XS1-L02A-QF124 Datasheet

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XMOS

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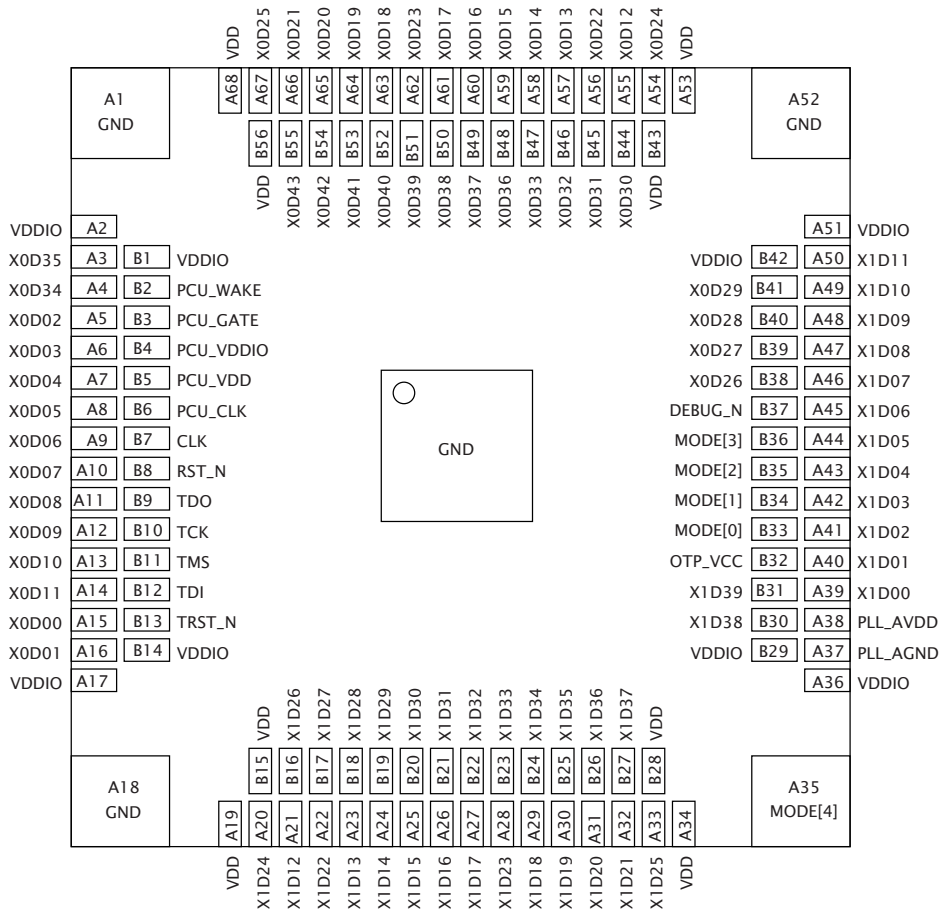
1 Features

- **Dual-Core Device with Advanced Multi-Threaded RISC Architecture**
  - Up to 1000 MIPS shared between up to 16 real-time threads
  - Each thread has:
    - Guaranteed throughput of between 1/4 and 1/8 of core MIPS
    - 16x32bit dedicated registers
  - 159 high-density 16/32-bit instructions
    - All have single clock-cycle execution (except for divide)
    - High-performance DSP (32x32→64-bit MAC) and cryptographic instructions
- **Programmable I/O**
  - 84 general-purpose I/O pins, configurable as input, output or bi-directional ports
  - Port sampling rates of up to 60 MHz with respect to an external clock
  - 64 channel ends for communication with other threads, on or off-chip
- **Memory**
  - 128KB internal single-cycle SRAM (max 64KB per core) for code and data storage
  - 16KB internal OTP (max 8KB per core) for application boot code
- **JTAG Module for On-Chip Debug**
- **Security Features**
  - Programming lock disables debug and prevents read-back of memory contents
  - AES bootloader ensures secrecy of IP held on external flash memory
- **Ambient Temperature Range**
  - Commercial qualification: 0 °C to 70 °C
  - Industrial qualification: -40 °C to 85 °C
- **Speed Grade**
  - 5: 500 MIPS
  - 4: 400 MIPS
- **Power Consumption**
  - Active Mode
    - 400 mA at 500 MHz (typical)
    - 320 mA at 400 MHz (typical)
  - Standby Mode
    - 28 mA
  - Sleep Mode
    - Programmable PCU module puts device into sleep mode
    - Wakeup on external signal or timeout
- **124-pin dual-row QFN package 0.5 mm pitch**

2 Pin Configuration



3 Signal Description

Module	Signal	Function	Type	Active	Properties
	PU=Pull Up, PD=Pull Down, ST=Schmitt Trigger Input, OT=Output Tristate, S=Switchable R_S=Required for SPI boot (§5.6), R_U=Required for USB-enabled devices (§10)				
Power	GND	Digital ground	GND	—	
	VDD	Digital core power	PWR	—	
	VDDIO	Digital I/O power	PWR	—	
	PLL_AGND	Analog ground for PLL	PWR	—	
	PLL_AVDD	Analog PLL power	PWR	—	
	PCU_VDD	PCU core power	PWR	—	
	PCU_VDDIO	PCU I/O supply	PWR	—	
	OTP_VCC	OTP power supply	PWR	—	
	RST_N	Global reset input	Input	Low	
PLL	CLK	PLL reference clock	Input	—	
	MODE[4:0]	Boot mode select	Input	—	
JTAG	TDI	Test data input	Input	—	
	TDO	Test data output	Output	—	
	TMS	Test mode select	Input	—	
	TRST_N	Test reset input	Input	Low	
	TCK	Test clock	Input	—	
	DEBUG_N	Multi-chip debug	I/O	Low	
PCU	PCU_WAKE	Wakeup reset	Input	—	
	PCU_GATE	Power control gate control	Output	—	OT
	PCU_CLK	Clock input	Input	—	
XCore 0 I/O	X0D00	$P1A^0$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_S
	X0D01	XLA^{4o}_{5b} $P1B^0$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_S
	X0D02	XLA^{3o}_{5b} $P4A^0$ $P8A^0$ $P16A^0$ $P32A^{20}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D03	XLA^{2o}_{5b} $P4A^1$ $P8A^1$ $P16A^1$ $P32A^{21}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D04	$XLA^{1o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^0$ $P8A^2$ $P16A^2$ $P32A^{22}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D05	$XLA^{0o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^1$ $P8A^3$ $P16A^3$ $P32A^{23}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D06	$XLA^{0i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^2$ $P8A^4$ $P16A^4$ $P32A^{24}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D07	$XLA^{1i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^3$ $P8A^5$ $P16A^5$ $P32A^{25}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D08	XLA^{2i}_{5b} $P4A^2$ $P8A^6$ $P16A^6$ $P32A^{26}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D09	XLA^{3i}_{5b} $P4A^3$ $P8A^7$ $P16A^7$ $P32A^{27}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D10	XLA^{4i}_{5b} $P1C^0$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_S
	X0D11	$P1D^0$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_S
	X0D12	$P1E^0$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D13	XLB^{4o}_{5b} $P1F^0$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D14	XLB^{3o}_{5b} $P4C^0$ $P8B^0$ $P16A^8$ $P32A^{28}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D15	XLB^{2o}_{5b} $P4C^1$ $P8B^1$ $P16A^9$ $P32A^{29}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D16	$XLB^{1o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^0$ $P8B^2$ $P16A^{10}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D17	$XLB^{0o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^1$ $P8B^3$ $P16A^{11}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U

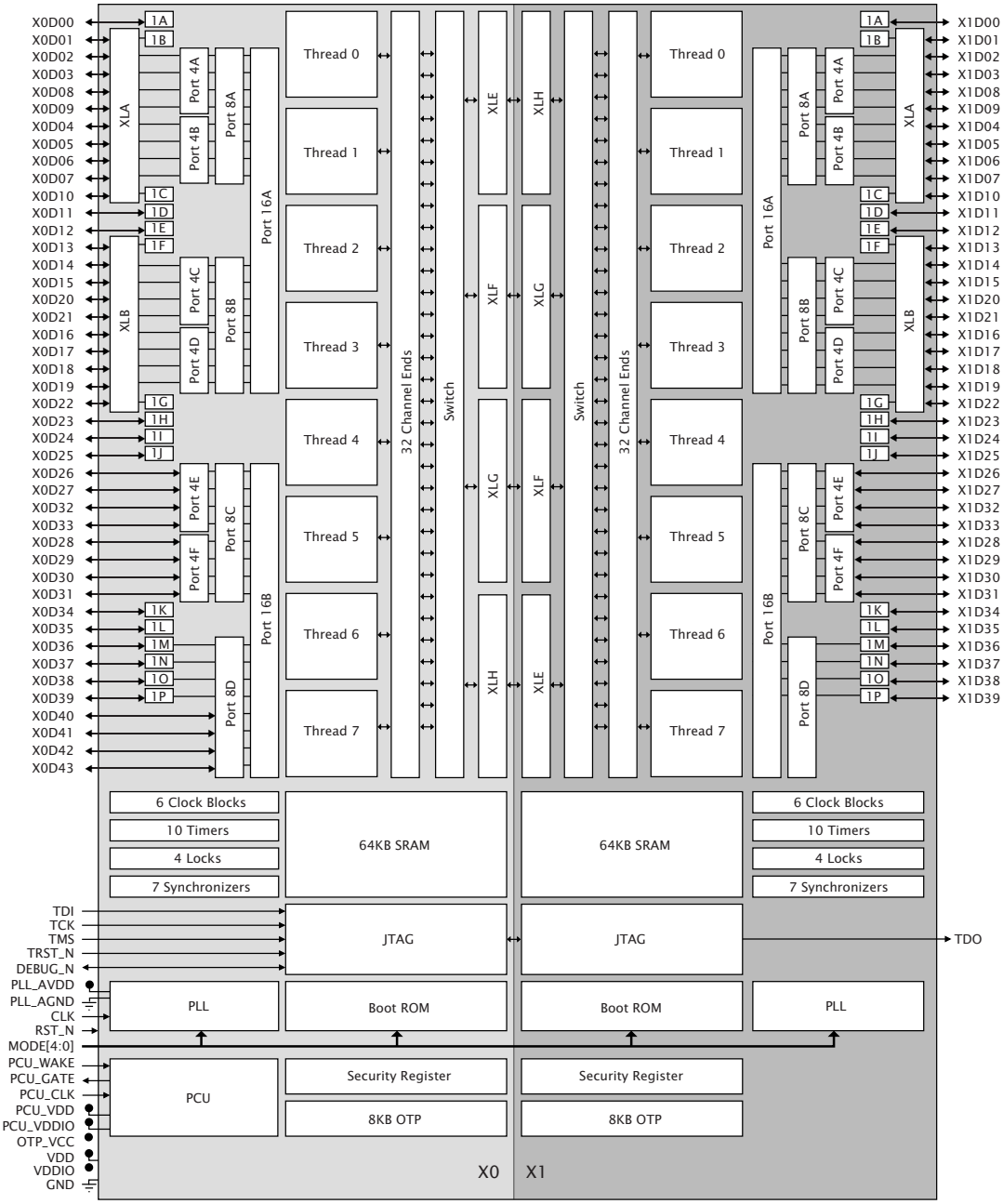
(continued)

Module	Name	Function	Type	Active	Properties
XCore 0 I/O	X0D18	$XLB^{0i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^{2}$ $P8B^{4}$ $P16A^{12}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D19	$XLB^{1i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^{3}$ $P8B^{5}$ $P16A^{13}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D20	XLB^{2i}_{5b} $P4C^{2}$ $P8B^{6}$ $P16A^{14}$ $P32A^{30}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D21	XLB^{3i}_{5b} $P4C^{3}$ $P8B^{7}$ $P16A^{15}$ $P32A^{31}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D22	XLB^{4i}_{5b} $P1G^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D23	$P1H^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D24	$P1I^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X0D25	$P1J^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X0D26	$P4E^{0}$ $P8C^{0}$ $P16B^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D27	$P4E^{1}$ $P8C^{1}$ $P16B^{1}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D28	$P4F^{0}$ $P8C^{2}$ $P16B^{2}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D29	$P4F^{1}$ $P8C^{3}$ $P16B^{3}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D30	$P4F^{2}$ $P8C^{4}$ $P16B^{4}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D31	$P4F^{3}$ $P8C^{5}$ $P16B^{5}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D32	$P4E^{2}$ $P8C^{6}$ $P16B^{6}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D33	$P4E^{3}$ $P8C^{7}$ $P16B^{7}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D34	$P1K^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X0D35	$P1L^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X0D36	$P1M^{0}$ $P8D^{0}$ $P16B^{8}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X0D37	$P1N^{0}$ $P8D^{1}$ $P16B^{9}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D38	$P1O^{0}$ $P8D^{2}$ $P16B^{10}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D39	$P1P^{0}$ $P8D^{3}$ $P16B^{11}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D40	$P8D^{4}$ $P16B^{12}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D41	$P8D^{5}$ $P16B^{13}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D42	$P8D^{6}$ $P16B^{14}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X0D43	$P8D^{7}$ $P16B^{15}$	I/O	—	PU_S, R_U
XCore 1 I/O	X1D00	$P1A^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D01	XLA^{4o}_{5b} $P1B^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D02	XLA^{3o}_{5b} $P4A^{0}$ $P8A^{0}$ $P16A^{0}$ $P32A^{20}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D03	XLA^{2o}_{5b} $P4A^{1}$ $P8A^{1}$ $P16A^{1}$ $P32A^{21}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D04	$XLA^{1o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^{0}$ $P8A^{2}$ $P16A^{2}$ $P32A^{22}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D05	$XLA^{0o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^{1}$ $P8A^{3}$ $P16A^{3}$ $P32A^{23}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D06	$XLA^{0i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^{2}$ $P8A^{4}$ $P16A^{4}$ $P32A^{24}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D07	$XLA^{1i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4B^{3}$ $P8A^{5}$ $P16A^{5}$ $P32A^{25}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D08	XLA^{2i}_{5b} $P4A^{2}$ $P8A^{6}$ $P16A^{6}$ $P32A^{26}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D09	XLA^{3i}_{5b} $P4A^{3}$ $P8A^{7}$ $P16A^{7}$ $P32A^{27}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D10	XLA^{4i}_{5b} $P1C^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D11	$P1D^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D12	$P1E^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D13	XLB^{4o}_{5b} $P1F^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D14	XLB^{3o}_{5b} $P4C^{0}$ $P8B^{0}$ $P16A^{8}$ $P32A^{28}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D15	XLB^{2o}_{5b} $P4C^{1}$ $P8B^{1}$ $P16A^{9}$ $P32A^{29}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D16	$XLB^{1o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^{0}$ $P8B^{2}$ $P16A^{10}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U

(continued)

Module	Name	Function	Type	Active	Properties
XCore 1 I/O	X1D17	$XLB^{0o}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^{1}$ $P8B^{3}$ $P16A^{11}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D18	$XLB^{0i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^{2}$ $P8B^{4}$ $P16A^{12}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D19	$XLB^{1i}_{2b/5b}$ $P4D^{3}$ $P8B^{5}$ $P16A^{13}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D20	XLB^{2i}_{5b} $P4C^{2}$ $P8B^{6}$ $P16A^{14}$ $P32A^{30}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D21	XLB^{3i}_{5b} $P4C^{3}$ $P8B^{7}$ $P16A^{15}$ $P32A^{31}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D22	XLB^{4i}_{5b} $P1G^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D23	$P1H^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D24	$P1I^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D25	$P1J^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D26	$P4E^{0}$ $P8C^{0}$ $P16B^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D27	$P4E^{1}$ $P8C^{1}$ $P16B^{1}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D28	$P4F^{0}$ $P8C^{2}$ $P16B^{2}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D29	$P4F^{1}$ $P8C^{3}$ $P16B^{3}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D30	$P4F^{2}$ $P8C^{4}$ $P16B^{4}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D31	$P4F^{3}$ $P8C^{5}$ $P16B^{5}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D32	$P4E^{2}$ $P8C^{6}$ $P16B^{6}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D33	$P4E^{3}$ $P8C^{7}$ $P16B^{7}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D34	$P1K^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D35	$P1L^{0}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D36	$P1M^{0}$ $P8D^{0}$ $P16B^{8}$	I/O	—	PD_S
	X1D37	$P1N^{0}$ $P8D^{1}$ $P16B^{9}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D38	$P1O^{0}$ $P8D^{2}$ $P16B^{10}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U
	X1D39	$P1P^{0}$ $P8D^{3}$ $P16B^{11}$	I/O	—	PD_S, R_U

4 Block Diagram



5 Product Overview

The XMOS XS1-L02A-QF124 is a powerful device that provides a simple design process and highly-flexible solution to many applications. The device consists of two XCores, each comprising an event-driven processor with tightly integrated I/O and on-chip memory. The processors run mutiple tasks simultaneously using hardware threads, each of which is guaranteed a slice of processing power and can execute computational code, control software and I/O interfaces. Threads use channels to exchange data within a core or across cores. The cores are connected via an integrated switch network, which uses a proprietary physical layer protocol, and which can also be used to add additional resources to a design. The I/O pins are driven using intelligent ports that can serialize data, interpret strobe signals and wait for scheduled times or events, making the device ideal for real-time control applications.

The device can be configured using a set of software components that are rapidly customized and composed. XMOS provides source code libraries for many standard components. The device can be programmed using high-level languages such as C/C++ and the XMOS-originated XC language. XC provides extensions to C that simplify the control over concurrency, I/O and time.

The XMOS toolchain includes compilers, a simulator, debugger and static timing analyzer. The combination of real-time software, a compiler and timing analyzer enables the programmer to close timings on components of the design without a detailed understanding of the hardware characteristics.

5.1 Threads, Synchronizers and Locks

Each XCore has up to eight active threads, which issue instructions down a shared four-stage pipeline. Instructions from the active threads are issued round-robin. If up to four threads are active, each thread is allocated a quarter of the processing cycles. If more than four threads are active, each thread is allocated at least $1/n$ cycles (for n threads). Figure 1 shows the guaranteed thread performance depending on the number of threads used.

Figure 1: Thread performance

Speed Grade	Minimum MIPS per thread (for *n* threads)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
400 MHz	100	100	100	100	80	67	57	50
500 MHz	125	125	125	125	100	83	71	63

There is no way that the performance of a thread can be reduced below these predicted levels. Because threads may be delayed on I/O, however, their unused processor cycles can be taken by other threads. This means that for more than four threads, the performance of each thread is often higher than the predicted minimum.

5.2 Channel Ends, Links and Switch

Threads communicate using point-to-point connections formed between two channel ends. Between cores, channel communications are implemented over XMOS Links and routed through switches. The links operate in either 2bit/direction or 5bit/direction mode, depending on the amount of bandwidth required. Circuit switched, streaming and packet switched data can both be supported efficiently. Streams provide the fastest possible data rates between XCores (up to 250 MBit/s), but each stream requires a single link to be reserved between switches on two cores. All packet communications can be multiplexed onto a single link.

Information on the supported routing topologies that can be used to connect multiple devices together can be found in the XS1-L Link Performance and Design Guide, document number X2999.

5.3 Ports and Clock Blocks

Ports provide an interface between the threads and I/O pins. The operation of each port is synchronized to a clock block. A clock block can be connected to an external clock input, or it can be run from the divided reference clock. A clock block can also output its signal to a pin. On reset, each port is connected to clock block 0, which runs from the XCore reference clock.

The ports and links are multiplexed, allowing the pins to be configured for use by ports of different widths or links. If an XMOS Link is enabled, the pins of the underlying ports are disabled. If a port is enabled, it overrules ports with higher widths that share the same pins. The pins on the wider port that are not shared remain available for use when the narrower port is enabled. Ports always operate at their specified width, even if they share pins with another port.

5.4 Timers

Timers are 32-bit counters that are relative to the XCore reference clock. A timer is defined to tick every 10 ns. This value is derived from the reference clock, which is configured to tick at 100 MHz by default.

5.5 PLL

The PLL is used to generate all on-chip clocks. CLK is the reference clock input. It should be supplied with a clock with monotonic rising edges.

Many standard clock frequencies can be used with appropriate settings configured into the PLL. At boot time, before the PLL can be reconfigured, the PLL multiplier is set using the pins specified in the table in Figure 2. The PLL increases the clock frequency to the core frequency used to run the processor data path and the switch.

For 500 MHz parts, once booted, the PLL must be reprogrammed to provide this core frequency. The XMOS tools perform this operation by default.

MODE[1]	MODE[0]	PLL Multiplier	CLK Input (MHz)	Boot Frequency (MHz)
0	0	30.75	4.22 — 13.00	130.00 — 399.75
0	1	4.00	21.66 — 100.00	86.66 — 400.00
1	0	8.33	10.40 — 48.00	86.66 — 400.00
1	1	20.00	4.33 — 20.00	86.66 — 400.00

Figure 2: PLL boot modes

Further details on configuring the clock can be found in the XS1-L Clock Frequency Control document, document number X1433.

5.6 Boot ROM

The XCore boot procedure is illustrated in Figure 3. In normal usage, MODE[4:2] controls the boot source according to the table in Figure 4. If bit 5 of the security register (*see* §5.8.1) is set, the device boots from OTP.

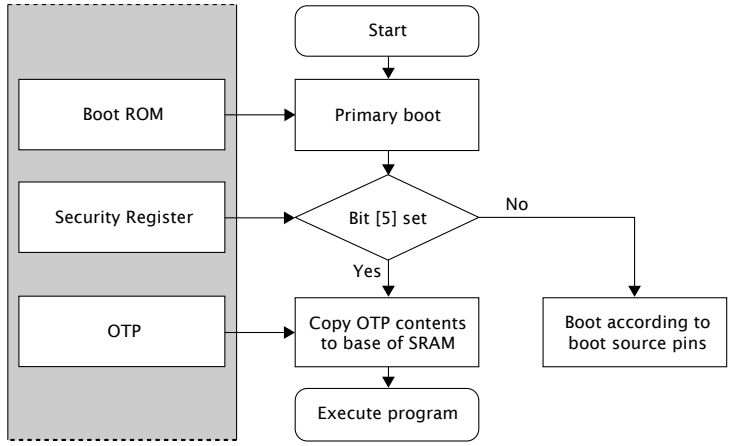


Figure 3: Boot procedure

5.7 SRAM

Each XCore integrates a single 64 KB SRAM bank for both instructions and data. All internal memory is 32 bits wide, and instructions are either 16-bit or 32-bit. Byte (8-bit), half-word (16-bit) or word (32-bit) accesses are supported and are executed within one core clock cycle. There is no dedicated external memory interface, although data memory can be expanded through appropriate use of the ports.

5.8 OTP

Each XCore integrates 8 KB one-time programmable (OTP) memory along with a security register that configures system wide security features. The OTP holds data in 2k rows x 32-bit configuration which can be used to implement secure

MODE[4]	MODE[3]	MODE[2]	Boot Source		
X	0	0	None: Device waits to be booted via JTAG		
X	0	1	Reserved		
0	1	0	X0 boots from link B, X1 from channel end 0 via X0		
0	1	1	X0 boots from SPI, X1 from channel end 0 via X0		
			Pin[A]	**Signal**	**Description**
			X0D00	MISO	Master In Slave Out
			X0D01	SS	Slave Select
			X0D10	SCLK	Clock
			X0D11	MOSI	Master Out Slave In
1	1	0	Reserved		
1	1	1	Both cores boot from SPI independently		

Figure 4: Boot source pins

A The pins used for SPI boot are hardcoded in the boot ROM and cannot be changed. An SPI boot program can be burned into OTP and used at any time.

bootloaders and store encryption keys. Data for the security register is loaded from the OTP on power up.

5.8.1 Security Register

The security register enables the following security features:

- **Secure Boot**: The XCore is forced to boot from address 0 of the OTP, allowing the XCore boot ROM to be bypassed (*see* §5.6). This feature can be used to implement a secure bootloader which loads an encrypted image from external flash, decrypts and CRC checks it with the processor, and discontinues the boot process if the decryption or CRC check fails. XMOS provides a default secure bootloader that can be written to the OTP along with secret decryption keys.
- **Disable JTAG**: The JTAG interface is disabled, making it impossible for the processor state or memory content to be accessed via the JTAG interface.
- **Disable Link access**: Other processors are forbidden access to the processor state via the system switch.

  Disabling both JTAG and Link access transforms a core into a “secure island” with other cores free for non-secure user application code.
- **Disable Global Debug access**: Disables access to the DEBUG_N pin.
- **OTP Master and Sector Lock**: Further access to the OTP is prevented by setting the master lock. Locks can also be applied to each of the four OTP sectors individually.

These security features provide a strong level of protection and are sufficient for providing strong IP security.

5.9 JTAG

The JTAG module can be used for loading programs, boundary scan testing, in-circuit source-level debugging and programming the OTP memory.

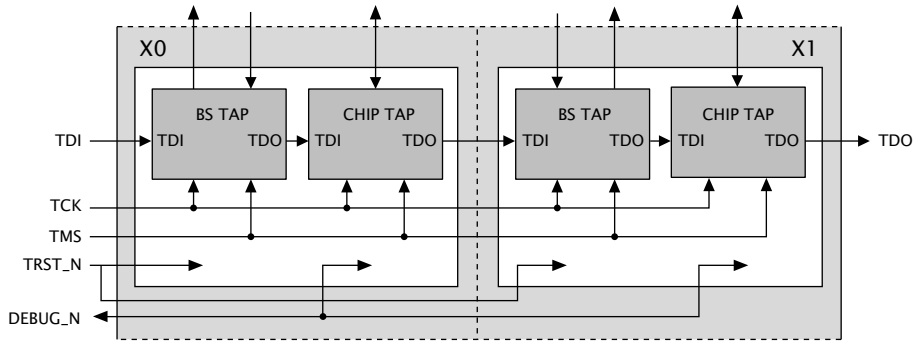


Figure 5: JTAG chain structure

The JTAG chain structure is illustrated in Figure 5. Directly after reset, two TAP controllers are present in the JTAG chain for each XCore: the boundary scan TAP and the chip TAP. The boundary scan TAP is a standard 1149.1 compliant TAP that can be used for boundary scan of the I/O pins. The chip TAP provides access into the XCore, switch and OTP for loading code and debugging.

The TRST_N pin must be asserted low during and after power up for 100 ns. If JTAG is not required, the TRST_N pin can be tied to ground with a 1k resistor to hold the JTAG module in reset.

The DEBUG_N pin is used to synchronize the debugging of multiple XCores. This pin can operate in both output and input mode. In output mode and when configured to do so, DEBUG_N is driven low by the device when the processor hits a debug break point. Prior to this point the pin will be tri-stated. In input mode and when configured to do so, driving this pin low will put the XCore into debug mode. Software can set the behavior of the XCore based on this pin. This pin should have an external pull up of 4K7-47KΩ or left not connected in single core applications.

The JTAG device identification register can be read by using the IDCODE instruction. Its contents are specified in Figure 6.

Figure 6: IDCODE return value

Bit31				Device Identification Register																Bit0
Version				Part Number																1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0				0				0				0				2				6				3				3			

The JTAG usercode register can be read by using the USERCODE instruction. Its contents are specified in Figure 7. The OTP User ID field is read from bits [22:31] of the security register on XCore 0 (all zero on unprogrammed devices).

Figure 7: USERCODE return value

Bit31										Usercode Register																				Bit0
OTP User ID										Unused				Silicon Revision																
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0				0				0				2				8				0				0						

5.10 PCU

The PCU can be used to isolate the core voltage of the device and reapply it under a controlled condition known as *sleep mode*. In sleep mode, all data in the SRAM is lost. The device recovers into functional mode under the control of an external PCU_WAKE signal or an internal timer.

If the PCU is not required, PCU_WAKE should be left unconnected, PCU_GATE should be left unconnected and PCU_CLK must be tied to CLK.

5.11 Power Supplies

The device has the following types of power supply pins:

- VDD pins for the chip core
- VDDIO pins for the I/O lines
- PLL_AVDD pins for the PLL
- PCU_VDD and PCU_VDDIO pins for the PCU
- OTP_VCC pins for the OTP

Several pins of each type are provided to minimize the effect of inductance within the package, all of which must be connected. The power supplies must be brought up monotonically and input voltages must not exceed specification at any time.

The VDD supply must ramp from 0 V to its final value within 10 ms to ensure correct startup.

The VDDIO supply must ramp to its final value before VDD reaches 0.4 V.

The PLL_AVDD supply should be separated from the other noisier supplies on the board. The PLL requires a very clean power supply, and a low pass filter (for example, a 2.2 Ω resistor and 100 nF multi-layer ceramic capacitor) is recommended on this pin.

The PCU_VDD supply must be connected to the VDD supply.

The PCU_VDDIO supply must be connected to the VDDIO supply.

The OTP_VCC supply should be connected to the VDDIO supply.

The following ground pins are provided:

- PLL_AGND for PLL_AVDD
- GND for all other supplies

All ground pins must be connected directly to the board ground.

The VDD and VDDIO supplies should be decoupled close to the chip by several 100 nF low inductance multi-layer ceramic capacitors between the supplies and GND (for example, 4x100nF 0402 low inductance MLCCs per supply rail). The ground side of the decoupling capacitors should have as short a path back to the GND pins as possible. A bulk decoupling capacitor of at least 10 uF should be placed on each of these supplies.

RST_N is an active-low asynchronous-assertion global reset signal. Following a reset, the PLL re-establishes lock after which the device boots up according to the boot mode (*see* §5.6). RST_N and must be asserted low during and after power up for 100 ns.

6 DC and Switching Characteristics

6.1 Operating Conditions

Figure 8: Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
VDD	Core DC supply voltage	0.95	1.00	1.05	V	
VDDIO	I/O DC supply voltage	3.00	3.30	3.60	V	
PLL_AVDD	PLL analog supply	0.95	1.00	1.05	V	
PCU_VDD	PCU core DC supply voltage	0.95	1.00	1.05	V	
PCU_VDDIO	PCU I/O DC supply voltage	3.00	3.30	3.60	V	
OTP_VCC	OTP supply voltage	3.00	3.30	3.60	V	
CI	XCore I/O load capacitance			25	pF	
Ta	Ambient operating temperature (Commercial)	0		70	˚C	
	Ambient operating temperature (Industrial)	-40		85	˚C	
Tj	Junction temperature			125	˚C	
Tstg	Storage temperature	-65		150	˚C	

6.2 DC Characteristics

Figure 9: DC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
V(IH)	Input high voltage	2.00		3.60	V	A
V(IL)	Input low voltage	-0.30		0.70	V	A
V(OH)	Output high voltage	2.70			V	B, C
V(OL)	Output low voltage			0.60	V	B, C
R(PU)	Pull-up resistance		35K		Ω	D
R(PD)	Pull-down resistance		35K		Ω	D

A All pins except power supply pins.

B Ports 1A, 1C, 1D, 1H, 1I, 1J, 1K and 1L are nominal 8 mA drivers, the remainder of the general-purpose I/Os are 4 mA.

C Measured with 4 mA drivers sourcing 4 mA, 8 mA drivers sourcing 8 mA.

D Used to guarantee logic state for an I/O when high impedance. The internal pull-ups/pull-downs should not be used to pull external circuitry.

6.3 ESD Stress Voltage

Figure 10: ESD stress voltage

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
HBM	Human body model	-2.00		2.00	KV	
MM	Machine model	-200		200	V	

6.4 Reset Timing

Figure 11: Reset timing

Symbol	Parameters	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
T(RST)	Reset pulse width	5			us	
T(INIT)	Initialization time			150	µs	A

A Shows the time taken to start booting after RST_N has gone high.

6.5 Power Consumption

Figure 12: Core currents

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
I(DDCQ)	Quiescent VDD current		28		mA	A, B, C
PD	Core power dissipation		450		µW/MIPS	A, D, E, F
IDD	Active VDD current (Speed Grade 4)		320	600	mA	A, G
	Active VDD current (Speed Grade 5)		400	600	mA	A, H
I(ADDPLL)	PLL_AVDD current			14	mA	I

A Use for budgetary purposes only.

B Assumes typical core and I/O voltages with no switching activity.

C Includes PLL current.

D Assumes typical core and I/O voltages with nominal switching activity.

E Assumes 1 MHz = 1 MIPS.

F PD(TYP) value is the usage power consumption under typical operating conditions.

G Measurement conditions: VDD = 1.0 V, VDDIO = 3.3 V, 25 °C, 400 MHz, average device resource usage.

H Measurement conditions: VDD = 1.0 V, VDDIO = 3.3 V, 25 °C, 500 MHz, average device resource usage.

I PLL_AVDD = 1.0 V

The core power consumption of the device is highly application dependent and should be used for budgetary purposes only. More detailed power analysis can be found in the XS1-L Power Consumption document, document number X2999.

6.6 Clock

Figure 13: Clock

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
f	Frequency	4.22	20	100	MHz	
SR	Slew rate	0.10			V/ns	
TJ(LT)	Long term jitter (pk-pk)			2	%	A
f(MAX)	Processor clock frequency (Speed Grade 4)			400	MHz	B
	Processor clock frequency (Speed Grade 5)			500	MHz	B

A Percentage of CLK period.

B Assumes typical core and I/O voltages with nominal activity.

Further details can be found in the XS1-L Clock Frequency Control document, document number X1433.

6.7 XCore I/O AC Characteristics

Figure 14: I/O AC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
T(XOVALID)	Input data valid window	8			ns	
T(XOINVALID)	Output data invalid window	9			ns	
T(XIFMAX)	Rate at which data can be sampled with respect to an external clock			60	MHz	

The input valid window parameter relates to the capability of the device to capture data input to the chip with respect to an external clock source. It is calculated as the sum of the input setup time and input hold time with respect to the external clock as measured at the pins. The output invalid window specifies the time for which an output is invalid with respect to the external clock. Note that these parameters are specified as a window rather than absolute numbers since the device provides functionality to delay the incoming clock with respect to the incoming data.

Information on interfacing to high-speed synchronous interfaces can be found in the XS1 Port I/O Timing document, document number X5821.

6.8 XMOS Link Performance

Figure 15: Link performance

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
B(2blinkP)	2b link bandwidth (packetized)			87	MBit/s	A, B
B(5blinkP)	5b link bandwidth (packetized)			217	MBit/s	A, B
B(2blinkS)	2b link bandwidth (streaming)			100	MBit/s	B
B(5blinkS)	5b link bandwidth (streaming)			250	MBit/s	B

A Assumes 32-byte packet in 3-byte header mode. Actual performance depends on size of the header and payload.

B 7.5 ns symbol time.

The asynchronous nature of links means that the relative phasing of CLK clocks is not important in a multi-clock system, providing each meets the required stability criteria.

6.9 JTAG Timing

Figure 16: JTAG timing

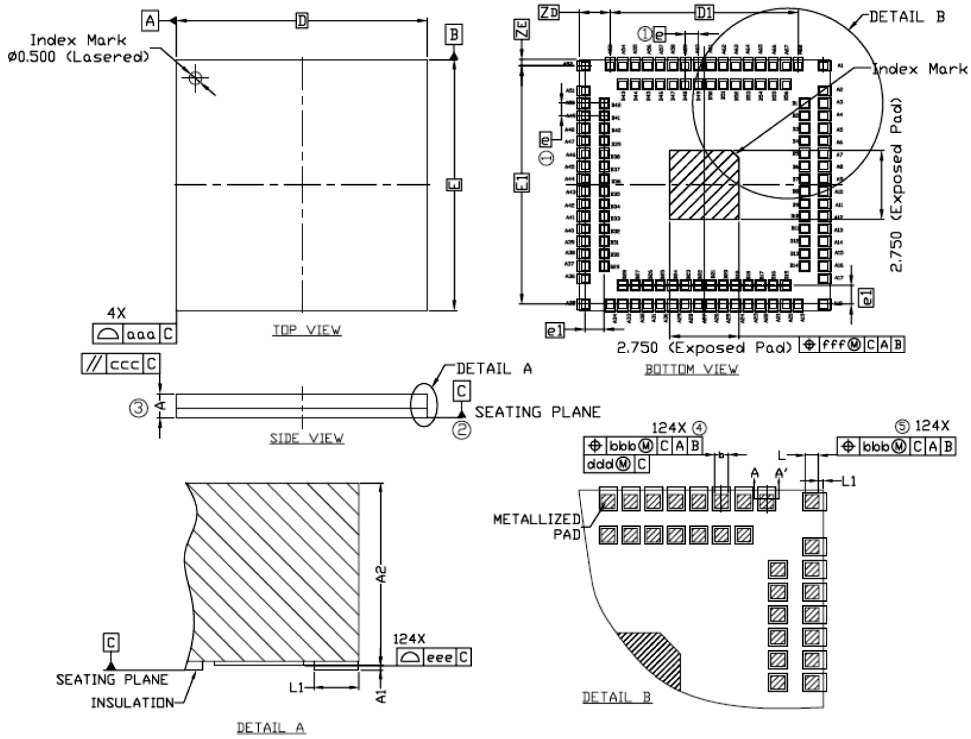
Symbol	Parameter	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	Notes
f(TCK_D)	TCK frequency (debug)			18	MHz	
f(TCK_B)	TCK frequency (boundary scan)			10	MHz	
T(SETUP)	TDO to TCK setup time	5			ns	A
T(HOLD)	TDO to TCK hold time	5			ns	A
T(DELAY)	TCK to output delay			15	ns	B

A Timing applies to TMS and TDI inputs.

B Timing applies to TDO output from negative edge of TCK.

All JTAG operations are synchronous to TCK apart from the global asynchronous reset TRST_N.

7 Package Information

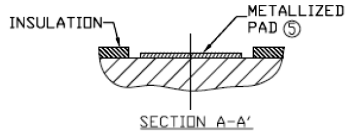


DIMENSIONAL REFERENCES

Symbol	Dimension in mm		
	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.99	1.05	1.11
A1	–	–	0.05
A2	–	–	1.06
b	0.25	0.30	0.35
D	10.00 BSC		
E	10.00 BSC		
D1	7.50 BSC		
E1	9.50 BSC		
e	0.50 BSC		
e1	0.75 BSC		
L	0.25	0.30	0.35
L1	0.10 BSC		
ZD	1.25 BSC		
ZE	0.25 BSC		

DIMENSIONAL REFERENCES

Ref	TOLERANCE OF FROM AND POSITION
aaa	0.10
bbb	0.10
ccc	0.10
ddd	0.08
eee	0.08
fff	0.10



Note:
① 'eT' REPRESENTS THE BASIC TERMINAL PITCH. SPECIFIES THE TRUE GEOMETRIC POSITION OF THE TERMINAL AXIS.
② DATUM 'C' IS THE MOUNTING SURFACE, WITH WHICH THE PACKAGE IS IN CONTACT.
③ DIMENSION 'A' INCLUDES PACKAGE WARPAGE.
④ DIMENSION 'b' APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.00mm AND 0.25mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.
⑤ METALLIZED PADS ARE Cu PAD WITH IT'S EXPOSED SURFACE PLATED WITH Ni & Au.

7.1 Part Marking

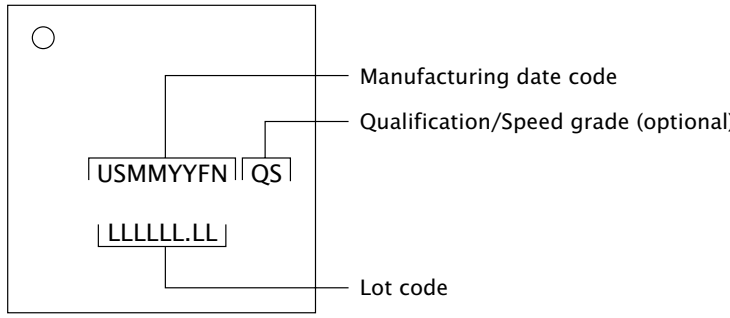


Figure 17: Part marking scheme

8 Ordering Information

Product Code	Marking	Qualification	Speed Grade
XS1-L02A-QF124-C4	USMMYYL2	Commercial	400 MHz
XS1-L02A-QF124-C5	USMMYYL2 C5	Commercial	500 MHz
XS1-L02A-QF124-I4	USMMYYL2 I4	Industrial	400 MHz
XS1-L02A-QF124-I5	USMMYYL2 I5	Industrial	500 MHz

Figure 18: Orderable part numbers

9 Development Tools

XMOS provides a comprehensive suite of development tools. Source files, timing scripts and a board design file are input to the compiler toolchain which produces a binary executable. This executable file can be simulated, loaded onto the device and debugged over JTAG, programmed into flash memory on the board or written to OTP memory on the device. The tools can also encrypt the flash image and write the decrpytion key securely to OTP memory.

The tools can be driven from either a graphical development environment or the command line and are supported on Windows, Linux and MacOS X. The tools are available at no cost from xmos.com/tools. Information on using the tools is provided in a separate user guide, document number X1013.

10 Addendum: XMOS USB Interface

XMOS provides a low-level USB interface for connecting the device to a USB transceiver using the UTMI+ Low Pin Interface (ULPI). The ULPI signals must be connected to the pins named in Figure 19. Note also that some ports on the same core are used internally and are not available for use when the USB driver is active (they are available otherwise).

Pin	Signal
X*n*D02	Unavailable
X*n*D03	
X*n*D04	
X*n*D05	
X*n*D06	
X*n*D07	
X*n*D08	
X*n*D09	
X*n*D12	ULPI_STP
X*n*D13	ULPI_NXT
X*n*D14	ULPI_DATA[0]
X*n*D15	ULPI_DATA[1]

Pin	Signal
X*n*D16	ULPI_DATA[2]
X*n*D17	ULPI_DATA[3]
X*n*D18	ULPI_DATA[4]
X*n*D19	ULPI_DATA[5]
X*n*D20	ULPI_DATA[6]
X*n*D21	ULPI_DATA[7]
X*n*D22	ULPI_DIR
X*n*D23	ULPI_CLK
X*n*D26	Unavailable
X*n*D27	
X*n*D28	
X*n*D29	

Pin	Signal
X*n*D30	Unavailable
X*n*D31	
X*n*D32	
X*n*D33	
X*n*D37	
X*n*D38	
X*n*D39	
X*n*D40	
X*n*D41	
X*n*D42	
X*n*D43	

Figure 19: ULPI signals provided by the XMOS USB driver

11 Device Errata

This section describes minor operational differences from the data sheet and recommended workarounds. As device and documentation issues become known, this section will be updated the document revised.

To guarantee a logic low is seen on the pins RST_N, DEBUG_N, MODE[4:0], TRST_N, TMS, TCK and TDI, the driving circuit should present an impedance of less than 100 Ω to ground. Usually this is not a problem for CMOS drivers driving single inputs. If one or more of these inputs are placed in parallel, however, additional logic buffers may be required to guarantee correct operation.

For static inputs tied high or low, the relevant input pin should be tied directly to GND or VDDIO.

12 Associated Design Documentation

Document Title	Information	Document Number
XS1-L Hardware Design Checklist	Board design checklist	X6277
Device Package User Guide	Land pattern, solder paste, ground recommendations	X4979
Estimating Power Consumption For XS1-L Devices	Power consumption	X4271
Programming XC on XMOS Devices	Timers, ports, clocks, threads and channels	X9577
XMOS Tools User Guide	Compilers, assembler and linker/mapper Timing analyzer and debugger Flash and OTP programming utilities	X1013

- Example schematic diagrams detailing minimal system configurations are available from http://www.xmos.com/support/silicon.

13 Related Documentation

Document Title	Information	Document Number
The XMOS XS1 Architecture	ISA manual	X7879
XS1 Port I/O Timing	Port timings	X5821
XS1-L System Specification	Link, switch and system information	X2725
XS1-L Link Performance and Design Guidelines	Link timings	X2999
XS1-L Clock Frequency Control	Advanced clock control	X1433
XS1-L Active Power Conservation	Low-power mode during idle	X5512

14 Revision History

The page numbers in this section refer to this document.

Rev. X1189I-03/12

1. Removed “Volatile” from Memory description on page 2.

Rev. X1189H-05/11

1. Changed XMOS Link references to XLA format in Signal Description on page 4.

Rev. X1189G-01/11

1. Replaced “Port Pin Table” with “Signal Description” on page 4.
2. Updated “ULPI” on page 20 with set of disabled signals.
3. Removed “Device Configuration”.
4. Added “Associated Design Documentation” on page 21.
5. Renamed OTP_VDDIO to OTP_VCC.
6. Renamed DEBUG to DEBUG_N.
7. Updated Figure 12 on page 16 by adding max value for IDD.
8. Removed *Preliminary* designation for all characterization data.

Rev. X1189F-06/10

1. Updated “Errata” on page 21 to correct pin A35.
2. Updated “USB ULPI Mode” on page 20 to correct pin A23.

Rev. X1189E-05/10

1. Added “USB ULPI Mode” on page 20.
2. Added C5, I4 and I5 parts.

Rev. X1189D-03/10

1. Added “Power Supply Sequencing”.
2. Added Figure 4 on page 11.
3. Changed from ‘Preliminary’ to ‘Release’.
4. Editorial updates.

Rev. X1189C-01/10-B

1. Added “Precedence” on page 9.
2. Added “Power Control Unit” on page 13.
3. Added “SPI Interface’ on page 11.

Rev. X1189B-01/10

1. Added “Package Marking” on page 20.
2. Updated “Miscellaneous Control Signals”.
3. Added ring position to pin table.

Rev. X1189A-12/09

1. Initial revision.