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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	80
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	640
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	74
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo640e-3t100i

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

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