
SmartFusion

***Dedicated Fabric Clock Conditioning Circuit with PLL
Integration***



Table of Contents

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Configuration Options | 3 |
| | CLK<x> (x= A/B/C) Input Clocks | 4 |
| 2 | Port Description | 9 |
| A | Product Support | 11 |
| | Contacting the Customer Technical Support Center | 11 |
| | Non-Technical Customer Service | 11 |

1 – Configuration Options

The Fabric Clock Conditioning Circuit (FAB_CCC) Configurator enables you to configure the second CCC/PLL block available only in the A2F500 device. This CCC/PLL is dedicated to the FPGA fabric.

The Fabric CCC can condition up to three input clocks and generate up to three global clocks. The configuration of the CCC can be broken down in the following four major blocks:

- Input reference clocks (CLKx) configuration
- Output Clocks (GLx) configuration
 - Clock source selection
 - Clock frequency and phase configurations
 - Clock delay configurations
- PLL feedback clock selection
- Glitch less clock multiplexing configuration

The Fabric Clock Conditioning Circuitry (FAB_CCC) is configured using flash cells based on the selection made in this configurator. You can also override the static configuration by using the configuration shift register available on the FAB_CCC block.

The Dedicated Fabric Clock Conditioning Circuit is shown in [Figure 1-1](#).

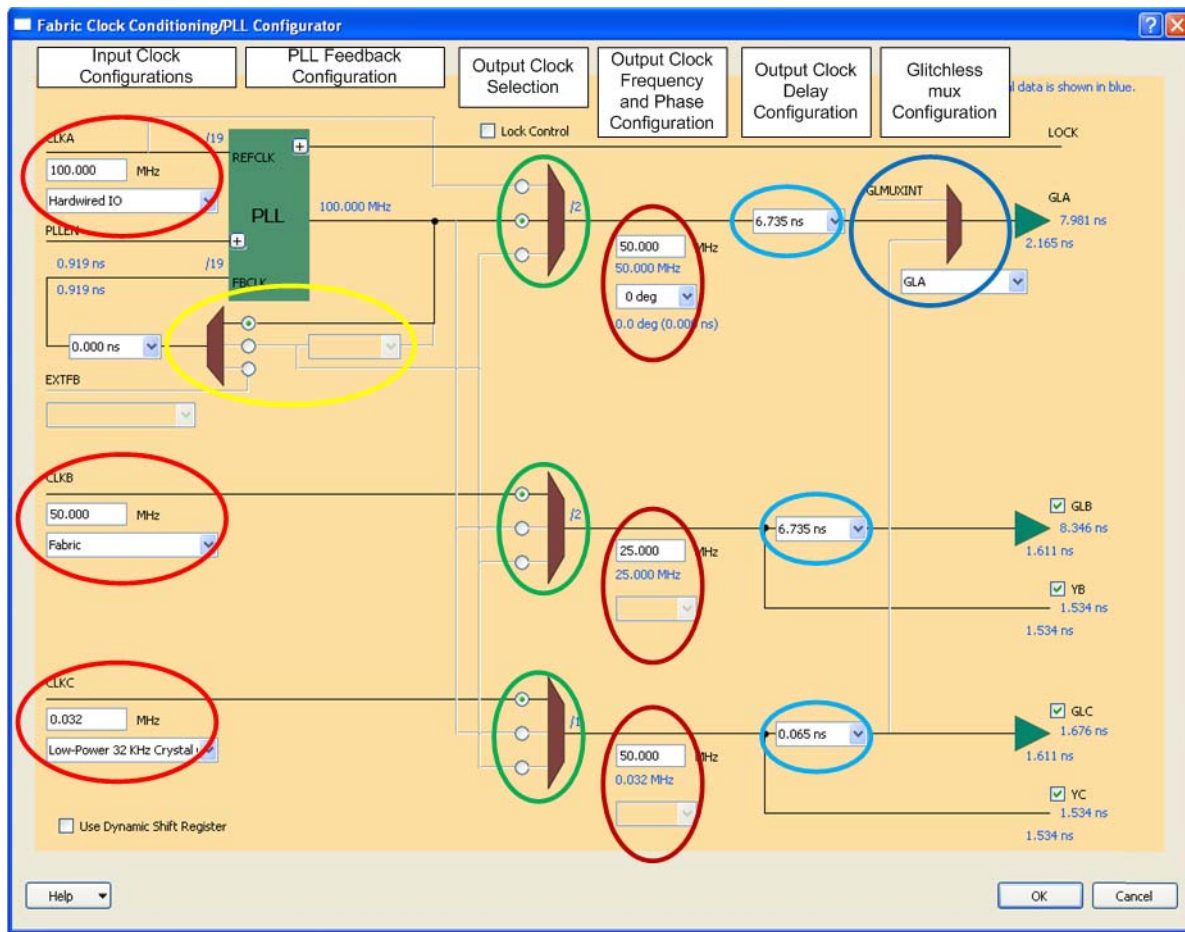


Figure 1-1 • FAB_CCC Configuration Options

CLK<x> (x= A/B/C) Input Clocks

To configure the CLK<x> reference clock, first select the clock source, then define the clock source.

Clock Source Selection

The following sources are available from the reference clock pull-down menu:

- **External I/O** - The clock source can be any fabric I/O. The regular FPGA I/O is routed to the reference clock fabric interface pin.
- **Hardwired I/O** - The clock source is one of three regular FPGA I/Os that has a dedicated path to drive the reference clock.
- **Hardwired I/O (LVPECL)** - The clock source is one of two regular FPGA I/Os (P side of the LVPECL pair) that has a dedicated path to drive the reference clock.
- **Hardwired I/O (LVDS)** - The clock source is one of two regular FPGA I/Os (P side of the LVDS pair) that has a dedicated path to drive the reference clock.
- **Internal logic** - The clock source can be any FPGA fabric logic.
- **On-chip RC Oscillator** - The clock source is a dedicated 100 MHz On-chip RC Oscillator available on the SmartFusion device. The on-chip RC oscillator is actually generated as part of the MSS clock configurator. Refer to the MSS_CCC Configurator for details of how to export the on-chip RC oscillator output port.
- **Main Crystal Oscillator** - The source is an external Crystal or an external RC circuit connected to the main crystal oscillator external pins. See the [Actel SmartFusion Microcontroller Subsystem User's Guide](#) for details about how the external crystal must be connected on the board to the SmartFusion device. This option is only available for CLKA and CLKB. The main crystal oscillator is actually generated as part of the MSS clock configurator. Refer to the [MSS_CCC Configurator](#) for details on how to export the main crystal oscillator output port.

Clock Frequency

You must specify the clock source frequency. Note the following frequency requirements:

- The On-chip Oscillator clock frequency is fixed to 100 MHz and cannot be changed.
- The Main Crystal Oscillator clock frequency must be between 1.5 MHz and 20 MHz when the PLL is used or between 32 KHz and 20 MHz when the PLL is bypassed. Use the same frequency as the one specified in the MSS_CCC configurator for the main crystal oscillator.
- The Main Crystal Oscillator (RC network configuration) clock frequency must be between 1.5 MHz and 4 MHz when the PLL is used or between 32 KHz and 4 MHz when the PLL is bypassed. Use the same frequency as the one specified in the [MSS_CCC configurator](#) for the main crystal oscillator.
- For all other sources, the source clock frequency must be between 1.5 MHz and 176 MHz when the PLL is used or between 32 KHz and 350 MHz when the PLL is bypassed.

GLx Output Clocks

GLA is always enabled. You may optionally enable the GLB (YB) and GLC (YC) clocks. The GLA, GLB and GLC clock drive a global network in the FPGA fabric; the YB and YC drive local routing resources in the FPGA. If you enable only the YB or YC output, the GLB or GLC global network cannot be used any more.

- **Clock Source Selection** - The source of the GLx clocks can either be:
 - Derived from the corresponding input clock CLKx (bypass mode). It can be a division of the input clock.
 - Derived from the CLKA reference clock using one of the PLL 4 output VCO phases.
 - Derived from the CLKA reference clock using the PLL output VCO (phase 0) with a programmable delay.

- **Clock Frequency** - You must specify the output clock frequencies. This frequency is used by the FAB_CCC configuration engine to automatically compute the CCC dividers to meet your frequency requirements. The dividers are highlighted in blue (for instance /2) in the configurator UI.
- **Phase Configuration** - The PLL block offers 4 phases that you can access through the phase selection pull-down menu. The actual phases and resulting delays are highlighted in blue on the configurator UI. The actual phase is not the same as the selected phase if the output divider is not 1 ($\text{actual_phase} = \text{selected_phase} / \text{output_divider}$). The actual delay is a function of the actual phase of the PLL output (VCO).
- **Delay Configuration** - For GLx only, you may configure the programmable delay to further tune the overall CLKA to GLx delays (when the PLL is used) or CLKx to GLx delays (when the bypass mode is used) based on your system requirements. The programmable delays are typical delays. The total delays are highlighted in blue in the configurator UI. The delays provided by the configurator are typical delays and match those computed by SmartTime typical conditions.

PLL Feedback Clock

- PLL Feedback Source - If the you use the PLL, you can choose to use an internal or an external feedback loop depending on your system level requirements:
 - Internal feedback from VCO (phase 0) without programmable delay - This is the default choice.
 - Internal feedback from VCO (phase 0) with programmable delay - Use a fine grain programmable delay to tune your overall CCC delays based on your system requirements. The programmable delays are typical delays
 - External I/O - The clock source can be any regular FPGA I/O. The regular FPGA I/O is routed to the feedback clock fabric interface pin.
 - Hardwired I/O - The clock source is one of three regular FPGA I/Os that has a dedicated path to drive the feedback clock.
 - Hardwired I/O (LVPECL) - The clock source is one of two regular FPGA I/Os (P side of the LVPECL pair) that has a dedicated path to drive the feedback clock.
 - Hardwired IO (LVDS) - The clock source is one of two regular FPGA I/Os (P side of the LVDS pair) that has a dedicated path to drive the feedback clock.
 - Fabric - The clock source can be any FPGA fabric logic.
- Programmable Fix Delay - You can also add a fix delay (~2 ns typical) to your feedback loop. This delay has been defined to be about the same delay as the clock network within the FPGA (GLx to the input of a flip-flop).

Note: When the PLL is used with an external feedback, all engine computations are based on the assumptions that the external feedback is driven from the GLA fabric CCC output whether through the fabric or externally to the chip. The engine also assumes a delay of 0 ns for the path from GLA to the fabric CCC external feedback input. To have the correct delays at the system level you must adjust the delay computation based on the actual typical external delay.

Glitchless Clock Multiplexing

You can configure the glitch less clock multiplexor as follows:

- **GLA** - No dynamic multiplexing is available and the GLA output comes from the CCC internal GLA signal.
- **GLA_GLC** - You can make a glitchless switch between the CCC internal GLA signal and the CCC internal GLC signal. The output of the glitchless clock multiplexor comes out on the GLA global network.
- **GLA_GLMUXINT** - You can make a glitchless switch between the CCC internal GLA signal and the FPGA fabric signal GLMUXINT. The output of the glitchless clock multiplexor comes out on the GLA global network.

Dynamic Shift Register

You can dynamically configure or re-configure the Fabric CCC in your design by using the CCC configuration dynamic shift register. Click the **Use Dynamic Shift Register** check box to enable this option. The ports used to configure this register are SDIN, SCLK, SSHIFT, SUPDATE, SDOUT and MODE and are described in "Port Description" on page 9.

Table 1-1 describes the CCC configuration shift register from SDIN to SDOUT. This table can be generated from the Designer Software Tools > Report > Global > CCC_Configuration menu after layout is complete. You must complete layout because as some configuration bits can only be computed based on the placement of the design. The columns are defined as follows:

- **NAME** - The configuration signal as defined on the FAB_CCC_DYN CAE macro.
- **SDIN** - The register bit numbers.
- **VALUE** - The configuration value as defined in the configurator and assigned to the configuration signal.
- **TYPE** - The type of the configuration with respect to what you are allowed to change when using the CCC configuration shift register. Configuration bits marked EDIT can be safely changed by you. Those marked MASKED should not be changed as they are defined by the placement of the design. Finally, configurations marked READONLY should not be changed.

Table 1-1 • CCC Configuration Shift Register from SDIN to SDOUT

| NAME | SDIN | VALUE | TYPE |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| FINDIV | [6: 0] | 0010010 | EDIT |
| FBDIV | [13: 7] | 0010010 | EDIT |
| OADIV | [18:14] | 00001 | EDIT |
| OBDIV | [23:19] | 00000 | EDIT |
| OCDIV | [28:24] | 00000 | EDIT |
| OAMUX | [31:29] | 100 | EDIT |
| OBMUX | [34:32] | 000 | EDIT |
| OCMUX | [37:35] | 000 | EDIT |
| FBSEL | [39:38] | 01 | EDIT |
| FBDLY | [44:40] | 00000 | EDIT |
| XDLYSEL | [45] | 1 | EDIT |
| DLYGLA | [50:46] | 00011 | EDIT |
| DLYGLB | [55:51] | 11111 | EDIT |
| DLYGLC | [60:56] | 00000 | EDIT |
| DLYA0 | [65:61] | 00000 | EDIT |
| DLYA1 | [70:66] | 00000 | EDIT |
| STATASEL | [71] | 0 | MASKED |
| STATBSEL | [72] | 1 | MASKED |
| STATCSEL | [73] | 1 | MASKED |

Table 1-1 • CCC Configuration Shift Register from SDIN to SDOUT

| NAME | SDIN | VALUE | TYPE |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|
| VCOSEL | [76:74] | 000 | EDIT |
| RESETEN | [80] | 1 | READONLY |
| RXASEL | [81] | 0 | MASKED |
| RXBSEL | [82] | 0 | MASKED |
| RXCSEL | [83] | 0 | MASKED |
| OADIVHALF | [84] | 0 | EDIT |
| OBDIVHALF | [85] | 0 | EDIT |
| OCDIVHALF | [86] | 0 | EDIT |
| GLMUXCFG | [88:87] | 00 | MASKED |

For more details about the architecture of the SmartFusion fabric CCC and the definition of the configuration bits, please refer to the [Actel SmartFusion FPGA Fabric User's Guide](#).

2 – Port Description

In Table 2-1, 'x' indicates A, B or C.

Table 2-1 • FAB_CCC Port Description

| Port Name | Direction | PAD? | Description |
|------------|-----------|------|--|
| CLKx | IN | No | Reference clock when driven from Internal Logic or External I/O |
| CLKx_PAD | IN | Yes | Reference clock when driven from Hardwired I/O |
| CLKx_PADP | IN | Yes | Reference clock P side when driven from Hardwired I/O (LVDS) or Hardwired I/O (LVPECL) |
| CLKx_PADN | IN | Yes | Reference clock N side when driven from Hardwired I/O (LVDS) or Hardwired I/O (LVPECL) |
| RCOSC | IN | No | Reference clock when driven from On-chip RC Oscillator |
| MAINXIN | IN | No | Reference clock when driven from Main Crystal Oscillator |
| EXTFB | IN | No | PLL feedback clock when driven from Internal Logic or External I/O |
| EXTFB_PAD | IN | Yes | PLL feedback clock when driven from Hardwired I/O |
| EXTFB_PADP | IN | Yes | PLL feedback clock P side when driven from Hardwired I/O (LVDS) or Hardwired I/O (LVPECL) |
| EXTFB_PADN | IN | Yes | PLL feedback clock N side when driven from Hardwired I/O (LVDS) or Hardwired I/O (LVPECL) |
| GLx | OUT | No | Generated clock driving clock FPGA fabric global network 'x' |
| Yx | OUT | No | Generated clock driving clock FPGA fabric local routing resource |
| OxDIVRST | IN | No | OxDIVRST is available when the GLx or Yx output is not derived from the PLL VCO output; it is in bypass mode with an output divider greater than 1. The purpose of the OADIVRST signal is to reset the output of the final clock divider to synchronize it with the input to that divider when the PLL is bypassed. The signal is active on a low to high transition. The signal must be low for at least one divider input. |
| PLEN | IN | No | PLL Enable signal; this signal is active high or low based on the polarity chosen in the configurator. |
| LOCK | OUT | No | PLL Lock indicator signal; this signal is asserted (lock) high or low based on the polarity chosen in the configurator |
| GLMUXINT | IN | No | FPGA fabric input to the CCC glitchless MUX |
| GLMUXSEL | IN | No | FPGA fabric input used to make a glitchless switch between GLA and GLMUXINT or GLA and GLC. |
| SDIN | IN | No | Dynamic shift register serial data in |

Table 2-1 • FAB_CCC Port Description

| Port Name | Direction | PAD? | Description |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|---|
| SCLK | IN | No | Dynamic shift register serial clock |
| SSHIFT | IN | No | Dynamic shift register serial shift data command; the data present on SDIN is shifted into the CCC configuration shift register on the rising edge of SCLK. |
| SUPDATE | IN | No | Dynamic shift register serial data update; the data present in the shift register is applied to the CCC as a new configuration |
| SDOUT | OUT | No | Dynamic shift register serial data out; the last bit of the CCC configuration shift register |
| MODE | IN | No | If MODE is 0, the CCC configuration data is coming from the CCC configuration register else it is coming from the programmed flash cells |

A – Product Support

The Microsemi SoC Products Group backs its products with various support services including a Customer Technical Support Center and Non-Technical Customer Service. This appendix contains information about contacting the SoC Products Group and using these support services.

Contacting the Customer Technical Support Center

Microsemi staffs its Customer Technical Support Center with highly skilled engineers who can help answer your hardware, software, and design questions. The Customer Technical Support Center spends a great deal of time creating application notes and answers to FAQs. So, before you contact us, please visit our online resources. It is very likely we have already answered your questions.

Technical Support

Microsemi customers can receive technical support on Microsemi SoC products by calling Technical Support Hotline anytime Monday through Friday. Customers also have the option to interactively submit and track cases online at My Cases or submit questions through email anytime during the week.

Web: www.actel.com/mycases

Phone (North America): 1.800.262.1060

Phone (International): +1 650.318.4460

Email: soc_tech@microsemi.com

ITAR Technical Support

Microsemi customers can receive ITAR technical support on Microsemi SoC products by calling ITAR Technical Support Hotline: Monday through Friday, from 9 AM to 6 PM Pacific Time. Customers also have the option to interactively submit and track cases online at My Cases or submit questions through email anytime during the week.

Web: www.actel.com/mycases

Phone (North America): 1.888.988.ITAR

Phone (International): +1 650.318.4900

Email: soc_tech_itar@microsemi.com

Non-Technical Customer Service

Contact Customer Service for non-technical product support, such as product pricing, product upgrades, update information, order status, and authorization.

Microsemi's customer service representatives are available Monday through Friday, from 8 AM to 5 PM Pacific Time, to answer non-technical questions.

Phone: +1 650.318.2470



Microsemi Corporation (NASDAQ: MSCC) offers the industry's most comprehensive portfolio of semiconductor technology. Committed to solving the most critical system challenges, Microsemi's products include high-performance, high-reliability analog and RF devices, mixed signal integrated circuits, FPGAs and customizable SoCs, and complete subsystems. Microsemi serves leading system manufacturers around the world in the defense, security, aerospace, enterprise, commercial, and industrial markets. Learn more at www.microsemi.com.

Corporate Headquarters

Microsemi Corporation
2381 Morse Avenue
Irvine, CA
92614-6233
USA
Phone 949-221-7100
Fax 949-756-0308

SoC Products Group

2061 Stierlin Court
Mountain View, CA
94043-4655
USA
Phone 650.318.4200
Fax 650.318.4600
www.actel.com

SoC Products Group (Europe)

River Court, Meadows Business Park
Station Approach, Blackwater
Camberley Surrey GU17 9AB
United Kingdom
Phone +44 (0) 1276 609 300
Fax +44 (0) 1276 607 540

SoC Products Group (Japan)

EXOS Ebisu Building 4F
1-24-14 Ebisu Shibuya-ku
Tokyo 150 Japan
Phone +81.03.3445.7671
Fax +81.03.3445.7668

SoC Products Group (Hong Kong)

Room 2107, China Resources Building
26 Harbour Road
Wanchai, Hong Kong
Phone +852 2185 6460
Fax +852 2185 6488