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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	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	768
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	81
Number of Gates	12000
Voltage - Supply	2.25V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a54sx08a-tq100a

Boundary-Scan Testing (BST)

All SX-A devices are IEEE 1149.1 compliant and offer superior diagnostic and testing capabilities by providing Boundary Scan Testing (BST) and probing capabilities. The BST function is controlled through the special JTAG pins (TMS, TDI, TCK, TDO, and TRST). The functionality of the JTAG pins is defined by two available modes: Dedicated and Flexible. TMS cannot be employed as a user I/O in either mode.

Dedicated Mode

In Dedicated mode, all JTAG pins are reserved for BST; designers cannot use them as regular I/Os. An internal pull-up resistor is automatically enabled on both TMS and TDI pins, and the TMS pin will function as defined in the IEEE 1149.1 (JTAG) specification.

To select Dedicated mode, the user must reserve the JTAG pins in Actel's Designer software. Reserve the JTAG pins by checking the **Reserve JTAG** box in the Device Selection Wizard (Figure 1-12).

The default for the software is Flexible mode; all boxes are unchecked. Table 1-5 lists the definitions of the options in the Device Selection Wizard.

Flexible Mode

In Flexible mode, TDI, TCK, and TDO may be employed as either user I/Os or as JTAG input pins. The internal resistors on the TMS and TDI pins are not present in flexible JTAG mode.

To select the Flexible mode, uncheck the **Reserve JTAG** box in the Device Selection Wizard dialog in the Actel Designer software. In Flexible mode, TDI, TCK, and TDO pins may function as user I/Os or BST pins. The functionality is controlled by the BST Test Access Port (TAP) controller. The TAP controller receives two control inputs, TMS and TCK. Upon power-up, the TAP controller enters the Test-Logic-Reset state. In this state, TDI, TCK, and TDO function as user I/Os. The TDI, TCK, and TDO are transformed from user I/Os into BST pins when a rising edge on TCK is detected while TMS is at logic low. To return to Test-Logic Reset state, TMS must be high for at least five TCK cycles. **An external 10 k pull-up resistor to V_{CC} should be placed on the TMS pin to pull it High by default.**

Table 1-6 describes the different configuration requirements of BST pins and their functionality in different modes.

Table 1-6 • Boundary-Scan Pin Configurations and Functions

Mode	Designer "Reserve JTAG" Selection	TAP Controller State
Dedicated (JTAG)	Checked	Any
Flexible (User I/O)	Unchecked	Test-Logic-Reset
Flexible (JTAG)	Unchecked	Any EXCEPT Test-Logic-Reset

Figure 1-12 • Device Selection Wizard

Table 1-5 • Reserve Pin Definitions

Pin	Function
Reserve JTAG	Keeps pins from being used and changes the behavior of JTAG pins (no pull-up on TMS)
Reserve JTAG Test Reset	Regular I/O or JTAG reset with an internal pull-up
Reserve Probe	Keeps pins from being used or regular I/O

TRST Pin

The TRST pin functions as a dedicated Boundary-Scan Reset pin when the **Reserve JTAG Test Reset** option is selected as shown in Figure 1-12. An internal pull-up resistor is permanently enabled on the TRST pin in this mode. Actel recommends connecting this pin to ground in normal operation to keep the JTAG state controller in the Test-Logic-Reset state. When JTAG is being used, it can be left floating or can be driven high.

When the **Reserve JTAG Test Reset** option is not selected, this pin will function as a regular I/O. If unused as an I/O in the design, it will be configured as a tristated output.

SX-A Probe Circuit Control Pins

SX-A devices contain internal probing circuitry that provides built-in access to every node in a design, enabling 100% real-time observation and analysis of a device's internal logic nodes without design iteration. The probe circuitry is accessed by Silicon Explorer II, an easy to use, integrated verification and logic analysis tool that can sample data at 100 MHz (asynchronous) or 66 MHz (synchronous). Silicon Explorer II attaches to a PC's standard COM port, turning the PC into a fully functional 18-channel logic analyzer. Silicon Explorer II allows designers to complete the design verification process at their desks and reduces verification time from several hours per cycle to a few seconds.

The Silicon Explorer II tool uses the boundary-scan ports (TDI, TCK, TMS, and TDO) to select the desired nets for verification. The selected internal nets are assigned to the

PRA/PRB pins for observation. Figure 1-13 illustrates the interconnection between Silicon Explorer II and the FPGA to perform in-circuit verification.

Design Considerations

In order to preserve device probing capabilities, users should avoid using the TDI, TCK, TDO, PRA, and PRB pins as input or bidirectional ports. Since these pins are active during probing, critical input signals through these pins are not available. In addition, the security fuse must not be programmed to preserve probing capabilities. Actel recommends that you use a $70\ \Omega$ series termination resistor on every probe connector (TDI, TCK, TMS, TDO, PRA, PRB). The $70\ \Omega$ series termination is used to prevent data transmission corruption during probing and reading back the checksum.

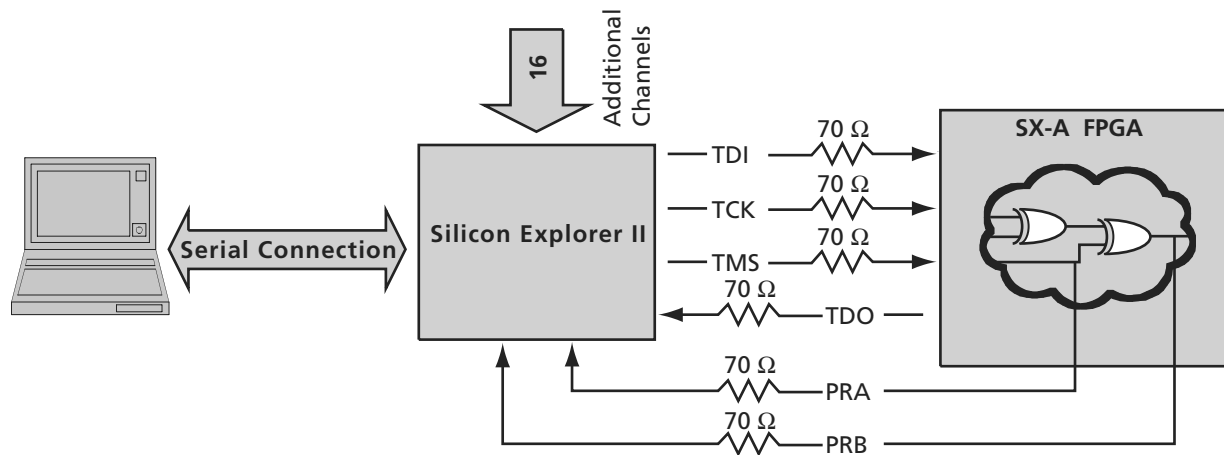


Figure 1-13 • Probe Setup

Related Documents

Application Notes

Global Clock Networks in Actel's Antifuse Devices

http://www.actel.com/documents/GlobalClk_AN.pdf

Using A54SX72A and RT54SX72S Quadrant Clocks

http://www.actel.com/documents/QCLK_AN.pdf

Implementation of Security in Actel Antifuse FPGAs

http://www.actel.com/documents/Antifuse_Security_AN.pdf

Actel eX, SX-A, and RTSX-S I/Os

http://www.actel.com/documents/AntifuseIO_AN.pdf

Actel SX-A and RT54SX-S Devices in Hot-Swap and Cold-Sparing Applications

http://www.actel.com/documents/HotSwapColdSparing_AN.pdf

Programming Antifuse Devices

http://www.actel.com/documents/AntifuseProgram_AN.pdf

Datasheets

HiRel SX-A Family FPGAs

http://www.actel.com/documents/HR SXA_DS.pdf

SX-A Automotive Family FPGAs

http://www.actel.com/documents/SXA_Auto_DS.pdf

User's Guides

Silicon Sculptor User's Guide

http://www.actel.com/documents/SiliSculptII_Sculpt3_ug.pdf

PCI Compliance for the SX-A Family

The SX-A family supports 3.3 V and 5 V PCI and is compliant with the PCI Local Bus Specification Rev. 2.1.

Table 2-7 • DC Specifications (5 V PCI Operation)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Units
V _{CCA}	Supply Voltage for Array		2.25	2.75	V
V _{CCI}	Supply Voltage for I/Os		4.75	5.25	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0	5.75	V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage		–0.5	0.8	V
I _{IH}	Input High Leakage Current ¹	V _{IN} = 2.7	–	70	μA
I _{IL}	Input Low Leakage Current ¹	V _{IN} = 0.5	–	–70	μA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	I _{OUT} = –2 mA	2.4	–	V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage ²	I _{OUT} = 3 mA, 6 mA	–	0.55	V
C _{IN}	Input Pin Capacitance ³		–	10	pF
C _{CLK}	CLK Pin Capacitance		5	12	pF

Notes:

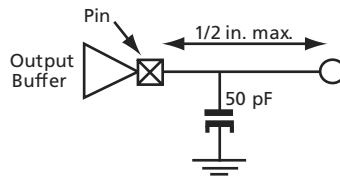
1. Input leakage currents include hi-Z output leakage for all bidirectional buffers with tristate outputs.
2. Signals without pull-up resistors must have 3 mA low output current. Signals requiring pull-up must have 6 mA; the latter includes FRAME#, IRDY#, TRDY#, DEVSEL#, STOP#, SERR#, PERR#, LOCK#, and, when used AD[63::32], C/BE[7::4]#, PAR64, REQ64#, and ACK64#.
3. Absolute maximum pin capacitance for a PCI input is 10 pF (except for CLK).

Table 2-8 • AC Specifications (5 V PCI Operation)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Units
$I_{OH(AC)}$	Switching Current High	$0 < V_{OUT} \leq 1.4$ ¹	–44	–	mA
		$1.4 \leq V_{OUT} < 2.4$ ^{1, 2}	$(-44 + (V_{OUT} - 1.4)/0.024)$	–	mA
		$3.1 < V_{OUT} < V_{CCI}$ ^{1, 3}	–	EQ 2-1 on page 2-5	–
	(Test Point)	$V_{OUT} = 3.1$ ³	–	–142	mA
$I_{OL(AC)}$	Switching Current Low	$V_{OUT} \geq 2.2$ ¹	95	–	mA
		$2.2 > V_{OUT} > 0.55$ ¹	$(V_{OUT}/0.023)$	–	mA
		$0.71 > V_{OUT} > 0$ ^{1, 3}	–	EQ 2-2 on page 2-5	–
	(Test Point)	$V_{OUT} = 0.71$ ³	–	206	mA
I_{CL}	Low Clamp Current	$-5 < V_{IN} \leq -1$	$-25 + (V_{IN} + 1)/0.015$	–	mA
$slew_R$	Output Rise Slew Rate	0.4 V to 2.4 V load ⁴	1	5	V/ns
$slew_F$	Output Fall Slew Rate	2.4 V to 0.4 V load ⁴	1	5	V/ns

Notes:

1. Refer to the V/I curves in Figure 2-1 on page 2-5. Switching current characteristics for REQ# and GNT# are permitted to be one half of that specified here; i.e., half size output drivers may be used on these signals. This specification does not apply to CLK and RST#, which are system outputs. "Switching Current High" specifications are not relevant to SERR#, INTA#, INTB#, INTC#, and INTD#, which are open drain outputs.
2. Note that this segment of the minimum current curve is drawn from the AC drive point directly to the DC drive point rather than toward the voltage rail (as is done in the pull-down curve). This difference is intended to allow for an optional N-channel pull-up.
3. Maximum current requirements must be met as drivers pull beyond the last step voltage. Equations defining these maximums (A and B) are provided with the respective diagrams in Figure 2-1 on page 2-5. The equation defined maximum should be met by design. In order to facilitate component testing, a maximum current test point is defined for each side of the output driver.
4. This parameter is to be interpreted as the cumulative edge rate across the specified range, rather than the instantaneous rate at any point within the transition range. The specified load (diagram below) is optional; i.e., the designer may elect to meet this parameter with an unloaded output per revision 2.0 of the PCI Local Bus Specification. However, adherence to both maximum and minimum parameters is now required (the maximum is no longer simply a guideline). Since adherence to the maximum slew rate was not required prior to revision 2.1 of the specification, there may be components in the market for some time that have faster edge rates; therefore, motherboard designers must bear in mind that rise and fall times faster than this specification could occur and should ensure that signal integrity modeling accounts for this. Rise slew rate does not apply to open drain outputs.



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:

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

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:

$$P_{\text{DC}} = I_{\text{standby}} * V_{\text{CCA}}$$

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:

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

EQ 2-7

or:

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

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 2-15 • **A54SX08A Timing Characteristics**
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

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)	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.6		ns
t _{HCKL}	Input High to Low (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.3		1.5		1.7		2.4		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		0.7		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)	1.0		1.1		1.3		1.8		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.2		1.4		2.0		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.0		1.1		1.3		1.8		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.2		1.4		2.0		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.2		1.4		2.0		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.3		1.5		1.7		2.4		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)	0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)	0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)	0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7		ns

Table 2-21 • A54SX16A Timing Characteristics (Continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	-3 Speed ¹		-2 Speed		-1 Speed		Std. Speed		-F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V PCI		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V PCI		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V TTL		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V TTL		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays²												
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.8	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		1.2		1.4		1.5		0.8		2.5	ns
t_{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay		1.7		2.0		2.2		2.6		3.6	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 2-24 • **A54SX16A Timing Characteristics**
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 4.75\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

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)		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.8	ns
t _{HCKL}	Input High to Low (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.0		1.1		1.2		1.5		2.2	ns
t _{HPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.0		ns
t _{HPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.0		ns
t _{HCKSW}	Maximum Skew		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.7	ns
t _{HP}	Minimum Period	2.8		3.4		3.8		4.4		6.0		ns
f _{HMAX}	Maximum Frequency		357		294		263		227		167	MHz
Routed Array Clock Networks												
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.0		1.2		1.3		1.6		2.2	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.1		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.4	ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.1		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.4	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.1		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.4	ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.8	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.8	ns
t _{RPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.0		ns
t _{RPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.0		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (Light Load)		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7	ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7	ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns

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

Table 2-32 • A54SX32A Timing Characteristics

(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 2.3\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

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 LVTTTL 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:

$$\text{Slew Rate [V/ns]} = (0.1 * V_{CCI} - 0.9 * V_{CCI}) / (C_{load} * d_{T[LH|HL|HLS]})$$
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 2-34 • A54SX32A Timing Characteristics
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 4.75\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed ¹		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
5 V PCI Output Module Timing ²												
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High	2.1		2.4		2.8		3.2		4.5		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low	2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L	1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.8		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H	2.1		2.4		2.8		3.2		4.5		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z	3.0		3.5		3.9		4.6		6.4		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z	2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9		ns
d _{TLH} ³	Delta Low to High	0.016		0.016		0.02		0.022		0.032		ns/pF
d _{THL} ³	Delta High to Low	0.026		0.03		0.032		0.04		0.052		ns/pF
5 V TTL Output Module Timing ⁴												
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High	1.9		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low	2.5		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.4		ns
t _{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew	6.6		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.2		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L	2.1		2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5		ns
t _{ENZLS}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L—low slew	7.4		8.4		9.5		11.0		15.4		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H	1.9		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z	3.6		4.2		4.7		5.6		7.8		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z	2.5		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.4		ns
d _{TLH} ³	Delta Low to High	0.014		0.017		0.017		0.023		0.031		ns/pF
d _{THL} ³	Delta High to Low	0.023		0.029		0.031		0.037		0.051		ns/pF
d _{THLS} ³	Delta High to Low—low slew	0.043		0.046		0.057		0.066		0.089		ns/pF

Notes:

1. All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.
2. Delays based on 50 pF loading.
3. To obtain the slew rate, substitute the appropriate Delta value, load capacitance, and the V_{CCI} value into the following equation:

$$\text{Slew Rate [V/ns]} = (0.1 * V_{CCI} - 0.9 * V_{CCI}) / (C_{load} * d_{T[HL|HL|HLS]})$$
 where C_{load} is the load capacitance driven by the I/O in pF
 $d_{T[HL|HL|HLS]}$ is the worst case delta value from the datasheet in ns/pF.
4. Delays based on 35 pF loading.

Table 2-36 • **A54SX72A Timing Characteristics**
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

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)		1.6		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)		2.3		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.8		3.2		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		3.3		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		4.0		4.7		6.6	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		3.0		4.1	ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)		1.8		2.1		2.4		2.8		3.9	ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		1.8		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)		2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t _{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.6		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.5	ns
t _{QCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.8		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t _{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9	ns

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

Table 2-37 • A54SX72A Timing Characteristics (Continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	–3 Speed*		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{QCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.7		1.9		2.2		2.5		3.5	ns
t_{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.7		2		2.2		2.6		3.6	ns
t_{QPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.5		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2		ns
t_{QPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.5		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2		ns
t_{QCKSW}	Maximum Skew (Light Load)		0.2		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.5	ns
t_{QCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)		0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.9	ns
t_{QCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.9	ns

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

329-Pin PBGA		329-Pin PBGA		329-Pin PBGA		329-Pin PBGA	
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	Pin Number	A54SX32A Function
A1	GND	AA15	I/O	AC6	I/O	B20	I/O
A2	GND	AA16	I/O	AC7	I/O	B21	I/O
A3	V _{CCI}	AA17	I/O	AC8	I/O	B22	GND
A4	NC	AA18	I/O	AC9	V _{CCI}	B23	V _{CCI}
A5	I/O	AA19	I/O	AC10	I/O	C1	NC
A6	I/O	AA20	TDO, I/O	AC11	I/O	C2	TDI, I/O
A7	V _{CCI}	AA21	V _{CCI}	AC12	I/O	C3	GND
A8	NC	AA22	I/O	AC13	I/O	C4	I/O
A9	I/O	AA23	V _{CCI}	AC14	I/O	C5	I/O
A10	I/O	AB1	I/O	AC15	NC	C6	I/O
A11	I/O	AB2	GND	AC16	I/O	C7	I/O
A12	I/O	AB3	I/O	AC17	I/O	C8	I/O
A13	CLKB	AB4	I/O	AC18	I/O	C9	I/O
A14	I/O	AB5	I/O	AC19	I/O	C10	I/O
A15	I/O	AB6	I/O	AC20	I/O	C11	I/O
A16	I/O	AB7	I/O	AC21	NC	C12	I/O
A17	I/O	AB8	I/O	AC22	V _{CCI}	C13	I/O
A18	I/O	AB9	I/O	AC23	GND	C14	I/O
A19	I/O	AB10	I/O	B1	V _{CCI}	C15	I/O
A20	I/O	AB11	PRB, I/O	B2	GND	C16	I/O
A21	NC	AB12	I/O	B3	I/O	C17	I/O
A22	V _{CCI}	AB13	HCLK	B4	I/O	C18	I/O
A23	GND	AB14	I/O	B5	I/O	C19	I/O
AA1	V _{CCI}	AB15	I/O	B6	I/O	C20	I/O
AA2	I/O	AB16	I/O	B7	I/O	C21	V _{CCI}
AA3	GND	AB17	I/O	B8	I/O	C22	GND
AA4	I/O	AB18	I/O	B9	I/O	C23	NC
AA5	I/O	AB19	I/O	B10	I/O	D1	I/O
AA6	I/O	AB20	I/O	B11	I/O	D2	I/O
AA7	I/O	AB21	I/O	B12	PRA, I/O	D3	I/O
AA8	I/O	AB22	GND	B13	CLKA	D4	TCK, I/O
AA9	I/O	AB23	I/O	B14	I/O	D5	I/O
AA10	I/O	AC1	GND	B15	I/O	D6	I/O
AA11	I/O	AC2	V _{CCI}	B16	I/O	D7	I/O
AA12	I/O	AC3	NC	B17	I/O	D8	I/O
AA13	I/O	AC4	I/O	B18	I/O	D9	I/O
AA14	I/O	AC5	I/O	B19	I/O	D10	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

256-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
K5	I/O	I/O	I/O
K6	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
K7	GND	GND	GND
K8	GND	GND	GND
K9	GND	GND	GND
K10	GND	GND	GND
K11	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
K12	I/O	I/O	I/O
K13	I/O	I/O	I/O
K14	I/O	I/O	I/O
K15	NC	I/O	I/O
K16	I/O	I/O	I/O
L1	I/O	I/O	I/O
L2	I/O	I/O	I/O
L3	I/O	I/O	I/O
L4	I/O	I/O	I/O
L5	I/O	I/O	I/O
L6	I/O	I/O	I/O
L7	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
L8	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
L9	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
L10	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
L11	I/O	I/O	I/O
L12	I/O	I/O	I/O
L13	I/O	I/O	I/O
L14	I/O	I/O	I/O
L15	I/O	I/O	I/O
L16	NC	I/O	I/O
M1	I/O	I/O	I/O
M2	I/O	I/O	I/O
M3	I/O	I/O	I/O
M4	I/O	I/O	I/O
M5	I/O	I/O	I/O
M6	I/O	I/O	I/O
M7	I/O	I/O	QCLKA
M8	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
M9	I/O	I/O	I/O

256-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
M10	I/O	I/O	I/O
M11	I/O	I/O	I/O
M12	NC	I/O	I/O
M13	I/O	I/O	I/O
M14	NC	I/O	I/O
M15	I/O	I/O	I/O
M16	I/O	I/O	I/O
N1	I/O	I/O	I/O
N2	I/O	I/O	I/O
N3	I/O	I/O	I/O
N4	I/O	I/O	I/O
N5	I/O	I/O	I/O
N6	I/O	I/O	I/O
N7	I/O	I/O	I/O
N8	I/O	I/O	I/O
N9	I/O	I/O	I/O
N10	I/O	I/O	I/O
N11	I/O	I/O	I/O
N12	I/O	I/O	I/O
N13	I/O	I/O	I/O
N14	I/O	I/O	I/O
N15	I/O	I/O	I/O
N16	I/O	I/O	I/O
P1	I/O	I/O	I/O
P2	GND	GND	GND
P3	I/O	I/O	I/O
P4	I/O	I/O	I/O
P5	NC	I/O	I/O
P6	I/O	I/O	I/O
P7	I/O	I/O	I/O
P8	I/O	I/O	I/O
P9	I/O	I/O	I/O
P10	NC	I/O	I/O
P11	I/O	I/O	I/O
P12	I/O	I/O	I/O
P13	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
P14	I/O	I/O	I/O

484-Pin FBGA

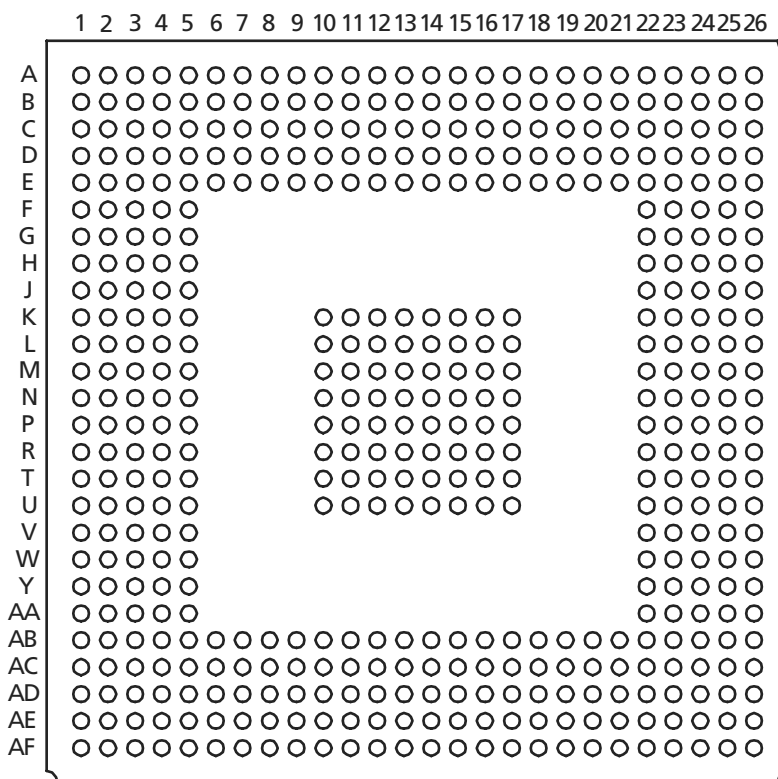


Figure 3-8 • 484-Pin FBGA (Top View)

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
A1	NC*	NC
A2	NC*	NC
A3	NC*	I/O
A4	NC*	I/O
A5	NC*	I/O
A6	I/O	I/O
A7	I/O	I/O
A8	I/O	I/O
A9	I/O	I/O
A10	I/O	I/O
A11	NC*	I/O
A12	NC*	I/O
A13	I/O	I/O
A14	NC*	NC
A15	NC*	I/O
A16	NC*	I/O
A17	I/O	I/O
A18	I/O	I/O
A19	I/O	I/O
A20	I/O	I/O
A21	NC*	I/O
A22	NC*	I/O
A23	NC*	I/O
A24	NC*	I/O
A25	NC*	NC
A26	NC*	NC
AA1	NC*	I/O
AA2	NC*	I/O
AA3	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
AA4	I/O	I/O
AA5	I/O	I/O
AA22	I/O	I/O
AA23	I/O	I/O
AA24	I/O	I/O
AA25	NC*	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
AA26	NC*	I/O
AB1	NC*	NC
AB2	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
AB3	I/O	I/O
AB4	I/O	I/O
AB5	NC*	I/O
AB6	I/O	I/O
AB7	I/O	I/O
AB8	I/O	I/O
AB9	I/O	I/O
AB10	I/O	I/O
AB11	I/O	I/O
AB12	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
AB13	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
AB14	I/O	I/O
AB15	I/O	I/O
AB16	I/O	I/O
AB17	I/O	I/O
AB18	I/O	I/O
AB19	I/O	I/O
AB20	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O
AB21	GND	GND
AB22	NC*	I/O
AB23	I/O	I/O
AB24	I/O	I/O
AB25	NC*	I/O
AB26	NC*	I/O
AC1	I/O	I/O
AC2	I/O	I/O
AC3	I/O	I/O
AC4	NC*	I/O
AC5	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
AC6	I/O	I/O
AC7	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
AC8	I/O	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
AC9	I/O	I/O
AC10	I/O	I/O
AC11	I/O	I/O
AC12	I/O	QCLKA
AC13	I/O	I/O
AC14	I/O	I/O
AC15	I/O	I/O
AC16	I/O	I/O
AC17	I/O	I/O
AC18	I/O	I/O
AC19	I/O	I/O
AC20	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
AC21	I/O	I/O
AC22	I/O	I/O
AC23	NC*	I/O
AC24	I/O	I/O
AC25	NC*	I/O
AC26	NC*	I/O
AD1	I/O	I/O
AD2	I/O	I/O
AD3	GND	GND
AD4	I/O	I/O
AD5	I/O	I/O
AD6	I/O	I/O
AD7	I/O	I/O
AD8	I/O	I/O
AD9	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
AD10	I/O	I/O
AD11	I/O	I/O
AD12	I/O	I/O
AD13	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
AD14	I/O	I/O
AD15	I/O	I/O
AD16	I/O	I/O
AD17	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}

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

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
K10	GND	GND
K11	GND	GND
K12	GND	GND
K13	GND	GND
K14	GND	GND
K15	GND	GND
K16	GND	GND
K17	GND	GND
K22	I/O	I/O
K23	I/O	I/O
K24	NC *	NC
K25	NC *	I/O
K26	NC *	I/O
L1	NC *	I/O
L2	NC *	I/O
L3	I/O	I/O
L4	I/O	I/O
L5	I/O	I/O
L10	GND	GND
L11	GND	GND
L12	GND	GND
L13	GND	GND
L14	GND	GND
L15	GND	GND
L16	GND	GND
L17	GND	GND
L22	I/O	I/O
L23	I/O	I/O
L24	I/O	I/O
L25	I/O	I/O
L26	I/O	I/O
M1	NC *	NC
M2	I/O	I/O
M3	I/O	I/O
M4	I/O	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
M5	I/O	I/O
M10	GND	GND
M11	GND	GND
M12	GND	GND
M13	GND	GND
M14	GND	GND
M15	GND	GND
M16	GND	GND
M17	GND	GND
M22	I/O	I/O
M23	I/O	I/O
M24	I/O	I/O
M25	NC *	I/O
M26	NC *	I/O
N1	I/O	I/O
N2	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
N3	I/O	I/O
N4	I/O	I/O
N5	I/O	I/O
N10	GND	GND
N11	GND	GND
N12	GND	GND
N13	GND	GND
N14	GND	GND
N15	GND	GND
N16	GND	GND
N17	GND	GND
N22	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
N23	I/O	I/O
N24	I/O	I/O
N25	I/O	I/O
N26	NC *	NC
P1	NC *	I/O
P2	NC *	I/O
P3	I/O	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
P4	I/O	I/O
P5	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
P10	GND	GND
P11	GND	GND
P12	GND	GND
P13	GND	GND
P14	GND	GND
P15	GND	GND
P16	GND	GND
P17	GND	GND
P22	I/O	I/O
P23	I/O	I/O
P24	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
P25	I/O	I/O
P26	I/O	I/O
R1	NC *	I/O
R2	NC *	I/O
R3	I/O	I/O
R4	I/O	I/O
R5	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O
R10	GND	GND
R11	GND	GND
R12	GND	GND
R13	GND	GND
R14	GND	GND
R15	GND	GND
R16	GND	GND
R17	GND	GND
R22	I/O	I/O
R23	I/O	I/O
R24	I/O	I/O
R25	NC *	I/O
R26	NC *	I/O
T1	NC *	I/O
T2	NC *	I/O

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