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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	858
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	6864
Total RAM Bits	245760
Number of I/O	114
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-TQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-7000hc-4tg144c">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-7000hc-4tg144c</a>

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## Introduction

The MachXO2 family of ultra low power, instant-on, non-volatile PLDs has six devices with densities ranging from 256 to 6864 Look-Up Tables (LUTs). In addition to LUT-based, low-cost programmable logic these devices feature Embedded Block RAM (EBR), Distributed RAM, User Flash Memory (UFM), Phase Locked Loops (PLLs), pre-engineered source synchronous I/O support, advanced configuration support including dual-boot capability and hardened versions of commonly used functions such as SPI controller, I<sup>2</sup>C 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<sub>CC</sub> supply voltages of 3.3 V or 2.5 V. ZE and HE devices only accept 1.2 V as the external V<sub>CC</sub> supply voltage. With the exception of power supply voltage all three types of devices (ZE, HC and HE) are functionally compatible and pin compatible with each other.

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

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

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

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

The MachXO2 devices also provide flexible, reliable and secure configuration from on-chip Flash memory. These devices can also configure themselves from external SPI Flash or be configured by an external master through the JTAG test access port or through the I<sup>2</sup>C 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.

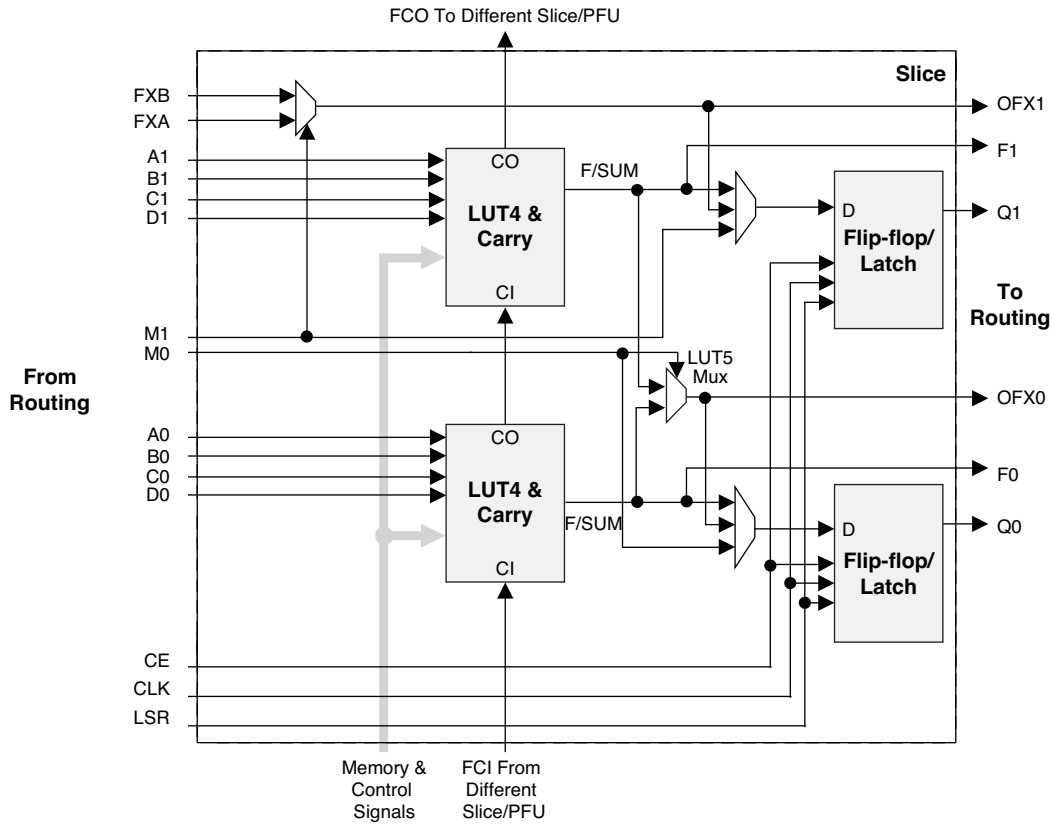
MachXO2 devices provide commonly used hardened functions such as SPI controller, I<sup>2</sup>C controller and timer/counter. MachXO2-640/U and higher density devices also provide User Flash Memory (UFM). These hardened functions and the UFM interface to the core logic and routing through a WISHBONE interface. The UFM can also be accessed through the SPI, I<sup>2</sup>C 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 2-4. Slice Diagram**



For Slices 0 and 1, memory control signals are generated from Slice 2 as follows:

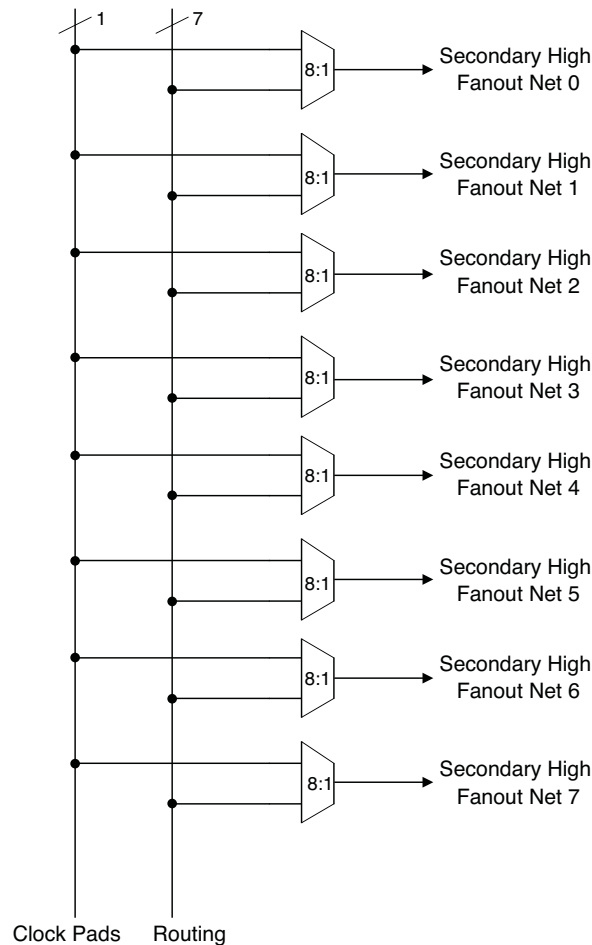
- WCK is CLK
- WRE is from LSR
- DI[3:2] for Slice 1 and DI[1:0] for Slice 0 data from Slice 2
- WAD [A:D] is a 4-bit address from slice 2 LUT input

**Table 2-2. Slice Signal Descriptions**

Function	Type	Signal Names	Description
Input	Data signal	A0, B0, C0, D0	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Data signal	A1, B1, C1, D1	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Multi-purpose	M0/M1	Multi-purpose input
Input	Control signal	CE	Clock enable
Input	Control signal	LSR	Local set/reset
Input	Control signal	CLK	System clock
Input	Inter-PFU signal	FCIN	Fast carry in <sup>1</sup>
Output	Data signals	F0, F1	LUT4 output register bypass signals
Output	Data signals	Q0, Q1	Register outputs
Output	Data signals	OFX0	Output of a LUT5 MUX
Output	Data signals	OFX1	Output of a LUT6, LUT7, LUT8 <sup>2</sup> MUX depending on the slice
Output	Inter-PFU signal	FCO	Fast carry out <sup>1</sup>

1. See Figure 2-3 for connection details.  
2. Requires two PFUs.

**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.

**Table 2-13. Supported Output Standards**

Output Standard	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (Typ.)
<b>Single-Ended Interfaces</b>	
LVTTTL	3.3
LVC MOS33	3.3
LVC MOS25	2.5
LVC MOS18	1.8
LVC MOS15	1.5
LVC MOS12	1.2
LVC MOS33, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS25, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS18, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS15, Open Drain	—
LVC MOS12, Open Drain	—
PCI33	3.3
SSTL25 (Class I)	2.5
SSTL18 (Class I)	1.8
HSTL18(Class I)	1.8
<b>Differential Interfaces</b>	
LVDS <sup>1,2</sup>	2.5, 3.3
BLVDS, MLVDS, RSDS <sup>2</sup>	2.5
LVPECL <sup>2</sup>	3.3
MIPI <sup>2</sup>	2.5
Differential SSTL18	1.8
Differential SSTL25	2.5
Differential HSTL18	1.8

1. MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices have dedicated LVDS buffers.

2. These interfaces can be emulated with external resistors in all devices.

### sysIO Buffer Banks

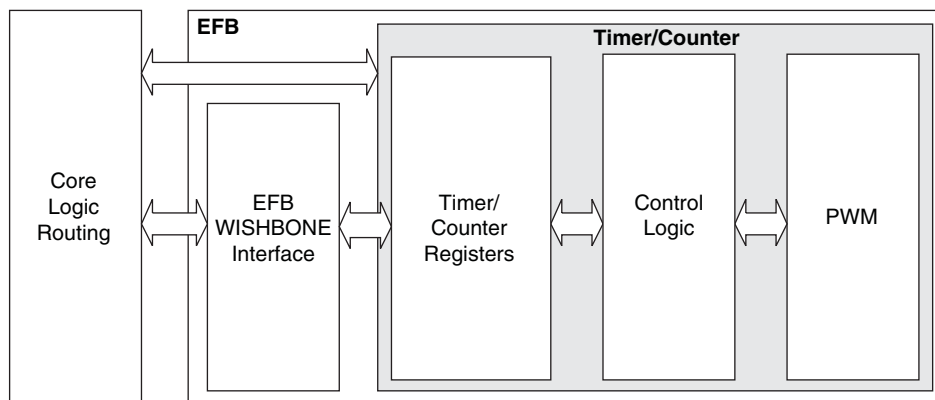
The numbers of banks vary between the devices of this family. MachXO2-1200U, MachXO2-2000/U and higher density devices have six I/O banks (one bank on the top, right and bottom side and three banks on the left side). The MachXO2-1200 and lower density devices have four banks (one bank per side). Figures 2-18 and 2-19 show the sysIO banks and their associated supplies for all devices.

## 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_clk	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

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](#).

### **TracelD**

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



## Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V <sub>PORUP</sub>	Power-On-Reset ramp up trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring V <sub>CCINT</sub> and V <sub>CCIO0</sub> )	0.9	—	1.06	V
V <sub>PORUPEXT</sub>	Power-On-Reset ramp up trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring external V <sub>CC</sub> power supply)	1.5	—	2.1	V
V <sub>PORDNBG</sub>	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring V <sub>CCINT</sub> )	0.75	—	0.93	V
V <sub>PORDNBGEXT</sub>	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (band gap based circuit monitoring V <sub>CC</sub> )	0.98	—	1.33	V
V <sub>PORDNSRAM</sub>	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (SRAM based circuit monitoring V <sub>CCINT</sub> )	—	0.6	—	V
V <sub>PORDNSRAMEXT</sub>	Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point (SRAM based circuit monitoring V <sub>CC</sub> )	—	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<sub>CCINT</sub> is the same as the V<sub>CC</sub> supply voltage. For devices with voltage regulators, V<sub>CCINT</sub> is regulated from the V<sub>CC</sub> supply voltage.
3. Note that V<sub>PORUP</sub> (min.) and V<sub>PORDNBG</sub> (max.) are in different process corners. For any given process corner V<sub>PORDNBG</sub> (max.) is always 12.0 mV below V<sub>PORUP</sub> (min.).
4. V<sub>PORUPEXT</sub> is for HC devices only. In these devices a separate POR circuit monitors the external V<sub>CC</sub> power supply.
5. V<sub>CCIO0</sub> does not have a Power-On-Reset ramp down trip point. V<sub>CCIO0</sub> must remain within the Recommended Operating Conditions to ensure proper operation.

## Programming/Erase Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max. <sup>1</sup>	Units
N <sub>PROGCYC</sub>	Flash Programming cycles per t <sub>RETENTION</sub>	—	10,000	Cycles
	Flash functional programming cycles	—	100,000	
t <sub>RETENTION</sub>	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<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Max.	Units
I <sub>DK</sub>	Input or I/O leakage Current	0 < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>IH</sub> (MAX)	+/-1000	μA

1. Insensitive to sequence of V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>CCIO</sub>. However, assumes monotonic rise/fall rates for V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>CCIO</sub>.
2. 0 < V<sub>CC</sub> < V<sub>CC</sub> (MAX), 0 < V<sub>CCIO</sub> < V<sub>CCIO</sub> (MAX).
3. I<sub>DK</sub> is additive to I<sub>PU</sub>, I<sub>PD</sub> or I<sub>BH</sub>.

## ESD Performance

Please refer to the [MachXO2 Product Family Qualification Summary](#) for complete qualification data, including ESD performance.

### 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

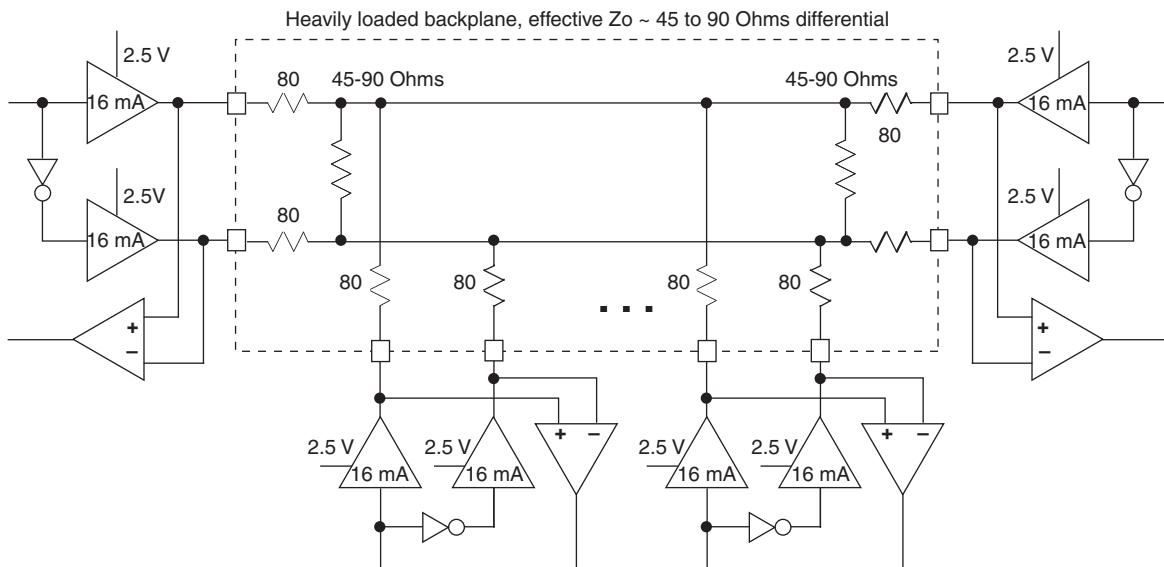


Table 3-2. BLVDS DC Conditions<sup>1</sup>

#### Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description	Nominal		Units
		Z <sub>o</sub> = 45	Z <sub>o</sub> = 90	
Z <sub>OUT</sub>	Output impedance	20	20	Ohms
R <sub>S</sub>	Driver series resistance	80	80	Ohms
R <sub>TLEFT</sub>	Left end termination	45	90	Ohms
R <sub>TRIGHT</sub>	Right end termination	45	90	Ohms
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output high voltage	1.376	1.480	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output low voltage	1.124	1.020	V
V <sub>OD</sub>	Output differential voltage	0.253	0.459	V
V <sub>CM</sub>	Output common mode voltage	1.250	1.250	V
I <sub>DC</sub>	DC output current	11.236	10.204	mA

1. For input buffer, see LVDS table.

## Typical Building Block Function Performance – HC/HE Devices<sup>1</sup>

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

Function	-6 Timing	Units
<b>Basic Functions</b>		
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
<b>Basic Functions</b>		
16:1 MUX	412	MHz
16-bit adder	297	MHz
16-bit counter	324	MHz
64-bit counter	161	MHz
<b>Embedded Memory Functions</b>		
1024x9 True-Dual Port RAM (Write Through or Normal, EBR output registers)	183	MHz
<b>Distributed Memory Functions</b>		
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<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</sup>

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

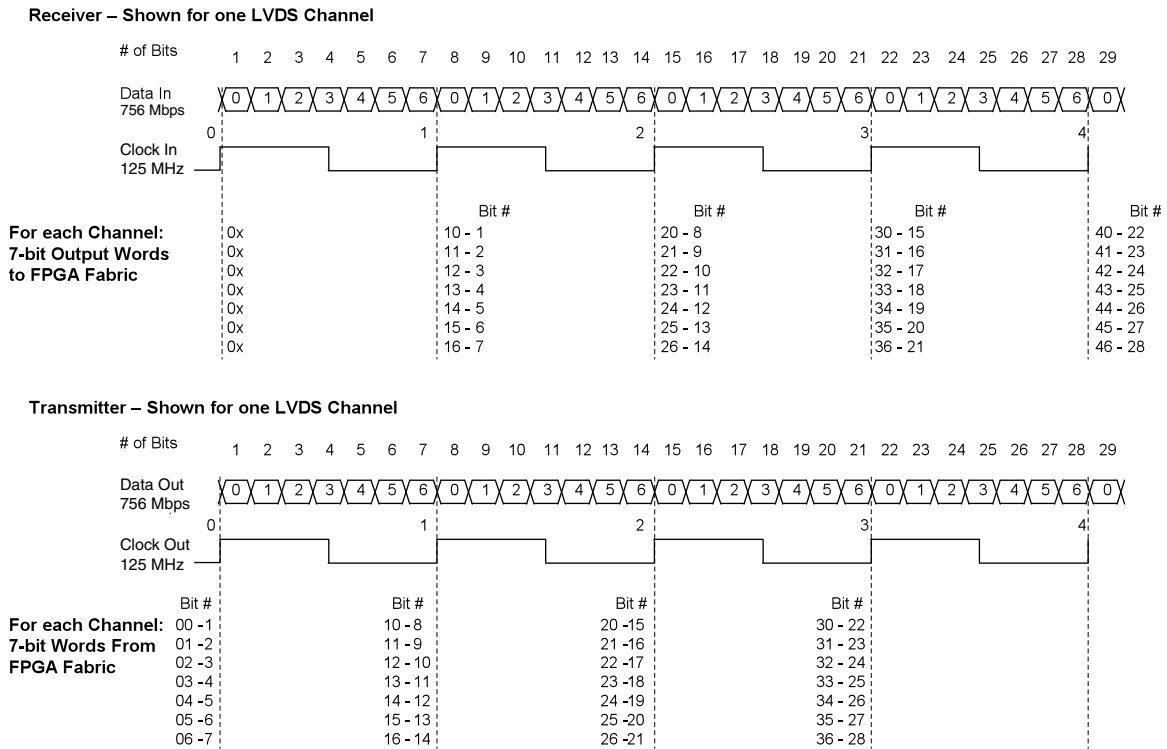
Parameter	Description	Device	-6		-5		-4		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>Clocks</b>									
<b>Primary Clocks</b>									
$f_{MAX\_PRI}^8$	Frequency for Primary Clock Tree	All MachXO2 devices	—	388	—	323	—	269	MHz
$t_{W\_PRI}$	Clock Pulse Width for Primary Clock	All MachXO2 devices	0.5	—	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
<b>Edge Clock</b>									
$f_{MAX\_EDGE}^8$	Frequency for Edge Clock	MachXO2-1200 and larger devices	—	400	—	333	—	278	MHz
<b>Pin-LUT-Pin Propagation Delay</b>									
$t_{PD}$	Best case propagation delay through one LUT-4	All MachXO2 devices	—	6.72	—	6.96	—	7.24	ns
<b>General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Primary Clock without PLL)</b>									
$t_{CO}$	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	-6		-5		-4		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>LPDDR<sup>9, 12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DVADQ</sub>	Input Data Valid After DQS Input	MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, right side only. <sup>13</sup>	—	0.369	—	0.395	—	0.421	UI
t <sub>DVEDQ</sub>	Input Data Hold After DQS Input		0.529	—	0.530	—	0.527	—	UI
t <sub>DQVBS</sub>	Output Data Invalid Before DQS Output		0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	UI
t <sub>DQVAS</sub>	Output Data Invalid After DQS Output		0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	UI
f <sub>DATA</sub>	MEM LPDDR Serial Data Speed		—	280	—	250	—	208	Mbps
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK Frequency		—	140	—	125	—	104	MHz
f <sub>LPDDR</sub>	LPDDR Data Transfer Rate		0	280	0	250	0	208	Mbps
<b>DDR<sup>9, 12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DVADQ</sub>	Input Data Valid After DQS Input	MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, right side only. <sup>13</sup>	—	0.350	—	0.387	—	0.414	UI
t <sub>DVEDQ</sub>	Input Data Hold After DQS Input		0.545	—	0.538	—	0.532	—	UI
t <sub>DQVBS</sub>	Output Data Invalid Before DQS Output		0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	UI
t <sub>DQVAS</sub>	Output Data Invalid After DQS Output		0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	UI
f <sub>DATA</sub>	MEM DDR Serial Data Speed		—	300	—	250	—	208	Mbps
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK Frequency		—	150	—	125	—	104	MHz
f <sub>MEM_DDR</sub>	MEM DDR Data Transfer Rate		N/A	300	N/A	250	N/A	208	Mbps
<b>DDR2<sup>9, 12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DVADQ</sub>	Input Data Valid After DQS Input	MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices, right side only. <sup>13</sup>	—	0.360	—	0.378	—	0.406	UI
t <sub>DVEDQ</sub>	Input Data Hold After DQS Input		0.555	—	0.549	—	0.542	—	UI
t <sub>DQVBS</sub>	Output Data Invalid Before DQS Output		0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	UI
t <sub>DQVAS</sub>	Output Data Invalid After DQS Output		0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	UI
f <sub>DATA</sub>	MEM DDR Serial Data Speed		—	300	—	250	—	208	Mbps
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK Frequency		—	150	—	125	—	104	MHz
f <sub>MEM_DDR2</sub>	MEM DDR2 Data Transfer Rate		N/A	300	N/A	250	N/A	208	Mbps

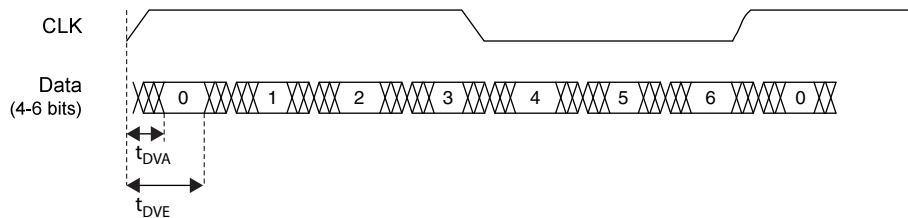
1. Exact performance may vary with device and design implementation. Commercial timing numbers are shown at 85 °C and 1.14 V. Other operating conditions, including industrial, can be extracted from the Diamond software.
2. General I/O timing numbers based on LVCMOS 2.5, 8 mA, 0pf load, fast slew rate.
3. Generic DDR timing numbers based on LVDS I/O (for input, output, and clock ports).
4. DDR timing numbers based on SSTL25. DDR2 timing numbers based on SSTL18. LPDDR timing numbers based in LVCMOS18.
5. 7:1 LVDS (GDDR71) uses the LVDS I/O standard (for input, output, and clock ports).
6. For Generic DDRX1 mode  $t_{SU} = t_{HO} = (t_{DVE} - t_{DVA} - 0.03 \text{ ns})/2$ .
7. The  $t_{SU\_DEL}$  and  $t_{H\_DEL}$  values use the SCLK\_ZERHOLD default step size. Each step is 105 ps (-6), 113 ps (-5), 120 ps (-4).
8. This number for general purpose usage. Duty cycle tolerance is +/- 10%.
9. Duty cycle is +/-5% for system usage.
10. The above timing numbers are generated using the Diamond design tool. Exact performance may vary with the device selected.
11. High-speed DDR and LVDS not supported in SG32 (32 QFN) packages.
12. Advance information for MachXO2 devices in 48 QFN packages.
13. DDR memory interface not supported in QN84 (84 QFN) and SG32 (32 QFN) packages.

Parameter	Description	Device	-3		-2		-1		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
<b>Generic DDRX2 Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR2_TX.ECLK.Centered<sup>9,12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DVB</sub>	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 <sub>DVA</sub>	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		1.445	—	1.760	—	2.140	—	ns
f <sub>DATA</sub>	DDR2 Serial Output Data Speed		—	280	—	234	—	194	Mbps
f <sub>DDR2</sub>	DDR2 ECLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK Frequency		—	70	—	59	—	49	MHz
<b>Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR4_TX.ECLK.Aligned<sup>9,12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DIA</sub>	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 <sub>DIB</sub>	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output		—	0.270	—	0.300	—	0.330	ns
f <sub>DATA</sub>	DDR4 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f <sub>DDR4</sub>	DDR4 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK Frequency		—	53	—	44	—	37	MHz
<b>Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDR4_TX.ECLK.Centered<sup>9,12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DVB</sub>	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 <sub>DVA</sub>	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		0.873	—	1.067	—	1.319	—	ns
f <sub>DATA</sub>	DDR4 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f <sub>DDR4</sub>	DDR4 ECLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f <sub>SCLK</sub>	SCLK Frequency		—	53	—	44	—	37	MHz
<b>7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1<sup>9,12</sup></b>									
t <sub>DIB</sub>	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 <sub>DIA</sub>	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output		—	0.240	—	0.270	—	0.300	ns
f <sub>DATA</sub>	DDR71 Serial Output Data Speed		—	420	—	352	—	292	Mbps
f <sub>DDR71</sub>	DDR71 ECLK Frequency		—	210	—	176	—	146	MHz
f <sub>CLKOUT</sub>	7:1 Output Clock Frequency (SCLK) (minimum limited by PLL)		—	60	—	50	—	42	MHz

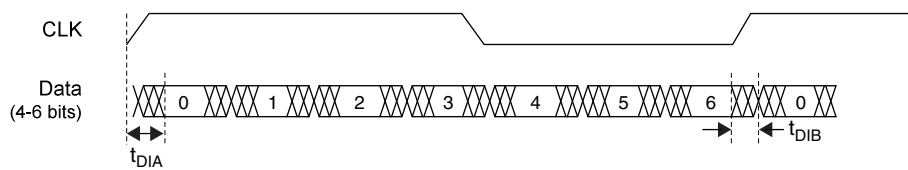
**Figure 3-9. GDDR71 Video Timing Waveforms**



**Figure 3-10. Receiver GDDR71\_RX. Waveforms**



**Figure 3-11. Transmitter GDDR71\_TX. Waveforms**

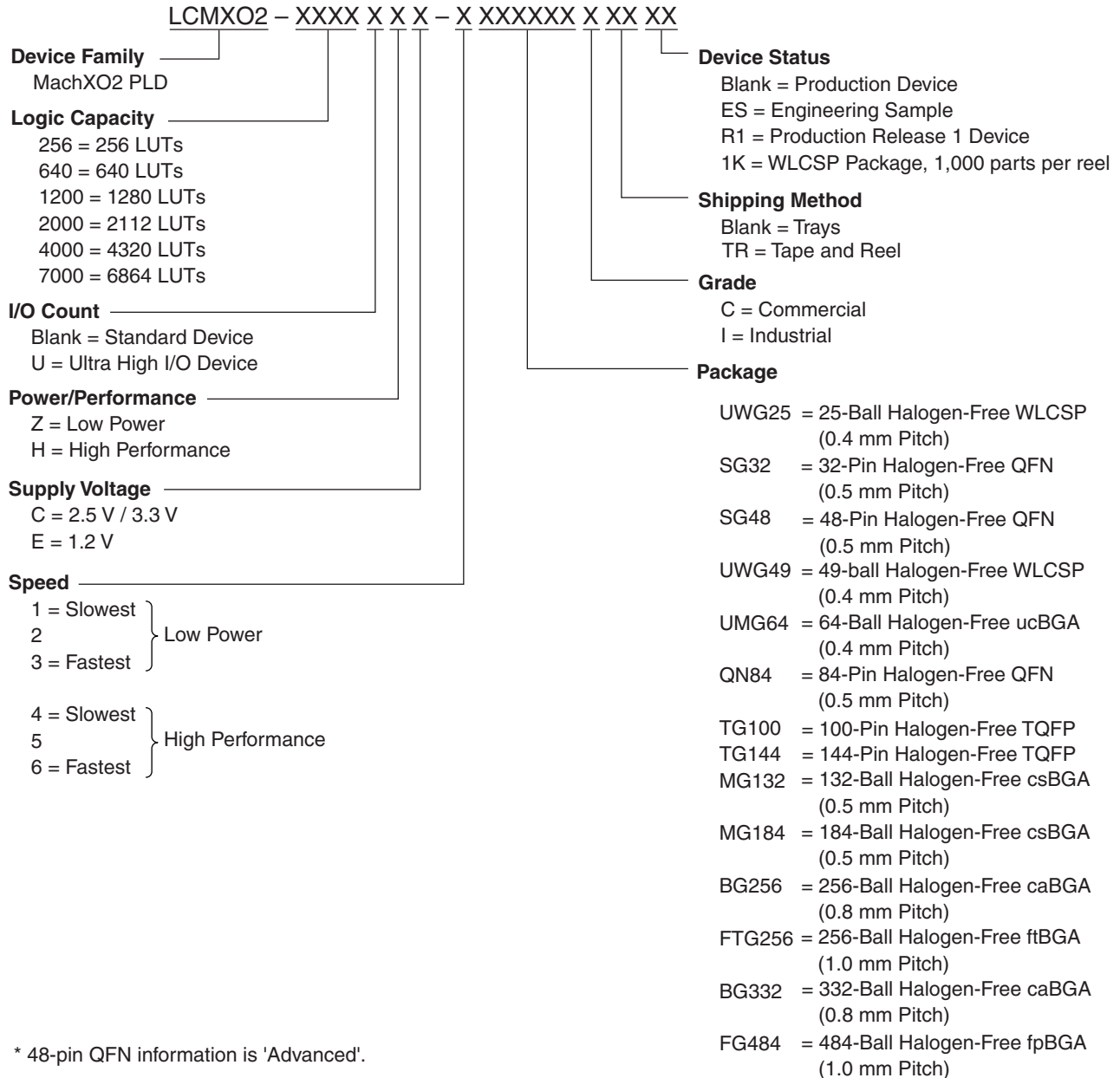


**sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications**

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



### MachXO2 Part Number Description



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

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

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

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

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1QN84I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free QFN	84	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2QN84I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free QFN	84	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3QN84I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free QFN	84	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1MG132I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2MG132I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3MG132I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free csBGA	132	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1TG144I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2TG144I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3TG144I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1BG256I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2BG256I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3BG256I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1FTG256I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2FTG256I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3FTG256I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1BG332I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2BG332I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3BG332I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-1FG484I	4320	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-2FG484I	4320	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-4000ZE-3FG484I	4320	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Grade	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1TG144I	6864	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2TG144I	6864	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3TG144I	6864	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free TQFP	144	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1BG256I	6864	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2BG256I	6864	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3BG256I	6864	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1FTG256I	6864	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2FTG256I	6864	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3FTG256I	6864	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free ftBGA	256	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1BG332I	6864	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2BG332I	6864	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3BG332I	6864	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free caBGA	332	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-1FG484I	6864	1.2 V	-1	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-2FG484I	6864	1.2 V	-2	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND
LCMXO2-7000ZE-3FG484I	6864	1.2 V	-3	Halogen-Free fpBGA	484	IND

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
March 2017	3.3	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the <a href="#">Absolute Maximum Ratings</a> section. Added standards.
			Updated the <a href="#">sysIO Recommended Operating Conditions</a> section. Added standards.
			Updated the <a href="#">sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics</a> section. Added standards.
			Updated the <a href="#">MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – HC/HE Devices</a> section. Under 7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1, the $D_{VB}$ and the $D_{VA}$ parameters were changed to $D_{IB}$ and $D_{IA}$ . The parameter descriptions were also modified.
			Updated the <a href="#">MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – ZE Devices</a> section. Under 7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1, the $D_{VB}$ and the $D_{VA}$ parameters were changed to $D_{IB}$ and $D_{IA}$ . The parameter descriptions were also modified.
			Updated the <a href="#">sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications</a> section. Corrected the $t_{INITL}$ units from ns to $\mu$ s.
		Pinout Information	Updated the <a href="#">Signal Descriptions</a> section. Revised the descriptions of the PROGRAMN, INITN, and DONE signals.
			Updated the <a href="#">Pinout Information Summary</a> section. Added footnote to MachXO2-1200 32 QFN.
		Ordering Information	Updated the <a href="#">MachXO2 Part Number Description</a> section. Corrected the MG184, BG256, FTG256 package information. Added "(0.8 mm Pitch)" to BG332.
			Updated the <a href="#">Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging</a> section. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Updated LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR50 footnote.</li> <li>— Corrected footnote numbering typo.</li> <li>— Added the LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR50 and LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR1K part numbers. Updated/added footnote/s.</li> </ul>

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
February 2012	01.7	All	Updated document with new corporate logo.
		01.6	Data sheet status changed from preliminary to final.
	DC and Switching Characteristics	Introduction	MachXO2 Family Selection Guide table – Removed references to 49-ball WLCSP.
		Updated Flash Download Time table.	
		Modified Storage Temperature in the Absolute Maximum Ratings section.	
		Updated I <sub>DK</sub> max in Hot Socket Specifications table.	
		Modified Static Supply Current tables for ZE and HC/HE devices.	
		Updated Power Supply Ramp Rates table.	
		Updated Programming and Erase Supply Current tables.	
		Updated data in the External Switching Characteristics table.	
		Corrected Absolute Maximum Ratings for Dedicated Input Voltage Applied for LCMXO2 HC.	
		DC Electrical Characteristics table – Minor corrections to conditions for I <sub>IL</sub> , I <sub>IH</sub> .	
	Pinout Information	Removed references to 49-ball WLCSP.	
Signal Descriptions table – Updated description for GND, VCC, and VCCIOx.			
Updated Pin Information Summary table – Number of VCCIOs, GNDs, VCCs, and Total Count of Bonded Pins for MachXO2-256, 640, and 640U and Dual Function I/O for MachXO2-4000 332caBGA.			
Ordering Information	Removed references to 49-ball WLCSP		
August 2011	01.5	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated ESD information.
		Ordering Information	Updated footnote for ordering WLCSP devices.
	01.4	Architecture	Updated information in Clock/Control Distribution Network and sys-CLOCK Phase Locked Loops (PLLs).
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated I <sub>IL</sub> and I <sub>IH</sub> conditions in the DC Electrical Characteristics table.
		Pinout Information	Included number of 7:1 and 8:1 gearboxes (input and output) in the pin information summary tables.
			Updated Pin Information Summary table: Dual Function I/O, DQS Groups Bank 1, Total General Purpose Single-Ended I/O, Differential I/O Per Bank, Total Count of Bonded Pins, Gearboxes.
			Added column of data for MachXO2-2000 49 WLCSP.
		Ordering Information	Updated R1 Device Specifications text section with information on migration from MachXO2-1200-R1 to Standard (non-R1) devices.
			Corrected Supply Voltage typo for part numbers: LCMX02-2000UHE-4FG484I, LCMX02-2000UHE-5FG484I, LCMX02-2000UHE-6FG484I.
			Added footnote for WLCSP package parts.
Supplemental Information	Removed reference to Stand-alone Power Calculator for MachXO2 Devices. Added reference to AN8086, Designing for Migration from MachXO2-1200-R1 to Standard (non-R1) Devices.		