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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	1452
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	180
Number of Gates	24000
Voltage - Supply	2.25V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-55°C ~ 125°C (TC)
Package / Case	256-LBGA
Supplier Device Package	256-FPBGA (17x17)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a54sx16a-fgg256m

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.

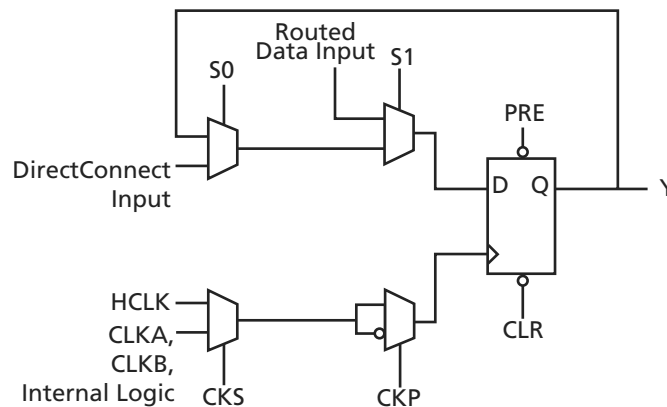


Figure 1-2 • R-Cell

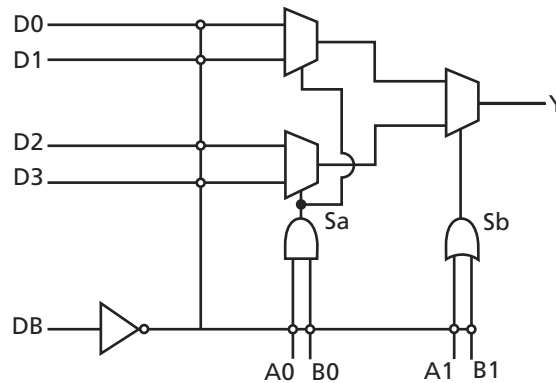


Figure 1-3 • C-Cell

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 combinatorial 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 Devices 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

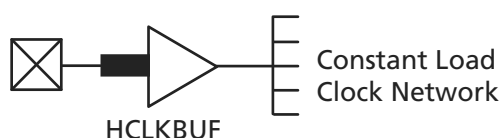


Figure 1-7 • **SX-A HCLK Clock Buffer**

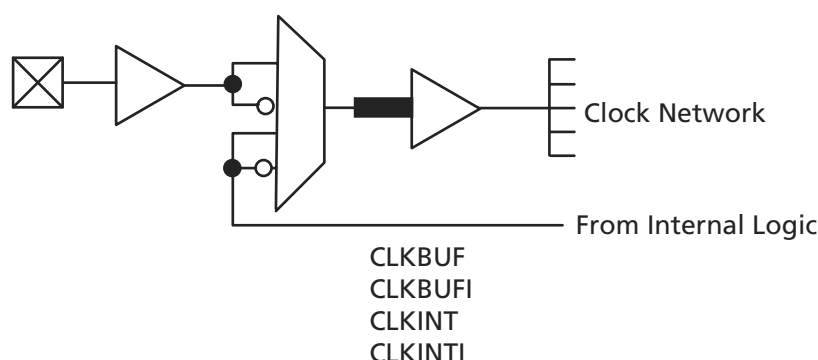


Figure 1-8 • **SX-A Routed Clock Buffer**

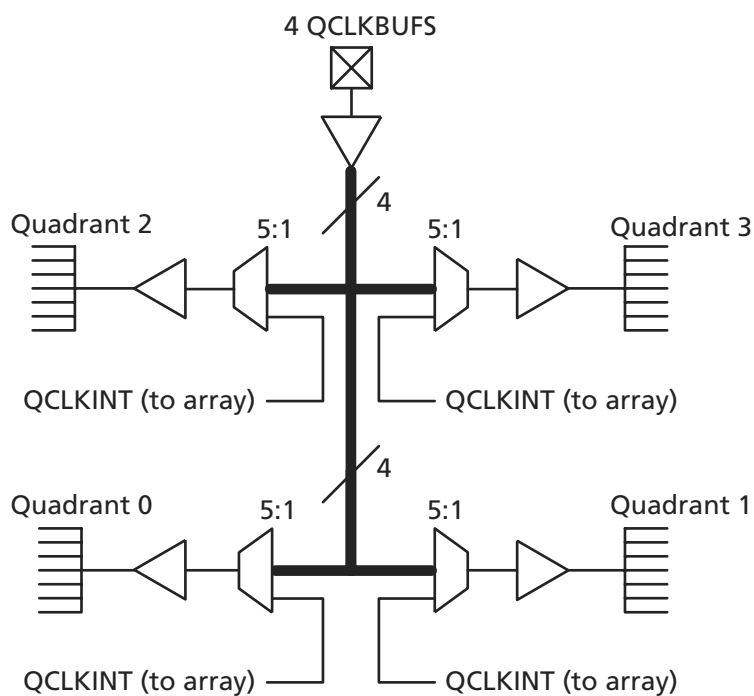


Figure 1-9 • SX-A QCLK Architecture

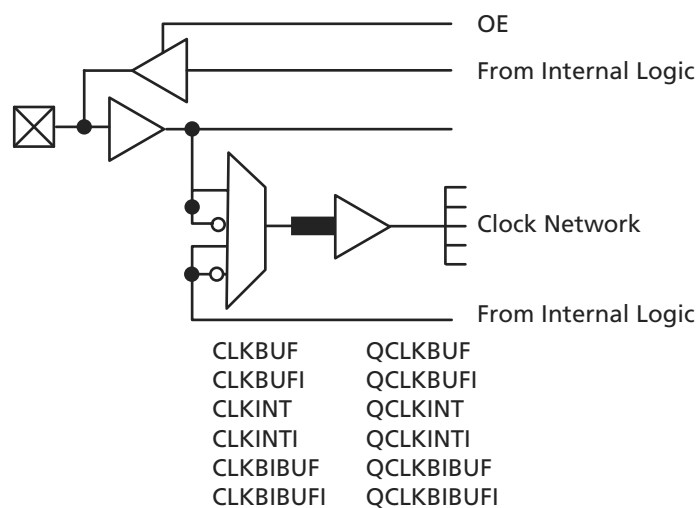


Figure 1-10 • A54SX72A Routed Clock and QCLK Buffer

Power-Up/Down and Hot Swapping

SX-A I/Os are configured to be hot-swappable, with the exception of 3.3 V PCI. During power-up/down (or partial up/down), all I/Os are tristated. V_{CCA} and V_{CCI} do not have to be stable during power-up/down, and can be powered up/down in any order. When the SX-A device is plugged into an electrically active system, the device will not degrade the reliability of or cause damage to the host system. The device's output pins are driven to a high impedance state until normal chip operating conditions

are reached. Table 1-4 summarizes the V_{CCA} voltage at which the I/Os behave according to the user's design for an SX-A device at room temperature for various ramp-up rates. The data reported assumes a linear ramp-up profile to 2.5 V. For more information on power-up and hot-swapping, refer to the application note, *Actel SX-A and RT54SX-S Devices in Hot-Swap and Cold-Sparing Applications*.

Table 1-2 • I/O Features

Function	Description
Input Buffer Threshold Selections	5 V: PCI, TTL 3.3 V: PCI, LVTTTL 2.5 V: LVCMOS2 (commercial only)
Flexible Output Driver	5 V: PCI, TTL 3.3 V: PCI, LVTTTL 2.5 V: LVCMOS2 (commercial only)
Output Buffer	"Hot-Swap" Capability (3.3 V PCI is not hot swappable) - I/O on an unpowered device does not sink current - Can be used for "cold-sparing" Selectable on an individual I/O basis Individually selectable slew rate; high slew or low slew (The default is high slew rate). The slew is only affected on the falling edge of an output. Rising edges of outputs are not affected.
Power-Up	Individually selectable pull-ups and pull-downs during power-up (default is to power-up in tristate) Enables deterministic power-up of device V_{CCA} and V_{CCI} can be powered in any order

Table 1-3 • I/O Characteristics for All I/O Configurations

	Hot Swappable	Slew Rate Control	Power-Up Resistor
TTL, LVTTTL, LVCMOS2	Yes	Yes. Only affects falling edges of outputs	Pull-up or pull-down
3.3 V PCI	No	No. High slew rate only	Pull-up or pull-down
5 V PCI	Yes	No. High slew rate only	Pull-up or pull-down

Table 1-4 • Power-Up Time at which I/Os Become Active

Supply Ramp Rate	0.25 V/ μ s	0.025 V/ μ s	5 V/ms	2.5 V/ms	0.5 V/ms	0.25 V/ms	0.1 V/ms	0.025 V/ms
Units	μ s	μ s	ms	ms	ms	ms	ms	ms
A54SX08A	10	96	0.34	0.65	2.7	5.4	12.9	50.8
A54SX16A	10	100	0.36	0.62	2.5	4.7	11.0	41.6
A54SX32A	10	100	0.46	0.74	2.8	5.2	12.1	47.2
A54SX72A	10	100	0.41	0.67	2.6	5.0	12.1	47.2

Detailed Specifications

Operating Conditions

Table 2-1 • Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Limits	Units
V_{CCI}	DC Supply Voltage for I/Os	−0.3 to +6.0	V
V_{CCA}	DC Supply Voltage for Arrays	−0.3 to +3.0	V
V_I	Input Voltage	−0.5 to +5.75	V
V_O	Output Voltage	−0.5 to + V_{CCI} + 0.5	V
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	−65 to +150	°C

Note: *Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Devices should not be operated outside the "Recommended Operating Conditions".

Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Commercial	Industrial	Units
Temperature Range	0 to +70	−40 to +85	°C
2.5 V Power Supply Range (V_{CCA} and V_{CCI})	2.25 to 2.75	2.25 to 2.75	V
3.3 V Power Supply Range (V_{CCI})	3.0 to 3.6	3.0 to 3.6	V
5 V Power Supply Range (V_{CCI})	4.75 to 5.25	4.75 to 5.25	V

Typical SX-A Standby Current

Table 2-3 • Typical Standby Current for SX-A at 25°C with $V_{CCA} = 2.5$ V

Product	$V_{CCI} = 2.5$ V	$V_{CCI} = 3.3$ V	$V_{CCI} = 5$ V
A54SX08A	0.8 mA	1.0 mA	2.9 mA
A54SX16A	0.8 mA	1.0 mA	2.9 mA
A54SX32A	0.9 mA	1.0 mA	3.0 mA
A54SX72A	3.6 mA	3.8 mA	4.5 mA

Table 2-4 • Supply Voltages

V_{CCA}	V_{CCI}^*	Maximum Input Tolerance	Maximum Output Drive
2.5 V	2.5 V	5.75 V	2.7 V
2.5 V	3.3 V	5.75 V	3.6 V
2.5 V	5 V	5.75 V	5.25 V

Note: *3.3 V PCI is not 5 V tolerant due to the clamp diode, but instead is 3.3 V tolerant.

Where:

- C_{EQCM} = Equivalent capacitance of combinatorial modules (C-cells) in pF
 C_{EQSM} = Equivalent capacitance of sequential modules (R-Cells) in pF
 C_{EQI} = Equivalent capacitance of input buffers in pF
 C_{EQO} = Equivalent capacitance of output buffers in pF
 C_{EQCR} = Equivalent capacitance of CLKA/B in pF
 C_{EQHV} = Variable capacitance of HCLK in pF
 C_{EQHF} = Fixed capacitance of HCLK in pF
 C_L = Output lead capacitance in pF
 f_m = Average logic module switching rate in MHz
 f_n = Average input buffer switching rate in MHz
 f_p = Average output buffer switching rate in MHz
 f_{q1} = Average CLKA rate in MHz
 f_{q2} = Average CLKB rate in MHz
 f_{s1} = Average HCLK rate in MHz
 m = Number of logic modules switching at f_m
 n = Number of input buffers switching at f_n
 p = Number of output buffers switching at f_p
 q_1 = Number of clock loads on CLKA
 q_2 = Number of clock loads on CLKB
 r_1 = Fixed capacitance due to CLKA
 r_2 = Fixed capacitance due to CLKB
 s_1 = Number of clock loads on HCLK
 x = Number of I/Os at logic low
 y = Number of I/Os at logic high

Table 2-11 • CEQ Values for SX-A Devices

	A54SX08A	A54SX16A	A54SX32A	A54SX72A
Combinatorial modules (C_{EQCM})	1.70 pF	2.00 pF	2.00 pF	1.80 pF
Sequential modules (C_{EQSM})	1.50 pF	1.50 pF	1.30 pF	1.50 pF
Input buffers (C_{EQI})	1.30 pF	1.30 pF	1.30 pF	1.30 pF
Output buffers (C_{EQO})	7.40 pF	7.40 pF	7.40 pF	7.40 pF
Routed array clocks (C_{EQCR})	1.05 pF	1.05 pF	1.05 pF	1.05 pF
Dedicated array clocks – variable (C_{EQHV})	0.85 pF	0.85 pF	0.85 pF	0.85 pF
Dedicated array clocks – fixed (C_{EQHF})	30.00 pF	55.00 pF	110.00 pF	240.00 pF
Routed array clock A (r_1)	35.00 pF	50.00 pF	90.00 pF	310.00 pF

Thermal Characteristics

Introduction

The temperature variable in Actel Designer software refers to the junction temperature, not the ambient, case, or board temperatures. This is an important distinction because dynamic and static power consumption will cause the chip's junction to be higher than the ambient, case, or board temperatures. EQ 2-9 and EQ 2-10 give the relationship between thermal resistance, temperature gradient and power.

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{P}$$

EQ 2-9

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_C - T_A}{P}$$

EQ 2-10

Where:

- θ_{JA} = Junction-to-air thermal resistance
- θ_{JC} = Junction-to-case thermal resistance
- T_J = Junction temperature
- T_A = Ambient temperature
- T_C = Ambient temperature
- P = total power dissipated by the device

Table 2-12 • Package Thermal Characteristics

Package Type	Pin Count	θ_{JC}	θ_{JA}			Units
			Still Air	1.0 m/s 200 ft./min.	2.5 m/s 500 ft./min.	
Thin Quad Flat Pack (TQFP)	100	14	33.5	27.4	25	°C/W
Thin Quad Flat Pack (TQFP)	144	11	33.5	28	25.7	°C/W
Thin Quad Flat Pack (TQFP)	176	11	24.7	19.9	18	°C/W
Plastic Quad Flat Pack (PQFP) ¹	208	8	26.1	22.5	20.8	°C/W
Plastic Quad Flat Pack (PQFP) with Heat Spreader ²	208	3.8	16.2	13.3	11.9	°C/W
Plastic Ball Grid Array (PBGA)	329	3	17.1	13.8	12.8	°C/W
Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)	144	3.8	26.9	22.9	21.5	°C/W
Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)	256	3.8	26.6	22.8	21.5	°C/W
Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)	484	3.2	18	14.7	13.6	°C/W

Notes:

- The A54SX08A PQ208 has no heat spreader.
- The SX-A PQ208 package has a heat spreader for A54SX16A, A54SX32A, and A54SX72A.

Theta-JA

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

A sample calculation to estimate the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed (worst case) for a 329-pin PBGA package at still air is as follows. i.e.:

$$\theta_{JA} = 17.1^{\circ}\text{C/W} \text{ is taken from Table 2-12 on page 2-11}$$

$$T_A = 125^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ is the maximum limit of ambient (from the datasheet)}$$

$$\text{Max. Allowed Power} = \frac{\text{Max Junction Temp} - \text{Max. Ambient Temp}}{\theta_{JA}} = \frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 125^{\circ}\text{C}}{17.1^{\circ}\text{C/W}} = 1.46 \text{ W}$$

EQ 2-11

The device's power consumption must be lower than the calculated maximum power dissipation by the package.

The power consumption of a device can be calculated using the Actel power calculator. If the power consumption is higher than the device's maximum allowable power dissipation, then a heat sink can be attached on top of the case or the airflow inside the system must be increased.

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 for packages used with external heat sinks and only applies to situations where all or nearly all of the heat is dissipated through the surface in consideration. If the power consumption is higher than the calculated maximum power dissipation of the package, then a heat sink is required.

Calculation for Heat Sink

For example, in a design implemented in a FG484 package, the power consumption value using the power calculator is 3.00 W. The user-dependent data T_J and T_A are given as follows:

$$T_J = 110^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_A = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$$

From the datasheet:

$$\theta_{JA} = 18.0^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$\theta_{JC} = 3.2^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

$$P = \frac{\text{Max Junction Temp} - \text{Max. Ambient Temp}}{\theta_{JA}} = \frac{110^{\circ}\text{C} - 70^{\circ}\text{C}}{18.0^{\circ}\text{C/W}} = 2.22 \text{ W}$$

EQ 2-12

The 2.22 W power is less than then required 3.00 W; therefore, the design requires a heat sink or the airflow where the device is mounted should be increased. The design's junction-to-air thermal resistance requirement can be estimated by:

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{\text{Max Junction Temp} - \text{Max. Ambient Temp}}{P} = \frac{110^{\circ}\text{C} - 70^{\circ}\text{C}}{3.00 \text{ W}} = 13.33^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

EQ 2-13

Table 2-16 • A54SX08A Timing Characteristics

(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions $V_{CCA} = 2.25\text{ V}$, $V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

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)	1.3		1.5		1.7		2.6		ns
t _{HCKL}	Input High to Low (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.3		1.5		2.2		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		0.5		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)	0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.2		1.4		2		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.2		1.4		2		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.1		1.2		1.4		1.9		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)	1.2		1.3		1.6		2.2		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)	0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5		ns

Table 2-18 • A54SX08A 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	–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:

- Delays based on 35 pF loading.
- The equivalent I/O Attribute Editor settings for 2.5 V LVCMOS is 2.5 V LVTTTL in the software.
- 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.

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 2-38 • **A54SX72A 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)		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.4		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		3.0		3.5		4.9	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.8		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.5		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		3.0		3.4		3.9		4.6		6.4	ns
t _{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.6		3.0		3.4		3.9		5.5	ns
t _{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		3.2		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.8	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)		1.9		2.2		2.5		3.0		4.1	ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		1.9		2.2		2.5		3.0		4.1	ns
Quadrant Array Clock Networks												
t _{QCKH}	Input Low to High (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.6	ns
t _{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t _{QCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		3.0	ns
t _{QCHKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.1	ns

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

Table 2-40 • A54SX72A Timing Characteristics

(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.	
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 LVTTTL 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:

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

Package Pin Assignments

208-Pin PQFP

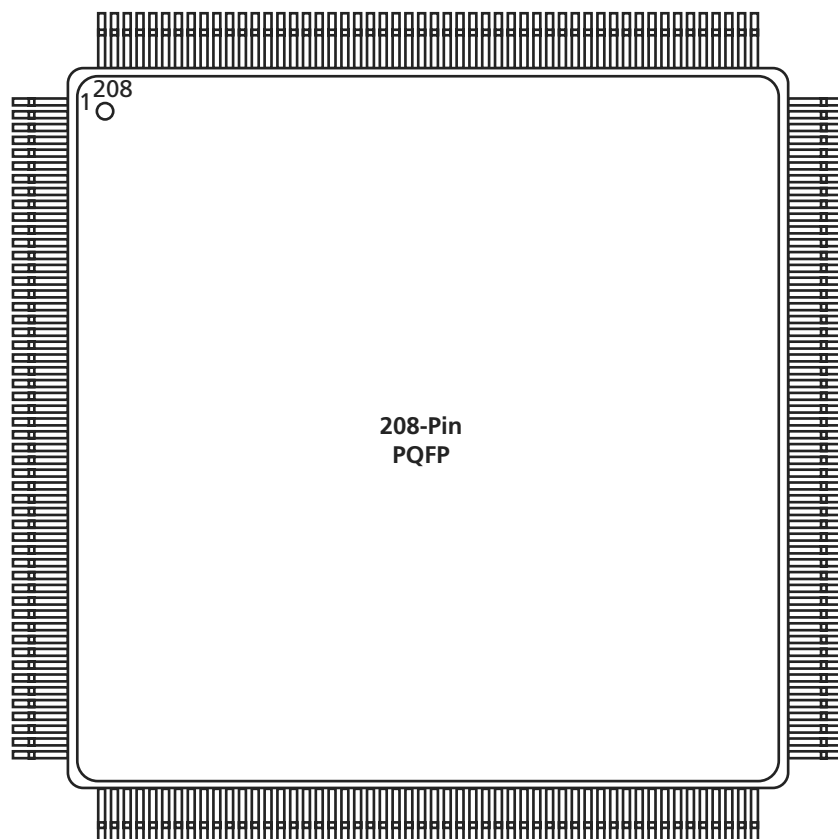


Figure 3-1 • 208-Pin PQFP (Top View)

Note

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

208-Pin PQFP				
Pin Number	A54SX08A Function	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
71	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
73	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
74	I/O	I/O	I/O	QCLKA
75	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
76	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
77	GND	GND	GND	GND
78	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
79	GND	GND	GND	GND
80	NC	NC	NC	NC
81	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
82	HCLK	HCLK	HCLK	HCLK
83	I/O	I/O	I/O	V _{CCI}
84	I/O	I/O	I/O	QCLKB
85	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
86	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
87	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
88	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
89	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
90	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
91	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
92	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
93	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
94	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
95	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
96	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
97	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
98	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
99	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
100	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
101	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
102	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
103	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O
104	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
105	GND	GND	GND	GND

208-Pin PQFP				
Pin Number	A54SX08A Function	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
106	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
107	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
108	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
109	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
110	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
111	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
112	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
113	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
114	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
115	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
116	NC	I/O	I/O	GND
117	I/O	I/O	I/O	V _{CCA}
118	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
119	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
120	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
121	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
122	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
123	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
124	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
125	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
126	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
127	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
128	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
129	GND	GND	GND	GND
130	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
131	GND	GND	GND	GND
132	NC	NC	NC	I/O
133	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
134	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
135	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
136	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
137	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
138	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
139	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
140	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O

256-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	A545X16A Function	A545X32A Function	A545X72A Function
E11	I/O	I/O	I/O
E12	I/O	I/O	I/O
E13	NC	I/O	I/O
E14	I/O	I/O	I/O
E15	I/O	I/O	I/O
E16	I/O	I/O	I/O
F1	I/O	I/O	I/O
F2	I/O	I/O	I/O
F3	I/O	I/O	I/O
F4	TMS	TMS	TMS
F5	I/O	I/O	I/O
F6	I/O	I/O	I/O
F7	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
F8	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
F9	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
F10	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
F11	I/O	I/O	I/O
F12	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
F13	I/O	I/O	I/O
F14	I/O	I/O	I/O
F15	I/O	I/O	I/O
F16	I/O	I/O	I/O
G1	NC	I/O	I/O
G2	I/O	I/O	I/O
G3	NC	I/O	I/O
G4	I/O	I/O	I/O
G5	I/O	I/O	I/O
G6	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
G7	GND	GND	GND
G8	GND	GND	GND
G9	GND	GND	GND
G10	GND	GND	GND
G11	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
G12	I/O	I/O	I/O
G13	GND	GND	GND
G14	NC	I/O	I/O
G15	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}

256-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	A545X16A Function	A545X32A Function	A545X72A Function
G16	I/O	I/O	I/O
H1	I/O	I/O	I/O
H2	I/O	I/O	I/O
H3	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
H4	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O
H5	I/O	I/O	I/O
H6	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
H7	GND	GND	GND
H8	GND	GND	GND
H9	GND	GND	GND
H10	GND	GND	GND
H11	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
H12	I/O	I/O	I/O
H13	I/O	I/O	I/O
H14	I/O	I/O	I/O
H15	I/O	I/O	I/O
H16	NC	I/O	I/O
J1	NC	I/O	I/O
J2	NC	I/O	I/O
J3	NC	I/O	I/O
J4	I/O	I/O	I/O
J5	I/O	I/O	I/O
J6	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
J7	GND	GND	GND
J8	GND	GND	GND
J9	GND	GND	GND
J10	GND	GND	GND
J11	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
J12	I/O	I/O	I/O
J13	I/O	I/O	I/O
J14	I/O	I/O	I/O
J15	I/O	I/O	I/O
J16	I/O	I/O	I/O
K1	I/O	I/O	I/O
K2	I/O	I/O	I/O
K3	NC	I/O	I/O
K4	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}

484-Pin FBGA

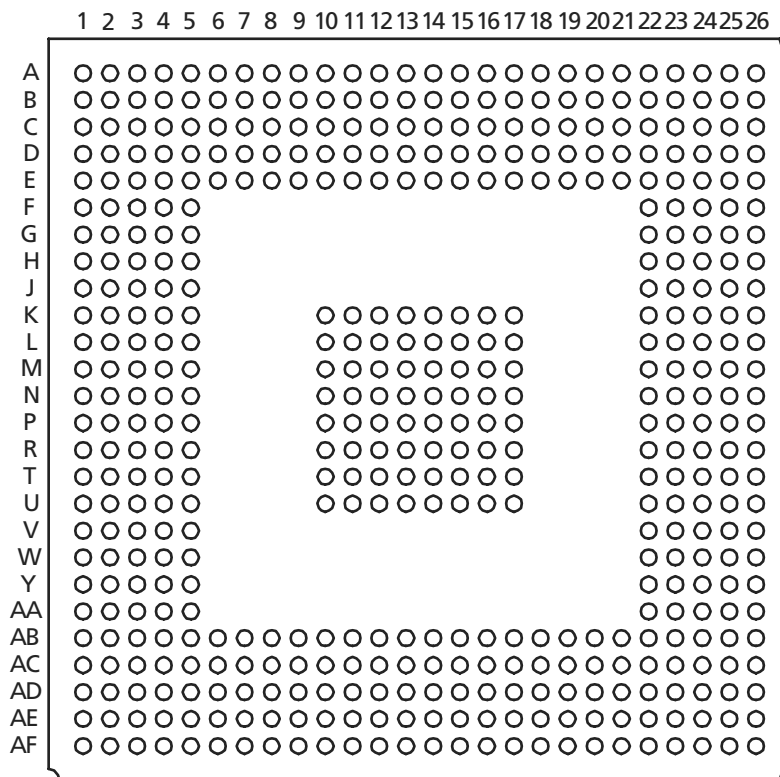


Figure 3-8 • 484-Pin FBGA (Top View)

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
C19	I/O	I/O
C20	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
C21	I/O	I/O
C22	I/O	I/O
C23	I/O	I/O
C24	I/O	I/O
C25	NC*	I/O
C26	NC*	I/O
D1	NC*	I/O
D2	TMS	TMS
D3	I/O	I/O
D4	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
D5	NC*	I/O
D6	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O
D7	I/O	I/O
D8	I/O	I/O
D9	I/O	I/O
D10	I/O	I/O
D11	I/O	I/O
D12	I/O	QCLKC
D13	I/O	I/O
D14	I/O	I/O
D15	I/O	I/O
D16	I/O	I/O
D17	I/O	I/O
D18	I/O	I/O
D19	I/O	I/O
D20	I/O	I/O
D21	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
D22	GND	GND
D23	I/O	I/O
D24	I/O	I/O
D25	NC*	I/O
D26	NC*	I/O
E1	NC*	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
E2	NC*	I/O
E3	I/O	I/O
E4	I/O	I/O
E5	GND	GND
E6	TDI, IO	TDI, IO
E7	I/O	I/O
E8	I/O	I/O
E9	I/O	I/O
E10	I/O	I/O
E11	I/O	I/O
E12	I/O	I/O
E13	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
E14	CLKB	CLKB
E15	I/O	I/O
E16	I/O	I/O
E17	I/O	I/O
E18	I/O	I/O
E19	I/O	I/O
E20	I/O	I/O
E21	I/O	I/O
E22	I/O	I/O
E23	I/O	I/O
E24	I/O	I/O
E25	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
E26	GND	GND
F1	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
F2	NC*	I/O
F3	NC*	I/O
F4	I/O	I/O
F5	I/O	I/O
F22	I/O	I/O
F23	I/O	I/O
F24	I/O	I/O
F25	I/O	I/O
F26	NC*	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
G1	NC*	I/O
G2	NC*	I/O
G3	NC*	I/O
G4	I/O	I/O
G5	I/O	I/O
G22	I/O	I/O
G23	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
G24	I/O	I/O
G25	NC*	I/O
G26	NC*	I/O
H1	NC*	I/O
H2	NC*	I/O
H3	I/O	I/O
H4	I/O	I/O
H5	I/O	I/O
H22	I/O	I/O
H23	I/O	I/O
H24	I/O	I/O
H25	NC*	I/O
H26	NC*	I/O
J1	NC*	I/O
J2	NC*	I/O
J3	I/O	I/O
J4	I/O	I/O
J5	I/O	I/O
J22	I/O	I/O
J23	I/O	I/O
J24	I/O	I/O
J25	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
J26	NC*	I/O
K1	I/O	I/O
K2	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
K3	I/O	I/O
K4	I/O	I/O
K5	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}

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

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
T3	I/O	I/O
T4	I/O	I/O
T5	I/O	I/O
T10	GND	GND
T11	GND	GND
T12	GND	GND
T13	GND	GND
T14	GND	GND
T15	GND	GND
T16	GND	GND
T17	GND	GND
T22	I/O	I/O
T23	I/O	I/O
T24	I/O	I/O
T25	NC *	I/O
T26	NC *	I/O
U1	I/O	I/O
U2	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
U3	I/O	I/O
U4	I/O	I/O
U5	I/O	I/O
U10	GND	GND
U11	GND	GND
U12	GND	GND
U13	GND	GND
U14	GND	GND
U15	GND	GND
U16	GND	GND
U17	GND	GND
U22	I/O	I/O
U23	I/O	I/O
U24	I/O	I/O
U25	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
U26	I/O	I/O
V1	NC *	I/O

484-Pin FBGA		
Pin Number	A54SX32A Function	A54SX72A Function
V2	NC *	I/O
V3	I/O	I/O
V4	I/O	I/O
V5	I/O	I/O
V22	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
V23	I/O	I/O
V24	I/O	I/O
V25	NC *	I/O
V26	NC *	I/O
W1	I/O	I/O
W2	I/O	I/O
W3	I/O	I/O
W4	I/O	I/O
W5	I/O	I/O
W22	I/O	I/O
W23	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
W24	I/O	I/O
W25	NC *	I/O
W26	NC *	I/O
Y1	NC *	I/O
Y2	NC *	I/O
Y3	I/O	I/O
Y4	I/O	I/O
Y5	NC *	I/O
Y22	I/O	I/O
Y23	I/O	I/O
Y24	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
Y25	I/O	I/O
Y26	I/O	I/O

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

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