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Understanding [Embedded - CPLDs \(Complex Programmable Logic Devices\)](#)

Embedded - CPLDs, or Complex Programmable Logic Devices, are highly versatile digital logic devices used in electronic systems. These programmable components are designed to perform complex logical operations and can be customized for specific applications. Unlike fixed-function ICs, CPLDs offer the flexibility to reprogram their configuration, making them an ideal choice for various embedded systems. They consist of a set of logic gates and programmable interconnects, allowing designers to implement complex logic circuits without needing custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - CPLDs

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	In System Programmable
Delay Time tpd(1) Max	7.5 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	3V ~ 3.6V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	256
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	74
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/m5lv-256-74-7vc



Table 1. MACH 5 Device Features ¹

Feature	M5-128/1 M5LV-128		M5-192/1	M5-256/1 M5LV-256		M5-320 M5LV-320		M5-384 M5LV-384		M5-512 M5LV-512	
Supply Voltage (V)	5	3.3	5	5	3.3	5	3.3	5	3.3	5	3.3
Macrocells	128	128	192	256	256	320	320	384	384	512	512
Maximum User I/O Pins	120	120	120	160	160	192	160	160	160	256	256
t _{PD} (ns)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
t _{SS} (ns)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
t _{COS} (ns)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
f _{CNT} (MHz)	182	182	182	182	182	167	167	167	167	167	167
Typical Static Power (mA)	35	35	45	55	55	70	70	75	75	100	100
IEEE 1149.1 Boundary Scan Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PCI-Compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note:

1. "M5-xxx" is for 5-V devices. "M5LV-xxx" is for 3.3-V devices.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MACH[®] 5 family consists of a broad range of high-density and high-I/O Complex Programmable Logic Devices (CPLDs). The fifth-generation MACH architecture yields fast speeds at high CPLD densities, low power, and supports additional features such as in-system programmability, Boundary Scan testability, and advanced clocking options (Table 1). The MACH 5 family offers 5-V (M5-xxx) and 3.3-V (M5LV-xxx) operation.

Manufactured in state-of-the-art ISO 9000 qualified fabrication facilities on E²CMOS process technologies, MACH 5 devices are available with pin-to-pin delays as fast as 5.5 ns (Table 2). The 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 10, and 12-ns devices are compliant with the *PCI Local Bus Specification*.

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

and both the 3.3-V and the 5-V device versions are in-system programmable through an IEEE 1149.1 Test Access Port (TAP) interface.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The MACH 5 architecture consists of PAL blocks connected by two levels of interconnect. The **block interconnect** provides routing among 4 PAL blocks. This grouping of PAL blocks joined by the block interconnect is called a **segment**. The second level of interconnect, the **segment interconnect**, ties all of the segments together. The only logic difference between any two MACH 5 devices is the number of segments. Therefore, once a designer is familiar with one device, consistent performance can be expected across the entire family. All devices have four clock pins available which can also be used as logic inputs.



Figure 1. MACH 5 Block Diagram

20446G-001

The MACH 5 PAL blocks consist of the elements listed below (Figure 2). While each PAL block resembles an independent PAL device, it has superior control and logic generation capabilities.

- ◆ I/O cells
- ◆ Product-term array and Logic Allocator
- ◆ Macrocells
- ◆ Register control generator
- ◆ Output enable generator

I/O Cells

The I/Os associated with each PAL block have a path directly back to that PAL block called **local feedback**. If the I/O is used in another PAL block, the **interconnect feeder** assigns a **block interconnect** line to that signal. The interconnect feeder acts as an input switch matrix. The block and segment interconnects provide connections between any two signals in a device. The **block feeder** assigns block interconnect lines and local feedback lines to the PAL block inputs.

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.



20446G-002

Figure 2. PAL Block Structure

Product-Term Array and Logic Allocator

The product-term array uses the same sum-of-products architecture as PAL devices and consists of 32 inputs (plus their complements) and 64 product terms arranged in 16 **clusters**. A cluster is a sum-of-products function with either 3 or 4 product terms.

Logic allocators assign the clusters to macrocells. Each macrocell can accept up to eight clusters of three or four product terms, but a given cluster can only be steered to one macrocell (Table 4). If only three product terms in a cluster are steered, the fourth can be used as an input to an XOR gate for separate logic generation and/or polarity control.

The **wide logic allocator** is comprised of all 16 of the individual logic allocators and acts as an output switch matrix by reassigning logic to macrocells to retain pinout as designs change. The logic allocation scheme in the MACH 5 device allows for the implementation of large equations (up to 32 product terms) with only one pass through the logic array.

Table 4. Product Term Steering Options for PT Clusters and Macrocells

Macrocell	Available Clusters	Macrocell	Available Clusters
M ₀	C ₀ , C ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄	M ₈	C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇ , C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂
M ₁	C ₀ , C ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅	M ₉	C ₆ , C ₇ , C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃
M ₂	C ₀ , C ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₆	M ₁₀	C ₇ , C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃ , C ₁₄
M ₃	C ₀ , C ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇	M ₁₁	C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃ , C ₁₄ , C ₁₅
M ₄	C ₀ , C ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇	M ₁₂	C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃ , C ₁₄ , C ₁₅
M ₅	C ₁ , C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇ , C ₈	M ₁₃	C ₉ , C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃ , C ₁₄ , C ₁₅
M ₆	C ₂ , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇ , C ₈ , C ₉	M ₁₄	C ₁₀ , C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃ , C ₁₄ , C ₁₅
M ₇	C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ , C ₆ , C ₇ , C ₈ , C ₉ , C ₁₀	M ₁₅	C ₁₁ , C ₁₂ , C ₁₃ , C ₁₄ , C ₁₅

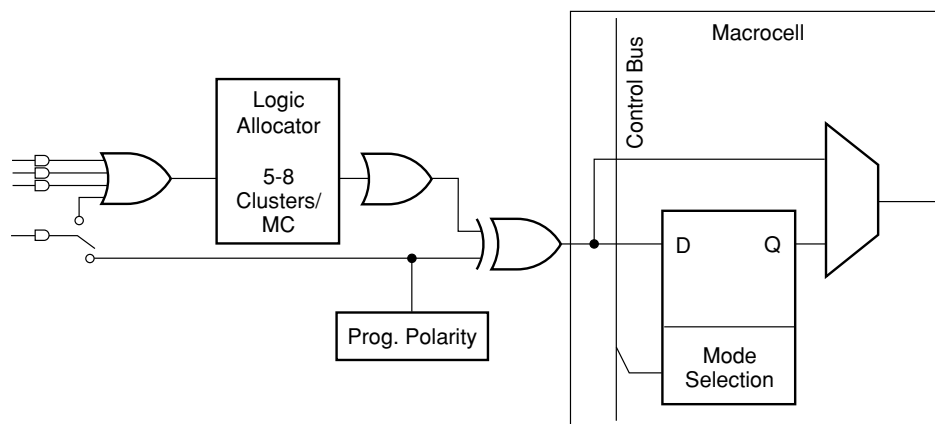
Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

Macrocells

The macrocells for MACH 5 devices consist of a storage element which can be configured for combinatorial, registered or latched operation (Figure 3). The D-type flip-flops can be configured as T-type, J-K, or S-R operation through the use of the XOR gate associated with each macrocell.

Each PAL block has the capability to provide two input registers by using macrocells 0 and 15. In order to use this option, these macrocells must be accessed via the I/O pins associated with macrocells 3 and 12, respectively. Once the macrocell is used as an input register, it cannot be used for logic, so its clusters can be re-directed through the logic allocator to another macrocell. The

I/O pins associated with macrocells 0 and 15 can still be used as input pins. Although the I/O pins for macrocells 3 and 12 are used to connect to the input registers, these macrocells can still be used as “buried” macrocells to drive device logic via the matrix.



20446G-003

Figure 3. Macrocell Diagram

Control Generator

The control generator provides four configurable clock lines and three configurable set/reset lines to each macrocell in a PAL block. Any of the four clock lines and any of the three set/reset lines can be independently selected by any flip-flop within a block. The clock lines can be configured to provide synchronous global (pin) clocks and asynchronous product term clocks, sum term clocks, and latch enables (Figure 4). Three of the four global clocks, as well as two product-term clocks and one sum-term clock, are available per PAL block. Positive or negative edge clocking is available as well as advanced clocking features such as **complementary** and **biphase** clocking. Complementary clocking provides two clock lines exactly 180 degrees out of phase, and is useful in applications such as fast data paths. A biphase clock line clocks flip-flops on both the positive and negative edges of the clock. The configuration options for the four clock lines per PAL block are as follows:

Clock Line 0 Options

- ◆ Global clock (0, 1, 2, or 3) with positive or negative edge clock enable
- ◆ Product-term clock ($A*B*C$)
- ◆ Sum-term clock ($A+B+C$)

Clock Line 1 Options

- ◆ Global clock (0, 1, 2, or 3) with positive edge clock enable
- ◆ Global clock (0, 1, 2, or 3) with negative edge clock enable

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

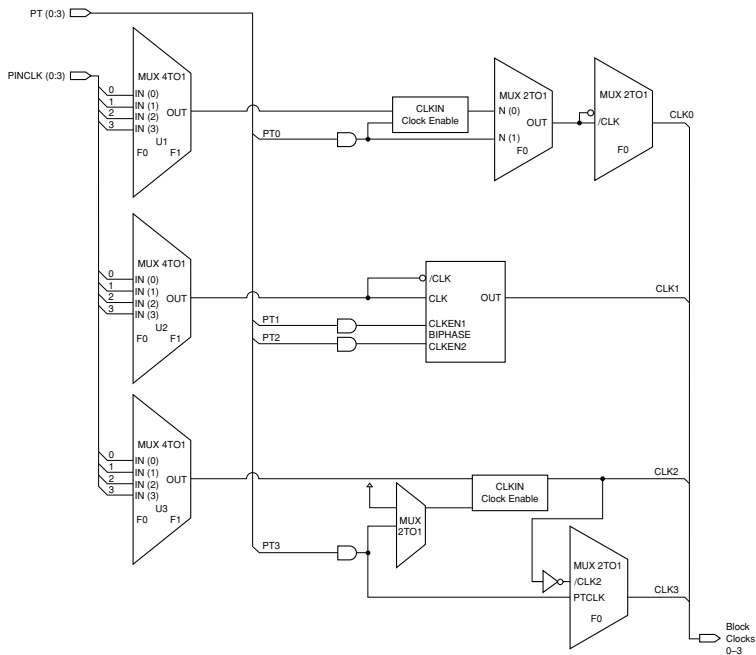
- ◆ Global clock (0, 1, 2, or 3) with positive and negative edge clock enable (biphase)

Clock Line 2 Options

- ◆ Global clock (0, 1, 2, or 3) with clock enable

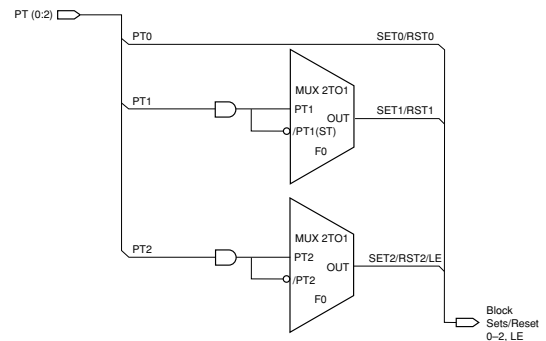
Clock Line 3 Options

- ◆ Complement of clock line 2 (same clock enable)
- ◆ Product-term clock (if clock line 2 does not use clock enable)



20446G-004

Figure 4. Clock Generator



20446G-005

Figure 5. Set/Reset Generator

The set/reset generation portion of the control generator (Figure 5) creates three set/reset lines for the PAL block. Each macrocell can choose one of these three lines or choose no set/reset at all. All three lines can be configured for product term set/reset and two of the three lines can be configured as sum term set/reset and one of the lines can be configured as product-term or sum-term latch enable. While the set/reset signals are generated in the control generator, whether that signal sets or resets a flip-flop is determined within the individual macrocell. The same signal can set one flip-flop and reset another. PT2 or /PT2 can also be used as a latch enable for macrocells configured as latches.

**Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.**

OE Generator

There is one output enable (OE) generator per PAL block that generates two product-term driven output enables. Each I/O cell is simply an output buffer. Each I/O cell within the PAL block can choose to be permanently enabled, permanently disabled, or choose one of the two product term output enables per PAL block (Figure 6).

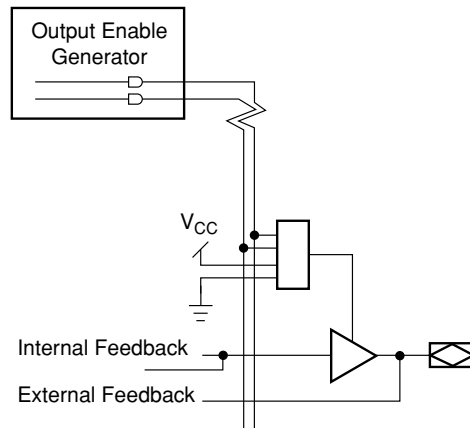


Figure 6. Output Enable Generator and I/O Cell

20446G-006

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

SAFE FOR MIXED SUPPLY VOLTAGE SYSTEM DESIGNS ¹

Both the 3.3-V and 5-V V_{CC} MACH 5 devices are safe for mixed supply voltage system designs. The 5-V devices will not overdrive 3.3-V devices above the output voltage of 3.3 V, while they accept inputs from other 3.3-V devices. The 3.3-V devices will accept inputs up to 5.5 V. Both the 3.3-V and 5-V versions have the same high-speed performance and provide easy-to-use mixed-voltage design capability.

Note:

1. Excludes original M5-128, M5-192, and M5-256 while M5-128/1, M3-192/1 and M5-256/1 are supported. Please refer to Application Note titled "Hot Socketing and Mixed Supply Design with MACH 4 and MACH 5 Devices".

BUS-FRIENDLY INPUTS AND I/OS

All MACH 5 devices have inputs and I/Os which feature the Bus-Friendly circuitry incorporating two inverters in series which loop back to the input. This double inversion weakly holds the input at its last driven logic state. While it is a good design practice to tie unused pins to a known state, the Bus-Friendly input structure pulls pins away from the input threshold voltage where noise can cause high-frequency switching. At power-up, the Bus-Friendly latches are reset to a logic level "1." For the circuit diagram, please refer to the document entitled *MACH Endurance Characteristics* on the Lattice Data Book CD-ROM or Lattice web site.

POWER MANAGEMENT

There are 4 power/speed options in each MACH 5 PAL block (Table 5). The speed and power tradeoff can be tailored for each design. The signal speed paths in the lower-power PAL blocks will be slower than those in the higher-power PAL blocks. This feature allows speed critical paths to run at maximum frequency while the rest of the signal paths operate in a lower-power mode. In large designs, there may be several different speed requirements for different portions of the design.

Table 5. Power Levels

High Speed/High Power	100% Power
Medium High Speed/Medium High Power	67% Power
Medium Low Speed/Medium Low Power	40% Power
Low Speed/Low Power	20% Power

PROGRAMMABLE SLEW RATE

Each MACH 5 device I/O has an individually programmable output slew rate control bit. Each output can be individually configured for the higher speed transition (3 V/ns) or for the lower noise transition (1 V/ns). For high-speed designs with long, unterminated traces, the slow-slew rate will introduce fewer reflections, less noise, and keep ground bounce to a minimum. For designs with short traces or well terminated lines, the fast slew rate can be used to achieve the highest speed. The slew rate is adjusted independent of power.

POWER-UP RESET/SET

All flip-flops power up to a known state for predictable system initialization. If a macrocell is configured to SET on a signal from the control generator, then that macrocell will be SET during device power-up. If a macrocell is configured to RESET on a signal from the control generator or is not configured for set/reset, then that macrocell will RESET on power-up. To guarantee initialization values, the V_{CC} rise must be monotonic and the clock must be inactive until the reset delay time has elapsed.

Select devices have been discontinued. See Ordering Information section for product status.



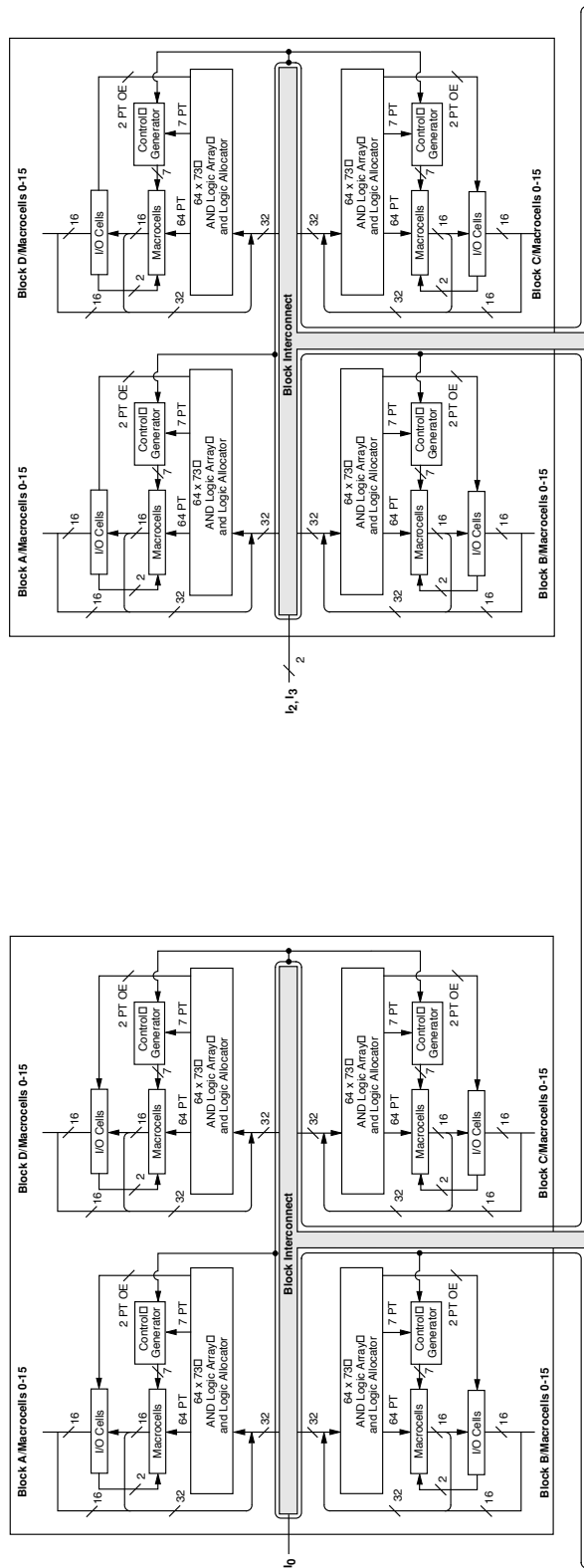
SECURITY BIT

A programmable security bit is provided on the MACH 5 devices as a deterrent to unauthorized copying of the array configuration patterns. Once programmed, this bit defeats readback of the programmed pattern by a device programmer, securing proprietary designs from competitors. Programming and verification are also defeated by the security bit. The bit can only be reset by erasing the entire device.

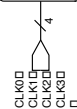
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See Ordering Information section for product status.**

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5-192/XXX

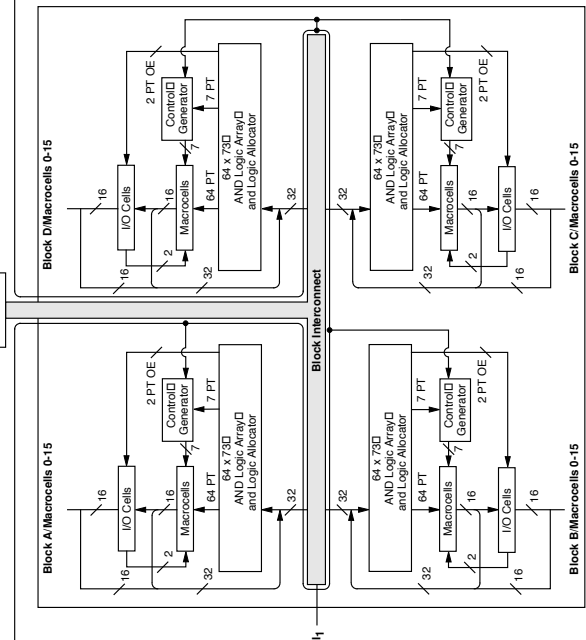
SEGMENT 2



SEGMENT INTERCONNECT



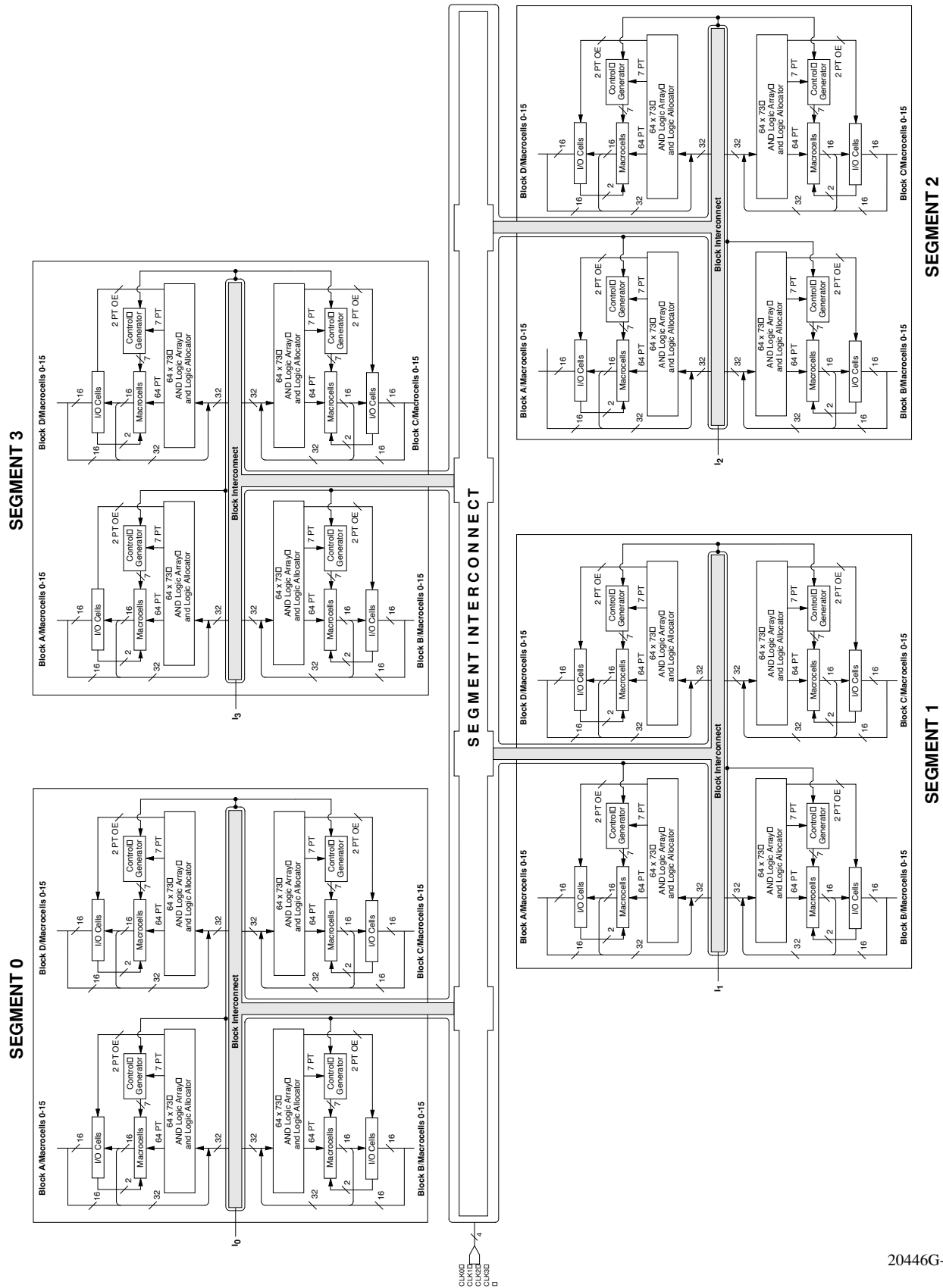
SEGMENT 1



Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

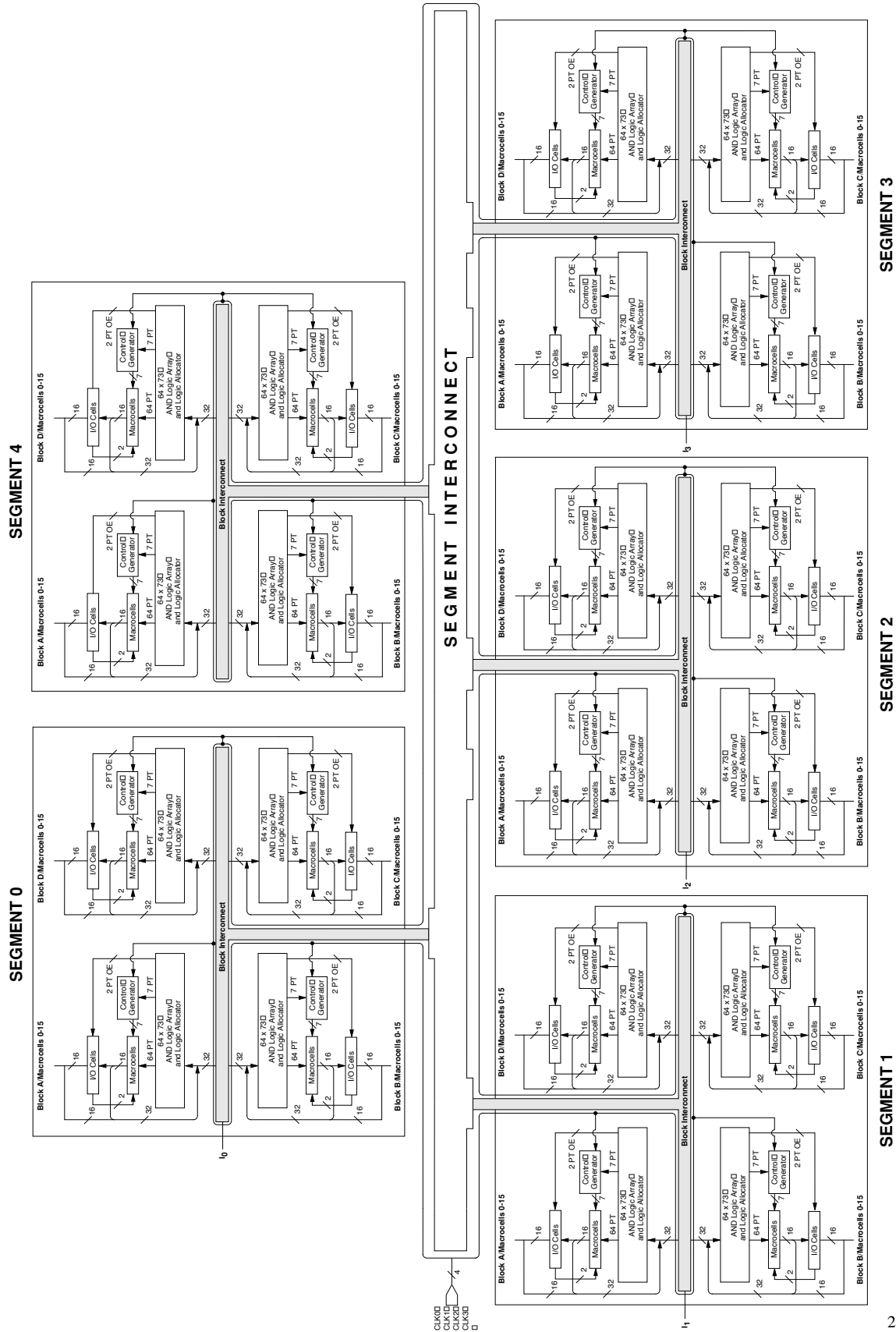
20446G-008

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-256/XXX



Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-320/XXX



Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

20446G-010

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

M5

Storage Temperature. -65°C to +150°C
 Device Junction
 Temperature (Note 1) +130°C or +150°C
 Supply Voltage
 with Respect to Ground -0.5 V to +7.0 V
 DC Input Voltage -0.5 V to 5.5 V
 Static Discharge Voltage 2000 V
 Latchup Current (-40°C to +85°C) 200 mA

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

OPERATING RANGES

Commercial (C) Devices

Ambient Temperature (T_A)
 Operating in Free Air. 0°C to +70°C
 Supply Voltage (V_{CC})
 with Respect to Ground. +4.75 V to +5.25 V

Industrial (I) Devices

Ambient Temperature (T_A)
 Operating in Free Air. -40°C to +85°C
 Supply Voltage (V_{CC})
 with Respect to Ground. +4.5 V to +5.5 V

Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

5-V DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING RANGES

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage (For M5-128/1, M5-192/1, M5-256/1, M5-320, M5-384, M5-512 Devices)	$I_{OH} = -3.2 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = \text{Min}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$	2.4			V
		$I_{OH} = -100 \mu\text{A}$, $V_{CC} = \text{Max}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$		3.3	3.6	V
	Output HIGH Voltage (For M5-128, M5-192, M5-256 Devices)	$I_{OH} = -3.2 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = \text{Min}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$	2.4			V
		$I_{OH} = -2.5 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 5.25 \text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$			3.6	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage (Note 2)	$I_{OL} = +16 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = \text{Min}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$			0.5	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical HIGH Voltage for all Inputs (Note 3)	2.0			V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical LOW Voltage for all Inputs (Note 3)			0.8	V
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 5.25$, $V_{CC} = \text{Max}$ (Note 4)			10	μA
I_{IL}	Input LOW Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 0$, $V_{CC} = \text{Max}$ (Note 4)			-10	μA
I_{OZH}	Off-State Output Leakage Current HIGH	$V_{OUT} = 5.25$, $V_{CC} = \text{Max}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ (Note 4)			10	μA
I_{OZL}	Off-State Output Leakage Current LOW	$V_{OUT} = 0$, $V_{CC} = \text{Max}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ (Note 4)			-10	μA
I_{SC}	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0.5 V_{CC} = \text{Max}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ (Note 5)	-30		-180	mA

Note:

- 150° for M5-128, M5-192 and M5-256 devices. 130° for M5-128/1, M5-192/1, M5-256/1, M5-320, M5-384 and M5-512 devices.
- Total I_{OL} between ground pins should not exceed 64 mA.
- These are absolute values with respect to device ground, and all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise are included.
- I/O pin leakage is the worst case of I_{IL} and I_{OZL} or I_{IH} and I_{OZH} .
- Not more than one output should be shorted at a time. Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

M5LV

Storage Temperature. -65°C to +150°C
 Device Junction Temperature. +130°C
 Supply Voltage
 with Respect to Ground -0.5 V to +4.5 V
 DC Input Voltage -0.5 V to 5.5 V
 Static Discharge Voltage 2000 V
 Latchup Current (-40°C to +85°C) 200 mA

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

OPERATING RANGES

Commercial (C) Devices

Ambient Temperature (T_A)
 Operating in Free Air. 0°C to +70°C
 Supply Voltage (V_{CC})
 with Respect to Ground. +3.0 V to +3.6 V

Industrial (I) Devices

Ambient Temperature (T_A)
 Operating in Free Air. -40°C to +85°C
 Supply Voltage (V_{CC})
 with Respect to Ground. +3.0 V to +3.6 V
Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

3.3-V DC CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING RANGES

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Description		Min	Max	Unit
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min}$	$I_{OH} = -100 \mu A$	$V_{CC} - 0.2$		V
		$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$	$I_{OH} = 3.2 \text{ mA}$	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min}$	$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$		0.2	V
		$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$	$I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA (Note 1)}$		0.5	V
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Voltage	$V_{OUT} \geq V_{OH} \text{ Min or } V_{OUT} \leq V_{OL} \text{ Max (Note 2)}$		2.0	5.5	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW Voltage	$V_{OUT} \geq V_{OH} \text{ Min or } V_{OUT} \leq V_{OL} \text{ Max (Note 2)}$		-0.3	0.8	V
I_{IH}	Input HIGH Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 3.6, V_{CC} = \text{Max (Note 3)}$			10	μA
I_{IL}	Input LOW Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 0, V_{CC} = \text{Max (Note 3)}$			-10	μA
I_{OZH}	Off-State Output Leakage Current HIGH	$V_{OUT} = 3.6, V_{CC} = \text{Max}, V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL} \text{ (Note 3)}$			10	μA
I_{OZL}	Off-State Output Leakage Current LOW	$V_{OUT} = 0, V_{CC} = \text{Max}, V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL} \text{ (Note 3)}$			-10	μA
I_{SC}	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0.5 V_{CC} = \text{Max}, V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL} \text{ (Note 4)}$		-15	-160	mA

Notes:

1. Total I_{OL} between ground pins should not exceed 64 mA.
2. These are absolute values with respect to device ground, and all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise are included.
3. I/O pin leakage is the worst case of I_{IL} and I_{OZL} or I_{IH} and I_{OZH} .
4. Not more than one output should be shorted at one time. Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

M5(LV) TIMING PARAMETERS OVER OPERATING RANGES¹ (CONTINUED)

		-5		-6		-7		-10		-12		-15		-20		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Power Delays:																
t _{PL1}	Power level 1 delay (Note 2)		4.0 (5.0)		4.0		4.0 (5.0)		4.0 (5.0)		4.0 (5.0)		4.0 (5.0)		4.0 (5.0)	ns
t _{PL2}	Power level 2 delay (Note 2)		6.0 (9.0)		6.0		6.0 (9.0)		6.0 (9.0)		6.0 (9.0)		6.0 (9.0)		6.0 (9.0)	ns
t _{PL3}	Power level 3 delay (Note 2)		9.0 (17.5)		9.0		9.0 (17.5)		9.0 (17.5)		9.0 (17.5)		9.0 (17.5)		9.0 (17.5)	ns
Additional Cluster Delay:																
t _{PT}	Product term cluster delay		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3	ns
Interconnect Delays:																
t _{BLK}	Block interconnect delay		1.5		1.5		1.5		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0	ns
t _{SEG}	Segment interconnect delay		4.5		4.5		5.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0	ns
Reset and Preset Delays:																
t _{SRI}	Asynchronous reset or preset to internal register output		6.0		8.0		8.0		10.0		12.0		14.0		16.0	ns
t _{SR}	Asynchronous reset or preset to register output		8.0		10.0		10.0		12.0		14.0		16.0		18.0	ns
t _{SRR}	Reset and set register recovery time	5.5		7.5		7.5		8.0		9.0		10.0		11.0		ns
t _{SRW}	Asynchronous reset or preset width	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
Clock Enable Delays:																
t _{CES}	Clock enable setup time	4.0		5.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t _{CEH}	Clock enable hold time	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		7.0		ns
Width:																
t _{WLS}	Global clock width low (Note 3)	2.5		3.0		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{WHS}	Global clock width high (Note 3)	2.5		3.0		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		6.0		ns
t _{WLA}	Product term clock width low	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t _{WHA}	Product term clock width high	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t _{GWA}	Gate width low (for low transparent) or high (for high transparent)	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t _{WIR}	Input register clock width low or high	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

CAPACITANCE¹

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test conditions		Typ	Unit
C_{IN}	I/CLK pin	$V_{IN} = 2.0\text{ V}$	3.3 V or 5 V, 25° C, 1 MHz	12	pF
$C_{I/O}$	I/O pin	$V_{OUT} = 2.0\text{ V}$	3.3 V or 5 V, 25° C, 1 MHz	10	pF

1. These parameters are not 100% tested, but are calculated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where these parameters may be affected.

I_{CC} vs. FREQUENCY

These curves represent the typical power consumption for a particular device at system frequency. The selected “typical” pattern is a 16-bit up-down counter. This pattern fills the device and exercises every macrocell. Maximum frequency shown uses internal feedback and a D-type register. Power/Speed are optimized to obtain the highest counter frequency and the lowest power. The highest frequency (LSBs) is placed in common PAL blocks, which are set to high power. The lowest frequency signals (MSBs) are placed in a common PAL block and set to lowest power. For a more detailed discussion about MACH 5 power consumption, refer to the application note entitled *MACH 5 Power* in the Application Notes section on the Lattice Data Book CD-ROM or Lattice web site.

I_{CC} CURVES AT HIGH /LOW POWER MODES

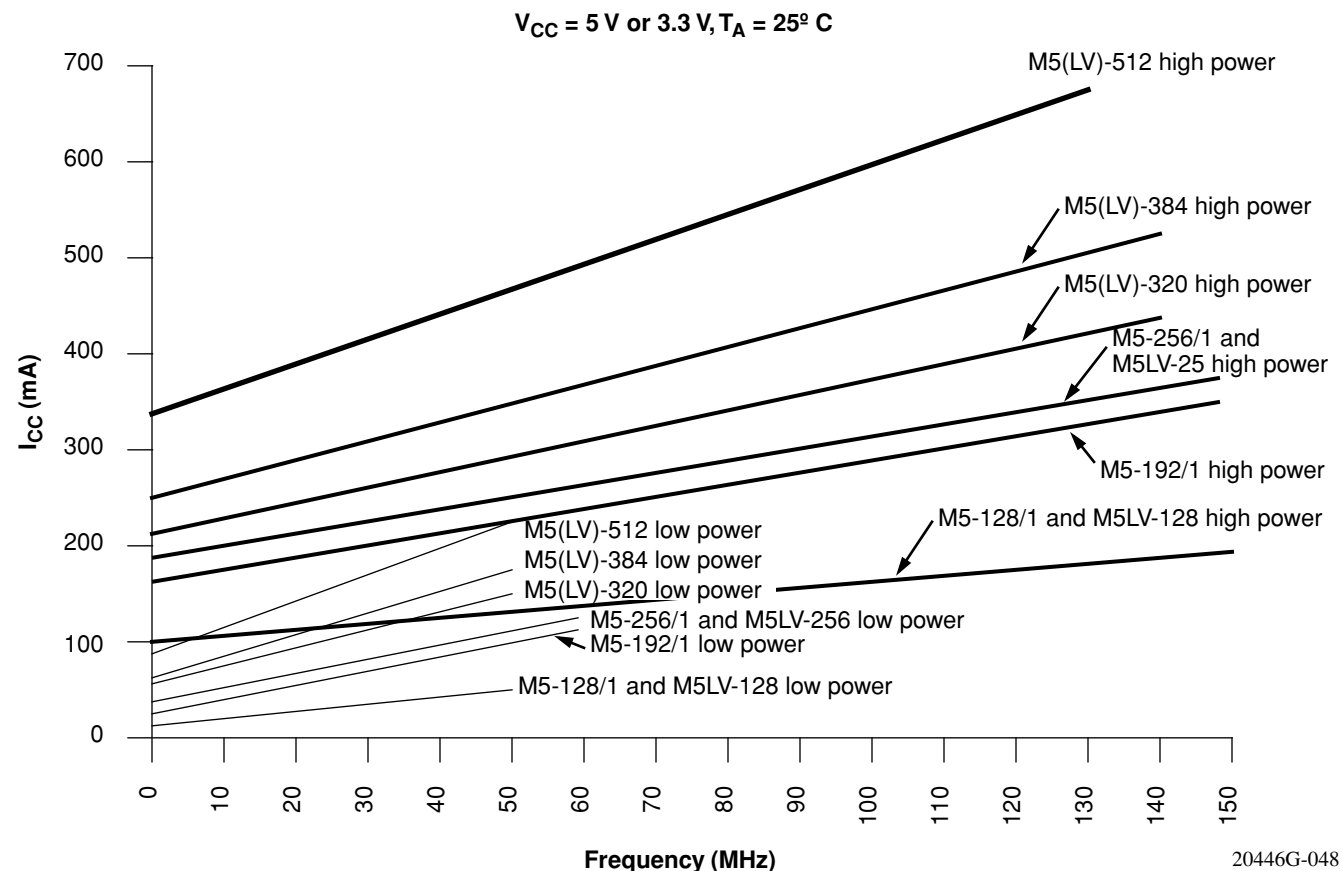


Figure 8. I_{CC} Curves at High/Low Power Modes

Select devices have been discontinued. See Ordering Information section for product status.

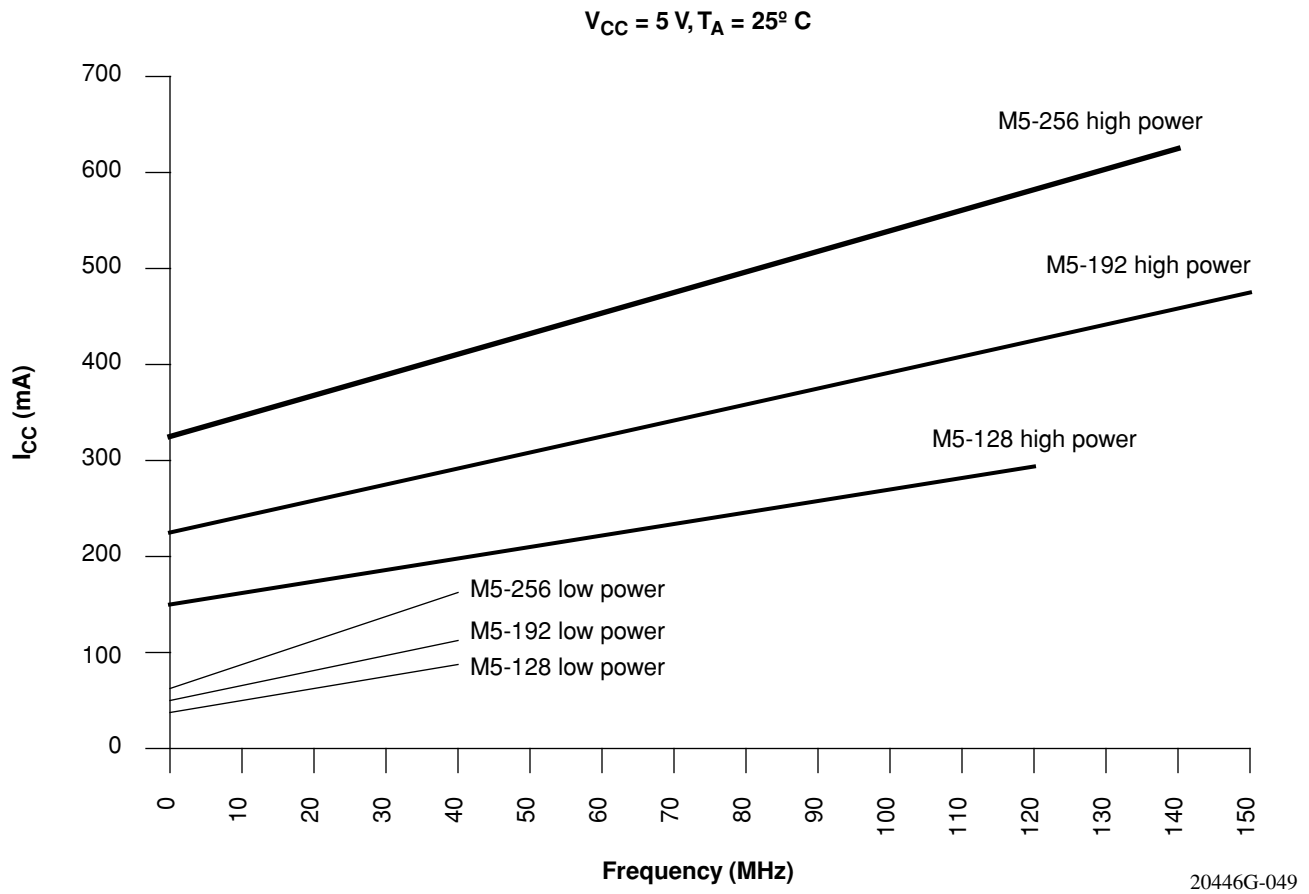


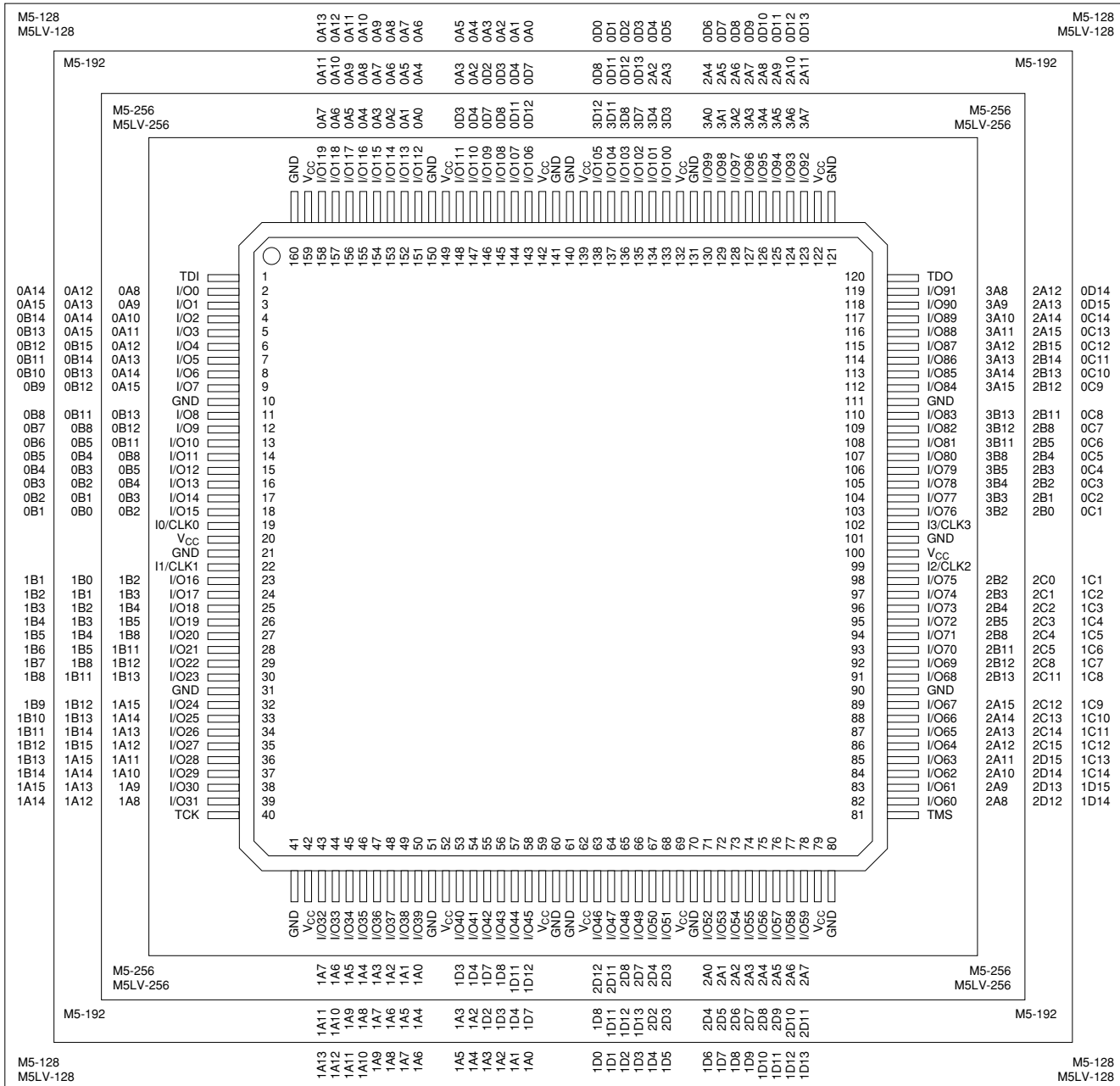
Figure 9. I_{CC} Curves at High/Low Power Modes

Select devices have been discontinued.
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160-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

160-Pin PQFP (128, 192, 256 Macrocells)



256-BALL BGA CONNECTION DIAGRAM — M5-320

Bottom View (I/O Pin-outs)

256-Ball BGA

	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
A	GND	I/O11	GND	I/O44	I/O58	GND	I/O70	I/O76	GND	GND	GND	GND	I/O108	I/O116	GND	I/O128	I/O134	GND	GND	GND	A
B	GND	I/O12	I/O28	I/O45	I/O59	I/O64	I/O71	I/O77	I/O84	I/O90	I/O96	I/O102	I/O109	I/O117	I/O122	I/O129	I/O135	I/O148	I/O164	GND	B
C	I/O0	I/O13	V _{CC}	I/O46	I/O60	I/O65	I/O72	I/O78	I/O85	I/O91	I/O97	I/O103	I/O110	I/O118	I/O123	I/O130	I/O136	V _{CC}	I/O165	I/O181	C
D	I/O1	I/O14	I/O29	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	I/O66	V _{CC}	I/O79	I/O86	I/O92	I/O98	I/O104	I/O111	V _{CC}	I/O124	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	I/O149	I/O166	I/O182	D
E	I/O2	I/O15	I/O30	TDI													TDI	I/O150	I/O167	I/O183	E
F	GND	I/O16	I/O31	I/O47													I/O137	I/O151	I/O168	GND	F
G	I/O3	I/O17	I/O32	V _{CC}													V _{CC}	I/O152	I/O169	I/O184	G
H	GND	I/O18	I/O33	I/O48													I/O138	I/O153	I/O170	GND	H
J	I/O4	I/O19	I/O34	I/O49													I/O139	I/O154	I/O171	I/O185	J
K	GND	I/O20	I/O35	I/O50													I/O140	I/O155	I/O172	I/O186	K
L	I/O5	I/O21	I/O36	I/O51													I/O141	I/O156	I/O173	GND	L
M	I/O6	I/O22	I/O37	I/O52													I/O142	I/O157	I/O174	I/O187	M
N	GND	I/O23	I/O38	I/O53													I/O143	I/O158	I/O175	GND	N
P	I/O7	I/O24	I/O39	V _{CC}													V _{CC}	I/O159	I/O176	I/O188	P
R	GND	I/O25	I/O40	I/O54													I/O144	I/O160	I/O177	GND	R
T	I/O8	I/O26	I/O41	TCK													TMS	I/O161	I/O178	I/O189	T
U	I/O9	I/O27	I/O42	V _{CC}													V _{CC}	I/O162	I/O179	I/O190	U
V	I/O10	I/O28	V _{CC}	I/O55													I/O145	V _{CC}	I/O180	I/O191	V
W	GND	I/O29	I/O43	I/O56													I/O146	I/O163	I/O181	GND	W
Y	GND	GND	GND	I/O57													I/O147	GND	I/O182	I/O192	Y

Pin Designations

CLK	=	Clock
GND	=	Ground
I	=	Input
I/O	=	Input/Output
NC	=	No Connect
V _{CC}	=	Supply Voltage
TDI	=	Test Data In
TCK	=	Test Clock
TMS	=	Test Mode Select
TDO	=	Test Data Out

Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

20446G-026

Bottom View (Macrocell Association)

352-Ball BGA

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**Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information for product status.**