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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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	12084
Total RAM Bits	933888
Number of I/O	233
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 2.625V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-55°C ~ 125°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2gl010t-1fgg484m

IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Military Grade AC/DC Electrical Characteristics

1. Introduction

Microsemi®'s military grade SmartFusion®2 system-on-chip (SoC) field programmable gate array (FPGA) and IGLOO®2 FPGA families integrate an industry standard 4-input lookup table-based (LUT) FPGA fabric with integrated mathblocks, multiple embedded memory blocks, and high-performance SERDES communications interfaces on a single chip. Both families benefit from low power flash technology and are the most secure and reliable FPGAs in the industry. These next generation devices offer up to 150K Logic Elements, up to five MB of embedded RAM, up to 16 SERDES lanes, and up to four PCI Express Gen 1 endpoints, as well as integrated hard DDR3 memory controllers with error correction.

SmartFusion2 military grade devices integrate an entire low power real time Microcontroller Subsystem with a rich set of Industry standard peripherals including Ethernet, USB, and CAN, while the IGLOO2 military devices integrate a high-performance memory subsystem with on-chip flash, 32 Kbyte embedded SRAM, and multiple DMA controllers.

2. Device Status

For more information on device status, refer to the "Datasheet Categories".

Table 1 • IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Device Status

Design Security Device Densities	Status
010T	Production
025T	Production
050T	Production
060T	Preliminary
090T	Production
150T	Production
Data Security Device Densities	Status
010TS	Production
025TS	Production
050TS	Production
060TS	Preliminary
090TS	Production
150TS	Production

3. Product Briefs and Pin Descriptions

The product brief and pin descriptions are published separately:

- PB0121: IGLOO2 Product Brief
- DS0124: IGLOO2 Pin Descriptions
- PB0115: SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Product Brief
- DS0115: SmartFusion2 Pin Descriptions

4. General Specifications

4.1 Operating Conditions

Stresses beyond those listed in Table 2 may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under the recommended operating conditions specified in Table 2 is not implied.

Table 2 • Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Notes
		Min	Max		
VDD	DC core supply voltage. Must always power this pin.	−0.3	1.32	V	–
VPP	Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming). Must always power this pin.	−0.3	3.63	V	–
MSS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	−0.3	3.63	V	–
HPMS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	−0.3	3.63	V	–
FDDR_PLL_VDDA	Analog power pad for FDDR PLL	−0.3	3.63	V	–
PLL0_PLL1_MSS_MDDR_VDDA	Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	−0.3	3.63	V	–
PLL0_PLL1_HPMS_MDDR_VDDA	Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	−0.3	3.63	V	–
CCC_XX[01]_PLL_VDDA	Analog power pad for PLL0–5	−0.3	3.63	V	–
SERDES_[01]_PLL_VDDA	High supply voltage for PLL SERDES[01]	−0.3	3.63	V	–
SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VDDAPLL	Analog power for SERDES[01] PLL lane0 to lane3. This is a +2.5 V SERDES internal PLL supply.	−0.3	2.75	V	–
SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VDDAIO	TX/RX analog I/O voltage. Low voltage power for the lanes of SERDESIF0. This is a +1.2 V SERDES PMA supply.	−0.3	1.32	V	–
SERDES_[01]_VDD	PCIe®/PCS power supply	−0.3	1.32	V	–
VDDIx	DC FPGA I/O buffer supply voltage for MSIO I/O Bank	−0.3	3.63	V	–
	DC FPGA I/O buffer supply voltage for MSIOD/DDRIO I/O Banks	−0.3	2.75	V	–
VI	I/O Input voltage for MSIO I/O Bank	−0.3	3.63	V	–
	I/O Input voltage for MSIOD/DDRIO I/O Bank	−0.3	2.75	V	–
VPPNVM	Analog sense circuit supply of embedded nonvolatile memory (eNVM). Must be shorted to VPP.	−0.3	3.63	V	–

4.3. Thermal Characteristics

4.3.1 Introduction

The temperature variable in the Microsemi SoC Products Group 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 temperature to be higher than the ambient, case, or board temperatures.

EQ 1 through EQ 3 give the relationship between thermal resistance, temperature gradient, and power.

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

EQ 1

$$\theta_{JB} = \frac{T_J - T_B}{P}$$

EQ 2

$$\theta_{JC} = \frac{T_J - T_C}{P}$$

EQ 3

where

- θ_{JA} = Junction-to-air thermal resistance
- θ_{JB} = Junction-to-board thermal resistance
- θ_{JC} = Junction-to-case thermal resistance
- T_J = Junction temperature
- T_A = Ambient temperature
- T_B = Board temperature (measured 1.0 mm away from the package edge)
- T_C = Case temperature
- P = Total power dissipated by the device

Table 7 • Package Thermal Resistance

Product M2GL/M2S	θ_{JA}			θ_{JB}	θ_{JC}	Units
	Still Air	1.0 m/s	2.5 m/s			
010						
FG484	18.22	14.83	13.62	8.83	4.92	°C/W
025						
FG484	17.03	13.66	12.45	7.66	4.18	°C/W
050						
FG484	15.29	12.19	10.99	6.27	3.24	°C/W
060						
FG484	15.40	12.06	10.85	6.14	3.15	°C/W
090						
FG484	14.64	11.37	10.16	5.43	2.77	°C/W
150						
FC1152	9.08	6.81	5.87	2.56	0.38	°C/W

Table 15 • Timing Model Parameters

Index	Parameter	Description	Speed Grade -1	Units	Notes
A	t_{PY}	Propagation Delay of DDR3 Receiver	1.672	ns	Refer to page 52 for more information
B	t_{CLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Input Data Register	0.165	ns	Refer to page 67 for more information
	t_{SUD}	Setup Time of the Input Data Register	0.369	ns	Refer to page 67 for more information
C	t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.55	ns	Refer to page 78 for more information
	t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.861	ns	Refer to page 78 for more information
D	t_{PY}	Input Propagation Delay of LVDS Receiver	3.061	ns	Refer to page 58 for more information
E	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of a three input AND Gate	0.217	ns	Refer to page 76 for more information
F	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of a OR Gate	0.17	ns	Refer to page 76 for more information
G	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of a LVDS Transmitter	2.299	ns	Refer to page 58 for more information
H	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of a three input XOR Gate	0.236	ns	Refer to page 76 for more information
I	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of LVCMOS 2.5 V Transmitter, Drive strength of 16mA on the MSIO Bank	2.717	ns	Refer to page 31 for more information
J	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of a two input NAND Gate	0.17	ns	Refer to page 76 for more information
K	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of LVCMOS 2.5 V Transmitter, Drive strength of 8mA on the MSIO Bank	2.594	ns	Refer to page 31 for more information
L	t_{CLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Data Register	0.112	ns	Refer to page 67 for more information
	t_{SUD}	Setup Time of the Data Register	0.262	ns	Refer to page 67 for more information
M	t_{DP}	Propagation Delay of a two input AND gate	0.17	ns	Refer to page 76 for more information
N	t_{OCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Data Register	0.272	ns	Refer to page 69 for more information
	t_{OSUD}	Setup Time of the Output Data Register	0.196	ns	Refer to page 69 for more information

8.2. Output Buffer and AC Loading

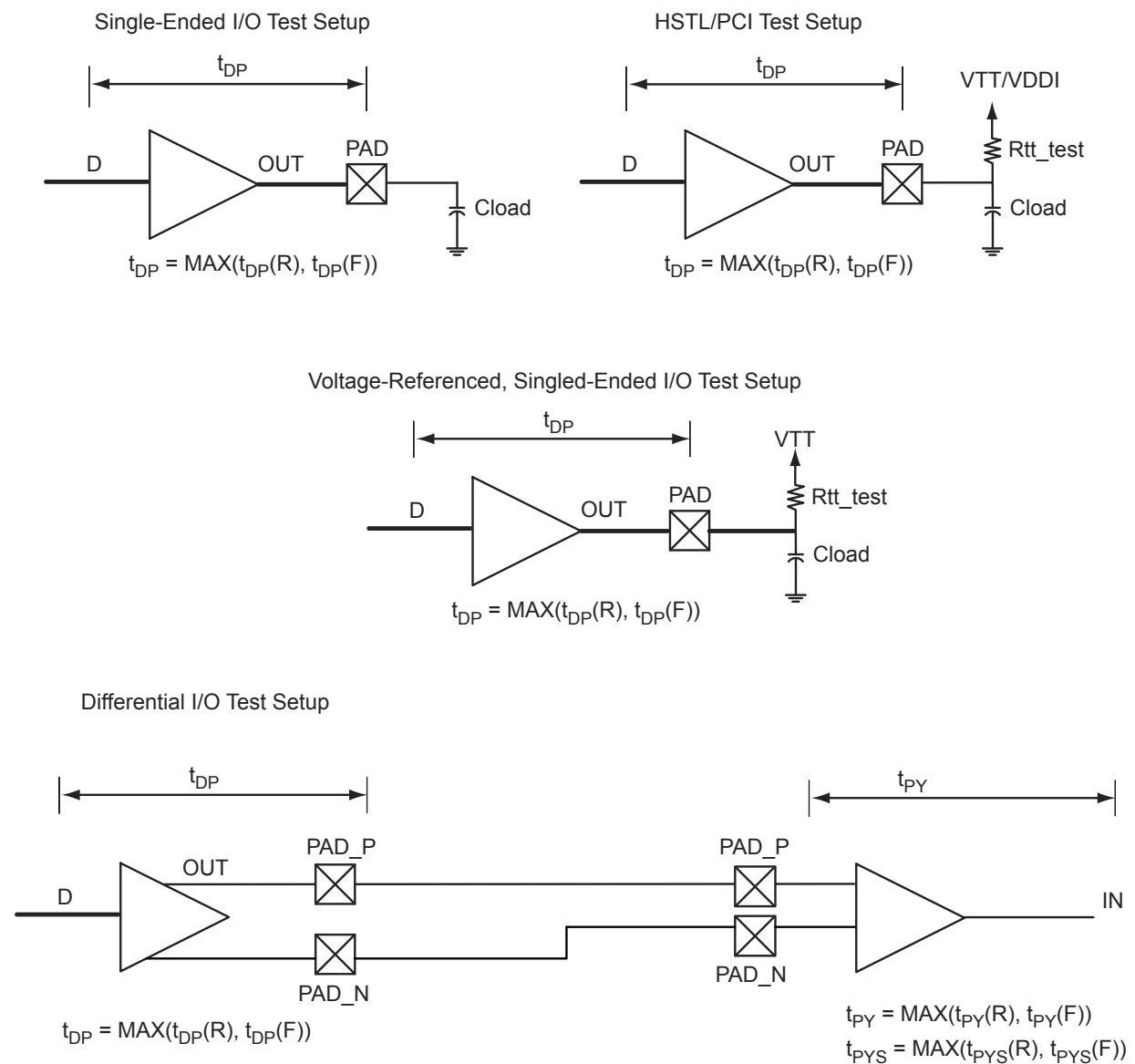


Figure 3 • Output Buffer AC Loading

8.4 I/O Speeds

Table 16 • Maximum Data Rate Summary for Worst-Case Military Conditions

Single-Ended I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
PCI 3.3 V	560	–	–	Mbps
LVTTL 3.3 V	540	–	–	Mbps
LVC MOS 3.3 V	540	–	–	Mbps
LVC MOS 2.5 V	360	370	360	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.8 V	260	360	360	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.5 V	140	190	210	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.2 V	100	140	180	Mbps
LPDDR – LVC MOS 1.8 V Mode	–	–	360	Mbps
Voltage-Referenced I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
LPDDR	–	–	360	Mbps
HSTL 1.5 V	–	–	360	Mbps
SSTL 2.5 V	450	480	360	Mbps
SSTL 1.8 V	–	–	600	Mbps
Voltage-Referenced I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
SSTL 1.5 V	–	–	600	Mbps
Differential I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
LVPECL (input only)	810	–	–	Mbps
LVDS 3.3 V	480	480	–	Mbps
LVDS 2.5 V	480	480	–	Mbps
RS DS	460	480	–	Mbps
BLVDS	450	–	–	Mbps
MLVDS	450	–	–	Mbps
Mini-LVDS	460	480	–	Mbps

Table 17 • Maximum Frequency Summary for Worst-Case Military Conditions

Single-Ended I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
PCI 3.3 V	280	–	–	MHz
LVTTL 3.3 V	270	–	–	MHz
LVC MOS 3.3 V	270	–	–	MHz
LVC MOS 2.5 V	180	185	180	MHz
LVC MOS 1.8 V	130	180	180	MHz
LVC MOS 1.5 V	70	95	105	MHz
LVC MOS 1.2 V	50	70	90	MHz
LPDDR - LVC MOS 1.8 V mode	–	–	180	MHz
Voltage-Referenced I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
LPDDR	–	–	180	MHz
HSTL1.5 V	–	–	180	MHz
SSTL 2.5 V	225	240	180	MHz
SSTL 1.8 V	–	–	300	MHz
SSTL 1.5 V	–	–	300	MHz
Differential I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Units
LVPECL (input only)	405	–	–	MHz
LVDS 3.3 V	240	240	–	MHz
LVDS 2.5 V	240	240	–	MHz
RS DS	230	240	–	MHz
BLVDS	225	–	–	MHz
MLVDS	225	–	–	MHz
Mini-LVDS	230	240	–	MHz

8.6.2 3.3 V LVCMOS/LVTTL

LVCMOS 3.3 V or Low-Voltage Transistor-Transistor Logic (LVTTL) is a general standard for 3.3 V applications.

8.6.2.1 Minimum and Maximum AC/DC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 21 • LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V DC Voltage Specification (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Recommended DC Operating Conditions							
VDDI	Supply voltage		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	–
LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V DC Input Voltage Specification							
VIH (DC)	DC input logic High		2.0	–	3.45	V	–
VIL (DC)	DC input logic Low		–0.3	–	0.8	V	–
IIH (DC)	Input current High		–	–	10	μA	–
IIL (DC)	Input current Low		–	–	10	μA	–
LVCMOS 3.3 V DC Output Voltage Specification							
VOH	DC output logic High		2.4	–	–	V	*
VOL	DC output logic Low		–	–	0.4	V	*
LVTTL 3.3 V DC Output Voltage Specification							
VOH	DC output logic High		2.4	–	–	V	–
VOL	DC output logic Low		–	–	0.4	V	–
Note: * The VOH/VOL test points selected ensure compliance with LVCMOS 3.3 V JESD8-B requirements.							

Table 22 • LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Maximum Switching Speeds (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Maximum Switching Speed						
Dmax	Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O Bank)	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew	–	–	540	Mbps

Table 23 • LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V AC Test Parameter Specifications (Applicable to MSIO Bank Only)

LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V AC Test Parameter Specifications						
Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Vtrip	Measuring/trip point for data path		–	1.4	–	V
Rent	Resistance for enable path (t_{ZH} , t_{ZL} , t_{HZ} , t_{LZ})		–	2k	–	Ω
Cent	Capacitive loading for enable path (t_{ZH} , t_{ZL} , t_{HZ} , t_{LZ})		–	5	–	pF
Cload	Capacitive loading for data path (t_{DP})		–	5	–	pF

Table 24 • LVTTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Transmitter Drive Strength Specifications
(Applicable to MSIO Bank* Only)

Output Drive Selection	VOH (V)	VOL (V)	IOH (at VOH) mA	IOL (at VOL) mA
2 mA	2.4	0.4	2	2
4 mA	2.4	0.4	4	4
8 mA	2.4	0.4	8	8
12 mA	2.4	0.4	12	12
16 mA	2.4	0.4	16	16
20 mA	2.4	0.4	18	18
Note: * Software Configurator GUI displays the Commercial/Industrial numeric values. The actual drive capability at temperature is defined in Table 24.				

8.6.2.2 AC Switching Characteristics

Worst-case Military conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 3.15 V

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 25 • LVTTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Banks (Input Buffers)

Worst-case Military conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 3.15 V

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	Speed Grade -1		Units
		t_{PY}	t_{PYS}	
LVTTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V (for MSIO I/O Bank)	None	2.416	2.443	ns

AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Table 26 • LVTTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Worst-case Military conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 3.15 V

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	Speed Grade -1					Units
		t_{DP}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{HZ}	t_{LZ}	
2mA	slow	3.515	3.826	3.242	2.024	3.636	ns
4mA	slow	2.565	2.948	2.774	3.339	4.896	ns
8mA	slow	2.349	2.568	2.528	5.013	5.329	ns
12mA	slow	2.261	2.324	2.386	6.389	6.05	ns
16mA	slow	2.274	2.287	2.369	6.671	6.256	ns
20mA	slow	2.372	2.206	2.306	6.976	6.541	ns

Table 36 • LVCMOS 1.8 V Transmitter Drive Strength Specifications

Output Drive Selection	VOH (V)	VOL (V)			
DDRIO Bank*	Min	Max	IOH (at VOH) mA	IOL (at VOL) mA	Notes
2 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	2	2	–
4 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	4	4	–
6 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	6	6	**
8 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	6	6	**
10 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	8	8	–
12 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	10	10	–
16 mA	VDDI – 0.45	0.45	12	12	–
Notes: * Software Configurator GUI will display the Commercial/Industrial numeric values. The actual drive capability at temperature is defined by Table 36. ** DDRIO has two 6mA drive strength settings. The setting that corresponds to Output Drive Selection value of 8mA has a shorter propagation delay.					

Table 37 • LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Test Parameters and Driver Impedance Specifications

LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Calibrated Impedance Option					
Symbols	Parameters	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Rodt_cal	Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O Bank)	–	75, 60, 50, 33, 25, 20	–	Ω
LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Test Parameters Specifications					
Vtrip	Measuring/trip point for data path	–	0.9	–	V
Rent	Resistance for enable path (t_{ZH} , t_{ZL} , t_{HZ} , t_{LZ})	–	2k	–	Ω
Cent	Capacitive loading for enable path (t_{ZH} , t_{ZL} , t_{HZ} , t_{LZ})	–	5	–	pF
Cload	Capacitive loading for data path (t_{DP})	–	5	–	pF

8.8.4.2 AC Switching Characteristics

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 99 • Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Worst-case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 2.375\text{ V}$

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	Speed Grade -1	Units
		t_{PY}	
Mini-LVDS (for MSIO I/O Bank)	None	3.112	ns
	100	2.995	ns
Mini-LVDS (for MSIOD I/O Bank)	None	2.612	ns
	100	2.612	ns

AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Table 100 • Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Worst-case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 2.375\text{ V}$

	Speed Grade -1					Units
	t_{DP}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{HZ}	t_{LZ}	
Mini-LVDS (for MSIO I/O Bank)	2.3	2.602	2.59	2.306	2.32	ns
Mini-LVDS (for MSIOD I/O Bank)						
No pre-emphasis	1.652	1.84	1.833	1.988	1.965	ns
Min pre-emphasis	1.652	1.84	1.833	1.988	1.965	ns
Med pre-emphasis	1.577	1.868	1.86	2.02	1.994	ns
Max pre-emphasis	1.555	1.894	1.883	2.048	2.019	ns

Table 106 • LVPECL Maximum AC Switching Speeds (Applicable to MSIO I/O Banks Only)

Symbols	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
LVPECL AC Specifications						
Fmax	Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O Bank)		–	–	810	Mbps

8.8.6.2 AC Switching Characteristics

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 107 • LVPECL Receiver Characteristics

Worst-case Military conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 3.15\text{ V}$

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	t _{py}	Units
		Speed Grade –1	
LVPECL (for MSIO I/O Bank)	None	2.71	ns
	100	2.71	ns

8.9 I/O Register Specifications

8.9.1 Input Register

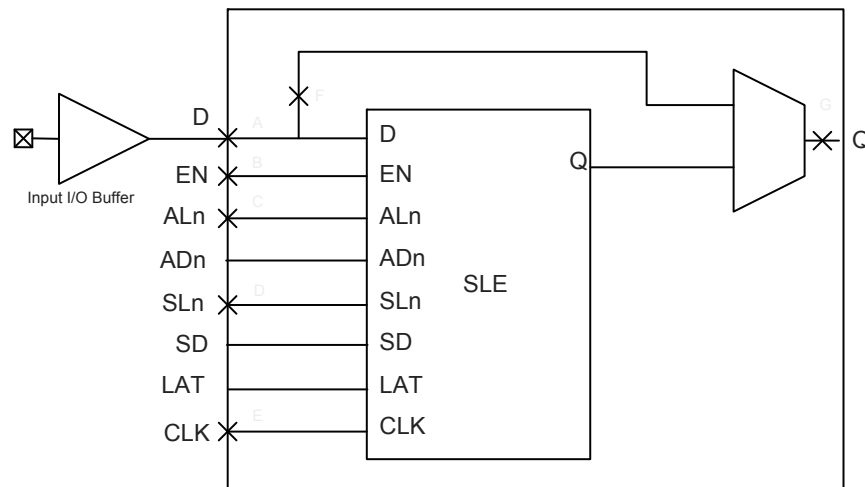


Figure 5 • Timing Model for Input Register

8.10.3 Timing Characteristics

Table 110 • Input DDR Propagation Delays
Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_j = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD}=1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Measuring Nodes (from, to)	Speed Grade -1	Units
tDDRICKQ1	Clock-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	B,C	0.165	ns
tDDRICKQ2	Clock-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	B,D	0.172	ns
tDDRISUD	Data Setup for Input DDR	A,B	0.372	ns
tDDRILD	Data Hold for Input DDR	A,B	0	ns
tDDRISUE	Enable Setup for Input DDR	E,B	0.475	ns
tDDRIDE	Enable Hold for Input DDR	E,B	0	ns
tDDRISUSLn	Synchronous Load Setup for Input DDR	G,B	0.475	ns
tDDRISLHn	Synchronous Load Hold for Input DDR	G,B	0	ns
tDDRICKQ1	Asynchronous Load-to-Out QR for Input DDR	F,C	0.606	ns
tDDRICKQ2	Asynchronous Load-to-Out QF for Input DDR	F,D	0.558	ns
tDDRIREMAL	Asynchronous Load Removal time for Input DDR	F,B	0	ns
tDDRIRECAL	Asynchronous Load Recovery time for Input DDR	F,B	0.076	ns
tDDRICKWAL	Asynchronous Load Minimum Pulse Width for Input DDR	F,F	0.313	ns
tDDRICKMPWH	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for Input DDR	B,B	0.078	ns
tDDRICKMPWL	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for Input DDR	B,B	0.164	ns

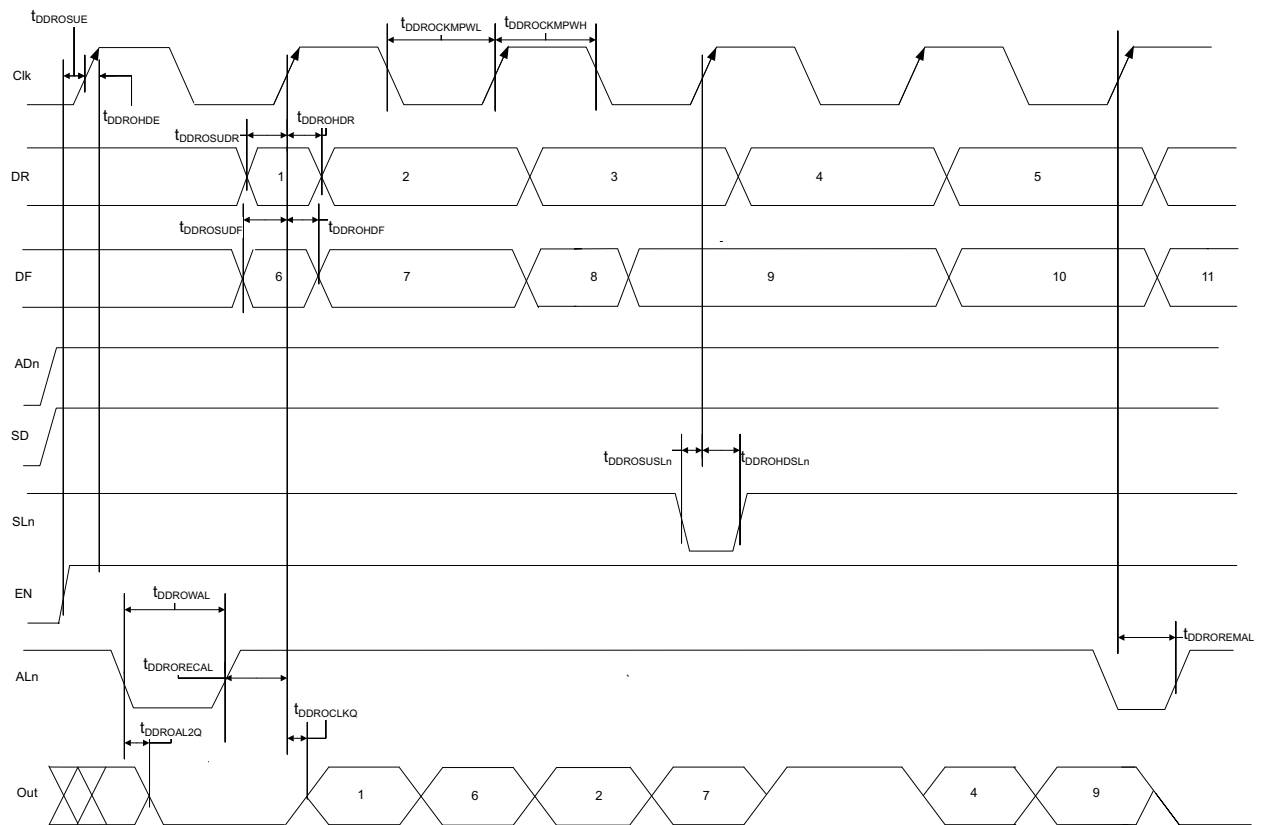


Figure 12 • Output DDR Timing Diagram

9.2 Sequential Module

IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs offer a separate flip-flop which can be used independently from the LUT. The flip-flop can be configured as a register or a latch and has a data input and optional enable, synchronous load (clear or preset), and asynchronous load (clear or preset).

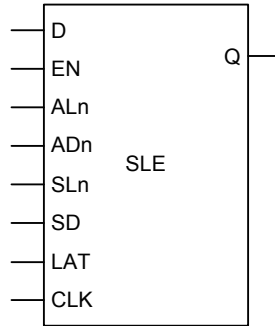


Figure 14 • Sequential Module

Figure 15 shows a configuration with SD = 0 (synchronous clear) and ADn = 1 (asynchronous clear) for a flip-flop (LAT = 0).

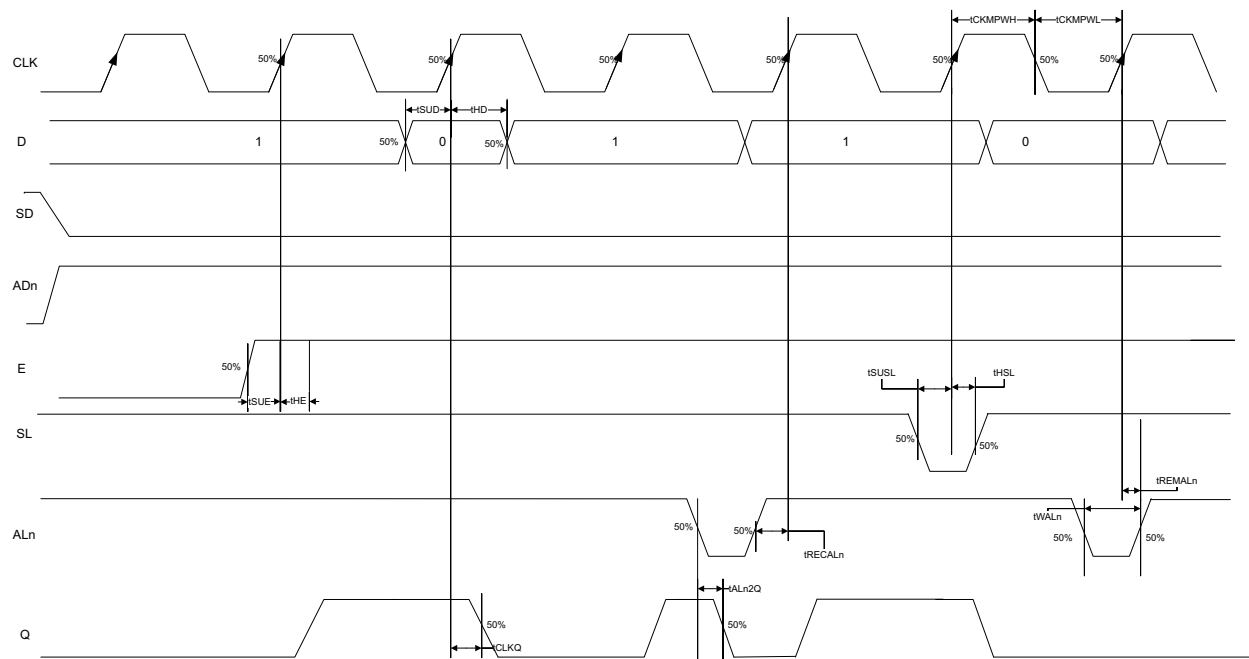


Figure 15 • Sequential Module Timing Diagram

9.2.1 Timing Characteristics

Table 113 • Register Delays

Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Speed Grade –1	Units
tCLKQ	Clock-to-Q of the Core Register	0.112	ns
tSUD	Data Setup Time for the Core Register	0.262	ns
tHD	Data Hold Time for the Core Register	0	ns
tSUE	Enable Setup Time for the Core Register	0.346	ns
tHE	Enable Hold Time for the Core Register	0	ns
tSUSL	Synchronous Load Setup Time for the Core Register	0.346	ns
tHSL	Synchronous Load Hold Time for the Core Register	0	ns
tALn2Q	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Core Register (ADn=1)	0.49	ns
	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Core Register (ADn=0)	0.466	ns
tREMAIn	Asynchronous Load Removal Time for the Core Register	0	ns
tRECAIn	Asynchronous Load Recovery Time for the Core Register	0.364	ns
tWALn	Asynchronous Load Minimum Pulse Width for the Core Register	0.266	ns
tCKMPWH	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Core Register	0.065	ns
tCKMPWL	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Core Register	0.139	ns

10. Global Resource Characteristics

The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA devices offer a powerful, low skew global routing network which provides an effective clock distribution throughout the FPGA fabric. Refer to the *UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide* for the positions of various global routing resources.

Table 114 • M2S150T Device Global Resource

Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Speed Grade –1		Units
		Min	Max	
tRCKL	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.788	0.868	ns
tRCKH	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.46	1.594	ns
tRCKSW	Maximum Skew for Global Clock	–	0.134	ns

Table 115 • M2S090T Device Global Resource

Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Speed Grade –1		Units
		Min	Max	
tRCKL	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.793	0.847	ns

Table 125 • uSRAM (RAM64x18) in 64x18 Mode
Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ (continued)

Parameter	Description	Speed Grade -1		Units
		Min	Max	
tsrstu	Read Synchronous Reset Setup Time	0.279	–	ns
tsrsth	Read Synchronous Reset Hold Time	0.062	–	ns
tccy	Write Clock Period	4	–	ns
tcclkmpwh	Write Clock Minimum Pulse Width High	1.8	–	ns
tcclkmpwl	Write Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.8	–	ns
tblkcsu	Write Block Setup Time	0.417	–	ns
tblkchd	Write Block Hold Time	0.007	–	ns
tdincsu	Write Input Data setup Time	0.119	–	ns
tdinchd	Write Input Data hold Time	0.155	–	ns
taddrcsu	Write Address Setup Time	0.091	–	ns
taddrchd	Write Address Hold Time	0.132	–	ns
twecsu	Write Enable Setup Time	0.41	–	ns
twechd	Write Enable Hold Time	-0.027	–	ns
fmax	Maximum Frequency	–	250	MHz

Table 126 • uSRAM (RAM64x16) in 64x16 Mode
Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Speed Grade -1		Units
		Min	Max	
tcy	Read Clock Period	4	–	ns
tclcmpwh	Read Clock Minimum Pulse Width High	1.8	–	ns
tclcmpwl	Read Clock Minimum pulse Width Low	1.8	–	ns
tplcy	Read Pipe-line clock period	4	–	ns
tplclcmpwh	Read Pipe-line clock Minimum Pulse Width High	1.8	–	ns
tplclcmpwl	Read Pipe-line clock Minimum Pulse Width Low	1.8	–	ns
tclk2q	Read Access Time with Pipeline Register	–	0.276	ns
	Read Access Time without Pipeline Register	–	1.738	ns
taddrsu	Read Address Setup Time in Synchronous Mode	0.311	–	ns
	Read Address Setup Time in Asynchronous Mode	1.916	–	ns
taddrhd	Read Address Hold Time in Synchronous Mode	0.094	–	ns
	Read Address Hold Time in Asynchronous Mode	-0.803	–	ns
trdensu	Read Enable Setup Time	0.287	–	ns

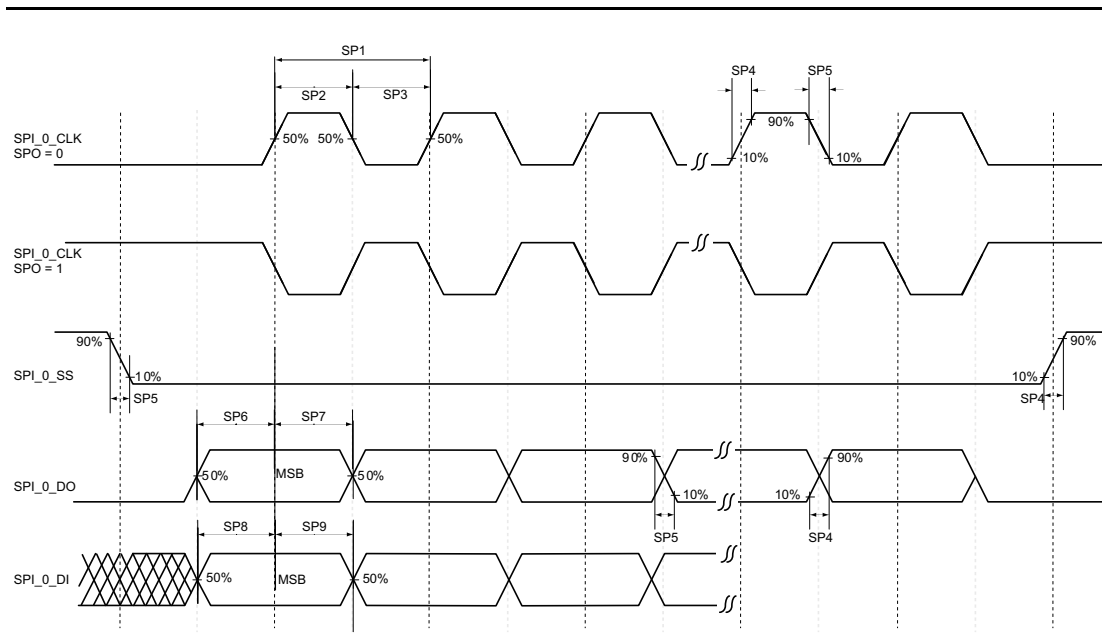


Figure 17 • SPI Timing for a Single Frame Transfer in Motorola Mode (SPH = 1)

26. USB Characteristics

Table 162 • USB Characteristics

Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
FUSBREFCLK	Internally Sourced USB Reference Clock Frequency	–	–	133	MHz
TUSBCLK	USB Clock Period	–	–	16.66	ns
TUSBPD	Clock to USB Data Propagation Delay	–	–	9.0	ns
TUSBSU	Setup Time for USB Data	–	–	6.0	ns
TUSBHD	Hold Time for USB Data	0	–	–	ns

Table 164 • SPI Characteristics
Worst-Case Military Conditions: $T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ (continued)

Symbol	Description	Conditions	All Devices/Speed Grades			Unit	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
sp3	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width low						
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	–	6	–	–	ns	–
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	–	12.05	–	–	ns	–
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	–	24.1	–	–	ns	–
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	–	0.05	–	–	µs	–
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	–	0.095	–	–	µs	–
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	–	0.195	–	–	µs	–
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	–	0.385	–	–	µs	–
sp4	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS rise time (10%-90%)	I/O Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V- 8mA AC Loading: 35pF Test Conditions: Typical Voltage, 25°C	–	2.77	–	ns	1
sp5	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS fall time (10%-90%)	I/O Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V- 8mA AC Loading: 35pF Test Conditions: Typical Voltage, 25°C	–	2.90 6	–	ns	1
SPI Master Configuration							
sp6m	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time	–	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 3.0	–	–	ns	2
sp7m	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time	–	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 2.5	–	–	ns	2
sp8m	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time	–	8	–	–	ns	2
sp9m	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time	–	2.5	–	–	ns	2
SPI Slave Configuration							
sp6s	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time	–	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 12.0	–	–	ns	2
sp7s	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time	–	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) + 3.0	–	–	ns	2
sp8s	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time	–	2	–	–	ns	2