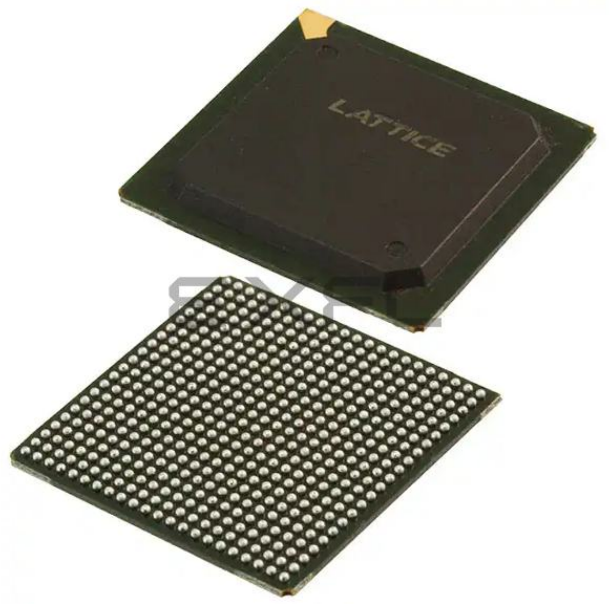
Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - LCMXO2-2000UHE-6FG484I Datasheet



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Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

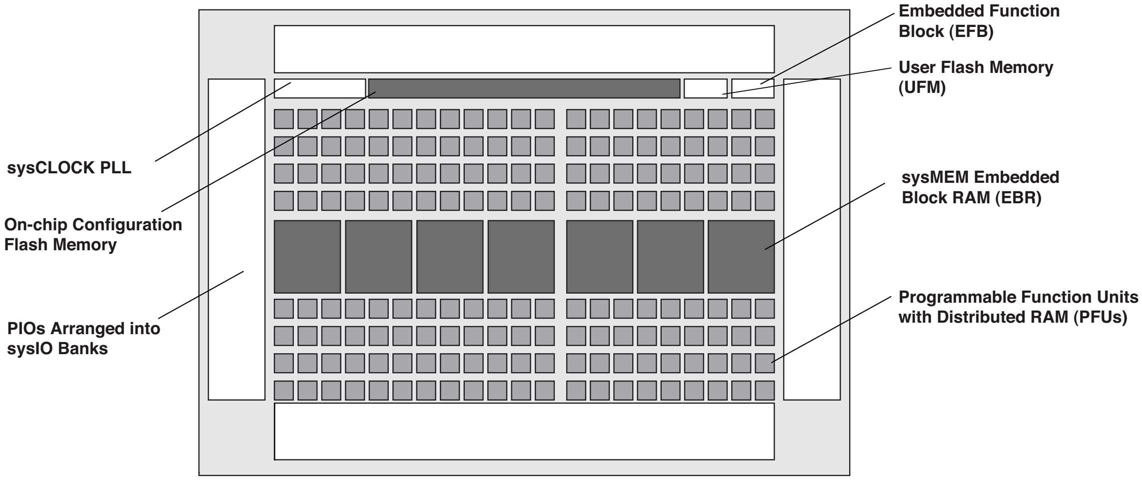
The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications,

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	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-2000uhe-6fg484i

Architecture Overview

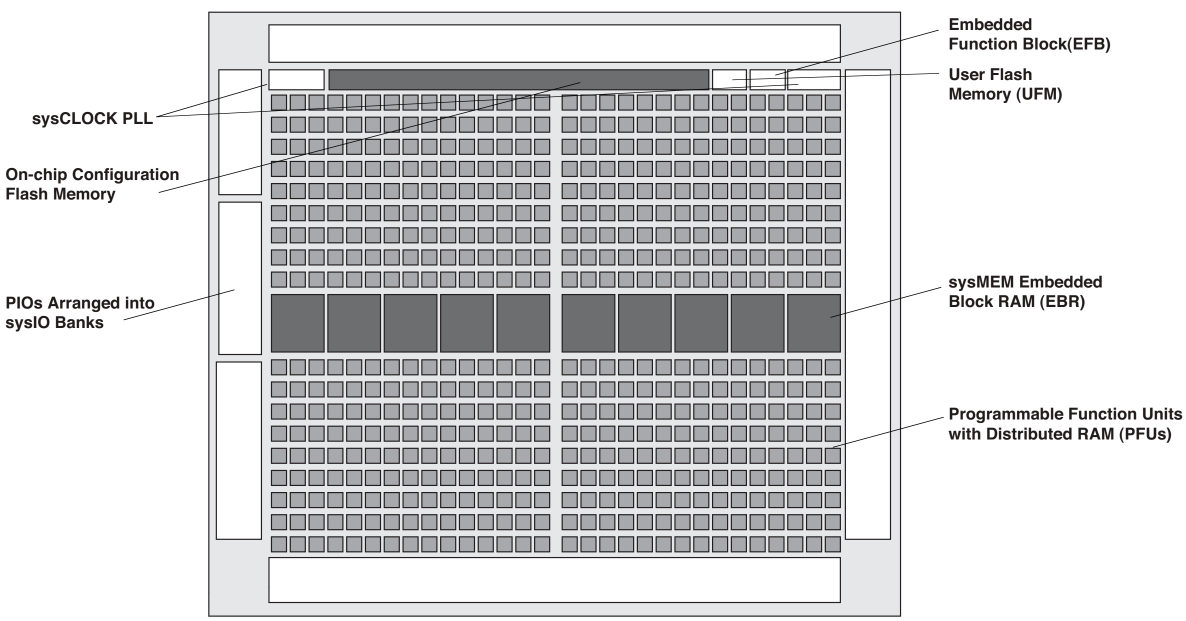
The MachXO2 family architecture contains an array of logic blocks surrounded by Programmable I/O (PIO). The larger logic density devices in this family have sysCLOCK™ PLLs and blocks of sysMEM Embedded Block RAM (EBRs). Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2 show the block diagrams of the various family members.

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 logic blocks, Programmable Functional Unit (PFU) and sysMEM EBR blocks, are arranged in a two-dimensional grid with rows and columns. Each row has either the logic blocks or the EBR blocks. The PIO cells are located at the periphery of the device, arranged in banks. The PFU contains the building blocks for logic, arithmetic, RAM, ROM, and register functions. The PIOs utilize a flexible I/O buffer referred to as a sysIO buffer that supports operation with a variety of interface standards. The blocks are connected with many vertical and horizontal routing channel resources. The place and route software tool automatically allocates these routing resources.

In the MachXO2 family, the number of sysIO banks varies by device. There are different types of I/O buffers on the different banks. Refer to the details in later sections of this document. The sysMEM EBRs are large, dedicated fast memory blocks; these blocks are found in MachXO2-640/U and larger devices. These blocks can be configured as RAM, ROM or FIFO. FIFO support includes dedicated FIFO pointer and flag “hard” control logic to minimize LUT usage.

The MachXO2 registers in PFU and sysI/O can be configured to be SET or RESET. After power up and device is configured, the device enters into user mode with these registers SET/RESET according to the configuration setting, allowing device entering to a known state for predictable system function.

The MachXO2 architecture also provides up to two sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loop (PLL) blocks on MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices. These blocks are located at the ends of the on-chip Flash block. The PLLs have multiply, divide, and phase shifting capabilities that are used to manage the frequency and phase relationships of the clocks.

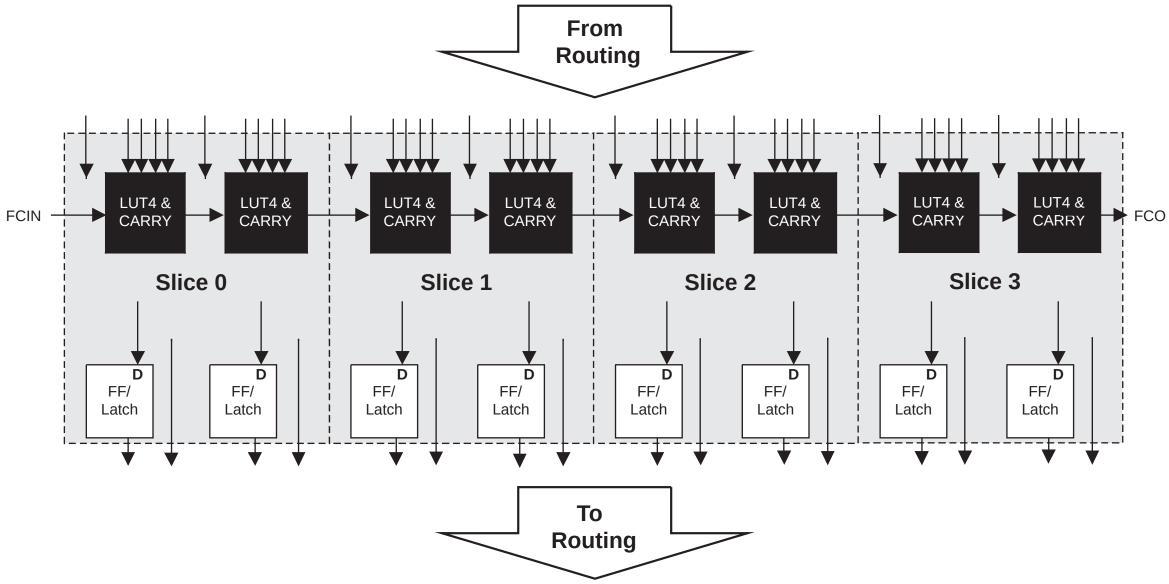
MachXO2 devices provide commonly used hardened functions such as SPI controller, I^2C controller and timer/counter. MachXO2-640/U and higher density devices also provide User Flash Memory (UFM). These hardened functions and the UFM interface to the core logic and routing through a WISHBONE interface. The UFM can also be accessed through the SPI, I^2C and JTAG ports.

Every device in the family has a JTAG port that supports programming and configuration of the device as well as access to the user logic. The MachXO2 devices are available for operation from 3.3 V, 2.5 V and 1.2 V power supplies, providing easy integration into the overall system.

PFU Blocks

The core of the MachXO2 device consists of PFU blocks, which can be programmed to perform logic, arithmetic, distributed RAM and distributed ROM functions. Each PFU block consists of four interconnected slices numbered 0 to 3 as shown in Figure 2-3. Each slice contains two LUTs and two registers. There are 53 inputs and 25 outputs associated with each PFU block.

Figure 2-3. PFU Block Diagram



Slices

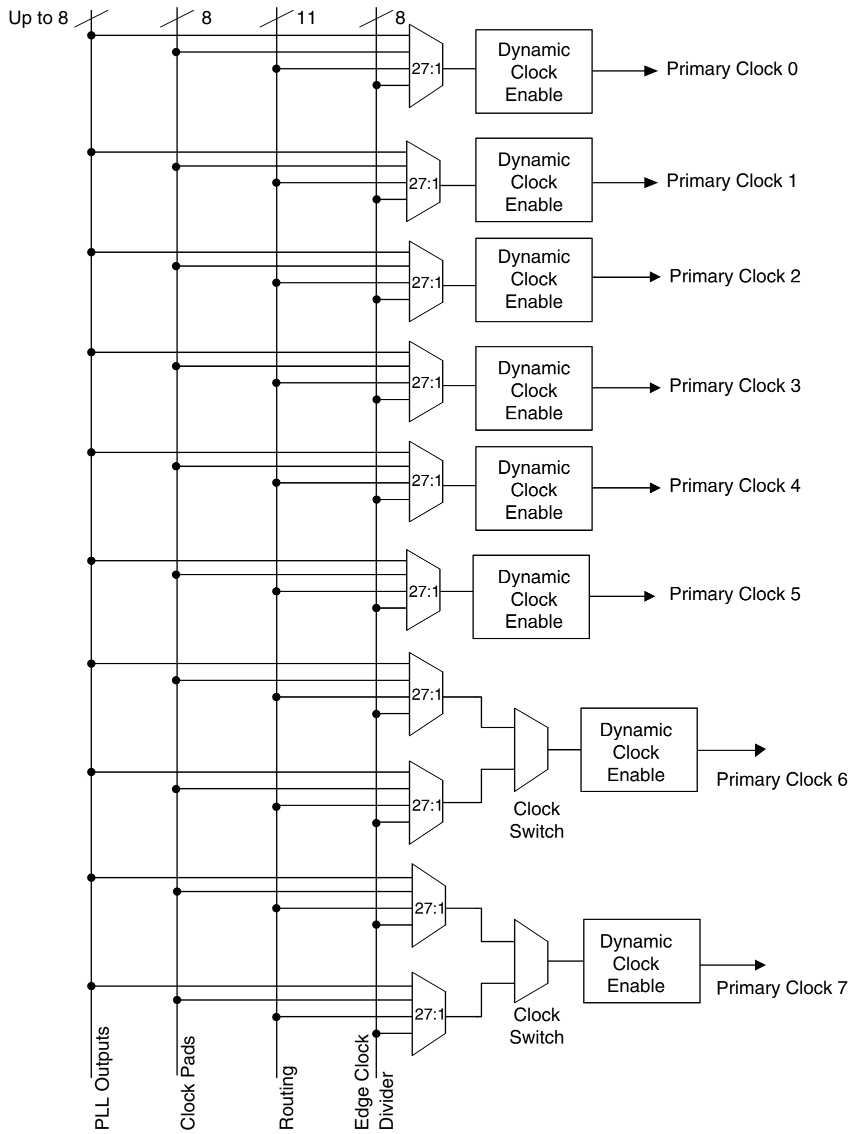
Slices 0-3 contain two LUT4s feeding two registers. Slices 0-2 can be configured as distributed memory. Table 2-1 shows the capability of the slices in PFU blocks along with the operation modes they enable. In addition, each PFU contains logic that allows the LUTs to be combined to perform functions 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

	PFU Block	
Slice	**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.

Figure 2-5. Primary Clocks for MachXO2 Devices



Primary clocks for MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices.

Note: MachXO2-640 and smaller devices do not have inputs from the Edge Clock Divider or PLL and fewer routing inputs. These devices have 17:1 muxes instead of 27:1 muxes.

Eight secondary high fanout nets are generated from eight 8:1 muxes as shown in Figure 2-6. One of the eight inputs to the secondary high fanout net input mux comes from dual function clock pins and the remaining seven come from internal routing. The maximum frequency for the secondary clock network is shown in MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics table.

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
PLLRST	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
PLLDATI [7:0]	I	PLL data bus data input
PLLDATO [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.

PIO

The PIO contains three blocks: an input register block, output register block and tri-state register block. These blocks contain registers for operating in a variety of modes along with the necessary clock and selection logic.

Table 2-8. PIO Signal List

Pin Name	I/O Type	Description
CE	Input	Clock Enable
D	Input	Pin input from sysIO buffer.
INDD	Output	Register bypassed input.
INCK	Output	Clock input
Q0	Output	DDR positive edge input
Q1	Output	Registered input/DDR negative edge input
D0	Input	Output signal from the core (SDR and DDR)
D1	Input	Output signal from the core (DDR)
TD	Input	Tri-state signal from the core
Q	Output	Data output signals to sysIO Buffer
TQ	Output	Tri-state output signals to sysIO Buffer
DQSR90[1]	Input	DQS shift 90-degree read clock
DQSW90[1]	Input	DQS shift 90-degree write clock
DDRCLKPOL[1]	Input	DDR input register polarity control signal from DQS
SCLK	Input	System clock for input and output/tri-state blocks.
RST	Input	Local set reset signal

1. Available in PIO on right edge only.

Input Register Block

The input register blocks for the PIOs on all edges contain delay elements and registers that can be used to condition high-speed interface signals before they are passed to the device core. In addition to this functionality, the input register blocks for the PIOs on the right edge include built-in logic to interface to DDR memory.

Figure 2-12 shows the input register block for the PIOs located on the left, top and bottom edges. Figure 2-13 shows the input register block for the PIOs on the right edge.

Left, Top, Bottom Edges

Input signals are fed from the sysIO buffer to the input register block (as signal D). If desired, the input signal can bypass the register and delay elements and be used directly as a combinatorial signal (INDD), and a clock (INCK). If an input delay is desired, users can select a fixed delay. I/Os on the bottom edge also have a dynamic delay, DEL[4:0]. The delay, if selected, reduces input register hold time requirements when using a global clock. The input block allows two modes of operation. In single data rate (SDR) the data is registered with the system clock (SCLK) by one of the registers in the single data rate sync register block. In Generic DDR mode, two registers are used to sample the data on the positive and negative edges of the system clock (SCLK) signal, creating two data streams.

Output Register Block

The output register block registers signals from the core of the device before they are passed to the sysIO buffers.

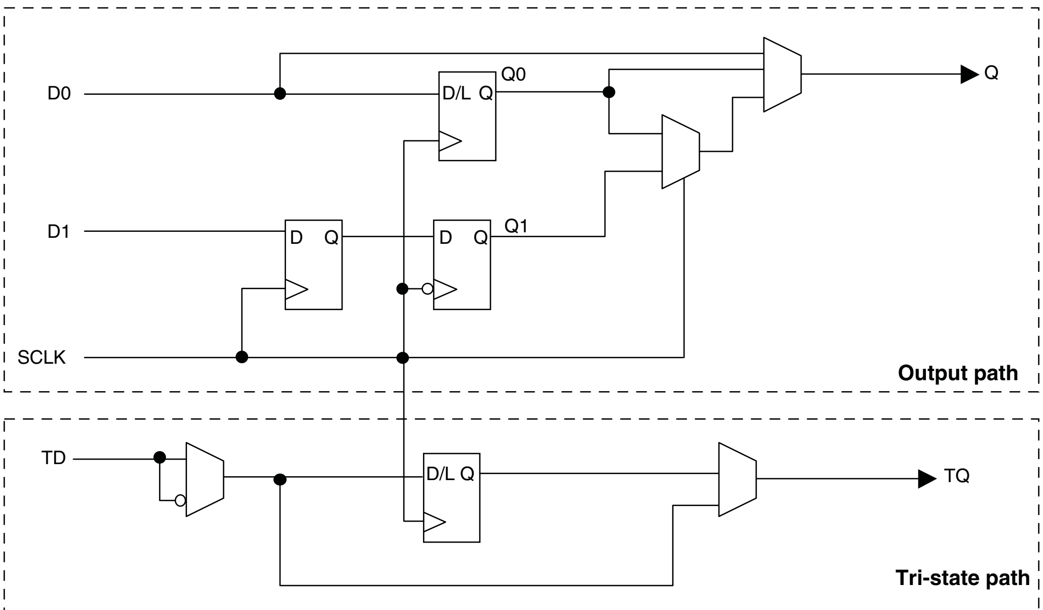
Left, Top, Bottom Edges

In SDR mode, D0 feeds one of the flip-flops that then feeds the output. The flip-flop can be configured as a D-type register or latch.

In DDR generic mode, D0 and D1 inputs are fed into registers on the positive edge of the clock. At the next falling edge the registered D1 input is registered into the register Q1. A multiplexer running off the same clock is used to switch the mux between the outputs of registers Q0 and Q1 that will then feed the output.

Figure 2-14 shows the output register block on the left, top and bottom edges.

Figure 2-14. MachXO2 Output Register Block Diagram (PIO on the Left, Top and Bottom Edges)



Right Edge

The output register block on the right edge is a superset of the output register on left, top and bottom edges of the device. In addition to supporting SDR and Generic DDR modes, the output register blocks for PIOs on the right edge include additional logic to support DDR-memory interfaces. Operation of this block is similar to that of the output register block on other edges.

In DDR memory mode, D0 and D1 inputs are fed into registers on the positive edge of the clock. At the next falling edge the registered D1 input is registered into the register Q1. A multiplexer running off the DQSW90 signal is used to switch the mux between the outputs of registers Q0 and Q1 that will then feed the output.

Figure 2-15 shows the output register block on the right edge.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

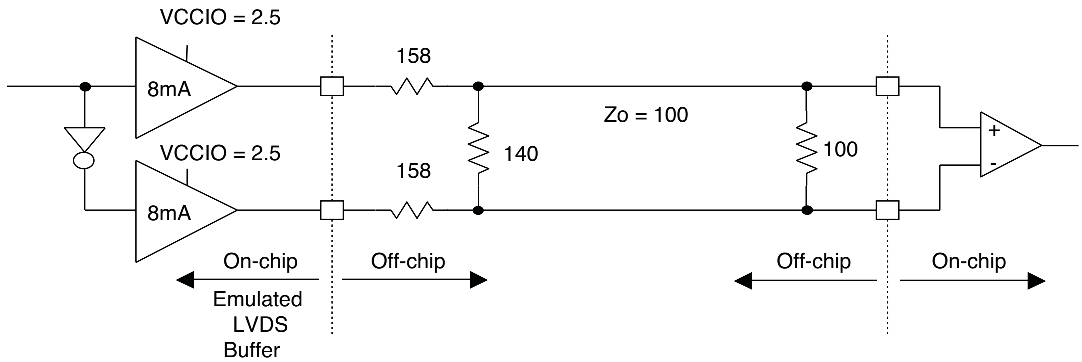
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
I_{IL}, I_{IH}[1, 4]	Input or I/O Leakage	Clamp OFF and $V_{CCIO} < V_{IN} < V_{IH}$ (MAX)	—	—	+175	µA
		Clamp OFF and $V_{IN} = V_{CCIO}$	–10	—	10	µA
		Clamp OFF and V_{CCIO} –0.97 V < V_{IN} < V_{CCIO}	–175	—	—	µA
		Clamp OFF and 0 V < V_{IN} < V_{CCIO} –0.97 V	—	—	10	µA
		Clamp OFF and V_{IN} = GND	—	—	10	µA
		Clamp ON and 0 V < V_{IN} < V_{CCIO}	—	—	10	µA
I_{PU}	I/O Active Pull-up Current	$0 < V_{IN} < 0.7\ V_{CCIO}$	–30	—	-309	µA
I_{PD}	I/O Active Pull-down Current	V_{IL} (MAX) < V_{IN} < V_{CCIO}	30	—	305	µA
I_{BHLS}	Bus Hold Low sustaining current	$V_{IN} = V_{IL}$ (MAX)	30	—	—	µA
I_{BHHS}	Bus Hold High sustaining current	$V_{IN} = 0.7V_{CCIO}$	–30	—	—	µA
I_{BHLO}	Bus Hold Low Overdrive current	$0 \le V_{IN} \le V_{CCIO}$	—	—	305	µA
I_{BHHO}	Bus Hold High Overdrive current	$0 \le V_{IN} \le V_{CCIO}$	—	—	–309	µA
V_{BHT}[3]	Bus Hold Trip Points		V_{IL} (MAX)	—	V_{IH} (MIN)	V
C1	I/O Capacitance[2]	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V, 2.5 V, 1.8 V, 1.5 V, 1.2 V, V_{CC} = Typ., V_{IO} = 0 to V_{IH} (MAX)	3	5	9	pF
C2	Dedicated Input Capacitance[2]	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V, 2.5 V, 1.8 V, 1.5 V, 1.2 V, V_{CC} = Typ., V_{IO} = 0 to V_{IH} (MAX)	3	5.5	7	pF
V_{HYST}	Hysteresis for Schmitt Trigger Inputs[5]	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V, Hysteresis = Large	—	450	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V, Hysteresis = Large	—	250	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V, Hysteresis = Large	—	125	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 1.5 V, Hysteresis = Large	—	100	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V, Hysteresis = Small	—	250	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V, Hysteresis = Small	—	150	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V, Hysteresis = Small	—	60	—	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 1.5 V, Hysteresis = Small	—	40	—	mV

1. Input or I/O leakage current is measured with the pin configured as an input or as an I/O with the output driver tri-stated. It is not measured with the output driver active. Bus maintenance circuits are disabled.
2. T_A 25 °C, f = 1.0 MHz.
3. Please refer to V_{IL} and V_{IH} in the sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics table of this document.
4. When V_{IH} is higher than V_{CCIO}, a transient current typically of 30 ns in duration or less with a peak current of 6 mA can occur on the high-to-low transition. For true LVDS output pins in MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, V_{IH} must be less than or equal to V_{CCIO}.
5. With bus keeper circuit turned on. For more details, refer to TN1202, MachXO2 sysIO Usage Guide.

LVDS Emulation

MachXO2 devices can support LVDS outputs via emulation (LVDS25E). The output is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with resistors across the driver outputs on all devices. The scheme shown in Figure 3-1 is one possible solution for LVDS standard implementation. Resistor values in Figure 3-1 are industry standard values for 1% resistors.

Figure 3-1. LVDS Using External Resistors (LVDS25E)



Note: All resistors are ±1%.

Table 3-1. LVDS25E DC Conditions

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	Typ.	Units
Z_{OUT}	Output impedance	20	Ohms
R_S	Driver series resistor	158	Ohms
R_P	Driver parallel resistor	140	Ohms
R_T	Receiver termination	100	Ohms
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	1.43	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	1.07	V
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.35	V
V_{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.25	V
Z_{BACK}	Back impedance	100.5	Ohms
I_{DC}	DC output current	6.03	mA

Parameter	Description	Device	–3		–2		–1		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
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

Parameter	Description	Device	–3 Min.	–3 Max.	–2 Min.	–2 Max.	–1 Min.	–1 Max.	Units
Generic DDR4 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX4_RX.ECLK.Centered[9, 12]									
t_{SU}	Input Data Setup Before ECLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only[11]	0.434	—	0.535	—	0.630	—	ns
t_{HO}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.385	—	0.395	—	0.463	—	ns
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
7:1 LVDS Inputs – GDDR71_RX.ECLK.7.1[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}	DDR71 Serial Input Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f_{DDR71}	DDR71 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f_{CLKIN}	7:1 Input Clock Frequency (SCLK) (minimum limited by PLL)		—	60	—	50	—	42	MHz
Generic DDR Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_TX.SCLK.Aligned[9, 12]									
t_{DIA}	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output	All MachXO2 devices, all sides	—	0.850	—	0.910	—	0.970	ns
t_{DIB}	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output		—	0.850	—	0.910	—	0.970	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX1 Output Data Speed		—	140	—	116	—	98	Mbps
f_{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK frequency		—	70	—	58	—	49	MHz
Generic DDR Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_TX.SCLK.Centered[9, 12]									
t_{DVB}	Output Data Valid Before CLK Output	All MachXO2 devices, all sides	2.720	—	3.380	—	4.140	—	ns
t_{DVA}	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		2.720	—	3.380	—	4.140	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX1 Output Data Speed		—	140	—	116	—	98	Mbps
f_{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	70	—	58	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX2_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}	DDRX2 Serial Output Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f_{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK frequency		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz

I²C Port Timing Specifications[1, 2]

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{MAX}	Maximum SCL clock frequency	—	400	kHz

1. MachXO2 supports the following modes:
   - Standard-mode (Sm), with a bit rate up to 100 kbit/s (user and configuration mode)
   - Fast-mode (Fm), with a bit rate up to 400 kbit/s (user and configuration mode)
2. Refer to the I²C specification for timing requirements.

SPI Port Timing Specifications[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{MAX}	Maximum SCK clock frequency	—	45	MHz

1. Applies to user mode only. For configuration mode timing specifications, refer to sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications table in this data sheet.

Switching Test Conditions

Figure 3-13 shows the output test load used for AC testing. The specific values for resistance, capacitance, voltage, and other test conditions are shown in Table 3-5.

Figure 3-13. Output Test Load, LVTTL and LVCMOS Standards

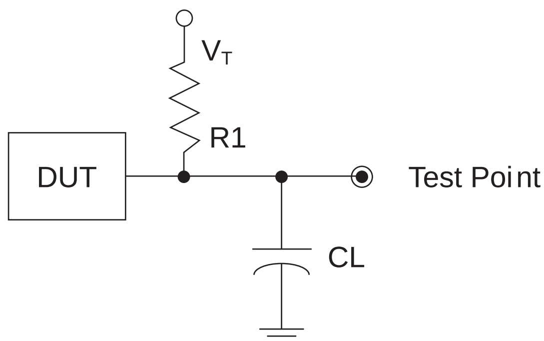


Table 3-5. Test Fixture Required Components, Non-Terminated Interfaces

Test Condition	R1	CL	Timing Ref.	VT
LVTTL and LVCMOS settings (L -> H, H -> L)	∞	0pF	LVTTL, LVCMOS 3.3 = 1.5 V	—
			LVCMOS 2.5 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
			LVCMOS 1.8 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
			LVCMOS 1.5 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
			LVCMOS 1.2 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
LVTTL and LVCMOS 3.3 (Z -> H)	188	0pF	1.5 V	V_{OL}
LVTTL and LVCMOS 3.3 (Z -> L)			1.5 V	V_{OH}
Other LVCMOS (Z -> H)			$V_{CCIO}/2$	V_{OL}
Other LVCMOS (Z -> L)			$V_{CCIO}/2$	V_{OH}
LVTTL + LVCMOS (H -> Z)			V_{OH} – 0.15 V	V_{OL}
LVTTL + LVCMOS (L -> Z)			V_{OL} – 0.15 V	V_{OH}

Note: Output test conditions for all other interfaces are determined by the respective standards.

Signal Descriptions

Signal Name	I/O	Descriptions
General Purpose		
P[Edge] [Row/Column Number]_[A/B/C/D]	I/O	[Edge] indicates the edge of the device on which the pad is located. Valid edge designations are L (Left), B (Bottom), R (Right), T (Top). [Row/Column Number] indicates the PFU row or the column of the device on which the PIO Group exists. When Edge is T (Top) or (Bottom), only need to specify Row Number. When Edge is L (Left) or R (Right), only need to specify Column Number. [A/B/C/D] indicates the PIO within the group to which the pad is connected. Some of these user-programmable pins are shared with special function pins. When not used as special function pins, these pins can be programmed as I/Os for user logic. During configuration of the user-programmable I/Os, the user has an option to tri-state the I/Os and enable an internal pull-up, pull-down or buskeeper resistor. This option also applies to unused pins (or those not bonded to a package pin). The default during configuration is for user-programmable I/Os to be tri-stated with an internal pull-down resistor enabled. When the device is erased, I/Os will be tri-stated with an internal pull-down resistor enabled. Some pins, such as PROGRAMN and JTAG pins, default to tri-stated I/Os with pull-up resistors enabled when the device is erased.
NC	—	No connect.
GND	—	GND – Ground. Dedicated pins. It is recommended that all GNDs are tied together. For QFN 48 package, the exposed die pad is the device ground.
VCC	—	V_{CC} – The power supply pins for core logic. Dedicated pins. It is recommended that all VCCs are tied to the same supply.
VCCIOx	—	VCCIO – The power supply pins for I/O Bank x. Dedicated pins. It is recommended that all VCCIOs located in the same bank are tied to the same supply.
PLL and Clock Functions (Used as user-programmable I/O pins when not used for PLL or clock pins)		
[LOC]_GPLL[T, C]_IN	—	Reference Clock (PLL) input pads: [LOC] indicates location. Valid designations are L (Left PLL) and R (Right PLL). T = true and C = complement.
[LOC]_GPLL[T, C]_FB	—	Optional Feedback (PLL) input pads: [LOC] indicates location. Valid designations are L (Left PLL) and R (Right PLL). T = true and C = complement.
PCLK [n]_[2:0]	—	Primary Clock pads. One to three clock pads per side.
Test and Programming (Dual function pins used for test access port and during sysCONFIG™)		
TMS	I	Test Mode Select input pin, used to control the 1149.1 state machine.
TCK	I	Test Clock input pin, used to clock the 1149.1 state machine.
TDI	I	Test Data input pin, used to load data into the device using an 1149.1 state machine.
TDO	O	Output pin – Test Data output pin used to shift data out of the device using 1149.1.
JTAGENB	I	Optionally controls behavior of TDI, TDO, TMS, TCK. If the device is configured to use the JTAG pins (TDI, TDO, TMS, TCK) as general purpose I/O, then: If JTAGENB is low: TDI, TDO, TMS and TCK can function a general purpose I/O. If JTAGENB is high: TDI, TDO, TMS and TCK function as JTAG pins. For more details, refer to TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.
Configuration (Dual function pins used during sysCONFIG)		
PROGRAMN	I	Initiates configuration sequence when asserted low. During configuration, or when reserved as PROGRAMN in user mode, this pin always has an active pull-up.

	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

	MachXO2-7000					
	144 TQFP	256 caBGA	256 ftBGA	332 caBGA	400 caBGA	484 fpBGA
General Purpose I/O per Bank						
Bank 0	27	50	50	68	83	82
Bank 1	29	52	52	70	84	84
Bank 2	29	52	52	70	84	84
Bank 3	9	16	16	24	28	28
Bank 4	10	16	16	16	24	24
Bank 5	10	20	20	30	32	32
Total General Purpose Single Ended I/O	114	206	206	278	335	334
Differential I/O per Bank						
Bank 0	14	25	25	34	42	41
Bank 1	14	26	26	35	42	42
Bank 2	14	26	26	35	42	42
Bank 3	4	8	8	12	14	14
Bank 4	5	8	8	8	12	12
Bank 5	5	10	10	15	16	16
Total General Purpose Differential I/O	56	103	103	139	168	167
Dual Function I/O	37	37	37	37	37	37
High-speed Differential I/O						
Bank 0	9	20	20	21	21	21
Gearboxes						
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Output Gearbox Available (Bank 0)	9	20	20	21	21	21
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Input Gearbox Available (Bank 2)	14	20	20	21	21	21
DQS Groups						
Bank 1	2	2	2	2	2	2
VCCIO Pins						
Bank 0	3	4	4	4	5	10
Bank 1	3	4	4	4	5	10
Bank 2	3	4	4	4	5	10
Bank 3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Bank 4	1	2	2	1	2	4
Bank 5	1	1	1	2	2	3
VCC	4	8	8	8	10	12
GND	12	24	24	27	33	48
NC	1	1	1	1	0	49
Reserved for Configuration	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Count of Bonded Pins	144	256	256	332	400	484

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000UHC-4FG484C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-2000UHC-5FG484C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-2000UHC-6FG484C	2112	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-4000HC-4QN84C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free QFN	84	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5QN84C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free QFN	84	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6QN84C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free QFN	84	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-4MG132C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5MG132C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6MG132C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-4TG144C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5TG144C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6TG144C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-4BG256C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5BG256C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6BG256C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-4FTG256C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5FTG256C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6FTG256C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-4BG332C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5BG332C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6BG332C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-4FG484C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-5FG484C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-4000HC-6FG484C	4320	2.5 V / 3.3 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR[1]	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free WLCSP	49	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR50[3]	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free WLCSP	49	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR1K[2]	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free WLCSP	49	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1TG100I	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-2TG100I	2112	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-3TG100I	2112	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1MG132I	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-2MG132I	2112	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-3MG132I	2112	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1TG144I	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-2TG144I	2112	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-3TG144I	2112	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1BG256I	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-2BG256I	2112	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-3BG256I	2112	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-1FTG256I	2112	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-2FTG256I	2112	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000ZE-3FTG256I	2112	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	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.

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^{2}C 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^{2}C IP core, the I^{2}C 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
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.