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Understanding **Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)**

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details

Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	80
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	640
Total RAM Bits	65536
Number of I/O	107
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-TQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmx02-640uhc-5tg144i

Introduction

The MachXO2 family of ultra low power, instant-on, non-volatile PLDs has six devices with densities ranging from 256 to 6864 Look-Up Tables (LUTs). In addition to LUT-based, low-cost programmable logic these devices feature Embedded Block RAM (EBR), Distributed RAM, User Flash Memory (UFM), Phase Locked Loops (PLLs), pre-engineered source synchronous I/O support, advanced configuration support including dual-boot capability and hardened versions of commonly used functions such as SPI controller, I²C controller and timer/counter. These features allow these devices to be used in low cost, high volume consumer and system applications.

The MachXO2 devices are designed on a 65 nm non-volatile low power process. The device architecture has several features such as programmable low swing differential I/Os and the ability to turn off I/O banks, on-chip PLLs and oscillators dynamically. These features help manage static and dynamic power consumption resulting in low static power for all members of the family.

The MachXO2 devices are available in two versions – ultra low power (ZE) and high performance (HC and HE) devices. The ultra low power devices are offered in three speed grades –1, –2 and –3, with –3 being the fastest. Similarly, the high-performance devices are offered in three speed grades: –4, –5 and –6, with –6 being the fastest. HC devices have an internal linear voltage regulator which supports external V_{CC} supply voltages of 3.3 V or 2.5 V. ZE and HE devices only accept 1.2 V as the external V_{CC} supply voltage. With the exception of power supply voltage all three types of devices (ZE, HC and HE) are functionally compatible and pin compatible with each other.

The MachXO2 PLDs are available in a broad range of advanced halogen-free packages ranging from the space saving 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm WLCSP to the 23 mm x 23 mm fpBGA. MachXO2 devices support density migration within the same package. Table 1-1 shows the LUT densities, package and I/O options, along with other key parameters.

The pre-engineered source synchronous logic implemented in the MachXO2 device family supports a broad range of interface standards, including LPDDR, DDR, DDR2 and 7:1 gearing for display I/Os.

The MachXO2 devices offer enhanced I/O features such as drive strength control, slew rate control, PCI compatibility, bus-keeper latches, pull-up resistors, pull-down resistors, open drain outputs and hot socketing. Pull-up, pull-down and bus-keeper features are controllable on a “per-pin” basis.

A user-programmable internal oscillator is included in MachXO2 devices. The clock output from this oscillator may be divided by the timer/counter for use as clock input in functions such as LED control, key-board scanner and similar state machines.

The MachXO2 devices also provide flexible, reliable and secure configuration from on-chip Flash memory. These devices can also configure themselves from external SPI Flash or be configured by an external master through the JTAG test access port or through the I²C port. Additionally, MachXO2 devices support dual-boot capability (using external Flash memory) and remote field upgrade (TransFR) capability.

Lattice provides a variety of design tools that allow complex designs to be efficiently implemented using the MachXO2 family of devices. Popular logic synthesis tools provide synthesis library support for MachXO2. Lattice design tools use the synthesis tool output along with the user-specified preferences and constraints to place and route the design in the MachXO2 device. These tools extract the timing from the routing and back-annotate it into the design for timing verification.

Lattice provides many pre-engineered IP (Intellectual Property) LatticeCORE™ modules, including a number of reference designs licensed free of charge, optimized for the MachXO2 PLD family. By using these configurable soft core IP cores as standardized blocks, users are free to concentrate on the unique aspects of their design, increasing their productivity.

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.

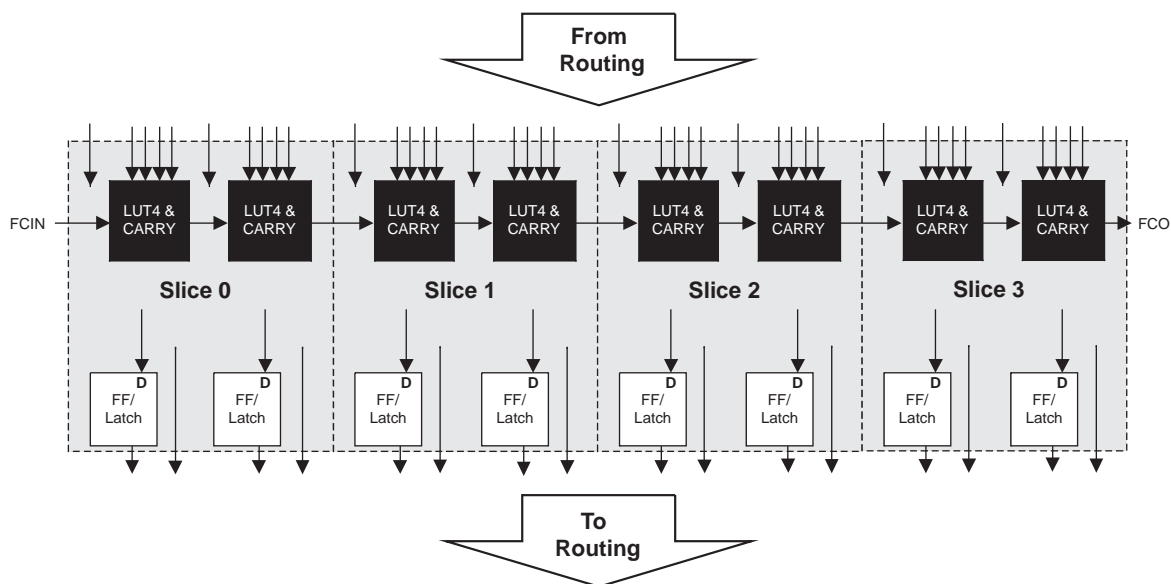
MachXO2 devices provide commonly used hardened functions such as SPI controller, I²C controller and timer/counter. MachXO2-640/U and higher density devices also provide User Flash Memory (UFM). These hardened functions and the UFM interface to the core logic and routing through a WISHBONE interface. The UFM can also be accessed through the SPI, I²C 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

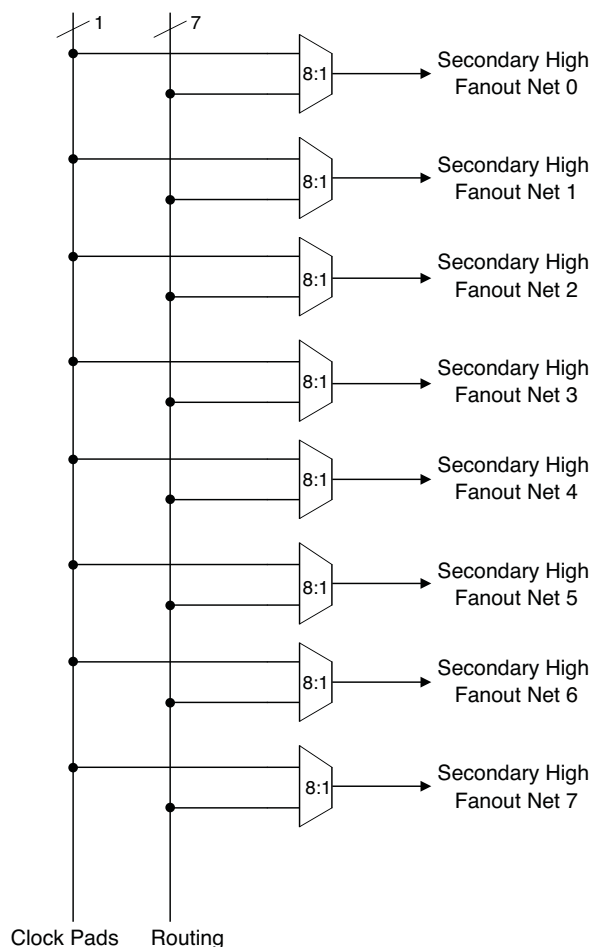
Slices 0-3 contain two LUT4s feeding two registers. Slices 0-2 can be configured as distributed memory. Table 2-1 shows the capability of the slices in PFU blocks along with the operation modes they enable. In addition, each PFU contains logic that allows the LUTs to be combined to perform functions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

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

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

Figure 2-6. Secondary High Fanout Nets for MachXO2 Devices



sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loops (PLLs)

The sysCLOCK PLLs provide the ability to synthesize clock frequencies. The MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices have one or more sysCLOCK PLL. CLKI is the reference frequency input to the PLL and its source can come from an external I/O pin or from internal routing. CLKFB is the feedback signal to the PLL which can come from internal routing or an external I/O pin. The feedback divider is used to multiply the reference frequency and thus synthesize a higher frequency clock output.

The MachXO2 sysCLOCK PLLs support high resolution (16-bit) fractional-N synthesis. Fractional-N frequency synthesis allows the user to generate an output clock which is a non-integer multiple of the input frequency. For more information about using the PLL with Fractional-N synthesis, please see TN1199, [MachXO2 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide](#).

Each output has its own output divider, thus allowing the PLL to generate different frequencies for each output. The output dividers can have a value from 1 to 128. The output dividers may also be cascaded together to generate low frequency clocks. The CLKOP, CLKOS, CLKOS2, and CLKOS3 outputs can all be used to drive the MachXO2 clock distribution network directly or general purpose routing resources can be used.

The LOCK signal is asserted when the PLL determines it has achieved lock and de-asserted if a loss of lock is detected. A block diagram of the PLL is shown in Figure 2-7.

The setup and hold times of the device can be improved by programming a phase shift into the CLKOS, CLKOS2, and CLKOS3 output clocks which will advance or delay the output clock with reference to the CLKOP output clock.

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

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

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

For more details on the PLL and the WISHBONE interface, see TN1199, [MachXO2 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide](#).

Figure 2-7. PLL Diagram

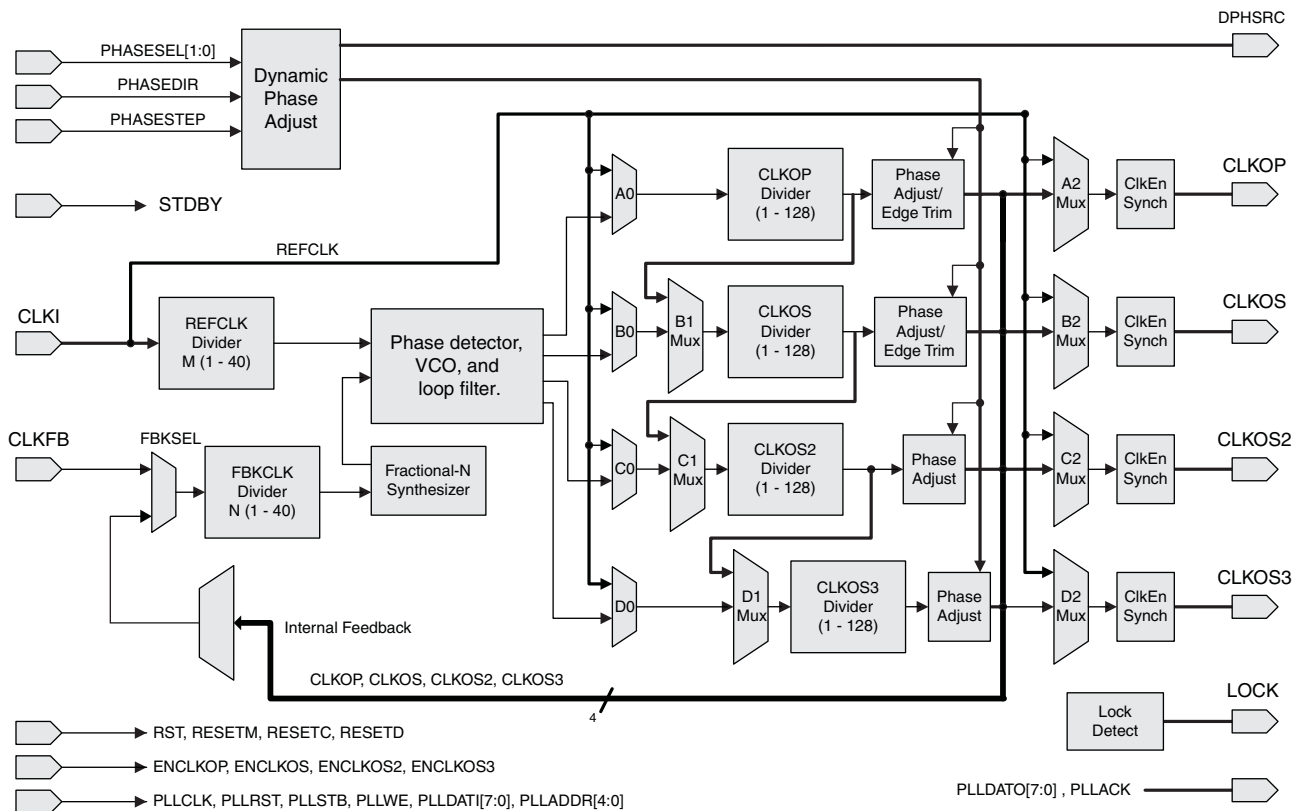


Table 2-4 provides signal descriptions of the PLL block.

Table 2-4. PLL Signal Descriptions

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

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
PLLIRST	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.

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.

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, I²C 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 I²C 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.

RSDS

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

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

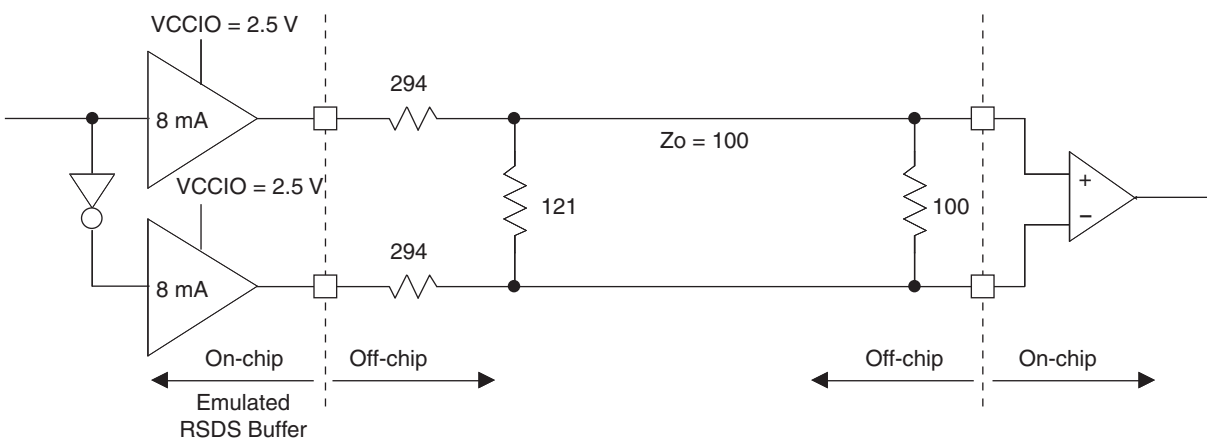


Table 3-4. RSDS DC Conditions

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

Typical Building Block Function Performance – HC/HE Devices¹

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.

Maximum sysIO Buffer Performance

I/O Standard	Max. Speed	Units
LVDS25	400	MHz
LVDS25E	150	MHz
RSDS25	150	MHz
RSDS25E	150	MHz
BLVDS25	150	MHz
BLVDS25E	150	MHz
MLVDS25	150	MHz
MLVDS25E	150	MHz
LVPECL33	150	MHz
LVPECL33E	150	MHz
SSTL25_I	150	MHz
SSTL25_II	150	MHz
SSTL25D_I	150	MHz
SSTL25D_II	150	MHz
SSTL18_I	150	MHz
SSTL18_II	150	MHz
SSTL18D_I	150	MHz
SSTL18D_II	150	MHz
HSTL18_I	150	MHz
HSTL18_II	150	MHz
HSTL18D_I	150	MHz
HSTL18D_II	150	MHz
PCI33	134	MHz
LVTTTL33	150	MHz
LVTTTL33D	150	MHz
LVC MOS33	150	MHz
LVC MOS33D	150	MHz
LVC MOS25	150	MHz
LVC MOS25D	150	MHz
LVC MOS25R33	150	MHz
LVC MOS18	150	MHz
LVC MOS18D	150	MHz
LVC MOS18R33	150	MHz
LVC MOS18R25	150	MHz
LVC MOS15	150	MHz
LVC MOS15D	150	MHz
LVC MOS15R33	150	MHz
LVC MOS15R25	150	MHz
LVC MOS12	91	MHz
LVC MOS12D	91	MHz

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

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

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

Pinout Information Summary

	MachXO2-256					MachXO2-640			MachXO2-640U
	32 QFN ¹	48 QFN ³	64 ucBGA	100 TQFP	132 csBGA	48 QFN ³	100 TQFP	132 csBGA	144 TQFP
General Purpose I/O per Bank									
Bank 0	8	10	9	13	13	10	18	19	27
Bank 1	2	10	12	14	14	10	20	20	26
Bank 2	9	10	11	14	14	10	20	20	28
Bank 3	2	10	12	14	14	10	20	20	26
Bank 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Purpose Single Ended I/O	21	40	44	55	55	40	78	79	107
Differential I/O per Bank									
Bank 0	4	5	5	7	7	5	9	10	14
Bank 1	1	5	6	7	7	5	10	10	13
Bank 2	4	5	5	7	7	5	10	10	14
Bank 3	1	5	6	7	7	5	10	10	13
Bank 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Purpose Differential I/O	10	20	22	28	28	20	39	40	54
Dual Function I/O									
	22	25	27	29	29	25	29	29	33
High-speed Differential I/O									
Bank 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Gearboxes									
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Output Gearbox Available (Bank 0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Input Gearbox Available (Bank 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
DQS Groups									
Bank 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
VCCIO Pins									
Bank 0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Bank 1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
Bank 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Bank 3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
Bank 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VCC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
GND ²	2	1	8	8	8	1	8	10	12
NC	0	0	1	26	58	0	3	32	8
Reserved for Configuration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Count of Bonded Pins	32	49	64	100	132	49	100	132	144

1. Lattice recommends soldering the central thermal pad onto the top PCB ground for improved thermal resistance.
2. For 48 QFN package, exposed die pad is the device ground.
3. 48-pin QFN information is 'Advanced'.

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

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-256ZE-1SG32C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2SG32C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3SG32C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-1UMG64C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2UMG64C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3UMG64C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free ucBGA	64	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-1TG100C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2TG100C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3TG100C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-1MG132C	256	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-2MG132C	256	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-256ZE-3MG132C	256	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-640ZE-1TG100C	640	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-2TG100C	640	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-3TG100C	640	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-1MG132C	640	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-2MG132C	640	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-640ZE-3MG132C	640	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1SG32C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2SG32C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3SG32C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free QFN	32	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG100C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG100C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG100C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1MG132C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2MG132C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3MG132C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-1TG144C	1280	1.2 V	–1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-2TG144C	1280	1.2 V	–2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2-1200ZE-3TG144C	1280	1.2 V	–3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	COM

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-6BG332C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-4FG484C	4320	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-5FG484C	4320	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM
LCMXO2-4000HE-6FG484C	4320	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	COM

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

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.

High Performance Industrial Grade Devices Without Voltage Regulator, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000HE-4TG100I	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-5TG100I	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-6TG100I	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	100	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-4MG132I	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-5MG132I	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-6MG132I	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-4TG144I	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-5TG144I	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-6TG144I	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-4BG256I	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-5BG256I	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-6BG256I	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-4FTG256I	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-5FTG256I	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-2000HE-6FTG256I	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-2000UHE-4FG484I	2112	1.2 V	–4	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-2000UHE-5FG484I	2112	1.2 V	–5	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-2000UHE-6FG484I	2112	1.2 V	–6	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
May 2014	2.5	Architecture	Updated TransFR (Transparent Field Reconfiguration) section. Updated TransFR description for PLL use during background Flash programming.
February 2014	02.4	Introduction	Included the 49 WLCSP package in the MachXO2 Family Selection Guide table.
		Architecture	Added information to Standby Mode and Power Saving Options section.
		Pinout Information	Added the XO2-2000 49 WLCSP in the Pinout Information Summary table.
		Ordering Information	Added UW49 package in MachXO2 Part Number Description.
			Added and LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49CTR in Ultra Low Power Commercial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section.
December 2013	02.3	Architecture	Added and LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR in Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section.
			Updated information on CLKOS output divider in sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loops (PLLs) section.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated Static Supply Current – ZE Devices table.
			Updated footnote 4 in sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics table; Updated V_{IL} Max. (V) data for LVCMOS 25 and LVCMOS 28.
September 2013	02.2	Architecture	Updated V_{OS} test condition in sysIO Differential Electrical Characteristics - LVDS table.
			Removed I ² C Clock-Stretching feature per PCN #10A-13.
			Removed information on PDPR memory in RAM Mode section.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated Supported Input Standards table.
June 2013	02.1	Architecture	Updated Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels table.
			Architecture Overview – Added information on the state of the register on power up and after configuration.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loops (PLLs) section – Added missing cross reference to sysCLOCK PLL Timing table.
			Added slew rate information to footnote 2 of the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – HC/HE Devices and the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – ZE Devices tables.
			Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels table – Added symbols.