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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	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	10000
Total RAM Bits	221184
Number of I/O	188
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	256-BGA
Supplier Device Package	256-FPBGA (17x17)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lfxp10c-4f256i

Architecture Overview

The LatticeXP architecture contains an array of logic blocks surrounded by Programmable I/O Cells (PIC). Interspersed between the rows of logic blocks are rows of sysMEM Embedded Block RAM (EBR) as shown in Figure 2-1.

On the left and right sides of the PFU array, there are Non-volatile Memory Blocks. In configuration mode this non-volatile memory is programmed via the IEEE 1149.1 TAP port or the sysCONFIG™ peripheral port. On power up, the configuration data is transferred from the Non-volatile Memory Blocks to the configuration SRAM. With this technology, expensive external configuration memories are not required and designs are secured from unauthorized read-back. This transfer of data from non-volatile memory to configuration SRAM via wide busses happens in microseconds, providing an “instant-on” capability that allows easy interfacing in many applications.

There are two kinds of logic blocks, the Programmable Functional Unit (PFU) and Programmable Functional unit without RAM/ROM (PFF). The PFU contains the building blocks for logic, arithmetic, RAM, ROM and register functions. The PFF block contains building blocks for logic, arithmetic and ROM functions. Both PFU and PFF blocks are optimized for flexibility, allowing complex designs to be implemented quickly and efficiently. Logic Blocks are arranged in a two-dimensional array. Only one type of block is used per row. The PFU blocks are used on the outside rows. The rest of the core consists of rows of PFF blocks interspersed with rows of PFU blocks. For every three rows of PFF blocks there is a row of PFU blocks.

Each PIC block encompasses two PIOs (PIO pairs) with their respective sysIO interfaces. PIO pairs on the left and right edges of the device can be configured as LVDS transmit/receive pairs. sysMEM EBRs are large dedicated fast memory blocks. They can be configured as RAM or ROM.

The PFU, PFF, PIC and EBR Blocks are arranged in a two-dimensional grid with rows and columns as shown in Figure 2-1. The blocks are connected with many vertical and horizontal routing channel resources. The place and route software tool automatically allocates these routing resources.

At the end of the rows containing the sysMEM Blocks are the sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loop (PLL) Blocks. These PLLs have multiply, divide and phase shifting capability; they are used to manage the phase relationship of the clocks. The LatticeXP architecture provides up to four PLLs per device.

Every device in the family has a JTAG Port with internal Logic Analyzer (ispTRACY) capability. The sysCONFIG port which allows for serial or parallel device configuration. The LatticeXP devices are available for operation from 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V and 1.2V power supplies, providing easy integration into the overall system.

Table 2-1. Slice Signal Descriptions

Function	Type	Signal Names	Description
Input	Data signal	A0, B0, C0, D0	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Data signal	A1, B1, C1, D1	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Multi-purpose	M0	Multipurpose Input
Input	Multi-purpose	M1	Multipurpose Input
Input	Control signal	CE	Clock Enable
Input	Control signal	LSR	Local Set/Reset
Input	Control signal	CLK	System Clock
Input	Inter-PFU signal	FCIN	Fast Carry In ¹
Output	Data signals	F0, F1	LUT4 output register bypass signals
Output	Data signals	Q0, Q1	Register Outputs
Output	Data signals	OFX0	Output of a LUT5 MUX
Output	Data signals	OFX1	Output of a LUT6, LUT7, LUT8 ² MUX depending on the slice
Output	Inter-PFU signal	FCO	For the right most PFU the fast carry chain output ¹

1. See Figure 2-2 for connection details.

2. Requires two PFUs.

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. 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 16x1-bit memory. Through the combination of LUTs and Slices, a variety of different memories can be constructed.

Figure 2-21. Input Register DDR Waveforms

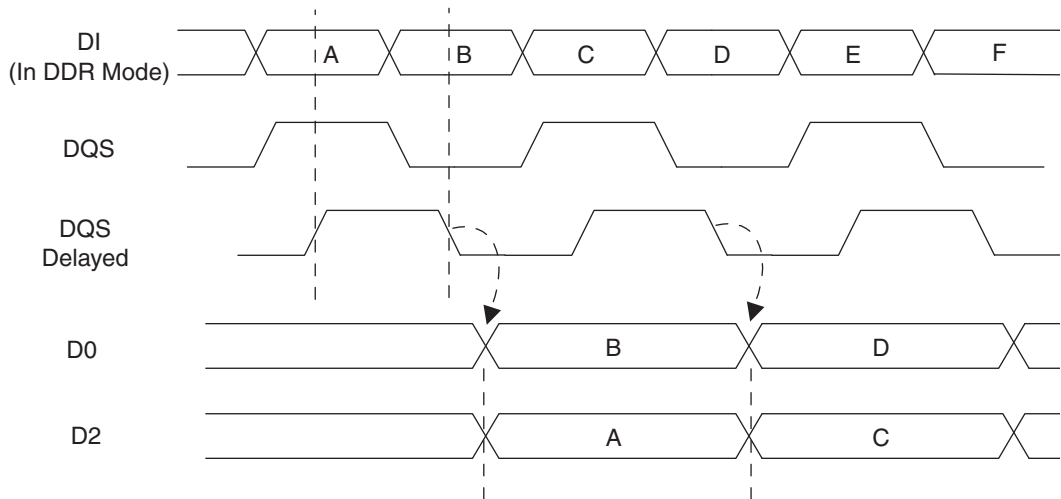
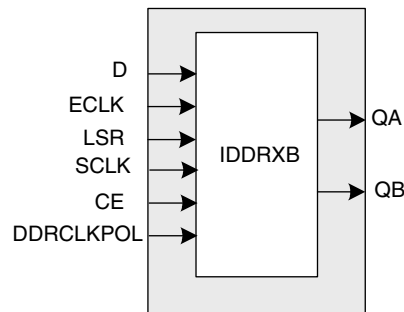


Figure 2-22. INDDRXB Primitive

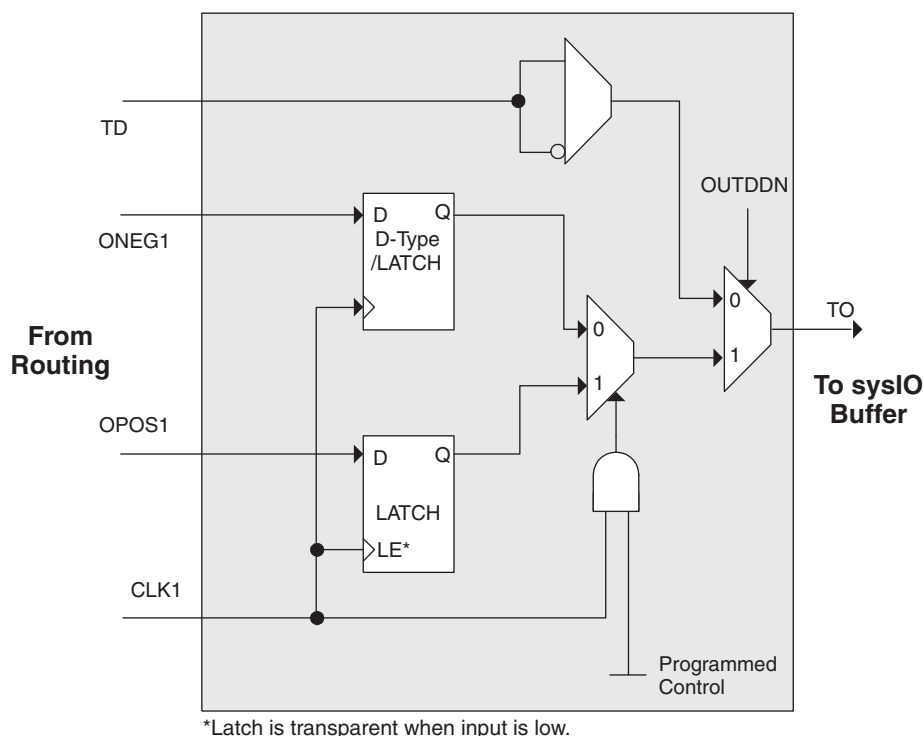


Output Register Block

The output register block provides the ability to register signals from the core of the device before they are passed to the sysIO buffers. The block contains a register for SDR operation that is combined with an additional latch for DDR operation. Figure 2-23 shows the diagram of the Output Register Block.

In SDR mode, ONEG0 feeds one of the flip-flops that then feeds the output. The flip-flop can be configured as a D-type or as a latch. In DDR mode, ONEG0 is fed into one register on the positive edge of the clock and OPOS0 is latched. A multiplexer running off the same clock selects the correct register for feeding to the output (D0).

Figure 2-24 shows the design tool DDR primitives. The SDR output register has reset and clock enable available. The additional register for DDR operation does not have reset or clock enable available.

Figure 2-25. Tristate Register Block**Control Logic Block**

The control logic block allows the selection and modification of control signals for use in the PIO block. A clock is selected from one of the clock signals provided from the general purpose routing and a DQS signal provided from the programmable DQS pin. The clock can optionally be inverted.

The clock enable and local reset signals are selected from the routing and optionally inverted. The global tristate signal is passed through this block.

DDR Memory Support

Implementing high performance DDR memory interfaces requires dedicated DDR register structures in the input (for read operations) and in the output (for write operations). As indicated in the PIO Logic section, the LatticeXP devices provide this capability. In addition to these registers, the LatticeXP devices contain two elements to simplify the design of input structures for read operations: the DQS delay block and polarity control logic.

DLL Calibrated DQS Delay Block

Source Synchronous interfaces generally require the input clock to be adjusted in order to correctly capture data at the input register. For most interfaces a PLL is used for this adjustment, however in DDR memories the clock (referred to as DQS) is not free running so this approach cannot be used. The DQS Delay block provides the required clock alignment for DDR memory interfaces.

The DQS signal (selected PIOs only) feeds from the PAD through a DQS delay element to a dedicated DQS routing resource. The DQS signal also feeds the polarity control logic which controls the polarity of the clock to the sync registers in the input register blocks. Figures 2-26 and 2-27 show how the polarity control logic are routed to the PIOs.

The temperature, voltage and process variations of the DQS delay block are compensated by a set of calibration (6-bit bus) signals from two DLLs on opposite sides of the device. Each DLL compensates DQS Delays in its half of the device as shown in Figure 2-27. The DLL loop is compensated for temperature, voltage and process variations by the system clock and feedback loop.

Table 2-9. Characteristics of Normal, Off and Sleep Modes

Characteristic	Normal	Off	Sleep
SLEEPN Pin	High	—	Low
Static I _{cc}	Typical <100mA	0	Typical <100uA
I/O Leakage	<10μA	<1mA	<10μA
Power Supplies VCC/VCCIO/VCCAUX	Normal Range	Off	Normal Range
Logic Operation	User Defined	Non Operational	Non operational
I/O Operation	User Defined	Tri-state	Tri-state
JTAG and Programming circuitry	Operational	Non-operational	Non-operational
EBR Contents and Registers	Maintained	Non-maintained	Non-maintained

SLEEPN Pin Characteristics

The SLEEPN pin behaves as an LVCMOS input with the voltage standard appropriate to the VCC supply for the device. This pin also has a weak pull-up typically in the order of 10μA along with a Schmidt trigger and glitch filter to prevent false triggering. An external pull-up to V_{CC} is recommended when Sleep Mode is not used to ensure the device stays in normal operation mode. Typically the device enters Sleep Mode several hundred ns after SLEEPN is held at a valid low and restarts normal operation as specified in the Sleep Mode Timing table. The AC and DC specifications portion of this data sheet show a detailed timing diagram.

Configuration and Testing

The following section describes the configuration and testing features of the LatticeXP family of devices.

IEEE 1149.1-Compliant Boundary Scan Testability

All LatticeXP devices have boundary scan cells that are accessed through an IEEE 1149.1 compliant test access port (TAP). 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 data to be captured and shifted out for verification. The test access port consists of dedicated I/Os: TDI, TDO, TCK and TMS. The test access port has its own supply voltage V_{CCJ} and can operate with LVCMOS3.3, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5 and 1.2 standards.

For more details on boundary scan test, please see information regarding additional technical documentation at the end of this data sheet.

Device Configuration

All LatticeXP devices contain two possible ports that can be used for device configuration and programming. The test access port (TAP), which supports serial configuration, and the sysCONFIG port that supports both byte-wide and serial configuration.

The non-volatile memory in the LatticeXP can be configured in three different modes:

- In sysCONFIG mode via the sysCONFIG port. Note this can also be done in background mode.
- In 1532 mode via the 1149.1 port.
- In background mode via the 1149.1 port. This allows the device to be operated while reprogramming takes place.

The SRAM configuration memory can be configured in three different ways:

- At power-up via the on-chip non-volatile memory.
- In 1532 mode via the 1149.1 port SRAM direct configuration.
- In sysCONFIG mode via the sysCONFIG port SRAM direct configuration.

Figure 2-29 provides a pictorial representation of the different programming ports and modes available in the LatticeXP devices.

On power-up, the FPGA SRAM is ready to be configured with the sysCONFIG port active. The IEEE 1149.1 serial mode can be activated any time after power-up by sending the appropriate command through the TAP port.

Leave Alone I/O

When using 1532 mode for non-volatile memory programming, users may specify I/Os as high, low, tristated or held at current value. This provides excellent flexibility for implementing systems where reprogramming occurs on-the-fly.

TransFR (Transparent Field Reconfiguration)

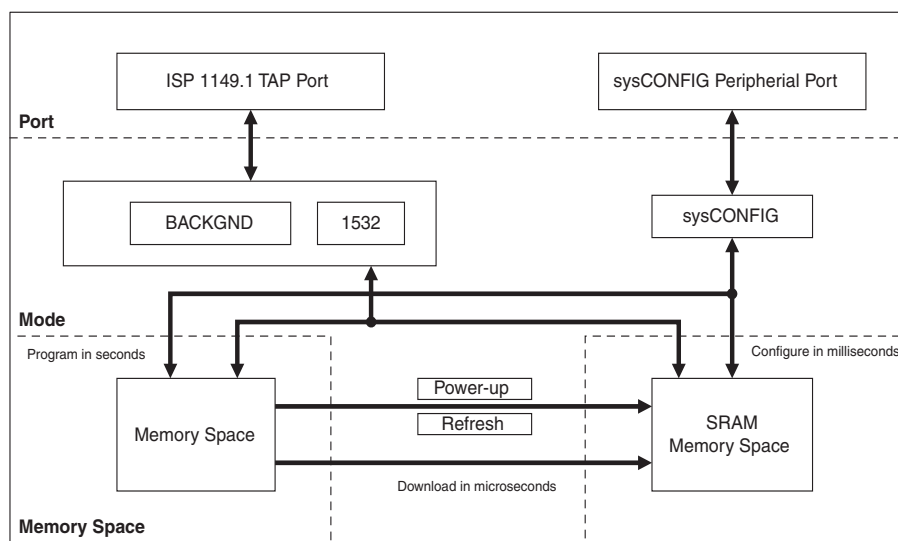
TransFR (TFR) is a unique Lattice technology that allows users to update their logic in the field without interrupting system operation using a single ispVM command. See Lattice technical note #TN1087, *Minimizing System Interruption During Configuration Using TransFR Technology*, for details.

Security

The LatticeXP devices contain security bits that, when set, prevent the readback of the SRAM configuration and non-volatile memory spaces. Once set, the only way to clear security bits is to erase the memory space.

For more information on device configuration, please see details of additional technical documentation at the end of this data sheet.

Figure 2-29. ispXP Block Diagram



Internal Logic Analyzer Capability (ispTRACY)

All LatticeXP devices support an internal logic analyzer diagnostic feature. The diagnostic features provide capabilities similar to an external logic analyzer, such as programmable event and trigger condition and deep trace memory. This feature is enabled by Lattice's ispTRACY. The ispTRACY utility is added into the user design at compile time.

For more information on ispTRACY, please see information regarding additional technical documentation at the end of this data sheet.

Oscillator

Every LatticeXP device has an internal CMOS oscillator which is used to derive a master serial clock for configuration. The oscillator and the master serial clock run continuously in the configuration mode. The default value of the

Initialization Supply Current^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}**Over Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ. ⁷	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	LFXP3E	40	mA
		LFXP6E	50	mA
		LFXP10E	110	mA
		LFXP15E	140	mA
		LFXP20E	250	mA
		LFXP3C	60	mA
		LFXP6C	70	mA
		LFXP10C	150	mA
		LFXP15C	180	mA
		LFXP20C	290	mA
I_{CCAUX}	Auxiliary Power Supply $V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V$	LFXP3E/C	50	mA
		LFXP6E/C	60	mA
		LFXP10E/C	90	mA
		LFXP15 /C	110	mA
		LFXP20E/C	130	mA
I_{CCJ}	V_{CCJ} Power Supply	All	2	mA

1. Until DONE signal is active.

2. For further information on supply current, please see details of additional technical documentation at the end of this data sheet.

3. Assumes all outputs are tristated, all inputs are configured as LVCMOS and held at the V_{CCIO} or GND.

4. Frequency 0MHz.

5. Typical user pattern.

6. Assume normal bypass capacitor/decoupling capacitor across the supply.

7. $T_A=25^{\circ}C$, power supplies at nominal voltage.

LatticeXP Internal Timing Parameters¹ (Continued)

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	-5		-4		-3		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RSTO_EBR}	Reset To Output Delay Time from EBR Output Register	—	1.61	—	1.94	—	2.32	ns
PLL Parameters								
t_{RSTREC}	Reset Recovery to Rising Clock	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	ns
t_{RSTSU}	Reset Signal Setup Time	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	ns

1. Internal parameters are characterized but not tested on every device.
Timing v.F0.11

Pin Information Summary¹ (Cont.)

Pin Type		XP10		XP15			XP20		
		256 fpBGA	388 fpBGA	256 fpBGA	388 fpBGA	484 fpBGA	256 fpBGA	388 fpBGA	484 fpBGA
Single Ended User I/O		188	244	188	268	300	188	268	340
Differential Pair User I/O ²		76	104	76	112	128	76	112	144
Configuration	Dedicated	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Muxed	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
TAP		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dedicated (total without supplies)		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
V _{CC}		8	14	8	14	28	8	14	28
V _{CCAUX}		4	4	4	4	12	4	4	12
V _{CCPLL}		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
V _{CCIO}	Bank0	2	5	2	5	4	2	5	4
	Bank1	2	5	2	5	4	2	5	4
	Bank2	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	4
	Bank3	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	4
	Bank4	2	5	2	5	4	2	5	4
	Bank5	2	5	2	5	4	2	5	4
	Bank6	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	4
	Bank7	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	4
GND		24	50	24	50	56	24	50	56
GND _{PLL}		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
NC		0	24	0	0	40	0	0	0
Single Ended/ Differential I/O per Bank ²	Bank0	26/11	33/14	26/11	39/16	40/17	26/11	39/16	47/20
	Bank1	26/11	33/14	26/11	39/16	40/17	26/11	39/16	47/20
	Bank2	21/8	28/12	21/8	28/12	35/15	21/8	28/12	38/16
	Bank3	21/8	28/12	21/8	28/12	35/15	21/8	28/12	38/16
	Bank4	26/11	33/14	26/11	39/16	40/17	26/11	39/16	47/20
	Bank5	26/11	33/14	26/11	39/16	40/17	26/11	39/16	47/20
	Bank6	21/8	28/12	21/8	28/12	35/15	21/8	28/12	38/16
	Bank7	21/8	28/12	21/8	28/12	35/15	21/8	28/12	38/16
V _{CCJ}		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1. During configuration the user-programmable I/Os are tri-stated with an internal pull-up resistor enabled. If any pin is not used (or not bonded to a package pin), it is also tri-stated with an internal pull-up resistor enabled after configuration.
2. The differential I/O per bank includes both dedicated LVDS and emulated LVDS pin pairs. Please see the Logic Signal Connections table for more information.

LFXP3 & LFXP6 Logic Signal Connections: 144 TQFP

Pin Number	LFXP3				LFXP6			
	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
1	PROGRAMN	7	-	-	PROGRAMN	7	-	-
2	CCLK	7	-	-	CCLK	7	-	-
3	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
4	PL2A	7	T ³	-	PL2A	7	T ³	-
5	PL2B	7	C ³	-	PL2B	7	C ³	-
6	PL3A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_FB_A	PL3A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_FB_A
7	PL3B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_FB_A	PL3B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_FB_A
8	VCCIO7	7	-	-	VCCIO7	7	-	-
9	PL5A	7	-	VREF1_7	PL5A	7	-	VREF1_7
10	PL6B	7	-	VREF2_7	PL6B	7	-	VREF2_7
11	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-
12	PL7A	7	T ³	DQS	PL7A	7	T ³	DQS
13	PL7B	7	C ³	-	PL7B	7	C ³	-
14	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
15	PL8A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_IN_A	PL8A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_IN_A
16	PL8B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_IN_A	PL8B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_IN_A
17	PL9A	7	T ³	-	PL9A	7	T ³	-
18	PL9B	7	C ³	-	PL9B	7	C ³	-
19	VCCP0	-	-	-	VCCP0	-	-	-
20	GNDP0	-	-	-	GNDP0	-	-	-
21	VCCIO6	6	-	-	VCCIO6	6	-	-
22	PL11A	6	T ³	-	PL16A	6	T ³	-
23	PL11B	6	C ³	-	PL16B	6	C ³	-
24	PL12A	6	T	PCLKT6_0	PL17A	6	T	PCLKT6_0
25	PL12B	6	C	PCLKC6_0	PL17B	6	C	PCLKC6_0
26	PL13A	6	T ³	-	PL18A	6	T ³	-
27	PL13B	6	C ³	-	PL18B	6	C ³	-
28	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
29	PL14A	6	-	VREF1_6	PL22A	6	-	VREF1_6
30	PL15B	6	-	VREF2_6	PL23B	6	-	VREF2_6
31	PL16A	6	T ³	DQS	PL24A	6	T ³	DQS
32	PL16B	6	C ³	-	PL24B	6	C ³	-
33	PL17A	6	-	-	PL25A	6	-	-
34	PL18A	6	T ³	-	PL26A	6	T ³	-
35	PL18B	6	C ³	-	PL26B	6	C ³	-
36	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
37	SLEEPN ¹ /TOE ²	-	-	-	SLEEPN ¹ /TOE ²	-	-	-
38	INITN	5	-	-	INITN	5	-	-
39	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
40	PB2B	5	-	VREF1_5	PB5B	5	-	VREF1_5
41	PB5B	5	-	VREF2_5	PB8B	5	-	VREF2_5
42	PB7A	5	T	-	PB10A	5	T	-
43	PB7B	5	C	-	PB10B	5	C	-
44	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
45	PB9A	5	-	-	PB12A	5	-	-
46	PB10B	5	-	-	PB13B	5	-	-

LFXP3 & LFXP6 Logic Signal Connections: 208 PQFP (Cont.)

Pin Number	LFXP3				LFXP6			
	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
93	PB19B	4	C	VREF1_4	PB22B	4	C	VREF1_4
94	PB20A	4	T	-	PB23A	4	T	-
95	PB20B	4	C	-	PB23B	4	C	-
96	PB21A	4	T	-	PB24A	4	T	-
97	VCCIO4	4	-	-	VCCIO4	4	-	-
98	PB21B	4	C	-	PB24B	4	C	-
99	PB22A	4	T	-	PB25A	4	T	-
100	PB22B	4	C	-	PB25B	4	C	-
101	PB23A	4	T	-	PB26A	4	T	-
102	PB23B	4	C	-	PB26B	4	C	-
103	PB24A	4	T	VREF2_4	PB27A	4	-	VREF2_4
104	PB24B	4	C	-	PB30A	4	T	DQS
105	PB25A	4	-	-	PB30B	4	C	-
106	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
107	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
108	PR18B	3	C ³	-	PR26B	3	C ³	-
109	GNDIO3	3	-	-	GNDIO3	3	-	-
110	PR18A	3	T ³	-	PR26A	3	T ³	-
111	PR17B	3	C	-	PR25B	3	C	-
112	PR17A	3	T	-	PR25A	3	T	-
113	PR16B	3	C ³	-	PR24B	3	C ³	-
114	PR16A	3	T ³	DQS	PR24A	3	T ³	DQS
115	VCCIO3	3	-	-	VCCIO3	3	-	-
116	PR15B	3	-	VREF1_3	PR23B	3	-	VREF1_3
117	PR14A	3	-	VREF2_3	PR22A	3	-	VREF2_3
118	GNDIO3	3	-	-	GNDIO3	3	-	-
119	PR13B	3	C	-	PR21B	3	C ³	-
120	PR13A	3	T	-	PR21A	3	T ³	-
121	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
122	PR12B	3	C	-	PR20B	3	C	-
123	PR12A	3	T	-	PR20A	3	T	-
124	PR11B	3	C	-	PR19B	3	C ³	-
125	VCCIO3	3	-	-	VCCIO3	3	-	-
126	PR11A	3	T	-	PR19A	3	T ³	-
127	GNDP1	-	-	-	GNDP1	-	-	-
128	VCCP1	-	-	-	VCCP1	-	-	-
129	NC	-	-	-	PR13A	2	-	-
130	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
131	PR9B	2	C	PCLKC2_0	PR12B	2	C	PCLKC2_0
132	PR9A	2	T	PCLKT2_0	PR12A	2	T	PCLKT2_0
133	NC	-	-	-	PR11B	2	C ³	-
134	NC	-	-	-	PR11A	2	T ³	-
135	GNDIO2	2	-	-	GNDIO2	2	-	-
136	PR8B	2	C	RUM0_PLLC_IN_A	PR8B	2	C	RUM0_PLLC_IN_A
137	PR8A	2	T	RUM0_PLLT_IN_A	PR8A	2	T	RUM0_PLLT_IN_A
138	PR7B	2	C ³	-	PR7B	2	C ³	-

LFXP3 & LFXP6 Logic Signal Connections: 208 PQFP (Cont.)

Pin Number	LFXP3				LFXP6			
	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
139	PR7A	2	T ³	DQS	PR7A	2	T ³	DQS
140	VCCIO2	2	-	-	VCCIO2	2	-	-
141	PR6B	2	-	VREF1_2	PR6B	2	-	VREF1_2
142	PR5A	2	-	VREF2_2	PR5A	2	-	VREF2_2
143	GNDIO2	2	-	-	GNDIO2	2	-	-
144	PR4B	2	C ³	-	PR4B	2	C ³	-
145	PR4A	2	T ³	-	PR4A	2	T ³	-
146	PR3B	2	C	RUM0_PLLC_FB_A	PR3B	2	C	RUM0_PLLC_FB_A
147	PR3A	2	T	RUM0_PLLT_FB_A	PR3A	2	T	RUM0_PLLT_FB_A
148	PR2B	2	C ³	-	PR2B	2	C ³	-
149	VCCIO2	2	-	-	VCCIO2	2	-	-
150	PR2A	2	T ³	-	PR2A	2	T ³	-
151	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
152	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
153	TDO	-	-	-	TDO	-	-	-
154	VCCJ	-	-	-	VCCJ	-	-	-
155	TDI	-	-	-	TDI	-	-	-
156	TMS	-	-	-	TMS	-	-	-
157	TCK	-	-	-	TCK	-	-	-
158	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
159	PT25A	1	-	VREF1_1	PT28A	1	-	VREF1_1
160	PT24B	1	C	-	PT27B	1	C	-
161	PT24A	1	T	-	PT27A	1	T	-
162	PT23A	1	-	D0	PT26A	1	-	D0
163	GNDIO1	1	-	-	GNDIO1	1	-	-
164	PT22B	1	C	D1	PT25B	1	C	D1
165	PT22A	1	T	VREF2_1	PT25A	1	T	VREF2_1
166	PT21A	1	-	D2	PT24A	1	-	D2
167	VCCIO1	1	-	-	VCCIO1	1	-	-
168	PT20B	1	C	D3	PT23B	1	C	D3
169	PT20A	1	T	-	PT23A	1	T	-
170	PT19B	1	C	-	PT22B	1	C	-
171	PT19A	1	T	DQS	PT22A	1	T	DQS
172	GNDIO1	1	-	-	GNDIO1	1	-	-
173	PT18B	1	-	-	PT21B	1	-	-
174	PT17A	1	-	D4	PT20A	1	-	D4
175	PT16B	1	C	-	PT19B	1	C	-
176	PT16A	1	T	D5	PT19A	1	T	D5
177	VCCIO1	1	-	-	VCCIO1	1	-	-
178	PT15B	1	C	D6	PT18B	1	C	D6
179	PT15A	1	T	-	PT18A	1	T	-
180	PT14B	1	-	D7	PT17B	1	-	D7
181	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
182	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
183	PT13B	0	C	BUSY	PT16B	0	C	BUSY
184	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-

LFXP6 & LFXP10 Logic Signal Connections: 256 fpBGA (Cont.)

Ball Number	LFXP6				LFXP10			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
K10	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
K7	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
K8	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
K9	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
L11	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
L6	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
T1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
T16	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
D13	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
D4	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
E12	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
E5	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
M12	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
M5	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
N13	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
N4	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
E13	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
E4	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
M13	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
M4	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
F7	VCCIO0	0	-	-	VCCIO0	0	-	-
F8	VCCIO0	0	-	-	VCCIO0	0	-	-
F10	VCCIO1	1	-	-	VCCIO1	1	-	-
F9	VCCIO1	1	-	-	VCCIO1	1	-	-
G11	VCCIO2	2	-	-	VCCIO2	2	-	-
H11	VCCIO2	2	-	-	VCCIO2	2	-	-
J11	VCCIO3	3	-	-	VCCIO3	3	-	-
K11	VCCIO3	3	-	-	VCCIO3	3	-	-
L10	VCCIO4	4	-	-	VCCIO4	4	-	-
L9	VCCIO4	4	-	-	VCCIO4	4	-	-
L7	VCCIO5	5	-	-	VCCIO5	5	-	-
L8	VCCIO5	5	-	-	VCCIO5	5	-	-
J6	VCCIO6	6	-	-	VCCIO6	6	-	-
K6	VCCIO6	6	-	-	VCCIO6	6	-	-
G6	VCCIO7	7	-	-	VCCIO7	7	-	-
H6	VCCIO7	7	-	-	VCCIO7	7	-	-

1. Applies to LFXP "C" only.

2. Applies to LFXP "E" only.

3. Supports dedicated LVDS outputs.

LFXP15 & LFXP20 Logic Signal Connections: 256 fpBGA (Cont.)

Ball Number	LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
A9	PT27A	1	T	-	PT31A	1	T	-
C9	PT26B	1	C	D7	PT30B	1	C	D7
C8	PT26A	1	T	-	PT30A	1	T	-
E9	PT25B	0	C	BUSY	PT29B	0	C	BUSY
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
B8	PT25A	0	T	CS1N	PT29A	0	T	CS1N
A8	PT24B	0	C	PCLKC0_0	PT28B	0	C	PCLKC0_0
A7	PT24A	0	T	PCLKT0_0	PT28A	0	T	PCLKT0_0
B7	PT23B	0	C	-	PT27B	0	C	-
C7	PT23A	0	T	DQS	PT27A	0	T	DQS
E8	PT22B	0	-	-	PT26B	0	-	-
D8	PT21A	0	-	DOUT	PT25A	0	-	DOUT
A6	PT20B	0	C	-	PT24B	0	C	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
C6	PT20A	0	T	WRITEN	PT24A	0	T	WRITEN
E7	PT19B	0	C	-	PT23B	0	C	-
D7	PT19A	0	T	VREF1_0	PT23A	0	T	VREF1_0
A5	PT18B	0	C	-	PT22B	0	C	-
B5	PT18A	0	T	DI	PT22A	0	T	DI
A4	PT17B	0	C	-	PT21B	0	C	-
B6	PT17A	0	T	CSN	PT21A	0	T	CSN
E6	PT16B	0	C	-	PT20B	0	C	-
D6	PT16A	0	T	-	PT20A	0	T	-
D5	PT15B	0	C	VREF2_0	PT19B	0	C	VREF2_0
A3	PT15A	0	T	DQS	PT19A	0	T	DQS
B3	PT14B	0	-	-	PT18B	0	-	-
B2	PT13A	0	-	-	PT17A	0	-	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
A2	PT12B	0	C	-	PT16B	0	C	-
B1	PT12A	0	T	-	PT16A	0	T	-
F5	PT11B	0	C	-	PT15B	0	C	-
C5	PT11A	0	T	-	PT15A	0	T	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
C4	CFG0	0	-	-	CFG0	0	-	-
B4	CFG1	0	-	-	CFG1	0	-	-
C3	DONE	0	-	-	DONE	0	-	-
A1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
A16	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
F11	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
F6	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-

LFXP10, LFXP15 & LFXP20 Logic Signal Connections: 388 fpBGA

Ball Number	LFXP10				LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Diff.	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Diff.	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Diff.	Dual Function
F4	PROGRAMN	7	-	-	PROGRAMN	7	-	-	PROGRAMN	7	-	-
G4	CCLK	7	-	-	CCLK	7	-	-	CCLK	7	-	-
-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-
D2	PL2A	7	T ³	-	PL6A	7	T ³	-	PL6A	7	T ³	-
D1	PL2B	7	C ³	-	PL6B	7	C ³	-	PL6B	7	C ³	-
-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-
E2	PL3A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_FB_A	PL7A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_FB_A	PL7A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_FB_A
E3	PL3B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_FB_A	PL7B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_FB_A	PL7B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_FB_A
F3	PL4A	7	T ³	-	PL8A	7	T ³	-	PL8A	7	T ³	-
F2	PL4B	7	C ³	-	PL8B	7	C ³	-	PL8B	7	C ³	-
H4	PL5A	7	-	-	PL9A	7	-	-	PL9A	7	-	-
H3	PL6B	7	-	VREF1_7	PL10B	7	-	VREF1_7	PL10B	7	-	VREF1_7
G3	PL7A	7	T ³	DQS	PL11A	7	T ³	DQS	PL11A	7	T ³	DQS
G2	PL7B	7	C ³	-	PL11B	7	C ³	-	PL11B	7	C ³	-
-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-
F1	PL8A	7	T	-	PL12A	7	T	-	PL12A	7	T	-
E1	PL8B	7	C	-	PL12B	7	C	-	PL12B	7	C	-
J4	PL9A	7	T ³	-	PL13A	7	T ³	-	PL13A	7	T ³	-
K4	PL9B	7	C ³	-	PL13B	7	C ³	-	PL13B	7	C ³	-
G1	PL11A	7	T ³	-	PL15A	7	T ³	-	PL15A	7	T ³	-
H2	PL11B	7	C ³	-	PL15B	7	C ³	-	PL15B	7	C ³	-
-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-
J2	PL12A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_IN_A	PL16A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_IN_A	PL16A	7	T	LUM0_PLLT_IN_A
H1	PL12B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_IN_A	PL16B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_IN_A	PL16B	7	C	LUM0_PLLC_IN_A
J1	PL13A	7	T ³	-	PL17A	7	T ³	-	PL17A	7	T ³	-
K2	PL13B	7	C ³	-	PL17B	7	C ³	-	PL17B	7	C ³	-
K3	PL14A	7	-	VREF2_7	PL18A	7	-	VREF2_7	PL18A	7	-	VREF2_7
J3	PL15B	7	-	-	PL19B	7	-	-	PL19B	7	-	-
K1	PL16A	7	T ³	DQS	PL20A	7	T ³	DQS	PL20A	7	T ³	DQS
-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-	GNDIO7	7	-	-
L2	PL16B	7	C ³	-	PL20B	7	C ³	-	PL20B	7	C ³	-
L3	PL17A	7	T	-	PL21A	7	T	-	PL21A	7	T	-
L4	PL17B	7	C	-	PL21B	7	C	-	PL21B	7	C	-
L1	PL18A	7	T ³	-	PL22A	7	T ³	-	PL22A	7	T ³	-
M1	PL18B	7	C ³	-	PL22B	7	C ³	-	PL22B	7	C ³	-
M2	VCCP0	-	-	-	VCCP0	-	-	-	VCCP0	-	-	-
N1	GNDP0	-	-	-	GNDP0	-	-	-	GNDP0	-	-	-
M3	PL19A	6	T ³	-	PL23A	6	T ³	-	PL27A	6	T ³	-
M4	PL19B	6	C ³	-	PL23B	6	C ³	-	PL27B	6	C ³	-
P1	PL20A	6	T	PCLKT6_0	PL24A	6	T	PCLKT6_0	PL28A	6	T	PCLKT6_0
-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
N2	PL20B	6	C	PCLKC6_0	PL24B	6	C	PCLKC6_0	PL28B	6	C	PCLKC6_0
R1	PL21A	6	T ³	-	PL25A	6	T ³	-	PL29A	6	T ³	-
P2	PL21B	6	C ³	-	PL25B	6	C ³	-	PL29B	6	C ³	-
N3	PL22A	6	-	-	PL26A	6	-	-	PL30A	6	-	-
N4	PL23B	6	-	VREF1_6	PL27B	6	-	VREF1_6	PL31B	6	-	VREF1_6
T1	PL24A	6	T ³	DQS	PL28A	6	T ³	DQS	PL32A	6	T ³	DQS
R2	PL24B	6	C ³	-	PL28B	6	C ³	-	PL32B	6	C ³	-
-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-

LFXP15 & LFXP20 Logic Signal Connections: 484 fpBGA (Cont.)

Ball Number	LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
T6	PL41A	6	T	-	PL45A	6	T	-
T5	PL41B	6	C	-	PL45B	6	C	-
-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
U3	PL42A	6	T ³	-	PL46A	6	T ³	-
U4	PL42B	6	C ³	-	PL46B	6	C ³	-
V4	PL43A	6	-	-	PL47A	6	-	-
W4	SLEEPN ¹ / TOE ²	-	-	-	SLEEPN ¹ / TOE ²	-	-	-
W5	INITN	5	-	-	INITN	5	-	-
Y3	-	-	-	-	PB3B	5	-	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
U5	-	-	-	-	PB4A	5	T	-
V5	-	-	-	-	PB4B	5	C	-
Y4	-	-	-	-	PB5A	5	T	-
Y5	-	-	-	-	PB5B	5	C	-
V6	-	-	-	-	PB6A	5	T	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
U6	-	-	-	-	PB6B	5	C	-
W6	PB3A	5	T	-	PB7A	5	T	-
Y6	PB3B	5	C	-	PB7B	5	C	-
AA2	PB4A	5	T	-	PB8A	5	T	-
AA3	PB4B	5	C	-	PB8B	5	C	-
V7	PB5A	5	-	-	PB9A	5	-	-
U7	PB6B	5	-	-	PB10B	5	-	-
Y7	PB7A	5	T	DQS	PB11A	5	T	DQS
W7	PB7B	5	C	-	PB11B	5	C	-
AA4	PB8A	5	T	-	PB12A	5	T	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
AA5	PB8B	5	C	-	PB12B	5	C	-
AB3	PB9A	5	T	-	PB13A	5	T	-
AB4	PB9B	5	C	-	PB13B	5	C	-
AA6	PB10A	5	T	-	PB14A	5	T	-
AA7	PB10B	5	C	-	PB14B	5	C	-
U8	PB11A	5	T	-	PB15A	5	T	-
V8	PB11B	5	C	-	PB15B	5	C	-
Y8	PB12A	5	T	VREF1_5	PB16A	5	T	VREF1_5
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
W8	PB12B	5	C	-	PB16B	5	C	-
V9	PB13A	5	-	-	PB17A	5	-	-
U9	PB14B	5	-	-	PB18B	5	-	-
Y9	PB15A	5	T	DQS	PB19A	5	T	DQS
W9	PB15B	5	C	-	PB19B	5	C	-

LFXP15 & LFXP20 Logic Signal Connections: 484 fpBGA (Cont.)

Ball Number	LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
AB5	PB16A	5	T	-	PB20A	5	T	-
AB6	PB16B	5	C	-	PB20B	5	C	-
AA8	PB17A	5	T	-	PB21A	5	T	-
AA9	PB17B	5	C	VREF2_5	PB21B	5	C	VREF2_5
W10	PB18A	5	T	-	PB22A	5	T	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
V10	PB18B	5	C	-	PB22B	5	C	-
AB7	PB19A	5	T	-	PB23A	5	T	-
AB8	PB19B	5	C	-	PB23B	5	C	-
AB9	PB20A	5	T	-	PB24A	5	T	-
AB10	PB20B	5	C	-	PB24B	5	C	-
Y10	PB21A	5	-	-	PB25A	5	-	-
AA10	PB22B	5	-	-	PB26B	5	-	-
W11	PB23A	5	T	DQS	PB27A	5	T	DQS
V11	PB23B	5	C	-	PB27B	5	C	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
Y11	PB24A	5	T	-	PB28A	5	T	-
AA11	PB24B	5	C	-	PB28B	5	C	-
AB11	PB25A	5	T	-	PB29A	5	T	-
AB12	PB25B	5	C	-	PB29B	5	C	-
Y12	PB26A	4	T	-	PB30A	4	T	-
AA12	PB26B	4	C	-	PB30B	4	C	-
W12	PB27A	4	T	PCLKT4_0	PB31A	4	T	PCLKT4_0
V12	PB27B	4	C	PCLKC4_0	PB31B	4	C	PCLKC4_0
-	GNDIO4	4	-	-	GNDIO4	4	-	-
AB13	PB28A	4	T	-	PB32A	4	T	-
AB14	PB28B	4	C	-	PB32B	4	C	-
AA13	PB29A	4	-	-	PB33A	4	-	-
Y13	PB30B	4	-	-	PB34B	4	-	-
AB15	PB31A	4	T	DQS	PB35A	4	T	DQS
AB16	PB31B	4	C	VREF1_4	PB35B	4	C	VREF1_4
V13	PB32A	4	T	-	PB36A	4	T	-
W13	PB32B	4	C	-	PB36B	4	C	-
AA14	PB33A	4	T	-	PB37A	4	T	-
-	GNDIO4	4	-	-	GNDIO4	4	-	-
AA15	PB33B	4	C	-	PB37B	4	C	-
AB17	PB34A	4	T	-	PB38A	4	T	-
AB18	PB34B	4	C	-	PB38B	4	C	-
W14	PB35A	4	T	-	PB39A	4	T	-
Y14	PB35B	4	C	-	PB39B	4	C	-
U14	PB36A	4	T	VREF2_4	PB40A	4	T	VREF2_4
V14	PB36B	4	C	-	PB40B	4	C	-

Thermal Management

Thermal management is recommended as part of any sound FPGA design methodology. To assess the thermal characteristics of a system, Lattice specifies a maximum allowable junction temperature in all device data sheets. Designers must complete a thermal analysis of their specific design to ensure that the device and package do not exceed the junction temperature limits. Refer to the Thermal Management document to find the device/package specific thermal values.

For Further Information

For further information regarding Thermal Management, refer to the following located on the Lattice website at www.latticesemi.com.

- Thermal Management document
- Technical Note TN1052 - Power Estimation and Management for LatticeECP/EC and LatticeXP Devices
- Power Calculator tool included with Lattice's ispLEVER design tool, or as a standalone download from www.latticesemi.com/software

Commercial (Cont.)

Part Number	I/Os	Voltage	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.	LUTs
LFXP15C-3F484C	300	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-3	fpBGA	484	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-4F484C	300	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-4	fpBGA	484	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-5F484C	300	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-5	fpBGA	484	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-3F388C	268	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-3	fpBGA	388	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-4F388C	268	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-4	fpBGA	388	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-5F388C	268	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-5	fpBGA	388	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-3F256C	188	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-3	fpBGA	256	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-4F256C	188	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-4	fpBGA	256	COM	15.5K
LFXP15C-5F256C	188	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-5	fpBGA	256	COM	15.5K

Part Number	I/Os	Voltage	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.	LUTs
LFXP20C-3F484C	340	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-3	fpBGA	484	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-4F484C	340	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-4	fpBGA	484	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-5F484C	340	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-5	fpBGA	484	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-3F388C	268	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-3	fpBGA	388	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-4F388C	268	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-4	fpBGA	388	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-5F388C	268	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-5	fpBGA	388	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-3F256C	188	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-3	fpBGA	256	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-4F256C	188	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-4	fpBGA	256	COM	19.7K
LFXP20C-5F256C	188	1.8/2.5/3.3V	-5	fpBGA	256	COM	19.7K

Part Number	I/Os	Voltage	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.	LUTs
LFXP3E-3Q208C	136	1.2V	-3	PQFP	208	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-4Q208C	136	1.2V	-4	PQFP	208	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-5Q208C	136	1.2V	-5	PQFP	208	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-3T144C	100	1.2V	-3	TQFP	144	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-4T144C	100	1.2V	-4	TQFP	144	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-5T144C	100	1.2V	-5	TQFP	144	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-3T100C	62	1.2V	-3	TQFP	100	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-4T100C	62	1.2V	-4	TQFP	100	COM	3.1K
LFXP3E-5T100C	62	1.2V	-5	TQFP	100	COM	3.1K

Industrial (Cont.)

Part Number	I/Os	Voltage	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.	LUTs
LFXP10E-3FN388I	244	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	388	IND	9.7K
LFXP10E-4FN388I	244	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	388	IND	9.7K
LFXP10E-3FN256I	188	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	256	IND	9.7K
LFXP10E-4FN256I	188	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	256	IND	9.7K

Part Number	I/Os	Voltage	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.	LUTs
LFXP15E-3FN484I	300	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	484	IND	15.5K
LFXP15E-4FN484I	300	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	484	IND	15.5K
LFXP15E-3FN388I	268	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	388	IND	15.5K
LFXP15E-4FN388I	268	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	388	IND	15.5K
LFXP15E-3FN256I	188	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	256	IND	15.5K
LFXP15E-4FN256I	188	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	256	IND	15.5K

Part Number	I/Os	Voltage	Grade	Package	Pins	Temp.	LUTs
LFXP20E-3FN484I	340	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	484	IND	19.7K
LFXP20E-4FN484I	340	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	484	IND	19.7K
LFXP20E-3FN388I	268	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	388	IND	19.7K
LFXP20E-4FN388I	268	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	388	IND	19.7K
LFXP20E-3FN256I	188	1.2V	-3	fpBGA	256	IND	19.7K
LFXP20E-4FN256I	188	1.2V	-4	fpBGA	256	IND	19.7K