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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	147456
Number of I/O	97
Number of Gates	1000000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	144-LBGA
Supplier Device Package	144-FPBGA (13x13)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m7a3p1000-fg144i

User Nonvolatile FlashROM

ProASIC3 devices have 1 kbit of on-chip, user-accessible, nonvolatile FlashROM. The FlashROM can be used in diverse system applications:

- Internet protocol addressing (wireless or fixed)
- System calibration settings
- Device serialization and/or inventory control
- Subscription-based business models (for example, set-top boxes)
- Secure key storage for secure communications algorithms
- Asset management/tracking
- Date stamping
- Version management

The FlashROM is written using the standard ProASIC3 IEEE 1532 JTAG programming interface. The core can be individually programmed (erased and written), and on-chip AES decryption can be used selectively to securely load data over public networks (except in the A3P015 and A3P030 devices), as in security keys stored in the FlashROM for a user design.

The FlashROM can be programmed via the JTAG programming interface, and its contents can be read back either through the JTAG programming interface or via direct FPGA core addressing. Note that the FlashROM can only be programmed from the JTAG interface and cannot be programmed from the internal logic array.

The FlashROM is programmed as 8 banks of 128 bits; however, reading is performed on a byte-by-byte basis using a synchronous interface. A 7-bit address from the FPGA core defines which of the 8 banks and which of the 16 bytes within that bank are being read. The three most significant bits (MSBs) of the FlashROM address determine the bank, and the four least significant bits (LSBs) of the FlashROM address define the byte.

The ProASIC3 development software solutions, Libero® System-on-Chip (SoC) and Designer, have extensive support for the FlashROM. One such feature is auto-generation of sequential programming files for applications requiring a unique serial number in each part. Another feature allows the inclusion of static data for system version control. Data for the FlashROM can be generated quickly and easily using Libero SoC and Designer software tools. Comprehensive programming file support is also included to allow for easy programming of large numbers of parts with differing FlashROM contents.

SRAM and FIFO

ProASIC3 devices (except the A3P015 and A3P030 devices) have embedded SRAM blocks along their north and south sides. Each variable-aspect-ratio SRAM block is 4,608 bits in size. Available memory configurations are 256×18, 512×9, 1k×4, 2k×2, and 4k×1 bits. The individual blocks have independent read and write ports that can be configured with different bit widths on each port. For example, data can be sent through a 4-bit port and read as a single bitstream. The embedded SRAM blocks can be initialized via the device JTAG port (ROM emulation mode) using the UJTAG macro (except in A3P015 and A3P030 devices).

In addition, every SRAM block has an embedded FIFO control unit. The control unit allows the SRAM block to be configured as a synchronous FIFO without using additional core VersaTiles. The FIFO width and depth are programmable. The FIFO also features programmable Almost Empty (AEMPTY) and Almost Full (AFULL) flags in addition to the normal Empty and Full flags. The embedded FIFO control unit contains the counters necessary for generation of the read and write address pointers. The embedded SRAM/FIFO blocks can be cascaded to create larger configurations.

PLL and CCC

ProASIC3 devices provide designers with very flexible clock conditioning capabilities. Each member of the ProASIC3 family contains six CCCs. One CCC (center west side) has a PLL. The A3P015 and A3P030 devices do not have a PLL.

The six CCC blocks are located at the four corners and the centers of the east and west sides.

All six CCC blocks are usable; the four corner CCCs and the east CCC allow simple clock delay operations as well as clock spine access.

The inputs of the six CCC blocks are accessible from the FPGA core or from one of several inputs located near the CCC that have dedicated connections to the CCC block.

User I/O Characteristics

Timing Model

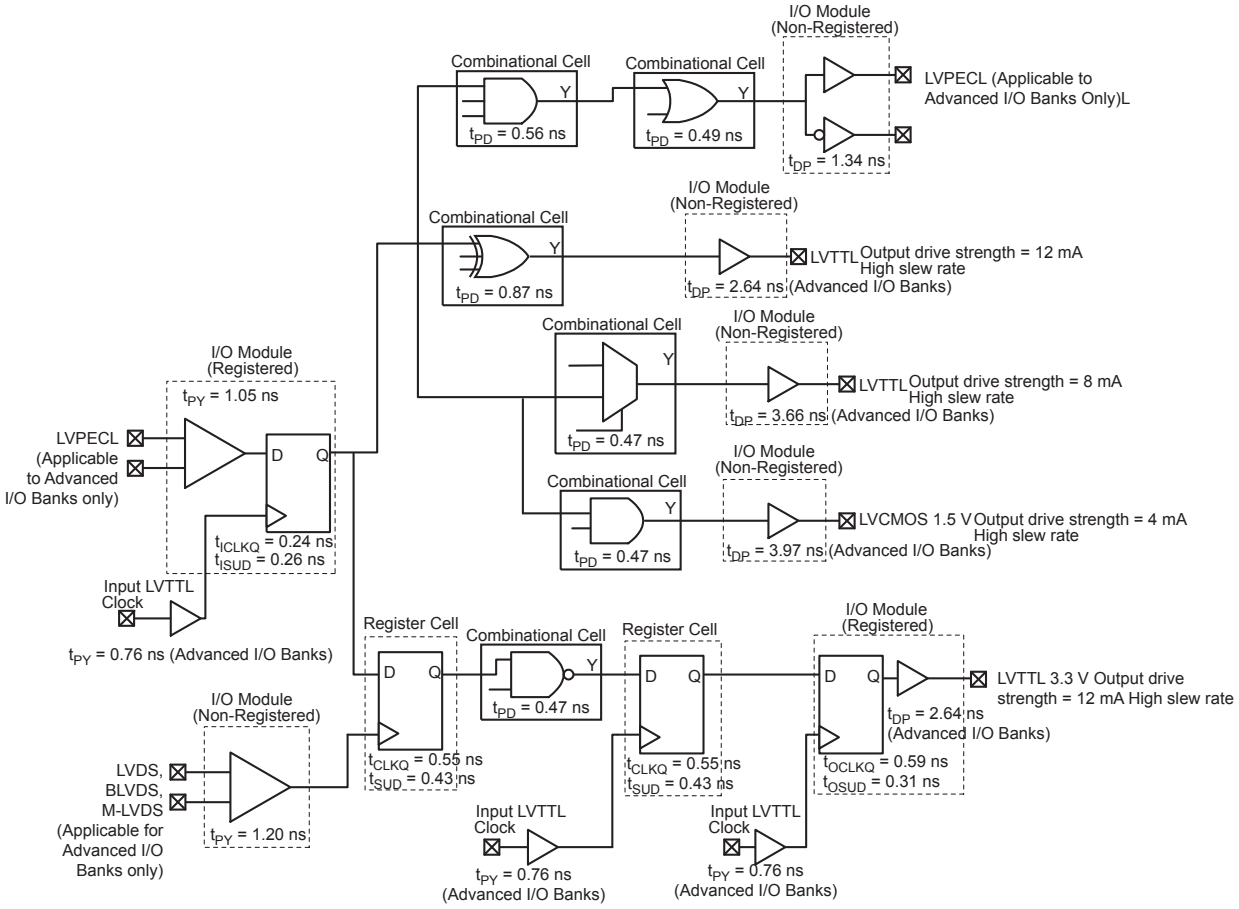


Figure 2-3 • **Timing Model**
Operating Conditions: –2 Speed, Commercial Temperature Range (T_J = 70°C), Worst Case VCC = 1.425 V

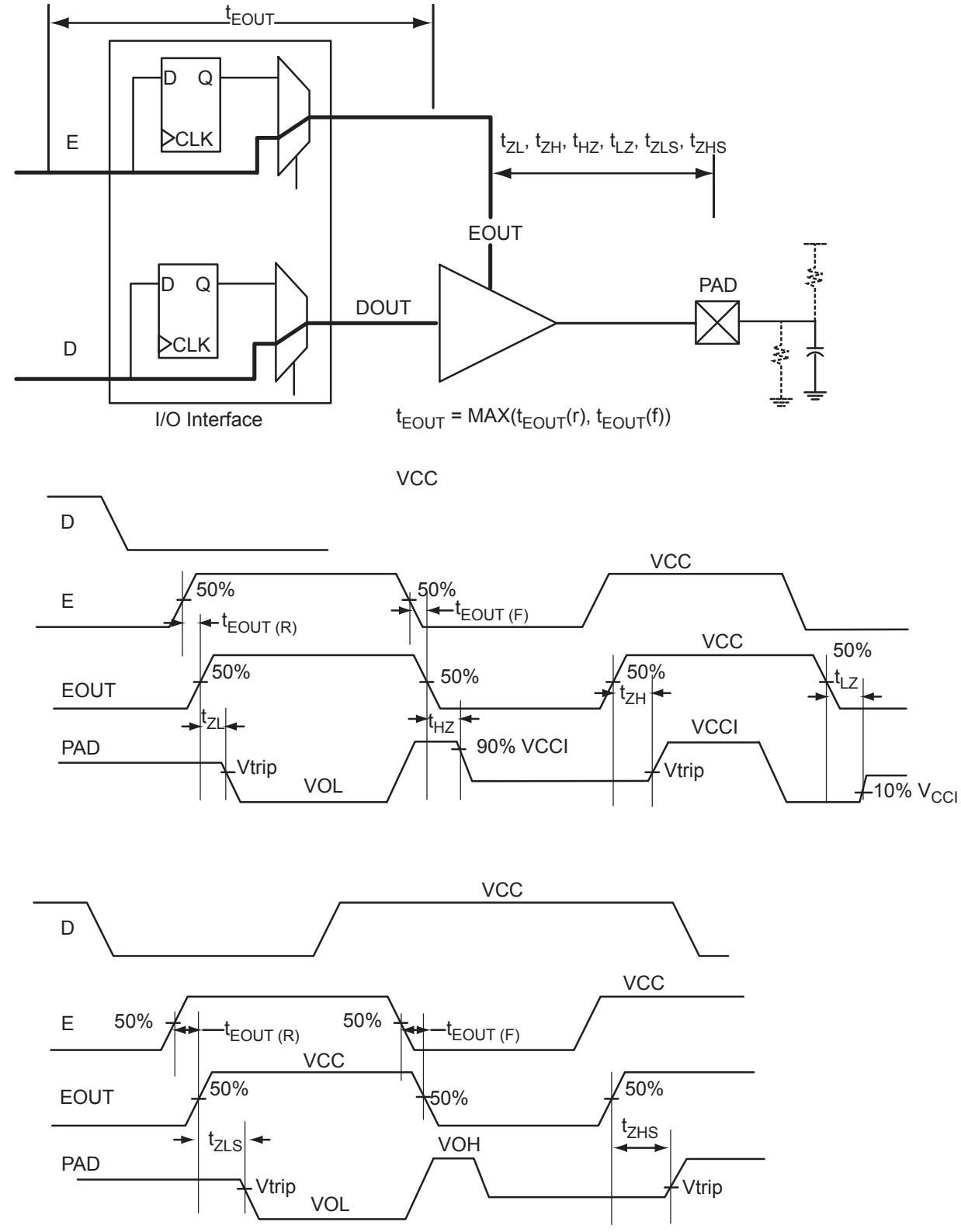


Figure 2-6 • **Tristate Output Buffer Timing Model and Delays (Example)**

3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range

Table 2-47 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range	Equiv. Software Default Drive Strength Option[1]	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL[2]	IIH[3]
Drive Strength		Min V	Max V	Min V	Max V	Max V	Min V	µA	µA	Max mA[4]	Max mA[4]	µA[5]	µA[5]
100 µA	2 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	25	27	10	10
100 µA	4 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	25	27	10	10
100 µA	6 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	51	54	10	10
100 µA	8 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	51	54	10	10
100 µA	12 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	103	109	10	10
100 µA	16 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	132	127	10	10
100 µA	24 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	268	181	10	10

Notes:

1. *The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is ±100 µA. Drive strength displayed in the software is supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.*
2. *IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where –0.3 V < VIN < VIL.*
3. *IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions VIH < VIN < VCCI. Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges*
4. *Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.*
5. *All LVMCOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD8-B specification.*
6. *Software default selection highlighted in gray.*

Table 2-48 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range	Equiv. Software Default Drive Strength Option[1]	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL[2]	IIH[3]
Drive Strength		Min V	Max V	Min V	Max V	Max V	Min V	µA	µA	Max mA[4]	Max mA[4]	µA[5]	µA[5]
100 µA	2 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	25	27	10	10
100 µA	4 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	25	27	10	10
100 µA	6 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	51	54	10	10
100 µA	8 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	51	54	10	10
100 µA	12 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	103	109	10	10
100 µA	16 mA	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD – 0.2	100	100	103	109	10	10

Notes:

1. *The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is ±100 µA. Drive strength displayed in the software is supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.*
2. *IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where –0.3 V < VIN < VIL.*
3. *IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions VIH < VIN < VCCI. Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges*
4. *Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.*
5. *All LVMCOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD8-B specification.*
6. *Software default selection highlighted in gray.*

Table 2-83 • 1.5 V LVCMOS Low Slew
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 1.4 V
Applicable to Standard Plus 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
2 mA	Std.	0.66	12.08	0.04	1.42	0.43	12.01	12.08	2.72	2.43	14.24	14.31	ns
	–1	0.56	10.27	0.04	1.21	0.36	10.21	10.27	2.31	2.06	12.12	12.18	ns
	–2	0.49	9.02	0.03	1.06	0.32	8.97	9.02	2.03	1.81	10.64	10.69	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.66	9.28	0.04	1.42	0.43	9.45	8.91	3.04	3.00	11.69	11.15	ns
	–1	0.56	7.89	0.04	1.21	0.36	8.04	7.58	2.58	2.55	9.94	9.49	ns
	–2	0.49	6.93	0.03	1.06	0.32	7.06	6.66	2.27	2.24	8.73	8.33	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.

Table 2-84 • 1.5 V LVCMOS High Slew
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Standard 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}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.66	7.65	0.04	1.42	0.43	6.31	7.65	2.45	2.45	ns
	–1	0.56	6.50	0.04	1.21	0.36	5.37	6.50	2.08	2.08	ns
	–2	0.49	5.71	0.03	1.06	0.32	4.71	5.71	1.83	1.83	ns

Notes:

1. *Software default selection highlighted in gray.*
2. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

Table 2-85 • 1.5 V LVCMOS Low Slew
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Standard 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}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.66	12.33	0.04	1.42	0.43	11.79	12.33	2.45	2.32	ns
	–1	0.56	10.49	0.04	1.21	0.36	10.03	10.49	2.08	1.98	ns
	–2	0.49	9.21	0.03	1.06	0.32	8.81	9.21	1.83	1.73	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.

Fully Registered I/O Buffers with Synchronous Enable and Asynchronous Clear

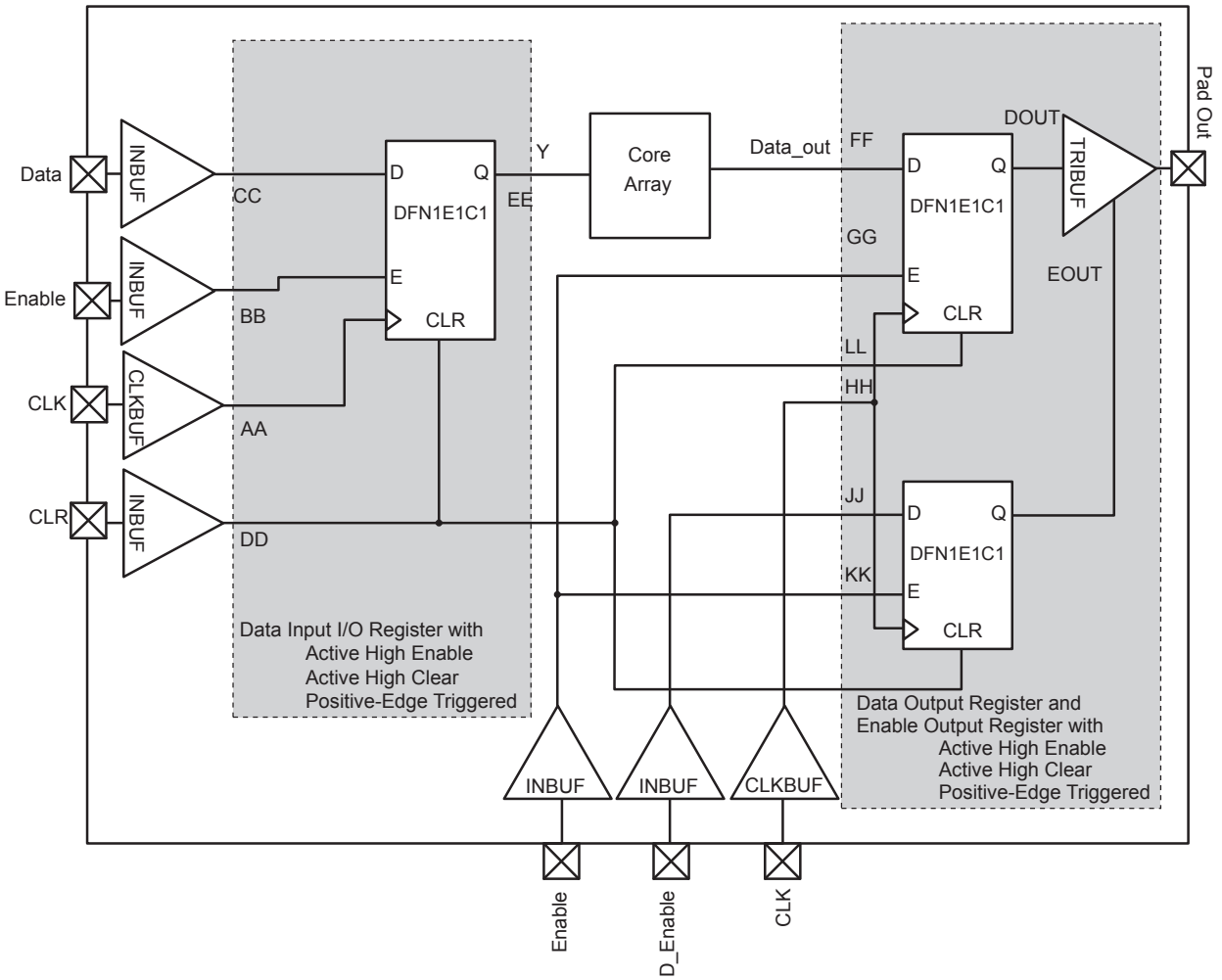


Figure 2-16 • **Timing Model of the Registered I/O Buffers with Synchronous Enable and Asynchronous Clear**

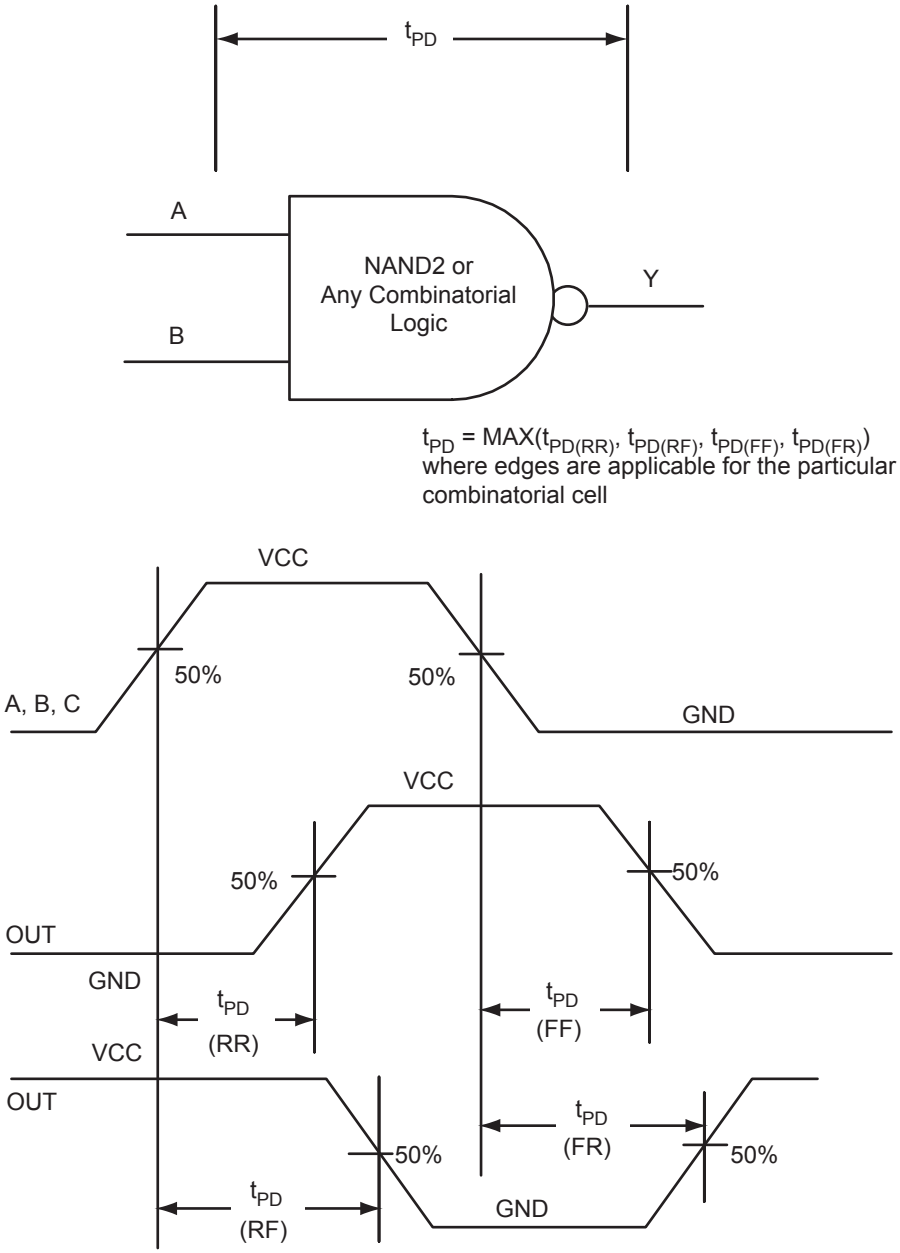


Figure 2-25 • **Timing Model and Waveforms**

Table 2-109 • A3P060 Global Resource
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2		–1		Std.		Units
		Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.71	0.93	0.81	1.05	0.95	1.24	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.70	0.96	0.80	1.09	0.94	1.28	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.75		0.85		1.00		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.85		0.96		1.13		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.26		0.29		0.34	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 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

Table 2-110 • A3P125 Global Resource
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2		–1		Std.		Units
		Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.77	0.99	0.87	1.12	1.03	1.32	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.76	1.02	0.87	1.16	1.02	1.37	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.75		0.85		1.00		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.85		0.96		1.13		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.26		0.29		0.34	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 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

Table 2-111 • A3P250 Global Resource
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2		–1		Std.		Units
		Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.80	1.01	0.91	1.15	1.07	1.36	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.78	1.04	0.89	1.18	1.04	1.39	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.75		0.85		1.00		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.85		0.96		1.13		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.26		0.29		0.34	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 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

Table 2-112 • A3P400 Global Resource
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2		–1		Std.		Units
		Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.87	1.09	0.99	1.24	1.17	1.46	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.86	1.11	0.98	1.27	1.15	1.49	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.75		0.85		1.00		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.85		0.96		1.13		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.26		0.29		0.34	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 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-118 • FIFO (for all dies except A3P250)
Worst Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2	–1	Std.	Units
t_{ENS}	REN, WEN Setup Time	1.34	1.52	1.79	ns
t_{ENH}	REN, WEN Hold Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{BKS}	BLK Setup Time	0.19	0.22	0.26	ns
t_{BKH}	BLK Hold Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{DS}	Input Data (WD) Setup Time	0.18	0.21	0.25	ns
t_{DH}	Input Data (WD) Hold Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{CKQ1}	Clock High to New Data Valid on RD (flow-through)	2.17	2.47	2.90	ns
t_{CKQ2}	Clock High to New Data Valid on RD (pipelined)	0.94	1.07	1.26	ns
t_{RCKEF}	RCLK High to Empty Flag Valid	1.72	1.96	2.30	ns
t_{WCKFF}	WCLK High to Full Flag Valid	1.63	1.86	2.18	ns
t_{CKAF}	Clock High to Almost Empty/Full Flag Valid	6.19	7.05	8.29	ns
t_{RSTFG}	RESET Low to Empty/Full Flag Valid	1.69	1.93	2.27	ns
t_{RSTAF}	RESET Low to Almost Empty/Full Flag Valid	6.13	6.98	8.20	ns
t_{RSTBQ}	RESET Low to Data Out Low on RD (flow-through)	0.92	1.05	1.23	ns
	RESET Low to Data Out Low on RD (pipelined)	0.92	1.05	1.23	ns
$t_{REMRSTB}$	RESET Removal	0.29	0.33	0.38	ns
$t_{RECRSTB}$	RESET Recovery	1.50	1.71	2.01	ns
$t_{MPWRSTB}$	RESET Minimum Pulse Width	0.21	0.24	0.29	ns
t_{CYC}	Clock Cycle Time	3.23	3.68	4.32	ns
F_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency for FIFO	310	272	231	MHz

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.

3 – Pin Descriptions

Supply Pins

GND **Ground**

Ground supply voltage to the core, I/O outputs, and I/O logic.

GNDQ **Ground (quiet)**

Quiet ground supply voltage to input buffers of I/O banks. Within the package, the GNDQ plane is decoupled from the simultaneous switching noise originated from the output buffer ground domain. This minimizes the noise transfer within the package and improves input signal integrity. GNDQ must always be connected to GND on the board.

VCC **Core Supply Voltage**

Supply voltage to the FPGA core, nominally 1.5 V. VCC is required for powering the JTAG state machine in addition to VJTAG. Even when a device is in bypass mode in a JTAG chain of interconnected devices, both VCC and VJTAG must remain powered to allow JTAG signals to pass through the device.

VCCIBx **I/O Supply Voltage**

Supply voltage to the bank's I/O output buffers and I/O logic. Bx is the I/O bank number. There are up to eight I/O banks on low power flash devices plus a dedicated VJTAG bank. Each bank can have a separate VCCI connection. All I/Os in a bank will run off the same VCCIBx supply. VCCI can be 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, or 3.3 V, nominal voltage. In general, unused I/O banks should have their corresponding VCCIX pins tied to GND. If an output pad is terminated to ground through any resistor and if the corresponding VCCIX is left floating, then the leakage current to ground is ~ 0uA. However, if an output pad is terminated to ground through any resistor and the corresponding VCCIX grounded, then the leakage current to ground is ~ 3 uA. For unused banks the aforementioned behavior is to be taken into account while deciding if it's better to float VCCIX of unused bank or tie it to GND.

VMVx **I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)**

Quiet supply voltage to the input buffers of each I/O bank. *x* is the bank number. Within the package, the VMV plane biases the input stage of the I/Os in the I/O banks. This minimizes the noise transfer within the package and improves input signal integrity. Each bank must have at least one VMV connection, and no VMV should be left unconnected. All I/Os in a bank run off the same VMVx supply. VMV is used to provide a quiet supply voltage to the input buffers of each I/O bank. VMVx can be 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, or 3.3 V, nominal voltage. Unused I/O banks should have their corresponding VMV pins tied to GND. VMV and VCCI should be at the same voltage within a given I/O bank. Used VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins of the same bank (i.e., VMV0 to VCCIB0, VMV1 to VCCIB1, etc.).

VCCPLA/B/C/D/E/F **PLL Supply Voltage**

Supply voltage to analog PLL, nominally 1.5 V.

When the PLLs are not used, the Designer place-and-route tool automatically disables the unused PLLs to lower power consumption. The user should tie unused VCCPLx and VCOMPLx pins to ground. Microsemi recommends tying VCCPLx to VCC and using proper filtering circuits to decouple VCC noise from the PLLs. Refer to the PLL Power Supply Decoupling section of the "Clock Conditioning Circuits in IGLOO and ProASIC3 Devices" chapter of the *ProASIC3 FPGA Fabric User's Guide* for a complete board solution for the PLL analog power supply and ground.

There is one VCCPLF pin on ProASIC3 devices.

VCOMPLA/B/C/D/E/F PLL Ground

Ground to analog PLL power supplies. When the PLLs are not used, the Designer place-and-route tool automatically disables the unused PLLs to lower power consumption. The user should tie unused VCCPLx and VCOMPLx pins to ground.

There is one VCOMPLF pin on ProASIC3 devices.

In critical applications, an upset in the JTAG circuit could allow entrance to an undesired JTAG state. In such cases, Microsemi 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 kΩ will satisfy the requirements.

Special Function Pins

NC **No Connect**

This pin is not connected to circuitry within the device. These pins can be driven to any voltage or can be left floating with no effect on the operation of the device.

DC **Do Not Connect**

This pin should not be connected to any signals on the PCB. These pins should be left unconnected.

Related Documents

User's Guides

ProASIC FPGA Fabric User's Guide

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/PA3_UG.pdf

Packaging

The following documents provide packaging information and device selection for low power flash devices.

Product Catalog

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/ProdCat_PIB.pdf

Lists devices currently recommended for new designs and the packages available for each member of the family. Use this document or the datasheet tables to determine the best package for your design, and which package drawing to use.

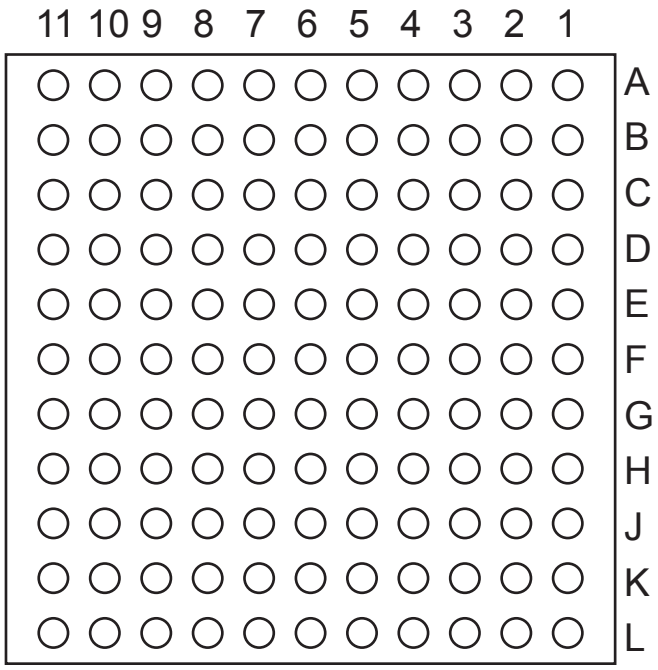
Package Mechanical Drawings

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/PckgMechDrwngs.pdf

This document contains the package mechanical drawings for all packages currently or previously supplied by Actel. Use the bookmarks to navigate to the package mechanical drawings.

Additional packaging materials are at *http://www.microsemi.com/products/solutions/package/docs.aspx*.

CS121 – Bottom View



Note: The die attach paddle center of the package is tied to ground (GND).

Note

For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO118UDB3
3	IO118VDB3
4	GAB2/IO117UDB3
5	IO117VDB3
6	GAC2/IO116UDB3
7	IO116VDB3
8	IO112PSB3
9	GND
10	GFB1/IO109PDB3
11	GFB0/IO109NDB3
12	VCOMPLF
13	GFA0/IO108NPB3
14	VCCPLF
15	GFA1/IO108PPB3
16	GFA2/IO107PSB3
17	VCC
18	VCCIB3
19	GFC2/IO105PSB3
20	GEC1/IO100PDB3
21	GEC0/IO100NDB3
22	GEA1/IO98PDB3
23	GEA0/IO98NDB3
24	VMV3
25	GNDQ
26	GEA2/IO97RSB2
27	GEB2/IO96RSB2
28	GEC2/IO95RSB2
29	IO93RSB2
30	IO92RSB2
31	IO91RSB2
32	IO90RSB2
33	IO88RSB2
34	IO86RSB2
35	IO85RSB2
36	IO84RSB2

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
37	VCC
38	GND
39	VCCIB2
40	IO77RSB2
41	IO74RSB2
42	IO71RSB2
43	GDC2/IO63RSB2
44	GDB2/IO62RSB2
45	GDA2/IO61RSB2
46	GNDQ
47	TCK
48	TDI
49	TMS
50	VMV2
51	GND
52	VPUMP
53	NC
54	TDO
55	TRST
56	VJTAG
57	GDA1/IO60USB1
58	GDC0/IO58VDB1
59	GDC1/IO58UDB1
60	IO52NDB1
61	GCB2/IO52PDB1
62	GCA1/IO50PDB1
63	GCA0/IO50NDB1
64	GCC0/IO48NDB1
65	GCC1/IO48PDB1
66	VCCIB1
67	GND
68	VCC
69	IO43NDB1
70	GBC2/IO43PDB1
71	GBB2/IO42PSB1
72	IO41NDB1

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
73	GBA2/IO41PDB1
74	VMV1
75	GNDQ
76	GBA1/IO40RSB0
77	GBA0/IO39RSB0
78	GBB1/IO38RSB0
79	GBB0/IO37RSB0
80	GBC1/IO36RSB0
81	GBC0/IO35RSB0
82	IO29RSB0
83	IO27RSB0
84	IO25RSB0
85	IO23RSB0
86	IO21RSB0
87	VCCIB0
88	GND
89	VCC
90	IO15RSB0
91	IO13RSB0
92	IO11RSB0
93	GAC1/IO05RSB0
94	GAC0/IO04RSB0
95	GAB1/IO03RSB0
96	GAB0/IO02RSB0
97	GAA1/IO01RSB0
98	GAA0/IO00RSB0
99	GNDQ
100	VMV0

PQ208	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO118UDB3
3	IO118VDB3
4	GAB2/IO117UDB3
5	IO117VDB3
6	GAC2/IO116UDB3
7	IO116VDB3
8	IO115UDB3
9	IO115VDB3
10	IO114UDB3
11	IO114VDB3
12	IO113PDB3
13	IO113NDB3
14	IO112PDB3
15	IO112NDB3
16	VCC
17	GND
18	VCCIB3
19	IO111PDB3
20	IO111NDB3
21	GFC1/IO110PDB3
22	GFC0/IO110NDB3
23	GFB1/IO109PDB3
24	GFB0/IO109NDB3
25	VCOMPLF
26	GFA0/IO108NPB3
27	VCCPLF
28	GFA1/IO108PPB3
29	GND
30	GFA2/IO107PDB3
31	IO107NDB3
32	GFB2/IO106PDB3
33	IO106NDB3
34	GFC2/IO105PDB3
35	IO105NDB3
36	NC

PQ208	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
37	IO104PDB3
38	IO104NDB3
39	IO103PSB3
40	VCCIB3
41	GND
42	IO101PDB3
43	IO101NDB3
44	GEC1/IO100PDB3
45	GEC0/IO100NDB3
46	GEB1/IO99PDB3
47	GEB0/IO99NDB3
48	GEA1/IO98PDB3
49	GEA0/IO98NDB3
50	VMV3
51	GNDQ
52	GND
53	NC
54	NC
55	GEA2/IO97RSB2
56	GEB2/IO96RSB2
57	GEC2/IO95RSB2
58	IO94RSB2
59	IO93RSB2
60	IO92RSB2
61	IO91RSB2
62	VCCIB2
63	IO90RSB2
64	IO89RSB2
65	GND
66	IO88RSB2
67	IO87RSB2
68	IO86RSB2
69	IO85RSB2
70	IO84RSB2
71	VCC
72	VCCIB2

PQ208	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
73	IO83RSB2
74	IO82RSB2
75	IO81RSB2
76	IO80RSB2
77	IO79RSB2
78	IO78RSB2
79	IO77RSB2
80	IO76RSB2
81	GND
82	IO75RSB2
83	IO74RSB2
84	IO73RSB2
85	IO72RSB2
86	IO71RSB2
87	IO70RSB2
88	VCC
89	VCCIB2
90	IO69RSB2
91	IO68RSB2
92	IO67RSB2
93	IO66RSB2
94	IO65RSB2
95	IO64RSB2
96	GDC2/IO63RSB2
97	GND
98	GDB2/IO62RSB2
99	GDA2/IO61RSB2
100	GNDQ
101	TCK
102	TDI
103	TMS
104	VMV2
105	GND
106	VPUMP
107	NC
108	TDO

PQ208	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO155UDB3
3	IO155VDB3
4	GAB2/IO154UDB3
5	IO154VDB3
6	GAC2/IO153UDB3
7	IO153VDB3
8	IO152UDB3
9	IO152VDB3
10	IO151UDB3
11	IO151VDB3
12	IO150PDB3
13	IO150NDB3
14	IO149PDB3
15	IO149NDB3
16	VCC
17	GND
18	VCCIB3
19	IO148PDB3
20	IO148NDB3
21	GFC1/IO147PDB3
22	GFC0/IO147NDB3
23	GFB1/IO146PDB3
24	GFB0/IO146NDB3
25	VCOMPLF
26	GFA0/IO145NPB3
27	VCCPLF
28	GFA1/IO145PPB3
29	GND
30	GFA2/IO144PDB3
31	IO144NDB3
32	GFB2/IO143PDB3
33	IO143NDB3
34	GFC2/IO142PDB3
35	IO142NDB3
36	NC

PQ208	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
37	IO141PSB3
38	IO140PDB3
39	IO140NDB3
40	VCCIB3
41	GND
42	IO138PDB3
43	IO138NDB3
44	GEC1/IO137PDB3
45	GEC0/IO137NDB3
46	GEB1/IO136PDB3
47	GEB0/IO136NDB3
48	GEA1/IO135PDB3
49	GEA0/IO135NDB3
50	VMV3
51	GNDQ
52	GND
53	VMV2
54	NC
55	GEA2/IO134RSB2
56	GEB2/IO133RSB2
57	GEC2/IO132RSB2
58	IO131RSB2
59	IO130RSB2
60	IO129RSB2
61	IO128RSB2
62	VCCIB2
63	IO125RSB2
64	IO123RSB2
65	GND
66	IO121RSB2
67	IO119RSB2
68	IO117RSB2
69	IO115RSB2
70	IO113RSB2
71	VCC
72	VCCIB2

PQ208	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
73	IO112RSB2
74	IO111RSB2
75	IO110RSB2
76	IO109RSB2
77	IO108RSB2
78	IO107RSB2
79	IO106RSB2
80	IO104RSB2
81	GND
82	IO102RSB2
83	IO101RSB2
84	IO100RSB2
85	IO99RSB2
86	IO98RSB2
87	IO97RSB2
88	VCC
89	VCCIB2
90	IO94RSB2
91	IO92RSB2
92	IO90RSB2
93	IO88RSB2
94	IO86RSB2
95	IO84RSB2
96	GDC2/IO82RSB2
97	GND
98	GDB2/IO81RSB2
99	GDA2/IO80RSB2
100	GNDQ
101	TCK
102	TDI
103	TMS
104	VMV2
105	GND
106	VPUMP
107	NC
108	TDO

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
A1	GNDQ
A2	VMV0
A3	GAB0/IO04RSB0
A4	GAB1/IO05RSB0
A5	IO08RSB0
A6	GND
A7	IO11RSB0
A8	VCC
A9	IO16RSB0
A10	GBA0/IO23RSB0
A11	GBA1/IO24RSB0
A12	GNDQ
B1	GAB2/IO53RSB1
B2	GND
B3	GAA0/IO02RSB0
B4	GAA1/IO03RSB0
B5	IO00RSB0
B6	IO10RSB0
B7	IO12RSB0
B8	IO14RSB0
B9	GBB0/IO21RSB0
B10	GBB1/IO22RSB0
B11	GND
B12	VMV0
C1	IO95RSB1
C2	GFA2/IO83RSB1
C3	GAC2/IO94RSB1
C4	VCC
C5	IO01RSB0
C6	IO09RSB0
C7	IO13RSB0
C8	IO15RSB0
C9	IO17RSB0
C10	GBA2/IO25RSB0
C11	IO26RSB0
C12	GBC2/IO29RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
D1	IO91RSB1
D2	IO92RSB1
D3	IO93RSB1
D4	GAA2/IO51RSB1
D5	GAC0/IO06RSB0
D6	GAC1/IO07RSB0
D7	GBC0/IO19RSB0
D8	GBC1/IO20RSB0
D9	GBB2/IO27RSB0
D10	IO18RSB0
D11	IO28RSB0
D12	GCB1/IO37RSB0
E1	VCC
E2	GFC0/IO88RSB1
E3	GFC1/IO89RSB1
E4	VCCIB1
E5	IO52RSB1
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	GCC1/IO35RSB0
E9	VCCIB0
E10	VCC
E11	GCA0/IO40RSB0
E12	IO30RSB0
F1	GFB0/IO86RSB1
F2	VCOMPLF
F3	GFB1/IO87RSB1
F4	IO90RSB1
F5	GND
F6	GND
F7	GND
F8	GCC0/IO36RSB0
F9	GCB0/IO38RSB0
F10	GND
F11	GCA1/IO39RSB0
F12	GCA2/IO41RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
G1	GFA1/IO84RSB1
G2	GND
G3	VCCPLF
G4	GFA0/IO85RSB1
G5	GND
G6	GND
G7	GND
G8	GDC1/IO45RSB0
G9	IO32RSB0
G10	GCC2/IO43RSB0
G11	IO31RSB0
G12	GCB2/IO42RSB0
H1	VCC
H2	GFB2/IO82RSB1
H3	GFC2/IO81RSB1
H4	GEC1/IO77RSB1
H5	VCC
H6	IO34RSB0
H7	IO44RSB0
H8	GDB2/IO55RSB1
H9	GDC0/IO46RSB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO33RSB0
H12	VCC
J1	GEB1/IO75RSB1
J2	IO78RSB1
J3	VCCIB1
J4	GEC0/IO76RSB1
J5	IO79RSB1
J6	IO80RSB1
J7	VCC
J8	TCK
J9	GDA2/IO54RSB1
J10	TDO
J11	GDA1/IO49RSB0
J12	GDB1/IO47RSB0

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
A1	GND
A2	GAA0/IO00RSB0
A3	GAA1/IO01RSB0
A4	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A5	IO07RSB0
A6	IO10RSB0
A7	IO11RSB0
A8	IO15RSB0
A9	IO20RSB0
A10	IO25RSB0
A11	IO29RSB0
A12	IO33RSB0
A13	GBB1/IO38RSB0
A14	GBA0/IO39RSB0
A15	GBA1/IO40RSB0
A16	GND
B1	GAB2/IO117UDB3
B2	GAA2/IO118UDB3
B3	NC
B4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
B5	IO06RSB0
B6	IO09RSB0
B7	IO12RSB0
B8	IO16RSB0
B9	IO21RSB0
B10	IO26RSB0
B11	IO30RSB0
B12	GBC1/IO36RSB0
B13	GBB0/IO37RSB0
B14	NC
B15	GBA2/IO41PDB1
B16	IO41NDB1
C1	IO117VDB3
C2	IO118VDB3
C3	NC
C4	NC

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
C5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
C6	GAC1/IO05RSB0
C7	IO13RSB0
C8	IO17RSB0
C9	IO22RSB0
C10	IO27RSB0
C11	IO31RSB0
C12	GBC0/IO35RSB0
C13	IO34RSB0
C14	NC
C15	IO42NPB1
C16	IO44PDB1
D1	IO114VDB3
D2	IO114UDB3
D3	GAC2/IO116UDB3
D4	NC
D5	GNDQ
D6	IO08RSB0
D7	IO14RSB0
D8	IO18RSB0
D9	IO23RSB0
D10	IO28RSB0
D11	IO32RSB0
D12	GNDQ
D13	NC
D14	GBB2/IO42PPB1
D15	NC
D16	IO44NDB1
E1	IO113PDB3
E2	NC
E3	IO116VDB3
E4	IO115UDB3
E5	VMV0
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	IO19RSB0

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P250 Function
E9	IO24RSB0
E10	VCCIB0
E11	VCCIB0
E12	VMV1
E13	GBC2/IO43PDB1
E14	IO46RSB1
E15	NC
E16	IO45PDB1
F1	IO113NDB3
F2	IO112PPB3
F3	NC
F4	IO115VDB3
F5	VCCIB3
F6	GND
F7	VCC
F8	VCC
F9	VCC
F10	VCC
F11	GND
F12	VCCIB1
F13	IO43NDB1
F14	NC
F15	IO47PPB1
F16	IO45NDB1
G1	IO111NDB3
G2	IO111PDB3
G3	IO112NPB3
G4	GFC1/IO110PPB3
G5	VCCIB3
G6	VCC
G7	GND
G8	GND
G9	GND
G10	GND
G11	VCC
G12	VCCIB1

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 9 (Oct 2009) Product Brief v1.3	The CS121 package was added to table under "Features and Benefits" section, the "I/Os Per Package 1" table, Table 1 • ProASIC3 FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions, "ProASIC3 Ordering Information", and the "Temperature Grade Offerings" table.	I – IV
	"ProASIC3 Ordering Information" was revised to include the fact that some RoHS compliant packages are halogen-free.	IV
Packaging v1.5	The "CS121 – Bottom View" figure and pin table for A3P060 are new.	4-15
Revision 8 (Aug 2009) Product Brief v1.2	All references to M7 devices (CoreMP7) and speed grade –F were removed from this document.	N/A
	Table 1-1 I/O Standards supported is new.	1-7
	The I/Os with Advanced I/O Standards section was revised to add definitions of hot-swap and cold-sparing.	1-7
DC and Switching Characteristics v1.4	3.3 V LVCMOS and 1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range support was added to the datasheet. This affects all tables that contained 3.3 V LVCMOS and 1.2 V LVCMOS data.	N/A
	I_{IL} and I_{IH} input leakage current information was added to all "Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels" tables.	N/A
	–F was removed from the datasheet. The speed grade is no longer supported.	N/A
	The notes in Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1 were updated.	2-2
	Table 2-4 • Overshoot and Undershoot Limits 1 was updated.	2-3
	Table 2-6 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays was updated.	2-6
	In Table 2-116 • RAM4K9, the following specifications were removed: t_{WRO} t_{CCKH}	2-96
	In Table 2-117 • RAM512X18, the following specifications were removed: t_{WRO} t_{CCKH}	2-97
	In the title of Table 2-74 • 1.8 V LVCMOS High Slew, VCCI had a typo. It was changed from 3.0 V to 1.7 V.	2-58
Revision 7 (Feb 2009) Product Brief v1.1	The "Advanced I/O" section was revised to add a bullet regarding wide range power supply voltage support.	I
	The table under "Features and Benefits" section, was updated to include a value for typical equivalent macrocells for A3P250.	I
	The QN48 package was added to the following tables: the table under "Features and Benefits" section, "I/Os Per Package 1" "ProASIC3 FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions", and "Temperature Grade Offerings". The number of singled-ended I/Os for QN68 was added to the "I/Os Per Package 1" table.	N/A
	The Wide Range I/O Support section is new.	1-7
Revision 6 (Dec 2008) Packaging v1.4	The "QN48 – Bottom View" section is new.	4-1
	The "QN68" pin table for A3P030 is new.	4-5

Datasheet Categories

Categories

In order to provide the latest information to designers, some datasheet parameters are published before data has been fully characterized from silicon devices. The data provided for a given device, as highlighted in the "ProASIC3 Device Status" table on page IV, is designated as either "Product Brief," "Advance," "Preliminary," or "Production." The definitions of these categories are as follows:

Product Brief

The product brief is a summarized version of a datasheet (advance or production) and contains general product information. This document gives an overview of specific device and family information.

Advance

This version contains initial estimated information based on simulation, other products, devices, or speed grades. This information can be used as estimates, but not for production. This label only applies to the DC and Switching Characteristics chapter of the datasheet and will only be used when the data has not been fully characterized.

Preliminary

The datasheet contains information based on simulation and/or initial characterization. The information is believed to be correct, but changes are possible.

Unmarked (production)

This version contains information that is considered to be final.

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