Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	768
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	113
Number of Gates	12000
Voltage - Supply	2.25V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-TQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a54sx08a-ftqg144

Logic Module Design

The SX-A family architecture is described as a "sea-of-modules" architecture because the entire floor of the device is covered with a grid of logic modules with virtually no chip area lost to interconnect elements or routing. The Actel SX-A family provides two types of logic modules: the register cell (R-cell) and the combinatorial cell (C-cell).

The R-cell contains a flip-flop featuring asynchronous clear, asynchronous preset, and clock enable, using the S0 and S1 lines control signals (Figure 1-2). The R-cell registers feature programmable clock polarity selectable on a register-by-register basis. This provides additional flexibility while allowing mapping of synthesized functions into the SX-A FPGA. The clock source for the R-cell can be chosen from either the hardwired clock, the routed clocks, or internal logic.

The C-cell implements a range of combinatorial functions of up to five inputs (Figure 1-3). Inclusion of the DB input and its associated inverter function allows up to 4,000 different combinatorial functions to be implemented in a single module. An example of the flexibility enabled by the inversion capability is the ability to integrate a 3-input exclusive-OR function into a single C-cell. This facilitates construction of 9-bit parity-tree functions with 1.9 ns propagation delays.

Module Organization

All C-cell and R-cell logic modules are arranged into horizontal banks called Clusters. There are two types of Clusters: Type 1 contains two C-cells and one R-cell, while Type 2 contains one C-cell and two R-cells.

Clusters are grouped together into SuperClusters (Figure 1-4 on page 1-3). SuperCluster 1 is a two-wide grouping of Type 1 Clusters. SuperCluster 2 is a two-wide group containing one Type 1 Cluster and one Type 2 Cluster. SX-A devices feature more SuperCluster 1 modules than SuperCluster 2 modules because designers typically require significantly more combinatorial logic than flip-flops.

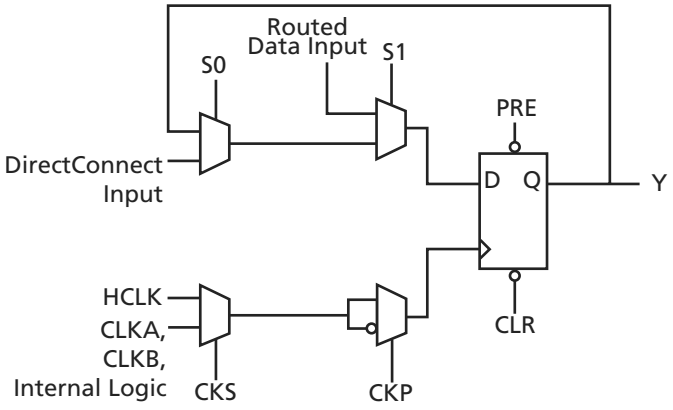

Figure 1-2 • **R-Cell**

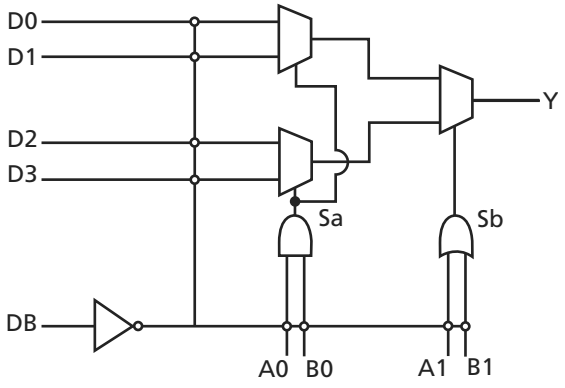

Figure 1-3 • **C-Cell**

Clock Resources

Actel's high-drive routing structure provides three clock networks (Table 1-1). The first clock, called HCLK, is hardwired from the HCLK buffer to the clock select multiplexor (MUX) in each R-cell. HCLK cannot be connected to combinatorial logic. This provides a fast propagation path for the clock signal. If not used, this pin must be set as Low or High on the board. It must not be left floating. Figure 1-7 describes the clock circuit used for the constant load HCLK and the macros supported.

HCLK does not function until the fourth clock cycle each time the device is powered up to prevent false output levels due to any possible slow power-on-reset signal and fast start-up clock circuit. To activate HCLK from the first cycle, the TRST pin must be reserved in the Design software and the pin must be tied to GND on the board.

Two additional clocks (CLKA, CLKB) are global clocks that can be sourced from external pins or from internal logic signals within the SX-A device. CLKA and CLKB may be connected to sequential cells or to combinational logic. If CLKA or CLKB pins are not used or sourced from signals, these pins must be set as Low or High on the board. They must not be left floating. Figure 1-8 describes the CLKA and CLKB circuit used and the macros supported in SX-A devices with the exception of A54SX72A.

In addition, the A54SX72A device provides four quadrant clocks (QCLKA, QCLKB, QCLKC, and QCLKD—corresponding to bottom-left, bottom-right, top-left, and top-right locations on the die, respectively), which can be sourced from external pins or from internal logic signals within the device. Each of these clocks can individually drive up to an entire quadrant of the chip, or they can be grouped together to drive multiple quadrants (Figure 1-9 on page 1-6). QCLK pins can function as user I/O pins. If not used, the QCLK pins must be tied Low or High on the board and must not be left floating.

For more information on how to use quadrant clocks in the A54SX72A device, refer to the *Global Clock Networks in Actel's Antifuse Device*s and *Using A54SX72A and RT54SX72S Quadrant Clocks* application notes.

The CLKA, CLKB, and QCLK circuits for A54SX72A as well as the macros supported are shown in Figure 1-10 on page 1-6. Note that bidirectional clock buffers are only available in A54SX72A. For more information, refer to the "Pin Description" section on page 1-15.

Table 1-1 • **SX-A Clock Resources**

	A54SX08A	A54SX16A	A54SX32A	A54SX72A
Routed Clocks (CLKA, CLKB)	2	2	2	2
Hardwired Clocks (HCLK)	1	1	1	1
Quadrant Clocks (QCLKA, QCLKB, QCLKC, QCLKD)	0	0	0	4

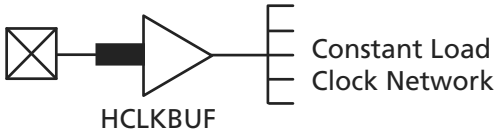

Figure 1-7 • **SX-A HCLK Clock Buffer**

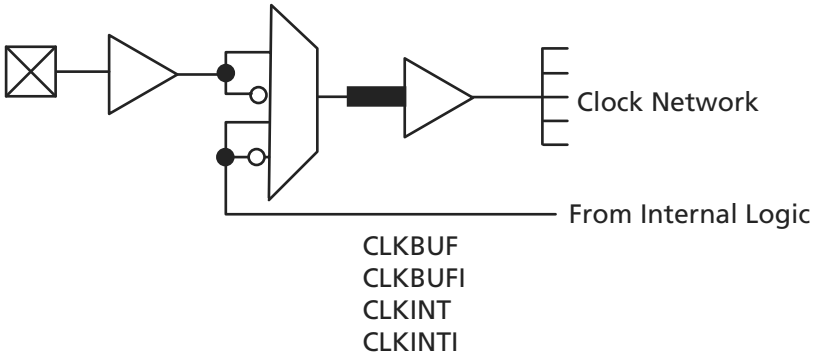

Figure 1-8 • **SX-A Routed Clock Buffer**

Design Environment

The SX-A family of FPGAs is fully supported by both Actel Libero® Integrated Design Environment (IDE) and Designer FPGA development software. Actel Libero IDE is a design management environment, seamlessly integrating design tools while guiding the user through the design flow, managing all design and log files, and passing necessary design data among tools. Additionally, Libero IDE allows users to integrate both schematic and HDL synthesis into a single flow and verify the entire design in a single environment. Libero IDE includes Synplify® for Actel from Synplicity®, ViewDraw® for Actel from Mentor Graphics®, Model*Sim*® HDL Simulator from Mentor Graphics, WaveFormer Lite™ from SynaptiCAD™, and Designer software from Actel. Refer to the *Libero IDE flow* diagram for more information (located on the Actel website).

Actel Designer software is a place-and-route tool and provides a comprehensive suite of backend support tools for FPGA development. The Designer software includes timing-driven place-and-route, and a world-class integrated static timing analyzer and constraints editor. With the Designer software, a user can select and lock package pins while only minimally impacting the results of place-and-route. Additionally, the back-annotation flow is compatible with all the major simulators and the simulation results can be cross-probed with Silicon Explorer II, Actel's integrated verification and logic analysis tool. Another tool included in the Designer software is the SmarGen core generator, which easily creates popular and commonly used logic functions for implementation in your schematic or HDL design. Actel's Designer software is compatible with the most popular FPGA design entry and verification tools from companies such as Mentor Graphics, Synplicity, Synopsys, and Cadence Design Systems. The Designer software is available for both the Windows and UNIX operating systems.

Programming

Device programming is supported through Silicon Sculptor series of programmers. In particular, Silicon Sculptor is compact, robust, single-site and multi-site device programmer for the PC.

With standalone software, Silicon Sculptor allows concurrent programming of multiple units from the same PC, ensuring the fastest programming times possible. Each fuse is subsequently verified by Silicon Sculptor II to insure correct programming. In addition, integrity tests ensure that no extra fuses are programmed. Silicon Sculptor also provides extensive hardware self-testing capability.

The procedure for programming an SX-A device using Silicon Sculptor is as follows:

1. Load the .AFM file
2. Select the device to be programmed
3. Begin programming

When the design is ready to go to production, Actel offers device volume-programming services either through distribution partners or via in-house programming from the factory.

For detailed information on programming, read the following documents *Programming Antifuse Devices* and *Silicon Sculptor User's Guide*.

Figure 2-2 shows the 3.3 V PCI V/I curve and the minimum and maximum PCI drive characteristics of the SX-A family.

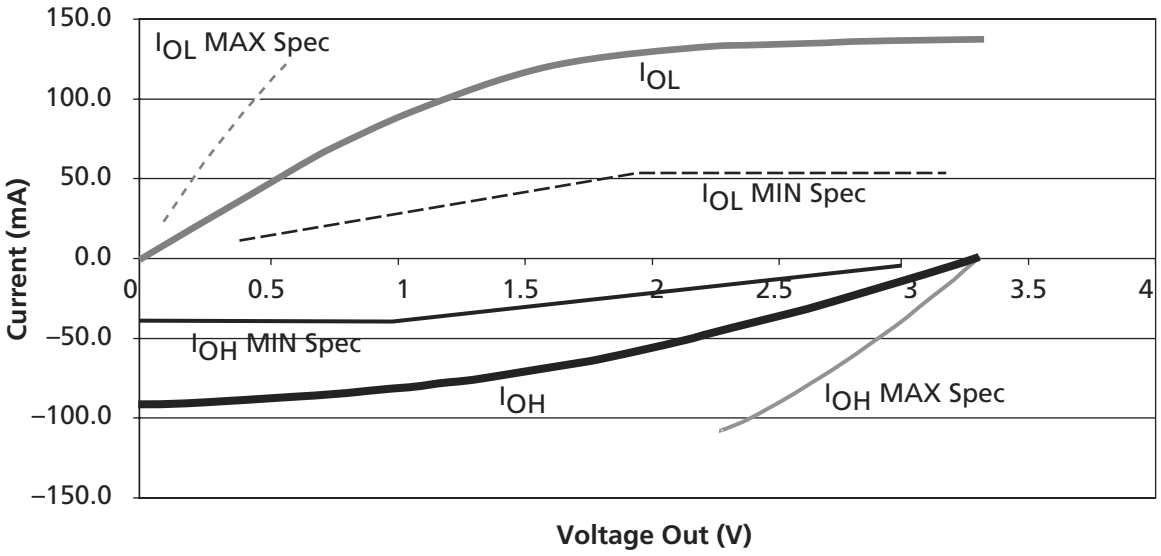

Figure 2-2 • **3.3 V PCI V/I Curve for SX-A Family**

$$I_{OH} = (98.0/V_{CCI}) * (V_{OUT} - V_{CCI}) * (V_{OUT} + 0.4V_{CCI})$$

for $0.7\ V_{CCI} < V_{OUT} < V_{CCI}$

EQ 2-3

$$I_{OL} = (256/V_{CCI}) * V_{OUT} * (V_{CCI} - V_{OUT})$$

for $0V < V_{OUT} < 0.18\ V_{CCI}$

EQ 2-4

Power Dissipation

A critical element of system reliability is the ability of electronic devices to safely dissipate the heat generated during operation. The thermal characteristics of a circuit depend on the device and package used, the operating temperature, the operating current, and the system's ability to dissipate heat.

A complete power evaluation should be performed early in the design process to help identify potential heat-related problems in the system and to prevent the system from exceeding the device's maximum allowed junction temperature.

The actual power dissipated by most applications is significantly lower than the power the package can dissipate. However, a thermal analysis should be performed for all projects. To perform a power evaluation, follow these steps:

1. Estimate the power consumption of the application.
2. Calculate the maximum power allowed for the device and package.
3. Compare the estimated power and maximum power values.

Estimating Power Dissipation

The total power dissipation for the SX-A family is the sum of the DC power dissipation and the AC power dissipation:

$$P_{Total} = P_{DC} + P_{AC}$$

EQ 2-5

DC Power Dissipation

The power due to standby current is typically a small component of the overall power. An estimation of DC power dissipation under typical conditions is given by:

$$P_{DC} = I_{Standby} * V_{CCA}$$

EQ 2-6

Note: For other combinations of temperature and voltage settings, refer to the *eX, SX-A and RT54SX-S Power Calculator*.

AC Power Dissipation

The power dissipation of the SX-A family is usually dominated by the dynamic power dissipation. Dynamic power dissipation is a function of frequency, equivalent capacitance, and power supply voltage. The AC power dissipation is defined as follows:

$$P_{AC} = P_{C\text{-cells}} + P_{R\text{-cells}} + P_{CLKA} + P_{CLKB} + P_{HCLK} + P_{Output\ Buffer} + P_{Input\ Buffer}$$

EQ 2-7

or:

$$P_{AC} = V_{CCA}^2 * [(m * C_{EQCM} * fm)_{C\text{-cells}} + (m * C_{EQSM} * fm)_{R\text{-cells}} + (n * C_{EQI} * f_n)_{Input\ Buffer} + (p * (C_{EQO} + C_L) * f_p)_{Output\ Buffer} + (0.5 * (q_1 * C_{EQCR} * f_{q1}) + (r_1 * f_{q1}))_{CLKA} + (0.5 * (q_2 * C_{EQCR} * f_{q2}) + (r_2 * f_{q2}))_{CLKB} + (0.5 * (s_1 * C_{EQHV} * f_{s1}) + (C_{EQHF} * f_{s1}))_{HCLK}]$$

EQ 2-8

Guidelines for Estimating Power

The following guidelines are meant to represent worst-case scenarios; they can be generally used to predict the upper limits of power dissipation:

Logic Modules (m) = 20% of modules

Inputs Switching (n) = Number inputs/4

Outputs Switching (p) = Number of outputs/4

CLKA Loads (q1) = 20% of R-cells

CLKB Loads (q2) = 20% of R-cells

Load Capacitance (CL) = 35 pF

Average Logic Module Switching Rate (fm) = f/10

Average Input Switching Rate (fn) =f/5

Average Output Switching Rate (fp) = f/10

Average CLKA Rate (fq1) = f/2

Average CLKB Rate (fq2) = f/2

Average HCLK Rate (fs1) = f

HCLK loads (s1) = 20% of R-cells

To assist customers in estimating the power dissipations of their designs, Actel has published the *eX, SX-A and RT54SX-S Power Calculator* worksheet.

Table 2-14 • **A54SX08A Timing Characteristics (Continued)**
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter	Description	–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V PCI		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V PCI		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V TTL		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V TTL		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]										
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.8	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		0.8		0.9		1		1.4	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		1.4		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
t_{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay		2		2.2		2.6		3.6	ns

Notes:

1. *For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$, whichever is appropriate.*
2. *Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual performance.*

Table 2-17 • **A54SX08A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Dedicated (Hardwired) Array Clock Networks										
t_{HCKH}	Input Low to High (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.2		1.3		1.5		2.3	ns
t_{HCKL}	Input High to Low (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.0		1.2		1.4		2.0	ns
t_{HPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{HPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{HCKSW}	Maximum Skew		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.8	ns
t_{HP}	Minimum Period	3.2		3.6		4.2		5.8		ns
f_{HMAX}	Maximum Frequency		313		278		238		172	MHz
Routed Array Clock Networks										
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.7	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.7	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9	ns
t_{RPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{RPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (Light Load)		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)		0.8		1.0		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7	ns

Table 2-18 • **A54SX08A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 2.3 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
2.5 V LVCMOS Output Module Timing[1,2]										
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.2	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		3.0		3.4		3.9		5.5	ns
t_{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew		13.3		15.1		17.7		24.8	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L		2.8		3.2		3.7		5.2	ns
t_{ENZLS}	Data-to-Pad, Z to L—low slew		13.7		15.5		18.2		25.5	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.2	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z		2.5		2.8		3.3		4.7	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z		3.0		3.4		3.9		5.5	ns
d_{TLH}[3]	Delta Low to High		0.037		0.043		0.051		0.071	ns/pF
d_{THL}[3]	Delta High to Low		0.017		0.023		0.023		0.037	ns/pF
d_{THLS}[3]	Delta High to Low—low slew		0.06		0.071		0.086		0.117	ns/pF

Note:

1. *Delays based on 35 pF loading.*
2. *The equivalent I/O Attribute Editor settings for 2.5 V LVCMOS is 2.5 V LVTTL in the software.*
3. *To obtain the slew rate, substitute the appropriate Delta value, load capacitance, and the V_{CCI} value into the following equation:*
   Slew Rate [V/ns] = $(0.1*V_{CCI} – 0.9*V_{CCI})/ (C_{load} * d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]})$
   where C_{load} is the load capacitance driven by the I/O in pF
   $d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]}$ is the worst case delta value from the datasheet in ns/pF.

Table 2-28 • **A54SX32A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed[1]		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
C-Cell Propagation Delays[2]												
t_{PD}	Internal Array Module		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.2		1.7	ns
Predicted Routing Delays[3]												
t_{DC}	FO = 1 Routing Delay, Direct Connect		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	ns
t_{FC}	FO = 1 Routing Delay, Fast Connect		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6	ns
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.8	ns
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		1.2		1.4		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
t_{RD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay		1.7		2.0		2.2		2.6		3.6	ns
R-Cell Timing												
t_{RCO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3	ns
t_{CLR}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q		0.5		0.6		0.6		0.8		1.0	ns
t_{PRESET}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q		0.6		0.7		0.7		0.9		1.2	ns
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop Data Input Set-Up	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.2		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{WASYN}	Asynchronous Pulse Width	1.2		1.4		1.5		1.8		2.5		ns
$t_{RECASYN}$	Asynchronous Recovery Time	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7		ns
t_{HASYN}	Asynchronous Removal Time	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6		ns
t_{MPW}	Clock Pulse Width	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
Input Module Propagation Delays												
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 2.5 V LVCMOS		0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.2	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 2.5 V LVCMOS		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 3.3 V PCI		0.5		0.6		0.6		0.7		1.0	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 3.3 V PCI		0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 3.3 V LVTTL		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.6	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 3.3 V LVTTL		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.2		3.0	ns

Notes:

1. *All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.*
2. *For dual-module macros, use t_{PD} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn} , t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn} , or t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD} , whichever is appropriate.*
3. *Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual performance.*

Table 2-32 • **A54SX32A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 2.3 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed[1]		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
2.5 V LVCMOS Output Module Timing [2,3]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		3.3		3.8		4.2		5.0		7.0	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		2.5		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew		11.1		12.8		14.5		17.0		23.8	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L		2.4		2.8		3.2		3.7		5.2	ns
t_{ENZLS}	Data-to-Pad, Z to L—low slew		11.8		13.7		15.5		18.2		25.5	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H		3.3		3.8		4.2		5.0		7.0	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z		2.1		2.5		2.8		3.3		4.7	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z		2.5		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
d_{TLH}[4]	Delta Low to High		0.031		0.037		0.043		0.051		0.071	ns/pF
d_{THL}[4]	Delta High to Low		0.017		0.017		0.023		0.023		0.037	ns/pF
d_{THLS}[4]	Delta High to Low—low slew		0.057		0.06		0.071		0.086		0.117	ns/pF

Note:

1. *All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.*
2. *Delays based on 35 pF loading.*
3. *The equivalent IO Attribute settings for 2.5 V LVCMOS is 2.5 V LVTTL in the software.*
4. *To obtain the slew rate, substitute the appropriate Delta value, load capacitance, and the V_{CCI} value into the following equation:*
   Slew Rate [V/ns] = $(0.1*V_{CCI} – 0.9*V_{CCI})/ (C_{load} * d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]})$
   where C_{load} is the load capacitance driven by the I/O in pF
   $d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]}$ is the worst case delta value from the datasheet in ns/pF.

Table 2-33 • **A54SX32A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed[1]		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
3.3 V PCI Output Module Timing[2]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		1.9		2.2		2.4		2.9		4.0	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		2.0		2.3		2.6		3.1		4.3	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L		1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.1	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H		1.9		2.2		2.4		2.9		4.0	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z		2.5		2.8		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z		2.0		2.3		2.6		3.1		4.3	ns
d_{TLH}[3]	Delta Low to High		0.025		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.045	ns/pF
d_{THL}[3]	Delta High to Low		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.025	ns/pF
3.3 V LVTTL Output Module Timing[4]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		2.6		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.5	ns
t_{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew		9.0		10.4		11.8		13.8		19.3	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L		2.2		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8	ns
t_{ENZLS}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L—low slew		15.8		18.9		21.3		25.4		34.9	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H		2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z		2.9		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.2	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z		2.6		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.5	ns
d_{TLH}[3]	Delta Low to High		0.025		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.045	ns/pF
d_{THL}[3]	Delta High to Low		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.025	ns/pF
d_{THLS}[3]	Delta High to Low—low slew		0.053		0.053		0.067		0.073		0.107	ns/pF

Notes:

1. *All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.*
2. *Delays based on 10 pF loading and 25 Ω resistance.*
3. *To obtain the slew rate, substitute the appropriate Delta value, load capacitance, and the V_{CCI} value into the following equation:*
   Slew Rate [V/ns] = $(0.1*V_{CCI} – 0.9*V_{CCI})/ (C_{load} * d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]})$
   where C_{load} is the load capacitance driven by the I/O in pF
   $d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]}$ is the worst case delta value from the datasheet in ns/pF.
4. *Delays based on 35 pF loading.*

Table 2-37 • **A54SX72A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed*		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Dedicated (Hardwired) Array Clock Networks												
t_{HCKH}	Input Low to High (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.6		1.9		2.1		2.5		3.8	ns
t_{HCKL}	Input High to Low (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.7		1.9		2.1		2.5		3.8	ns
t_{HPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.5		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2		ns
t_{HPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.5		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2		ns
t_{HCKSW}	Maximum Skew		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		3.3	ns
t_{HP}	Minimum Period	3.0		3.4		4.0		4.6		6.4		ns
f_{HMAX}	Maximum Frequency		333		294		250		217		156	MHz
Routed Array Clock Networks												
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.2		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.8		3.3		3.7		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.4		2.8		3.2		3.7		5.2	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.9		3.4		3.8		4.5		6.2	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		3.1		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.7	ns
t_{RPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.5		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2		ns
t_{RPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.5		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (Light Load)		1.9		2.2		2.5		3		4.1	ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		3.9	ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		3.9	ns
Quadrant Array Clock Networks												
t_{QCKH}	Input Low to High (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.3		1.5		1.7		1.9		2.7	ns
t_{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.3		1.5		1.7		2		2.8	ns
t_{QCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.5		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.1	ns
t_{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.5		1.8		2		2.3		3.2	ns

Note: **All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.*

Table 2-40 • **A54SX72A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed[1]		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
3.3 V PCI Output Module Timing[2]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		2.3		2.7		3.0		3.6		5.0	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		2.5		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L		1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.1	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H		2.3		2.7		3.0		3.6		5.0	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z		2.5		2.8		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z		2.5		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
d_{TLH}[3]	Delta Low to High		0.025		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.045	ns/pF
d_{THL}[3]	Delta High to Low		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.025	ns/pF
3.3 V LVTTL Output Module Timing[4]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		3.2		3.7		4.2		5.0		6.9	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		3.2		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9	ns
t_{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew		10.3		11.9		13.5		15.8		22.2	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L		2.2		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8	ns
t_{ENZLS}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L—low slew		15.8		18.9		21.3		25.4		34.9	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H		3.2		3.7		4.2		5.0		6.9	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z		2.9		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.2	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z		3.2		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9	ns
d_{TLH}[3]	Delta Low to High		0.025		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.045	ns/pF
d_{THL}[3]	Delta High to Low		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.025	ns/pF
d_{THLS}[3]	Delta High to Low—low slew		0.053		0.053		0.067		0.073		0.107	ns/pF

Notes:

1. *All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.*
2. *Delays based on 10 pF loading and 25 Ω resistance.*
3. *To obtain the slew rate, substitute the appropriate Delta value, load capacitance, and the V_{CCI} value into the following equation:*
   Slew Rate [V/ns] = $(0.1*V_{CCI} – 0.9*V_{CCI})/ (C_{load} * d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]})$
   where C_{load} is the load capacitance driven by the I/O in pF
   $d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]}$ is the worst case delta value from the datasheet in ns/pF.
4. *Delays based on 35 pF loading.*

100-Pin TQFP

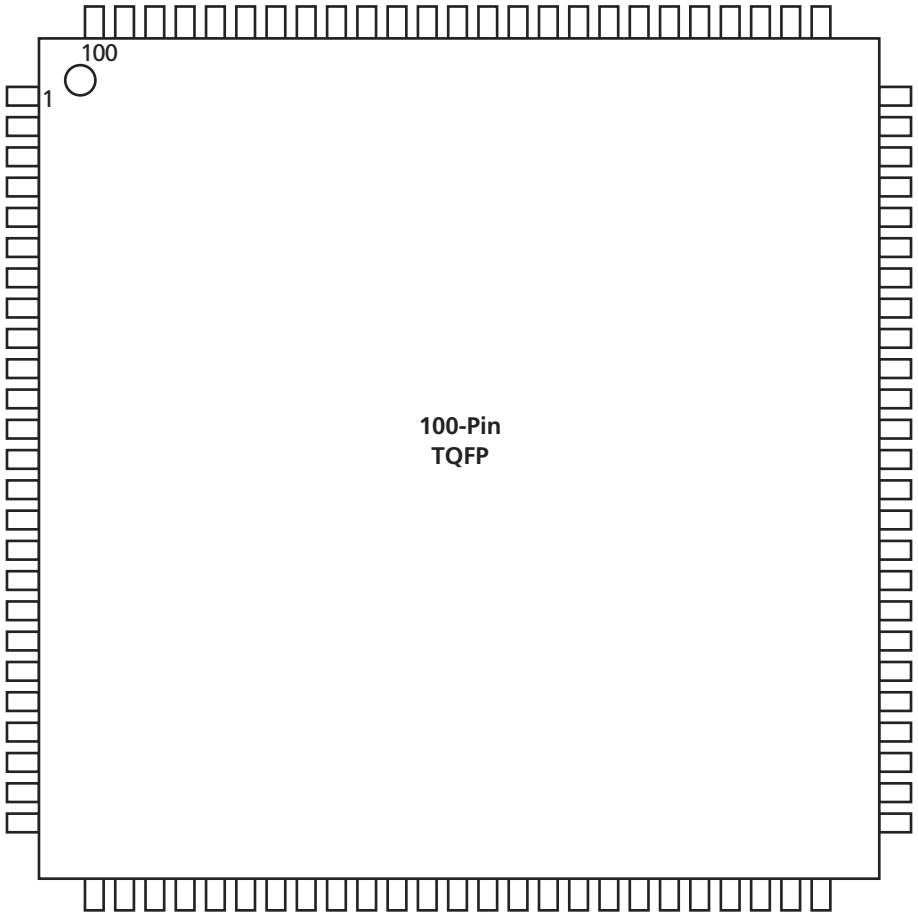

Figure 3-2 • **100-Pin TQFP**

Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit Resource center at http://www.actel.com/products/rescenter/package/index.html.

100-TQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08A Function	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function
1	GND	GND	GND
2	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O
3	I/O	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O	I/O
5	I/O	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O	I/O
7	TMS	TMS	TMS
8	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
9	GND	GND	GND
10	I/O	I/O	I/O
11	I/O	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O	I/O
14	I/O	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O
17	I/O	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O	I/O
19	I/O	I/O	I/O
20	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
21	I/O	I/O	I/O
22	I/O	I/O	I/O
23	I/O	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O	I/O
25	I/O	I/O	I/O
26	I/O	I/O	I/O
27	I/O	I/O	I/O
28	I/O	I/O	I/O
29	I/O	I/O	I/O
30	I/O	I/O	I/O
31	I/O	I/O	I/O
32	I/O	I/O	I/O
33	I/O	I/O	I/O
34	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
35	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}

100-TQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08A Function	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function
36	GND	GND	GND
37	NC	NC	NC
38	I/O	I/O	I/O
39	HCLK	HCLK	HCLK
40	I/O	I/O	I/O
41	I/O	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O	I/O
44	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
45	I/O	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O	I/O
48	I/O	I/O	I/O
49	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O
50	I/O	I/O	I/O
51	GND	GND	GND
52	I/O	I/O	I/O
53	I/O	I/O	I/O
54	I/O	I/O	I/O
55	I/O	I/O	I/O
56	I/O	I/O	I/O
57	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
58	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
59	I/O	I/O	I/O
60	I/O	I/O	I/O
61	I/O	I/O	I/O
62	I/O	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O	I/O
65	I/O	I/O	I/O
66	I/O	I/O	I/O
67	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
68	GND	GND	GND
69	GND	GND	GND
70	I/O	I/O	I/O

144-Pin TQFP			
Pin Number	**A54SX08A Function**	**A54SX16A Function**	**A54SX32A Function**
1	GND	GND	GND
2	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O
3	I/O	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O	I/O
5	I/O	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O	I/O
7	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O	I/O
9	TMS	TMS	TMS
10	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
11	GND	GND	GND
12	I/O	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O	I/O
14	I/O	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O	I/O
17	I/O	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O	I/O
19	NC	NC	NC
20	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
21	I/O	I/O	I/O
22	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O
23	I/O	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O	I/O
25	I/O	I/O	I/O
26	I/O	I/O	I/O
27	I/O	I/O	I/O
28	GND	GND	GND
29	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
30	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
31	I/O	I/O	I/O
32	I/O	I/O	I/O
33	I/O	I/O	I/O
34	I/O	I/O	I/O
35	I/O	I/O	I/O
36	GND	GND	GND
37	I/O	I/O	I/O

144-Pin TQFP			
Pin Number	**A54SX08A Function**	**A54SX16A Function**	**A54SX32A Function**
38	I/O	I/O	I/O
39	I/O	I/O	I/O
40	I/O	I/O	I/O
41	I/O	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O	I/O
44	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
45	I/O	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O	I/O
48	I/O	I/O	I/O
49	I/O	I/O	I/O
50	I/O	I/O	I/O
51	I/O	I/O	I/O
52	I/O	I/O	I/O
53	I/O	I/O	I/O
54	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
55	I/O	I/O	I/O
56	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
57	GND	GND	GND
58	NC	NC	NC
59	I/O	I/O	I/O
60	HCLK	HCLK	HCLK
61	I/O	I/O	I/O
62	I/O	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O	I/O
65	I/O	I/O	I/O
66	I/O	I/O	I/O
67	I/O	I/O	I/O
68	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
69	I/O	I/O	I/O
70	I/O	I/O	I/O
71	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O
72	I/O	I/O	I/O
73	GND	GND	GND
74	I/O	I/O	I/O

329-Pin PBGA	
Pin Number	**A54SX32A Function**
D11	V_{CCA}
D12	NC
D13	I/O
D14	I/O
D15	I/O
D16	I/O
D17	I/O
D18	I/O
D19	I/O
D20	I/O
D21	I/O
D22	I/O
D23	I/O
E1	V_{CCI}
E2	I/O
E3	I/O
E4	I/O
E20	I/O
E21	I/O
E22	I/O
E23	I/O
F1	I/O
F2	TMS
F3	I/O
F4	I/O
F20	I/O
F21	I/O
F22	I/O
F23	I/O
G1	I/O
G2	I/O
G3	I/O
G4	I/O
G20	I/O
G21	I/O
G22	I/O
G23	GND

329-Pin PBGA	
Pin Number	**A54SX32A Function**
H1	I/O
H2	I/O
H3	I/O
H4	I/O
H20	V_{CCA}
H21	I/O
H22	I/O
H23	I/O
J1	NC
J2	I/O
J3	I/O
J4	I/O
J20	I/O
J21	I/O
J22	I/O
J23	I/O
K1	I/O
K2	I/O
K3	I/O
K4	I/O
K10	GND
K11	GND
K12	GND
K13	GND
K14	GND
K20	I/O
K21	I/O
K22	I/O
K23	I/O
L1	I/O
L2	I/O
L3	I/O
L4	NC
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	GND
L13	GND

329-Pin PBGA	
Pin Number	**A54SX32A Function**
L14	GND
L20	NC
L21	I/O
L22	I/O
L23	NC
M1	I/O
M2	I/O
M3	I/O
M4	V_{CCA}
M10	GND
M11	GND
M12	GND
M13	GND
M14	GND
M20	V_{CCA}
M21	I/O
M22	I/O
M23	V_{CCI}
N1	I/O
N2	TRST, I/O
N3	I/O
N4	I/O
N10	GND
N11	GND
N12	GND
N13	GND
N14	GND
N20	NC
N21	I/O
N22	I/O
N23	I/O
P1	I/O
P2	I/O
P3	I/O
P4	I/O
P10	GND
P11	GND

329-Pin PBGA	
Pin Number	**A54SX32A Function**
P12	GND
P13	GND
P14	GND
P20	I/O
P21	I/O
P22	I/O
P23	I/O
R1	I/O
R2	I/O
R3	I/O
R4	I/O
R20	I/O
R21	I/O
R22	I/O
R23	I/O
T1	I/O
T2	I/O
T3	I/O
T4	I/O
T20	I/O
T21	I/O
T22	I/O
T23	I/O
U1	I/O
U2	I/O
U3	V_{CCA}
U4	I/O
U20	I/O
U21	V_{CCA}
U22	I/O
U23	I/O
V1	V_{CCI}
V2	I/O
V3	I/O
V4	I/O
V20	I/O
V21	I/O

144-Pin FBGA

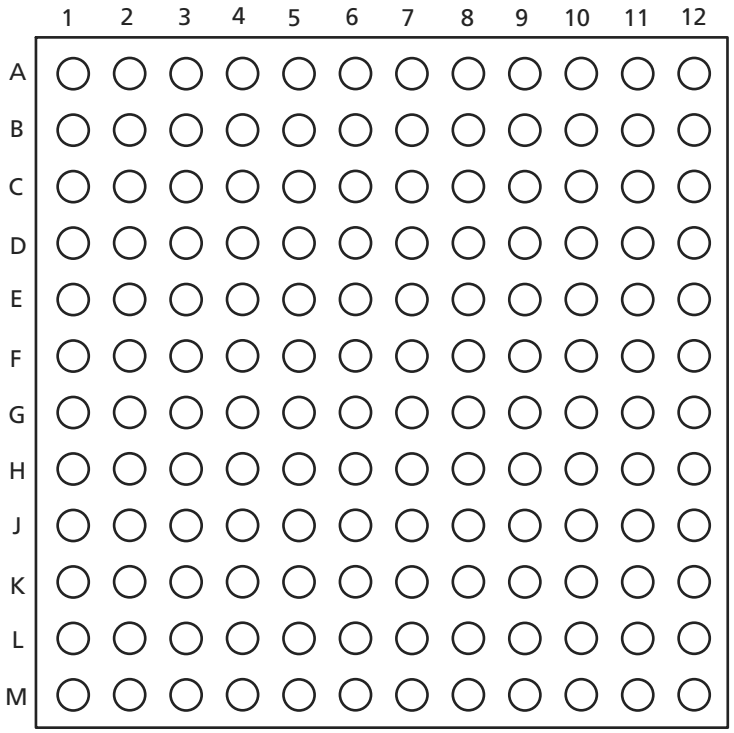

Figure 3-6 • **144-Pin FBGA (Top View)**

Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit Resource center at http://www.actel.com/products/rescenter/package/index.html.

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
AD18	I/O	I/O
AD19	I/O	I/O
AD20	I/O	I/O
AD21	I/O	I/O
AD22	I/O	I/O
AD23	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
AD24	NC*	I/O
AD25	NC*	I/O
AD26	NC*	I/O
AE1	NC*	NC
AE2	I/O	I/O
AE3	NC*	I/O
AE4	NC*	I/O
AE5	NC*	I/O
AE6	NC*	I/O
AE7	I/O	I/O
AE8	I/O	I/O
AE9	I/O	I/O
AE10	I/O	I/O
AE11	NC*	I/O
AE12	I/O	I/O
AE13	I/O	I/O
AE14	I/O	I/O
AE15	NC*	I/O
AE16	NC*	I/O
AE17	I/O	I/O
AE18	I/O	I/O
AE19	I/O	I/O
AE20	I/O	I/O
AE21	NC*	I/O
AE22	NC*	I/O
AE23	NC*	I/O
AE24	NC*	I/O
AE25	NC*	NC
AE26	NC*	NC

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
AF1	NC*	NC
AF2	NC*	NC
AF3	NC	I/O
AF4	NC*	I/O
AF5	NC*	I/O
AF6	NC*	I/O
AF7	I/O	I/O
AF8	I/O	I/O
AF9	I/O	I/O
AF10	I/O	I/O
AF11	NC*	I/O
AF12	NC*	NC
AF13	HCLK	HCLK
AF14	I/O	QCLKB
AF15	NC*	I/O
AF16	NC*	I/O
AF17	I/O	I/O
AF18	I/O	I/O
AF19	I/O	I/O
AF20	NC*	I/O
AF21	NC*	I/O
AF22	NC*	I/O
AF23	NC*	I/O
AF24	NC*	I/O
AF25	NC*	NC
AF26	NC*	NC
B1	NC*	NC
B2	NC*	NC
B3	NC*	I/O
B4	NC*	I/O
B5	NC*	I/O
B6	I/O	I/O
B7	I/O	I/O
B8	I/O	I/O
B9	I/O	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
B10	I/O	I/O
B11	NC*	I/O
B12	NC*	I/O
B13	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
B14	CLKA	CLKA
B15	NC*	I/O
B16	NC*	I/O
B17	I/O	I/O
B18	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
B19	I/O	I/O
B20	I/O	I/O
B21	NC*	I/O
B22	NC*	I/O
B23	NC*	I/O
B24	NC*	I/O
B25	I/O	I/O
B26	NC*	NC
C1	NC*	I/O
C2	NC*	I/O
C3	NC*	I/O
C4	NC*	I/O
C5	I/O	I/O
C6	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
C7	I/O	I/O
C8	I/O	I/O
C9	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
C10	I/O	I/O
C11	I/O	I/O
C12	I/O	I/O
C13	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
C14	I/O	I/O
C15	I/O	QCLKD
C16	I/O	I/O
C17	I/O	I/O
C18	I/O	I/O

Note: **These pins must be left floating on the A54SX32A device.*