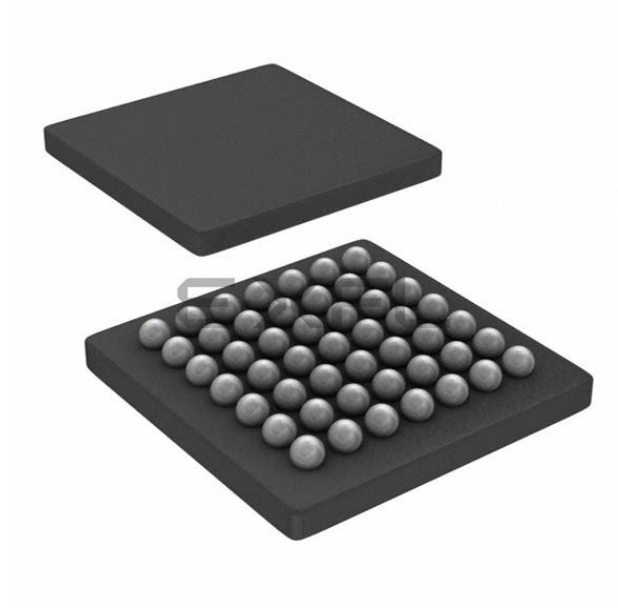
Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITRES Datasheet



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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	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	264
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	2112
Total RAM Bits	75776
Number of I/O	40
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	49-UFBGA, WLCSP
Supplier Device Package	49-WLCSP (3.11x3.19)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-2000ze-1uwg49itres

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.

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

1. **Normal** – Data on the output appears only during the read cycle. During a write cycle, the data (at the current address) does not appear on the output. This mode is supported for all data widths.

2. **Write Through** – A copy of the input data appears at the output of the same port. This mode is supported for all data widths.

3. **Read-Before-Write** – When new data is being written, the old contents of the address appears at the output.

FIFO Configuration

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

Table 2-7. Programmable FIFO Flag Ranges

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

N = Address bit width.

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

Memory Core Reset

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

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 theMachXO2-640U, 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.

Figure 2-21. I²C Core Block Diagram

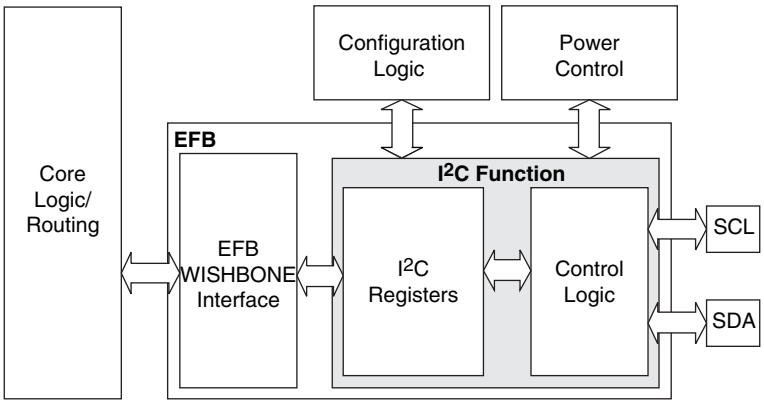


Table 2-15 describes the signals interfacing with the I²C cores.

Table 2-15. I²C Core Signal Description

Signal Name	I/O	Description
i2c_scl	Bi-directional	Bi-directional clock line of the I²C core. The signal is an output if the I²C core is in master mode. The signal is an input if the I²C core is in slave mode. MUST be routed directly to the pre-assigned I/O of the chip. Refer to the Pinout Information section of this document for detailed pad and pin locations of I²C ports in each MachXO2 device.
i2c_sda	Bi-directional	Bi-directional data line of the I²C core. The signal is an output when data is transmitted from the I²C core. The signal is an input when data is received into the I²C core. MUST be routed directly to the pre-assigned I/O of the chip. Refer to the Pinout Information section of this document for detailed pad and pin locations of I²C ports in each MachXO2 device.
i2c_irqo	Output	Interrupt request output signal of the I²C core. The intended usage of this signal is for it to be connected to the WISHBONE master controller (i.e. a microcontroller or state machine) and request an interrupt when a specific condition is met. These conditions are described with the I²C register definitions.
cfg_wake	Output	Wake-up signal – To be connected only to the power module of the MachXO2 device. The signal is enabled only if the “Wakeup Enable” feature has been set within the EFB GUI, I²C Tab.
cfg_stdby	Output	Stand-by signal – To be connected only to the power module of the MachXO2 device. The signal is enabled only if the “Wakeup Enable” feature has been set within the EFB GUI, I²C Tab.

Hardened SPI IP Core

Every MachXO2 device has a hard SPI IP core that can be configured as a SPI master or slave. When the IP core is configured as a master it will be able to control other SPI enabled chips connected to the SPI bus. When the core is configured as the slave, the device will be able to interface to an external SPI master. The SPI IP core on MachXO2 devices supports the following functions:

- Configurable Master and Slave modes
- Full-Duplex data transfer
- Mode fault error flag with CPU interrupt capability
- Double-buffered data register
- Serial clock with programmable polarity and phase
- LSB First or MSB First Data Transfer
- Interface to custom logic through 8-bit WISHBONE interface

Hardened Timer/Counter

MachXO2 devices provide a hard Timer/Counter IP core. This Timer/Counter is a general purpose, bi-directional, 16-bit timer/counter module with independent output compare units and PWM support. The Timer/Counter supports the following functions:

- Supports the following modes of operation:
  — Watchdog timer
  — Clear timer on compare match
  — Fast PWM
  — Phase and Frequency Correct PWM
- Programmable clock input source
- Programmable input clock prescaler
- One static interrupt output to routing
- One wake-up interrupt to on-chip standby mode controller.
- Three independent interrupt sources: overflow, output compare match, and input capture
- Auto reload
- Time-stamping support on the input capture unit
- Waveform generation on the output
- Glitch-free PWM waveform generation with variable PWM period
- Internal WISHBONE bus access to the control and status registers
- Stand-alone mode with preloaded control registers and direct reset input

Figure 2-23. Timer/Counter Block Diagram

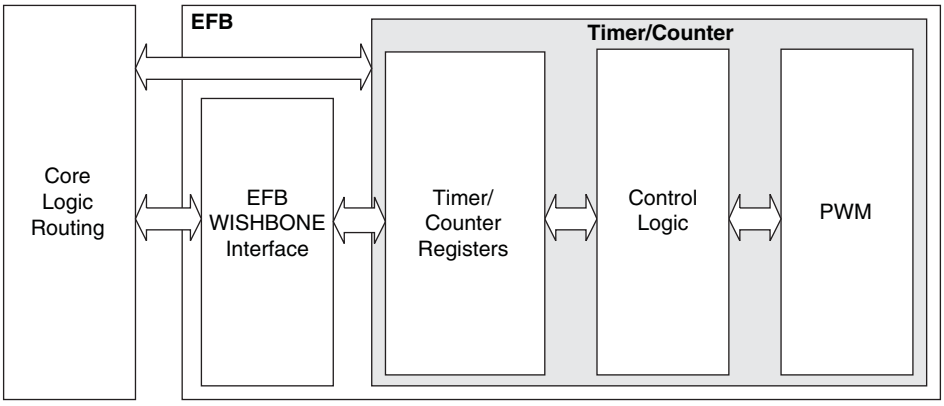


Table 2-17. Timer/Counter Signal Description

Port	I/O	Description
tc_clki	I	Timer/Counter input clock signal
tc_rstn	I	Register tc_rstn_ena is preloaded by configuration to always keep this pin enabled
tc_ic	I	Input capture trigger event, applicable for non-pwm modes with WISHBONE interface. If enabled, a rising edge of this signal will be detected and synchronized to capture tc_cnt value into tc_icr for time-stamping.
tc_int	O	Without WISHBONE – Can be used as overflow flag With WISHBONE – Controlled by three IRQ registers
tc_oc	O	Timer counter output signal

For more details on these embedded functions, please refer to TN1205, Using User Flash Memory and Hardened Control Functions in MachXO2 Devices.

User Flash Memory (UFM)

MachXO2-640/U and higher density devices provide a User Flash Memory block, which can be used for a variety of applications including storing a portion of the configuration image, initializing EBRs, to store PROM data or, as a general purpose user Flash memory. The UFM block connects to the device core through the embedded function block WISHBONE interface. Users can also access the UFM block through the JTAG, I^2C and SPI interfaces of the device. The UFM block offers the following features:

- Non-volatile storage up to 256 kbits
- 100K write cycles
- Write access is performed page-wise; each page has 128 bits (16 bytes)
- Auto-increment addressing
- WISHBONE interface

For more information on the UFM, please refer to TN1205, Using User Flash Memory and Hardened Control Functions in MachXO2 Devices.

Standby Mode and Power Saving Options

MachXO2 devices are available in three options for maximum flexibility: ZE, HC and HE devices. The ZE devices have ultra low static and dynamic power consumption. These devices use a 1.2 V core voltage that further reduces power consumption. The HC and HE devices are designed to provide high performance. The HC devices have a built-in voltage regulator to allow for 2.5 V V_{CC} and 3.3 V V_{CC} while the HE devices operate at 1.2 V V_{CC}.

MachXO2 devices have been designed with features that allow users to meet the static and dynamic power requirements of their applications by controlling various device subsystems such as the bandgap, power-on-reset circuitry, I/O bank controllers, power guard, on-chip oscillator, PLLs, etc. In order to maximize power savings, MachXO2 devices support an ultra low power Stand-by mode. While most of these features are available in all three device types, these features are mainly intended for use with MachXO2 ZE devices to manage power consumption.

In the stand-by mode the MachXO2 devices are powered on and configured. Internal logic, I/Os and memories are switched on and remain operational, as the user logic waits for an external input. The device enters this mode when the standby input of the standby controller is toggled or when an appropriate I^2C or JTAG instruction is issued by an external master. Various subsystems in the device such as the band gap, power-on-reset circuitry etc can be configured such that they are automatically turned “off” or go into a low power consumption state to save power when the device enters this state. Note that the MachXO2 devices are powered on when in standby mode and all power supplies should remain in the Recommended Operating Conditions.

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.

Static Supply Current – ZE Devices[1, 2, 3, 6]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.[4]	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	LCMXO2-256ZE	18	µA
		LCMXO2-640ZE	28	µA
		LCMXO2-1200ZE	56	µA
		LCMXO2-2000ZE	80	µA
		LCMXO2-4000ZE	124	µA
		LCMXO2-7000ZE	189	µA
I_{CCIO}	Bank Power Supply[5] V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	All devices	1	µA

1. For further information on supply current, please refer to TN1198, Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices.
2. Assumes blank pattern with the following characteristics: all outputs are tri-stated, all inputs are configured as LVCMOS and held at V_{CCIO} or GND, on-chip oscillator is off, on-chip PLL is off. To estimate the impact of turning each of these items on, please refer to the following table or for more detail with your specific design use the Power Calculator tool.
3. Frequency = 0 MHz.
4. T_J = 25 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
5. Does not include pull-up/pull-down.
6. To determine the MachXO2 peak start-up current data, use the Power Calculator tool.

Static Power Consumption Contribution of Different Components – ZE Devices

The table below can be used for approximating static power consumption. For a more accurate power analysis for your design please use the Power Calculator tool.

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Units
I_{DCBG}	Bandgap DC power contribution	101	µA
I_{DCPOR}	POR DC power contribution	38	µA
$I_{DCIOBANKCONTROLLER}$	DC power contribution per I/O bank controller	143	µA

Static Supply Current – HC/HE Devices[1, 2, 3, 6]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.[4]	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	LCMXO2-256HC	1.15	mA
		LCMXO2-640HC	1.84	mA
		LCMXO2-640UHC	3.48	mA
		LCMXO2-1200HC	3.49	mA
		LCMXO2-1200UHC	4.80	mA
		LCMXO2-2000HC	4.80	mA
		LCMXO2-2000UHC	8.44	mA
		LCMXO2-4000HC	8.45	mA
		LCMXO2-7000HC	12.87	mA
		LCMXO2-2000HE	1.39	mA
		LCMXO2-4000HE	2.55	mA
		LCMXO2-7000HE	4.06	mA
I_{CCIO}	Bank Power Supply[5] V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	All devices	0	mA

1. For further information on supply current, please refer to TN1198, Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices.
2. Assumes blank pattern with the following characteristics: all outputs are tri-stated, all inputs are configured as LVCMOS and held at V_{CCIO} or GND, on-chip oscillator is off, on-chip PLL is off.
3. Frequency = 0 MHz.
4. T_J = 25 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
5. Does not include pull-up/pull-down.
6. To determine the MachXO2 peak start-up current data, use the Power Calculator tool.

Programming and Erase Flash Supply Current – HC/HE Devices[1, 2, 3, 4]

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.[5]	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	LCMXO2-256HC	14.6	mA
		LCMXO2-640HC	16.1	mA
		LCMXO2-640UHC	18.8	mA
		LCMXO2-1200HC	18.8	mA
		LCMXO2-1200UHC	22.1	mA
		LCMXO2-2000HC	22.1	mA
		LCMXO2-2000UHC	26.8	mA
		LCMXO2-4000HC	26.8	mA
		LCMXO2-7000HC	33.2	mA
		LCMXO2-2000HE	18.3	mA
		LCMXO2-2000UHE	20.4	mA
		LCMXO2-4000HE	20.4	mA
		LCMXO2-7000HE	23.9	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 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
6. Per bank. V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V. Does not include pull-up/pull-down.

Typical Building Block Function Performance – HC/HE Devices[1]

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

Function	-6 Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16-bit decoder	8.9	ns
4:1 MUX	7.5	ns
16:1 MUX	8.3	ns

Register-to-Register Performance

Function	-6 Timing	Units
Basic Functions		
16:1 MUX	412	MHz
16-bit adder	297	MHz
16-bit counter	324	MHz
64-bit counter	161	MHz
Embedded Memory Functions		
1024x9 True-Dual Port RAM (Write Through or Normal, EBR output registers)	183	MHz
Distributed Memory Functions		
16x4 Pseudo-Dual Port RAM (one PFU)	500	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. Commercial timing numbers are shown at 85 °C and 1.14 V. Other operating conditions, including industrial, can be extracted from the Diamond software.

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.	
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		–2		–1		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{HPLL}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register	MachXO2-1200ZE	0.66	—	0.68	—	0.80	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	0.68	—	0.70	—	0.83	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	0.68	—	0.71	—	0.84	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	0.73	—	0.74	—	0.87	—	ns
t_{SU_DELPLL}	Clock to Data Setup – PIO Input Register with Data Input Delay	MachXO2-1200ZE	5.14	—	5.69	—	6.20	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	5.11	—	5.67	—	6.17	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	5.27	—	5.84	—	6.35	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	5.15	—	5.71	—	6.23	—	ns
t_{H_DELPLL}	Clock to Data Hold – PIO Input Register with Input Data Delay	MachXO2-1200ZE	–1.36	—	–1.36	—	–1.36	—	ns
		MachXO2-2000ZE	–1.35	—	–1.35	—	–1.35	—	ns
		MachXO2-4000ZE	–1.43	—	–1.43	—	–1.43	—	ns
		MachXO2-7000ZE	–1.41	—	–1.41	—	–1.41	—	ns
Generic DDRX1 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_RX.SCLK.Aligned[9, 12]									
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After CLK	All MachXO2 devices, all sides	—	0.382	—	0.401	—	0.417	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.670	—	0.684	—	0.693	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDRX1 Input Data Speed		—	140	—	116	—	98	Mbps
f_{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	58	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX1 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_RX.SCLK.Centered[9, 12]									
t_{SU}	Input Data Setup Before CLK	All MachXO2 devices, all sides	1.319	—	1.412	—	1.462	—	ns
t_{HO}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.717	—	1.010	—	1.340	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX1 Input Data Speed		—	140	—	116	—	98	Mbps
f_{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	58	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX2_RX.ECLK.Aligned[9, 12]									
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After CLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only[11]	—	0.361	—	0.346	—	0.334	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.602	—	0.625	—	0.648	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Input Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f_{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX2_RX.ECLK.Centered[9, 12]									
t_{SU}	Input Data Setup Before CLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only[11]	0.472	—	0.672	—	0.865	—	ns
t_{HO}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.363	—	0.501	—	0.743	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Input Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f_{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz
Generic DDR4 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input - GDDRX4_RX.ECLK.Aligned[9, 12]									
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After ECLK	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, bottom side only[11]	—	0.307	—	0.316	—	0.326	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.662	—	0.650	—	0.649	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Input Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f_{DDRX4}	DDRX4 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	53	—	44	—	37	MHz

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_{DDRX4}	DDRX4 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}	DDRX4 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f_{DDRX4}	DDRX4 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

Figure 3-5. Receiver RX.CLK.Aligned and MEM DDR Input Waveforms

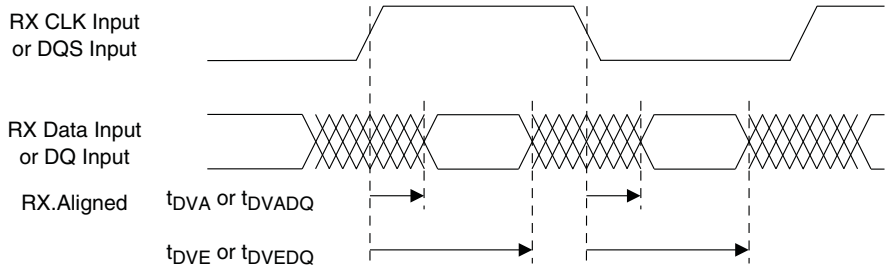


Figure 3-6. Receiver RX.CLK.Centered Waveforms

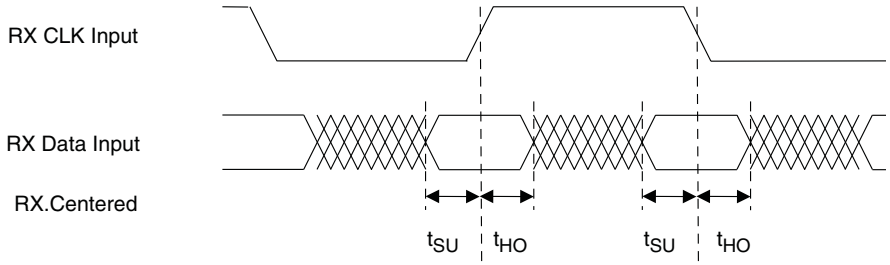


Figure 3-7. Transmitter TX.CLK.Aligned Waveforms

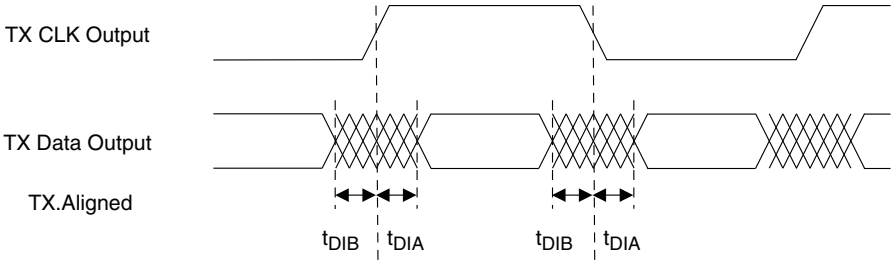
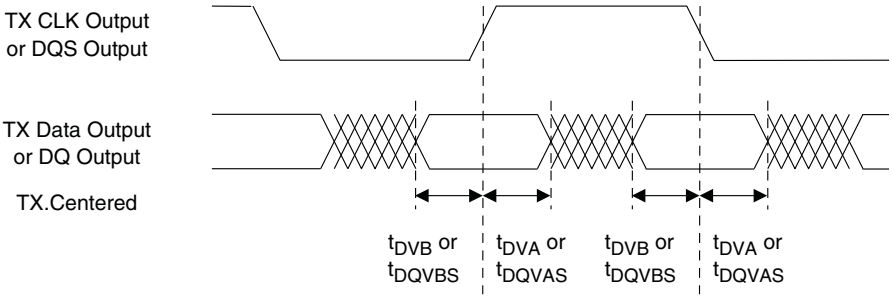


Figure 3-8. Transmitter TX.CLK.Centered and MEM DDR Output Waveforms



sysCLOCK PLL Timing

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Descriptions	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{IN}	Input Clock Frequency (CLKI, CLKFB)		7	400	MHz
f_{OUT}	Output Clock Frequency (CLKOP, CLKOS, CLKOS2)		1.5625	400	MHz
f_{OUT2}	Output Frequency (CLKOS3 cascaded from CLKOS2)		0.0122	400	MHz
f_{VCO}	PLL VCO Frequency		200	800	MHz
f_{PFD}	Phase Detector Input Frequency		7	400	MHz
AC Characteristics					
t_{DT}	Output Clock Duty Cycle	Without duty trim selected[3]	45	55	%
t_{DT_TRIM}[7]	Edge Duty Trim Accuracy		–75	75	%
t_{PH}[4]	Output Phase Accuracy		–6	6	%
t_{OPJIT}[1, 8]	Output Clock Period Jitter	f_{OUT} > 100 MHz	—	150	ps p-p
		f_{OUT} < 100 MHz	—	0.007	UIPP
	Output Clock Cycle-to-cycle Jitter	f_{OUT} > 100 MHz	—	180	ps p-p
		f_{OUT} < 100 MHz	—	0.009	UIPP
	Output Clock Phase Jitter	f_{PFD} > 100 MHz	—	160	ps p-p
		f_{PFD} < 100 MHz	—	0.011	UIPP
	Output Clock Period Jitter (Fractional-N)	f_{OUT} > 100 MHz	—	230	ps p-p
		f_{OUT} < 100 MHz	—	0.12	UIPP
	Output Clock Cycle-to-cycle Jitter (Fractional-N)	f_{OUT} > 100 MHz	—	230	ps p-p
		f_{OUT} < 100 MHz	—	0.12	UIPP
t_{SPO}	Static Phase Offset	Divider ratio = integer	–120	120	ps
t_W	Output Clock Pulse Width	At 90% or 10%[3]	0.9	—	ns
t_{LOCK}[2, 5]	PLL Lock-in Time		—	15	ms
t_{UNLOCK}	PLL Unlock Time		—	50	ns
t_{IPJIT}[6]	Input Clock Period Jitter	$f_{PFD} \geq 20$ MHz	—	1,000	ps p-p
		f_{PFD} < 20 MHz	—	0.02	UIPP
t_{HI}	Input Clock High Time	90% to 90%	0.5	—	ns
t_{LO}	Input Clock Low Time	10% to 10%	0.5	—	ns
t_{STABLE}[5]	STANDBY High to PLL Stable		—	15	ms
t_{RST}	RST/RESETM Pulse Width		1	—	ns
t_{RSTREC}	RST Recovery Time		1	—	ns
t_{RST_DIV}	RESETC/D Pulse Width		10	—	ns
t_{RSTREC_DIV}	RESETC/D Recovery Time		1	—	ns
$t_{ROTATE-SETUP}$	PHASESTEP Setup Time		10	—	ns

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

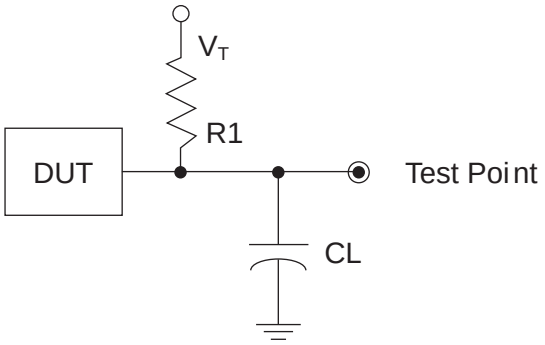


Table 3-5. Test Fixture Required Components, Non-Terminated Interfaces

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.

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG100IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG100IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG100IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1MG132IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2MG132IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3MG132IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG144IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG144IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG144IR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND

1. Specifications for the “LCMXO2-1200ZE-speed package IR1” are the same as the “LCMXO2-1200ZE-speed package I” devices respectively, except as specified in the R1 Device Specifications section of this data sheet.

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.