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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	160
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	1280
Total RAM Bits	65536
Number of I/O	104
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	132-LFBGA, CSPBGA
Supplier Device Package	132-CSPBGA (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmx02-1200ze-1mg132c

Introduction

The MachXO2 family of ultra low power, instant-on, non-volatile PLDs has six devices with densities ranging from 256 to 6864 Look-Up Tables (LUTs). In addition to LUT-based, low-cost programmable logic these devices feature Embedded Block RAM (EBR), Distributed RAM, User Flash Memory (UFM), Phase Locked Loops (PLLs), pre-engineered source synchronous I/O support, advanced configuration support including dual-boot capability and hardened versions of commonly used functions such as SPI controller, I²C controller and timer/counter. These features allow these devices to be used in low cost, high volume consumer and system applications.

The MachXO2 devices are designed on a 65 nm non-volatile low power process. The device architecture has several features such as programmable low swing differential I/Os and the ability to turn off I/O banks, on-chip PLLs and oscillators dynamically. These features help manage static and dynamic power consumption resulting in low static power for all members of the family.

The MachXO2 devices are available in two versions – ultra low power (ZE) and high performance (HC and HE) devices. The ultra low power devices are offered in three speed grades –1, –2 and –3, with –3 being the fastest. Similarly, the high-performance devices are offered in three speed grades: –4, –5 and –6, with –6 being the fastest. HC devices have an internal linear voltage regulator which supports external V_{CC} supply voltages of 3.3 V or 2.5 V. ZE and HE devices only accept 1.2 V as the external V_{CC} supply voltage. With the exception of power supply voltage all three types of devices (ZE, HC and HE) are functionally compatible and pin compatible with each other.

The MachXO2 PLDs are available in a broad range of advanced halogen-free packages ranging from the space saving 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm WLCSP to the 23 mm x 23 mm fpBGA. MachXO2 devices support density migration within the same package. Table 1-1 shows the LUT densities, package and I/O options, along with other key parameters.

The pre-engineered source synchronous logic implemented in the MachXO2 device family supports a broad range of interface standards, including LPDDR, DDR, DDR2 and 7:1 gearing for display I/Os.

The MachXO2 devices offer enhanced I/O features such as drive strength control, slew rate control, PCI compatibility, bus-keeper latches, pull-up resistors, pull-down resistors, open drain outputs and hot socketing. Pull-up, pull-down and bus-keeper features are controllable on a “per-pin” basis.

A user-programmable internal oscillator is included in MachXO2 devices. The clock output from this oscillator may be divided by the timer/counter for use as clock input in functions such as LED control, key-board scanner and similar state machines.

The MachXO2 devices also provide flexible, reliable and secure configuration from on-chip Flash memory. These devices can also configure themselves from external SPI Flash or be configured by an external master through the JTAG test access port or through the I²C port. Additionally, MachXO2 devices support dual-boot capability (using external Flash memory) and remote field upgrade (TransFR) capability.

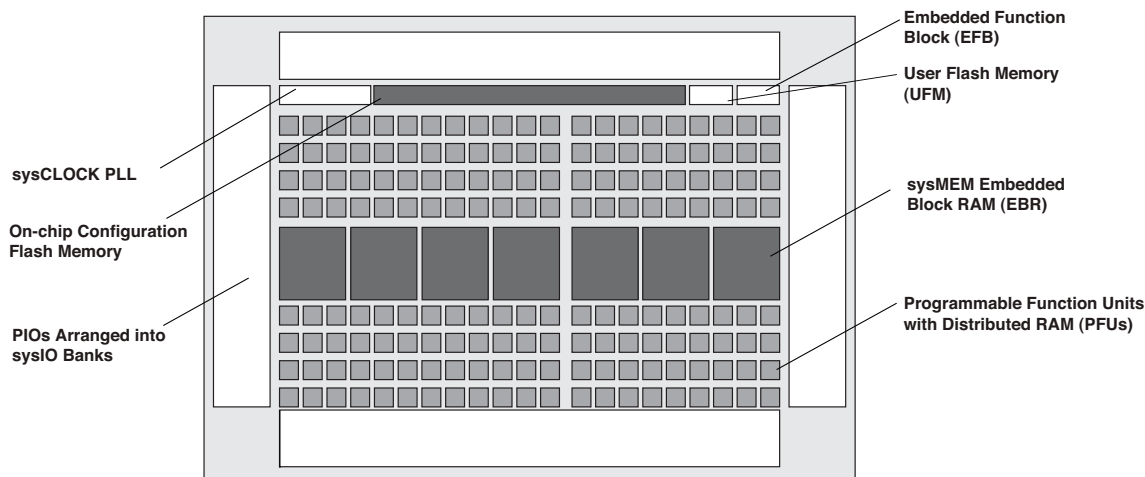
Lattice provides a variety of design tools that allow complex designs to be efficiently implemented using the MachXO2 family of devices. Popular logic synthesis tools provide synthesis library support for MachXO2. Lattice design tools use the synthesis tool output along with the user-specified preferences and constraints to place and route the design in the MachXO2 device. These tools extract the timing from the routing and back-annotate it into the design for timing verification.

Lattice provides many pre-engineered IP (Intellectual Property) LatticeCORE™ modules, including a number of reference designs licensed free of charge, optimized for the MachXO2 PLD family. By using these configurable soft core IP cores as standardized blocks, users are free to concentrate on the unique aspects of their design, increasing their productivity.

Architecture Overview

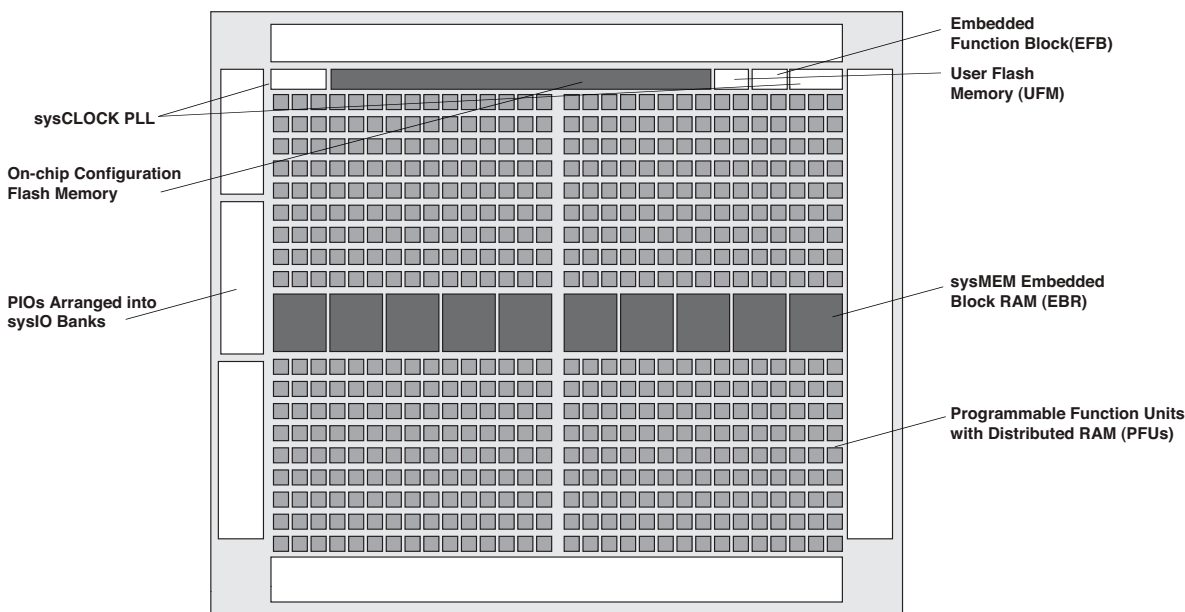
The MachXO2 family architecture contains an array of logic blocks surrounded by Programmable I/O (PIO). The larger logic density devices in this family have sysCLOCK™ PLLs and blocks of sysMEM Embedded Block RAM (EBRs). Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2 show the block diagrams of the various family members.

Figure 2-1. Top View of the MachXO2-1200 Device



Note: MachXO2-256, and MachXO2-640/U are similar to MachXO2-1200. MachXO2-256 has a lower LUT count and no PLL or EBR blocks. MachXO2-640 has no PLL, a lower LUT count and two EBR blocks. MachXO2-640U has a lower LUT count, one PLL and seven EBR blocks.

Figure 2-2. Top View of the MachXO2-4000 Device



Note: MachXO2-1200U, MachXO2-2000/U and MachXO2-7000 are similar to MachXO2-4000. MachXO2-1200U and MachXO2-2000 have a lower LUT count, one PLL, and eight EBR blocks. MachXO2-2000U has a lower LUT count, two PLLs, and 10 EBR blocks. MachXO2-7000 has a higher LUT count, two PLLs, and 26 EBR blocks.

The EBR memory supports three forms of write behavior for single or dual port operation:

1. **Normal** – Data on the output appears only during the read cycle. During a write cycle, the data (at the current address) does not appear on the output. This mode is supported for all data widths.
2. **Write Through** – A copy of the input data appears at the output of the same port. This mode is supported for all data widths.
3. **Read-Before-Write** – When new data is being written, the old contents of the address appears at the output.

FIFO Configuration

The FIFO has a write port with data-in, CEW, WE and CLKW signals. There is a separate read port with data-out, RCE, RE and CLKR signals. The FIFO internally generates Almost Full, Full, Almost Empty and Empty Flags. The Full and Almost Full flags are registered with CLKW. The Empty and Almost Empty flags are registered with CLKR. Table 2-7 shows the range of programming values for these flags.

Table 2-7. Programmable FIFO Flag Ranges

Flag Name	Programming Range
Full (FF)	1 to max (up to 2^N-1)
Almost Full (AF)	1 to Full-1
Almost Empty (AE)	1 to Full-1
Empty (EF)	0

N = Address bit width.

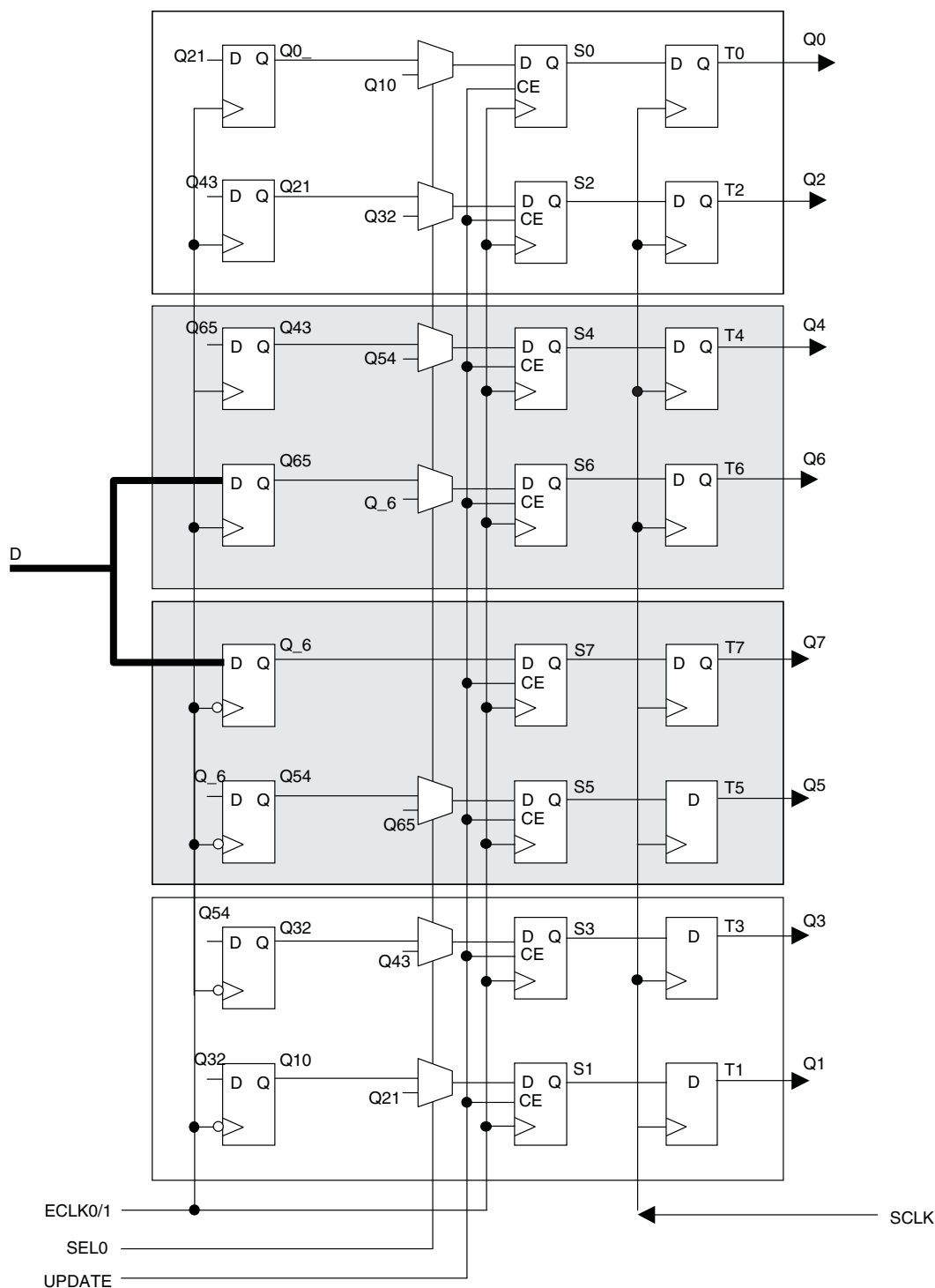
The FIFO state machine supports two types of reset signals: RST and RPRST. The RST signal is a global reset that clears the contents of the FIFO by resetting the read/write pointer and puts the FIFO flags in their initial reset state. The RPRST signal is used to reset the read pointer. The purpose of this reset is to retransmit the data that is in the FIFO. In these applications it is important to keep careful track of when a packet is written into or read from the FIFO.

Memory Core Reset

The memory core contains data output latches for ports A and B. These are simple latches that can be reset synchronously or asynchronously. RSTA and RSTB are local signals, which reset the output latches associated with port A and port B respectively. The Global Reset (GSRN) signal resets both ports. The output data latches and associated resets for both ports are as shown in Figure 2-9.

These gearboxes have three stage pipeline registers. The first stage registers sample the high-speed input data by the high-speed edge clock on its rising and falling edges. The second stage registers perform data alignment based on the control signals UPDATE and SEL0 from the control block. The third stage pipeline registers pass the data to the device core synchronized to the low-speed system clock. Figure 2-16 shows a block diagram of the input gearbox.

Figure 2-16. Input Gearbox



More information on the input gearbox is available in TN1203, [Implementing High-Speed Interfaces with MachXO2 Devices](#).

Output Gearbox

Each PIC on the top edge has a built-in 8:1 output gearbox. Each of these output gearboxes may be programmed as a 7:1 serializer or as one ODDR4 (8:1) gearbox or as two ODDR2 (4:1) gearboxes. Table 2-10 shows the gearbox signals.

Table 2-10. Output Gearbox Signal List

Name	I/O Type	Description
Q	Output	High-speed data output
D[7:0]	Input	Low-speed data from device core
Video TX(7:1): D[6:0]		
GDDR4(8:1): D[7:0]		
GDDR2(4:1)(IOL-A): D[3:0]		
GDDR2(4:1)(IOL-C): D[7:4]		
SCLK	Input	Slow-speed system clock
ECLK [1:0]	Input	High-speed edge clock
RST	Input	Reset

The gearboxes have three stage pipeline registers. The first stage registers sample the low-speed input data on the low-speed system clock. The second stage registers transfer data from the low-speed clock registers to the high-speed clock registers. The third stage pipeline registers controlled by high-speed edge clock shift and mux the high-speed data out to the sysIO buffer. Figure 2-17 shows the output gearbox block diagram.

Table 2-11. I/O Support Device by Device

	MachXO2-256, MachXO2-640	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200	MachXO2-1200U MachXO2-2000/U, MachXO2-4000, MachXO2-7000
Number of I/O Banks	4	4	6
Type of Input Buffers	Single-ended (all I/O banks) Differential Receivers (all I/O banks)	Single-ended (all I/O banks) Differential Receivers (all I/O banks) Differential input termination (bottom side)	Single-ended (all I/O banks) Differential Receivers (all I/O banks) Differential input termination (bottom side)
Types of Output Buffers	Single-ended buffers with complementary outputs (all I/O banks)	Single-ended buffers with complementary outputs (all I/O banks) Differential buffers with true LVDS outputs (50% on top side)	Single-ended buffers with complementary outputs (all I/O banks) Differential buffers with true LVDS outputs (50% on top side)
Differential Output Emulation Capability	All I/O banks	All I/O banks	All I/O banks
PCI Clamp Support	No	Clamp on bottom side only	Clamp on bottom side only

Table 2-12. Supported Input Standards

Input Standard	VCCIO (Typ.)				
	3.3 V	2.5 V	1.8 V	1.5	1.2 V
Single-Ended Interfaces					
LVTTTL	✓	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓ ²	
LVC MOS33	✓	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓ ²	
LVC MOS25	✓ ²	✓	✓ ²	✓ ²	
LVC MOS18	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓	✓ ²	
LVC MOS15	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓	✓ ²
LVC MOS12	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓
PCI ¹	✓				
SSTL18 (Class I, Class II)	✓	✓	✓		
SSTL25 (Class I, Class II)	✓	✓			
HSTL18 (Class I, Class II)	✓	✓	✓		
Differential Interfaces					
LVDS	✓	✓			
BLVDS, MVDS, LVPECL, RS DS	✓	✓			
MIPI ³	✓	✓			
Differential SSTL18 Class I, II	✓	✓	✓		
Differential SSTL25 Class I, II	✓	✓			
Differential HSTL18 Class I, II	✓	✓	✓		

1. Bottom banks of MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and higher density devices only.

2. Reduced functionality. Refer to TN1202, [MachXO2 sysIO Usage Guide](#) for more detail.

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

Table 2-13. Supported Output Standards

Output Standard	V _{CCIO} (Typ.)
Single-Ended Interfaces	
LVTTL	3.3
LVC MOS33	3.3
LVC MOS25	2.5
LVC MOS18	1.8
LVC MOS15	1.5
LVC MOS12	1.2
LVC MOS33, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS25, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS18, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS15, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS12, Open Drain	—
PCI33	3.3
SSTL25 (Class I)	2.5
SSTL18 (Class I)	1.8
HSTL18(Class I)	1.8
Differential Interfaces	
LVDS ^{1,2}	2.5, 3.3
BLVDS, MLVDS, RSDS ²	2.5
LVPECL ²	3.3
MIPI ²	2.5
Differential SSTL18	1.8
Differential SSTL25	2.5
Differential HSTL18	1.8

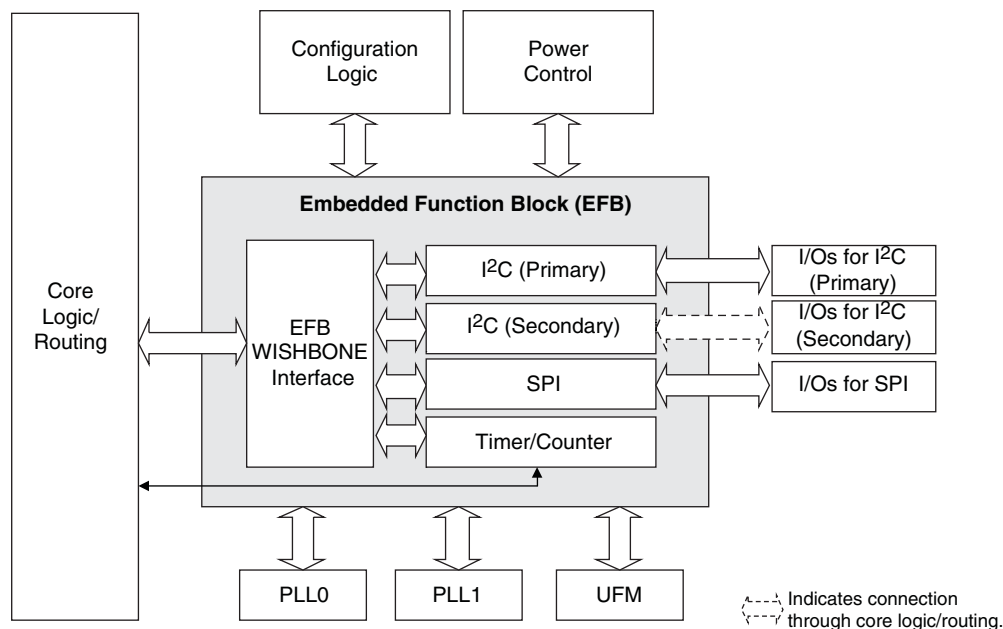
1. MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices have dedicated LVDS buffers.

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

sysIO Buffer Banks

The numbers of banks vary between the devices of this family. MachXO2-1200U, MachXO2-2000/U and higher density devices have six I/O banks (one bank on the top, right and bottom side and three banks on the left side). The MachXO2-1200 and lower density devices have four banks (one bank per side). Figures 2-18 and 2-19 show the sysIO banks and their associated supplies for all devices.

Figure 2-20. Embedded Function Block Interface



Hardened I²C IP Core

Every MachXO2 device contains two I²C IP cores. These are the primary and secondary I²C IP cores. Either of the two cores can be configured either as an I²C master or as an I²C slave. The only difference between the two IP cores is that the primary core has pre-assigned I/O pins whereas users can assign I/O pins for the secondary core.

When the IP core is configured as a master it will be able to control other devices on the I²C bus through the interface. When the core is configured as the slave, the device will be able to provide I/O expansion to an I²C Master. The I²C cores support the following functionality:

- Master and Slave operation
- 7-bit and 10-bit addressing
- Multi-master arbitration support
- Up to 400 kHz data transfer speed
- General call support
- Interface to custom logic through 8-bit WISHBONE interface

There are some limitations on the use of the hardened user SPI. These are defined in the following technical notes:

- TN1087, [Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology](#) (Appendix B)
- TN1205, [Using User Flash Memory and Hardened Control Functions in MachXO2 Devices](#)

Figure 2-22. SPI Core Block Diagram

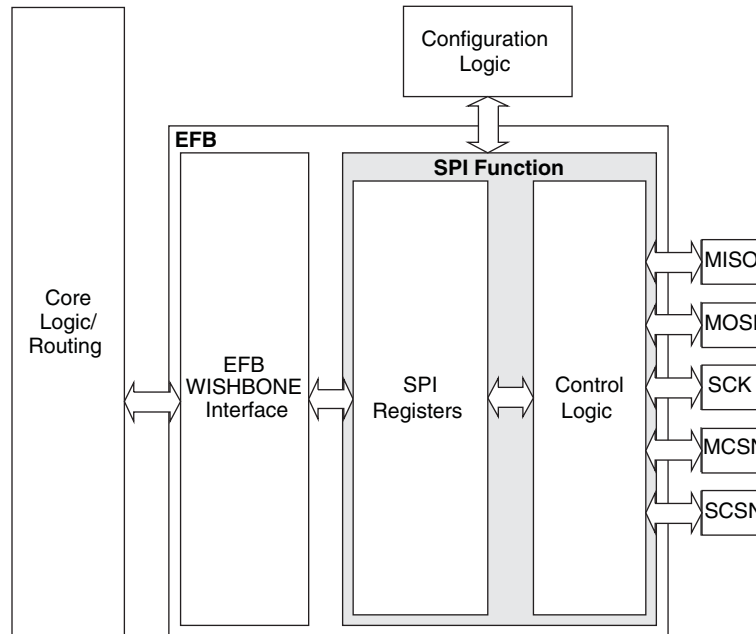


Table 2-16 describes the signals interfacing with the SPI cores.

Table 2-16. SPI Core Signal Description

Signal Name	I/O	Master/Slave	Description
spi_csn[0]	O	Master	SPI master chip-select output
spi_csn[1..7]	O	Master	Additional SPI chip-select outputs (total up to eight slaves)
spi_scsn	I	Slave	SPI slave chip-select input
spi_irq	O	Master/Slave	Interrupt request
spi_clk	I/O	Master/Slave	SPI clock. Output in master mode. Input in slave mode.
spi_miso	I/O	Master/Slave	SPI data. Input in master mode. Output in slave mode.
spi_mosi	I/O	Master/Slave	SPI data. Output in master mode. Input in slave mode.
ufm_sn	I	Slave	Configuration Slave Chip Select (active low), dedicated for selecting the User Flash Memory (UFM).
cfg_stdbby	O	Master/Slave	Stand-by signal – To be connected only to the power module of the MachXO2 device. The signal is enabled only if the “Wakeup Enable” feature has been set within the EFB GUI, SPI Tab.
cfg_wake	O	Master/Slave	Wake-up signal – To be connected only to the power module of the MachXO2 device. The signal is enabled only if the “Wakeup Enable” feature has been set within the EFB GUI, SPI Tab.

Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{PORUP}	Power-On-Reset ramp up trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring V_{CCINT} and V_{CCIO0})	0.9	—	1.06	V
$V_{PORUPEXT}$	Power-On-Reset ramp up trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring external V_{CC} power supply)	1.5	—	2.1	V
$V_{PORDNBG}$	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring V_{CCINT})	0.75	—	0.93	V
$V_{PORDNBGEXT}$	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring V_{CC})	0.98	—	1.33	V
$V_{PORDNSRAM}$	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (SRAM based circuit monitoring V_{CCINT})	—	0.6	—	V
$V_{PORDNSRAMEXT}$	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (SRAM based circuit monitoring V_{CC})	—	0.96	—	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.
2. For devices without voltage regulators V_{CCINT} is the same as the V_{CC} supply voltage. For devices with voltage regulators, V_{CCINT} is regulated from the V_{CC} supply voltage.
3. Note that V_{PORUP} (min.) and $V_{PORDNBG}$ (max.) are in different process corners. For any given process corner $V_{PORDNBG}$ (max.) is always 12.0 mV below V_{PORUP} (min.).
4. $V_{PORUPEXT}$ is for HC devices only. In these devices a separate POR circuit monitors the external V_{CC} power supply.
5. V_{CCIO0} does not have a Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point. V_{CCIO0} must remain within the Recommended Operating Conditions to ensure proper operation.

Programming/Erase Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max. ¹	Units
N_{PROG}	Flash Programming cycles per $t_{RETENTION}$	—	10,000	Cycles
	Flash functional programming cycles	—	100,000	
$t_{RETENTION}$	Data retention at 100 °C junction temperature	10	—	Years
	Data retention at 85 °C junction temperature	20	—	

1. Maximum Flash memory reads are limited to 7.5E13 cycles over the lifetime of the product.

Hot Socketing Specifications^{1, 2, 3}

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Max.	Units
I_{DK}	Input or I/O leakage Current	$0 < V_{IN} < V_{IH}$ (MAX)	+/-1000	μA

1. Insensitive to sequence of V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} . However, assumes monotonic rise/fall rates for V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} .
2. $0 < V_{CC} < V_{CC} (MAX)$, $0 < V_{CCIO} < V_{CCIO} (MAX)$.
3. I_{DK} is additive to I_{PU} , I_{PD} or I_{BH} .

ESD Performance

Please refer to the [MachXO2 Product Family Qualification Summary](#) for complete qualification data, including ESD performance.

Parameter	Description	Device	-3		-2		-1		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{HPLL}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	0.66	—	0.68	—	0.80	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	0.68	—	0.70	—	0.83	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	0.68	—	0.71	—	0.84	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	0.73	—	0.74	—	0.87	—	ns
t _{SU_DELPLL}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register with Data Input Delay	MachXO2-1200ZE	5.14	—	5.69	—	6.20	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	5.11	—	5.67	—	6.17	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	5.27	—	5.84	—	6.35	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	5.15	—	5.71	—	6.23	—	ns
t _{H_DELPLL}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register with Input Data Delay	MachXO2-1200ZE	–1.36	—	–1.36	—	–1.36	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	–1.35	—	–1.35	—	–1.35	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	–1.43	—	–1.43	—	–1.43	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	–1.41	—	–1.41	—	–1.41	—	ns
Generic DDRX1 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR _{X1} _RX.SCLK.Aligned ^{9, 12}									
t _{DVA}	Input Data Valid After CLK	All MachXO2 devices, all sides	—	0.382	—	0.401	—	0.417	UI
t _{DVE}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.670	—	0.684	—	0.693	—	UI
f _{DATA}	DDRX1 Input Data Speed		—	140	—	116	—	98	Mbps
f _{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	58	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX1 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR _{X1} _RX.SCLK.Centered ^{9, 12}									
t _{SU}	Input Data Setup Before CLK	All MachXO2 devices, all sides	1.319	—	1.412	—	1.462	—	ns
t _{HO}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.717	—	1.010	—	1.340	—	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX1 Input Data Speed		—	140	—	116	—	98	Mbps
f _{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	58	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR _{X2} _RX.ECLK.Aligned ^{9, 12}									
t _{DVA}	Input Data Valid After CLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only ¹¹	—	0.361	—	0.346	—	0.334	UI
t _{DVE}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.602	—	0.625	—	0.648	—	UI
f _{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Input Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f _{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR _{X2} _RX.ECLK.Centered ^{9, 12}									
t _{SU}	Input Data Setup Before CLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only ¹¹	0.472	—	0.672	—	0.865	—	ns
t _{HO}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.363	—	0.501	—	0.743	—	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Input Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f _{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz
Generic DDR4 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input - GDDR _{X4} _RX.ECLK.Aligned ^{9, 12}									
t _{DVA}	Input Data Valid After ECLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only ¹¹	—	0.307	—	0.316	—	0.326	UI
t _{DVE}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.662	—	0.650	—	0.649	—	UI
f _{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Input Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f _{DDRX4}	DDRX4 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	53	—	44	—	37	MHz

sysCLOCK PLL Timing (Continued)

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Descriptions	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
$t_{\text{ROTATE_WD}}$	PHASESTEP Pulse Width		4	—	VCO Cycles

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. Using LVDS output buffers.
4. CLKOS as compared to CLKOP output for one phase step at the maximum VCO frequency. See TN1199, [MachXO2 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide](#) for more details.
5. At minimum f_{PFD} . As the f_{PFD} increases the time will decrease to approximately 60% the value listed.
6. Maximum allowed jitter on an input clock. PLL unlock may occur if the input jitter exceeds this specification. Jitter on the input clock may be transferred to the output clocks, resulting in jitter measurements outside the output specifications listed in this table.
7. Edge Duty Trim Accuracy is a percentage of the setting value. Settings available are 70 ps, 140 ps, and 280 ps in addition to the default value of none.
8. Jitter values measured with the internal oscillator operating. The jitter values will increase with loading of the PLD fabric and in the presence of SSO noise.

Signal Descriptions (Cont.)

Signal Name	I/O	Descriptions
INITN	I/O	Open Drain pin. Indicates the FPGA is ready to be configured. During configuration, or when reserved as INITn in user mode, this pin has an active pull-up.
DONE	I/O	Open Drain pin. Indicates that the configuration sequence is complete, and the start-up sequence is in progress. During configuration, or when reserved as DONE in user mode, this pin has an active pull-up.
MCLK/CCLK	I/O	Input Configuration Clock for configuring an FPGA in Slave SPI mode. Output Configuration Clock for configuring an FPGA in SPI and SPIm configuration modes.
SN	I	Slave SPI active low chip select input.
CSSPIN	I/O	Master SPI active low chip select output.
SI/SPISI	I/O	Slave SPI serial data input and master SPI serial data output.
SO/SPISO	I/O	Slave SPI serial data output and master SPI serial data input.
SCL	I/O	Slave I ² C clock input and master I ² C clock output.
SDA	I/O	Slave I ² C data input and master I ² C data output.



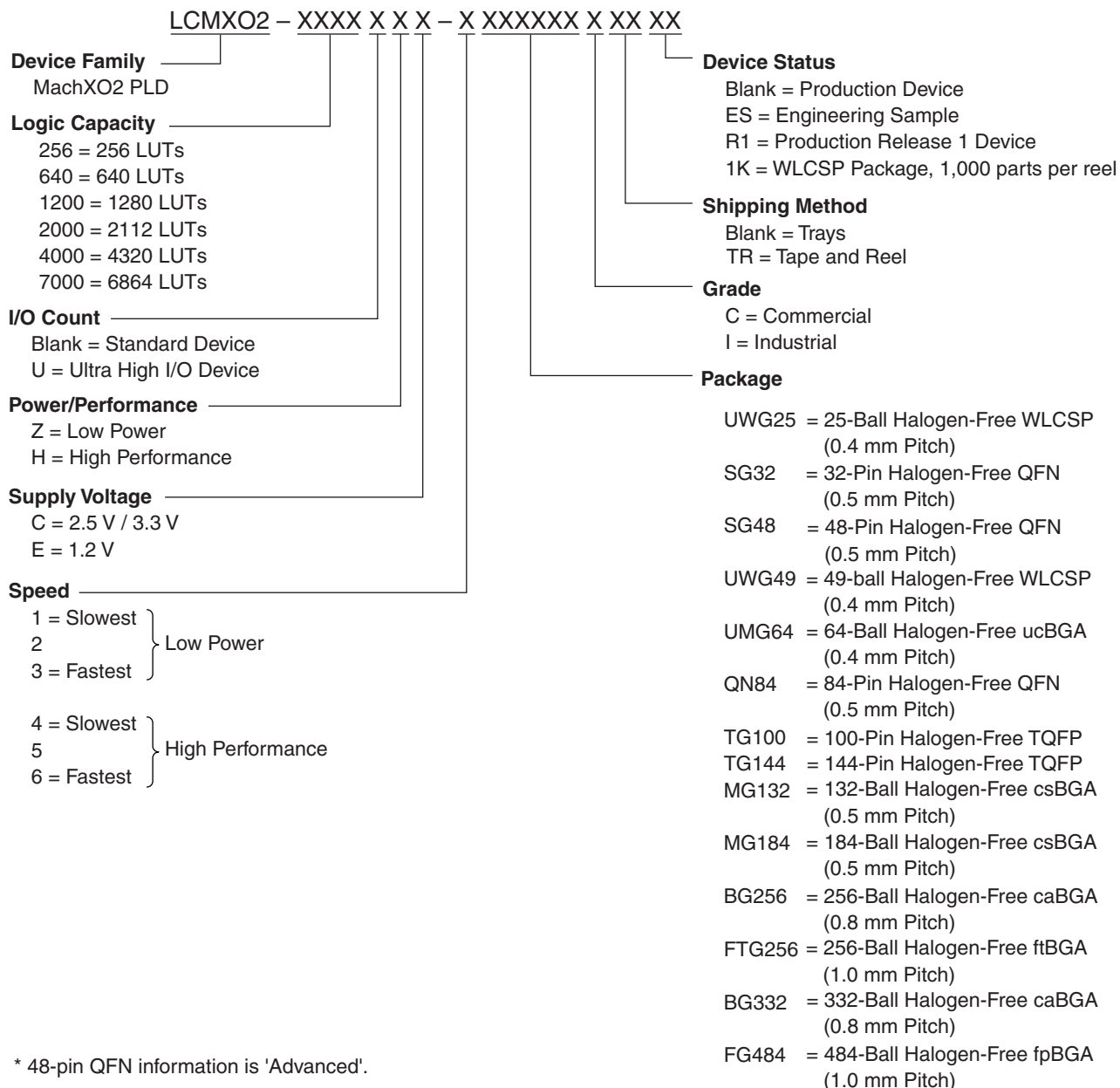
MachXO2 Family Data Sheet

Ordering Information

March 2017

Data Sheet DS1035

MachXO2 Part Number Description



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

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-256ZE-1SG32C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2SG32C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3SG32C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-1UMG64C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2UMG64C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3UMG64C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-1TG100C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2TG100C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3TG100C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-1MG132C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2MG132C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3MG132C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640ZE-1TG100C	640	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-2TG100C	640	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-3TG100C	640	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-1MG132C	640	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-2MG132C	640	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-3MG132C	640	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1SG32C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2SG32C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3SG32C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG100C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG100C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG100C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1MG132C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2MG132C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3MG132C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG144C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG144C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG144C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM

High-Performance Commercial Grade Devices with Voltage Regulator, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-256HC-4SG32C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-5SG32C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-6SG32C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-4SG48C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	48	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-5SG48C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	48	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-6SG48C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	48	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-4UMG64C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-5UMG64C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-6UMG64C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-4TG100C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-5TG100C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-6TG100C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-4MG132C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-5MG132C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-256HC-6MG132C	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640HC-4SG48C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	48	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-5SG48C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	48	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-6SG48C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	48	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-4TG100C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-5TG100C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-6TG100C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-4MG132C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-5MG132C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-640HC-6MG132C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640UHC-4TG144C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-640UHC-5TG144C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-640UHC-6TG144C	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-7000HC-4TG144C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-5TG144C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-6TG144C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-4BG256C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-5BG256C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-6BG256C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-4FTG256C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-5FTG256C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-6FTG256C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-4BG332C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-5BG332C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-6BG332C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-4FG400C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	400	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-5FG400C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	400	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-6FG400C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	400	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-4FG484C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-5FG484C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-7000HC-6FG484C	6864	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200HC-4TG100CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5TG100CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6TG100CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-4MG132CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5MG132CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6MG132CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-4TG144CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5TG144CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6TG144CR1 ¹	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM

1. Specifications for the “LCMXO2-1200HC-speed package CR1” are the same as the “LCMXO2-1200HC-speed package C” devices respectively, except as specified in the [R1 Device Specifications](#) section of this data sheet.

R1 Device Specifications

The LCMXO2-1200ZE/HC “R1” devices have the same specifications as their Standard (non-R1) counterparts except as listed below. For more details on the R1 to Standard migration refer to AN8086, [Designing for Migration from MachXO2-1200-R1 to Standard Non-R1\) Devices](#).

- The User Flash Memory (UFM) cannot be programmed through the internal WISHBONE interface. It can still be programmed through the JTAG/SPI/I²C ports.
- The on-chip differential input termination resistor value is higher than intended. It is approximately 200Ω as opposed to the intended 100Ω. It is recommended to use external termination resistors for differential inputs. The on-chip termination resistors can be disabled through Lattice design software.
- Soft Error Detection logic may not produce the correct result when it is run for the first time after configuration. To use this feature, discard the result from the first operation. Subsequent operations will produce the correct result.
- Under certain conditions, I_{IH} exceeds data sheet specifications. The following table provides more details:

Condition	Clamp	Pad Rising I _{IH} Max.	Pad Falling I _{IH} Min.	Steady State Pad High I _{IH}	Steady State Pad Low I _{IL}
VPAD > VCCIO	OFF	1 mA	–1 mA	1 mA	10 μA
VPAD = VCCIO	ON	10 μA	–10 μA	10 μA	10 μA
VPAD = VCCIO	OFF	1 mA	–1 mA	1 mA	10 μA
VPAD < VCCIO	OFF	10 μA	–10 μA	10 μA	10 μA

- The user SPI interface does not operate correctly in some situations. During master read access and slave write access, the last byte received does not generate the RRDY interrupt.
- In GDDR2, GDDR4 and GDDR71 modes, ECLKSYNC may have a glitch in the output under certain conditions, leading to possible loss of synchronization.
- When using the hard I²C IP core, the I²C status registers I2C_1_SR and I2C_2_SR may not update correctly.
- PLL Lock signal will glitch high when coming out of standby. This glitch lasts for about 10 μsec before returning low.
- Dual boot only available on HC devices, requires tying VCC and VCCIO2 to the same 3.3 V or 2.5 V supply.

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary		
May 2016	3.2	All	Moved designation for 84 QFN package information from 'Advanced' to 'Final'.		
		Introduction	Updated the Features section. Revised Table 1-1, MachXO2 Family Selection Guide. — Added 'Advanced' 48 QFN package. — Revised footnote 6. — Added footnote 9.		
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – HC/HE Devices section. Added footnote 12.		
			Updated the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – ZE Devices section. Added footnote 12.		
		Pinout Information	Updated the Signal Descriptions section. Added information on GND signal.		
			Updated the Pinout Information Summary section. — Added 'Advanced' MachXO2-256 48 QFN values. — Added 'Advanced' MachXO2-640 48 QFN values. — Added footnote to GND. — Added footnotes 2 and 3.		
		Ordering Information	Updated the MachXO2 Part Number Description section. Added 'Advanced' SG48 package and revised footnote.		
			Updated the Ordering Information section. — Added part numbers for 'Advanced' QFN 48 package.		
March 2016	3.1	Introduction	Updated the Features section. Revised Table 1-1, MachXO2 Family Selection Guide. — Added 32 QFN value for XO2-1200. — Added 84 QFN (7 mm x 7 mm, 0.5 mm) package. — Modified package name to 100-pin TQFP. — Modified package name to 144-pin TQFP. — Added footnote.		
		Architecture	Updated the Typical I/O Behavior During Power-up section. Removed reference to TN1202.		
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications section. Revised t _{DPPDONE} and t _{DPPINIT} Max. values per PCN 03A-16, released March 2016.		
		Pinout Information	Updated the Pinout Information Summary section. — Added MachXO2-1200 32 QFN values. — Added 'Advanced' MachXO2-4000 84 QFN values.		
		Ordering Information	Updated the MachXO2 Part Number Description section. Added 'Advanced' QN84 package and footnote.		
			Updated the Ordering Information section. — Added part numbers for 1280 LUTs QFN 32 package. — Added part numbers for 4320 LUTs QFN 84 package.		
		March 2015	3.0	Introduction	Updated the Features section. Revised Table 1-1, MachXO2 Family Selection Guide. — Changed 64-ball ucBGA dimension.
				Architecture	Updated the Device Configuration section. Added JTAGENB to TAP dual purpose pins.

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
May 2011	01.3	Multiple	Replaced “SED” with “SRAM CRC Error Detection” throughout the document.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Added footnote 1 to Program Erase Specifications table.
		Pinout Information	Updated Pin Information Summary tables.
			Signal name SO/SISPISO changed to SO/SPISO in the Signal Descriptions table.
April 2011	01.2	—	Data sheet status changed from Advance to Preliminary.
		Introduction	Updated MachXO2 Family Selection Guide table.
		Architecture	Updated Supported Input Standards table.
			Updated sysMEM Memory Primitives diagram.
			Added differential SSTL and HSTL IO standards.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updates following parameters: POR voltage levels, DC electrical characteristics, static supply current for ZE/HE/HC devices, static power consumption contribution of different components – ZE devices, programming and erase Flash supply current.
			Added VREF specifications to sysIO recommended operating conditions.
			Updating timing information based on characterization.
			Added differential SSTL and HSTL IO standards.
		Ordering Information	Added Ordering Part Numbers for R1 devices, and devices in WLCSP packages.
			Added R1 device specifications.
January 2011	01.1	All	Included ultra-high I/O devices.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Recommended Operating Conditions table – Added footnote 3.
			DC Electrical Characteristics table – Updated data for I_{IL} , I_{IH} , V_{HYST} typical values updated.
			Generic DDRX2 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin (GDDR2_TX.ECLK.Aligned) Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input tables – Updated data for T_{DIA} and T_{DIB} .
			Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin (GDDR4_TX.ECLK.Aligned) Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input tables – Updated data for T_{DIA} and T_{DIB} .
			Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels table - clarified note 3.
			Clarified VCCIO related recommended operating conditions specifications.
			Added power supply ramp rate requirements.
			Added Power Supply Ramp Rates table.
			Updated Programming/Erase Specifications table.
			Removed references to V_{CCP} .
		Pinout Information	Included number of 7:1 and 8:1 gearboxes (input and output) in the pin information summary tables.
			Removed references to V_{CCP} .
November 2010	01.0	—	Initial release.