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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	Obsolete
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 - 100K Logic Modules
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1152-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1152-FCBGA (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/m2s100t-fc1152



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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	

Table 9 • Package Thermal Resistance of SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Devices (continued)

	Still Air	1.0 m/s	2.5 m/s			
Device	θ_{JA}			θ_{JB}	θ_{JC}	Unit
150						
FC1152	9.08	6.81	5.87	2.56	0.38	°C/W
FCS536	15.01	12.06	10.76	3.69	1.55	°C/W
FCV484	16.21	13.11	11.84	6.73	0.10	°C/W

2.3.1.2.1 Theta-JA

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is determined under standard conditions specified by JEDEC (JESD-51), but it has little relevance in the actual performance of the product. It must be used with caution, but it is useful for comparing the thermal performance of one package with another.

The maximum power dissipation allowed is calculated using EQ4.

$$\text{Maximum power allowed} = \frac{T_{J(\text{MAX})} - T_{A(\text{MAX})}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

EQ 4

The absolute maximum junction temperature is 100 °C. EQ5 shows a sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for the M2GL050T-FG896 package at commercial temperature and in still air, where:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{JA} &= 14.7 \text{ °C/W (taken from Table 9, page 10).} \\ T_A &= 85 \text{ °C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maximum power allowed} = \frac{100 \text{ °C} - 85 \text{ °C}}{14.7 \text{ °C/W}} = 1.088 \text{ W}$$

EQ 5

The power consumption of a device can be calculated using the Microsemi SoC Products Group power calculator. The device's power consumption must be lower than the calculated maximum power dissipation by the package.

If the power consumption is higher than the device's maximum allowable power dissipation, a heat sink may be attached to the top of the case, or the airflow inside the system must be increased.

2.3.1.2.2 Theta-JB

Junction-to-board thermal resistance (θ_{JB}) measures the ability of the package to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the PCB. As defined by the JEDEC (JESD-51) standard, the thermal resistance from the junction to the board uses an isothermal ring cold plate zone concept. The ring cold plate is simply a means to generate an isothermal boundary condition at the perimeter. The cold plate is mounted on a JEDEC standard board with a minimum distance of 5.0 mm away from the package edge.

2.3.1.2.3 Theta-JC

Junction-to-case thermal resistance (θ_{JC}) measures the ability of a device to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the top or bottom surface of the package. It is applicable to packages used with external heat sinks. Constant temperature is applied to the surface, which acts as a boundary condition.

This only applies to situations where all or nearly all of the heat is dissipated through the surface in consideration.

2.3.1.3 ESD Performance

See *RT0001: Microsemi Corporation - SoC Products Reliability Report* for information about ESD.

Table 15 • Inrush Currents at Power up, $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ – Typical Process

Power Supplies	Voltage (V)	005	010	025	050	060	090	150	Unit
V_{DD}	1.26	25	32	38	48	45	77	109	mA
V_{PP}	3.46	33	49	36	180	13	36	51	mA
V_{DDI}	2.62	134	141	161	187	93	272	388	mA
Number of banks		7	8	8	10	10	9	19	

2.3.3 Average Fabric Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors

The following table lists the average temperature and voltage derating factors for fabric timing delays normalized to $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, in worst-case $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 16 • Average Junction Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Fabric Timing Delays

Array Voltage V_{DD} (V)	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
1.14	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.98	1.00	1.02
1.2	0.75	0.80	0.83	0.89	0.91	0.93
1.26	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.83	0.85

The following table lists the minimum and maximum I/O weak pull-up/pull-down resistance values of MSIO I/O bank at V_{OH}/V_{OL} Level.

Table 26 • I/O Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistances for MSIO I/O Bank

V_{DDI} Domain	R(WEAK PULL-UP) at V_{OH} (Ω)		R(WEAK PULL-DOWN) at V_{OL} (Ω)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
3.3 V	9.9K	17.1K	9.98K	17.5K
2.5 V ^{1, 2}	10K	17.6K	10.1K	18.4K
1.8 V ^{1, 2}	10.4K	19.1K	10.4K	20.4K
1.5 V ^{1, 2}	10.7K	20.4K	10.8K	22.2K
1.2 V ^{1, 2}	11.3K	23.2K	11.5K	26.7K

1. $R(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN}) = (V_{OLspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN MAX})$.
2. $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDImax} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$.

The following table lists the minimum and maximum I/O weak pull-up/pull-down resistance values of MSIOD I/O bank at V_{OH}/V_{OL} Level.

Table 27 • I/O Weak Pull-up/Pull-down Resistances for MSIOD I/O Bank

V_{DDI} Domain	R(WEAK PULL-UP) at V_{OH} (Ω)		R(WEAK PULL-DOWN) at V_{OL} (Ω)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
2.5 V ^{1, 2}	9.6K	16.6K	9.5K	16.4K
1.8 V ^{1, 2}	9.7K	17.3K	9.7K	17.1K
1.5 V ^{1, 2}	9.9K	18K	9.8K	17.6K
1.2 V ^{1, 2}	10.3K	19.6K	10K	19.1K

1. $R(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN}) = (V_{OLspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN MAX})$.
2. $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDImax} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$.

The following table lists the hysteresis voltage value for schmitt trigger mode input buffers.

Table 28 • Schmitt Trigger Input Hysteresis

Input Buffer Configuration	Hysteresis Value (Typical, unless otherwise noted)
3.3 V LVTTTL/LVCMOS/ PCI/PCI-X	$0.05 \times V_{DDI}$ (worst-case)
2.5 V LVCMOS	$0.05 \times V_{DDI}$ (worst-case)
1.8 V LVCMOS	$0.1 \times V_{DDI}$ (worst-case)
1.5 V LVCMOS	60 mV
1.2 V LVCMOS	20 mV

Table 118 • DDR1/SSTL2 Class II Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}		T_{LZ}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.29	2.693	1.988	2.338	1.978	2.326	1.989	2.34	1.979	2.328	ns
Differential	2.418	2.846	2.304	2.711	2.297	2.702	2.131	2.506	2.124	2.499	ns

2.3.6.4 Stub-Series Terminated Logic 1.8 V (SSTL18)

SSTL18 Class I and Class II are supported in IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs, and also comply with the reduced and full drive double data rate (DDR2) standard. IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA I/Os support both standards for single-ended signaling and differential signaling for SSTL18. This standard requires a differential amplifier input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification**Table 119 • SSTL18 DC Recommended DC Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
Termination voltage	V_{TT}	0.838	0.900	0.964	V
Input reference voltage	V_{REF}	0.838	0.900	0.964	V

Table 120 • SSTL18 DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high	V_{IH} (DC)	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	1.89	V
DC input logic low	V_{IL} (DC)	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	V
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)			
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)			

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 121 • SSTL18 DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
SSTL18 Class I (DDR2 Reduced Drive)				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{TT} + 0.603$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$V_{TT} - 0.603$	V
Output minimum source DC current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	6.5		mA
Output minimum sink current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-6.5		mA
SSTL18 Class II (DDR2 Full Drive)¹				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{TT} + 0.603$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$V_{TT} - 0.603$	V
Output minimum source DC current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	13.4		mA
Output minimum sink current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-13.4		mA

1. To meet JEDEC Electrical Compliance, use DDR2 Full Drive Transmitter.

Table 144 • LPDDR AC Differential Voltage Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input differential voltage	V_{DIFF}	$0.6 \times V_{DDI}$		V
AC differential cross point voltage	V_x	$0.4 \times V_{DDI}$	$0.6 \times V_{DDI}$	V

Table 145 • LPDDR AC Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	D_{MAX}	400	Mbps	AC loading: per JEDEC specifications

Table 146 • LPDDR AC Calibrated Impedance Option (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Conditions
Supported output driver calibrated impedance	R_{REF}	20, 42	Ω	Reference resistor = 150 Ω
Effective impedance value (ODT)	R_{TT}	50, 70, 150	Ω	Reference resistor = 150 Ω

Table 147 • LPDDR AC Test Parameter Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V_{TRIP}	0.9	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
Reference resistance for data test path for LPDDR (T_{DP})	R_{TT_TEST}	50	Ω
Capacitive loading for data path (T_{DP})	C_{LOAD}	5	Ω

AC Switching Characteristics

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

Table 148 • LPDDR Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes

		T_{PY}		Unit
On-Die Termination (ODT)		-1	-Std	
Pseudo differential	None	1.568	1.845	ns
True differential	None	1.588	1.869	ns

Table 149 • LPDDR Reduced Drive for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T_{DP}		T_{ENZL}		T_{ENZH}		T_{ENHZ}		T_{ENLZ}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.383	2.804	2.23	2.623	2.229	2.622	2.202	2.591	2.201	2.59	ns
Differential	2.396	2.819	2.764	3.252	2.764	3.252	2.255	2.653	2.255	2.653	ns

Table 150 • LPDDR Full Drive for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T_{DP}		T_{ENZL}		T_{ENZH}		T_{ENHZ}		T_{ENLZ}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.281	2.683	2.196	2.584	2.195	2.583	2.171	2.555	2.17	2.554	ns
Differential	2.298	2.703	2.288	2.692	2.288	2.692	2.593	3.051	2.593	3.051	ns

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification using LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode

Table 151 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	1.710	1.8	1.89	V

Table 152 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high (for MSIOD and DDRIO I/O banks)	V_{IH} (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	1.89	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.

Table 153 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{DDI} - 0.45$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		0.45	V

Table 154 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speeds

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17pf load, 8 ma drive and above/all slew

Table 155 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Calibrated Impedance Option

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	RODT_CAL	75, 60, 50, 33, 25, 20	Ω

Table 191 • M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T _{py}		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.495	2.934	ns
100	2.495	2.935	ns

Table 192 • M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIO I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)

T _{DP}		T _{ZL}		T _{ZH}		T _{HZ}		T _{LZ}		Unit
-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2.258	2.656	2.348	2.762	2.334	2.746	2.123	2.497	2.125	2.5	ns

2.3.7.4 Mini-LVDS

Mini-LVDS is an unidirectional interface from the timing controller to the column drivers and is designed to the Texas Instruments Standard SLDA007A.

Mini-LVDS Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels

Table 193 • Mini-LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions

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

Table 194 • Mini-LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC Input voltage	V _I	0	2.925	V

Table 195 • Mini-LVDS 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 196 • Mini-LVDS DC Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing	V _{OD}	300	600	mV
Output common mode voltage	V _{OCM}	1	1.4	V
Input common mode voltage	V _{ICM}	0.3	1.2	V
Input differential voltage	V _{ID}	100	600	mV

Table 197 • Mini-LVDS 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

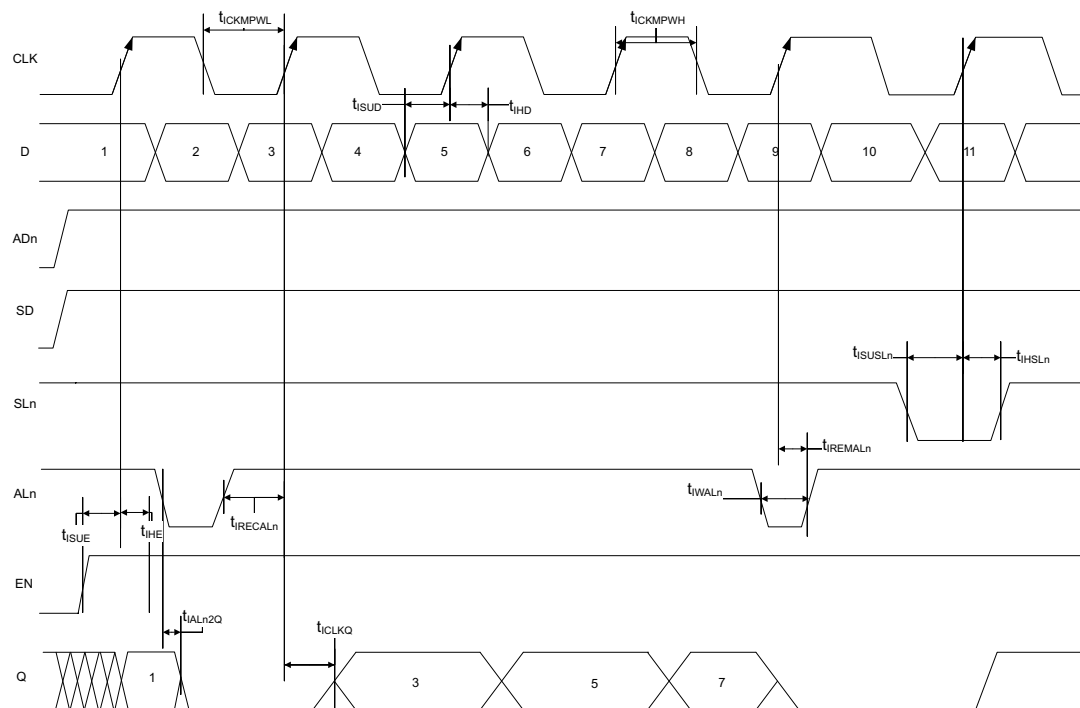
Figure 7 • I/O Register Input Timing Diagram

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

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Block select hold time	T _{BLKHD}	0.216		0.254		ns
Block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T _{BLK2Q}		1.529		1.799	ns
Block select minimum pulse width	T _{BLKMPW}	0.186		0.219		ns
Read enable setup time	T _{RDESU}	0.449		0.528		ns
Read enable hold time	T _{RDEHD}	0.167		0.197		ns
Pipelined read enable setup time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	T _{RDPLESU}	0.248		0.291		ns
Pipelined read enable hold time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	T _{RDPLEHD}	0.102		0.12		ns
Asynchronous reset to output propagation delay	T _{R2Q}	–	1.506	–	1.772	ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	T _{RSTREM}	0.506		0.595		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	T _{RSTREC}	0.004		0.005		ns
Asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	T _{RSTMPW}	0.301		0.354		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset removal time	T _{PLRSTREM}	–0.279		–0.328		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset recovery time	T _{PLRSTREC}	0.327		0.385		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	T _{PLRSTMPW}	0.282		0.332		ns
Synchronous reset setup time	T _{SRSTSU}	0.226		0.265		ns
Synchronous reset hold time	T _{SRSTHD}	0.036		0.043		ns
Write enable setup time	T _{WESU}	0.39		0.458		ns
Write enable hold time	T _{WEHD}	0.242		0.285		ns
Maximum frequency	F _{MAX}		400		340	MHz

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – dual-port mode for depth × width configuration 2K × 9 in worst commercial-case conditions when T_J = 85 °C, V_{DD} = 1.14 V.

Table 232 • RAM1K18 – Dual-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 2K × 9

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

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – two-port mode for depth × width configuration 512 × 36 in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 236 • RAM1K18 – Two-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 512 × 36

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	T_{CLK2Q}		0.334		0.393	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			2.25		2.647	ns
Address setup time	T_{ADDRSU}	0.313		0.368		ns
Address hold time	T_{ADDRHD}	0.274		0.322		ns
Data setup time	T_{DSU}	0.337		0.396		ns
Data hold time	T_{DHD}	0.111		0.13		ns
Block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	0.207		0.244		ns
Block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	0.201		0.237		ns
Block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.25		2.647	ns
Block select minimum pulse width	T_{BLKMPW}	0.186		0.219		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDESU}	0.449		0.528		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDEHD}	0.167		0.197		ns
Pipelined read enable setup time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	$T_{RDPLESU}$	0.248		0.291		ns
Pipelined read enable hold time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	$T_{RDPLEHD}$	0.102		0.12		ns
Asynchronous reset to output propagation delay	T_{R2Q}		1.506		1.772	ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	T_{RSTREM}	0.506		0.595		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	T_{RSTREC}	0.004		0.005		ns
Asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	T_{RSTMPW}	0.301		0.354		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{PLRSTREM}$	–0.279		–0.328		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{PLRSTREC}$	0.327		0.385		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	$T_{PLRSTMPW}$	0.282		0.332		ns
Synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.226		0.265		ns
Synchronous reset hold time	T_{SRSTHD}	0.036		0.043		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WESU}	0.39		0.458		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WEHD}	0.242		0.285		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		400		340	MHz

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 256×4 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 241 • μ SRAM (RAM256x4) in 256×4 Mode

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	T_{CY}	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	T_{PLCY}	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}		0.27		0.31	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			1.75		2.06	ns
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRSU}	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode		1.931		2.272		ns
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.121		0.142		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		-0.65		-0.76		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDENSU}	0.278		0.327		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDENHD}	0.057		0.067		ns
Read block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	1.839		2.163		ns
Read block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	-0.65		-0.77		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.09		2.46	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREM}	-0.02		-0.03		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)		0.046		0.054		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREC}	0.507		0.597		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (non-pipelined clock)		0.236		0.278		ns
Read asynchronous reset to output propagation delay (with pipelined register enabled)	T_{R2Q}		0.83		0.98	ns
Read synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.271		0.319		ns
Read synchronous reset hold time	T_{SRSTHD}	0.061		0.071		ns
Write clock period	T_{CCY}	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	T_{BLKCSU}	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	T_{BLKCHD}	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	T_{DINCSU}	0.101		0.118		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.137		0.161		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns

Table 262 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (Fabric Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size Bytes	Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
005	302672	6	41	8	Sec
010	568784	10	48	14	Sec
025	1223504	21	61	29	Sec
050	2424832	39	82	50	Sec
060	2418896	44	87	54	Sec
090	3645968	66	112	79	Sec
150	6139184	108	162	128	Sec

Table 263 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (eNVM Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size Bytes	Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
005	137536	3	64	4	Sec
010	274816	4	104	7	Sec
025	274816	4	104	8	Sec
050	2,78,528	4	102	8	Sec
060	268480	6	102	8	Sec
090	544496	10	179	15	Sec
150	544496	10	180	15	Sec

Table 264 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (Fabric and eNVM)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size Bytes	Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
005	439296	9	83	11	Sec
010	842688	15	129	21	Sec
025	1497408	26	143	35	Sec
050	2695168	43	163	55	Sec
060	2686464	48	165	60	Sec
090	4190208	75	266	91	Sec
150	6682768	117	318	141	Sec

2.3.24 Power-up to Functional Times

The following table lists the SmartFusion2 power-up to functional times in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 288 • Power-up to Functional Times for SmartFusion2

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{POR2OUT}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	647	500	531	483	474	524	647
$T_{POR2MSSRST}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	Fabric to MSS	644	497	528	480	468	518	641
$T_{MSSRST2OUT}$	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	Output available at I/O	MSS to output	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
$T_{VDD2OUT}$	V_{DD}	Output available at I/O	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to output	3096	2975	3012	2959	2869	2992	3225
$T_{VDD2POR}$	V_{DD}	POWER_ON_RESET_N	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to fabric	2476	2487	2496	2486	2406	2563	2602
$T_{VDD2MSSRST}$	V_{DD}	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to MSS	3093	2972	3008	2956	2864	2987	3220
$T_{VDD2WPU}$	DEV_RST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEV_RST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2500	2487	2509	2475	2507	2519	2617
	DEV_RST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEV_RST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2504	2491	2510	2478	2517	2525	2620
	DEV_RST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEV_RST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2479	2468	2493	2458	2486	2499	2595

Note: For more information about power-up times, see [UG0331: SmartFusion2 Microcontroller Subsystem User Guide](#).

Table 303 • I2C Characteristics (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	D_{MAX}			400	Kbps	Fast mode
				100	Kbps	Standard mode
Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter	T_{FILT}		50		ns	Fast mode

1. These values are provided for MSIO Bank–LVTTL 8 mA Low Drive at 25 °C, typical conditions. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the SoC Products Group website: <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
2. These maximum values are provided for information only. Minimum output buffer resistance values depend on V_{DDIX} , drive strength selection, temperature, and process. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the SoC Products Group website: <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
3. $R(PULL-DOWN-MAX) = (VOL_{spec})/IOL_{spec}$.
4. $R(PULL-UP-MAX) = (VDDImax - VOH_{spec})/IOH_{spec}$.

The following table lists the I²C switching characteristics in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ °C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Table 304 • I2C Switching Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	–1	Std	Unit
		Min	Min	
Low period of I2C_x_SCL	T_{LOW}	1	1	PCLK cycles
High period of I2C_x_SCL	T_{HIGH}	1	1	PCLK cycles
START hold time	$T_{HD;STA}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
START setup time	$T_{SU;STA}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
DATA hold time	$T_{HD;DAT}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
DATA setup time	$T_{SU;DAT}$	1	1	PCLK cycles
STOP setup time	$T_{SU;STO}$	1	1	PCLK cycles

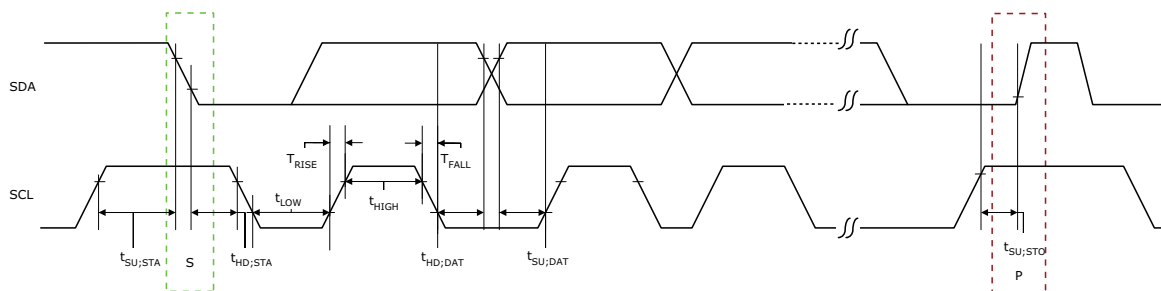
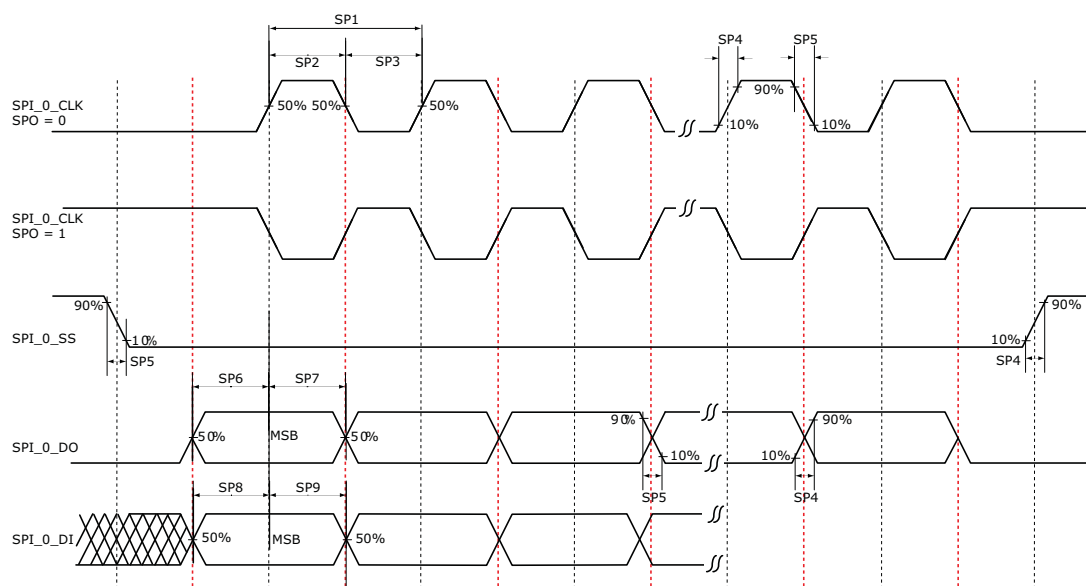
Figure 21 • I²C Timing Parameter Definition

Table 305 • SPI Characteristics for All Devices (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
sp5	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS fall time (10%– 90%) ¹		2.906		ns	IO Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V-8 mA AC Loading: 35 pF Test Conditions: Typical Voltage, 25 °C
SPI master configuration (applicable for 005, 010, 025, and 050 devices)						
sp6m	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 8.0$			ns	
sp7m	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 2.5$			ns	
sp8m	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time ²	12			ns	
sp9m	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time ²	2.5			ns	
SPI slave configuration (applicable for 005, 010, 025, and 050 devices)						
sp6s	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 17.0$			ns	
sp7s	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) + 3.0$			ns	
sp8s	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time ²	2			ns	
sp9s	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time ²	7			ns	
SPI master configuration (applicable for 060, 090, and 150 devices)						
sp6m	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 7.0$			ns	
sp7m	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 9.5$			ns	
sp8m	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time ²	15			ns	
sp9m	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time ²	-2.5			ns	
SPI slave configuration (applicable for 060, 090, and 150 devices)						
sp6s	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 16.0$			ns	
sp7s	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time ²	$(\text{SPI_x_CLK_period}/2) - 3.5$			ns	
sp8s	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time ²	3			ns	
sp9s	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time ²	2.5			ns	

1. For specific Rise/Fall Times board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the Microsemi SoC Products Group website: <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
2. For allowable pclk configurations, see Serial Peripheral Interface Controller section in the *UG0331: SmartFusion2 Microcontroller Subsystem User Guide*.

Figure 22 • SPI Timing for a Single Frame Transfer in Motorola Mode (SPH = 1)

2.3.32 CAN Controller Characteristics

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

Table 306 • CAN Controller Characteristics

Parameter	Description	–1	–Std	Unit
FCANREFCLK ¹	Internally sourced CAN reference clock frequency	160	136	MHz
BAUDCANMAX	Maximum CAN performance baud rate	1	1	Mbps
BAUDCANMIN	Minimum CAN performance baud rate	0.05	0.05	Mbps

1. PCLK to CAN controller must be a multiple of 8 MHz.

2.3.33 USB Characteristics

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

Table 307 • USB Characteristics

Parameter	Description	–1	–Std	Unit
FUSBREFCLK	Internally sourced USB reference clock frequency	166	142	MHz
TUSBCLK	USB clock period	16.66	16.66	ns
TUSBPD	Clock to USB data propagation delay	9.0	9.0	ns
TUSBSU	Setup time for USB data	6.0	6.0	ns
TUSBHD	Hold time for USB data	0	0	ns