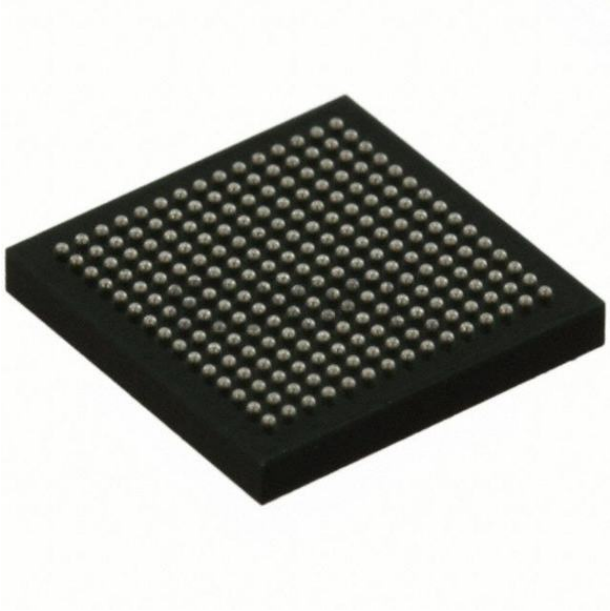


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details	
Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	440
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	3520
Total RAM Bits	81920
Number of I/O	167
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	225-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	225-UCBGA (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/ice40lp4k-cm225

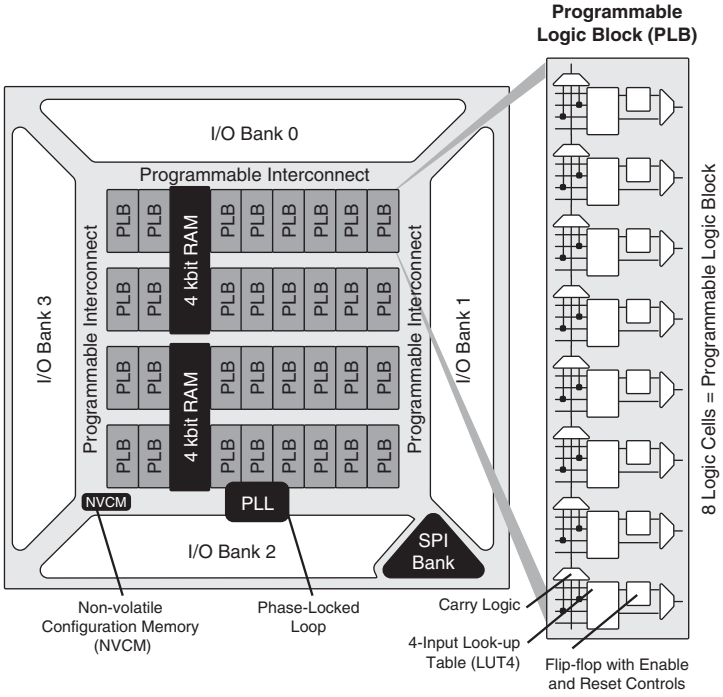
iCE40 LP/HX Family Data Sheet Architecture

March 2017 Data Sheet DS1040

Architecture Overview

The iCE40 family architecture contains an array of Programmable Logic Blocks (PLB), sysCLOCK™ PLLs, Non-volatile Programmable Configuration Memory (NVCM) and blocks of sysMEM™ Embedded Block RAM (EBR) surrounded by Programmable I/O (PIO). Figure 2-1 shows the block diagram of the iCE40LP/HX1K device.

Figure 2-1. iCE40LP/HX1K Device, Top View



The logic blocks, Programmable Logic Blocks (PLB) and sysMEM EBR blocks, are arranged in a two-dimensional grid with rows and columns. Each column has either logic blocks or EBR blocks. The PIO cells are located at the periphery of the device, arranged in banks. The PLB contains the building blocks for logic, arithmetic, and register functions. The PIOs utilize a flexible I/O buffer referred to as a sysIO buffer that supports operation with a variety of interface standards. The blocks are connected with many vertical and horizontal routing channel resources. The place and route software tool automatically allocates these routing resources.

In the iCE40 family, there are up to four independent sysIO banks. Note on some packages V_{CCIO} banks are tied together. There are different types of I/O buffers on the different banks. Refer to the details in later sections of this document. The sysMEM EBRs are large 4 kbit, dedicated fast memory blocks. These blocks can be configured as RAM, ROM or FIFO.

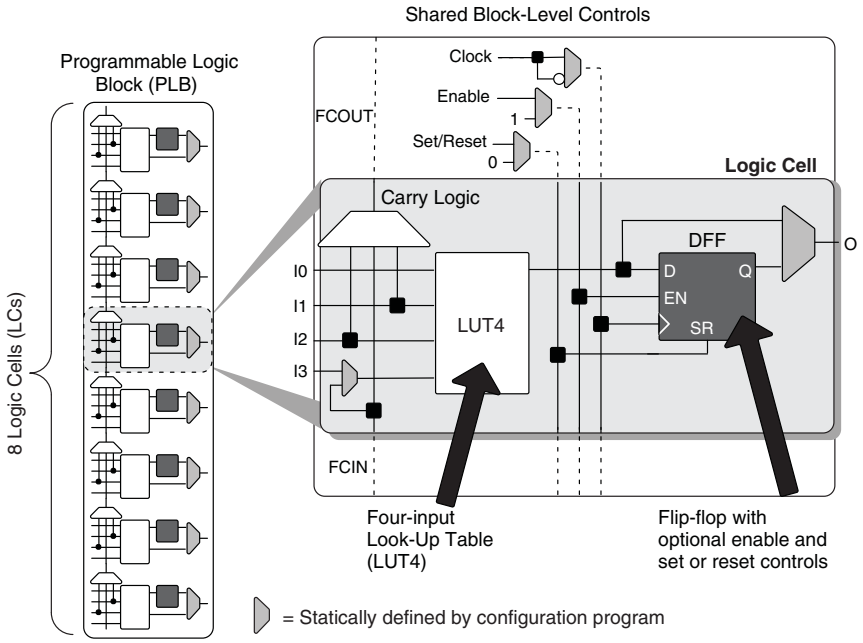
The iCE40 architecture also provides up to two sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loop (PLL) blocks. The PLLs have multiply, divide, and phase shifting capabilities that are used to manage the frequency and phase relationships of the clocks.

Every device in the family has a SPI port that supports programming and configuration of the device. The iCE40 includes on-chip, Nonvolatile Configuration Memory (NVCM).

PLB Blocks

The core of the iCE40 device consists of Programmable Logic Blocks (PLB) which can be programmed to perform logic and arithmetic functions. Each PLB consists of eight interconnected Logic Cells (LC) as shown in Figure 2-2. Each LC contains one LUT and one register.

Figure 2-2. PLB Block Diagram



Logic Cells

Each Logic Cell includes three primary logic elements shown in Figure 2-2.

- A four-input Look-Up Table (LUT4) builds any combinational logic function, of any complexity, requiring up to four inputs. Similarly, the LUT4 element behaves as a 16x1 Read-Only Memory (ROM). Combine and cascade multiple LUT4s to create wider logic functions.
- A 'D'-style Flip-Flop (DFF), with an optional clock-enable and reset control input, builds sequential logic functions. Each DFF also connects to a global reset signal that is automatically asserted immediately following device configuration.
- Carry Logic boosts the logic efficiency and performance of arithmetic functions, including adders, subtractors, comparators, binary counters and some wide, cascaded logic functions.

Table 2-1. Logic Cell Signal Descriptions

Function	Type	Signal Names	Description
Input	Data signal	I0, I1, I2, I3	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Control signal	Enable	Clock enable shared by all LCs in the PLB
Input	Control signal	Set/Reset[1]	Asynchronous or synchronous local set/reset shared by all LCs in the PLB.
Input	Control signal	Clock	Clock one of the eight Global Buffers, or from the general-purpose interconnects fabric shared by all LCs in the PLB
Input	Inter-PLB signal	FCIN	Fast carry in
Output	Data signals	O	LUT4 or registered output
Output	Inter-PFU signal	FCOUT	Fast carry out

1. If Set/Reset is not used, then the flip-flop is never set/reset, except when cleared immediately after configuration.

Routing

There are many resources provided in the iCE40 devices to route signals individually with related control signals. The routing resources consist of switching circuitry, buffers and metal interconnect (routing) segments.

The inter-PLB connections are made with three different types of routing resources: Adjacent (spans two PLBs), x4 (spans five PLBs) and x12 (spans thirteen PLBs). The Adjacent, x4 and x12 connections provide fast and efficient connections in the diagonal, horizontal and vertical directions.

The design tool takes the output of the synthesis tool and places and routes the design.

Clock/Control Distribution Network

Each iCE40 device has eight global inputs, two pins on each side of the device. Note that not all GBINs are available in all packages.

These global inputs can be used as high fanout nets, clock, reset or enable signals. The dedicated global pins are identified as GBIN[7:0] and the global buffers are identified as-GBUF[7:0]. These eight inputs may be used as general purpose I/O if they are not used to drive the clock nets. Global buffer GBUF7 in I/O Bank 3 also provides an optional direct LVDS25 or subLVDS differential clock input.

Table 2-2 lists the connections between a specific global buffer and the inputs on a PLB. All global buffers optionally connect to the PLB CLK input. Any four of the eight global buffers can drive logic inputs to a PLB. Even-numbered global buffers optionally drive the Set/Reset input to a PLB. Similarly, odd-numbered buffers optionally drive the PLB clock-enable input.

Table 2-2. Global Buffer (GBUF) Connections to Programmable Logic Blocks

Global Buffer	LUT Inputs	Clock	Reset	Clock Enable
GBUF0	Yes, any 4 of 8 GBUF Inputs	Yes	Yes	
GBUF1		Yes		Yes
GBUF2		Yes	Yes	
GBUF3		Yes		Yes
GBUF4		Yes	Yes	
GBUF5		Yes		Yes
GBUF6		Yes	Yes	
GBUF7		Yes		Yes

The maximum frequency for the global buffers are shown in the iCE40 External Switching Characteristics tables later in this document.

Global Hi-Z Control

The global high-impedance control signal, GHIZ, connects to all I/O pins on the iCE40 device. This GHIZ signal is automatically asserted throughout the configuration process, forcing all user I/O pins into their high-impedance state.

Global Reset Control

The global reset control signal connects to all PLB and PIO flip-flops on the iCE40 device. The global reset signal is automatically asserted throughout the configuration process, forcing all flip-flops to their defined wake-up state. For PLB flip-flops, the wake-up state is always reset, regardless of the PLB flip-flop primitive used in the application.

sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loops (PLLs)

The sysCLOCK PLLs provide the ability to synthesize clock frequencies. The iCE40 devices have one or more sysCLOCK PLLs. REFERENCECLK is the reference frequency input to the PLL and its source can come from an external I/O pin or from internal routing. EXTFEEDBACK is the feedback signal to the PLL which can come from internal routing or an external I/O pin. The feedback divider is used to multiply the reference frequency and thus synthesize a higher frequency clock output.

The PLLOUT output has an output divider, thus allowing the PLL to generate different frequencies for each output. The output divider can have a value from 1 to 6. The PLLOUT outputs can all be used to drive the iCE40 global clock network directly or general purpose routing resources can be used.

The LOCK signal is asserted when the PLL determines it has achieved lock and de-asserted if a loss of lock is detected. A block diagram of the PLL is shown in Figure 2-3.

The timing of the device registers can be optimized by programming a phase shift into the PLLOUT output clock which will advance or delay the output clock with reference to the REFERENCECLK clock. This phase shift can be either programmed during configuration or can be adjusted dynamically. In dynamic mode, the PLL may lose lock after a phase adjustment on the output used as the feedback source and not relock until the t_{LOCK} parameter has been satisfied.

For more details on the PLL, see TN1251, iCE40 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide.

Figure 2-3. PLL Diagram

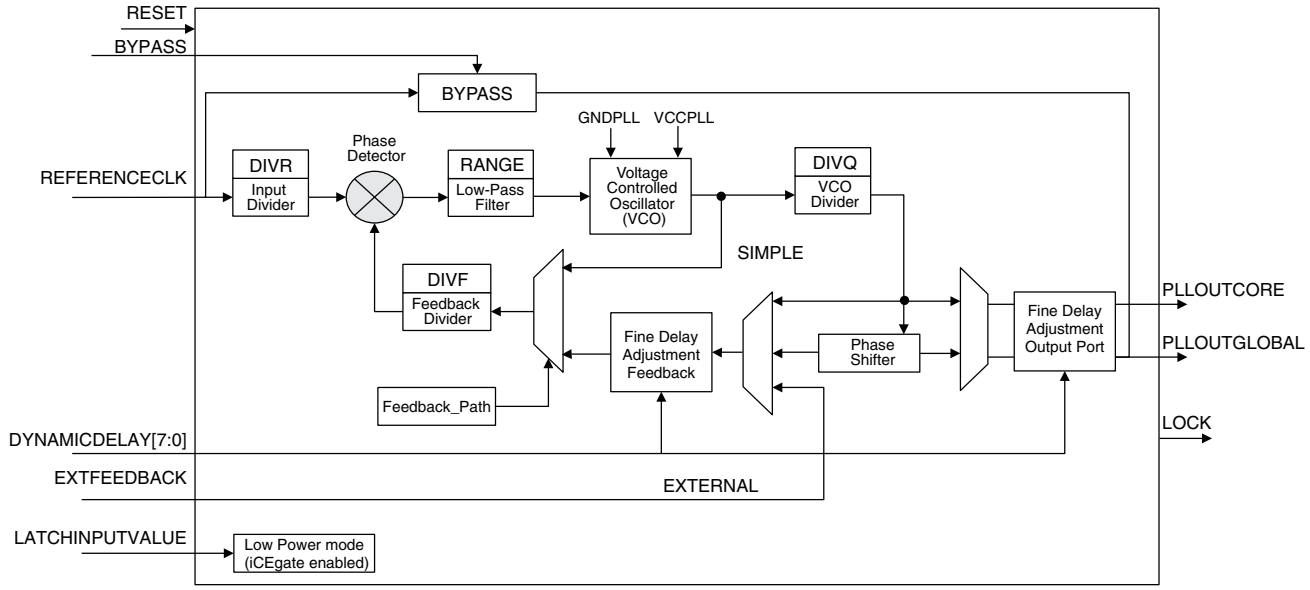


Table 2-3 provides signal descriptions of the PLL block.

sysIO

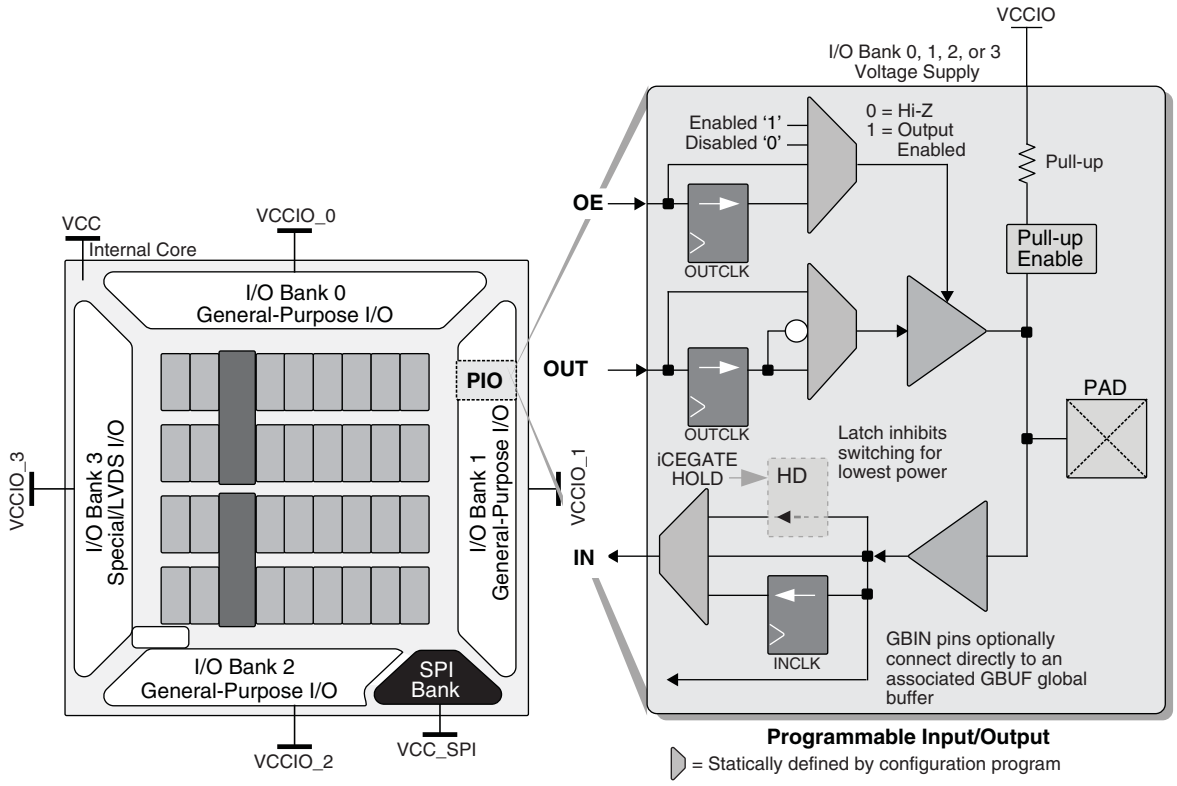
Buffer Banks

iCE40 devices have up to four I/O banks with independent V_{CCIO} rails with an additional configuration bank V_{CC_SPI} for the SPI I/Os.

Programmable I/O (PIO)

The programmable logic associated with an I/O is called a PIO. The individual PIO are connected to their respective sysIO buffers and pads. The PIOs are placed on all four sides of the device.

Figure 2-5. I/O Bank and Programmable I/O Cell



The PIO contains three blocks: an input register block, output register block iCEgate™ and tri-state register block. To save power, the optional iCEgate™ latch can selectively freeze the state of individual, non-registered inputs within an I/O bank. Note that the freeze signal is common to the bank. These blocks can operate in a variety of modes along with the necessary clock and selection logic.

Input Register Block

The input register blocks for the PIOs on all edges contain registers that can be used to condition high-speed interface signals before they are passed to the device core. In Generic DDR mode, two registers are used to sample the data on the positive and negative edges of the system clock signal, creating two data streams.

Output Register Block

The output register block can optionally register signals from the core of the device before they are passed to the sysIO buffers. In Generic DDR mode, two registers are used to capture the data on the positive and negative edge of the system clock and then muxed creating one data stream.

Figure 2-6 shows the input/output register block for the PIOs.

Figure 2-6. iCE I/O Register Block Diagram

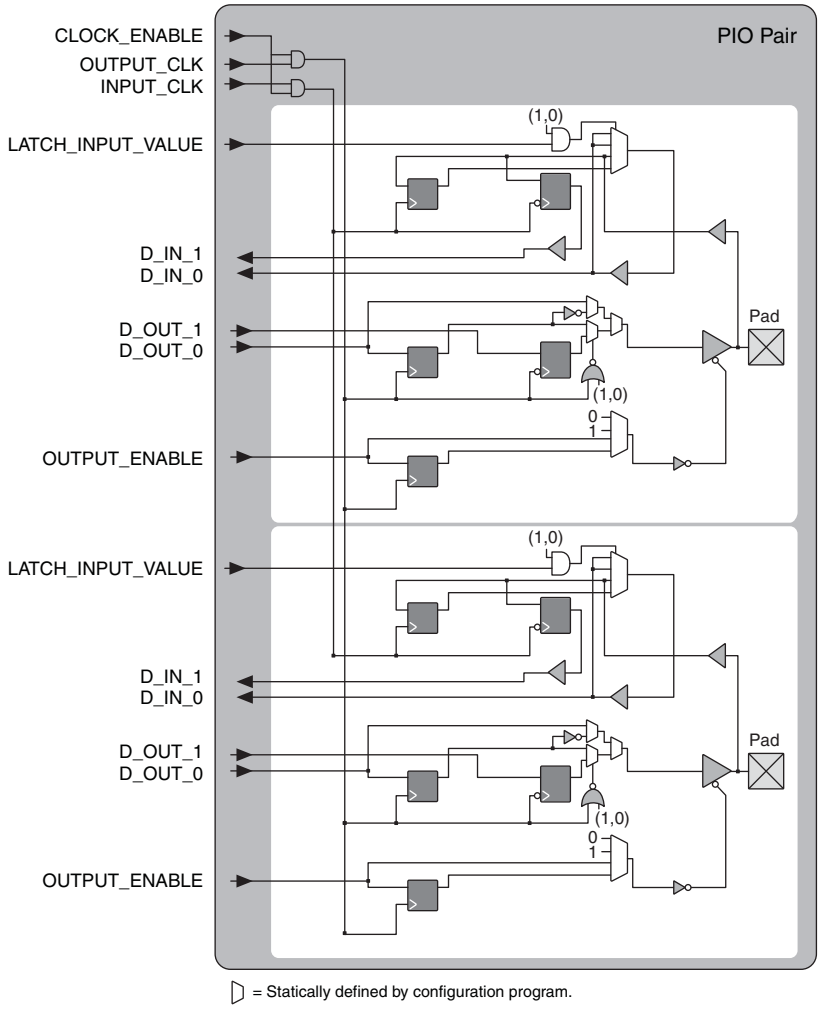


Table 2-6. PIO Signal List

Pin Name	I/O Type	Description
OUTPUT_CLK	Input	Output register clock
CLOCK_ENABLE	Input	Clock enable
INPUT_CLK	Input	Input register clock
OUTPUT_ENABLE	Input	Output enable
D_OUT_0/1	Input	Data from the core
D_IN_0/1	Output	Data to the core
LATCH_INPUT_VALUE	Input	Latches/holds the Input Value

sysIO Buffer

Each I/O is associated with a flexible buffer referred to as a sysIO buffer. These buffers are arranged around the periphery of the device in groups referred to as banks. The sysIO buffers allow users to implement a wide variety of standards that are found in today's systems including LVCMOS and LVDS25.

High Current LED Drivers combine three sysIO buffers together. This allows for programmable drive strength. This also allows for high current drivers that are ideal to drive three white LEDs, or one RGB LED. Each bank is capable of supporting multiple I/O standards including single-ended LVCMOS buffers and differential LVDS25E output buf-

fers. Bank 3 additionally supports differential LVDS25 input buffers. Each sysIO bank has its own dedicated power supply.

Typical I/O Behavior During Power-up

The internal power-on-reset (POR) signal is deactivated when V_{CC}, V_{CCIO_2}, V_{PP_2V5}, and V_{CC_SPI} have reached the level defined in the Power-On-Reset Voltage table in the DC and Switching Characteristics section of this data sheet. After the POR signal is deactivated, the FPGA core logic becomes active. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that all V_{CCIO} banks are active with valid input logic levels to properly control the output logic states of all the I/O banks that are critical to the application. The default configuration of the I/O pins in a device prior to configuration is tri-stated with a weak pull-up to V_{CCIO}. The I/O pins will maintain the pre-configuration state until V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} (for I/O banks containing configuration I/Os) have reached levels, at which time the I/Os will take on the software user-configured settings only after a proper download/configuration. Unused IOs are automatically blocked and the pullup termination is disabled.

Supported Standards

The iCE40 sysIO buffer supports both single-ended and differential input standards. The single-ended standard supported is LVCMOS. The buffer supports the LVCMOS 1.8, 2.5, and 3.3 V standards. The buffer has individually configurable options for bus maintenance (weak pull-up or none). The High Current output buffer have individually configurable options for drive strength.

Table 2-7 and Table 2-8 show the I/O standards (together with their supply and reference voltages) supported by the iCE40 devices.

Table 2-7. Supported Input Standards

Input Standard	V_{CCIO} (Typical)		
	3.3 V	2.5 V	1.8 V
Single-Ended Interfaces			
LVCMOS33	Yes		
LVCMOS25		Yes	
LVCMOS18			Yes
Differential Interfaces			
LVDS25[1]		Yes	
subLVDS[1]			Yes

1. Bank 3 only.

Table 2-8. Supported Output Standards

Output Standard	V_{CCIO} (Typical)
Single-Ended Interfaces	
LVCMOS33	3.3
LVCMOS25	2.5
LVCMOS18	1.8
Differential Interfaces	
LVDS25E[1]	2.5
subLVDSE[1]	1.8

1. These interfaces can be emulated with external resistors in all devices.

Non-Volatile Configuration Memory

All iCE40 devices provide a Non-Volatile Configuration Memory (NVCM) block which can be used to configure the device.

For more information on the NVCM, please refer to TN1248, iCE40 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.

Power Supply Ramp Rates[1, 2]

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Units
t_{RAMP}	Power supply ramp rates for all power supplies.	All configuration modes. No power supply sequencing.	0.40	10	V/ms
		Configuring from Slave SPI. No power supply sequencing,	0.01	10	V/ms
		Configuring from NVCM. V_{CC} and V_{PP_2V5} to be powered 0.25 ms before V_{CC_SPI}.	0.01	10	V/ms
		Configuring from MSPI. V_{CC} and V_{PP_SPI} to be powered 0.25 ms before V_{PP_2V5}.	0.01	10	V/ms

1. Assumes monotonic ramp rates.
2. iCE40LP384 requires V_{CC} to be greater than 0.7V when V_{CCIO} and V_{CC_SPI} are above GND.

Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels[1]

Symbol	Device	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Units
V_{PORUP}	iCE40LP384	Power-On-Reset ramp-up trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring VCC, VCCIO_2, VCC_SPI and VPP_2V5)	VCC	0.67	0.99	V
			VCCIO_2	0.70	1.59	V
			VCC_SPI	0.70	1.59	V
			VPP_2V5	0.70	1.59	V
	iCE40LP640, iCE40LP/HX1K, iCE40LP/HX4K, iCE40LP/HX8K	Power-On-Reset ramp-up trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring VCC, VCCIO_2, VCC_SPI and VPP_2V5)	VCC	0.55	0.75	V
			VCCIO_2	0.86	1.29	V
			VCC_SPI	0.86	1.29	V
			VPP_2V5	0.86	1.33	V
V_{PORDN}	iCE40LP384	Power-On-Reset ramp-down trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring VCC, VCCIO_2, VCC_SPI and VPP_2V5)	VCC	—	0.64	V
			VCCIO_2	—	1.59	V
			VCC_SPI	—	1.59	V
			VPP_2V5	—	1.59	V
	iCE40LP640, iCE40LP/HX1K, iCE40LP/HX4K, iCE40LP/HX8K	Power-On-Reset ramp-down trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring VCC, VCCIO_2, VCC_SPI and VPP_2V5)	VCC	—	0.75	V
			VCCIO_2	—	1.29	V
			VCC_SPI	—	1.29	V
			VPP_2V5	—	1.33	V

1. These POR trip points are only provided for guidance. Device operation is only characterized for power supply voltages specified under recommended operating conditions.

ESD Performance

Please refer to the iCE40 Product Family Qualification Summary for complete qualification data, including ESD performance.

Static Supply Current – HX Devices[1, 2, 3, 4]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ. V_{CC}[4]	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	iCE40HX1K	296	µA
		iCE40HX4K	1140	µA
		iCE40HX8K	1140	µA
I_{CCPLL}[5]	PLL Power Supply	All devices	0.5	µA
I_{PP_2V5}	NVCM Power Supply	All devices	1.0	µA
I_{CCIO}, I_{CC_SPI}	Bank Power Supply[4] V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	All devices	3.5	µA

1. Assumes blank pattern with the following characteristics: all outputs are tri-stated, all inputs are configured as LVCMOS and held at V_{CCIO} or GND, on-chip PLL is off. For more detail with your specific design, use the Power Calculator tool. Power specified with master SPI configuration mode. Other modes may be up to 25% higher.
2. Frequency = 0 MHz.
3. T_J = 25 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
4. Does not include pull-up.
5. V_{CCPLL} is tied to V_{CC} internally in packages without PLLs pins.

Programming NVCM Supply Current – LP Devices[1, 2, 3, 4]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ. V_{CC}[5]	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	iCE40LP384	60	µA
		iCE40LP640	120	µA
		iCE40LP1K	120	µA
		iCE40LP4K	350	µA
		iCE40LP8K	350	µA
I_{CCPLL}[6, 7]	PLL Power Supply	All devices	0.5	µA
I_{PP_2V5}	NVCM Power Supply	All devices	2.5	mA
I_{CCIO}[8], I_{CC_SPI}	Bank Power Supply[5]	All devices	3.5	mA

1. Assumes all inputs are held at V_{CCIO} or GND and all outputs are tri-stated.
2. Typical user pattern.
3. SPI programming is at 8 MHz.
4. T_J = 25 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
5. Per bank. V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V. Does not include pull-up.
6. No PLL available on the iCE40-LP384 and iCE40-LP640 device.
7. V_{CCPLL} is tied to V_{CC} internally in packages without PLLs pins.
8. V_{PP_FAST}, used only for fast production programming, must be left floating or unconnected in applications, except CM36 and CM49 packages MUST have the V_{PP_FAST} ball connected to V_{CCIO_0} ball externally.

Programming NVCM Supply Current – HX Devices[1, 2, 3, 4]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ. V_{CC}[5]	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	iCE40HX1K	278	µA
		iCE40HX4K	1174	µA
		iCE40HX8K	1174	µA
I_{CCPLL}[6]	PLL Power Supply	All devices	0.5	µA
I_{PP_2V5}	NVCM Power Supply	All devices	2.5	mA
I_{CCIO}[7], I_{CC_SPI}	Bank Power Supply[5]	All devices	3.5	mA

1. Assumes all inputs are held at V_{CCIO} or GND and all outputs are tri-stated.
2. Typical user pattern.
3. SPI programming is at 8 MHz.
4. T_J = 25 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
5. Per bank. V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V. Does not include pull-up.
6. V_{CCPLL} is tied to V_{CC} internally in packages without PLLs pins.
7. V_{PP_FAST}, used only for fast production programming, must be left floating or unconnected in applications.

Peak Startup Supply Current – LP Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Max	Units
I_{CCPEAK}	Core Power Supply	iCE40LP384	7.7	mA
		iCELP640	6.4	mA
		iCE40LP1K	6.4	mA
		iCE40LP4K	15.7	mA
		iCE40LP8K	15.7	mA
$I_{CCPLLPEAK}$[1, 2, 4]	PLL Power Supply	iCE40LP1K	1.5	mA
		iCELP640	1.5	mA
		iCE40LP4K	8.0	mA
		iCE40LP8K	8.0	mA
$I_{PP\_2V5PEAK}$	NVCM Power Supply	iCE40LP384	3.0	mA
		iCELP640	7.7	mA
		iCE40LP1K	7.7	mA
		iCE40LP4K	4.2	mA
		iCE40LP8K	4.2	mA
$I_{PP\_FASTPEAK}$[3]	NVCM Programming Supply	iCE40LP384	5.7	mA
		iCELP640	8.1	mA
		iCE40LP1K	8.1	mA
$I_{CCIOPEAK}$[5], $I_{CC\_SPIPEAK}$	Bank Power Supply	iCE40LP384	8.4	mA
		iCELP640	3.3	mA
		iCE40LP1K	3.3	mA
		iCE40LP4K	8.2	mA
		iCE40LP8K	8.2	mA

1. No PLL available on the iCE40LP384 and iCE40LP640 device.
2. V_{CCPLL} is tied to V_{CC} internally in packages without PLLs pins.
3. V_{PP_FAST}, used only for fast production programming, must be left floating or unconnected in applications, except CM36 and CM49 packages MUST have the V_{PP_FAST} ball connected to V_{CCIO_0} ball externally.
4. While no PLL is available in the iCE40-LP640 the $I_{CCPLLPEAK}$ is additive to I_{CCPEAK}.
5. iCE40LP384 requires V_{CC} to be greater than 0.7 V when V_{CCIO} and V_{CC_SPI} are above GND.

LVDS25E Emulation

iCE40 devices can support LVDSE outputs via emulation on all banks. The output is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with resistors across the driver outputs on all devices. The scheme shown in Figure 3-1 is one possible solution for LVDS25E standard implementation. Resistor values in Figure 3-1 are industry standard values for 1% resistors.

Figure 3-1. LVDS25E Using External Resistors

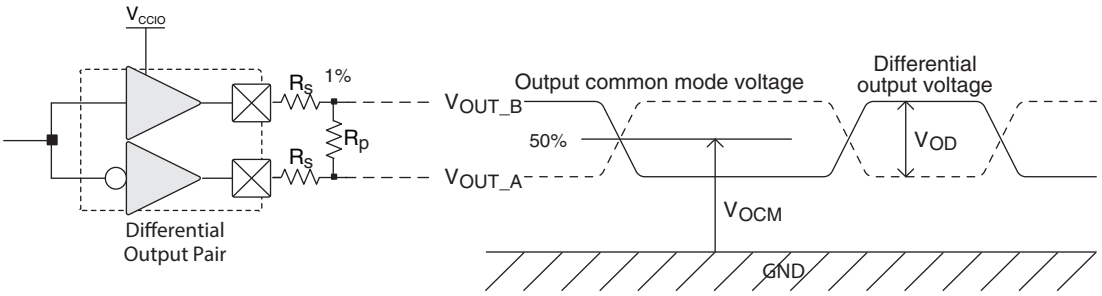


Table 3-1. LVDS25E DC Conditions

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	Typ.	Units
Z_{OUT}	Output impedance	20	Ohms
R_S	Driver series resistor	150	Ohms
R_P	Driver parallel resistor	140	Ohms
R_T	Receiver termination	100	Ohms
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	1.43	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	1.07	V
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.30	V
V_{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.25	V
Z_{BACK}	Back impedance	100.5	Ohms
I_{DC}	DC output current	6.03	mA

Typical Building Block Function Performance – LP Devices[1, 2]

Pin-to-Pin Performance (LVCMOS25)

Function	Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16-bit decoder	11.0	ns
4:1 MUX	12.0	ns
16:1 MUX	13.0	ns

Register-to-Register Performance

Function	Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16:1 MUX	190	MHz
16-bit adder	160	MHz
16-bit counter	175	MHz
64-bit counter	65	MHz
Embedded Memory Functions		
256x16 Pseudo-Dual Port RAM	240	MHz

1. The above timing numbers are generated using the iCECube2 design tool. Exact performance may vary with device and tool version. The tool uses internal parameters that have been characterized but are not tested on every device.
2. Using a V_{CC} of 1.14 V at Junction Temp 85 °C.

Typical Building Block Function Performance – HX Devices[1, 2]

Pin-to-Pin Performance (LVCMOS25)

Function	Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16-bit decoder	10.0	ns
4:1 MUX	9.0	ns
16:1 MUX	9.5	ns

Register-to-Register Performance

Function	Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16:1 MUX	305	MHz
16-bit adder	220	MHz
16-bit counter	255	MHz
64-bit counter	105	MHz
Embedded Memory Functions		
256x16 Pseudo-Dual Port RAM	403	MHz

1. The above timing numbers are generated using the iCECube2 design tool. Exact performance may vary with device and tool version. The tool uses internal parameters that have been characterized but are not tested on every device.
2. Using a V_{CC} of 1.14 V at Junction Temp 85 °C.

Over Recommended Commercial Operating Conditions - HX Devices[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Buffer Type	Description	Timing	Units
Input Adjusters			
LVDS25	LVDS, V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	0.13	ns
subLVDS	subLVDS, V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V	1.03	ns
LVCMOS33	LVCMOS, V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V	0.16	ns
LVCMOS25	LVCMOS, V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	0.00	ns
LVCMOS18	LVCMOS, V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V	0.23	ns
Output Adjusters			
LVDS25E	LVDS, Emulated, V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	0.00	ns
subLVDSE	subLVDS, Emulated, V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V	1.76	ns
LVCMOS33	LVCMOS, V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V	0.17	ns
LVCMOS25	LVCMOS, V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	0.00	ns
LVCMOS18	LVCMOS, V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V	1.76	ns

1. Timing adders are relative to LVCMOS25 and characterized but not tested on every device.
2. LVCMOS timing measured with the load specified in Switching Test Condition table.
3. All other standards tested according to the appropriate specifications.
4. Commercial timing numbers are shown.
5. Not all I/O standards are supported for all banks. See the Architecture section of this data sheet for details.

sysCLOCK PLL Timing

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Descriptions	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{IN}	Input Clock Frequency (REFERENCECLK, EXTFEEDBACK)		10	133	MHz
f_{OUT}	Output Clock Frequency (PLLOUT)		16	275	MHz
f_{VCO}	PLL VCO Frequency		533	1066	MHz
f_{PFD}	Phase Detector Input Frequency		10	133	MHz
AC Characteristics					
t_{DT}	Output Clock Duty Cycle	f_{OUT} < 175 MHz	40	50	%
		175 MHz < f_{OUT} < 275 MHz	35	65	"%
t_{PH}	Output Phase Accuracy		—	+/–12	deg
t_{OPJIT}[1, 5]	Output Clock Period Jitter	f_{OUT} <= 100 MHz	—	450	ps p-p
		f_{OUT} > 100 MHz	—	0.05	UIPP
	Output Clock Cycle-to-cycle Jitter	f_{OUT} <= 100 MHz	—	750	ps p-p
		f_{OUT} > 100 MHz	—	0.10	UIPP
	Output Clock Phase Jitter	f_{PFD} <= 25 MHz	—	275	ps p-p
		f_{PFD} > 25 MHz	—	0.05	UIPP
t_W	Output Clock Pulse Width	At 90% or 10%	1.3	—	ns
t_{LOCK}[2, 3]	PLL Lock-in Time		—	50	us
t_{UNLOCK}	PLL Unlock Time		—	50	ns
t_{IPJIT}[4]	Input Clock Period Jitter	$f_{PFD} \geq$ 20 MHz	—	1000	ps p-p
		f_{PFD} < 20 MHz	—	0.02	UIPP
t_{FDTAP}	Fine Delay adjustment, per Tap		147	195	ps
t_{STABLE}[3]	LATCHINPUTVALUE LOW to PLL Stable		—	500	ns
t_{STABLE_PW}[3]	LATCHINPUTVALUE Pulse Width		—	100	ns
t_{RST}	RESET Pulse Width		10	—	ns
t_{RSTREC}	RESET Recovery Time		10	—	us
$t_{DYNAMIC\_WD}$	DYNAMICDELAY Pulse Width		100	—	VCO Cycles
$t_{PDBYPASS}$	Propagation delay with the PLL in bypass mode	iCE40LP	1.18	4.68	ns
		iCE40HX	1.73	4.07	ns

1. Period jitter sample is taken over 10,000 samples of the primary PLL output with a clean reference clock. Cycle-to-cycle jitter is taken over 1000 cycles. Phase jitter is taken over 2000 cycles. All values per JESD65B.
2. Output clock is valid after t_{LOCK} for PLL reset and dynamic delay adjustment.
3. At minimum f_{PFD}. As the f_{PFD} increases the time will decrease to approximately 60% the value listed.
4. Maximum limit to prevent PLL unlock from occurring. Does not imply the PLL will operate within the output specifications listed in this table.
5. The jitter values will increase with loading of the PLD fabric and in the presence of SSO noise.

sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications[1]

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
All Configuration Modes						
t_{CRESET_B}	Minimum CRESET_B Low pulse width required to restart configuration, from falling edge to rising edge		200	—	—	ns
t_{DONE_IO}	Number of configuration clock cycles after CDONE goes High before the PIO pins are activated		49	—	—	Clock Cycles
Slave SPI						
t_{CR_SCK}	Minimum time from a rising edge on CRESET_B until the first SPI write operation, first SPI_SCK. During this time, the iCE40 device is clearing its internal configuration memory	iCE40LP384	600	-	—	us
		iCE40LP640, iCE40LP/HX1K	800	-	—	us
		iCE40LP/HX4K	1200	-	—	us
		iCE40LP/HX8K	1200	-	—	us
f_{MAX}[1]	CCLK clock frequency	Write	1	-	25	MHz
		Read iCE40LP384[2]	-	15	-	MHz
		Read iCE40LP640, iCE40LP/HX1K[2]	-	15	-	MHz
		Read iCE40LP/HX4K[2]	-	15	-	MHz
		Read iCE40LP/HX8K[2]	-	15	-	MHz
t_{CCLKH}	CCLK clock pulse width high		20	—	—	ns
t_{CCLKL}	CCLK clock pulse width low		20	—	—	ns
t_{STSU}	CCLK setup time		12		—	ns
t_{STH}	CCLK hold time		12	—	—	ns
t_{STCO}	CCLK falling edge to valid output		13	—	—	ns
Master SPI						
f_{MCLK}	MCLK clock frequency	Off	—	0	—	MHz
		Low Frequency (Default)	—	7.5	—	MHz
		Medium Frequency[3]	—	24	—	MHz
		High Frequency[3]	—	40	—	MHz

Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Signal Name	I/O	Descriptions
VPP_FAST	—	Optional fast NVCM programming supply. V_{PP_FAST}, used only for fast production programming, must be left floating or unconnected in applications, except CM36 and CM49 packages MUST have the V_{PP_FAST} ball connected to V_{CCIO_0} ball externally.
VPP_2V5	—	VPP_2V5 NVCM programming and operating supply

Pin Information Summary (Continued)

	iCE40LP4K			iCE40LP8K			iCE40HX1K		
	CM81	CM121	CM225	CM81	CM121	CM225	VQ100	CB132	TQ144
General Purpose I/O per Bank									
Bank 0	17	23	46	17	23	46	19	24	23
Bank 1	15	21	42	15	21	42	19	25	25
Bank 2	9	19	40	9	19	40	12	20	20
Bank 3	18	26	46	18	26	46	18	22	24
Configuration	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total General Purpose Single Ended I/O	63	93	178	63	93	178	72	95	96
High Current Outputs per Bank									
Bank 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Differential Inputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Differential Inputs per Bank									
Bank 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 3	9	13	23	9	13	23	9	11	12
Total Differential Inputs	9	13	23	9	13	23	9	11	12
Dedicated Inputs per Bank									
Bank 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bank 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bank 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Configuration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dedicated Inputs	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
Vccio Pins									
Bank 0	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	2
Bank 1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	2
Bank 2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	2
Bank 3	1	2	4	1	2	4	3	3	2
VCC	3	4	8	3	4	8	4	5	4
VCC_SPI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VPP_2V5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VPP_FAST[1]	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VCCPLL	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	1
GND	5	12	18	5	12	18	10	14	10
NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
Total Count of Bonded Pins	81	121	225	81	121	225	100	132	144

1. V_{PP_FAST}, used only for fast production programming, must be left floating or unconnected in applications.

Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Package	Leads	Temp.
ICE40LP384-CM36	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	36	IND
ICE40LP384-CM36TR	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	36	IND
ICE40LP384-CM36TR1K	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	36	IND
ICE40LP384-CM49	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	49	IND
ICE40LP384-CM49TR	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	49	IND
ICE40LP384-CM49TR1K	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	49	IND
ICE40LP384-SG32	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
ICE40LP384-SG32TR	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
ICE40LP384-SG32TR1K	384	1.2 V	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
ICE40LP640-SWG16TR	640	1.2 V	Halogen-Free WLCSP	16	IND
ICE40LP640-SWG16TR50	640	1.2 V	Halogen-Free WLCSP	16	IND
ICE40LP640-SWG16TR1K	640	1.2 V	Halogen-Free WLCSP	16	IND
ICE40LP1K-SWG16TR	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free WLCSP	16	IND
ICE40LP1K-SWG16TR50	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free WLCSP	16	IND
ICE40LP1K-SWG16TR1K	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free WLCSP	16	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM36	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	36	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM36TR	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	36	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM36TR1K	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	36	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM49	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	49	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM49TR	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	49	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM49TR1K	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	49	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM81	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM81TR	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM81TR1K	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP1K-CB81	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free csBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP1K-CB81TR	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free csBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP1K-CB81TR1K	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free csBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM121	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM121TR	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP1K-CM121TR1K	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP1K-CB121	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free csBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP1K-QN84	1280	1.2 V	Halogen-Free QFN	84	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM81	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM81TR	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM81TR1K	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM121	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM121TR	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM121TR1K	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP4K-CM225	3520	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	225	IND
ICE40LP8K-CM81	7680	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP8K-CM81TR	7680	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP8K-CM81TR1K	7680	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	81	IND
ICE40LP8K-CM121	7680	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND
ICE40LP8K-CM121TR	7680	1.2 V	Halogen-Free ucBGA	121	IND

iCE40 LP/HX Family Data Sheet Revision History

March 2017 **Data Sheet DS1040**

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
March 2017	3.3	Introduction	Updated Features section. Added 121-ball caBGA package for ICE40 HX4K/8K to Table 1-1, iCE40 Family Selection Guide.
		Architecture	Updated PLB Blocks section. Changed “subtracters” to “subtractors” in the Carry Logic description.
			Updated Clock/Control Distribution Network section. Switched the “Clock Enable“ and the “Reset” headings in Table 2-2, Global Buffer (GBUF) Connections to Programmable Logic Blocks.
		Pinout Information	Updated Pin Information Summary section. Added BG121information under iCE40HX4K and iCE40HX8K.
		Ordering Information	Updated iCE40 Part Number Description section. Added Shipping Method and BG121 package under High Performance (HX) Devices.
			Updated Ordering Information section. Added part numbers for BG121 under High-Performance Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging.
		Supplemental Information	Corrected reference to “Package Diagrams Data Sheet”.
October 2015	3.2	Introduction	Updated Features section. Added footnote to 16 WLCSP Programmable I/O: Max Inputs (LVDS25) in Table 1-1, iCE40 Family Selection Guide.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated sysCLOCK PLL Timing section. Changed t_{DT} conditions.
			Updated Programming NVCM Supply Current – LP Devices section. Changed I_{PP_2V5} and I_{CCIO}, I_{CC_SPI} units.
March 2015	3.1	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics section. Changed LVCMOS 3.3 and LVCMOS 2. 5 V_{OH} Min. (V) from 0.5 to 0.4.
July 2014	3.0	DC and Switching Characteristics	Revised and/or added Typ. V_{CC} data in the following sections. — Static Supply Current – LP Devices — Static Supply Current – HX Devices — Programming NVCM Supply Current – LP Devices — Programming NVCM Supply Current – HX Devices In each section table, the footnote indicating Advanced device status was removed.
		Pinout Information	Updated Pin Information Summary section. Added footnote 1 to CM49 under iCE40LP1K.
April 2014	02.9	Ordering Information	Changed “i” to “I” in part number description and ordering part numbers.
			Added part numbers to the Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging table.

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
April 2013	02.2	Introduction	Added the LP8K 81 ucBGA.
		Architecture	Corrected typos.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Corrected typos. Added 7:1 LVDS waveforms.
		Pinout Information	Corrected typos in signal descriptions. Added the LP8K 81 ucBGA.
		Ordering Information	Added the LP8K 81 ucBGA.
March 2013	02.1	DC and Switching Characteristics	Recommended operating conditions added requirement for Master SPI.
			Updated Recommended Operating Conditions for V_{PP_2V5}.
			Updated Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels and sequence requirements.
			Updated Static Supply Current conditions.
			Changed unit for t_{SKEW_IO} from ns to ps.
			Updated range of CCLK f_{MAX}.
		Ordering Information	Updated ordering information to include tape and reel part numbers.
September 2012	02.0	—	Merged SiliconBlue iCE40 LP and HX data sheets and updated to Lattice format.
	01.31	—	Updated Table 1.
	01.3	—	Production release.
			Updated notes on Table 3: Recommended Operating Conditions.
			Updated values in Table 4, Table 5, Table 12, Table 13 and Table 17.
	01.21	—	Updated Figure 3 and Figure 4 to specify iCE40.
Aug 2012	01.2	—	Updated company name.
July 2011	01.1	—	Moved package specifications to iCE40 pinout Excel files.
			Updated Table 1 maximum I/Os.
	01.01	—	Added 640, 1K and 4K to Table 13 configuration times. Updated Table 1 maximum I/Os.
	01.0	—	Initial release.