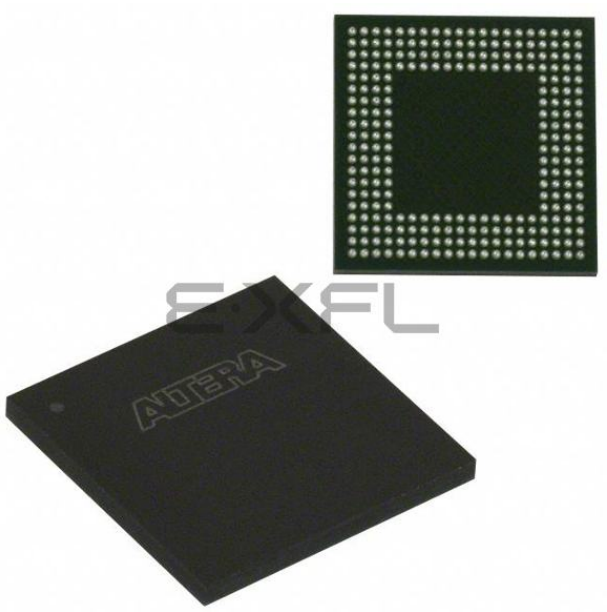

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Understanding Embedded - CPLDs (Complex Programmable Logic Devices)

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	Active
Programmable Type	In System Programmable
Delay Time tpd(1) Max	5.4 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	2.5V, 3.3V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	570
Number of Macrocells	440
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	160
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	256-TFBGA
Supplier Device Package	256-MBGA (11x11)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/epm570m256c5n

MAX II devices are available in space-saving FineLine BGA, Micro FineLine BGA, and thin quad flat pack (TQFP) packages (refer to Table 1–3 and Table 1–4). MAX II devices support vertical migration within the same package (for example, you can migrate between the EPM570, EPM1270, and EPM2210 devices in the 256-pin FineLine BGA package). Vertical migration means that you can migrate to devices whose dedicated pins and JTAG pins are the same and power pins are subsets or supersets for a given package across device densities. The largest density in any package has the highest number of power pins; you must lay out for the largest planned density in a package to provide the necessary power pins for migration. For I/O pin migration across densities, cross reference the available I/O pins using the device pin-outs for all planned densities of a given package type to identify which I/O pins can be migrated. The Quartus® II software can automatically cross-reference and place all pins for you when given a device migration list.

Table 1–3. MAX II Packages and User I/O Pins

Device	68-Pin Micro FineLine BGA *(1)*	100-Pin Micro FineLine BGA *(1)*	100-Pin FineLine BGA	100-Pin TQFP	144-Pin TQFP	144-Pin Micro FineLine BGA *(1)*	256-Pin Micro FineLine BGA *(1)*	256-Pin FineLine BGA	324-Pin FineLine BGA
EPM240 EPM240G	—	80	80	80	—	—	—	—	—
EPM570 EPM570G	—	76	76	76	116	—	160	160	—
EPM1270 EPM1270G	—	—	—	—	116	—	212	212	—
EPM2210 EPM2210G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	272
EPM240Z	54	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EPM570Z	—	76	—	—	—	116	160	—	—

Note to Table 1–3:

(1) Packages available in lead-free versions only.

Table 1–4. MAX II TQFP, FineLine BGA, and Micro FineLine BGA Package Sizes

Package	68-Pin Micro FineLine BGA	100-Pin Micro FineLine BGA	100-Pin FineLine BGA	100-Pin TQFP	144-Pin TQFP	144-Pin Micro FineLine BGA	256-Pin Micro FineLine BGA	256-Pin FineLine BGA	324-Pin FineLine BGA
Pitch (mm)	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1
Area (mm2)	25	36	121	256	484	49	121	289	361
Length × width (mm × mm)	5 × 5	6 × 6	11 × 11	16 × 16	22 × 22	7 × 7	11 × 11	17 × 17	19 × 19

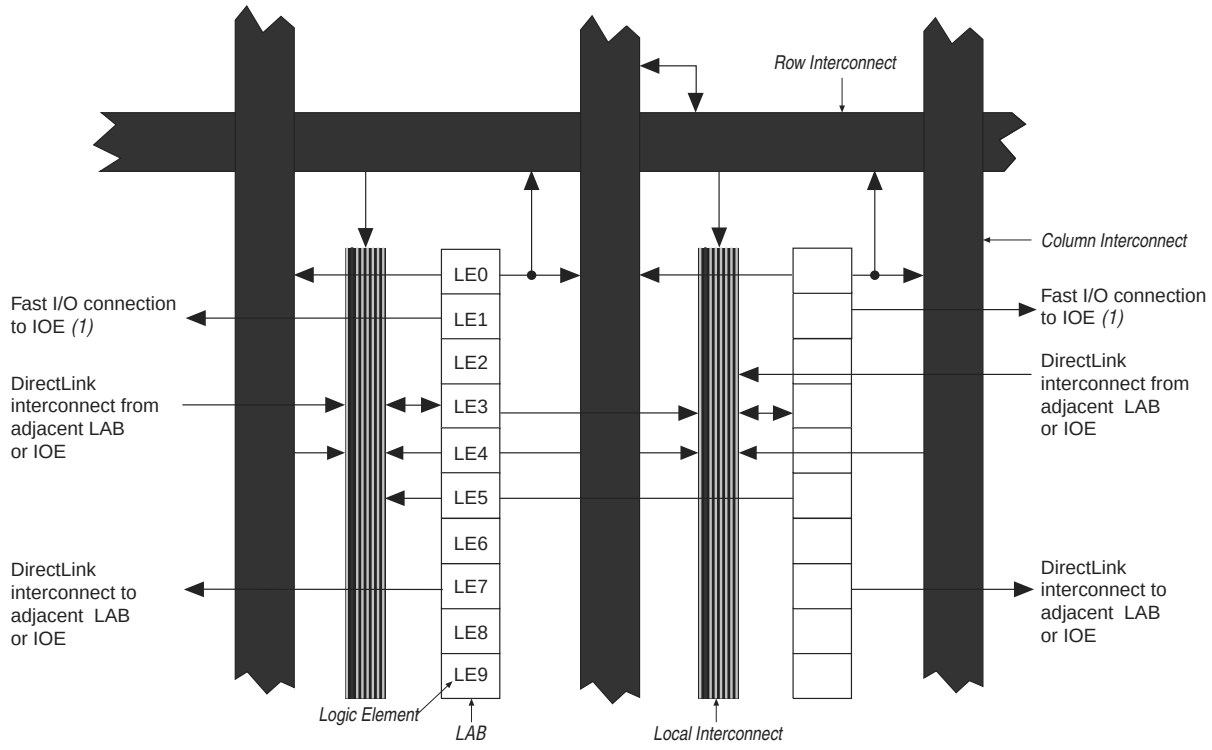
Table 1–6. Document Revision History

Date and Revision	Changes Made	Summary of Changes
June 2005, version 1.3	■ Updated timing numbers in Table 1-1.	—
December 2004, version 1.2	■ Updated timing numbers in Table 1-1.	—
June 2004, version 1.1	■ Updated timing numbers in Table 1-1.	—

Logic Array Blocks

Each LAB consists of 10 LEs, LE carry chains, LAB control signals, a local interconnect, a look-up table (LUT) chain, and register chain connection lines. There are 26 possible unique inputs into an LAB, with an additional 10 local feedback input lines fed by LE outputs in the same LAB. The local interconnect transfers signals between LEs in the same LAB. LUT chain connections transfer the output of one LE's LUT to the adjacent LE for fast sequential LUT connections within the same LAB. Register chain connections transfer the output of one LE's register to the adjacent LE's register within an LAB. The Quartus® II software places associated logic within an LAB or adjacent LABs, allowing the use of local, LUT chain, and register chain connections for performance and area efficiency. Figure 2–3 shows the MAX II LAB.

Figure 2–3. MAX II LAB Structure



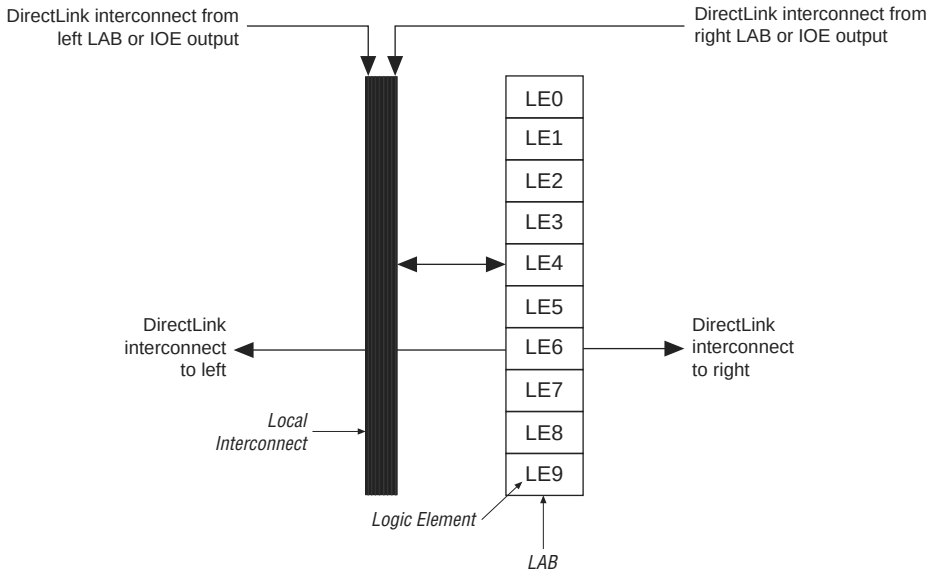
Note to Figure 2–3:

(1) Only from LABs adjacent to IOEs.

LAB Interconnects

The LAB local interconnect can drive LEs within the same LAB. The LAB local interconnect is driven by column and row interconnects and LE outputs within the same LAB. Neighboring LABs, from the left and right, can also drive an LAB's local interconnect through the DirectLink connection. The DirectLink connection feature minimizes the use of row and column interconnects, providing higher performance and flexibility. Each LE can drive 30 other LEs through fast local and DirectLink interconnects. Figure 2–4 shows the DirectLink connection.

Figure 2–4. DirectLink Connection



LAB Control Signals

Each LAB contains dedicated logic for driving control signals to its LEs. The control signals include two clocks, two clock enables, two asynchronous clears, a synchronous clear, an asynchronous preset/load, a synchronous load, and add/subtract control signals, providing a maximum of 10 control signals at a time. Although synchronous load and clear signals are generally used when implementing counters, they can also be used with other functions.

Each LAB can use two clocks and two clock enable signals. Each LAB's clock and clock enable signals are linked. For example, any LE in a particular LAB using the `labclk1` signal also uses `labclkena1`. If the LAB uses both the rising and falling edges of a clock, it also uses both LAB-wide clock signals. Deasserting the clock enable signal turns off the LAB-wide clock.

Each LAB can use two asynchronous clear signals and an asynchronous load/preset signal. By default, the Quartus II software uses a `NOT` gate push-back technique to achieve preset. If you disable the `NOT` gate push-back option or assign a given register to power-up high using the Quartus II software, the preset is then achieved using the asynchronous load signal with asynchronous load data input tied high.

With the LAB-wide addnsub control signal, a single LE can implement a one-bit adder and subtractor. This saves LE resources and improves performance for logic functions such as correlators and signed multipliers that alternate between addition and subtraction depending on data.

The LAB column clocks [3..0], driven by the global clock network, and LAB local interconnect generate the LAB-wide control signals. The MultiTrack interconnect structure drives the LAB local interconnect for non-global control signal generation. The MultiTrack interconnect's inherent low skew allows clock and control signal distribution in addition to data. Figure 2–5 shows the LAB control signal generation circuit.

LUT Chain and Register Chain

In addition to the three general routing outputs, the LEs within an LAB have LUT chain and register chain outputs. LUT chain connections allow LUTs within the same LAB to cascade together for wide input functions. Register chain outputs allow registers within the same LAB to cascade together. The register chain output allows an LAB to use LUTs for a single combinational function and the registers to be used for an unrelated shift register implementation. These resources speed up connections between LABs while saving local interconnect resources. Refer to "MultiTrack Interconnect" on page 2–12 for more information about LUT chain and register chain connections.

addnsub Signal

The LE's dynamic adder/subtractor feature saves logic resources by using one set of LEs to implement both an adder and a subtractor. This feature is controlled by the LAB-wide control signal addnsub. The addnsub signal sets the LAB to perform either A + B or A – B. The LUT computes addition; subtraction is computed by adding the two's complement of the intended subtractor. The LAB-wide signal converts to two's complement by inverting the B bits within the LAB and setting carry-in to 1, which adds one to the least significant bit (LSB). The LSB of an adder/subtractor must be placed in the first LE of the LAB, where the LAB-wide addnsub signal automatically sets the carry-in to 1. The Quartus II Compiler automatically places and uses the adder/subtractor feature when using adder/subtractor parameterized functions.

LE Operating Modes

The MAX II LE can operate in one of the following modes:

- "Normal Mode"
- "Dynamic Arithmetic Mode"

Each mode uses LE resources differently. In each mode, eight available inputs to the LE, the four data inputs from the LAB local interconnect, `carry-in0` and `carry-in1` from the previous LE, the LAB carry-in from the previous carry-chain LAB, and the register chain connection are directed to different destinations to implement the desired logic function. LAB-wide signals provide clock, asynchronous clear, asynchronous preset/load, synchronous clear, synchronous load, and clock enable control for the register. These LAB-wide signals are available in all LE modes. The addnsub control signal is allowed in arithmetic mode.

The Quartus II software, in conjunction with parameterized functions such as library of parameterized modules (LPM) functions, automatically chooses the appropriate mode for common functions such as counters, adders, subtractors, and arithmetic functions.

The speed advantage of the carry-select chain is in the parallel precomputation of carry chains. Since the LAB carry-in selects the precomputed carry chain, not every LE is in the critical path. Only the propagation delays between LAB carry-in generation (LE 5 and LE 10) are now part of the critical path. This feature allows the MAX II architecture to implement high-speed counters, adders, multipliers, parity functions, and comparators of arbitrary width.

Figure 2–9 shows the carry-select circuitry in an LAB for a 10-bit full adder. One portion of the LUT generates the sum of two bits using the input signals and the appropriate carry-in bit; the sum is routed to the output of the LE. The register can be bypassed for simple adders or used for accumulator functions. Another portion of the LUT generates carry-out bits. An LAB-wide carry-in bit selects which chain is used for the addition of given inputs. The carry-in signal for each chain, `carry-in0` or `carry-in1`, selects the carry-out to carry forward to the carry-in signal of the next-higher-order bit. The final carry-out signal is routed to an LE, where it is fed to local, row, or column interconnects.

Figure 2–9. Carry-Select Chain

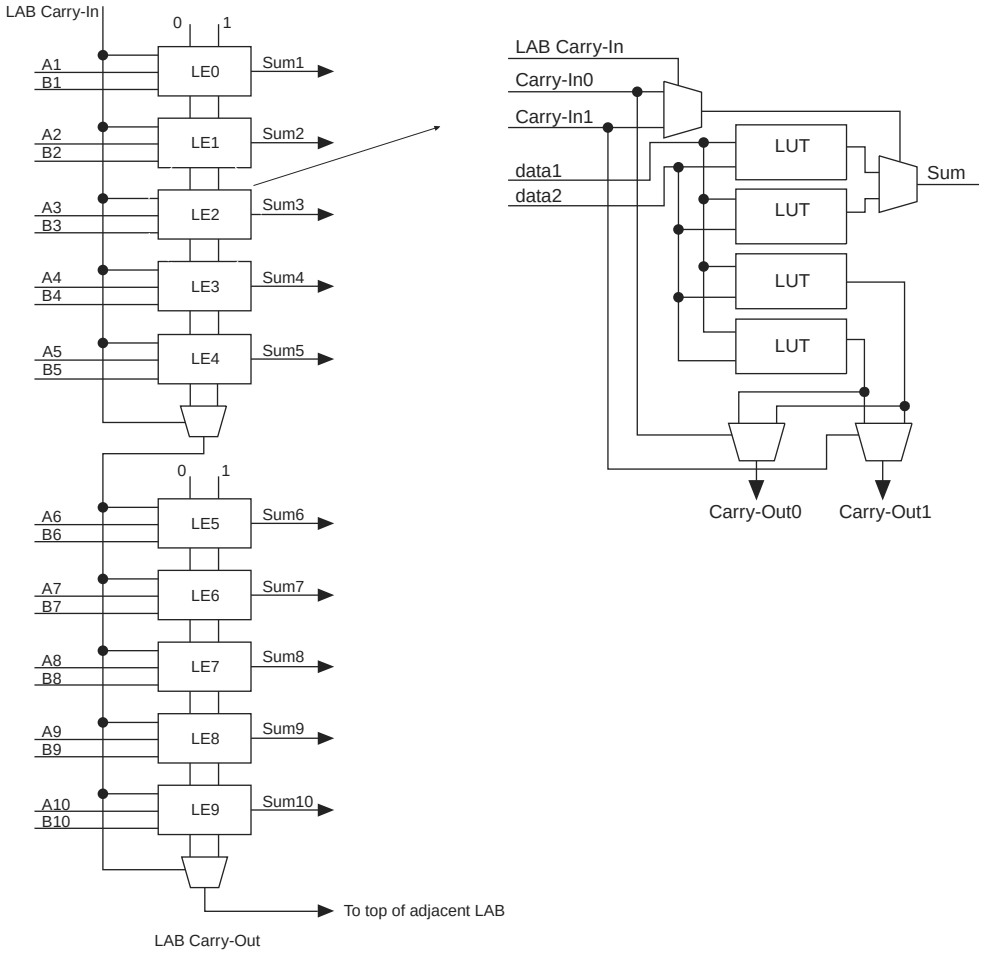
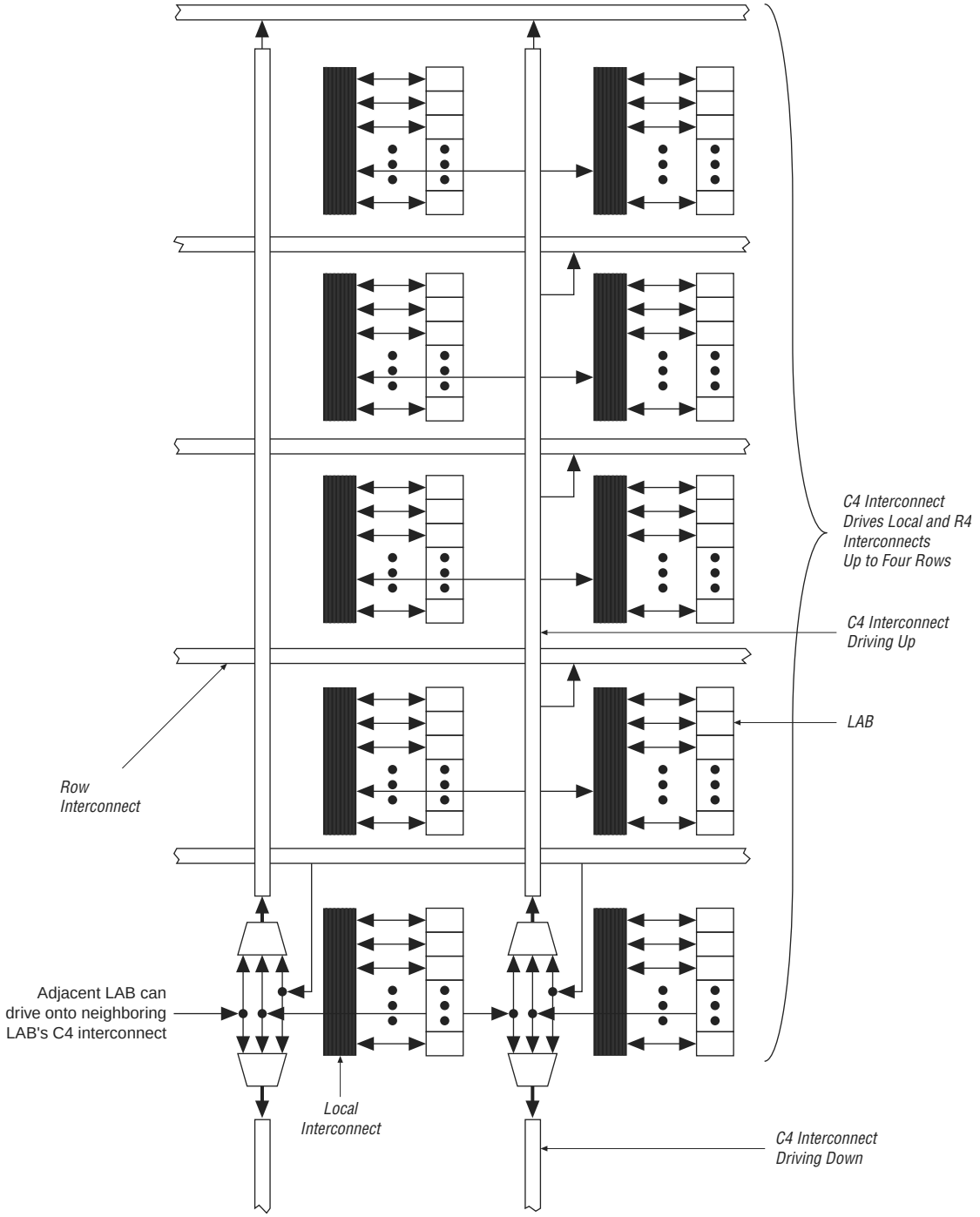


Figure 2–12. C4 Interconnect Connections *(Note 1)*



Note to Figure 2–12:

(1) Each C4 interconnect can drive either up or down four rows.

Table 2–4 describes the I/O standards supported by MAX II devices.

Table 2–4. MAX II I/O Standards

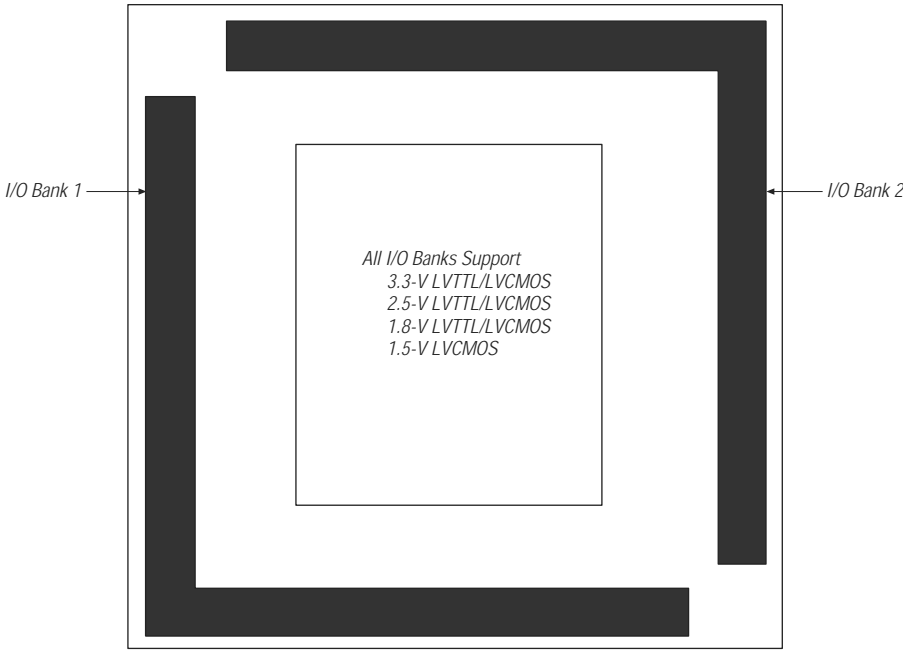
I/O Standard	Type	Output Supply Voltage (VCCIO) (V)
3.3-V LVTTL/LVCMOS	Single-ended	3.3
2.5-V LVTTL/LVCMOS	Single-ended	2.5
1.8-V LVTTL/LVCMOS	Single-ended	1.8
1.5-V LVCMOS	Single-ended	1.5
3.3-V PCI *(1)*	Single-ended	3.3

Note to Table 2–4:

(1) The 3.3-V PCI compliant I/O is supported in Bank 3 of the EPM1270 and EPM2210 devices.

The EPM240 and EPM570 devices support two I/O banks, as shown in Figure 2–22. Each of these banks support all the LVTTL and LVCMOS standards shown in Table 2–4. PCI compliant I/O is not supported in these devices and banks.

Figure 2–22. MAX II I/O Banks for EPM240 and EPM570 *(Note 1)*, *(2)*



Notes to Figure 2–22:

(1) Figure 2–22 is a top view of the silicon die.

(2) Figure 2–22 is a graphical representation only. Refer to the pin list and the Quartus II software for exact pin locations.

The EPM1270 and EPM2210 devices support four I/O banks, as shown in Figure 2–23. Each of these banks support all of the LVTTL and LVCMOS standards shown in Table 2–4. PCI compliant I/O is supported in Bank 3. Bank 3 supports the PCI clamping diode on inputs and PCI drive compliance on outputs. You must use Bank 3 for designs requiring PCI compliant I/O pins. The Quartus II software automatically places I/O pins in this bank if assigned with the PCI I/O standard.

IEEE 1532 Support

The JTAG circuitry and ISP instruction set in MAX II devices is compliant to the IEEE 1532-2002 programming specification. This provides industry-standard hardware and software for in-system programming among multiple vendor programmable logic devices (PLDs) in a JTAG chain.

The MAX II 1532 BSDL files will be released on the Altera website when available.

Jam Standard Test and Programming Language (STAPL)

The Jam STAPL JEDEC standard, JESD71, can be used to program MAX II devices with in-circuit testers, PCs, or embedded processors. The Jam byte code is also supported for MAX II devices. These software programming protocols provide a compact embedded solution for programming MAX II devices.

For more information, refer to the *Using Jam STAPL for ISP via an Embedded Processor* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*.

Programming Sequence

During in-system programming, 1532 instructions, addresses, and data are shifted into the MAX II device through the `TDI` input pin. Data is shifted out through the `TDO` output pin and compared against the expected data. Programming a pattern into the device requires the following six ISP steps. A stand-alone verification of a programmed pattern involves only stages 1, 2, 5, and 6. These steps are automatically executed by third-party programmers, the Quartus II software, or the Jam STAPL and Jam Byte-Code Players.

1. *Enter ISP*—The enter ISP stage ensures that the I/O pins transition smoothly from user mode to ISP mode.
2. *Check ID*—Before any program or verify process, the silicon ID is checked. The time required to read this silicon ID is relatively small compared to the overall programming time.
3. *Sector Erase*—Erasing the device in-system involves shifting in the instruction to erase the device and applying an erase pulse(s). The erase pulse is automatically generated internally by waiting in the run/test/idle state for the specified erase pulse time of 500 ms for the CFM block and 500 ms for each sector of the UFM block.
4. *Program*—Programming the device in-system involves shifting in the address, data, and program instruction and generating the program pulse to program the flash cells. The program pulse is automatically generated internally by waiting in the run/test/idle state for the specified program pulse time of 75 µs. This process is repeated for each address in the CFM and UFM blocks.
5. *Verify*—Verifying a MAX II device in-system involves shifting in addresses, applying the verify instruction to generate the read pulse, and shifting out the data for comparison. This process is repeated for each CFM and UFM address.
6. *Exit ISP*—An exit ISP stage ensures that the I/O pins transition smoothly from ISP mode to user mode.

Real-Time ISP

For systems that require more than DC logic level control of I/O pins, the real-time ISP feature allows you to update the CFM block with a new design image while the current design continues to operate in the SRAM logic array and I/O pins. A new programming file is updated into the MAX II device without halting the original design's operation, saving down-time costs for remote or field upgrades. The updated CFM block configures the new design into the SRAM upon the next power cycle. It is also possible to execute an immediate configuration of the SRAM without a power cycle by using a specific sequence of ISP commands. The configuration of SRAM without a power cycle takes a specific amount of time (t_{CONFIG}). During this time, the I/O pins are tri-stated and weakly pulled-up to V_{CCIO}.

Design Security

All MAX II devices contain a programmable security bit that controls access to the data programmed into the CFM block. When this bit is programmed, design programming information, stored in the CFM block, cannot be copied or retrieved. This feature provides a high level of design security because programmed data within flash memory cells is invisible. The security bit that controls this function, as well as all other programmed data, is reset only when the device is erased. The SRAM is also invisible and cannot be accessed regardless of the security bit setting. The UFM block data is not protected by the security bit and is accessible through JTAG or logic array connections.

Programming with External Hardware

MAX II devices can be programmed by downloading the information via in-circuit testers, embedded processors, the Altera® ByteblasterMV™, MasterBlaster™, ByteBlaster™ II, and USB-Blaster cables.

BP Microsystems, System General, and other programming hardware manufacturers provide programming support for Altera devices. Check their websites for device support information.

Referenced Documents

This chapter references the following documents:

- *DC and Switching Characteristics* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *IEEE 1149.1 (JTAG) Boundary-Scan Testing for MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Real-Time ISP and ISP Clamp for MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Using Jam STAPL for ISP via an Embedded Processor* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*

Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 5–2 shows the MAX II device family recommended operating conditions.

Table 5–2. MAX II Device Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V_{CCINT} *(1)*	3.3-V supply voltage for internal logic and ISP	MAX II devices	3.00	3.60	V
	2.5-V supply voltage for internal logic and ISP	MAX II devices	2.375	2.625	V
	1.8-V supply voltage for internal logic and ISP	MAX IIG and MAX IIZ devices	1.71	1.89	V
V_{CCIO} *(1)*	Supply voltage for I/O buffers, 3.3-V operation	—	3.00	3.60	V
	Supply voltage for I/O buffers, 2.5-V operation	—	2.375	2.625	V
	Supply voltage for I/O buffers, 1.8-V operation	—	1.71	1.89	V
	Supply voltage for I/O buffers, 1.5-V operation	—	1.425	1.575	V
V_I	Input voltage	*(2)*, *(3)*, *(4)*	–0.5	4.0	V
V_O	Output voltage	—	0	V_{CCIO}	V
T_J	Operating junction temperature	Commercial range	0	85	°C
		Industrial range	–40	100	°C
		Extended range *(5)*	–40	125	°C

Notes to Table 5–2:

(1) MAX II device in-system programming and/or user flash memory (UFM) programming via JTAG or logic array is not guaranteed outside the recommended operating conditions (for example, if brown-out occurs in the system during a potential write/program sequence to the UFM, users are recommended to read back UFM contents and verify against the intended write data).

(2) Minimum DC input is –0.5 V. During transitions, the inputs may undershoot to –2.0 V for input currents less than 100 mA and periods shorter than 20 ns.

(3) During transitions, the inputs may overshoot to the voltages shown in the following table based upon input duty cycle. The DC case is equivalent to 100% duty cycle. For more information about 5.0-V tolerance, refer to the *Using MAX II Devices in Multi-Voltage Systems* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*.

V_{IN}	Max. Duty Cycle
4.0 V	100% (DC)
4.1	90%
4.2	50%
4.3	30%
4.4	17%
4.5	10%

(4) All pins, including clock, I/O, and JTAG pins, may be driven before V_{CCINT} and V_{CCIO} are powered.

(5) For the extended temperature range of 100 to 125° C, MAX II UFM programming (erase/write) is only supported via the JTAG interface. UFM programming via the logic array interface is not guaranteed in this range.

Table 5–4. MAX II Device DC Electrical Characteristics *(Note 1)* (Part 2 of 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
I_{PULLUP}	I/O pin pull-up resistor current when I/O is unprogrammed	—	—	—	300	µA
C_{IO}	Input capacitance for user I/O pin	—	—	—	8	pF
C_{GCLK}	Input capacitance for dual-purpose GCLK/user I/O pin	—	—	—	8	pF

Notes to Table 5–4:

(1) Typical values are for T_A = 25°C, V_{CCINT} = 3.3 or 2.5 V, and V_{CCIO} = 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, or 3.3 V.

(2) This value is specified for normal device operation. The value may vary during power-up. This applies for all V_{CCIO} settings (3.3, 2.5, 1.8, and 1.5 V).

(3) V_I = ground, no load, no toggling inputs.

(4) Commercial temperature ranges from 0°C to 85°C with maximum current at 85°C.

(5) Industrial temperature ranges from –40°C to 100°C with maximum current at 100°C.

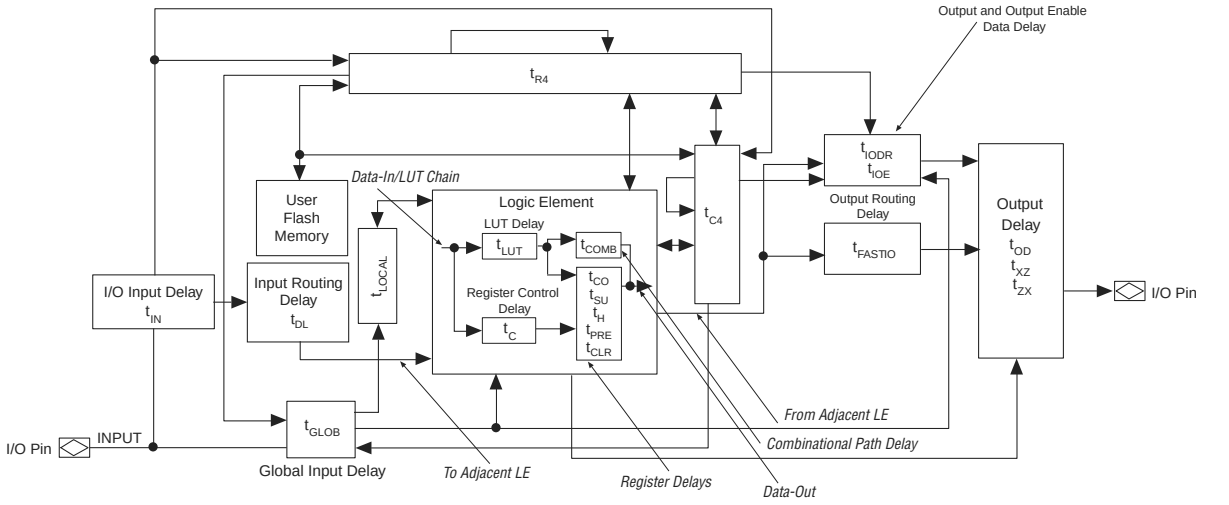
(6) This value applies to commercial and industrial range devices. For extended temperature range devices, the $V_{SCHMITT}$ typical value is 300 mV for V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V and 120 mV for V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V.

(7) The TCK input is susceptible to high pulse glitches when the input signal fall time is greater than 200 ns for all I/O standards.

(8) This is a peak current value with a maximum duration of t_{CONFIG} time.

(9) Pin pull-up resistance values will lower if an external source drives the pin higher than V_{CCIO}.

Figure 5–2. MAX II Device Timing Model



The timing characteristics of any signal path can be derived from the timing model and parameters of a particular device. External timing parameters, which represent pin-to-pin timing delays, can be calculated as the sum of internal parameters.

Refer to the *Understanding Timing in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook* for more information.

This section describes and specifies the performance, internal, external, and UFM timing specifications. All specifications are representative of the worst-case supply voltage and junction temperature conditions.

Preliminary and Final Timing

Timing models can have either preliminary or final status. The Quartus II software issues an informational message during the design compilation if the timing models are preliminary. Table 5–13 shows the status of the MAX II device timing models.

Preliminary status means the timing model is subject to change. Initially, timing numbers are created using simulation results, process data, and other known parameters. These tests are used to make the preliminary numbers as close to the actual timing parameters as possible.

Final timing numbers are based on actual device operation and testing. These numbers reflect the actual performance of the device under the worst-case voltage and junction temperature conditions.

Table 5–13. MAX II Device Timing Model Status (Part 1 of 2)

Device	Preliminary	Final
EPM240	—	✓
EPM240Z *(1)*	—	✓
EPM570	—	✓
EPM570Z *(1)*	—	✓

Table 5–17. t_{ZX} IOE Microparameter Adders for Fast Slew Rate (Part 2 of 2)

Standard		MAX II / MAX IIG						MAX IIZ						Unit
		–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		–6 Speed Grade		–7 Speed Grade		–8 Speed Grade		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
1.5-V LVCMOS	4 mA	—	1,118	—	1,454	—	1,789	—	580	—	588	—	588	ps
	2 mA	—	2,410	—	3,133	—	3,856	—	915	—	923	—	923	ps
3.3-V PCI	20 mA	—	19	—	25	—	31	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps

Table 5–18. t_{ZX} IOE Microparameter Adders for Slow Slew Rate

Standard		MAX II / MAX IIG						MAX IIZ						Unit
		–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		–6 Speed Grade		–7 Speed Grade		–8 Speed Grade		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
3.3-V LVTTL	16 mA	—	6,350	—	6,050	—	5,749	—	5,951	—	5,952	—	6,063	ps
	8 mA	—	9,383	—	9,083	—	8,782	—	6,534	—	6,533	—	6,662	ps
3.3-V LVCMOS	8 mA	—	6,350	—	6,050	—	5,749	—	5,951	—	5,952	—	6,063	ps
	4 mA	—	9,383	—	9,083	—	8,782	—	6,534	—	6,533	—	6,662	ps
2.5-V LVTTL / LVCMOS	14 mA	—	10,412	—	10,112	—	9,811	—	9,110	—	9,105	—	9,237	ps
	7 mA	—	13,613	—	13,313	—	13,012	—	9,830	—	9,835	—	9,977	ps
3.3-V PCI	20 mA	—	–75	—	–97	—	–120	—	6,534	—	6,533	—	6,662	ps

Table 5–19. t_{XZ} IOE Microparameter Adders for Fast Slew Rate

Standard		MAX II / MAX IIG						MAX IIZ						Unit
		–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		–6 Speed Grade		–7 Speed Grade		–8 Speed Grade		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
3.3-V LVTTL	16 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	8 mA	—	–56	—	–72	—	–89	—	–69	—	–69	—	–69	ps
3.3-V LVCMOS	8 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	4 mA	—	–56	—	–72	—	–89	—	–69	—	–69	—	–69	ps
2.5-V LVTTL / LVCMOS	14 mA	—	–3	—	–4	—	–5	—	–7	—	–11	—	–11	ps
	7 mA	—	–47	—	–61	—	–75	—	–66	—	–70	—	–70	ps
1.8-V LVTTL / LVCMOS	6 mA	—	119	—	155	—	191	—	45	—	34	—	37	ps
	3 mA	—	207	—	269	—	331	—	34	—	22	—	25	ps
1.5-V LVCMOS	4 mA	—	606	—	788	—	970	—	166	—	154	—	155	ps
	2 mA	—	673	—	875	—	1,077	—	190	—	177	—	179	ps
3.3-V PCI	20 mA	—	71	—	93	—	114	—	–69	—	–69	—	–69	ps

External Timing Parameters

External timing parameters are specified by device density and speed grade. All external I/O timing parameters shown are for the 3.3-V LVTTL I/O standard with the maximum drive strength and fast slew rate. For external I/O timing using standards other than LVTTL or for different drive strengths, use the I/O standard input and output delay adders in Table 5–27 through Table 5–31.

For more information about each external timing parameters symbol, refer to the *Understanding Timing in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*.

Table 5–23 shows the external I/O timing parameters for EPM240 devices.

Table 5–23. EPM240 Global Clock External I/O Timing Parameters (Part 1 of 2)

			MAX II / MAX IIG						MAX IIZ						
			–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		–6 Speed Grade		–7 Speed Grade		–8 Speed Grade		
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
t_{PD1}	Worst case pin-to-pin delay through 1 look-up table (LUT)	10 pF	—	4.7	—	6.1	—	7.5	—	7.9	—	12.0	—	14.0	ns
t_{PD2}	Best case pin-to-pin delay through 1 LUT	10 pF	—	3.7	—	4.8	—	5.9	—	5.8	—	7.8	—	8.5	ns
t_{SU}	Global clock setup time	—	1.7	—	2.2	—	2.7	—	2.4	—	4.1	—	4.6	—	ns
t_{H}	Global clock hold time	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{CO}	Global clock to output delay	10 pF	2.0	4.3	2.0	5.6	2.0	6.9	2.0	6.6	2.0	8.1	2.0	8.6	ns
t_{CH}	Global clock high time	—	166	—	216	—	266	—	253	—	335	—	339	—	ps
t_{CL}	Global clock low time	—	166	—	216	—	266	—	253	—	335	—	339	—	ps
t_{CNT}	Minimum global clock period for 16-bit counter	—	3.3	—	4.0	—	5.0	—	5.4	—	8.1	—	8.4	—	ns

Table 5–24. EPM570 Global Clock External I/O Timing Parameters (Part 2 of 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	MAX II / MAX IIG						MAX IIZ						Unit
			–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		–6 Speed Grade		–7 Speed Grade		–8 Speed Grade		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
f_{CNT}	Maximum global clock frequency for 16-bit counter	—	—	304.0 *(1)*	—	247.5	—	201.1	—	184.1	—	123.5	—	118.3	MHz

Note to Table 5–24:

(1) The maximum frequency is limited by the I/O standard on the clock input pin. The 16-bit counter critical delay performs faster than this global clock input pin maximum frequency.

Table 5–25 shows the external I/O timing parameters for EPM1270 devices.

Table 5–25. EPM1270 Global Clock External I/O Timing Parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	MAX II / MAX IIG						Unit
			–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PD1}	Worst case pin-to-pin delay through 1 look-up table (LUT)	10 pF	—	6.2	—	8.1	—	10.0	ns
t_{PD2}	Best case pin-to-pin delay through 1 LUT	10 pF	—	3.7	—	4.8	—	5.9	ns
t_{SU}	Global clock setup time	—	1.2	—	1.5	—	1.9	—	ns
t_{H}	Global clock hold time	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{CO}	Global clock to output delay	10 pF	2.0	4.6	2.0	5.9	2.0	7.3	ns
t_{CH}	Global clock high time	—	166	—	216	—	266	—	ps
t_{CL}	Global clock low time	—	166	—	216	—	266	—	ps
t_{CNT}	Minimum global clock period for 16-bit counter	—	3.3	—	4.0	—	5.0	—	ns
f_{CNT}	Maximum global clock frequency for 16-bit counter	—	—	304.0 *(1)*	—	247.5	—	201.1	MHz

Note to Table 5–25:

(1) The maximum frequency is limited by the I/O standard on the clock input pin. The 16-bit counter critical delay performs faster than this global clock input pin maximum frequency.

Table 5–26 shows the external I/O timing parameters for EPM2210 devices.

Table 5–26. EPM2210 Global Clock External I/O Timing Parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	MAX II / MAX IIG						Unit
			–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PD1}	Worst case pin-to-pin delay through 1 look-up table (LUT)	10 pF	—	7.0	—	9.1	—	11.2	ns
t_{PD2}	Best case pin-to-pin delay through 1 LUT	10 pF	—	3.7	—	4.8	—	5.9	ns
t_{SU}	Global clock setup time	—	1.2	—	1.5	—	1.9	—	ns
t_{H}	Global clock hold time	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{CO}	Global clock to output delay	10 pF	2.0	4.6	2.0	6.0	2.0	7.4	ns
t_{CH}	Global clock high time	—	166	—	216	—	266	—	ps
t_{CL}	Global clock low time	—	166	—	216	—	266	—	ps
t_{CNT}	Minimum global clock period for 16-bit counter	—	3.3	—	4.0	—	5.0	—	ns
f_{CNT}	Maximum global clock frequency for 16-bit counter	—	—	304.0 *(1)*	—	247.5	—	201.1	MHz

Note to Table 5–26:

(1) The maximum frequency is limited by the I/O standard on the clock input pin. The 16-bit counter critical delay performs faster than this global clock input pin maximum frequency.

External Timing I/O Delay Adders

The I/O delay timing parameters for I/O standard input and output adders, and input delays are specified by speed grade independent of device density.

Table 5–27 through Table 5–31 show the adder delays associated with I/O pins for all packages. The delay numbers for –3, –4, and –5 speed grades shown in Table 5–27 through Table 5–33 are based on an EPM1270 device target, while –6, –7, and –8 speed grade values are based on an EPM570Z device target. If an I/O standard other than 3.3-V LVTTL is selected, add the input delay adder to the external t_{SU} timing parameters shown in Table 5–23 through Table 5–26. If an I/O standard other than 3.3-V LVTTL with 16 mA drive strength and fast slew rate is selected, add the output delay adder to the external t_{CO} and t_{PD} shown in Table 5–23 through Table 5–26.

Table 5–27. External Timing Input Delay Adders (Part 1 of 2)

I/O Standard		MAX II / MAX IIG						MAX IIZ						Unit
		–3 Speed Grade		–4 Speed Grade		–5 Speed Grade		–6 Speed Grade		–7 Speed Grade		–8 Speed Grade		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
3.3-V LVTTL	Without Schmitt Trigger	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	With Schmitt Trigger	—	334	—	434	—	535	—	387	—	434	—	442	ps

Referenced Documents

This chapter references the following document:

- *Package Information* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*

Document Revision History

Table 6–1 shows the revision history for this chapter.

Table 6–1. Document Revision History

Date and Revision	Changes Made	Summary of Changes
August 2009, version 1.6	■ Updated Figure 6–1.	Added information for speed grade –8
October 2008, version 1.5	■ Updated New Document Format.	—
December 2007, version 1.4	■ Added "Referenced Documents" section. ■ Updated Figure 6–1.	Updated document with MAX IIZ information.
December 2006, version 1.3	■ Added document revision history.	—
October 2006, version 1.2	■ Updated Figure 6-1.	—
June 2005, version 1.1	■ Removed Dual Marking section.	—