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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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	150
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	1200
Total RAM Bits	9421
Number of I/O	73
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo1200e-5tn100c">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo1200e-5tn100c</a>

## Features

### ■ Non-volatile, Infinitely Reconfigurable

- Instant-on – powers up in microseconds
- Single chip, no external configuration memory required
- Excellent design security, no bit stream to intercept
- Reconfigure SRAM based logic in milliseconds
- SRAM and non-volatile memory programmable through JTAG port
- Supports background programming of non-volatile memory

### ■ Sleep Mode

- Allows up to 100x static current reduction

### ■ TransFR™ Reconfiguration (TFR)

- In-field logic update while system operates

### ■ High I/O to Logic Density

- 256 to 2280 LUT4s
- 73 to 271 I/Os with extensive package options
- Density migration supported
- Lead free/RoHS compliant packaging

### ■ Embedded and Distributed Memory

- Up to 27.6 Kbits sysMEM™ Embedded Block RAM
- Up to 7.7 Kbits distributed RAM
- Dedicated FIFO control logic

### ■ Flexible I/O Buffer

- Programmable sysIO™ buffer supports wide range of interfaces:
  - LVCMOS 3.3/2.5/1.8/1.5/1.2
  - LVTTTL
  - PCI
  - LVDS, Bus-LVDS, LVPECL, RSDS

### ■ sysCLOCK™ PLLs

- Up to two analog PLLs per device
- Clock multiply, divide, and phase shifting

### ■ System Level Support

- IEEE Standard 1149.1 Boundary Scan
- Onboard oscillator
- Devices operate with 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V or 1.2V power supply
- IEEE 1532 compliant in-system programming

## Introduction

The MachXO is optimized to meet the requirements of applications traditionally addressed by CPLDs and low capacity FPGAs: glue logic, bus bridging, bus interfacing, power-up control, and control logic. These devices bring together the best features of CPLD and FPGA devices on a single chip.

**Table 1-1. MachXO Family Selection Guide**

Device	LCMX0256	LCMX0640	LCMX01200	LCMX02280
LUTs	256	640	1200	2280
Dist. RAM (Kbits)	2.0	6.1	6.4	7.7
EBR SRAM (Kbits)	0	0	9.2	27.6
Number of EBR SRAM Blocks (9 Kbits)	0	0	1	3
V <sub>CC</sub> Voltage	1.2/1.8/2.5/3.3V	1.2/1.8/2.5/3.3V	1.2/1.8/2.5/3.3V	1.2/1.8/2.5/3.3V
Number of PLLs	0	0	1	2
Max. I/O	78	159	211	271
<b>Packages</b>				
100-pin TQFP (14x14 mm)	78	74	73	73
144-pin TQFP (20x20 mm)		113	113	113
100-ball csBGA (8x8 mm)	78	74		
132-ball csBGA (8x8 mm)		101	101	101
256-ball caBGA (14x14 mm)		159	211	211
256-ball ftBGA (17x17 mm)		159	211	211
324-ball ftBGA (19x19 mm)				271

## Architecture Overview

The MachXO family architecture contains an array of logic blocks surrounded by Programmable I/O (PIO). Some devices in this family have sysCLOCK PLLs and blocks of sysMEM™ Embedded Block RAM (EBRs). Figures 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3 show the block diagrams of the various family members.

The logic blocks are arranged in a two-dimensional grid with rows and columns. The EBR blocks are arranged in a column to the left of the logic array. The PIO cells are located at the periphery of the device, arranged into Banks. The PIOs utilize a flexible I/O buffer referred to as a sysIO interface that supports operation with a variety of interface standards. The blocks are connected with many vertical and horizontal routing channel resources. The place and route software tool automatically allocates these routing resources.

There are two kinds of logic blocks, the Programmable Functional Unit (PFU) and the Programmable Functional unit without RAM (PFF). The PFU contains the building blocks for logic, arithmetic, RAM, ROM, and register functions. The PFF block contains building blocks for logic, arithmetic, ROM, and register functions. Both the PFU and PFF blocks are optimized for flexibility, allowing complex designs to be implemented quickly and effectively. Logic blocks are arranged in a two-dimensional array. Only one type of block is used per row.

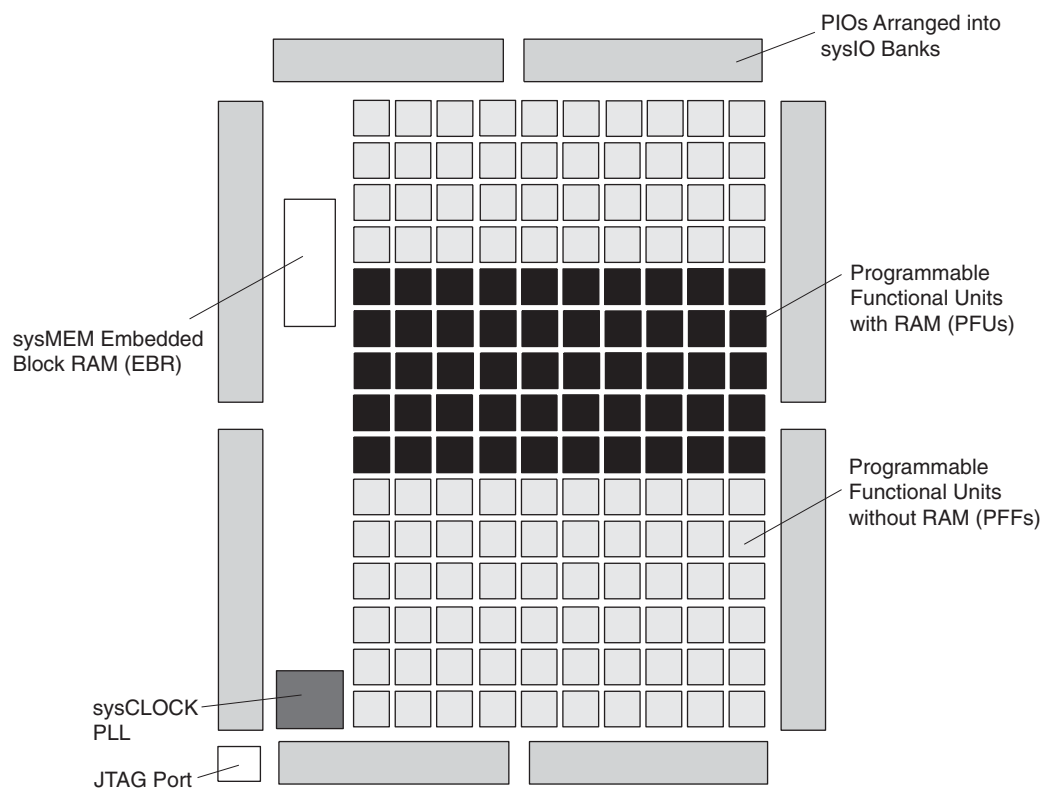
In the MachXO family, the number of sysIO Banks varies by device. There are different types of I/O Buffers on different Banks. See the details in later sections of this document. The sysMEM EBRs are large, dedicated fast memory blocks; these blocks are found only in the larger devices. These blocks can be configured as RAM, ROM or FIFO. FIFO support includes dedicated FIFO pointer and flag “hard” control logic to minimize LUT use.

The MachXO registers in PFU and sysI/O can be configured to be SET or RESET. After power up and device is configured, the device enters into user mode with these registers SET/RESET according to the configuration setting, allowing device entering to a known state for predictable system function.

The MachXO architecture provides up to two sysCLOCK™ Phase Locked Loop (PLL) blocks on larger devices. These blocks are located at either end of the memory blocks. The PLLs have multiply, divide, and phase shifting capabilities that are used to manage the frequency and phase relationships of the clocks.

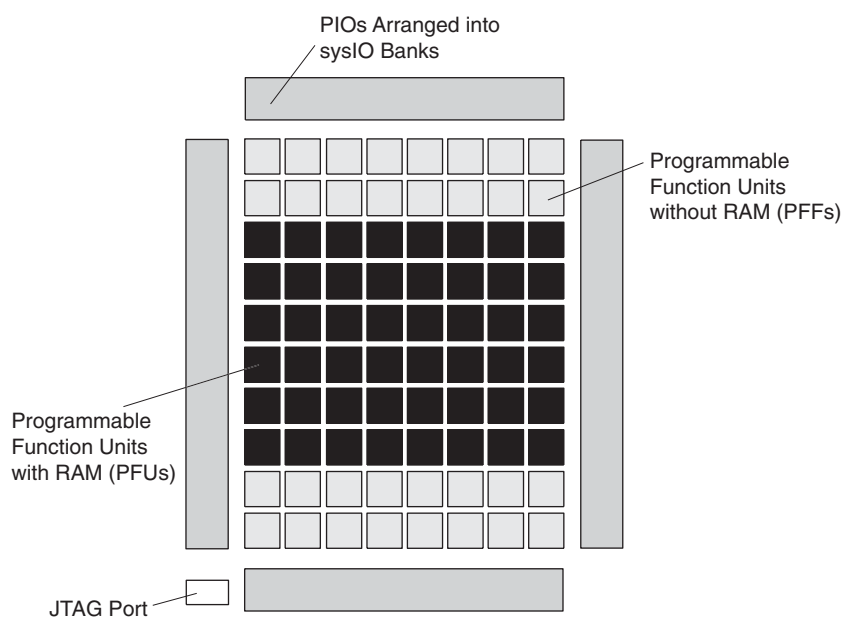
Every device in the family has a JTAG Port that supports programming and configuration of the device as well as access to the user logic. The MachXO devices are available for operation from 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V, and 1.2V power supplies, providing easy integration into the overall system.

**Figure 2-1. Top View of the MachXO1200 Device<sup>1</sup>**



1. Top view of the MachXO2280 device is similar but with higher LUT count, two PLLs, and three EBR blocks.

**Figure 2-2. Top View of the MachXO640 Device**



### Modes of Operation

Each Slice is capable of four modes of operation: Logic, Ripple, RAM, and ROM. The Slice in the PFF is capable of all modes except RAM. Table 2-2 lists the modes and the capability of the Slice blocks.

**Table 2-2. Slice Modes**

	Logic	Ripple	RAM	ROM
PFU Slice	LUT 4x2 or LUT 5x1	2-bit Arithmetic Unit	SP 16x2	ROM 16x1 x 2
PFF Slice	LUT 4x2 or LUT 5x1	2-bit Arithmetic Unit	N/A	ROM 16x1 x 2

**Logic Mode:** In this mode, the LUTs in each Slice are configured as 4-input combinatorial lookup tables (LUT4). A LUT4 can have 16 possible input combinations. Any logic function with four inputs can be generated by programming this lookup table. Since there are two LUT4s per Slice, a LUT5 can be constructed within one Slice. Larger lookup tables such as LUT6, LUT7, and LUT8 can be constructed by concatenating other Slices.

**Ripple Mode:** Ripple mode allows the efficient implementation of small arithmetic functions. In ripple mode, the following functions can be implemented by each Slice:

- Addition 2-bit
- Subtraction 2-bit
- Add/Subtract 2-bit using dynamic control
- Up counter 2-bit
- Down counter 2-bit
- Ripple mode multiplier building block
- Comparator functions of A and B inputs
  - A greater-than-or-equal-to B
  - A not-equal-to B
  - A less-than-or-equal-to B

Two additional signals, Carry Generate and Carry Propagate, are generated per Slice in this mode, allowing fast arithmetic functions to be constructed by concatenating Slices.

**RAM Mode:** In this mode, distributed RAM can be constructed using each LUT block as a 16x2-bit memory. Through the combination of LUTs and Slices, a variety of different memories can be constructed.

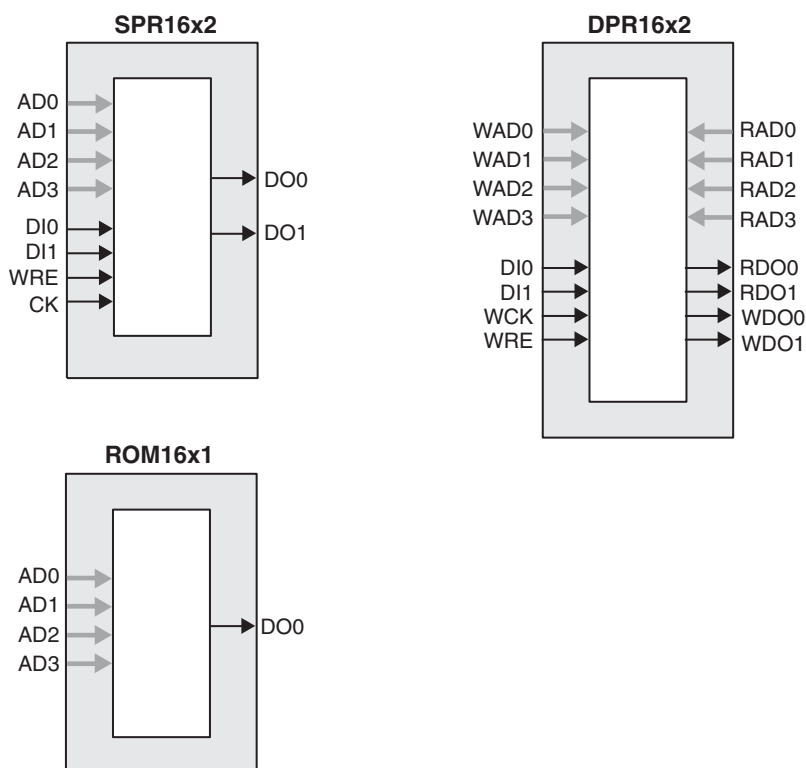
The ispLEVER design tool supports the creation of a variety of different size memories. Where appropriate, the software will construct these using distributed memory primitives that represent the capabilities of the PFU. Table 2-3 shows the number of Slices required to implement different distributed RAM primitives. Figure 2-6 shows the distributed memory primitive block diagrams. Dual port memories involve the pairing of two Slices. One Slice functions as the read-write port, while the other companion Slice supports the read-only port. For more information on RAM mode in MachXO devices, please see details of additional technical documentation at the end of this data sheet.

**Table 2-3. Number of Slices Required For Implementing Distributed RAM**

	SPR16x2	DPR16x2
Number of Slices	1	2

Note: SPR = Single Port RAM, DPR = Dual Port RAM

**Figure 2-6. Distributed Memory Primitives**



**ROM Mode:** The ROM mode uses the same principal as the RAM modes, but without the Write port. Pre-loading is accomplished through the programming interface during configuration.

### PFU Modes of Operation

Slices can be combined within a PFU to form larger functions. Table 2-4 tabulates these modes and documents the functionality possible at the PFU level.

**Table 2-4. PFU Modes of Operation**

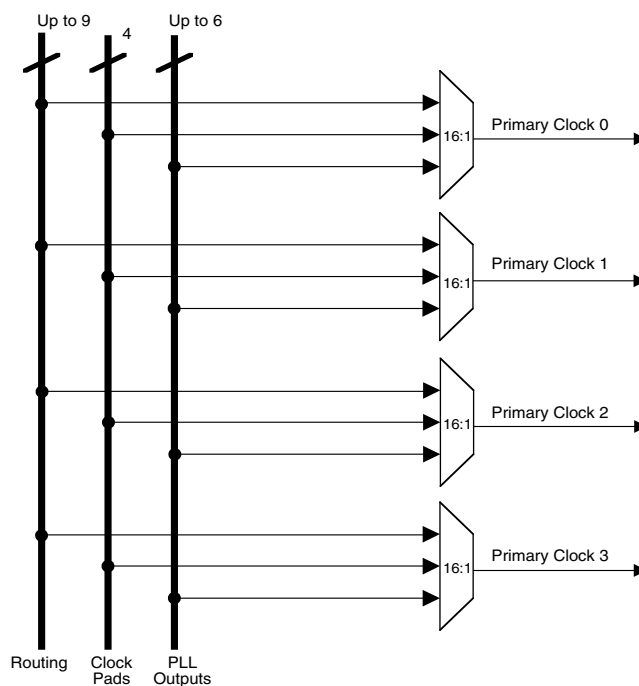
Logic	Ripple	RAM	ROM
LUT 4x8 or MUX 2x1 x 8	2-bit Add x 4	SPR16x2 x 4 DPR16x2 x 2	ROM16x1 x 8
LUT 5x4 or MUX 4x1 x 4	2-bit Sub x 4	SPR16x4 x 2 DPR16x4 x 1	ROM16x2 x 4
LUT 6x2 or MUX 8x1 x 2	2-bit Counter x 4	SPR16x8 x 1	ROM16x4 x 2
LUT 7x1 or MUX 16x1 x 1	2-bit Comp x 4		ROM16x8 x 1

### Routing

There are many resources provided in the MachXO devices to route signals individually or as buses with related control signals. The routing resources consist of switching circuitry, buffers and metal interconnect (routing) segments.

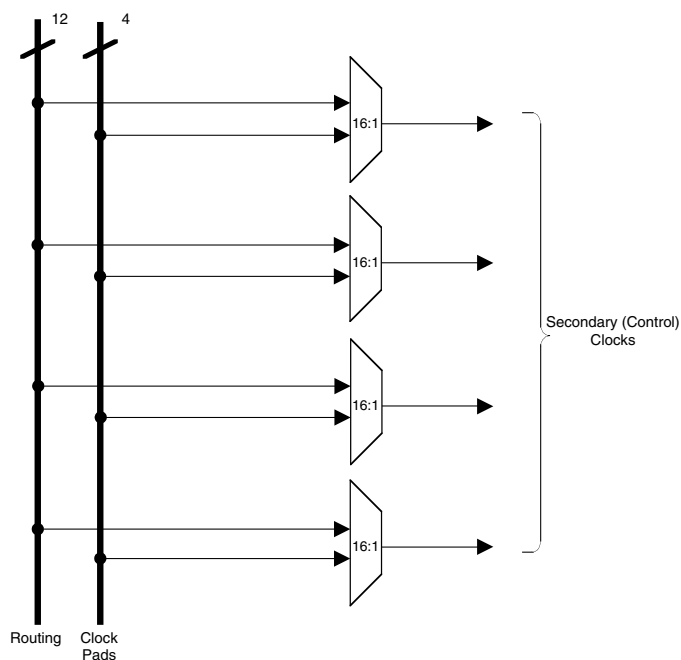
The inter-PFU connections are made with three different types of routing resources: x1 (spans two PFUs), x2 (spans three PFUs) and x6 (spans seven PFUs). The x1, x2, and x6 connections provide fast and efficient connections in the horizontal and vertical directions.

**Figure 2-8. Primary Clocks for MachXO1200 and MachXO2280 Devices**



Four secondary clocks are generated from four 16:1 muxes as shown in Figure 2-9. Four of the secondary clock sources come from dual function clock pins and 12 come from internal routing.

**Figure 2-9. Secondary Clocks for MachXO Devices**



The EBR memory supports three forms of write behavior for single or dual port operation:

1. **Normal** – data on the output appears only during the read cycle. During a write cycle, the data (at the current address) does not appear on the output. This mode is supported for all data widths.
2. **Write Through** – a copy of the input data appears at the output of the same port. This mode is supported for all data widths.
3. **Read-Before-Write** – when new data is being written, the old contents of the address appears at the output. This mode is supported for x9, x18 and x36 data widths.

### FIFO Configuration

The FIFO has a write port with Data-in, CEW, WE and CLKW signals. There is a separate read port with Data-out, RCE, RE and CLKR signals. The FIFO internally generates Almost Full, Full, Almost Empty and Empty Flags. The Full and Almost Full flags are registered with CLKW. The Empty and Almost Empty flags are registered with CLKR. The range of programming values for these flags are in Table 2-7.

**Table 2-7. Programmable FIFO Flag Ranges**

Flag Name	Programming Range
Full (FF)	1 to (up to $2^N-1$ )
Almost Full (AF)	1 to Full-1
Almost Empty (AE)	1 to Full-1
Empty (EF)	0

N = Address bit width

The FIFO state machine supports two types of reset signals: RSTA and RSTB. The RSTA signal is a global reset that clears the contents of the FIFO by resetting the read/write pointer and puts the FIFO flags in their initial reset state. The RSTB signal is used to reset the read pointer. The purpose of this reset is to retransmit the data that is in the FIFO. In these applications it is important to keep careful track of when a packet is written into or read from the FIFO.

### Memory Core Reset

The memory array in the EBR utilizes latches at the A and B output ports. These latches can be reset asynchronously. RSTA and RSTB are local signals, which reset the output latches associated with Port A and Port B respectively. The Global Reset (GSRN) signal resets both ports. The output data latches and associated resets for both ports are as shown in Figure 2-13.



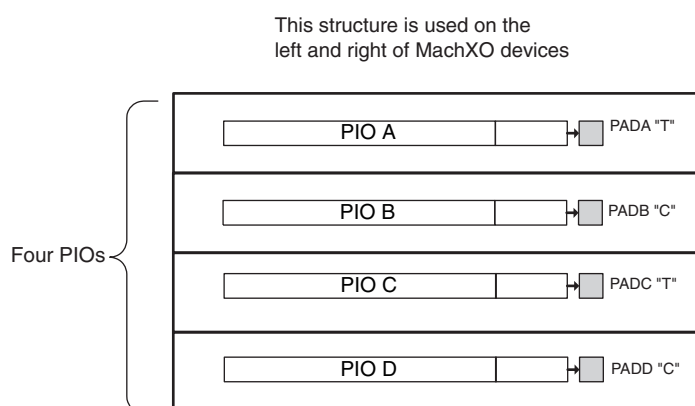
## PIO Groups

On the MachXO devices, PIO cells are assembled into two different types of PIO groups, those with four PIO cells and those with six PIO cells. PIO groups with four IOs are placed on the left and right sides of the device while PIO groups with six IOs are placed on the top and bottom. The individual PIO cells are connected to their respective sysIO buffers and PADs.

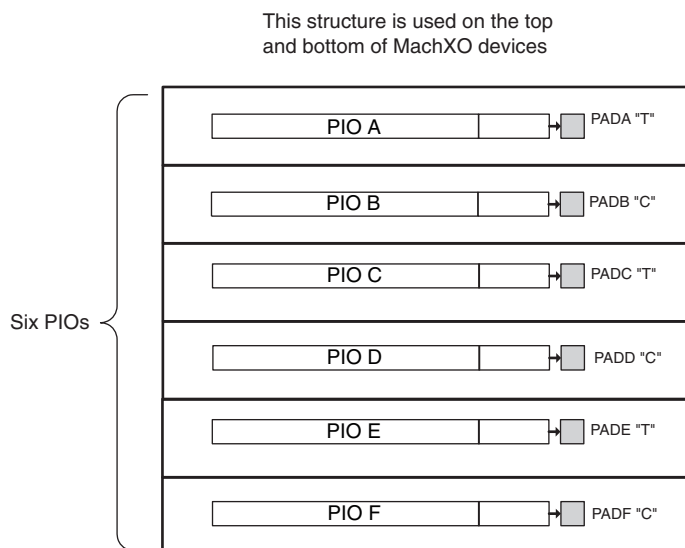
On all MachXO devices, two adjacent PIOs can be joined to provide a complementary Output driver pair. The I/O pin pairs are labeled as "T" and "C" to distinguish between the true and complement pins.

The MachXO1200 and MachXO2280 devices contain enhanced I/O capability. All PIO pairs on these larger devices can implement differential receivers. In addition, half of the PIO pairs on the left and right sides of these devices can be configured as LVDS transmit/receive pairs. PIOs on the top of these larger devices also provide PCI support.

**Figure 2-15. Group of Four Programmable I/O Cells**



**Figure 2-16. Group of Six Programmable I/O Cells**



## PIO

The PIO blocks provide the interface between the sysIO buffers and the internal PFU array blocks. These blocks receive output data from the PFU array and a fast output data signal from adjacent PFUs. The output data and fast

**Table 2-10. Supported Output Standards**

Output Standard	Drive	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (Typ.)
<b>Single-ended Interfaces</b>		
LVTTTL	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 16mA	3.3
LVC MOS33	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 14mA	3.3
LVC MOS25	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 14mA	2.5
LVC MOS18	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 14mA	1.8
LVC MOS15	4mA, 8mA	1.5
LVC MOS12	2mA, 6mA	1.2
LVC MOS33, Open Drain	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 14mA	—
LVC MOS25, Open Drain	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 14mA	—
LVC MOS18, Open Drain	4mA, 8mA, 12mA, 14mA	—
LVC MOS15, Open Drain	4mA, 8mA	—
LVC MOS12, Open Drain	2mA, 6mA	—
PCI33 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	3.3
<b>Differential Interfaces</b>		
LVDS <sup>1, 2</sup>	N/A	2.5
BLVDS, RSDS <sup>2</sup>	N/A	2.5
LVPECL <sup>2</sup>	N/A	3.3

1. MachXO1200 and MachXO2280 devices have dedicated LVDS buffers.

2. These interfaces can be emulated with external resistors in all devices.

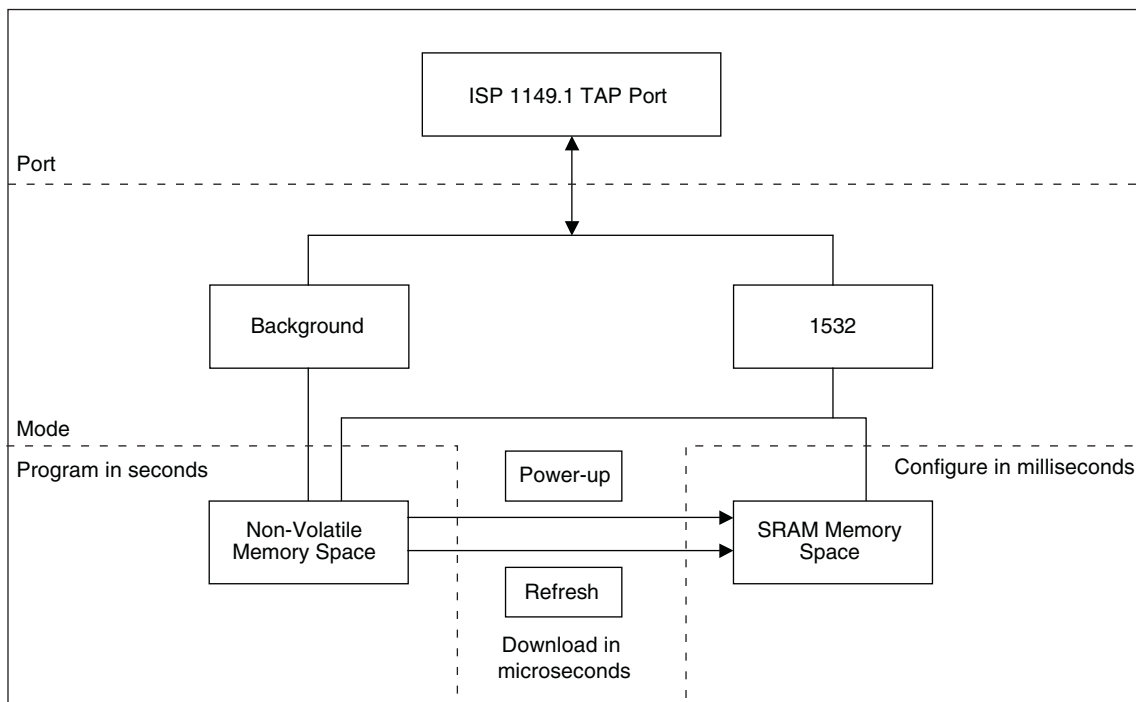
3. Top Banks of MachXO1200 and MachXO2280 devices only.

## sysIO Buffer Banks

The number of Banks vary between the devices of this family. Eight Banks surround the two larger devices, the MachXO1200 and MachXO2280 (two Banks per side). The MachXO640 has four Banks (one Bank per side). The smallest member of this family, the MachXO256, has only two Banks.

Each sysIO buffer Bank is capable of supporting multiple I/O standards. Each Bank has its own I/O supply voltage (V<sub>CCIO</sub>) which allows it to be completely independent from the other Banks. Figure 2-18, Figure 2-18, Figure 2-20 and Figure 2-21 shows the sysIO Banks and their associated supplies for all devices.

Figure 2-22. MachXO Configuration and Programming



## Density Shifting

The MachXO family has been designed to enable density migration in the same package. Furthermore, the architecture ensures a high success rate when performing design migration from lower density parts to higher density parts. In many cases, it is also possible to shift a lower utilization design targeted for a high-density device to a lower density device. However, the exact details of the final resource utilization will impact the likely success in each case.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

	LCMXO E (1.2V)	LCMXO C (1.8V/2.5V/3.3V)
Supply Voltage $V_{CC}$ . . . . .	-0.5 to 1.32V	-0.5 to 3.75V
Supply Voltage $V_{CCAUX}$ . . . . .	-0.5 to 3.75V	-0.5 to 3.75V
Output Supply Voltage $V_{CCIO}$ . . . . .	-0.5 to 3.75V	-0.5 to 3.75V
I/O Tristate Voltage Applied <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	-0.5 to 3.75V	-0.5 to 3.75V
Dedicated Input Voltage Applied <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	-0.5 to 3.75V	-0.5 to 4.25V
Storage Temperature (ambient) . . . . .	-65 to 150°C	-65 to 150°C
Junction Temp. (Tj) . . . . .	+125°C	+125°C

1. Stress above those listed under the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.
2. Compliance with the Lattice *Thermal Management* document is required.
3. All voltages referenced to GND.
4. Overshoot and undershoot of -2V to ( $V_{IHMAX} + 2$ ) volts is permitted for a duration of <20ns.

### Recommended Operating Conditions<sup>1</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
$V_{CC}$	Core Supply Voltage for 1.2V Devices	1.14	1.26	V
	Core Supply Voltage for 1.8V/2.5V/3.3V Devices	1.71	3.465	V
$V_{CCAUX}^3$	Auxiliary Supply Voltage	3.135	3.465	V
$V_{CCIO}^2$	I/O Driver Supply Voltage	1.14	3.465	V
$t_{JCOM}$	Junction Temperature Commercial Operation	0	+85	°C
$t_{JIND}$	Junction Temperature Industrial Operation	-40	100	°C
$t_{JFLASHCOM}$	Junction Temperature, Flash Programming, Commercial	0	+85	°C
$t_{JFLASHIND}$	Junction Temperature, Flash Programming, Industrial	-40	100	°C

1. Like power supplies must be tied together. For example, if  $V_{CCIO}$  and  $V_{CC}$  are both 2.5V, they must also be the same supply. 3.3V  $V_{CCIO}$  and 1.2V  $V_{CCIO}$  should be tied to  $V_{CCAUX}$  or 1.2V  $V_{CC}$  respectively.
2. See recommended voltages by I/O standard in subsequent table.
3.  $V_{CC}$  must reach minimum  $V_{CC}$  value before  $V_{CCAUX}$  reaches 2.5V.

### MachXO Programming/Erase Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
$N_{PROG}CYC$	Flash Programming Cycles per $t_{RETENTION}$		1,000	Cycles
	Flash Functional Programming Cycles		10,000	Cycles
$t_{RETENTION}$	Data Retention at 125° Junction Temperature	10		Years

**Table 3-1. LVDS DC Conditions**

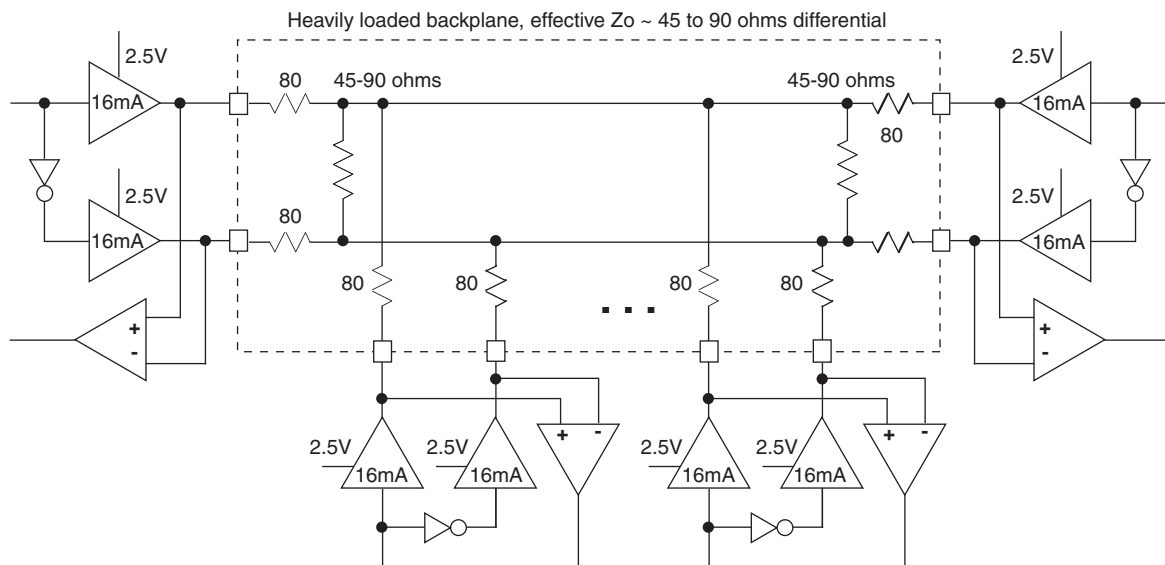
**Over Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Description	Typical	Units
$Z_{OUT}$	Output impedance	20	$\Omega$
$R_S$	Driver series resistor	294	$\Omega$
$R_P$	Driver parallel resistor	121	$\Omega$
$R_T$	Receiver termination	100	$\Omega$
$V_{OH}$	Output high voltage	1.43	V
$V_{OL}$	Output low voltage	1.07	V
$V_{OD}$	Output differential voltage	0.35	V
$V_{CM}$	Output common mode voltage	1.25	V
$Z_{BACK}$	Back impedance	100	$\Omega$
$I_{DC}$	DC output current	3.66	mA

### BLVDS

The MachXO family supports the BLVDS standard through emulation. The output is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with a parallel external resistor across the driver outputs. The input standard is supported by the LVDS differential input buffer on certain devices. BLVDS is intended for use when multi-drop and bi-directional multi-point differential signaling is required. The scheme shown in Figure 3-2 is one possible solution for bi-directional multi-point differential signals.

**Figure 3-2. BLVDS Multi-point Output Example**



### sysCLOCK PLL Timing

#### Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Descriptions	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
f <sub>IN</sub>	Input Clock Frequency (CLKI, CLKFB)		25	420	MHz
		Input Divider (M) = 1; Feedback Divider (N) <= 4 <sup>5, 6</sup>	18	25	MHz
f <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Clock Frequency (CLKOP, CLKOS)		25	420	MHz
f <sub>OUT2</sub>	K-Divider Output Frequency (CLKOK)		0.195	210	MHz
f <sub>VCO</sub>	PLL VCO Frequency		420	840	MHz
f <sub>PFD</sub>	Phase Detector Input Frequency		25	—	MHz
		Input Divider (M) = 1; Feedback Divider (N) <= 4 <sup>5, 6</sup>	18	25	MHz
AC Characteristics					
t <sub>DT</sub>	Output Clock Duty Cycle	Default duty cycle selected <sup>3</sup>	45	55	%
t <sub>PH</sub> <sup>4</sup>	Output Phase Accuracy		—	0.05	UI
t <sub>OPJIT</sub> <sup>1</sup>	Output Clock Period Jitter	f <sub>OUT</sub> >= 100 MHz	—	+/-120	ps
		f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz	—	0.02	UIPP
t <sub>SK</sub>	Input Clock to Output Clock Skew	Divider ratio = integer	—	+/-200	ps
t <sub>W</sub>	Output Clock Pulse Width	At 90% or 10% <sup>3</sup>	1	—	ns
t <sub>LOCK</sub> <sup>2</sup>	PLL Lock-in Time		—	150	μs
t <sub>PA</sub>	Programmable Delay Unit		100	450	ps
t <sub>IPJIT</sub>	Input Clock Period Jitter	f <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 100 MHz	—	+/-200	ps
		f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz	—	0.02	UI
t <sub>FBKDLY</sub>	External Feedback Delay		—	10	ns
t <sub>HI</sub>	Input Clock High Time	90% to 90%	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>LO</sub>	Input Clock Low Time	10% to 10%	0.5	—	ns
t <sub>RST</sub>	RST Pulse Width		10	—	ns

1. Jitter sample is taken over 10,000 samples of the primary PLL output with a clean reference clock.

2. Output clock is valid after  $t_{LOCK}$  for PLL reset and dynamic delay adjustment.

3. Using LVDS output buffers.

4. CLKOS as compared to CLKOP output.

5. When using an input frequency less than 25 MHz the output frequency must be less than or equal to 4 times the input frequency.

6. The on-chip oscillator can be used to provide reference clock input to the PLL provided the output frequency restriction for clock inputs below 25 MHz are followed.

Rev. A 0.19

## Power Supply and NC

Signal	100 TQFP <sup>1</sup>	144 TQFP <sup>1</sup>	100 csBGA <sup>2</sup>
VCC	LCMXO256/640: 35, 90 LCMXO1200/2280: 17, 35, 66, 91	21, 52, 93, 129	P7, B6
VCCIO0	LCMXO256: 60, 74, 92 LCMXO640: 80, 92 LCMXO1200/2280: 94	LCMXO640: 117, 135 LCMXO1200/2280: 135	LCMXO256: H14, A14, B5 LCMXO640: B12, B5
VCCIO1	LCMXO256: 10, 24, 41 LCMXO640: 60, 74 LCMXO1200/2280: 80	LCMXO640: 82, 98 LCMXO1200/2280: 117	LCMXO256: G1, P1, P10 LCMXO640: H14, A14
VCCIO2	LCMXO256: None LCMXO640: 29, 41 LCMXO1200/2280: 70	LCMXO640: 38, 63 LCMXO1200/2280: 98	LCMXO256: None LCMXO640: P4, P10
VCCIO3	LCMXO256: None LCMXO640: 10, 24 LCMXO1200/2280: 56	LCMXO640: 10, 26 LCMXO1200/2280: 82	LCMXO256: None LCMXO640: G1, P1
VCCIO4	LCMXO256/640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 44	LCMXO640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 63	—
VCCIO5	LCMXO256/640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 27	LCMXO640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 38	—
VCCIO6	LCMXO256/640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 20	LCMXO640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 26	—
VCCIO7	LCMXO256/640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 6	LCMXO640: None LCMXO1200/2280: 10	—
VCCAUX	LCMXO256/640: 88 LCMXO1200/2280: 36, 90	53, 128	B7
GND <sup>3</sup>	LCMXO256: 40, 84, 62, 75, 93, 12, 25, 42 LCMXO640: 40, 84, 81, 93, 62, 75, 30, 42, 12, 25 LCMXO1200/2280: 9, 41, 59, 83, 100, 76, 50, 26	16, 59, 88, 123, 118, 136, 83, 99, 37, 64, 11, 27	LCMXO256: N9, B9, G14, B13, A4, H1, N2, N10 LCMXO640: N9, B9, A10, A4, G14, B13, N3, N10, H1, N2
NC <sup>4</sup>			—

1. Pin orientation follows the conventional order from pin 1 marking of the top side view and counter-clockwise.

2. Pin orientation A1 starts from the upper left corner of the top side view with alphabetical order ascending vertically and numerical order ascending horizontally.

3. All grounds must be electrically connected at the board level. For fpBGA and ftBGA packages, the total number of GND balls is less than the actual number of GND logic connections from the die to the common package GND plane.

4. NC pins should not be connected to any active signals, VCC or GND.

**LCMX0256 and LCMX0640 Logic Signal Connections: 100 TQFP**

Pin Number	LCMX0256				LCMX0640			
	Ball Function	Bank	Dual Function	Differential	Ball Function	Bank	Dual Function	Differential
1	PL2A	1		T	PL2A	3		T
2	PL2B	1		C	PL2C	3		T
3	PL3A	1		T	PL2B	3		C
4	PL3B	1		C	PL2D	3		C
5	PL3C	1		T	PL3A	3		T
6	PL3D	1		C	PL3B	3		C
7	PL4A	1		T	PL3C	3		T
8	PL4B	1		C	PL3D	3		C
9	PL5A	1		T	PL4A	3		
10	VCCIO1	1			VCCIO3	3		
11	PL5B	1		C	PL4C	3		T
12	GNDIO1	1			GNDIO3	3		
13	PL5C	1		T	PL4D	3		C
14	PL5D	1	GSRN	C	PL5B	3	GSRN	
15	PL6A	1		T	PL7B	3		
16	PL6B	1	TSALL	C	PL8C	3	TSALL	T
17	PL7A	1		T	PL8D	3		C
18	PL7B	1		C	PL9A	3		
19	PL7C	1		T	PL9C	3		
20	PL7D	1		C	PL10A	3		
21	PL8A	1		T	PL10C	3		
22	PL8B	1		C	PL11A	3		
23	PL9A	1		T	PL11C	3		
24	VCCIO1	1			VCCIO3	3		
25	GNDIO1	1			GNDIO3	3		
26	TMS	1	TMS		TMS	2	TMS	
27	PL9B	1		C	PB2C	2		
28	TCK	1	TCK		TCK	2	TCK	
29	PB2A	1		T	VCCIO2	2		
30	PB2B	1		C	GNDIO2	2		
31	TDO	1	TDO		TDO	2	TDO	
32	PB2C	1		T	PB4C	2		
33	TDI	1	TDI		TDI	2	TDI	
34	PB2D	1		C	PB4E	2		
35	VCC	-			VCC	-		
36	PB3A	1	PCLK1_1**	T	PB5B	2	PCLK2_1**	
37	PB3B	1		C	PB5D	2		
38	PB3C	1	PCLK1_0**	T	PB6B	2	PCLK2_0**	
39	PB3D	1		C	PB6C	2		
40	GND	-			GND	-		
41	VCCIO1	1			VCCIO2	2		
42	GNDIO1	1			GNDIO2	2		



## LCMXO640, LCMXO1200 and LCMXO2280 Logic Signal Connections: 256 caBGA / 256 ftBGA (Cont.)

LCMXO640					LCMXO1200					LCMXO2280				
Ball Number	Ball Function	Bank	Dual Function	Differential	Ball Number	Ball Function	Bank	Dual Function	Differential	Ball Number	Ball Function	Bank	Dual Function	Differential
J13	PR8C	1		T	J13	PR11A	3		T*	J13	PR14A	3		T*
GND	GND	-			GND	GND	-			GND	GND	-		
K14	PR8B	1		C	K14	PR10D	3		C	K14	PR13D	3		C
J14	PR8A	1		T	J14	PR10C	3		T	J14	PR13C	3		T
K15	PR7D	1		C	K15	PR10B	3		C*	K15	PR13B	3		C*
J15	PR7C	1		T	J15	PR10A	3		T*	J15	PR13A	3		T*
-	-				GND	GNDIO3	3			GND	GNDIO3	3		
-	-				VCCIO3	VCCIO3	3			VCCIO3	VCCIO3	3		
K12	NC				K12	PR9D	3		C	K12	PR11D	3		C
J12	NC				J12	PR9C	3		T	J12	PR11C	3		T
J16	PR7B	1		C	J16	PR9B	3		C*	J16	PR11B	3		C*
H16	PR7A	1		T	H16	PR9A	3		T*	H16	PR11A	3		T*
H15	PR6B	1		C	H15	PR8D	2		C	H15	PR10D	2		C
G15	PR6A	1		T	G15	PR8C	2		T	G15	PR10C	2		T
H14	PR5D	1		C	H14	PR8B	2		C*	H14	PR10B	2		C*
G14	PR5C	1		T	G14	PR8A	2		T*	G14	PR10A	2		T*
GND	GNDIO1	1			GND	GNDIO2	2			GND	GNDIO2	2		
VCCIO1	VCCIO1	1			VCCIO2	VCCIO2	2			VCCIO2	VCCIO2	2		
H13	PR6D	1		C	H13	PR7D	2		C	H13	PR9D	2		C
H12	PR6C	1		T	H12	PR7C	2		T	H12	PR9C	2		T
G13	PR4D	1		C	G13	PR7B	2		C*	G13	PR9B	2		C*
G12	PR4C	1		T	G12	PR7A	2		T*	G12	PR9A	2		T*
G16	PR5B	1		C	G16	PR6D	2		C	G16	PR7D	2		C
F16	PR5A	1		T	F16	PR6C	2		T	F16	PR7C	2		T
F15	PR4B	1		C	F15	PR6B	2		C*	F15	PR7B	2		C*
E15	PR4A	1		T	E15	PR6A	2		T*	E15	PR7A	2		T*
E16	PR3B	1		C	E16	PR5D	2		C	E16	PR6D	2		C
D16	PR3A	1		T	D16	PR5C	2		T	D16	PR6C	2		T
VCCIO1	VCCIO1	1			VCCIO2	VCCIO2	2			VCCIO2	VCCIO2	2		
GND	GNDIO1	1			GND	GNDIO2	2			GND	GNDIO2	2		
D15	PR2D	1		C	D15	PR5B	2		C*	D15	PR6B	2		C*
C15	PR2C	1		T	C15	PR5A	2		T*	C15	PR6A	2		T*
C16	PR2B	1		C	C16	PR4D	2		C	C16	PR5D	2		C
B16	PR2A	1		T	B16	PR4C	2		T	B16	PR5C	2		T
F14	PR3D	1		C	F14	PR4B	2		C*	F14	PR5B	2		C*
E14	PR3C	1		T	E14	PR4A	2		T*	E14	PR5A	2		T*
-	-	-			-	-	-			GND	GND	-		
F12	NC				F12	PR3D	2		C	F12	PR4D	2		C
F13	NC				F13	PR3C	2		T	F13	PR4C	2		T
E12	NC				E12	PR3B	2		C*	E12	PR4B	2		C*
E13	NC				E13	PR3A	2		T*	E13	PR4A	2		T*
D13	NC				D13	PR2B	2		C	D13	PR3B	2		C*
D14	NC				D14	PR2A	2		T	D14	PR3A	2		T*
VCCIO0	VCCIO0	0			VCCIO2	VCCIO2	2			VCCIO2	VCCIO2	2		
GND	GNDIO0	0			GND	GNDIO2	2			GND	GNDIO2	2		
GND	GNDIO0	0			GND	GNDIO1	1			GND	GNDIO1	1		
VCCIO0	VCCIO0	0			VCCIO1	VCCIO1	1			VCCIO1	VCCIO1	1		
B15	NC				B15	PT11D	1		C	B15	PT16D	1		C
A15	NC				A15	PT11C	1		T	A15	PT16C	1		T
C14	NC				C14	PT11B	1		C	C14	PT16B	1		C
B14	NC				B14	PT11A	1		T	B14	PT16A	1		T
C13	PT9F	0		C	C13	PT10F	1		C	C13	PT15D	1		C
B13	PT9E	0		T	B13	PT10E	1		T	B13	PT15C	1		T

**LCMX02280 Logic Signal Connections: 324 ftBGA (Cont.)**

LCMX02280				
Ball Number	Ball Function	Bank	Dual Function	Differential
E13	PT16D	1		C
C15	PT16C	1		T
F13	PT16B	1		C
D14	PT16A	1		T
A18	PT15D	1		C
B17	PT15C	1		T
A16	PT15B	1		C
A17	PT15A	1		T
VCC	VCC	-		
D13	PT14D	1		C
F12	PT14C	1		T
C14	PT14B	1		C
E12	PT14A	1		T
C13	PT13D	1		C
B16	PT13C	1		T
B15	PT13B	1		C
A15	PT13A	1		T
VCCIO1	VCCIO1	1		
GND	GNDIO1	1		
B14	PT12F	1		C
A14	PT12E	1		T
D12	PT12D	1		C
F11	PT12C	1		T
B13	PT12B	1		C
A13	PT12A	1		T
C12	PT11D	1		C
GND	GND	-		
B12	PT11C	1		T
E11	PT11B	1		C
D11	PT11A	1		T
C11	PT10F	1		C
A12	PT10E	1		T
VCCIO1	VCCIO1	1		
GND	GNDIO1	1		
F10	PT10D	1		C
D10	PT10C	1		T
B11	PT10B	1	PCLK1_1***	C
A11	PT10A	1		T
E10	PT9D	1		C
C10	PT9C	1		T
D9	PT9B	1	PCLK1_0***	C
E9	PT9A	1		T
B10	PT8F	0		C

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	I/Os	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.
LCMXO2280C-3T100C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	73	-3	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2280C-4T100C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	73	-4	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2280C-5T100C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	73	-5	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO2280C-3T144C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	113	-3	TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2280C-4T144C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	113	-4	TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2280C-5T144C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	113	-5	TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO2280C-3M132C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	101	-3	csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2280C-4M132C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	101	-4	csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2280C-5M132C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	101	-5	csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO2280C-3B256C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	211	-3	caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2280C-4B256C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	211	-4	caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2280C-5B256C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	211	-5	caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2280C-3FT256C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	211	-3	ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2280C-4FT256C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	211	-4	ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2280C-5FT256C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	211	-5	ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO2280C-3FT324C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	271	-3	ftBGA	324	COM
LCMXO2280C-4FT324C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	271	-4	ftBGA	324	COM
LCMXO2280C-5FT324C	2280	1.8V/2.5V/3.3V	271	-5	ftBGA	324	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	I/Os	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.
LCMXO256E-3T100C	256	1.2V	78	-3	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO256E-4T100C	256	1.2V	78	-4	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO256E-5T100C	256	1.2V	78	-5	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO256E-3M100C	256	1.2V	78	-3	csBGA	100	COM
LCMXO256E-4M100C	256	1.2V	78	-4	csBGA	100	COM
LCMXO256E-5M100C	256	1.2V	78	-5	csBGA	100	COM

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	I/Os	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.
LCMXO640E-3T100C	640	1.2V	74	-3	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO640E-4T100C	640	1.2V	74	-4	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO640E-5T100C	640	1.2V	74	-5	TQFP	100	COM
LCMXO640E-3M100C	640	1.2V	74	-3	csBGA	100	COM
LCMXO640E-4M100C	640	1.2V	74	-4	csBGA	100	COM
LCMXO640E-5M100C	640	1.2V	74	-5	csBGA	100	COM
LCMXO640E-3T144C	640	1.2V	113	-3	TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO640E-4T144C	640	1.2V	113	-4	TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO640E-5T144C	640	1.2V	113	-5	TQFP	144	COM
LCMXO640E-3M132C	640	1.2V	101	-3	csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO640E-4M132C	640	1.2V	101	-4	csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO640E-5M132C	640	1.2V	101	-5	csBGA	132	COM
LCMXO640E-3B256C	640	1.2V	159	-3	caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO640E-4B256C	640	1.2V	159	-4	caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO640E-5B256C	640	1.2V	159	-5	caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO640E-3FT256C	640	1.2V	159	-3	ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO640E-4FT256C	640	1.2V	159	-4	ftBGA	256	COM
LCMXO640E-5FT256C	640	1.2V	159	-5	ftBGA	256	COM

## For Further Information

A variety of technical notes for the MachXO family are available on the Lattice web site.

- TN1091, [MachXO sysIO Usage Guide](#)
- TN1089, [MachXO sysCLOCK Design and Usage Guide](#)
- TN1092, [Memory Usage Guide for MachXO Devices](#)
- TN1090, [Power Estimation and Management for MachXO Devices](#)
- TN1086, [MachXO JTAG Programming and Configuration User's Guide](#)
- TN1087, [Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology](#)
- TN1097, [MachXO Density Migration](#)
- AN8066, [Boundary Scan Testability with Lattice sysIO Capability](#)

For further information on interface standards refer to the following web sites:

- JEDEC Standards (LVTTTL, LVCMOS): [www.jedec.org](http://www.jedec.org)
- PCI: [www.pcisig.com](http://www.pcisig.com)

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
November 2006	02.3	DC and Switching Characteristics	Corrections to MachXO “C” Sleep Mode Timing table - value for $t_{WSLEEPN}$ (400ns) changed from max. to min. Value for $t_{WAWAKE}$ (100ns) changed from min. to max.
			Added Flash Download Time table.
December 2006	02.4	Architecture	EBR Asynchronous Reset section added.
		Pinout Information	Power Supply and NC table; Pin/Ball orientation footnotes added.
February 2007	02.5	Architecture	Updated EBR Asynchronous Reset section.
August 2007	02.6	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics table.
November 2007	02.7	DC and Switching Characteristics	Added JTAG Port Timing Waveforms diagram.
		Pinout Information	Added Thermal Management text section.
		Supplemental Information	Updated title list.
June 2009	02.8	Introduction	Added 0.8-mm 256-pin caBGA package to MachXO Family Selection Guide table.
		Pinout Information	Added Logic Signal Connections table for 0.8-mm 256-pin caBGA package.
		Ordering Information	Updated Part Number Description diagram and Ordering Part Number tables with 0.8-mm 256-pin caBGA package information.
July 2010	02.9	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated sysCLOCK PLL Timing table.
June 2013	03.0	All	Updated document with new corporate logo.
		Architecture	Architecture Overview – Added information on the state of the register on power up and after configuration.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	MachXO1200 and MachXO2280 Hot Socketing Specifications table – Removed footnote 4.
			Added MachXO Programming/Erase Specifications table.