Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - M5LV-512/160-7YC Datasheet

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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	512
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	160
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	208-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	208-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/m5lv-512-160-7yc

Table 2. MACH 5 Speed Grades

Device	Speed Grade[1]						
	-5	-6	-7	-10	-12	-15	-20
M5-128[2]			C	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5-128/1	C		C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5LV-128	C		C,I	C, I	C, I	I	
M5-192/1	C		C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5-256[2]			C	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5-256/1	C		C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5LV-256	C		C, I	C, I	C, I	I	
M5-320		C	C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5LV-320		C	C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5-384		C	C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5LV-384		C	C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5-512		C	C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I
M5LV-512		C	C, I	C, I	C, I	C, I	I

Note:

1. *C = Commercial grade, I = Industrial grade*
2. */1 version recommended for new designs*

With Lattice's unique hierarchical architecture, the MACH 5 family provides densities up to 512 macrocells to support full system logic integration. Extensive routing resources ensure pinout retention as well as high utilization. It is ideal for PAL® block device integration and a wide range of other applications including high-speed computing, low-power applications, communications, and embedded control. At each macrocell density point, Lattice offers several I/O and package options to meet a wide range of design needs (Table 3).

Table 3. MACH 5 Package and I/O Options [1]

	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	**5**	**3.3**	**5**	**5**	**3.3**	**5**	**3.3**	**5**	**3.3**	**5**	**3.3**
100-pin TQFP	68	68, 74	68	68	68*, 74						
100-pin PQFP	68	68*	68*	68*	68						
144-pin TQFP		104			104						
144-pin PQFP	104	104*	104*	104*	104*						
160-pin PQFP	120	120	120	120	120	120*	120	120*	120	120*	120
208-pin PQFP				160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
240-pin PQFP						184*	184*	184*	184*	184*	184*
256-ball BGA						192	192*	192*	192*	192*	192*
352-ball BGA										256	256

Note:

1. *The I/O options indicated with a "*" are obsolete, please contact factory for more information.*

Advanced power management options allow designers to incrementally reduce power while maintaining the level of performance needed for today's complex designs. I/O safety features allow for mixed-voltage design,

- 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

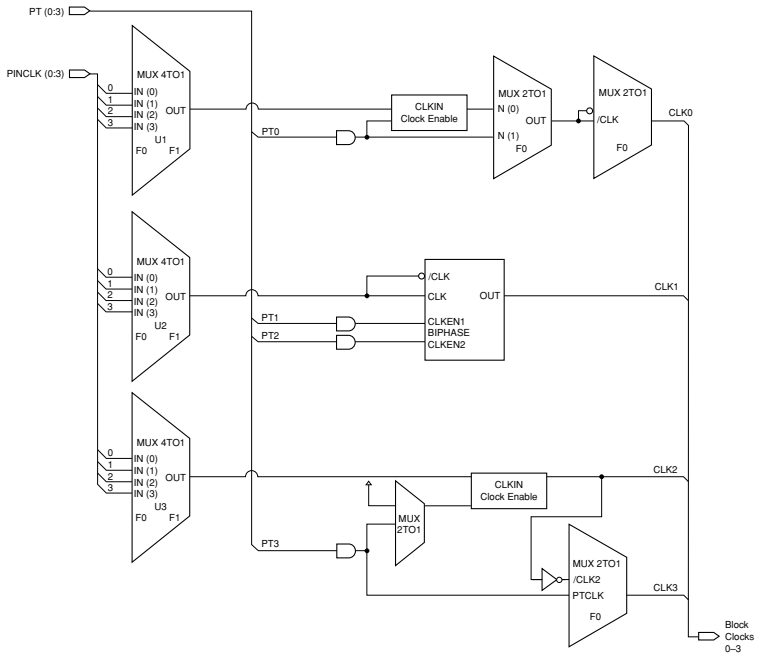

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Figure 4. Clock Generator

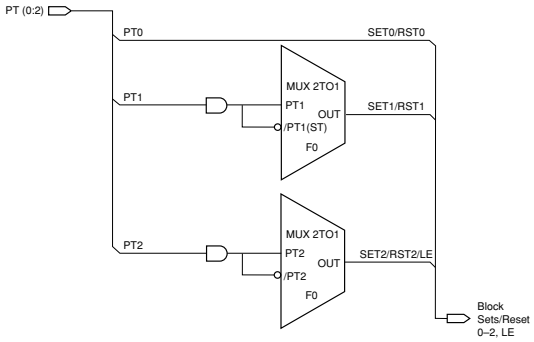

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Figure 5. Set/Reset Generator

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.

MACH 5 TIMING MODEL

The primary focus of the MACH 5 timing model is to accurately represent the timing in a MACH 5 device, and at the same time, be easy to understand. This model accurately describes all combinatorial and registered paths through the device, making a distinction between **internal feedback** and **external feedback**. A signal uses internal feedback when it is fed back into the switch matrix or block without having to go through the output buffer. The input register specifications are also reported as internal feedback. When a signal is fed back into the switch matrix after having gone through the output buffer, it is using external feedback.

The parameter, t_{BUF}, is defined as the time it takes to go through the output buffer to the I/O pad. If a signal goes to the internal feedback rather than to the I/O pad, the parameter designator is followed by an "i". By adding t_{BUF} to this internal parameter, the external parameter is derived. For example, $t_{PD} = t_{PDi} + t_{BUF}$. A diagram representing the modularized MACH 5 timing model is shown in Figure 7. Refer to the Technical Note entitled *MACH 5 Timing and High Speed Design* for a more detailed discussion about the timing parameters.

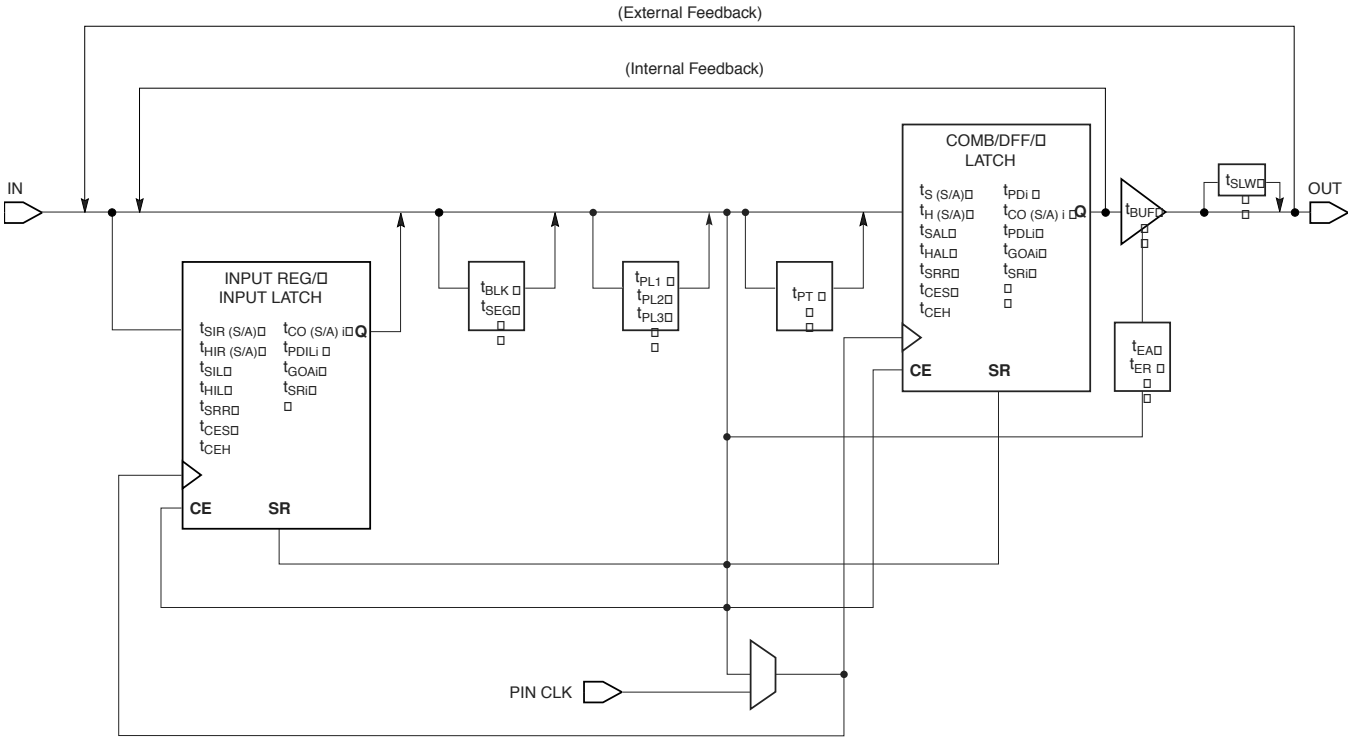

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Figure 7. MACH 5 Timing Model

MULTIPLE I/O AND DENSITY OPTIONS

The MACH 5 family offers six macrocell densities in a number of I/O options. This allows designers to choose a device close to their logic density and I/O requirements, thus minimizing costs. For the same package type, every density has the same pin-out. With proper design considerations, a design can be moved to a higher or lower density part as required.

IEEE 1149.1 - COMPLIANT BOUNDARY SCAN TESTABILITY

Most MACH 5 devices have boundary scan registers and are compliant to the IEEE 1149.1 standard. 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 node data to be captured and shifted out for verification. In addition, these devices can be linked into a board-level serial scan path for more complete board-level testing.

IEEE 1149.1 - COMPLIANT IN-SYSTEM PROGRAMMING

Programming devices in-system provides a number of significant benefits including: rapid prototyping, lower inventory levels, higher quality, and the ability to make in-field modifications. All MACH 5 devices provide in-system programming (ISP) capability through their IEEE 1149.1-compliant Boundary Scan Test Access Port. By using the IEEE 1149.1-compliant Boundary Scan Test Access Port as the communication interface through which ISP is achieved, customers get the benefit of a standard, well-defined interface.

MACH 5 devices can be programmed across the commercial temperature and voltage range. The PC-based LatticePRO software facilitates in-system programming of MACH 5 devices. LatticePRO software takes the JEDEC file output produced by design implementation software, along with information about the Boundary Scan chain, and creates a set of vectors that are used to drive the Boundary Scan chain. LatticePRO software can use these vectors to drive a Boundary Scan chain via the parallel port of a PC. Alternatively, LatticePRO software can output files in formats understood by common automated test equipment. This equipment can then be used to program MACH 5 devices during the testing of a circuit board.

PCI COMPLIANT

MACH 5 devices in the -5/-6/-7/-10/-12 speed grades are compliant with the *PCI Local Bus Specification* version 2.1, published by the PCI Special Interest Group (SIG). The 5-V devices are fully PCI-compliant. The 3.3-V devices are mostly compliant but do not meet the PCI condition to clamp the inputs as they rise above V_{CC} because of their 5-V input tolerant feature. MACH 5 devices provide the speed, drive, density, output enables and I/Os for the most complex PCI designs.

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.

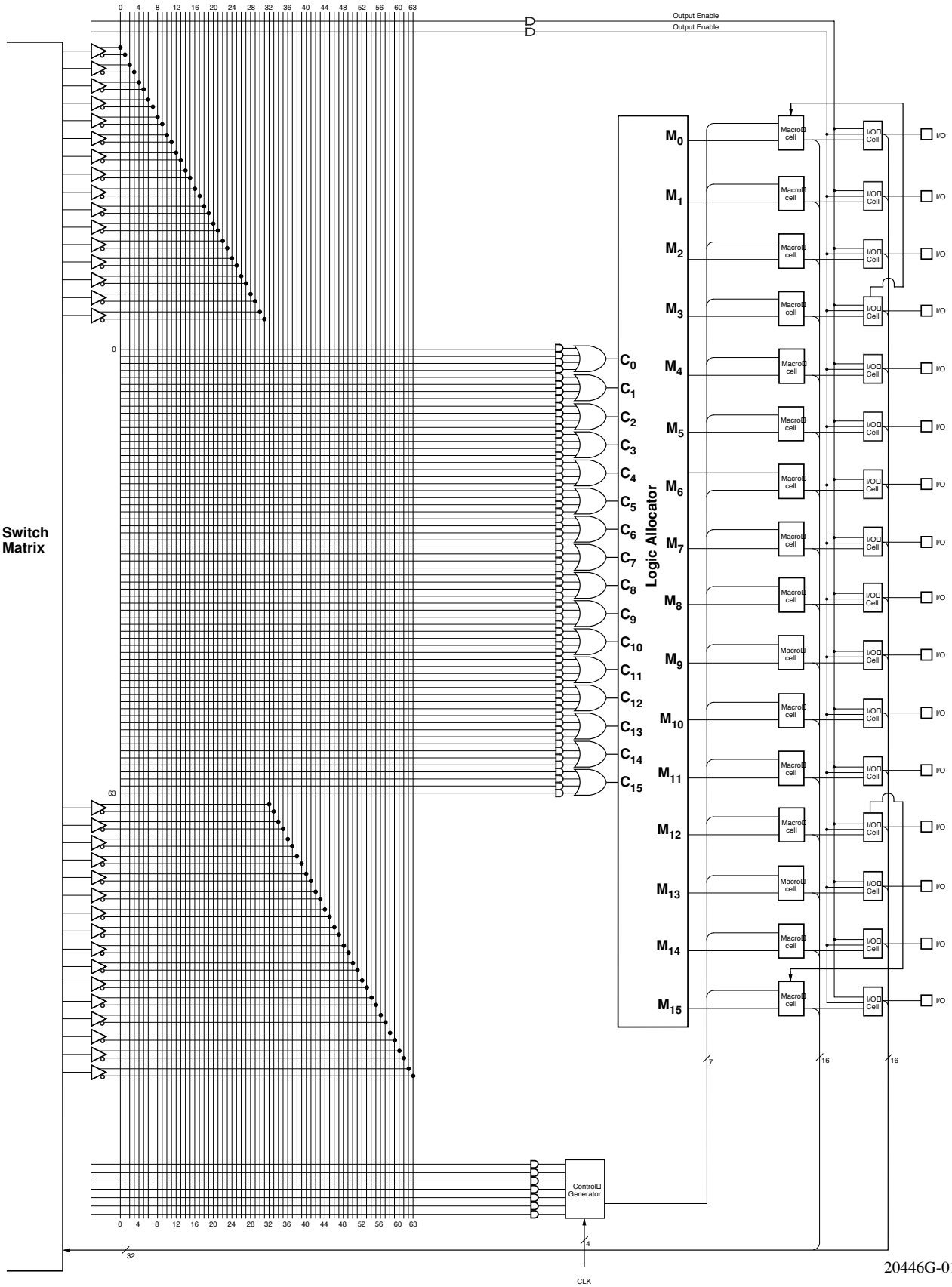
POWER-UP RESET/SET

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.

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.

MACH 5 PAL BLOCK



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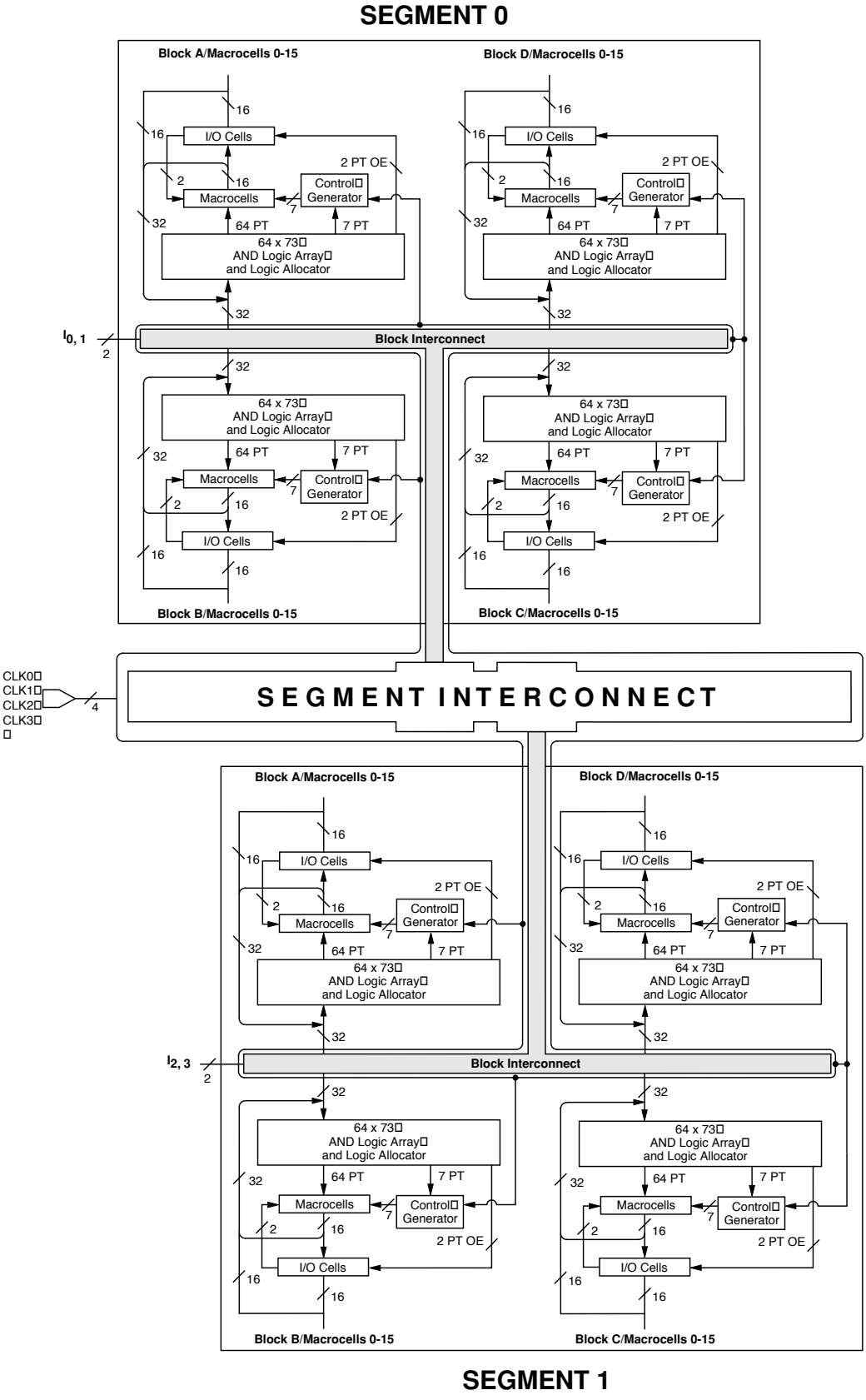
See Ordering Information section for product status.

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-128/XXX



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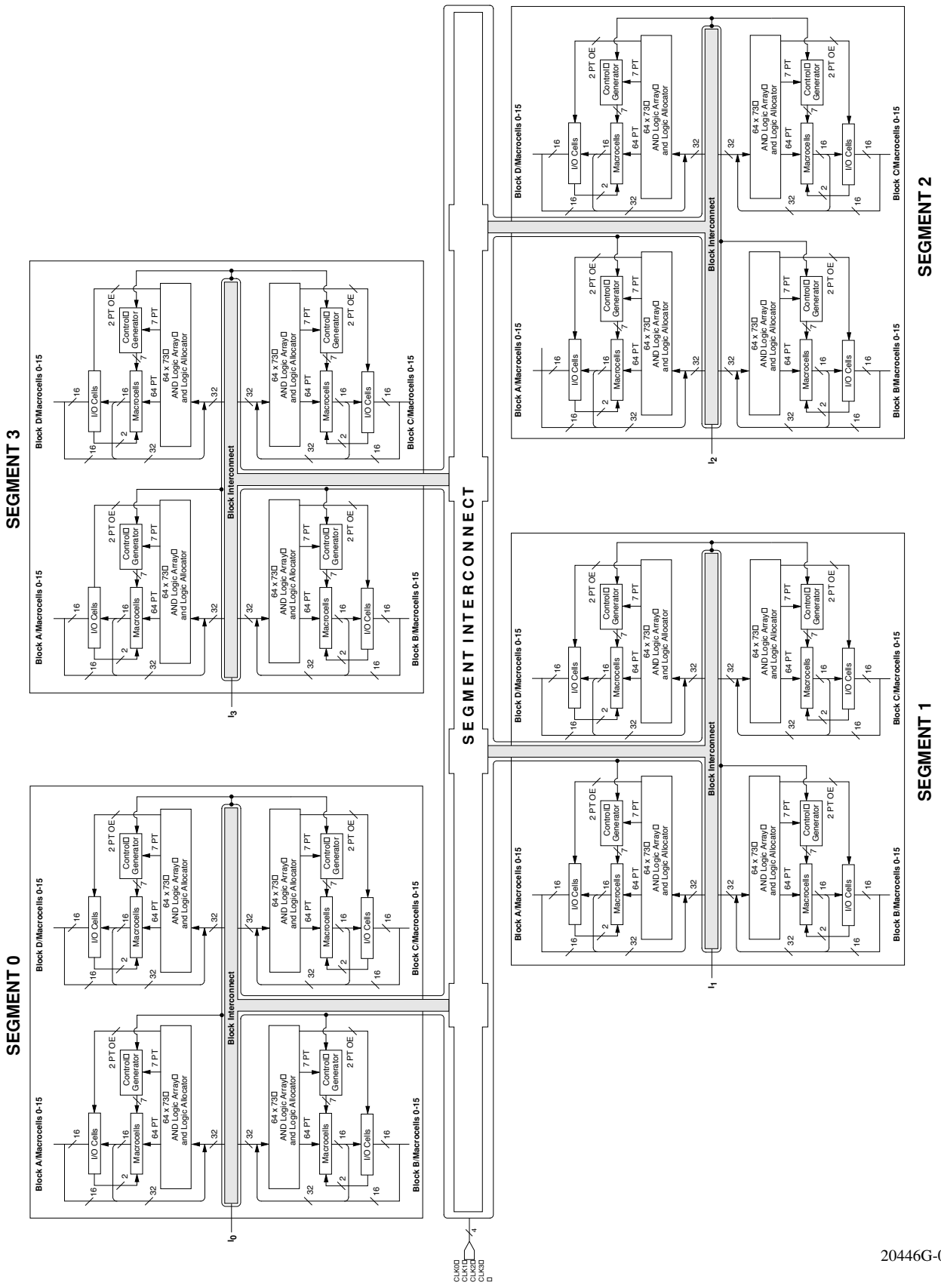
BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-256/XXX



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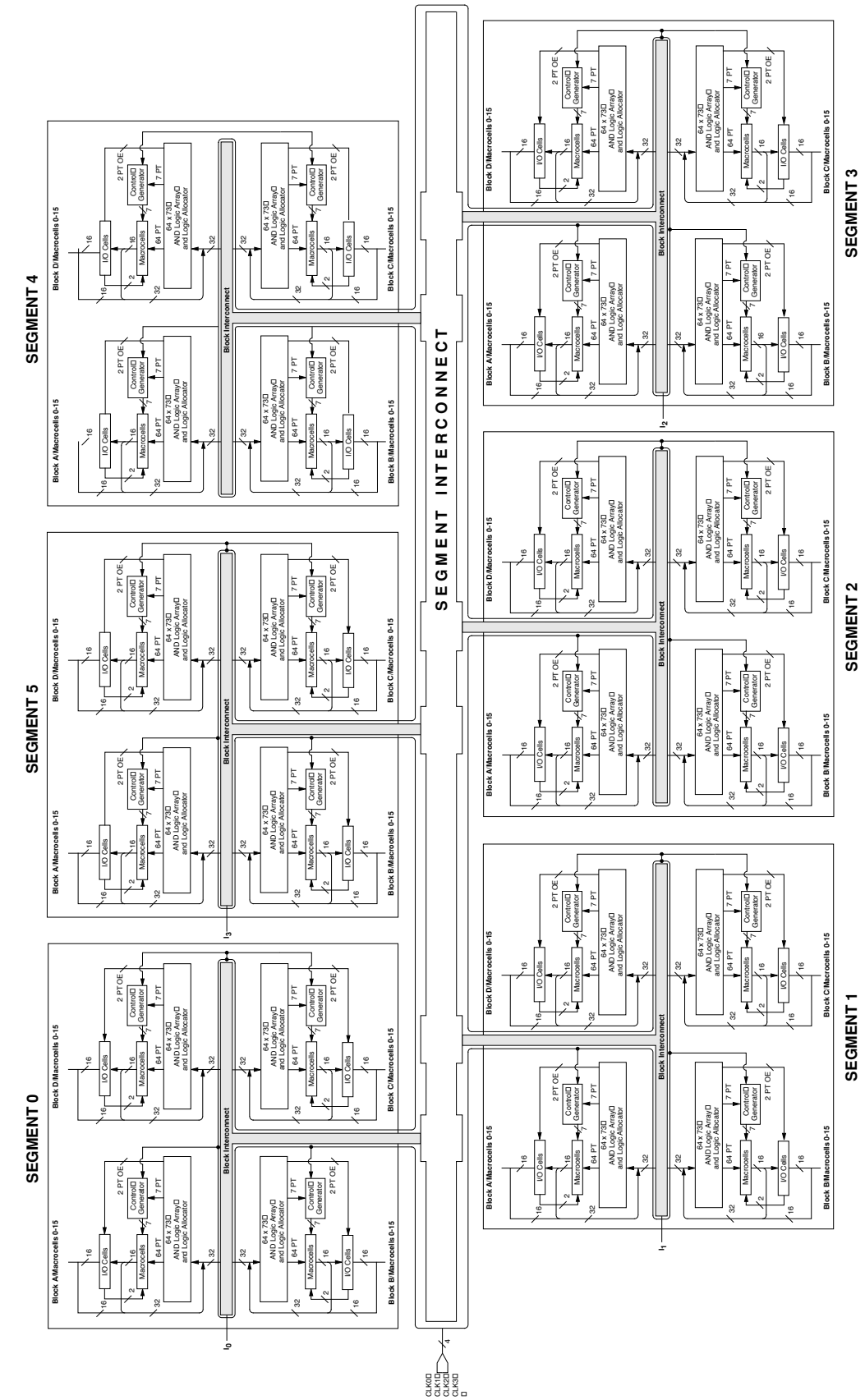
Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-384/XXX



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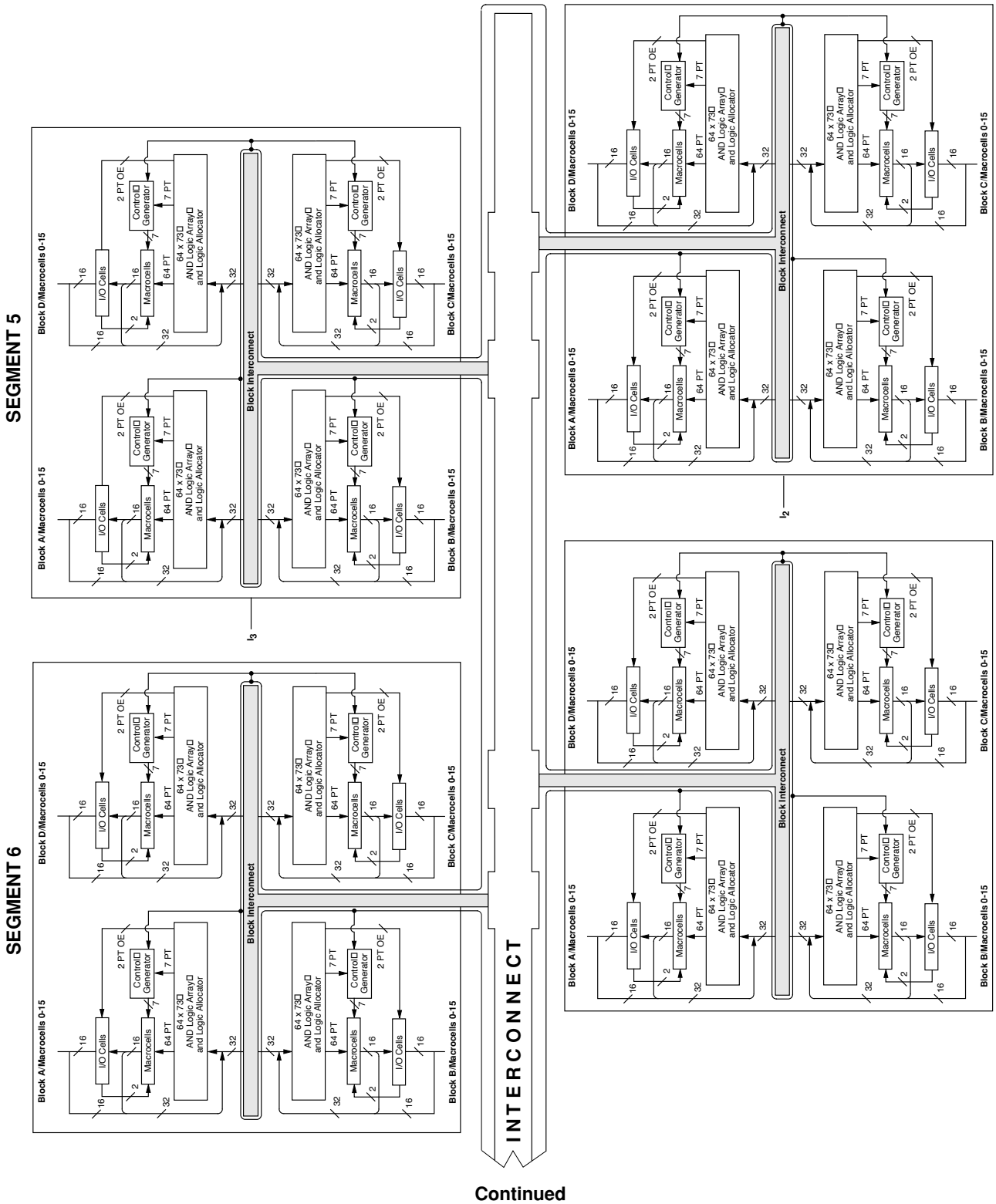
BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-512/XXX



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

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.

3.3-V DC CHARACTERISITICS OVER OPERATING RANGES

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

		-5		-6		-7		-10		-12		-15		-20		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Combinatorial Delay:																
t_{PDi}	Internal combinatorial propagation delay		3.5		4.5		5.5		8.0		10.0		13.0		18.0	ns
t_{PD}	Combinatorial propagation delay		5.5		6.5		7.5		10.0		12.0		15.0		20.0	ns
Registered Delays:																
t_{SS}	Synchronous clock setup time	3.0		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		8.0		10.0		ns
t_{SA}	Asynchronous clock setup time	3.0		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t_{HS}	Synchronous clock hold time	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{HA}	Asynchronous clock hold time	3.0		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t_{COSi}	Synchronous clock to internal output		2.5		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		8.0		10.0	ns
t_{COS}	Synchronous clock to output		4.5		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		10.0		12.0	ns
t_{COAi}	Asynchronous clock to internal output		6.0		6.0		8.0		10.0		13.0		15.0		18.0	ns
t_{COA}	Asynchronous clock to output		8.0		8.0		10.0		12.0		15.0		17.0		20.0	ns
Latched Delays:																
t_{SAL}	Latch setup time	3.0		4.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t_{HAL}	Latch hold time	3.0		3.0		4.0		5.0		6.0		7.0		8.0		ns
t_{PDLi}	Transparent latch internal		6.0		7.0		7.0		8.0		9.0		10.0		10.0	ns
t_{PDL}	Propagation delay through transparent latch		8.0		9.0		9.0		10.0		11.0		12.0		12.0	ns
t_{GOAi}	Gate to internal output		7.0		8.0		8.0		9.0		10.0		11.0		12.0	ns
t_{GOA}	Gate to output		9.0		10.0		10.0		11.0		12.0		13.0		14.0	ns
Input Register Delays:																
t_{SIRS}	Input register setup time using a synchronous clock	2.0		2.0		2.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		ns
t_{SIRA}	Input register setup time using an asynchronous clock	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{HIRS}	Input register hold time using a synchronous clock	3.0		3.0		3.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		ns
t_{HIRA}	Input register hold time using an asynchronous clock	6.0		6.0		6.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		ns
Input Latch Delays:																
t_{SIL}	Input latch setup time	2.0		2.0		2.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		ns
t_{HIL}	Input latch hold time	6.0		6.0		6.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		7.0		ns
t_{PDILi}	Transparent input latch		5.0		5.0		5.5		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0	ns
Output Delays:																
t_{BUF}	Output buffer delay		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0	ns
t_{SLW}	Slow slew rate delay		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5	ns
t_{EA}	Output enable time		7.5		7.5		9.5		10.0		12.0		15.0		20.0	ns
t_{ER}	Output disable time		7.5		7.5		9.5		10.0		12.0		15.0		20.0	ns

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

CAPACITANCE[1]

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

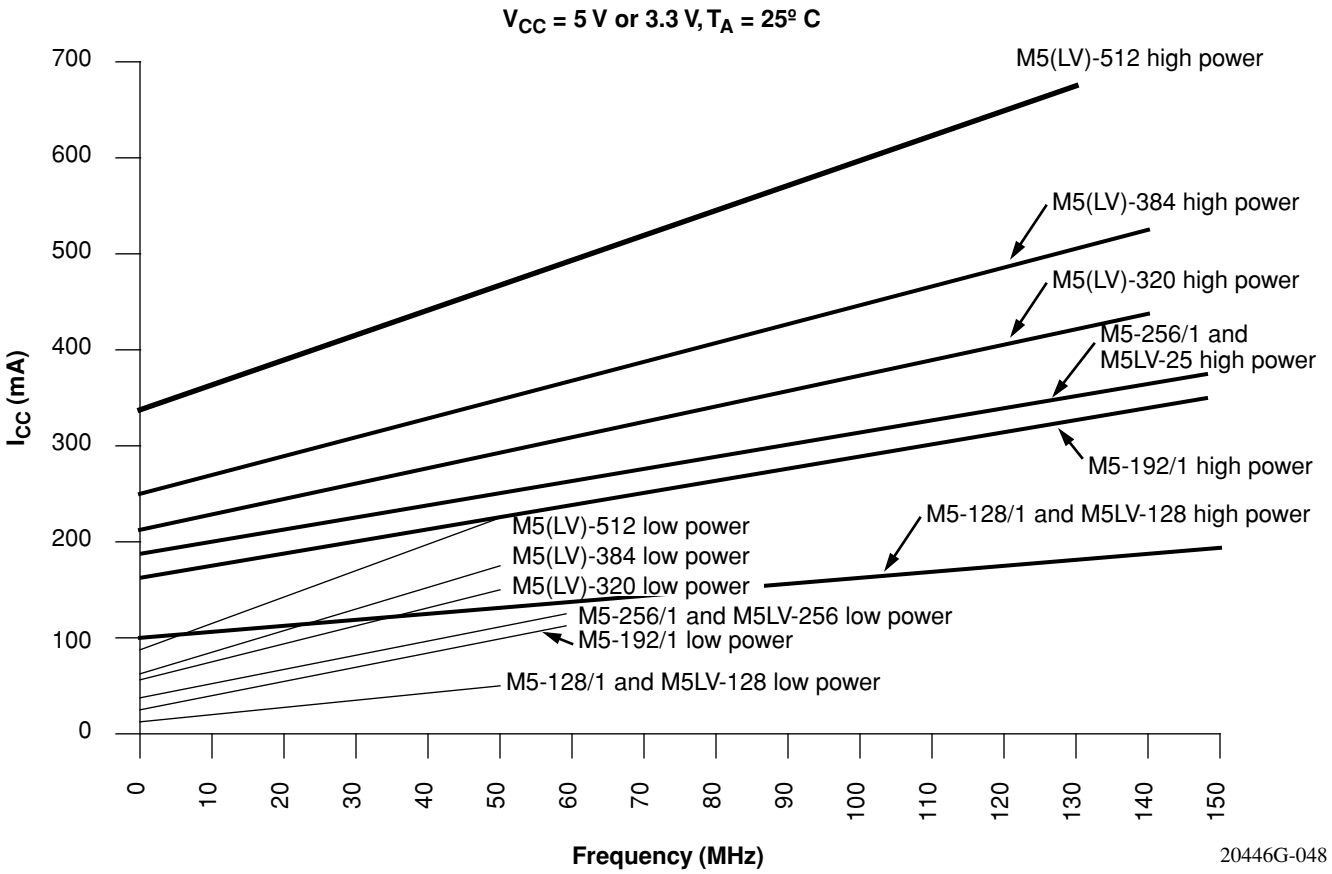


Figure 8. I_{CC} Curves at High/Low Power Modes

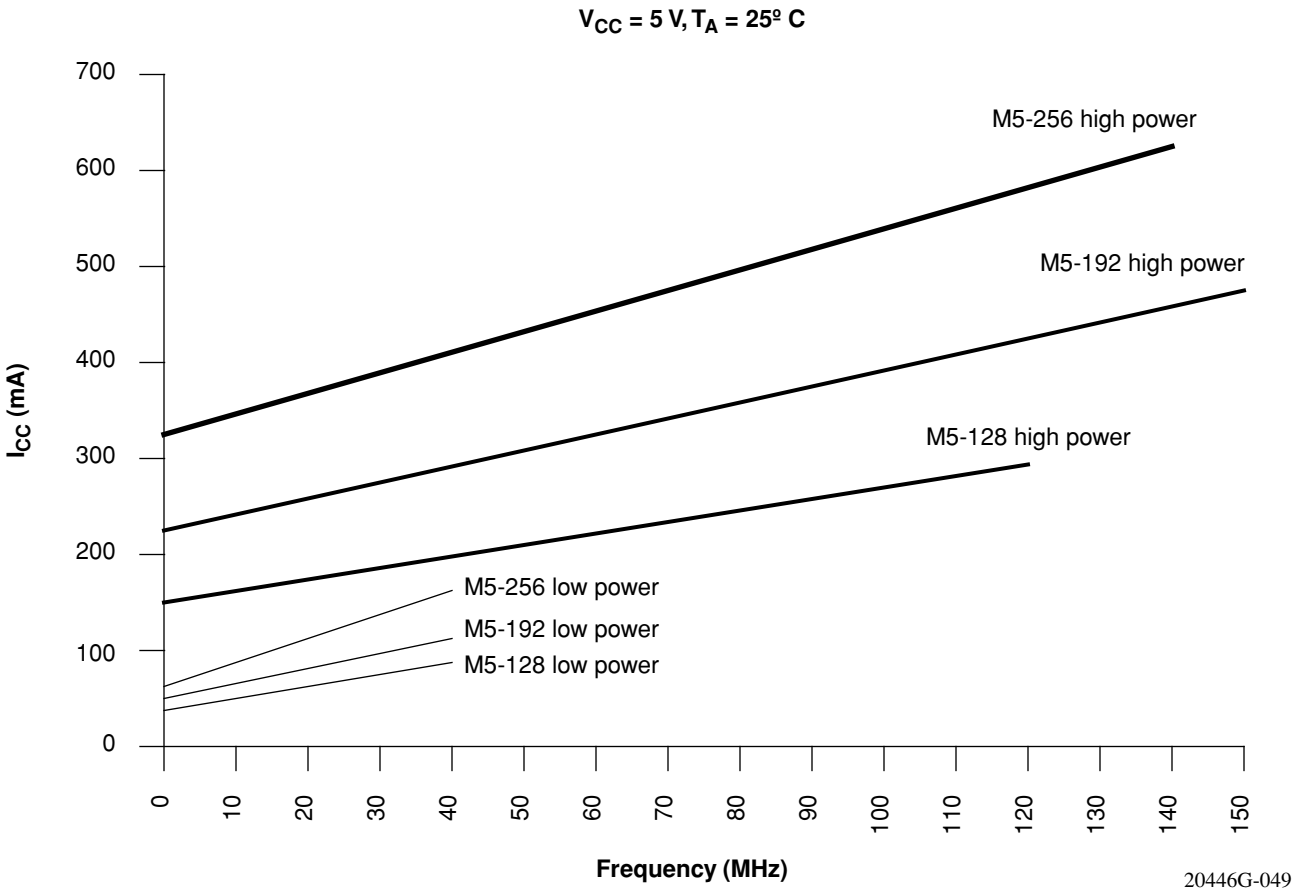
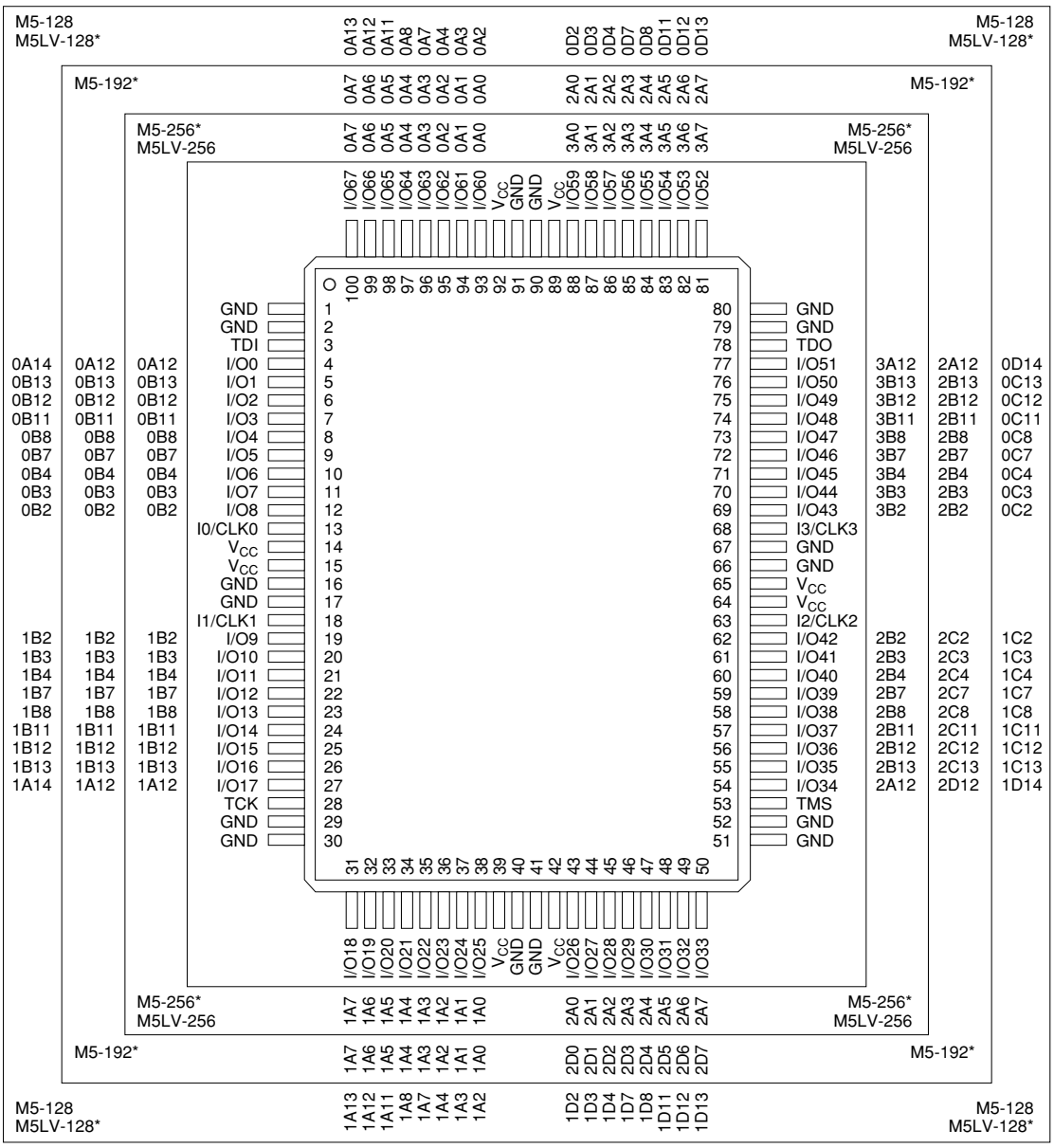


Figure 9. I_{CC} Curves at High/Low Power Modes

100-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

100-Pin PQFP (68 I/O)



*Package obsolete, contact factory.

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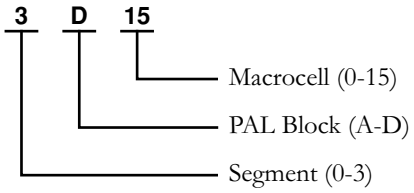
Select devices have been discontinued. See Ordering Information section for product status.

Pin Designations

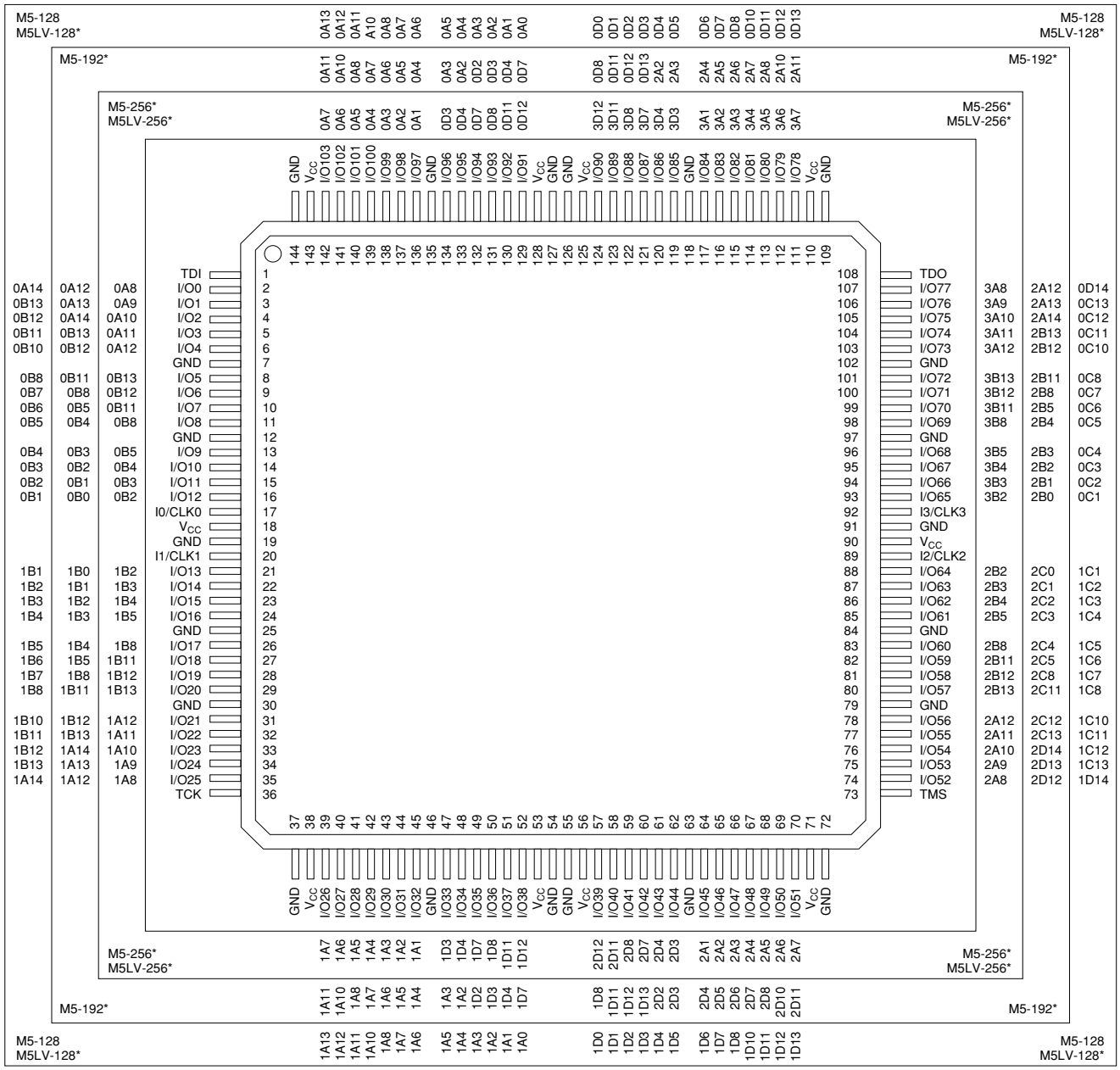
CLK	=	Clock	V_{CC}	=	Supply Voltage
GND	=	Ground	TDI	=	Test Data In
I	=	Input	TCK	=	Test Clock
I/O	=	Input/Output	TMS	=	Test Mode Select
NC	=	No Connect	TDO	=	Test Data Out



144-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

144-Pin PQFP

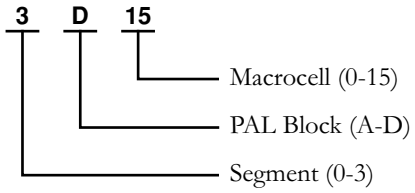


*Package obsolete, contact factory.

20446G-019

Pin Designations

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

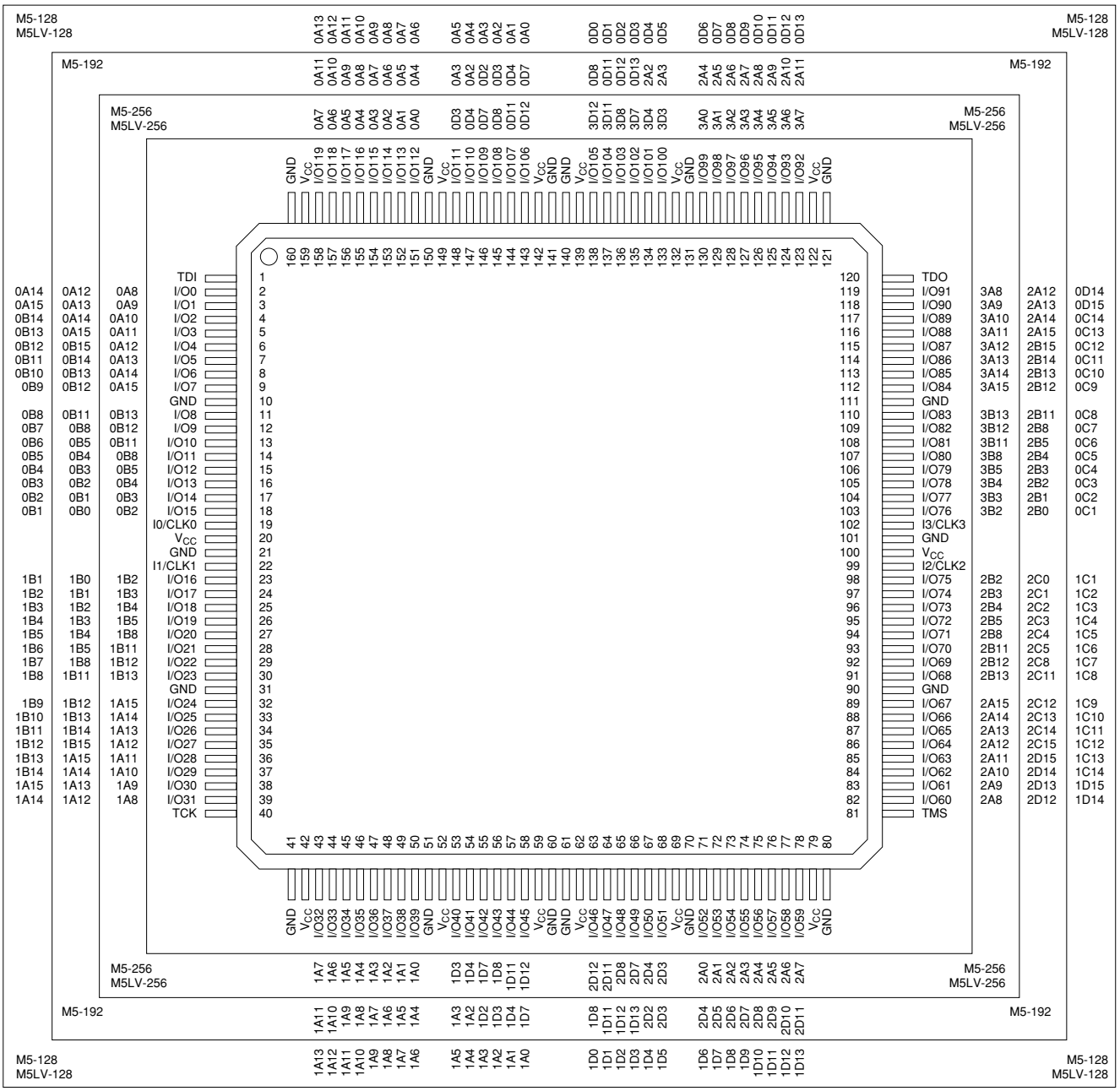


Select devices have been discontinued. See Ordering Information section for product status.

160-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

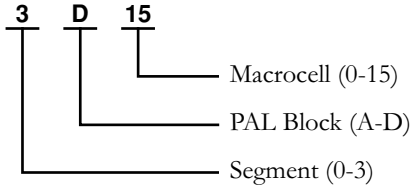
160-Pin PQFP (128, 192, 256 Macrocells)



20446G-021

Pin Designations

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



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

352-BALL BGA CONNECTION DIAGRAM — M5-512, M5LV-512

Bottom View (I/O Pin-outs)

352-Ball BGA

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	T	U	V	W	Y	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	
1	NC	NC	NC	GND	NC	I/O245	GND	I/O246	I/O247	GND	I/O248	I/O249	I3/CLK3	GND	I/O250	I/O251	I/O252	GND	I/O253	I/O254	GND	NC	I/O255	GND	NC	NC	1
2	NC	NC	NC	I/O224	I/O225	I/O226	I/O227	I/O228	I/O229	I/O230	I/O231	I/O232	I/O233	I2CLK2	I/O235	I/O236	I/O237	I/O238	I/O239	I/O240	I/O241	I/O242	I/O243	I/O244	GND	GND	2
3	GND	GND	NC	I/O205	I/O206	I/O207	I/O208	I/O209	I/O210	I/O211	I/O212	I/O213	I/O214	I2CLK2	I/O215	I/O216	I/O217	I/O218	I/O219	I/O220	I/O221	I/O222	I/O223	TMS	NC	NC	3
4	NC	I/O188	NC	TDO	I/O189	I/O190	I/O191	V_{CC}	I/O192	V_{CC}	I/O193	I/O194	I/O195	V_{CC}	I/O196	I/O197	I/O198	V_{CC}	I/O199	V_{CC}	I/O200	I/O201	V_{CC}	I/O202	I/O203	I/O204	4
5	GND	I/O183	I/O184	V_{CC}																			I/O185	I/O186	I/O187	GND	5
6	NC	I/O176	I/O177	I/O178																			I/O179	I/O180	I/O181	I/O182	6
7	GND	I/O169	I/O170	I/O171																			I/O172	I/O173	I/O174	I/O175	7
8	I/O162	I/O163	I/O164	I/O165																			I/O166	I/O167	I/O168	NC	8
9	I/O156	I/O157	I/O158	I/O159																			V_{CC}	I/O160	I/O161	GND	9
10	GND	I/O150	I/O151	V_{CC}																			I/O152	I/O153	I/O154	I/O155	10
11	I/O142	I/O143	I/O144	I/O145																			I/O146	I/O147	I/O148	I/O149	11
12	I/O134	I/O135	I/O136	I/O137																			I/O138	I/O139	I/O140	I/O141	12
13	I/O128	I/O129	I/O130	I/O131																			V_{CC}	I/O132	I/O133	GND	13
14	GND	I/O122	I/O123	V_{CC}																			I/O124	I/O125	I/O126	I/O127	14
15	I/O114	I/O115	I/O116	I/O117																			I/O118	I/O119	I/O120	I/O121	15
16	NC	I/O107	I/O108	I/O109																			I/O110	I/O111	I/O112	I/O113	16
17	I/O101	I/O102	I/O103	I/O104																			V_{CC}	I/O105	I/O106	GND	17
18	GND	I/O95	I/O96	V_{CC}																			I/O97	I/O98	I/O99	I/O100	18
19	I/O87	I/O88	I/O89	I/O90																			I/O91	I/O92	I/O93	I/O94	19
20	I/O80	I/O81	I/O82	I/O83																			I/O84	I/O85	I/O86	GND	20
21	I/O73	I/O74	I/O75	I/O76																			I/O77	I/O78	I/O79	NC	21
22	GND	I/O68	I/O69	I/O70																			V_{CC}	I/O71	I/O72	GND	22
23	I/O51	I/O52	I/O53	V_{CC}	I/O54	I/O55	V_{CC}	I/O56	V_{CC}	I/O57	I/O58	I/O59	V_{CC}	I/O60	I/O61	I/O62	V_{CC}	I/O63	V_{CC}	I/O64	I/O65	I/O66	TCK	NC	I/O67	NC	23
24	NC	NC	TDI	I/O32	I/O33	I/O34	I/O35	I/O36	I/O37	I/O38	I/O39	I/O40	I0/CLK0	I/O41	I/O42	I/O43	I/O44	I/O45	I/O46	I/O47	I/O48	I/O49	I/O50	NC	GND	GND	24
25	GND	GND	I/O11	I/O12	I/O13	I/O14	I/O15	I/O16	I/O17	I/O18	I/O19	I/O20	I/O21	I/O22	I/O23	I/O24	I/O25	I/O26	I/O27	I/O28	I/O29	I/O30	I/O31	NC	NC	NC	25
26	NC	NC	GND	I/O0	NC	GND	I/O1	I/O2	GND	I/O3	I/O4	I/O5	GND	I1/CLK1	I/O6	I/O7	GND	I/O8	I/O9	GND	I/O10	NC	GND	NC	NC	NC	26
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	T	U	V	W	Y	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	

20446G-030

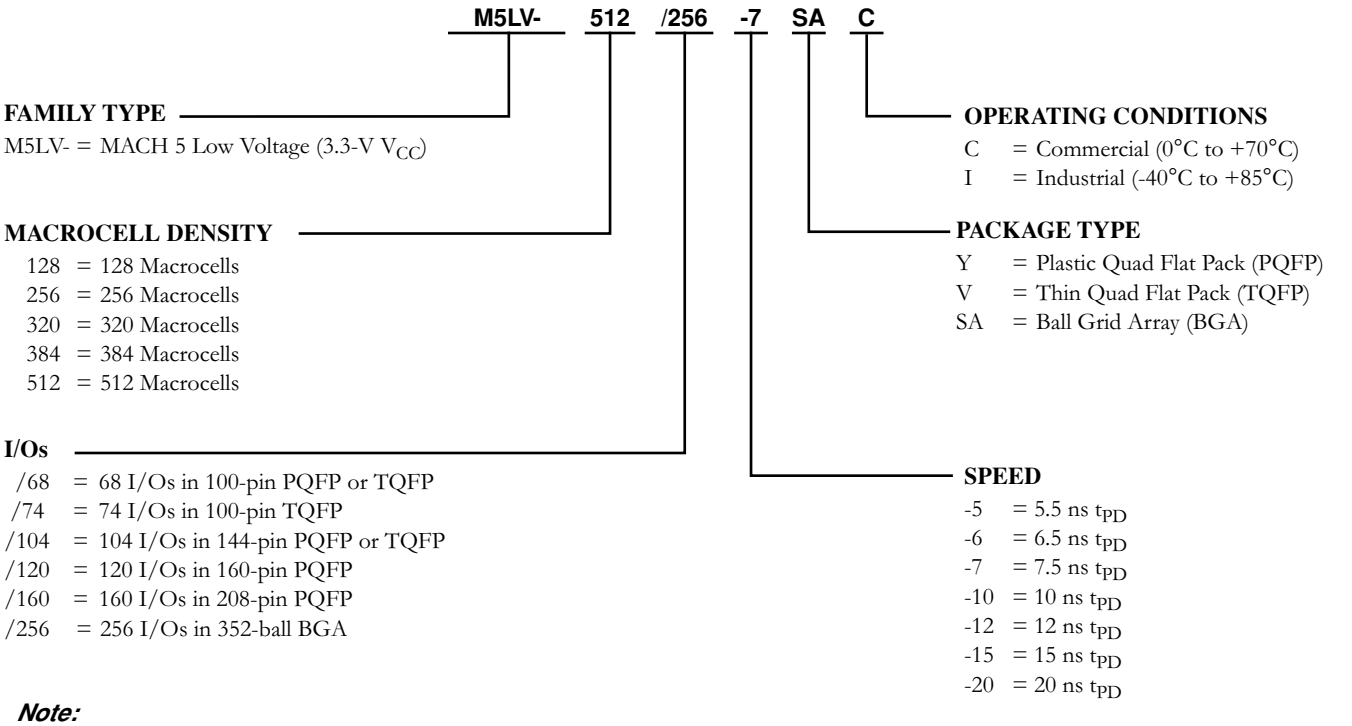
Pin Designations

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.

3.3V M5LV ORDERING INFORMATION[1]

Lattice standard products are available in several packages and operating ranges. The order number (Valid Combination) is formed by a combination of the elements below.



Note:

1. See below for valid device/package combinations.

Valid Combinations		
M5LV-128/68	Commercial: -5, -7, -10, -12 Industrial: -7, -10, -12, -15	VC, VI
M5LV-128/74		VC, VI
M5LV-128/104		VC, VI
M5LV-128/120		YC, YI
M5LV-256/68		YC, YI
M5LV-256/74		VC, VI
M5LV-256/104		VC, VI
M5LV-256/120		YC, YI
M5LV-256/160		YC, YI

Device Marking

Actual device marking differs from the ordering part number (OPN). All MACH devices are dual-marked with both Commercial and Industrial grades. The Industrial grade is slower, i.e., M5LV-512/256-7AC-10AI.

Valid Combinations		
M5LV-320/120	Commercial: -6, -7, -10, -12, -15 Industrial: -10, -12, -15, -20	YC, YI
M5LV-320/160		YC, YI
M5LV-384/120		YC, YI
M5LV-384/160		YC, YI
M5LV-512/120		YC, YI
M5LV-512/160		YC, YI
M5LV-512/256		SAC, SAI

Valid Combinations

Valid Combinations list configurations planned to be supported in volume for this device. Consult the local Lattice sales office to confirm availability of specific valid combinations and to check on newly released combinations.

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