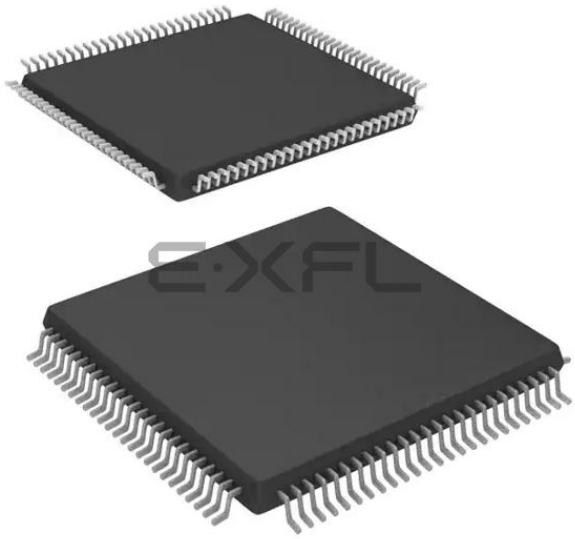

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Understanding Embedded - CPLDs (Complex Programmable Logic Devices)

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	76
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TJ)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/epm570t100a5n

Table 1–1 shows the MAX II family features.

Table 1–1. MAX II Family Features

Feature	EPM240 EPM240G	EPM570 EPM570G	EPM1270 EPM1270G	EPM2210 EPM2210G	EPM240Z	EPM570Z
LEs	240	570	1,270	2,210	240	570
Typical Equivalent Macrocells	192	440	980	1,700	192	440
Equivalent Macrocell Range	128 to 240	240 to 570	570 to 1,270	1,270 to 2,210	128 to 240	240 to 570
UFM Size (bits)	8,192	8,192	8,192	8,192	8,192	8,192
Maximum User I/O pins	80	160	212	272	80	160
t_{PD1} (ns) *(1)*	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.5	9.0
f_{CNT} (MHz) *(2)*	304	304	304	304	152	152
t_{SU} (ns)	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.2
t_{CO} (ns)	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	6.5	6.7

Notes to Table 1–1:

(1) t_{PD1} represents a pin-to-pin delay for the worst case I/O placement with a full diagonal path across the device and combinational logic implemented in a single LUT and LAB that is adjacent to the output pin.

(2) The maximum frequency is limited by the I/O standard on the clock input pin. The 16-bit counter critical delay will run faster than this number.

For more information about equivalent macrocells, refer to the *MAX II Logic Element to Macrocell Conversion Methodology* white paper.

MAX II and MAX IIG devices are available in three speed grades: –3, –4, and –5, with –3 being the fastest. Similarly, MAX IIZ devices are available in three speed grades: –6, –7, and –8, with –6 being the fastest. These speed grades represent the overall relative performance, not any specific timing parameter. For propagation delay timing numbers within each speed grade and density, refer to the *DC and Switching Characteristics* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*.

Table 1–2 shows MAX II device speed-grade offerings.

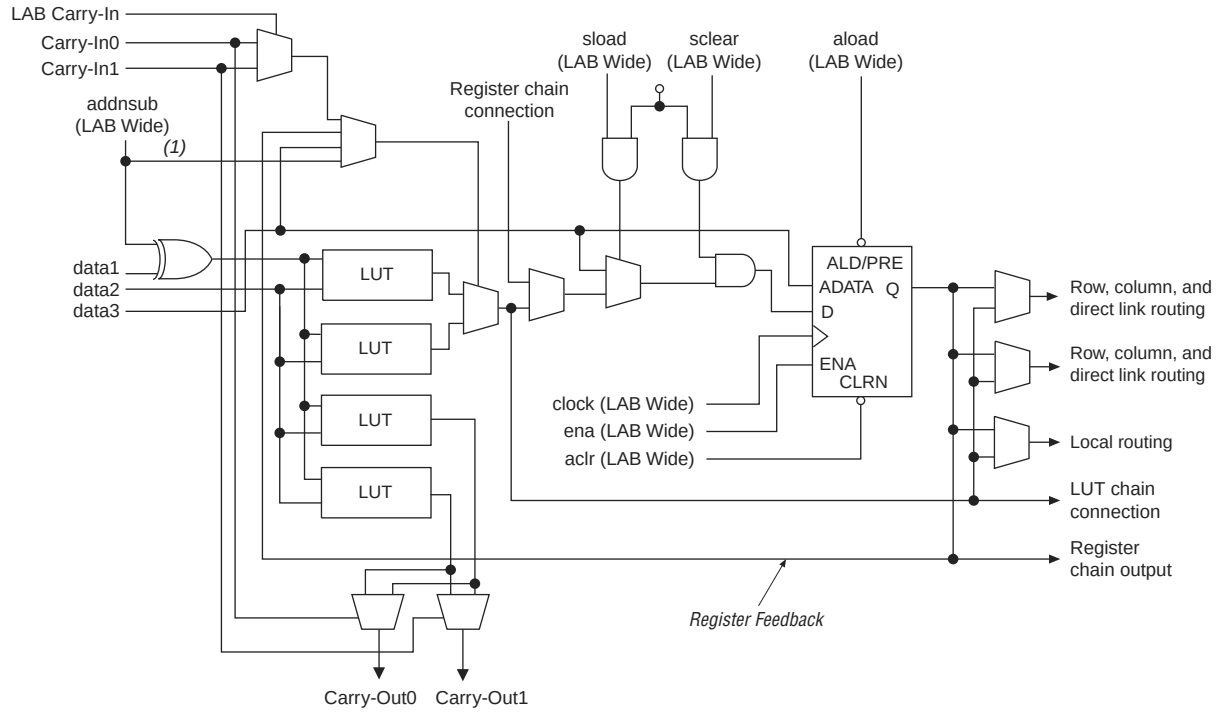
Table 1–2. MAX II Speed Grades

Device	Speed Grade					
	–3	–4	–5	–6	–7	–8
EPM240 EPM240G	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—
EPM570 EPM570G	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—
EPM1270 EPM1270G	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—
EPM2210 EPM2210G	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—
EPM240Z	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓
EPM570Z	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓

The other two LUTs use the data1 and data2 signals to generate two possible carry-out signals: one for a carry of 1 and the other for a carry of 0. The `carry-in0` signal acts as the carry-select for the `carry-out0` output and `carry-in1` acts as the carry-select for the `carry-out1` output. LEs in arithmetic mode can drive out registered and unregistered versions of the LUT output.

The dynamic arithmetic mode also offers clock enable, counter enable, synchronous up/down control, synchronous clear, synchronous load, and dynamic adder/subtractor options. The LAB local interconnect data inputs generate the counter enable and synchronous up/down control signals. The synchronous clear and synchronous load options are LAB-wide signals that affect all registers in the LAB. The Quartus II software automatically places any registers that are not used by the counter into other LABs. The addnsub LAB-wide signal controls whether the LE acts as an adder or subtractor.

Figure 2–8. LE in Dynamic Arithmetic Mode



Note to Figure 2–8:

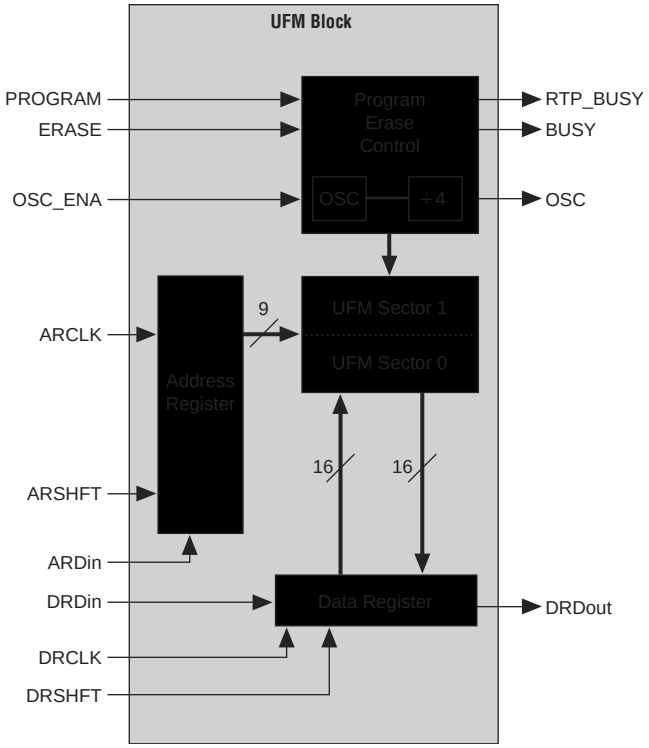
(1) The addnsub signal is tied to the carry input for the first LE of a carry chain only.

Carry-Select Chain

The carry-select chain provides a very fast carry-select function between LEs in dynamic arithmetic mode. The carry-select chain uses the redundant carry calculation to increase the speed of carry functions. The LE is configured to calculate outputs for a possible carry-in of 0 and carry-in of 1 in parallel. The `carry-in0` and `carry-in1` signals from a lower-order bit feed forward into the higher-order bit via the parallel carry chain and feed into both the LUT and the next portion of the carry chain. Carry-select chains can begin in any LE within an LAB.

- Auto-increment addressing
- Serial interface to logic array with programmable interface

Figure 2–15. UFM Block and Interface Signals



UFM Storage

Each device stores up to 8,192 bits of data in the UFM block. Table 2–3 shows the data size, sector, and address sizes for the UFM block.

Table 2–3. UFM Array Size

Device	Total Bits	Sectors	Address Bits	Data Width
EPM240 EPM570 EPM1270 EPM2210	8,192	2 (4,096 bits/sector)	9	16

There are 512 locations with 9-bit addressing ranging from `000h` to `1FFh`. Sector 0 address space is `000h` to `0FFh` and Sector 1 address space is from `100h` to `1FFh`. The data width is up to 16 bits of data. The Quartus II software automatically creates logic to accommodate smaller read or program data widths. Erasure of the UFM involves individual sector erasing (that is, one erase of sector 0 and one erase of sector 1 is required to erase the entire UFM block). Since sector erase is required before a program or write, having two sectors enables a sector size of data to be left untouched while the other sector is erased and programmed with new data.

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

Table 2–4. MAX II I/O Standards

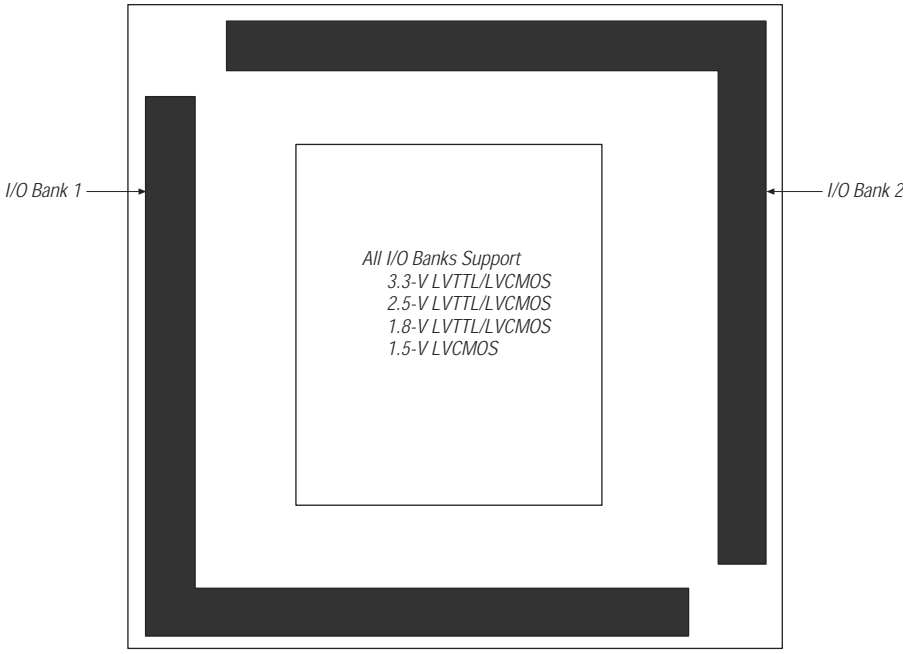
I/O Standard	Type	Output Supply Voltage (VCCIO) (V)
3.3-V LVTTL/LVCMOS	Single-ended	3.3
2.5-V LVTTL/LVCMOS	Single-ended	2.5
1.8-V LVTTL/LVCMOS	Single-ended	1.8
1.5-V LVCMOS	Single-ended	1.5
3.3-V PCI *(1)*	Single-ended	3.3

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.

Table 2–5. MAX II Devices and Speed Grades that Support 3.3-V PCI Electrical Specifications and Meet PCI Timing

Device	33-MHz PCI	66-MHz PCI
EPM1270	All Speed Grades	–3 Speed Grade
EPM2210	All Speed Grades	–3 Speed Grade

Schmitt Trigger

The input buffer for each MAX II device I/O pin has an optional Schmitt trigger setting for the 3.3-V and 2.5-V standards. The Schmitt trigger allows input buffers to respond to slow input edge rates with a fast output edge rate. Most importantly, Schmitt triggers provide hysteresis on the input buffer, preventing slow-rising noisy input signals from ringing or oscillating on the input signal driven into the logic array. This provides system noise tolerance on MAX II inputs, but adds a small, nominal input delay.

The JTAG input pins (TMS, TCK, and TDI) have Schmitt trigger buffers that are always enabled.

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.

Output Enable Signals

Each MAX II IOE output buffer supports output enable signals for tri-state control. The output enable signal can originate from the GCLK[3..0] global signals or from the MultiTrack interconnect. The MultiTrack interconnect routes output enable signals and allows for a unique output enable for each output or bidirectional pin.

MAX II devices also provide a chip-wide output enable pin (DEV_OE) to control the output enable for every output pin in the design. An option set before compilation in the Quartus II software controls this pin. This chip-wide output enable uses its own routing resources and does not use any of the four global resources. If this option is turned on, all outputs on the chip operate normally when DEV_OE is asserted. When the pin is deasserted, all outputs are tri-stated. If this option is turned off, the DEV_OE pin is disabled when the device operates in user mode and is available as a user I/O pin.

Programmable Drive Strength

The output buffer for each MAX II device I/O pin has two levels of programmable drive strength control for each of the LVTTL and LVCMOS I/O standards. Programmable drive strength provides system noise reduction control for high performance I/O designs. Although a separate slew-rate control feature exists, using the lower drive strength setting provides signal slew-rate control to reduce system noise and signal overshoot without the large delay adder associated with the slew-rate control feature. Table 2–6 shows the possible settings for the I/O standards with drive strength control. The Quartus II software uses the maximum current strength as the default setting. The PCI I/O standard is always set at 20 mA with no alternate setting.

Connect VCCIO pins to either a 1.5-V, 1.8 V, 2.5-V, or 3.3-V power supply, depending on the output requirements. The output levels are compatible with systems of the same voltage as the power supply (that is, when VCCIO pins are connected to a 1.5-V power supply, the output levels are compatible with 1.5-V systems). When VCCIO pins are connected to a 3.3-V power supply, the output high is 3.3 V and is compatible with 3.3-V or 5.0-V systems. Table 2–7 summarizes MAX II MultiVolt I/O support.

Table 2–7. MAX II MultiVolt I/O Support *(Note 1)*

	Input Signal					Output Signal				
VCCIO (V)	**1.5 V**	**1.8 V**	**2.5 V**	**3.3 V**	**5.0 V**	**1.5 V**	**1.8 V**	**2.5 V**	**3.3 V**	**5.0 V**
1.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	—	—
1.8	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓ *(2)*	✓	—	—	—
2.5	—	—	✓	✓	—	✓ *(3)*	✓ *(3)*	✓	—	—
3.3	—	—	✓ *(4)*	✓	✓ *(5)*	✓ *(6)*	✓ *(6)*	✓ *(6)*	✓	✓ *(7)*

Notes to Table 2–7:

(1) To drive inputs higher than V_{CCIO} but less than 4.0 V including the overshoot, disable the I/O clamp diode. However, to drive 5.0-V inputs to the device, enable the I/O clamp diode to prevent V_I from rising above 4.0 V.

(2) When V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V, a MAX II device can drive a 1.5-V device with 1.8-V tolerant inputs.

(3) When V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V, a MAX II device can drive a 1.5-V or 1.8-V device with 2.5-V tolerant inputs.

(4) When V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V and a 2.5-V input signal feeds an input pin, the VCCIO supply current will be slightly larger than expected.

(5) MAX II devices can be 5.0-V tolerant with the use of an external resistor and the internal I/O clamp diode on the EPM1270 and EPM2210 devices.

(6) When V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V, a MAX II device can drive a 1.5-V, 1.8-V, or 2.5-V device with 3.3-V tolerant inputs.

(7) When V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V, a MAX II device can drive a device with 5.0-V TTL inputs but not 5.0-V CMOS inputs. In the case of 5.0-V CMOS, open-drain setting with internal I/O clamp diode (available only on EPM1270 and EPM2210 devices) and external resistor is required.

For information about output pin source and sink current guidelines, refer to the *AN 428: MAX II CPLD Design Guidelines*.

Referenced Documents

This chapter referenced the following documents:

- *AN 428: MAX II CPLD Design Guidelines*
- *DC and Switching Characteristics* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Hot Socketing and Power-On Reset in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Using User Flash Memory in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*

Table 3–1. MAX II JTAG Instructions (Part 2 of 2)

JTAG Instruction	Instruction Code	Description
CLAMP *(1)*	00 0000 1010	Places the 1-bit bypass register between the TDI and TDO pins, which allows the boundary scan test data to pass synchronously through selected devices to adjacent devices during normal device operation, while holding I/O pins to a state defined by the data in the boundary-scan register.
USER0	00 0000 1100	This instruction allows you to define the scan chain between TDI and TDO in the MAX II logic array. This instruction is also used for custom logic and JTAG interfaces.
USER1	00 0000 1110	This instruction allows you to define the scan chain between TDI and TDO in the MAX II logic array. This instruction is also used for custom logic and JTAG interfaces.
IEEE 1532 instructions	*(2)*	IEEE 1532 ISC instructions used when programming a MAX II device via the JTAG port.

Notes to Table 3–1:

(1) HIGHZ, CLAMP, and EXTEST instructions do not disable weak pull-up resistors or bus hold features.

(2) These instructions are shown in the 1532 BSDL files, which will be posted on the Altera® website at www.altera.com when they are available.

Unsupported JTAG instructions should not be issued to the MAX II device as this may put the device into an unknown state, requiring a power cycle to recover device operation.

The MAX II device instruction register length is 10 bits and the USERCODE register length is 32 bits. Table 3–2 and Table 3–3 show the boundary-scan register length and device IDCODE information for MAX II devices.

Table 3–2. MAX II Boundary-Scan Register Length

Device	Boundary-Scan Register Length
EPM240	240
EPM570	480
EPM1270	636
EPM2210	816

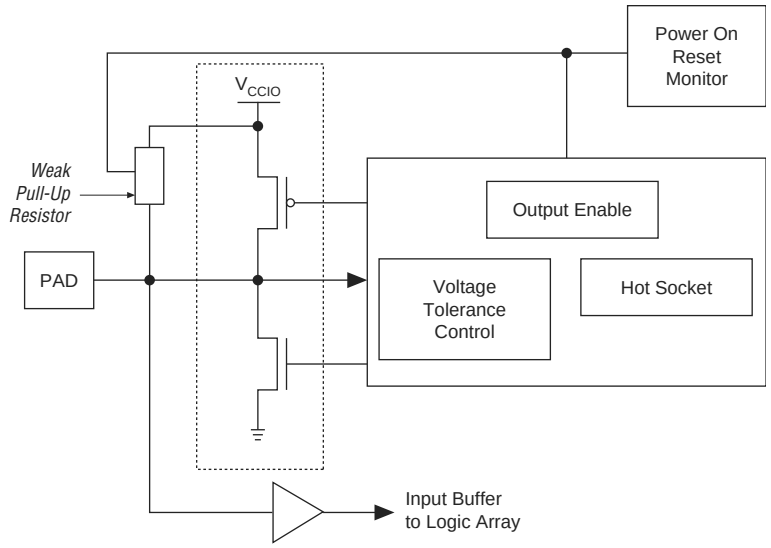
Table 3–3. 32-Bit MAX II Device IDCODE (Part 1 of 2)

Device	Binary IDCODE (32 Bits) *(1)*				HEX IDCODE
	Version (4 Bits)	Part Number	Manufacturer Identity (11 Bits)	LSB (1 Bit) *(2)*	
EPM240 EPM240G	0000	0010 0000 1010 0001	000 0110 1110	1	0x020A10DD
EPM570 EPM570G	0000	0010 0000 1010 0010	000 0110 1110	1	0x020A20DD
EPM1270 EPM1270G	0000	0010 0000 1010 0011	000 0110 1110	1	0x020A30DD
EPM2210 EPM2210G	0000	0010 0000 1010 0100	000 0110 1110	1	0x020A40DD

☞ Make sure that the V_{CCINT} is within the recommended operating range even though SRAM download has completed.

Each I/O and clock pin has the circuitry shown in Figure 4–1.

Figure 4–1. Hot Socketing Circuit Block Diagram for MAX II Devices



The POR circuit monitors V_{CCINT} and V_{CCIO} voltage levels and keeps I/O pins tri-stated until the device has completed its flash memory configuration of the SRAM logic. The weak pull-up resistor (R) from the I/O pin to V_{CCIO} is enabled during download to keep the I/O pins from floating. The 3.3-V tolerance control circuit permits the I/O pins to be driven by 3.3 V before V_{CCIO} and/or V_{CCINT} are powered, and it prevents the I/O pins from driving out when the device is not fully powered or operational. The hot socket circuit prevents I/O pins from internally powering V_{CCIO} and V_{CCINT} when driven by external signals before the device is powered.

For information about 5.0-V tolerance, refer to the *Using MAX II Devices in Multi-Voltage Systems* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*.

Figure 4–2 shows a transistor-level cross section of the MAX II device I/O buffers. This design ensures that the output buffers do not drive when V_{CCIO} is powered before V_{CCINT} or if the I/O pad voltage is higher than V_{CCIO}. This also applies for sudden voltage spikes during hot insertion. The V_{PAD} leakage current charges the 3.3-V tolerant circuit capacitance.

5. DC and Switching Characteristics

MII51005-2.5

Introduction

System designers must consider the recommended DC and switching conditions discussed in this chapter to maintain the highest possible performance and reliability of the MAX® II devices. This chapter contains the following sections:

Operating Conditions

Table 5–1 through Table 5–12 provide information about absolute maximum ratings, recommended operating conditions, DC electrical characteristics, and other specifications for MAX II devices.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 5–1 shows the absolute maximum ratings for the MAX II device family.

Table 5–1. MAX II Device Absolute Maximum Ratings *(Note 1)*, *(2)*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V_{CCINT}	Internal supply voltage *(3)*	With respect to ground	–0.5	4.6	V
V_{CCIO}	I/O supply voltage	—	–0.5	4.6	V
V_I	DC input voltage	—	–0.5	4.6	V
I_{OUT}	DC output current, per pin *(4)*	—	–25	25	mA
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	No bias	–65	150	°C
T_{AMB}	Ambient temperature	Under bias *(5)*	–65	135	°C
T_J	Junction temperature	TQFP and BGA packages under bias	—	135	°C

Notes to Table 5–1:

(1) Refer to the *Operating Requirements for Altera Devices Data Sheet*.

(2) Conditions beyond those listed in Table 5–1 may cause permanent damage to a device. Additionally, device operation at the absolute maximum ratings for extended periods of time may have adverse affects on the device.

(3) Maximum V_{CCINT} for MAX II devices is 4.6 V. For MAX IIG and MAX IIZ devices, it is 2.4 V.

(4) Refer to *AN 286: Implementing LED Drivers in MAX & MAX II Devices* for more information about the maximum source and sink current for MAX II devices.

(5) Refer to Table 5–2 for information about "under bias" conditions.

Programming/Erasure Specifications

Table 5–3 shows the MAX II device family programming/erasure specifications.

Table 5–3. MAX II Device Programming/Erasure Specifications

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Erase and reprogram cycles	—	—	100 *(1)*	Cycles

Note to Table 5–3:

(1) This specification applies to the UFM and configuration flash memory (CFM) blocks.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 5–4 shows the MAX II device family DC electrical characteristics.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
I_I	Input pin leakage current	$V_I = V_{CCIO}$ max to 0 V *(2)*	–10	—	10	µA
I_{OZ}	Tri-stated I/O pin leakage current	$V_O = V_{CCIO}$ max to 0 V *(2)*	–10	—	10	µA
$I_{CCSTANDBY}$	V_{CCINT} supply current (standby) *(3)*	MAX II devices	—	12	—	mA
		MAX IIG devices	—	2	—	mA
		EPM240Z (Commercial grade) *(4)*	—	25	90	µA
		EPM240Z (Industrial grade) *(5)*	—	25	139	µA
		EPM570Z (Commercial grade) *(4)*	—	27	96	µA
		EPM570Z (Industrial grade) *(5)*	—	27	152	µA
$V_{SCHMITT}$ *(6)*	Hysteresis for Schmitt trigger input *(7)*	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V	—	400	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	—	190	—	mV
$I_{CCPOWERUP}$	V_{CCINT} supply current during power-up *(8)*	MAX II devices	—	55	—	mA
		MAX IIG and MAX IIZ devices	—	40	—	mA
R_{PULLUP}	Value of I/O pin pull-up resistor during user mode and in-system programming	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V *(9)*	5	—	25	kΩ
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V *(9)*	10	—	40	kΩ
		V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V *(9)*	25	—	60	kΩ
		V_{CCIO} = 1.5 V *(9)*	45	—	95	kΩ

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}.

Table 5–16. IOE Internal Timing Microparameters

Symbol	Parameter	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	
t_{FASTIO}	Data output delay from adjacent LE to I/O block	—	159	—	207	—	254	—	170	—	348	—	428	ps
t_{IN}	I/O input pad and buffer delay	—	708	—	920	—	1,132	—	907	—	970	—	986	ps
t_{GLOB} *(1)*	I/O input pad and buffer delay used as global signal pin	—	1,519	—	1,974	—	2,430	—	2,261	—	2,670	—	3,322	ps
t_{IOE}	Internally generated output enable delay	—	354	—	374	—	460	—	530	—	966	—	1,410	ps
t_{DL}	Input routing delay	—	224	—	291	—	358	—	318	—	410	—	509	ps
t_{OD} *(2)*	Output delay buffer and pad delay	—	1,064	—	1,383	—	1,702	—	1,319	—	1,526	—	1,543	ps
t_{XZ} *(3)*	Output buffer disable delay	—	756	—	982	—	1,209	—	1,045	—	1,264	—	1,276	ps
t_{ZX} *(4)*	Output buffer enable delay	—	1,003	—	1,303	—	1,604	—	1,160	—	1,325	—	1,353	ps

Notes to Table 5–16:

(1) Delay numbers for t_{GLOB} differ for each device density and speed grade. The delay numbers for t_{GLOB}, shown in Table 5–16, are based on an EPM240 device target.

(2) Refer to Table 5–32 and 5–24 for delay adders associated with different I/O standards, drive strengths, and slew rates.

(3) Refer to Table 5–19 and 5–14 for t_{XZ} delay adders associated with different I/O standards, drive strengths, and slew rates.

(4) Refer to Table 5–17 and 5–13 for t_{ZX} delay adders associated with different I/O standards, drive strengths, and slew rates.

Table 5–17 through Table 5–20 show the adder delays for t_{ZX} and t_{XZ} microparameters when using an I/O standard other than 3.3-V LVTTL with 16 mA drive strength.

Table 5–17. t_{ZX} IOE Microparameter Adders for Fast Slew Rate (Part 1 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	
3.3-V LVTTL	16 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	8 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
3.3-V LVCMOS	8 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	4 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
2.5-V LVTTL / LVCMOS	24 mA (8)	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	12 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
	8 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
	4 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
1.8-V LVTTL / LVCMOS	12 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	8 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
	4 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
	2 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
1.5-V LVCMOS	8 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	4 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
	2 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
1.2-V LVCMOS	4 mA	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
	2 mA	—	28	—	37	—	45	—	72	—	71	—	74	ps
SSTL-2 Class I		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
SSTL-2 Class II		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
SSTL-18 Class I		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
SSTL-18 Class II		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
1.8-V HSTL Class I		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
1.8-V HSTL Class II		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
1.5-V HSTL Class I		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
1.5-V HSTL Class II		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
3.3-V PCI		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
3.3-V PCI-X 1.0		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
LVDS		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
Differential HSTL		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps
Differential SSTL		—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	ps

Table 5–21. UFM Block Internal Timing Microparameters (Part 2 of 3)

Symbol	Parameter	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	
t_{DDS}	Data register data in setup to data register clock	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	ns
t_{DDH}	Data register data in hold from data register clock	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	ns
t_{DP}	Program signal to data clock hold time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{PB}	Maximum delay between program rising edge to UFM busy signal rising edge	—	960	—	960	—	960	—	960	—	960	—	960	ns
t_{BP}	Minimum delay allowed from UFM busy signal going low to program signal going low	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	ns
t_{PPMX}	Maximum length of busy pulse during a program	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	µs
t_{AE}	Minimum erase signal to address clock hold time	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
t_{EB}	Maximum delay between the erase rising edge to the UFM busy signal rising edge	—	960	—	960	—	960	—	960	—	960	—	960	ns
t_{BE}	Minimum delay allowed from the UFM busy signal going low to erase signal going low	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	ns
t_{EPMX}	Maximum length of busy pulse during an erase	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	—	500	ms
t_{DCO}	Delay from data register clock to data register output	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	ns

Table 5–21. UFM Block Internal Timing Microparameters (Part 3 of 3)

Symbol	Parameter	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	
t_{OE}	Delay from data register clock to data register output	180	—	180	—	180	—	180	—	180	—	180	—	ns
t_{RA}	Maximum read access time	—	65	—	65	—	65	—	65	—	65	—	65	ns
t_{OSCS}	Maximum delay between the OSC_ENA rising edge to the erase/program signal rising edge	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	ns
t_{OSCH}	Minimum delay allowed from the erase/program signal going low to OSC_ENA signal going low	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	ns

Figure 5–3 through Figure 5–5 show the read, program, and erase waveforms for UFM block timing parameters shown in Table 5–21.

Figure 5–3. UFM Read Waveforms

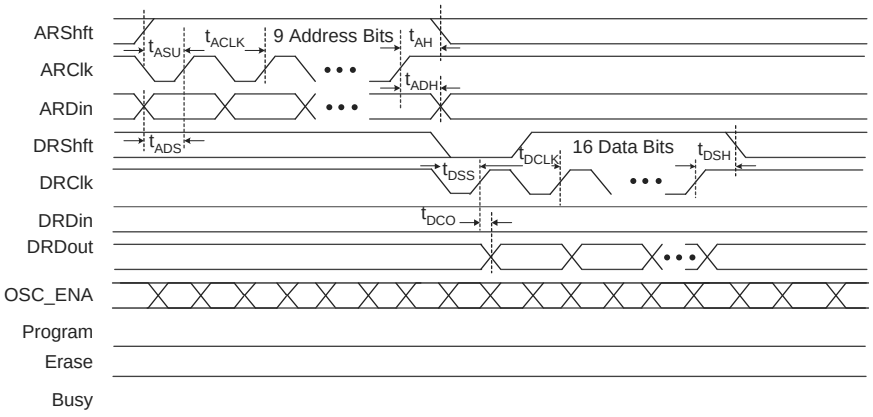


Table 5–33. MAX II Maximum Output Clock Rate for I/O

I/O Standard		MAX II / MAX IIG			MAX IIZ		
		–3 Speed Grade	–4 Speed Grade	–5 Speed Grade	–6 Speed Grade	–7 Speed Grade	–8 Speed Grade
3.3-V LVTTL	304	304	304	304	304	304	MHz
3.3-V LVCMOS	304	304	304	304	304	304	MHz
2.5-V LVTTL	220	220	220	220	220	220	MHz
2.5-V LVCMOS	220	220	220	220	220	220	MHz
1.8-V LVTTL	200	200	200	200	200	200	MHz
1.8-V LVCMOS	200	200	200	200	200	200	MHz
1.5-V LVCMOS	150	150	150	150	150	150	MHz
3.3-V PCI	304	304	304	304	304	304	MHz

JTAG Timing Specifications

Figure 5–6 shows the timing waveforms for the JTAG signals.

Figure 5–6. MAX II JTAG Timing Waveforms

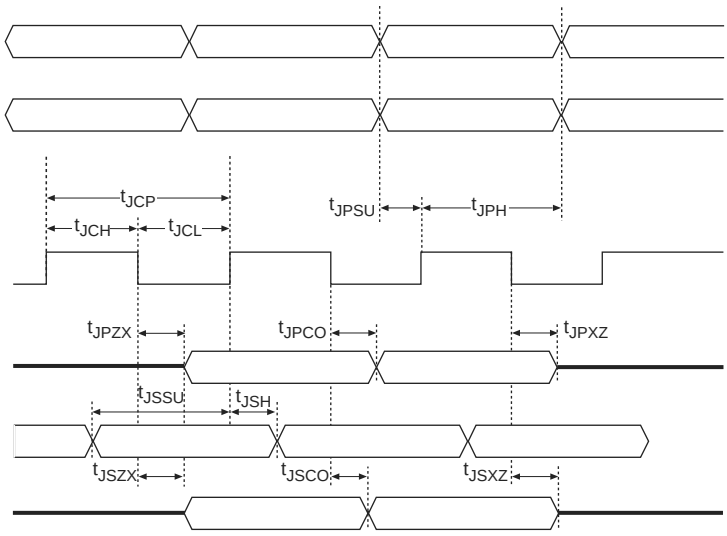


Table 5–34 shows the JTAG Timing parameters and values for MAX II devices.

Table 5–34. MAX II JTAG Timing Parameters (Part 1 of 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
t_{JCP} *(1)*	TCK clock period for V_{CCIO1} = 3.3 V	55.5	—	ns
	TCK clock period for V_{CCIO1} = 2.5 V	62.5	—	ns
	TCK clock period for V_{CCIO1} = 1.8 V	100	—	ns
	TCK clock period for V_{CCIO1} = 1.5 V	143	—	ns
t_{JCH}	TCK clock high time	20	—	ns
t_{JCL}	TCK clock low time	20	—	ns

Table 5–34. MAX II JTAG Timing Parameters (Part 2 of 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
t_{JPSU}	JTAG port setup time *(2)*	8	—	ns
t_{JPH}	JTAG port hold time	10	—	ns
t_{JPCO}	JTAG port clock to output *(2)*	—	15	ns
t_{JPZX}	JTAG port high impedance to valid output *(2)*	—	15	ns
t_{JPXZ}	JTAG port valid output to high impedance *(2)*	—	15	ns
t_{JSSU}	Capture register setup time	8	—	ns
t_{JSH}	Capture register hold time	10	—	ns
t_{JSCO}	Update register clock to output	—	25	ns
t_{JSZX}	Update register high impedance to valid output	—	25	ns
t_{JSXZ}	Update register valid output to high impedance	—	25	ns

Notes to Table 5–34:

(1) Minimum clock period specified for 10 pF load on the TDO pin. Larger loads on TDO will degrade the maximum TCK frequency.

(2) This specification is shown for 3.3-V LVTTL/LVCMOS and 2.5-V LVTTL/LVCMOS operation of the JTAG pins. For 1.8-V LVTTL/LVCMOS and 1.5-V LVCMOS, the t_{JPSU} minimum is 6 ns and t_{JPCO}, t_{JPZX}, and t_{JPXZ} are maximum values at 35 ns.

Referenced Documents

This chapter references the following documents:

- *I/O Structure* section in the *MAX II Architecture* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Hot Socketing and Power-On Reset in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Operating Requirements for Altera Devices Data Sheet*
- *PowerPlay Power Analysis* chapter in volume 3 of the *Quartus II Handbook*
- *Understanding and Evaluating Power in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Understanding Timing in MAX II Devices* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*
- *Using MAX II Devices in Multi-Voltage Systems* chapter in the *MAX II Device Handbook*

Document Revision History

Table 5–35 shows the revision history for this chapter.

Table 5–35. Document Revision History (Part 1 of 2)

Date and Revision	Changes Made	Summary of Changes
August 2009, version 2.5	■ Added Table 5–28, Table 5–29, and Table 5–30. ■ Updated Table 5–2, Table 5–4, Table 5–14, Table 5–15, Table 5–16, Table 5–17, Table 5–18, Table 5–19, Table 5–20, Table 5–21, Table 5–22, Table 5–23, Table 5–24, Table 5–27, Table 5–31, Table 5–32, and Table 5–33.	Added information for speed grade –8
November 2008, version 2.4	■ Updated Table 5–2. ■ Updated "Internal Timing Parameters" section.	—
October 2008, version 2.3	■ Updated New Document Format. ■ Updated Figure 5–1.	—
July 2008, version 2.2	■ Updated Table 5–14 , Table 5–23 , and Table 5–24.	—
March 2008, version 2.1	■ Added (Note 5) to Table 5–4.	—
December 2007, version 2.0	■ Updated (Note 3) and (4) to Table 5–1. ■ Updated Table 5–2 and added (Note 5). ■ Updated ICCSTANDBY and ICCPOWERUP information and added IPULLUP information in Table 5–4. ■ Added (Note 1) to Table 5–10. ■ Updated Figure 5–2. ■ Added (Note 1) to Table 5–13. ■ Updated Table 5–13 through Table 5–24, and Table 5–27 through Table 5–30. ■ Added tCOMB information to Table 5–15. ■ Updated Figure 5–6. ■ Added "Referenced Documents" section.	Updated document with MAX IIZ information.
December 2006, version 1.8	■ Added note to Table 5–1. ■ Added document revision history.	—
July 2006, version 1.7	■ Minor content and table updates.	—
February 2006, version 1.6	■ Updated "External Timing I/O Delay Adders" section. ■ Updated Table 5–29. ■ Updated Table 5–30.	—
November 2005, version 1.5	■ Updated Tables 5-2, 5-4, and 5-12.	—
August 2005, version 1.4	■ Updated Figure 5-1. ■ Updated Tables 5-13, 5-16, and 5-26. ■ Removed Note 1 from Table 5-12.	—

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.	—