# E.J.Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - <u>LFXP2-30E-5FN484I Datasheet</u>



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#### Understanding <u>Embedded - FPGAs (Field</u> <u>Programmable Gate Array)</u>

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

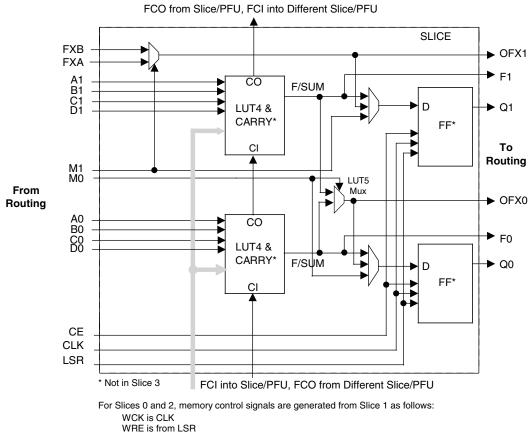
Product Status	Active		
Number of LABs/CLBs	3625		
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	29000		
Total RAM Bits	396288		
Number of I/O	363		
Number of Gates	-		
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V		
Mounting Type	Surface Mount		
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)		
Package / Case	484-BBGA		
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)		
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lfxp2-30e-5fn484i		

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



## Figure 2-3. Slice Diagram



DI[3:2] for Slice 2 and DI[1:0] for Slice 0 data

WAD [A:D] is a 4bit address from slice 1 LUT input

Table 2-2. Slice Signal Descriptions

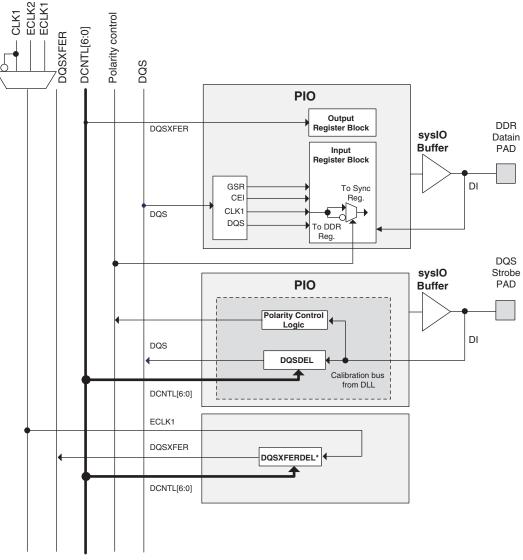
Function	Туре	Signal Names	Description
Input	Data signal	A0, B0, C0, D0	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Data signal	A1, B1, C1, D1	Inputs to LUT4
Input	Multi-purpose	MO	Multipurpose Input
Input	Multi-purpose	M1	Multipurpose Input
Input	Control signal	CE	Clock Enable
Input	Control signal	LSR	Local Set/Reset
Input	Control signal	CLK	System Clock
Input	Inter-PFU signal	FCI	Fast Carry-In <sup>1</sup>
Input	Inter-slice signal	FXA	Intermediate signal to generate LUT6 and LUT7
Input	Inter-slice signal	FXB	Intermediate signal to generate LUT6 and LUT7
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 <sup>2</sup> MUX depending on the slice
Output	Inter-PFU signal	FCO	Slice 2 of each PFU is the fast carry chain output <sup>1</sup>

1. See Figure 2-3 for connection details.

2. Requires two PFUs.



## Figure 2-31. DQS Local Bus



\*DQSXFERDEL shifts ECLK1 by 90% and is not associated with a particular PIO.

# **Polarity Control Logic**

In a typical DDR memory interface design, the phase relationship between the incoming delayed DQS strobe and the internal system clock (during the READ cycle) is unknown. The LatticeXP2 family contains dedicated circuits to transfer data between these domains. To prevent set-up and hold violations, at the domain transfer between DQS (delayed) and the system clock, a clock polarity selector is used. This changes the edge on which the data is registered in the synchronizing registers in the input register block and requires evaluation at the start of each READ cycle for the correct clock polarity.

Prior to the READ operation in DDR memories, DQS is in tristate (pulled by termination). The DDR memory device drives DQS low at the start of the preamble state. A dedicated circuit detects this transition. This signal is used to control the polarity of the clock to the synchronizing registers.