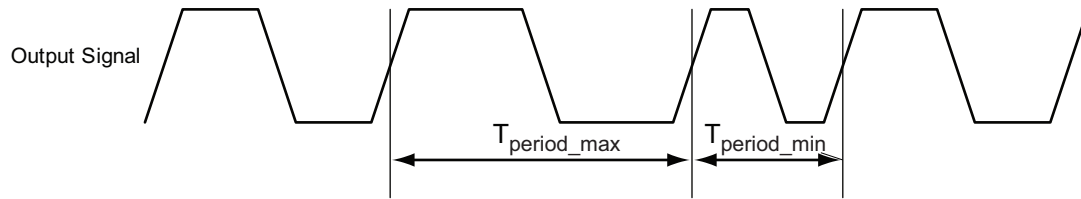
Table 2-109 • A3P060 Global Resource

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

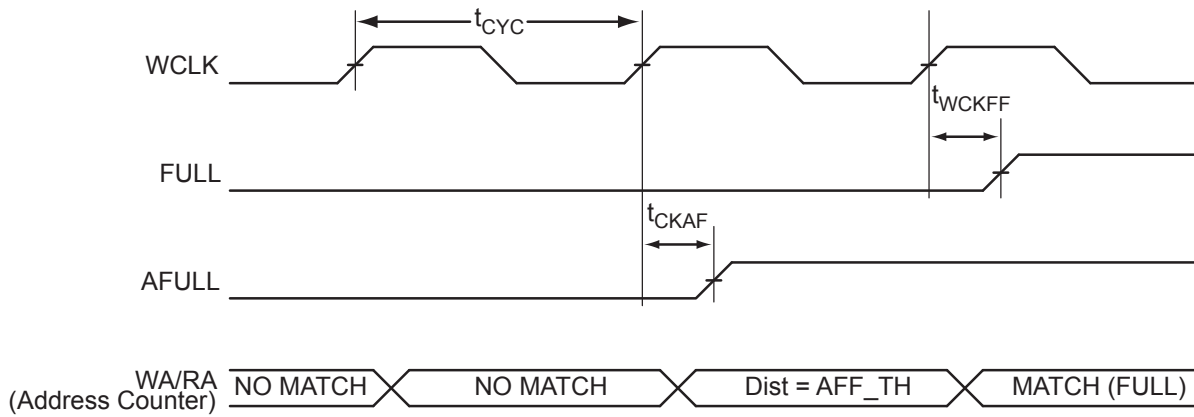
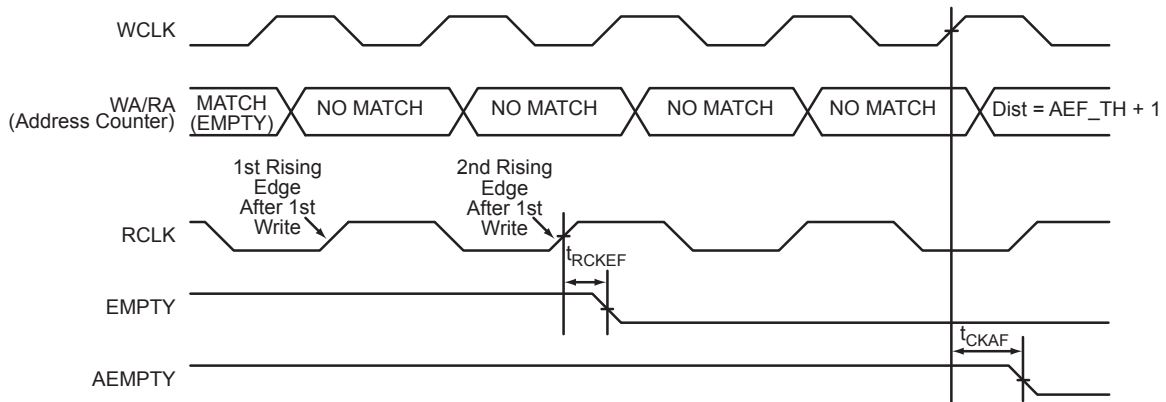
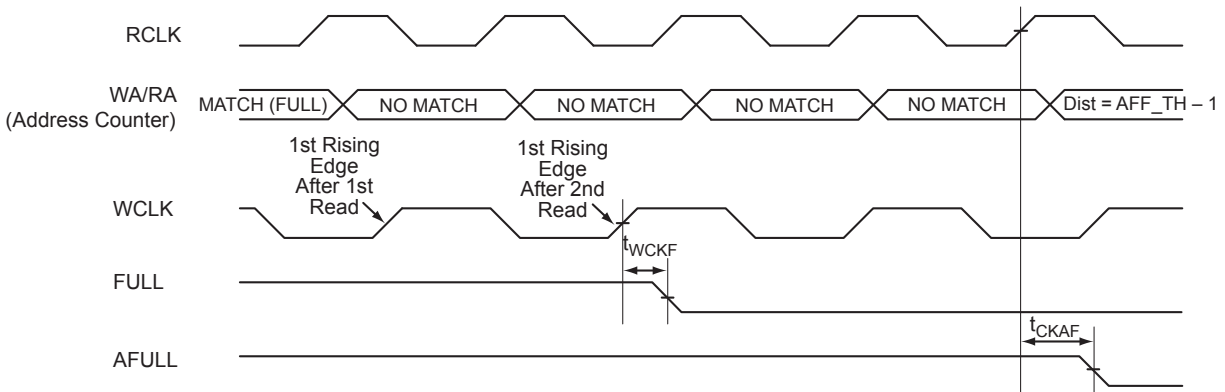
Notes:

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.



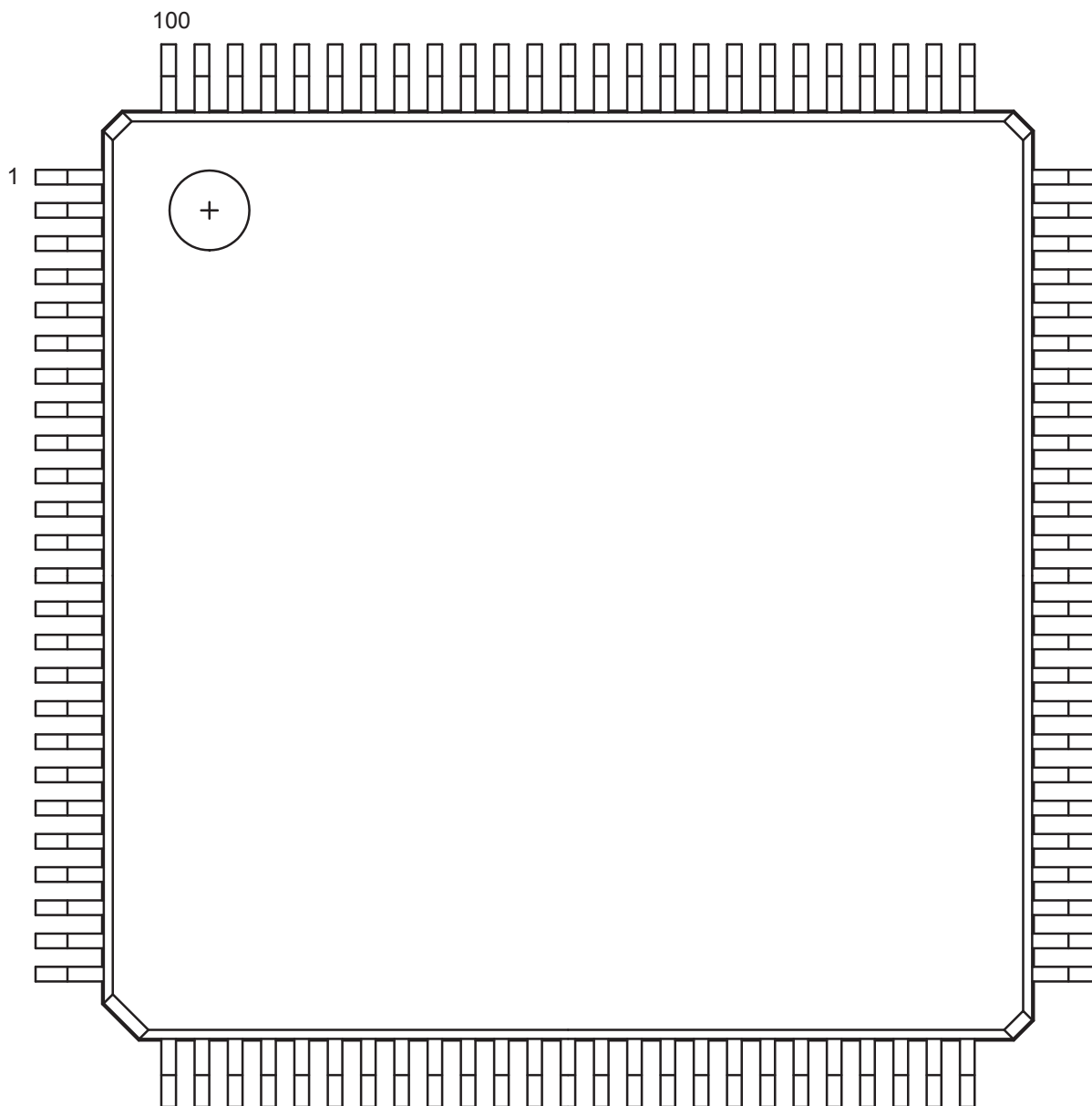
Note: Peak-to-peak jitter measurements are defined by $T_{\text{peak-to-peak}} = T_{\text{period_max}} - T_{\text{period_min}}$.

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


Figure 2-41 • FIFO FULL Flag and AFULL Flag Assertion

Figure 2-42 • FIFO EMPTY Flag and AEMPTY Flag Deassertion

Figure 2-43 • FIFO FULL Flag and AFULL Flag Deassertion

4 – Package Pin Assignments

VQ100



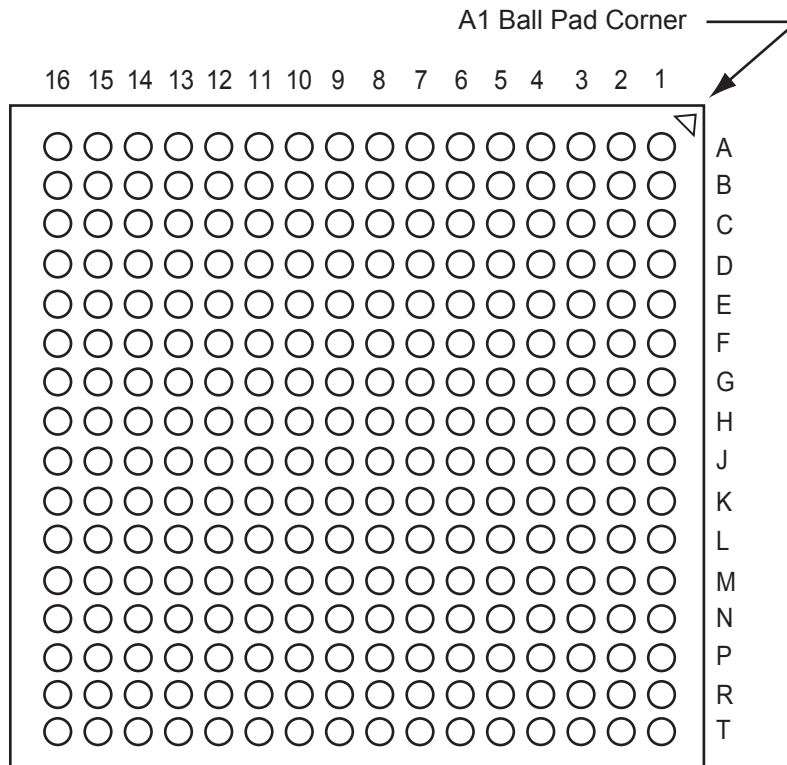
Note: This is the top view of the package.

Note

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

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
K1	GEB0/IO109RSB1
K2	GEA1/IO108RSB1
K3	GEA0/IO107RSB1
K4	GEA2/IO106RSB1
K5	IO100RSB1
K6	IO98RSB1
K7	GND
K8	IO73RSB1
K9	GDC2/IO72RSB1
K10	GND
K11	GDA0/IO66RSB0
K12	GDB0/IO64RSB0
L1	GND
L2	VMV1
L3	GEB2/IO105RSB1
L4	IO102RSB1
L5	VCCIB1
L6	IO95RSB1
L7	IO85RSB1
L8	IO74RSB1
L9	TMS
L10	VJTAG
L11	VMV1
L12	TRST
M1	GNDQ
M2	GEC2/IO104RSB1
M3	IO103RSB1
M4	IO101RSB1
M5	IO97RSB1
M6	IO94RSB1
M7	IO86RSB1
M8	IO75RSB1
M9	TDI
M10	VCCIB1
M11	VPUMP
M12	GNDQ

FG256

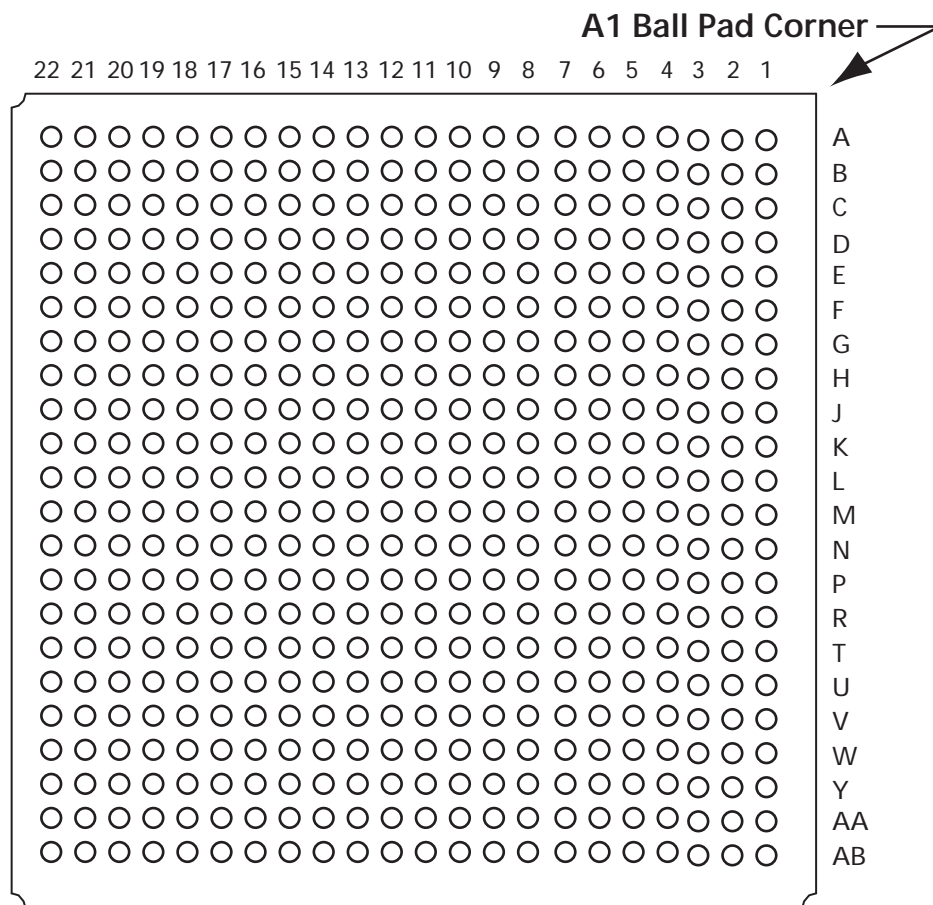


Note: This is the bottom view of the package.

Note

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

FG484



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>.

