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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	5.5 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	3V ~ 3.6V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	64
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	64
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/m4a3-64-64-55vc

Table 1. ispMACH 4A Device Features

3.3 V Devices								
Feature	M4A3-32	M4A3-64	M4A3-96	M4A3-128	M4A3-192	M4A3-256	M4A3-384	M4A3-512
Macrocells	32	64	96	128	192	256	384	512
User I/O options	32	32/64	48	64	96	128/160/192	160/192	160/192/256
t_{PD} (ns)	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.5	7.5
f_{CNT} (MHz)	182	167	167	167	160	167	154	125
t_{COS} (ns)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.5
t_{SS} (ns)	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0
Static Power (mA)	20	25/52	40	55	85	110/150	149/155	179
JTAG Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PCI Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

5 V Devices						
Feature	M4A5-32	M4A5-64	M4A5-96	M4A5-128	M4A5-192	M4A5-256
Macrocells	32	64	96	128	192	256
User I/O options	32	32	48	64	96	128
t_{PD} (ns)	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.5
f_{CNT} (MHz)	182	167	167	167	160	154
t_{COS} (ns)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.0
t_{SS} (ns)	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Static Power (mA)	20	25	40	55	74	110
JTAG Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PCI Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Product-Term Array

The product-term array consists of a number of product terms that form the basis of the logic being implemented. The inputs to the AND gates come from the central switch matrix (Table 5), and are provided in both true and complement forms for efficient logic implementation.

Table 5. PAL Block Inputs

Device	Number of Inputs to PAL Block
M4A3-32/32 and M4A5-32/32	33
M4A3-64/32 and M4A5-64/32	33
M4A3-64/64	33
M4A3-96/48 and M4A5-96/48	33
M4A3-128/64 and M4A5-128/64	33
M4A3-192/96 and M4A5-192/96	34
M4A3-256/128 and M4A5-256/128	34
M4A3-256/160 and M4A3-256/192	36
M4A3-384	36
M4A3-512	36

Logic Allocator

Within the logic allocator, product terms are allocated to macrocells in “product term clusters.” The availability and distribution of product term clusters are automatically considered by the software as it fits functions within a PAL block. The size of a product term cluster has been optimized to provide high utilization of product terms, making complex functions using many product terms possible. Yet when few product terms are used, there will be a minimal number of unused—or wasted—product terms left over. The product term clusters available to each macrocell within a PAL block are shown in Tables 6 and 7.

Each product term cluster is associated with a macrocell. The size of a cluster depends on the configuration of the associated macrocell. When the macrocell is used in synchronous mode (Figure 2a), the basic cluster has 4 product terms. When the associated macrocell is used in asynchronous mode (Figure 2b), the cluster has 2 product terms. Note that if the product term cluster is routed to a different macrocell, the allocator configuration is not determined by the mode of the macrocell actually being driven. The configuration is always set by the mode of the macrocell that the cluster will drive if not routed away, regardless of the actual routing.

In addition, there is an extra product term that can either join the basic cluster to give an extended cluster, or drive the second input of an exclusive-OR gate in the signal path. If included with the basic cluster, this provides for up to 20 product terms on a synchronous function that uses four extended 5-product-term clusters. A similar asynchronous function can have up to 18 product terms.

When the extra product term is used to extend the cluster, the value of the second XOR input can be programmed as a 0 or a 1, giving polarity control. The possible configurations of the logic allocator are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Table 11. Output Switch Matrix Combinations for M4A3-256/160 and M4A3-256/192

Macrocell	Routable to I/O Cells							
I/O8	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O9	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O10	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O11	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O12	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O13	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O14	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
I/O15	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15

Table 12. Output Switch Matrix Combinations for M4A(3,5)-32/32

Macrocell	Routable to I/O Cells
M0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7	I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O3, I/O4, I/O5, I/O6, I/O7
M8, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15	I/O8, I/O9, I/O10, I/O11, I/O12, I/O13, I/O14, I/O15

I/O Cell	Available Macrocells
I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O3, I/O4, I/O5, I/O6, I/O7	M0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
I/O8, I/O9, I/O10, I/O11, I/O12, I/O13, I/O14, I/O15	M8, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15

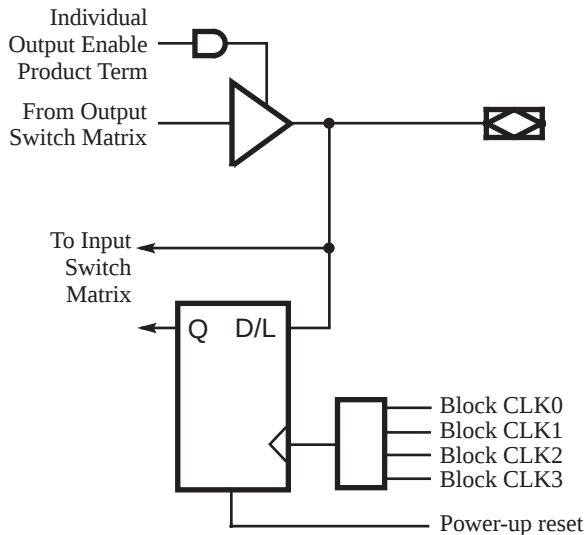
Table 13. Output Switch Matrix Combinations for M4A3-64/64

Macrocell	Routable to I/O Cells
M0, M1	I/O0, I/O1, I/O10, I/O11, I/O12, I/O13, I/O14, I/O15
M2, M3	I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O3, I/O12, I/O13, I/O14, I/O15
M4, M5	I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O3, I/O4, I/O5, I/O14, I/O15
M6, M7	I/O0, I/O1, I/O2, I/O3, I/O4, I/O5, I/O6, I/O7
M8, M9	I/O2, I/O3, I/O4, I/O5, I/O6, I/O7, I/O8, I/O9
M10, M11	I/O4, I/O5, I/O6, I/O7, I/O8, I/O9, I/O10, I/O11
M12, M13	I/O6, I/O7, I/O8, I/O9, I/O10, I/O11, I/O12, I/O13
M14, M15	I/O8, I/O9, I/O10, I/O11, I/O12, I/O13, I/O14, I/O15

I/O Cell	Available Macrocells
I/O0, I/O1	M0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7
I/O2, I/O3	M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9
I/O4, I/O5	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11
I/O6, I/O7	M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13
I/O8, I/O9	M8, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15
I/O10, I/O11	M0, M1, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15
I/O12, I/O13	M0, M1, M2, M3, M12, M13, M14, M15
I/O14, I/O15	M0, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M14, M15

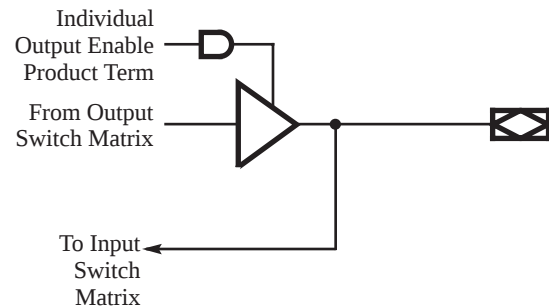
I/O Cell

The I/O cell (Figures 10 and 11) simply consists of a programmable output enable, a feedback path, and flip-flop (except ispMACH 4A devices with 1:1 macrocell-I/O cell ratio). An individual output enable product term is provided for each I/O cell. The feedback signal drives the input switch matrix.



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Figure 10. I/O Cell for ispMACH 4A Devices with 2:1 Macrocell-I/O Cell Ratio



17466G-018

Figure 11. I/O Cell for ispMACH 4A Devices with 1:1 Macrocell-I/O Cell Ratio

The I/O cell (Figure 10) contains a flip-flop, which provides the capability for storing the input in a D-type register or latch. The clock can be any of the PAL block clocks. Both the direct and registered versions of the input are sent to the input switch matrix. This allows for such functions as “time-domain-multiplexed” data comparison, where the first data value is stored, and then the second data value is put on the I/O pin and compared with the previous stored value.

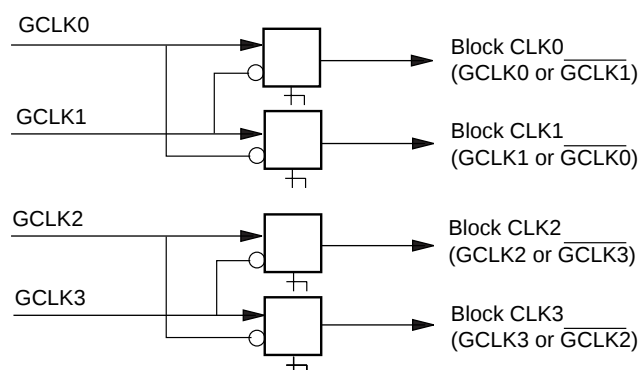
Note that the flip-flop used in the ispMACH 4A I/O cell is independent of the flip-flops in the macrocells. It powers up to a logic low.

Zero-Hold-Time Input Register

The ispMACH 4A devices have a zero-hold-time (ZHT) fuse which controls the time delay associated with loading data into all I/O cell registers and latches. When programmed, the ZHT fuse increases the data path setup delays to input storage elements, matching equivalent delays in the clock path. When the fuse is erased, the setup time to the input storage element is minimized. This feature facilitates doing worst-case designs for which data is loaded from sources which have low (or zero) minimum output propagation delays from clock edges.

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.



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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	$\overline{\text{GCLK3}}$ (GCLK1)	$\overline{\text{GCLK2}}$ ($\overline{\text{GCLK0}}$)

Note:

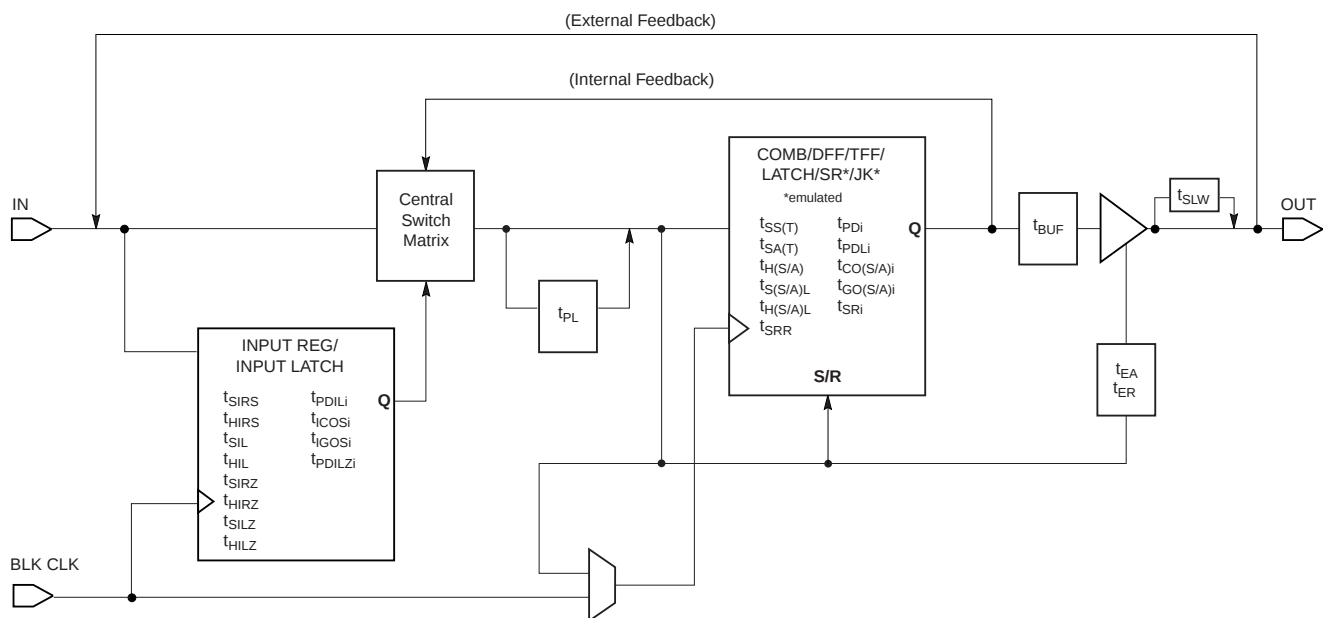
1. Values in parentheses are for the M4A(3,5)-32/32 and M4A(3,5)-64/32.

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.

IEEE 1149.1-COMPLIANT BOUNDARY SCAN TESTABILITY

All ispMACH 4A devices have boundary scan cells and are compliant to the IEEE 1149.1 standard. This allows functional testing of the circuit board on which the device is mounted through a serial scan path that can access all critical logic nodes. Internal registers are linked internally, allowing test data to be shifted in and loaded directly onto test nodes, or test node data to be captured and shifted out for verification. In addition, these devices can be linked into a board-level serial scan path for more complete board-level testing.

IEEE 1149.1-COMPLIANT IN-SYSTEM PROGRAMMING

Programming devices in-system provides a number of significant benefits including: rapid prototyping, lower inventory levels, higher quality, and the ability to make in-field modifications. All ispMACH 4A devices provide In-System Programming (ISP) capability through their Boundary ScanTest Access Ports. This capability has been implemented in a manner that ensures that the port remains compliant to the IEEE 1149.1 standard. By using IEEE 1149.1 as the communication interface through which ISP is achieved, customers get the benefit of a standard, well-defined interface.

ispMACH 4A devices can be programmed across the commercial temperature and voltage range. The PC-based ispVM™ software facilitates in-system programming of ispMACH 4A devices. ispVM takes the JEDEC file output produced by the design implementation software, along with information about the JTAG chain, and creates a set of vectors that are used to drive the JTAG chain. ispVM software can use these vectors to drive a JTAG chain via the parallel port of a PC. Alternatively, ispVM software can output files in formats understood by common automated test equipment. This equipment can then be used to program ispMACH 4A devices during the testing of a circuit board.

PCI COMPLIANT

ispMACH 4A devices in the -5/-55/-6/-65/-7/-10/-12 speed grades are compliant with the *PCI Local Bus Specification* version 2.1, published by the PCI Special Interest Group (SIG). The 5-V devices are fully PCI-compliant. The 3.3-V devices are mostly compliant but do not meet the PCI condition to clamp the inputs as they rise above V_{CC} because of their 5-V input tolerant feature.

SAFE FOR MIXED SUPPLY VOLTAGE SYSTEM DESIGNS

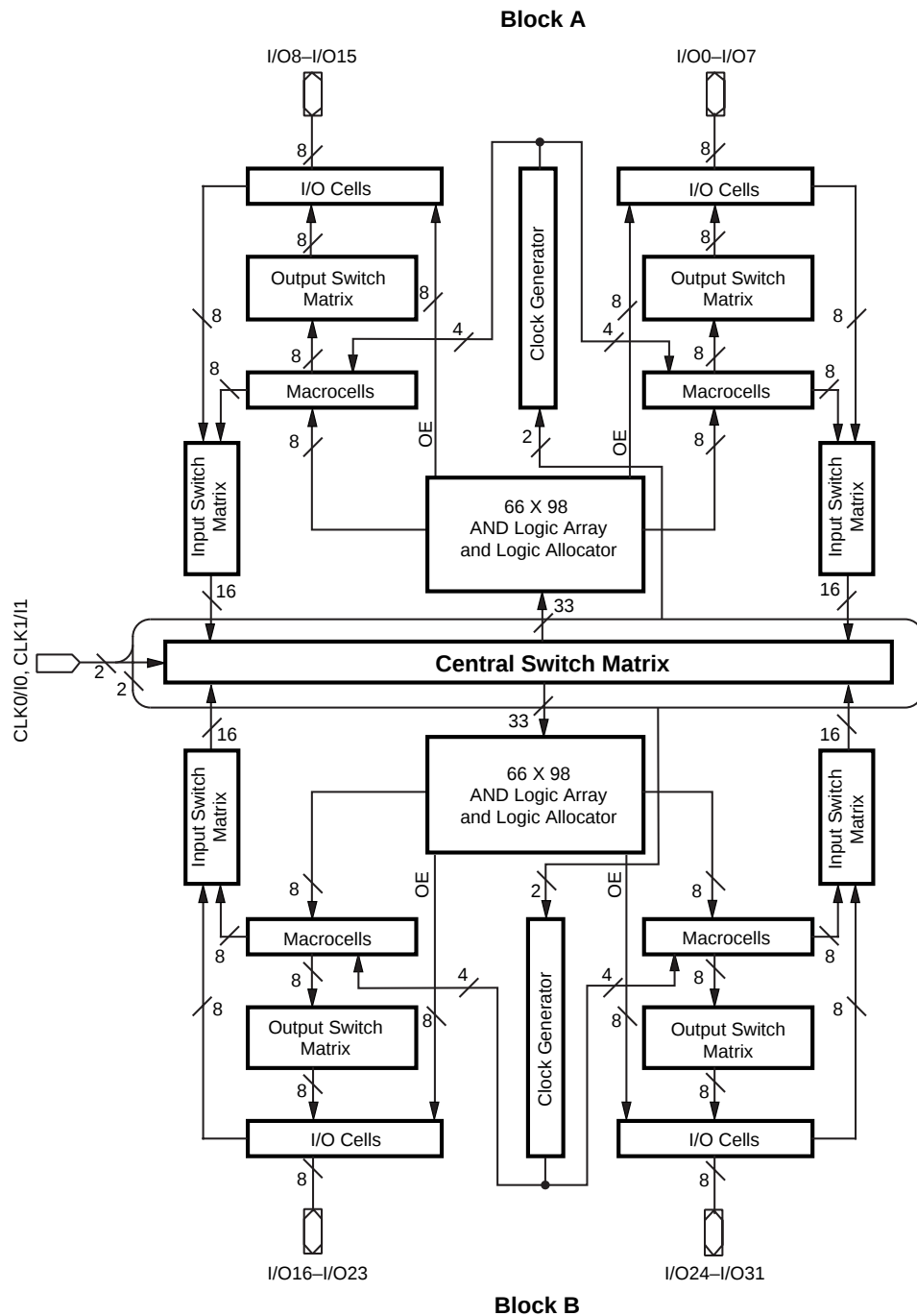
Both the 3.3-V and 5-V V_{CC} ispMACH 4A devices are safe for mixed supply voltage system designs. The 5-V devices will not overdrive 3.3-V devices above the output voltage of 3.3 V, while they accept inputs from other 3.3-V devices. The 3.3-V device will accept inputs up to 5.5 V. Both the 5-V and 3.3-V versions have the same high-speed performance and provide easy-to-use mixed-voltage design capability.

PULL UP OR BUS-FRIENDLY INPUTS AND I/Os

All ispMACH 4A devices have inputs and I/Os which feature the Bus-Friendly circuitry incorporating two inverters in series which loop back to the input. This double inversion weakly holds the input at its last driven logic state. While it is good design practice to tie unused pins to a known state, the Bus-Friendly input structure pulls pins away from the input threshold voltage where noise can cause high-frequency switching. At power-up, the Bus-Friendly latches are reset to a logic level “1.” For the circuit diagram, please refer to the document entitled *MACH Endurance Characteristics* on the Lattice Data Book CD-ROM or Lattice web site.

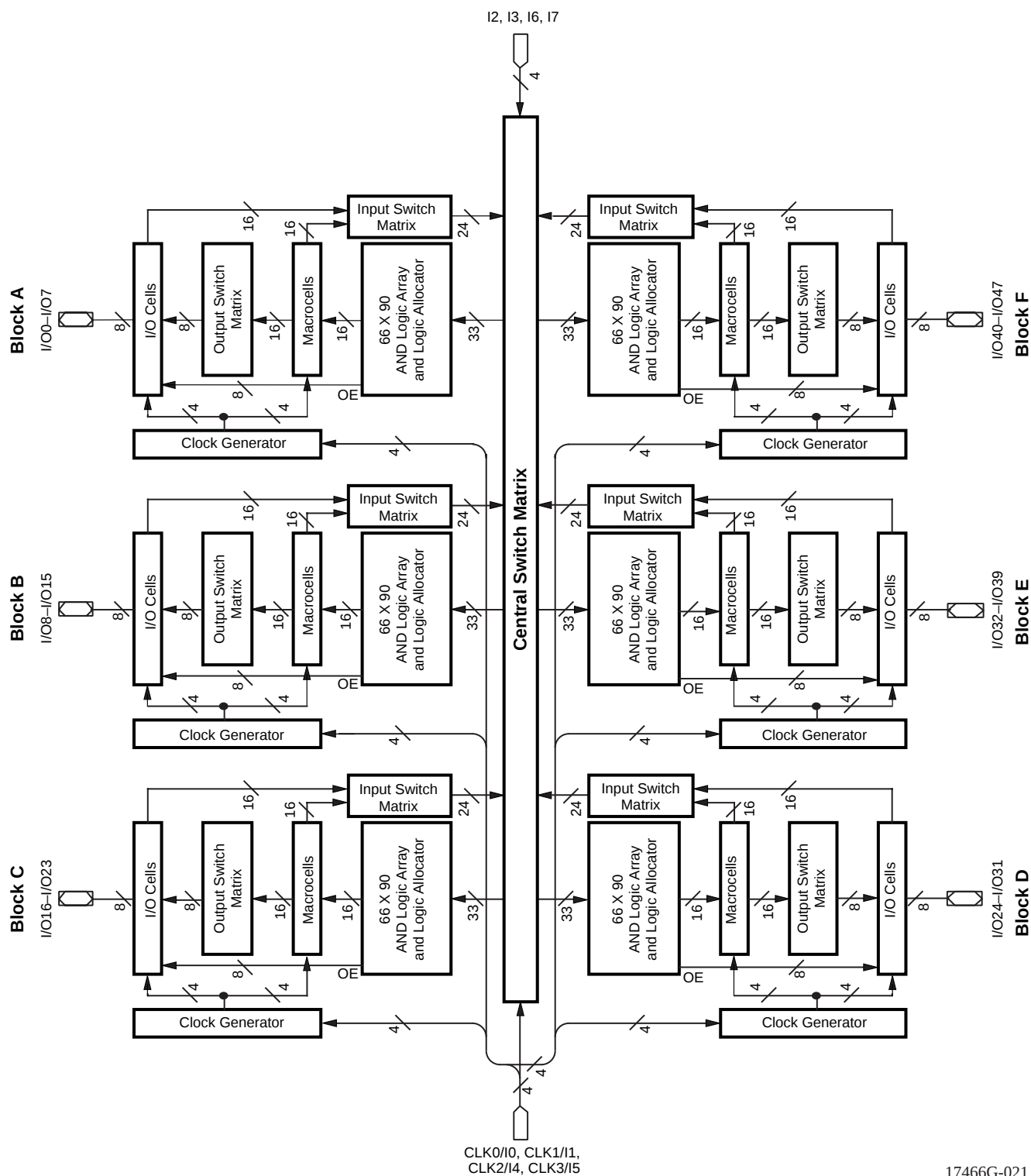
All ispMACH 4A devices have a programmable bit that configures all inputs and I/Os with either pull-up or Bus-Friendly characteristics. If the device is configured in pull-up mode, all inputs and I/O pins are

BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A(3,5)-32/32



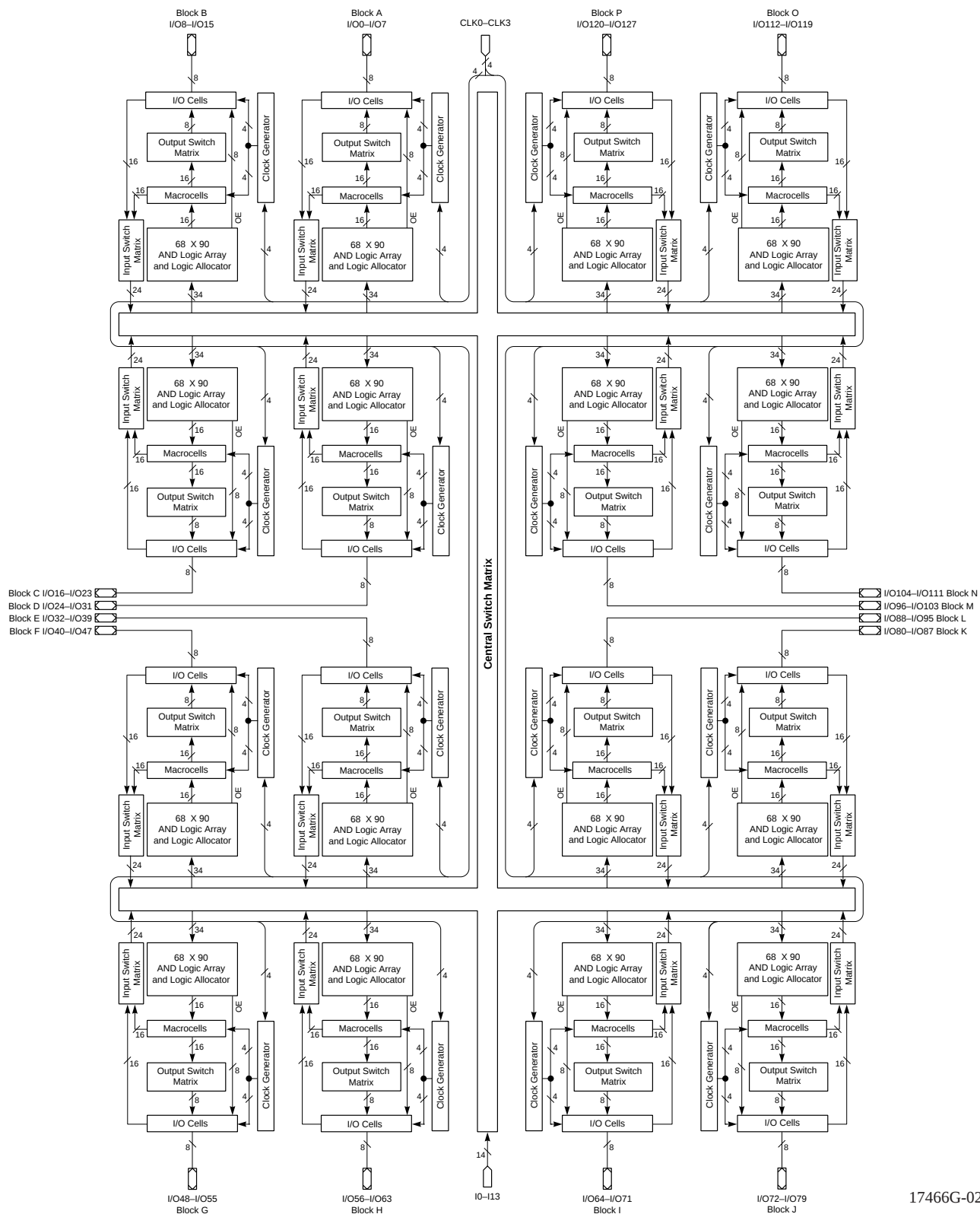
17466H-019

BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A(3,5)-96/48



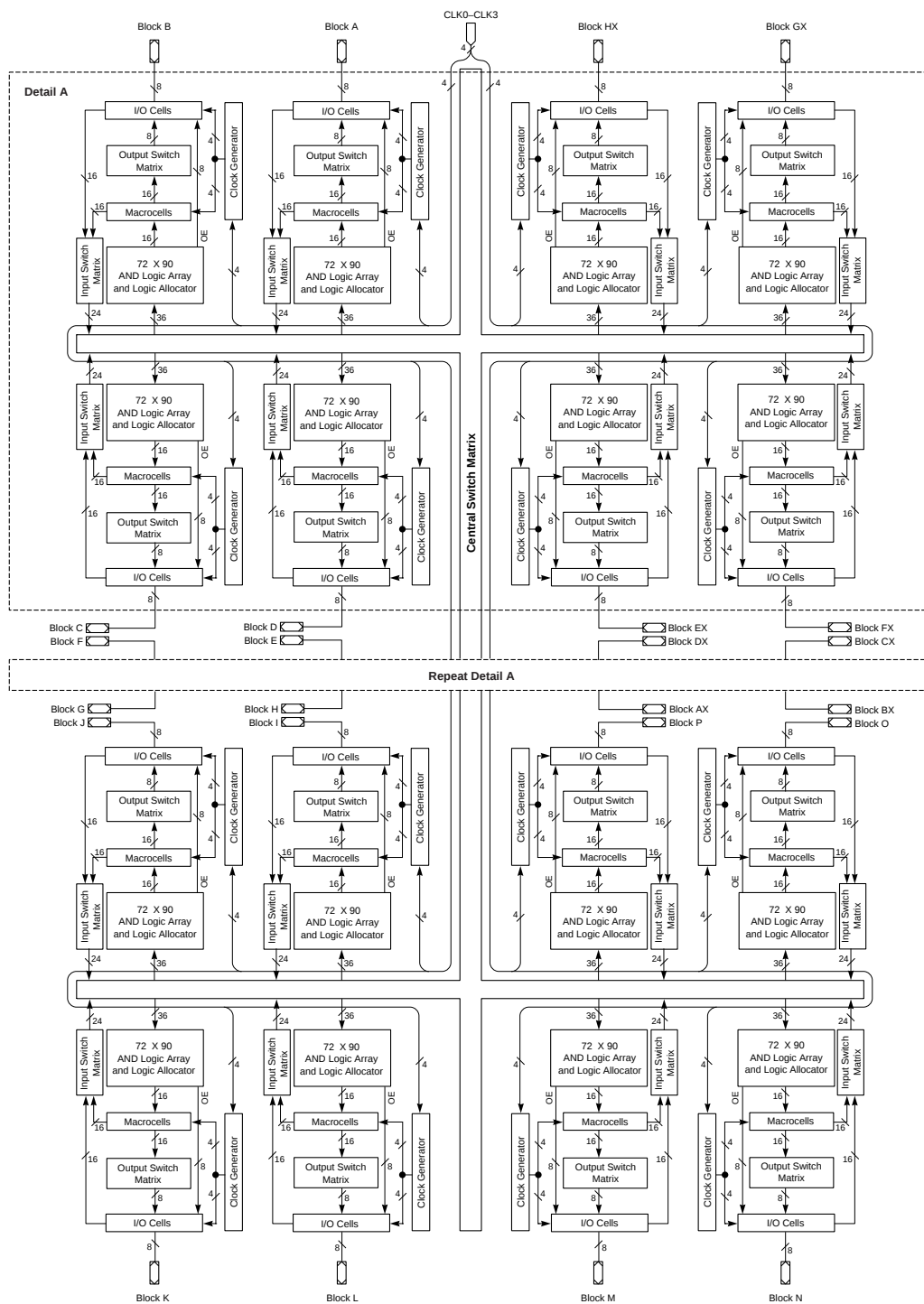
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BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A(3,5)-256/128



17466G-024

BLOCK DIAGRAM – M4A3-384/160, M4A3-384/192



17466G-067

ispMACH 4A TIMING PARAMETERS OVER OPERATING RANGES¹

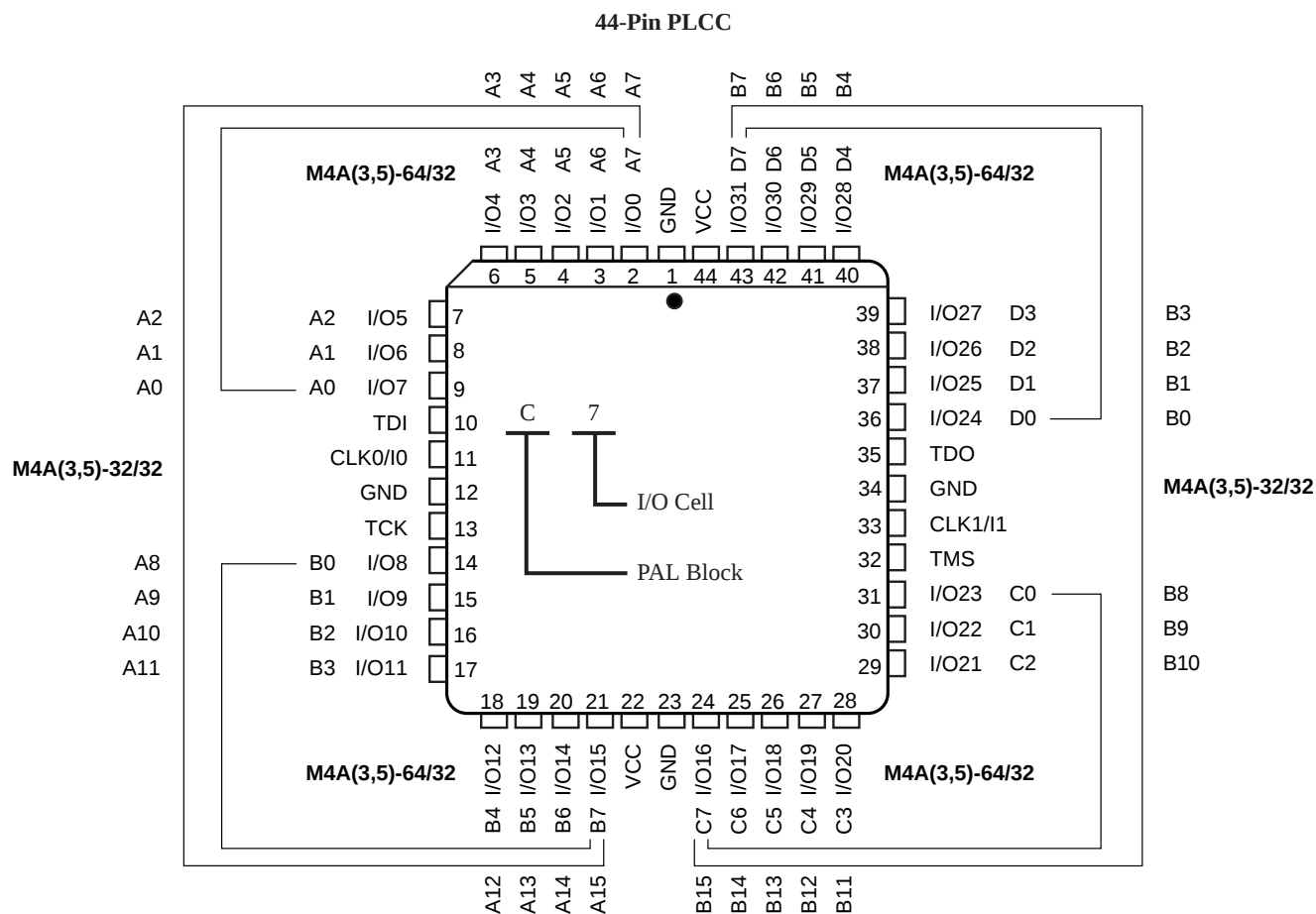
		-5		-55		-6		-65		-7		-10		-12		-14		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Combinatorial Delay:																		
t _{PDi}	Internal combinatorial propagation delay		3.5		4.0		4.3		4.5		5.0		7.0		9.0		11.0	ns
t _{PD}	Combinatorial propagation delay		5.0		5.5		6.0		6.5		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	
Input Register Delays with ZHT Option:																		
t _{SIRZ}	Input register setup time - ZHT	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{HIRZ}	Input register hold time - ZHT	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
Input Latch Delays with ZHT Option:																		
t _{SILZ}	Input latch setup time - ZHT	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{HILZ}	Input latch hold time - ZHT	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{PDIL} Z _i	Transparent input latch to internal feedback - ZHT		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0	ns
Output Delays:																		
t _{BUF}	Output buffer delay		1.5		1.5		1.8		2.0		2.5		3.0		3.0		3.0	ns
t _{SLW}	Slow slew rate delay adder		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5	ns
t _{EA}	Output enable time		7.5		7.5		8.5		8.5		9.5		10.0		12.0		15.0	ns
t _{ER}	Output disable time		7.5		7.5		8.5		8.5		9.5		10.0		12.0		15.0	ns
Power Delay:																		
t _{PL}	Power-down mode delay adder		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5	ns
Reset and Preset Delays:																		
t _{SRI}	Asynchronous reset or preset to internal register output		7.5		7.7		8.0		8.0		9.5		11.0		13.0		16.0	ns
t _{SR}	Asynchronous reset or preset to register output		9.0		9.2		10.0		10.0		12.0		14.0		16.0		19.0	ns
t _{SRR}	Asynchronous reset and preset register recovery time	7.0		7.0		7.5		7.5		8.0		8.0		10.0		15.0		ns
t _{SRW}	Asynchronous reset or preset width	7.0		7.0		8.0		8.0		10.0		10.0		12.0		15.0		ns
Clock/LE Width:																		
t _{WLS}	Global clock width low	2.0		2.0		2.5		2.5		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		ns
t _{WHS}	Global clock width high	2.0		2.0		2.5		2.5		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		ns
t _{WLA}	Product term clock width low	3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		5.0		8.0		9.0		ns
t _{WHA}	Product term clock width high	3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		5.0		8.0		9.0		ns
t _{GWS}	Global gate width low (for low transparent) or high (for high transparent)	4.0		4.0		4.5		4.5		5.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{GWA}	Product term gate width low (for low transparent) or high (for high transparent)	4.0		4.0		4.5		4.5		5.0		5.0		6.0		9.0		ns
t _{WIRL}	Input register clock width low	3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{WIRH}	Input register clock width high	3.0		3.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{WIL}	Input latch gate width	4.0		4.0		4.5		4.5		5.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		ns

44-PIN PLCC CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A(3,5)-32/32 AND M4A(3,5)-64/32)

Top View



17466G-026

PIN DESIGNATIONS

CLK/I = Clock or Input

GND = Ground

I/O = Input/Output

V_{CC} = Supply Voltage

TDI = Test Data In

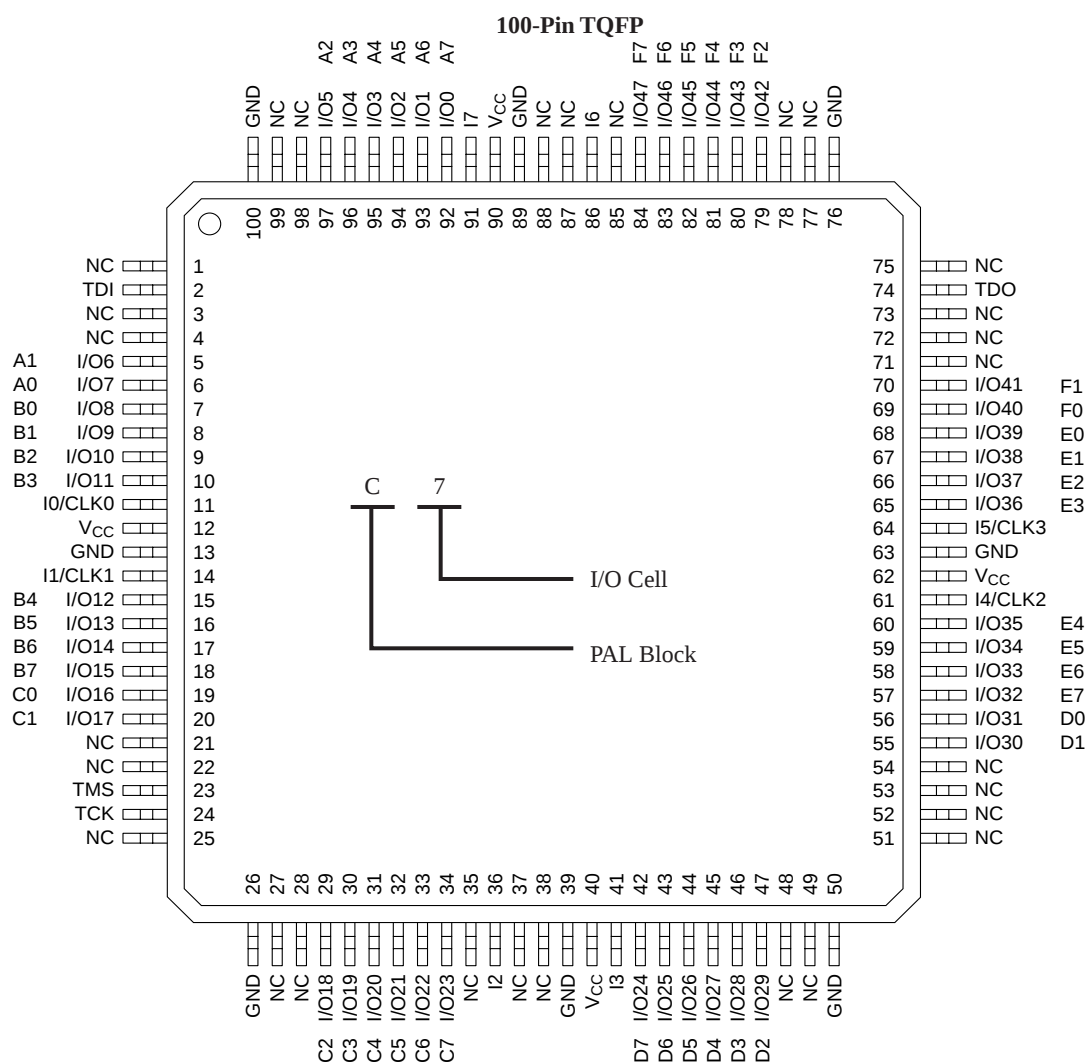
TCK = Test Clock

TMS = Test Mode Select

TDO = Test Data Out

100-PIN TQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A(3,5)-96/48)

Top View



17466G-029

PIN DESIGNATIONS

CLK/I = Clock or Input

GND = Ground

I = Input

I/O = Input/Output

V_{CC} = Supply Voltage

NC = No Connect

TDI = Test Data In

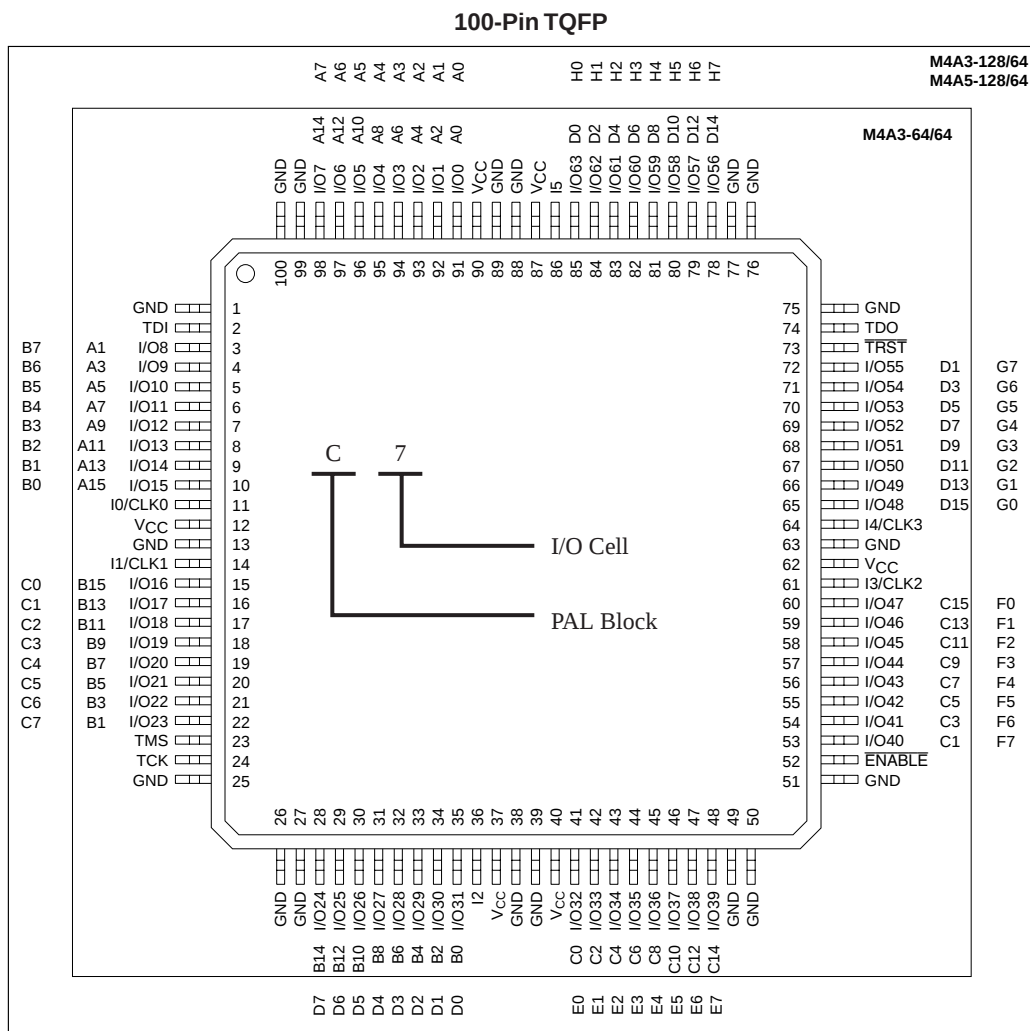
TCK = Test Clock

TMS = Test Mode Select

TDO = Test Data Out

100-PIN TQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM (M4A3-64/64 AND M4A(3,5)-128/64)

Top View



PIN DESIGNATIONS

CLK/I = Clock or Input

GND = Ground

I = Input

I/O = Input/Output

V_{CC} = Supply Voltage

TDI = Test Data In

TCK = Test Clock

TMS = Test Mode Select

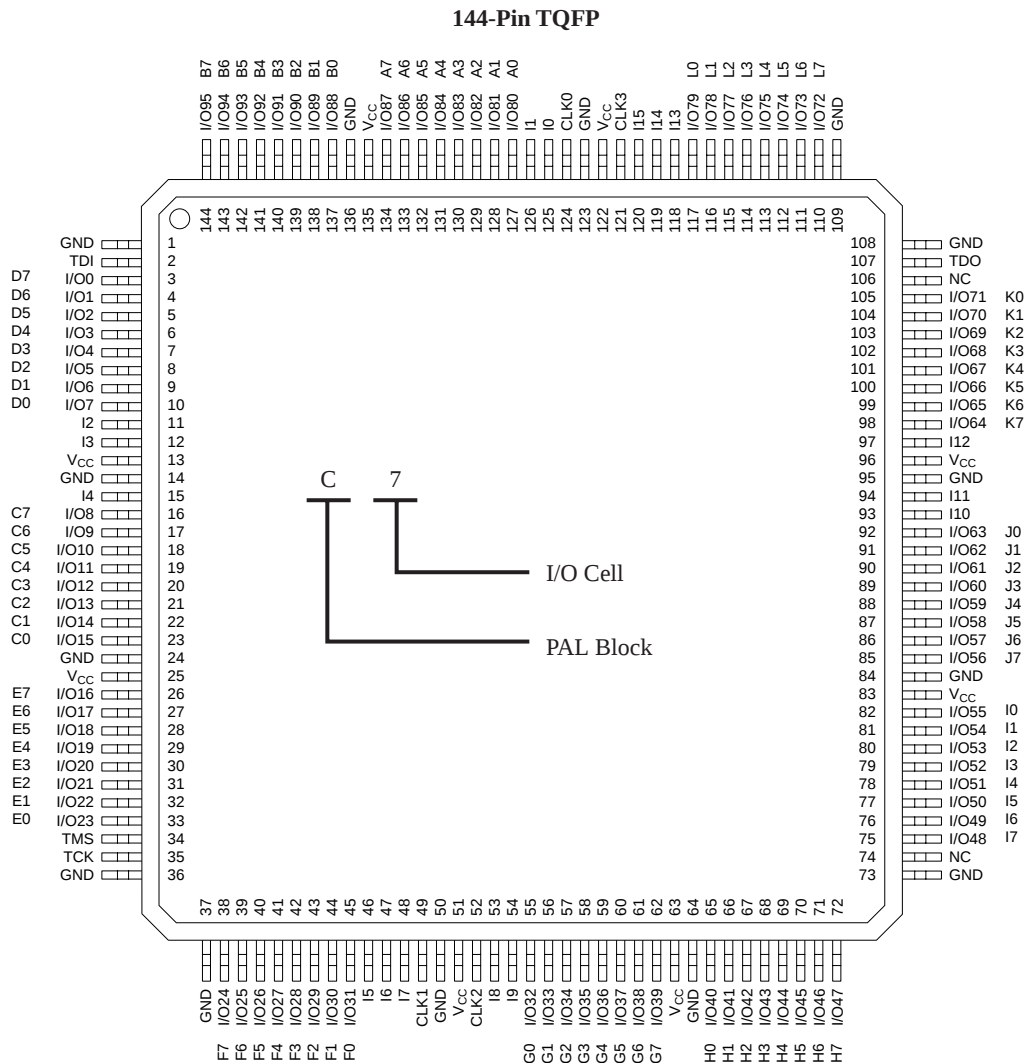
TDO = Test Data Out

TRST = Test Reset

ENABLE = Program

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

Top View



Revision History

Date	Version	Change Summary
-	K	Previous Lattice release.
August 2006	L	Updated for lead-free package options.
September 2006	M	Revised M4A3-256/160 208-pin PQFP connection diagram.