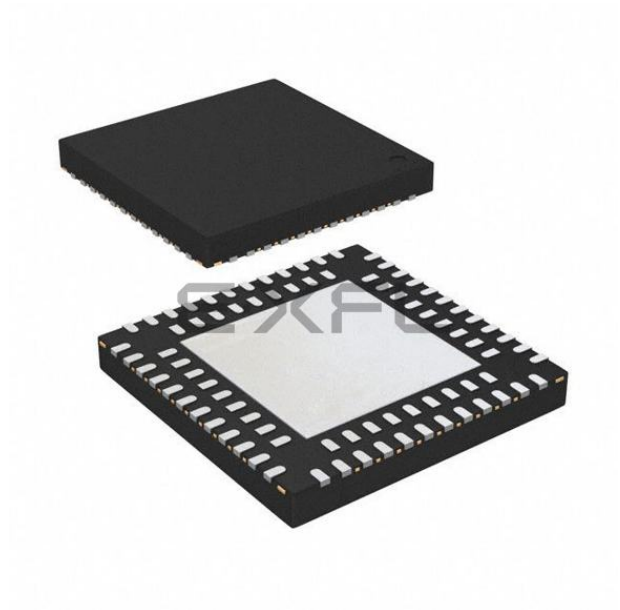
Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - LCMXO2-4000HC-4QN84C Datasheet



Welcome to E-XFL.COM

Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

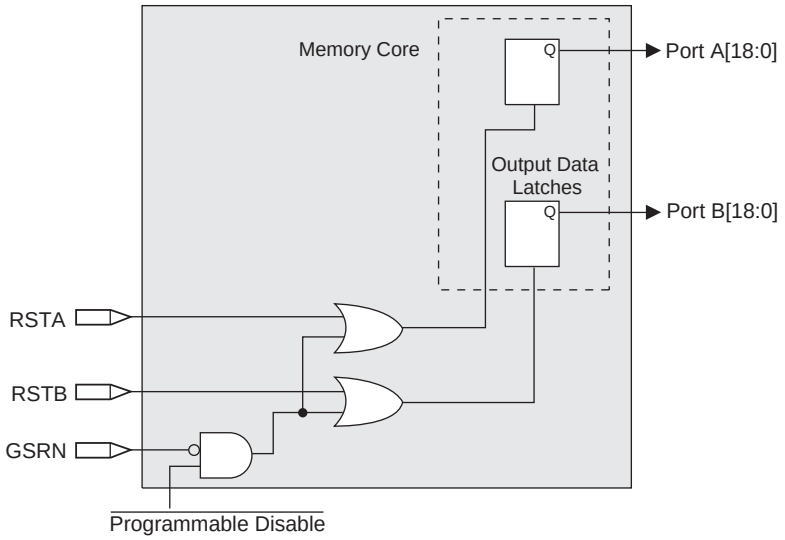
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	540
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	4320
Total RAM Bits	94208
Number of I/O	68
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	84-VFQFN Dual Rows, Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	84-QFN (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-4000hc-4qn84c

Figure 2-9. Memory Core Reset

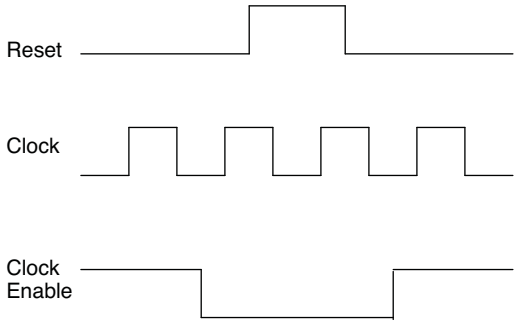


For further information on the sysMEM EBR block, please refer to TN1201, Memory Usage Guide for MachXO2 Devices.

EBR Asynchronous Reset

EBR asynchronous reset or GSR (if used) can only be applied if all clock enables are low for a clock cycle before the reset is applied and released a clock cycle after the reset is released, as shown in Figure 2-10. The GSR input to the EBR is always asynchronous.

Figure 2-10. EBR Asynchronous Reset (Including GSR) Timing Diagram



If all clock enables remain enabled, the EBR asynchronous reset or GSR may only be applied and released after the EBR read and write clock inputs are in a steady state condition for a minimum of $1/f_{MAX}$ (EBR clock). The reset release must adhere to the EBR synchronous reset setup time before the next active read or write clock edge.

If an EBR is pre-loaded during configuration, the GSR input must be disabled or the release of the GSR during device wake up must occur before the release of the device I/Os becoming active.

These instructions apply to all EBR RAM, ROM and FIFO implementations. For the EBR FIFO mode, the GSR signal is always enabled and the WE and RE signals act like the clock enable signals in Figure 2-10. The reset timing rules apply to the RPReset input versus the RE input and the RST input versus the WE and RE inputs. Both RST and RPReset are always asynchronous EBR inputs. For more details refer to TN1201, Memory Usage Guide for MachXO2 Devices.

Note that there are no reset restrictions if the EBR synchronous reset is used and the EBR GSR input is disabled.

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.

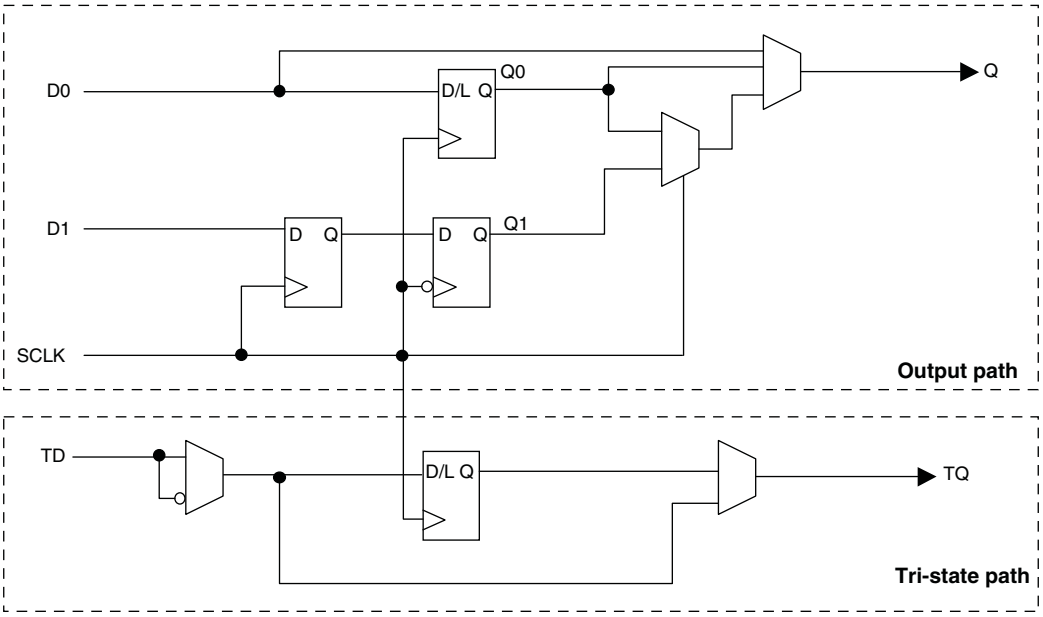
Left, Top, Bottom Edges

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.

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

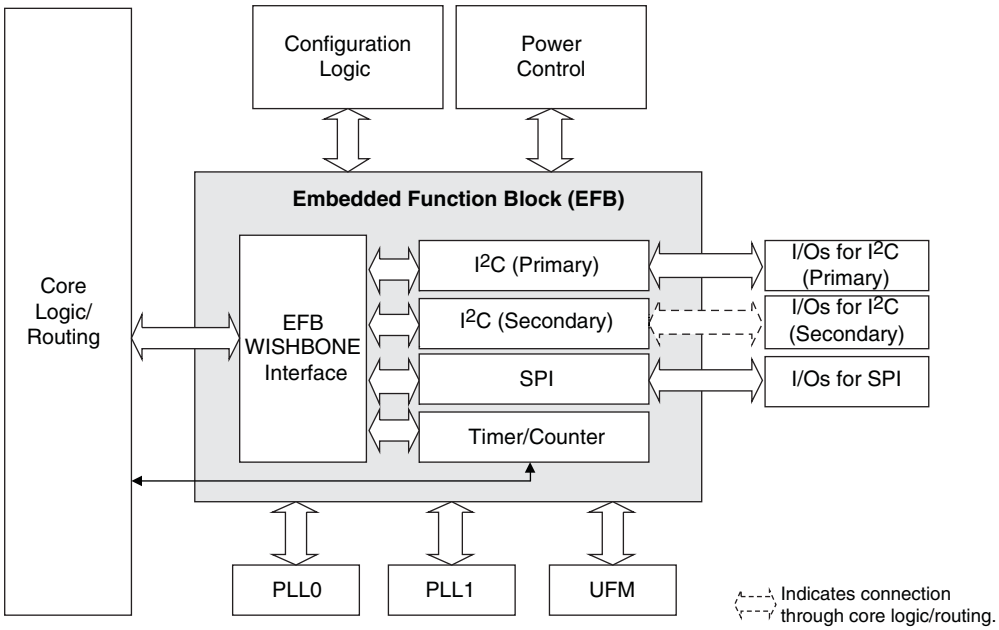
	MachXO2-256, MachXO2-640	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200	MachXO2-1200U MachXO2-2000/U, MachXO2-4000, MachXO2-7000
Number of I/O Banks	4	4	6
Type of Input Buffers	Single-ended (all I/O banks) Differential Receivers (all I/O banks)	Single-ended (all I/O banks) Differential Receivers (all I/O banks) Differential 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 2-20. Embedded Function Block Interface



Hardened I²C IP Core

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

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

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

Table 2-18. MachXO2 Power Saving Features Description

Device Subsystem	Feature Description
Bandgap	The bandgap can be turned off in standby mode. When the Bandgap is turned off, analog circuitry such as the POR, PLLs, on-chip oscillator, and referenced and differential I/O buffers are also turned off. Bandgap can only be turned off for 1.2 V devices.
Power-On-Reset (POR)	The POR can be turned off in standby mode. This monitors VCC levels. In the event of unsafe V_{CC} drops, this circuit reconfigures the device. When the POR circuitry is turned off, limited power detector circuitry is still active. This option is only recommended for applications in which the power supply rails are reliable.
On-Chip Oscillator	The on-chip oscillator has two power saving features. It may be switched off if it is not needed in your design. It can also be turned off in Standby mode.
PLL	Similar to the on-chip oscillator, the PLL also has two power saving features. It can be statically switched off if it is not needed in a design. It can also be turned off in Standby mode. The PLL will wait until all output clocks from the PLL are driven low before powering off.
I/O Bank Controller	Referenced and differential I/O buffers (used to implement standards such as HSTL, SSTL and LVDS) consume more than ratioed single-ended I/Os such as LVCMOS and LVTTL. The I/O bank controller allows the user to turn these I/Os off dynamically on a per bank selection.
Dynamic Clock Enable for Primary Clock Nets	Each primary clock net can be dynamically disabled to save power.
Power Guard	Power Guard is a feature implemented in input buffers. This feature allows users to switch off the input buffer when it is not needed. This feature can be used in both clock and data paths. Its biggest impact is that in the standby mode it can be used to switch off clock inputs that are distributed using general routing resources.

For more details on the standby mode refer to TN1198, Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices.

Power On Reset

MachXO2 devices have power-on reset circuitry to monitor V_{CCINT} and V_{CCIO} voltage levels during power-up and operation. At power-up, the POR circuitry monitors V_{CCINT} and V_{CCIO0} (controls configuration) voltage levels. It then triggers download from the on-chip configuration Flash memory after reaching the V_{PORUP} level specified in the Power-On-Reset Voltage table in the DC and Switching Characteristics section of this data sheet. For devices without voltage regulators (ZE and HE devices), V_{CCINT} is the same as the V_{CC} supply voltage. For devices with voltage regulators (HC devices), V_{CCINT} is regulated from the V_{CC} supply voltage. From this voltage reference, the time taken for configuration and entry into user mode is specified as Flash Download Time ($t_{REFRESH}$) in the DC and Switching Characteristics section of this data sheet. Before and during configuration, the I/Os are held in tri-state. I/Os are released to user functionality once the device has finished configuration. Note that for HC devices, a separate POR circuit monitors external V_{CC} voltage in addition to the POR circuit that monitors the internal post-regulated power supply voltage level.

Once the device enters into user mode, the POR circuitry can optionally continue to monitor V_{CCINT} levels. If V_{CCINT} drops below $V_{PORDNBG}$ level (with the bandgap circuitry switched on) or below $V_{PORDNSRAM}$ level (with the bandgap circuitry switched off to conserve power) device functionality cannot be guaranteed. In such a situation the POR issues a reset and begins monitoring the V_{CCINT} and V_{CCIO} voltage levels. $V_{PORDNBG}$ and $V_{PORDNSRAM}$ are both specified in the Power-On-Reset Voltage table in the DC and Switching Characteristics section of this data sheet.

Note that once a ZE or HE device enters user mode, users can switch off the bandgap to conserve power. When the bandgap circuitry is switched off, the POR circuitry also shuts down. The device is designed such that a minimal, low power POR circuit is still operational (this corresponds to the $V_{PORDNSRAM}$ reset point described in the paragraph above). However this circuit is not as accurate as the one that operates when the bandgap is switched on. The low power POR circuit emulates an SRAM cell and is biased to trip before the vast majority of SRAM cells flip. If users are concerned about the V_{CC} supply dropping below V_{CC} (min) they should not shut down the bandgap or POR circuit.

When implementing background programming of the on-chip Flash, care must be taken for the operation of the PLL. For devices that have two PLLs (XO2-2000U, -4000 and -7000), the system must put the RPLL (Right-side PLL) in reset state during the background Flash programming. More detailed description can be found in TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.

Security and One-Time Programmable Mode (OTP)
For applications where security is important, the lack of an external bitstream provides a solution that is inherently more secure than SRAM-based FPGAs. This is further enhanced by device locking. MachXO2 devices contain security bits that, when set, prevent the readback of the SRAM configuration and non-volatile Flash memory spaces. The device can be in one of two modes:

1. Unlocked – Readback of the SRAM configuration and non-volatile Flash memory spaces is allowed.

2. Permanently Locked – The device is permanently locked.

Once set, the only way to clear the security bits is to erase the device. To further complement the security of the device, a One Time Programmable (OTP) mode is available. Once the device is set in this mode it is not possible to erase or re-program the Flash and SRAM OTP portions of the device. For more details, refer to TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.

Dual Boot
MachXO2 devices can optionally boot from two patterns, a primary bitstream and a golden bitstream. If the primary bitstream is found to be corrupt while being downloaded into the SRAM, the device shall then automatically re-boot from the golden bitstream. Note that the primary bitstream must reside in the on-chip Flash. The golden image MUST reside in an external SPI Flash. For more details, refer to TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.

Soft Error Detection
The SED feature is a CRC check of the SRAM cells after the device is configured. This check ensures that the SRAM cells were configured successfully. This feature is enabled by a configuration bit option. The Soft Error Detection can also be initiated in user mode via an input to the fabric. The clock for the Soft Error Detection circuit is generated using a dedicated divider. The undivided clock from the on-chip oscillator is the input to this divider. For low power applications users can switch off the Soft Error Detection circuit. For more details, refer to TN1206, MachXO2 Soft Error Detection Usage Guide.

TraceID

Each MachXO2 device contains a unique (per device), TraceID that can be used for tracking purposes or for IP security applications. The TraceID is 64 bits long. Eight out of 64 bits are user-programmable, the remaining 56 bits are factory-programmed. The TraceID is accessible through the EFB WISHBONE interface and can also be accessed through the SPI, I^2C, or JTAG interfaces.

Density Shifting

The MachXO2 family has been designed to enable density migration within the same package. Furthermore, the architecture ensures a high success rate when performing design migration from lower density devices to higher density devices. In many cases, it is also possible to shift a lower utilization design targeted for a high-density device to a lower density device. However, the exact details of the final resource utilization will impact the likely success in each case. When migrating from lower to higher density or higher to lower density, ensure to review all the power supplies and NC pins of the chosen devices. For more details refer to the MachXO2 migration files.

Programming and Erase Flash Supply Current – ZE Devices[1, 2, 3, 4]

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

1. For further information on supply current, please refer to TN1198, Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices.
2. Assumes all inputs are held at V_{CCIO} or GND and all outputs are tri-stated.
3. Typical user pattern.
4. JTAG programming is at 25 MHz.
5. TJ = 25 °C, power supplies at nominal voltage.
6. Per bank. V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V. Does not include pull-up/pull-down.

sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics[1, 2]

Input/Output Standard	V_{IL}		V_{IH}		V_{OL} Max. (V)	V_{OH} Min. (V)	I_{OL} Max.[4] (mA)	I_{OH} Max.[4] (mA)
	Min. (V)[3]	Max. (V)	Min. (V)	Max. (V)				
LVCMOS 3.3 LVTTL	-0.3	0.8	2.0	3.6	0.4	V_{CCIO} – 0.4	4	–4
							8	–8
							12	–12
							16	–16
							24	–24
					0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	0.1	–0.1
LVCMOS 2.5	–0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.4	V_{CCIO} – 0.4	4	–4
							8	–8
							12	–12
							16	–16
					0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	0.1	–0.1
LVCMOS 1.8	–0.3	$0.35V_{CCIO}$	$0.65V_{CCIO}$	3.6	0.4	V_{CCIO} – 0.4	4	–4
							8	–8
							12	–12
					0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	0.1	–0.1
LVCMOS 1.5	–0.3	$0.35V_{CCIO}$	$0.65V_{CCIO}$	3.6	0.4	V_{CCIO} – 0.4	4	–4
							8	–8
					0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	0.1	–0.1
LVCMOS 1.2	–0.3	$0.35V_{CCIO}$	$0.65V_{CCIO}$	3.6	0.4	V_{CCIO} – 0.4	4	–2
							8	–6
					0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	0.1	–0.1
PCI	–0.3	$0.3V_{CCIO}$	$0.5V_{CCIO}$	3.6	$0.1V_{CCIO}$	$0.9V_{CCIO}$	1.5	–0.5
SSTL25 Class I	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.18	V_{REF} + 0.18	3.6	0.54	V_{CCIO} - 0.62	8	8
SSTL25 Class II	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.18	V_{REF} + 0.18	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
SSTL18 Class I	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.125	V_{REF} + 0.125	3.6	0.40	V_{CCIO} - 0.40	8	8
SSTL18 Class II	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.125	V_{REF} + 0.125	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
HSTL18 Class I	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	0.40	V_{CCIO} - 0.40	8	8
HSTL18 Class II	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
LVCMOS25R33	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
LVCMOS18R33	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
LVCMOS18R25	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
LVCMOS15R33	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
LVCMOS15R25	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
LVCMOS12R33	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	0.40	NA Open Drain	24, 16, 12, 8, 4	NA Open Drain
LVCMOS12R25	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	0.40	NA Open Drain	16, 12, 8, 4	NA Open Drain
LVCMOS10R33	–0.3	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	3.6	0.40	NA Open Drain	24, 16, 12, 8, 4	NA Open Drain

BLVDS

The MachXO2 family supports the BLVDS standard through emulation. The output is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with resistors across the driver outputs. The input standard is supported by the LVDS differential input buffer. BLVDS is intended for use when multi-drop and bi-directional multi-point differential signaling is required. The scheme shown in Figure 3-2 is one possible solution for bi-directional multi-point differential signals.

Figure 3-2. BLVDS Multi-point Output Example

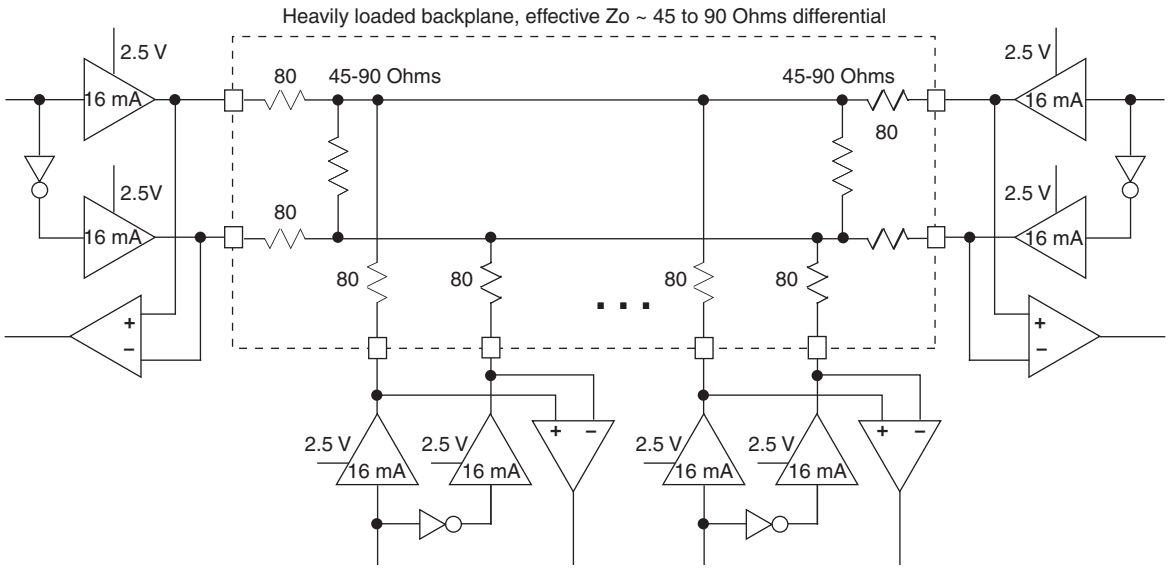


Table 3-2. BLVDS DC Conditions[1]

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description	Nominal		Units
		Zo = 45	Zo = 90	
Z_{OUT}	Output impedance	20	20	Ohms
R_S	Driver series resistance	80	80	Ohms
R_{TLEFT}	Left end termination	45	90	Ohms
R_{TRIGHT}	Right end termination	45	90	Ohms
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	1.376	1.480	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	1.124	1.020	V
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.253	0.459	V
V_{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.250	1.250	V
I_{DC}	DC output current	11.236	10.204	mA

1. For input buffer, see LVDS table.

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)

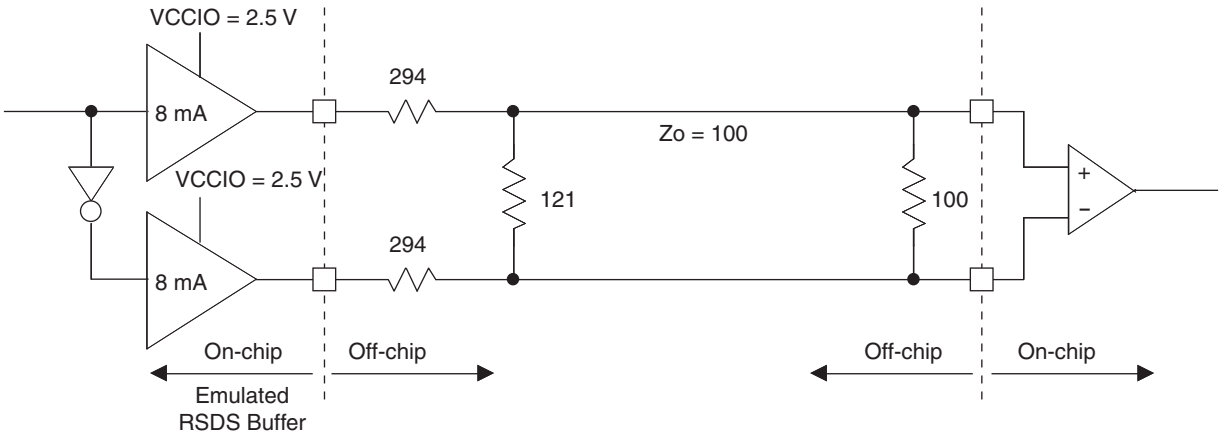


Table 3-4. RSDS DC Conditions

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

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

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

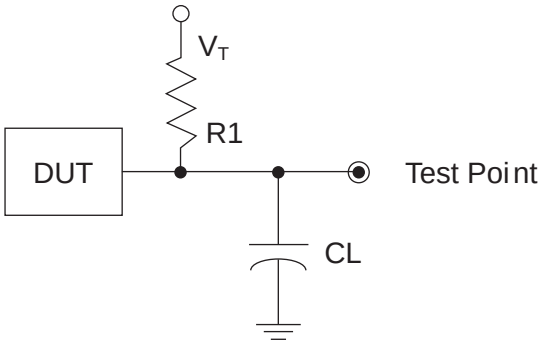


Table 3-5. Test Fixture Required Components, Non-Terminated Interfaces

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 (Cont.)

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

	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

Ordering Information

MachXO2 devices have top-side markings, for commercial and industrial grades, as shown below:

Notes:

1. Markings are abbreviated for small packages.

2. See PCN 05A-12 for information regarding a change to the top-side mark logo.

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1TG144C	6864	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2TG144C	6864	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3TG144C	6864	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1BG256C	6864	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2BG256C	6864	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3BG256C	6864	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1FTG256C	6864	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2FTG256C	6864	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3FTG256C	6864	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1BG332C	6864	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2BG332C	6864	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3BG332C	6864	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1FG484C	6864	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2FG484C	6864	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3FG484C	6864	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG100CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG100CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG100CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1MG132CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2MG132CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3MG132CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG144CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG144CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG144CR1[1]	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM

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

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.
LCMXO2-4000HE-4MG132I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5MG132I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6MG132I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-4TG144I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5TG144I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6TG144I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-4MG184I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	184	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5MG184I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	184	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6MG184I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	184	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-4BG256I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5BG256I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6BG256I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-4FTG256I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5FTG256I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6FTG256I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-4BG332I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5BG332I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6BG332I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-4FG484I	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-5FG484I	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-4000HE-6FG484I	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-7000HE-4TG144I	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-5TG144I	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-6TG144I	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-4BG256I	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-5BG256I	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-6BG256I	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-4FTG256I	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-5FTG256I	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-6FTG256I	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-4BG332I	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-5BG332I	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-6BG332I	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-4FG484I	6864	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-5FG484I	6864	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-7000HE-6FG484I	6864	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND

MachXO2 Family Data Sheet Supplemental Information

For Further Information

A variety of technical notes for the MachXO2 family are available on the Lattice web site.

- TN1198, Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices
- TN1199, MachXO2 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide
- TN1201, Memory Usage Guide for MachXO2 Devices
- TN1202, MachXO2 sysIO Usage Guide
- TN1203, Implementing High-Speed Interfaces with MachXO2 Devices
- TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide
- TN1205, Using User Flash Memory and Hardened Control Functions in MachXO2 Devices
- TN1206, MachXO2 SRAM CRC Error Detection Usage Guide
- TN1207, Using TraceID in MachXO2 Devices
- TN1074, PCB Layout Recommendations for BGA Packages
- TN1087, Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology
- AN8086, Designing for Migration from MachXO2-1200-R1 to Standard (non-R1) Devices
- AN8066, Boundary Scan Testability with Lattice sysIO Capability
- MachXO2 Device Pinout Files
- Thermal Management document
- Lattice design tools

For further information on interface standards, refer to the following web sites:

- JEDEC Standards (LVTTL, LVCMOS, LVDS, DDR, DDR2, LPDDR): www.jedec.org
- PCI: www.pcisig.com