Lattice Semiconductor Corporation - LCMXO3LF-4300E-5MG256I Datasheet

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

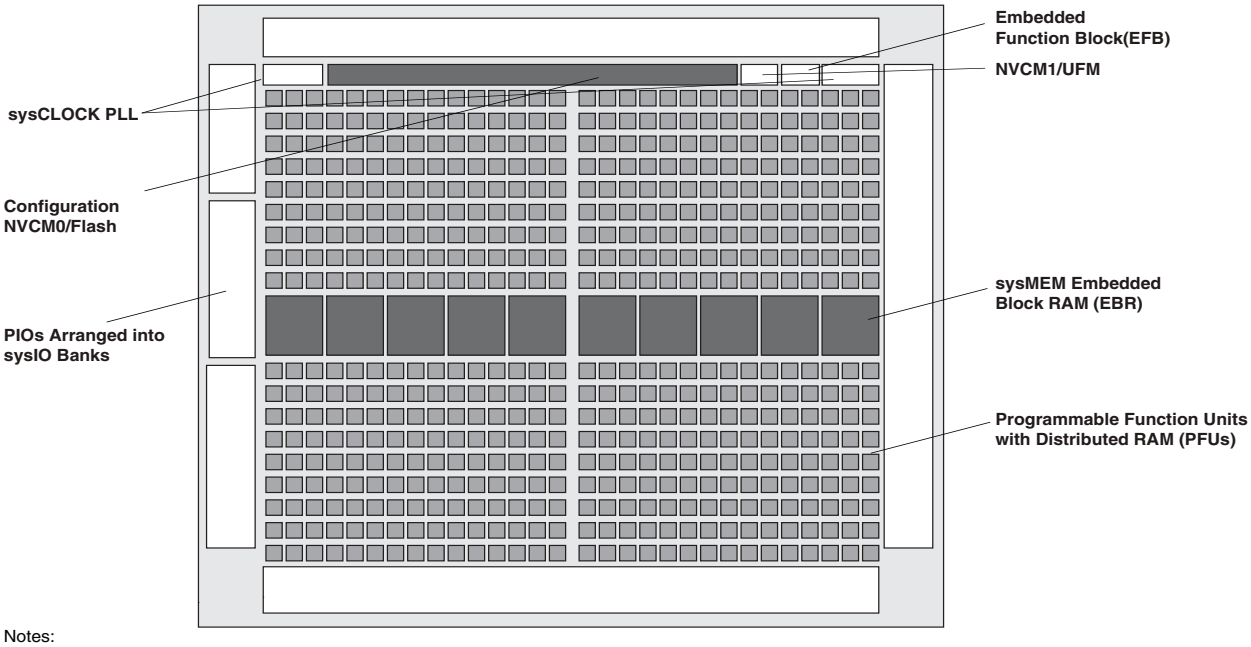
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	540
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	4320
Total RAM Bits	94208
Number of I/O	206
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	256-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	256-CSFBGA (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/lattice-semiconductor/lcmxo3lf-4300e-5mg256i

Figure 2-2. Top View of the MachXO3L/LF-4300 Device



Notes:
- MachXO3L/LF-1300, MachXO3L/LF-2100, MachXO3L/LF-6900 and MachXO3L/LF-9400 are similar to MachXO3L/LF-4300. MachXO3L/LF-1300 has a lower LUT count, one PLL, and seven EBR blocks. MachXO3L/LF-2100 has a lower LUT count, one PLL, and eight EBR blocks. MachXO3L/LF-6900 has a higher LUT count, two PLLs, and 26 EBR blocks. MachXO3L/LF-9400 has a higher LUT count, two PLLs, and 48 EBR blocks.
- MachXO3L devices have NVCM, MachXO3LF devices have Flash.

The logic blocks, Programmable Functional Unit (PFU) and sysMEM EBR blocks, are arranged in a two-dimensional grid with rows and columns. Each row has either the logic blocks or the EBR blocks. The PIO cells are located at the periphery of the device, arranged in banks. The PFU contains the building blocks for logic, arithmetic, RAM, ROM, and register functions. The PIOs utilize a flexible I/O buffer referred to as a sysIO buffer 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.

In the MachXO3L/LF family, the number of sysIO banks varies by device. There are different types of I/O buffers on the different banks. Refer to the details in later sections of this document. The sysMEM EBRs are large, dedicated fast memory blocks. These blocks can be configured as RAM, ROM or FIFO. FIFO support includes dedicated FIFO pointer and flag “hard” control logic to minimize LUT usage.

The MachXO3L/LF 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 MachXO3L/LF architecture also provides up to two sysCLOCK Phase Locked Loop (PLL) blocks. These blocks are located at the ends of the on-chip NVCM/Flash block. The PLLs have multiply, divide, and phase shifting capabilities that are used to manage the frequency and phase relationships of the clocks.

MachXO3L/LF devices provide commonly used hardened functions such as SPI controller, I^2C controller and timer/counter.

MachXO3LF devices also provide User Flash Memory (UFM). These hardened functions and the UFM interface to the core logic and routing through a WISHBONE interface. The UFM can also be accessed through the SPI, I^2C and JTAG ports.

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 MachXO3L/LF devices are available for operation from 3.3 V, 2.5 V and 1.2 V power sup-plies, providing easy integration into the overall system.

Modes of Operation

Each slice has up to four potential modes of operation: Logic, Ripple, RAM and ROM.

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 four input logic functions can be generated by programming this lookup table. Since there are two LUT4s per slice, a LUT5 can be constructed within one slice. Larger look-up tables such as LUT6, LUT7 and LUT8 can be constructed by concatenating other slices. Note LUT8 requires more than four slices.

Ripple Mode
Ripple mode supports 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
- Up/down counter with asynchronous clear
- Up/down counter with preload (sync)
- Ripple mode multiplier building block
- Multiplier support
- 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

Ripple mode includes an optional configuration that performs arithmetic using fast carry chain methods. In this configuration (also referred to as CCU2 mode) two additional signals, Carry Generate and Carry Propagate, are generated on a per-slice basis to allow fast arithmetic functions to be constructed by concatenating slices.

RAM Mode

In this mode, a 16x4-bit distributed single port RAM (SPR) can be constructed by using each LUT block in Slice 0 and Slice 1 as a 16x1-bit memory. Slice 2 is used to provide memory address and control signals.

MachXO3L/LF devices support distributed memory initialization.

The Lattice design tools support 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. For more information about using RAM in MachXO3L/LF devices, please see TN1290, Memory Usage Guide for MachXO3 Devices.

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

	SPR 16x4	PDPR 16x4
Number of slices	3	3

Note: SPR = Single Port RAM, PDPR = Pseudo Dual Port RAM

This phase shift can be either programmed during configuration or can be adjusted dynamically. In dynamic mode, the PLL may lose lock after a phase adjustment on the output used as the feedback source and not relock until the t_{LOCK} parameter has been satisfied.

The MachXO3L/LF also has a feature that allows the user to select between two different reference clock sources dynamically. This feature is implemented using the PLLREFCS primitive. The timing parameters for the PLL are shown in the sysCLOCK PLL Timing table.

The MachXO3L/LF PLL contains a WISHBONE port feature that allows the PLL settings, including divider values, to be dynamically changed from the user logic. When using this feature the EFB block must also be instantiated in the design to allow access to the WISHBONE ports. Similar to the dynamic phase adjustment, when PLL settings are updated through the WISHBONE port the PLL may lose lock and not relock until the t_{LOCK} parameter has been satisfied. The timing parameters for the PLL are shown in the sysCLOCK PLL Timing table.

For more details on the PLL and the WISHBONE interface, see TN1282, MachXO3 sysCLOCK PLL Design and Usage Guide.

Figure 2-7. PLL Diagram

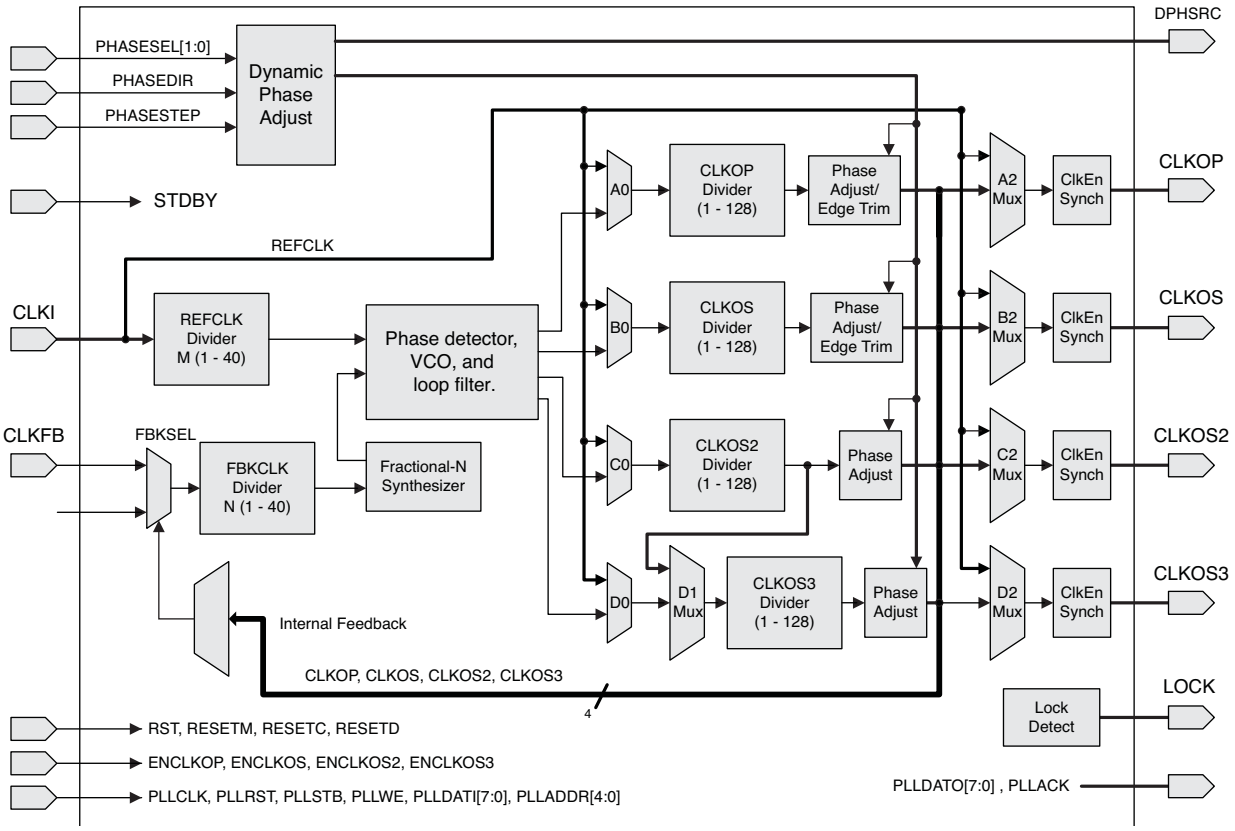


Table 2-4 provides signal descriptions of the PLL block.

Table 2-4. PLL Signal Descriptions

Port Name	I/O	Description
CLKI	I	Input clock to PLL
CLKFB	I	Feedback clock
PHASESEL[1:0]	I	Select which output is affected by Dynamic Phase adjustment ports
PHASEDIR	I	Dynamic Phase adjustment direction
PHASESTEP	I	Dynamic Phase step – toggle shifts VCO phase adjust by one step.

If an EBR is pre-loaded during configuration, the GSR input must be disabled or the release of the GSR during device wake up must occur before the release of the device I/Os becoming active.

These instructions apply to all EBR RAM, ROM and FIFO implementations. For the EBR FIFO mode, the GSR signal is always enabled and the WE and RE signals act like the clock enable signals in Figure 2-10. The reset timing rules apply to the RPReset input versus the RE input and the RST input versus the WE and RE inputs. Both RST and RPReset are always asynchronous EBR inputs. For more details refer to TN1290, Memory Usage Guide for MachXO3 Devices.

Note that there are no reset restrictions if the EBR synchronous reset is used and the EBR GSR input is disabled.

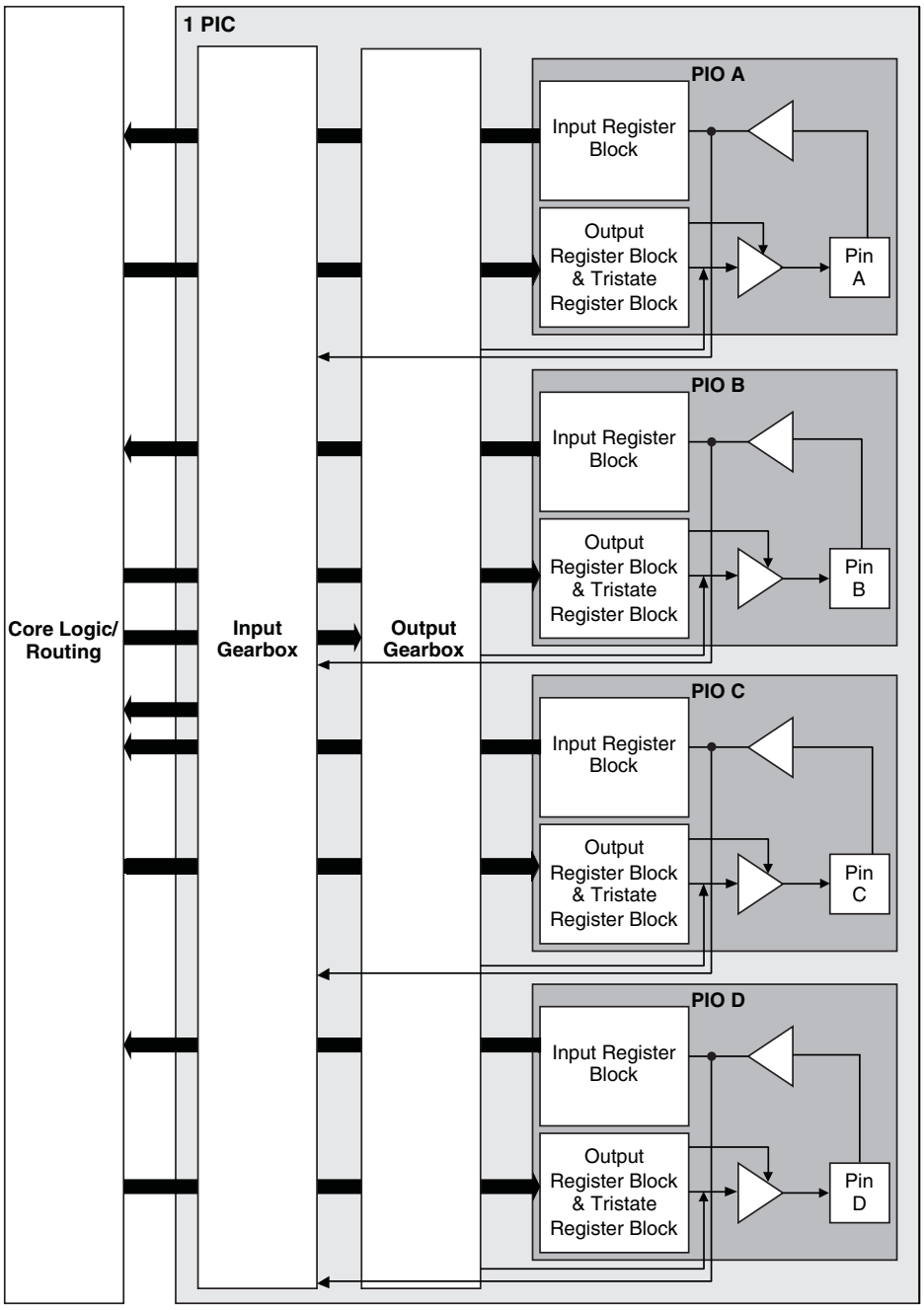
Programmable I/O Cells (PIC)

The programmable logic associated with an I/O is called a PIO. The individual PIO are connected to their respective sysIO buffers and pads. On the MachXO3L/LF devices, the PIO cells are assembled into groups of four PIO cells called a Programmable I/O Cell or PIC. The PICs are placed on all four sides of the device.

On all the MachXO3L/LF devices, two adjacent PIOs can be combined to provide a complementary output driver pair.

All PIO pairs can implement differential receivers. Half of the PIO pairs on the top edge of these devices can be configured as true LVDS transmit pairs. The PIO pairs on the bottom edge of these devices have on-chip differential termination and also provide PCI support.

Figure 2-11. Group of Four Programmable I/O Cells



Output Register Block

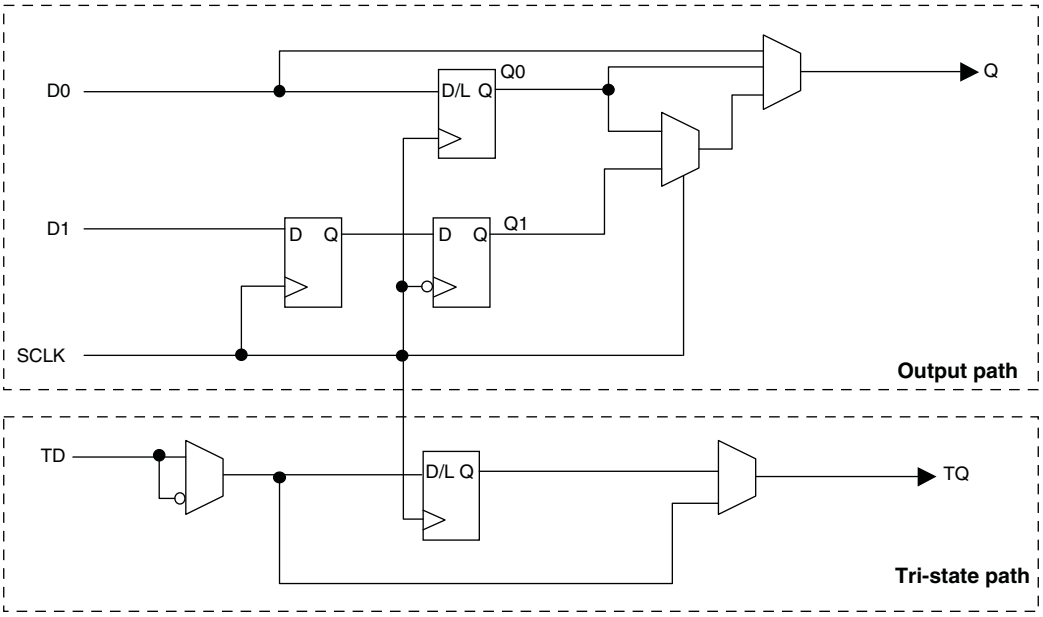
The output register block registers signals from the core of the device before they are passed to the sysIO buffers.

Left, Top, Bottom Edges
In SDR mode, D0 feeds one of the flip-flops that then feeds the output. The flip-flop can be configured as a D-type register or latch.

In DDR generic mode, D0 and D1 inputs are fed into registers on the positive edge of the clock. At the next falling edge the registered D1 input is registered into the register Q1. A multiplexer running off the same clock is used to switch the mux between the outputs of registers Q0 and Q1 that will then feed the output.

Figure 2-12 shows the output register block on the left, top and bottom edges.

Figure 2-12. MachXO3L/LF Output Register Block Diagram (PIO on the Left, Top and Bottom Edges)



Tri-state Register Block

The tri-state register block registers tri-state control signals from the core of the device before they are passed to the sysIO buffers. The block contains a register for SDR operation. In SDR, TD input feeds one of the flip-flops that then feeds the output.

Output Gearbox

Each PIC on the top edge has a built-in 8:1 output gearbox. Each of these output gearboxes may be programmed as a 7:1 serializer or as one ODDRX4 (8:1) gearbox or as two ODDRX2 (4:1) gearboxes. Table 2-10 shows the gearbox signals.

Table 2-10. Output Gearbox Signal List

Name	I/O Type	Description
Q	Output	High-speed data output
D[7:0]	Input	Low-speed data from device core
Video TX(7:1): D[6:0]		
GDDRX4(8:1): D[7:0]		
GDDRX2(4:1)(IOL-A): D[3:0]		
GDDRX2(4:1)(IOL-C): D[7:4]		
SCLK	Input	Slow-speed system clock
ECLK [1:0]	Input	High-speed edge clock
RST	Input	Reset

The gearboxes have three stage pipeline registers. The first stage registers sample the low-speed input data on the low-speed system clock. The second stage registers transfer data from the low-speed clock registers to the high-speed clock registers. The third stage pipeline registers controlled by high-speed edge clock shift and mux the high-speed data out to the sysIO buffer. Figure 2-14 shows the output gearbox block diagram.

sysIO Buffer

Each I/O is associated with a flexible buffer referred to as a sysIO buffer. These buffers are arranged around the periphery of the device in groups referred to as banks. The sysIO buffers allow users to implement a wide variety of standards that are found in today's systems including LVCMOS, TTL, PCI, LVDS, BLVDS, MLVDS and LVPECL.

Each bank is capable of supporting multiple I/O standards. In the MachXO3L/LF devices, single-ended output buffers, ratioed input buffers (LVTTL, LVCMOS and PCI), differential (LVDS) input buffers are powered using I/O supply voltage (V_{CCIO}). Each sysIO bank has its own V_{CCIO}.

MachXO3L/LF devices contain three types of sysIO buffer pairs.

1. **Left and Right sysIO Buffer Pairs**
   The sysIO buffer pairs in the left and right banks of the device consist of two single-ended output drivers and two single-ended input buffers (for ratioed inputs such as LVCMOS and LVTTL). The I/O pairs on the left and right of the devices also have differential input buffers.

2. **Bottom sysIO Buffer Pairs**
   The sysIO buffer pairs in the bottom bank of the device consist of two single-ended output drivers and two single-ended input buffers (for ratioed inputs such as LVCMOS and LVTTL). The I/O pairs on the bottom also have differential input buffers. Only the I/Os on the bottom banks have programmable PCI clamps and differential input termination. The PCI clamp is enabled after V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} are at valid operating levels and the device has been configured.

3. **Top sysIO Buffer Pairs**
   The sysIO buffer pairs in the top bank of the device consist of two single-ended output drivers and two single-ended input buffers (for ratioed inputs such as LVCMOS and LVTTL). The I/O pairs on the top also have differential I/O buffers. Half of the sysIO buffer pairs on the top edge have true differential outputs. The sysIO buffer pair comprising of the A and B PIOs in every PIC on the top edge have a differential output driver.

Typical I/O Behavior During Power-up

The internal power-on-reset (POR) signal is deactivated when V_{CC} and V_{CCIO0} have reached V_{PORUP} level defined in the Power-On-Reset Voltage table in the DC and Switching Characteristics section of this data sheet. After the POR signal is deactivated, the FPGA core logic becomes active. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that all V_{CCIO} banks are active with valid input logic levels to properly control the output logic states of all the I/O banks that are critical to the application. The default configuration of the I/O pins in a blank device is tri-state with a weak pull-down to GND (some pins such as PROGRAMN and the JTAG pins have weak pull-up to V_{CCIO} as the default functionality). The I/O pins will maintain the blank configuration until V_{CC} and V_{CCIO} (for I/O banks containing configuration I/Os) have reached V_{PORUP} levels at which time the I/Os will take on the user-configured settings only after a proper download/configuration.

There are various ways a user can ensure that there are no spurious signals on critical outputs as the device powers up. These are discussed in more detail in TN1280, MachXO3 sysIO Usage Guide.

Supported Standards

The MachXO3L/LF sysIO buffer supports both single-ended and differential standards. Single-ended standards can be further subdivided into LVCMOS, LVTTL, and PCI. The buffer supports the LVTTL, PCI, LVCMOS 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, and 3.3 V standards. In the LVCMOS and LVTTL modes, the buffer has individually configurable options for drive strength, bus maintenance (weak pull-up, weak pull-down, bus-keeper latch or none) and open drain. BLVDS, MLVDS and LVPECL output emulation is supported on all devices. The MachXO3L/LF devices support on-chip LVDS output buffers on approximately 50% of the I/Os on the top bank. Differential receivers for LVDS, BLVDS, MLVDS and LVPECL are supported on all banks of MachXO3L/LF devices. PCI support is provided in the bottom bank of the MachXO3L/LF devices. Table 2-11 summarizes the I/O characteristics of the MachXO3L/LF PLDs.

Hot Socketing

The MachXO3L/LF devices have been carefully designed to ensure predictable behavior during power-up and power-down. Leakage into I/O pins is controlled to within specified limits. This allows for easy integration with the rest of the system. These capabilities make the MachXO3L/LF ideal for many multiple power supply and hot-swap applications.

On-chip Oscillator

Every MachXO3L/LF device has an internal CMOS oscillator. The oscillator output can be routed as a clock to the clock tree or as a reference clock to the sysCLOCK PLL using general routing resources. The oscillator frequency can be divided by internal logic. There is a dedicated programming bit and a user input to enable/disable the oscillator. The oscillator frequency ranges from 2.08 MHz to 133 MHz. The software default value of the Master Clock (MCLK) is nominally 2.08 MHz. When a different MCLK is selected during the design process, the following sequence takes place:

1. Device powers up with a nominal MCLK frequency of 2.08 MHz.
2. During configuration, users select a different master clock frequency.
3. The MCLK frequency changes to the selected frequency once the clock configuration bits are received.
4. If the user does not select a master clock frequency, then the configuration bitstream defaults to the MCLK frequency of 2.08 MHz.

Table 2-13 lists all the available MCLK frequencies.

Table 2-13. Available MCLK Frequencies

MCLK (MHz, Nominal)	MCLK (MHz, Nominal)	MCLK (MHz, Nominal)
2.08 (default)	9.17	33.25
2.46	10.23	38
3.17	13.3	44.33
4.29	14.78	53.2
5.54	20.46	66.5
7	26.6	88.67
8.31	29.56	133

Figure 2-18. I²C Core Block Diagram

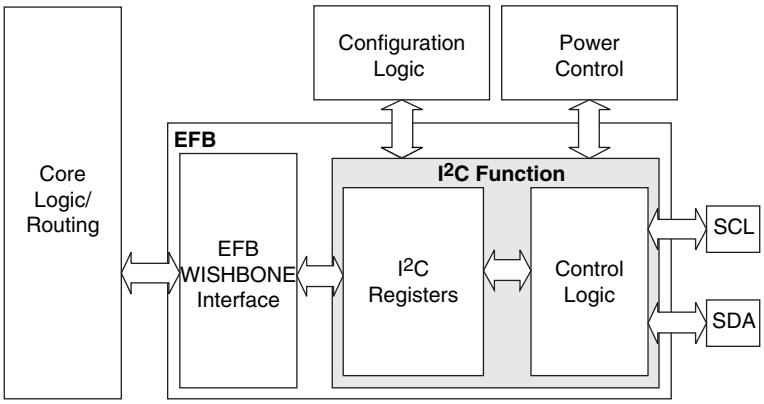


Table 2-14 describes the signals interfacing with the I²C cores.

Table 2-14. I²C Core Signal Description

Signal Name	I/O	Description
i2c_scl	Bi-directional	Bi-directional clock line of the I²C core. The signal is an output if the I²C core is in master mode. The signal is an input if the I²C core is in slave mode. MUST be routed directly to the pre-assigned I/O of the chip. Refer to the Pinout Information section of this document for detailed pad and pin locations of I²C ports in each MachXO3L/LF device.
i2c_sda	Bi-directional	Bi-directional data line of the I²C core. The signal is an output when data is transmitted from the I²C core. The signal is an input when data is received into the I²C core. MUST be routed directly to the pre-assigned I/O of the chip. Refer to the Pinout Information section of this document for detailed pad and pin locations of I²C ports in each MachXO3L/LF device.
i2c_irqo	Output	Interrupt request output signal of the I²C core. The intended usage of this signal is for it to be connected to the WISHBONE master controller (i.e. a microcontroller or state machine) and request an interrupt when a specific condition is met. These conditions are described with the I²C register definitions.
cfg_wake	Output	Wake-up signal – To be connected only to the power module of the MachXO3L/LF device. The signal is enabled only if the “Wakeup Enable” feature has been set within the EFB GUI, I²C Tab.
cfg_stdby	Output	Stand-by signal – To be connected only to the power module of the MachXO3L/LF device. The signal is enabled only if the “Wakeup Enable” feature has been set within the EFB GUI, I²C Tab.

Hardened SPI IP Core

Every MachXO3L/LF device has a hard SPI IP core that can be configured as a SPI master or slave. When the IP core is configured as a master it will be able to control other SPI enabled chips connected to the SPI bus. When the core is configured as the slave, the device will be able to interface to an external SPI master. The SPI IP core on MachXO3L/LF devices supports the following functions:

- Configurable Master and Slave modes
- Full-Duplex data transfer
- Mode fault error flag with CPU interrupt capability
- Double-buffered data register
- Serial clock with programmable polarity and phase
- LSB First or MSB First Data Transfer
- Interface to custom logic through 8-bit WISHBONE interface

Hardened Timer/Counter

MachXO3L/LF devices provide a hard Timer/Counter IP core. This Timer/Counter is a general purpose, bi-directional, 16-bit timer/counter module with independent output compare units and PWM support. The Timer/Counter supports the following functions:

- Supports the following modes of operation:
  — Watchdog timer
  — Clear timer on compare match
  — Fast PWM
  — Phase and Frequency Correct PWM
- Programmable clock input source
- Programmable input clock prescaler
- One static interrupt output to routing
- One wake-up interrupt to on-chip standby mode controller.
- Three independent interrupt sources: overflow, output compare match, and input capture
- Auto reload
- Time-stamping support on the input capture unit
- Waveform generation on the output
- Glitch-free PWM waveform generation with variable PWM period
- Internal WISHBONE bus access to the control and status registers
- Stand-alone mode with preloaded control registers and direct reset input

Figure 2-20. Timer/Counter Block Diagram

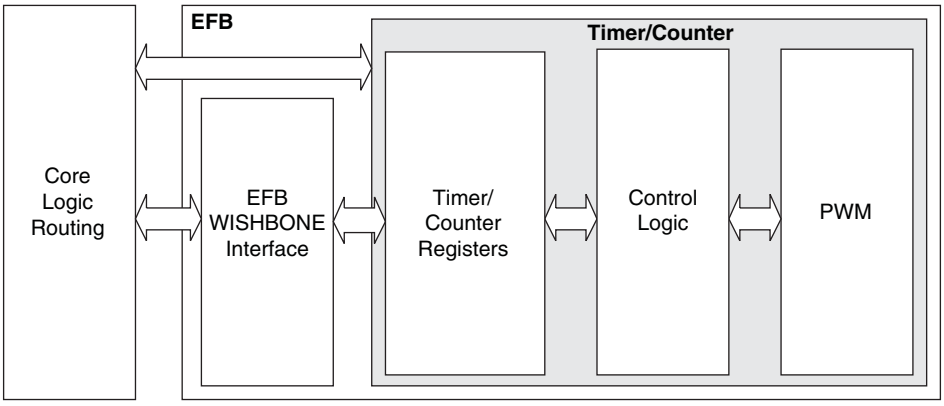


Table 2-16. Timer/Counter Signal Description

Port	I/O	Description
tc_clki	I	Timer/Counter input clock signal
tc_rstn	I	Register tc_rstn_ena is preloaded by configuration to always keep this pin enabled
tc_ic	I	Input capture trigger event, applicable for non-pwm modes with WISHBONE interface. If enabled, a rising edge of this signal will be detected and synchronized to capture tc_cnt value into tc_icr for time-stamping.
tc_int	O	Without WISHBONE – Can be used as overflow flag With WISHBONE – Controlled by three IRQ registers
tc_oc	O	Timer counter output signal

TraceID

Each MachXO3L/LF device contains a unique (per device), TraceID that can be used for tracking purposes or for IP security applications. The TraceID is 64 bits long. Eight out of 64 bits are user-programmable, the remaining 56 bits are factory-programmed. The TraceID is accessible through the EFB WISHBONE interface and can also be accessed through the SPI, I^2C, or JTAG interfaces.

Density Shifting

The MachXO3L/LF family has been designed to enable density migration within the same package. Furthermore, the architecture ensures a high success rate when performing design migration from lower density devices to higher density devices. 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. When migrating from lower to higher density or higher to lower density, ensure to review all the power supplies and NC pins of the chosen devices. For more details refer to the MachXO3 migration files.

sysIO Differential Electrical Characteristics

The LVDS differential output buffers are available on the top side of the MachXO3L/LF PLD family.

LVDS

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{INP}, V_{INM}	Input Voltage	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V	0	—	2.605	V
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	0	—	2.05	V
V_{THD}	Differential Input Threshold		±100	—		mV
V_{CM}	Input Common Mode Voltage	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V	0.05	—	2.6	V
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	0.05	—	2.0	V
I_{IN}	Input current	Power on	—	—	±10	µA
V_{OH}	Output high voltage for V_{OP} or V_{OM}	R_T = 100 Ohm	—	1.375	—	V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage for V_{OP} or V_{OM}	R_T = 100 Ohm	0.90	1.025	—	V
V_{OD}	Output voltage differential	(V_{OP} - V_{OM}), R_T = 100 Ohm	250	350	450	mV
ΔV_{OD}	Change in V_{OD} between high and low		—	—	50	mV
V_{OS}	Output voltage offset	(V_{OP} - V_{OM})/2, R_T = 100 Ohm	1.125	1.20	1.395	V
ΔV_{OS}	Change in V_{OS} between H and L		—	—	50	mV
I_{OSD}	Output short circuit current	V_{OD} = 0 V driver outputs shorted	—	—	24	mA

Parameter	Description	Device	–6		–5		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Generic DDRX1 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_RX.SCLK.Aligned[8, 9]							
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After CLK	All MachXO3L/LF devices, all sides	—	0.317	—	0.344	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.742	—	0.702	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDRX1 Input Data Speed		—	300	—	250	Mbps
f_{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency		—	150	—	125	MHz
Generic DDRX1 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX1_RX.SCLK.Centered[8, 9]							
t_{SU}	Input Data Setup Before CLK	All MachXO3L/LF devices, all sides	0.566	—	0.560	—	ns
t_{HO}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.778	—	0.879	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX1 Input Data Speed		—	300	—		Mbps
f_{DDRX1}	DDRX1 SCLK Frequency		—	150	—	125	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX2_RX.ECLK.Aligned[8, 9]							
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After CLK	MachXO3L/LF devices, bottom side only	—	0.316	—	0.342	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.710	—	0.675	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Input Data Speed		—	664	—	554	Mbps
f_{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency		—	332	—	277	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	166	—	139	MHz
Generic DDRX2 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX2_RX.ECLK.Centered[8, 9]							
t_{SU}	Input Data Setup Before CLK	MachXO3L/LF devices, bottom side only	0.233	—	0.219	—	ns
t_{HO}	Input Data Hold After CLK		0.287	—	0.287	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX2 Serial Input Data Speed		—	664	—	554	Mbps
f_{DDRX2}	DDRX2 ECLK Frequency		—	332	—	277	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	166	—	139	MHz
Generic DDR4 Inputs with Clock and Data Aligned at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX4_RX.ECLK.Aligned[8]							
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After ECLK	MachXO3L/LF devices, bottom side only	—	0.307	—	0.320	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.782	—	0.699	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Input Data Speed		—	800	—	630	Mbps
f_{DDRX4}	DDRX4 ECLK Frequency		—	400	—	315	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	100	—	79	MHz
Generic DDR4 Inputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX4_RX.ECLK.Centered[8]							
t_{SU}	Input Data Setup Before ECLK	MachXO3L/LF devices, bottom side only	0.233	—	0.219	—	ns
t_{HO}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.287	—	0.287	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Input Data Speed		—	800	—	630	Mbps
f_{DDRX4}	DDRX4 ECLK Frequency		—	400	—	315	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	100	—	79	MHz
7:1 LVDS Inputs (GDDR71_RX.ECLK.7:1)[9]							
t_{DVA}	Input Data Valid After ECLK	MachXO3L/LF devices, bottom side only	—	0.290	—	0.320	UI
t_{DVE}	Input Data Hold After ECLK		0.739	—	0.699	—	UI
f_{DATA}	DDR71 Serial Input Data Speed		—	756	—	630	Mbps
f_{DDR71}	DDR71 ECLK Frequency		—	378	—	315	MHz
f_{CLKIN}	7:1 Input Clock Frequency (SCLK) (minimum limited by PLL)		—	108	—	90	MHz

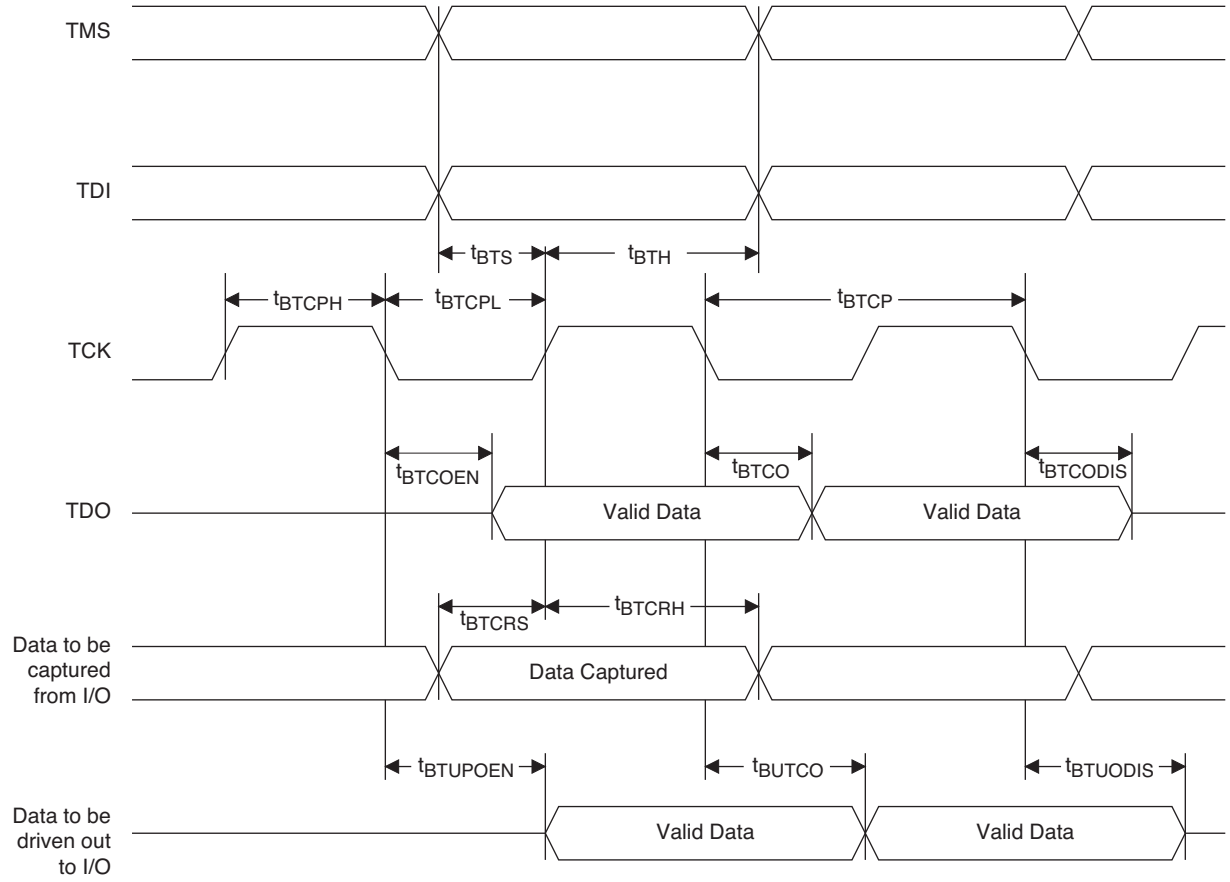
Parameter	Description	Device	–6		–5		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Generic DDRX4 Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input – GDDRX4_TX.ECLK.Centered[8, 9]							
t_{DVB}	Output Data Valid Before CLK Output	MachXO3L/LF devices, top side only	0.455	—	0.570	—	ns
t_{DVA}	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		0.455	—	0.570	—	ns
f_{DATA}	DDRX4 Serial Output Data Speed		—	800	—	630	Mbps
f_{DDRX4}	DDRX4 ECLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	400	—	315	MHz
f_{SCLK}	SCLK Frequency		—	100	—	79	MHz
7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1[8, 9]							
t_{DIB}	Output Data Invalid Before CLK Output	MachXO3L/LF devices, top side only	—	0.160	—	0.180	ns
t_{DIA}	Output Data Invalid After CLK Output		—	0.160	—	0.180	ns
f_{DATA}	DDR71 Serial Output Data Speed		—	756	—	630	Mbps
f_{DDR71}	DDR71 ECLK Frequency		—	378	—	315	MHz
f_{CLKOUT}	7:1 Output Clock Frequency (SCLK) (minimum limited by PLL)		—	108	—	90	MHz
MIPI D-PHY Outputs with Clock and Data Centered at Pin Using PCLK Pin for Clock Input - GDDRX4_TX.ECLK.Centered[10, 11, 12]							
t_{DVB}	Output Data Valid Before CLK Output	All MachXO3L/LF devices, top side only	0.200	—	0.200	—	UI
t_{DVA}	Output Data Valid After CLK Output		0.200	—	0.200	—	UI
f_{DATA}[14]	MIPI D-PHY Output Data Speed		—	900	—	900	Mbps
f_{DDRX4}[14]	MIPI D-PHY ECLK Frequency (minimum limited by PLL)		—	450	—	450	MHz
f_{SCLK}[14]	SCLK Frequency		—	112.5	—	112.5	MHz

1. Exact performance may vary with device and design implementation. Commercial timing numbers are shown at 85 °C and 1.14 V. Other operating conditions, including industrial, can be extracted from the Diamond software.
2. General I/O timing numbers based on LVCMOS 2.5, 8 mA, 0pf load, fast slew rate.
3. Generic DDR timing numbers based on LVDS I/O (for input, output, and clock ports).
4. 7:1 LVDS (GDDR71) uses the LVDS I/O standard (for input, output, and clock ports).
5. For Generic DDRX1 mode $t_{SU} = t_{HO} = (t_{DVE} - t_{DVA} - 0.03\ ns)/2$.
6. The t_{SU_DEL} and t_{H_DEL} values use the SCLK_ZERHOLD default step size. Each step is 105 ps (–6), 113 ps (–5), 120 ps (–4).
7. This number for general purpose usage. Duty cycle tolerance is +/–10%.
8. Duty cycle is +/– 5% for system usage.
9. Performance is calculated with 0.225 UI.
10. Performance is calculated with 0.20 UI.
11. Performance for Industrial devices are only supported with VCC between 1.16 V to 1.24 V.
12. Performance for Industrial devices and –5 devices are not modeled in the Diamond design tool.
13. The above timing numbers are generated using the Diamond design tool. Exact performance may vary with the device selected.
14. Above 800 Mbps is only supported with WLCSP and csfBGA packages
15. Between 800 Mbps to 900 Mbps:
    a. VIDTH exceeds the MIPI D-PHY Input DC Conditions Table 3-4 and can be calculated with the equation tSU or tH = -0.0005*VIDTH + 0.3284
    b. Example calculations
        i. tSU and tHO = 0.28 with VIDTH = 100 mV
        ii. tSU and tHO = 0.25 with VIDTH = 170 mV
        iii. tSU and tHO = 0.20 with VIDTH = 270 mV

JTAG Port Timing Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{MAX}	TCK clock frequency	—	25	MHz
t_{BTCPH}	TCK [BSCAN] clock pulse width high	20	—	ns
t_{BTCPL}	TCK [BSCAN] clock pulse width low	20	—	ns
t_{BTS}	TCK [BSCAN] setup time	10	—	ns
t_{BTH}	TCK [BSCAN] hold time	8	—	ns
t_{BTCO}	TAP controller falling edge of clock to valid output	—	10	ns
$t_{BTCODIS}$	TAP controller falling edge of clock to valid disable	—	10	ns
t_{BTCOEN}	TAP controller falling edge of clock to valid enable	—	10	ns
t_{BTCRS}	BSCAN test capture register setup time	8	—	ns
t_{BTCRH}	BSCAN test capture register hold time	20	—	ns
t_{BUTCO}	BSCAN test update register, falling edge of clock to valid output	—	25	ns
$t_{BTUODIS}$	BSCAN test update register, falling edge of clock to valid disable	—	25	ns
$t_{BTUPOEN}$	BSCAN test update register, falling edge of clock to valid enable	—	25	ns

Figure 3-8. JTAG Port Timing Waveforms



I²C Port Timing Specifications[1, 2]

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{MAX}	Maximum SCL clock frequency	—	400	kHz

1. MachXO3L/LF supports the following modes:
   • Standard-mode (Sm), with a bit rate up to 100 kbit/s (user and configuration mode)
   • Fast-mode (Fm), with a bit rate up to 400 kbit/s (user and configuration mode)
2. Refer to the I²C specification for timing requirements.

SPI Port Timing Specifications[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{MAX}	Maximum SCK clock frequency	—	45	MHz

1. Applies to user mode only. For configuration mode timing specifications, refer to sysCONFIG Port Timing Specifications table in this data sheet.

Switching Test Conditions

Figure 3-9 shows the output test load used for AC testing. The specific values for resistance, capacitance, voltage, and other test conditions are shown in Table 3-6.

Figure 3-9. Output Test Load, LVTTL and LVCMOS Standards

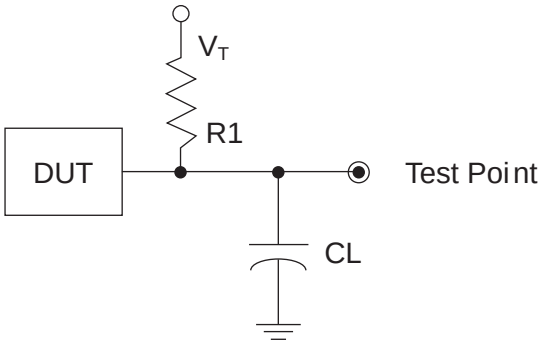


Table 3-6. Test Fixture Required Components, Non-Terminated Interfaces

Test Condition	R1	CL	Timing Ref.	VT
LVTTL and LVCMOS settings (L -> H, H -> L)	∞	0pF	LVTTL, LVCMOS 3.3 = 1.5 V	—
			LVCMOS 2.5 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
			LVCMOS 1.8 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
			LVCMOS 1.5 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
			LVCMOS 1.2 = $V_{CCIO}/2$	—
LVTTL and LVCMOS 3.3 (Z -> H)	188	0pF	1.5	V_{OL}
LVTTL and LVCMOS 3.3 (Z -> L)			1.5	V_{OH}
Other LVCMOS (Z -> H)			$V_{CCIO}/2$	V_{OL}
Other LVCMOS (Z -> L)			$V_{CCIO}/2$	V_{OH}
LVTTL + LVCMOS (H -> Z)			V_{OH} - 0.15	V_{OL}
LVTTL + LVCMOS (L -> Z)			V_{OL} - 0.15	V_{OH}

Note: Output test conditions for all other interfaces are determined by the respective standards.

	MachXO3L/LF-6900				
	CSFBGA256	CSFBGA324	CABGA256	CABGA324	CABGA400
General Purpose IO per Bank					
Bank 0	50	73	50	71	83
Bank 1	52	68	52	68	84
Bank 2	52	72	52	72	84
Bank 3	16	24	16	24	28
Bank 4	16	16	16	16	24
Bank 5	20	28	20	28	32
Total General Purpose Single Ended IO	206	281	206	279	335
Differential IO per Bank					
Bank 0	25	36	25	36	42
Bank 1	26	34	26	34	42
Bank 2	26	36	26	36	42
Bank 3	8	12	8	12	14
Bank 4	8	8	8	8	12
Bank 5	10	14	10	14	16
Total General Purpose Differential IO	103	140	103	140	168
Dual Function IO	37	37	37	37	37
Number 7:1 or 8:1 Gearboxes					
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Output Gearbox Available (Bank 0)	20	21	20	21	21
Number of 7:1 or 8:1 Input Gearbox Available (Bank 2)	20	21	20	21	21
High-speed Differential Outputs					
Bank 0	20	21	20	21	21
VCCIO Pins					
Bank 0	4	4	4	4	5
Bank 1	3	4	4	4	5
Bank 2	4	4	4	4	5
Bank 3	2	2	1	2	2
Bank 4	2	2	2	2	2
Bank 5	2	2	1	2	2
VCC	8	8	8	10	10
GND	24	16	24	16	33
NC	0	0	1	0	0
Reserved for Configuration	1	1	1	1	1
Total Count of Bonded Pins	**256**	**324**	**256**	**324**	**400**

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Speed	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO3L-6900E-5MG256C	6900	1.2 V	5	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-6900E-6MG256C	6900	1.2 V	6	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-6900E-5MG256I	6900	1.2 V	5	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-6900E-6MG256I	6900	1.2 V	6	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-6900E-5MG324C	6900	1.2 V	5	Halogen-Free csfBGA	324	COM
LCMXO3L-6900E-6MG324C	6900	1.2 V	6	Halogen-Free csfBGA	324	COM
LCMXO3L-6900E-5MG324I	6900	1.2 V	5	Halogen-Free csfBGA	324	IND
LCMXO3L-6900E-6MG324I	6900	1.2 V	6	Halogen-Free csfBGA	324	IND
LCMXO3L-6900C-5BG256C	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-6900C-6BG256C	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-6900C-5BG256I	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-6900C-6BG256I	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-6900C-5BG324C	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	324	COM
LCMXO3L-6900C-6BG324C	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	324	COM
LCMXO3L-6900C-5BG324I	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	324	IND
LCMXO3L-6900C-6BG324I	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	324	IND
LCMXO3L-6900C-5BG400C	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	COM
LCMXO3L-6900C-6BG400C	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	COM
LCMXO3L-6900C-5BG400I	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	IND
LCMXO3L-6900C-6BG400I	6900	2.5 V / 3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	IND

Part Number	LUTs	Supply Voltage	Speed	Package	Leads	Temp.
LCMXO3L-9400E-5MG256C	9400	1.2 V	5	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-9400E-6MG256C	9400	1.2 V	6	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-9400E-5MG256I	9400	1.2 V	5	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-9400E-6MG256I	9400	1.2 V	6	Halogen-Free csfBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-9400C-5BG256C	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-9400C-6BG256C	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	COM
LCMXO3L-9400C-5BG256I	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-9400C-6BG256I	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	256	IND
LCMXO3L-9400C-5BG400C	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	COM
LCMXO3L-9400C-6BG400C	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	COM
LCMXO3L-9400C-5BG400I	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	IND
LCMXO3L-9400C-6BG400I	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	400	IND
LCMXO3L-9400C-5BG484C	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	484	COM
LCMXO3L-9400C-6BG484C	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	484	COM
LCMXO3L-9400C-5BG484I	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	5	Halogen-Free caBGA	484	IND
LCMXO3L-9400C-6BG484I	9400	2.5 V/3.3 V	6	Halogen-Free caBGA	484	IND

MachXO3 Family Data Sheet Revision History

February 2017 **Advance Data Sheet DS1047**

Date	Version	Section	Change Summary
February 2017	1.8	Architecture	Updated Supported Standards section. Corrected “MDVS” to “MLDVS” in Table 2-11, Supported Input Standards.
		DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated ESD Performance section. Added reference to the MachXO2 Product Family Qualification Summary document.
			Updated Static Supply Current – C/E Devices section. Added footnote 7.
			Updated MachXO3L/LF External Switching Characteristics – C/E Devices section. — Populated values for MachXO3L/LF-9400. — Under 7:1 LVDS Outputs – GDDR71_TX.ECLK.7:1, corrected “t_{DVB}” to “t_{DIB}” and “t_{DVA}” to “t_{DIA}” and revised their descriptions. — Added Figure 3-6, Receiver GDDR71_RX Waveforms and Figure 3-7, Transmitter GDDR71_TX Waveforms.
		Pinout Information	Updated the Pin Information Summary section. Added MachXO3L/LF-9600C packages.
May 2016	1.7	DC and Switching Characteristics	Updated Absolute Maximum Ratings section. Modified I/O Tri-state Voltage Applied and Dedicated Input Voltage Applied footnotes.
			Updated sysIO Recommended Operating Conditions section. — Added standards. — Added V_{REF} (V) — Added footnote 4.
			Updated sysIO Single-Ended DC Electrical Characteristics section. Added I/O standards.
		Ordering Information	Updated MachXO3L Ultra Low Power Commercial and Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. Added LCMXO3L-9400C part numbers.
			Updated MachXO3LF Ultra Low Power Commercial and Industrial Grade Devices, Halogen Free (RoHS) Packaging section. Added LCMXO3L-9400C part numbers.