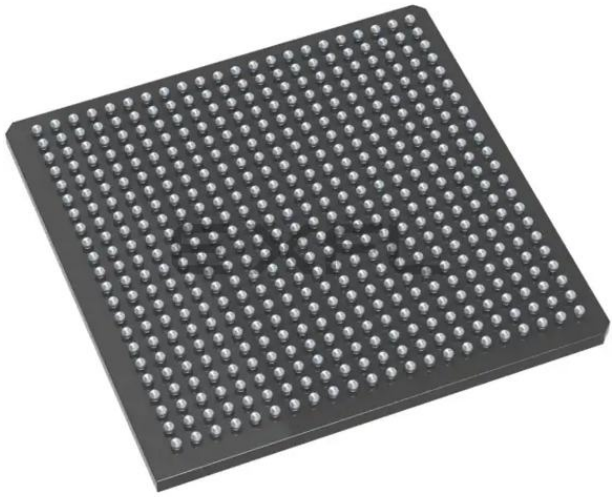

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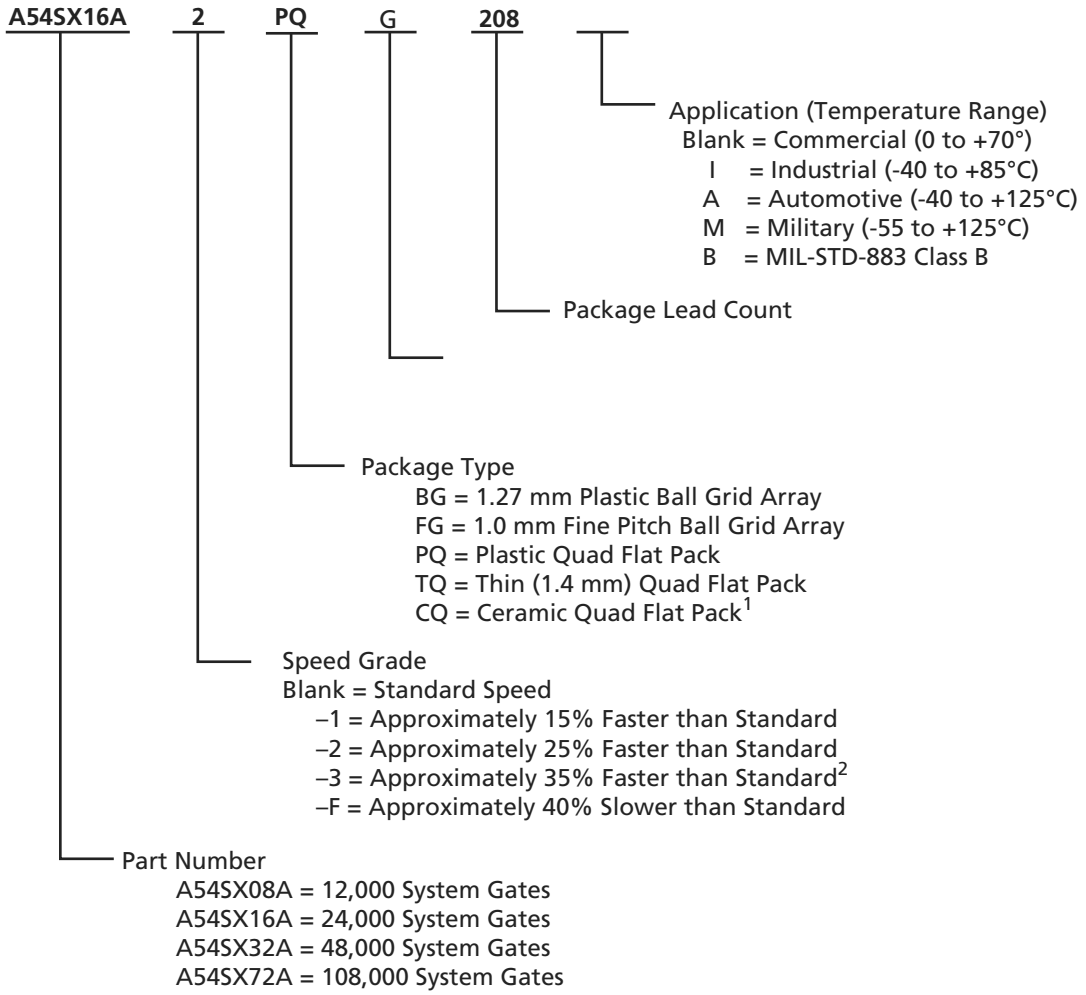
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	2880
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	249
Number of Gates	48000
Voltage - Supply	2.25V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (27X27)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a54sx32a-2fg484i

Ordering Information



Notes:

1. *For more information about the CQFP package options, refer to the* HiRel SX-A datasheet.
2. *All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.*

Device Resources

	User I/Os (Including Clock Buffers)							
Device	**208-Pin PQFP**	**100-Pin TQFP**	**144-Pin TQFP**	**176-Pin TQFP**	**329-Pin PBGA**	**144-Pin FBGA**	**256-Pin FBGA**	**484-Pin FBGA**
A54SX08A	130	81	113	–	–	111	–	–
A54SX16A	175	81	113	–	–	111	180	–
A54SX32A	174	81	113	147	249	111	203	249
A54SX72A	171	–	–	–	–	–	203	360

Notes: *Package Definitions: PQFP = Plastic Quad Flat Pack, TQFP = Thin Quad Flat Pack, PBGA = Plastic Ball Grid Array, FBGA = Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array*

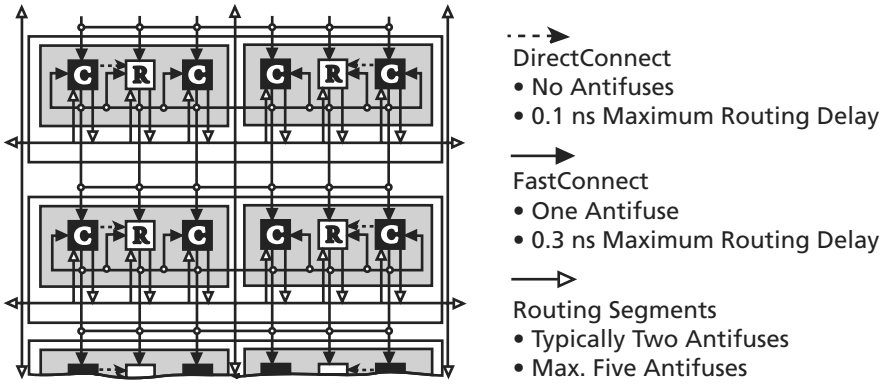


Figure 1-5 • **DirectConnect and FastConnect for Type 1 SuperClusters**

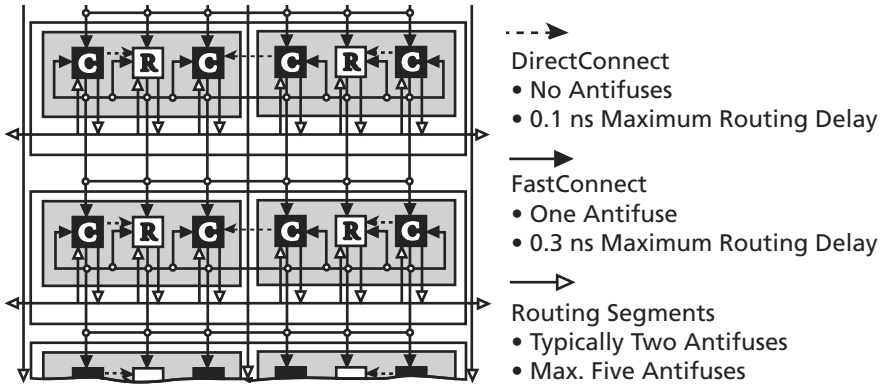


Figure 1-6 • **DirectConnect and FastConnect for Type 2 SuperClusters**

JTAG Instructions

Table 1-7 lists the supported instructions with the corresponding IR codes for SX-A devices.

Table 1-8 lists the codes returned after executing the IDCODE instruction for SX-A devices. Note that bit 0 is always '1'. Bits 11-1 are always '02F', which is the Actel manufacturer code.

Table 1-7 • **JTAG Instruction Code**

Instructions (IR4:IR0)	**Binary Code**
EXTEST	00000
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	00001
INTEST	00010
USERCODE	00011
IDCODE	00100
HighZ	01110
CLAMP	01111
Diagnostic	10000
BYPASS	11111
Reserved	All others

Table 1-8 • **JTAG Instruction Code**

Device	**Process**	**Revision**	**Bits 31-28**	**Bits 27-12**
A54SX08A	0.22 µ	0	8, 9	40B4, 42B4
		1	A, B	40B4, 42B4
A54SX16A	0.22 µ	0	9	40B8, 42B8
		1	B	40B8, 42B8
	0.25 µ	1	B	22B8
A54SX32A	0.2 2µ	0	9	40BD, 42BD
		1	B	40BD, 42BD
	0.25 µ	1	B	22BD
A54SX72A	0.22 µ	0	9	40B2, 42B2
		1	B	40B2, 42B2
	0.25 µ	1	B	22B2

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*.

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.*

Electrical Specifications

Table 2-5 • **3.3 V LVTTL and 5 V TTL Electrical Specifications**

Symbol	Parameter		Commercial		Industrial		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
V_{OH}	V_{CCI} = Minimum $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OH} = –1 mA)	0.9 V_{CCI}		0.9 V_{CCI}		V
	V_{CCI} = Minimum $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OH} = –8 mA)	2.4		2.4		V
V_{OL}	V_{CCI} = Minimum $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OL}= 1 mA)		0.4		0.4	V
	V_{CCI} = Minimum $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OL}= 12 mA)		0.4		0.4	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			0.8		0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0	5.75	2.0	5.75	V
I_{IL}/I_{IH}	Input Leakage Current, $V_{IN} = V_{CCI}$ or GND		–10	10	–10	10	µA
I_{OZ}	Tristate Output Leakage Current		–10	10	–10	10	µA
t_R, t_F	Input Transition Time t_R, t_F			10		10	ns
C_{IO}	I/O Capacitance			10		10	pF
I_{CC}	Standby Current			10		20	mA
IV Curve*	Can be derived from the IBIS model on the web.						

Note: **The IBIS model can be found at http://www.actel.com/download/ibis/default.aspx.*

Table 2-6 • **2.5 V LVCMOS2 Electrical Specifications**

Symbol	Parameter		Commercial		Industrial		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
V_{OH}	V_{DD} = MIN, $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OH} = –100 µA)	2.1		2.1		V
	V_{DD} = MIN, $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OH} = –1 mA)	2.0		2.0		V
	V_{DD} = MIN, $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OH} =–-2 mA)	1.7		1.7		V
V_{OL}	V_{DD} = MIN, $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OL}= 100 µA)		0.2		0.2	V
	V_{DD} = MIN, $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OL}= 1 mA)		0.4		0.4	V
	V_{DD} = MIN, $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	(I_{OL}= 2 mA)		0.7		0.7	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage, $V_{OUT} \le V_{VOL(max)}$		-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.7	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage, $V_{OUT} \ge V_{VOH(min)}$		1.7	5.75	1.7	5.75	V
I_{IL}/I_{IH}	Input Leakage Current, $V_{IN} = V_{CCI}$ or GND		–10	10	–10	10	µA
I_{OZ}	Tristate Output Leakage Current, $V_{OUT} = V_{CCI}$ or GND		–10	10	–10	10	µA
t_R, t_F	Input Transition Time t_R, t_F			10		10	ns
C_{IO}	I/O Capacitance			10		10	pF
I_{CC}	Standby Current			10		20	mA
IV Curve*	Can be derived from the IBIS model on the web.						

Note: **The IBIS model can be found at http://www.actel.com/download/ibis/default.aspx.*

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.

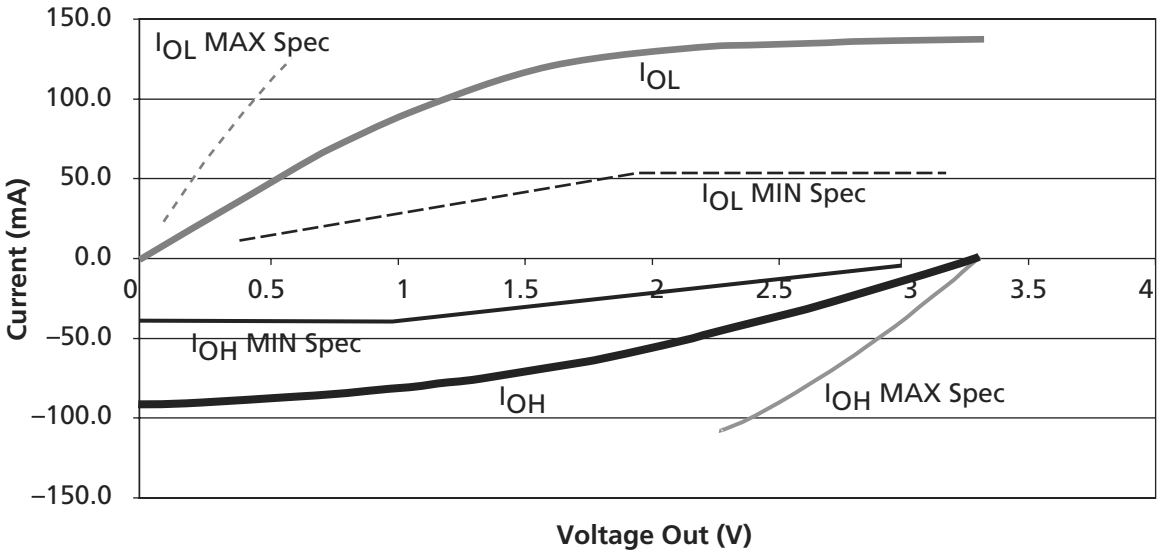


Figure 2-2 • **3.3 V PCI V/I Curve for SX-A Family**

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

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

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 fm

n = Number of input buffers switching at fn

p = Number of output buffers switching at fp

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_{EQCM})	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

To determine the heat sink's thermal performance, use the following equation:

$$\theta_{JA(TOTAL)} = \theta_{JC} + \theta_{CS} + \theta_{SA}$$

EQ 2-14

where:

θ_{CS} = 0.37°C/W
= thermal resistance of the interface material between the case and the heat sink, usually provided by the thermal interface manufacturer

θ_{SA} = thermal resistance of the heat sink in °C/W

$$\theta_{SA} = \theta_{JA(TOTAL)} - \theta_{JC} - \theta_{CS}$$

EQ 2-15

$$\theta_{SA} = 13.33°C/W - 3.20°C/W - 0.37°C/W$$

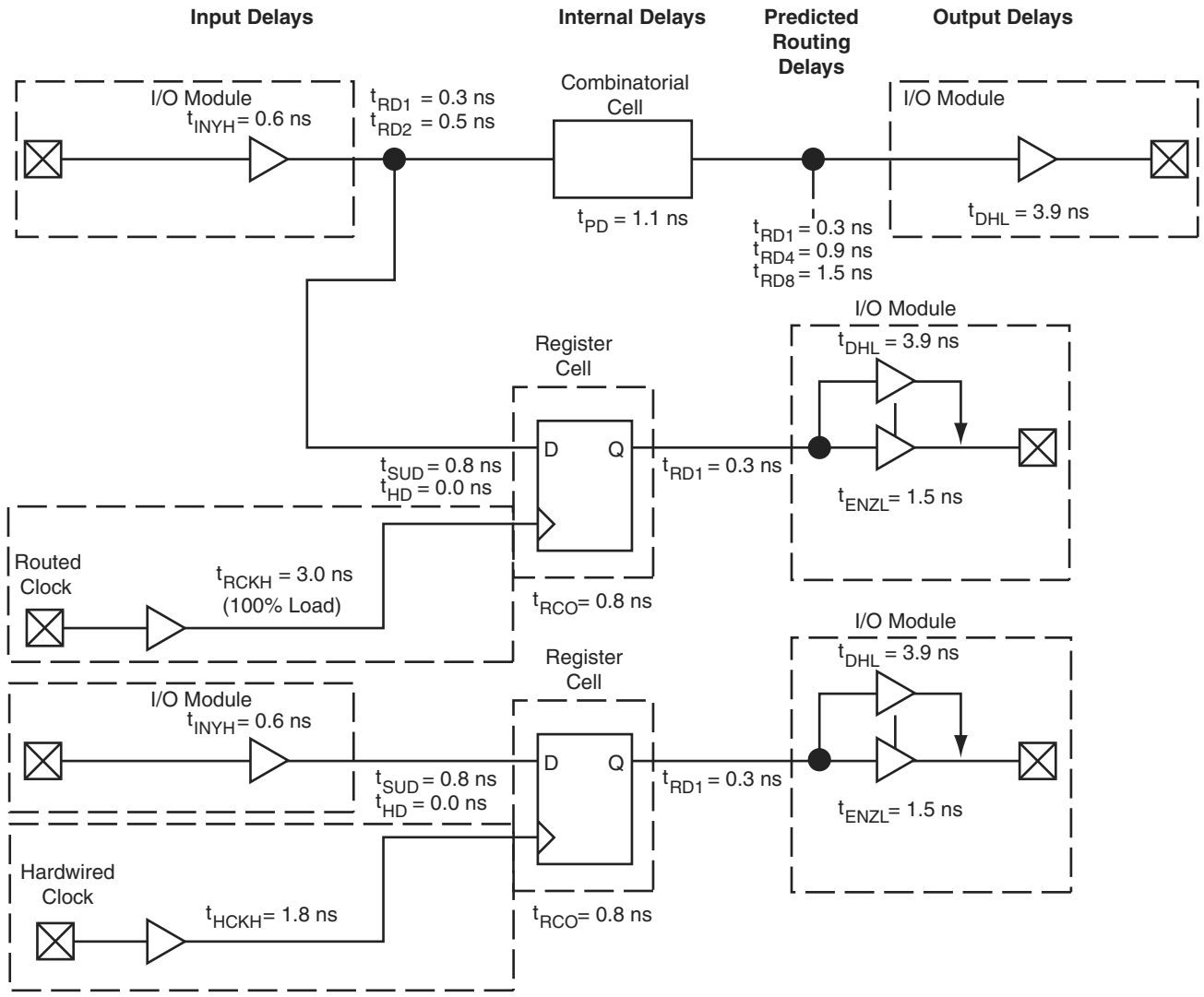
$$\theta_{SA} = 9.76°C/W$$

A heat sink with a thermal resistance of 9.76°C/W or better should be used. Thermal resistance of heat sinks is a function of airflow. The heat sink performance can be significantly improved with the presence of airflow.

Carefully estimating thermal resistance is important in the long-term reliability of an Actel FPGA. Design engineers should always correlate the power consumption of the device with the maximum allowable power dissipation of the package selected for that device, using the provided thermal resistance data.

Note: The values may vary depending on the application.

SX-A Timing Model



Note: **Values shown for A54SX72A, –2, worst-case commercial conditions at 5 V PCI with standard place-and-route.*

Figure 2-3 • **SX-A Timing Model**

Sample Path Calculations

Hardwired Clock

External Setup = $(t_{INYH} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}) - t_{HCKH}$
= 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.8 - 1.8 = – 0.1 ns

Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) = $t_{HCKH} + t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{DHL}$
= 1.8 + 0.8 + 0.3 + 3.9 = 6.8 ns

Routed Clock

External Setup = $(t_{INYH} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}) - t_{RCKH}$
= 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.8 - 3.0 = –1.3 ns

Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) = $t_{RCKH} + t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{DHL}$
= 3.0 + 0.8 + 0.3 + 3.9 = 8.0 ns

Output Buffer Delays

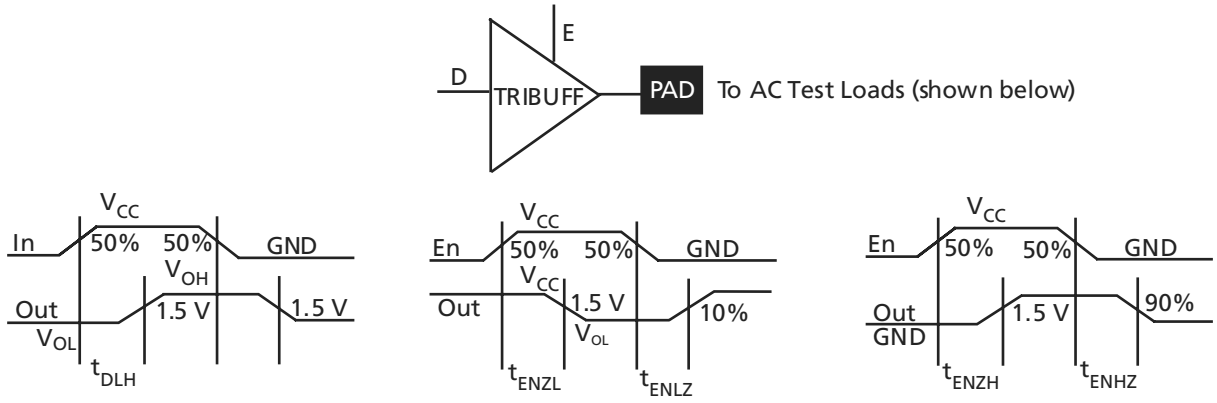


Figure 2-4 • **Output Buffer Delays**

AC Test Loads

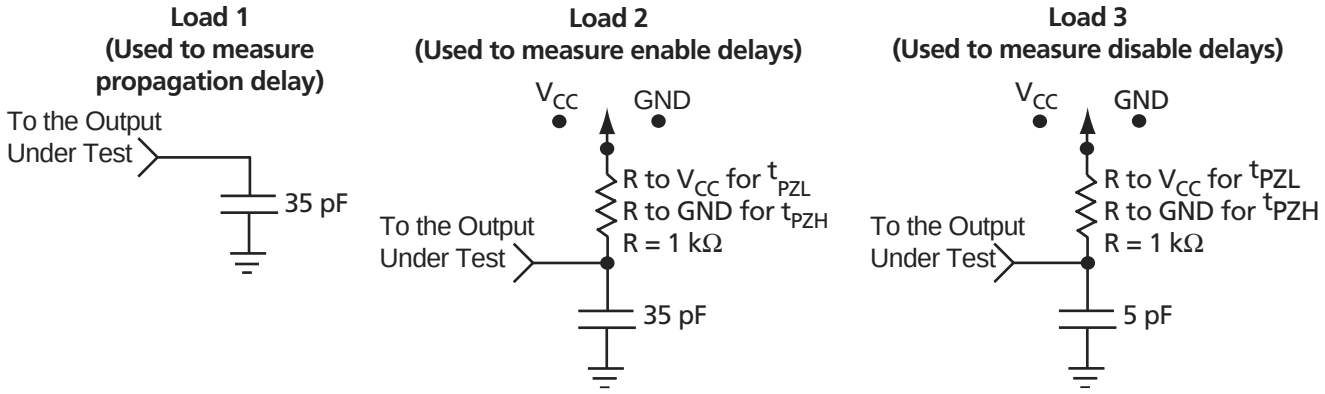


Figure 2-5 • **AC Test Loads**

Table 2-27 • **A54SX16A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 4.75 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.	
5 V PCI Output Module Timing[2]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		2.2		2.5		2.8		3.3		4.6	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		2.2		2.5		2.8		3.3		4.6	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		2.2		2.5		2.8		3.3		4.6	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9	ns
t_{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew		6.7		7.7		8.7		10.2		14.3	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:*
   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 2-28 • **A54SX32A Timing Characteristics (Continued)**
(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.	
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V PCI		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V PCI		0.9		1.1		1.2		1.4		1.9	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V TTL		0.9		1.1		1.2		1.4		1.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V TTL		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[3]												
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		1.4	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		1.2		1.4		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
t_{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay		1.7		2		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 2-30 • **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*		–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)		1.7		2.0		2.2		2.6		4.0	ns
t_{HCKL}	Input High to Low (Pad to R-cell Input)		1.7		2.0		2.2		2.6		4.0	ns
t_{HPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{HPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{HCKSW}	Maximum Skew		0.6		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.3	ns
t_{HP}	Minimum Period	2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.8		ns
f_{HMAX}	Maximum Frequency		357		313		278		238		172	MHz
Routed Array Clock Networks												
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.2		2.5		2.8		3.3		4.6	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (Light Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.1		2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.3		2.7		3.1		3.6		5	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (50% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.2		2.5		2.9		3.4		4.7	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input Low to High (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.4		2.8		3.2		3.7		5.2	ns
t_{RCKL}	Input High to Low (100% Load) (Pad to R-cell Input)		2.4		2.8		3.1		3.7		5.1	ns
t_{RPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{RPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (Light Load)		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% Load)		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.9	ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% Load)		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.9	ns

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

Table 2-35 • **A54SX72A Timing Characteristics (Continued)**
(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.	
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V PCI		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V PCI		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.6	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V TTL		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V TTL		0.9		1.1		1.2		1.4		1.9	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[3]												
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.5		0.7	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		0.4		0.5		0.6		0.7		1	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		0.5		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		0.7		0.9		1		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		1.2		1.5		1.7		2.1		2.9	ns
t_{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay		1.7		2.2		2.5		3		4.2	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 2-41 • **A54SX72A Timing Characteristics (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions V_{CCA} = 2.25 V, V_{CCI} = 4.75 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.	
5 V PCI Output Module Timing[2]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High		2.7		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.1		7.2	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		2.7		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7	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		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.1		7.2	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		2.4		2.8		3.1		3.7		5.1	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low		3.1		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6	ns
t_{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew		7.4		8.5		9.7		11.4		15.9	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		2.4		2.8		3.1		3.7		5.1	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		3.1		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6	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:*
   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.*

144-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	**A54SX08A Function**	**A54SX16A Function**	**A54SX32A Function**
G1	I/O	I/O	I/O
G2	GND	GND	GND
G3	I/O	I/O	I/O
G4	I/O	I/O	I/O
G5	GND	GND	GND
G6	GND	GND	GND
G7	GND	GND	GND
G8	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
G9	I/O	I/O	I/O
G10	I/O	I/O	I/O
G11	I/O	I/O	I/O
G12	I/O	I/O	I/O
H1	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O	TRST, I/O
H2	I/O	I/O	I/O
H3	I/O	I/O	I/O
H4	I/O	I/O	I/O
H5	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
H6	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
H7	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
H8	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}	V_{CCI}
H9	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
H10	I/O	I/O	I/O
H11	I/O	I/O	I/O
H12	NC	NC	NC
J1	I/O	I/O	I/O
J2	I/O	I/O	I/O
J3	I/O	I/O	I/O
J4	I/O	I/O	I/O
J5	I/O	I/O	I/O
J6	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
J7	I/O	I/O	I/O
J8	I/O	I/O	I/O
J9	I/O	I/O	I/O
J10	I/O	I/O	I/O
J11	I/O	I/O	I/O
J12	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}

144-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	**A54SX08A Function**	**A54SX16A Function**	**A54SX32A Function**
K1	I/O	I/O	I/O
K2	I/O	I/O	I/O
K3	I/O	I/O	I/O
K4	I/O	I/O	I/O
K5	I/O	I/O	I/O
K6	I/O	I/O	I/O
K7	GND	GND	GND
K8	I/O	I/O	I/O
K9	I/O	I/O	I/O
K10	GND	GND	GND
K11	I/O	I/O	I/O
K12	I/O	I/O	I/O
L1	GND	GND	GND
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	HCLK	HCLK	HCLK
L8	I/O	I/O	I/O
L9	I/O	I/O	I/O
L10	I/O	I/O	I/O
L11	I/O	I/O	I/O
L12	I/O	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	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}	V_{CCA}
M8	I/O	I/O	I/O
M9	I/O	I/O	I/O
M10	I/O	I/O	I/O
M11	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O
M12	I/O	I/O	I/O

256-Pin FBGA			
Pin Number	**A54SX16A Function**	**A54SX32A Function**	**A54SX72A 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	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
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	**A54SX16A Function**	**A54SX32A Function**	**A54SX72A 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}

Previous Version	Changes in Current Version (v5.3)	Page
v4.0 (continued)	Table 2-12 was updated.	2-11
	The was updated.	2-14
	The "Sample Path Calculations" were updated.	2-14
	Table 2-13 was updated.	2-17
	Table 2-13 was updated.	2-17
	All timing tables were updated.	2-18 to 2-52
v3.0	The "Actel Secure Programming Technology with FuseLock™ Prevents Reverse Engineering and Design Theft" section was updated.	1-i
	The "Ordering Information" section was updated.	1-ii
	The "Temperature Grade Offering" section was updated.	1-iii
	The Figure 1-1 • SX-A Family Interconnect Elements was updated.	1-1
	The ""Clock Resources" section"was updated	1-5
	The Table 1-1 • SX-A Clock Resources is new.	1-5
	The "User Security" section is new.	1-7
	The "I/O Modules" section was updated.	1-7
	The Table 1-2 • I/O Features was updated.	1-8
	The Table 1-3 • I/O Characteristics for All I/O Configurations is new.	1-8
	The Table 1-4 • Power-Up Time at which I/Os Become Active is new	1-8
	The Figure 1-12 • Device Selection Wizard is new.	1-9
	The "Boundary-Scan Pin Configurations and Functions" section is new.	1-9
	The Table 1-9 • Device Configuration Options for Probe Capability (TRST Pin Reserved) is new.	1-11
	The "SX-A Probe Circuit Control Pins" section was updated.	1-12
	The "Design Considerations" section was updated.	1-12
	The Figure 1-13 • Probe Setup was updated.	1-12
	The Design Environment was updated.	1-13
	The Figure 1-13 • Design Flow is new.	1-11
	The "Absolute Maximum Ratings*" section was updated.	1-12
	The "Recommended Operating Conditions" section was updated.	1-12
	The "Electrical Specifications" section was updated.	1-12
	The "2.5V LVCMOS2 Electrical Specifications" section was updated.	1-13
	The "SX-A Timing Model" and "Sample Path Calculations" equations were updated.	1-23
	The "Pin Description" section was updated.	1-15
v2.0.1	The "Design Environment" section has been updated.	1-13
	The "I/O Modules" section, and Table 1-2 • I/O Features have been updated.	1-8
	The "SX-A Timing Model" section and the "Timing Characteristics" section have new timing numbers.	1-23

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

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This datasheet version contains initial estimated information based on simulation, other products, devices, or speed grades. This information can be used as estimates, but not for production.

Unmarked (production)

This datasheet version contains information that is considered to be final.

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