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Device Overview

The 89HPES32T8G2 is a member of the IDT PRECISE™ family of PCI Express® switching solutions. The PES32T8G2 is a 32-lane, 8-port switch optimized for PCI Express Gen2 packet switching in high-performance applications. Target applications include servers, storage, communications, embedded systems, and multi-host or intelligent I/O based systems with inter-domain communication.

Features

◆ **High Performance Non-Blocking Switch Architecture**
– 32-lane 8-port PCIe switch
  • *Four x8 switch ports each of which can bifurcate to two x4 ports (total of eight x4 ports)*
– Integrated SerDes supports 5.0 GT/s Gen2 and 2.5 GT/s Gen1 operation
– Delivers up to 32 GBps (256 Gbps) of switching capacity
– Supports 128 Bytes to 2 KB maximum payload size
– Low latency cut-through architecture
– Supports one virtual channel and eight traffic classes

◆ **Standards and Compatibility**
– PCI Express Base Specification 2.0 compliant
– Implements the following optional PCI Express features
  • *Advanced Error Reporting (AER) on all ports*
  • *End-to-End CRC (ECRC)*
  • *Access Control Services (ACS)*
  • *Power Budgeting Enhanced Capability*
  • *Device Serial Number Enhanced Capability*
  • *Sub-System ID and Sub-System Vendor ID Capability*
  • *Internal Error Reporting ECN*
  • *Multicast ECN*
  • *VGA and ISA enable*
  • *L0s and L1 ASPM*
  • *ARI ECN*

◆ **Port Configurability**
– x4 and x8 ports
  • *Ability to merge adjacent x4 ports to create a x8 port*
– Automatic per port link width negotiation
  $(x8 \rightarrow x4 \rightarrow x2 \rightarrow x1)$
– Crosslink support
– Automatic lane reversal
– Autonomous and software managed link width and speed control
– Per lane SerDes configuration
  • *De-emphasis*
  • *Receive equalization*
  • *Drive strength*

◆ **Initialization / Configuration**
– Supports Root (BIOS, OS, or driver), Serial EEPROM, or SMBus switch initialization
– Common switch configurations are supported with pin strapping (no external components)
– Supports in-system Serial EEPROM initialization/programming

◆ **Quality of Service (QoS)**
– Port arbitration
  • *Round robin*
– Request metering
  • *IDT proprietary feature that balances bandwidth among switch ports for maximum system throughput*
– High performance switch core architecture
  • *Combined Input Output Queued (CIOQ) switch architecture with large buffers*

◆ **Multicast**
– Compliant to the PCI-SIG multicast ECN
– Supports arbitrary multicasting of Posted transactions
– Supports 64 multicast groups
– Multicast overlay mechanism support
– ECRC regeneration support

◆ **Clocking**
– Supports 100 MHz and 125 MHz reference clock frequencies
– Flexible clocking modes
  • *Common clock*
  • *Non-common clock*

◆ **Hot-Plug and Hot Swap**
– Hot-plug controller on all ports
  • *Hot-plug supported on all downstream switch ports*
– All ports support hot-plug using low-cost external I²C I/O expanders
– Configurable presence detect supports card and cable applications
– GPE output pin for hot-plug event notification
  • *Enables SCI/SMI generation for legacy operating system support*
– Hot-swap capable I/O

◆ **Power Management**
– Supports D0, D3hot and D3 power management states
– Active State Power Management (ASPM)
  • *Supports L0, L0s, L1, L2/L3 Ready and L3 link states*
  • *Configurable L0s and L1 entry timers allow performance/power-savings tuning*

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– Supports PCI Express Power Budgeting Capability

– SerDes power savings

- *Supports low swing / half-swing SerDes operation*
- *SerDes optionally turned-off in D3hot*
- *SerDes associated with unused ports are turned-off*
- *SerDes associated with unused lanes are placed in a low power state*

◆ **9 General Purpose I/O**

◆ **Reliability, Availability and Serviceability (RAS)**

– ECRC support

– AER on all ports

– SECDED ECC protection on all internal RAMs

– End-to-end data path parity protection

– Checksum Serial EEPROM content protected

– Autonomous link reliability (preserves system operation in the presence of faulty links)

– Ability to generate an interrupt (INTx or MSI) on link up/down transitions

◆ **Test and Debug**

– On-chip link activity and status outputs available for Port 0 (upstream port)

– Per port link activity and status outputs available using external I^{2}C I/O expander for all other ports

– SerDes test modes

– Supports IEEE 1149.6 AC JTAG and IEEE 1149.1 JTAG

◆ **Power Supplies**

– Requires only two power supply voltages (1.0 V and 2.5 V) Note that a 3.3V is preferred for V_{DD}I/O

– No power sequencing requirements

◆ **Packaged in a 23mm x 23mm 484-ball Flip Chip BGA with 1mm ball spacing**

Product Description

Utilizing standard PCI Express interconnect, the PES32T8G2 provides the most efficient fan-out solution for applications requiring high throughput, low latency, and simple board layout with a minimum number of board layers. It provides 32 GBps (256 Gbps) of aggregated, full-duplex switching capacity through 32 integrated serial lanes, using proven and robust IDT technology. Each lane provides 5 GT/s of bandwidth in both directions and is fully compliant with PCI Express Base Specification, Revision 2.0.

The PES32T8G2 is based on a flexible and efficient layered architecture. The PCI Express layer consists of SerDes, Physical, Data Link and Transaction layers in compliance with PCI Express Base specification Revision 2.0. The PES32T8G2 can operate either as a store and forward or cut-through switch. It supports eight Traffic Classes (TCs) and one Virtual Channel (VC) with sophisticated resource management to enable efficient switching and I/O connectivity for servers, storage, and embedded processors with limited connectivity.
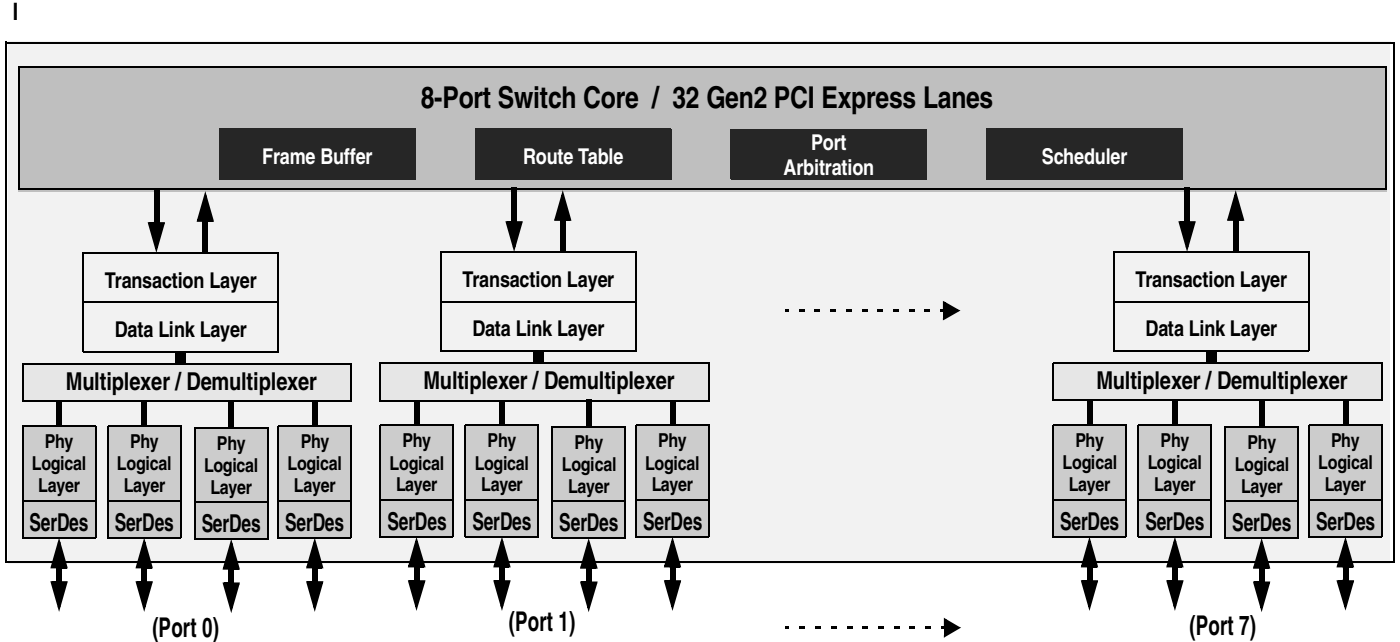
Block Diagram

I

Figure 1 Internal Block Diagram

SMBus Interface

The PES32T8G2 contains two SMBus interfaces. The slave interface provides full access to the configuration registers in the PES32T8G2, allowing every configuration register in the device to be read or written by an external agent. The master interface allows the default configuration register values of the PES32T8G2 to be overridden following a reset with values programmed in an external serial EEPROM. The master interface is also used by an external Hot-Plug I/O expander.

Each of the two SMBus interfaces contain an SMBus clock pin and an SMBus data pin. In addition, the slave SMBus has SSMBADDR1 and SSMBADDR2 pins. As shown in Figure 2, the master and slave SMBuses may only be used in a split configuration.

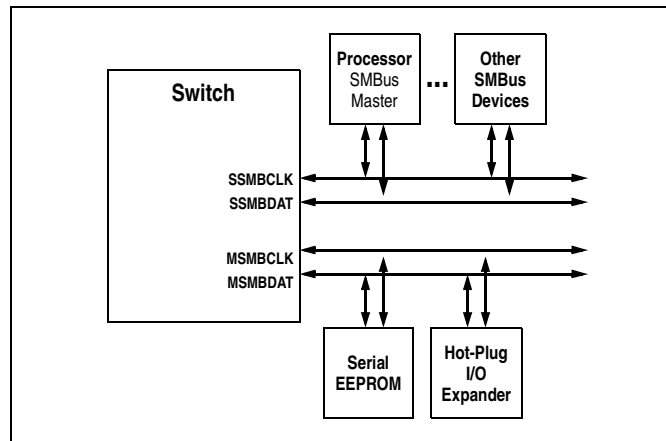**Figure 2 Split SMBus Interface Configuration**

The switch's SMBus master interface does not support SMBus arbitration. As a result, the switch's SMBus master must be the only master in the SMBus lines that connect to the serial EEPROM and I/O expander slaves. In the split configuration, the master and slave SMBuses operate as two independent buses; thus, multi-master arbitration is not required.

Hot-Plug Interface

The PES32T8G2 supports PCI Express Hot-Plug on each downstream port. To reduce the number of pins required on the device, the PES32T8G2 utilizes an external I/O expander, such as that used on PC motherboards, connected to the SMBus master interface. Following reset and configuration, whenever the state of a Hot-Plug output needs to be modified, the PES32T8G2 generates an SMBus transaction to the I/O expander with the new value of all of the outputs. Whenever a Hot-Plug input changes, the I/O expander generates an interrupt which is received on the IOEXPINTN input pin (alternate function of GPIO) of the PES32T8G2. In response to an I/O expander interrupt, the PES32T8G2 generates an SMBus transaction to read the state of all of the Hot-Plug inputs from the I/O expander.

General Purpose Input/Output

The PES32T8G2 provides 9 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins that may be used by the system designer as bit I/O ports. Each GPIO pin may be configured independently as an input or output through software control. Some GPIO pins are shared with other on-chip functions. These alternate functions may be enabled via software, SMBus slave interface, or serial configuration EEPROM.

Pin Description

The following tables list the functions of the pins provided on the PES32T8G2. Some of the functions listed may be multiplexed onto the same pin. The active polarity of a signal is defined using a suffix. Signals ending with an "N" are defined as being active, or asserted, when at a logic zero (low) level. All other signals (including clocks, buses, and select lines) will be interpreted as being active, or asserted, when at a logic one (high) level.

Signal	Type	Name/Description
PE00RP[3:0] PE00RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 0 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 0.
PE00TP[3:0] PE00TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 0 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 0.
PE01RP[3:0] PE01RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 1 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 1. When port 0 is merged with port 1, these signals become port 0 receive pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE01TP[3:0] PE01TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 1 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 1. When port 0 is merged with port 1, these signals become port 0 transmit pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE02RP[3:0] PE02RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 2 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 2.
PE02TP[3:0] PE02TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 2 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 2.
PE03RP[3:0] PE03RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 3 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 3. When port 2 is merged with port 3, these signals become port 2 receive pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE03TP[3:0] PE03TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 3 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 3. When port 2 is merged with port 3, these signals become port 2 transmit pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE04RP[3:0] PE04RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 4 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 4.
PE04TP[3:0] PE04TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 4 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 4.
PE05RP[3:0] PE05RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 5 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 5. When port 4 is merged with port 5, these signals become port 4 receive pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE05TP[3:0] PE05TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 5 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 5. When port 4 is merged with port 5, these signals become port 4 transmit pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE06RP[3:0] PE06RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 6 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 6.
PE06TP[3:0] PE06TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 6 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 6.
PE07RP[3:0] PE07RN[3:0]	I	**PCI Express Port 7 Serial Data Receive.** Differential PCI Express receive pairs for port 7. When port 6 is merged with port 7, these signals become port 6 receive pairs for lanes 4 through 7.
PE07TP[3:0] PE07TN[3:0]	O	**PCI Express Port 7 Serial Data Transmit.** Differential PCI Express transmit pairs for port 7. When port 6 is merged with port 7, these signals become port 6 transmit pairs for lanes 4 through 7.

Table 1 PCI Express Interface Pins

Signal	Type	Name/Description
GCLKN[1:0] GCLKP[1:0]	I	**Global Reference Clock.** Differential reference clock input pair. This clock is used as the reference clock by on-chip PLLs to generate the clocks required for the system logic. The frequency of the differential reference clock is determined by the GCLKFSEL signal.

Table 2 Reference Clock Pins

Signal	Type	Name/Description
MSMBCLK	I/O	**Master SMBus Clock.** This bidirectional signal is used to synchronize transfers on the master SMBus.
MSMBDAT	I/O	**Master SMBus Data.** This bidirectional signal is used for data on the master SMBus.
SSMBADDR[2,1]	I	**Slave SMBus Address.** These pins determine the SMBus address to which the slave SMBus interface responds.
SSMBCLK	I/O	**Slave SMBus Clock.** This bidirectional signal is used to synchronize transfers on the slave SMBus.
SSMBDAT	I/O	**Slave SMBus Data.** This bidirectional signal is used for data on the slave SMBus.

Table 3 SMBus Interface Pins

Signal	Type	Name/Description
GPIO[0]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin.
GPIO[1]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin.
GPIO[2]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin.
GPIO[3]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin.
GPIO[4]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin. 1st Alternate function — Reserved 2nd Alternate function pin name: P0LINKUPN 2nd Alternate function pin type: Output 2nd Alternate function: Port 0 Link Up Status output.
GPIO[5]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin. 1st Alternate function pin name: GPEN 1st Alternate function pin type: Output 1st Alternate function: Hot-plug general purpose even output. 2nd Alternate function pin name: P0ACTIVEN 2nd Alternate function pin type: Output 2nd Alternate function: Port 0 Link Active Status Output.

Table 4 General Purpose I/O Pins (Part 1 of 2)

Signal	Type	Name/Description
GPIO[6]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin.
GPIO[7]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin.
GPIO[8]	I/O	General Purpose I/O. This pin can be configured as a general purpose I/O pin. Alternate function pin name: IOEXPINTN Alternate function pin type: Input Alternate function: IO expander interrupt.

Table 4 General Purpose I/O Pins (Part 2 of 2)

Signal	Type	Name/Description
CLKMODE[1:0]		**Clock Mode.** These signals determine the port clocking mode used by ports of the device.
GCLKFSEL	I	**Global Clock Frequency Select.** These signals select the frequency of the GCLKP and GCLKN signals. 0x0 100 MHz 0x1 125 MHz
P01MERGEN	I	**Port 0 and 1 Merge.** P01MERGEN is an active low signal. It is pulled low internally. When this pin is low, port 0 is merged with port 1 to form a single x8 port. The Serdes lanes associated with port 1 become lanes 4 through 7 of port 0. When this pin is high, port 0 and port 1 are not merged, and each operates as a single x4 port.
P23MERGEN	I	**Port 2 and 3 Merge.** P23MERGEN is an active low signal. It is pulled low internally. When this pin is low, port 2 is merged with port 3 to form a single x8 port. The Serdes lanes associated with port 3 become lanes 4 through 7 of port 2. When this pin is high, port 2 and port 3 are not merged, and each operates as a single x4 port.
P45MERGEN	I	**Port 4 and 5 Merge.** P45MERGEN is an active low signal. It is pulled low internally. When this pin is low, port 4 is merged with port 5 to form a single x8 port. The Serdes lanes associated with port 5 become lanes 4 through 7 of port 4. When this pin is high, port 4 and port 5 are not merged, and each operates as a single x4 port.
P67MERGEN	I	**Port 6 and 7 Merge.** P67MERGEN is an active low signal. It is pulled low internally. When this pin is low, port 6 is merged with port 7 to form a single x8 port. The Serdes lanes associated with port 7 become lanes 4 through 7 of port 6. When this pin is high, port 6 and port 7 are not merged, and each operates as a single x4 port.

Table 5 System Pins (Part 1 of 2)

Signal	Type	Name/Description
PERSTN	I	**Global Reset.** Assertion of this signal resets all logic inside PES32T8G2.
RSTHALT	I	**Reset Halt.** When this signal is asserted during a PCI Express fundamental reset, PES32T8G2 executes the reset procedure and remains in a reset state with the Master and Slave SMBuses active. This allows software to read and write registers internal to the device before normal device operation begins. The device exits the reset state when the RSTHALT bit is cleared in the SWCTL register by an SMBus master.
SWMODE[3:0]	I	**Switch Mode.** These configuration pins determine the PES32T8G2 switch operating mode. **Note:** These pins should be static and not change following the negation of PERSTN. 0x0 - Normal switch mode 0x1 - Normal switch mode with Serial EEPROM initialization 0x2 through 0x7 - Reserved 0x8 - Single partition with port 0 selected as the upstream port (port 2 disabled) 0x9 - Single partition with port 2 selected as the upstream port (port 0 disabled) 0xA - Single partition with Serial EEPROM initialization and port 0 selected as the upstream port (port 2 disabled) 0xB - Single partition with Serial EEPROM initialization and port 2 selected as the upstream port (port 0 disabled) 0xE - Reserved 0xF - Reserved

Table 5 System Pins (Part 2 of 2)

Signal	Type	Name/Description
JTAG_TCK	I	**JTAG Clock**. This is an input test clock used to clock the shifting of data into or out of the boundary scan logic or JTAG Controller. JTAG_TCK is independent of the system clock with a nominal 50% duty cycle.
JTAG_TDI	I	**JTAG Data Input**. This is the serial data input to the boundary scan logic or JTAG Controller.
JTAG_TDO	O	**JTAG Data Output**. This is the serial data shifted out from the boundary scan logic or JTAG Controller. When no data is being shifted out, this signal is tri-stated.
JTAG_TMS	I	**JTAG Mode**. The value on this signal controls the test mode select of the boundary scan logic or JTAG Controller.

JTAG_TRST_N	I	**JTAG Reset**. This active low signal asynchronously resets the boundary scan logic and JTAG TAP Controller. An external pull-up on the board is recommended to meet the JTAG specification in cases where the tester can access this signal. However, for systems running in functional mode, one of the following should occur:
		    1) actively drive this signal low with control logic
		    2) statically drive this signal low with an external pull-down on the board

Table 6 Test Pins

Signal	Type	Name/Description
REFRES00	I/O	**Port 0 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 0 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES01	I/O	**Port 1 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 1 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES02	I/O	**Port 2 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 2 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES03	I/O	**Port 3 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 3 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES04	I/O	**Port 4 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 4 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES05	I/O	**Port 5 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 5 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES06	I/O	**Port 6 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 6 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRES07	I/O	**Port 7 External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the Port 7 SerDes bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3 kOhm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
REFRESPLL	I/O	**PLL External Reference Resistor.** Provides a reference for the PLL bias currents and PLL calibration circuitry. A 3K Ohm +/- 1% resistor should be connected from this pin to ground.
$V_{DD}CORE$	I	**Core V_{DD}.** Power supply for core logic (1.0V).
$V_{DD}I/O$	I	**I/O V_{DD}.** LVTTL I/O buffer power supply (2.5V or preferred 3.3V).
$V_{DD}PEA$	I	**PCI Express Analog Power.** Serdes analog power supply (1.0V).
$V_{DD}PEHA$	I	**PCI Express Analog High Power.** Serdes analog power supply (2.5V).
$V_{DD}PETA$	I	**PCI Express Transmitter Analog Voltage.** Serdes transmitter analog power supply (1.0V).
V_{SS}	I	**Ground.**

Table 7 Power, Ground, and SerDes Resistor Pins

Pin Characteristics

Note: Some input pads of the switch do not contain internal pull-ups or pull-downs. Unused SMBus and System inputs should be tied off to appropriate levels. This is especially critical for unused control signal inputs which, if left floating, could adversely affect operation. Also, floating pins can cause a slight increase in power consumption. Unused Serdes (Rx and Tx) pins should be left floating. Finally, No Connection pins should not be connected.

Function	Pin Name	Type	Buffer	I/O Type	Internal Resistor[1]	Notes
PCI Express Interface	PE00RN[3:0]	I	PCIe differential[2]	Serial Link		
	PE00RP[3:0]	I				
	PE00TN[3:0]	O				
	PE00TP[3:0]	O				
	PE01RN[3:0]	I				
	PE01RP[3:0]	I				
	PE01TN[3:0]	O				
	PE01TP[3:0]	O				
	PE02RN[3:0]	I				
	PE02RP[3:0]	I				
	PE02TN[3:0]	O				
	PE02TP[3:0]	O				
	PE03RN[3:0]	I				
	PE03RP[3:0]	I				
	PE03TN[3:0]	O				
	PE03TP[3:0]	O				
	PE04RN[3:0]	I				
	PE04RP[3:0]	I				
	PE04TN[3:0]	O				
	PE04TP[3:0]	O				
	PE05RN[3:0]	I				
	PE05RP[3:0]	I				
	PE05TN[3:0]	O				
	PE05TP[3:0]	O				
	PE06RN[3:0]	I				
	PE06RP[3:0]	I				
	PE06TN[3:0]	O				
	PE06TP[3:0]	O				
	PE07RN[3:0]	I				
	PE07RP[3:0]	I				
	PE07TN[3:0]	O				
	PE07TP[3:0]	O				
	GCLKN[1:0]	I	HCSL	Diff. Clock Input		Refer to Table 9
	GCLKP[1:0]	I				

Table 8 Pin Characteristics (Part 1 of 2)

Function	Pin Name	Type	Buffer	I/O Type	Internal Resistor[1]	Notes
SMBus	MSMBCLK	I/O	LVTTL	STI[3]		pull-up on board
	MSMBDAT	I/O		STI		pull-up on board
	SSMBADDR[2,1]	I		Input	pull-up	
	SSMBCLK	I/O		STI		pull-up on board
	SSMBDAT	I/O		STI		pull-up on board
General Purpose I/O	GPIO[8:0]	I/O	LVTTL	STI, High Drive	pull-up	
System Pins	CLKMODE[1:0]	I	LVTTL	Input	pull-up	
	GCLKFSEL	I			pull-down	
	P01MERGEN	I			pull-down	
	P23MERGEN	I			pull-down	
	P45MERGEN	I			pull-down	
	P67MERGEN	I			pull-down	
	PERSTN	I		STI		
	RSTHALT	I		Input	pull-down	
	SWMODE[3:0]	I			pull-down	
EJTAG / JTAG	JTAG_TCK	I	LVTTL	STI	pull-up	
	JTAG_TDI	I		STI	pull-up	
	JTAG_TDO	O				
	JTAG_TMS	I		STI	pull-up	
	JTAG_TRST_N	I		STI	pull-up	
SerDes Reference Resistors	REFRES00	I/O	Analog			
	REFRES01	I/O				
	REFRES02	I/O				
	REFRES03	I/O				
	REFRES04	I/O				
	REFRES05	I/O				
	REFRES06	I/O				
	REFRES07	I/O				
	REFRESPLL	I/O				

Table 8 Pin Characteristics (Part 2 of 2)

[1] Internal resistor values under typical operating conditions are 92K Ω for pull-up and 91K Ω for pull-down.

[2] All receiver pins set the DC common mode voltage to ground. All transmitters must be AC coupled to the media.

[3] Schmitt Trigger Input (STI).

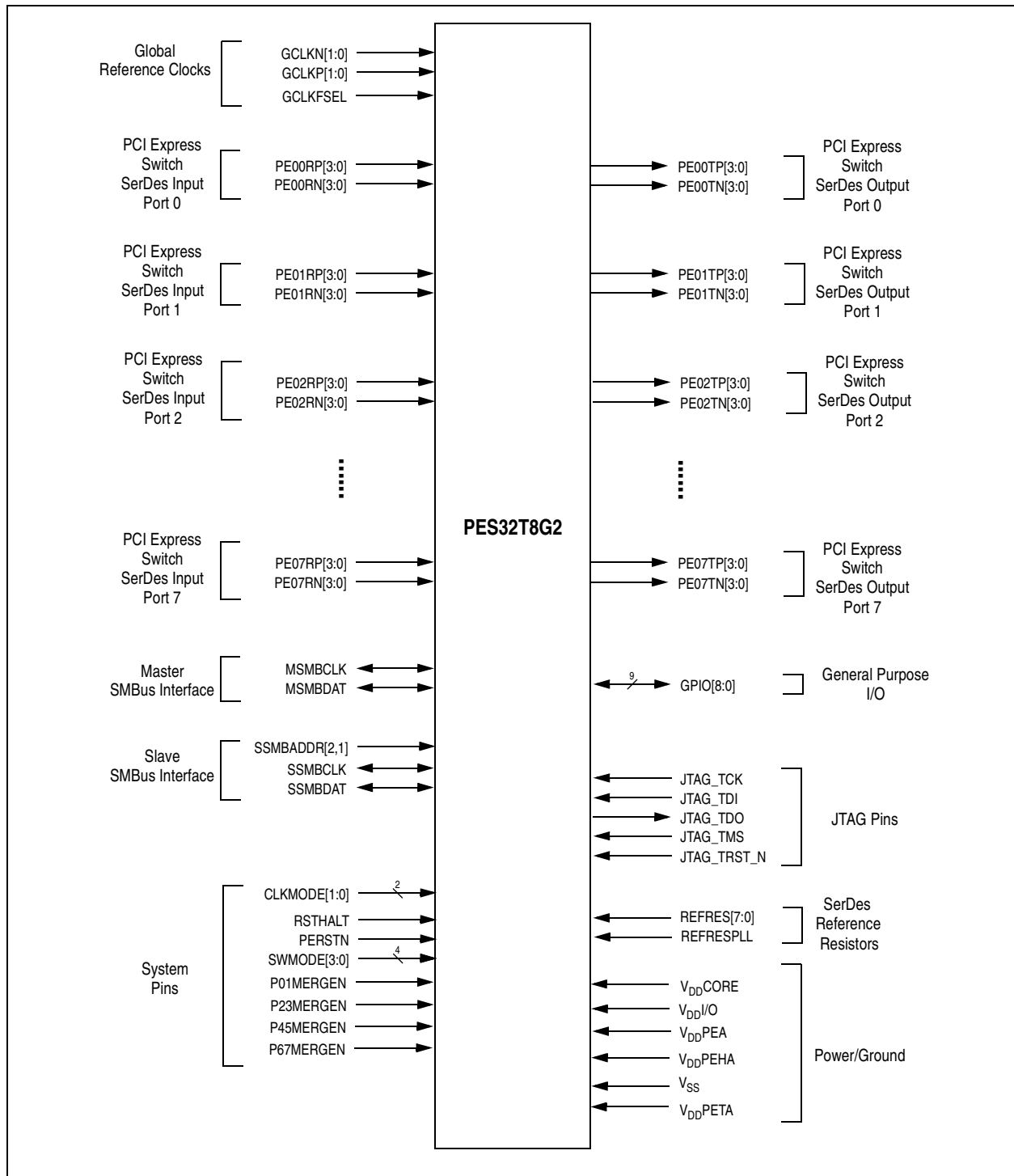# Logic Diagram — PES32T8G2

Figure 3 PES32T8G2 Logic Diagram

System Clock Parameters

Values based on systems running at recommended supply voltages and operating temperatures, as shown in Tables 13 and 14.

Parameter	Description	Condition	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Refclk$_{FREQ}$	Input reference clock frequency range		100		125[1]	MHz
T$_{C-RISE}$	Rising edge rate	Differential	0.6		4	V/ns
T$_{C-FALL}$	Falling edge rate	Differential	0.6		4	V/ns
V$_{IH}$	Differential input high voltage	Differential	+150			mV
V$_{IL}$	Differential input low voltage	Differential			-150	mV
V$_{CROSS}$	Absolute single-ended crossing point voltage	Single-ended	+250		+550	mV
V$_{CROSS-DELTA}$	Variation of V$_{CROSS}$ over all rising clock edges	Single-ended			+140	mV
V$_{RB}$	Ring back voltage margin	Differential	-100		+100	mV
T$_{STABLE}$	Time before V$_{RB}$ is allowed	Differential	500			ps
T$_{PERIOD-AVG}$	Average clock period accuracy		-300		2800	ppm
T$_{PERIOD-ABS}$	Absolute period, including spread-spectrum and jitter		9.847		10.203	ns
T$_{CC-JITTER}$	Cycle to cycle jitter				150	ps
V$_{MAX}$	Absolute maximum input voltage				+1.15	V
V$_{MIN}$	Absolute minimum input voltage		-0.3			V
Duty Cycle	Duty cycle		40		60	%
Rise/Fall Matching	Single ended rising Refclk edge rate versus falling Refclk edge rate			20		%
Z$_{C-DC}$	Clock source output DC impedance		40		60	Ω

Table 9 Input Clock Requirements

[1] The input clock frequency will be either 100 or 125 MHz depending on signal GCLKFSEL.

AC Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Gen 1			Gen 2			Units
		Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]	Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]	
PCIe Transmit								
UI	Unit Interval	399.88	400	400.12	199.94	200	200.06	ps
T$_{TX-EYE}$	Minimum Tx Eye Width	0.75			0.75			UI
T$_{TX-EYE-MEDIAN-to-MAX-JITTER}$	Maximum time between the jitter median and maximum deviation from the median			0.125				UI
T$_{TX-RISE}$, T$_{TX-FALL}$	TX Rise/Fall Time: 20% - 80%	0.125			0.15			UI
T$_{TX- IDLE-MIN}$	Minimum time in idle	20			20			UI

Table 10 PCIe AC Timing Characteristics (Part 1 of 2)

Parameter	Description	Gen 1			Gen 2			Units
		Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]	Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]	
$T_{TX-IDLE-SET-TO-IDLE}$	Maximum time to transition to a valid Idle after sending an Idle ordered set			8			8	ns
$T_{TX-IDLE-TO-DIFF-DATA}$	Maximum time to transition from valid idle to diff data			8			8	ns
$T_{TX-SKEW}$	Transmitter data skew between any 2 lanes			1.3			1.3	ns
$T_{MIN-PULSED}$	Minimum Instantaneous Lone Pulse Width		NA		0.9			UI
$T_{TX-HF-DJ-DD}$	Transmitter Deterministic Jitter > 1.5MHz Bandwidth		NA				0.15	UI
$T_{RF-MISMATCH}$	Rise/Fall Time Differential Mismatch		NA				0.1	UI
PCIe Receive								
UI	Unit Interval	399.88	400	400.12	199.94		200.06	ps
T_{RX-EYE} (with jitter)	Minimum Receiver Eye Width (jitter tolerance)	0.4			0.4			UI
$T_{RX-EYE-MEDIUM\ TO\ MAX\ JITTER}$	Max time between jitter median & max deviation			0.3				UI
$T_{RX-SKEW}$	Lane to lane input skew			20			8	ns
$T_{RX-HF-RMS}$	1.5 — 100 MHz RMS jitter (common clock)		NA				3.4	ps
$T_{RX-HF-DJ-DD}$	Maximum tolerable DJ by the receiver (common clock)		NA				88	ps
$T_{RX-LF-RMS}$	10 KHz to 1.5 MHz RMS jitter (common clock)		NA				4.2	ps
$T_{RX-MIN-PULSE}$	Minimum receiver instantaneous eye width		NA		0.6			UI

Table 10 PCIe AC Timing Characteristics (Part 2 of 2)

[1] Minimum, Typical, and Maximum values meet the requirements under PCI Specification 2.0

Signal	Symbol	Reference Edge	Min	Max	Unit	Timing Diagram Reference
GPIO						
GPIO[8:0][1]	Tpw[2]	None	50	—	ns	

Table 11 GPIO AC Timing Characteristics

[1] GPIO signals must meet the setup and hold times if they are synchronous or the minimum pulse width if they are asynchronous.

[2] The values for this symbol were determined by calculation, not by testing.

Signal	Symbol	Reference Edge	Min	Max	Unit	Timing Diagram Reference
JTAG						
JTAG_TCK	Tper_16a	none	50.0	—	ns	See Figure 4.
	Thigh_16a, Tlow_16a		10.0	25.0	ns	
JTAG_TMS[1], JTAG_TDI	Tsu_16b	JTAG_TCK rising	2.4	—	ns	
	Thld_16b		1.0	—	ns	
JTAG_TDO	Tdo_16c	JTAG_TCK falling	—	20	ns	
	Tdz_16c[2]		—	20	ns	
JTAG_TRST_N	Tpw_16d[2]	none	25.0	—	ns	

Table 12 JTAG AC Timing Characteristics

[1]. The JTAG specification, IEEE 1149.1, recommends that JTAG_TMS should be held at 1 while the signal applied at JTAG_TRST_N changes from 0 to 1. Otherwise, a race may occur if JTAG_TRST_N is deasserted (going from low to high) on a rising edge of JTAG_TCK when JTAG_TMS is low, because the TAP controller might go to either the Run-Test/Idle state or stay in the Test-Logic-Reset state.

[2]. The values for this symbol were determined by calculation, not by testing.
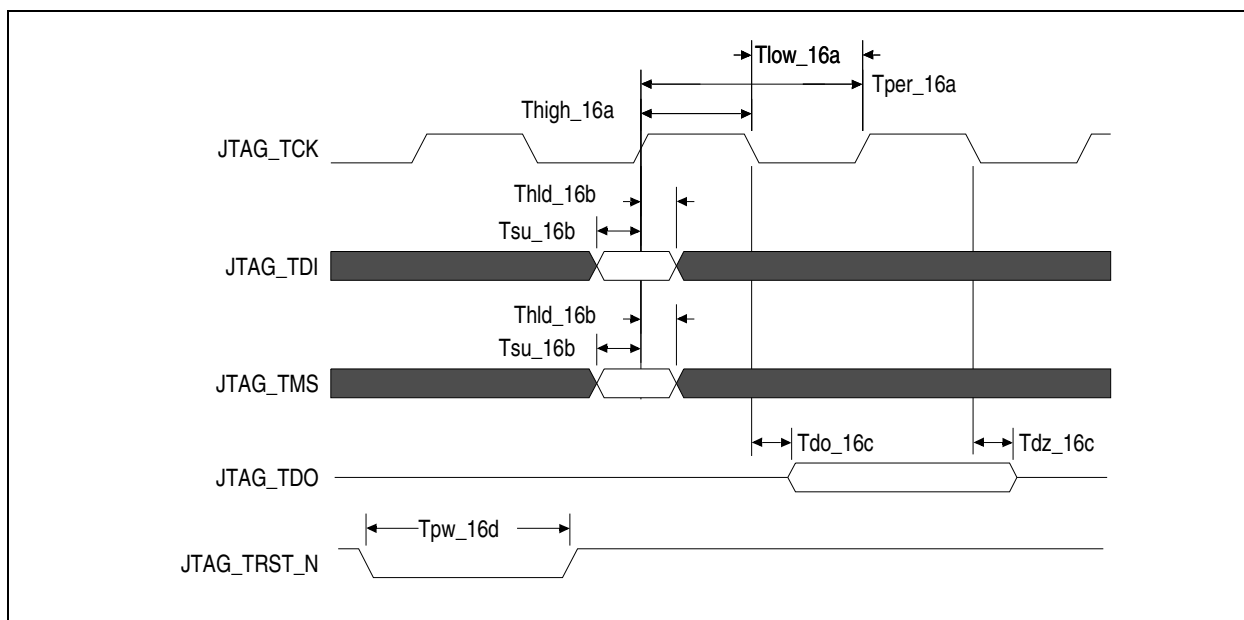
Figure 4 JTAG AC Timing Waveform

Recommended Operating Supply Voltages

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
$V_{DD}CORE$	Internal logic supply	0.9	1.0	1.1	V
$V_{DD}I/O$	I/O supply except for SerDes	2.25	2.5	2.75	V
		3.125	3.3	3.465	V
$V_{DD}PEA$[1]	PCI Express Analog Power	0.95	1.0	1.1	V
$V_{DD}PEHA$[2]	PCI Express Analog High Power	2.25	2.5	2.75	V
$V_{DD}PETA$[1]	PCI Express Transmitter Analog Voltage	0.95	1.0	1.1	V
V_{SS}	Common ground	0	0	0	V

Table 13 PES32T8G2 Operating Voltages

[1] $V_{DD}PEA$ and $V_{DD}PETA$ should have no more than 25mV$_{peak-peak}$ AC power supply noise superimposed on the 1.0V nominal DC value.

[2] $V_{DD}PEHA$ should have no more than 50mV$_{peak-peak}$ AC power supply noise superimposed on the 2.5V nominal DC value.

Power-Up/Power-Down Sequence

During power supply ramp-up, $V_{DD}CORE$ must remain at least 1.0V below $V_{DD}I/O$ at all times. There are no other power-up sequence requirements for the various operating supply voltages.

The power-down sequence can occur in any order.

Recommended Operating Temperature

Grade	Temperature
Commercial	0°C to +70°C Ambient
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C Ambient

Table 14 PES32T8G2 Operating Temperatures

Power Consumption

Typical power is measured under the following conditions: 25°C Ambient, 35% total link usage on all ports, typical voltages defined in Table 13 (and also listed below).

Maximum power is measured under the following conditions: 70°C Ambient, 85% total link usage on all ports, maximum voltages defined in Table 13 (and also listed below).

Number of Active Lanes per Port		Core Supply		PCIe Analog Supply		PCIe Analog High Supply		PCIe Transmitter Supply		I/O Supply		Total	
		Typ 1.0V	Max 1.1V	Typ 1.0V	Max 1.1V	Typ 2.5V	Max 2.75V	Typ 1.0V	Max 1.1V	Typ 2.5V	Max 2.75V	Typ Power	Max Power
8/8/8/8 (Full Swing)	mA	2850	5000	1514	1826	507	514	561	603	24	29		
	Watts	2.85	5.50	1.51	2.01	1.27	1.41	0.56	0.66	0.06	0.08	6.25	9.67
8/8/8/8 (Half Swing)	mA	2850	5000	1302	1571	507	514	292	313	24	29		
	Watts	2.85	5.50	1.30	1.73	1.27	1.41	0.29	0.34	0.06	0.08	5.77	9.07

Table 15 PES32T8G2 Power Consumption — 2.5V I/O

Number of Active Lanes per Port		Core Supply		PCIe Analog Supply		PCIe Analog High Supply		PCIe Transmitter Supply		I/O Supply		Total	
		Typ 1.0V	Max 1.1V	Typ 1.0V	Max 1.1V	Typ 2.5V	Max 2.75V	Typ 1.0V	Max 1.1V	Typ 3.3V	Max 3.465V	Typ Power	Max Power
8/8/8/8 (Full Swing)	mA	2850	5000	1514	1826	507	514	561	603	30	35		
	Watts	2.85	5.50	1.51	2.01	1.27	1.41	0.56	0.66	0.10	0.12	6.29	9.71
8/8/8/8 (Half Swing)	mA	2850	5000	1302	1571	507	514	292	313	30	35		
	Watts	2.85	5.50	1.30	1.73	1.27	1.41	0.29	0.34	0.10	0.12	5.81	9.11

Table 16 PES32T8G2 Power Consumption — 3.3V I/O

Note 1: I/O supply of 3.3V is preferred.

Note 2: The above power consumption assumes that all ports are functioning at Gen2 (5.0 GT/S) speeds. Power consumption can be reduced by turning off unused ports through software or through boot EEPROM. Power savings will occur in $V_{DD}PEA$, $V_{DD}PEHA$, and $V_{DD}PETA$. Power savings can be estimated as directly proportional to the number of unused ports, since the power consumption of a turned-off port is close to zero. For example, if 2 ports out of 8 are turned off, then the power savings for each of the above three power rails can be calculated quite simply as 2/8 multiplied by the power consumption indicated in the above table.

Note 3: Using a port in Gen1 mode (2.5GT/S) results in approximately 18% power savings for each power rail: $V_{DD}PEA$, $V_{DD}PEHA$, and $V_{DD}PETA$.

Thermal Considerations

This section describes thermal considerations for the PES32T8G2 (23mm^2 FCBGA484 package). The data in Table 17 below contains information that is relevant to the thermal performance of the PES32T8G2 switch.

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Conditions
$T_{J(max)}$	Junction Temperature	125	^{o}C	Maximum
$T_{A(max)}$	Ambient Temperature	70	^{o}C	Maximum for commercial-rated products
		85	^{o}C	Maximum for industrial-rated products
$\theta_{JA(effective)}$	Effective Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	15.2	^{o}C/W	Zero air flow
		8.5	^{o}C/W	1 m/S air flow
		7.1	^{o}C/W	2 m/S air flow
θ_{JB}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Board	3.1	^{o}C/W	
θ_{JC}	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	0.15	^{o}C/W	
P	Power Dissipation of the Device	9.71	Watts	Maximum

Table 17 Thermal Specifications for PES32T8G2, 23x23 mm FCBGA484 Package

Note: It is important for the reliability of this device in any user environment that the junction temperature not exceed the $T_{J(max)}$ value specified in Table 17. Consequently, the effective junction to ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) for the worst case scenario must be maintained below the value determined by the formula:

$$\theta_{JA} = (T_{J(max)} - T_{A(max)})/P$$

Given that the values of $T_{J(max)}$, $T_{A(max)}$, and P are known, the value of desired θ_{JA} becomes a known entity to the system designer. How to achieve the desired θ_{JA} is left up to the board or system designer, but in general, it can be achieved by adding the effects of θ_{JC} (value provided in Table 17), thermal resistance of the chosen adhesive (θ_{CS}), that of the heat sink (θ_{SA}), amount of airflow, and properties of the circuit board (number of layers and size of the board). It is strongly recommended that users perform their own thermal analysis for their own board and system design scenarios.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Values based on systems running at recommended supply voltages, as shown in Table 13.

Note: See Table 8, Pin Characteristics, for a complete I/O listing.

I/O Type	Parameter	Description	Gen1			Gen2			Unit	Conditions
			Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]	Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]		
Serial Link	PCIe Transmit									
	$V_{TX-DIFFp-p}$	Differential peak-to-peak output voltage	800		1200	800		1200	mV	
	$V_{TX-DIFFp-p-LOW}$	Low-Drive Differential Peak to Peak Output Voltage	400		1200	400		1200	mV	
	$V_{TX-DE-RATIO-3.5dB}$	De-emphasized differential output voltage	-3		-4	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0	dB	
	$V_{TX-DE-RATIO-6.0dB}$	De-emphasized differential output voltage		NA		-5.5	-6.0	-6.5	dB	
	$V_{TX-DC-CM}$	DC Common mode voltage	0		3.6	0		3.6	V	
	$V_{TX-CM-ACP}$	RMS AC peak common mode output voltage			20				mV	
	$V_{TX-CM-DC-active-idle-delta}$	Abs delta of DC common mode voltage between L0 and idle			100			100	mV	
	$V_{TX-CM-DC-line-delta}$	Abs delta of DC common mode voltage between D+ and D-			25			25	mV	
	$V_{TX-Idle-DiffP}$	Electrical idle diff peak output			20			20	mV	
	$RL_{TX-DIFF}$	Transmitter Differential Return loss	10					10	dB	0.05 - 1.25GHz
								8	dB	1.25 - 2.5GHz
	RL_{TX-CM}	Transmitter Common Mode Return loss	6					6	dB	
	$Z_{TX-DIFF-DC}$	DC Differential TX impedance	80	100	120			120	Ω	
	VTX-CM-ACpp	Peak-Peak AC Common		NA				100	mV	
	$V_{TX-DC-CM}$	Transmit Driver DC Common Mode Voltage	0		3.6	0		3.6	V	
	$V_{TX-RCV-DETECT}$	The amount of voltage change allowed during Receiver Detection			600			600	mV	
	$I_{TX-SHORT}$	Transmitter Short Circuit Current Limit	0		90			90		mA

Table 18 DC Electrical Characteristics (Part 1 of 2)

I/O Type	Parameter	Description	Gen1			Gen2			Unit	Condi-tions
			Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]	Min[1]	Typ[1]	Max[1]		
Serial Link (cont.)	PCIe Receive									
	$V_{RX-DIFFp-p}$	Differential input voltage (peak-to-peak)	175		1200	120		1200	mV	
	$RL_{RX-DIFF}$	Receiver Differential Return Loss	10					10	dB	0.05 - 1.25GHz
								8		1.25 - 2.5GHz
	RL_{RX-CM}	Receiver Common Mode Return Loss	6					6	dB	
	$Z_{RX-DIFF-DC}$	Differential input impedance (DC)	80	100	120	Refer to return loss spec			Ω	
	Z_{RX--DC}	DC common mode impedance	40	50	60	40		60	Ω	
	$Z_{RX-COMM-DC}$	Powered down input common mode impedance (DC)	200k	350k				50k	Ω	
	$Z_{RX-HIGH-IMP-DC-POS}$	DC input CM input impedance for V>0 during reset or power down			50k			50k	Ω	
	$Z_{RX-HIGH-IMP-DC-NEG}$	DC input CM input impedance for V<0 during reset or power down			1.0k			1.0k	Ω	
	$V_{RX-IDLE-DET-DIFFp-p}$	Electrical idle detect threshold	65		175	65		175	mV	
	$V_{RX-CM-ACp}$	Receiver AC common-mode peak voltage			150			150	mV	$V_{RX-CM-ACp}$
PCIe REFCLK										
	C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	1.5	—		1.5	—		pF	
Other I/Os										
LOW Drive Output	I_{OL}		—	2.5	—	—	2.5	—	mA	V_{OL} = 0.4v
	I_{OH}		—	-5.5	—	—	-5.5	—	mA	V_{OH} = 1.5V
High Drive Output	I_{OL}		—	12.0	—	—	12.0	—	mA	V_{OL} = 0.4v
	I_{OH}		—	-20.0	—	—	-20.0	—	mA	V_{OH} = 1.5V
Schmitt Trigger Input (STI)	V_{IL}		-0.3	—	0.8	-0.3	—	0.8	V	—
	V_{IH}		2.0	—	V_{DD}I/O + 0.5	2.0	—	V_{DD}I/O + 0.5	V	—
Input	V_{IL}		-0.3	—	0.8	-0.3	—	0.8	V	—
	V_{IH}		2.0	—	V_{DD}I/O + 0.5	2.0	—	V_{DD}I/O + 0.5	V	—
Capacitance	C_{IN}		—	—	8.5	—	—	8.5	pF	—
Leakage	Inputs		—	—	± 10	—	—	± 10	µA	V_{DD}I/O (max)
	I/O$_{LEAK\ W/O}$ Pull-ups/downs		—	—	± 10	—	—	± 10	µA	V_{DD}I/O (max)
	I/O$_{LEAK\ WITH}$ Pull-ups/downs		—	—	± 80	—	—	± 80	µA	V_{DD}I/O (max)

Table 18 DC Electrical Characteristics (Part 2 of 2)

[1.] Minimum, Typical, and Maximum values meet the requirements under PCI Specification 2.0.

Absolute Maximum Voltage Rating

Core Supply	PCIe Analog Supply	PCIe Analog High Supply	PCIe Transmitter Supply	I/O Supply
1.5V	1.5V	4.6V	1.5V	4.6V

Table 19 PES32T8G2 Absolute Maximum Voltage Rating

   Warning: For proper and reliable operation in adherence with this data sheet, the device should not exceed the recommended operating voltages in Table 13. The absolute maximum operating voltages in Table 19 are offered to provide guidelines for voltage excursions outside the recommended voltage ranges. Device functionality is not guaranteed at these conditions and sustained operation at these values or any exposure to voltages outside the maximum range may adversely affect device functionality and reliability.

SMBus Characterization

Symbol	Parameter	SMBus 2.0 Char. Data[1]			Unit
		3V	3.3V	3.6V	
DC Parameter for SDA Pin					
V_{IL}	Input Low	1.16	1.26	1.35	V
V_{IH}	Input High	1.56	1.67	1.78	V
$V_{OL@350uA}$	Output Low	15	15	15	mV
$I_{OL@0.4V}$		23	24	25	mA
I_{Pullup}	Current Source	—	—	—	μA
I_{IL_Leak}	Input Low Leakage	0	0	0	μA
I_{IH_Leak}	Input High Leakage	0	0	0	μA
DC Parameter for SCL Pin					
$V_{IL\,(V)}$	Input Low	1.11	1.2	1.31	V
$V_{IH\,(V)}$	Input High	1.54	1.65	1.76	V
I_{IL_Leak}	Input Low Leakage	0	0	0	μA
I_{IH_Leak}	Input High Leakage	0	0	0	μA

Table 20 SMBus DC Characterization Data

[1.] Data at room and hot temperature.

Symbol	Parameter	SMBus @3.3V ±10%[1]		Unit
		Min	**Max**	
F_{SCL}	Clock frequency	5	600	KHz
T_{BUF}	Bus free time between Stop and Start	3.5	—	µs
$T_{HD:STA}$	Start condition hold time	1	—	µs
$T_{SU:STA}$	Start condition setup time	1	—	µs
$T_{SU:STO}$	Stop condition setup time	1	—	µs
$T_{HD:DAT}$	Data hold time	1	—	ns
$T_{SU:DAT}$	Data setup time	1	—	ns
$T_{TIMEOUT}$	Detect clock low time out	—	74.7	ms
T_{LOW}	Clock low period	3.7	—	µs
T_{HIGH}	Clock high period	3.7	—	µs
T_F	Clock/Data fall time	—	72.2	ns
T_R	Clock/Data rise time	—	68.3	ns
$T_{POR@10kHz}$	Time which a device must be operational after power-on reset	20	—	ms

Table 21 SMBus AC Timing Data

[1] Data at room and hot temperature.

Package Pinout — 484-BGA Signal Pinout

The following table lists the pin numbers and signal names for the PES32T8G2 device.

Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt
A1	V_{SS}		B13	V_{SS}		D3	V_{SS}		E15	V_{DD}PEA	
A2	V_{DD}I/O		B14	V_{SS}		D4	V_{SS}		E16	V_{SS}	
A3	PE03TP3		B15	V_{SS}		D5	PE03RP3		E17	PE02RP1	
A4	PE03TP2		B16	PE02TN1		D6	PE03RN2		E18	V_{DD}PEHA	
A5	V_{SS}		B17	PE02TN0		D7	V_{SS}		E19	V_{SS}	
A6	PE03TP1		B18	V_{DD}I/O		D8	PE03RP1		E20	V_{SS}	
A7	PE03TP0		B19	MSMBCLK		D9	V_{SS}		E21	PE00TN0	
A8	V_{SS}		B20	JTAG_TMS		D10	PE03RP0		E22	PE00TP0	
A9	GCLKP0		B21	SSMBCLK		D11	REFRESPLL		F1	V_{SS}	
A10	V_{SS}		B22	JTAG_TCK		D12	V_{SS}		F2	V_{SS}	
A11	PE02TP3		C1	V_{SS}		D13	PE02RP3		F3	PE05RN3	
A12	PE02TP2		C2	V_{DD}I/O		D14	V_{SS}		F4	PE05RP3	
A13	V_{SS}		C3	V_{SS}		D15	PE02RP2		F5	V_{DD}PEHA	
A14	V_{SS}		C4	V_{SS}		D16	V_{SS}		F6	V_{DD}PEHA	
A15	V_{SS}		C5	PE03RN3		D17	PE02RN1		F7	V_{DD}PEHA	
A16	PE02TP1		C6	V_{SS}		D18	PE02RP0		F8	V_{DD}PEA	
A17	PE02TP0		C7	V_{SS}		D19	V_{SS}		F9	V_{DD}PETA	
A18	V_{DD}I/O		C8	PE03RN1		D20	JTAG_TDI		F10	V_{DD}PEA	
A19	MSMBDAT		C9	V_{SS}		D21	V_{DD}I/O		F11	V_{DD}PEA	
A20	JTAG_TDO		C10	PE03RN0		D22	V_{DD}I/O		F12	V_{DD}PETA	
A21	CLKMODE1		C11	V_{SS}		E1	V_{SS}		F13	V_{DD}PETA	
A22	SSMBADDR2		C12	V_{SS}		E2	V_{SS}		F14	V_{DD}PEA	
B1	V_{SS}		C13	PE02RN3		E3	V_{SS}		F15	V_{DD}PEA	
B2	V_{DD}I/O		C14	V_{SS}		E4	V_{SS}		F16	V_{DD}PEA	
B3	PE03TN3		C15	PE02RN2		E5	V_{DD}PEHA		F17	V_{DD}PEHA	
B4	PE03TN2		C16	REFRES02		E6	PE03RP2		F18	V_{DD}PEHA	
B5	V_{SS}		C17	V_{SS}		E7	V_{DD}PEA		F19	V_{DD}PEHA	
B6	PE03TN1		C18	PE02RN0		E8	V_{DD}PEA		F20	V_{SS}	
B7	PE03TN0		C19	PERSTN		E9	V_{DD}PETA		F21	PE00TN1	
B8	V_{SS}		C20	JTAG_TRST_N		E10	V_{DD}PEA		F22	PE00TP1	
B9	GCLKN0		C21	SSMBDAT		E11	REFRES03		G1	PE05TP3	
B10	V_{SS}		C22	SSMBADDR1		E12	V_{DD}PETA		G2	PE05TN3	
B11	PE02TN3		D1	V_{SS}		E13	NC		G3	V_{SS}	
B12	PE02TN2		D2	V_{SS}		E14	V_{SS}		G4	PE05RN2	

Table 22 PES32T8G2 Signal Pin-Out (Part 1 of 4)

Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt
G5	PE05RP2		H20	V_{SS}		K13	V_{SS}		M6	V_{DD}PEA	
G6	V_{DD}PEA		H21	V_{SS}		K14	V_{DD}CORE		M7	V_{SS}	
G7	V_{SS}		H22	V_{SS}		K15	V_{DD}CORE		M8	V_{DD}CORE	
G8	V_{DD}CORE		J1	V_{SS}		K16	V_{SS}		M9	V_{DD}CORE	
G9	V_{DD}CORE		J2	V_{SS}		K17	V_{DD}PETA		M10	V_{SS}	
G10	V_{SS}		J3	PE05RN1		K18	REFRES01		M11	V_{DD}CORE	
G11	V_{DD}CORE		J4	PE05RP1		K19	PE00RP2		M12	V_{DD}CORE	
G12	V_{DD}CORE		J5	V_{DD}PETA		K20	PE00RN2		M13	V_{SS}	
G13	V_{SS}		J6	V_{DD}PETA		K21	V_{SS}		M14	V_{DD}CORE	
G14	V_{DD}CORE		J7	V_{SS}		K22	V_{SS}		M15	V_{DD}CORE	
G15	V_{DD}CORE		J8	V_{DD}CORE		L1	PE05TP0		M16	V_{SS}	
G16	V_{SS}		J9	V_{DD}CORE		L2	PE05TN0		M17	V_{DD}PEA	
G17	V_{DD}PEA		J10	V_{SS}		L3	V_{SS}		M18	V_{DD}PEA	
G18	V_{DD}PEA		J11	V_{DD}CORE		L4	V_{SS}		M19	V_{SS}	
G19	PE00RP0		J12	V_{DD}CORE		L5	V_{DD}PEA		M20	V_{SS}	
G20	PE00RN0		J13	V_{SS}		L6	V_{DD}PEA		M21	PE00TN3	
G21	V_{SS}		J14	V_{DD}CORE		L7	V_{SS}		M22	PE00TP3	
G22	V_{SS}		J15	V_{DD}CORE		L8	V_{DD}CORE		N1	PE04TP3	
H1	PE05TP2		J16	V_{SS}		L9	V_{DD}CORE		N2	PE04TN3	
H2	PE05TN2		J17	V_{DD}PETA		L10	V_{SS}		N3	REFRES04	
H3	REFRES05		J18	V_{DD}PETA		L11	V_{DD}CORE		N4	PE04RN2	
H4	V_{SS}		J19	REFRES00		L12	V_{DD}CORE		N5	PE04RP2	
H5	V_{DD}PEA		J20	NC		L13	V_{SS}		N6	V_{DD}PEA	
H6	V_{DD}PEA		J21	V_{SS}		L14	V_{DD}CORE		N7	V_{SS}	
H7	V_{SS}		J22	V_{SS}		L15	V_{DD}CORE		N8	V_{DD}CORE	
H8	V_{DD}CORE		K1	PE05TP1		L16	V_{SS}		N9	V_{DD}CORE	
H9	V_{DD}CORE		K2	PE05TN1		L17	V_{DD}PEA		N10	V_{SS}	
H10	V_{SS}		K3	V_{SS}		L18	PE00RP3		N11	V_{DD}CORE	
H11	V_{DD}CORE		K4	PE05RN0		L19	PE00RN3		N12	V_{DD}CORE	
H12	V_{DD}CORE		K5	PE05RP0		L20	V_{SS}		N13	V_{SS}	
H13	V_{SS}		K6	V_{DD}PETA		L21	PE00TN2		N14	V_{DD}CORE	
H14	V_{DD}CORE		K7	V_{SS}		L22	PE00TP2		N15	V_{DD}CORE	
H15	V_{DD}CORE		K8	V_{DD}CORE		M1	V_{SS}		N16	V_{SS}	
H16	V_{SS}		K9	V_{DD}CORE		M2	V_{SS}		N17	V_{DD}PEA	
H17	V_{DD}PEA		K10	V_{SS}		M3	PE04RN3		N18	V_{DD}PEA	
H18	PE00RP1		K11	V_{DD}CORE		M4	PE04RP3		N19	PE01RP0	
H19	PE00RN1		K12	V_{DD}CORE		M5	V_{DD}PEA		N20	PE01RN0	

Table 22 PES32T8G2 Signal Pin-Out (Part 2 of 4)

Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt	Pin	Function	Alt
N21	V_{SS}		R14	$V_{DD}CORE$		U7	$V_{DD}PEA$		V22	PE01TP3	
N22	V_{SS}		R15	$V_{DD}CORE$		U8	$V_{DD}PEA$		W1	V_{SS}	
P1	PE04TP2		R16	V_{SS}		U9	$V_{DD}PEA$		W2	P23MERGEN	
P2	PE04TN2		R17	$V_{DD}PETA$		U10	$V_{DD}PETA$		W3	P45MERGEN	
P3	V_{SS}		R18	$V_{DD}PETA$		U11	$V_{DD}PETA$		W4	$V_{DD}I/O$	
P4	V_{SS}		R19	V_{SS}		U12	$V_{DD}PEA$		W5	PE06RP0	
P5	$V_{DD}PETA$		R20	V_{SS}		U13	$V_{DD}PEA$		W6	PE06RN1	
P6	$V_{DD}PETA$		R21	PE01TN1		U14	$V_{DD}PEA$		W7	REFRES06	
P7	V_{SS}		R22	PE01TP1		U15	$V_{DD}PETA$		W8	PE06RP2	
P8	$V_{DD}CORE$		T1	PE04TP1		U16	$V_{DD}PEA$		W9	V_{SS}	
P9	$V_{DD}CORE$		T2	PE04TN1		U17	$V_{DD}PEHA$		W10	V_{SS}	
P10	V_{SS}		T3	V_{SS}		U18	PE01RP3		W11	PE06RP3	
P11	$V_{DD}CORE$		T4	V_{SS}		U19	PE01RN3		W12	V_{SS}	
P12	$V_{DD}CORE$		T5	$V_{DD}PEHA$		U20	V_{SS}		W13	PE07RP0	
P13	V_{SS}		T6	$V_{DD}PEHA$		U21	PE01TN2		W14	PE07RN1	
P14	$V_{DD}CORE$		T7	V_{SS}		U22	PE01TP2		W15	V_{SS}	
P15	$V_{DD}CORE$		T8	$V_{DD}CORE$		V1	$V_{DD}I/O$		W16	PE07RP2	
P16	V_{SS}		T9	$V_{DD}CORE$		V2	$V_{DD}I/O$		W17	V_{SS}	
P17	$V_{DD}PEA$		T10	V_{SS}		V3	PE04RN0		W18	$V_{DD}PEHA$	
P18	PE01RP1		T11	$V_{DD}CORE$		V4	PE04RP0		W19	PE07RP3	
P19	PE01RN1		T12	$V_{DD}CORE$		V5	V_{SS}		W20	$V_{DD}I/O$	
P20	V_{SS}		T13	V_{SS}		V6	PE06RP1		W21	$V_{DD}I/O$	
P21	PE01TN0		T14	$V_{DD}CORE$		V7	V_{SS}		W22	$V_{DD}I/O$	
P22	PE01TP0		T15	$V_{DD}CORE$		V8	$V_{DD}PEA$		Y1	P01MERGEN	
R1	V_{SS}		T16	V_{SS}		V9	$V_{DD}PEA$		Y2	P67MERGEN	
R2	V_{SS}		T17	$V_{DD}PETA$		V10	V_{SS}		Y3	V_{SS}	
R3	PE04RN1		T18	$V_{DD}PETA$		V11	$V_{DD}PETA$		Y4	V_{SS}	
R4	PE04RP1		T19	PE01RP2		V12	V_{SS}		Y5	PE06RN0	
R5	$V_{DD}PETA$		T20	PE01RN2		V13	$V_{DD}PEA$		Y6	V_{SS}	
R6	$V_{DD}PETA$		T21	V_{SS}		V14	PE07RP1		Y7	V_{SS}	
R7	V_{SS}		T22	V_{SS}		V15	$V_{DD}PETA$		Y8	PE06RN2	
R8	$V_{DD}CORE$		U1	PE04TP0		V16	$V_{DD}PEA$		Y9	V_{SS}	
R9	$V_{DD}CORE$		U2	PE04TN0		V17	$V_{DD}PEHA$		Y10	V_{SS}	
R10	V_{SS}		U3	V_{SS}		V18	$V_{DD}PEHA$		Y11	PE06RN3	
R11	$V_{DD}CORE$		U4	V_{SS}		V19	V_{SS}		Y12	V_{SS}	
R12	$V_{DD}CORE$		U5	$V_{DD}PEHA$		V20	V_{SS}		Y13	PE07RN0	
R13	V_{SS}		U6	$V_{DD}PEHA$		V21	PE01TN3		Y14	V_{SS}	

Table 22 PES32T8G2 Signal Pin-Out (Part 3 of 4)