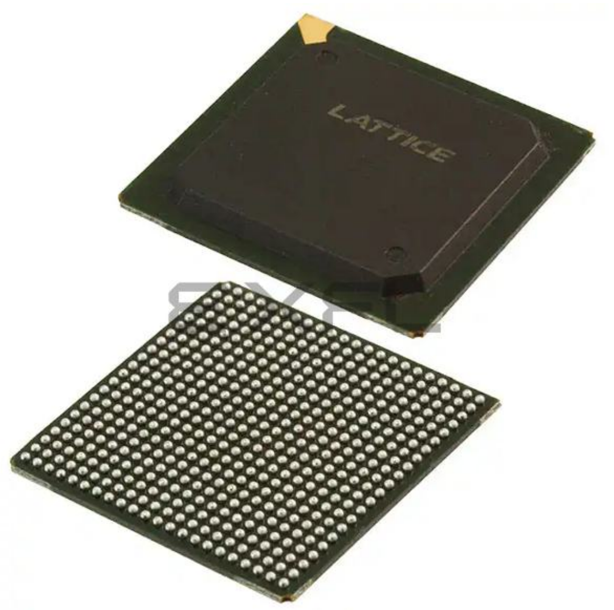
Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - LCMXO2-2000UHC-4FG484C Datasheet



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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	94208
Number of I/O	278
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-2000uhc-4fg484c

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, I^2C 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 I^2C 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.

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

This phase shift can be either programmed during configuration or can be adjusted dynamically. In dynamic mode, the PLL may lose lock after a phase adjustment on the output used as the feedback source and not relock until the t_{LOCK} parameter has been satisfied.

The MachXO2 also has a feature that allows the user to select between two different reference clock sources dynamically. This feature is implemented using the PLLREFCS primitive. The timing parameters for the PLL are shown in the sysCLOCK PLL Timing table.

The MachXO2 PLL contains a WISHBONE port feature that allows the PLL settings, including divider values, to be dynamically changed from the user logic. When using this feature the EFB block must also be instantiated in the design to allow access to the WISHBONE ports. Similar to the dynamic phase adjustment, when PLL settings are updated through the WISHBONE port the PLL may lose lock and not relock until the t_{LOCK} parameter has been satisfied. The timing parameters for the PLL are shown in the sysCLOCK PLL Timing table.

For more details on the PLL and the WISHBONE interface, see TN1199, MachXO2 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide.

Figure 2-7. PLL Diagram

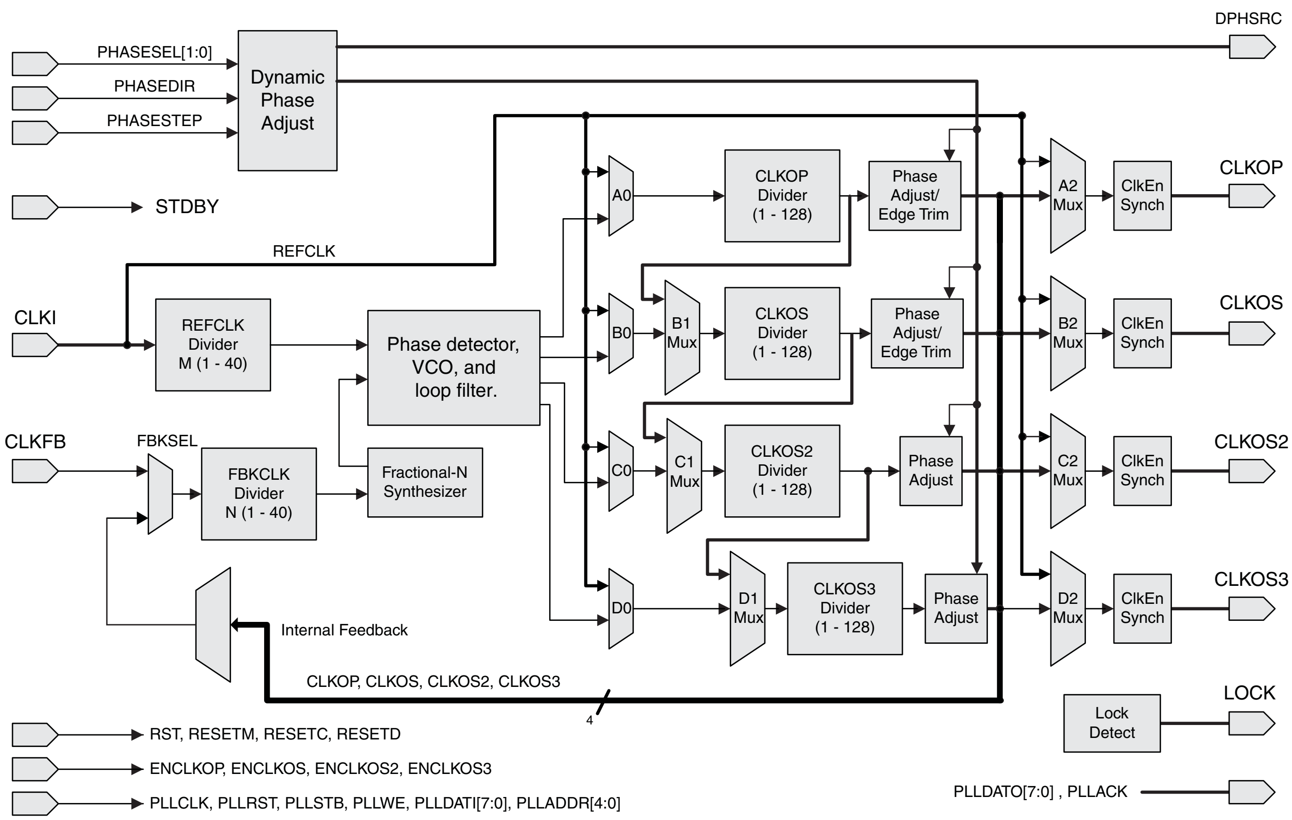
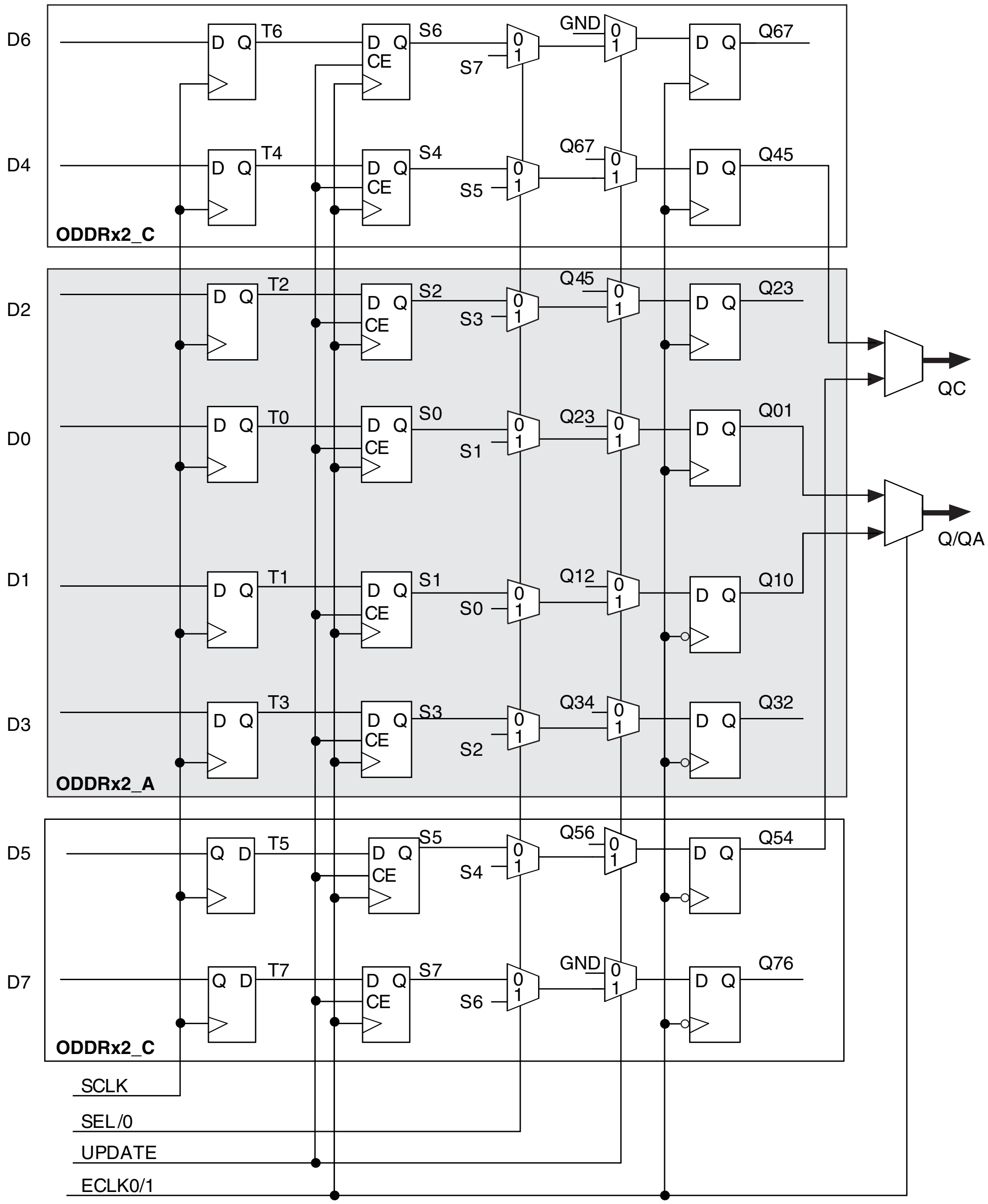


Table 2-4 provides signal descriptions of the PLL block.

Table 2-4. PLL Signal Descriptions

Port Name	I/O	Description
CLKI	I	Input clock to PLL
CLKFB	I	Feedback clock
PHASESEL[1:0]	I	Select which output is affected by Dynamic Phase adjustment ports
PHASEDIR	I	Dynamic Phase adjustment direction
PHASESTEP	I	Dynamic Phase step – toggle shifts VCO phase adjust by one step.

Figure 2-17. Output Gearbox



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

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

	VCCIO (Typ.)				
Input Standard	**3.3 V**	**2.5 V**	**1.8 V**	**1.5**	**1.2 V**
Single-Ended Interfaces					
LVTTL	✓	✓[2]	✓[2]	✓[2]	
LVCMOS33	✓	✓[2]	✓[2]	✓[2]	
LVCMOS25	✓[2]	✓	✓[2]	✓[2]	
LVCMOS18	✓[2]	✓[2]	✓	✓[2]	
LVCMOS15	✓[2]	✓[2]	✓[2]	✓	✓[2]
LVCMOS12	✓[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, RSDS	✓	✓			
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.

Figure 2-18. MachXO2-1200U, MachXO2-2000/U, MachXO2-4000 and MachXO2-7000 Banks

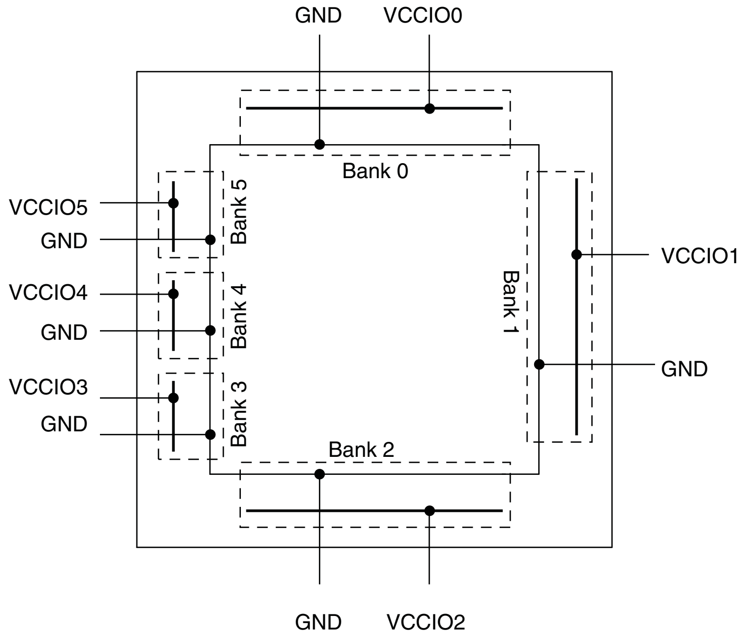


Figure 2-19. MachXO2-256, MachXO2-640/U and MachXO2-1200 Banks

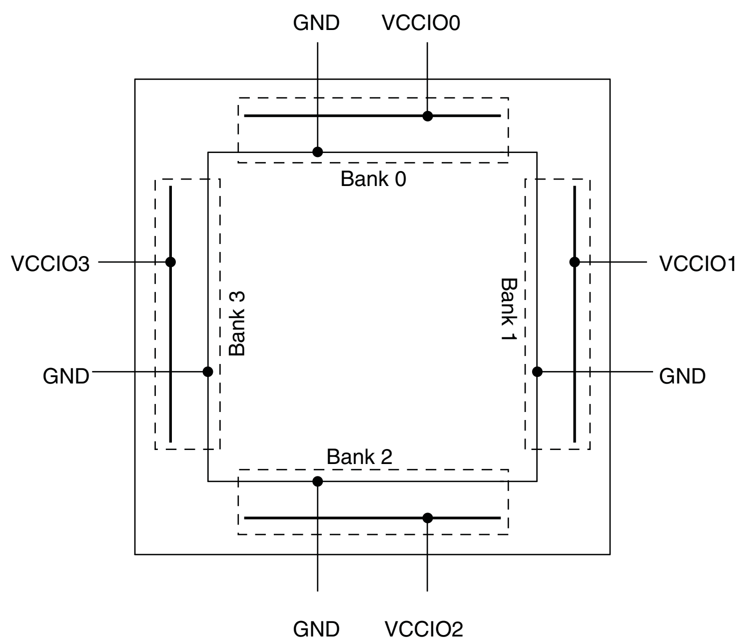
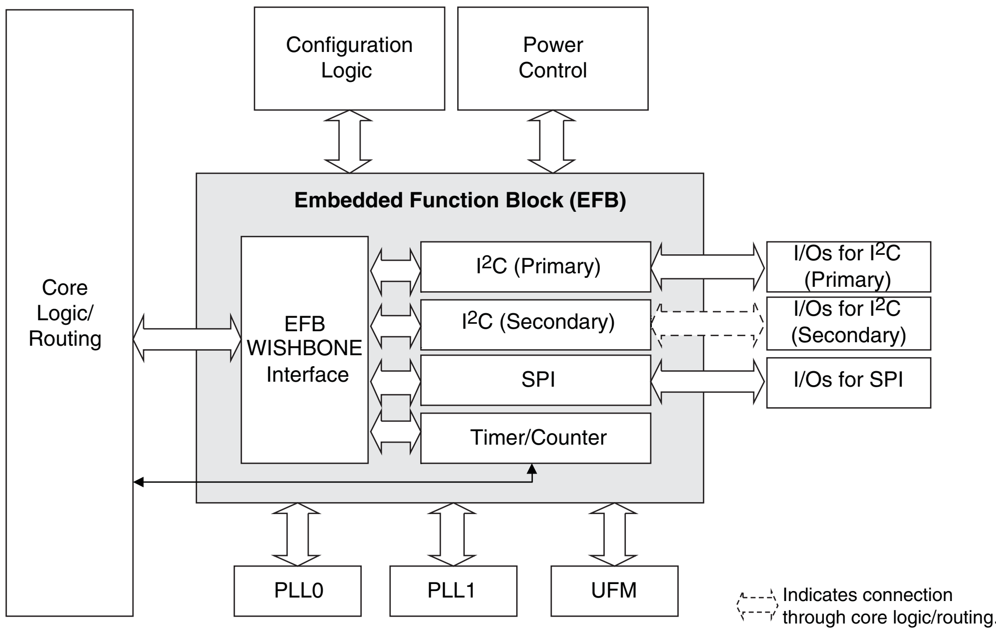


Figure 2-20. Embedded Function Block Interface



Hardened I^{2}C IP Core

Every MachXO2 device contains two I^{2}C IP cores. These are the primary and secondary I^{2}C IP cores. Either of the two cores can be configured either as an I^{2}C master or as an I^{2}C 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 I^{2}C bus through the interface. When the core is configured as the slave, the device will be able to provide I/O expansion to an I^{2}C Master. The I^{2}C 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

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
$N_{PROGCYC}$	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.

LVPECL

The MachXO2 family supports the differential LVPECL standard through emulation. This output standard is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with resistors across the driver outputs on all the devices. The LVPECL input standard is supported by the LVDS differential input buffer. The scheme shown in Differential LVPECL is one possible solution for point-to-point signals.

Figure 3-3. Differential LVPECL

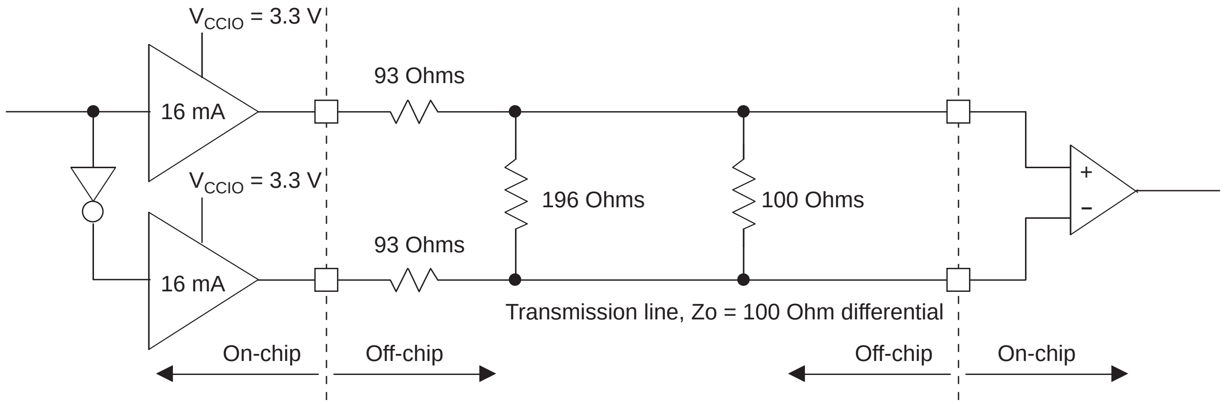


Table 3-3. LVPECL DC Conditions[1]

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description	Nominal	Units
Z_{OUT}	Output impedance	20	Ohms
R_S	Driver series resistor	93	Ohms
R_P	Driver parallel resistor	196	Ohms
R_T	Receiver termination	100	Ohms
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	2.05	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	1.25	V
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.80	V
V_{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.65	V
Z_{BACK}	Back impedance	100.5	Ohms
I_{DC}	DC output current	12.11	mA

1. For input buffer, see LVDS table.

For further information on LVPECL, BLVDS and other differential interfaces please see details of additional technical documentation at the end of the data sheet.

RSDS

The MachXO2 family supports the differential RSDS standard. The output standard is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with resistors across the driver outputs on all the devices. The RSDS input standard is supported by the LVDS differential input buffer. The scheme shown in Figure 3-4 is one possible solution for RSDS standard implementation. Use LVDS25E mode with suggested resistors for RSDS operation. Resistor values in Figure 3-4 are industry standard values for 1% resistors.

Figure 3-4. RSDS (Reduced Swing Differential Standard)

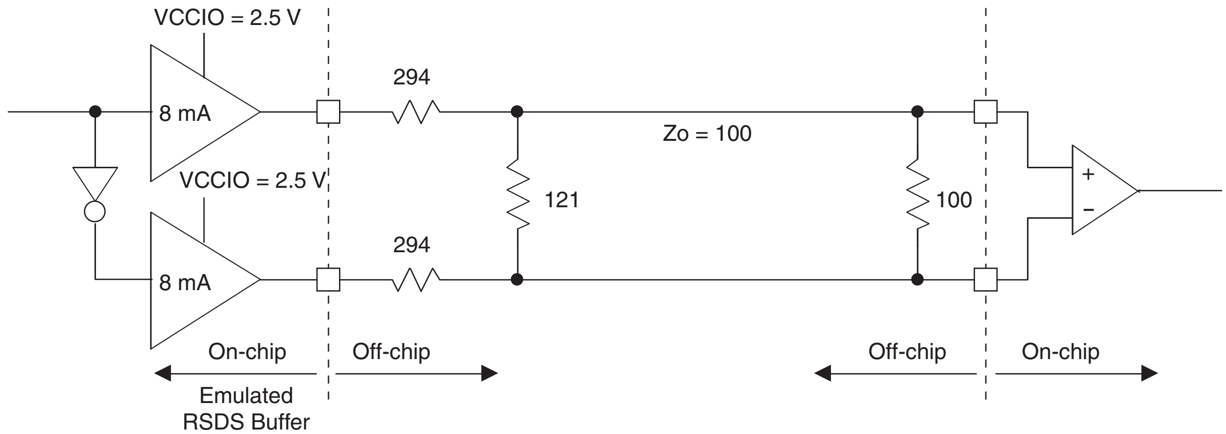


Table 3-4. RSDS DC Conditions

Parameter	Description	Typical	Units
Z_{OUT}	Output impedance	20	Ohms
R_S	Driver series resistor	294	Ohms
R_P	Driver parallel resistor	121	Ohms
R_T	Receiver termination	100	Ohms
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	1.35	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	1.15	V
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.20	V
V_{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.25	V
Z_{BACK}	Back impedance	101.5	Ohms
I_{DC}	DC output current	3.66	mA

Typical Building Block Function Performance – ZE Devices[1]

Pin-to-Pin Performance (LVCMOS25 12 mA Drive)

Function	–3 Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16-bit decoder	13.9	ns
4:1 MUX	10.9	ns
16:1 MUX	12.0	ns

Register-to-Register Performance

Function	–3 Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16:1 MUX	191	MHz
16-bit adder	134	MHz
16-bit counter	148	MHz
64-bit counter	77	MHz
Embedded Memory Functions		
1024x9 True-Dual Port RAM (Write Through or Normal, EBR output registers)	90	MHz
Distributed Memory Functions		
16x4 Pseudo-Dual Port RAM (one PFU)	214	MHz

1. The above timing numbers are generated using the Diamond design tool. Exact performance may vary with device and tool version. The tool uses internal parameters that have been characterized but are not tested on every device.

Derating Logic Timing

Logic timing provided in the following sections of the data sheet and the Lattice design tools are worst case numbers in the operating range. Actual delays may be much faster. Lattice design tools can provide logic timing numbers at a particular temperature and voltage.

MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – ZE Devices[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	Device	–3		–2		–1		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Clocks									
Primary Clocks									
f_{MAX_PRI}[8]	Frequency for Primary Clock Tree	All MachXO2 devices	—	150	—	125	—	104	MHz
t_{W_PRI}	Clock Pulse Width for Primary Clock	All MachXO2 devices	1.00	—	1.20	—	1.40	—	ns
t_{SKEW_PRI}	Primary Clock Skew Within a Device	MachXO2-256ZE	—	1250	—	1272	—	1296	ps
		MachXO2-640ZE	—	1161	—	1183	—	1206	ps
		MachXO2-1200ZE	—	1213	—	1267	—	1322	ps
		MachXO2-2000ZE	—	1204	—	1250	—	1296	ps
		MachXO2-4000ZE	—	1195	—	1233	—	1269	ps
		MachXO2-7000ZE	—	1243	—	1268	—	1296	ps
Edge Clock									
f_{MAX_EDGE}[8]	Frequency for Edge Clock	MachXO2-1200 and larger devices	—	210	—	175	—	146	MHz
Pin-LUT-Pin Propagation Delay									
t_{PD}	Best case propagation delay through one LUT-4	All MachXO2 devices	—	9.35	—	9.78	—	10.21	ns
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Primary Clock without PLL)									
t_{CO}	Clock to Output – PIO Output Register	MachXO2-256ZE	—	10.46	—	10.86	—	11.25	ns
		MachXO2-640ZE	—	10.52	—	10.92	—	11.32	ns
		MachXO2-1200ZE	—	11.24	—	11.68	—	12.12	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	—	11.27	—	11.71	—	12.16	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	—	11.28	—	11.78	—	12.28	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	—	11.22	—	11.76	—	12.30	ns
t_{SU}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-256ZE	–0.21	—	–0.21	—	–0.21	—	ns
		MachXO2-640ZE	–0.22	—	–0.22	—	–0.22	—	ns
		MachXO2-1200ZE	–0.25	—	–0.25	—	–0.25	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	–0.27	—	–0.27	—	–0.27	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	–0.31	—	–0.31	—	–0.31	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	–0.33	—	–0.33	—	–0.33	—	ns
t_H	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-256ZE	3.96	—	4.25	—	4.65	—	ns
		MachXO2-640ZE	4.01	—	4.31	—	4.71	—	ns
		MachXO2-1200ZE	3.95	—	4.29	—	4.73	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	3.94	—	4.29	—	4.74	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	3.96	—	4.36	—	4.87	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	3.93	—	4.37	—	4.91	—	ns

Parameter	Description	Device	–3 Min.	–3 Max.	–2 Min.	–2 Max.	–1 Min.	–1 Max.	Units
t_{SU_DEL}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register with Data Input Delay	MachXO2-256ZE	2.62	—	2.91	—	3.14	—	ns
		MachXO2-640ZE	2.56	—	2.85	—	3.08	—	ns
		MachXO2-1200ZE	2.30	—	2.57	—	2.79	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	2.25	—	2.50	—	2.70	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	2.39	—	2.60	—	2.76	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	2.17	—	2.33	—	2.43	—	ns
t_{H_DEL}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register with Input Data Delay	MachXO2-256ZE	–0.44	—	–0.44	—	–0.44	—	ns
		MachXO2-640ZE	–0.43	—	–0.43	—	–0.43	—	ns
		MachXO2-1200ZE	–0.28	—	–0.28	—	–0.28	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	–0.31	—	–0.31	—	–0.31	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	–0.34	—	–0.34	—	–0.34	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	–0.21	—	–0.21	—	–0.21	—	ns
f_{MAX_IO}	Clock Frequency of I/O and PFU Register	All MachXO2 devices	—	150	—	125	—	104	MHz
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Edge Clock without PLL)									
t_{COE}	Clock to Output – PIO Output Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	—	11.10	—	11.51	—	11.91	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	—	11.10	—	11.51	—	11.91	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	—	10.89	—	11.28	—	11.67	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	—	11.10	—	11.51	—	11.91	ns
t_{SUE}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	–0.15	—	–0.15	—	–0.15	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	–0.23	—	ns
t_{HE}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	3.81	—	4.11	—	4.52	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	3.81	—	4.11	—	4.52	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	3.60	—	3.89	—	4.28	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	3.81	—	4.11	—	4.52	—	ns
t_{SU_DELE}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register with Data Input Delay	MachXO2-1200ZE	2.78	—	3.11	—	3.40	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	2.78	—	3.11	—	3.40	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	3.11	—	3.48	—	3.79	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	2.94	—	3.30	—	3.60	—	ns
t_{H_DELE}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register with Input Data Delay	MachXO2-1200ZE	–0.29	—	-0.29	—	–0.29	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	–0.29	—	-0.29	—	–0.29	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	–0.46	—	-0.46	—	–0.46	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	–0.37	—	-0.37	—	–0.37	—	ns
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Primary Clock with PLL)									
t_{COPLL}	Clock to Output – PIO Output Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	—	7.95	—	8.07	—	8.19	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	—	7.97	—	8.10	—	8.22	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	—	7.98	—	8.10	—	8.23	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	—	8.02	—	8.14	—	8.26	ns
t_{SUPLL}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	0.85	—	0.85	—	0.89	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	0.84	—	0.84	—	0.86	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	0.84	—	0.84	—	0.85	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	0.83	—	0.83	—	0.81	—	ns

Flash Download Time[1, 2]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.	Units
$t_{REFRESH}$	POR to Device I/O Active	LCMXO2-256	0.6	ms
		LCMXO2-640	1.0	ms
		LCMXO2-640U	1.9	ms
		LCMXO2-1200	1.9	ms
		LCMXO2-1200U	1.4	ms
		LCMXO2-2000	1.4	ms
		LCMXO2-2000U	2.4	ms
		LCMXO2-4000	2.4	ms
		LCMXO2-7000	3.8	ms

1. Assumes sysMEM EBR initialized to an all zero pattern if they are used.
2. The Flash download time is measured starting from the maximum voltage of POR trip point.

JTAG Port Timing Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{MAX}	TCK clock frequency	—	25	MHz
t_{BTCPH}	TCK [BSCAN] clock pulse width high	20	—	ns
t_{BTCPL}	TCK [BSCAN] clock pulse width low	20	—	ns
t_{BTS}	TCK [BSCAN] setup time	10	—	ns
t_{BTH}	TCK [BSCAN] hold time	8	—	ns
t_{BTCO}	TAP controller falling edge of clock to valid output	—	10	ns
$t_{BTCODIS}$	TAP controller falling edge of clock to valid disable	—	10	ns
t_{BTCOEN}	TAP controller falling edge of clock to valid enable	—	10	ns
t_{BTCRS}	BSCAN test capture register setup time	8	—	ns
t_{BTCRH}	BSCAN test capture register hold time	20	—	ns
t_{BUTCO}	BSCAN test update register, falling edge of clock to valid output	—	25	ns
$t_{BTUODIS}$	BSCAN test update register, falling edge of clock to valid disable	—	25	ns
$t_{BTUPOEN}$	BSCAN test update register, falling edge of clock to valid enable	—	25	ns

sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Units
All Configuration Modes					
t_{PRGM}	PROGRAMN low pulse accept		55	—	ns
t_{PRGMJ}	PROGRAMN low pulse rejection		—	25	ns
t_{INITL}	INITN low time	LCMXO2-256	—	30	µs
		LCMXO2-640	—	35	µs
		LCMXO2-640U/ LCMXO2-1200	—	55	µs
		LCMXO2-1200U/ LCMXO2-2000	—	70	µs
		LCMXO2-2000U/ LCMXO2-4000	—	105	µs
		LCMXO2-7000	—	130	µs
$t_{DPPINIT}$	PROGRAMN low to INITN low		—	150	ns
$t_{DPPDONE}$	PROGRAMN low to DONE low		—	150	ns
t_{IODISS}	PROGRAMN low to I/O disable		—	120	ns
Slave SPI					
f_{MAX}	CCLK clock frequency		—	66	MHz
t_{CCLKH}	CCLK clock pulse width high		7.5	—	ns
t_{CCLKL}	CCLK clock pulse width low		7.5	—	ns
t_{STSU}	CCLK setup time		2	—	ns
t_{STH}	CCLK hold time		0	—	ns
t_{STCO}	CCLK falling edge to valid output		—	10	ns
t_{STOZ}	CCLK falling edge to valid disable		—	10	ns
t_{STOV}	CCLK falling edge to valid enable		—	10	ns
t_{SCS}	Chip select high time		25	—	ns
t_{SCSS}	Chip select setup time		3	—	ns
t_{SCSH}	Chip select hold time		3	—	ns
Master SPI					
f_{MAX}	MCLK clock frequency		—	133	MHz
t_{MCLKH}	MCLK clock pulse width high		3.75	—	ns
t_{MCLKL}	MCLK clock pulse width low		3.75	—	ns
t_{STSU}	MCLK setup time		5	—	ns
t_{STH}	MCLK hold time		1	—	ns
t_{CSSPI}	INITN high to chip select low		100	200	ns
t_{MCLK}	INITN high to first MCLK edge		0.75	1	µs

High-Performance Commercial Grade Devices without Voltage Regulator, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000HE-4TG100C	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-5TG100C	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-6TG100C	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-4TG144C	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-5TG144C	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-6TG144C	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-4MG132C	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-5MG132C	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-6MG132C	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-4BG256C	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-5BG256C	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-6BG256C	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-4FTG256C	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-5FTG256C	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-2000HE-6FTG256C	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000UHE-4FG484C	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-2000UHE-5FG484C	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-2000UHE-6FG484C	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-4000HE-4TG144C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5TG144C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6TG144C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4MG132C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5MG132C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6MG132C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4BG256C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4MG184C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	184	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5MG184C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	184	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6MG184C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	184	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5BG256C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6BG256C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4FTG256C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5FTG256C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6FTG256C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4BG332C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5BG332C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-4000HE-6BG332C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4FG484C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5FG484C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6FG484C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-7000HE-4TG144C	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-5TG144C	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-6TG144C	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-4BG256C	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-5BG256C	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-6BG256C	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-4FTG256C	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-5FTG256C	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-6FTG256C	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-4BG332C	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-5BG332C	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-6BG332C	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-4FG484C	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-5FG484C	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-7000HE-6FG484C	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

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

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-256HC-4SG32I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-5SG32I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-6SG32I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	32	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-4SG48I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	48	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-5SG48I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	48	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-6SG48I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	48	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-4UMG64I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-5UMG64I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-6UMG64I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-4TG100I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-5TG100I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-6TG100I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-4MG132I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-5MG132I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-256HC-6MG132I	256	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640HC-4SG48I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	48	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-5SG48I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	48	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-6SG48I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	48	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-4TG100I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-5TG100I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-6TG100I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-4MG132I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-5MG132I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-640HC-6MG132I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640UHC-4TG144I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-640UHC-5TG144I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-640UHC-6TG144I	640	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND

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/I^2C 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, IIH exceeds data sheet specifications. The following table provides more details:

Condition	Clamp	Pad Rising IIH Max.	Pad Falling IIH Min.	Steady State Pad High IIH	Steady State Pad Low IIL
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 GDDRX2, GDDRX4 and GDDR71 modes, ECLKSYNC may have a glitch in the output under certain conditions, leading to possible loss of synchronization.
- When using the hard I^2C IP core, the I^2C 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 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 (GDDRX2_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 (GDDRX4_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.