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Understanding [Embedded - CPLDs \(Complex Programmable Logic Devices\)](#)

Embedded - CPLDs, or Complex Programmable Logic Devices, are highly versatile digital logic devices used in electronic systems. These programmable components are designed to perform complex logical operations and can be customized for specific applications. Unlike fixed-function ICs, CPLDs offer the flexibility to reprogram their configuration, making them an ideal choice for various embedded systems. They consist of a set of logic gates and programmable interconnects, allowing designers to implement complex logic circuits without needing custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - CPLDs

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	In System Programmable
Delay Time tpd(1) Max	10 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	3V ~ 3.6V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	64
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	32
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/m4a3-64-32-10vc

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The fundamental architecture of ispMACH 4A devices (Figure 1) consists of multiple, optimized PAL[®] blocks interconnected by a central switch matrix. The central switch matrix allows communication between PAL blocks and routes inputs to the PAL blocks. Together, the PAL blocks and central switch matrix allow the logic designer to create large designs in a single device instead of having to use multiple devices.

The key to being able to make effective use of these devices lies in the interconnect schemes. In the ispMACH 4A architecture, the macrocells are flexibly coupled to the product terms through the logic allocator, and the I/O pins are flexibly coupled to the macrocells due to the output switch matrix. In addition, more input routing options are provided by the input switch matrix. These resources provide the flexibility needed to fit designs efficiently.

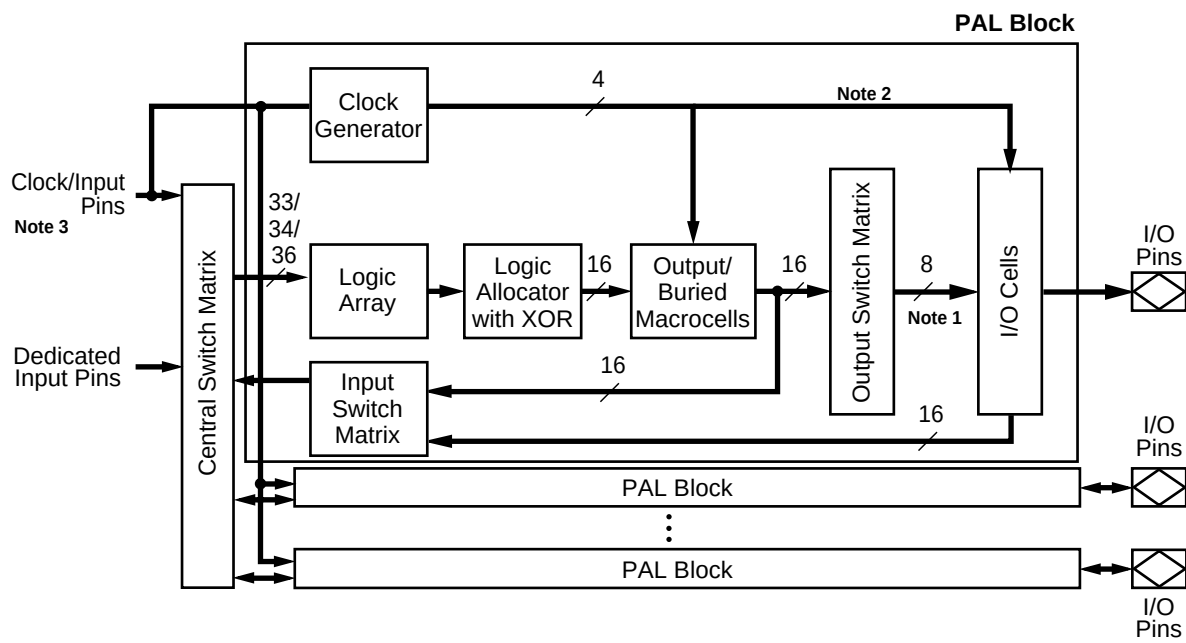


Figure 1. ispMACH 4A Block Diagram and PAL Block Structure

Notes:

1. 16 for ispMACH 4A devices with 1:1 macrocell-I/O cell ratio (see next page).
2. Block clocks do not go to I/O cells in M4A(3,5)-32/32.
3. M4A(3,5)-192, M4A(3,5)-256, M4A3-384, and M4A3-512 have dedicated clock pins which cannot be used as inputs and do not connect to the central switch matrix.

Table 4. Architectural Summary of ispMACH 4A devices

	ispMACH 4A Devices	
	M4A3-64/32, M4A5-64/32 M4A3-96/48, M4A5-96/48 M4A3-128/64, M4A5-128/64 M4A3-192/96, M4A5-192/96 M4A3-256/128, M4A5-256/128 M4A3-384 M4A3-512	M4A3-32/32 M4A5-32/32 M4A3-64/64 M4A3-256/160 M4A3-256/192
Macrocell-I/O Cell Ratio	2:1	1:1
Input Switch Matrix	Yes	Yes ¹
Input Registers	Yes	No
Central Switch Matrix	Yes	Yes
Output Switch Matrix	Yes	Yes

The Macrocell-I/O cell ratio is defined as the number of macrocells versus the number of I/O cells internally in a PAL block (Table 4).

The central switch matrix takes all dedicated inputs and signals from the input switch matrices and routes them as needed to the PAL blocks. Feedback signals that return to the same PAL block still must go through the central switch matrix. This mechanism ensures that PAL blocks in ispMACH 4A devices communicate with each other with consistent, predictable delays.

The central switch matrix makes a ispMACH 4A device more advanced than simply several PAL devices on a single chip. It allows the designer to think of the device not as a collection of blocks, but as a single programmable device; the software partitions the design into PAL blocks through the central switch matrix so that the designer does not have to be concerned with the internal architecture of the device.

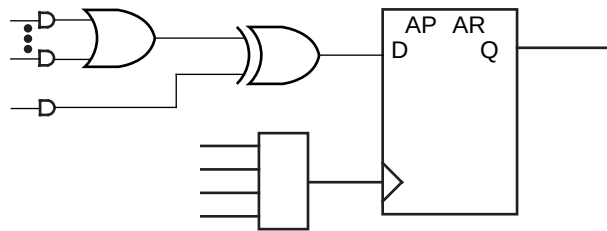
Each PAL block consists of:

- ◆ Product-term array
- ◆ Logic allocator
- ◆ Macrocells
- ◆ Output switch matrix
- ◆ I/O cells
- ◆ Input switch matrix
- ◆ Clock generator

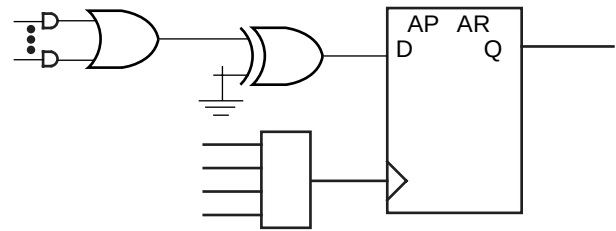
Notes:

1. M4A3-64/64 internal switch matrix functionality embedded in central switch matrix.

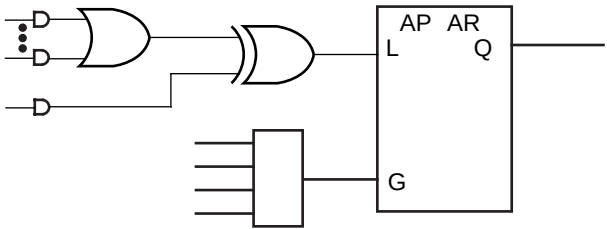
The flip-flop can be configured as a D-type or T-type latch. J-K or S-R registers can be synthesized. The primary flip-flop configurations are shown in Figure 6, although others are possible. Flip-flop functionality is defined in Table 8. Note that a J-K latch is inadvisable as it will cause oscillation if both J and K inputs are HIGH.



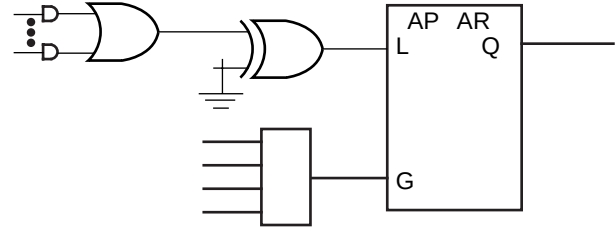
a. D-type with XOR



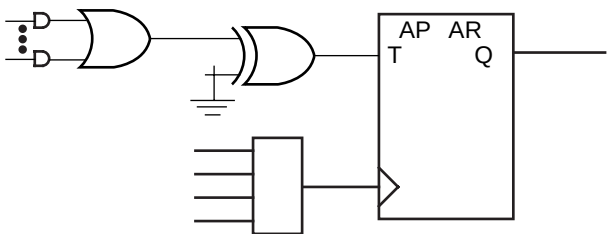
b. D-type with programmable D polarity



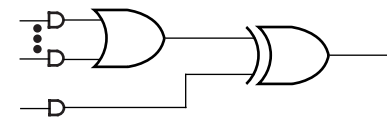
c. Latch with XOR



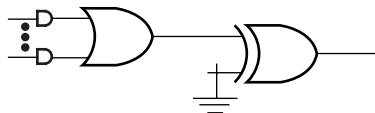
d. Latch with programmable D polarity



e. T-type with programmable T polarity



f. Combinatorial with XOR



g. Combinatorial with programmable polarity

Figure 6. Primary Macrocell Configurations

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Table 8. Register/Latch Operation

Configuration	Input(s)	CLK/LE ¹	Q+
D-type Register	D=X	0, 1, ↓ (↑)	Q
	D=0	↑ (↓)	0
	D=1	↑ (↓)	1
T-type Register	T=X	0, 1, ↓ (↑)	Q
	T=0	↑ (↓)	Q
	T=1	↑ (↓)	$\overline{Q}$
D-type Latch	D=X	1(0)	Q
	D=0	0(1)	0
	D=1	0(1)	1

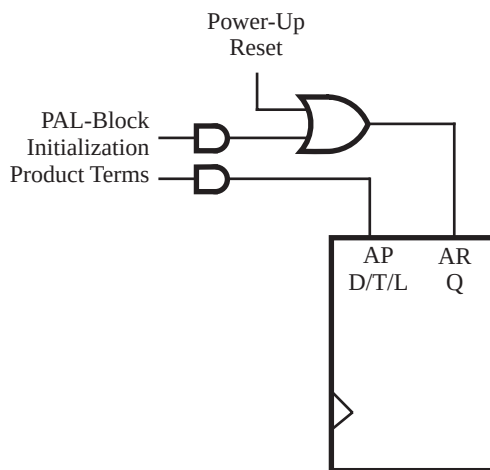
Note:

1. Polarity of CLK/LE can be programmed

Although the macrocell shows only one input to the register, the XOR gate in the logic allocator allows the D-, T-type register to emulate J-K, and S-R behavior. In this case, the available product terms are divided between J and K (or S and R). When configured as J-K, S-R, or T-type, the extra product term must be used on the XOR gate input for flip-flop emulation. In any register type, the polarity of the inputs can be programmed.

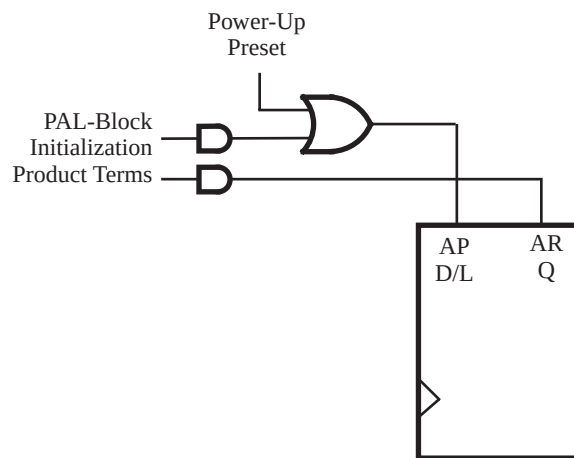
The clock input to the flip-flop can select any of the four PAL block clocks in synchronous mode, with the additional choice of either polarity of an individual product term clock in the asynchronous mode.

The initialization circuit depends on the mode. In synchronous mode (Figure 7), asynchronous reset and preset are provided, each driven by a product term common to the entire PAL block.



a. Power-up reset

17466G-012



b. Power-up preset

17466G-013

Figure 7. Synchronous Mode Initialization Configurations

Output Switch Matrix

The output switch matrix allows macrocells to be connected to any of several I/O cells within a PAL block. This provides high flexibility in determining pinout and allows design changes to occur without effecting pinout.

In ispMACH 4A devices with 2:1 Macrocell-I/O cell ratio, each PAL block has twice as many macrocells as I/O cells. The ispMACH 4A output switch matrix allows for half of the macrocells to drive I/O cells within a PAL block, in combinations according to Figure 9. Each I/O cell can choose from eight macrocells; each macrocell has a choice of four I/O cells. The ispMACH 4A devices with 1:1 Macrocell-I/O cell ratio allow each macrocell to drive one of eight I/O cells (Figure 9).

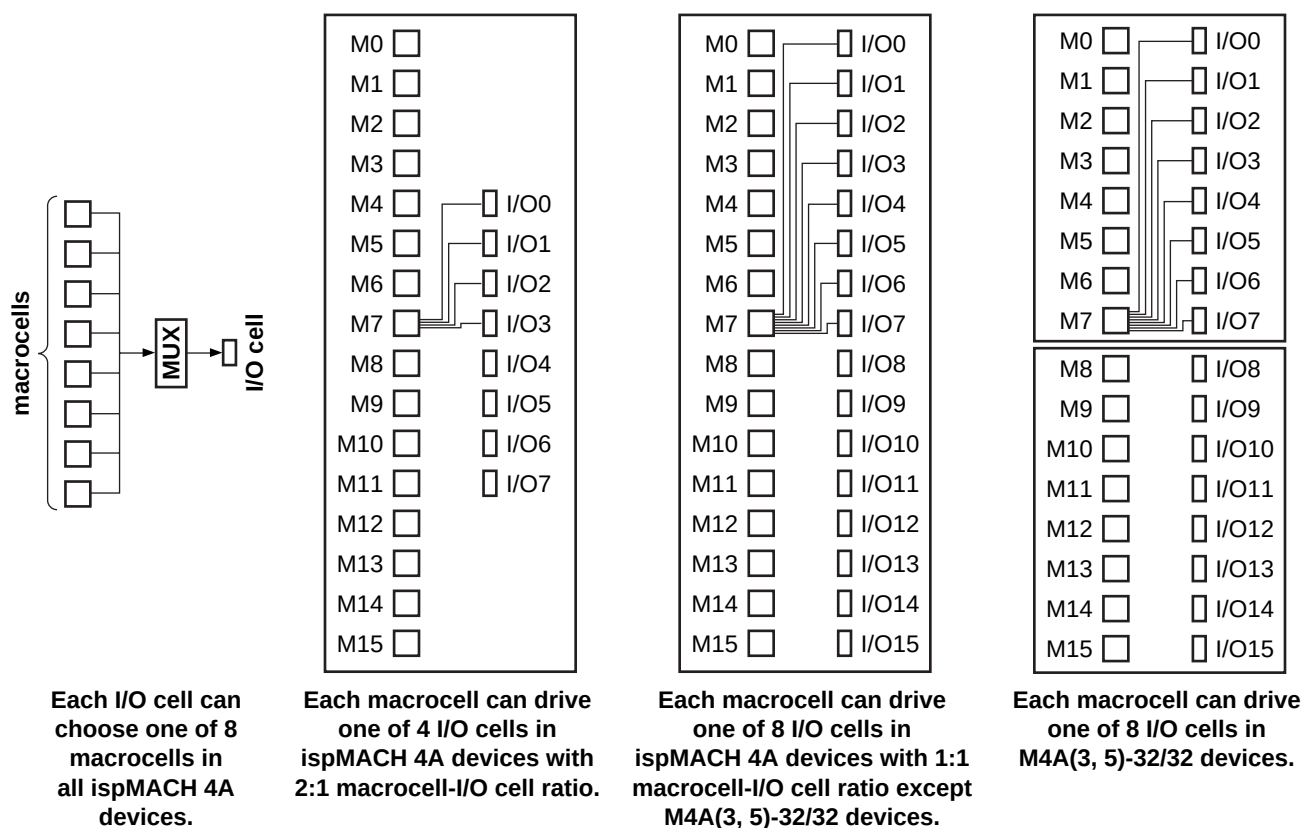


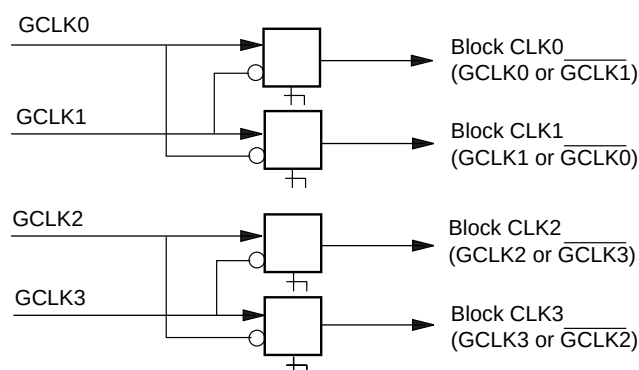
Figure 9. ispMACH 4A Output Switch Matrix

Table 10. Output Switch Matrix Combinations for ispMACH 4A Devices with 2:1 Macrocell-I/O Cell Ratio

Macrocell	Routeable to I/O Cells
M0, M1	I/O0, I/O5, I/O6, I/O7
M2, M3	I/O0, I/O1, I/O6, I/O7
M4, M5	I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O7
M6, M7	I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O3
M8, M9	I/O1, I/O2, I/O3, I/O4
M10, M11	I/O2, I/O3, I/O4, I/O5

PAL Block Clock Generation

Each ispMACH 4A device has four clock pins that can also be used as inputs. These pins drive a clock generator in each PAL block (Figure 14). The clock generator provides four clock signals that can be used anywhere in the PAL block. These four PAL block clock signals can consist of a large number of combinations of the true and complement edges of the global clock signals. Table 14 lists the possible combinations.



17466G-004

Figure 14. PAL Block Clock Generator¹

1. M4A(3,5)-32/32 and M4A(3,5)-64/32 have only two clock pins, GCLK0 and GCLK1. GCLK2 is tied to GCLK0, and GCLK3 is tied to GCLK1.

Table 14. PAL Block Clock Combinations¹

Block CLK0	Block CLK1	Block CLK2	Block CLK3
GCLK0	GCLK1	X	X
$\overline{\text{GCLK1}}$	GCLK1	X	X
GCLK0	$\overline{\text{GCLK0}}$	X	X
$\overline{\text{GCLK1}}$	$\overline{\text{GCLK0}}$	X	X
X	X	GCLK2 (GCLK0)	GCLK3 (GCLK1)
X	X	$\overline{\text{GCLK3}}$ ($\overline{\text{GCLK1}}$)	GCLK3 (GCLK1)
X	X	GCLK2 (GCLK0)	$\overline{\text{GCLK2}}$ ($\overline{\text{GCLK0}}$)
X	X	$\overline{\text{GCLK3}}$ ($\overline{\text{GCLK1}}$)	$\overline{\text{GCLK2}}$ ($\overline{\text{GCLK0}}$)

Note:

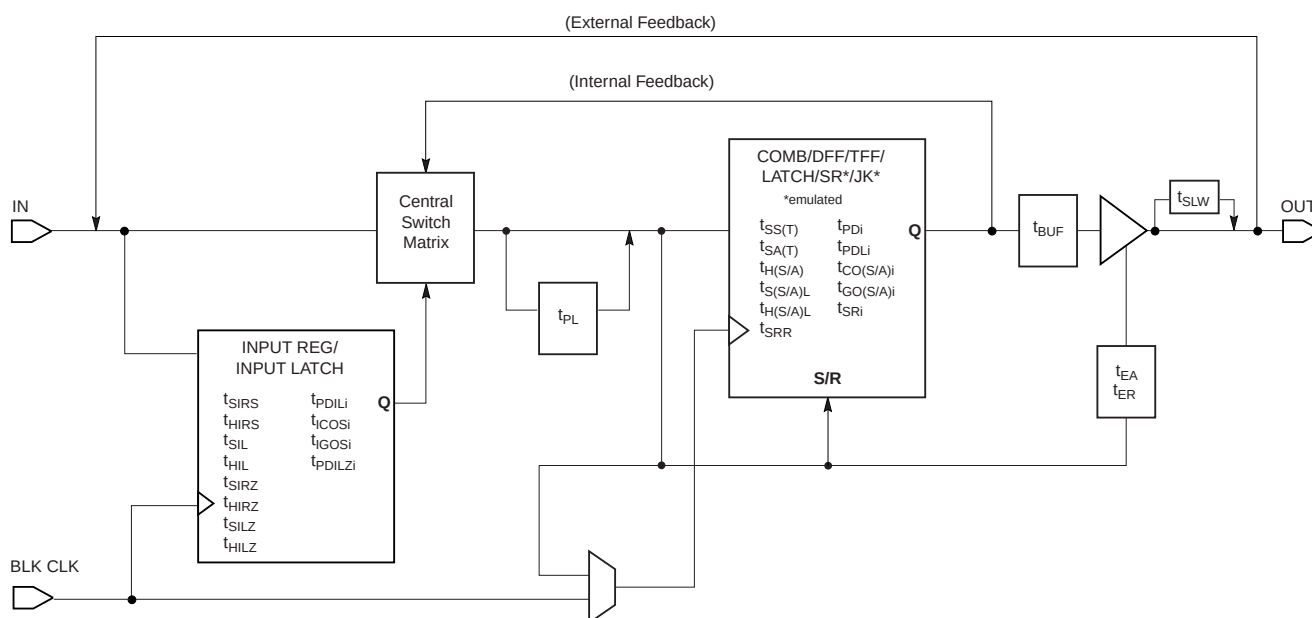
1. Values in parentheses are for the M4A(3,5)-32/32 and M4A(3,5)-64/32.

This feature provides high flexibility for partitioning state machines and dual-phase clocks. It also allows latches to be driven with either polarity of latch enable, and in a master-slave configuration.

ispMACH 4A TIMING MODEL

The primary focus of the ispMACH 4A timing model is to accurately represent the timing in a ispMACH 4A device, and at the same time, be easy to understand. This model accurately describes all combinatorial and registered paths through the device, making a distinction between internal feedback and external feedback. A signal uses internal feedback when it is fed back into the switch matrix or block without having to go through the output buffer. The input register specifications are also reported as internal feedback. When a signal is fed back into the switch matrix after having gone through the output buffer, it is using external feedback.

The parameter, t_{BUF} , is defined as the time it takes to go from feedback through the output buffer to the I/O pad. If a signal goes to the internal feedback rather than to the I/O pad, the parameter designator is followed by an “i”. By adding t_{BUF} to this internal parameter, the external parameter is derived. For example, $t_{PD} = t_{PDi} + t_{BUF}$. A diagram representing the modularized ispMACH 4A timing model is shown in Figure 15. Refer to the application note entitled *MACH 4 Timing and High Speed Design* for a more detailed discussion about the timing parameters.



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Figure 15. ispMACH 4A Timing Model

SPEEDLOCKING FOR GUARANTEED FIXED TIMING

The ispMACH 4A architecture allows allocation of up to 20 product terms to an individual macrocell with the assistance of an XOR gate without incurring additional timing delays.

The design of the switch matrix and PAL blocks guarantee a fixed pin-to-pin delay that is independent of the logic required by the design. Other competitive CPLDs incur serious timing delays as product terms expand beyond their typical 4 or 5 product term limits. Speed and SpeedLocking combine to give designs easy access to the performance required in today's designs.

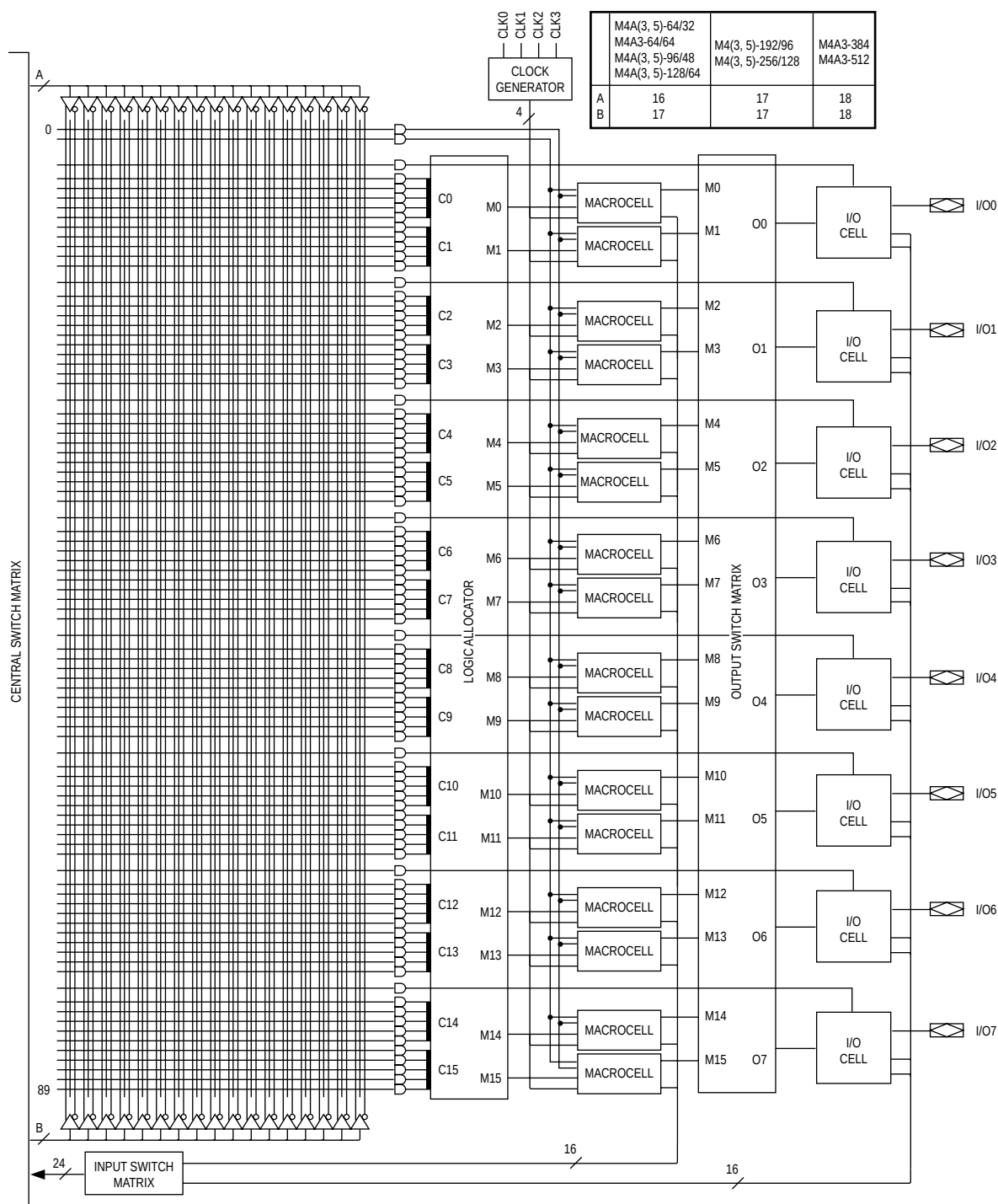


Figure 16. PAL Block for ispMACH 4A with 2:1 Macrocell - I/O Cell Ratio

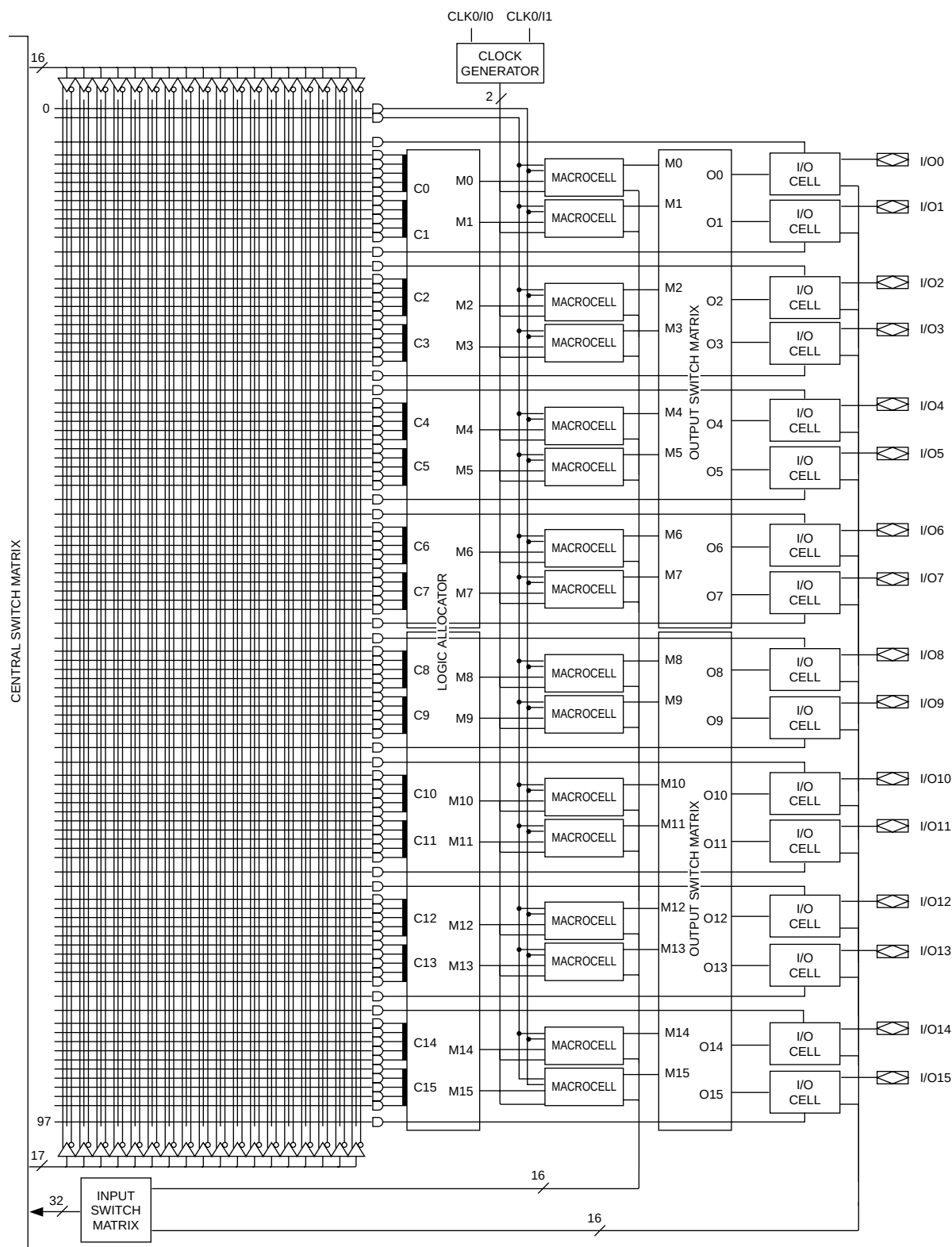
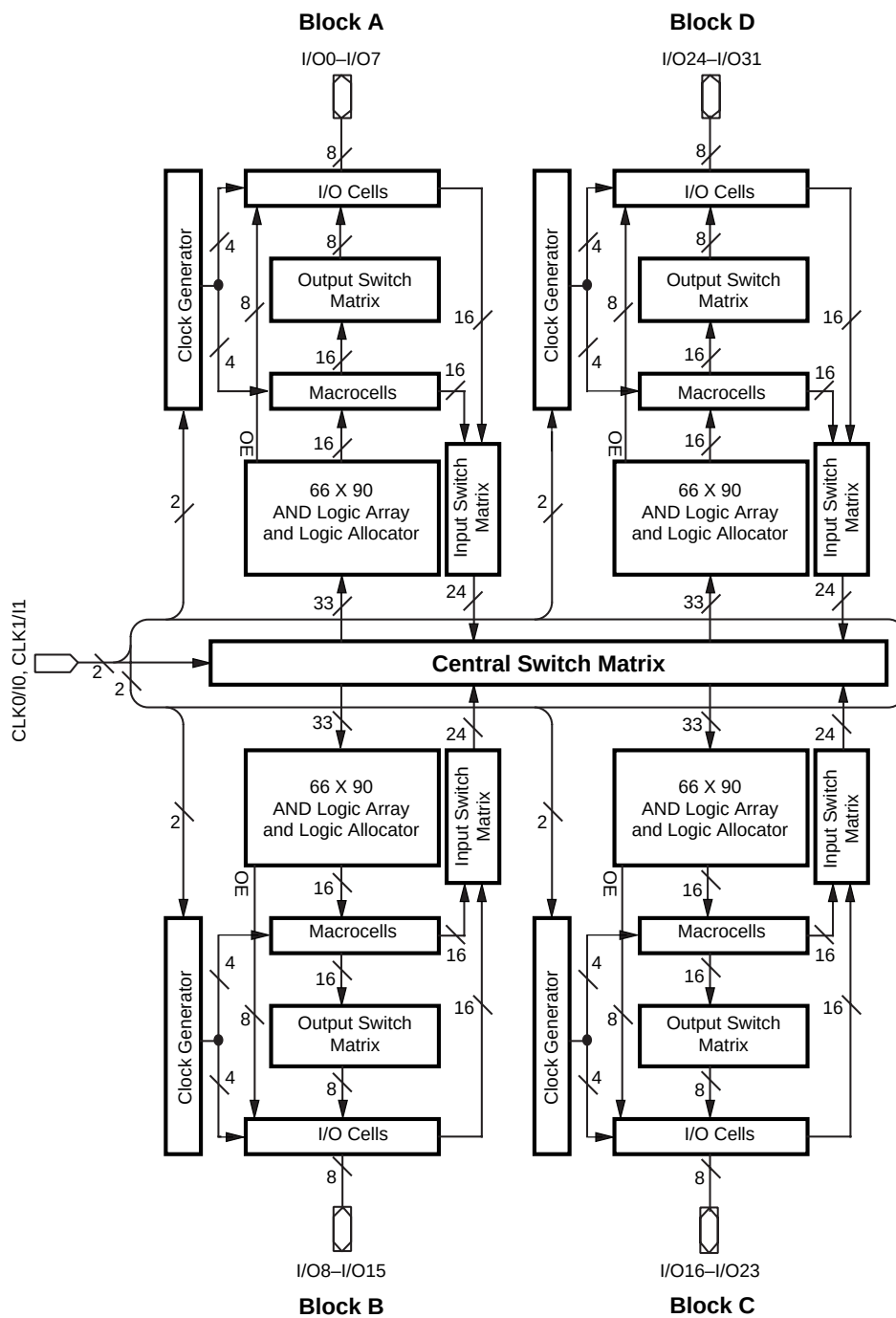


Figure 18. PAL Block for M4A (3,5)-32/32

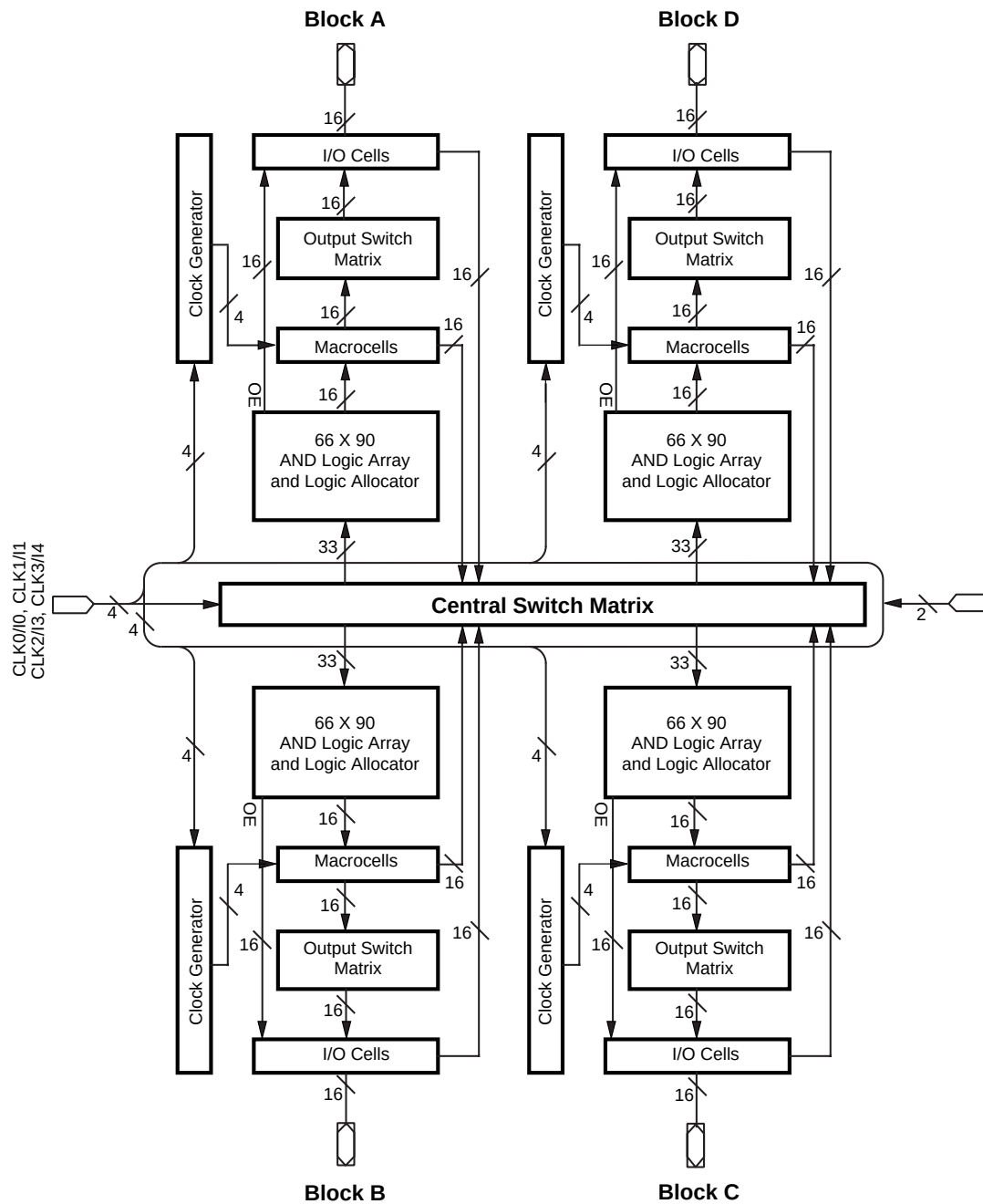
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BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A(3,5)-64/32



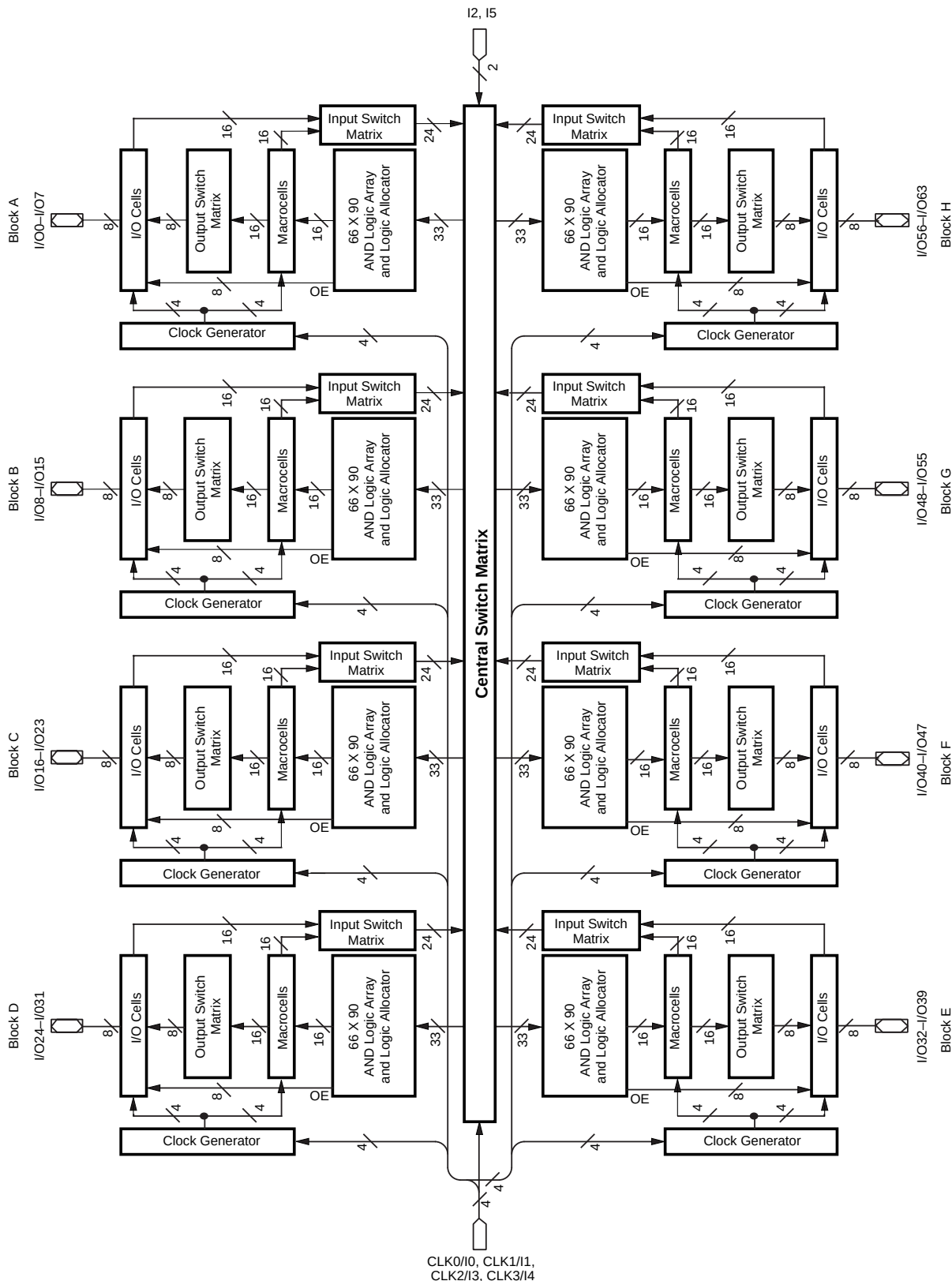
17466H-020

BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A3-64/64



17466H-020A

BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A(3,5)-128/64



17466H-022

ispMACH 4A TIMING PARAMETERS OVER OPERATING RANGES¹

		-5		-55		-6		-65		-7		-10		-12		-14		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Combinatorial Delay:																		
t _{PDi}	Internal combinatorial propagation delay		3.5		4.0		4.3		4.5		5.0		7.0		9.0		11.0	ns
t _{PD}	Combinatorial propagation delay		5.0		5.5		6.0		6.5		7.5		10.0		12.0		14.0	ns
Registered Delays:																		
t _{SS}	Synchronous clock setup time, D-type register	3.0		3.5		3.5		3.5		5.0		5.5		7.0		10.0		ns
t _{SST}	Synchronous clock setup time, T-type register	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		6.0		6.5		8.0		11.0		ns
t _{SA}	Asynchronous clock setup time, D-type register	2.5		2.5		2.5		3.0		3.5		4.0		5.0		8.0		ns
t _{SAT}	Asynchronous clock setup time, T-type register	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.5		4.5		5.0		6.0		9.0		ns
t _{HS}	Synchronous clock hold time	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{HA}	Asynchronous clock hold time	2.5		2.5		2.5		3.0		3.5		4.0		5.0		8.0		ns
t _{COSi}	Synchronous clock to internal output		2.5		2.5		2.8		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5	ns
t _{COS}	Synchronous clock to output		4.0		4.0		4.5		5.0		5.5		6.0		6.5		6.5	ns
t _{COAi}	Asynchronous clock to internal output		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		6.0		8.0		10.0		12.0	ns
t _{COA}	Asynchronous clock to output		6.5		6.5		6.8		7.0		8.5		11.0		13.0		15.0	ns
Latched Delays:																		
t _{SSL}	Synchronous latch setup time	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.5		6.0		7.0		8.0		10.0		ns
t _{SAL}	Asynchronous latch setup time	3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		4.0		5.0		8.0		ns
t _{HSL}	Synchronous latch hold time	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{HAL}	Asynchronous latch hold time	3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		4.0		5.0		8.0		ns
t _{PDLi}	Transparent latch to internal output		5.5		5.5		5.8		6.0		7.5		9.0		11.0		12.0	ns
t _{PDL}	Propagation delay through transparent latch to output		7.0		7.0		7.5		8.0		10.0		12.0		14.0		15.0	ns
t _{GOSi}	Synchronous gate to internal output		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.5		4.5		7.0		8.0	ns
t _{GOS}	Synchronous gate to output		4.5		4.5		4.8		5.0		6.0		7.5		10.0		11.0	ns
t _{GOAi}	Asynchronous gate to internal output		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		8.5		10.0		13.0		15.0	ns
t _{GOA}	Asynchronous gate to output		7.5		7.5		7.8		8.0		11.0		13.0		16.0		18.0	ns
Input Register Delays:																		
t _{SIRS}	Input register setup time	1.5		1.5		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		ns
t _{HIRS}	Input register hold time	2.5		2.5		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		4.0		ns
t _{ICOSi}	Input register clock to internal feedback		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.5		4.5		6.0		6.0	ns
Input Latch Delays:																		
t _{SIL}	Input latch setup time	1.5		1.5		1.5		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		ns
t _{HIL}	Input latch hold time	2.5		2.5		2.5		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		4.0		ns
t _{IGOSi}	Input latch gate to internal feedback		3.5		3.5		3.8		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		5.0	ns
t _{PDILi}	Transparent input latch to internal feedback		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0	ns

ispMACH 4A TIMING PARAMETERS OVER OPERATING RANGES¹

		-5		-55		-6		-65		-7		-10		-12		-14		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Frequency:																		
f _{MAXS}	External feedback, D-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLS} + t _{WHS}) or 1/(t _{SS} + t _{COS})	143		133		125		118		95.2		87.0		74.1		60.6		MHz
	External feedback, T-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLS} + t _{WHS}) or 1/(t _{SST} + t _{COS})	125		125		118		111		87.0		80.0		69.0		57.1		MHz
	Internal feedback (f _{CNT}), D-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLS} + t _{WHS}) or 1/(t _{SS} + t _{COSi})	182		167		160		154		125		118		95.0		74.1		MHz
	Internal feedback (f _{CNT}), T-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLS} + t _{WHS}) or 1/(t _{SST} + t _{COSi})	154		154		148		143		111		105		87.0		69.0		MHz
	No feedback ² , Min of 1/(t _{WLS} + t _{WHS}), 1/(t _{SS} + t _{HS}) or 1/(t _{SST} + t _{HS})	250		250		200		200		154		125		100		83.3		MHz
f _{MAXA}	External feedback, D-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLA} + t _{WHA}) or 1/(t _{SA} + t _{COA})	111		111		108		100		83.3		66.7		55.6		43.5		MHz
	External feedback, T-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLA} + t _{WHA}) or 1/(t _{SAT} + t _{COA})	105		105		102		95.2		76.9		62.5		52.6		41.7		MHz
	Internal feedback (f _{CNTA}), D-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLA} + t _{WHA}) or 1/(t _{SA} + t _{COAi})	133		133		125		125		105		83.3		66.7		50.0		MHz
	Internal feedback (f _{CNTA}), T-type, Min of 1/(t _{WLA} + t _{WHA}) or 1/(t _{SAT} + t _{COAi})	125		125		125		118		95.2		76.9		62.5		47.6		MHz
	No feedback ² , Min of 1/(t _{WLA} + t _{WHA}), 1/(t _{SA} + t _{HA}) or 1/(t _{SAT} + t _{HA})	167		167		143		143		125		100		62.5		55.6		MHz
f _{MAXI}	Maximum input register frequency, Min of 1/(t _{WIRH} + t _{WIRL}) or 1/(t _{SIRS} + t _{HIRS})	167		167		143		143		125		100		83.3		83.3		MHz

Notes:

- See "Switching Test Circuit" document on the Literature Download page of the Lattice web site.
- This parameter does not apply to flip-flops in the emulated mode since the feedback path is required for emulation.

CAPACITANCE¹

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Conditions		Typ	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	$V_{IN}=2.0\text{ V}$	3.3 V or 5 V, 25°C, 1 MHz	6	pF
$C_{I/O}$	Output capacitance	$V_{OUT}=2.0\text{ V}$	3.3 V or 5 V, 25°C, 1 MHz	8	pF

Note:

- These parameters are not 100% tested, but are calculated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where this parameter may be affected.

I_{CC} vs. FREQUENCY

These curves represent the typical power consumption for a particular device at system frequency. The selected “typical” pattern is a 16-bit up-down counter. This pattern fills the device and exercises every macrocell. Maximum frequency shown uses internal feedback and a D-type register. Power/Speed are optimized to obtain the highest counter frequency and the lowest power. The highest frequency (LSBs) is placed in common PAL blocks, which are set to high power. The lowest frequency signals (MSBs) are placed in a common PAL block and set to lowest power.

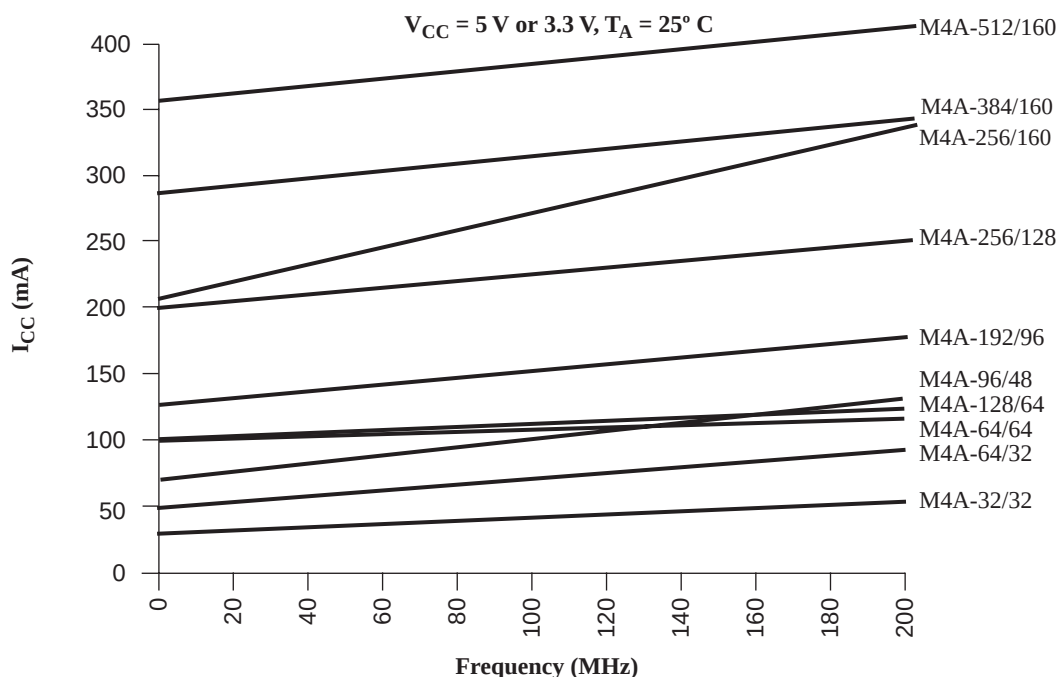


Figure 19. ispMACH 4A I_{CC} Curves at High Speed Mode

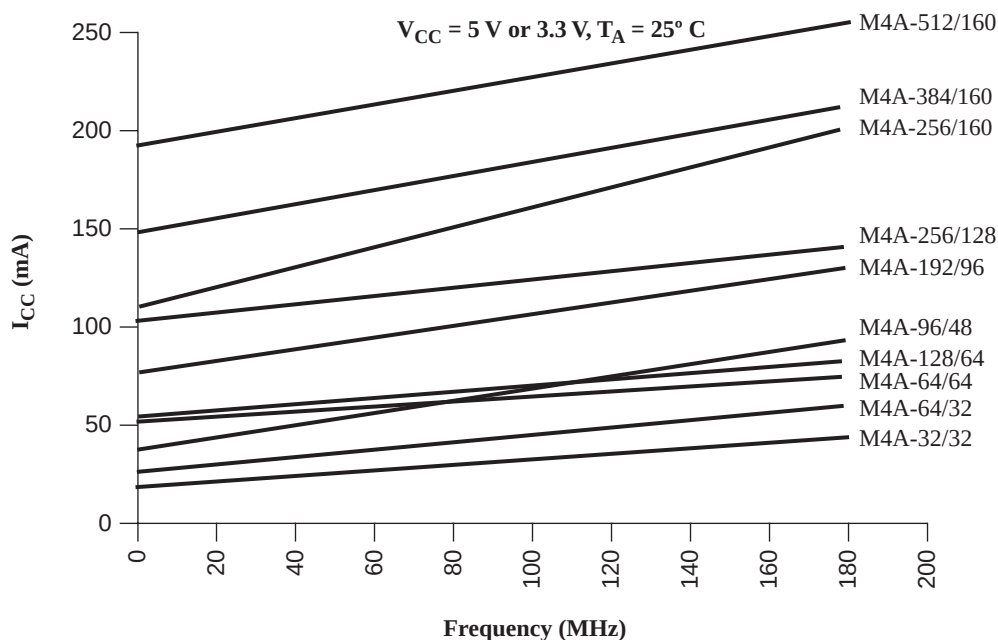
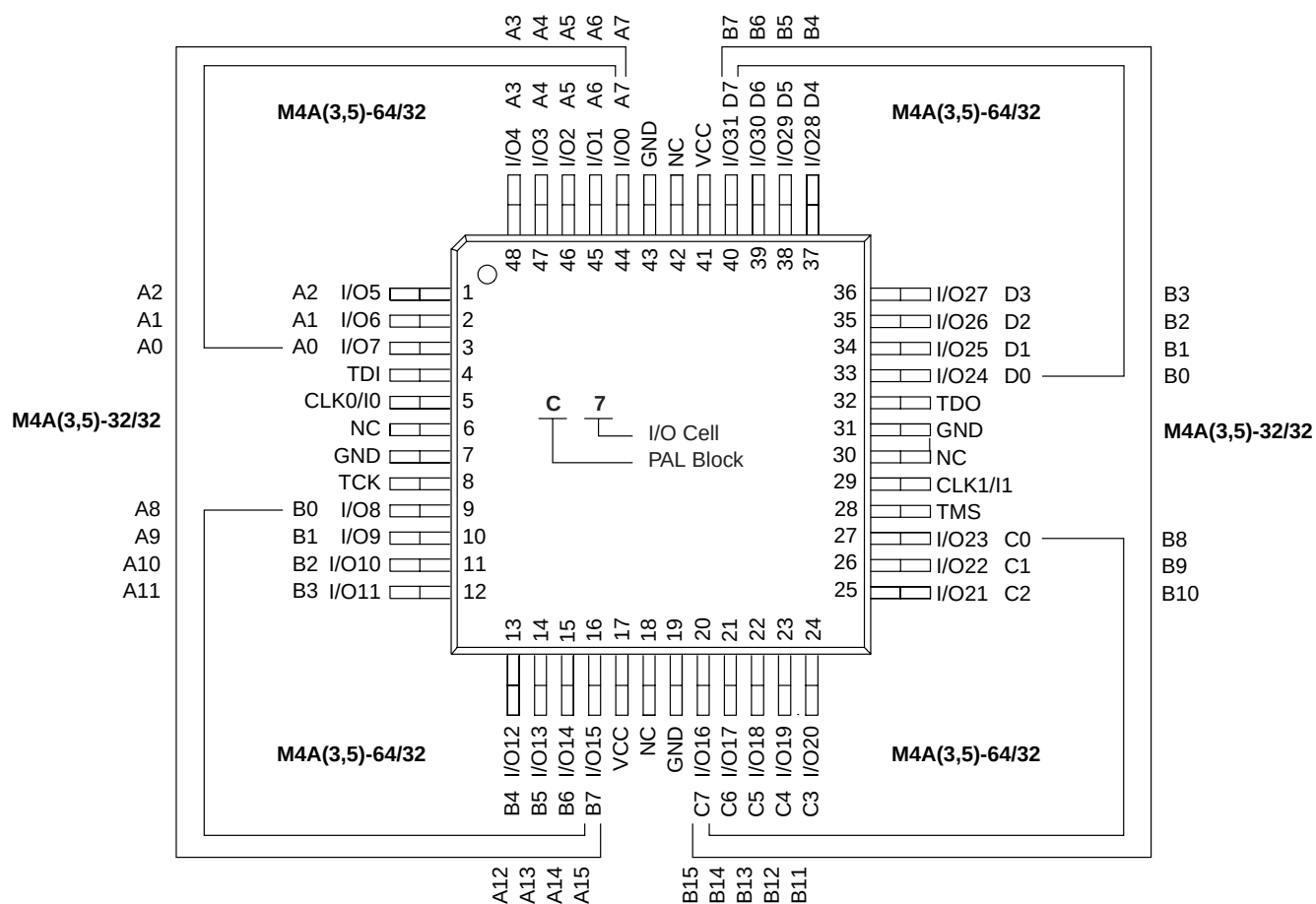


Figure 20. ispMACH 4A I_{CC} Curves at Low Power Mode

48-PIN TQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A(3,5)-32/32 AND M4A(3,5)-64/32)

Top View

48-Pin TQFP (1.4mm Thickness)



17466G-028

PIN DESIGNATIONS

CLK/I = Clock or Input

GND = Ground

I/O = Input/Output

V_{CC} = Supply Voltage

NC = No Connect

TDI = Test Data In

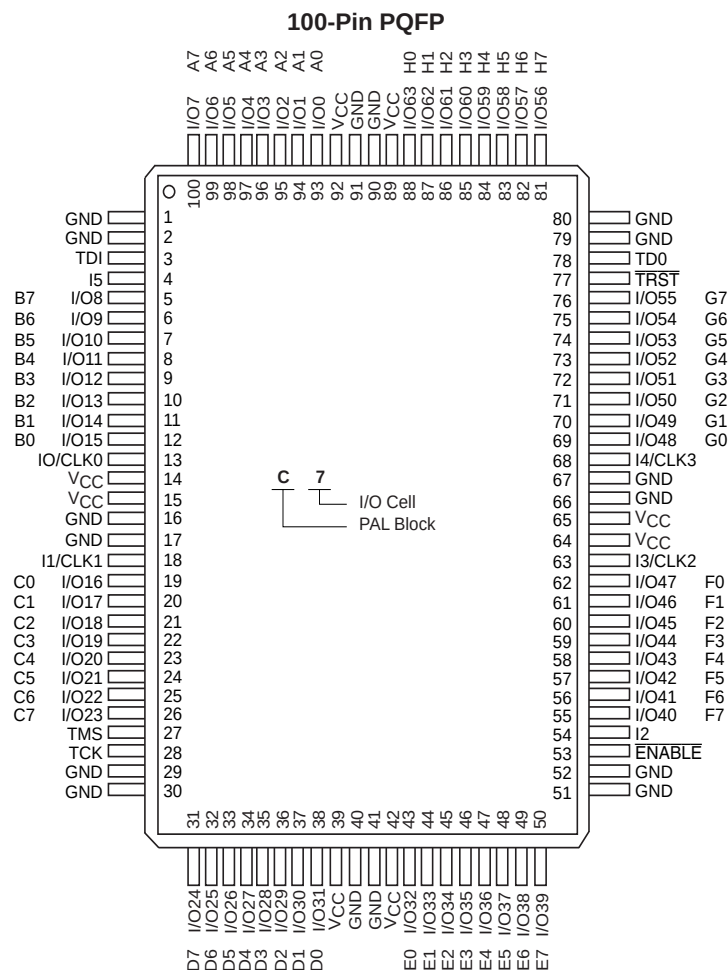
TCK = Test Clock

TMS = Test Mode Select

TDO = Test Data Out

100-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A(3,5)-128/64)

Top View



17466G-031

PIN DESIGNATIONS

I/CLK = Input or Clock

GND = Ground

I = Input

I/O = Input/Output

V_{CC} = Supply Voltage

TDI = Test Data In

TCK = Test Clock

TMS = Test Mode Select

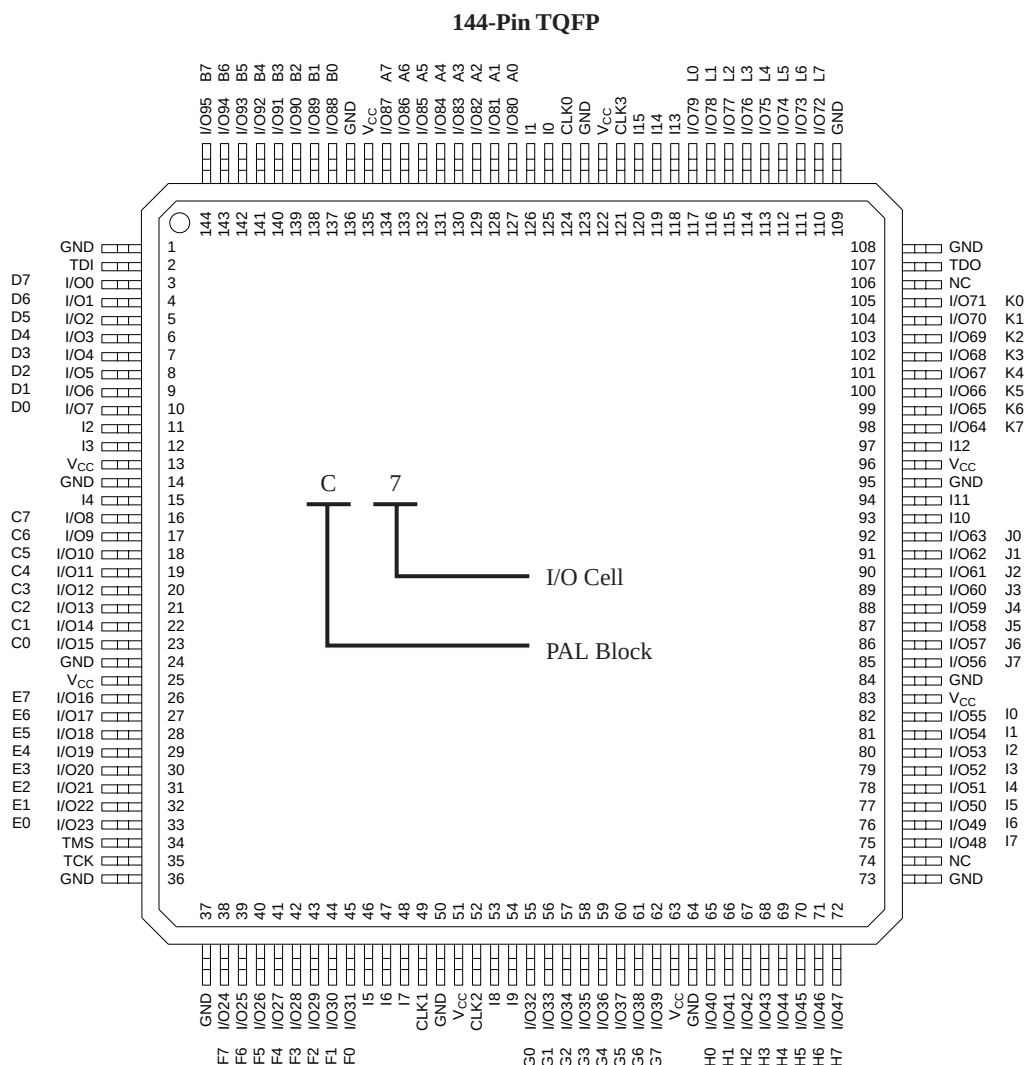
TDO = Test Data Out

TRST = Test Reset

ENABLE = Program

144-PIN TQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A(3,5)-192/96)

Top View



17466G-033

PIN DESIGNATIONS

- CLK = Clock
- GND = Ground
- I = Input
- I/O = Input/Output
- V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
- TDI = Test Data In
- TCK = Test Clock
- TMS = Test Mode Select
- TDO = Test Data Out

256-BALL BGA CONNECTION DIAGRAM - (M4A3-384/192)

Bottom View

256-Ball BGA

	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
A	GND	I/O11 FX7	GND	I/O44 FX6	I/O58 CX6	GND	I/O70 CX2	I/O76 DX6	GND	GND	GND	GND	I/O108 AX5	I/O116 BX0	GND	I/O128 BX7	I/O134 O3	GND	GND	GND	A		
B	GND	I/O12 GX7	I/O28 FX5	I/O45 FX3	I/O59 CX7	I/O64 CX5	I/O71 CX3	I/O77 DX7	I/O84 DX5	I/O90 DX2	I/O96 AX0	I/O102 AX3	I/O109 AX6	I/O117 BX1	I/O122 BX4	I/O129 BX6	I/O135 O4	I/O148 O6	I/O164 O7	GND	B		
C	I/O0 GX6	I/O13 GX5	VCC	I/O46 FX4	I/O60 FX2	I/O65 FX1	I/O72 CX4	I/O78 CX0	I/O85 DX4	I/O91 DX1	I/O97 AX1	I/O103 AX4	I/O110 BX2	I/O118 BX5	I/O123 O0	I/O130 O1	I/O136 O5	VCC	I/O165 N7	I/O181 N6	C		
D	I/O1 EX7	I/O14 GX3	I/O29 GX4	VCC	VCC	I/O66 FX0	VCC	I/O79 CX1	I/O86 DX3	I/O92 DX0	I/O98 AX2	I/O104 AX7	I/O111 B3X	VCC	I/O124 O2	VCC	VCC	I/O149 N4	I/O166 N5	I/O182 P7	D		
E	I/O2 EX0	I/O15 GX0	I/O30 GX1	TDI	PIN DESIGNATIONS CLK = Clock GND = Ground I = Input I/O = Input/Output N/C = No Connect VCC = Supply Voltage TDI = Test Data In TCK = Test Clock TMS = Test Mode Select TDO = Test Data Out C 7 I/O Cell PAL Block <td>TDO</td> <td>I/O150 N2</td> <td>I/O167 N3</td> <td>I/O183 P6</td> <td>E</td>														TDO	I/O150 N2	I/O167 N3	I/O183 P6	E
F	GND	I/O16 EX1	I/O31 EX6	I/O47 GX2															I/O137 N1	I/O151 N0	I/O168 P5	GND	F
G	I/O3 HX6	I/O17 EX4	I/O32 EX5	VCC															VCC	I/O152 P4	I/O169 P3	I/O184 M7	G
H	GND	I/O18 HX5	I/O33 EX2	I/O48 EX3															I/O138 P2	I/O153 P1	I/O170 P0	GND	H
J	I/O4 HX0	I/O19 HX1	I/O34 HX4	I/O49 HX7															I/O139 M6	I/O154 M5	I/O171 M4	I/O185 M3	J
K	GND	CLK3	I/O35 HX2	I/O50 HX3															I/O140 M0	I/O155 M1	CLK2	I/O186 M2	K
L	I/O5 A2	CLK0	I/O36 A0	I/O51 A1															I/O141 L3	I/O156 L4	CLK1	GND	L
M	I/O6 A4	I/O20 A3	I/O37 A5	I/O52 A6															I/O142 L6	I/O157 L5	I/O172 L0	I/O187 L1	M
N	GND	I/O21 A7	I/O38 D0	I/O53 D1															I/O143 I5	I/O158 I0	I/O173 L7	GND	N
P	I/O7 D2	I/O22 D3	I/O39 D4	VCC															VCC	I/O159 I4	I/O174 I1	I/O188 L2	P
R	GND	I/O23 D5	I/O40 D6	I/O54 D7	I/O144 K5	I/O160 K0	I/O175 I3	GND	R														
T	I/O8 B3	I/O24 B0	I/O41 B7	TCK	TMS	I/O161 K4	I/O176 K1	I/O189 I2	T														
U	I/O9 B4	I/O25 B1	I/O42 B6	VCC	VCC	I/O67 C0	VCC	I/O80 F0	I/O87 E5	I/O93 E2	I/O99 H2	I/O105 H5	I/O112 G0	VCC	I/O125 J1	VCC	VCC	I/O162 K7	I/O177 K2	I/O190 I6	U		
V	I/O10 B5	I/O26 B2	VCC	I/O55 C5	I/O61 C2	I/O68 C1	I/O73 F4	I/O81 F1	I/O88 E4	I/O94 E1	I/O100 H1	I/O106 H4	I/O113 G1	I/O119 G4	I/O126 J0	I/O131 J2	I/O145 J5	VCC	I/O178 K3	I/O191 I7	V		
W	GND	I/O27 C7	I/O43 C6	I/O56 C3	I/O62 F7	I/O69 F5	I/O74 F3	I/O82 E7	I/O89 E3	I/O95 E0	I/O101 H0	I/O107 H3	I/O114 H7	I/O120 G3	I/O127 G5	I/O132 G7	I/O146 J4	I/O163 J6	I/O179 J7	GND	W		
Y	GND	GND	GND	I/O57 C4	I/O63 F6	GND	I/O75 F2	I/O83 E6	GND	GND	GND	GND	I/O115 H6	I/O121 G2	GND	I/O133 G6	I/O147 J3	GND	I/O180 K6	GND	Y		
	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			

17466G-046

256-BALL fpBGA CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A3-256/128)

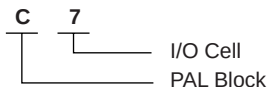
Bottom View

256-Ball fpBGA

	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
A	TRST	I/O117 O5	I/O116 O4	I/O113 O1	I/O126 P6	I/O124 P4	I12	NC	NC	NC	CLK0	I/O1 A1	I/O5 A5	I/O7 A7	I/O10 B2	I/O12 B4	A
B	I/O110 N6	I/O111 N7	I/O118 O6	I/O115 O3	I/O127 P7	I/O125 P5	I/O120 P0	NC	NC	NC	I1	I/O2 A2	I/O8 B0	I/O11 B3	I/O13 B5	NC	B
C	I/O108 N4	I/O109 N5	NC	I/O119 O7	I/O114 O2	I/O122 P2	I/O123 P3	NC	NC	I0	I/O4 A4	I/O6 A6	I/O15 B7	I/O14 B6	TDI	I/O23 C7	C
D	NC	I/O104 N0	TDO	GND	GND	VCC	GND	VCC	GND	GND	VCC	GND	VCC	I/O9 B1	I/O22 C6	I/O21 C5	D
E	I/O102 M6	NC	I/O107 N3	VCC	I/O105 N1	I/O106 N2	I13	CLK3	NC	NC	I/O0 A0	NC	GND	I/O20 C4	I/O19 C3	I/O31 D7	E
F	I/O98 M2	I/O103 M7	I/O101 M5	GND	I/O100 M4	I/O99 M3	I/O112 O0	I/O121 P1	NC	NC	I/O3 A3	I/O18 C2	VCC	I/O16 C0	I/O30 D6	I/O29 D5	F
G	NC	I/O96 M0	I11	VCC	NC	I/O97 M1	VCC	GND	GND	VCC	I/O17 C1	I/O28 D4	GND	I/O26 D2	I/O25 D1	I2	G
H	I/O88 L0	I10	I9	GND	I/O89 L1	I/O90 L2	GND	VCC	VCC	GND	I/O27 D3	I/O24 D0	VCC	NC	NC	NC	H
J	I/O91 L3	I/O92 L4	I/O93 L5	GND	I/O95 L7	I/O94 L6	GND	VCC	VCC	GND	I3	NC	GND	NC	NC	NC	J
K	NC	NC	NC	VCC	NC	NC	VCC	GND	GND	VCC	NC	NC	VCC	I4	NC	I/O32 E0	K
L	NC	NC	I/O80 K0	GND	I/O83 K3	NC	NC	NC	I/O59 H3	I/O61 H5	NC	NC	GND	I/O35 E3	I/O36 E4	I/O33 E1	L
M	I/O81 K1	I/O82 K2	I/O84 K4	GND	I/O67 I3	I/O65 I1	NC	NC	I/O58 H2	I/O48 G0	I/O51 G3	NC	VCC	I/O44 F4	I/O39 E7	I/O34 E2	M
N	I/O85 K5	I/O86 K6	ENABLE	VCC	GND	VCC	GND	VCC	GND	GND	VCC	GND	GND	TCK	I/O40 F0	I/O37 E5	N
P	I/O87 K7	I/O77 J5	I/O78 J6	I/O79 J7	I/O68 I4	I/O66 I2	NC	NC	NC	I6	I/O63 H7	I/O52 G4	I/O55 G7	TMS	I/O41 F1	I/O38 E6	P
R	I/O76 J4	I/O75 J3	I/O72 J0	I/O71 I7	I/O64 I0	I7	NC	NC	NC	I/O56 H0	I/O60 H4	I/O49 G1	I/O53 G5	I/O47 F7	I/O43 F3	I/O42 F2	R
T	I/O74 J2	I/O73 J1	I/O70 I6	I/O69 I5	I8	CLK2	NC	NC	CLK1	I5	I/O57 H1	I/O62 H6	I/O50 G2	I/O54 G6	I/O46 F6	I/O45 F5	T
	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

PIN DESIGNATIONS

CLK = Clock
 GND = Ground
 I = Input
 I/O = Input/Output
 N/C = No Connect
 VCC = Supply Voltage
 TDI = Test Data In
 TCK = Test Clock
 TMS = Test Mode Select
 TDO = Test Data Out
 TRST = Test Reset
 ENABLE = Program



m4a3.256.128_256bga