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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

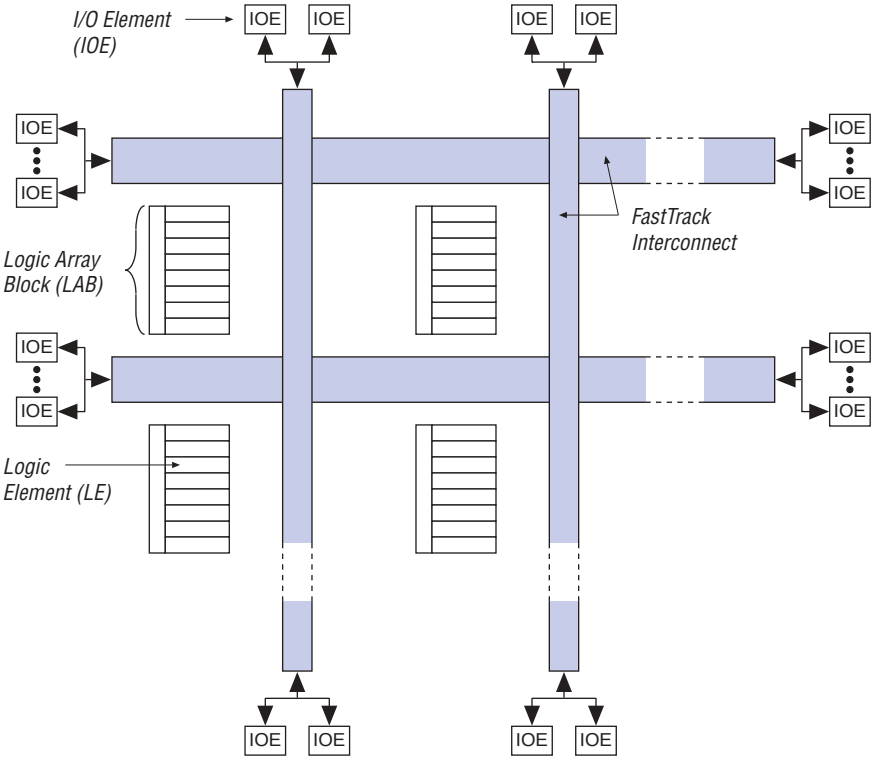
Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	42
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	336
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	68
Number of Gates	4000
Voltage - Supply	4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	84-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	84-PLCC (29.31x29.31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/epf8452ali84-4

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the FLEX 8000 architecture. Each group of eight LEs is combined into an LAB; LABs are arranged into rows and columns. The I/O pins are supported by I/O elements (IOEs) located at the ends of rows and columns. Each IOE contains a bidirectional I/O buffer and a flipflop that can be used as either an input or output register.

Figure 1. FLEX 8000 Device Block Diagram



Signal interconnections within FLEX 8000 devices and between device pins are provided by the FastTrack Interconnect, a series of fast, continuous channels that run the entire length and width of the device. IOEs are located at the end of each row (horizontal) and column (vertical) FastTrack Interconnect path.

Logic Array Block

A logic array block (LAB) consists of eight LEs, their associated carry and cascade chains, LAB control signals, and the LAB local interconnect. The LAB provides the coarse-grained structure of the FLEX 8000 architecture. This structure enables FLEX 8000 devices to provide efficient routing, high device utilization, and high performance. Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the FLEX 8000 LAB.

Figure 2. FLEX 8000 Logic Array Block

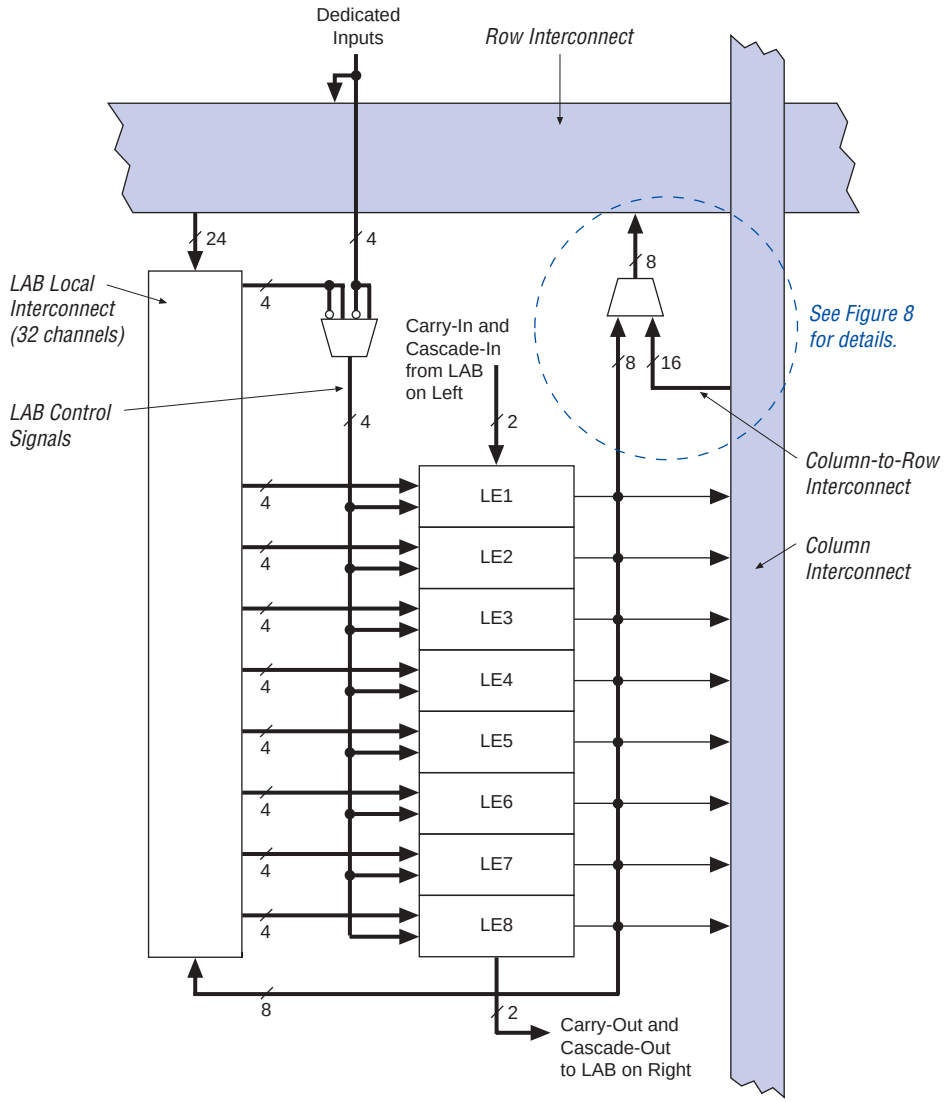
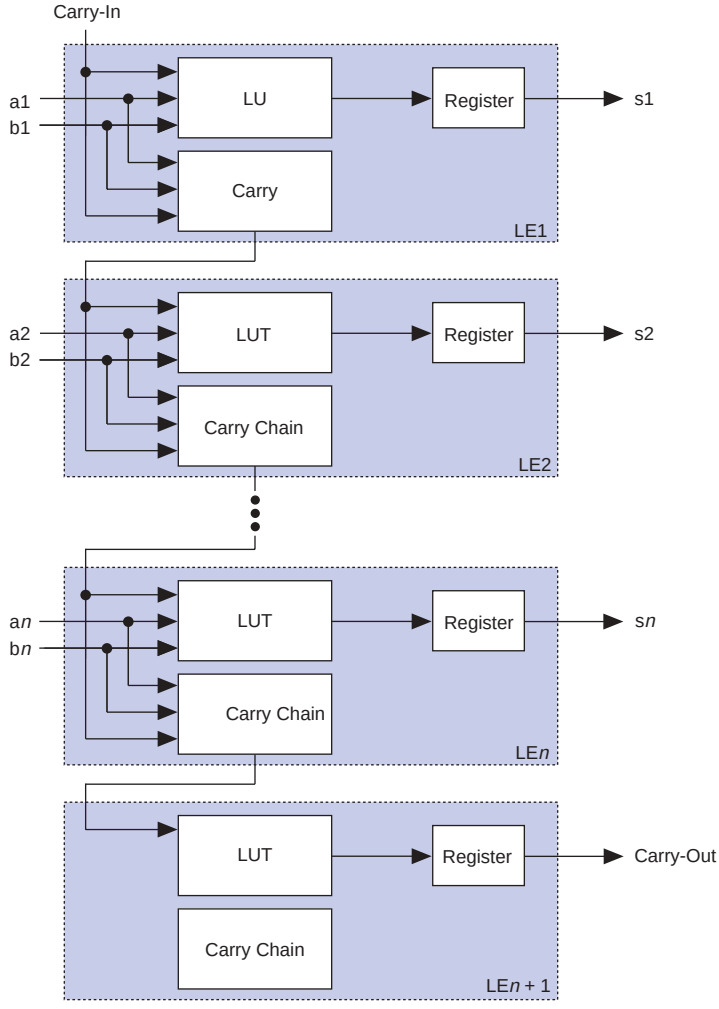


Figure 4. FLEX 8000 Carry Chain Operation



Cascade Chain

With the cascade chain, the FLEX 8000 architecture can implement functions that have a very wide fan-in. Adjacent LUTs can be used to compute portions of the function in parallel; the cascade chain serially connects the intermediate values. The cascade chain can use a logical AND or logical OR (via De Morgan's inversion) to connect the outputs of adjacent LEs. Each additional LE provides four more inputs to the effective width of a function, with a delay as low as 0.6 ns per LE.

Normal Mode

The normal mode is suitable for general logic applications and wide decoding functions that can take advantage of a cascade chain. In normal mode, four data inputs from the LAB local interconnect and the carry-in signal are the inputs to a 4-input LUT. Using a configurable SRAM bit, the MAX+PLUS II Compiler automatically selects the carry-in or the DATA3 signal as an input. The LUT output can be combined with the cascade-in signal to form a cascade chain through the cascade-out signal. The LE-Out signal—the data output of the LE—is either the combinatorial output of the LUT and cascade chain, or the data output (Q) of the programmable register.

Arithmetic Mode

The arithmetic mode offers two 3-input LUTs that are ideal for implementing adders, accumulators, and comparators. One LUT provides a 3-bit function; the other generates a carry bit. As shown in Figure 6, the first LUT uses the carry-in signal and two data inputs from the LAB local interconnect to generate a combinatorial or registered output. For example, in an adder, this output is the sum of three bits: a, b, and the carry-in. The second LUT uses the same three signals to generate a carry-out signal, thereby creating a carry chain. The arithmetic mode also supports a cascade chain.

Up/Down Counter Mode

The up/down counter mode offers counter enable, synchronous up/down control, and data loading options. These control signals are generated by the data inputs from the LAB local interconnect, the carry-in signal, and output feedback from the programmable register. Two 3-input LUTs are used: one generates the counter data, and the other generates the fast carry bit. A 2-to-1 multiplexer provides synchronous loading. Data can also be loaded asynchronously with the clear and preset register control signals, without using the LUT resources.

Clearable Counter Mode

The clearable counter mode is similar to the up/down counter mode, but supports a synchronous clear instead of the up/down control; the clear function is substituted for the cascade-in signal in the up/down counter mode. Two 3-input LUTs are used: one generates the counter data, and the other generates the fast carry bit. Synchronous loading is provided by a 2-to-1 multiplexer, and the output of this multiplexer is ANDed with a synchronous clear.

Internal Tri-State Emulation

Internal tri-state emulation provides internal tri-stating without the limitations of a physical tri-state bus. In a physical tri-state bus, the tri-state buffers' output enable signals select the signal that drives the bus. However, if multiple output enable signals are active, contending signals can be driven onto the bus. Conversely, if no output enable signals are active, the bus will float. Internal tri-state emulation resolves contending tri-state buffers to a low value and floating buses to a high value, thereby eliminating these problems. The MAX+PLUS II software automatically implements tri-state bus functionality with a multiplexer.

Clear & Preset Logic Control

Logic for the programmable register's clear and preset functions is controlled by the DATA3, LABCTRL1, and LABCTRL2 inputs to the LE. The clear and preset control structure of the LE is used to asynchronously load signals into a register. The register can be set up so that LABCTRL1 implements an asynchronous load. The data to be loaded is driven to DATA3; when LABCTRL1 is asserted, DATA3 is loaded into the register.

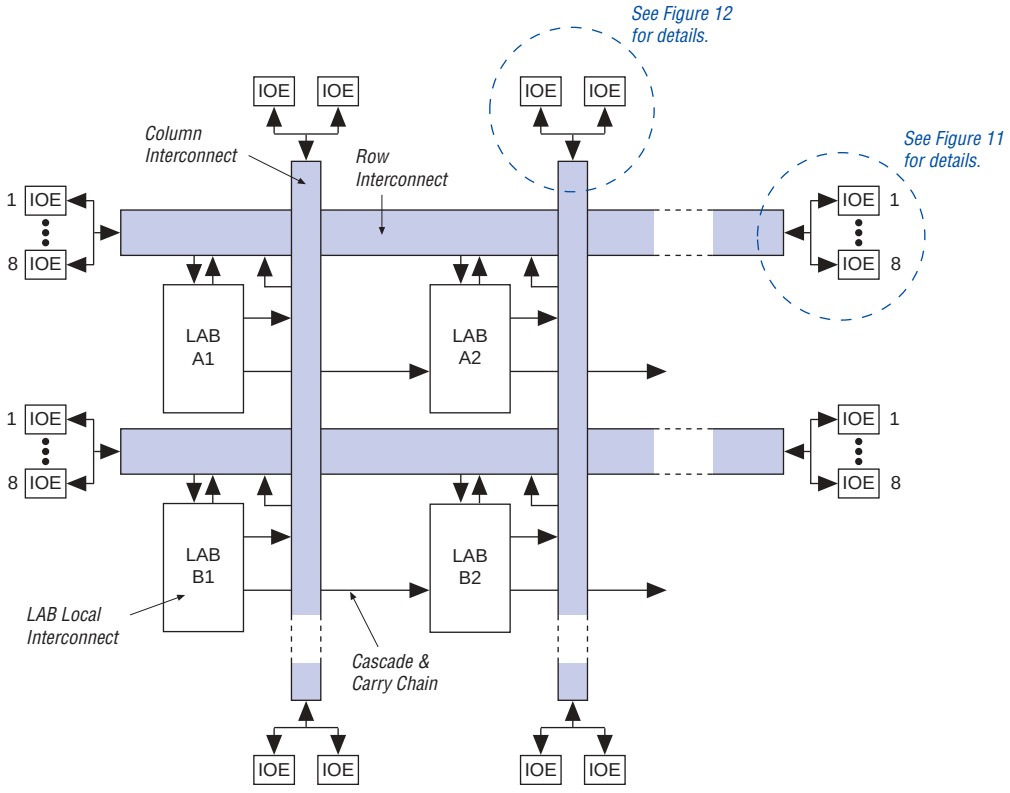
During compilation, the MAX+PLUS II Compiler automatically selects the best control signal implementation. Because the clear and preset functions are active-low, the Compiler automatically assigns a logic high to an unused clear or preset.

The clear and preset logic is implemented in one of the following six asynchronous modes, which are chosen during design entry. LPM functions that use registers will automatically use the correct asynchronous mode. See Figure 7.

- Clear only
- Preset only
- Clear and preset
- Load with clear
- Load with preset
- Load without clear or preset

Figure 9. FLEX 8000 Device Interconnect Resources

Each LAB is named according to its physical row (A, B, C, etc.) and column (1, 2, 3, etc.) position within the device.

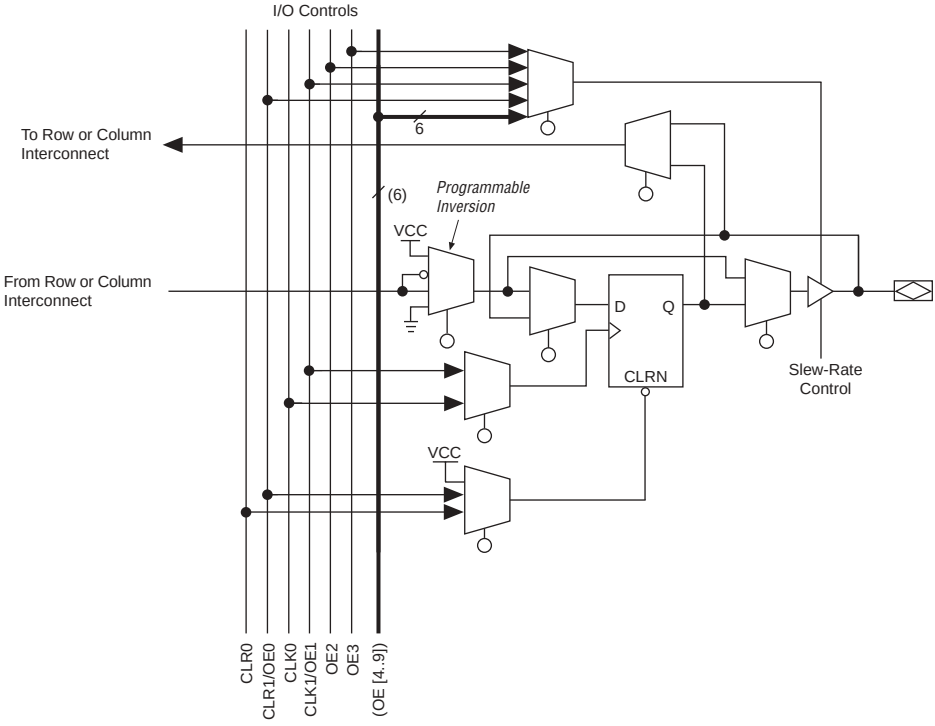


I/O Element

An IOE contains a bidirectional I/O buffer and a register that can be used either as an input register for external data that requires a fast setup time, or as an output register for data that requires fast clock-to-output performance. IOEs can be used as input, output, or bidirectional pins. The MAX+PLUS II Compiler uses the programmable inversion option to automatically invert signals from the row and column interconnect where appropriate. Figure 10 shows the IOE block diagram.

Figure 10. FLEX 8000 IOE

Numbers in parentheses are for EPF81500A devices only.



Row-to-IOE Connections

Figure 11 illustrates the connection between row interconnect channels and IOEs. An input signal from an IOE can drive two separate row channels. When an IOE is used as an output, the signal is driven by an *n*-to-1 multiplexer that selects the row channels. The size of the multiplexer varies with the number of columns in a device. EPF81500A devices use a 27-to-1 multiplexer; EPF81188A, EPF8820A, EPF8636A, and EPF8452A devices use a 21-to-1 multiplexer; and EPF8282A and EPF8282AV devices use a 13-to-1 multiplexer. Eight IOEs are connected to each side of the row channels.

Table 5 lists the source of the peripheral control signal for each FLEX 8000 device by row.

Table 5. Row Sources of FLEX 8000 Peripheral Control Signals

Peripheral Control Signal	EPF8282A EPF8282AV	EPF8452A	EPF8636A	EPF8820A	EPF81188A	EPF81500A
CLK0	Row A	Row A	Row A	Row A	Row E	Row E
CLK1/OE1	Row B	Row B	Row C	Row C	Row B	Row B
CLR0	Row A	Row A	Row B	Row B	Row F	Row F
CLR1/OE0	Row B	Row B	Row C	Row D	Row C	Row C
OE2	Row A	Row A	Row A	Row A	Row D	Row A
OE3	Row B	Row B	Row B	Row B	Row A	Row A
OE4	–	–	–	–	–	Row B
OE5	–	–	–	–	–	Row C
OE6	–	–	–	–	–	Row D
OE7	–	–	–	–	–	Row D
OE8	–	–	–	–	–	Row E
OE9	–	–	–	–	–	Row F

Output Configuration

This section discusses slew-rate control and MultiVolt I/O interface operation for FLEX 8000 devices.

Slew-Rate Control

The output buffer in each IOE has an adjustable output slew rate that can be configured for low-noise or high-speed performance. A slow slew rate reduces system noise by slowing signal transitions, adding a maximum delay of 3.5 ns. The slow slew-rate setting affects only the falling edge of a signal. The fast slew rate should be used for speed-critical outputs in systems that are adequately protected against noise. Designers can specify the slew rate on a pin-by-pin basis during design entry or assign a default slew rate to all pins on a global basis.

For more information on high-speed system design, go to *Application Note 75 (High-Speed Board Designs)*.

MultiVolt I/O Interface

The FLEX 8000 device architecture supports the MultiVolt I/O interface feature, which allows EPF81500A, EPF81188A, EPF8820A, and EPF8636A devices to interface with systems with differing supply voltages. These devices in all packages—except for EPF8636A devices in 84-pin PLCC packages—can be set for 3.3-V or 5.0-V I/O pin operation. These devices have one set of V_{CC} pins for internal operation and input buffers (VCCINT), and another set for I/O output drivers (VCCIO).

The VCCINT pins must always be connected to a 5.0-V power supply. With a 5.0-V V_{CCINT} level, input voltages are at TTL levels and are therefore compatible with 3.3-V and 5.0-V inputs.

The VCCIO pins can be connected to either a 3.3-V or 5.0-V power supply, depending on the output requirements. When the VCCIO pins are connected to a 5.0-V power supply, the output levels are compatible with 5.0-V systems. When the VCCIO pins are connected to a 3.3-V power supply, the output high is at 3.3 V and is therefore compatible with 3.3-V or 5.0-V systems. Devices operating with V_{CCIO} levels lower than 4.75 V incur a nominally greater timing delay of t_{OD2} instead of t_{OD1}. See Table 8 on page 26.

IEEE Std. 1149.1 (JTAG) Boundary-Scan Support

The EPF8282A, EPF8282AV, EPF8636A, EPF8820A, and EPF81500A devices provide JTAG BST circuitry. FLEX 8000 devices with JTAG circuitry support the JTAG instructions shown in Table 6.

Table 6. EPF8282A, EPF8282AV, EPF8636A, EPF8820A & EPF81500A JTAG Instructions

JTAG Instruction	Description
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	Allows a snapshot of the signals at the device pins to be captured and examined during normal device operation, and permits an initial data pattern to be output at the device pins.
EXTEST	Allows the external circuitry and board-level interconnections to be tested by forcing a test pattern at the output pins and capturing test results at the input pins.
BYPASS	Places the 1-bit bypass register between the TDI and TDO pins, which allows the BST data to pass synchronously through the selected device to adjacent devices during normal device operation.

Table 10. FLEX 8000 5.0-V Device Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{CCINT}	Supply voltage for internal logic and input buffers	*(3)*, *(4)*	4.75 (4.50)	5.25 (5.50)	V
V_{CCIO}	Supply voltage for output buffers, 5.0-V operation	*(3)*, *(4)*	4.75 (4.50)	5.25 (5.50)	V
	Supply voltage for output buffers, 3.3-V operation	*(3)*, *(4)*	3.00 (3.00)	3.60 (3.60)	V
V_I	Input voltage		–0.5	V_{CCINT} + 0.5	V
V_O	Output voltage		0	V_{CCIO}	V
T_A	Operating temperature	For commercial use	0	70	° C
		For industrial use	–40	85	° C
t_R	Input rise time			40	ns
t_F	Input fall time			40	ns

Table 11. FLEX 8000 5.0-V Device DC Operating Conditions *Notes (5), (6)*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		2.0		V_{CCINT} + 0.5	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage		–0.5		0.8	V
V_{OH}	5.0-V high-level TTL output voltage	I_{OH} = –4 mA DC *(7)* V_{CCIO} = 4.75 V	2.4			V
	3.3-V high-level TTL output voltage	I_{OH} = –4 mA DC *(7)* V_{CCIO} = 3.00 V	2.4			V
	3.3-V high-level CMOS output voltage	I_{OH} = –0.1 mA DC *(7)* V_{CCIO} = 3.00 V	V_{CCIO} – 0.2			V
V_{OL}	5.0-V low-level TTL output voltage	I_{OL} = 12 mA DC *(7)* V_{CCIO} = 4.75 V			0.45	V
	3.3-V low-level TTL output voltage	I_{OL} = 12 mA DC *(7)* V_{CCIO} = 3.00 V			0.45	V
	3.3-V low-level CMOS output voltage	I_{OL} = 0.1 mA DC *(7)* V_{CCIO} = 3.00 V			0.2	V
I_I	Input leakage current	V_I = V_{CC} or ground	–10		10	µA
I_{OZ}	Tri-state output off-state current	V_O = V_{CC} or ground	–40		40	µA
I_{CC0}	V_{CC} supply current (standby)	V_I = ground, no load		0.5	10	mA

Table 12. FLEX 8000 5.0-V Device Capacitance *Note (8)*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	V_{IN} = 0 V, f = 1.0 MHz		10	pF
C_{OUT}	Output capacitance	V_{OUT} = 0 V, f = 1.0 MHz		10	pF

Notes to tables:

(1) See the *Operating Requirements for Altera Devices Data Sheet*.
(2) Minimum DC input is –0.5 V. During transitions, the inputs may undershoot to –2.0 V or overshoot to 7.0 V for input currents less than 100 mA and periods shorter than 20 ns.
(3) The maximum V_{CC} rise time is 100 ms.
(4) Numbers in parentheses are for industrial-temperature-range devices.
(5) Typical values are for T_A = 25° C and V_{CC} = 5.0 V.
(6) These values are specified in Table 10 on page 28.
(7) The I_{OH} parameter refers to high-level TTL or CMOS output current; the I_{OL} parameter refers to low-level TTL or CMOS output current.
(8) Capacitance is sample-tested only.

Tables 13 through 16 provide information on absolute maximum ratings, recommended operating conditions, operating conditions, and capacitance for 3.3-V FLEX 8000 devices.

Table 13. FLEX 8000 3.3-V Device Absolute Maximum Ratings *Note (1)*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	With respect to ground *(2)*	–2.0	5.3	V
V_I	DC input voltage		–2.0	5.3	V
I_{OUT}	DC output current, per pin		–25	25	mA
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	No bias	–65	150	° C
T_{AMB}	Ambient temperature	Under bias	–65	135	° C
T_J	Junction temperature	Plastic packages, under bias		135	° C

Table 14. FLEX 8000 3.3-V Device Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	*(3)*	3.0	3.6	V
V_I	Input voltage		–0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V
V_O	Output voltage		0	V_{CC}	V
T_A	Operating temperature	For commercial use	0	70	° C
t_R	Input rise time			40	ns
t_F	Input fall time			40	ns

Table 19. FLEX 8000 Interconnect Timing Parameters Note (1)	
Symbol	**Parameter**
$t_{LABCASC}$	Cascade delay between LEs in different LABs
$t_{LABCARRY}$	Carry delay between LEs in different LABs
t_{LOCAL}	LAB local interconnect delay
t_{ROW}	Row interconnect routing delay *(4)*
t_{COL}	Column interconnect routing delay
t_{DIN_C}	Dedicated input to LE control delay
t_{DIN_D}	Dedicated input to LE data delay *(4)*
t_{DIN_IO}	Dedicated input to IOE control delay

Table 20. FLEX 8000 External Reference Timing Characteristics Note (5)	
Symbol	**Parameter**
t_{DRR}	Register-to-register delay via 4 LEs, 3 row interconnects, and 4 local interconnects *(6)*
t_{ODH}	Output data hold time after clock *(7)*

Notes to tables:

(1) Internal timing parameters cannot be measured explicitly. They are worst-case delays based on testable and external parameters specified by Altera. Internal timing parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-compilation timing simulation or timing analysis is required to determine actual worst-case performance.
(2) These values are specified in Table 10 on page 28 or Table 14 on page 29.
(3) For the t_{OD3} and t_{ZX3} parameters, V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V or 5.0 V.
(4) The t_{ROW} and t_{DIN_D} delays are worst-case values for typical applications. Post-compilation timing simulation or timing analysis is required to determine actual worst-case performance.
(5) External reference timing characteristics are factory-tested, worst-case values specified by Altera. A representative subset of signal paths is tested to approximate typical device applications.
(6) For more information on test conditions, see *Application Note 76 (Understanding FLEX 8000 Timing)*.
(7) This parameter is a guideline that is sample-tested only and is based on extensive device characterization. This parameter applies to global and non-global clocking, and for LE and I/O element registers.

The FLEX 8000 timing model shows the delays for various paths and functions in the circuit. See Figure 19. This model contains three distinct parts: the LE; the IOE; and the interconnect, including the row and column FastTrack Interconnect, LAB local interconnect, and carry and cascade interconnect paths. Each parameter shown in Figure 19 is expressed as a worst-case value in Tables 22 through 49. Hand-calculations that use the FLEX 8000 timing model and these timing parameters can be used to estimate FLEX 8000 device performance. Timing simulation or timing analysis after compilation is required to determine the final worst-case performance. Table 21 summarizes the interconnect paths shown in Figure 19.

For more information on timing parameters, go to *Application Note 76 (Understanding FLEX 8000 Timing)*.

Table 23. EPF8282A Interconnect Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{LABCASC}$		0.3		0.3		0.4	ns
$t_{LABCARRY}$		0.3		0.3		0.4	ns
t_{LOCAL}		0.5		0.6		0.8	ns
t_{ROW}		4.2		4.2		4.2	ns
t_{COL}		2.5		2.5		2.5	ns
t_{DIN_C}		5.0		5.0		5.5	ns
t_{DIN_D}		7.2		7.2		7.2	ns
t_{DIN_IO}		5.0		5.0		5.5	ns

Table 30. EPF8452A I/O Element Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{IOD}		0.7		0.8		0.9	ns
t_{IOC}		1.7		1.8		1.9	ns
t_{IOE}		1.7		1.8		1.9	ns
t_{IOCO}		1.0		1.0		1.0	ns
t_{IOCOMB}		0.3		0.2		0.1	ns
t_{IOSU}	1.4		1.6		1.8		ns
t_{IOH}	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{IOCLR}		1.2		1.2		1.2	ns
t_{IN}		1.5		1.6		1.7	ns
t_{OD1}		1.1		1.4		1.7	ns
t_{OD2}		–		–		–	ns
t_{OD3}		4.6		4.9		5.2	ns
t_{XZ}		1.4		1.6		1.8	ns
t_{ZX1}		1.4		1.6		1.8	ns
t_{ZX2}		–		–		–	ns
t_{ZX3}		4.9		5.1		5.3	ns

Table 31. EPF8452A Interconnect Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{LABCASC}$		0.3		0.4		0.4	ns
$t_{LABCARRY}$		0.3		0.4		0.4	ns
t_{LOCAL}		0.5		0.5		0.7	ns
t_{ROW}		5.0		5.0		5.0	ns
t_{COL}		3.0		3.0		3.0	ns
t_{DIN_C}		5.0		5.0		5.5	ns
t_{DIN_D}		7.0		7.0		7.5	ns
t_{DIN_IO}		5.0		5.0		5.5	ns

Table 36. EPF8636A LE Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{LUT}		2.0		2.3		3.0	ns
t_{CLUT}		0.0		0.2		0.1	ns
t_{RLUT}		0.9		1.6		1.6	ns
t_{GATE}		0.0		0.0		0.0	ns
t_{CASC}		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{CICO}		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{CGEN}		0.4		0.9		0.8	ns
t_{CGENR}		0.9		1.4		1.5	ns
t_{C}		1.6		1.8		2.4	ns
t_{CH}	4.0		4.0		4.0		ns
t_{CL}	4.0		4.0		4.0		ns
t_{CO}		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{COMB}		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{SU}	0.8		1.0		1.1		ns
t_{H}	0.9		1.1		1.4		ns
t_{PRE}		0.6		0.7		0.8	ns
t_{CLR}		0.6		0.7		0.8	ns

Table 37. EPF8636A External Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{DRR}		16.0		20.0		25.0	ns
t_{ODH}	1.0		1.0		1.0		ns

Table 40. EPF8820A LE Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{LUT}		2.0		2.5		3.2	ns
t_{CLUT}		0.0		0.0		0.0	ns
t_{RLUT}		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{GATE}		0.0		0.0		0.0	ns
t_{CASC}		0.6		0.7		0.9	ns
t_{CICO}		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{CGEN}		0.4		0.5		0.7	ns
t_{CGENR}		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t_{C}		1.6		2.0		2.5	ns
t_{CH}	4.0		4.0		4.0		ns
t_{CL}	4.0		4.0		4.0		ns
t_{CO}		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{COMB}		0.4		0.5		0.6	ns
t_{SU}	0.8		1.1		1.2		ns
t_{H}	0.9		1.1		1.5		ns
t_{PRE}		0.6		0.7		0.8	ns
t_{CLR}		0.6		0.7		0.8	ns

Table 41. EPF8820A External Timing Parameters

Symbol	Speed Grade						Unit
	A-2		A-3		A-4		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{DRR}		16.0		20.0		25.0	ns
t_{ODH}	1.0		1.0		1.0		ns

Power Consumption

The supply power (P) for FLEX 8000 devices can be calculated with the following equation:

$$P = P_{INT} + P_{IO} = [(I_{CCSTANDBY} + I_{CCACTIVE}) \times V_{CC}] + P_{IO}$$

Typical $I_{CCSTANDBY}$ values are shown as I_{CC0} in Table 11 on page 28 and Table 15 on page 30. The P_{IO} value, which depends on the device output load characteristics and switching frequency, can be calculated using the guidelines given in *Application Note 74 (Evaluating Power for Altera Devices)*. The $I_{CCACTIVE}$ value depends on the switching frequency and the application logic. This value can be calculated based on the amount of current that each LE typically consumes.

The following equation shows the general formula for calculating $I_{CCACTIVE}$:

$$I_{CCACTIVE} = K \times \mathbf{f_{MAX}} \times N \times \mathbf{tog_{LC}} \times \frac{\mu A}{MHz \times LE}$$

The parameters in this equation are shown below:

$\mathbf{f_{MAX}}$ = Maximum operating frequency in MHz
N = Total number of logic cells used in the device
$\mathbf{tog_{LC}}$ = Average percentage of logic cells toggling at each clock
K = Constant, shown in Table 50

Table 50. Values for Constant K

Device	K
5.0-V FLEX 8000 devices	75
3.3-V FLEX 8000 devices	60

This calculation provides an I_{CC} estimate based on typical conditions with no output load. The actual I_{CC} value should be verified during operation because this measurement is sensitive to the actual pattern in the device and the environmental operating conditions.

Figure 20 shows the relationship between I_{CC} and operating frequency for several LE utilization values.

Table 52. FLEX 8000 84-, 100-, 144- & 160-Pin Package Pin-Outs (Part 3 of 3)

Pin Name	84-Pin PLCC EPF8282A	84-Pin PLCC EPF8452A EPF8636A	100-Pin TQFP EPF8282A EPF8282AV	100-Pin TQFP EPF8452A	144-Pin TQFP EPF8820A	160-Pin PGA EPF8452A	160-Pin PQFP EPF8820A *(1)*
GND	5, 26, 47, 68	5, 26, 47, 68	2, 13, 30, 44, 52, 63, 80, 94	19, 44, 69, 94	7, 17, 27, 39, 54, 80, 81, 100,101, 128, 142	C12, D4, D7, D9, D13, G4, G13, H3, H12, J4, J13, L1, M3, M8, M12, M15, N4	12, 13, 34, 35, 51, 63, 75, 80, 83, 93, 103, 115, 126, 131, 143, 155
No Connect (N.C.)	–	–	–	2, 6, 13, 30, 37, 42, 43, 50, 52, 56, 63, 80, 87, 92, 93, 99	–	–	–
Total User I/O Pins *(9)*	64	64	74	64	108	116	116

Table 53. FLEX 8000 160-, 192- & 208-Pin Package Pin-Outs (Part 1 of 2)

Pin Name	160-Pin PQFP EPF8452A	160-Pin PQFP EPF8636A	192-Pin PGA EPF8636A EPF8820A	208-Pin PQFP EPF8636A *(1)*	208-Pin PQFP EPF8820A *(1)*	208-Pin PQFP EPF81188A *(1)*
nSP *(2)*	120	1	R15	207	207	5
MSEL0 *(2)*	117	3	T15	4	4	21
MSEL1 *(2)*	84	38	T3	49	49	33
nSTATUS *(2)*	37	83	B3	108	108	124
nCONFIG *(2)*	40	81	C3	103	103	107
DCLK *(2)*	1	120	C15	158	158	154
CONF_DONE *(2)*	4	118	B15	153	153	138
nWS	30	89	C5	114	114	118
nRS	71	50	B5	66	116	121
RDCLK	73	48	C11	64	137	137
nCS	29	91	B13	116	145	142
CS	27	93	A16	118	148	144
RDYnBUSY	125	155	A8	201	127	128
CLKUSR	76	44	A10	59	134	134
ADD17	78	43	R5	57	43	46
ADD16	91	33	U3	43	42	45
ADD15	92	31	T5	41	41	44
ADD14	94	29	U4	39	40	39
ADD13	95	27	R6	37	39	37
ADD12	96	24	T6	31	35	36
ADD11	97	23	R7	30	33	31
ADD10	98	22	T7	29	31	30
ADD9	99	21	T8	28	29	29
ADD8	101	20	U9	24	25	26
ADD7	102	19	U10	23	23	25
ADD6	103	18	U11	22	21	24
ADD5	104	17	U12	21	19	18
ADD4	105	13	R12	14	14	17
ADD3	106	11	U14	12	13	16
ADD2	109	9	U15	10	11	10
ADD1	110	7	R13	8	10	9
ADD0	123	157	U16	203	9	8
DATA7	144	137	H17	178	178	177
DATA6	150	132	G17	172	176	175
DATA5	152	129	F17	169	174	172

Table 54. FLEX 8000 225-, 232-, 240-, 280- & 304-Pin Package Pin-Outs (Part 2 of 3)

Pin Name	225-Pin BGA EPF8820A	232-Pin PGA EPF81188A	240-Pin PQFP EPF81188A	240-Pin PQFP EPF81500A	280-Pin PGA EPF81500A	304-Pin RQFP EPF81500A
DATA4	A5	C7	198	194	W16	248
DATA3	B5	D7	196	193	W17	246
DATA2	E6	B5	194	190	V16	243
DATA1	D5	A3	191	189	U16	241
DATA0	C4	A2	189	187	V17	239
SDOUT *(3)*	K1	N2	135	136	F19	169
TDI	F15 *(4)*	–	–	63 *(14)*	B1 *(14)*	80 *(14)*
TDO	J2 *(4)*	–	–	117	C17	149
TCK *(6)*	J14 *(4)*	–	–	116 *(14)*	A19 *(14)*	148 *(14)*
TMS	J12 *(4)*	–	–	64 *(14)*	C2 *(14)*	81 *(14)*
TRST *(7)*	P14	–	–	115 *(14)*	A18 *(14)*	145 *(14)*
Dedicated Inputs *(10)*	F4, L1, K12, E15	C1, C17, R1, R17	10, 51, 130, 171	8, 49, 131, 172	F1, F16, P3, P19	12, 64, 164, 217
VCCINT (5.0 V)	F5, F10, E1, L2, K4, M12, P15, H13, H14, B15, C13	E4, H4, L4, P12, L14, H14, E14, R14, U1	20, 42, 64, 66, 114, 128, 150, 172, 236	18, 40, 60, 62, 91, 114, 129, 151, 173, 209, 236	B17, D3, D15, E8, E10, E12, E14, R7, R9, R11, R13, R14, T14	24, 54, 77, 144, 79, 115, 162, 191, 218, 266, 301
VCCIO (5.0 V or 3.3 V)	H3, H2, P6, R6, P10, N10, R14, N13, H15, H12, D12, A14, B10, A10, B6, C6, A2, C3, M4, R2	N10, M13, M5, K13, K5, H13, H5, F5, E10, E8, N8, F13	19, 41, 65, 81, 99, 116, 140, 162, 186, 202, 220, 235	17, 39, 61, 78, 94, 108, 130, 152, 174, 191, 205, 221, 235	D14, E7, E9, E11, E13, R6, R8, R10, R12, T13, T15	22, 53, 78, 99, 119, 137, 163, 193, 220, 244, 262, 282, 300