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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	264
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	2112
Total RAM Bits	75776
Number of I/O	104
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	132-LFBGA, CSPBGA
Supplier Device Package	132-CSPBGA (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-2000hc-6mg132i

Table 1-1. MachXO2™ Family Selection Guide

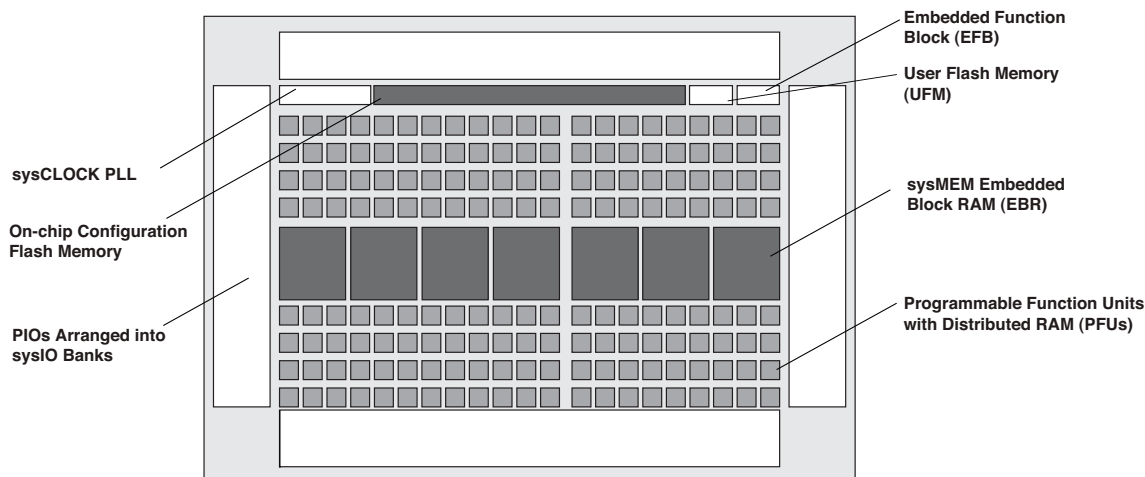
		XO2-256	XO2-640	XO2-640U ¹	XO2-1200	XO2-1200U ¹	XO2-2000	XO2-2000U ¹	XO2-4000	XO2-7000
LUTs		256	640	640	1280	1280	2112	2112	4320	6864
Distributed RAM (kbits)		2	5	5	10	10	16	16	34	54
EBR SRAM (kbits)		0	18	64	64	74	74	92	92	240
Number of EBR SRAM Blocks (9 kbits/block)		0	2	7	7	8	8	10	10	26
UFM (kbits)		0	24	64	64	80	80	96	96	256
Device Options:	HC ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	HE ³						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	ZE ⁴	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes
Number of PLLs		0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Hardened Functions:	I2C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	SPI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Timer/Counter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Packages		IO								
25-ball WLCSP ⁵ (2.5 mm x 2.5 mm, 0.4 mm)					18					
32 QFN ⁶ (5 mm x 5 mm, 0.5 mm)		21			21					
48 QFN ^{8,9} (7 mm x 7 mm, 0.5 mm)		40	40							
49-ball WLCSP ⁵ (3.2 mm x 3.2 mm, 0.4 mm)							38			
64-ball ucBGA (4 mm x 4 mm, 0.4 mm)		44								
84 QFN ⁷ (7 mm x 7 mm, 0.5 mm)									68	
100-pin TQFP (14 mm x 14 mm)		55	78		79		79			
132-ball csBGA (8 mm x 8 mm, 0.5 mm)		55	79		104		104		104	
144-pin TQFP (20 mm x 20 mm)				107	107		111		114	114
184-ball csBGA ⁷ (8 mm x 8 mm, 0.5 mm)									150	
256-ball caBGA (14 mm x 14 mm, 0.8 mm)							206		206	206
256-ball ftBGA (17 mm x 17 mm, 1.0 mm)						206	206		206	206
332-ball caBGA (17 mm x 17 mm, 0.8 mm)									274	278
484-ball ftBGA (23 mm x 23 mm, 1.0 mm)							278		278	334

1. Ultra high I/O device.
2. High performance with regulator – VCC = 2.5 V, 3.3 V
3. High performance without regulator – V_{CC} = 1.2 V
4. Low power without regulator – V_{CC} = 1.2 V
5. WLCSP package only available for ZE devices.
6. 32 QFN package only available for HC and ZE devices.
7. 184 csBGA package only available for HE devices.
8. 48-pin QFN information is 'Advanced'.
9. 48 QFN package only available for HC devices.

Architecture Overview

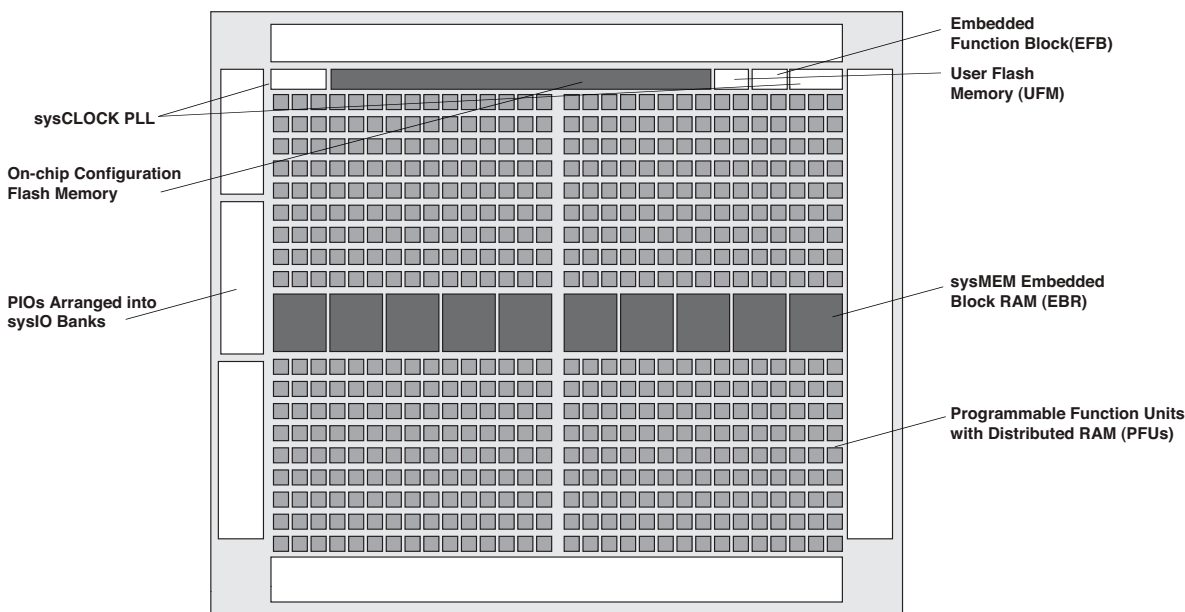
The MachXO2 family architecture contains an array of logic blocks surrounded by Programmable I/O (PIO). The larger logic density devices in this family have sysCLOCK™ PLLs and blocks of sysMEM Embedded Block RAM (EBRs). Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2 show the block diagrams of the various family members.

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



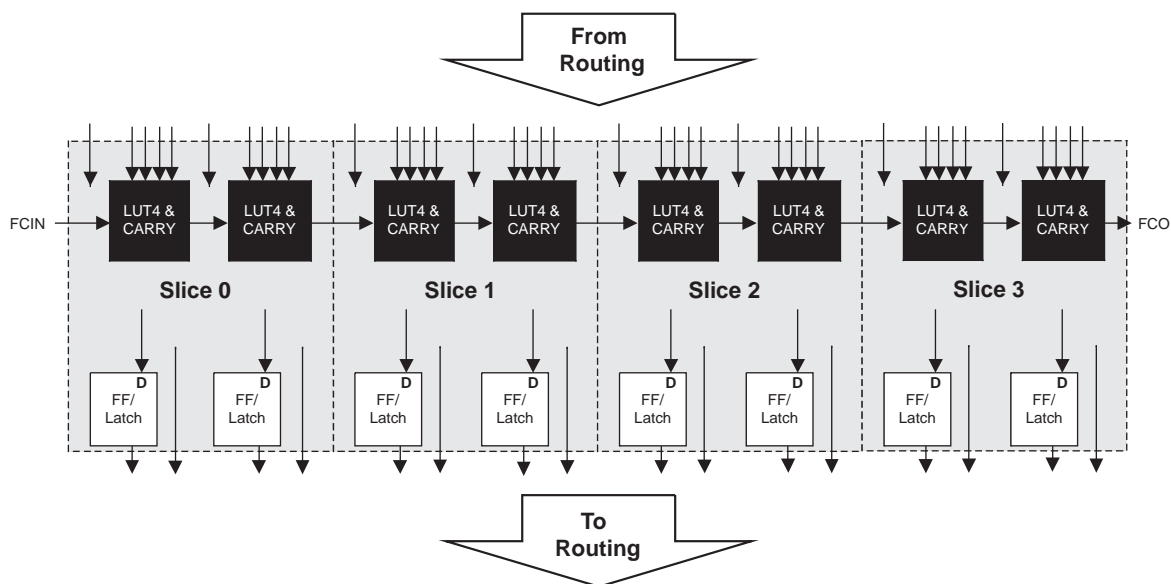
Note: MachXO2-256, and MachXO2-640/U are similar to MachXO2-1200. MachXO2-256 has a lower LUT count and no PLL or EBR blocks. MachXO2-640 has no PLL, a lower LUT count and two EBR blocks. MachXO2-640U has a lower LUT count, one PLL and seven EBR blocks.

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.

Figure 2-3. PFU Block Diagram



Slices

Slices 0-3 contain two LUT4s feeding two registers. Slices 0-2 can be configured as distributed memory. Table 2-1 shows the capability of the slices in PFU blocks along with the operation modes they enable. In addition, each PFU contains logic that allows the LUTs to be combined to perform functions such as LUT5, LUT6, LUT7 and LUT8. The control logic performs set/reset functions (programmable as synchronous/ asynchronous), clock select, chip-select and wider RAM/ROM functions.

Table 2-1. Resources and Modes Available per Slice

Slice	PFU Block	
	Resources	Modes
Slice 0	2 LUT4s and 2 Registers	Logic, Ripple, RAM, ROM
Slice 1	2 LUT4s and 2 Registers	Logic, Ripple, RAM, ROM
Slice 2	2 LUT4s and 2 Registers	Logic, Ripple, RAM, ROM
Slice 3	2 LUT4s and 2 Registers	Logic, Ripple, ROM

Figure 2-4 shows an overview of the internal logic of the slice. The registers in the slice can be configured for positive/negative and edge triggered or level sensitive clocks. All slices have 15 inputs from routing and one from the carry-chain (from the adjacent slice or PFU). There are seven outputs: six for routing and one to carry-chain (to the adjacent PFU). Table 2-2 lists the signals associated with Slices 0-3.

Modes of Operation

Each slice has up to four potential modes of operation: Logic, Ripple, RAM and ROM.

Logic Mode

In this mode, the LUTs in each slice are configured as 4-input combinatorial lookup tables. A LUT4 can have 16 possible input combinations. Any four input logic functions can be generated by programming this lookup table. Since there are two LUT4s per slice, a LUT5 can be constructed within one slice. Larger look-up tables such as LUT6, LUT7 and LUT8 can be constructed by concatenating other slices. Note LUT8 requires more than four slices.

Ripple Mode

Ripple mode supports the efficient implementation of small arithmetic functions. In Ripple mode, the following functions can be implemented by each slice:

- Addition 2-bit
- Subtraction 2-bit
- Add/subtract 2-bit using dynamic control
- Up counter 2-bit
- Down counter 2-bit
- Up/down counter with asynchronous clear
- Up/down counter with preload (sync)
- Ripple mode multiplier building block
- Multiplier support
- Comparator functions of A and B inputs
 - A greater-than-or-equal-to B
 - A not-equal-to B
 - A less-than-or-equal-to B

Ripple mode includes an optional configuration that performs arithmetic using fast carry chain methods. In this configuration (also referred to as CCU2 mode) two additional signals, Carry Generate and Carry Propagate, are generated on a per-slice basis to allow fast arithmetic functions to be constructed by concatenating slices.

RAM Mode

In this mode, a 16x4-bit distributed single port RAM (SPR) can be constructed by using each LUT block in Slice 0 and Slice 1 as a 16x1-bit memory. Slice 2 is used to provide memory address and control signals.

MachXO2 devices support distributed memory initialization.

The Lattice design tools support the creation of a variety of different size memories. Where appropriate, the software will construct these using distributed memory primitives that represent the capabilities of the PFU. Table 2-3 shows the number of slices required to implement different distributed RAM primitives. For more information about using RAM in MachXO2 devices, please see TN1201, [Memory Usage Guide for MachXO2 Devices](#).

Table 2-3. Number of Slices Required For Implementing Distributed RAM

	SPR 16x4	PDPR 16x4
Number of slices	3	3

Note: SPR = Single Port RAM, PDPR = Pseudo Dual Port RAM

Table 2-4. PLL Signal Descriptions (Continued)

Port Name	I/O	Description
CLKOP	O	Primary PLL output clock (with phase shift adjustment)
CLKOS	O	Secondary PLL output clock (with phase shift adjust)
CLKOS2	O	Secondary PLL output clock2 (with phase shift adjust)
CLKOS3	O	Secondary PLL output clock3 (with phase shift adjust)
LOCK	O	PLL LOCK, asynchronous signal. Active high indicates PLL is locked to input and feedback signals.
DPHSRC	O	Dynamic Phase source – ports or WISHBONE is active
STDBY	I	Standby signal to power down the PLL
RST	I	PLL reset without resetting the M-divider. Active high reset.
RESETM	I	PLL reset - includes resetting the M-divider. Active high reset.
RESETC	I	Reset for CLKOS2 output divider only. Active high reset.
RESETD	I	Reset for CLKOS3 output divider only. Active high reset.
ENCLKOP	I	Enable PLL output CLKOP
ENCLKOS	I	Enable PLL output CLKOS when port is active
ENCLKOS2	I	Enable PLL output CLKOS2 when port is active
ENCLKOS3	I	Enable PLL output CLKOS3 when port is active
PLLCLK	I	PLL data bus clock input signal
PLL_RST	I	PLL data bus reset. This resets only the data bus not any register values.
PLLSTB	I	PLL data bus strobe signal
PLLWE	I	PLL data bus write enable signal
PLLADDR [4:0]	I	PLL data bus address
PLLDAT_I [7:0]	I	PLL data bus data input
PLLDAT_O [7:0]	O	PLL data bus data output
PLLACK	O	PLL data bus acknowledge signal

sysMEM Embedded Block RAM Memory

The MachXO2-640/U and larger devices contain sysMEM Embedded Block RAMs (EBRs). The EBR consists of a 9-kbit RAM, with dedicated input and output registers. This memory can be used for a wide variety of purposes including data buffering, PROM for the soft processor and FIFO.

sysMEM Memory Block

The sysMEM block can implement single port, dual port, pseudo dual port, or FIFO memories. Each block can be used in a variety of depths and widths as shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5. sysMEM Block Configurations

Memory Mode	Configurations
Single Port	8,192 x 1 4,096 x 2 2,048 x 4 1,024 x 9
True Dual Port	8,192 x 1 4,096 x 2 2,048 x 4 1,024 x 9
Pseudo Dual Port	8,192 x 1 4,096 x 2 2,048 x 4 1,024 x 9 512 x 18
FIFO	8,192 x 1 4,096 x 2 2,048 x 4 1,024 x 9 512 x 18

Bus Size Matching

All of the multi-port memory modes support different widths on each of the ports. The RAM bits are mapped LSB word 0 to MSB word 0, LSB word 1 to MSB word 1, and so on. Although the word size and number of words for each port varies, this mapping scheme applies to each port.

RAM Initialization and ROM Operation

If desired, the contents of the RAM can be pre-loaded during device configuration. EBR initialization data can be loaded from the UFM. To maximize the number of UFM bits, initialize the EBRs used in your design to an all-zero pattern. Initializing to an all-zero pattern does not use up UFM bits. MachXO2 devices have been designed such that multiple EBRs share the same initialization memory space if they are initialized to the same pattern.

By preloading the RAM block during the chip configuration cycle and disabling the write controls, the sysMEM block can also be utilized as a ROM.

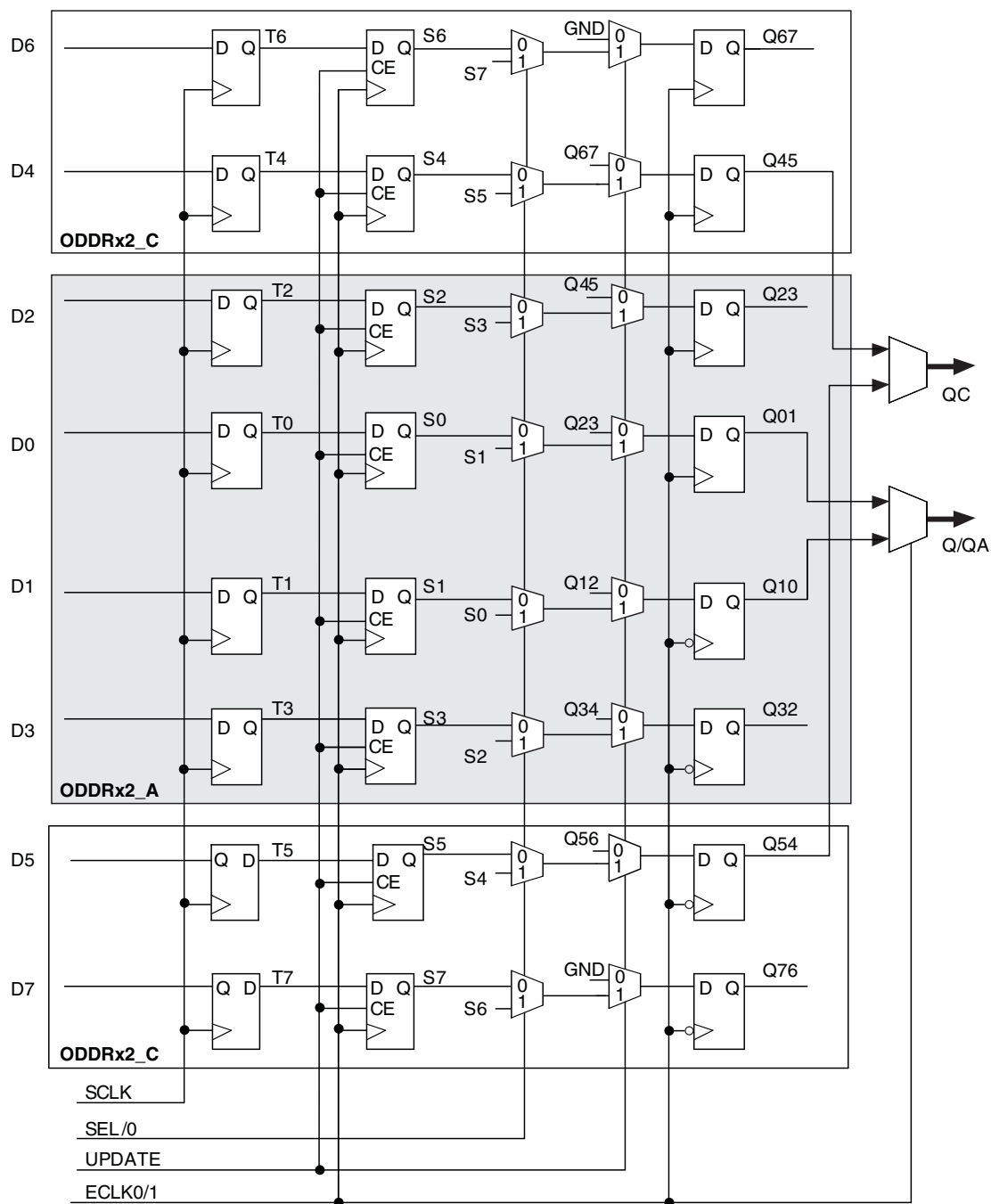
Memory Cascading

Larger and deeper blocks of RAM can be created using EBR sysMEM Blocks. Typically, the Lattice design tools cascade memory transparently, based on specific design inputs.

Single, Dual, Pseudo-Dual Port and FIFO Modes

Figure 2-8 shows the five basic memory configurations and their input/output names. In all the sysMEM RAM modes, the input data and addresses for the ports are registered at the input of the memory array. The output data of the memory is optionally registered at the memory array output.

Figure 2-17. Output Gearbox



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

MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U, MachXO2-2000/U, MachXO2-4000 and MachXO2-7000 devices contain three types of sysIO buffer pairs.

1. Left and Right sysIO Buffer Pairs

The sysIO buffer pairs in the left and right banks of the device consist of two single-ended output drivers and two single-ended input buffers (for ratioed inputs such as LVCMOS and LVTTL). The I/O pairs on the left and right of the devices also have differential and referenced input buffers.

2. Bottom sysIO Buffer Pairs

The sysIO buffer pairs in the bottom bank of the device consist of two single-ended output drivers and two single-ended input buffers (for ratioed inputs such as LVCMOS and LVTTL). The I/O pairs on the bottom also have differential and referenced input buffers. Only the I/Os on the bottom banks have programmable PCI clamps and differential input termination. The PCI clamp is enabled after V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} are at valid operating levels and the device has been configured.

3. Top sysIO Buffer Pairs

The sysIO buffer pairs in the top bank of the device consist of two single-ended output drivers and two single-ended input buffers (for ratioed inputs such as LVCMOS and LVTTL). The I/O pairs on the top also have differential and referenced I/O buffers. Half of the sysIO buffer pairs on the top edge have true differential outputs. The sysIO buffer pair comprising of the A and B PIOs in every PIC on the top edge have a differential output driver. The referenced input buffer can also be configured as a differential input buffer.

Typical I/O Behavior During Power-up

The internal power-on-reset (POR) signal is deactivated when V_{CC} and V_{CCIO0} have reached V_{PORUP} level defined in the Power-On-Reset Voltage table in the DC and Switching Characteristics section of this data sheet. After the POR signal is deactivated, the FPGA core logic becomes active. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that all V_{CCIO} banks are active with valid input logic levels to properly control the output logic states of all the I/O banks that are critical to the application. The default configuration of the I/O pins in a blank device is tri-state with a weak pull-down to GND (some pins such as PROGRAMN and the JTAG pins have weak pull-up to V_{CCIO} as the default functionality). The I/O pins will maintain the blank configuration until V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} (for I/O banks containing configuration I/Os) have reached V_{PORUP} levels at which time the I/Os will take on the user-configured settings only after a proper download/configuration.

Supported Standards

The MachXO2 sysIO buffer supports both single-ended and differential standards. Single-ended standards can be further subdivided into LVCMOS, LVTTL, and PCI. The buffer supports the LVTTL, PCI, LVCMOS 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 2.5, and 3.3 V standards. In the LVCMOS and LVTTL modes, the buffer has individually configurable options for drive strength, bus maintenance (weak pull-up, weak pull-down, bus-keeper latch or none) and open drain. BLVDS, MLVDS and LVPECL output emulation is supported on all devices. The MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and higher devices support on-chip LVDS output buffers on approximately 50% of the I/Os on the top bank. Differential receivers for LVDS, BLVDS, MLVDS and LVPECL are supported on all banks of MachXO2 devices. PCI support is provided in the bottom bank of the MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and higher density devices. Table 2-11 summarizes the I/O characteristics of the MachXO2 PLDs.

Tables 2-11 and 2-12 show the I/O standards (together with their supply and reference voltages) supported by the MachXO2 devices. For further information on utilizing the sysIO buffer to support a variety of standards please see TN1202, [MachXO2 sysIO Usage Guide](#).

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.

Configuration and Testing

This section describes the configuration and testing features of the MachXO2 family.

IEEE 1149.1-Compliant Boundary Scan Testability

All MachXO2 devices have boundary scan cells that are accessed through an IEEE 1149.1 compliant test access port (TAP). This allows functional testing of the circuit board, on which the device is mounted, through a serial scan path that can access all critical logic nodes. Internal registers are linked internally, allowing test data to be shifted in and loaded directly onto test nodes, or test data to be captured and shifted out for verification. The test access port consists of dedicated I/Os: TDI, TDO, TCK and TMS. The test access port shares its power supply with V_{CCIO} Bank 0 and can operate with LVCMOS3.3, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, and 1.2 standards.

For more details on boundary scan test, see AN8066, [Boundary Scan Testability with Lattice sysIO Capability](#) and TN1087, [Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology](#).

Device Configuration

All MachXO2 devices contain two ports that can be used for device configuration. The Test Access Port (TAP), which supports bit-wide configuration and the sysCONFIG port which supports serial configuration through I²C or SPI. The TAP supports both the IEEE Standard 1149.1 Boundary Scan specification and the IEEE Standard 1532 In-System Configuration specification. There are various ways to configure a MachXO2 device:

1. Internal Flash Download
2. JTAG
3. Standard Serial Peripheral Interface (Master SPI mode) – interface to boot PROM memory
4. System microprocessor to drive a serial slave SPI port (SSPI mode)
5. Standard I²C Interface to system microprocessor

Upon power-up, the configuration SRAM is ready to be configured using the selected sysCONFIG port. Once a configuration port is selected, it will remain active throughout that configuration cycle. The IEEE 1149.1 port can be activated any time after power-up by sending the appropriate command through the TAP port. Optionally the device can run a CRC check upon entering the user mode. This will ensure that the device was configured correctly.

The sysCONFIG port has 10 dual-function pins which can be used as general purpose I/Os if they are not required for configuration. See TN1204, [MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide](#) for more information about using the dual-use pins as general purpose I/Os.

Lattice design software uses proprietary compression technology to compress bit-streams for use in MachXO2 devices. Use of this technology allows Lattice to provide a lower cost solution. In the unlikely event that this technology is unable to compress bitstreams to fit into the amount of on-chip Flash memory, there are a variety of techniques that can be utilized to allow the bitstream to fit in the on-chip Flash memory. For more details, refer to TN1204, [MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide](#).

The Test Access Port (TAP) has five dual purpose pins (TDI, TDO, TMS, TCK and JTAGENB). These pins are dual function pins - TDI, TDO, TMS and TCK can be used as general purpose I/O if desired. For more details, refer to TN1204, [MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide](#).

TransFR (Transparent Field Reconfiguration)

TransFR is a unique Lattice technology that allows users to update their logic in the field without interrupting system operation using a simple push-button solution. For more details refer to TN1087, [Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology](#) for details.

Programming and Erase Flash Supply Current – ZE Devices^{1, 2, 3, 4}

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ. ⁵	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	LCMXO2-256ZE	13	mA
		LCMXO2-640ZE	14	mA
		LCMXO2-1200ZE	15	mA
		LCMXO2-2000ZE	17	mA
		LCMXO2-4000ZE	18	mA
		LCMXO2-7000ZE	20	mA
I_{CCIO}	Bank Power Supply ⁶	All devices	0	mA

1. For further information on supply current, please refer to TN1198, [Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices](#).

2. Assumes all inputs are held at V_{CCIO} or GND and all outputs are tri-stated.

3. Typical user pattern.

4. JTAG programming is at 25 MHz.

5. $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, power supplies at nominal voltage.

6. Per bank. $V_{CCIO} = 2.5\text{ V}$. Does not include pull-up/pull-down.

MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – HC/HE Devices^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	Device	–6		–5		–4		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Clocks									
Primary Clocks									
f _{MAX_PRI} ⁸	Frequency for Primary Clock Tree	All MachXO2 devices	—	388	—	323	—	269	MHz
t _{W_PRI}	Clock Pulse Width for Primary Clock	All MachXO2 devices	0.5	—	0.6	—	0.7	—	ns
t _{SKEW_PRI}	Primary Clock Skew Within a Device	MachXO2-256HC-HE	—	912	—	939	—	975	ps
		MachXO2-640HC-HE	—	844	—	871	—	908	ps
		MachXO2-1200HC-HE	—	868	—	902	—	951	ps
		MachXO2-2000HC-HE	—	867	—	897	—	941	ps
		MachXO2-4000HC-HE	—	865	—	892	—	931	ps
		MachXO2-7000HC-HE	—	902	—	942	—	989	ps
Edge Clock									
f _{MAX_EDGE} ⁸	Frequency for Edge Clock	MachXO2-1200 and larger devices	—	400	—	333	—	278	MHz
Pin-LUT-Pin Propagation Delay									
t _{PD}	Best case propagation delay through one LUT-4	All MachXO2 devices	—	6.72	—	6.96	—	7.24	ns
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Primary Clock without PLL)									
t _{CO}	Clock to Output – PIO Output Register	MachXO2-256HC-HE	—	7.13	—	7.30	—	7.57	ns
		MachXO2-640HC-HE	—	7.15	—	7.30	—	7.57	ns
		MachXO2-1200HC-HE	—	7.44	—	7.64	—	7.94	ns
		MachXO2-2000HC-HE	—	7.46	—	7.66	—	7.96	ns
		MachXO2-4000HC-HE	—	7.51	—	7.71	—	8.01	ns
		MachXO2-7000HC-HE	—	7.54	—	7.75	—	8.06	ns
t _{SU}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-256HC-HE	–0.06	—	–0.06	—	–0.06	—	ns
		MachXO2-640HC-HE	–0.06	—	–0.06	—	–0.06	—	ns
		MachXO2-1200HC-HE	–0.17	—	–0.17	—	–0.17	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000HC-HE	–0.20	—	–0.20	—	–0.20	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000HC-HE	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000HC-HE	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	ns
t _H	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-256HC-HE	1.75	—	1.95	—	2.16	—	ns
		MachXO2-640HC-HE	1.75	—	1.95	—	2.16	—	ns
		MachXO2-1200HC-HE	1.88	—	2.12	—	2.36	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000HC-HE	1.89	—	2.13	—	2.37	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000HC-HE	1.94	—	2.18	—	2.43	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000HC-HE	1.98	—	2.23	—	2.49	—	ns

Parameter	Description	Device	–3		–2		–1		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Generic DDRX2 Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX2_TX.ECLK.Centered ^{9, 12}									
t _{DVB}	Output Data Valid Before CLK Output	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, top side only	1.445	—	1.760	—	2.140	—	ns
t _{DVA}	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		1.445	—	1.760	—	2.140	—	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Output Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f _{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX4_TX.ECLK.Aligned ^{9, 12}									
t _{DIA}	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, top side only	—	0.270	—	0.300	—	0.330	ns
t _{DIB}	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output		—	0.270	—	0.300	—	0.330	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f _{DDR4}	DDR4 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	53	—	44	—	37	MHz
Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX4_TX.ECLK.Centered ^{9, 12}									
t _{DVB}	Output Data Valid Before CLK Output	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, top side only	0.873	—	1.067	—	1.319	—	ns
t _{DVA}	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		0.873	—	1.067	—	1.319	—	ns
f _{DATA}	DDR4 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f _{DDR4}	DDR4 ECLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	53	—	44	—	37	MHz
7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1 ^{9, 12}									
t _{DIB}	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, top side only.	—	0.240	—	0.270	—	0.300	ns
t _{DIA}	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output		—	0.240	—	0.270	—	0.300	ns
f _{DATA}	DDR71 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f _{DDR71}	DDR71 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f _{CLKOUT}	7:1 Output Clock Frequency (SCLK) (minimum limited by PLL)		—	60	—	50	—	42	MHz

	MachXO2-2000						MachXO2-2000U
	49 WLCSP	100 TQFP	132 csBGA	144 TQFP	256 caBGA	256 ftBGA	484 ftBGA
General Purpose I/O per Bank							
Bank 0	19	18	25	27	50	50	70
Bank 1	0	21	26	28	52	52	68
Bank 2	13	20	28	28	52	52	72
Bank 3	0	6	7	8	16	16	24
Bank 4	0	6	8	10	16	16	16
Bank 5	6	8	10	10	20	20	28
Total General Purpose Single-Ended I/O	38	79	104	111	206	206	278
Differential I/O per Bank							
Bank 0	7	9	13	14	25	25	35
Bank 1	0	10	13	14	26	26	34
Bank 2	6	10	14	14	26	26	36
Bank 3	0	3	3	4	8	8	12
Bank 4	0	3	4	5	8	8	8
Bank 5	3	4	5	5	10	10	14
Total General Purpose Differential I/O	16	39	52	56	103	103	139
Dual Function I/O							
	24	31	33	33	33	33	37
High-speed Differential I/O							
Bank 0	5	4	8	9	14	14	18
Gearboxes							
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Output Gearbox Available (Bank 0)	5	4	8	9	14	14	18
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Input Gearbox Available (Bank 2)	6	10	14	14	14	14	18
DQS Groups							
Bank 1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
VCCIO Pins							
Bank 0	2	2	3	3	4	4	10
Bank 1	0	2	3	3	4	4	10
Bank 2	1	2	3	3	4	4	10
Bank 3	0	1	1	1	1	1	3
Bank 4	0	1	1	1	2	2	4
Bank 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
VCC	2	2	4	4	8	8	12
GND	4	8	10	12	24	24	48
NC	0	1	1	4	1	1	105
Reserved for Configuration	1	1	1	1	v	1	1
Total Count of Bonded Pins	39	100	132	144	256	256	484

For Further Information

For further information regarding logic signal connections for various packages please refer to the MachXO2 Device Pinout Files.

Thermal Management

Thermal management is recommended as part of any sound FPGA design methodology. To assess the thermal characteristics of a system, Lattice specifies a maximum allowable junction temperature in all device data sheets. Users must complete a thermal analysis of their specific design to ensure that the device and package do not exceed the junction temperature limits. Refer to the Thermal Management document to find the device/package specific thermal values.

For Further Information

For further information regarding Thermal Management, refer to the following:

- [Thermal Management](#) document
- TN1198, [Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices](#)
- The Power Calculator tool is included with the Lattice design tools, or as a standalone download from www.latticesemi.com/software

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200HC-4SG32C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5SG32C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6SG32C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-4TG100C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5TG100C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6TG100C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-4MG132C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5MG132C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6MG132C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-4TG144C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-5TG144C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200HC-6TG144C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200UHC-4FTG256C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-1200UHC-5FTG256C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-1200UHC-6FTG256C	1280	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000HC-4TG100C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-5TG100C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-6TG100C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-4MG132C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-5MG132C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-6MG132C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-4TG144C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-5TG144C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-6TG144C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-4BG256C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-5BG256C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-6BG256C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-4FTG256C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-5FTG256C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HC-6FTG256C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM

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

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-256ZE-1SG32I	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-2SG32I	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-3SG32I	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-1UMG64I	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-2UMG64I	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-3UMG64I	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-1TG100I	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-2TG100I	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-3TG100I	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-1MG132I	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-2MG132I	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-256ZE-3MG132I	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640ZE-1TG100I	640	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-640ZE-2TG100I	640	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-640ZE-3TG100I	640	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-640ZE-1MG132I	640	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-640ZE-2MG132I	640	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-640ZE-3MG132I	640	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR ¹	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free WLCSP	25	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR50 ³	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free WLCSP	25	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR1K ²	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free WLCSP	25	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1SG32I	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2SG32I	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3SG32I	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG100I	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG100I	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG100I	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1MG132I	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2MG132I	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3MG132I	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG144I	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG144I	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG144I	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND

1. This part number has a tape and reel quantity of 5,000 units with a minimum order quantity of 10,000 units. Order quantities must be in increments of 5,000 units. For example, a 10,000 unit order will be shipped in two reels with one reel containing 5,000 units and the other reel with less than 5,000 units (depending on test yields). Unserviced backlog will be canceled.
2. This part number has a tape and reel quantity of 1,000 units with a minimum order quantity of 1,000. Order quantities must be in increments of 1,000 units. For example, a 5,000 unit order will be shipped as 5 reels of 1000 units each.
3. This part number has a tape and reel quantity of 50 units with a minimum order quantity of 50. Order quantities must be in increments of 50 units. For example, a 1,000 unit order will be shipped as 20 reels of 50 units each.

MachXO2 Family Data Sheet

Revision History

March 2017

Data Sheet DS1035

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
March 2017	3.3	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the Absolute Maximum Ratings section. Added standards.
			Updated the sysIO Recommended Operating Conditions section. Added standards.
			Updated the sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics section. Added standards.
			Updated the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – HC/HE Devices section. Under 7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1, the D_{VB} and the D_{VA} parameters were changed to D_{IB} and D_{IA} . The parameter descriptions were also modified.
			Updated the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – ZE Devices section. Under 7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1, the D_{VB} and the D_{VA} parameters were changed to D_{IB} and D_{IA} . The parameter descriptions were also modified.
			Updated the sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications section. Corrected the t_{INITL} units from ns to μ s.
		Pinout Information	Updated the Signal Descriptions section. Revised the descriptions of the PROGRAMN, INITN, and DONE signals.
			Updated the Pinout Information Summary section. Added footnote to MachXO2-1200 32 QFN.
		Ordering Information	Updated the MachXO2 Part Number Description section. Corrected the MG184, BG256, FTG256 package information. Added “(0.8 mm Pitch)” to BG332.
			Updated the Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. — Updated LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR50 footnote. — Corrected footnote numbering typo. — Added the LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR50 and LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR1K part numbers. Updated/added footnote/s.

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
January 2013	02.0	Introduction	Updated the total number IOs to include JTAGENB.
		Architecture	Supported Output Standards table – Added 3.3 V _{CCIO} (Typ.) to LVDS row.
			Changed SRAM CRC Error Detection to Soft Error Detection.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Power Supply Ramp Rates table – Updated Units column for t _{RAMP} symbol.
			Added new Maximum sysIO Buffer Performance table.
			sysCLOCK PLL Timing table – Updated Min. column values for f _{IN} , f _{OUT} , f _{OUT2} and f _{PFD} parameters. Added t _{SPO} parameter. Updated footnote 6.
			MachXO2 Oscillator Output Frequency table – Updated symbol name for t _{STABLEOSC} .
			DC Electrical Characteristics table – Updated conditions for I _{IL} , I _{IH} symbols.
			Corrected parameters tDQVBS and tDQVAS
			Corrected MachXO2 ZE parameters tDVADQ and tDVEDQ
		Pinout Information	Included the MachXO2-4000HE 184 csBGA package.
		Ordering Information	Updated part number.
April 2012	01.9	Architecture	Removed references to TN1200.
		Ordering Information	Updated the Device Status portion of the MachXO2 Part Number Description to include the 50 parts per reel for the WLCSP package.
			Added new part number and footnote 2 for LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR50.
			Updated footnote 1 for LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR.
		Supplemental Information	Removed references to TN1200.
March 2012	01.8	Introduction	Added 32 QFN packaging information to Features bullets and MachXO2 Family Selection Guide table.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Changed 'STANDBY' to 'USERSTDBY' in Standby Mode timing diagram.
		Pinout Information	Removed footnote from Pin Information Summary tables.
			Added 32 QFN package to Pin Information Summary table.
		Ordering Information	Updated Part Number Description and Ordering Information tables for 32 QFN package.
			Updated topside mark diagram in the Ordering Information section.