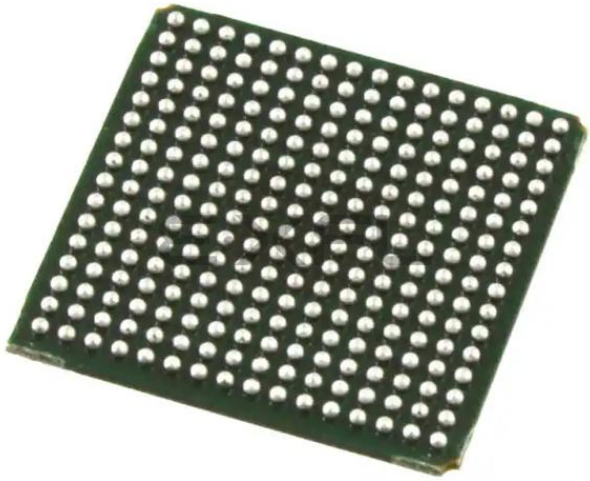
Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - LFX200B-03FN256C Datasheet



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	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	2704
Total RAM Bits	113664
Number of I/O	160
Number of Gates	210000
Voltage - Supply	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	256-BGA
Supplier Device Package	256-FPBGA (17x17)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lfx200b-03fn256c

ispXPGA® Family

Includes High-Performance, Low-Cost "E-Series"

February 2010

Data Sheet DS1026

SELECT DEVICES DISCONTINUED

- **Non-volatile, Infinitely Reconfigurable**
  - Instant-on - Powers up in microseconds via on-chip E²CMOS® based memory
  - No external configuration memory
  - Excellent design security, no bit stream to intercept
  - Reconfigure SRAM based logic in milliseconds
- **High Logic Density for System-level Integration**
  - 139K to 1.25M functional gates
  - 160 to 496 I/O
  - 1.8V, 2.5V, and 3.3V V_{CC} operation
  - Up to 414Kb sysMEM™ embedded memory
- **High Performance Programmable Function Unit (PFU)**
  - Four LUT-4 per PFU supports wide and narrow functions
  - Dual flip-flops per LUT-4 for extensive pipelining
  - Dedicated logic for adders, multipliers, multiplexers, and counters
- **Flexible Memory Resources**
  - Multiple sysMEM Embedded RAM Blocks
    - Single port, Dual port, and FIFO operation
  - 64-bit distributed memory in each PFU
    - Single port, Double port, FIFO, and Shift Register operation
- **Flexible Programming, Reconfiguration, and Testing**
  - Supports IEEE 1532 and 1149.1
  - Microprocessor configuration interface
  - Program E²CMOS while operating from SRAM
- **Eight sysCLOCK™ Phase Locked Loops (PLLs) for Clock Management**
  - True PLL technology
  - 10MHz to 320MHz operation
  - Clock multiplication and division
  - Phase adjustment
  - Shift clocks in 250ps steps
- **sysIO™ for High System Performance**
  - High speed memory support through SSTL and HSTL
  - Advanced buses supported through PCI, GTL+, LVDS, BLVDS, and LVPECL
  - Standard logic supported through LVTTL, LVCMOS 3.3, 2.5 and 1.8
  - 5V tolerant I/O for LVCMOS 3.3 and LVTTL interfaces
  - Programmable drive strength for series termination
  - Programmable bus maintenance
- **Two Options Available**
  - High-performance sysHSI (standard part number)
  - Low-cost, no sysHSI ("E-Series")
- **sysHSI™ Capability for Ultra Fast Serial Communications**
  - Up to 800Mbps performance
  - Up to 20 channels per device
  - Built in Clock Data Recovery (CDR) and Serialization and De-serialization (SERDES)

Table 1. ispXPGA Family Selection Guide

	ispXPGA 125/E	ispXPGA 200/E	ispXPGA 500/E	ispXPGA 1200/E[3]
Functional Gates	139K	210K	476K	1.25M
PFUs	484	676	1764	3844
LUT-4s	1936	2704	7056	15376
Logic FFs	3.8K	5.4K	14.1K	30.7K
sysMEM Memory	92K	111K	184K	414K
Distributed Memory	30K	43K	112K	246K
EBR	20	24	40	90
sysHSI Channels[1]	4	8	12	20
User I/O	160/176	160/208	336	496
Packaging	256 fpBGA 516 fpBGA[2]	256 fpBGA 516 fpBGA[2]	516 fpBGA[2] 900 fpBGA	680 fpSBGA 900 fpBGA

1. "E-Series" does not support sysHSI.
2. FH516 package was converted to F516 via PCN #09A-08.
3. Discontinued via PCN #03A-10.

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Architecture Overview

The ispXPGA architecture is a symmetrical architecture consisting of an array of Programmable Function Units (PFUs) enclosed by Input Output Groups (PICs) with columns of sysMEM Embedded Block RAMs (EBRs) distributed throughout the array. Figure 1 illustrates the ispXPGA architecture. Each PIC has two corresponding sysIO blocks, each of which includes one input and output buffer. On two sides of the device, between the PICs and the sysIO blocks, there are sysHSI High-Speed Interface blocks. The symmetrical architecture allows designers to easily implement their designs, since any logic function can be placed in any section of the device.

The PFUs contain the basic building blocks to create logic, memory, arithmetic, and register functions. They are optimized for speed and flexibility allowing complex designs to be implemented quickly and efficiently.

The PICs interface the PFUs and EBRs to the external pins of the device. They allow the signals to be registered quickly to minimize setup times for high-speed designs. They also allow connections directly to the different logic elements for fast access to combinatorial functions.

The sysMEM EBRs are large, fast memory elements that can be configured as RAM, ROM, FIFO, and other storage types. They are designed to facilitate both single and dual-port memory for high-speed applications.

These three components of the architecture are interconnected via a high-speed, flexible routing array. The routing array consists of Variable Length Interconnect (VLI) lines between the PICs, PFUs, and EBRs. There is additional routing available to the PFU for feedback and direct routing of signals to adjacent PFUs or PICs.

The sysIO blocks consist of configurable input and output buffers connected directly to the PICs. These buffers can be configured to interface with 16 different I/O standards. This allows the ispXPGA to interface with other devices without the need for external transceivers.

The sysHSI blocks provide the necessary components to allow the ispXPGA device to transfer data at up to 800Mbps using the LVDS standard. These components include serializing, de-serializing, and clock data recovery (CDR) logic.

The sysCLOCK blocks provide clock multiplication/division, clock distribution, delay compensation, and increased performance through the use of PLL circuitry that manipulates the global clocks. There is one sysCLOCK block for each global clock tree in the device.

SELECT DEVICES DISCONTINUED

ispXPGA 125B/C & ispXPGA 125EB/EC PFU Timing Parameters

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	-5[1]		-4		-3		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Functional Delays								
LUTs								
t_{LUT4}	4-Input LUT Delay	—	0.41	—	0.44	—	0.51	ns
t_{LUT5}	5-Input LUT Delay	—	0.73	—	0.79	—	0.91	ns
t_{LUT6}	6-Input LUT Delay	—	0.86	—	0.93	—	1.07	ns
Shift Register (LUT)								
t_{LSR_S}	Shift Register Setup Time	-0.64	—	-0.62	—	-0.53	—	ns
t_{LSR_H}	Shift Register Hold Time	0.61	—	0.63	—	0.72	—	ns
t_{LSR_CO}	Shift Register Clock to Output Delay	—	0.70	—	0.75	—	0.86	ns
Arithmetic Functions								
$t_{LCTHRUR}$	MC (Macro Cell) Carry In to MC Carry Out Delay (Ripple)	—	0.08	—	0.09	—	0.10	ns
$t_{LCTHRUL}$[2]	MC Carry In to MC Carry Out Delay (Look Ahead)	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.06	ns
t_{LSTHRU}	MC Sum In to MC Sum Out Delay	—	0.42	—	0.45	—	0.52	ns
$t_{LSINCOUT}$	MC Sum In to MC Carry Out Delay	—	0.29	—	0.31	—	0.36	ns
$t_{LCINSOUTR}$	MC Carry In to MC Sum Out Delay (Ripple)	—	0.36	—	0.39	—	0.45	ns
$t_{LCINSOUTL}$	MC Carry In to MC Sum Out Delay (Look Ahead)	—	0.26	—	0.28	—	0.32	ns
Feed-thru								
t_{LFT}	PFU Feed-Thru Delay	—	0.15	—	0.16	—	0.18	ns
Distributed RAM								
t_{LRAM_CO}	Clock to RAM Output	—	1.24	—	1.33	—	1.53	ns
t_{LRAMAD_S}	Address Setup Time	-0.41	—	-0.40	—	-0.34	—	ns
t_{LRAMD_S}	Data Setup Time	0.21	—	0.22	—	0.25	—	ns
t_{LRAMWE_S}	Write Enable Setup Time	0.45	—	0.46	—	0.53	—	ns
t_{LRAMAD_H}	Address Hold Time	0.58	—	0.60	—	0.69	—	ns
t_{LRAMD_H}	Data Hold Time	0.11	—	0.11	—	0.13	—	ns
t_{LRAMWE_H}	Write Enable Hold Time	0.12	—	0.12	—	0.14	—	ns
$t_{LRAMCPW}$	Clock Pulse Width (High or Low)	2.91	—	3.00	—	3.45	—	ns
$t_{LRAMADO}$	Address to Output Delay	—	0.86	—	0.93	—	1.07	ns
Register/Latch Delays								
Registers								
t_{L_CO}	Register Clock to Output Delay	—	0.58	—	0.62	—	0.71	ns
t_{L_S}	Register Setup Time (Data before Clock)	0.14	—	0.14	—	0.16	—	ns
t_{L_H}	Register Hold Time (Data after Clock)	-0.12	—	-0.12	—	-0.10	—	ns
t_{LCE_S}	Register Clock Enable Setup Time	-0.11	—	-0.11	—	-0.09	—	ns
t_{LCE_H}	Register Clock Enable Hold Time	0.11	—	0.11	—	0.13	—	ns
Latches								
t_{L_GO}	Latch Gate to Output Delay	—	0.09	—	0.10	—	0.12	ns
t_{LL_S}	Latch Setup Time	0.14	—	0.14	—	0.16	—	ns
t_{LL_H}	Latch Hold Time	-0.12	—	-0.12	—	-0.10	—	ns
t_{LLPD}	Latch Propagation Delay (Transparent Mode)	—	0.09	—	0.10	—	0.12	ns

SELECT DEVICES DISCONTINUED

ispXPGA 200B/C & ispXPGA 200EB/EC EBR Timing Parameters

Parameter	Description	-5[1]		-4		-3		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Synchronous Write								
t_{EBSWAD_S}	Address Setup Delay	0.59	—	0.61	—	0.70	—	ns
t_{EBSWAD_H}	Address Hold Delay	-0.40	—	-0.39	—	-0.33	—	ns
$t_{EBSWCPW}$	Clock Pulse Width	3.16	—	3.40	—	3.91	—	ns
t_{EBSWWE_S}	Write Enable Setup Time	-0.12	—	-0.12	—	-0.10	—	ns
t_{EBSWWE_H}	Write Enable Hold Time	0.16	—	0.16	—	0.18	—	ns
t_{EBSWD_S}	Data Setup Time	0.27	—	0.28	—	0.32	—	ns
t_{EBSWD_H}	Data Hold Time	-0.27	—	-0.26	—	-0.22	—	ns
Synchronous Read								
t_{EBSR_CO}	Clock to Data Delay	—	2.04	—	2.19	—	2.52	ns
t_{EBSRAD_S}	Address Setup Delay	0.10	—	0.10	—	0.12	—	ns
t_{EBSRAD_H}	Address Hold Delay	-0.07	—	-0.07	—	-0.06	—	ns
$t_{EBSRCPW}$	Clock Pulse Width	3.16	—	3.40	—	3.91	—	ns
t_{EBSRCE_S}	Clock Enable Setup Time	-1.76	—	-1.71	—	-1.45	—	ns
t_{EBSRCE_H}	Clock Enable Hold Time	1.64	—	1.69	—	1.94	—	ns
t_{EBSRWE_S}	Write Enable Setup Time	-0.18	—	-0.17	—	-0.14	—	ns
t_{EBSRWE_H}	Write Enable Hold Time	0.12	—	0.12	—	0.14	—	ns
$t_{EBSRWEEN}$	Write Enable to Data Enable Time	—	1.02	—	1.05	—	1.21	ns
$t_{EBSRWEDIS}$	Write Enable to Data Disable Time	—	0.99	—	1.02	—	1.17	ns
t_{EBSREN}	Output Enable to Data Enable Time	—	1.02	—	1.05	—	1.21	ns
$t_{EBSRDIS}$	Output Enable to Data Disable Time	—	0.83	—	0.86	—	0.99	ns
Asynchronous Read								
$t_{EBARADO}$	Address to New Valid Data Delay	—	2.39	—	2.46	—	2.83	ns
t_{EBARAD_H}	Address to Previous Valid Data Delay	—	2.10	—	2.17	—	2.50	ns
$t_{EBARWEEN}$	Write Enable to Data Enable Time	—	1.01	—	1.04	—	1.20	ns
$t_{EBARWEDIS}$	Write Enable to Data Disable Time	—	0.98	—	1.01	—	1.16	ns
t_{EBAREN}	Output Enable to Data Enable Time	—	1.02	—	1.05	—	1.21	ns
$t_{EBARDIS}$	Output Enable to Data Disable Time	—	0.83	—	0.86	—	0.99	ns

1. Only available for ispXPGA 200B and ispXPGA 200EB (2.5V/3.3V) devices.

Timing v.0.3

SELECT DEVICES DISCONTINUED