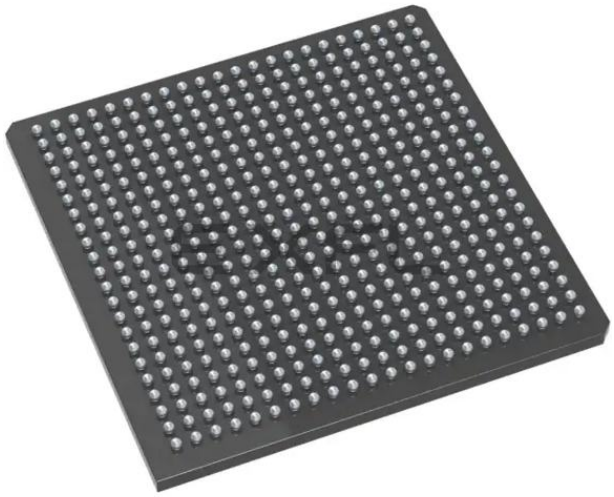

Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	56340
Total RAM Bits	1869824
Number of I/O	267
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/m2gl050t-1fg484m

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

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

4.3.2 Theta-JA

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

The maximum power dissipation allowed is calculated using EQ 4.

$$\text{Maximum Power Allowed} = \frac{T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

EQ 4

The absolute maximum junction temperature is 100°C. EQ 5 shows a sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for the M2GL050-FG484 package at Military temperature and in still air, where:

θ_{JA} = 15.29°C/W (taken from Table 7 on page 15)

T_A = 85°C

$$\text{Maximum Power Allowed} = \frac{100°C - 85°C}{15.29°C/W} = 0.981\ W$$

EQ 5

The power consumption of a device can be calculated using the Microsemi SoC Products Group power calculator. The device's power consumption must be lower than the calculated maximum power dissipation by the package.

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

4.3.3 Theta-JB

Junction-to-board thermal resistance (θ_{JB}) measures the ability of the package to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the PCB. As defined by the JEDEC (JESD-51) standard, the thermal resistance from junction to board uses an isothermal ring cold plate zone concept. The ring cold plate is simply a means to generate an isothermal boundary condition at the perimeter. The cold plate is mounted on a JEDEC standard board with a minimum distance of 5.0 mm away from the package edge.

4.3.4 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. Constant temperature is applied to the surface in consideration and acts as a boundary condition.

This only applies to situations where all or nearly all of the heat is dissipated through the surface in consideration.

Table 13 • **Inrush Currents at Power up, –55°C <= T_J <=125°C, Typical Process**

VDDI	2.62	141	161	187	283	404	mA
Number of banks		8	8	10	9	19	–

6. Average Fabric Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors

Table 14 • **Average Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Fabric Timing Delays**
(Normalized to T_J = 125°C, Worst-Case VDD = 1.14 V)

Core Voltage VDD (V)	Junction Temperature (°C)							
	–55°C	–40°C	0°C	25°C	70°C	85°C	100°C	125°C
1.14	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.98	1.00
1.2	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.90
1.26	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.75

8.5 Detailed I/O Characteristics

Table 18 • **Input Capacitance**

Symbol	Definition	Min	Max	Units
CIN	Input Capacitance	–	10	pF

Table 19 • **I/O Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistance Values for DDRIO, MSIO, and MSIOD Banks**
Minimum and Maximum Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistance Values at VOH/VOL Level

VDDI Domain	DDRIO I/O Bank				MSIO I/O Bank				MSIOD I/O Bank				
	$R_{(WEAK\ PULL\text{-}UP)}$ at VOH (Ω)		$R_{(WEAK\ PULL\text{-}DOWN)}$ at VOL (Ω)		$R_{(WEAK\ PULL\text{-}UP)}$ at VOH (Ω)		$R_{(WEAK\ PULL\text{-}DOWN)}$ at VOL (Ω)		$R_{(WEAK\ PULL\text{-}UP)}$ at VOH (Ω)		$R_{(WEAK\ PULL\text{-}DOWN)}$ at VOL (Ω)		Notes
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
3.3 V	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9K	14.5K	9.98K	14.9K	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2.5 V	10K	15.1K	9.98K	15.3K	10K	15K	10.1K	15.6K	9.6K	14.1K	9.5K	13.9K	1,2
1.8 V	10.3K	16.2K	10.3K	16.6K	10.4K	16.2K	10.4K	17.3K	9.7K	14.7K	9.7K	14.5K	1,2
1.5 V	10.6K	17.2K	10.6K	17.9K	10.7K	17.3K	10.8K	18.9K	9.9K	15.3K	9.8K	15K	1,2
1.2 V	11.1K	19.3K	11.2K	20.9K	11.3K	19.7K	11.5K	22.7K	10.3K	16.7K	10K	16.2K	1,2

Notes:

1. *R(WEAK PULL-DOWN) = (VOLspec)/I(WEAK PULL-DOWN MAX)*
2. *R(WEAK PULL-UP) = (VDDImax - VOHspec)/I(WEAK PULL-UP MIN)*

Table 20 • **Schmitt Trigger Input Hysteresis**
Hysteresis Voltage Value for Schmitt Trigger Mode Input Buffers

Input Buffer Configuration	Hysteresis Value (Typical, unless otherwise noted)
3.3 V LVTTL / LVCMOS / PCI / PCI-X	0.05 × VDDI (Worst-case)
2.5 V LVCMOS	0.05 × VDDI (Worst-case)
1.8 V LVCMOS	0.1 × VDDI (Worst-case)
1.5 V LVCMOS	60 mV
1.2 V LVCMOS	20 mV

8.6 Single-Ended I/O Standards

8.6.1 Low Voltage Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (LVCMOS)

LVCMOS is a widely used switching standard implemented in CMOS transistors. This standard is defined by JEDEC (JESD 8-5). The LVCMOS standards supported in IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs are: LVCMOS12, LVCMOS15, LVCMOS18, LVCMOS25, and LVCMOS33.

Table 24 • **LVTTL/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°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 3.15 V

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 25 • **LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Banks (Input Buffers)**
Worst-case Military conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 3.15 V

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	Speed Grade –1		Units
		t_{PY}	t_{PYS}	
LVTTL/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 • **LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**
Worst-case Military conditions: T_J = 125°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

8.6.4.2 AC Switching Characteristics

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 38 • LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)
Worst-case Military conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 1.71 V

	ODT (On Die Termination)	Speed Grade –1		Units
		t_{PY}	t_{PYS}	
LVCMOS 1.8 V (for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes)	None	2.071	2.213	ns
LVCMOS 1.8 V (for MSIO I/O Bank)	None	3.185	3.171	ns
	50	3.394	3.397	ns
	75	3.322	3.316	ns
	150	3.252	3.239	ns
LVCMOS 1.8 V (for MSIOD I/O Bank)	None	2.827	2.813	ns
	50	3.043	3.053	ns
	75	2.968	2.963	ns
	150	2.898	2.886	ns

AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Table 39 • LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)
Worst-case Military conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 1.71 V

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	Speed Grade –1					Units
		t_{DP}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{HZ}	t_{LZ}	
LVCMOS 1.8 V (for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes)							
2 mA	slow	4.681	4.017	4.69	5.388	4.852	ns
	medium	4.211	3.599	4.219	5.058	4.488	ns
	medium_fast	3.978	3.392	3.986	4.874	4.327	ns
	fast	3.953	3.373	3.961	4.858	4.316	ns
4 mA	slow	4.355	3.657	4.346	5.967	5.399	ns
	medium	3.886	3.246	3.879	5.628	5.01	ns
	medium_fast	3.656	3.05	3.647	5.461	4.845	ns
	fast	3.635	3.033	3.626	5.447	4.838	ns
6 mA	slow	4.105	3.422	4.092	6.221	5.599	ns
	medium	3.68	3.05	3.668	5.9	5.257	ns
	medium_fast	3.477	2.867	3.463	5.739	5.118	ns
	fast	3.451	2.849	3.437	5.72	5.104	ns
8 mA	slow	4.015	3.32	3.998	6.458	5.808	ns
	medium	3.59	2.947	3.574	6.129	5.449	ns
	medium_fast	3.383	2.761	3.366	5.963	5.304	ns
	fast	3.357	2.746	3.34	5.954	5.289	ns
10 mA	slow	3.888	3.18	3.864	6.739	6.045	ns
	medium	3.485	2.822	3.467	6.422	5.7	ns
	medium_fast	3.281	2.642	3.26	6.277	5.553	ns
	fast	3.258	2.627	3.238	6.27	5.546	ns

Table 39 • **LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)**
Worst-case Military conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI = 1.71 V (continued)

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	Speed Grade –1					Units
		t_{DP}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{HZ}	t_{LZ}	
12 mA	slow	3.795	3.096	3.773	6.773	6.067	ns
	medium	3.408	2.764	3.389	6.47	5.743	ns
	medium_fast	3.215	2.599	3.194	6.346	5.61	ns
	fast	3.196	2.584	3.175	6.335	5.604	ns
16 mA	slow	3.744	3.035	3.719	6.944	6.207	ns
	medium	3.358	2.712	3.339	6.657	5.868	ns
	medium_fast	3.175	2.546	3.153	6.547	5.751	ns
	fast	3.156	2.531	3.133	6.541	5.747	ns
LVCMOS 1.8 V (for MSIO I/O Bank)							
2 mA	slow	3.957	4.784	5.023	5.643	5.866	ns
4 mA	slow	3.668	4.162	4.485	6.543	6.382	ns
6 mA	slow	3.586	3.994	4.358	7.622	6.941	ns
8 mA	slow	3.616	3.782	4.162	7.988	7.161	ns
10 mA	slow	3.662	3.732	4.121	8.396	7.423	ns
12 mA	slow	3.75	3.615	4.006	8.576	7.543	ns
LVCMOS 1.8 V (for MSIOD I/O Bank)							
2 mA	slow	3.048	3.692	3.898	5.818	5.609	ns
4 mA	slow	2.5	3.088	3.288	6.421	6.121	ns
6 mA	slow	2.225	2.747	2.937	7.18	6.753	ns
8 mA	slow	2.233	2.72	2.904	7.49	6.992	ns
10 mA	slow	2.263	2.577	2.759	7.851	7.253	ns

8.6.5 1.5 V LVCMOS

LVCMOS 1.5 is a general standard for 1.5 V applications and is supported in IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs in compliance to the JEDEC specification JESD8-11A.

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

Table 40 • **LVCMOS 1.5 V Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**

Symbols	Parameters	Min	Typ	Max	Units
LVCMOS 1.5 V Recommended DC Operating Conditions					
VDDI	Supply voltage	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
LVCMOS 1.5 V DC Input Voltage Specification					
VIH (DC)	DC input logic High for (MSIOD and DDRIO I/O banks)	0.65 × VDDI	–	1.575	V
VIH (DC)	DC input logic High (for MSIO I/O Bank)	0.65 × VDDI	–	2.75	V
VIL (DC)	DC input logic Low	–0.3	–	0.35 × VDDI	V
IIH (DC)	Input current High	–	–	10	µA
IIL (DC	Input current Low	–	–	10	µA
LVCMOS 1.5 V DC Output Voltage Specification					
VOH	DC output logic High	VDDI × 0.75	–	–	V
VOL	DC output logic Low	–	–	VDDI × 0.25	V

Table 41 • **LVCMOS 1.5 V Maximum AC Switching Speeds**

Symbols	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
LVCMOS 1.5 V Maximum AC Switching Speed						
Dmax	Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O Bank)	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew	–	–	210	Mbps
Dmax	Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O Bank)	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew	–	–	140	Mbps
Dmax	Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O Bank)	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew	–	–	190	Mbps

Table 42 • **LVCMOS 1.5 V AC Test Parameters and Driver Impedance Specifications**

Symbols	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
LVCMOS 1.5 V AC Calibrated Impedance Option						
Rodt_cal	Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O Bank)		–	75, 60, 50, 40	–	Ω
LVCMOS 1.5 V AC Test Parameters Specifications						
Vtrip	Measuring/trip point for data path		–	0.75	–	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 43 • **LVCMOS 1.5 V Transmitter Drive Strength Specifications**

Output Drive Selection			VOH (V)	VOL (V)		
MSIO I/O Bank	MSIOD I/O Bank	DDRIO I/O Bank (with Fixed Code)	Min	Max	IOH (at VOH) mA	IOL (at VOL) mA
2 mA	2 mA	2 mA	VDDI × 0.75	VDDI × 0.25	2	2
4 mA	4 mA	4 mA	VDDI × 0.75	VDDI × 0.25	4	4
6 mA	6 mA	6 mA	VDDI × 0.75	VDDI × 0.25	6	6
8 mA	N/A	8 mA	VDDI × 0.75	VDDI × 0.25	8	8
N/A	N/A	10 mA	VDDI × 0.75	VDDI × 0.25	10	10
N/A	N/A	12 mA	VDDI × 0.75	VDDI × 0.25	12	12

8.6.5.2. AC Switching Characteristics

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 44 • LVCMOS 1.5 V AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J=125°C, VDD=1.14 V, VDDI= 1.425 V

	ODT (On Die Termination)	Speed Grade –1		Units
		t_{PY}	t_{PYS}	
LVCMOS 1.5 V (for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes)	none	2.19	2.216	ns
LVCMOS 1.5 V (for MSIO I/O Bank)	none	3.679	3.652	ns
	50	4.151	4.126	ns
	75	3.984	3.953	ns
	150	3.823	3.791	ns
LVCMOS 1.5 V (for MSIOD I/O Bank)	none	3.262	3.229	ns
	50	3.76	3.739	ns
	75	3.555	3.52	ns
	150	3.395	3.359	ns

AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Table 45 • LVCMOS 1.5 V AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J=125°C, VDD=1.14 V, VDDI=1.425 V

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	Speed Grade –1					Units
		t_{DP}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{HZ}	t_{LZ}	
LVCMOS 1.5 V (for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes)							
2 mA	slow	5.712	4.796	5.735	5.814	5.138	ns
	medium	5.094	4.274	5.114	5.484	4.779	ns
	medium_fast	4.793	4.013	4.81	5.288	4.625	ns
	fast	4.762	3.98	4.78	5.261	4.615	ns
4 mA	slow	4.966	4.133	4.956	6.763	6.05	ns
	medium	4.412	3.62	4.401	6.433	5.664	ns
	medium_fast	4.145	3.358	4.131	6.249	5.507	ns
	fast	4.116	3.338	4.103	6.238	5.498	ns
6 mA	slow	4.744	3.869	4.728	7.173	6.383	ns
	medium	4.212	3.382	4.195	6.837	6.004	ns
	medium_fast	3.951	3.135	3.93	6.668	5.861	ns
	fast	3.919	3.11	3.899	6.644	5.845	ns

8.7.3.2 AC Switching Characteristics

AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)

Table 62 • DDR1/SSTL2 AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (Input Buffers)
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI= 2.375 V

	ODT (On Die Termination)	Speed Grade –1	Units
		t_{PY}	
SSTL2 (DDRIO I/O Bank)			
Pseudo-Differential	None	1.613	ns
True-Differential	None	1.647	ns
SSTL2 (MSIO I/O Bank)			
Pseudo-Differential	None	3.083	ns
True-Differential	None	3.028	ns
SSTL2 (MSIOD I/O Bank)			
Pseudo-Differential	None	2.721	ns
True-Differential	None	2.71	ns

Table 63 • DDR1/SSTL2 AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (Output and Tristate Buffers)
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V, VDDI= 2.375 V

	Speed Grade –1					Units
	t_{DP}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{HZ}	t_{LZ}	
SSTL2 Class I						
DDRIO I/O Bank						
Single Ended	2.457	2.145	2.137	2.302	2.293	ns
Differential	2.454	2.38	2.375	2.589	2.584	ns
MSIO I/O Bank						
Single Ended	2.283	2.255	2.243	2.286	2.273	ns
Differential	2.434	2.702	2.691	2.39	2.381	ns
MSIOD I/O Bank						
Single Ended	1.646	1.59	1.589	1.82	1.818	ns
Differential	1.774	1.93	1.926	2.012	2.007	ns
SSTL2 Class II						
DDRIO I/O Bank						
Single Ended	2.317	2.06	2.053	2.229	2.221	ns
Differential	2.32	2.213	2.21	2.57	2.565	ns

9. Logic Element Specifications

9.1 4-input LUT (LUT-4)

The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs offer a fully permutable 4-input LUT. In this section, timing characteristics are presented for a sample of the library. For more details, refer to the *SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Macro Library Guide*.

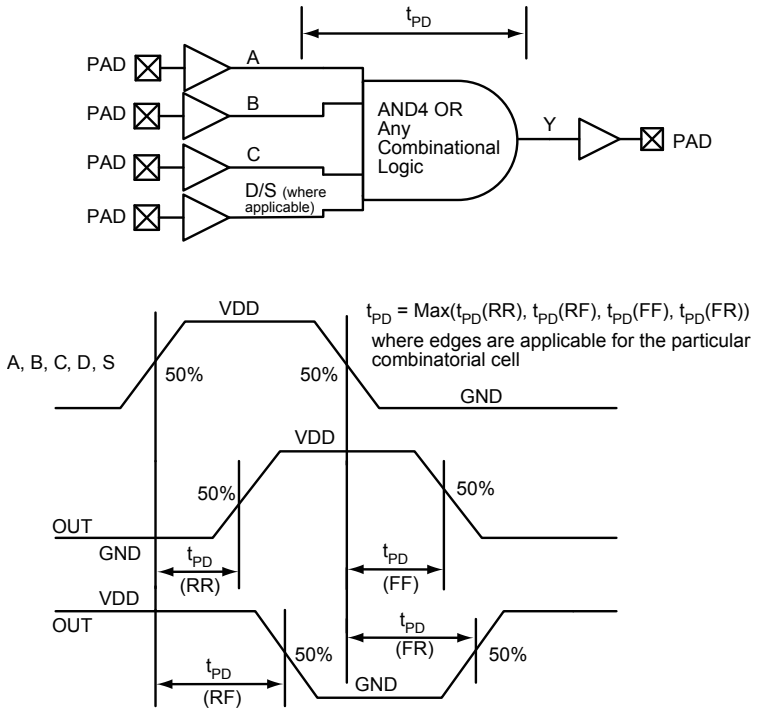

Figure 13 • **LUT-4**

Timing Characteristics

Table 112 • **Combinatorial Cell Propagation Delays**
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

Combinatorial Cell	Equation	Parameter	Speed Grade –1	Units
INV	Y = !A	t_{PD}	0.106	ns
AND2	Y = A · B	t_{PD}	0.17	ns
NAND2	Y = !(A · B)	t_{PD}	0.157	ns
OR2	Y = A + B	t_{PD}	0.17	ns
NOR2	Y = !(A + B)	t_{PD}	0.157	ns
XOR2	Y = A ⊕ B	t_{PD}	0.17	ns
XOR3	Y = A ⊕ B ⊕ C	t_{PD}	0.236	ns
AND3	Y = A · B · C	t_{PD}	0.217	ns
AND4	Y = A · B · C · D	t_{PD}	0.384	ns

Table 124 • **RAM1K18 – Two-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 512x36**
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

Parameter	Description	Speed Grade –1		Units
		Min	Max	
tcy	Clock Period	3.333	–	ns
tclkmpwh	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High	1.5	–	ns
tclkmpwl	Clock Minimum pulse Width Low	1.5	–	ns
tplcy	Pipelined Clock Period	3.333	–	ns
tplclkmpwh	Pipelined Clock Minimum Pulse Width High	1.5	–	ns
tplclkmpwl	Pipelined Clock Minimum pulse Width Low	1.5	–	ns
tclk2q	Read Access Time with Pipeline Register	–	0.346	ns
	Read Access Time without Pipeline Register	–	2.322	ns
taddrsu	Address Setup Time	0.323	–	ns
taddrhd	Address Hold Time	0.282	–	ns
tdsu	Data Setup Time	0.348	–	ns
tdhd	Data Hold Time	0.114	–	ns
tblksu	Block Select Setup Time	0.214	–	ns
tblkhd	Block Select Hold Time	0.208	–	ns
tblk2q	Block Select to Out Disable Time (when Pipe-Lined Registered is Disabled)	–	2.322	ns
tblkmpw	Block Select Minimum Pulse Width	0.218	–	ns
trdesu	Read Enable Setup Time	0.463	–	ns
trdehd	Read Enable Hold Time	0.173	–	ns
trdplesu	Pipelined Read Enable Setup Time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	0.256	–	ns
trdplehd	Pipelined Read Enable Hold Time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	0.106	–	ns
tr2q	Asynchronous Reset to Output Propagation Delay	–	1.561	ns
trstrem	Asynchronous Reset Removal Time	0.522	–	ns
trstrec	Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time	0.005	–	ns
trstmpw	Asynchronous Reset Minimum Pulse Width	0.352	–	ns
tplrstrem	Pipelined Register Asynchronous Reset Removal Time	-0.288	–	ns
tplrstrec	Pipelined Register Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time	0.338	–	ns
tplrstmpw	Pipelined Register Asynchronous Reset Minimum Pulse Width	0.33	–	ns
tsrstsu	Synchronous Reset Setup Time	0.233	–	ns
tsrsthd	Synchronous Reset Hold Time	0.037	–	ns
twesu	Write Enable Setup Time	0.402	–	ns

Table 140 • **IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs CCC/PLL Jitter Specifications**
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

Parameter	Conditions/Package Combinations					Units	Notes
CCC Output Peak-to-Peak Period Jitter fOUT_CCC							
010, 050 FG484 Packages	SSO = 0	0 < SSO <= 2	SSO <= 4	SSO <= 8	SSO <= 16	–	*
20 MHz to 100 MHz	Max(110, ± 1% x (1/fOUT_CCC))	Max(150, ± 1% x (1/fOUT_CCC))				ps	–
100 MHz to 400 MHz	120	150			170	ps	–
025 FG484 Package	0 < SSO <=16						*
20 MHz to 74 MHz	± 1% x (1/fOUT_CCC)					ps	–
74 MHz to 400 MHz	210					ps	–
090 FG484 and 150 FC1152 Packages	0 < SSO <=16						*
20 MHz to 100 MHz	± 1% x (1/fOUT_CCC)					ps	–
100 MHz to 400 MHz	150					ps	–
*Note: *SSO Data is based on LVCMOS 2.5 V MSIO and/or MSIOD Bank I/Os.*							

16. JTAG

Table 141 • **JTAG 1532**
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

Parameter	Description	-1 Speed Grade					Units
		010	025	050	090	150	
tTCK2Q	Clock to Q (data out)	7.91	7.95	8.15	9.21	8.85	ns
tRSTB2Q	Reset to Q (data out)	6.54	6.27	7.54	7.94	8.99	ns
tDISU	Test Data Input Setup Time	-0.70	-0.70	-0.31	-1.33	-1.02	ns
tDIHD	Test Data Input Hold Time	2.38	2.47	2.13	2.71	2.59	ns
tTMSSU	Test Mode Select Setup Time	-0.86	-1.13	0.26	-1.03	-0.56	ns
tTMDHD	Test Mode Select Hold Time	1.48	1.98	0.21	1.69	1.05	ns
tTRSTREM	ResetB Removal Time	-1.1	-1.38	-0.49	-0.8	-1.07	ns
tTRSTREC	ResetB Recovery Time	-1.1	-1.38	-0.47	-0.8	-1.07	ns
FTCKMAX	TCK Maximum frequency	25	25	25	25	25	MHz

Table 149 • **Flash*Freeze Entry and Exit Times (continued)**
Military Worst-Case conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

TFF_EXIT	Exit Time with respect to MSS PLL Lock	eNVM and MSS/HPMS PLL = ON during F*F	100	µs	1
		eNVM=ON and MSS/HPMS PLL =OFF during F*F and MSS/HPMS PLL turned back on at exit	136	µs	1
		eNVM and MSS PLL=OFF during F*F and both are turned back on at exit	200	µs	1
		eNVM=OFF and MSS PLL = ON during F*F and eNVM turned back on at exit	200	µs	1
	Exit Time with respect to Fabric PLL Lock	eNVM and MSS/HPMS PLL = ON during F*F	1.5	ms	1,2
		eNVM and MSS PLL=OFF during F*F and both are turned back on at exit	1.5	ms	1,2
	Exit Time with respect to Fabric buffer output	eNVM and MSS/HPMS PLL = ON during F*F	21	µs	1,2
		eNVM and MSS PLL=OFF during F*F and both are turned back on at exit	65	µs	1

Notes:

1. *F*F entry and exit times were measured with FCLK = 100 MHz*
2. *PLL Lock Delay set to 1024 cycles (default)*

21. DDR Memory Interface Characteristics

Table 150 • **DDR Memory Interface Characteristics**
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

Standard	Supported Data Rate			Unit
	Min	Typ	Max	
DDR3		667		Mbps
DDR2		667		Mbps
LPDDR	50	–	400	Mbps

22. SFP Transceiver Characteristics

IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SERDES complies with small form-factor pluggable (SFP) requirements as specified in SFP INF-80741. Table 151 provides the electrical characteristics.

Table 151 • **SFP Transceiver Electrical Characteristics**
Worst-Case Military Conditions: T_J = 125°C, VDD = 1.14 V

Pin	Direction	Differential Peak-Peak Voltage			Unit	Note
		Min	Typ	Max		
RD+/-	Output	1600	–	2400	mV	1
TD+/-	Input	350	–	2400	mV	2

Notes:

1. *Based on default SERDES transmitter settings for PCIe Gen1. Lower amplitudes are available through programming changes to TX_AMP setting.*
2. *Based on Input Voltage Common-Mode (VICM) = 0 V. Requires AC Coupling.*

Microsemi Corporate Headquarters
One Enterprise, Aliso Viejo,
CA 92656 USA

Within the USA: +1 (800) 713-4113
Outside the USA: +1 (949) 380-6100
Sales: +1 (949) 380-6136
Fax: +1 (949) 215-4996

E-mail: sales.support@microsemi.com

Microsemi Corporation (Nasdaq: MSCC) offers a comprehensive portfolio of semiconductor and system solutions for communications, defense & security, aerospace and industrial markets. Products include high-performance and radiation-hardened analog mixed-signal integrated circuits, FPGAs, SoCs and ASICs; power management products; timing and synchronization devices and precise time solutions, setting the world's standard for time; voice processing devices; RF solutions; discrete components; security technologies and scalable anti-tamper products; Ethernet solutions; Power-over-Ethernet ICs and midspans; as well as custom design capabilities and services. Microsemi is headquartered in Aliso Viejo, Calif., and has approximately 3,600 employees globally. Learn more at **www.microsemi.com**.

51700120-4/09.15