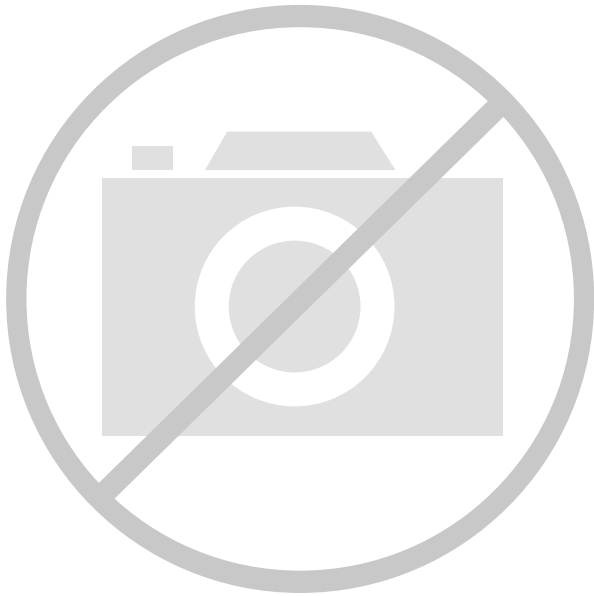




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Understanding [Embedded - CPLDs \(Complex Programmable Logic Devices\)](#)

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	20 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	3V ~ 3.6V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	512
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	256
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	352-LBGA
Supplier Device Package	352-SBGA (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/m5lv-512-256-20sai



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.

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

Supply Voltage	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	
	5	3.3		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,

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.

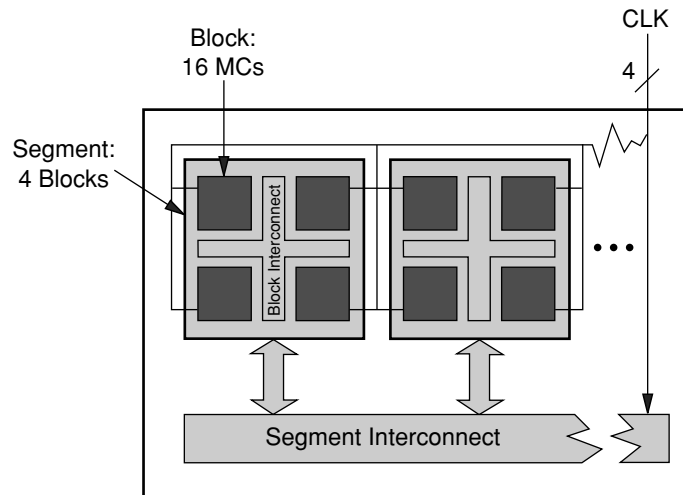


Figure 1. MACH 5 Block Diagram

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.

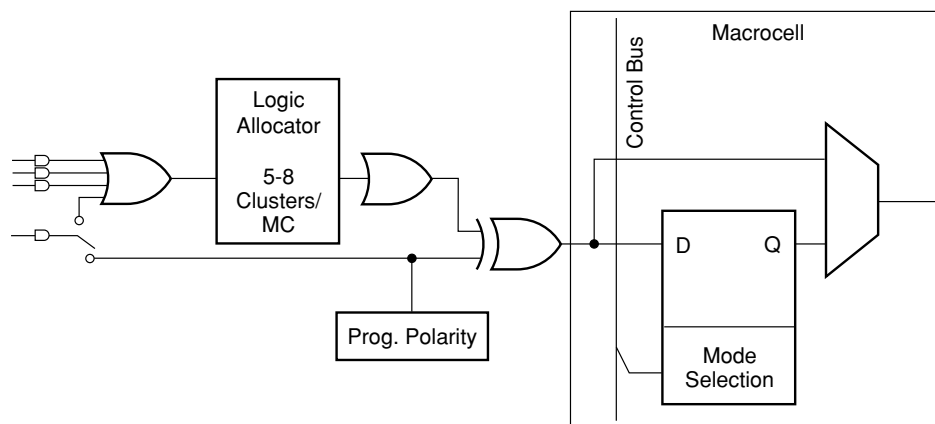
Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

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.

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).

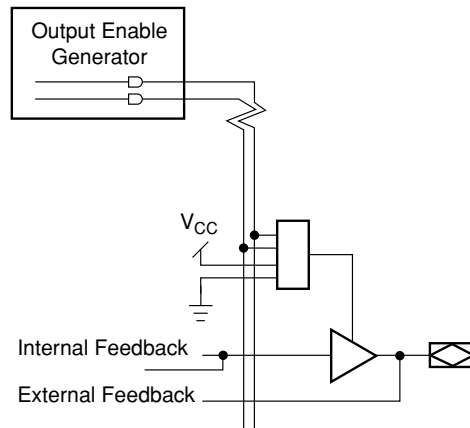


Figure 6. Output Enable Generator and I/O Cell

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

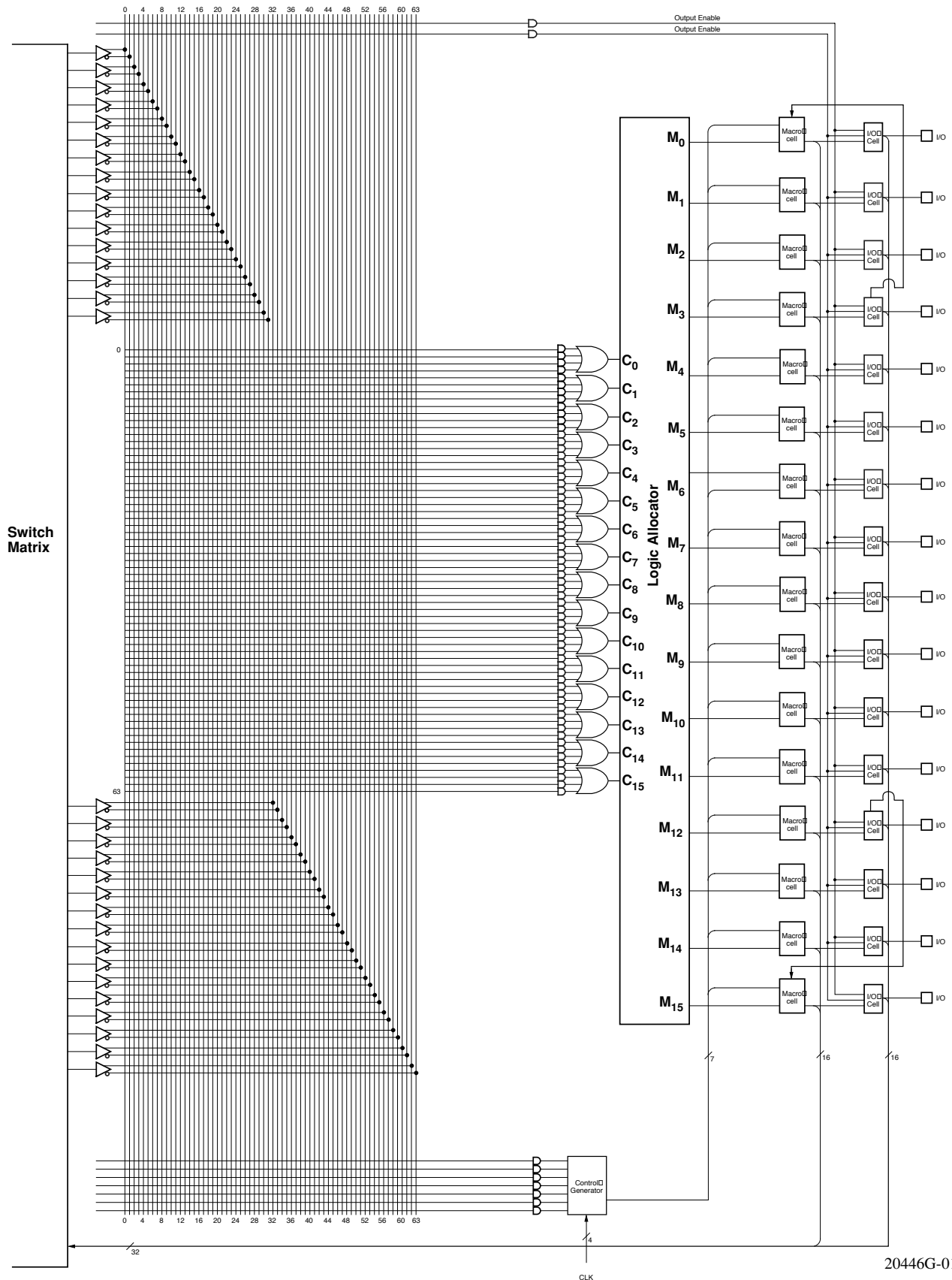
Each MACH 5 device I/O has an individually programmable output slew rate control bit. Each output can be individually configured for the higher speed transition (3 V/ns) or for the lower noise transition (1 V/ns). For high-speed designs with long, unterminated traces, the slow-slew rate will introduce 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.

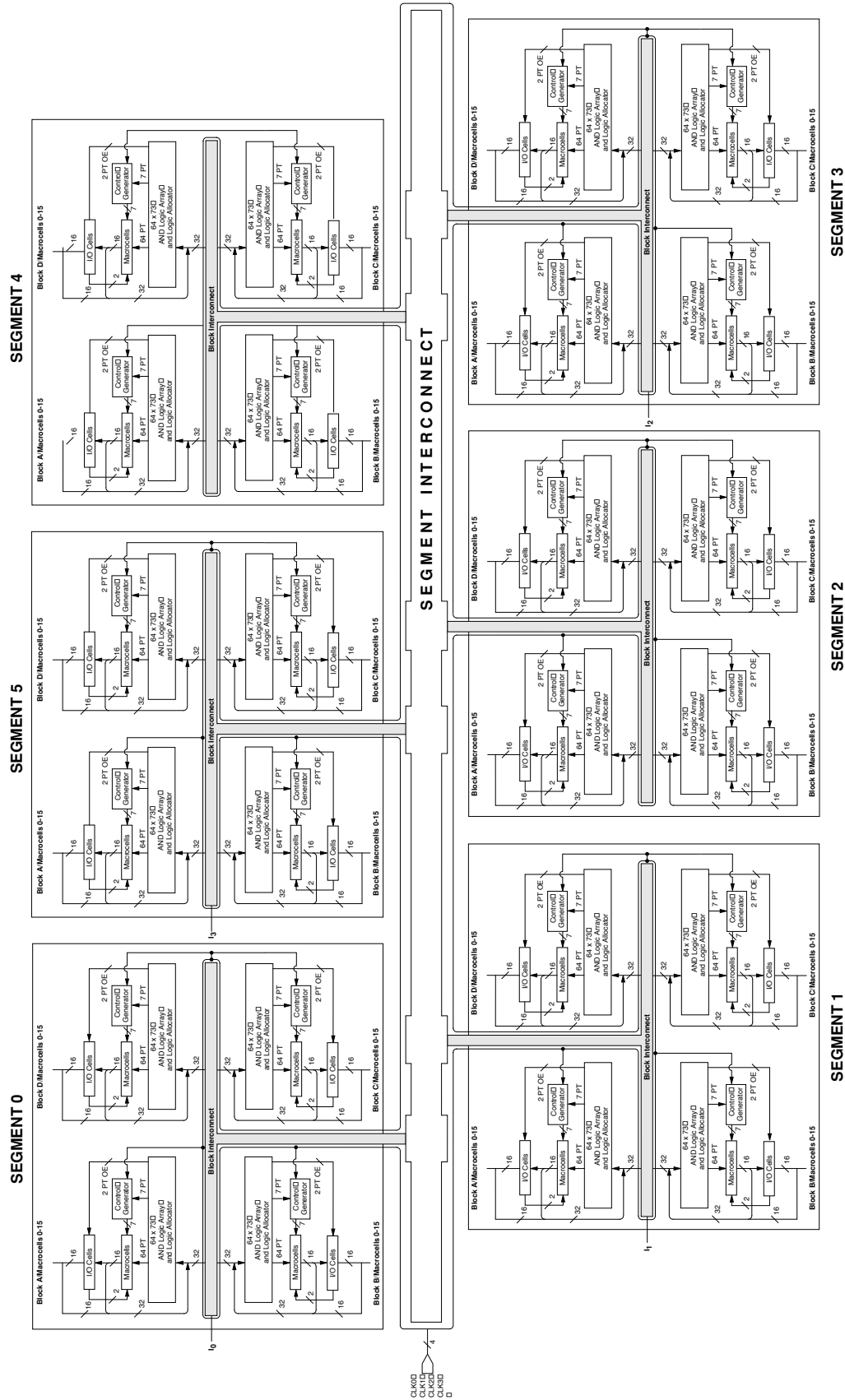
MACH 5 PAL BLOCK



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

20446G-015

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-384/XXX

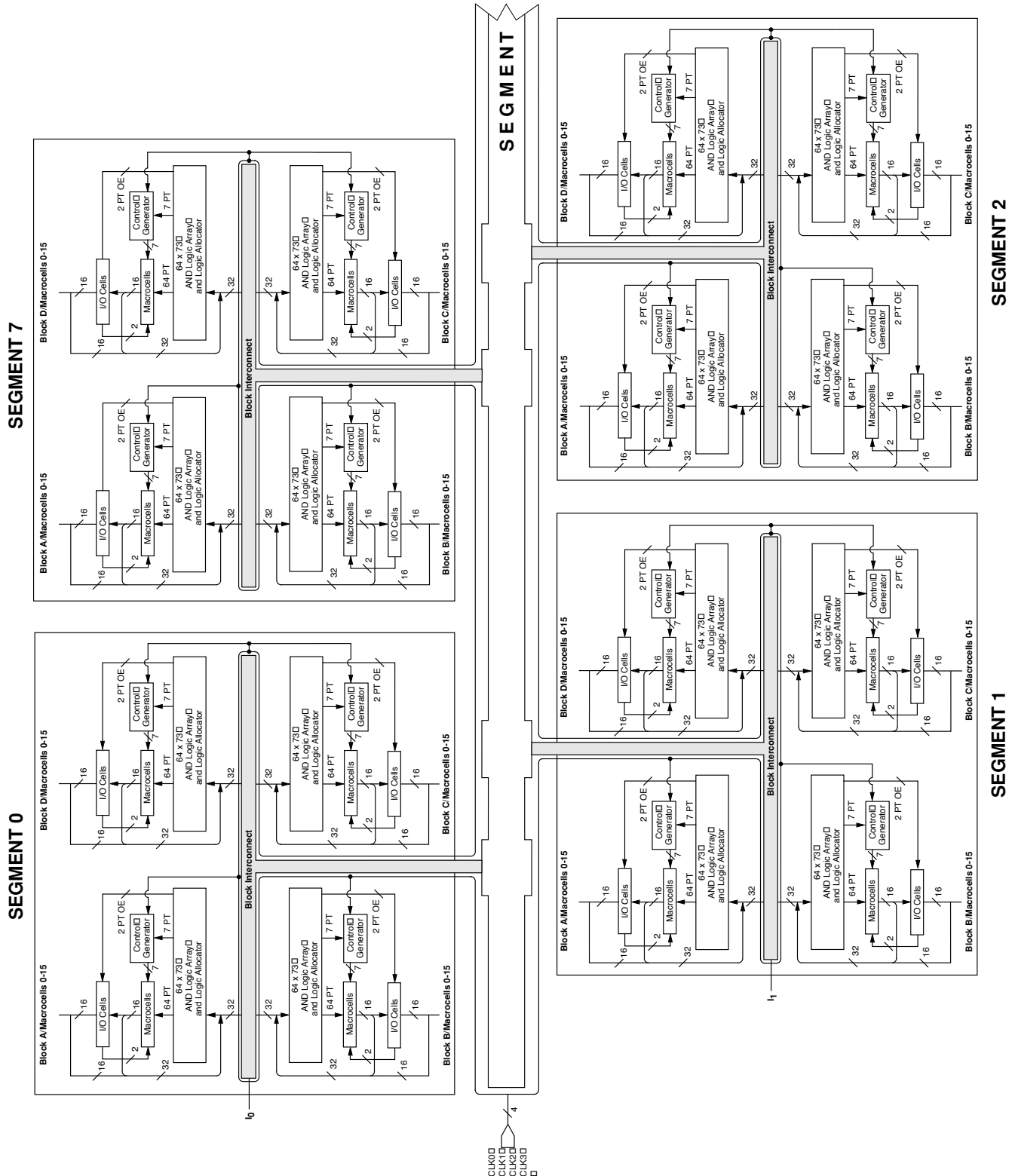


Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

20446G-011

BLOCK DIAGRAM — M5(LV)-512/XXX

Continued



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

20446G-012

M5(LV) TIMING PARAMETERS OVER OPERATING RANGES¹

		-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.

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

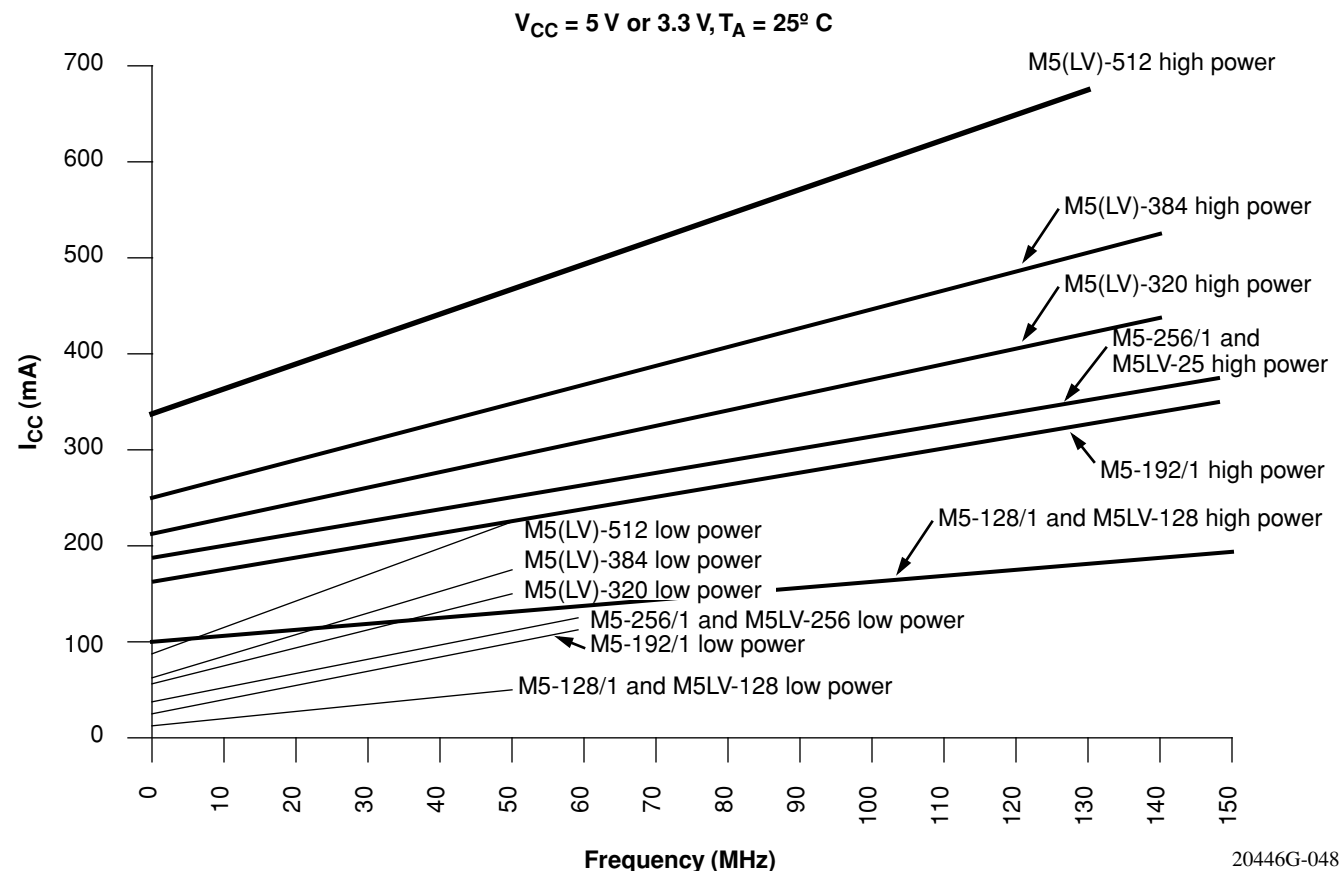


Figure 8. I_{CC} Curves at High/Low Power Modes

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

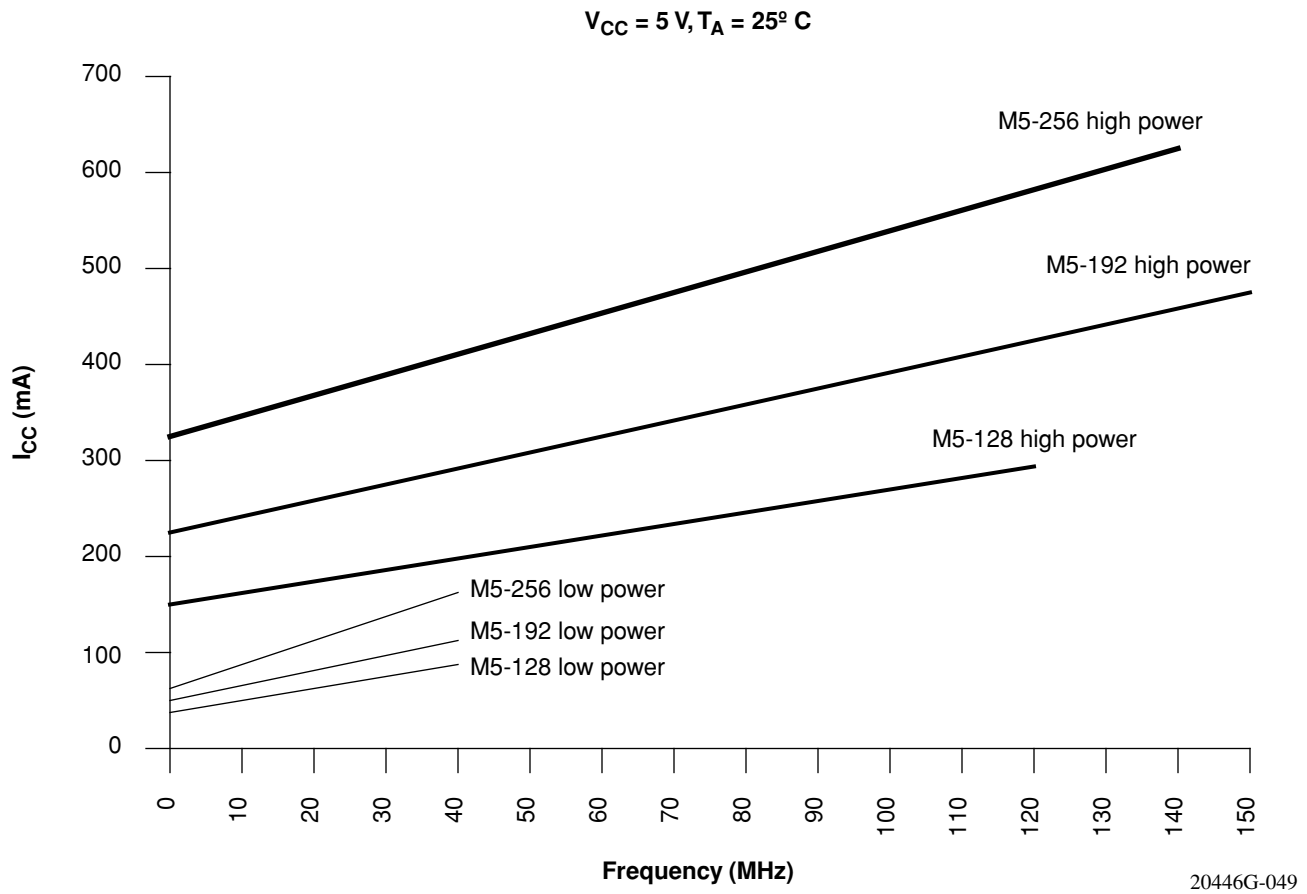


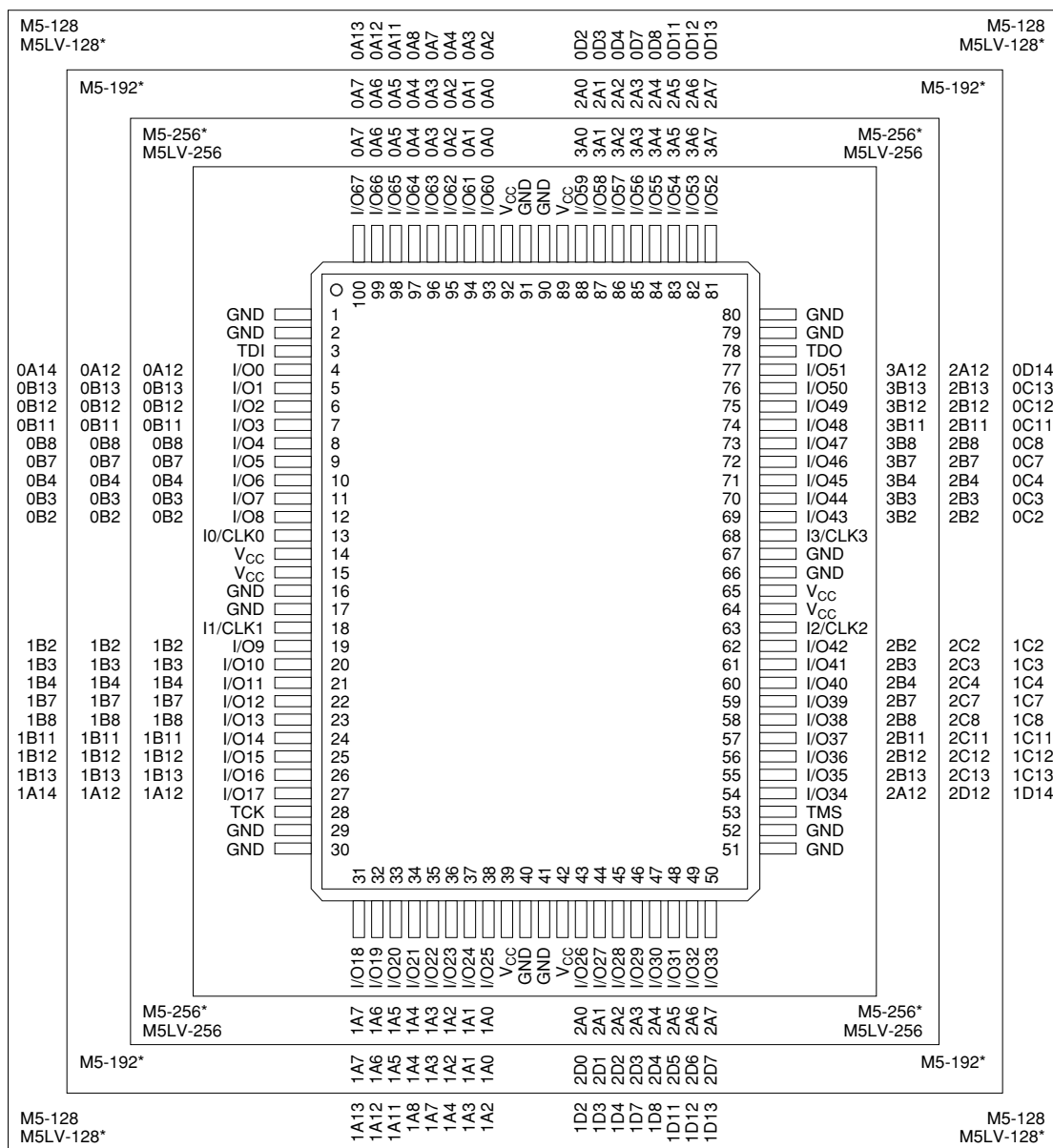
Figure 9. I_{CC} Curves at High/Low Power Modes

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

100-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

100-Pin PQFP (68 I/O)



*Package obsolete, contact factory.

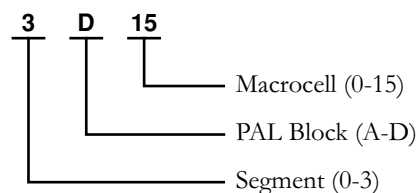
20446G-016

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

Pin Designations

CLK = Clock
GND = Ground
I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
NC = No Connect

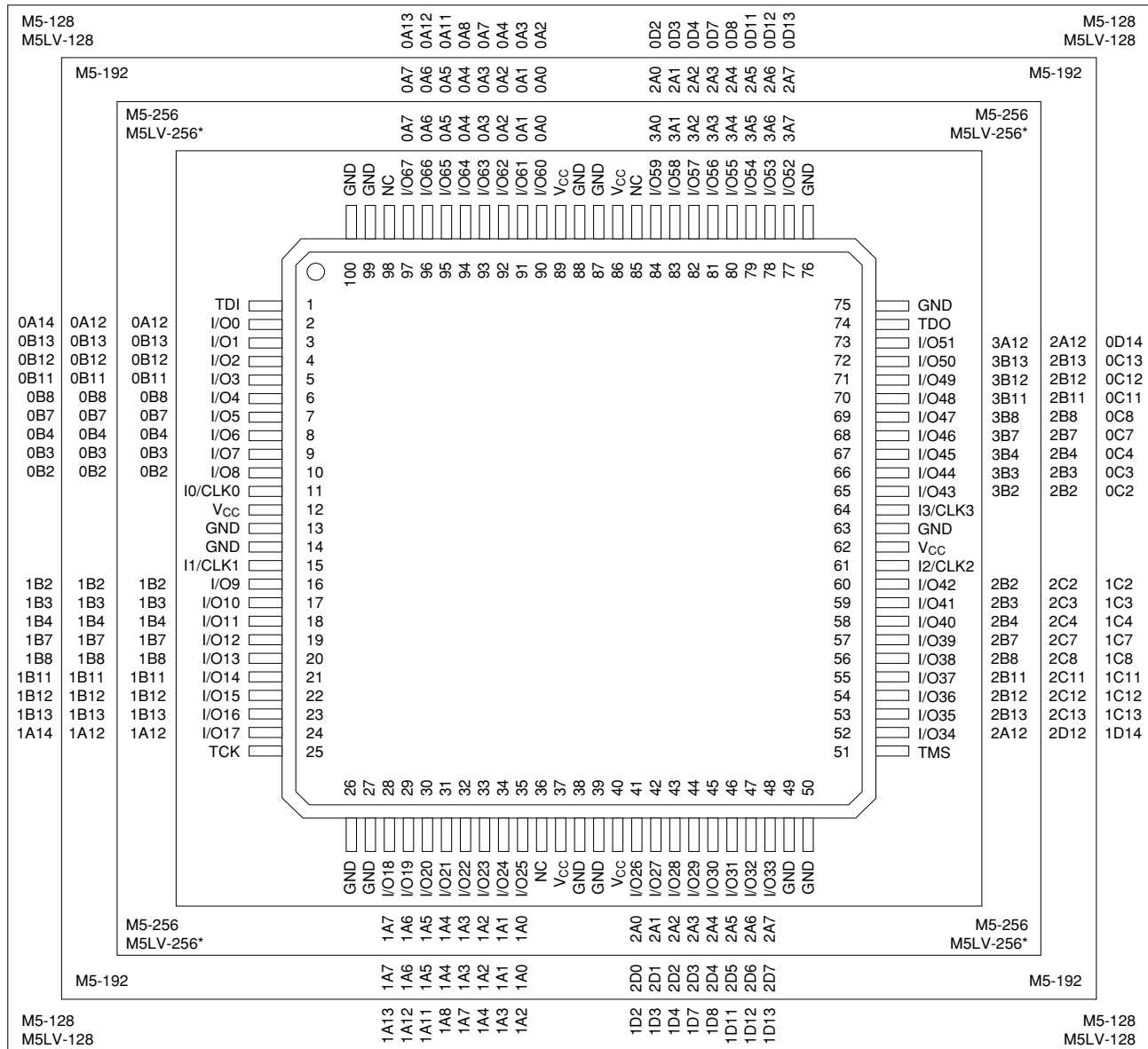
V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
TDI = Test Data In
TCK = Test Clock
TMS = Test Mode Select
TDO = Test Data Out



100-PIN TQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM – 68 I/O

Top View

100-Pin TQFP (68 I/O)



*Package obsolete, contact factory.

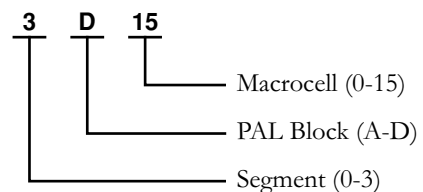
Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

20446G-017

Pin Designations

CLK = Clock
GND = Ground
I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
NC = No Connect

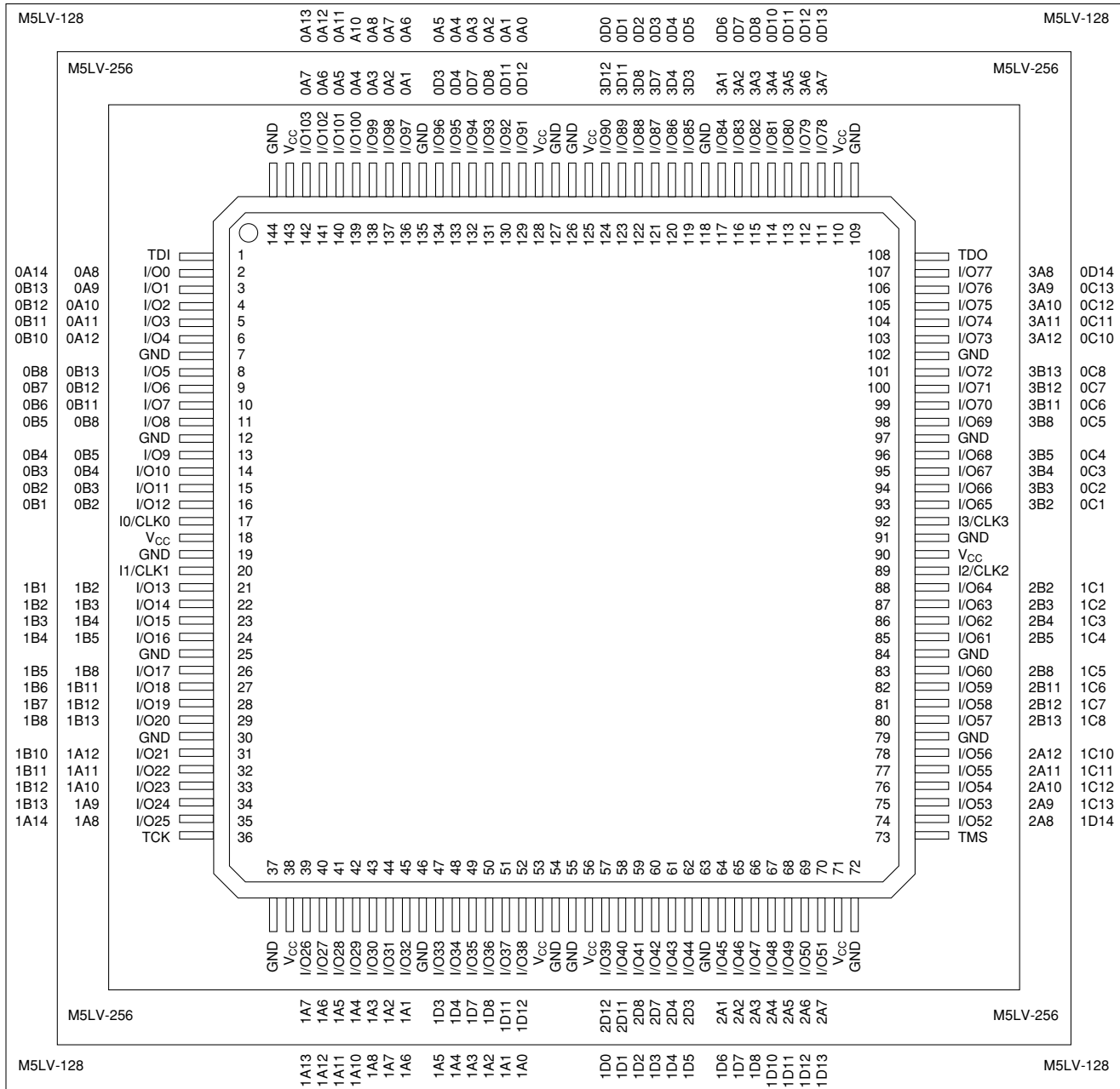
V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
TDI = Test Data In
TCK = Test Clock
TMS = Test Mode Select
TDO = Test Data Out



144-PIN TQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

144-Pin TQFP



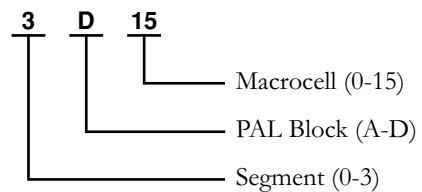
Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.

20446G-020

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

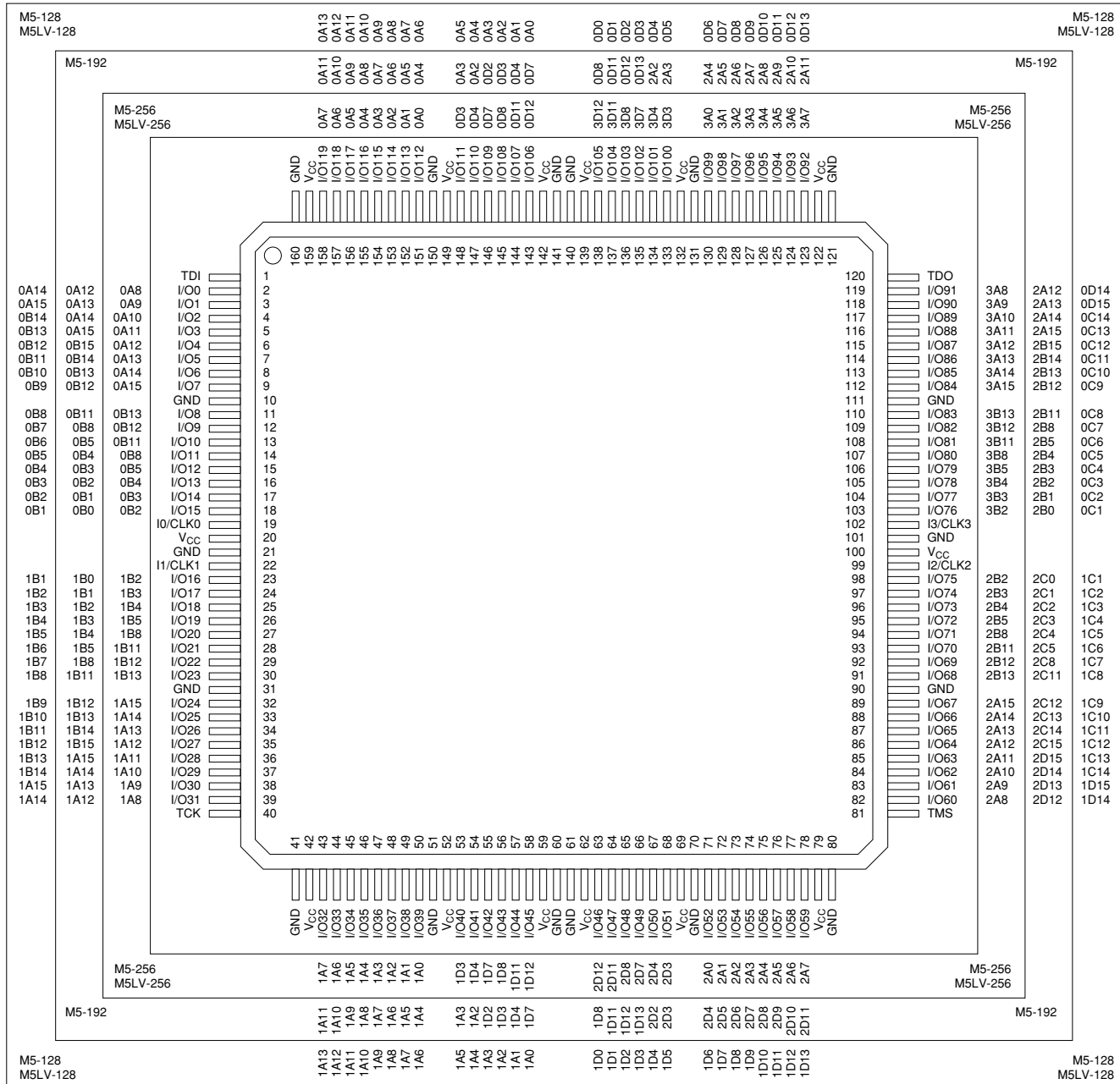


160-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

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

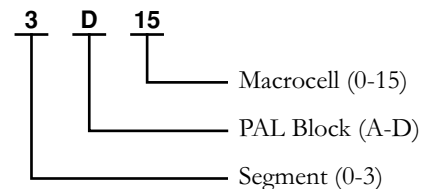
Select devices have been discontinued.
See Ordering Information section for product status.



Pin Designations

CLK = Clock
GND = Ground
I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
NC = No Connect

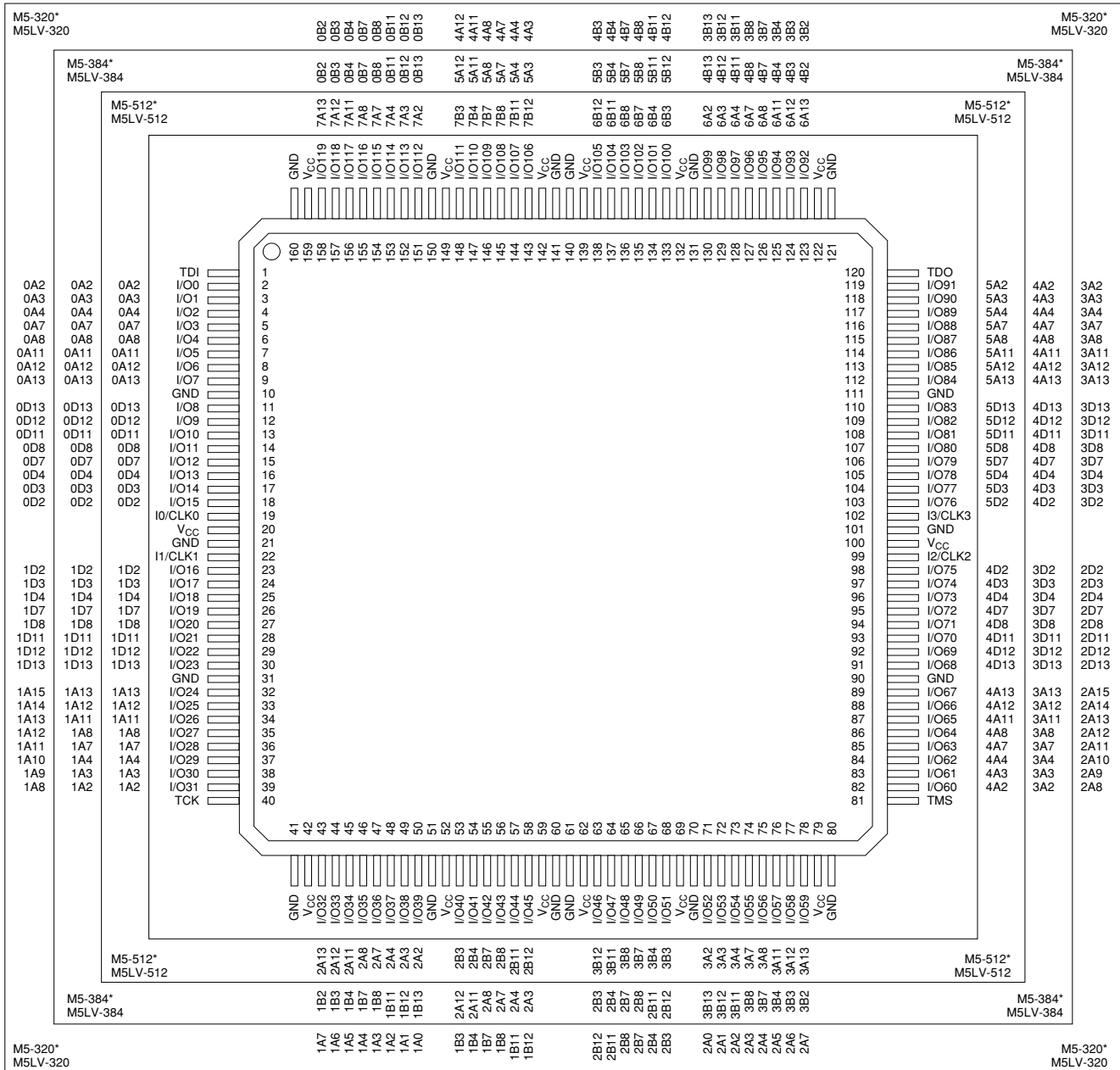
V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
TDI = Test Data In
TCK = Test Clock
TMS = Test Mode Select
TDO = Test Data Out



160-PIN PQFP (WITH INTERNAL HEAT SPREADER) CONNECTION DIAGRAM Top View

160-Pin PQFP (320, 384, 512 Macrocells)

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



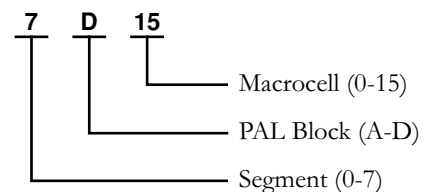
*Package obsolete, contact factory.

20446G-022

Pin Designations

CLK = Clock
GND = Ground
I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
NC = No Connect

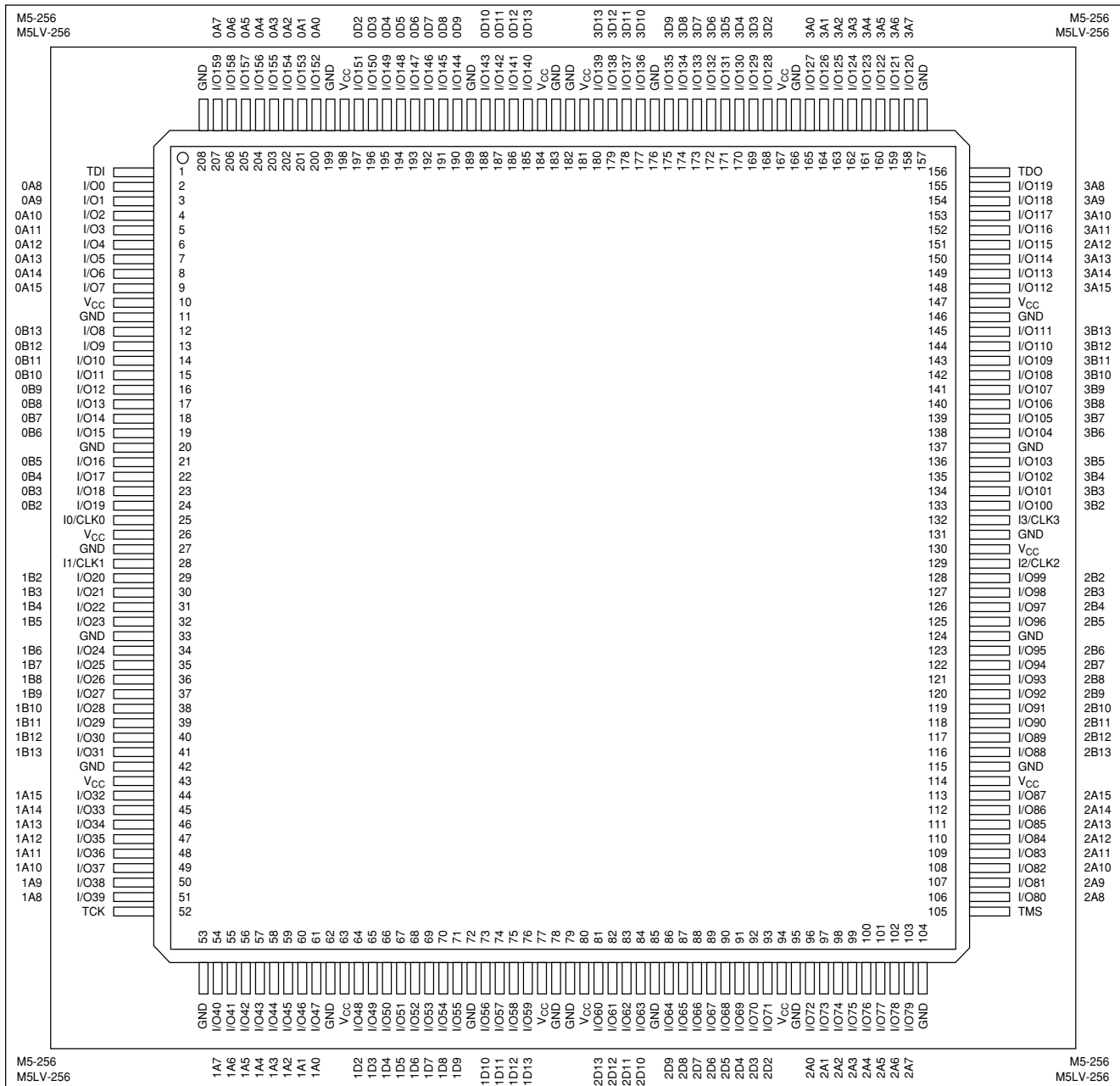
V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
TDI = Test Data In
TCK = Test Clock
TMS = Test Mode Select
TDO = Test Data Out



208-PIN PQFP CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Top View

208-Pin PQFP (256 Macrocells)

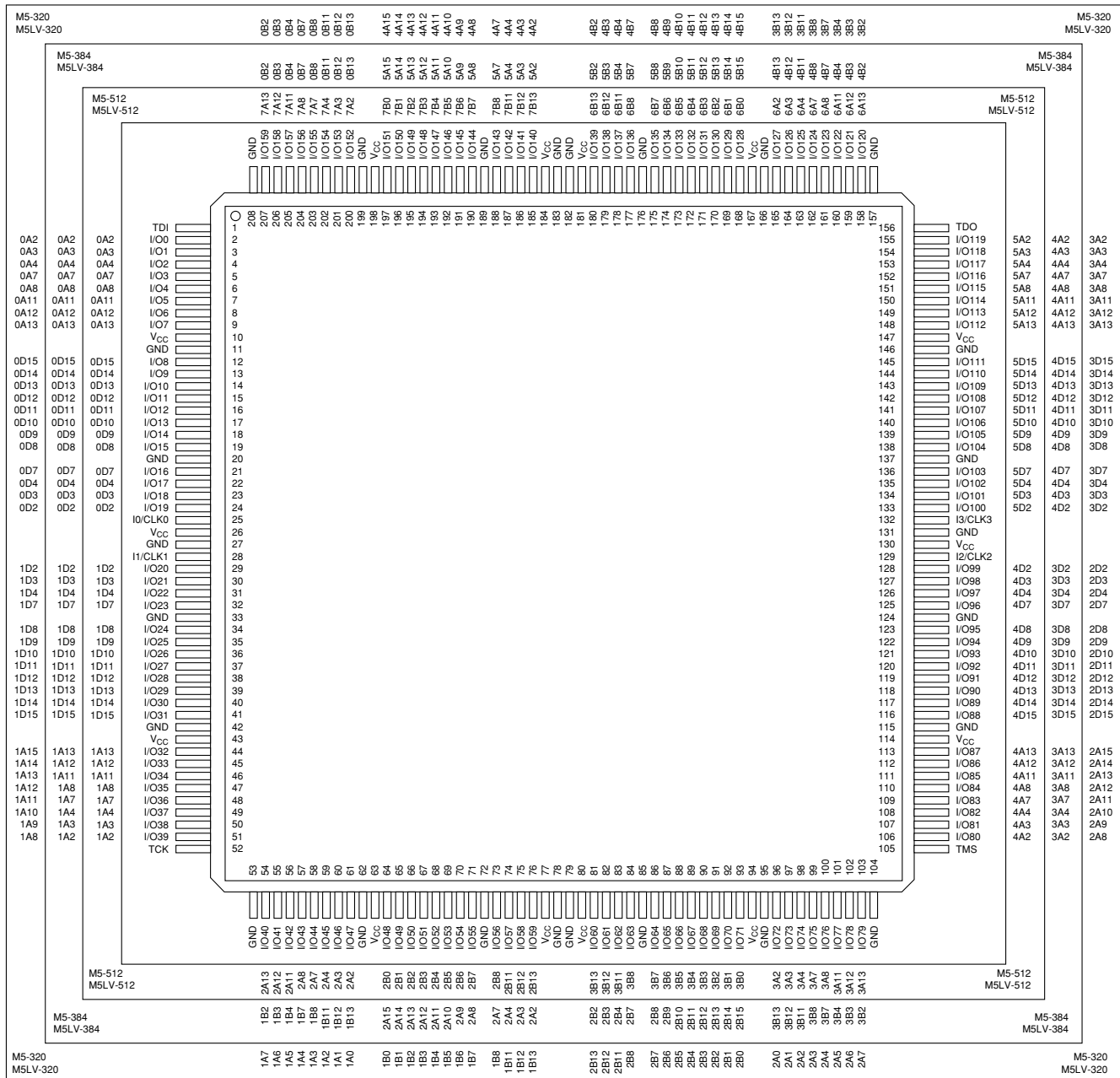


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20446G-023

208-PIN PQFP (WITH INTERNAL HEAT SPREADER) CONNECTION DIAGRAM Top View

208-Pin PQFP (320, 384, 512 Macrocells)



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20446G-024

256-BALL BGA CONNECTION DIAGRAM — M5-320

Bottom View (Macrocell Association)

256-Ball BGA

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	T	U	V	W	Y				
1	GND	GND	3A11	3D15	3D12	GND	3D7	GND	3D3	3D2	GND	2D2	GND	2D7	GND	2D10	2D13	2D15	GND	GND	1			
2	GND	3B2	3A3	3A8	3A13	3D13	3D9	3D8	3D4	I3/CLK3	I2/CLK2	2D3	2D4	2D8	2D12	2A15	2A13	2A12	2A9	2A7	2			
3	GND	3B8	V _{CC}	3A2	3A4	3A12	3D14	3D10	3D5	3D0	2D0	2D5	2D9	2D14	2A14	2A10	2A8	V _{CC}	2A3	GND	3			
4	3B13	3B11	3B3	V _{CC}	TDO	3A7	V _{CC}	3D11	3D6	3D1	2D1	2D6	2D11	V _{CC}	2A11	TMS	V _{CC}	2A6	2A2	2A0	4			
5	4B14	4B15	3B4	V _{CC}	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 4 D 15 Macrocell (0-15) PAL Block (A-D) Segment (0-4)	GND	4B8	4B4	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	4A4	4A8	4A14	GND	4A11	4A15	0B4	V _{CC}	0B7	V _{CC}	5
6	GND	4B11	3B12	3B7		V _{CC}	4B10	4B13	4B9	4B12	2B3	2B8	2B13	1B13	1B8	1B3	V _{CC}	1A4	V _{CC}	1B1	1B0	6		
7	4B8	4B10	4B13	V _{CC}		V _{CC}	2B2	2B5	2B9	2B11	2B6	2B10	2B14	1B14	1B10	1B6	1B2	1A1	1A5	1B1	1A6	7		
8	4B4	4B6	4B9	4B12		2B3	2B6	2B9	2B11	2B7	2B1	2B4	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	8		
9	GND	4B3	4B5	4B7		2B8	2B10	2B12	GND	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	9		
10	GND	4B0	4B1	4B2		2B13	2B14	2B15	GND	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	10		
11	GND	4A0	4A1	4A2		1B13	1B14	1B15	GND	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	11		
12	GND	4A3	4A5	4A7		1B8	1B10	1B12	GND	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	12		
13	4A4	4A6	4A9	4A12		1B3	1B6	1B9	1B11	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	13		
14	4A8	4A10	4A13	V _{CC}		V _{CC}	1B2	1B5	1B7	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	14		
15	GND	4A11	0B12	0B7		1A4	1A1	1B4	GND	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	15		
16	4A14	4A15	0B4	V _{CC}		V _{CC}	1A5	1B0	1B1	2B1	2B4	GND	2B15	1B15	1B12	1B9	1B5	1B4	1B0	1B1	1A2	16		
17	0B13	0B11	0B3	V _{CC}	TDI	0A7	V _{CC}	0D11	0D6	0D1	1D1	1D6	1D11	V _{CC}	1A11	TCK	V _{CC}	1A6	1A2	1A0	17			
18	GND	0B8	V _{CC}	0A2	0A4	0A12	0D14	0D9	0D5	0D0	1D0	1D5	1D10	1D14	1A14	1A10	1A8	V _{CC}	1A3	GND	18			
19	0B2	0A3	0A8	0A11	0A13	0D12	0D8	0D4	0D3	I0/CLK0	I1/CLK1	1D4	1D8	1D9	1D13	1A15	1A12	1A9	1A7	GND	19			
20	GND	GND	0D15	0D13	0D10	GND	0D7	GND	0D2	GND	1D2	1D3	GND	1D7	GND	1D12	1D15	1A13	GND	GND	20			

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