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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	20000
Total RAM Bits	405504
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/lfxp20c-3f256i

Features

■ Non-volatile, Infinitely Reconfigurable

- Instant-on – powers up in microseconds
- No external configuration memory
- Excellent design security, no bit stream to intercept
- Reconfigure SRAM based logic in milliseconds
- SRAM and non-volatile memory programmable through system configuration and JTAG ports

■ Sleep Mode

- Allows up to 1000x static current reduction

■ TransFR™ Reconfiguration (TFR)

- In-field logic update while system operates

■ Extensive Density and Package Options

- 3.1K to 19.7K LUT4s
- 62 to 340 I/Os
- Density migration supported

■ Embedded and Distributed Memory

- 54 Kbits to 396 Kbits sysMEM™ Embedded Block RAM
- Up to 79 Kbits distributed RAM
- Flexible memory resources:
 - Distributed and block memory

■ Flexible I/O Buffer

- Programmable sysIO™ buffer supports wide range of interfaces:
 - LVCMOS 3.3/2.5/1.8/1.5/1.2
 - LVTTTL
 - SSTL 18 Class I
 - SSTL 3/2 Class I, II
 - HSTL15 Class I, III
 - HSTL 18 Class I, II, III
 - PCI
 - LVDS, Bus-LVDS, LVPECL, RSDS

■ Dedicated DDR Memory Support

- Implements interface up to DDR333 (166MHz)

■ sysCLOCK™ PLLs

- Up to 4 analog PLLs per device
- Clock multiply, divide and phase shifting

■ System Level Support

- IEEE Standard 1149.1 Boundary Scan, plus ispTRACY™ internal logic analyzer capability
- Onboard oscillator for configuration
- Devices operate with 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V or 1.2V power supply

Table 1-1. LatticeXP Family Selection Guide

Device	LFXP3	LFXP6	LFXP10	LFXP15	LFXP20
PFU/PFF Rows	16	24	32	40	44
PFU/PFF Columns	24	30	38	48	56
PFU/PFF (Total)	384	720	1216	1932	2464
LUTs (K)	3	6	10	15	20
Distributed RAM (KBits)	12	23	39	61	79
EBR SRAM (KBits)	54	72	216	324	396
EBR SRAM Blocks	6	8	24	36	44
V _{CC} 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	1.2/1.8/2.5/3.3V
PLLs	2	2	4	4	4
Max. I/O	136	188	244	300	340
Packages and I/O Combinations:					
100-pin TQFP (14 x 14 mm)	62				
144-pin TQFP (20 x 20 mm)	100	100			
208-pin PQFP (28 x 28 mm)	136	142			
256-ball fpBGA (17 x 17 mm)		188	188	188	188
388-ball fpBGA (23 x 23 mm)			244	268	268
484-ball fpBGA (23 x 23 mm)				300	340

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.

Slice

Each slice contains two LUT4 lookup tables feeding two registers (programmed to be in FF or Latch mode), and some associated logic that allows the LUTs to be combined to perform functions such as LUT5, LUT6, LUT7 and LUT8. There is control logic to perform set/reset functions (programmable as synchronous/asynchronous), clock select, chip-select and wider RAM/ROM functions. Figure 2-3 shows an overview of the internal logic of the slice. The registers in the slice can be configured for positive/negative and edge/level clocks.

There are 14 input signals: 13 signals from routing and one from the carry-chain (from adjacent slice or PFU). There are 7 outputs: 6 to routing and one to carry-chain (to adjacent PFU). Table 2-1 lists the signals associated with each slice.

Figure 2-3. Slice Diagram

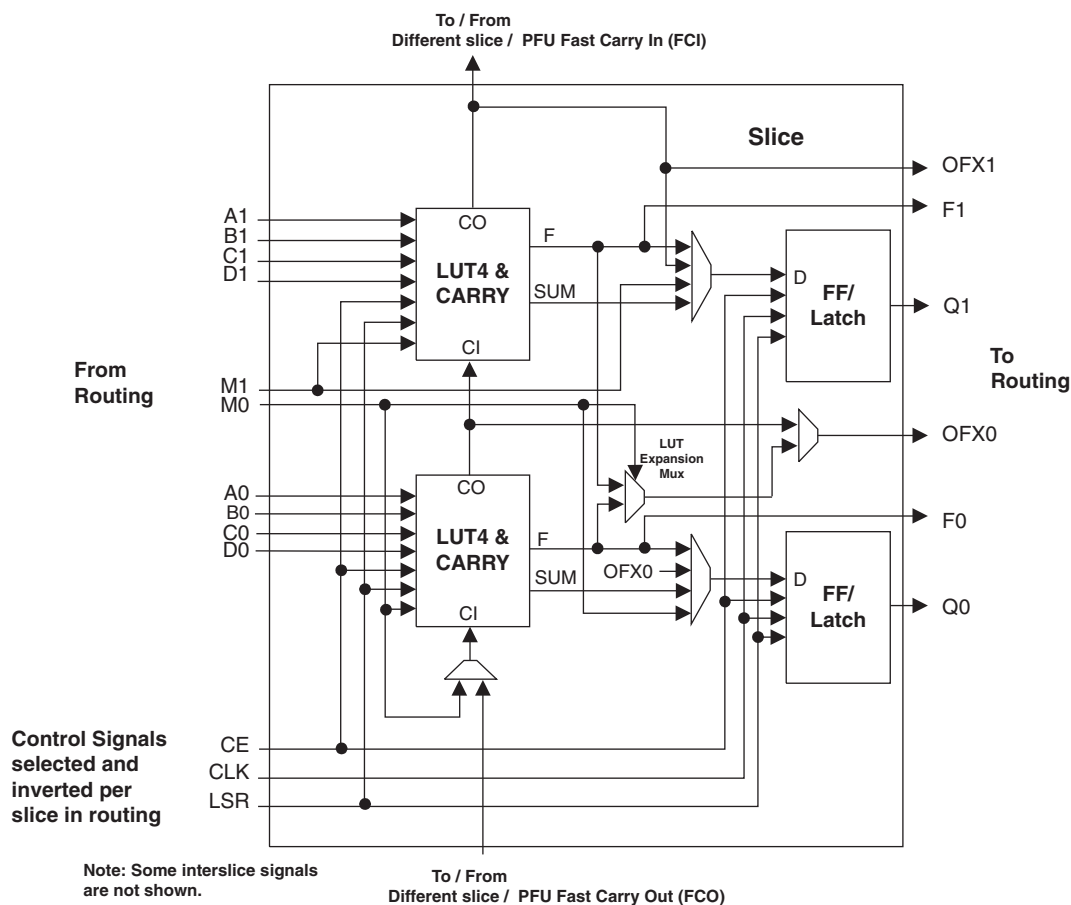


Table 2-1. Slice Signal Descriptions

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.

Table 2-4. PFU Modes of Operation

Logic	Ripple	RAM ¹	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

1. These modes are not available in PFF blocks

Routing

There are many resources provided in the LatticeXP 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 x1 (spans two PFU), x2 (spans three PFU) and x6 (spans seven PFU). The x1 and x2 connections provide fast and efficient connections in horizontal, vertical and diagonal directions. The x2 and x6 resources are buffered allowing both short and long connections routing between PFUs.

The ispLEVER design tool takes the output of the synthesis tool and places and routes the design. Generally, the place and route tool is completely automatic, although an interactive routing editor is available to optimize the design.

Clock Distribution Network

The clock inputs are selected from external I/O, the sysCLOCK™ PLLs or routing. These clock inputs are fed through the chip via a clock distribution system.

Primary Clock Sources

LatticeXP devices derive clocks from three primary sources: PLL outputs, dedicated clock inputs and routing. LatticeXP devices have two to four sysCLOCK PLLs, located on the left and right sides of the device. There are four dedicated clock inputs, one on each side of the device. Figure 2-5 shows the 20 primary clock sources.

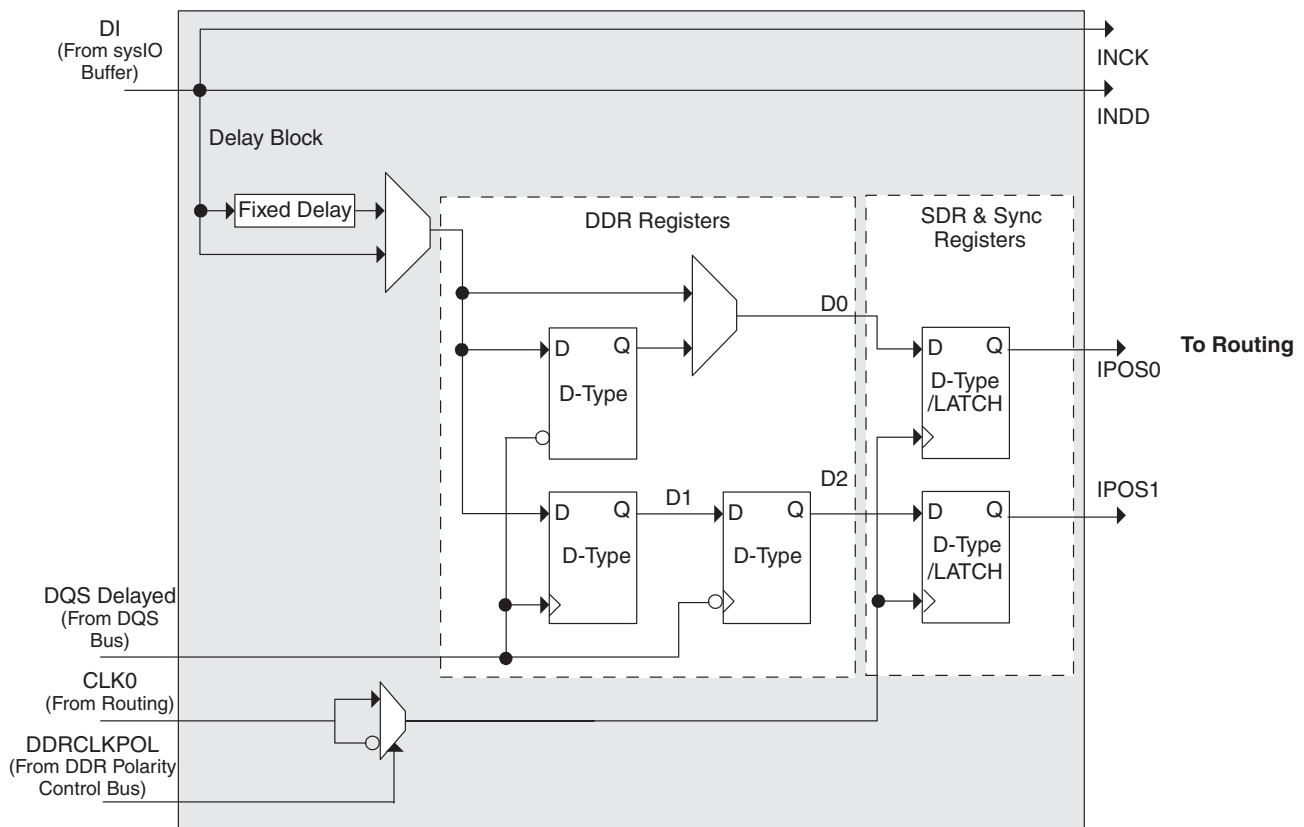
in selected blocks the input to the DQS delay block. If one of the bypass options is not chosen, the signal first passes through an optional delay block. This delay, if selected, ensures no positive input-register hold-time requirement when using a global clock.

The input block allows two modes of operation. In the single data rate (SDR) the data is registered, by one of the registers in the single data rate sync register block, with the system clock. In the DDR Mode two registers are used to sample the data on the positive and negative edges of the DQS signal creating two data streams, D0 and D2. These two data streams are synchronized with the system clock before entering the core. Further discussion on this topic is in the DDR Memory section of this data sheet.

Figure 2-21 shows the input register waveforms for DDR operation and Figure 2-22 shows the design tool primitives. The SDR/SYNC registers have reset and clock enable available.

The signal DDRCLKPOL controls the polarity of the clock used in the synchronization registers. It ensures adequate timing when data is transferred from the DQS to the system clock domain. For further discussion of this topic, see the DDR memory section of this data sheet.

Figure 2-20. Input Register Diagram



Programming and Erase Flash Supply Current^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ ⁶	Units
I_{CC}	Core Power Supply	LFXP3E	30	mA
		LFXP6E	40	mA
		LFXP10E	50	mA
		LFXP15E	60	mA
		LFXP20E	70	mA
		LFXP3C	50	mA
		LFXP6C	60	mA
		LFXP10C	90	mA
		LFXP15C	100	mA
		LFXP20C	110	mA
I_{CCAUX}	Auxiliary Power Supply $V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V$	LFXP3E/C	50	mA
		LFXP6E/C	60	mA
		LFXP10E/C	90	mA
		LFXP15E/C	110	mA
		LFXP20E/C	130	mA
I_{CCJ}	V_{CCJ} Power Supply ⁷	All	2	mA

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

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

3. Blank user pattern; typical Flash pattern.

4. Bypass or decoupling capacitor across the supply.

5. JTAG programming is at 1MHz.

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

7. When programming via JTAG.

Differential HSTL and SSTL

Differential HSTL and SSTL outputs are implemented as a pair of complementary single-ended outputs. All allowable single-ended output classes (class I and class II) are supported in this mode.

LVDS25E

The top and bottom side of LatticeXP devices support LVDS outputs via emulated complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with a parallel resistor across the driver outputs. The scheme shown in Figure 3-1 is one possible solution for point-to-point signals.

Figure 3-1. LVDS25E Output Termination Example

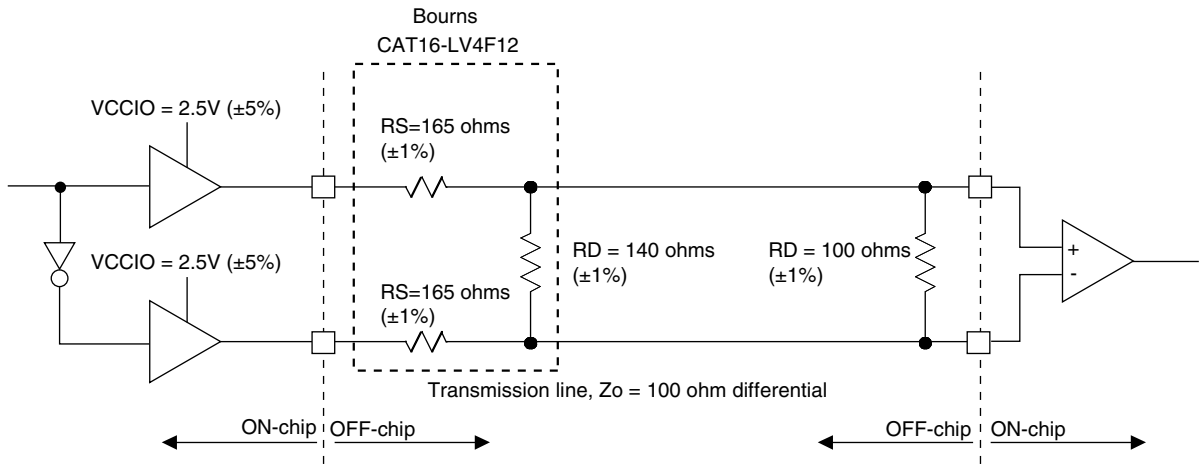
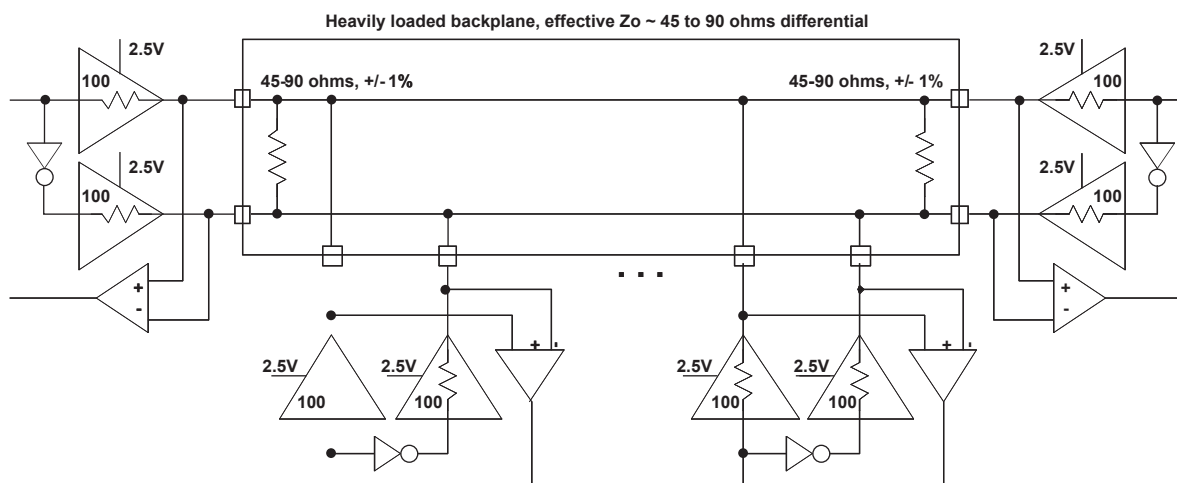


Table 3-1. LVDS25E DC Conditions

Over Recommended Operating Conditions			
Parameter	Description	Typical	Units
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	ohms
I_{DC}	DC output current	3.66	mA

BLVDS

The LatticeXP devices support BLVDS standard. This standard is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with a parallel external resistor across the driver outputs. 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.

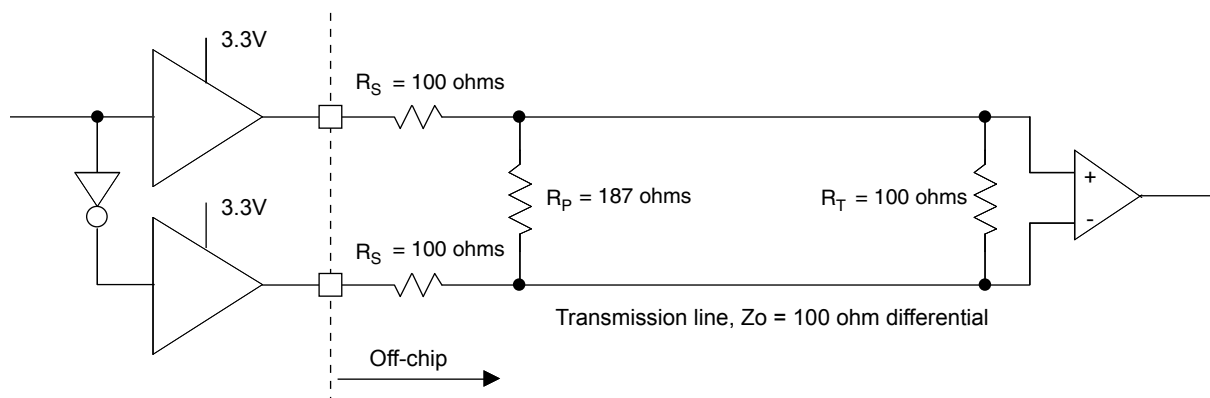
Figure 3-2. BLVDS Multi-point Output Example**Table 3-2. BLVDS DC Conditions¹****Over Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Description	Typical		Units
		Zo = 45	Zo = 90	
Z _{OUT}	Output impedance	100	100	ohms
R _{TLEFT}	Left end termination	45	90	ohms
R _{TRIGHT}	Right end termination	45	90	ohms
V _{OH}	Output high voltage	1.375	1.48	V
V _{OL}	Output low voltage	1.125	1.02	V
V _{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.25	0.46	V
V _{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.25	1.25	V
I _{DC}	DC output current	11.2	10.2	mA

1. For input buffer, see LVDS table.

LVPECL

The LatticeXP devices support differential LVPECL standard. This standard is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with a parallel resistor across the driver outputs. The LVPECL input standard is supported by the LVDS differential input buffer. The scheme shown in Figure 3-3 is one possible solution for point-to-point signals.

Figure 3-3. Differential LVPECL**Table 3-3. LVPECL DC Conditions¹****Over Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Description	Typical	Units
Z_{OUT}	Output impedance	100	ohms
R_P	Driver parallel resistor	187	ohms
R_S	Driver series resistor	100	ohms
R_T	Receiver termination	100	ohms
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	2.03	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	1.27	V
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage	0.76	V
V_{CM}	Output common mode voltage	1.65	V
Z_{BACK}	Back impedance	85.7	ohms
I_{DC}	DC output current	12.7	mA

1. For input buffer, see LVDS table.

For further information on LVPECL, BLVDS and other differential interfaces please see details of additional technical documentation at the end of the data sheet.

RSDS

The LatticeXP devices support differential RSDS standard. This standard is emulated using complementary LVCMOS outputs in conjunction with a parallel resistor across the driver outputs. The RSDS input standard is supported by the LVDS differential input buffer. The scheme shown in Figure 3-4 is one possible solution for RSDS standard implementation. Use LVDS25E mode with suggested resistors for RSDS operation. Resistor values in Figure 3-4 are industry standard values for 1% resistors.

LatticeXP External Switching Characteristics

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	Device	-5		-4		-3		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
General I/O Pin Parameters (Using Primary Clock without PLL) ¹									
t _{CO}	Clock to Output - PIO Output Register	LFXP3	—	5.12	—	6.12	—	7.43	ns
		LFXP6	—	5.30	—	6.34	—	7.69	ns
		LFXP10	—	5.52	—	6.60	—	8.00	ns
		LFXP15	—	5.72	—	6.84	—	8.29	ns
		LFXP20	—	5.97	—	7.14	—	8.65	ns
t _{SU}	Clock to Data Setup - PIO Input Register	LFXP3	-0.40	—	-0.28	—	-0.16	—	ns
		LFXP6	-0.33	—	-0.32	—	-0.30	—	ns
		LFXP10	-0.61	—	-0.71	—	-0.81	—	ns
		LFXP15	-0.71	—	-0.77	—	-0.87	—	ns
		LFXP20	-0.95	—	-1.14	—	-1.35	—	ns
t _H	Clock to Data Hold - PIO Input Register	LFXP3	2.10	—	2.50	—	2.98	—	ns
		LFXP6	2.28	—	2.72	—	3.24	—	ns
		LFXP10	3.02	—	3.51	—	3.71	—	ns
		LFXP15	2.70	—	3.22	—	3.85	—	ns
		LFXP20	2.95	—	3.52	—	4.21	—	ns
t _{SU_DEL}	Clock to Data Setup - PIO Input Register with Input Data Delay	LFXP3	2.38	—	2.49	—	2.66	—	ns
		LFXP6	2.92	—	3.18	—	3.42	—	ns
		LFXP10	2.72	—	2.75	—	2.84	—	ns
		LFXP15	2.99	—	3.13	—	3.18	—	ns
		LFXP20	4.47	—	4.56	—	4.80	—	ns
t _{H_DEL}	Clock to Data Hold - PIO Input Register with Input Data Delay	LFXP3	-0.70	—	-0.80	—	-0.92	—	ns
		LFXP6	-0.47	—	-0.38	—	-0.31	—	ns
		LFXP10	-0.60	—	-0.47	—	-0.32	—	ns
		LFXP15	-1.05	—	-0.98	—	-1.01	—	ns
		LFXP20	-0.80	—	-0.58	—	-0.31	—	ns
f _{MAX_IO}	Clock Frequency of I/O and PFU Register	All	—	400	—	360	—	320	MHz
DDR I/O Pin Parameters ²									
t _{DVADQ}	Data Valid After DQS (DDR Read)	All	—	0.19	—	0.19	—	0.19	UI
t _{DVEDQ}	Data Hold After DQS (DDR Read)	All	0.67	—	0.67	—	0.67	—	UI
t _{DQVBS}	Data Valid Before DQS	All	0.20	—	0.20	—	0.20	—	UI
t _{DQVAS}	Data Valid After DQS	All	0.20	—	0.20	—	0.20	—	UI
f _{MAX_DDR}	DDR Clock Frequency	All	95	166	95	133	95	100	MHz
Primary and Secondary Clocks									
f _{MAX_PRI}	Frequency for Primary Clock Tree	All	—	450	—	412	—	375	MHz
t _{W_PRI}	Clock Pulse Width for Primary Clock	All	1.19	—	1.19	—	1.19	—	ns
t _{SKEW_PRI}	Primary Clock Skew within an I/O Bank	LFXP3/6/10/15	—	250	—	300	—	350	ps
		LFXP20	—	300	—	350	—	400	ps

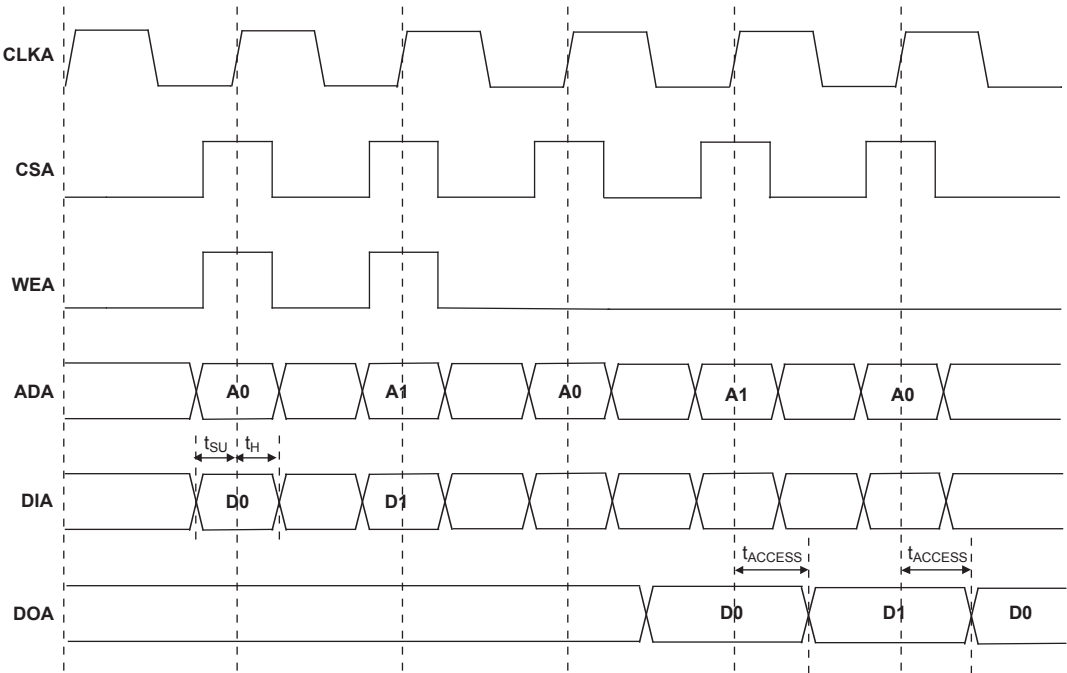
1. General timing numbers based on LVCMOS 2.5, 12mA.

2. DDR timing numbers based on SSTL I/O.

Timing v.F0.11

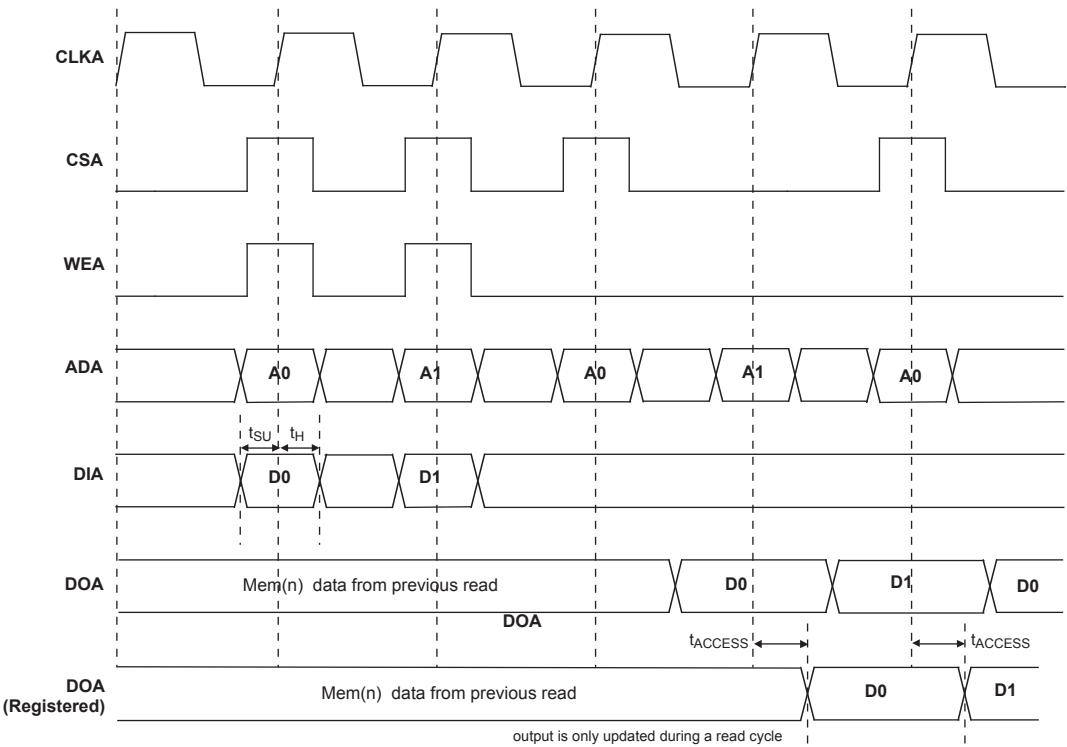
EBR Memory Timing Diagrams

Figure 3-8. Read Mode (Normal)



Note: Input data and address are registered at the positive edge of the clock and output data appears after the positive of the clock.

Figure 3-9. Read Mode with Input and Output Registers



LatticeXP sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
sysCONFIG Byte Data Flow				
t_{SUCBDI}	Byte D[0:7] Setup Time to CCLK	7	—	ns
$t_{\text{HCB DI}}$	Byte D[0:7] Hold Time to CCLK	3	—	ns
t_{CODO}	Clock to Dout in Flowthrough Mode	—	12	ns
t_{SUCS}	CS[0:1] Setup Time to CCLK	7	—	ns
t_{HCS}	CS[0:1] Hold Time to CCLK	2	—	ns
t_{SUWD}	Write Signal Setup Time to CCLK	7	—	ns
t_{HWD}	Write Signal Hold Time to CCLK	2	—	ns
t_{DCB}	CCLK to BUSY Delay Time	—	12	ns
t_{CORD}	Clock to Out for Read Data	—	12	ns
sysCONFIG Byte Slave Clocking				
t_{BSCH}	Byte Slave Clock Minimum High Pulse	6	—	ns
t_{BSCL}	Byte Slave Clock Minimum Low Pulse	8	—	ns
t_{BSCYC}	Byte Slave Clock Cycle Time	15	—	ns
sysCONFIG Serial (Bit) Data Flow				
t_{SUSCDI}	DI (Data In) Setup Time to CCLK	7	—	ns
t_{HSCDI}	DI (Data In) Hold Time to CCLK	2	—	ns
t_{CODO}	Clock to Dout in Flowthrough Mode	—	12	ns
sysCONFIG Serial Slave Clocking				
t_{SSCH}	Serial Slave Clock Minimum High Pulse	6	—	ns
t_{SSCL}	Serial Slave Clock Minimum Low Pulse	6	—	ns
sysCONFIG POR, Initialization and Wake Up				
t_{ICFG}	Minimum Vcc to INIT High	—	50	ms
t_{VMC}	Time from t_{ICFG} to Valid Master Clock	—	2	us
t_{PRGMRJ}	Program Pin Pulse Rejection	—	7	ns
t_{PRGM}^2	PROGRAMN Low Time to Start Configuration	25	—	ns
t_{DINIT}	INIT Low Time	—	1	ms
t_{DPPINIT}	Delay Time from PROGRAMN Low to INIT Low	—	37	ns
t_{DINITD}	Delay Time from PROGRAMN Low to DONE Low	—	37	ns
t_{IODISS}	User I/O Disable from PROGRAMN Low	—	25	ns
t_{IOENSS}	User I/O Enabled Time from CCLK Edge During Wake-up Sequence	—	25	ns
t_{MWC}	Additional Wake Master Clock Signals after Done Pin High	120	—	cycles
Configuration Master Clock (CCLK)				
Frequency ¹		Selected Value - 30%	Selected Value + 30%	MHz
Duty Cycle		40	60	%

1. See Table 2-10 for available CCLK frequencies.

2. The threshold level for PROGRAMN, as well as for CFG[1] and CFG[0], is determined by V_{CC} , such that the threshold = $V_{CC}/2$.
Timing v.F0.11

LFXP3 & LFXP6 Logic Signal Connections: 144 TQFP (Cont.)

Pin Number	LFXP3				LFXP6			
	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
47	PB11A	5	T	DQS	PB14A	5	T	DQS
48	PB11B	5	C	-	PB14B	5	C	-
49	VCCIO5	5	-	-	VCCIO5	5	-	-
50	PB12A	5	T	-	PB15A	5	T	-
51	PB12B	5	C	-	PB15B	5	C	-
52	PB13A	5	T	-	PB16A	5	T	-
53	PB13B	5	C	-	PB16B	5	C	-
54	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
55	PB14A	4	T	-	PB17A	4	T	-
56	GNDIO4	4	-	-	GNDIO4	4	-	-
57	PB14B	4	C	-	PB17B	4	C	-
58	PB15A	4	T	PCLKT4_0	PB18A	4	T	PCLKT4_0
59	PB15B	4	C	PCLKC4_0	PB18B	4	C	PCLKC4_0
60	PB16A	4	T	-	PB19A	4	T	-
61	VCCIO4	4	-	-	VCCIO4	4	-	-
62	PB16B	4	C	-	PB19B	4	C	-
63	PB19A	4	T	DQS	PB22A	4	T	DQS
64	GNDIO4	4	-	-	GNDIO4	4	-	-
65	PB19B	4	C	VREF1_4	PB22B	4	C	VREF1_4
66	PB20A	4	T	-	PB23A	4	T	-
67	PB20B	4	C	-	PB23B	4	C	-
68	VCCIO4	4	-	-	VCCIO4	4	-	-
69	PB22A	4	-	-	PB25A	4	-	-
70	PB24A	4	T	VREF2_4	PB27A	4	T	VREF2_4
71	PB24B	4	C	-	PB27B	4	C	-
72	PB25A	4	-	-	PB28A	4	-	-
73	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
74	PR18B	3	C ³	-	PR26B	3	C ³	-
75	GNDIO3	3	-	-	GNDIO3	3	-	-
76	PR18A	3	T ³	-	PR26A	3	T ³	-
77	PR17B	3	C	-	PR25B	3	C	-
78	PR17A	3	T	-	PR25A	3	T	-
79	PR16B	3	C ³	-	PR24B	3	C ³	-
80	PR16A	3	T ³	DQS	PR24A	3	T ³	DQS
81	PR15B	3	-	VREF1_3	PR23B	3	-	VREF1_3
82	PR14A	3	-	VREF2_3	PR22A	3	-	VREF2_3
83	PR13B	3	C	-	PR21B	3	C ³	-
84	PR13A	3	T	-	PR21A	3	T ³	-
85	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
86	PR12A	3	-	-	PR20A	3	-	-
87	PR11B	3	C	-	PR19B	3	C ³	-
88	VCCIO3	3	-	-	VCCIO3	3	-	-
89	PR11A	3	T	-	PR19A	3	T ³	-
90	GNDP1	-	-	-	GNDP1	-	-	-
91	VCCP1	-	-	-	VCCP1	-	-	-
92	PR9B	2	C	PCLKC2_0	PR12B	2	C	PCLKC2_0

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

Pin Number	LFXP3				LFXP6			
	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Pin Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
47	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
48	PL18B	6	C ³	-	PL26B	6	C ³	-
49	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
50	VCCAUX	-	-	-	VCCAUX	-	-	-
51	SLEEPN ¹ /TOE ²	-	-	-	SLEEPN ¹ /TOE ²	-	-	-
52	INITN	5	-	-	INITN	5	-	-
53	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
54	PB2B	5	-	VREF1_5	PB5B	5	-	VREF1_5
55	PB3A	5	T	-	PB6A	5	T	DQS
56	PB3B	5	C	-	PB6B	5	C	-
57	PB4A	5	T	-	PB7A	5	T	-
58	PB4B	5	C	-	PB7B	5	C	-
59	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
60	PB5A	5	T	-	PB8A	5	T	-
61	PB5B	5	C	VREF2_5	PB8B	5	C	VREF2_5
62	PB6A	5	T	-	PB9A	5	T	-
63	PB6B	5	C	-	PB9B	5	C	-
64	VCCIO5	5	-	-	VCCIO5	5	-	-
65	PB7A	5	T	-	PB10A	5	T	-
66	PB7B	5	C	-	PB10B	5	C	-
67	PB8A	5	T	-	PB11A	5	T	-
68	PB8B	5	C	-	PB11B	5	C	-
69	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
70	PB9A	5	-	-	PB12A	5	-	-
71	PB10B	5	-	-	PB13B	5	-	-
72	PB11A	5	T	DQS	PB14A	5	T	DQS
73	PB11B	5	C	-	PB14B	5	C	-
74	VCCIO5	5	-	-	VCCIO5	5	-	-
75	PB12A	5	T	-	PB15A	5	T	-
76	PB12B	5	C	-	PB15B	5	C	-
77	PB13A	5	T	-	PB16A	5	T	-
78	PB13B	5	C	-	PB16B	5	C	-
79	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
80	VCC	-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-
81	PB14A	4	T	-	PB17A	4	T	-
82	GNDIO4	4	-	-	GNDIO4	4	-	-
83	PB14B	4	C	-	PB17B	4	C	-
84	PB15A	4	T	PCLKT4_0	PB18A	4	T	PCLKT4_0
85	PB15B	4	C	PCLKC4_0	PB18B	4	C	PCLKC4_0
86	PB16A	4	T	-	PB19A	4	T	-
87	VCCIO4	4	-	-	VCCIO4	4	-	-
88	PB16B	4	C	-	PB19B	4	C	-
89	PB17A	4	-	-	PB20A	4	-	-
90	PB18B	4	-	-	PB21B	4	-	-
91	PB19A	4	T	DQS	PB22A	4	T	DQS
92	GNDIO4	4	-	-	GNDIO4	4	-	-

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

Ball Number	LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
L4	PL32A	6	-	-	PL36A	6	-	-
-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
K4	PL33A	6	T	-	PL37A	6	T	-
K5	PL33B	6	C	-	PL37B	6	C	-
N1	PL35A	6	-	VREF2_6	PL39A	6	-	VREF2_6
N2	PL36B	6	-	-	PL40B	6	-	-
P1	PL37A	6	T ³	DQS	PL41A	6	T ³	DQS
P2	PL37B	6	C ³	-	PL41B	6	C ³	-
-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
L5	PL38A	6	T	LLM0_PLLT_FB_A	PL42A	6	T	LLM0_PLLT_FB_A
M6	PL38B	6	C	LLM0_PLLC_FB_A	PL42B	6	C	LLM0_PLLC_FB_A
M3	PL39A	6	T ³	-	PL43A	6	T ³	-
N3	PL39B	6	C ³	-	PL43B	6	C ³	-
-	GNDIO6	6	-	-	GNDIO6	6	-	-
P4	SLEEPN ¹ /TOE ²	-	-	-	SLEEPN ¹ /TOE ²	-	-	-
P3	INITN	5	-	-	INITN	5	-	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
R4	PB11A	5	T	-	PB15A	5	T	-
N5	PB11B	5	C	-	PB15B	5	C	-
P5	PB12A	5	T	VREF1_5	PB16A	5	T	VREF1_5
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
R1	PB12B	5	C	-	PB16B	5	C	-
N6	PB13A	5	-	-	PB17A	5	-	-
M7	PB14B	5	-	-	PB18B	5	-	-
R2	PB15A	5	T	DQS	PB19A	5	T	DQS
T2	PB15B	5	C	-	PB19B	5	C	-
R3	PB16A	5	T	-	PB20A	5	T	-
T3	PB16B	5	C	-	PB20B	5	C	-
T4	PB17A	5	T	-	PB21A	5	T	-
R5	PB17B	5	C	VREF2_5	PB21B	5	C	VREF2_5
N7	PB18A	5	T	-	PB22A	5	T	-
-	GNDIO5	5	-	-	GNDIO5	5	-	-
M8	PB18B	5	C	-	PB22B	5	C	-
T5	PB19A	5	T	-	PB23A	5	T	-
P6	PB19B	5	C	-	PB23B	5	C	-
T6	PB20A	5	T	-	PB24A	5	T	-
R6	PB20B	5	C	-	PB24B	5	C	-
P7	PB21A	5	-	-	PB25A	5	-	-
N8	PB22B	5	-	-	PB26B	5	-	-
R7	PB23A	5	T	DQS	PB27A	5	T	DQS

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

Ball Number	LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
P16	PR37B	3	C ³	-	PR41B	3	C ³	-
R16	PR37A	3	T ³	DQS	PR41A	3	T ³	DQS
M15	PR36B	3	-	-	PR40B	3	-	-
N14	PR35A	3	-	VREF1_3	PR39A	3	-	VREF1_3
-	GNDIO3	3	-	-	GNDIO3	3	-	-
M14	PR33B	3	C	-	PR37B	3	C	-
L13	PR33A	3	T	-	PR37A	3	T	-
L15	PR32B	3	C ³	-	PR36B	3	C ³	-
L14	PR32A	3	T ³	-	PR36A	3	T ³	-
L12	PR30A	3	-	-	PR34A	3	-	-
M16	PR29B	3	C	RLM0_PLLC_IN_A	PR33B	3	C	RLM0_PLLC_IN_A
N16	PR29A	3	T	RLM0_PLLT_IN_A	PR33A	3	T	RLM0_PLLT_IN_A
-	GNDIO3	3	-	-	GNDIO3	3	-	-
K14	PR28B	3	C ³	-	PR32B	3	C ³	-
K15	PR28A	3	T ³	DQS	PR32A	3	T ³	DQS
K12	PR27B	3	-	-	PR31B	3	-	-
K13	PR26A	3	-	VREF2_3	PR30A	3	-	VREF2_3
L16	PR25B	3	C ³	-	PR29B	3	C ³	-
K16	PR25A	3	T ³	-	PR29A	3	T ³	-
-	GNDIO3	3	-	-	GNDIO3	3	-	-
J15	PR23B	3	C ³	-	PR27B	3	C ³	-
J14	PR23A	3	T ³	-	PR27A	3	T ³	-
J13	GNDP1	-	-	-	GNDP1	-	-	-
J12	VCCP1	-	-	-	VCCP1	-	-	-
-	GNDIO2	2	-	-	GNDIO2	2	-	-
J16	PR21B	2	C	PCLKC2_0	PR21B	2	C	PCLKC2_0
H16	PR21A	2	T	PCLKT2_0	PR21A	2	T	PCLKT2_0
H13	PR20B	2	C ³	-	PR20B	2	C ³	-
H12	PR20A	2	T ³	DQS	PR20A	2	T ³	DQS
H15	PR19B	2	-	-	PR19B	2	-	-
H14	PR18A	2	-	VREF1_2	PR18A	2	-	VREF1_2
-	GNDIO2	2	-	-	GNDIO2	2	-	-
G15	PR17B	2	C ³	-	PR17B	2	C ³	-
G14	PR17A	2	T ³	-	PR17A	2	T ³	-
G16	PR16B	2	C	RUM0_PLLC_IN_A	PR16B	2	C	RUM0_PLLC_IN_A
F16	PR16A	2	T	RUM0_PLLT_IN_A	PR16A	2	T	RUM0_PLLT_IN_A
G13	PR15B	2	-	-	PR15B	2	-	-
-	GNDIO2	2	-	-	GNDIO2	2	-	-
G12	PR12B	2	C	-	PR12B	2	C	-
F13	PR12A	2	T	-	PR12A	2	T	-
B16	PR11B	2	C ³	-	PR11B	2	C ³	-
C16	PR11A	2	T ³	DQS	PR11A	2	T ³	DQS

LFXP10, LFXP15 & LFXP20 Logic Signal Connections: 388 fpBGA (Cont.)

Ball Number	LFXP10				LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Diff.	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Diff.	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Diff.	Dual Function
A7	PT13A	0	T	DI	PT18A	0	T	DI	PT22A	0	T	DI
B7	PT12B	0	C	-	PT17B	0	C	-	PT21B	0	C	-
C6	PT12A	0	T	CSN	PT17A	0	T	CSN	PT21A	0	T	CSN
C10	PT11B	0	C	-	PT16B	0	C	-	PT20B	0	C	-
C9	PT11A	0	T	-	PT16A	0	T	-	PT20A	0	T	-
A6	PT10B	0	C	VREF2_0	PT15B	0	C	VREF2_0	PT19B	0	C	VREF2_0
B6	PT10A	0	T	DQS	PT15A	0	T	DQS	PT19A	0	T	DQS
A5	PT9B	0	-	-	PT14B	0	-	-	PT18B	0	-	-
B5	PT8A	0	-	-	PT13A	0	-	-	PT17A	0	-	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
C5	PT7B	0	C	-	PT12B	0	C	-	PT16B	0	C	-
A4	PT7A	0	T	-	PT12A	0	T	-	PT16A	0	T	-
D9	PT6B	0	C	-	PT11B	0	C	-	PT15B	0	C	-
D8	PT6A	0	T	-	PT11A	0	T	-	PT15A	0	T	-
B4	PT5B	0	C	-	PT10B	0	C	-	PT14B	0	C	-
A2	PT5A	0	T	-	PT10A	0	T	-	PT14A	0	T	-
A3	PT4B	0	C	-	PT9B	0	C	-	PT13B	0	C	-
B3	PT4A	0	T	-	PT9A	0	T	-	PT13A	0	T	-
C4	PT3B	0	C	-	PT8B	0	C	-	PT12B	0	C	-
C3	PT3A	0	T	-	PT8A	0	T	-	PT12A	0	T	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
C2	-	-	-	-	PT7B	0	C	-	PT11B	0	C	-
D3	PT2A	0	-	-	PT7A	0	T	DQS	PT11A	0	T	DQS
D7	-	-	-	-	PT6B	0	-	-	PT10B	0	-	-
D6	-	-	-	-	PT5A	0	-	-	PT9A	0	-	-
E4	-	-	-	-	PT4B	0	C	-	PT8B	0	C	-
D4	-	-	-	-	PT4A	0	T	-	PT8A	0	T	-
D5	-	-	-	-	PT3B	0	-	-	PT7B	0	-	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
C1	CFG0	0	-	-	CFG0	0	-	-	CFG0	0	-	-
B2	CFG1	0	-	-	CFG1	0	-	-	CFG1	0	-	-
B1	DONE	0	-	-	DONE	0	-	-	DONE	0	-	-
A1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
A22	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AB1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AB22	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H10	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H11	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H12	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H13	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H14	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J10	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J11	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J12	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J13	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J14	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J9	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
K10	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-

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	-

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

Ball Number	LFXP15				LFXP20			
	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function	Ball Function	Bank	Differential	Dual Function
B3	PT8B	0	C	-	PT12B	0	C	-
A3	PT8A	0	T	-	PT12A	0	T	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
D7	PT7B	0	C	-	PT11B	0	C	-
C7	PT7A	0	T	DQS	PT11A	0	T	DQS
B2	PT6B	0	-	-	PT10B	0	-	-
C2	PT5A	0	-	-	PT9A	0	-	-
C3	PT4B	0	C	-	PT8B	0	C	-
D3	PT4A	0	T	-	PT8A	0	T	-
F7	PT3B	0	C	-	PT7B	0	C	-
E7	PT3A	0	T	-	PT7A	0	T	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
C6	-	-	-	-	PT6B	0	C	-
D6	-	-	-	-	PT6A	0	T	-
C5	-	-	-	-	PT5B	0	C	-
C4	-	-	-	-	PT5A	0	T	-
F6	-	-	-	-	PT4B	0	C	-
E6	-	-	-	-	PT4A	0	T	-
-	GNDIO0	0	-	-	GNDIO0	0	-	-
E4	-	-	-	-	PT3B	0	-	-
E5	CFG0	0	-	-	CFG0	0	-	-
D4	CFG1	0	-	-	CFG1	0	-	-
D5	DONE	0	-	-	DONE	0	-	-
A1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
A2	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
A21	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
A22	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AA1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AA22	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AB1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AB2	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AB21	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
AB22	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
B1	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
B22	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H14	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
H9	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J10	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J11	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J12	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J13	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-
J14	GND	-	-	-	GND	-	-	-