ispLSI® and pLSI® 2128V

3.3V High-Density Programmable Logic

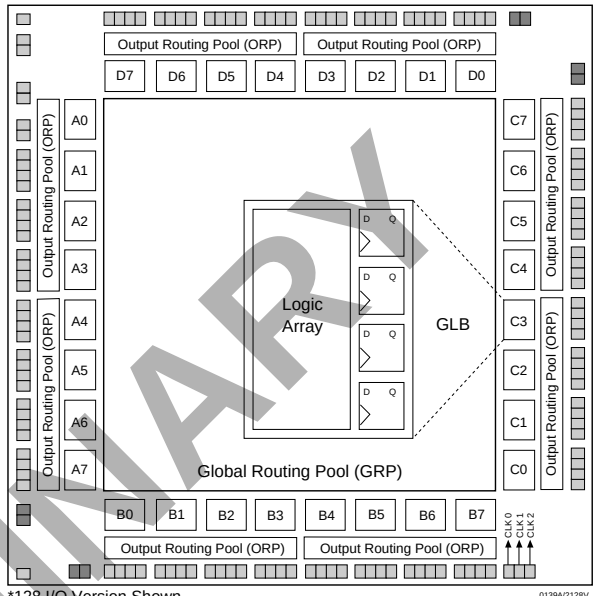
Features

- **HIGH DENSITY PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC**
  - **— 6000 PLD Gates**
  - **— 128 and 64 I/O Pin Versions, Eight Dedicated Inputs**
  - **— 128 Registers**
  - **— High Speed Global Interconnect**
  - **— Wide Input Gating for Fast Counters, State Machines, Address Decoders, etc.**
  - **— Small Logic Block Size for Random Logic**
- **3.3V LOW VOLTAGE 2128 ARCHITECTURE**
  - **— Interfaces with Standard 5V TTL Devices**
  - **— Fuse Map Compatible with 5V ispLSI®/pLSI® 2128**
- **HIGH PERFORMANCE E²CMOS® TECHNOLOGY**
  - **— f_{max} = 80 MHz Maximum Operating Frequency**
  - **— t_{pd} = 10 ns Propagation Delay**
  - **— Electrically Erasable and Reprogrammable**
  - **— Non-Volatile**
  - **— 100% Tested at Time of Manufacture**
  - **— Unused Product Term Shutdown Saves Power**
- **ispLSI OFFERS THE FOLLOWING ADDED FEATURES**
  - **— 3.3V In-System Programmability™ (ISP™) Using Boundary Scan Test Access Port (TAP)**
  - **— Open-Drain Output Option for Flexible Bus Interface Capability, Allowing Easy Implementation of Wired-OR or Bus Arbitration Logic**
  - **— Increased Manufacturing Yields, Reduced Time-to-Market and Improved Product Quality**
  - **— Reprogram Soldered Devices for Faster Prototyping**
- **THE EASE OF USE AND FAST SYSTEM SPEED OF PLDs WITH THE DENSITY AND FLEXIBILITY OF FPGAS**
  - **— Enhanced Pin Locking Capability**
  - **— Three Dedicated Clock Input Pins**
  - **— Synchronous and Asynchronous Clocks**
  - **— Programmable Output Slew Rate Control**
  - **— Flexible Pin Placement**
  - **— Optimized Global Routing Pool Provides Global Interconnectivity**
- **ispLSI/pLSI DEVELOPMENT TOOLS**

  pDS® Software
  - **— Easy to Use PC Windows™ Interface**
  - **— Boolean Logic Compiler**
  - **— Manual Partitioning, Automatic Place and Route**

  pDS+™ Software
  - **— Industry Standard, Third Party Design Environments**
  - **— Schematic Capture, State Machine, HDL**
  - **— Automatic Partitioning and Place and Route**
  - **— Comprehensive Logic and Timing Simulation**
  - **— PC and Workstation Platforms**

Functional Block Diagram*



*128 I/O Version Shown

0139A/2128V

Description

The ispLSI and pLSI 2128V are High Density Programmable Logic Devices available in 128 and 64 I/O-pin versions. The devices contain 128 Registers, eight Dedicated Input pins, three Dedicated Clock Input pins, two dedicated Global OE input pins and a Global Routing Pool (GRP). The GRP provides complete interconnectivity between all of these elements. The ispLSI 2128V features in-system programmability through the Boundary Scan Test Access Port (TAP). The ispLSI 2128V offers non-volatile "on-the-fly" reprogrammability of the logic, as well as the interconnect to provide truly reconfigurable systems. It is architecturally and parametrically compatible to the pLSI 2128V device, but multiplexes four input pins to control in-system programming.

The basic unit of logic on the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V devices is the Generic Logic Block (GLB). The GLBs are labeled A0, A1 .. D7 (see figure 1). There are a total of 32 GLBs in the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V devices. Each GLB is made up of four macrocells. Each GLB has 18 inputs, a programmable AND/OR/Exclusive OR array, and four outputs which can be configured to be either combinatorial or registered. Inputs to the GLB come from the GRP and dedicated inputs. All of the GLB outputs are brought back into the GRP so that they can be connected to the inputs of any GLB on the device.

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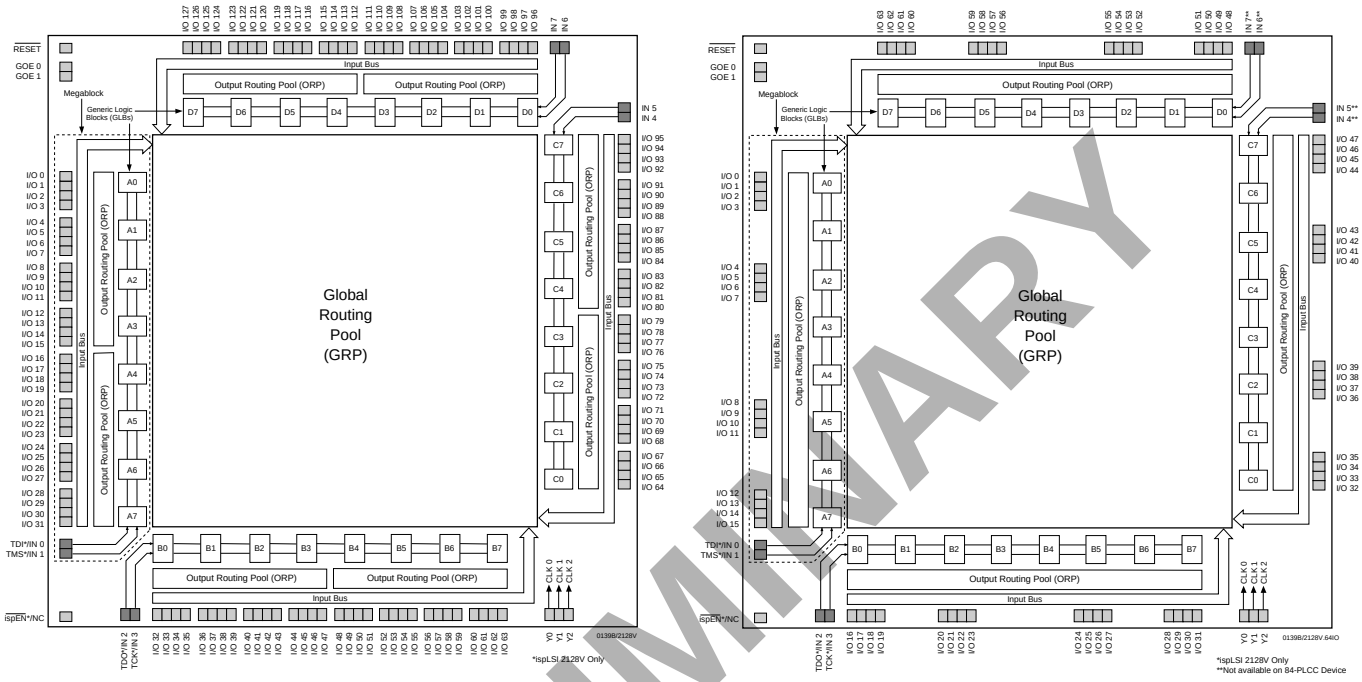
Functional Block Diagram

Figure 1. ispLSI and pLSI 2128V Functional Block Diagram (128-I/O and 64-I/O Versions)



The 128-I/O 2128V contains 128 I/O cells, while the 64-I/O version contains 64 I/O cells. Each I/O cell is directly connected to an I/O pin and can be individually programmed to be a combinatorial input, output or bi-directional I/O pin with 3-state control. The signal levels are TTL compatible voltages and the output drivers can source 4 mA or sink 8 mA. Each output can be programmed independently for fast or slow output slew rate to minimize overall output switching noise. Device pins can be safely driven to 5-volt signal levels to support mixed-voltage systems.

Eight GLBs, 32 or 16 I/O cells, two dedicated inputs and two or one ORPs are connected together to make a Megablock (see Figure 1). The outputs of the eight GLBs are connected to a set of 32 or 16 universal I/O cells by the two or one ORPs. Each ispLSI and pLSI 2128V device contains four Megablocks.

The GRP has as its inputs, the outputs from all of the GLBs and all of the inputs from the bi-directional I/O cells. All of these signals are made available to the inputs of the GLBs. Delays through the GRP have been equalized to minimize timing skew.

Clocks in the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V devices are selected using the dedicated clock pins. Three dedicated clock pins (Y0, Y1, Y2) or an asynchronous clock can be selected on a GLB basis. The asynchronous or Product Term clock can be generated in any GLB for its own clock.

Programmable Open-Drain Outputs

In addition to the standard output configuration, the outputs of the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V are individually programmable, either as a standard totem-pole output or an open-drain output. The totem-pole output drives the specified Voh and Vol levels, whereas the open-drain output drives only the specified Vol. The Voh level on the open-drain output depends on the external loading and pull-up. This output configuration is controlled by a programmable fuse. When this fuse is erased (JEDEC “1”), the output is configured as a totem-pole output. When this fuse is programmed (JEDEC “0”), the output is configured as an open-drain. The default configuration when the device is in bulk erased state is totem-pole configuration. The open-drain/totem-pole option is selectable through the pDS and pDS+ software tools.

Software Support

The open-drain output option will be supported by pDS version 3.1 and above, or pDS+ version 3.5 and above.

Absolute Maximum Ratings [1]

Supply Voltage V_{CC} ..... -0.5 to +5.6V

Input Voltage Applied ..... -0.5 to +5.6V

Off-State Output Voltage Applied ..... -0.5 to +5.6V

Storage Temperature ..... -65 to 150°C

Case Temp. with Power Applied ..... -55 to 125°C

Max. Junction Temp. (T_J) with Power Applied ... 150°C

1. Stresses above those listed under the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied (while programming, follow the programming specifications).

DC Recommended Operating Condition

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNITS
T_A	Ambient Temperature	0	70	°C
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	3.0	3.6	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	V_{SS} -0.5	0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	5.25	V

Table 2-0005/2128V

Capacitance (T_A=25°C, f=1.0 MHz)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TYPICAL	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
C_1	Dedicated Input Capacitance	10	pf	V_{CC} = 3.3V, V_{IN} = 2.0V
C_2	I/O Capacitance	10	pf	V_{CC} = 3.3V, $V_{I/O}$ = 2.0V
C_3	Clock and Global Output Enable Capacitance	15	pf	V_{CC} = 3.3V, V_Y = 2.0V

Table 2-0006/2128V

Data Retention Specifications

PARAMETER	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	UNITS
Data Retention	20	–	Years
ispLSI Erase/Reprogram Cycles	10000	–	Cycles
pLSI Erase/Reprogram Cycles	100	–	Cycles

Table 2-0008A-isp

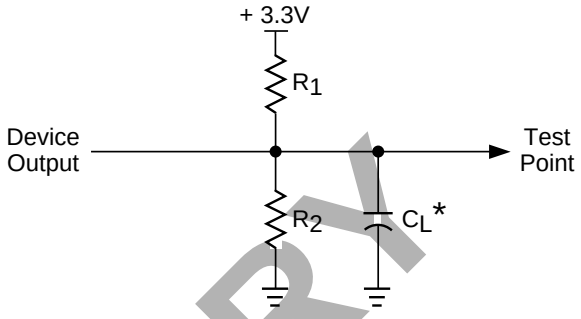
Switching Test Conditions

Input Pulse Levels	GND to 3.0V
Input Rise and Fall Time	≤ 3ns 10% to 90%
Input Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Load	See figure 2

3-state levels are measured 0.5V from steady-state active level.

Table 2 - 0003/2000

Figure 2. Test Load



*C_L includes Test Fixture and Probe Capacitance.

0213A/2128V

Output Load Conditions (see figure 2)

TEST CONDITION		R1	R2	CL
A		316Ω	348Ω	35pF
B	Active High	∞	348Ω	35pF
	Active Low	316Ω	348Ω	35pF
C	Active High to Z at V_{OH} -0.5V	∞	348Ω	5pF
	Active Low to Z at V_{OL} +0.5V	316Ω	348Ω	5pF

Table 2-0004/2128V

DC Electrical Characteristics

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.[3]	MAX.	UNITS
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 8 mA	–	–	0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	I_{OH} = -4 mA	2.4	–	–	V
I_{IL}	Input or I/O Low Leakage Current	$0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{IL}$ (Max.)	–	–	-10	µA
I_{IH}	Input or I/O High Leakage Current	$(V_{CC} - 0.2)V \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$	–	–	10	µA
		$V_{CC} \le V_{IN} \le 5.25V$	–	–	50	mA
$I_{IL\text{-}isp}$	$\overline{ispEN}$ Input Low Leakage Current	$0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{IL}$	–	–	-150	µA
$I_{IL\text{-}PU}$	I/O Active Pull-Up Current	$0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{IL}$	–	–	-150	µA
I_{OS}[1]	Output Short Circuit Current	V_{CC} = 5V, V_{OUT} = 0.5V	–	–	-100	mA
I_{CC}[2, 4]	Operating Power Supply Current	V_{IL} = 0.0V, V_{IH} = 3.0V f_{CLOCK} = 1 MHz	–	195	–	mA

Table 2-0007/2128V

1. One output at a time for a maximum duration of one second. V_{OUT} = 0.5V was selected to avoid test problems by tester ground degradation. Guaranteed but not 100% tested.
2. Measured using eight 16-bit counters.
3. Typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V and T_A = 25°C.
4. Maximum I_{CC} varies widely with specific device configuration and operating frequency. Refer to the Power Consumption section of this data sheet and Thermal Management section of the 1996 Lattice Semiconductor Data Book to estimate maximum I_{CC}.

External Timing Parameters

Over Recommended Operating Conditions

PARAMETER	TEST COND.[4]	#[2]	DESCRIPTION[1]	-80		-60		UNITS
				MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
t_{pd1}	A	1	Data Propagation Delay, 4PT Bypass, ORP Bypass	–	10	–	15	ns
t_{pd2}	A	2	Data Propagation Delay	–	15	–	20	ns
f_{max}	A	3	Clock Frequency with Internal Feedback[3]	80	–	61.7	–	MHz
f_{max} (Ext.)	–	4	Clock Frequency with External Feedback $\left(\frac{1}{tsu2 + tco1}\right)$	64.5	–	51.3	–	MHz
f_{max} (Tog.)	–	5	Clock Frequency, Max. Toggle	100	–	71.4	–	MHz
t_{su1}	–	6	GLB Reg. Setup Time before Clock, 4 PT Bypass	7	–	9	–	ns
t_{co1}	A	7	GLB Reg. Clock to Output Delay, ORP Bypass	–	6.5	–	8.5	ns
t_{h1}	–	8	GLB Reg. Hold Time after Clock, 4 PT Bypass	0	–	0	–	ns
t_{su2}	–	9	GLB Reg. Setup Time before Clock	9	–	11	–	ns
t_{co2}	–	10	GLB Reg. Clock to Output Delay	–	7.5	–	9.5	ns
t_{h2}	–	11	GLB Reg. Hold Time after Clock	0	–	0	–	ns
t_{r1}	A	12	Ext. Reset Pin to Output Delay	–	14	–	16	ns
t_{rw1}	–	13	Ext. Reset Pulse Duration	7	–	8	–	ns
t_{ptoeen}	B	14	Input to Output Enable	–	15	–	18	ns
$t_{ptoedis}$	C	15	Input to Output Disable	–	15	–	18	ns
t_{goeen}	B	16	Global OE Output Enable	–	10	–	12	ns
t_{goedis}	C	17	Global OE Output Disable	–	10	–	12	ns
t_{wh}	–	18	External Synchronous Clock Pulse Duration, High	5	–	7	–	ns
t_{wl}	–	19	External Synchronous Clock Pulse Duration, Low	5	–	7	–	ns

Table 2-0030/2128V

1. Unless noted otherwise, all parameters use the GRP, 20 PTXOR path, ORP and Y0 clock.
2. Refer to Timing Model in this data sheet for further details.
3. Standard 16-bit counter using GRP feedback.
4. Reference Switching Test Conditions section.

Internal Timing Parameters[1]

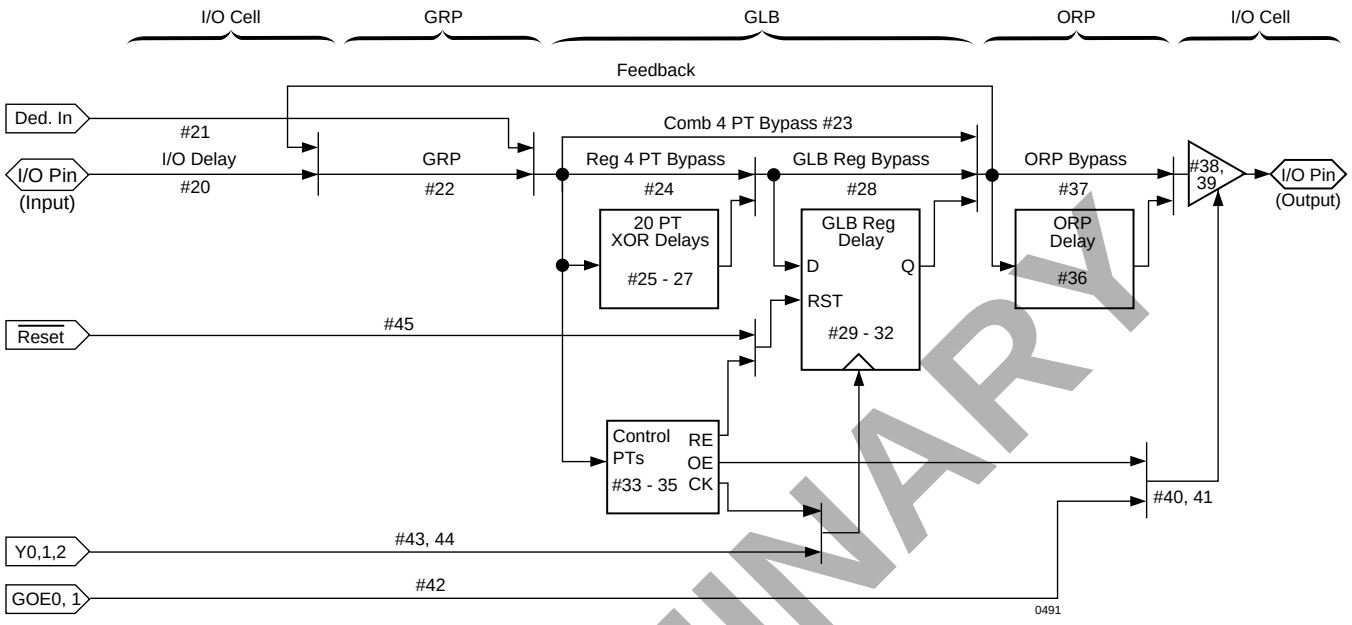
Over Recommended Operating Conditions

PARAMETER	#[2]	DESCRIPTION	-80		-60		UNITS
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Inputs							
t_{io}	20	Input Buffer Delay	–	0.4	–	0.6	ns
t_{din}	21	Dedicated Input Delay	–	1.3	–	1.4	ns
GRP							
t_{grp}	22	GRP Delay	–	1.2	–	2.1	ns
GLB							
t_{4ptbpc}	23	4 Product Term Bypass Path Delay (Combinatorial)	–	5.8	–	9.6	ns
t_{4ptbpr}	24	4 Product Term Bypass Path Delay (Registered)	–	7.5	–	10.3	ns
t_{1ptxor}	25	1 Product Term/XOR Path Delay	–	9.2	–	12.3	ns
$t_{20ptxor}$	26	20 Product Term/XOR Path Delay	–	9.5	–	12.3	ns
t_{xoradj}	27	XOR Adjacent Path Delay[3]	–	11.3	–	14.4	ns
t_{gbp}	28	GLB Register Bypass Delay	–	0.3	–	1.3	ns
t_{gsu}	29	GLB Register Setup Time befor Clock	0.2	–	0.2	–	ns
t_{gh}	30	GLB Register Hold Time after Clock	5.4	–	8.0	–	ns
t_{gco}	31	GLB Register Clock to Output Delay	–	1.6	–	1.6	ns
t_{gro}	32	GLB Register Reset to Output Delay	–	2.5	–	2.8	ns
t_{ptre}	33	GLB Product Term Reset to Register Delay	–	5.6	–	9.3	ns
t_{ptoe}	34	GLB Product Term Output Enable to I/O Cell Delay	–	8.5	–	10.4	ns
t_{ptck}	35	GLB Product Term Clock Delay	3.8	5.6	6.5	9.3	ns
ORP							
t_{orp}	36	ORP Delay	–	1.4	–	1.5	ns
t_{orpbp}	37	ORP Bypass Delay	–	0.4	–	0.5	ns
Outputs							
t_{ob}	38	Output Buffer Delay	–	2.2	–	2.2	ns
t_{sl}	39	Output Slew Limited Delay Adder	–	12.2	–	12.2	ns
t_{oen}	40	I/O Cell OE to Output Enabled	–	4.9	–	4.9	ns
t_{odis}	41	I/O Cell OE to Output Disabled	–	4.9	–	4.9	ns
t_{goe}	42	Global Output Enable	–	5.1	–	7.1	ns
Clocks							
t_{gy0}	43	Clock Delay, Y0 to Global GLB Clock Line (Ref. clock)	2.3	2.3	4.2	4.2	ns
$t_{gy1/2}$	44	Clock Delay, Y1 or Y2 to Global GLB Clock Line	2.3	2.3	4.2	4.2	ns
Global Reset							
t_{gr}	45	Global Reset to GLB	–	7.9	–	9.5	ns

Table 2-0036/2128V

1. Internal Timing Parameters are not tested and are for reference only.
2. Refer to Timing Model in this data sheet for further details.
3. The XOR adjacent path can only be used by hard macros.

ispLSI and pLSI 2128V Timing Model



Derivations of tsu, th and tco from the Product Term Clock

tsu = Logic + Reg su - Clock (min)
= (**t**io + **t**grp + **t**20ptxor) + (**t**gsu) - (**t**io + **t**grp + **t**ptck(min))
= (#20+ #22+ #26) + (#29) - (#20+ #22+ #35)
5.9 ns = (0.4 + 1.2 + 9.5) + (0.2) - (0.4 + 1.2 + 3.8)

th = Clock (max) + Reg h - Logic
= (**t**io + **t**grp + **t**ptck(max)) + (**t**gh) - (**t**io + **t**grp + **t**20ptxor)
= (#20+ #22+ #35) + (#30) - (#20+ #22+ #26)
1.5 ns = (0.4 + 1.2 + 5.6) + (5.4) - (0.4 + 1.2 + 9.5)

tco = Clock (max) + Reg co + Output
= (**t**io + **t**grp + **t**ptck(max)) + (**t**gco) + (**t**orp + **t**ob)
= (#20+ #22+ #35) + (#31) + (#36 + #38)
12.4 ns = (0.4 + 1.2 + 5.6) + (1.6) + (1.4 + 2.2)

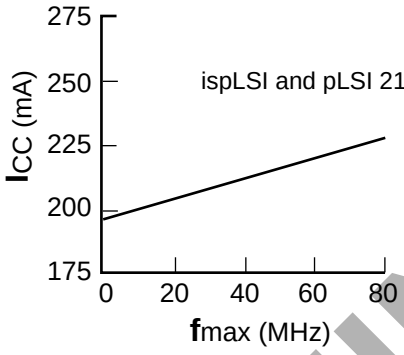
Note: Calculations are based upon timing specifications for the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V-80L.

Table 2-0042/2128V

Power Consumption

Power Consumption in the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V device depends on two primary factors: the speed at which the device is operating and the number of Product Terms used. Figure 3 shows the relationship between power and operating speed.

Figure 3. Typical Device Power Consumption vs fmax



Notes: Configuration of eight 16-bit counters
Typical current at 3.3V, 25° C

I_{CC} can be estimated for the ispLSI and pLSI 2128V using the following equation:

I_{CC} (mA) = 40 + (# of PTs * 0.6) + (# of nets * Max freq * 0.004)

Where:

# of PTs = Number of Product Terms used in design
# of nets = Number of Signals used in device
Max freq = Highest Clock Frequency to the device (in MHz)

The I_{CC} estimate is based on typical conditions (V_{CC} = 3.3V, room temperature) and an assumption of 2 GLB loads on average exists. These values are for estimates only. Since the value of I_{CC} is sensitive to operating conditions and the program in the device, the actual I_{CC} should be verified.

0127/2128V

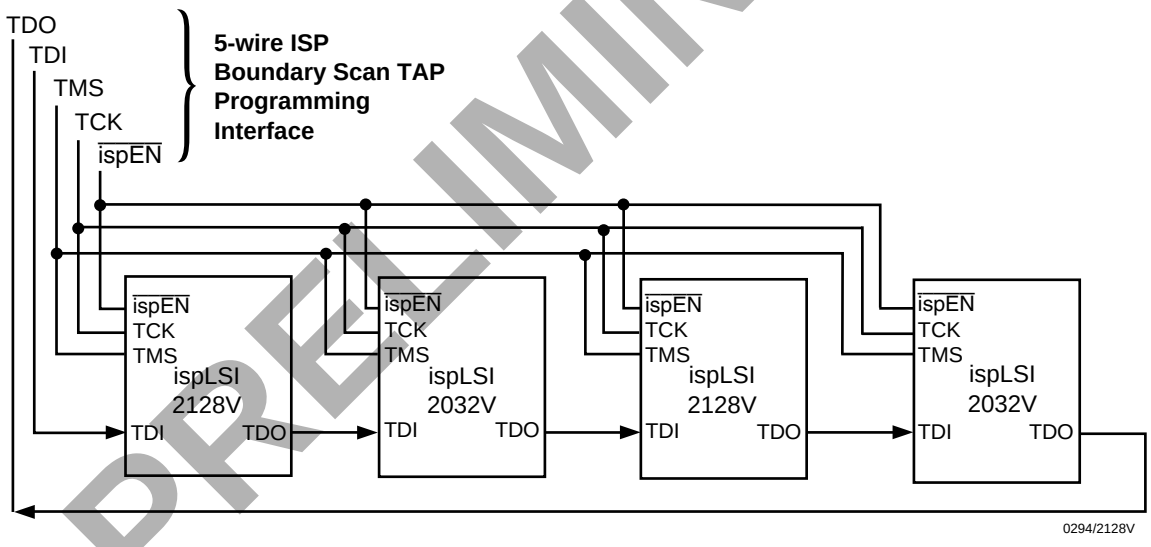
In-System Programmability

ispLSI devices are the in-system programmable versions of Lattice Semiconductor's high density programmable Large Scale Integration (pLSI) devices. By integrating all the high voltage programming circuitry on-chip, programming can be accomplished by simply shifting data into the device. Once the function is programmed, the non-volatile E^2CMOS cells will not lose the pattern even when the power is turned off.

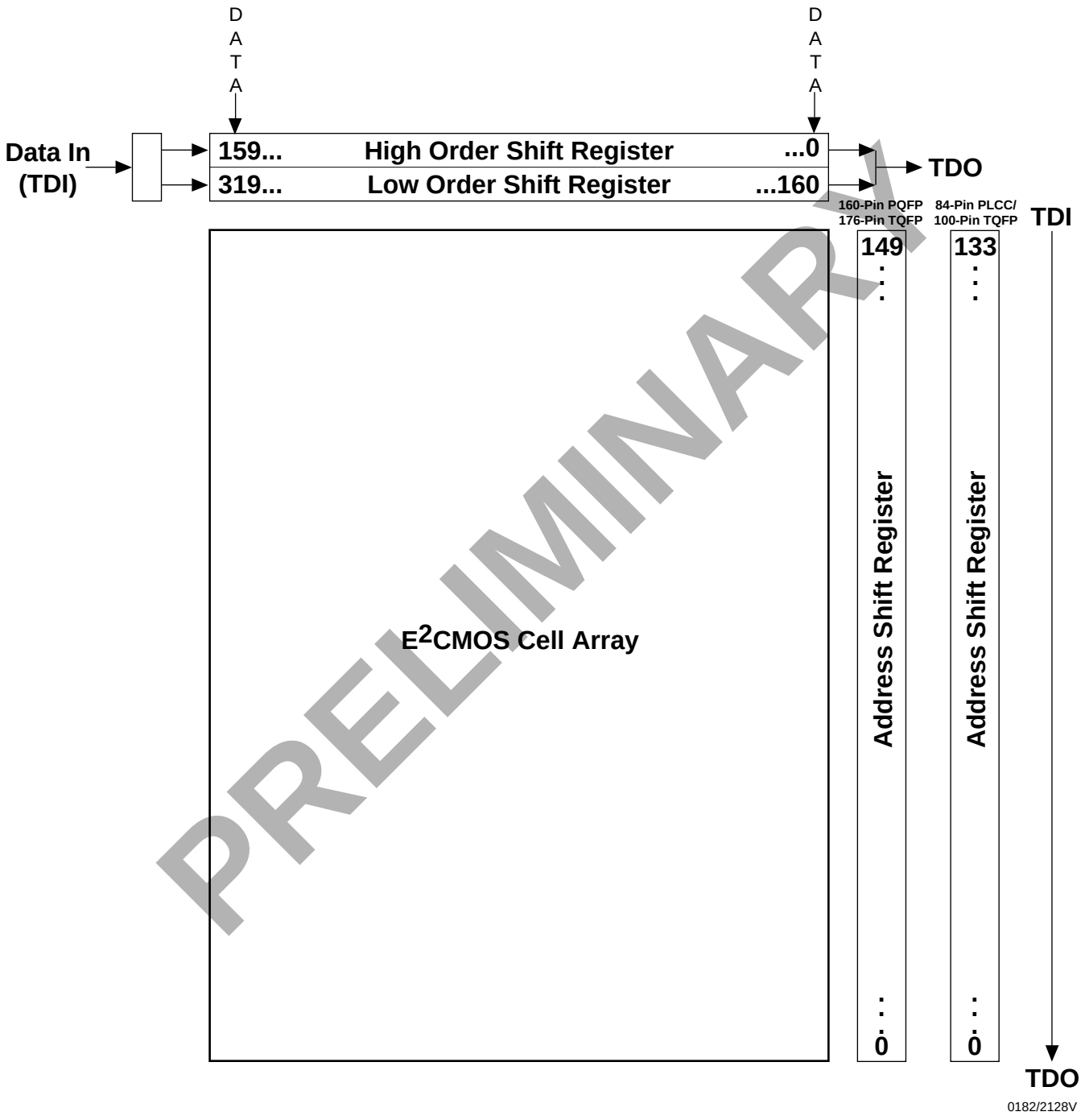
All necessary programming is done via five TTL level logic interface signals. These five signals are fed into the on-chip programming circuitry where a state machine controls the programming. The simple signals for the TAP interface include isp Enable ($\overline{ispEN}$), Test Data In (TDI), Test Data Out (TDO), Test Clock (TCK) and Test Mode Select (TMS) control. Figure 4 illustrates the block diagram of one possible scheme of the programming interface for ispLSI 2128V devices. For details on the operation of the internal state machine and programming of the device please refer to the ISP Architecture and Programming section of the 1996 Lattice Semiconductor Data Book.

The device identifier for the ispLSI 2128V in the 84-pin PLCC and 100-pin TQFP packages is 00308043. The device identifier for the ispLSI 2128V in the 176-pin TQFP package is 00304043. This code is the unique device identifier which is generated when a read ID command is performed.

Figure 4. ISP Programming Interface



ispLSI 2128V Shift Register Layout



Note: A logic "1" in the address shift register enables the row for programming or verification. A logic "0" disables it.

Pin Description

NAME	84-PIN PLCC PIN NUMBERS	100-PIN TQFP PIN NUMBERS*	DESCRIPTION
I/O 0 - I/O 3 I/O 4 - I/O 7 I/O 8 - I/O 11 I/O 12 - I/O 15 I/O 16 - I/O 19 I/O 20 - I/O 23 I/O 24 - I/O 27 I/O 28 - I/O 31 I/O 32 - I/O 35 I/O 36 - I/O 39 I/O 40 - I/O 43 I/O 44 - I/O 47 I/O 48 - I/O 51 I/O 52 - I/O 55 I/O 56 - I/O 59 I/O 60 - I/O 63	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8	Input/Output Pins - These are the general purpose I/O pins used by the logic array.
IN 4 - IN 7		66, 88, 38, 9	Dedicated input pins to the device
GOE 0, GOE 1	64, 22	62, 13	Global Output Enable input pins
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	20	11	Dedicated Clock input. This clock input is connected to one of the clock inputs of all the GLBs in the device.
Y0, Y1, Y2	19, 67, 62	10, 65, 60	Active Low (0) Reset pin which resets all the registers in the device.
$\overline{\text{ispEN}}$/NC	24	15	Input — Dedicated in-system programming Boundary Scan enable input pin. This pin is brought low to enable the programming mode. The TMS, TDI, TDO and TCK controls become active.
TDI/IN 0	25	16	Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as a serial data input pin to load programming data into the device. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
TCK/IN 3	61	59	Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as a clock pin for the ISP/Boundary Scan state machine. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
TMS/IN 1	43	37	Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as a mode control pin for the ISP/Boundary Scan state machine. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
TDO/IN 2	1	87	Output/Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as an output pin to read serial shift register data. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
GND	23, 44, 63, 84	14, 39, 61, 86	Ground (GND)
Vcc	2, 21, 42, 65	12, 36, 63, 89	Vcc

* ispLSI 2128V only

Table 2-0002B/2128V

Pin Description

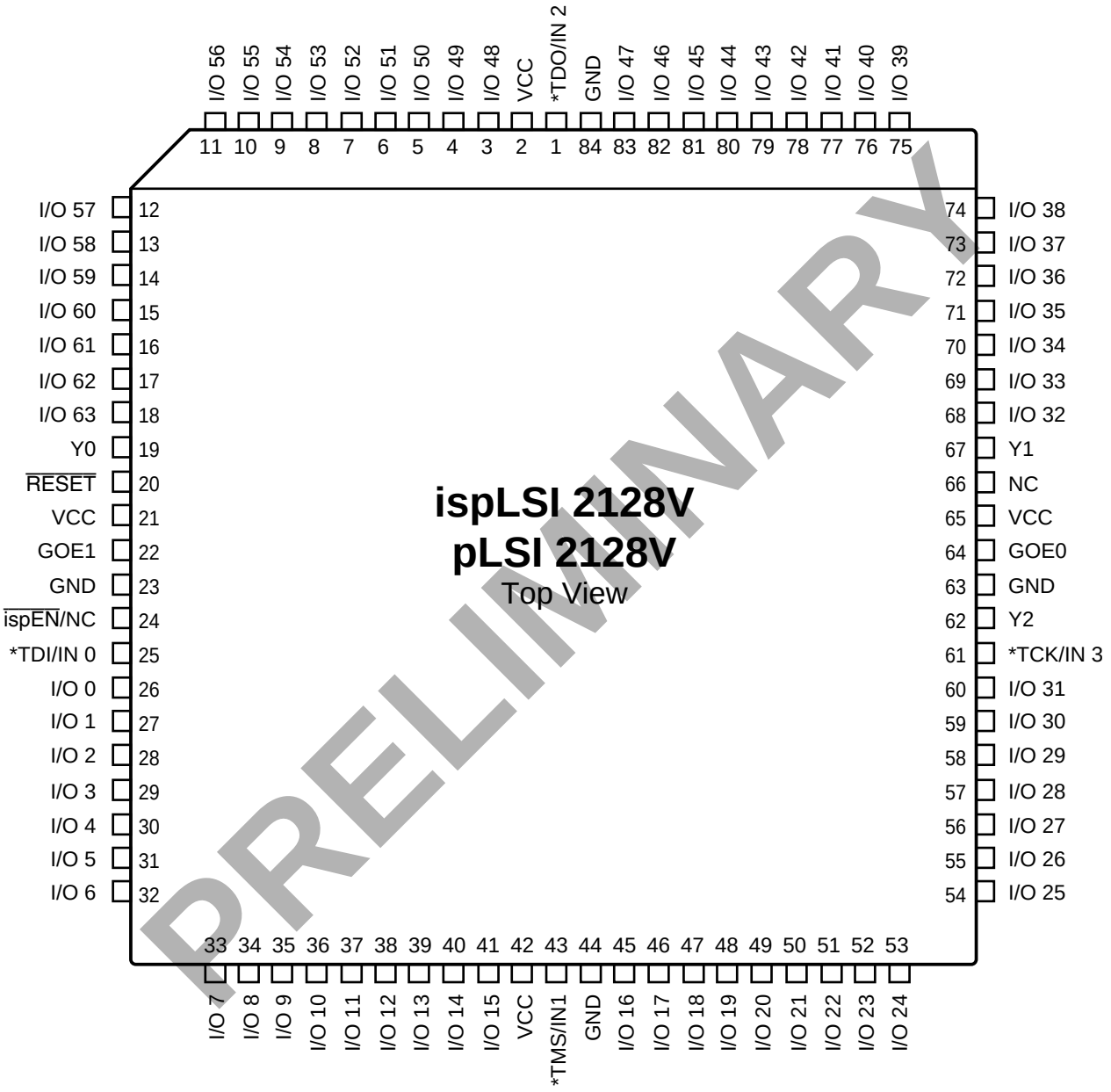
NAME	160-PIN PQFP PIN NUMBERS	176-PIN TQFP PIN NUMBERS*	DESCRIPTION
I/O 0 - I/O 4	25, 26, 27, 28, 29,	28, 29, 30, 31, 32,	Input/Output Pins - These are the general purpose I/O pins used by the logic array.
I/O 5 - I/O 9	30, 31, 32, 33, 34,	33, 34, 35, 37, 38,	
I/O 10 - I/O 14	35, 36, 37, 38, 40,	39, 40, 41, 42, 44,	
I/O 15 - I/O 19	41, 43, 44, 45, 46,	45, 47, 48, 49, 50,	
I/O 20 - I/O 24	47, 48, 49, 50, 51,	51, 52, 53, 54, 56,	
I/O 25 - I/O 29	52, 53, 54, 55, 56,	57, 58, 59, 60, 61,	
I/O 30 - I/O 34	57, 58, 63, 64, 65,	62, 63, 70, 71, 72,	
I/O 35 - I/O 39	66, 67, 68, 69, 70,	73, 74, 75, 76, 77,	
I/O 40 - I/O 44	71, 72, 73, 74, 75,	79, 80, 81, 82, 83,	
I/O 45 - I/O 49	76, 77, 78, 80, 81,	84, 85, 86, 88, 89,	
I/O 50 - I/O 54	83, 84, 85, 86, 87,	91, 92, 93, 94, 95,	
I/O 55 - I/O 59	88, 89, 90, 91, 92,	96, 98, 99, 100, 101,	
I/O 60 - I/O 64	93, 94, 95, 96, 105,	102, 103, 104, 105, 116,	
I/O 65 - I/O 69	106, 107, 108, 109, 110,	117, 118, 119, 120, 121,	
I/O 70 - I/O 74	111, 112, 113, 114, 115,	122, 123, 125, 126, 127,	
I/O 75 - I/O 79	116, 117, 118, 120, 121,	128, 129, 130, 132, 133,	
I/O 80 - I/O 84	123, 124, 125, 126, 127,	135, 136, 137, 138, 139,	
I/O 85 - I/O 89	128, 129, 130, 131, 132,	140, 141, 142, 144, 145,	
I/O 90 - I/O 94	133, 134, 135, 136, 137,	146, 147, 148, 149, 150,	
I/O 95 - I/O 99	138, 143, 144, 145, 146,	151, 158, 159, 160, 161,	
I/O 100 - I/O 104	147, 148, 149, 150, 151,	162, 163, 164, 165, 167,	
I/O 105 - I/O 109	152, 153, 154, 155, 156,	168, 169, 170, 171, 172,	
I/O 110 - I/O 114	157, 158, 160, 1, 3,	173, 174, 176, 1, 3,	
I/O 115 - I/O 119	4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	
I/O 120 - I/O 124	9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	10, 11, 12, 13, 14,	
I/O 125 - I/O 127	14, 15, 16	15, 16, 17	
IN 4 - IN 7	104, 141, 61, 17	114, 155, 67, 19	Dedicated input pins to the device
GOE 0, GOE 1	100, 21	110, 23	Global Output Enable input pins
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	19	21	Dedicated Clock input. This clock input is connected to one of the clock inputs of all the GLBs in the device.
Y0, Y1, Y2	18, 103, 98	20, 113, 108	Active Low (0) Reset pin which resets all the registers in the device.
$\overline{\text{ispEN}}$	25	25	Input — Dedicated in-system programming Boundary Scan enable input pin. This pin is brought low to enable the programming mode. The TMS, TDI, TDO and TCK controls become active.
TDI/IN 0	24	26	Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as a serial data input pin to load programming data into the device. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
TCK/IN 3	97	107	Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as a clock pin for the ISP/Boundary Scan state machine.When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
TMS/IN 1	60	66	Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as a mode control pin for the ISP/Boundary Scan state machine. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
TDO/IN 2	140	154	Output/Input — This pin performs two functions. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is logic low, it functions as an output pin to read serial shift register data. When $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ is high, it functions as a dedicated input pin.
GND	22, 42, 62, 79, 99, 122, 139, 159	24, 46, 68, 87, 109, 134, 153, 175	Ground (GND)
Vcc	2, 20, 39, 59, 82, 101, 119, 142	2, 22, 43, 65, 90, 111, 131, 156	Vcc

* ispLSI 2128V only

Table 2-0002A/2128V

Pin Configuration

ispLSI 2128V 84-Pin PLCC

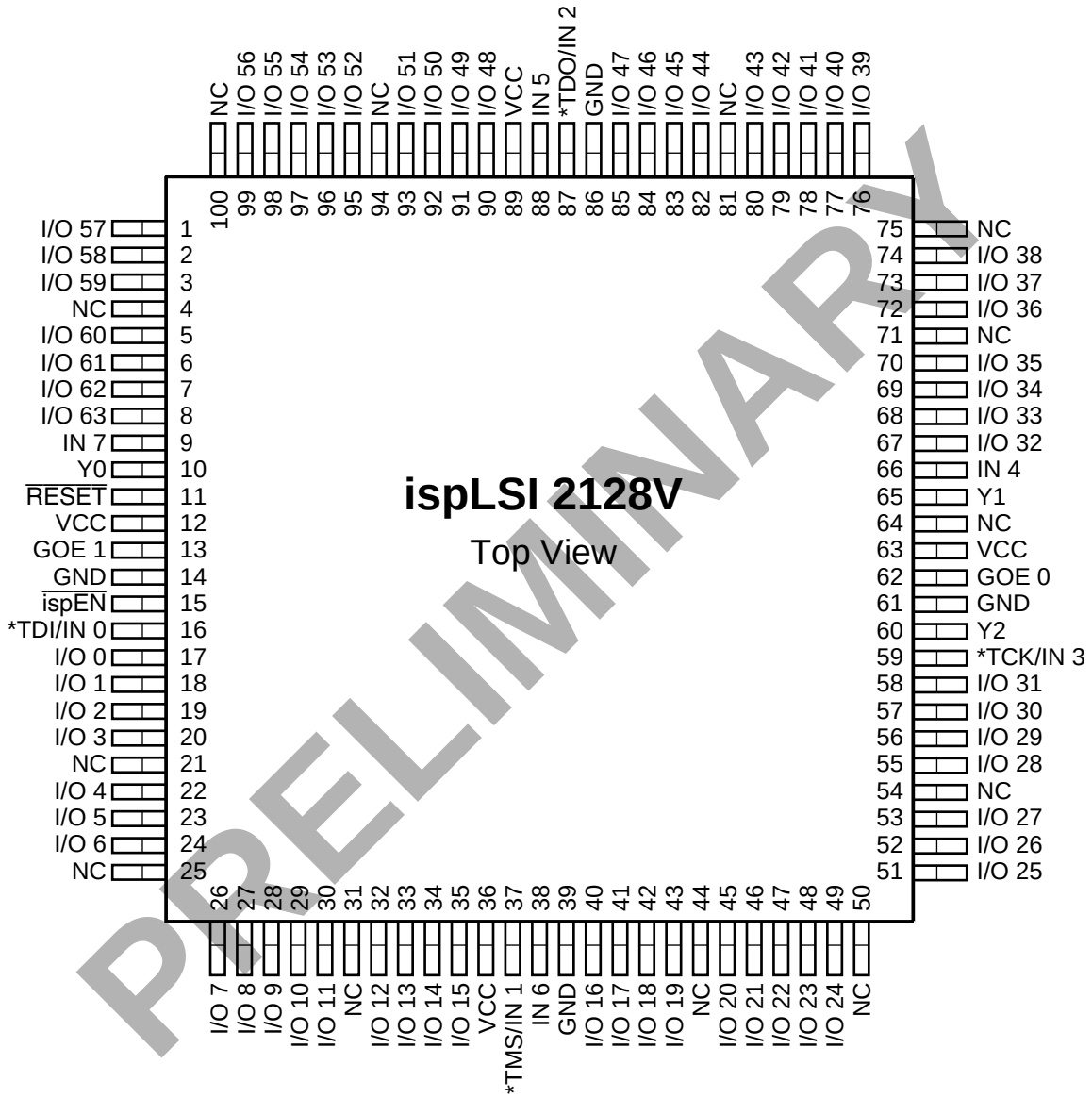


* Pins have dual function capability for ispLSI 2128V only (except pin 24, which is $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ only).

0123/2128V

Pin Configuration

ispLSI 2128V 100-Pin TQFP

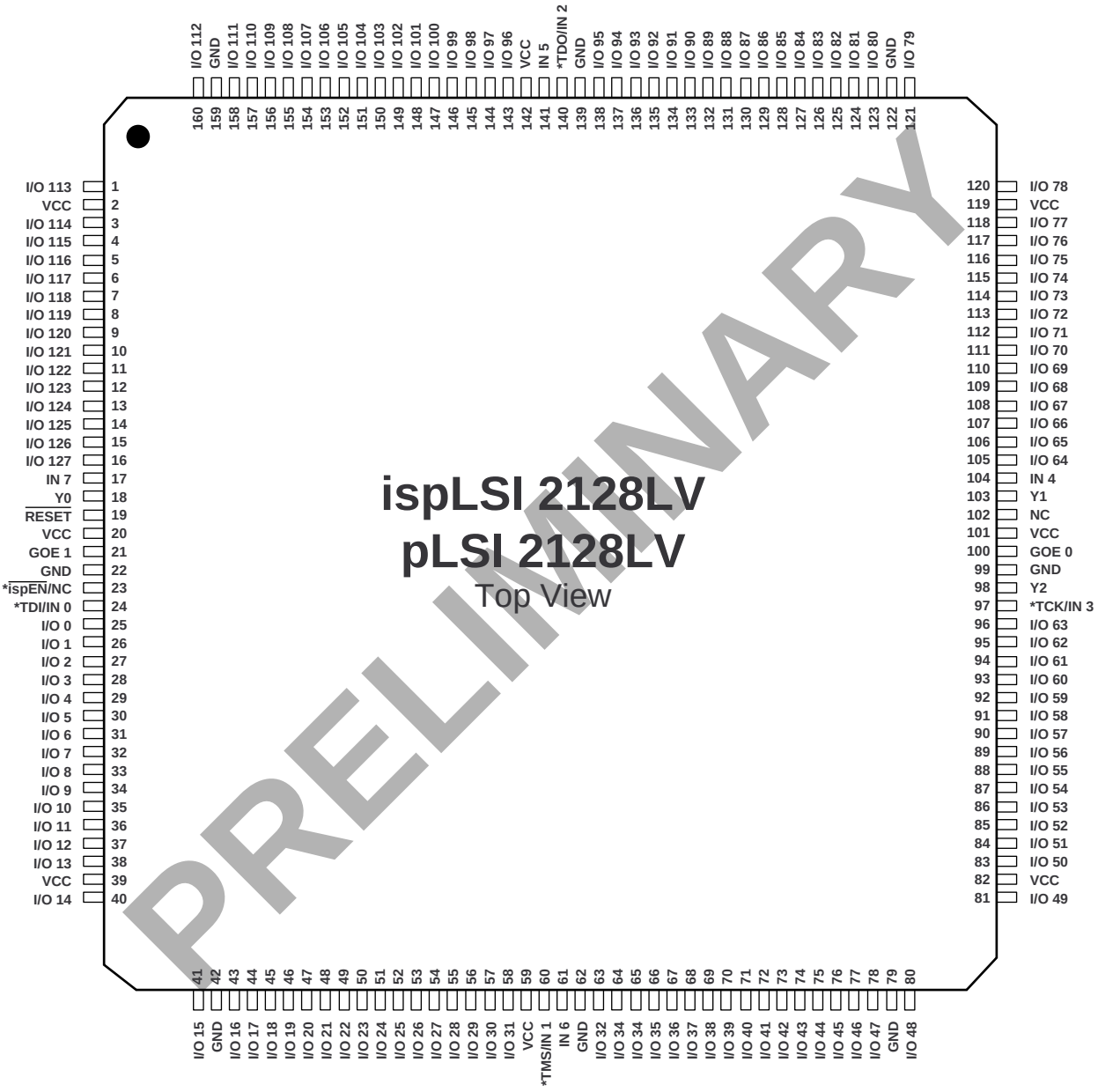


100-TQFP/2128V

*Pins have dual function capability.

Pin Configuration

ispLSI 2128V 160-Pin PQFP

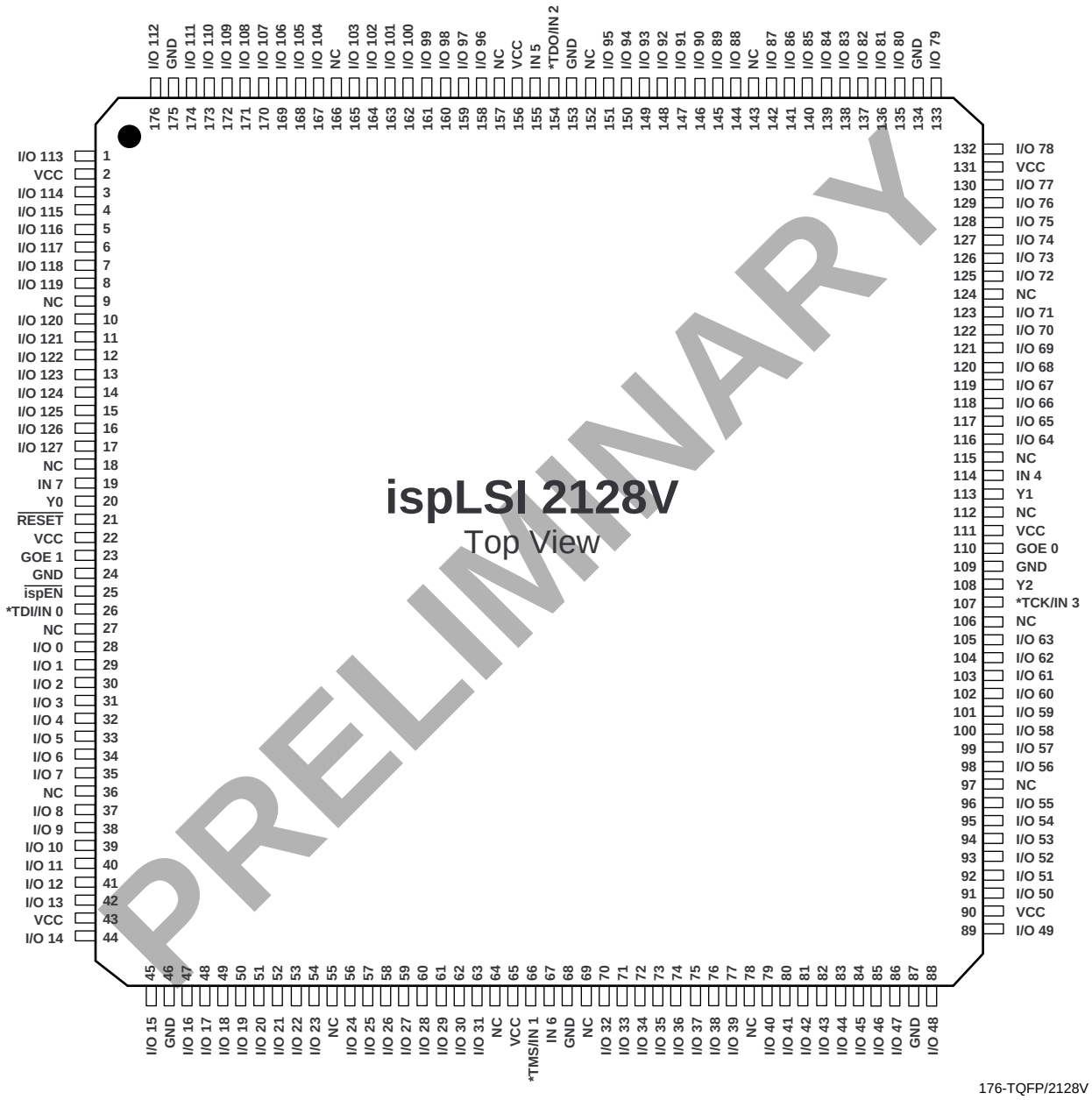


*Pins have dual function capability for ispLSI 2128V only (except pin 23, which is $\overline{\text{ispEN}}$ only).

160-PQFP/2128LV

Pin Configuration

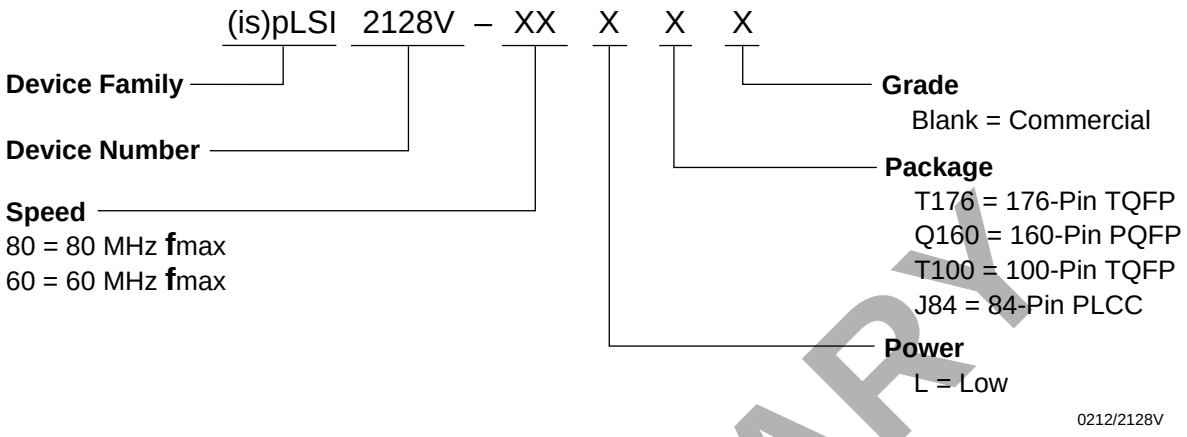
ispLSI 2128V 176-Pin TQFP



176-TQFP/2128V

* Pins have dual function capability.

Part Number Description



0212/2128V

ispLSI and pLSI 2128V Ordering Information

FAMILY	fmax (MHz)	tpd (ns)	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE
ispLSI	80	10	ispLSI 2128V-80LT176	176-Pin TQFP
	80	10	ispLSI 2128V-80LQ160	160-Pin PQFP
	80	10	ispLSI 2128V-80LT100	100-Pin TQFP
	80	10	ispLSI 2128V-80LJ84	84-Pin PLCC
	60	15	ispLSI 2128V-60LT176	176-Pin TQFP
	60	15	ispLSI 2128V-60LQ160	160-Pin PQFP
	60	15	ispLSI 2128V-60LT100	100-Pin TQFP
	60	15	ispLSI 2128V-60LJ84	84-Pin PLCC
pLSI	80	10	pLSI 2128V-80LQ160	160-Pin PQFP
	80	10	pLSI 2128V-80LJ84	84-Pin PLCC
	60	15	pLSI 2128V-60LQ160	160-Pin PQFP
	60	15	pLSI 2128V-60LJ84	84-Pin PLCC

Table 2-0041/2128V

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