E ·) C Fart ce Semiconductor Corporation - <u>LCMXO2-7000HC-5TG144C Datasheet</u>



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Understanding <u>Embedded - FPGAs (Field</u> <u>Programmable Gate Array)</u>

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	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo2-7000hc-5tg144c

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



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.

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

Table 2-1. Resources and Modes Available per Slice

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 2-8. sysMEM Memory Primitives



Table 2-6. EBR Signal Descriptions

Port Name	Description	Active State
CLK	Clock	Rising Clock Edge
CE	Clock Enable	Active High
OCE ¹	Output Clock Enable	Active High
RST	Reset	Active High
BE ¹	Byte Enable	Active High
WE	Write Enable	Active High
AD	Address Bus	_
DI	Data In	
DO	Data Out	_
CS	Chip Select	Active High
AFF	FIFO RAM Almost Full Flag	_
FF	FIFO RAM Full Flag	
AEF	FIFO RAM Almost Empty Flag	
EF	FIFO RAM Empty Flag	_
RPRST	FIFO RAM Read Pointer Reset	_

1. Optional signals.

2. For dual port EBR primitives a trailing 'A' or 'B' in the signal name specifies the EBR port A or port B respectively.

3. For FIFO RAM mode primitive, a trailing 'R' or 'W' in the signal name specifies the FIFO read port or write port respectively.

4. For FIFO RAM mode primitive FULLI has the same function as CSW(2) and EMPTYI has the same function as CSR(2).

5. In FIFO mode, CLKW is the write port clock, CSW is the write port chip select, CLKR is the read port clock, CSR is the read port chip select, ORE is the output read enable.



Figure 2-11. Group of Four Programmable I/O Cells



Notes:

1. Input gearbox is available only in PIC on the bottom edge of MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices. 2. Output gearbox is available only in PIC on the top edge of MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U and larger 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 I^2C bus through the interface. When the core is configured as the slave, the device will be able to provide I/O expansion to an I^2C Master. The I^2C 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



Hardened Timer/Counter

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

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

Figure 2-23. Timer/Counter Block Diagram



Table 2-17. Timer/Counter Signal Description

Port	I/O	Description
tc_clki	I	Timer/Counter input clock signal
tc_rstn	I	Register tc_rstn_ena is preloaded by configuration to always keep this pin enabled
tc_ic	I	Input capture trigger event, applicable for non-pwm modes with WISHBONE interface. If enabled, a rising edge of this signal will be detected and synchronized to capture tc_cnt value into tc_icr for time-stamping.
tc_int	0	Without WISHBONE – Can be used as overflow flag With WISHBONE – Controlled by three IRQ registers
tc_oc	0	Timer counter output signal



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

User Flash Memory (UFM)

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



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 tristate. 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.



Configuration and Testing

This section describes the configuration and testing features of the MachXO2 family.

IEEE 1149.1-Compliant Boundary Scan Testability

All MachXO2 devices have boundary scan cells that are accessed through an IEEE 1149.1 compliant test access port (TAP). This allows functional testing of the circuit board, on which the device is mounted, through a serial scan path that can access all critical logic nodes. Internal registers are linked internally, allowing test data to be shifted in and loaded directly onto test nodes, or test data to be captured and shifted out for verification. The test access port consists of dedicated I/Os: TDI, TDO, TCK and TMS. The test access port shares its power supply with V_{CCIO} Bank 0 and can operate with LVCMOS3.3, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, and 1.2 standards.

For more details on boundary scan test, see AN8066, Boundary Scan Testability with Lattice sysIO Capability and TN1087, Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology.

Device Configuration

All MachXO2 devices contain two ports that can be used for device configuration. The Test Access Port (TAP), which supports bit-wide configuration and the sysCONFIG port which supports serial configuration through I²C or SPI. The TAP supports both the IEEE Standard 1149.1 Boundary Scan specification and the IEEE Standard 1532 In-System Configuration specification. There are various ways to configure a MachXO2 device:

- 1. Internal Flash Download
- 2. JTAG
- 3. Standard Serial Peripheral Interface (Master SPI mode) interface to boot PROM memory
- 4. System microprocessor to drive a serial slave SPI port (SSPI mode)
- 5. Standard I²C Interface to system microprocessor

Upon power-up, the configuration SRAM is ready to be configured using the selected sysCONFIG port. Once a configuration port is selected, it will remain active throughout that configuration cycle. The IEEE 1149.1 port can be activated any time after power-up by sending the appropriate command through the TAP port. Optionally the device can run a CRC check upon entering the user mode. This will ensure that the device was configured correctly.

The sysCONFIG port has 10 dual-function pins which can be used as general purpose I/Os if they are not required for configuration. See TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide for more information about using the dual-use pins as general purpose I/Os.

Lattice design software uses proprietary compression technology to compress bit-streams for use in MachXO2 devices. Use of this technology allows Lattice to provide a lower cost solution. In the unlikely event that this technology is unable to compress bitstreams to fit into the amount of on-chip Flash memory, there are a variety of techniques that can be utilized to allow the bitstream to fit in the on-chip Flash memory. For more details, refer to TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.

The Test Access Port (TAP) has five dual purpose pins (TDI, TDO, TMS, TCK and JTAGENB). These pins are dual function pins - TDI, TDO, TMS and TCK can be used as general purpose I/O if desired. For more details, refer to TN1204, MachXO2 Programming and Configuration Usage Guide.

TransFR (Transparent Field Reconfiguration)

TransFR is a unique Lattice technology that allows users to update their logic in the field without interrupting system operation using a simple push-button solution. For more details refer to TN1087, Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology for details.



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, I²C, 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.



Parameter Description Device Min. Max. Max. <th colspan="2"></th>		
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MachXO2-7000ZE 2.17 — 2.33 — 2.43 — n MachXO2-200ZE 2.17 — 2.33 — 2.43 — n MachXO2-200ZE -0.44 — -0.44 — -0.44 — n MachXO2-266ZE -0.43 — -0.43 — -0.43 — n MachXO2-640ZE -0.43 — -0.43 — -0.43 — n MachXO2-1200ZE -0.28 — -0.28 — -0.28 — n MachXO2-2000ZE -0.31 — -0.31 — n n MachXO2-2000ZE -0.31 — -0.34 — -0.34 — n MachXO2-4000ZE -0.34 — -0.21 — -0.21 — n	ns	
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MachXO2-4000ZE -0.34 - -0.34 - n MachXO2-7000ZE -0.21 - -0.21 - - n	ns	
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	ns	
If_MAX_IO Clock Frequency of I/O and PFU Register All MachXO2 devices — 150 — 125 — 104 MH	ИНz	
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Edge Clock without PLL)		
MachXO2-1200ZE — 11.10 — 11.51 — 11.91 n	ns	
Clock to Output – PIO Output MachXO2-2000ZE – 11.10 – 11.51 – 11.91 n	ns	
^I COE Register MachXO2-4000ZE — 10.89 — 11.28 — 11.67 n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE — 11.10 — 11.51 — 11.91 n	ns	
MachXO2-1200ZE -0.230.23 - n	ns	
Clock to Data Setup - PIO MachXO2-2000ZE -0.230.230.23 - n	ns	
^t SUE Input Register MachXO2-4000ZE -0.150.15 - n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE -0.230.230.23 - n	ns	
MachXO2-1200ZE 3.81 — 4.11 — 4.52 — n	ns	
Clock to Data Hold - PIO Input MachXO2-2000ZE 3.81 - 4.11 - 4.52 - n	ns	
t _{HE} Register MachXO2-4000ZE 3.60 — 3.89 — 4.28 — n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE 3.81 — 4.11 — 4.52 — n	ns	
MachXO2-1200ZE 2.78 — 3.11 — 3.40 — n	ns	
Clock to Data Setup - PIO MachXO2-2000ZE 2.78 - 3.11 - 3.40 - n	ns	
Input Register with Data Input MachXO2-4000ZE 3.11 — 3.48 — 3.79 — n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE 2.94 — 3.30 — 3.60 — n	ns	
MachXO2-1200ZE0.29	ns	
Clock to Data Hold - PIO Input MachXO2-2000ZE -0.290.290.290.290.29	ns	
tH_DELE Register with Input Data Delay MachXO2-4000ZE -0.460.460.46 - n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE -0.370.37 - n	ns	
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Primary Clock with PLL)		
MachXO2-1200ZE — 7.95 — 8.07 — 8.19 n	ns	
Clock to Output – PIO Output MachXO2-2000ZE – 7.97 – 8.10 – 8.22 n	ns	
ICOPLL Register MachXO2-4000ZE — 7.98 — 8.10 — 8.23 n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE — 8.02 — 8.14 — 8.26 n	ns	
MachXO2-1200ZE 0.85 — 0.85 — 0.89 — n	ns	
Clock to Data Setup - PIO MachXO2-2000ZE 0.84 - 0.84 - 0.86 - n	ns	
Input Register MachXO2-4000ZE 0.84 0.84 0.85 n	ns	
MachXO2-7000ZE 0.83 — 0.83 — 0.81 — n	ns	



			-	-3	-	-2	-	1	
Parameter	Description	Device	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
Generic DDR4	Inputs with Clock and Data Cer	ntered at Pin Using PC	LK Pin fo	or Clock	Input –	GDDRX4	LRX.EC	LK.Cent	ered ^{9, 12}
t _{SU}	Input Data Setup Before ECLK		0.434		0.535		0.630	—	ns
t _{HO}	Input Data Hold After ECLK	MachXO2-640U,	0.385		0.395		0.463	—	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Input Data Speed	MachXO2-1200/U and larger devices,	_	420	_	352	_	292	Mbps
f _{DDRX4}	DDRX4 ECLK Frequency	bottom side only"		210		176	—	146	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	53		44	—	37	MHz
7:1 LVDS Inp	uts – GDDR71_RX.ECLK.7.1 ^{9, 1}	2							
t _{DVA}	Input Data Valid After ECLK		—	0.307		0.316	—	0.326	UI
t _{DVE}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.662		0.650		0.649	—	UI
f _{DATA}	DDR71 Serial Input Data Speed	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U	—	420	_	352	_	292	Mbps
f _{DDR71}	DDR71 ECLK Frequency	and larger devices, bottom side only ¹¹		210		176	—	146	MHz
f _{CLKIN}	7:1 Input Clock Frequency (SCLK) (minimum limited by PLL)		_	60	_	50	_	42	MHz
Generic DDR Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_TX.SCLK.Aligned ^{9, 12}									
t _{DIA}	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output		—	0.850	—	0.910	—	0.970	ns
t _{DIB}	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output	All MachXO2 devices, all sides		0.850	_	0.910	_	0.970	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX1 Output Data Speed			140	—	116		98	Mbps
f _{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK frequency			70		58		49	MHz
Generic DDR	Outputs with Clock and Data Ce	ntered at Pin Using PC	LK Pin f	or Clock	Input –	GDDRX	1_TX.SC	LK.Cen	tered ^{9, 12}
t _{DVB}	Output Data Valid Before CLK Output		2.720	_	3.380	_	4.140	_	ns
t _{DVA}	Output Data Valid After CLK Output	All MachXO2	2.720	_	3.380	_	4.140	_	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX1 Output Data Speed	devices, all sides		140	—	116		98	Mbps
f _{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)			70	_	58	_	49	MHz
Generic DDR	X2 Outputs with Clock and Data	Aligned at Pin Using P	CLK Pin	for Cloc	k Input	- GDDR	X2_TX.E	CLK.Ali	gned ^{9, 12}
t _{DIA}	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output			0.270	_	0.300	_	0.330	ns
t _{DIB}	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output	MachXO2-640U, MachXO2-1200/U	_	0.270	_	0.300	_	0.330	ns
f _{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Output Data Speed	and larger devices, top side only		280	_	234	_	194	Mbps
f _{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK frequency	1	—	140	—	117	—	97	MHz
f _{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency			70		59		49	MHz



sysCLOCK PLL Timing

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

Over Recommended Operating Conditions



MachXO2 Oscillator Output Frequency

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max	Units
f _{MAX}	Oscillator Output Frequency (Commercial Grade Devices, 0 to 85°C)	125.685	133	140.315	MHz
	Oscillator Output Frequency (Industrial Grade Devices, -40 °C to 100 °C)	124.355	133	141.645	MHz
t _{DT}	Output Clock Duty Cycle	43	50	57	%
t _{OPJIT} 1	Output Clock Period Jitter	0.01	0.012	0.02	UIPP
t _{STABLEOSC}	STDBY Low to Oscillator Stable	0.01	0.05	0.1	μs

1. Output Clock Period Jitter specified at 133 MHz. The values for lower frequencies will be smaller UIPP. The typical value for 133 MHz is 95 ps and for 2.08 MHz the typical value is 1.54 ns.

MachXO2 Standby Mode Timing – HC/HE Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Min.	Тур.	Max	Units
t _{PWRDN}	USERSTDBY High to Stop	All	_	—	9	ns
tpwrup	USERSTDBY Low to Power Up	LCMXO2-256		—		μs
		LCMXO2-640		—		μs
		LCMXO2-640U		—		μs
		LCMXO2-1200	20	—	50	μs
		LCMXO2-1200U		—		μs
		LCMXO2-2000		—		μs
		LCMXO2-2000U		—		μs
		LCMXO2-4000		—		μs
		LCMXO2-7000		—		μs
t _{WSTDBY}	USERSTDBY Pulse Width	All	18	_	—	ns



MachXO2 Standby Mode Timing – ZE Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Min.	Тур.	Max	Units
t _{PWRDN}	USERSTDBY High to Stop	All	_		13	ns
tpwrup	USERSTDBY Low to Power Up	LCMXO2-256		_		μs
		LCMXO2-640		_		μs
		LCMXO2-1200	20	_	50	μs
		LCMXO2-2000		_		μs
		LCMXO2-4000		_		μs
		LCMXO2-7000		_		μs
t _{WSTDBY}	USERSTDBY Pulse Width	All	19	_	_	ns
t _{BNDGAPSTBL}	USERSTDBY High to Bandgap Stable	All			15	ns



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	laster 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 ² C clock input and master I ² C clock output.		
SDA	I/O	blave I ² C data input and master I ² C data output.		



	MachXO2-4000							
	84 QFN	132 csBGA	144 TQFP	184 csBGA	256 caBGA	256 ftBGA	332 caBGA	484 fpBGA
General Purpose I/O per Bank								
Bank 0	27	25	27	37	50	50	68	70
Bank 1	10	26	29	37	52	52	68	68
Bank 2	22	28	29	39	52	52	70	72
Bank 3	0	7	9	10	16	16	24	24
Bank 4	9	8	10	12	16	16	16	16
Bank 5	0	10	10	15	20	20	28	28
Total General Purpose Single Ended I/O	68	104	114	150	206	206	274	278
Differential I/O per Bank								
Bank 0	13	13	14	18	25	25	34	35
Bank 1	4	13	14	18	26	26	34	34
Bank 2	11	14	14	19	26	26	35	36
Bank 3	0	3	4	4	8	8	12	12
Bank 4	4	4	5	6	8	8	8	8
Bank 5	0	5	5	7	10	10	14	14
Total General Purpose Differential I/O	32	52	56	72	103	103	137	139
Dual Function I/O	28	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
High-speed Differential I/O								
Bank 0	8	8	9	8	18	18	18	18
Gearboxes					-			-
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Output Gearbox Available (Bank 0)	8	8	9	9	18	18	18	18
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Input Gearbox Available (Bank 2)	11	14	14	12	18	18	18	18
DQS Groups								
Bank 1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
VCCIO Pins								
Bank 0	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	10
Bank 1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	10
Bank 2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	10
Bank 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Bank 4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
Bank 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
		1						
VCC	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12
GND	4	10	12	16	24	24	27	48
NC	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	105
Reserved for configuration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Count of Bonded Pins	84	132	144	184	256	256	332	484



For Further Information

For further information regarding logic signal connections for various packages please refer to the MachXO2 Device Pinout Files.

Thermal Management

Thermal management is recommended as part of any sound FPGA design methodology. To assess the thermal characteristics of a system, Lattice specifies a maximum allowable junction temperature in all device data sheets. Users must complete a thermal analysis of their specific design to ensure that the device and package do not exceed the junction temperature limits. Refer to the Thermal Management document to find the device/package specific thermal values.

For Further Information

For further information regarding Thermal Management, refer to the following:

- Thermal Management document
- TN1198, Power Estimation and Management for MachXO2 Devices
- The Power Calculator tool is included with the Lattice design tools, or as a standalone download from www.latticesemi.com/software



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



MachXO2 Family Data Sheet Revision History

March 2017

Data Sheet DS1035

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
March 2017	March 2017 3.3	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the Absolute Maximum Ratings section. Added standards.
			Updated the sysIO Recommended Operating Conditions section. Added standards.
			Updated the sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics sec- tion. Added standards.
			Updated the MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – HC/HE Devices 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 MachXO2 External Switching Characteristics – ZE Devices 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 sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications section. Corrected the t_{INITL} units from ns to μ s.
	Pinout Information	Updated the Signal Descriptions section. Revised the descriptions of the PROGRAMN, INITN, and DONE signals.	
			Updated the Pinout Information Summary section. Added footnote to MachXO2-1200 32 QFN.
	Ordering Information	Updated the MachXO2 Part Number Description section. Corrected the MG184, BG256, FTG256 package information. Added "(0.8 mm Pitch)" to BG332.	
			Updated the Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. — Updated LCMXO2-1200ZE-1UWG25ITR50 footnote. — Corrected footnote numbering typo. — Added the LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49ITR50 and LCMXO2- 2000ZE-1UWG49ITR1K part numbers. Updated/added footnote/s.

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Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
December 2014	2.9	Introduction	Updated the Features section. Revised Table 1-1, MachXO2 Family Selection Guide. — Removed XO2-4000U data. — Removed 400-ball ftBGA. — Removed 25-ball WLCSP value for XO2-2000U.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the Recommended Operating Conditions section. Adjusted Max. values for V_{CC} and V_{CCIO}
			Updated the sysIO Recommended Operating Conditions section. Adjusted Max. values for LVCMOS 3.3, LVTTL, PCI, LVDS33 and LVPECL.
		Pinout Information	Updated the Pinout Information Summary section. Removed MachXO2-4000U.
		Ordering Information	Updated the MachXO2 Part Number Description section. Removed BG400 package.
			Updated the High-Performance Commercial Grade Devices with Volt- age Regulator, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. Removed LCMXO2-4000UHC part numbers.
			Updated the High-Performance Industrial Grade Devices with Voltage Regulator, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. Removed LCMXO2-4000UHC part numbers.
November 2014	2.8	Introduction	Updated the Features section. — Revised I/Os under Flexible Logic Architecture. — Revised standby power under Ultra Low Power Devices. — Revise input frequency range under Flexible On-Chip Clocking.
			Updated Table 1-1, MachXO2 Family Selection Guide. — Added XO2-4000U data. — Removed HE and ZE device options for XO2-4000. — Added 400-ball ftBGA.
		Pinout Information	Updated the Pinout Information Summary section. Added MachXO2-4000U caBGA400 and MachXO2-7000 caBGA400.
		Ordering Information	Updated the MachXO2 Part Number Description section. Added BG400 package.
			Updated the Ordering Information section. Added MachXO2-4000U caBGA400 and MachXO2-7000 caBGA400 part numbers.
October 2014	2.7	Ordering Information	Updated the Ultra Low Power Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. Fixed typo in LCMXO2-2000ZE- 1UWG49ITR part number package.
		Architecture	Updated the Supported Standards section. Added MIPI information to Table 2-12. Supported Input Standards and Table 2-13. Supported Output Standards.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated the BLVDS section. Changed output impedance nominal values in Table 3-2, BLVDS DC Condition.
			Updated the LVPECL section. Changed output impedance nominal value in Table 3-3, LVPECL DC Condition.
			Updated the sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications section. Updated INITN low time values.
July 2014	2.6	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics ^{1, 2} section. Updated footnote 4.
			Updated Register-to-Register Performance section. Updated foot- note.
		Ordering Information	Updated UW49 package to UWG49 in MachXO2 Part Number Description.
			Updated LCMXO2-2000ZE-1UWG49CTR package in Ultra Low Power Commercial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging.



Date	Version	Section	Change Summary			
May 2011	01.3	Multiple	Replaced "SED" with "SRAM CRC Error Detection" throughout the document.			
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Added footnote 1 to Program Erase Specifications table.			
		Pinout Information	Updated Pin Information Summary tables.			
			Signal name SO/SISPISO changed to SO/SPISO in the Signal Descriptions table.			
April 2011	01.2	—	Data sheet status changed from Advance to Preliminary.			
		Introduction	Updated MachXO2 Family Selection Guide table.			
		Architecture	Updated Supported Input Standards table.			
			Updated sysMEM Memory Primitives diagram.			
			Added differential SSTL and HSTL IO standards.			
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updates following parameters: POR voltage levels, DC electrical characteristics, static supply current for ZE/HE/HC devices, static power consumption contribution of different components – ZE devices, programming and erase Flash supply current.			
			Added VREF specifications to sysIO recommended operating condi- tions.			
			Updating timing information based on characterization.			
		Added differential SSTL and HSTL IO standards.				
		Ordering Information	Added Ordering Part Numbers for R1 devices, and devices in WLCSP packages.			
			Added R1 device specifications.			
January 2011	01.1	All	Included ultra-high I/O devices.			
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Recommended Operating Conditions table – Added footnote 3.			
			DC Electrical Characteristics table – Updated data for $\rm I_{IL}, I_{IH}, V_{HYST}$ typical values updated.			
			Generic DDRX2 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin (GDDRX2_TX.ECLK.Aligned) Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input tables – Updated data for T_{DIA} and T_{DIB} .			
			Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin (GDDRX4_TX.ECLK.Aligned) Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input tables – Updated data for T _{DIA} and T _{DIB.}			
			Power-On-Reset Voltage Levels table - clarified note 3.			
			Clarified VCCIO related recommended operating conditions specifications.			
			Added power supply ramp rate requirements.			
			Added Power Supply Ramp Rates table.			
			Updated Programming/Erase Specifications table.			
			Removed references to V _{CCP.}			
		Pinout Information	Included number of 7:1 and 8:1 gearboxes (input and output) in the pin information summary tables.			
			Removed references to V _{CCP.}			
November 2010	01.0	_	Initial release.			