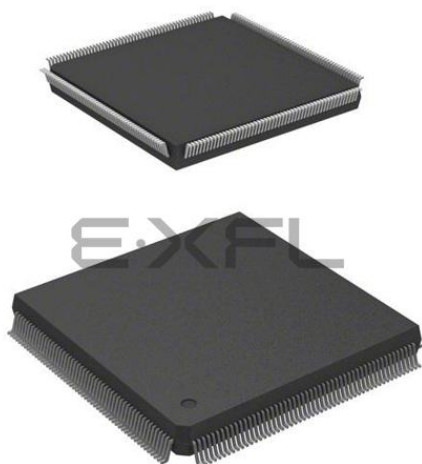




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	6036
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	171
Number of Gates	108000
Voltage - Supply	2.25V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	208-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	208-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a54sx72a-fpq208

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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

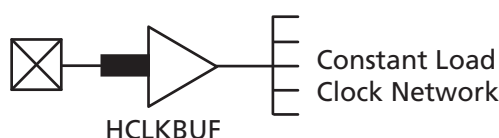


Figure 1-7 • SX-A HCLK Clock Buffer

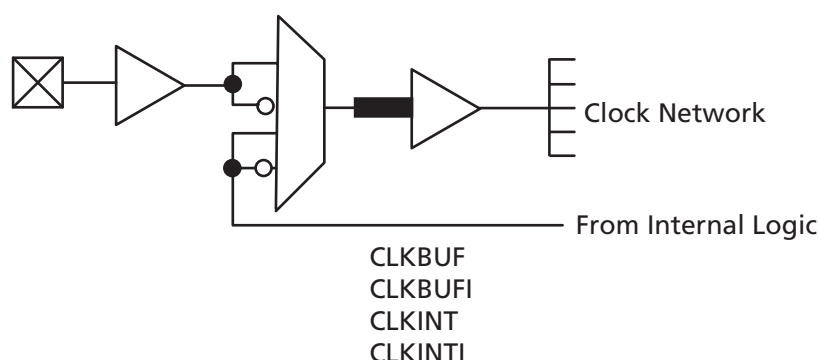


Figure 1-8 • SX-A Routed Clock Buffer

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

Electrical Specifications

Table 2-5 • 3.3 V LVTTTL 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} ≤ V _{VOL(max)}		-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.7	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage, V _{OUT} ≥ 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>.

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.

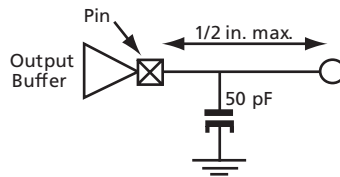


Figure 2-1 shows the 5 V PCI V/I curve and the minimum and maximum PCI drive characteristics of the SX-A family.

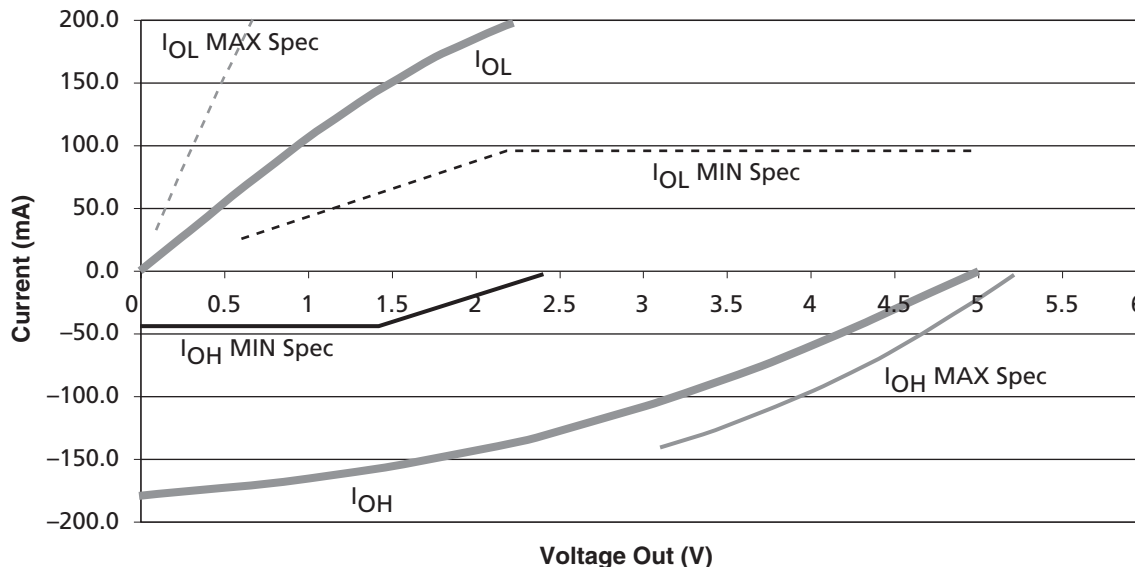


Figure 2-1 • 5 V PCI V/I Curve for SX-A Family

$$I_{OH} = 11.9 * (V_{OUT} - 5.25) * (V_{OUT} + 2.45)$$

for $V_{CCI} > V_{OUT} > 3.1V$

EQ 2-1

$$I_{OL} = 78.5 * V_{OUT} * (4.4 - V_{OUT})$$

for $0V < V_{OUT} < 0.71V$

EQ 2-2

Table 2-9 • DC Specifications (3.3 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		3.0	3.6	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		$0.5V_{CCI}$	$V_{CCI} + 0.5$	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		-0.5	$0.3V_{CCI}$	V
I_{IPU}	Input Pull-up Voltage ¹		$0.7V_{CCI}$	–	V
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current ²	$0 < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$	-10	+10	μA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	$I_{OUT} = -500 \mu A$	$0.9V_{CCI}$	–	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 1,500 \mu A$		$0.1V_{CCI}$	V
C_{IN}	Input Pin Capacitance ³		–	10	pF
C_{CLK}	CLK Pin Capacitance		5	12	pF

Notes:

1. This specification should be guaranteed by design. It is the minimum voltage to which pull-up resistors are calculated to pull a floated network. Designers should ensure that the input buffer is conducting minimum current at this input voltage in applications sensitive to static power utilization.
2. Input leakage currents include hi-Z output leakage for all bidirectional buffers with tristate outputs.
3. Absolute maximum pin capacitance for a PCI input is 10 pF (except for CLK).

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.

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.

Table 2-14 • A54SX08A 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	-2 Speed		-1 Speed		Std. Speed		-F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V PCI		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V PCI		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{INYH}	Input Data Pad to Y High 5 V TTL		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{INYL}	Input Data Pad to Y Low 5 V TTL		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays²										
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.8	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		0.8		0.9		1		1.4	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		1.4		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
t_{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay		2		2.2		2.6		3.6	ns

Notes:

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

Table 2-23 • A54SX16A 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*		–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		1.3		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		0.6	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		1.5		2.1	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		1.4		1.7		2.3	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		2.7	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 2-33 • A54SX32A 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	1.9		2.2		2.4		2.9		4.0		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low	2.0		2.3		2.6		3.1		4.3		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.1		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H	1.9		2.2		2.4		2.9		4.0		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z	2.5		2.8		3.2		3.8		5.3		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z	2.0		2.3		2.6		3.1		4.3		ns
d _{TLH} ³	Delta Low to High	0.025		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.045		ns/pF
d _{THL} ³	Delta High to Low	0.015		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.025		ns/pF
3.3 V LVTTTL Output Module Timing ⁴												
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad Low to High	2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad High to Low	2.6		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.5		ns
t _{DHLS}	Data-to-Pad High to Low—low slew	9.0		10.4		11.8		13.8		19.3		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L	2.2		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8		ns
t _{ENZLS}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L—low slew	15.8		18.9		21.3		25.4		34.9		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H	2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z	2.9		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.2		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z	2.6		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.5		ns
d _{TLH} ³	Delta Low to High	0.025		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.045		ns/pF
d _{THL} ³	Delta High to Low	0.015		0.015		0.015		0.015		0.025		ns/pF
d _{THLS} ³	Delta High to Low—low slew	0.053		0.053		0.067		0.073		0.107		ns/pF

Notes:

1. All –3 speed grades have been discontinued.
2. Delays based on 10 pF loading and 25 Ω resistance.
3. To obtain the slew rate, substitute the appropriate Delta value, load capacitance, and the V_{CCI} value into the following equation:

$$\text{Slew Rate [V/ns]} = (0.1 * V_{CCI} - 0.9 * V_{CCI}) / (C_{load} * d_{T[HL|HL|HLS]})$$
 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 2-37 • 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.

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.

Table 2-41 • **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 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:

$$\text{Slew Rate [V/ns]} = (0.1 * V_{CCI} - 0.9 * V_{CCI}) / (C_{load} * d_{T[HL|HL|HLS]})$$
 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.

144-Pin TQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08A Function	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function
75	I/O	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O	I/O
77	I/O	I/O	I/O
78	I/O	I/O	I/O
79	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
80	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
81	GND	GND	GND
82	I/O	I/O	I/O
83	I/O	I/O	I/O
84	I/O	I/O	I/O
85	I/O	I/O	I/O
86	I/O	I/O	I/O
87	I/O	I/O	I/O
88	I/O	I/O	I/O
89	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
90	NC	NC	NC
91	I/O	I/O	I/O
92	I/O	I/O	I/O
93	I/O	I/O	I/O
94	I/O	I/O	I/O
95	I/O	I/O	I/O
96	I/O	I/O	I/O
97	I/O	I/O	I/O
98	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
99	GND	GND	GND
100	I/O	I/O	I/O
101	GND	GND	GND
102	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
103	I/O	I/O	I/O
104	I/O	I/O	I/O
105	I/O	I/O	I/O
106	I/O	I/O	I/O
107	I/O	I/O	I/O
108	I/O	I/O	I/O
109	GND	GND	GND
110	I/O	I/O	I/O

144-Pin TQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08A Function	A54SX16A Function	A54SX32A Function
111	I/O	I/O	I/O
112	I/O	I/O	I/O
113	I/O	I/O	I/O
114	I/O	I/O	I/O
115	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
116	I/O	I/O	I/O
117	I/O	I/O	I/O
118	I/O	I/O	I/O
119	I/O	I/O	I/O
120	I/O	I/O	I/O
121	I/O	I/O	I/O
122	I/O	I/O	I/O
123	I/O	I/O	I/O
124	I/O	I/O	I/O
125	CLKA	CLKA	CLKA
126	CLKB	CLKB	CLKB
127	NC	NC	NC
128	GND	GND	GND
129	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
130	I/O	I/O	I/O
131	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
132	I/O	I/O	I/O
133	I/O	I/O	I/O
134	I/O	I/O	I/O
135	I/O	I/O	I/O
136	I/O	I/O	I/O
137	I/O	I/O	I/O
138	I/O	I/O	I/O
139	I/O	I/O	I/O
140	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
141	I/O	I/O	I/O
142	I/O	I/O	I/O
143	I/O	I/O	I/O
144	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O

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.

Datasheet Information

List of Changes

The following table lists critical changes that were made in the current version of the document.

Previous Version	Changes in Current Version (v5.3)	Page
v5.2 (June 2006)	–3 speed grades have been discontinued.	N/A
	The "SX-A Timing Model" was updated with –2 data.	2-14
v5.1 February 2005	RoHS information was added to the "Ordering Information".	ii
	The "Programming" section was updated.	1-13
v5.0	Revised Table 1 and the timing data to reflect the phase out of the –3 speed grade for the A54SX08A device.	i
	The "Thermal Characteristics" section was updated.	2-11
	The "176-Pin TQFP" was updated to add pins 81 to 90.	3-11
	The "484-Pin FBGA" was updated to add pins R4 to Y26	3-26
v4.0	The "Temperature Grade Offering" is new.	1-iii
	The "Speed Grade and Temperature Grade Matrix" is new.	1-iii
	"SX-A Family Architecture" was updated.	1-1
	"Clock Resources" was updated.	1-5
	"User Security" was updated.	1-7
	"Power-Up/Down and Hot Swapping" was updated.	1-7
	"Dedicated Mode" is new	1-9
	Table 1-5 is new.	1-9
	"JTAG Instructions" is new	1-10
	"Design Considerations" was updated.	1-12
	The "Programming" section is new.	1-13
	"Design Environment" was updated.	1-13
	"Pin Description" was updated.	1-15
	Table 2-1 was updated.	2-1
	Table 2-2 was updated.	2-1
	Table 2-3 is new.	2-1
	Table 2-4 is new.	2-1
	Table 2-5 was updated.	2-2
	Table 2-6 was updated.	2-2
	"Power Dissipation" is new.	2-8
	Table 2-11 was updated.	2-9

Datasheet Categories

In order to provide the latest information to designers, some datasheets are published before data has been fully characterized. Datasheets are designated as "Product Brief," "Advanced," "Production," and "Datasheet Supplement." The definitions of these categories are as follows:

Product Brief

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.

Advanced

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.

Datasheet Supplement

The datasheet supplement gives specific device information for a derivative family that differs from the general family datasheet. The supplement is to be used in conjunction with the datasheet to obtain more detailed information and for specifications that do not differ between the two families.

International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and Export Administration Regulations (EAR)

The products described in this datasheet are subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) or the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). They may require an approved export license prior to their export. An export can include a release or disclosure to a foreign national inside or outside the United States.