

June 2015

Technical Note TN1074

Introduction

As Ball Grid Array (BGA) packages become increasingly popular and become more populated across the array with higher pin count and smaller pitch, it is important to understand how they are affected by various board layout techniques. This document provides a brief overview of PCB layout considerations when working with BGA packages. It outlines some of the most common problems and provides tips for avoiding them at the design stage. A key challenge of adopting fine-pitch (0.8 mm or less) BGA packages is the design of a route fanout pattern that maximizes I/O utilization while minimizing fabrication cost. This technical note provides an overview of PCB design examples provided by Lattice Semiconductor.

For more information and design examples, go to the Support Center page the Lattice Semiconductor web site (www.latticesemi.com/en/Support.aspx).

BGA Board Layout Recommendations

In order to evenly balance the stress in the solder joints, Lattice recommends that PCB solder pads match the corresponding package solder pad type and dimensions. If a different PCB solder pad type is used, the recommended pad dimension is based on an equivalent surface contact area.

Table 1. Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations¹

Package Solder Pad Type	Nominal BGA Package Solder Pad Diameter (mm)	Optimum PCB (SMD) Solder Mask Opening (mm)	Optimum PCB (NSMD) Solder Land Diameter (mm)
0.35 mm Ball Pitch			
16, 25, 36 WLCSP	NSMD	0.21	0.20
0.4 mm Ball Pitch			
36, 49, 64, 81, 121, 132, 225 ucBGA	SMD	0.27	0.20
25 WLCSP	NSMD	0.26	0.20
36, 49, 81 WLCSP	NSMD	0.27	0.25
0.5 mm Ball Pitch			
56, 64, 81, 100, 121, 132, 144, 184, 196, 284, 328 csBGA	SMD	0.35	0.25
132 (Option 2) ⁴ csBGA	SMD	0.35	0.275
285 csfBGA	SMD	0.30	0.28
121, 256, 324 csfBGA	SMD	0.30	0.35
0.8 mm Ball Pitch			
100, 256, 332 caBGA	SMD	0.50	0.40
756, 554, 381 caBGA	SMD	0.40	0.50
256, 324, 400 caBGA	SMD	0.45	0.53
1.0 mm Ball Pitch			
100 fpBGA, 256 ftBGA (Option 1) ²	SMD	0.50	0.40
237 ftBGA	SMD	0.50	0.55
256 ftBGA (Option 2) ³ , 324 ftBGA, 144, 208, 256, 388, 484, 672, 676, 900, 1152, 1156 fpBGA	SMD	0.55	0.45
1020, 1152, 1704 Organic fcBGA	SMD	0.65	0.55
1.27 mm Ball Pitch			
272, 388 PBGA, 256, 352 SBGA	SMD	0.73	0.63
			0.58

1. These Lattice recommended PCB design values will result in optimum Board Level Reliability (BLR) performance for each corresponding package. Designers who use PCB design values which deviate from these recommendations should understand that the BLR performance may be reduced.

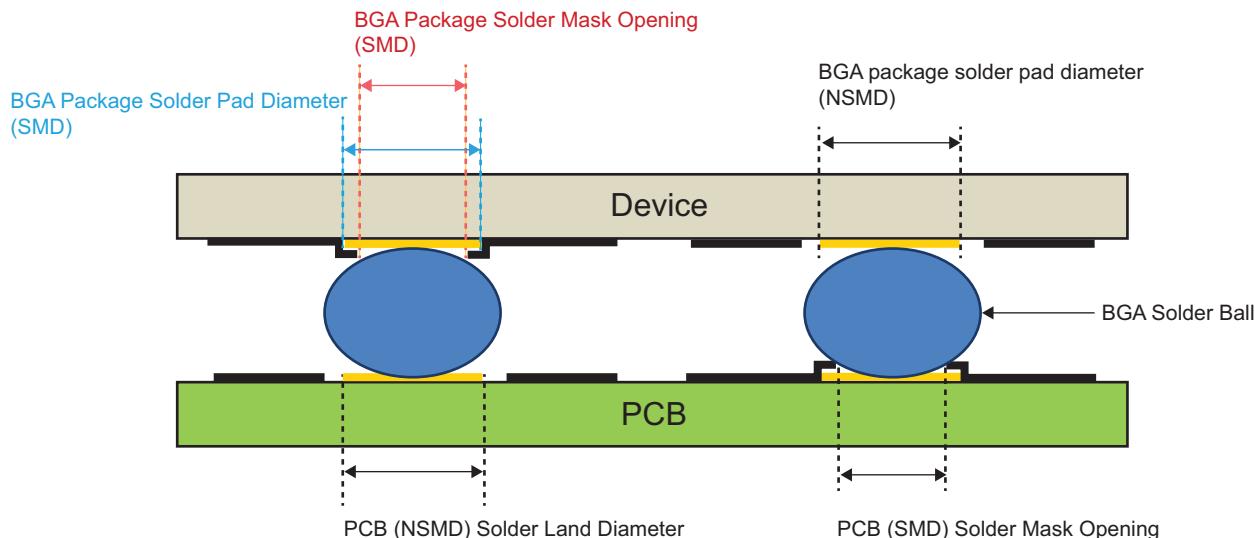
2. ispMACH® 4000, MachXO™ and LatticeXP2™

3. LatticeECP3™ and MachXO2™

4. iCE40™

Table 2. Lattice BGA Package Types

Package Type	Description
PBGA	Plastic BGA with 1.27 mm solder ball pitch. Die up configuration.
fpBGA	Fine Pitch BGA – Plastic BGA with 1.0 mm solder ball pitch. Die up configuration.
ftBGA	Fine Pitch Thin BGA – Thin plastic BGA with 1.0 mm solder ball pitch. Die up configuration.
caBGA	Chip Array BGA – Plastic BGA with 0.8 mm solder ball pitch. Die up configuration.
csBGA	Chip Scale BGA – Plastic BGA with 0.5 mm solder ball pitch. Die up configuration.
csfBGA	Chip Scale Flip-Chip BGA – Plastic chip scale BGA with 0.5 mm solder ball pitch.
fcBGA	Flip-Chip BGA with 1.0 mm solder ball pitch. Die down configuration.
SBGA	Super BGA – Similar to PBGA, but with an integrated heatsink plate. This package has 1.27 mm solder ball pitch and die down configuration. SBGA packages offer enhanced thermal dissipation capability.
ucBGA	Ultra Chip BGA – Saw-singulated plastic ball grid array package with 0.4 mm ball pitch.
WLCSP	Wafer-Level Chip Scale Package – Saw-singulated package with 0.35 mm and 0.4 mm ball pitch built onto a silicon device. Die down configuration.

Figure 1. SMD/NSMD Pad


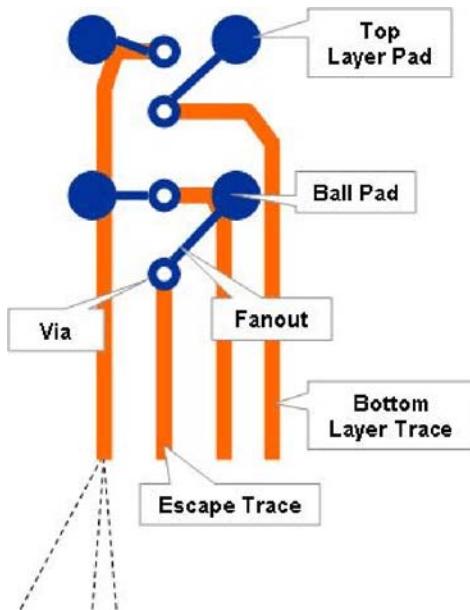
BGA Breakout and Routing Examples

Lattice provides several resources and different design implementations that show BGA breakout and routing of various fine-pitch BGA packages. Different stack up and layer counts are also used to show a range of design rules and fabrication costs. It is important to consult with your board fabrication and assembly houses as to the most economical and reliable process for your application.

Currently there is a wide choice of BGAs from Lattice, with many devices offered in multiple packages and pitches of BGA densities as well as non-BGA options such as TQFP, QFN and others. The BGA pitch or “center to center” ball dimensions include, 1.00 mm BGAs, space-saving 0.5 mm pitch chip scale BGA and 0.4 mm pitch ultra chip scale BGA packages. Fine pitch packages offer advantages and disadvantages alike. Finer pitch means that the trace and space limits will have to be adjusted down to match the BGA. Many times a design can get away with small traces underneath the BGA then fan out with a slightly larger trace width. The PCB fabrication facility will need to be aware of your design objectives and check for the smallest trace dimensions supported. Smaller traces take more time to inspect, check and align etc. Etching needs to be closely monitored when trace and space rules reach their lower limit.

The combination of fanout traces, escape vias, and escape traces that allow routing out from under the BGA pin array to the perimeter of the device are collectively referred to as the “BGA breakout”. The fanout pattern will arrange the breakout via, layer, and stack-up to maximize the number of I/Os that can be routed. Fanout patterns are an important consideration for devices over 800 pins and can be follow polar (north/south/east/west) or layer-biased directions. (Source: *BGA Breakouts and Routing*, Charles Pfeil, Mentor Graphics).

Figure 2. BGA Breakout Routing Terms



Lattice provides BGA breakout and routing examples for various fine pitch packages (www.latticesemi.com/en/Support.aspx). Each package example is built to comply with IPC7351 (www.ipc.org) specifications and nomenclature conventions. Some examples include different layout options depending on design and cost goals. For example, the 256-ball chip array BGA (BN256/BG256) examples demonstrate a design with fully-utilized I/Os, fine trace width and pitch, on a 6-layer PCB stack-up and a less expensive design with relaxed design rules, and fewer I/O pads routed, on a 4-layer PCB stack up.

Table 3. Package Layout Example Summary

Package	Example #	Pitch (mm)	Signal/ Power Layers	Trace/ WidthSpace (mm)	Ball Pad (mm)	Ball Mask (mm)	Via Pad (mm)	Via Drill (mm)
MN64/MG64	1	0.5	6	0.100/0.100	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.125
UMN64/UMG64	1	0.4	6	0.100/0.100	0.18	0.28	0.25	0.10
MN100	1	0.5	4	0.085/0.085	0.23	0.38	0.45	0.20
	2	0.5	4	0.010/0.100	0.23	0.38	0.45	0.20
MN132/MG132	1	0.5	4	0.085/0.085	0.23	0.38	0.40	0.15
	2	0.5	4	0.100/0.100	0.23	0.38	0.40	0.15
MN144	1	0.5	6	0.100/0.100	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.125
	2	0.5	4	0.100/0.100	0.23	0.38	0.30	0.125
BN256/BG256	1	0.8	6	0.100/0.100	0.35	0.50	0.40	0.125
	2	0.8	4	0.100/0.100	0.35	0.50	0.40	0.1500
M328/MG328	1	0.5	6	0.070/0.070	0.25	0.40	0.25	0.12

Table 4. iCE40 Package Layout Example Summary

Package	Pitch (mm)	iCE40 Family Offering	Max. I/Os	SMD/ NSMD	Total Layers	Signal Layers	Solder Pad Size (mm)	Solder Mask (mm)	Via Drill (mil)	Via Size (mil)	Trace Width (mil)	Trace Space (mil)
NSMD												
CM36	0.4	LP	25	NSMD	4	2	0.20	0.34	5	10	5	3.5
CM49	0.4	LP	35	NSMD	4	2	0.20	0.34	5	10	5	3.5
CM81	0.4	LP	63	NSMD	6	4	0.20	0.34	5	10	5	3.5
CM81	0.4	LP	48	SMD	4	2	0.20	0.20	5	10	5	3.5
CM121	0.4	LP	95	NSMD	6	4	0.20	0.34	5	10	5	3.5
CM121	0.4	LP		SMD	4	2	0.20	0.20	5	10	5	3.5
CM225	0.4	LP, HX	178	NSMD	10	6	0.20	0.34	5	10	5	3.5
CM225	0.4	LP, HX	153	SMD	8	4	0.20	0.20	5	10	5	3.5
CM225	0.4	LP, HX	100	SMD	6	2	0.20	0.20	5	10	5	3.5
CB81	0.5	LP	62									
CB121	0.5	LP	93									
CB132	0.5	HX	95	NSMD	6	4	0.254	0.4064	6	12	4	4
CB132	0.5	HX		NSMD	4	2	0.254	0.4064	5	10	3	3
CT256	0.8	HX	206	NSMD	6	4	0.32	0.47	9	18	4.5	4.25

For mechanical dimension details on packages, see the Lattice [Package Diagrams](#) document.

In order to show how some of the routing challenges are solved, examples are provided for fine-pitch BGA packages from the MachXO™ and the ispMACH® 4000ZE families. Principles for these apply to other Lattice BGA packaged products.

For iCE40 product family, all the examples assume that each I/O bank and the SPI bank each uses a different I/O voltage. In the layout examples for a reduced number of layers, all the mandatory pins connections are routed out, including connections such as the VPP_2V5 and the SPI connections. The PLL pins are also routed out on the packages that support PLLs.

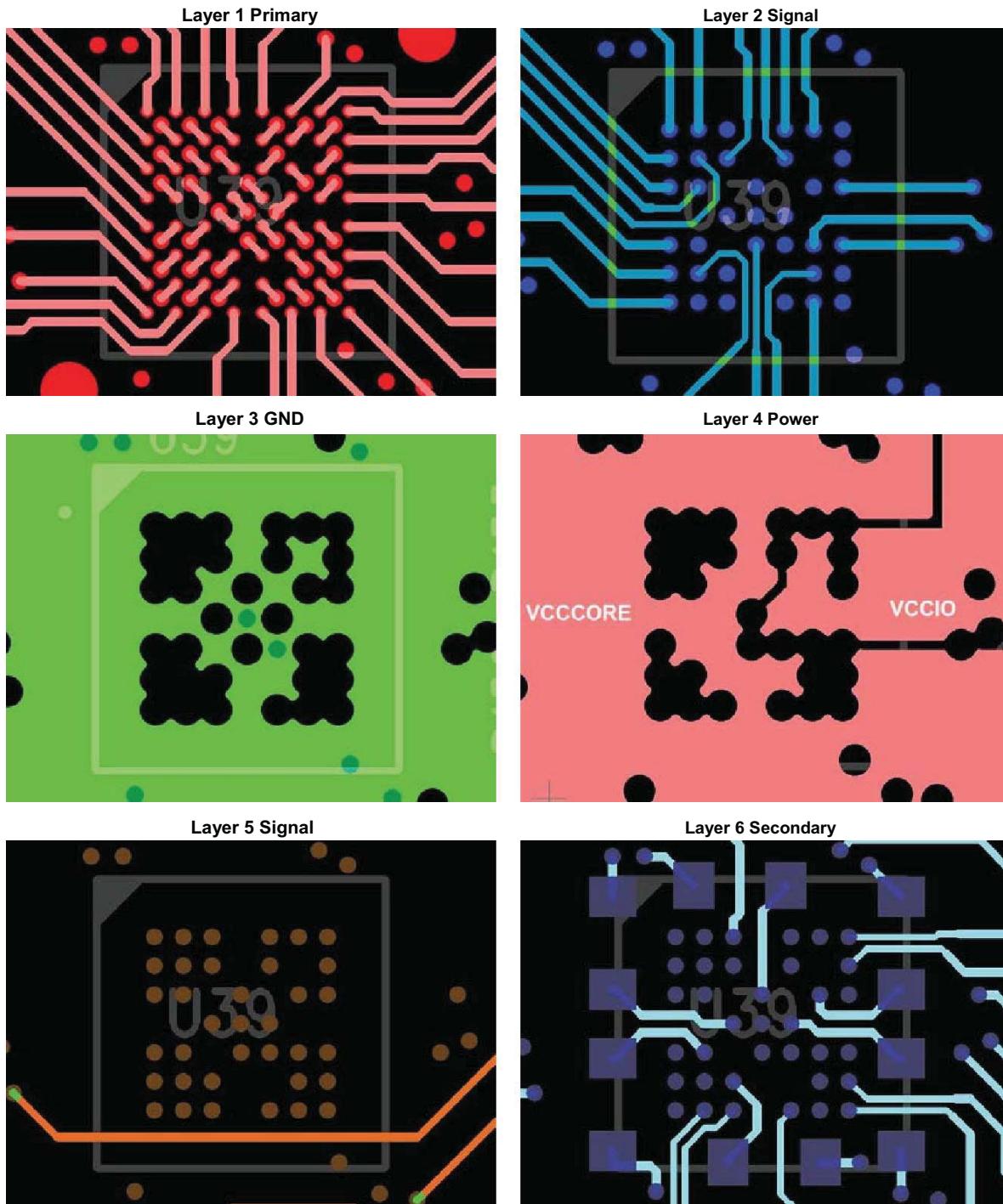
Free Cadence® Allegro® Physical Viewer

If you do not have a PCB board design software package but would like to view the files, download and install the free [Cadence Allegro Physical Viewer](#) software available from Cadence Design Systems, Inc.

64-Ball csBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places an ispMACH 4000ZE CPLD in a 5 mm x 5 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 64-ball csBGA package (LC4064ZE-MN64) in a 6-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization.

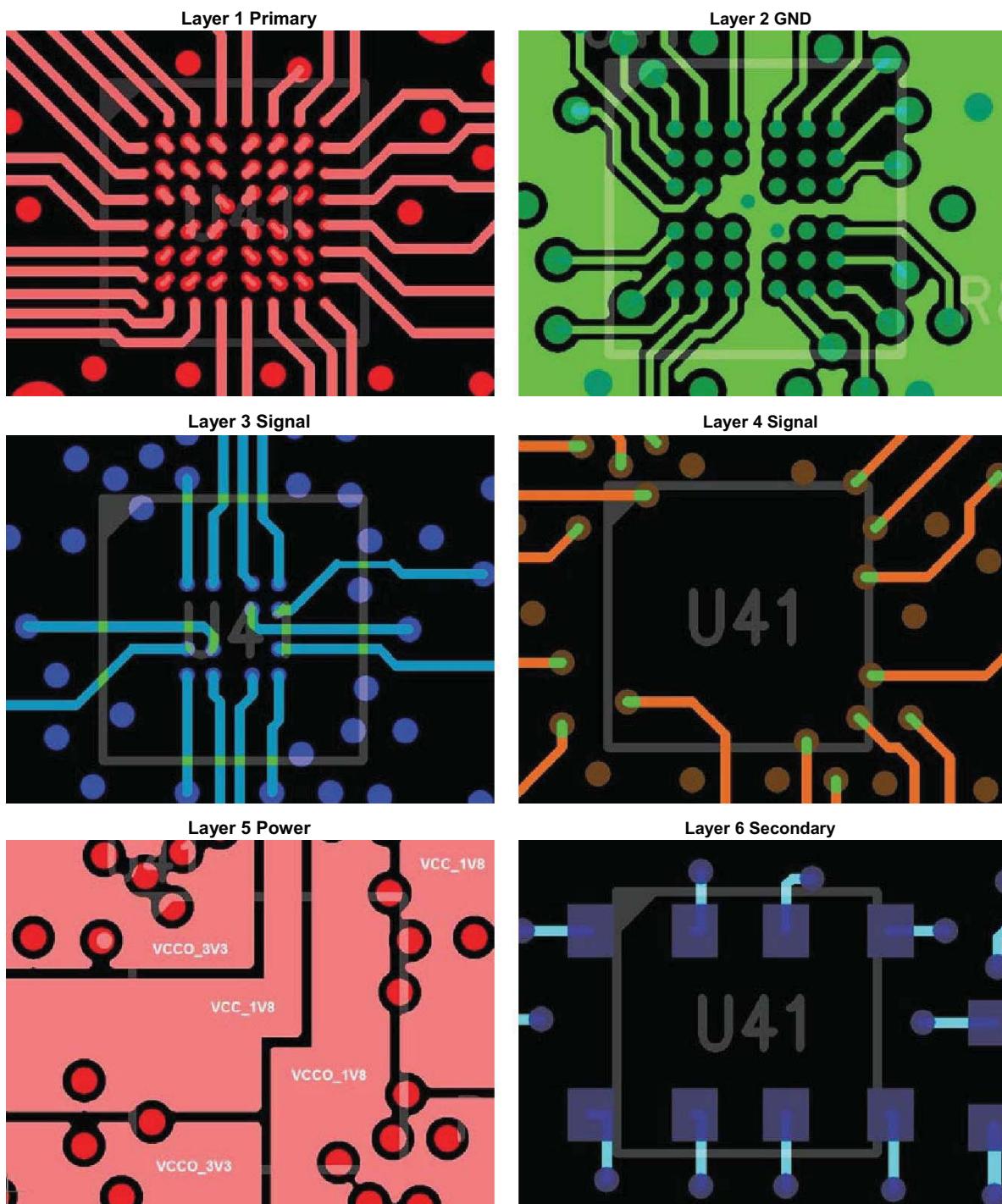
Figure 3. CAM Artwork Screen Shots 64-Ball csBGA



64-Ball ucBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places an ispMACH 4000ZE CPLD in a 4 mm x 4 mm, 0.4 mm pitch, 64-ball ucBGA package (LC4064ZE-UMN64) in a 6-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization. This example demonstrates a modified dogbone fanout technique to get access to all pins yet limiting number of layers and via schedules, while setting up layers to use reference planes for high-speed signal traces.

Figure 4. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 64-Ball ucBGA



100-Ball csBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Examples

These examples place a MachXO PLD in a 8 mm x 8 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 100-ball csBGA package (LCMxo640-M132/MN132) into two fabrication scenarios. Both examples utilize a 4-layer stack-up. The first example uses 0.085 mm trace and 0.085 mm space design rules for maximum I/O accessibility; while the second example uses 0.100 mm trace and 0.100 mm space design rules and provides 15% less I/O.

Figure 5. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #1, 100-Ball csBGA

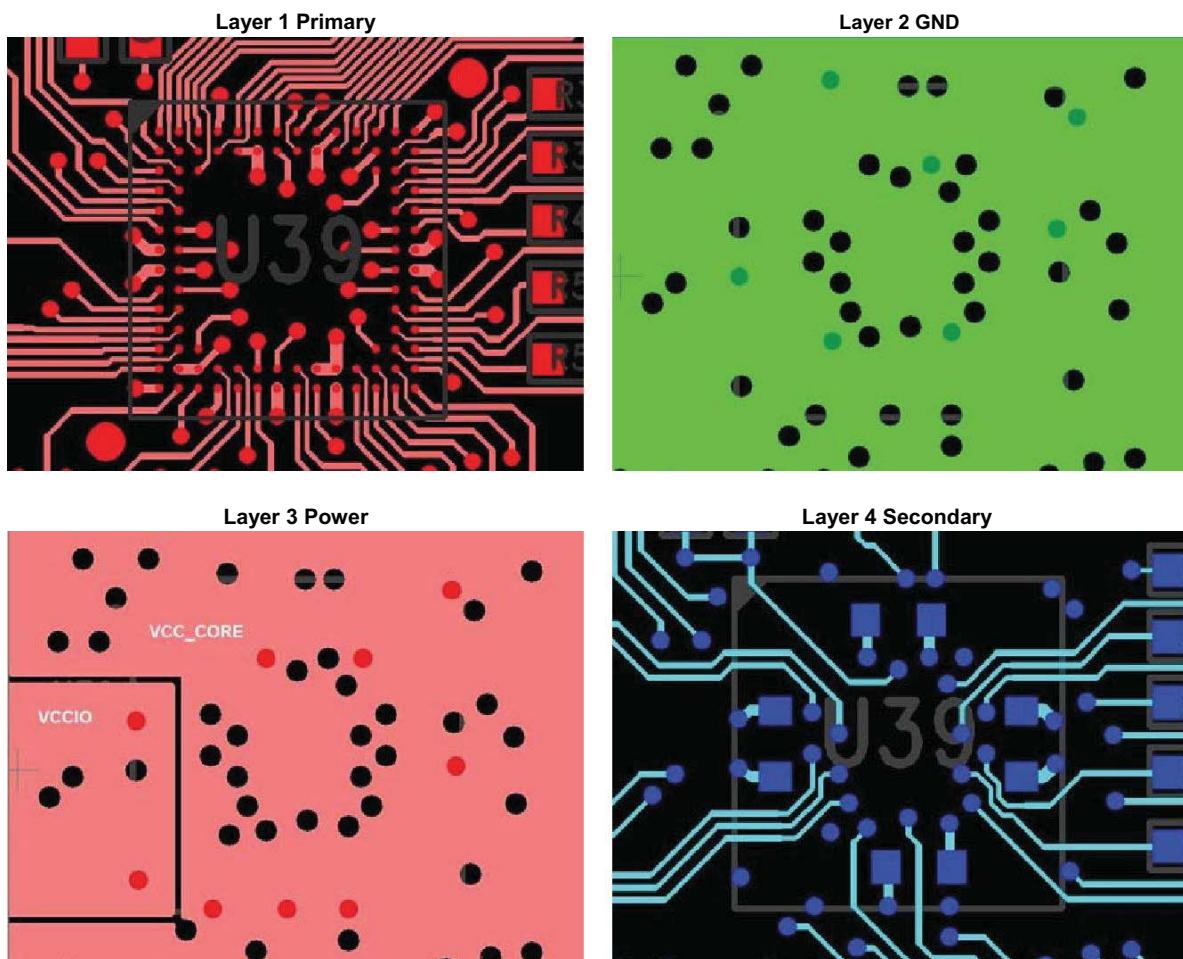
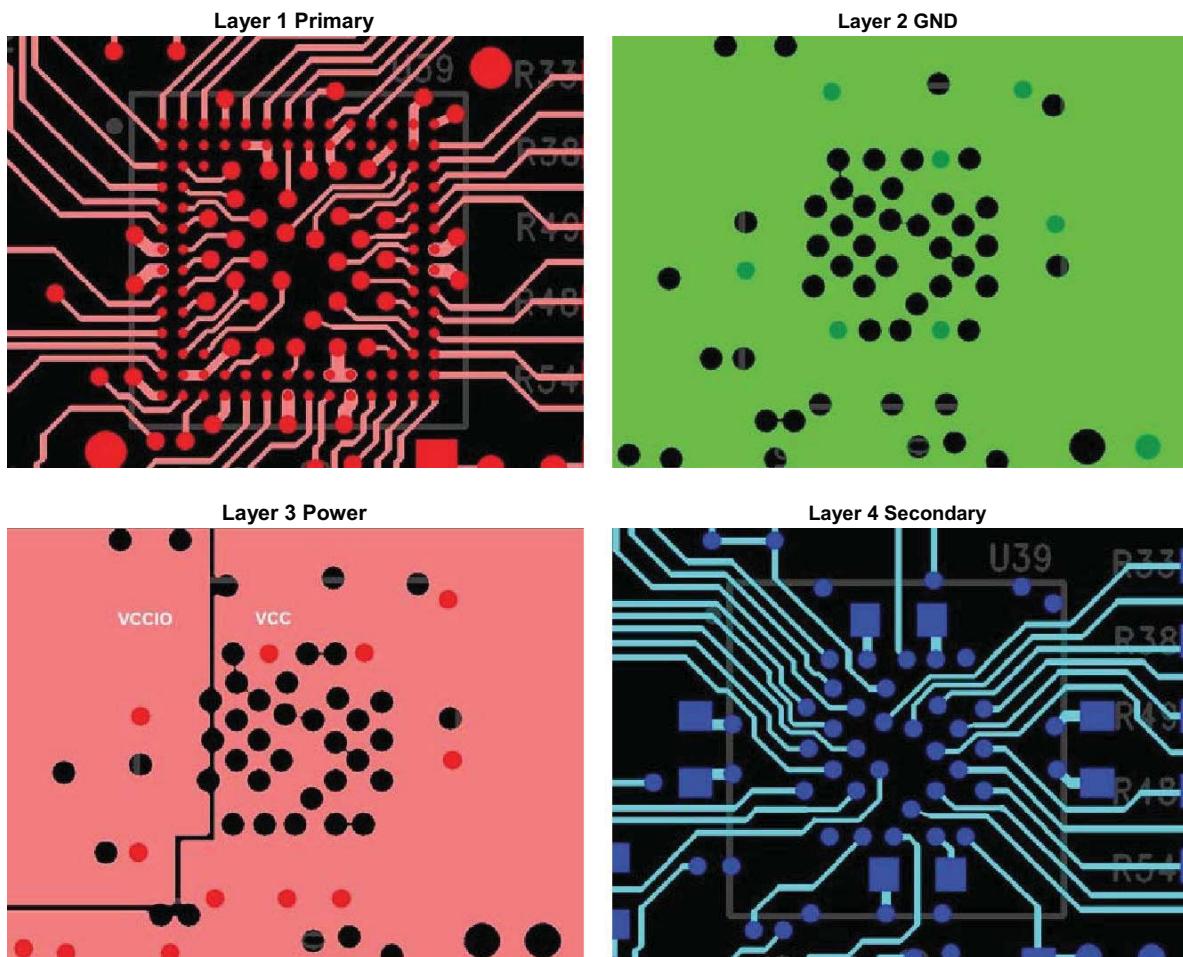


Figure 6. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #2, 100-Ball csBGA



132-Ball csBGA BGA Breakout Examples

These examples place a MachXO PLD in a 8 mm x 8 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 132-ball csBGA package (LCMxo640-M132/MN132) into two fabrication scenarios. Both examples utilize a 4-layer stack-up. The first example uses 0.085 mm trace and 0.085 mm space design rules for maximum I/O accessibility; while the second example uses 0.100 mm trace and 0.100 mm space design rules and provides 15% less I/O.

Figure 7. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #1, 132-Ball csBGA

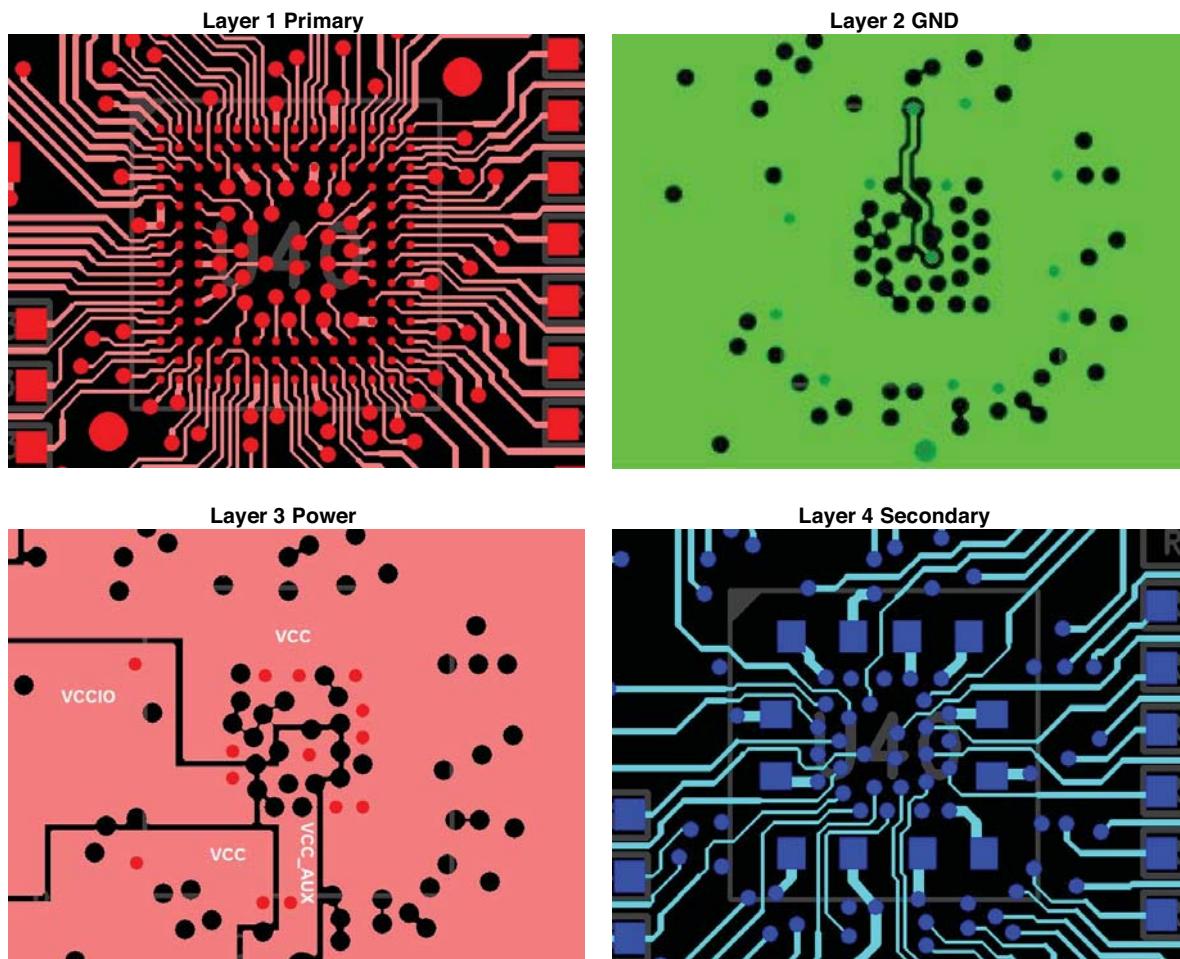
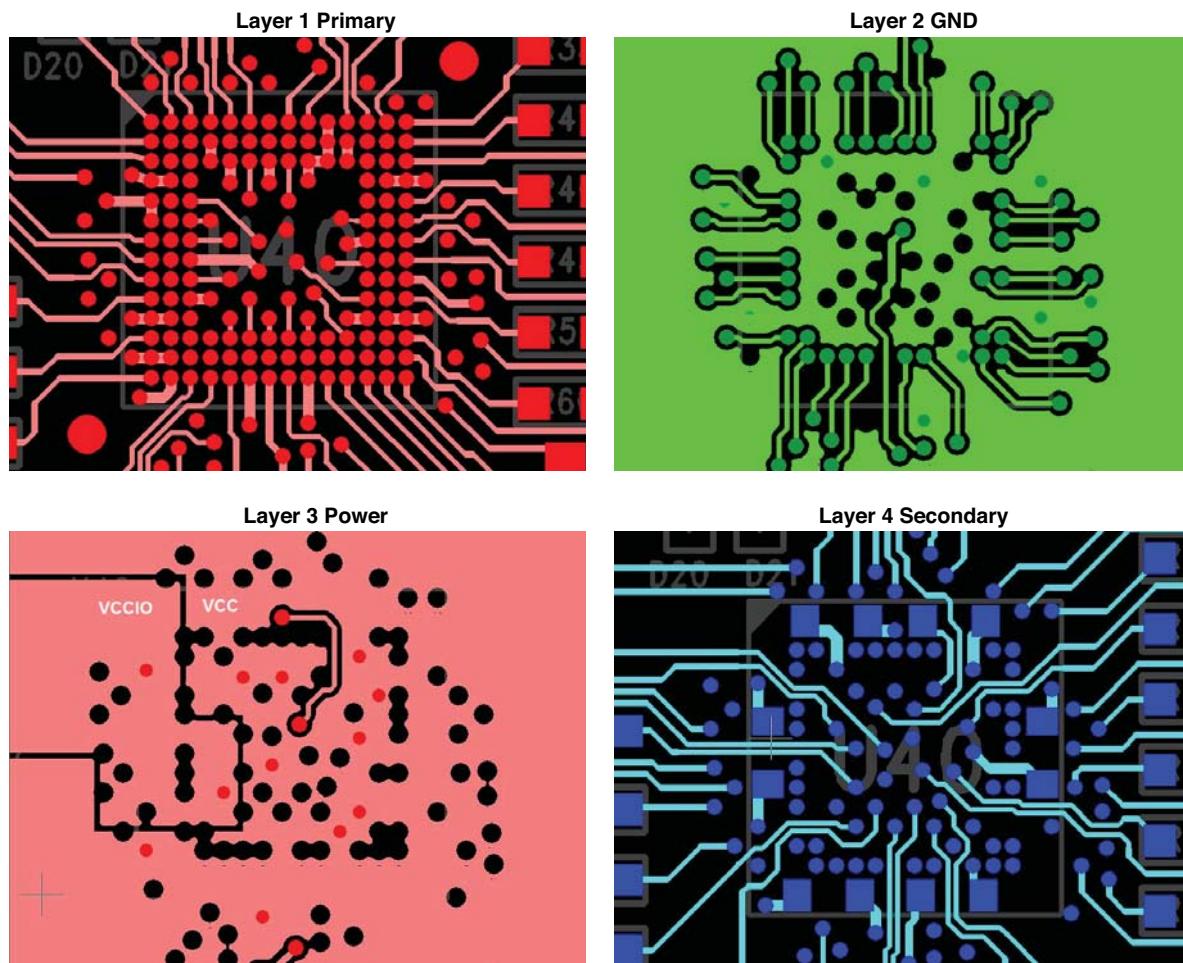


Figure 8. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #2, 132-Ball csBGA



144-Ball csBGA BGA Breakout Examples

These examples place an ispMACH 4000ZE in a 7 mm x 7 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 144-ball csBGA package (LC4256ZE-MN144) into two fabrication scenarios. One for a 6-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization and a 4-layer with about 5% fewer I/Os. The 6-layer (Example #1) design avoids uses of micro vias and takes advantage of removed pads on inner layers to route all pins out to 6 layers with good layer structure for high-speed signal integrity.

Figure 9. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #1, 144-Ball csBGA

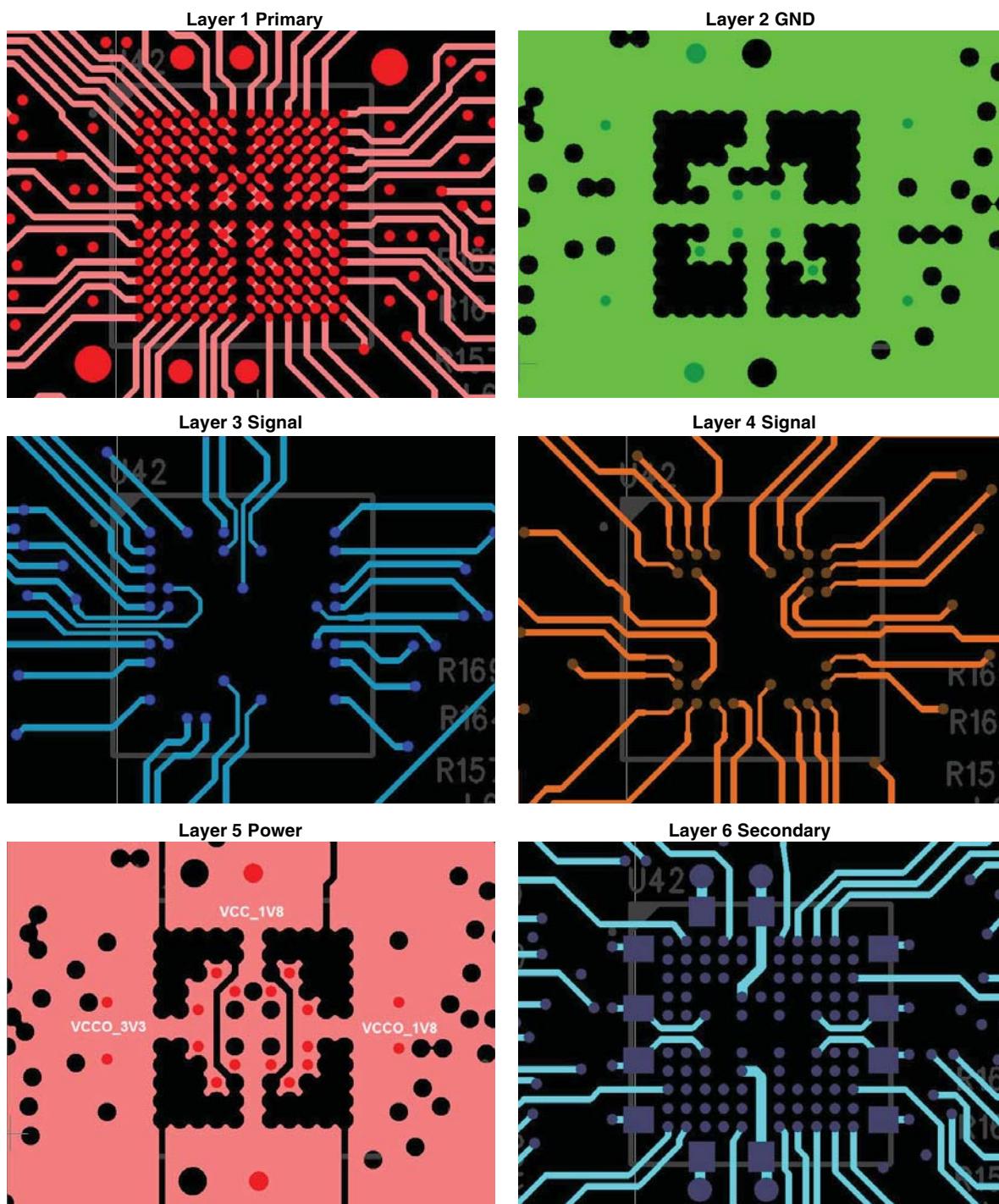
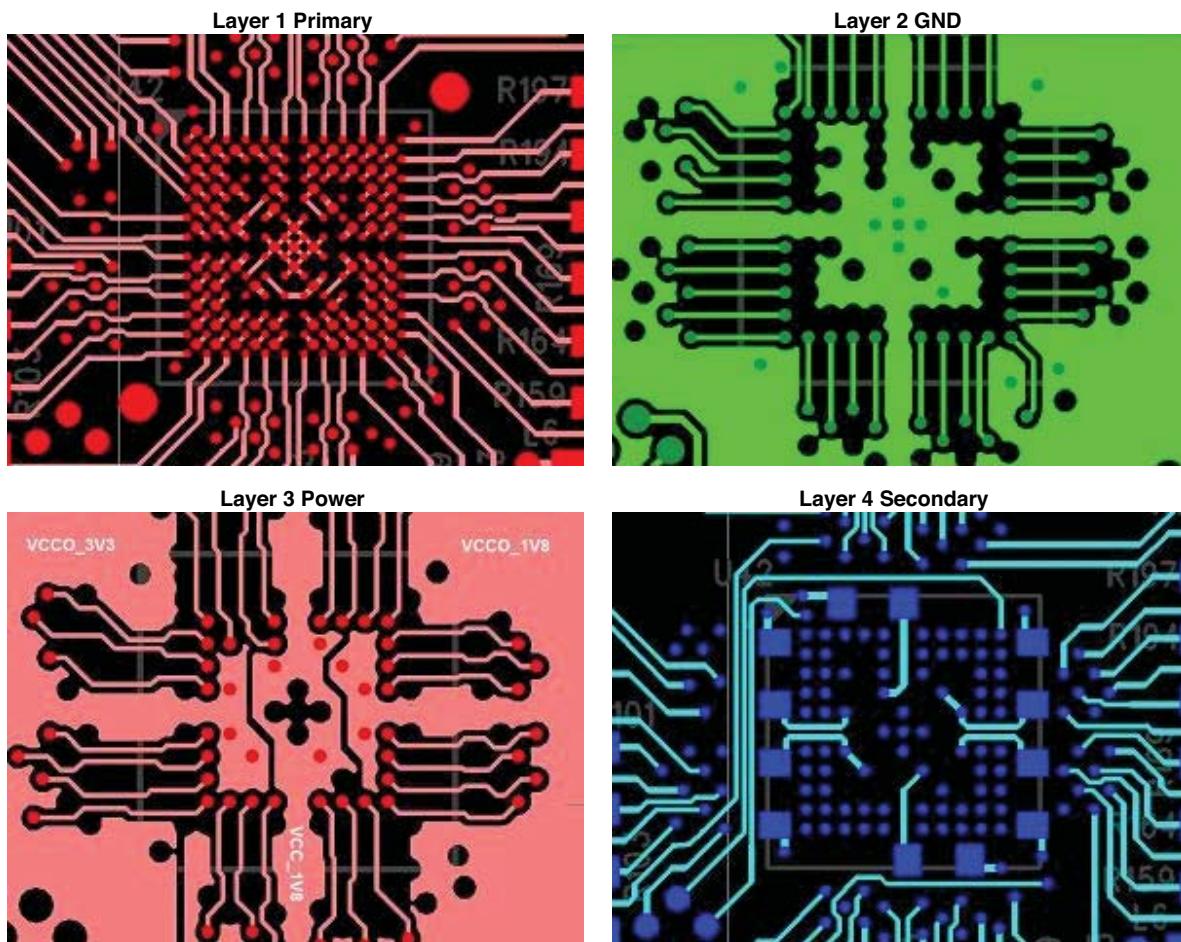


Figure 10. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #2, 144-Ball csBGA



256-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example

This BGA breakout and routing example places a MachXO PLD in a 14x14 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, 256-ball caBGA package (LCMXX02280-B256/BN256) into two fabrication scenarios. One for a 6-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization and a 4-layer with about 10% fewer I/Os. The 6-layer design (Example #1), demonstrates the best use of mechanically drill blind vias to place caps near power pins to minimize layers.

Figure 11. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #1, 256-Ball caBGA

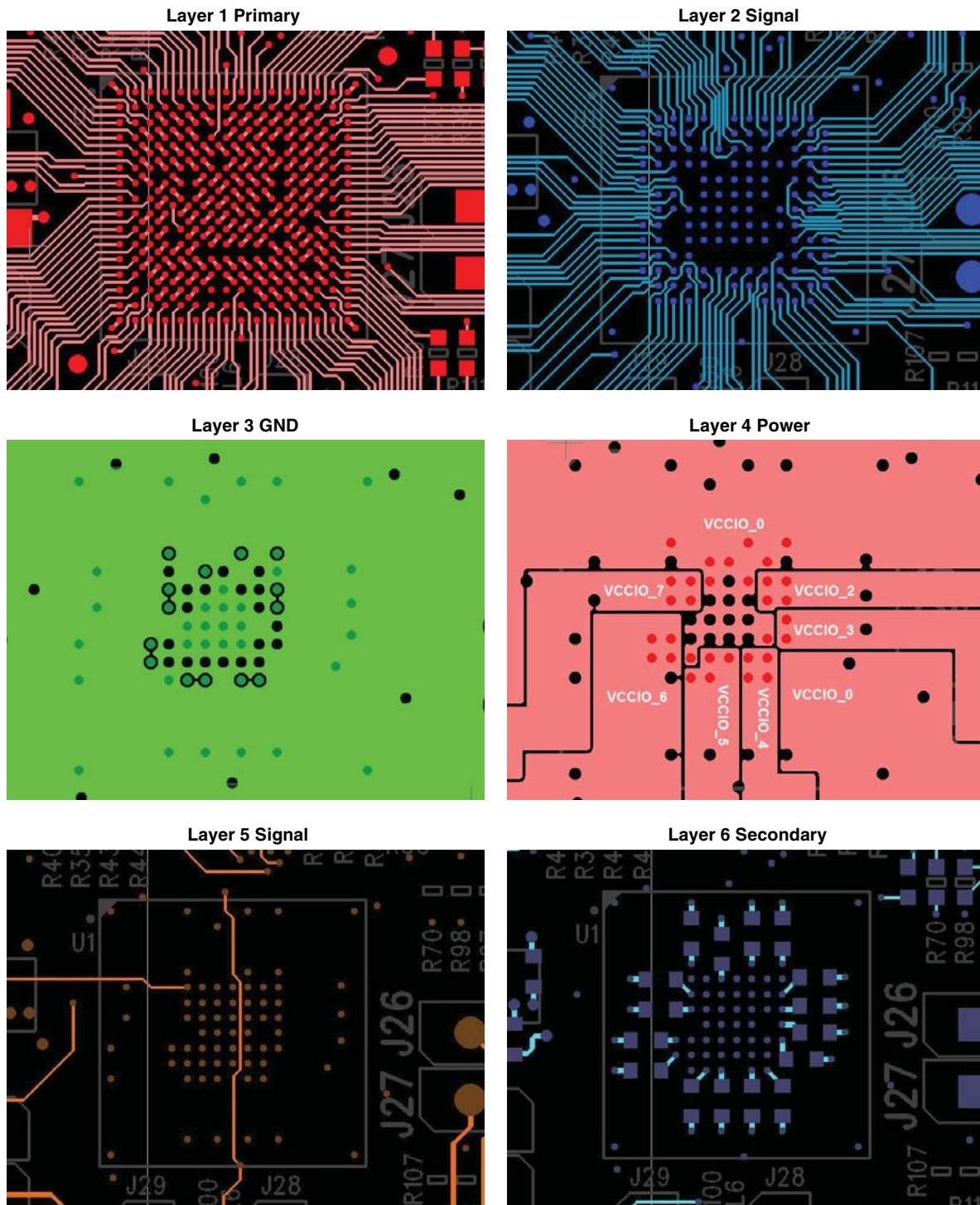
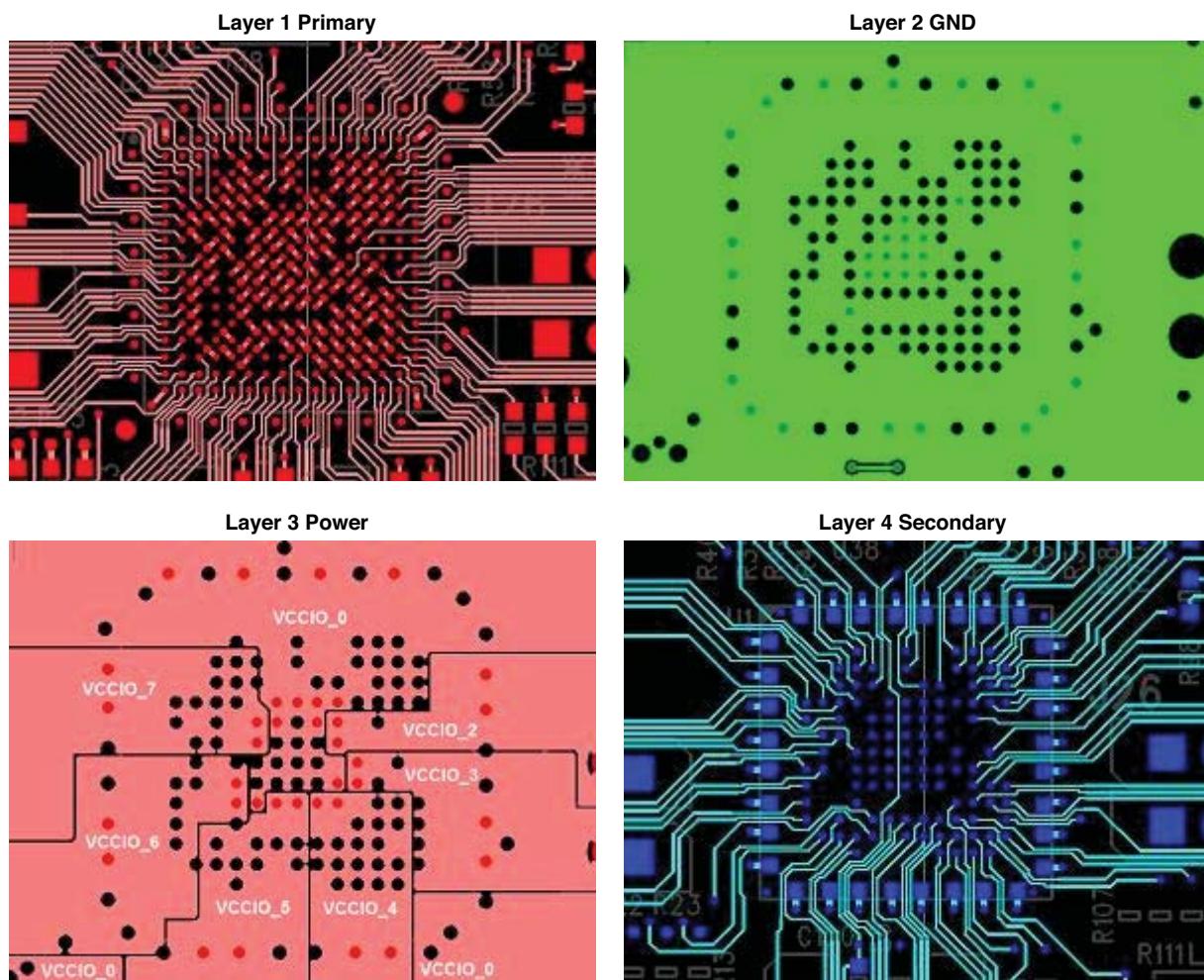


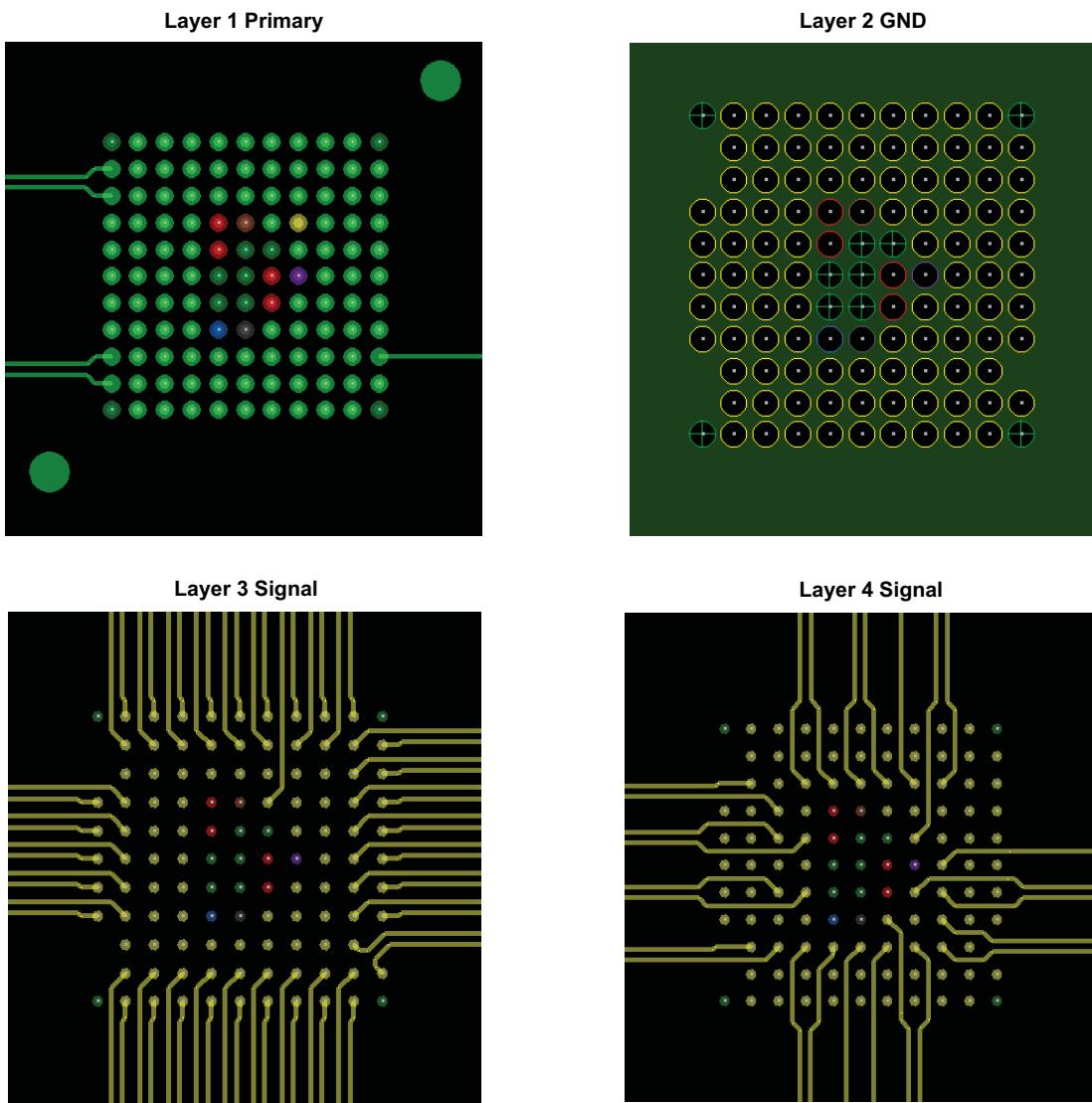
Figure 12. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #2, 256-Ball caBGA

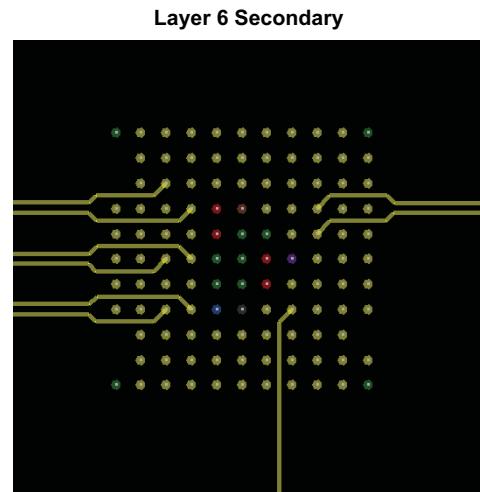
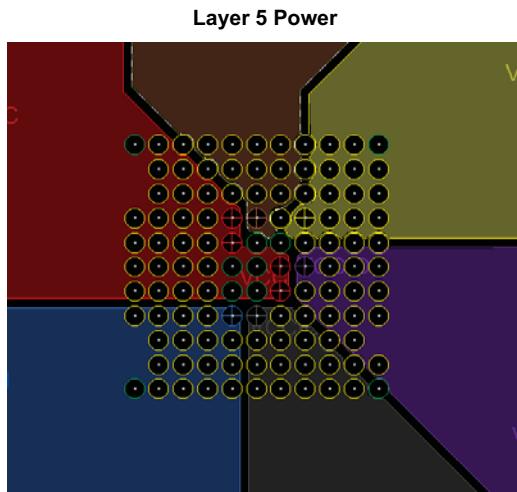


121-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses a MXO3 PLD in a 6 mm x 6 mm, 0.50 mm pitch, 121-ball csfBGA package (MXO3L-6900-MG121) in a 6-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a through microvia technology of 0.10 mm via drill. Trace width/space used is 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are used as reference planes for GND and PWR.

Figure 13. Layout Screen Shots, 121-Ball csfBGA, 0.50 mm Pitch

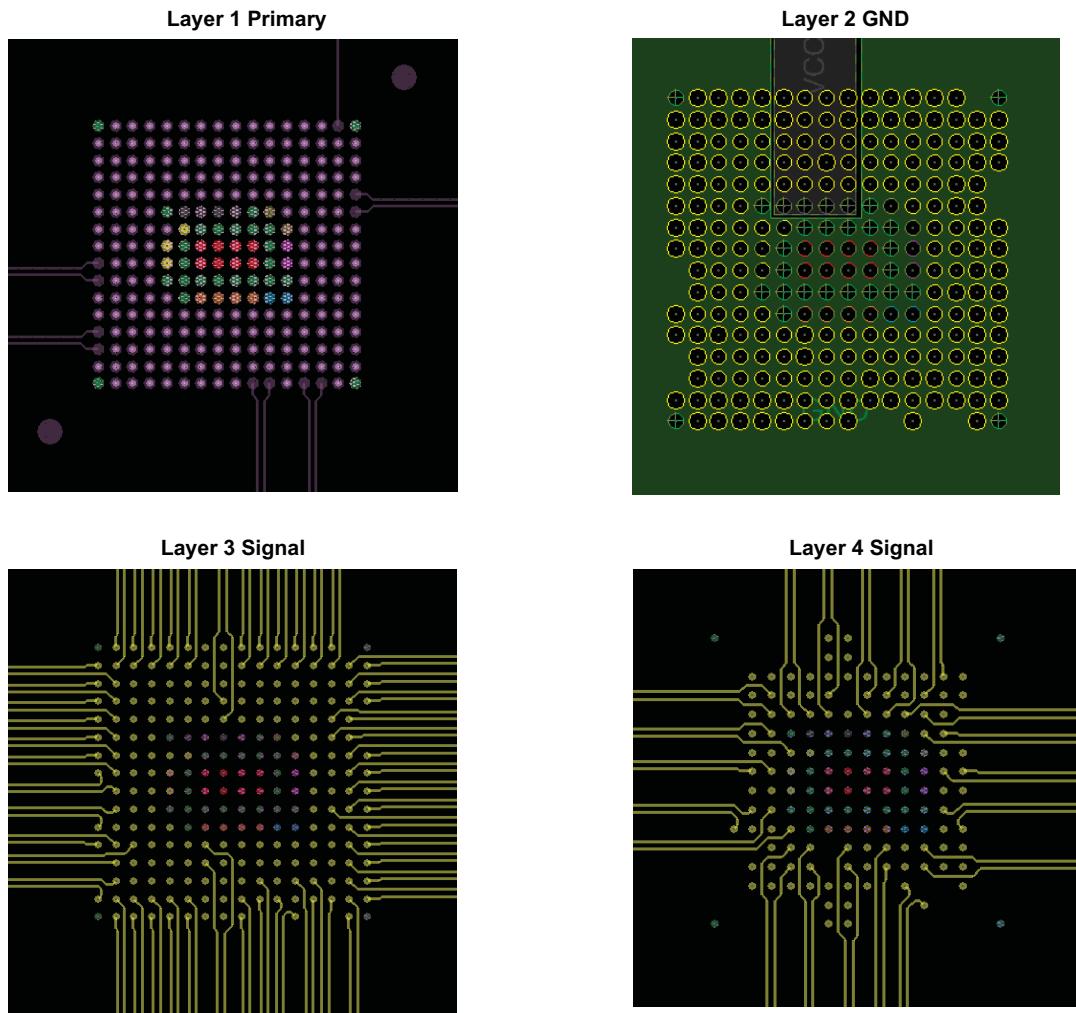


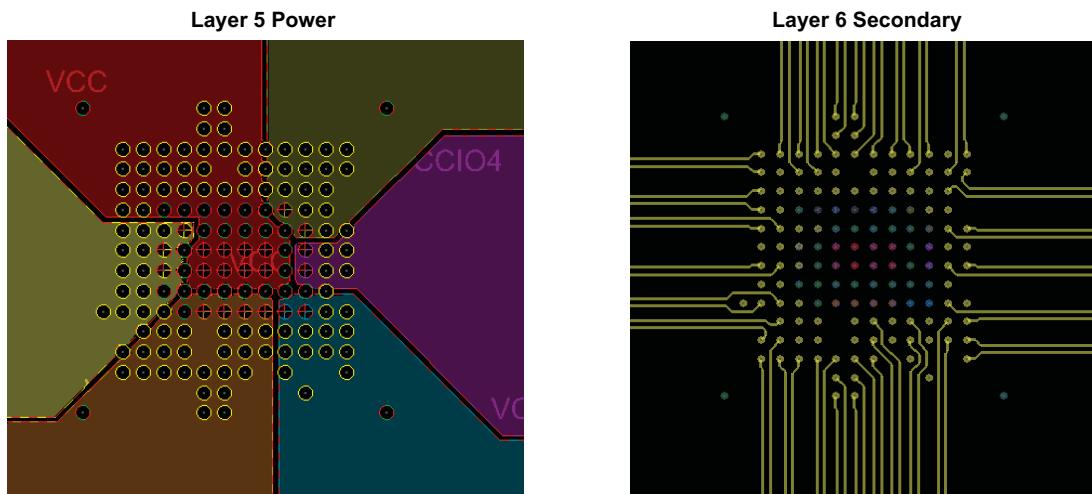


256-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses a MXO3 PLD in a 9 mm x 9 mm, 0.50 mm pitch, 256-ball csfBGA package (MXO3L-6900-MG256) in a 6-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a blind microvia technology of 0.10 mm via drill. Trace width/space used is 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are used as reference planes for GND and PWR.

Figure 14. Layout Screen Shots, 256-Ball csfBGA, 0.50 mm Pitch

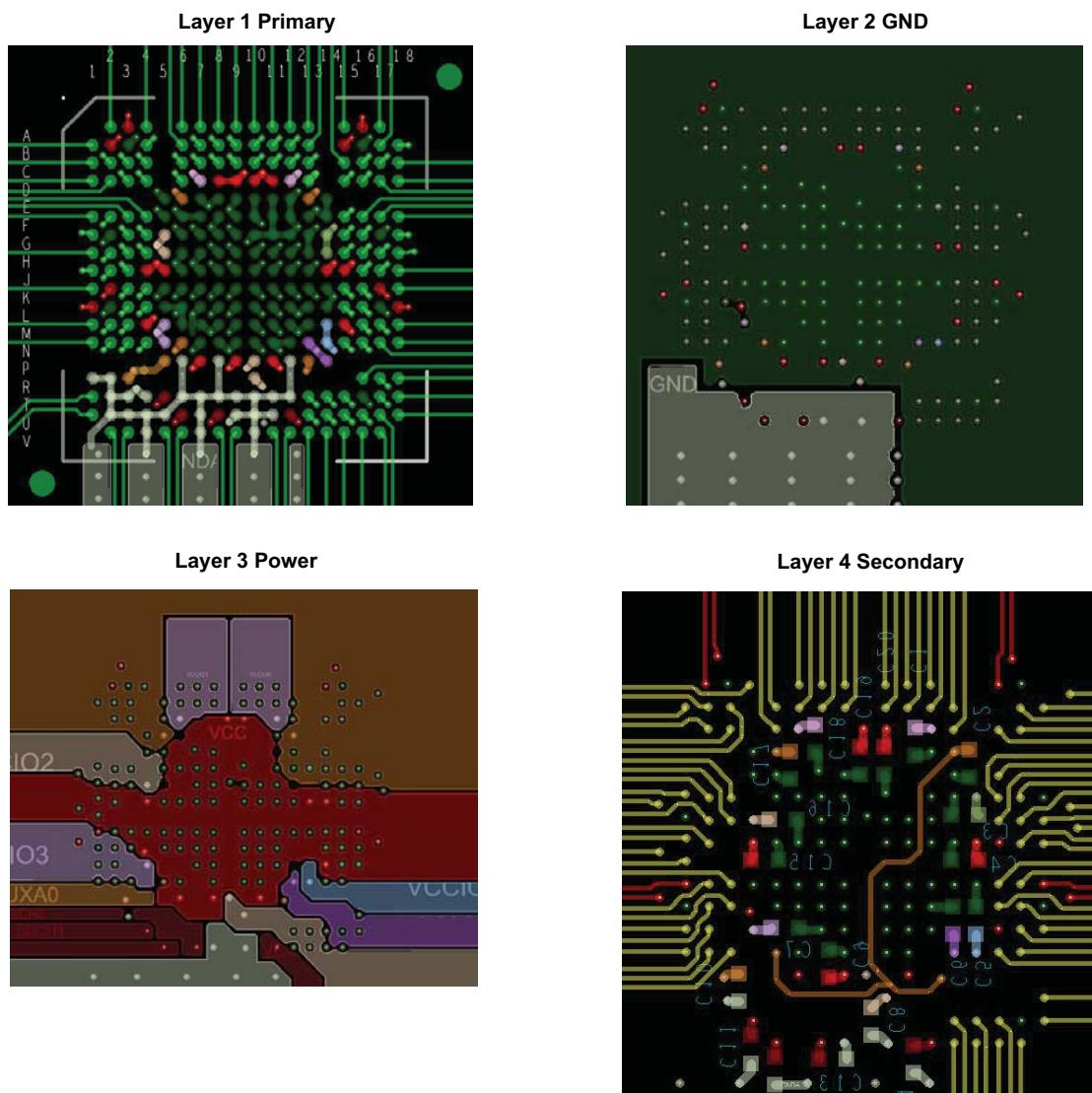




285-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places an ECP5™ FPGA in a 10 mm x 10 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 285-ball csfBGA package (LFE5UM-25F-MG285) in a 4-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization. This example utilizes 4-mil traces and 4-mil via drills for BGA escape routing. Two internal layers are used as reference planes. Blind and buried vias are not necessary in this example. Decoupling 0402 capacitors are placed at secondary layer for VCC and VCCIOs.

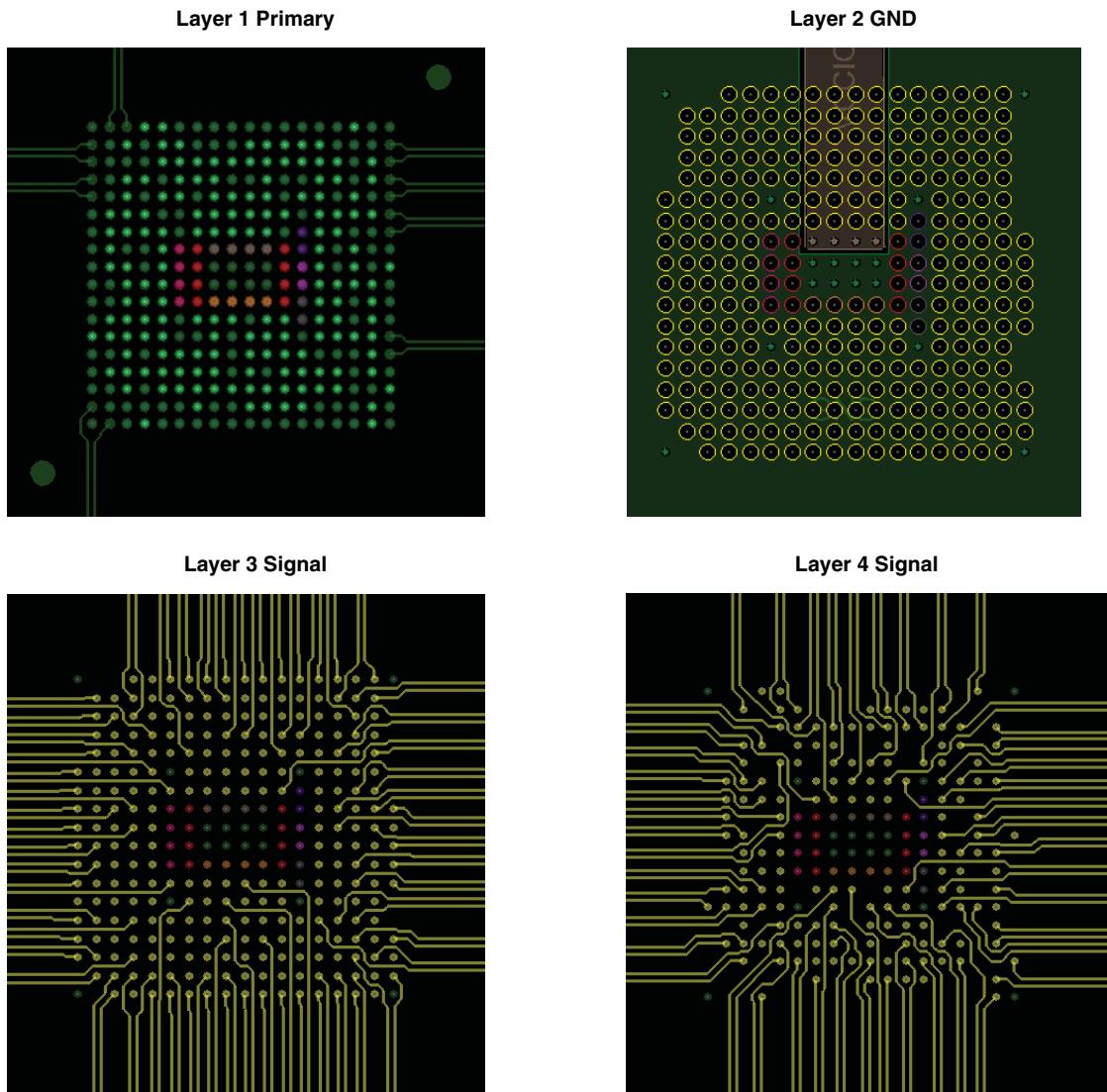
Figure 15. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 285-Ball csfBGA

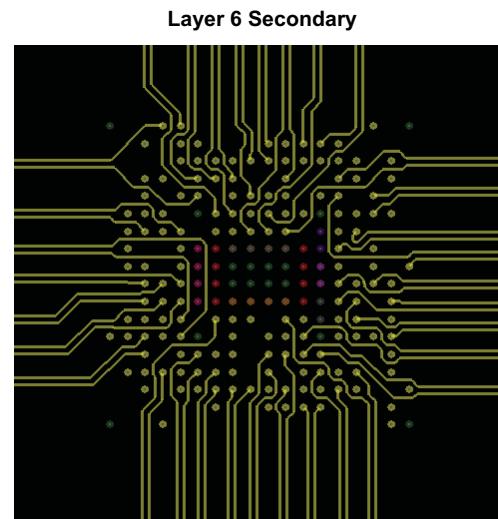
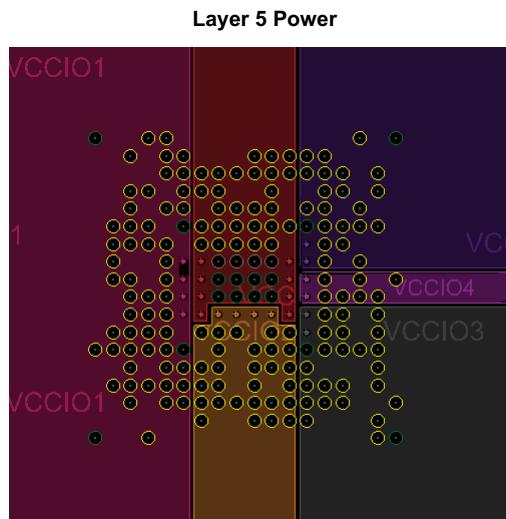


324-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses a MachXO3 PLD in a 10 mm x 10 mm, 0.50 mm pitch, 324-ball csfBGA package (MXO3L-6900-MG324) in a 6-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a blind microvia technology of 0.10 mm via drill. Trace width/space used is 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are used as reference planes for GND and PWR.

Figure 16. Layout Screen Shots, 324-Ball csfBGA, 0.50 mm Pitch

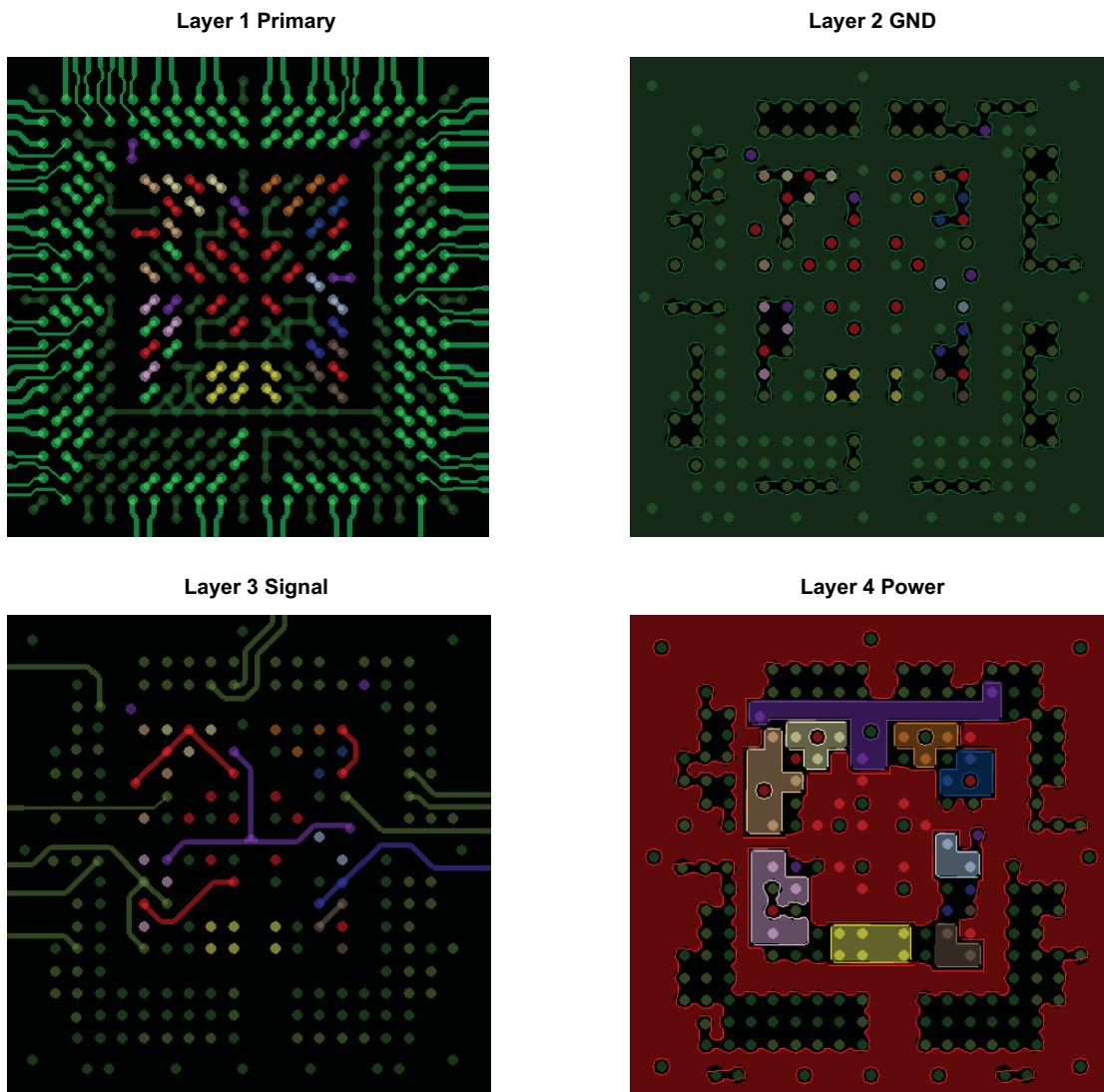




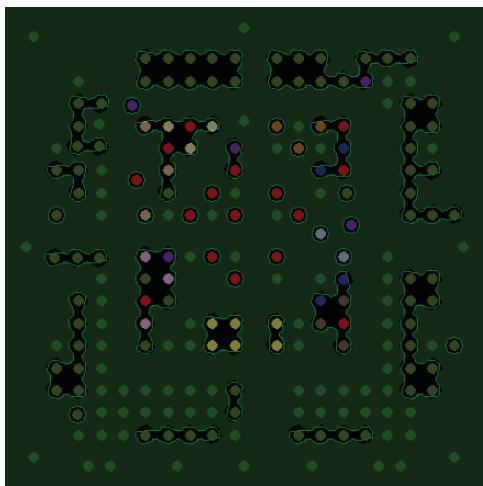
328-Ball csBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places a LatticeECP3-17 FPGA in a 10 mm x 10 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, 328-ball csBGA package (LFE3-17EA-MG328) in a 6-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization. This example utilizes a 3-mil trace neck down and 5-mil via for BGA escape routing. Layers have been set to use as reference planes for high-speed signal traces.

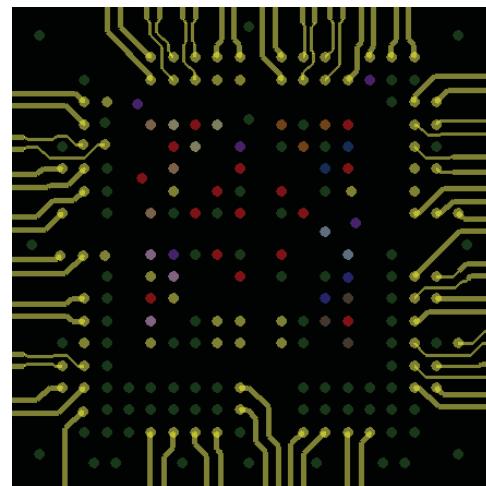
Figure 17. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 328-Ball csBGA



Layer 5 Ground



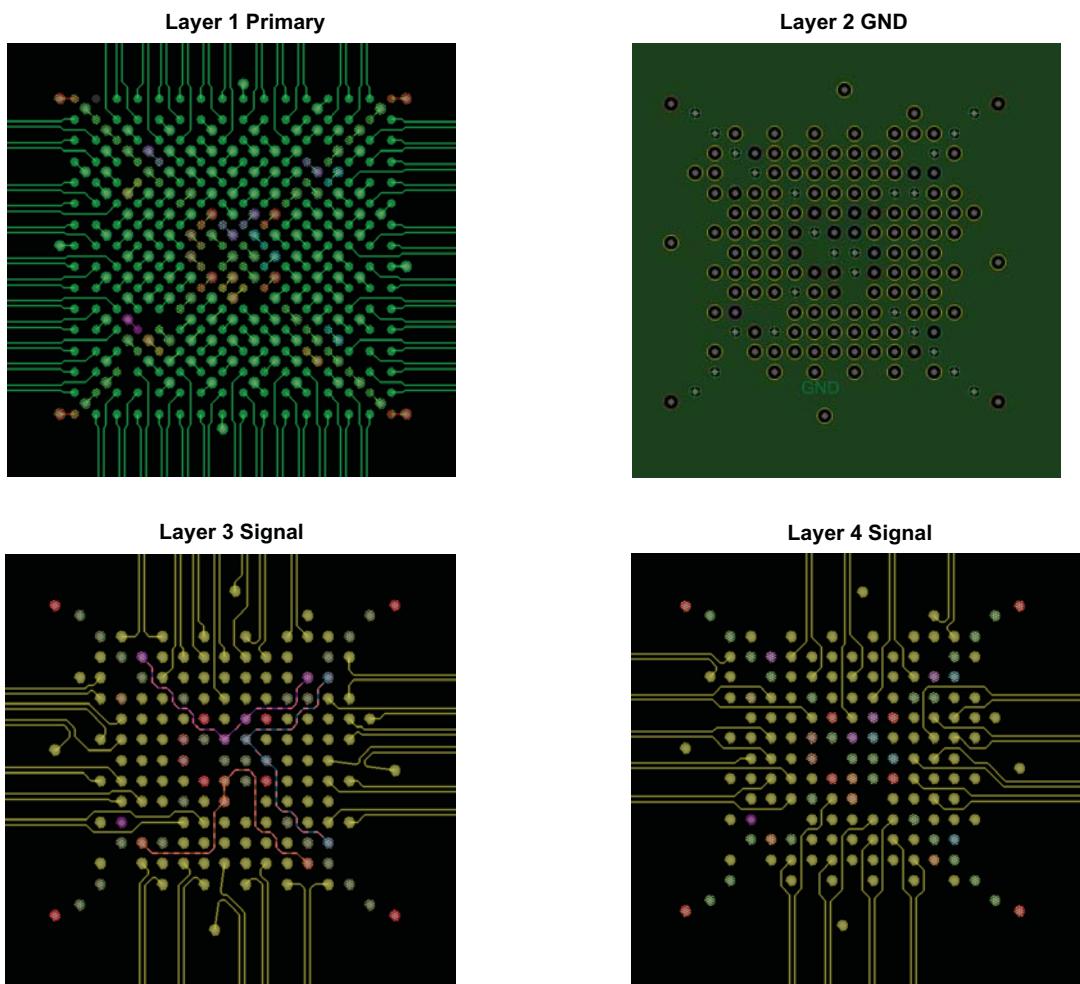
Layer 6 Secondary



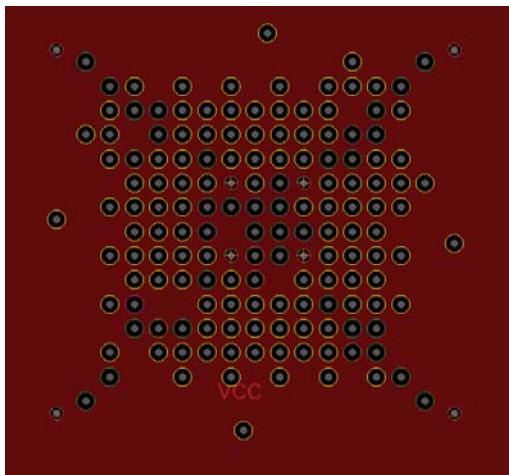
256-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses a MachXO3 PLD in a 14 mm x 14 mm, 0.80 mm pitch, 256-ball caBGA package (MXO3L-6900-BC256) in a 6-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space and 0.25 mm via drill. Two internal layers are used as reference planes. VCC is tied to a plane while VCCIOs are routed and have decoupling capacitors at secondary layer.

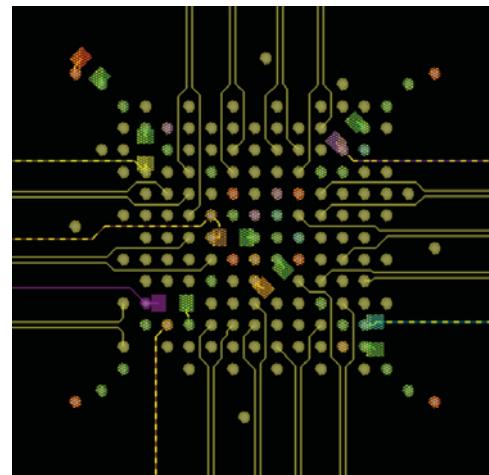
Figure 18. Layout Screen Shots, 256-Ball caBGA, 0.80 mm Pitch



Layer 5 VCC Plane



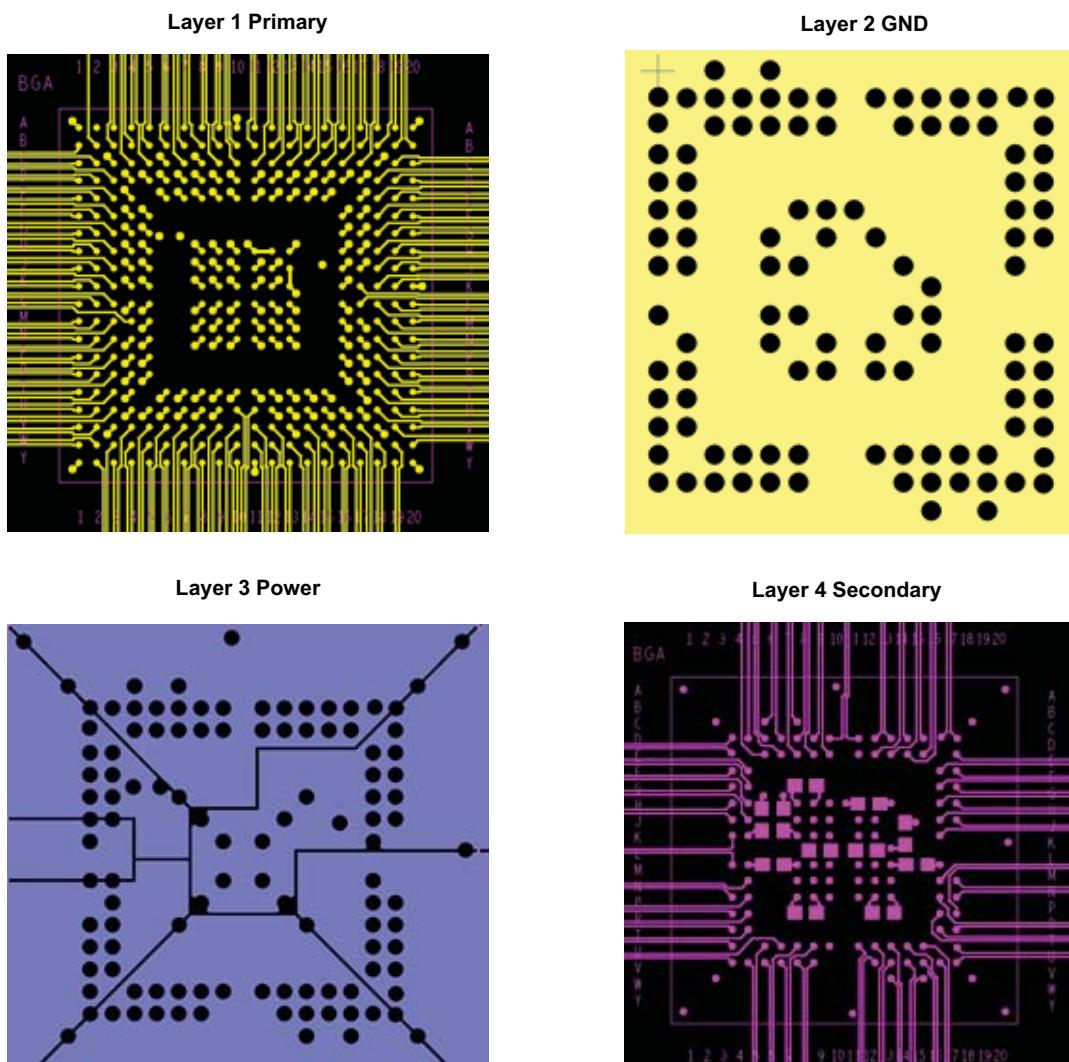
Layer 6 Secondary



332-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example

This BGA breakout and routing example places a MachXO2 PLD in a 17 mm x 17 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, 332-ball caBGA package (MXO2-332-BG332) in 4-layer routing with maximum I/O utilization. This example utilizes a 0.09 mm trace width and space and 0.18 mm escape via drill. Layers have been set to use as reference planes for high-speed signal traces.

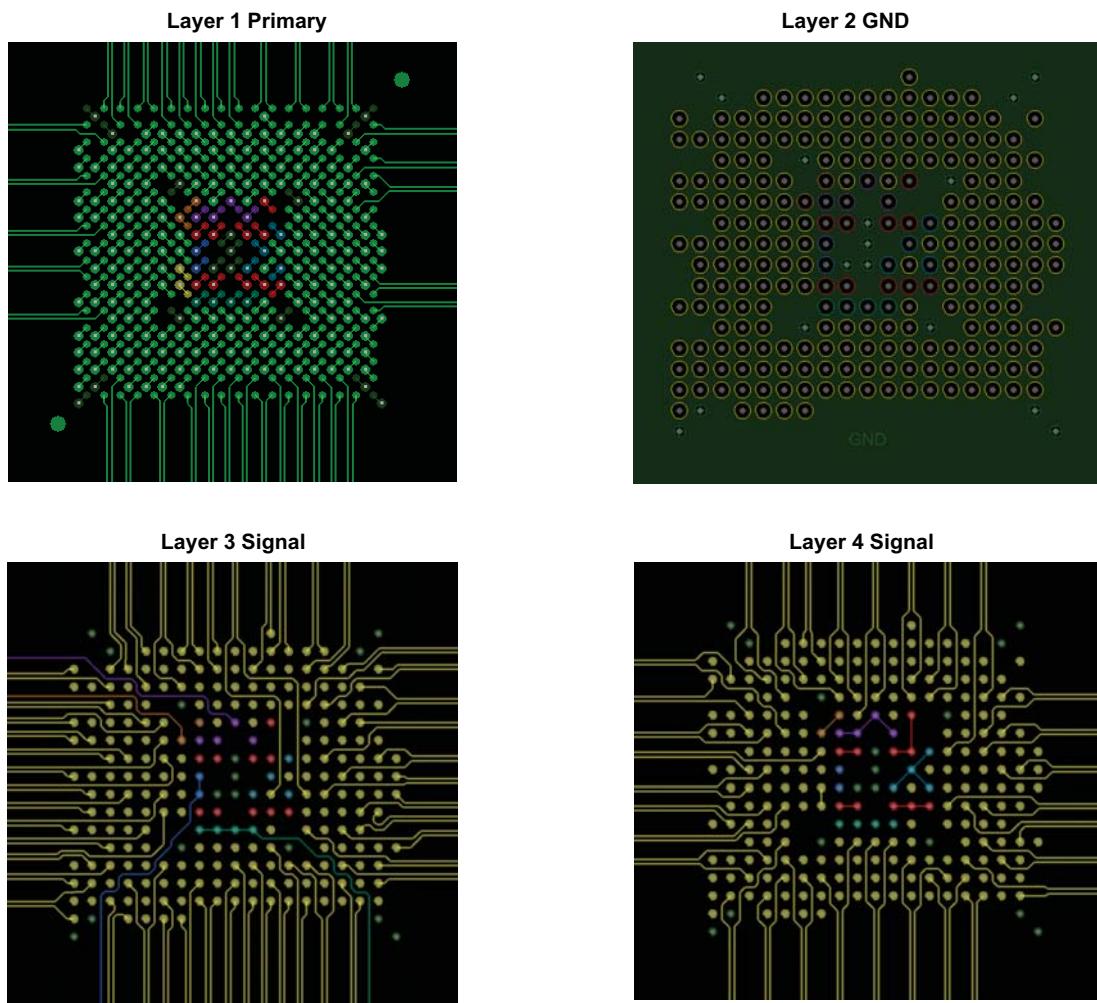
Figure 19. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 332-Ball caBGA



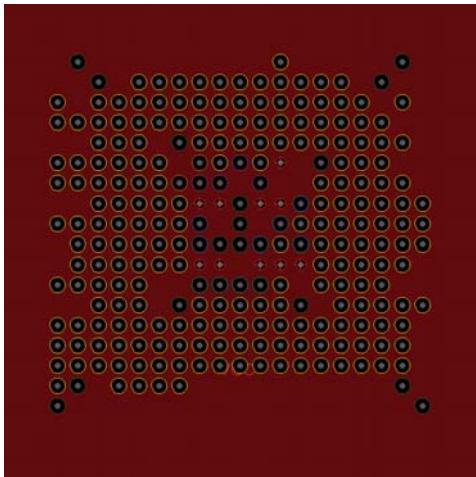
324-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses a MXO3 PLD in a 15 mm x 15 mm, 0.80 mm pitch, 324-ball caBGA package (MXO3L-6900-BC324) in a 6-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space and 0.25 mm via drill. Two internal layers are used as reference planes. VCC is tied to a plane while VCCIOs are routed and have decoupling capacitors at secondary layer.

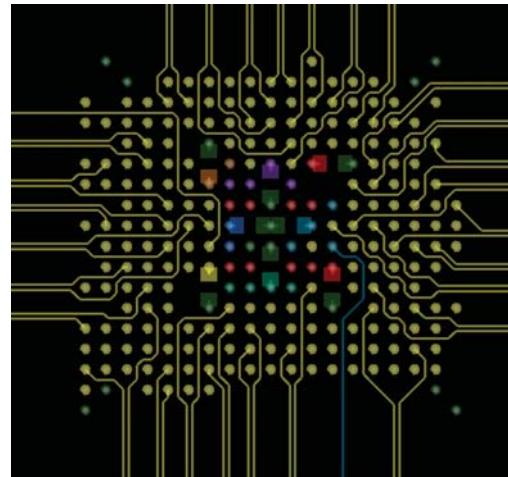
Figure 20. Layout Screen Shots, 324-Ball caBGA, 0.80 mm Pitch



Layer 5 VCC Plane



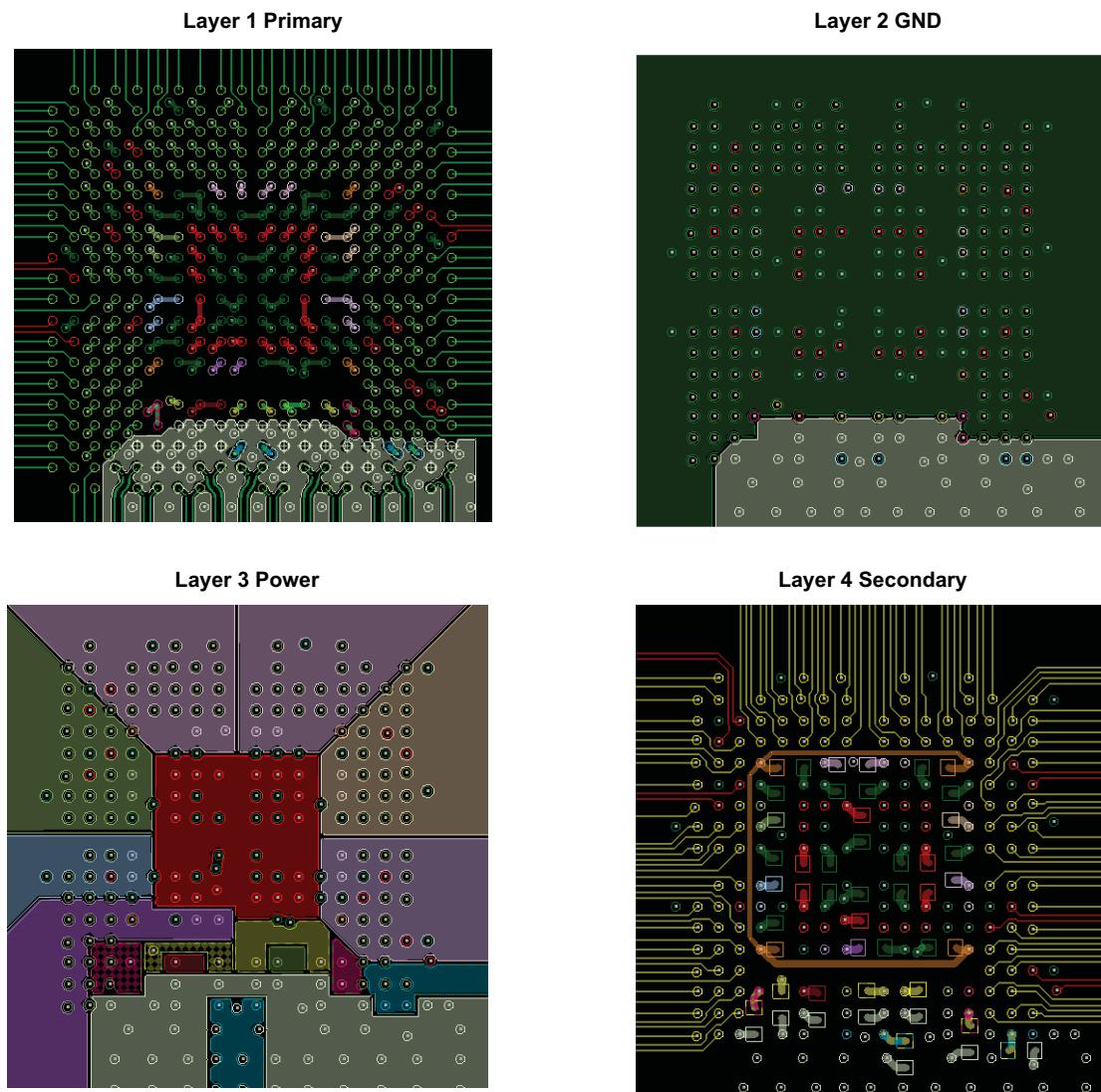
Layer 6 Secondary



381-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places an ECP5 FPGA in a 17 mm x 17 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, 381-ball caBGA package (LFE5UM-85F-MG381) in a 4-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization. This example utilizes 4-mil traces and 7-mil via drills for BGA escape routing. Two internal layers are used as reference planes.

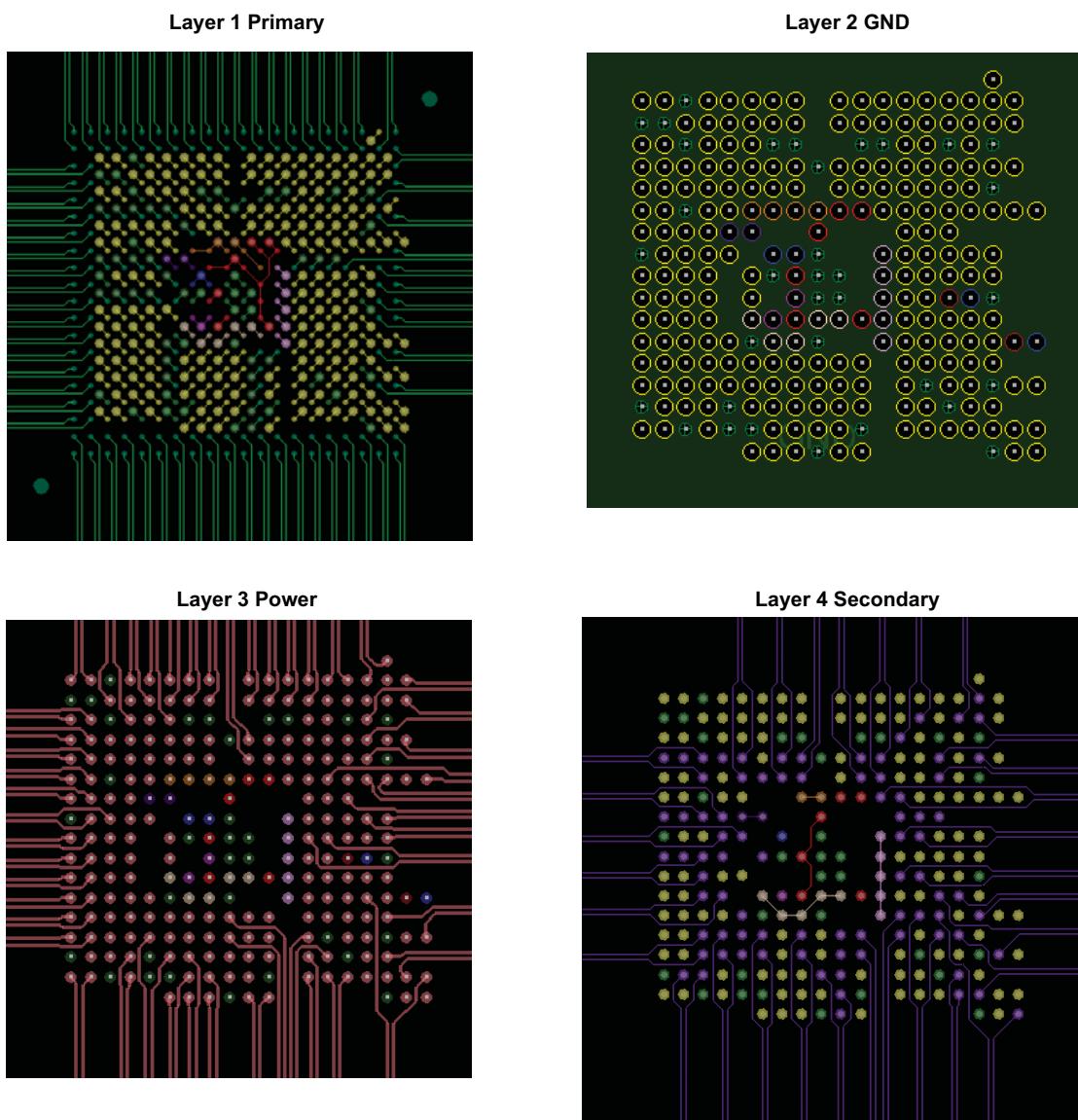
Figure 21. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 381-Ball caBGA



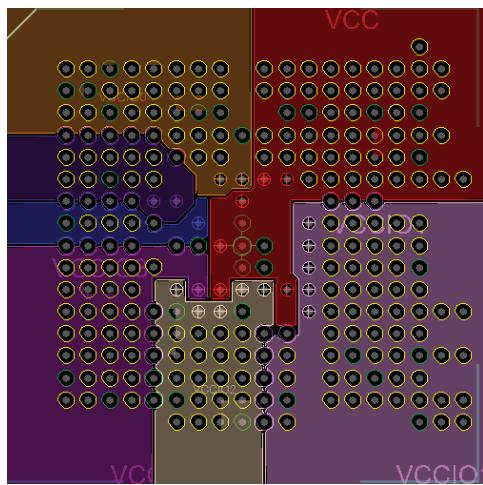
400-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses a MachXO3 PLD in a 17 mm x 17 mm, 0.80 mm pitch, 400-ball caBGA package (MXO3L-6900-BC400) in a 6-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space and 0.25 mm via drill. Two internal layers are used as reference planes. VCC is tied to a plane while VCCIOs are routed and have decoupling capacitors at secondary layer.

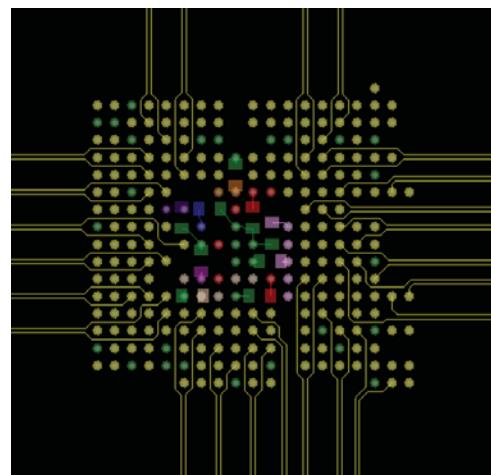
Figure 22. Layout Screen Shots, 400-Ball caBGA, 0.80 mm Pitch



Layer 5 VCC Plane



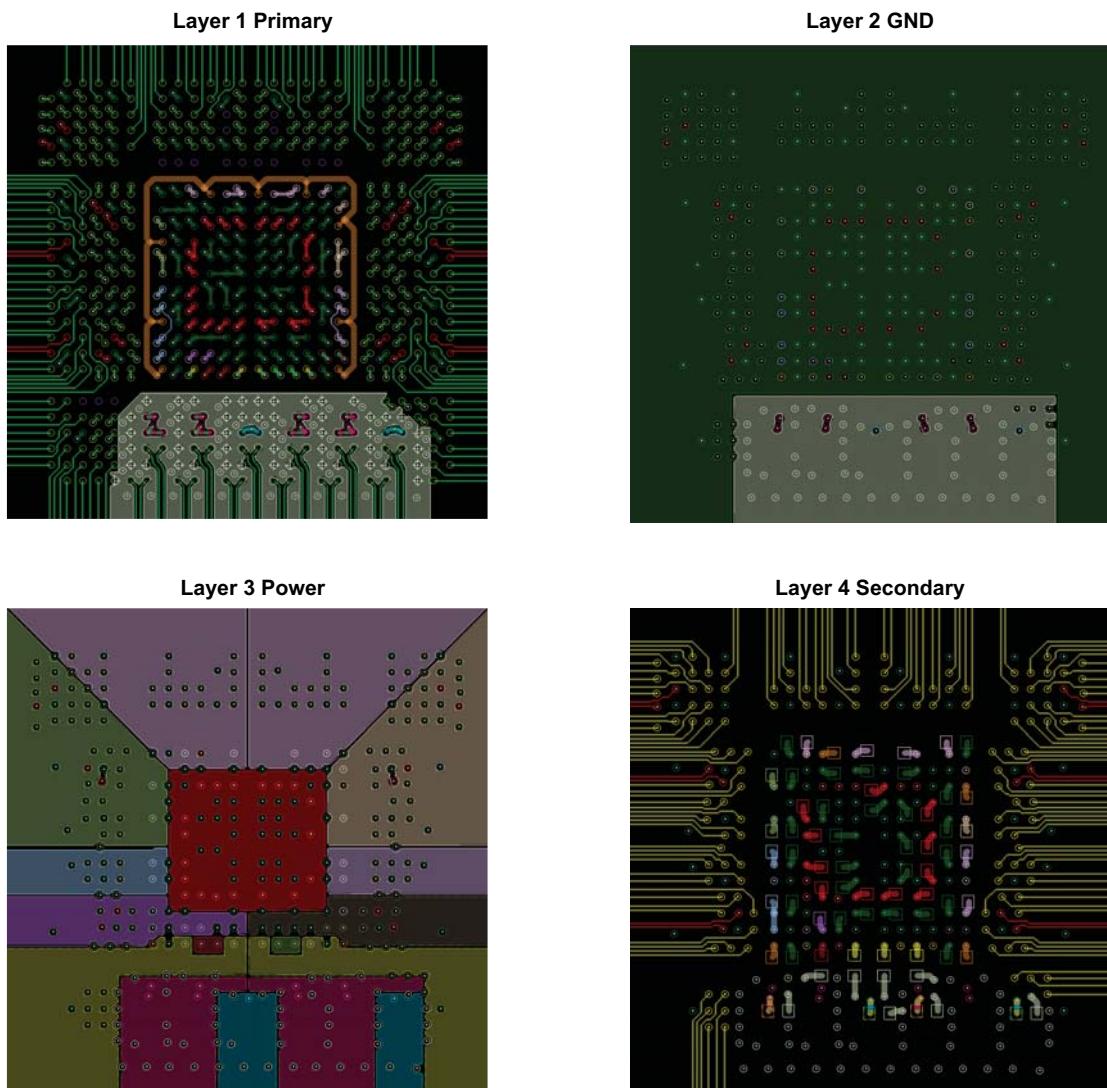
Layer 6 Secondary



554-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places an ECP5 FPGA in a 23x23 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, 554-ball caBGA package (LFE5UM-85F-MG554) in a 4-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization. This example utilizes 4-mil traces and 7-mil via drills for BGA escape routing. Two internal layers are used as reference planes.

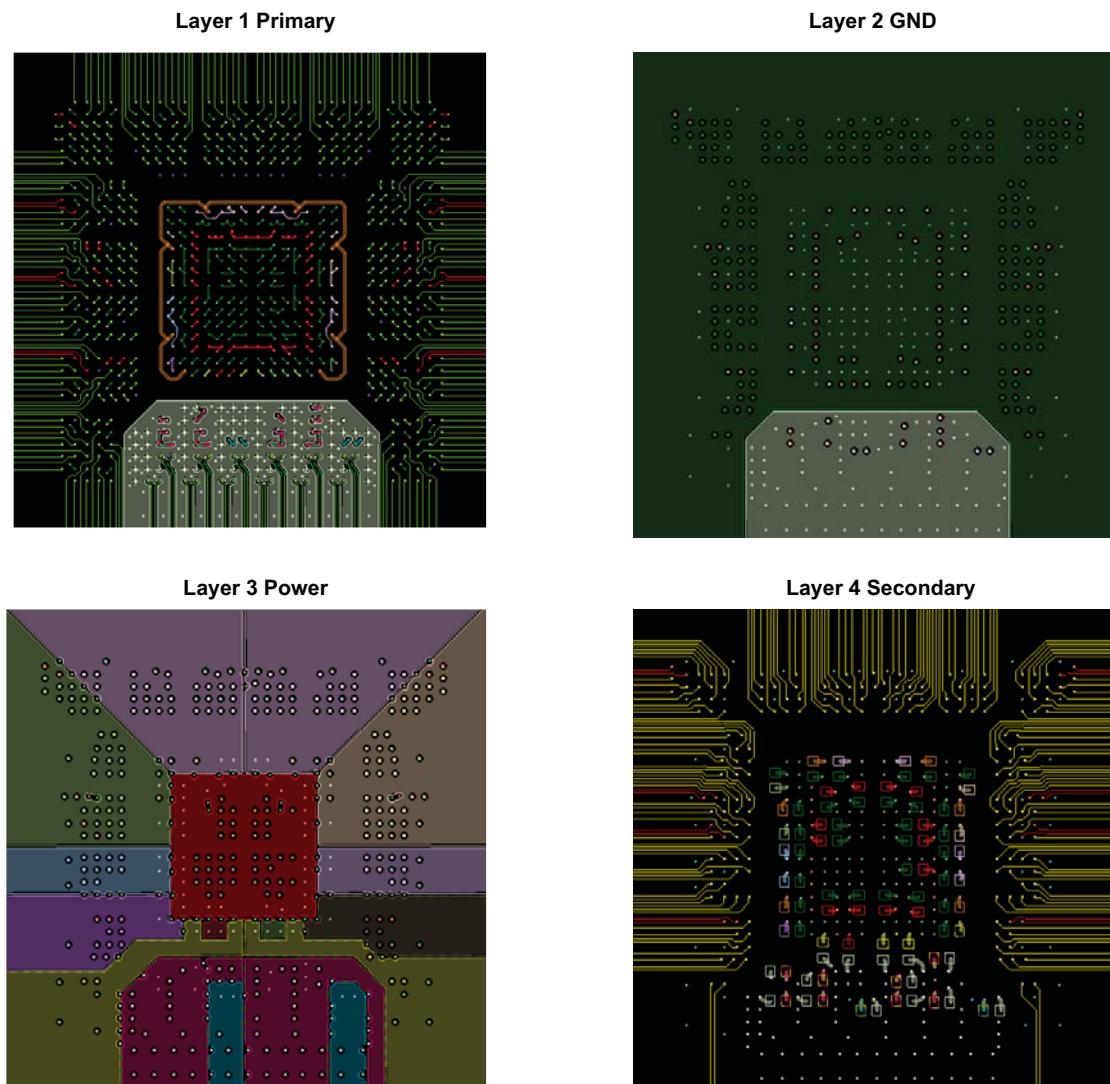
Figure 23. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 554-Ball caBGA



756-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

This example places an ECP5 FPGA in a 27 mm x 27 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, 756-ball caBGA package (LFE5U-85F-MG756) in a 4-layer stack up with maximum I/O utilization. This example utilizes 4-mil traces and 7-mil via drills for BGA escape routing. Two internal layers are used as reference planes.

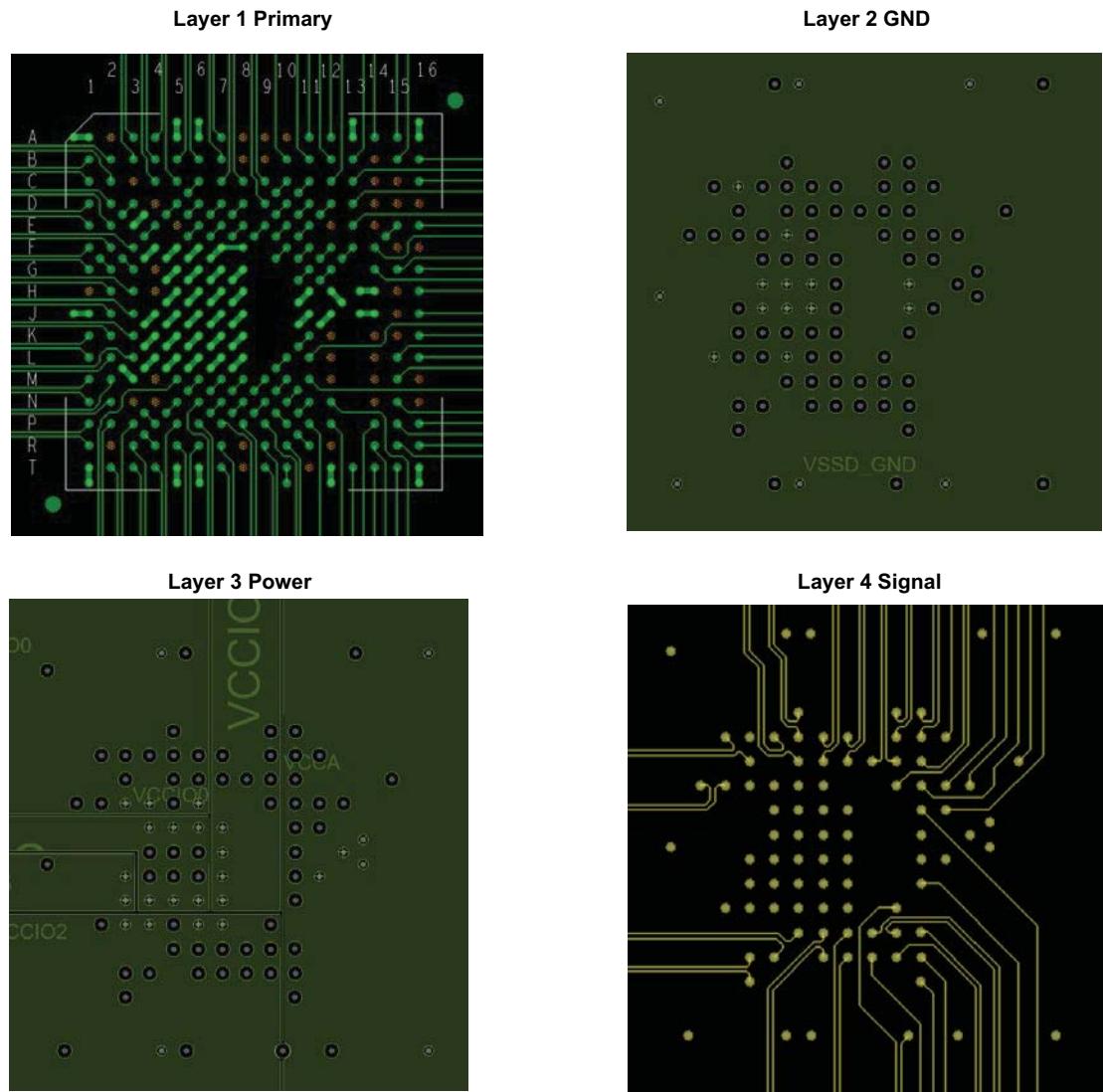
Figure 24. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 756-Ball caBGA



237-Ball ftBGA BGA Breakout Example

This breakout uses an LPTM21 PLD in a 17 x 17 mm, 1.00 mm pitch, 237-ball ftBGA package (LPTM21-237ftBGA) in a 4-layer stackup with maximum IO. This example utilizes a 0.254 mm trace width/space; via pad size is 0.45 mm with 0.25 via drill. Two internal layers are used as reference planes for GND and PWR.

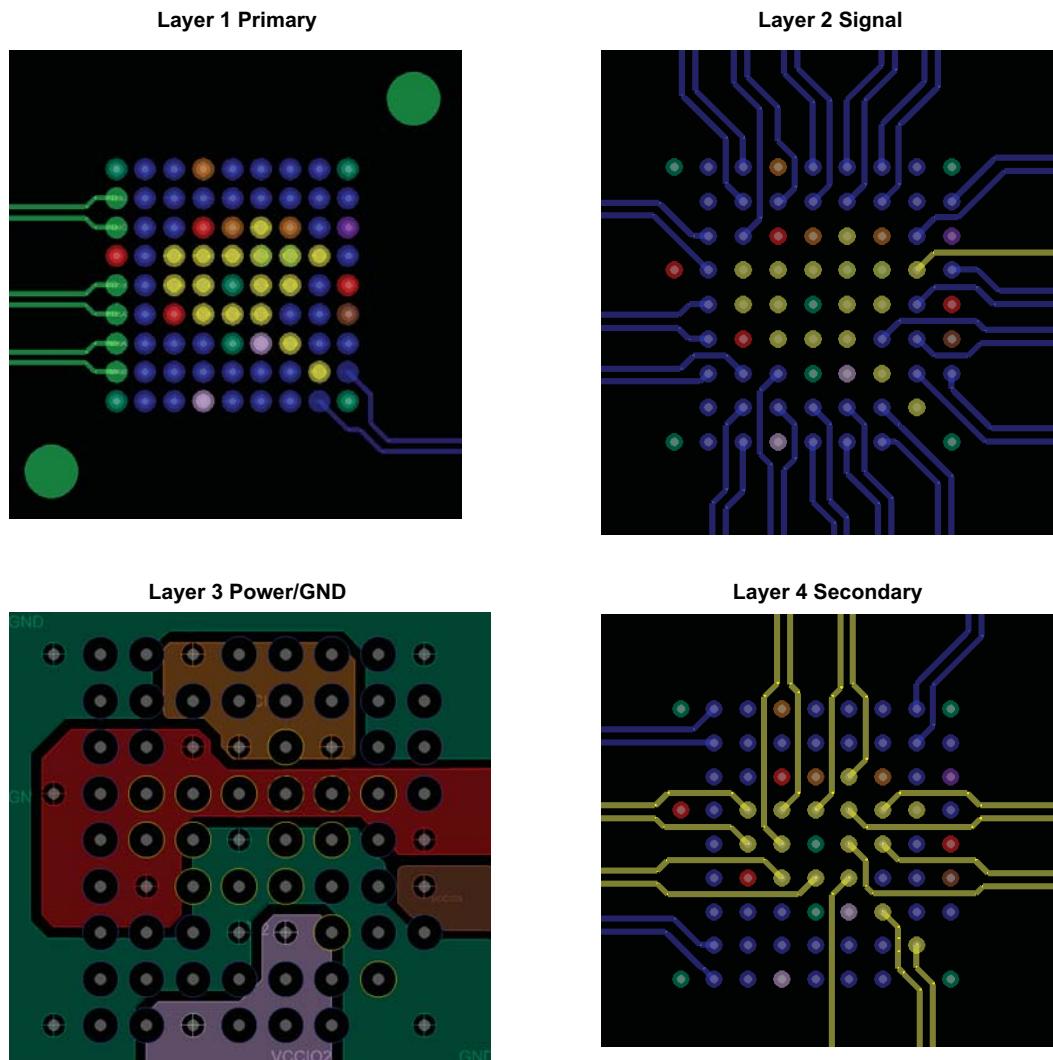
Figure 25. Layout Screen Shots, 237-Ball ftBGA, 1.00 mm Pitch



81-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 1

This breakout uses a MXO3 PLD in a 3.797 mm x 3.693 mm, 0.40 mm pitch, 81-bump WLCSP package (MXO3L-2100E-UWG81) with two different routing options. Example1: in a 4-layer routing using through microvia technology. Twenty-five via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a BGA land of 0.30 mm, 0.07 mm trace width and 0.05 space, escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as signal layer and a reference plane.

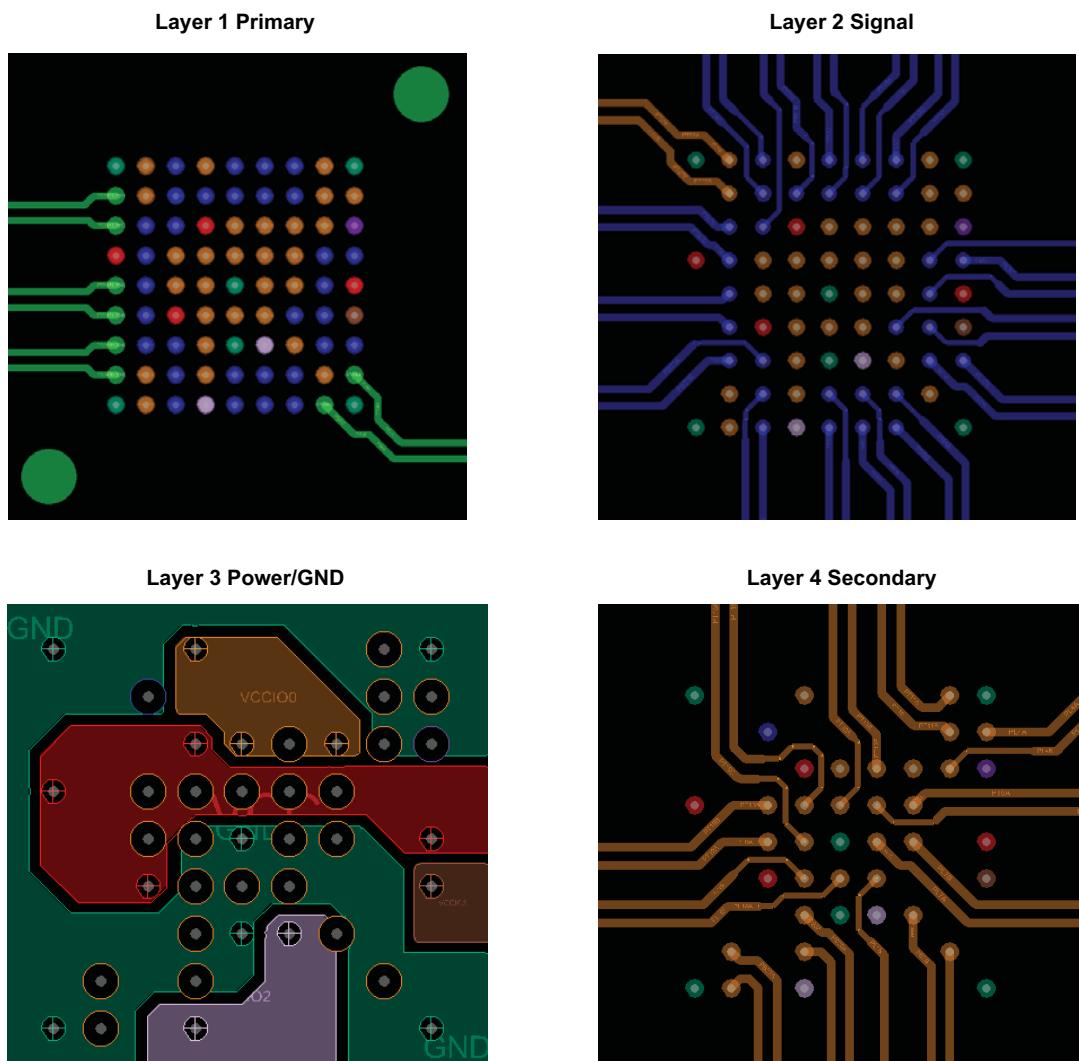
Figure 26. Layout Screen Shots, Example #1 81-Bump WLCSP, 0.40 mm Pitch



81-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 2

Example 2 is also in a 4-layer routing using blind vias, microvia technology. Twenty-three via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a BGA land of 0.25 mm, 0.10 mm trace width/space and neckdown width/space of 0.07 mm. Escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as signal layer and a reference plane.

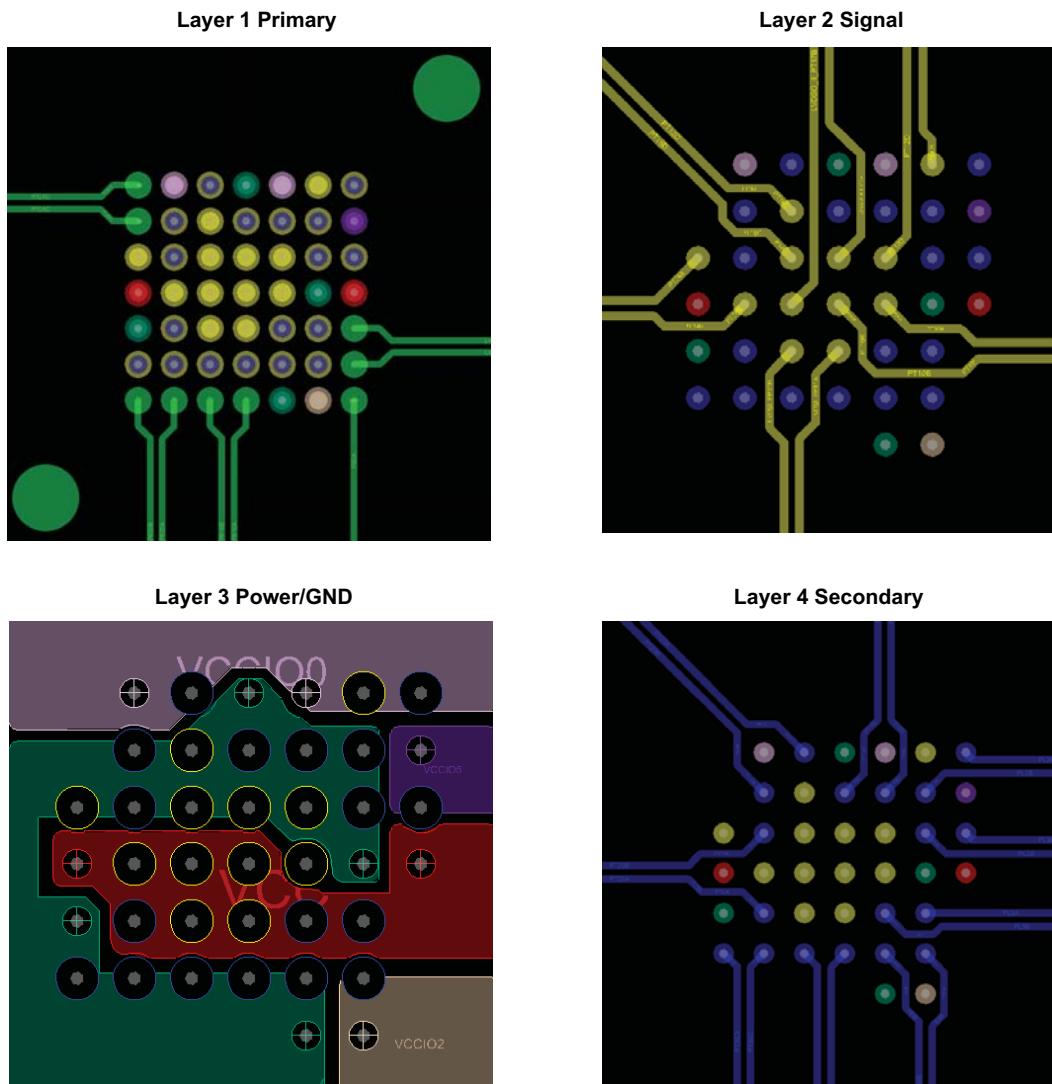
Figure 27. Layout Screen Shots, Example #2 81-Bump WLCSP, 0.40 mm Pitch



49-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 1

This breakout uses a MachXO3 PLD in a 3.106 mm x 3.185 mm, 0.40 mm pitch, 49-bump WLCSP package (MXO3L-2100E-UWG49) with two different routing options. Example1: in a 4-layer routing using through microvia technology. Twenty-five via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a BGA land of 0.30 mm, 0.07 mm trace width and 0.05 space, escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as signal layer and a reference plane.

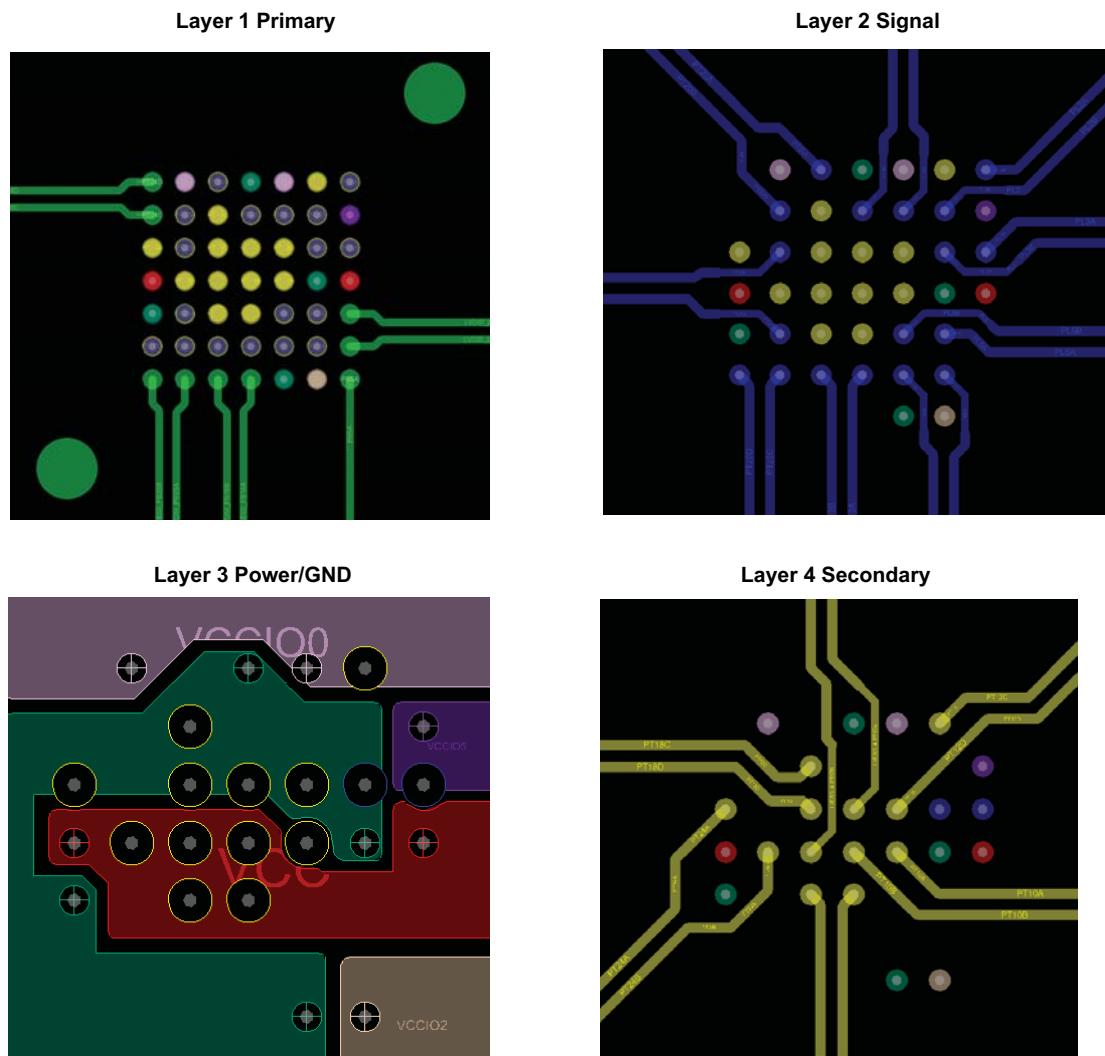
Figure 28. Layout Screen Shots, Example #1 49-Bump WLCSP, 0.40 mm Pitch



49-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 2

Example 2 is also in a 4-layer routing using blind vias, microvia technology. Twenty-three via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a BGA land of 0.25 mm, 0.10 mm trace width/space and neckdown width/space of 0.07 mm. Escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as signal layer and a reference plane.

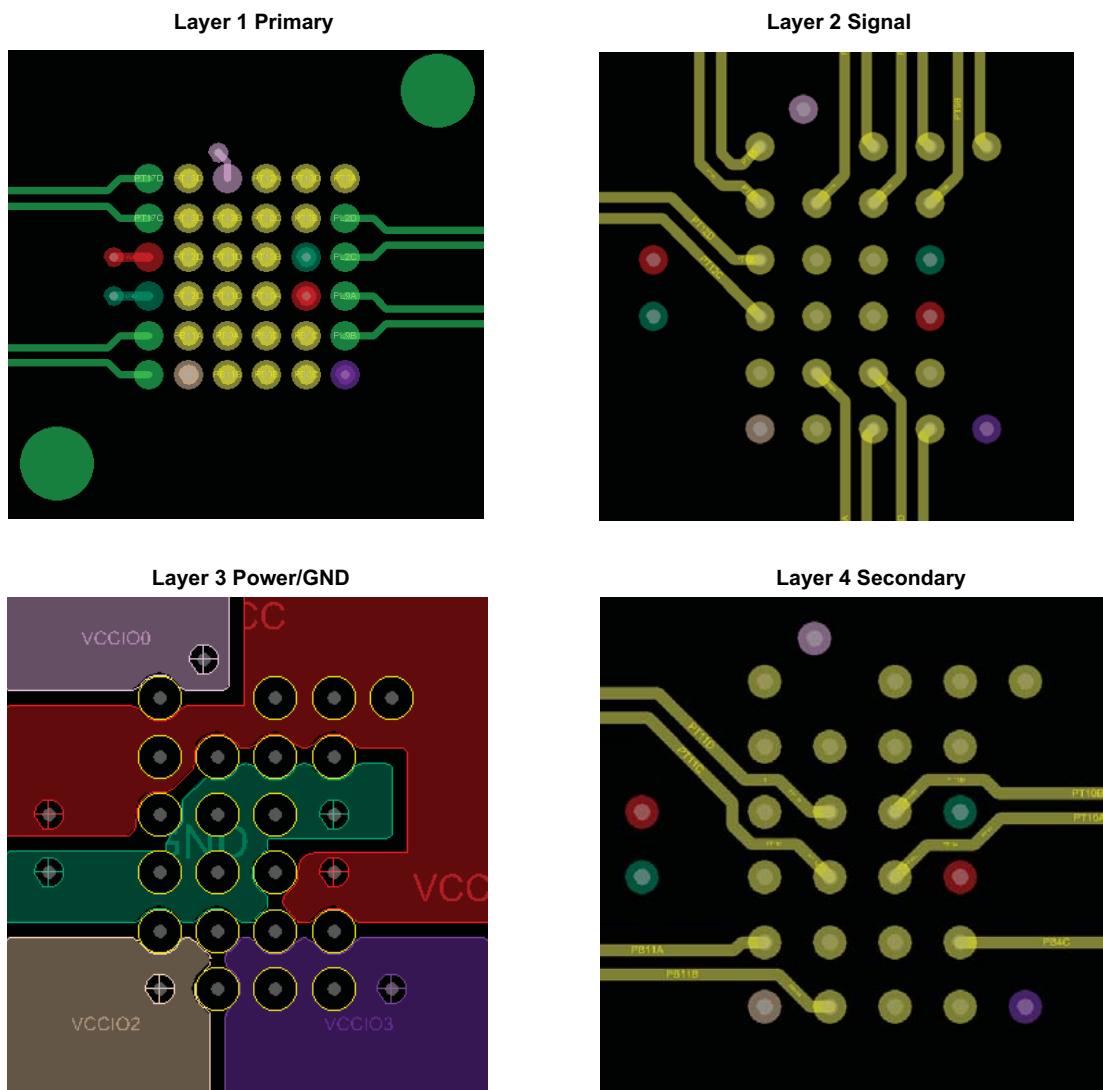
Figure 29. Layout Screen Shots, Example #2 49-Bump WLCSP, 0.40 mm Pitch



36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 1

This breakout uses a MachXO3 PLD in a 2.487 mm x 2.541 mm, 0.40 mm pitch, 36-bump WLCSP package (MXO3L-1300E-UWG36) with two different routing options. Example1: in a 4-layer routing using through microvia technology. Twenty-five via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a 0.07 mm trace width and 0.05 space, escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as signal layer and a reference plane.

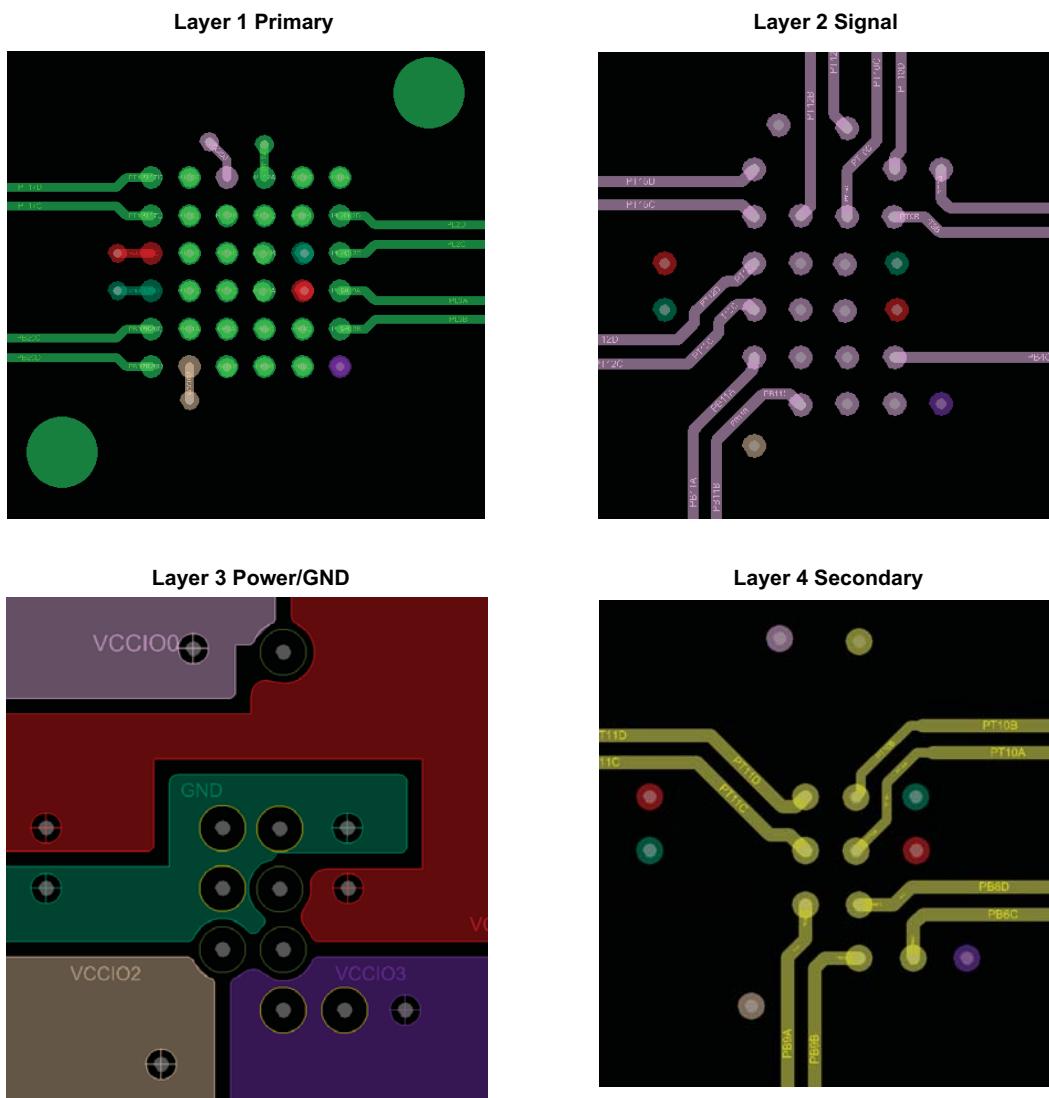
Figure 30. Layout Screen Shots, Example #1 36-Bump WLCSP, 0.40 mm Pitch - Example 1



36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 2

Example 2 is also in a 4-layer routing using blind vias, microvia technology. Twenty-three via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space and neckdown width/space of 0.07 mm. Escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as signal layer and a reference plane.

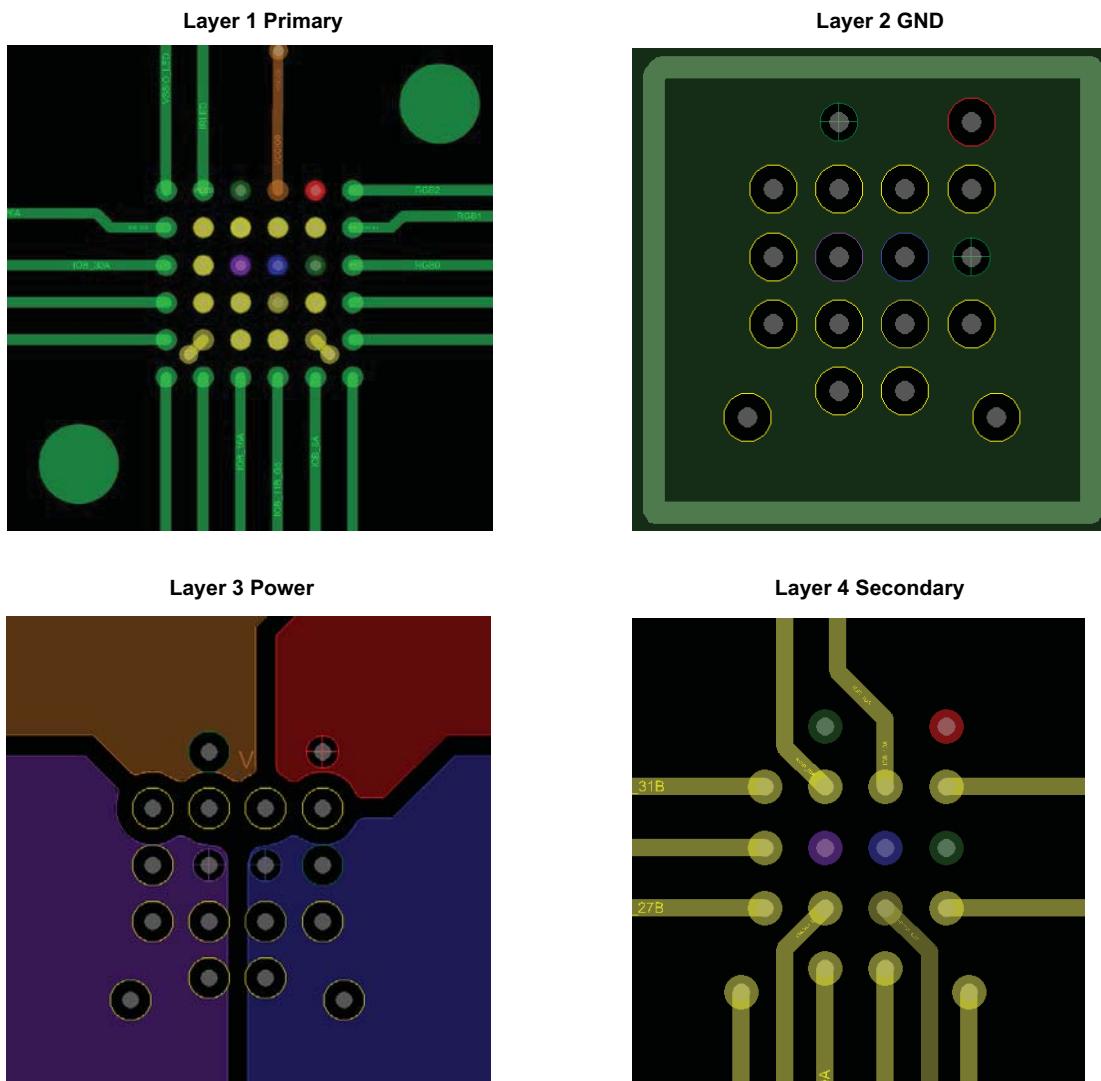
Figure 31. Layout Screen Shots, Example #2 36-Bump WLCSP, 0.40 mm Pitch



36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 3

This breakout uses an iCE40 Ultra PLD in a 2.06 mm x 2.06 mm, 0.35 mm pitch, 36-bump WLCSP package (ICE5LP4K-SWG36) in a 4-layer routing using via-in-pad technology. Sixteen via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space (neck down trace width of 0.08 mm), escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as reference planes.

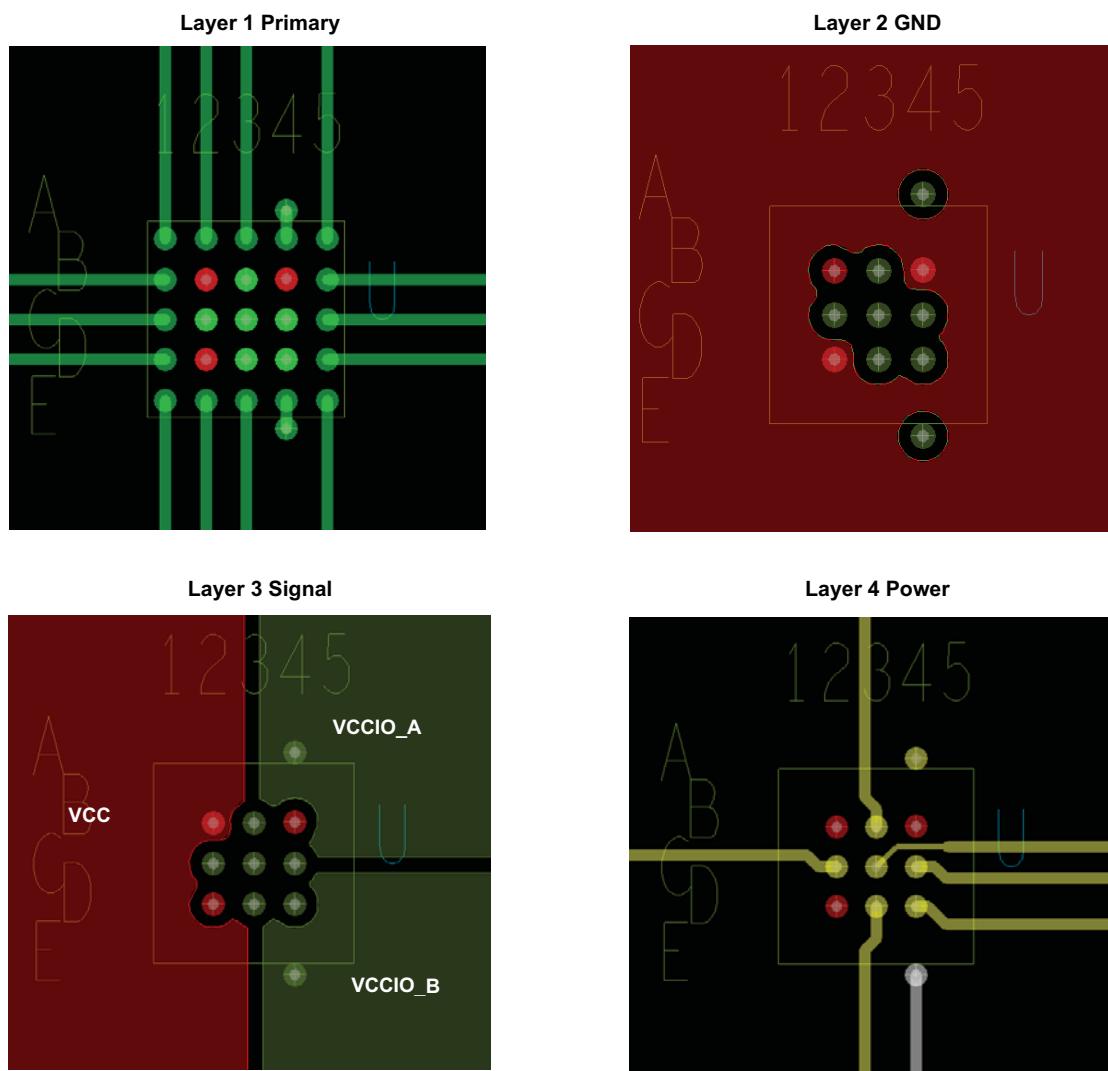
Figure 32. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 36-Bump WLCSP, 0.35 mm Pitch



25-Bump WLCSP Breakout and Routing Example 1

This WLCSP breakout and routing examples use two different package pitches. Example #1 uses a ICE40LM4K PLD in a 1.7 mm x 1.7 mm, 0.35 mm pitch, 25-bump WLCSP package (ICE40LM4K-SWG25) in a 4-layer routing using via-in-pad technology. Nine via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space, neck trace width and space of 0.05 mm. Escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as reference planes.

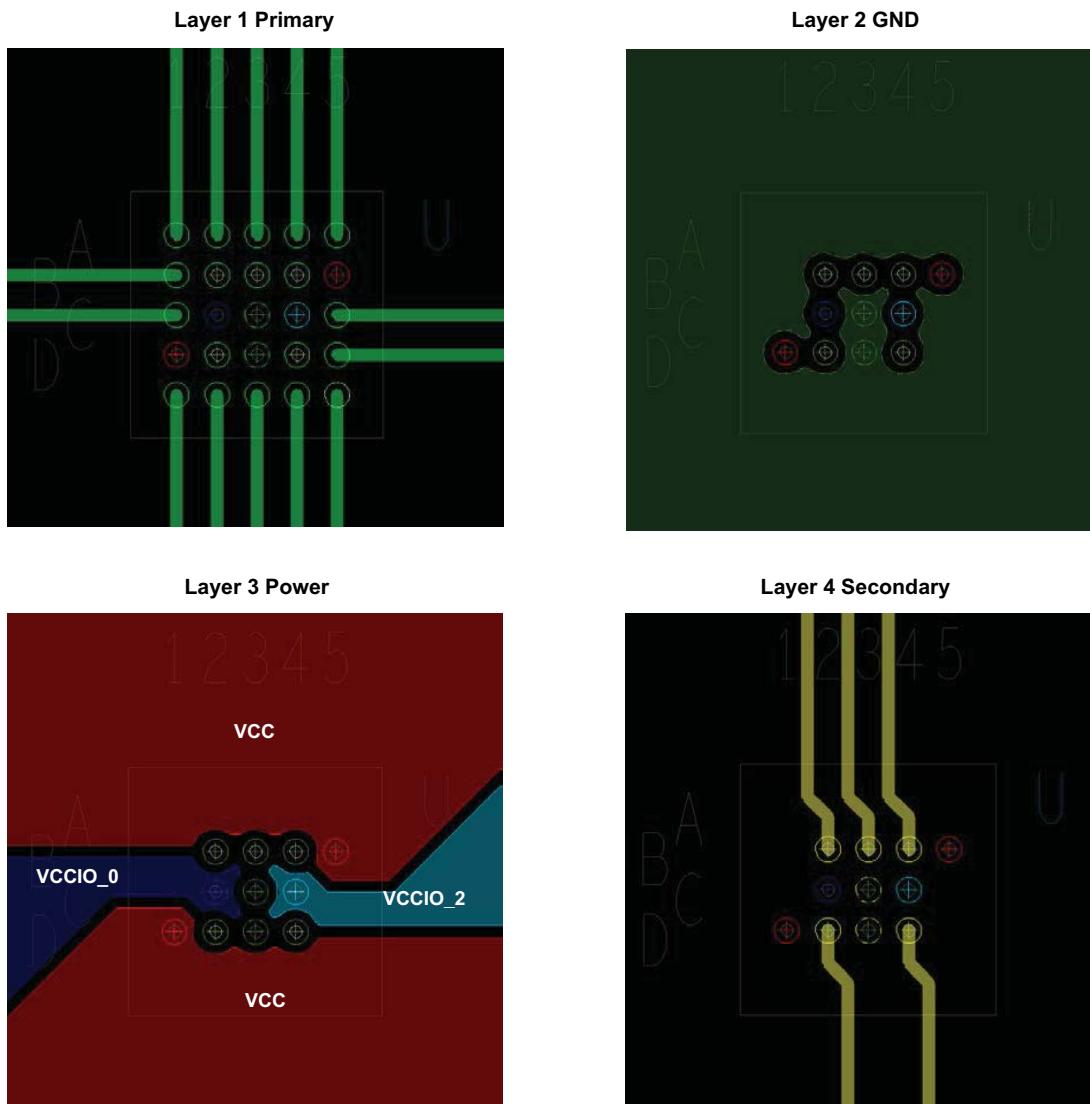
Figure 33. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #1 25-Bump WLCSP, 0.35 mm Pitch



25-Bump WLCSP Breakout and Routing Example 2

Example #2 uses a MachXO2 PLD in a 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm, 0.40 mm pitch, 25-bump WLCSP package (ICE40LM4K-SWG25) in a 4-layer routing using via-in-pad technology. All eleven via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a 0.12 mm trace width/space, escape via land of 0.25 mm and via drill of 0.12 mm. Two internal layers are set as reference planes.

Figure 34. CAM Artwork Screen Shots, Example #2 25-Bump WLCSP, 0.4 mm Pitch

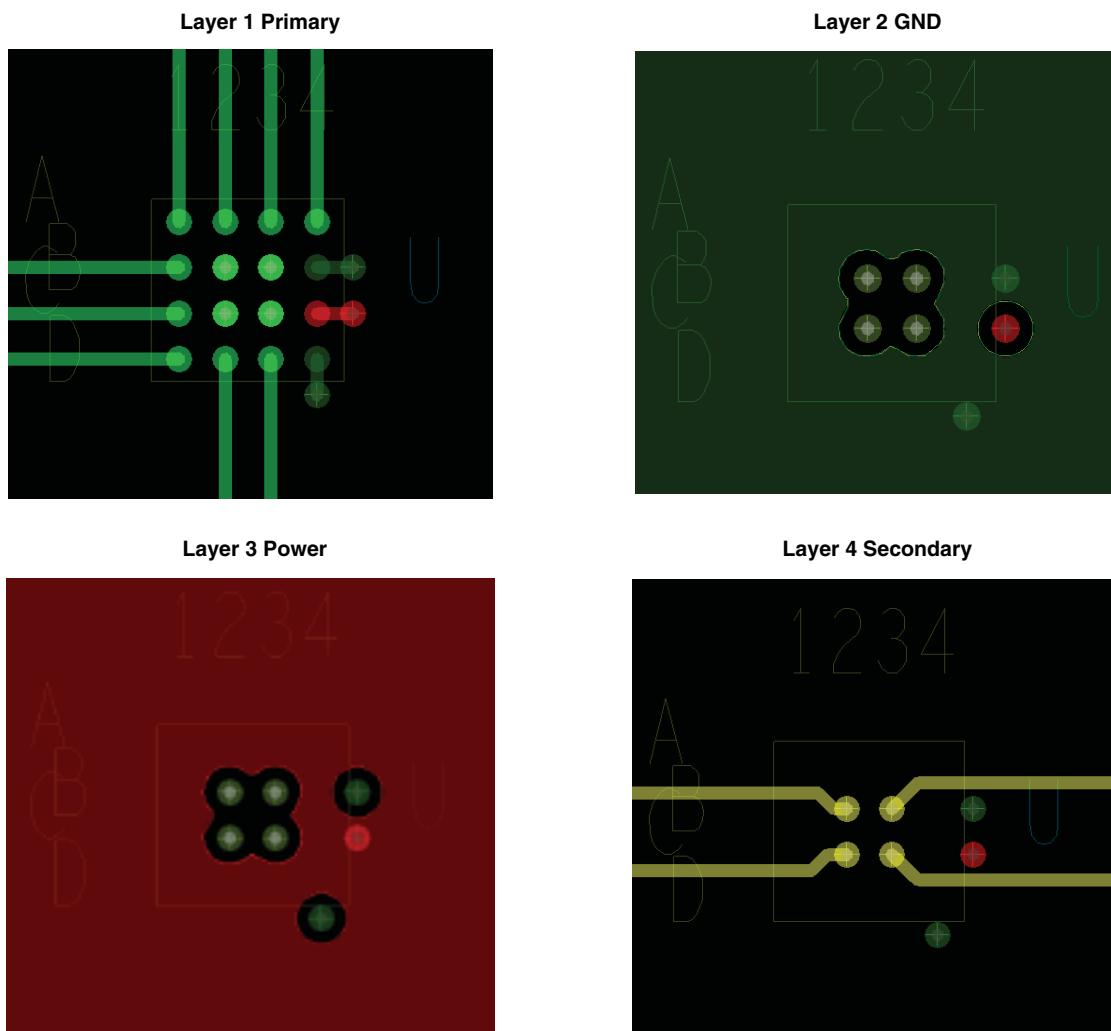


16-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example

This WLCSP breakout example uses an iCE40LP device in a 1.40 mm x 1.48 mm, 0.35 mm pitch, 16-bump WLCSP package (iCE40LPXX-SWG16) in a 4-layer routing using via-in-pad technology. Four via-in-pads are to be non-conductive epoxy filled and planarized. This example utilizes a 0.10 mm trace width/space, escape via land of 0.20 mm and via drill of 0.10 mm. Two internal layers are set as reference planes.

Above recommendations for trace width/space, via drill and pad are also applicable to iCE40 UltraLite device (1.409 mm x 1.409 mm, 0.35 mm pitch, 16-Bump WLCSP package, iCE40ULXX-SWG16).

Figure 35. CAM Artwork Screen Shots for iCE40LP Device, 16-Bump WLCSP



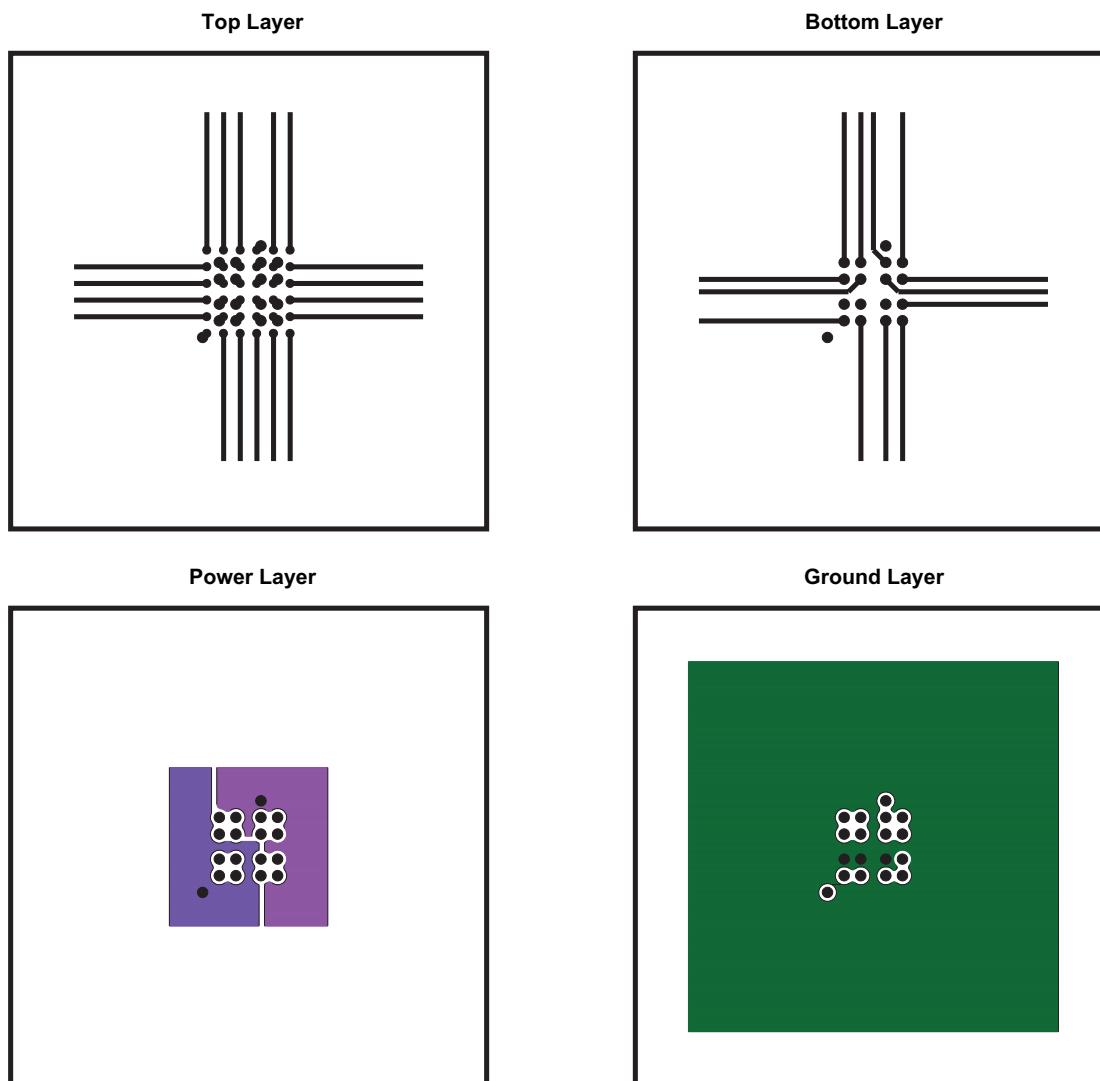
CM36/CM36A Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array, All 25 User I/Os

The CM36/CM36A package is a 6x6, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls.

Table 5. CM36/CM36A, Four-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.34 mm	13.39 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

Figure 36. Four-Layer Example Shown for CM36



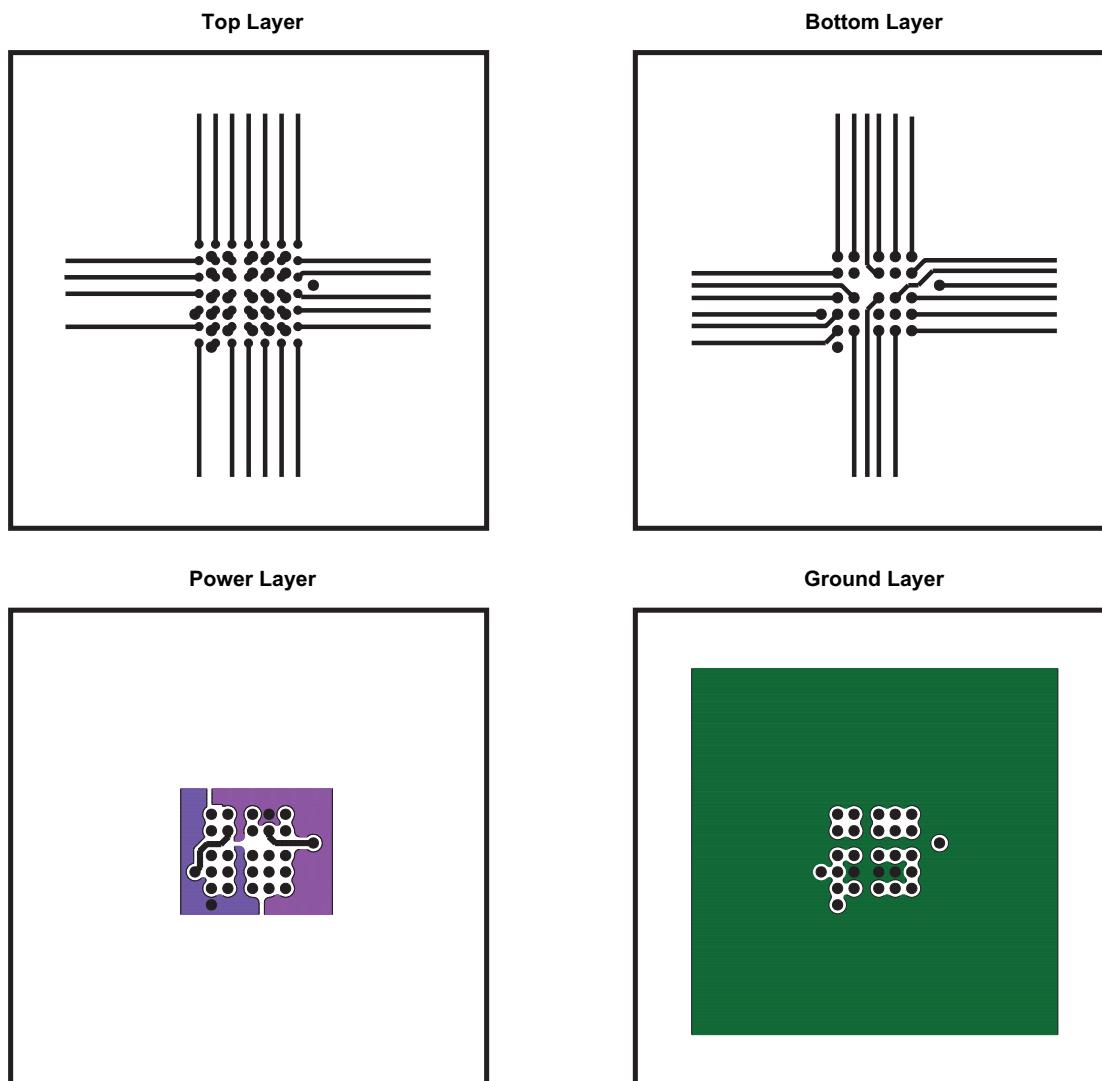
CM49 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array, All 35 User I/Os

The CM49 package is a 7x7, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls.

Table 6. CM49, Four-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.34 mm	13.39 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

Figure 37. Four-Layer CM49



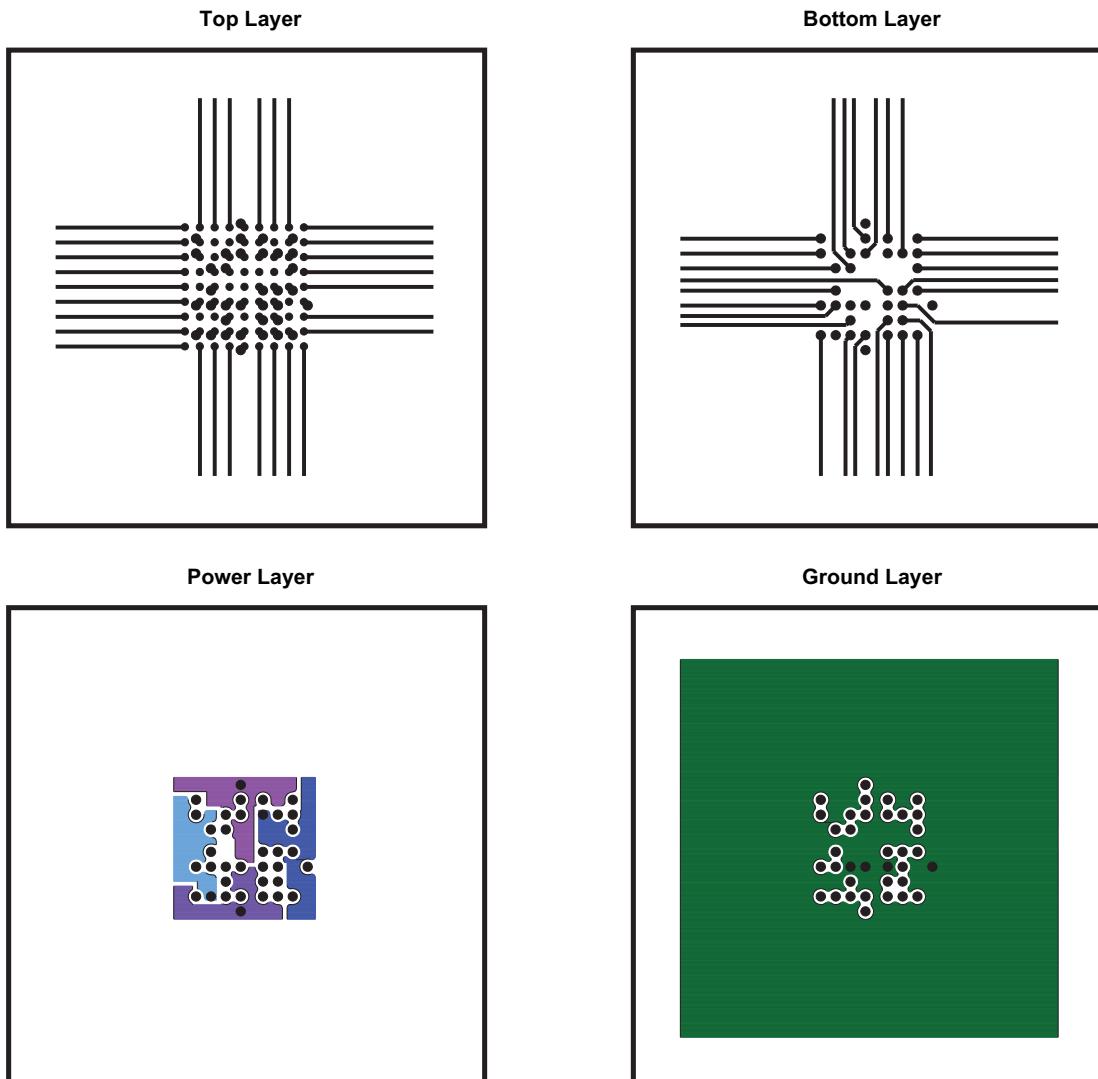
CM81 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Four Layers, 48 User I/Os

The CM81 package is a 9x9, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls. This layout option uses just four total layers but still provides 48 user I/Os, 15 less than the six-layer option. This option provides 13 more I/O than the CM49 but still uses just four PCB layers.

Table 7. CM81, Four-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

Figure 38. Four-Layer CM81



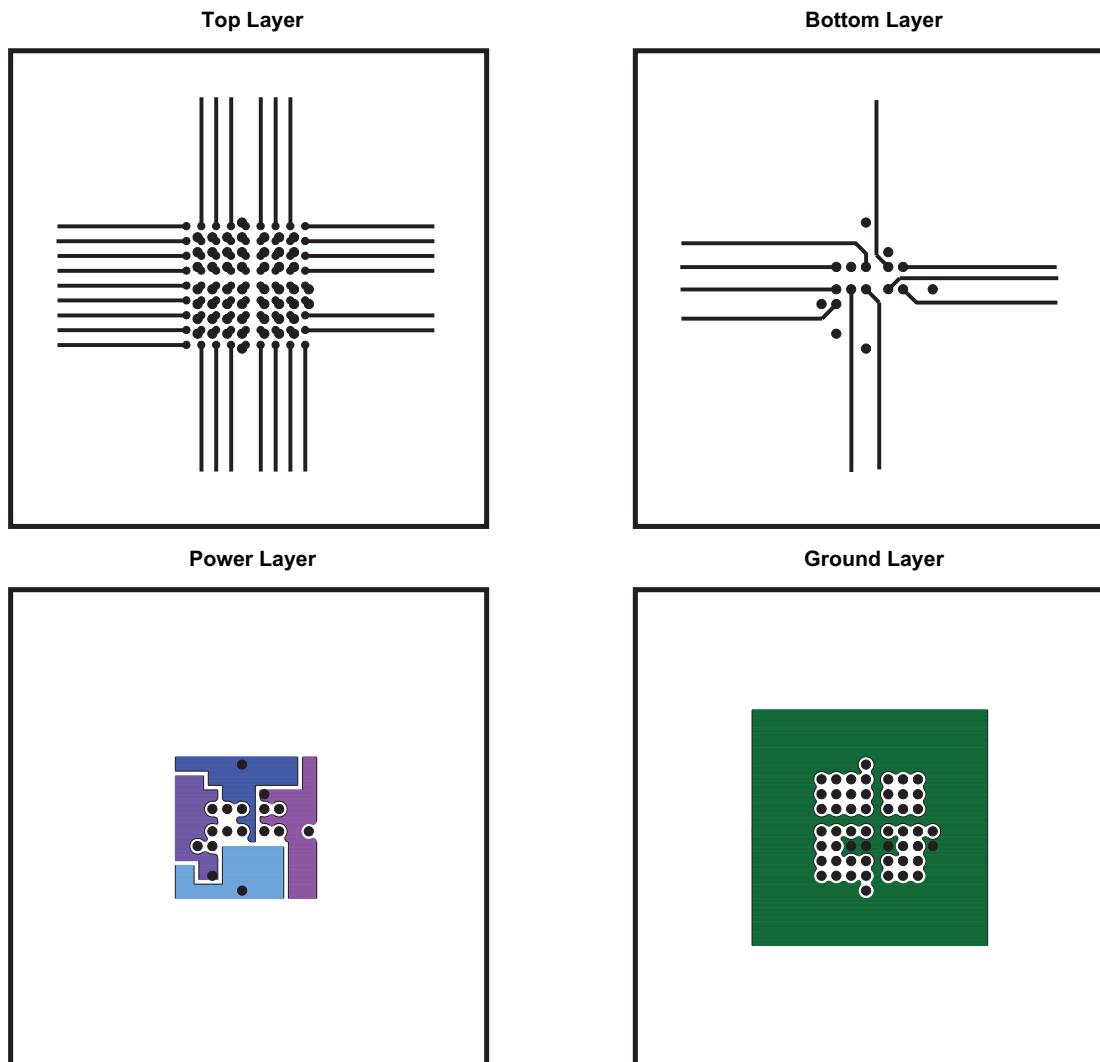
CM81 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Six Layers, All 63 User I/Os

The CM81 package is a 9x9, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls.

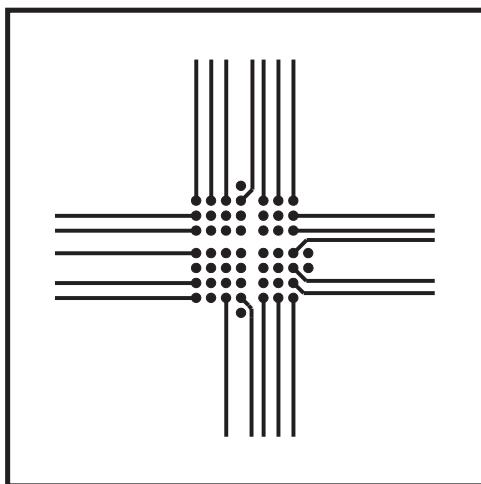
Table 8. CM81, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	6	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.847 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.34 mm	13.39 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

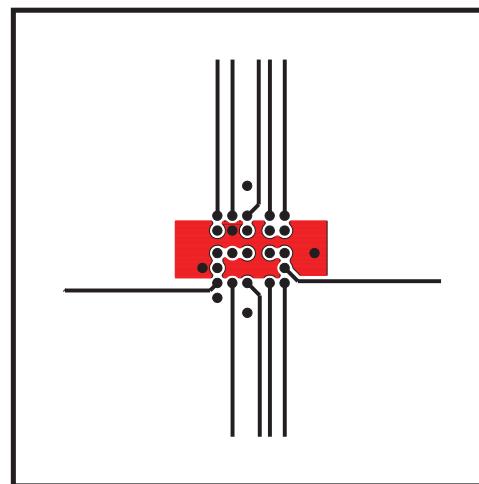
Figure 39. Six-Layer CM81



Inner Signal Layer 1



Inner Signal Layer 2



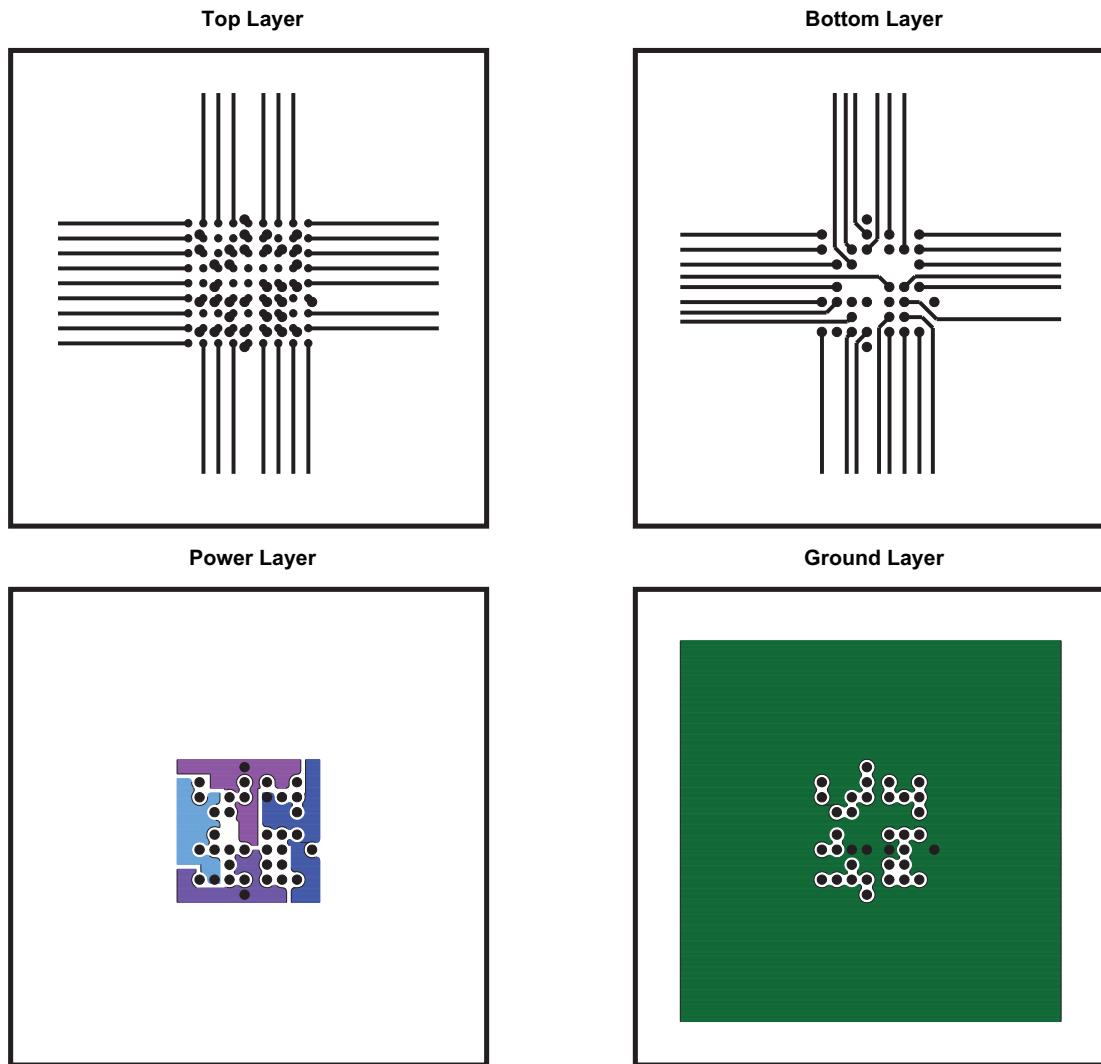
CM121 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Four Layers, 57 User I/Os

The CM121 package is an 11x11, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls. This layout option uses just four total layers but still provides 57 user I/Os, 38 less than the six-layer option.

Table 9. CM121, Four-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

Figure 40. Four-Layer CM121



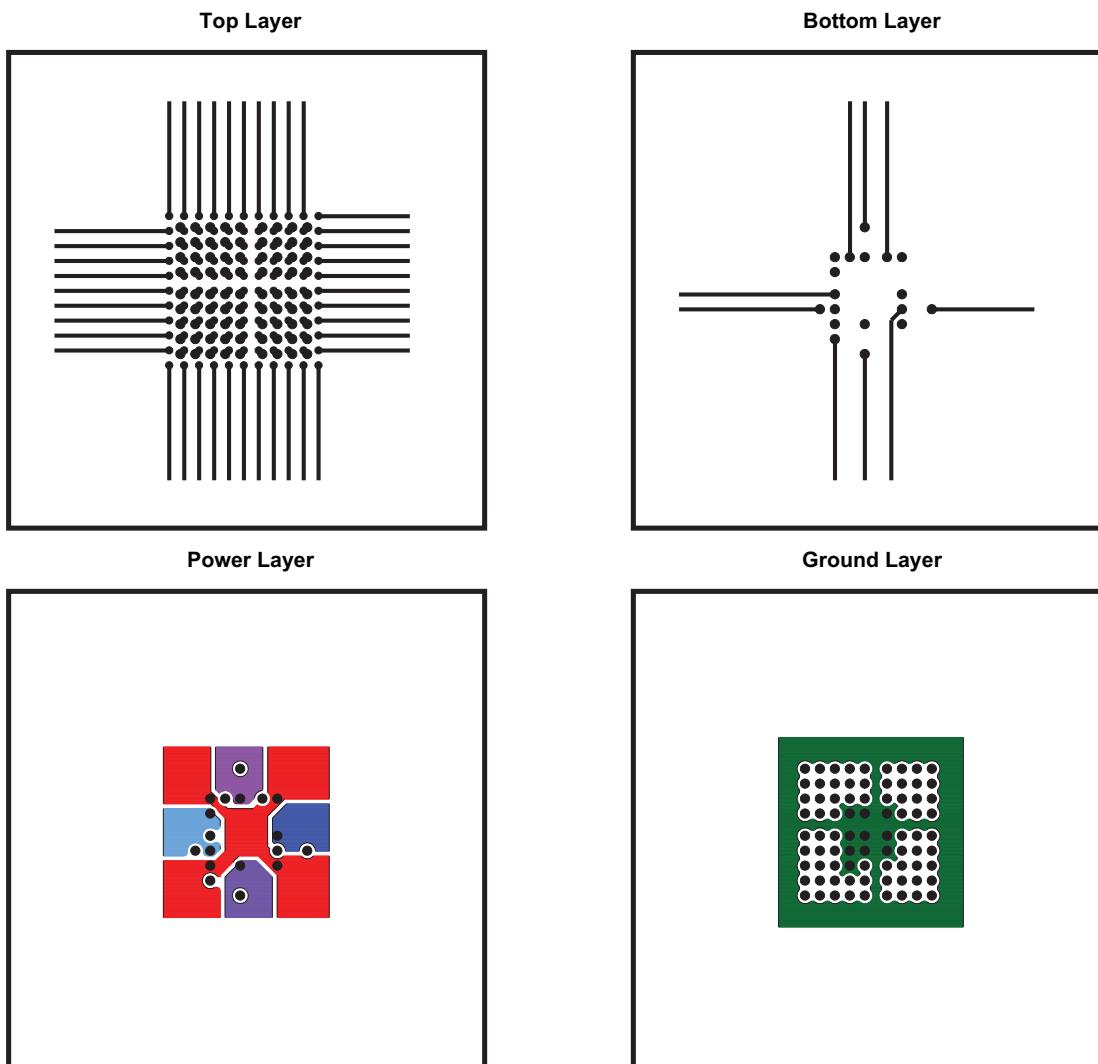
CM121 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Six Layers, All 95 User I/Os

The CM121 package is an 11x11, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls.

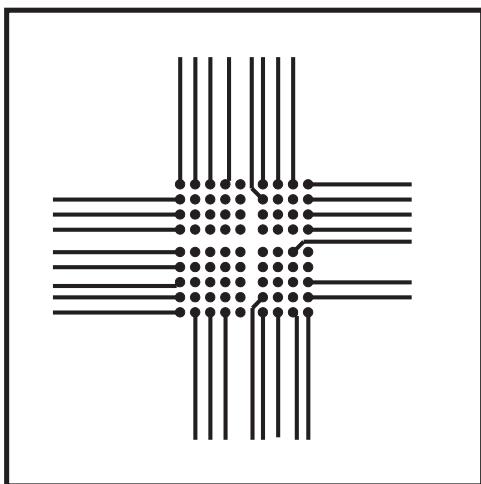
Table 10. CM121, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	6	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.847 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.34 mm	13.39 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

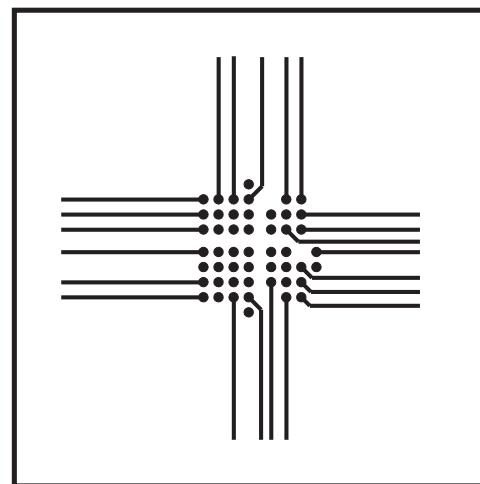
Figure 41. Six-Layer CM121



Inner Signal Layer 1



Inner Signal Layer 2



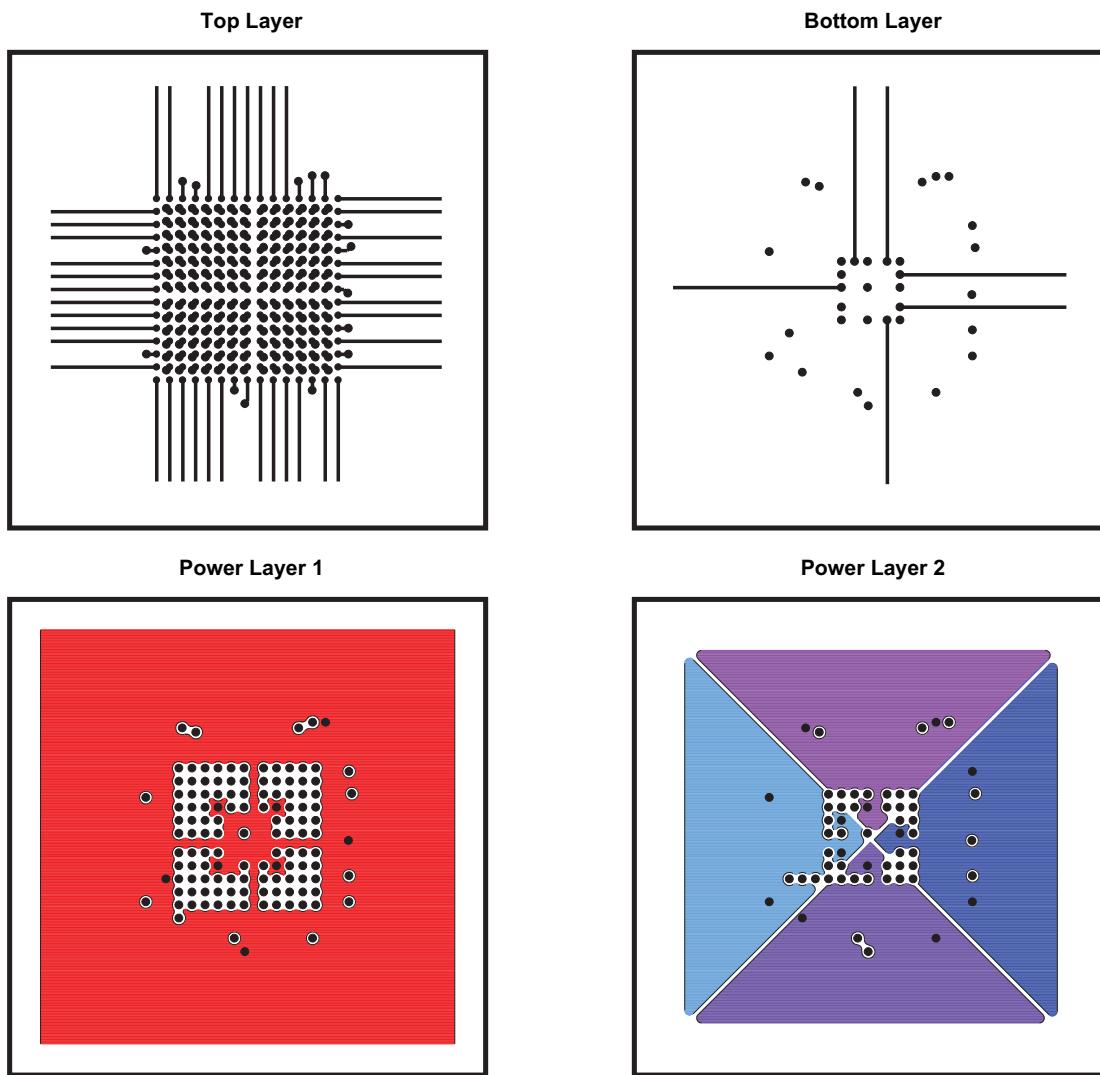
CM225 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Ten Layers, All 178 User I/Os

The CM225 package is a 15x15, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls.

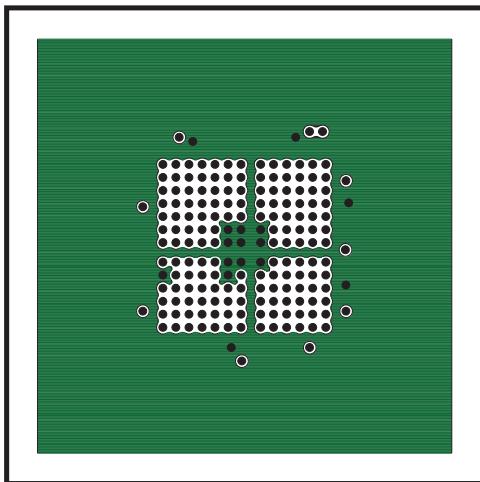
Table 11. CM225, Ten-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	10	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.34 mm	13.39 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

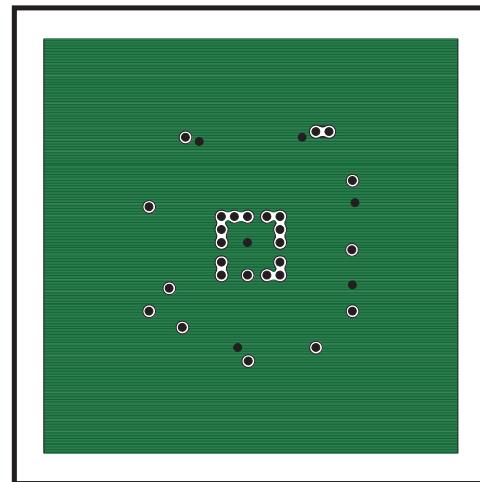
Figure 42. Ten-Layer CM225



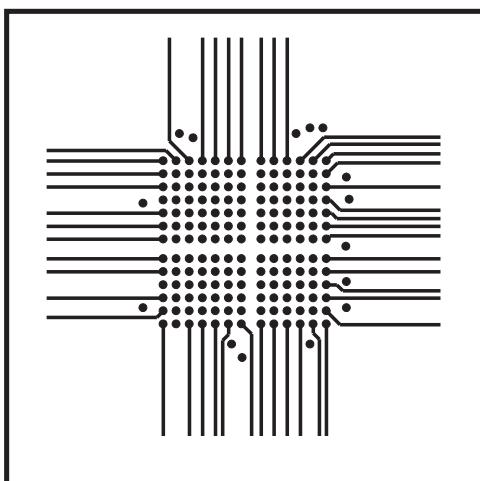
Ground Layer 1



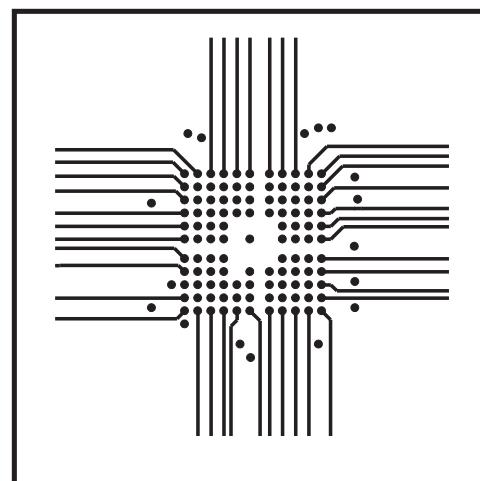
Ground Layer 2



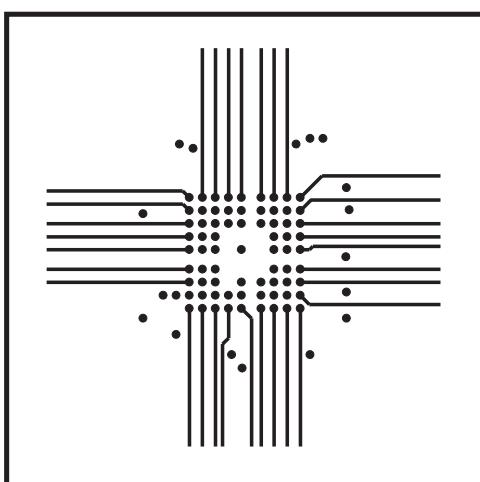
Inner Signal Layer 1



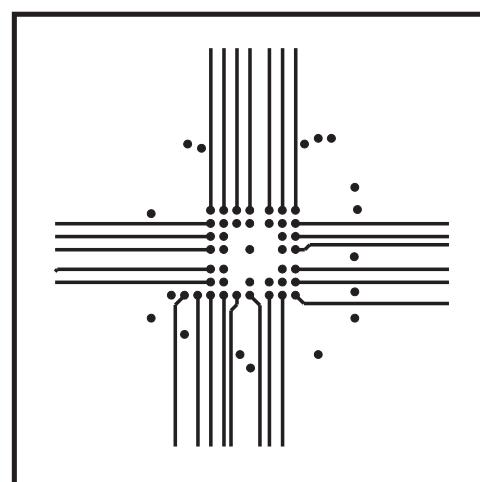
Inner Signal Layer 2



Inner Signal Layer 3



Inner Signal Layer 4



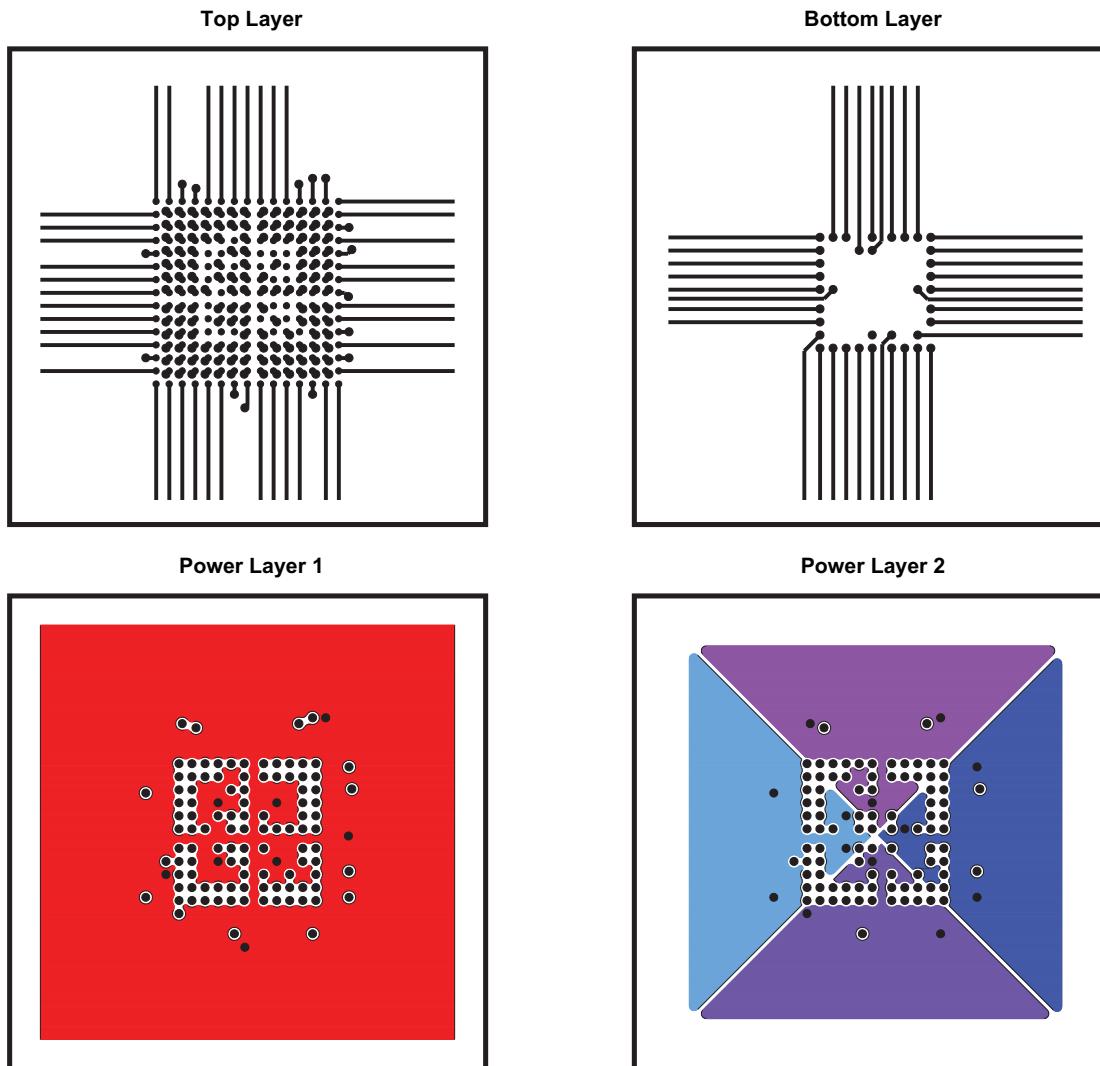
CM225 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Eight Layers, 153 User I/Os

The CM225 package is a 15x15, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls. This layout option uses just eight total layers but still provides 153 user I/Os, 25 less PIOs than the ten-layer option. The primary advantage of this layout over the full I/O layout is that it eliminates two layers.

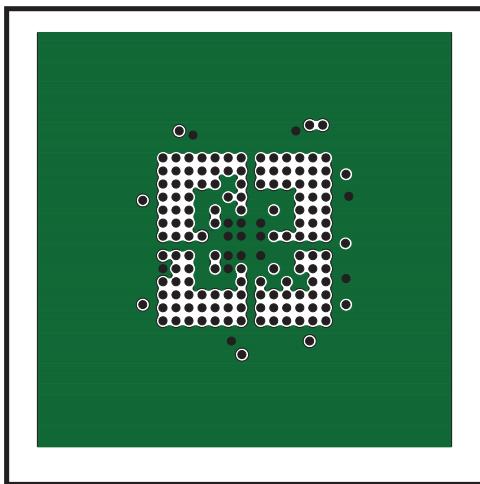
Table 12. CM225, Eight-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	8	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

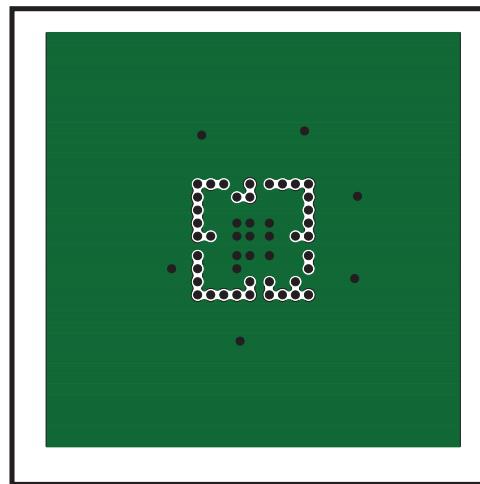
Figure 43. Eight-Layer CM225



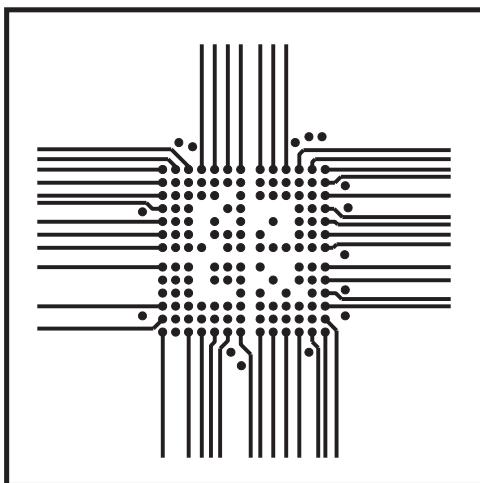
Ground Layer 1



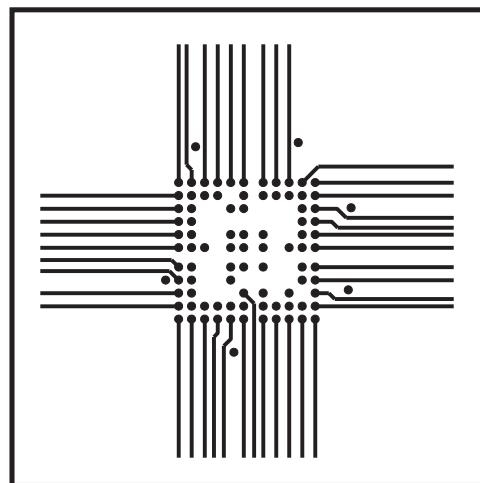
Ground Layer 2



Inner Signal Layer 1



Inner Signal Layer 2



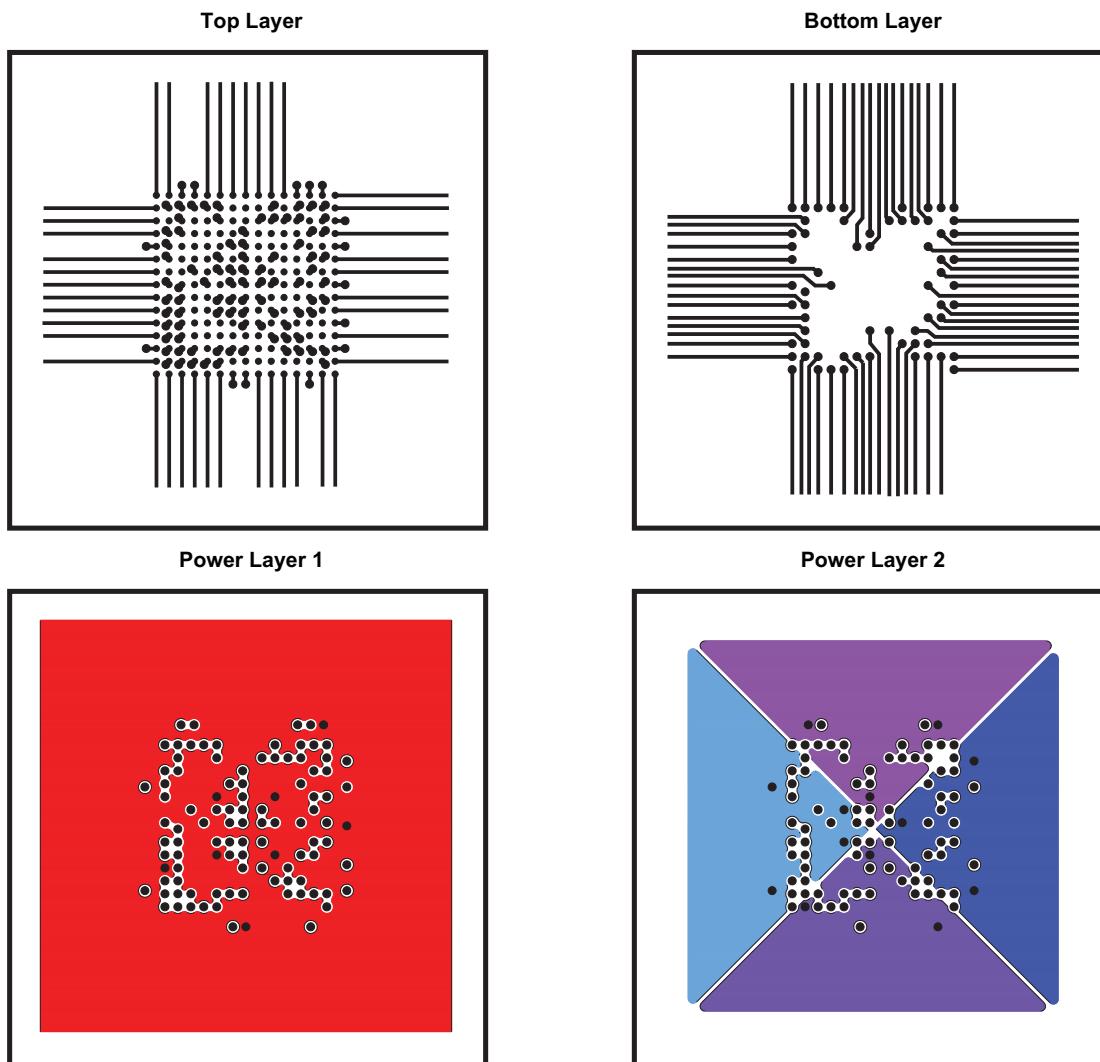
CM225 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Six Layers, 100 User I/Os

The CM225 package is a 15 mm x 15 mm, fully-populated array of 0.4 mm solder balls. This layout option uses just six total layers but still provides 100 user I/Os, 78 less than the ten-layer option. This layout is marginally useful. It allows the iCE40HX8K device to use the 7 mm x 7 mm CM225 package, but uses just six PCB layers. The 8 mm x 8 mm CB132 package provides 95 user I/O but provides 95 user I/O pins.

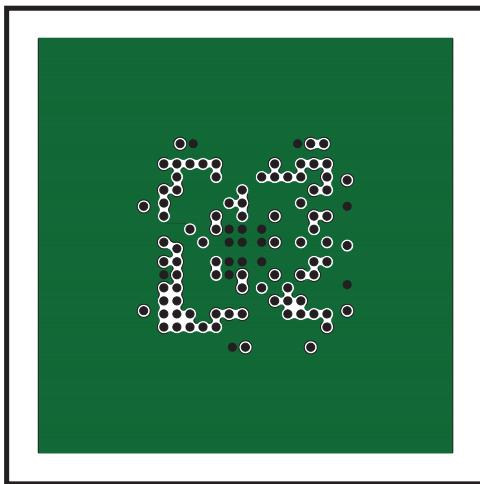
Table 13. CM225, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	6	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.20 mm	7.87 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

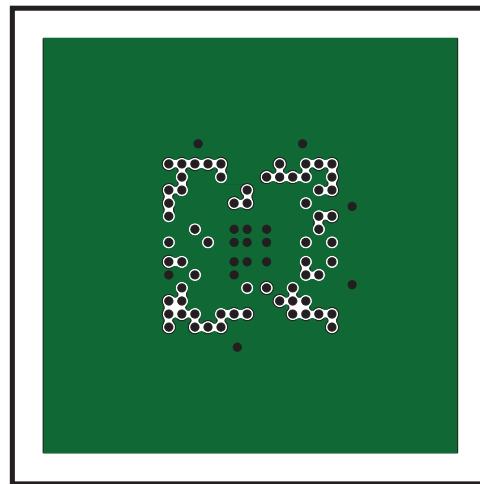
Figure 44. Six-Layer CM225



Ground Layer 1



Ground Layer 2



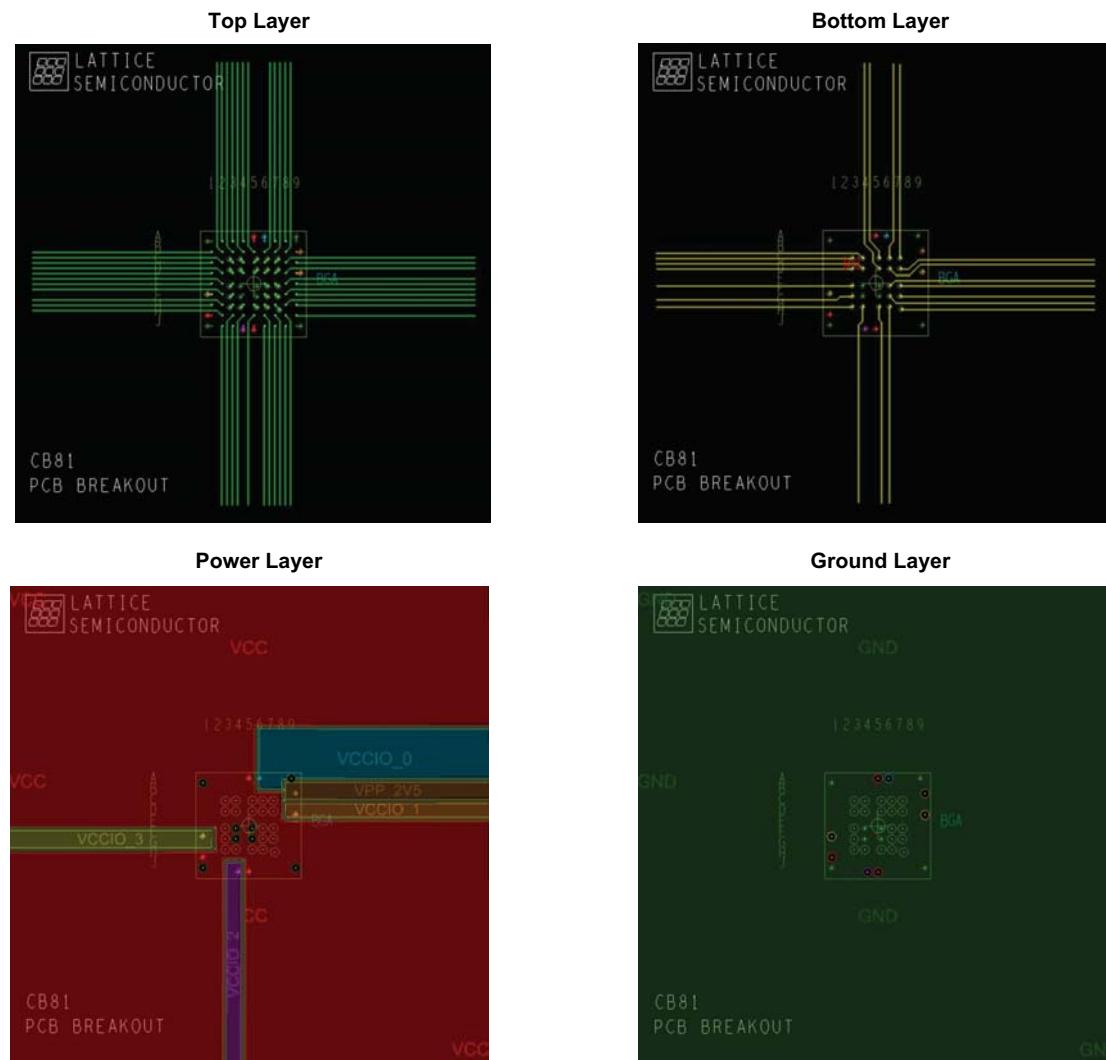
CB81 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array

The CB81 package is a 9x9, fully-populated array of 0.5 mm solder balls. The layout example here uses non solder mask defined (NSMD) design rules similar to other fully-populated ball-grid arrays.

Table 14. CB81, Four-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.847 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.30 mm	11.811 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1524 mm	6 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.3048 mm	12 mils
Trace Width	0.1016 mm	4 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

Figure 45. Four-Layer CB81



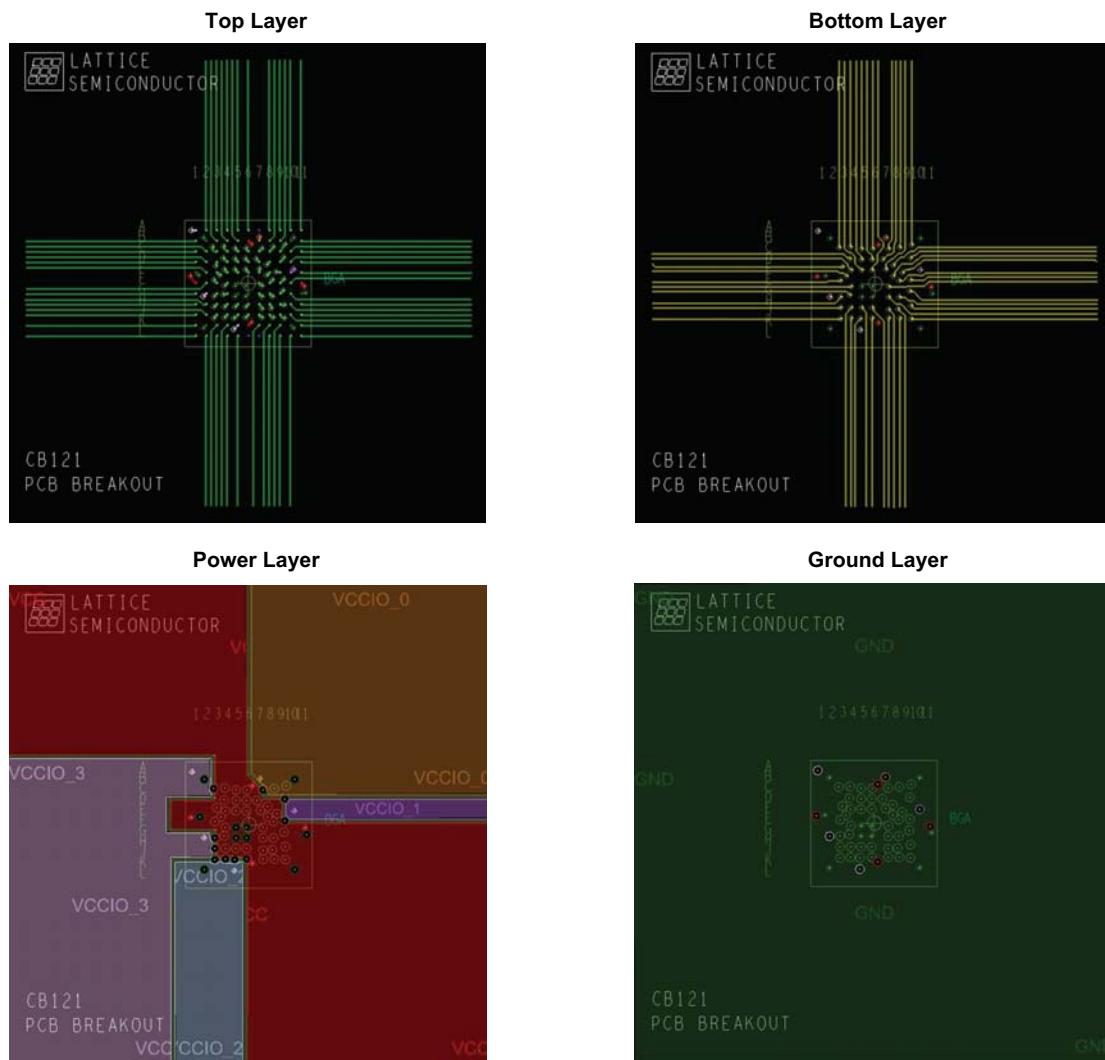
CB121 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array (Option 1)

The CB121 package is a 11x11, fully-populated array of 0.5 mm solder balls. The layout example here uses non solder mask defined (NSMD) design rules similar to other fully-populated ball-grid arrays.

Table 15. CB121, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions (Option 1)

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.847 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.30 mm	11.811 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.20 mm	8 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.20 mm	8 mils
Trace Width	0.10 mm	4 mils
Trace Spacing	0.076 mm	3 mils

Figure 46. Six-Layer CB121 (Option 1)



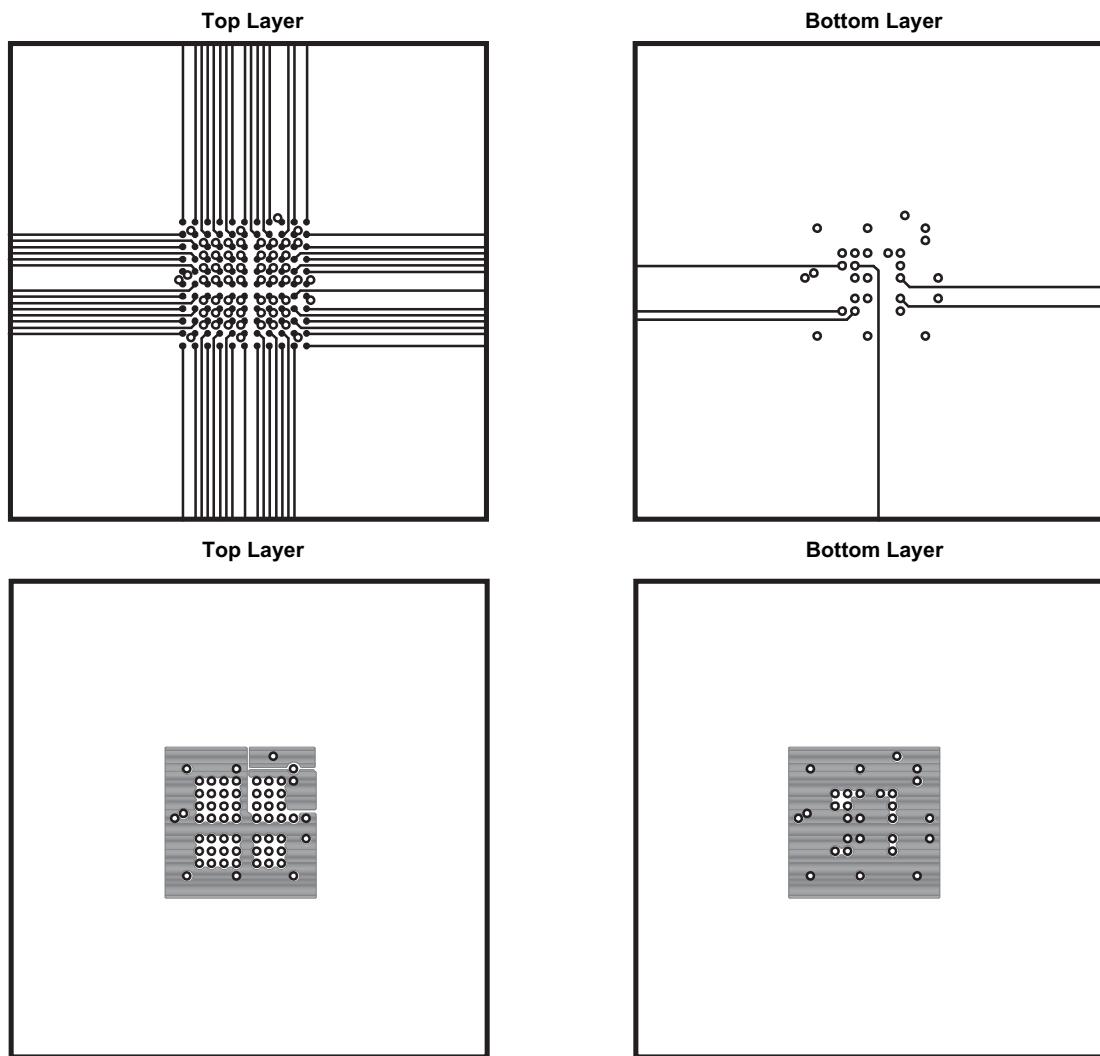
CB121 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array (Option 2)

The CB121 package is a 11x11, fully-populated array of 0.5 mm solder balls. The layout example here uses non solder mask defined (NSMD) design rules similar to other fully-populated ball-grid arrays.

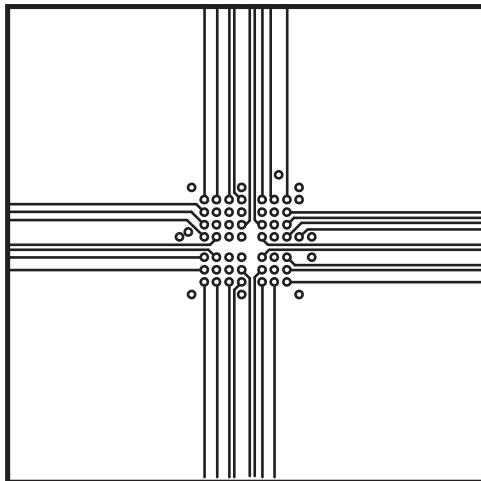
Table 16. CB121, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions (Option 2)

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	6	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.847 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.30 mm	11.811 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1524 mm	6 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.3048 mm	12 mils
Trace Width	0.1016 mm	4 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

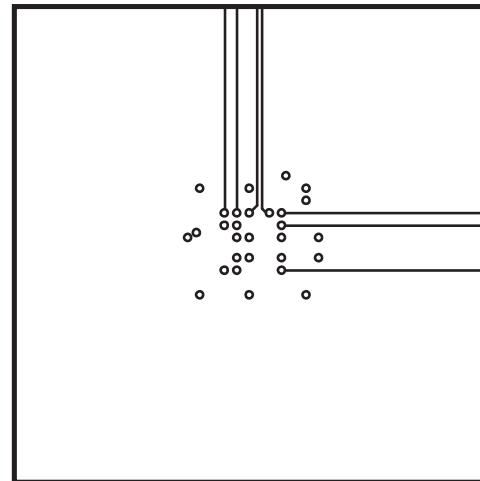
Figure 47. Six-Layer CB121 (Option 2)



Internal Signal Layer 1



Internal Signal Layer 2



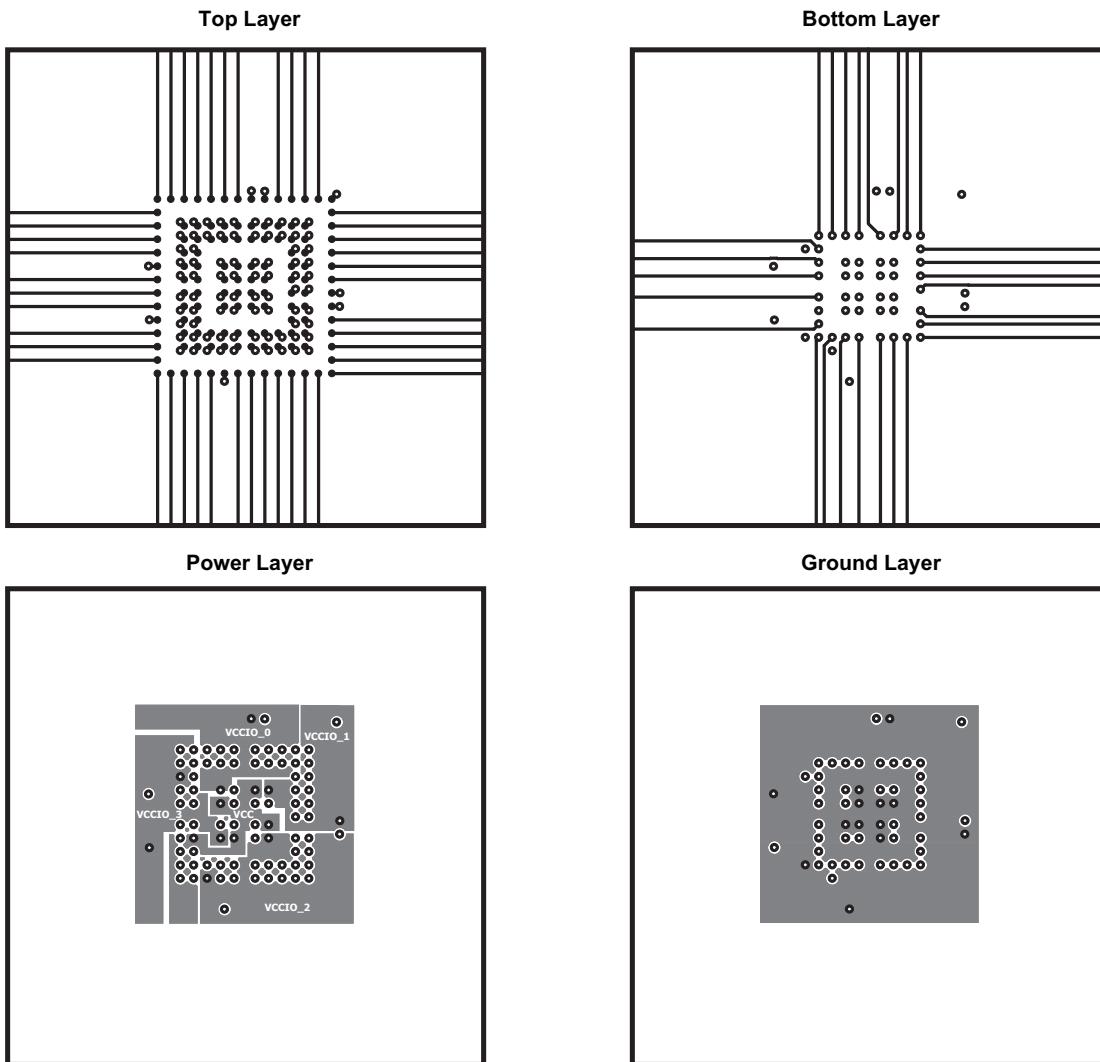
CB132 Partially-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Six Layer, Non Solder Mask Defined (NSMD), 4 mil Traces

The CB132 package is chip-scale package with a partially-populated, 14 mm x 14 mm ball-grid array of 0.5 mm solder balls.

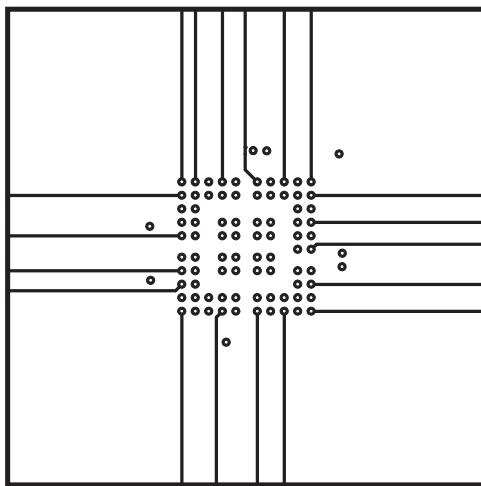
Table 17. CB132, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions, Relaxed Design Rules

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	6	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.254 mm	10 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.4064 mm	16 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1524 mm	6 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.3048 mm	12 mils
Trace Width	0.1016 mm	4 mils
Trace Spacing	0.1016 mm	4 mils

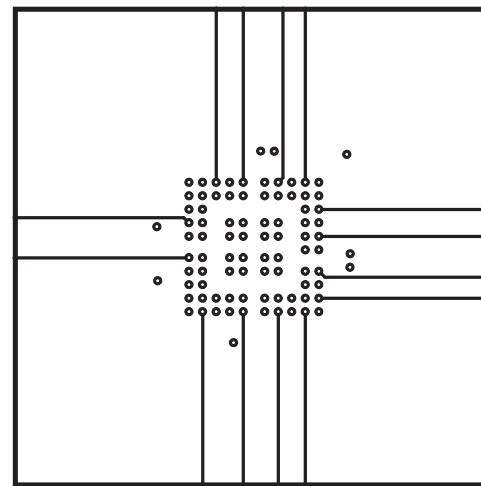
Figure 48. Six-Layer CB132, Relaxed Design Rule



Inner Signal Layer 1



Inner Signal Layer 2



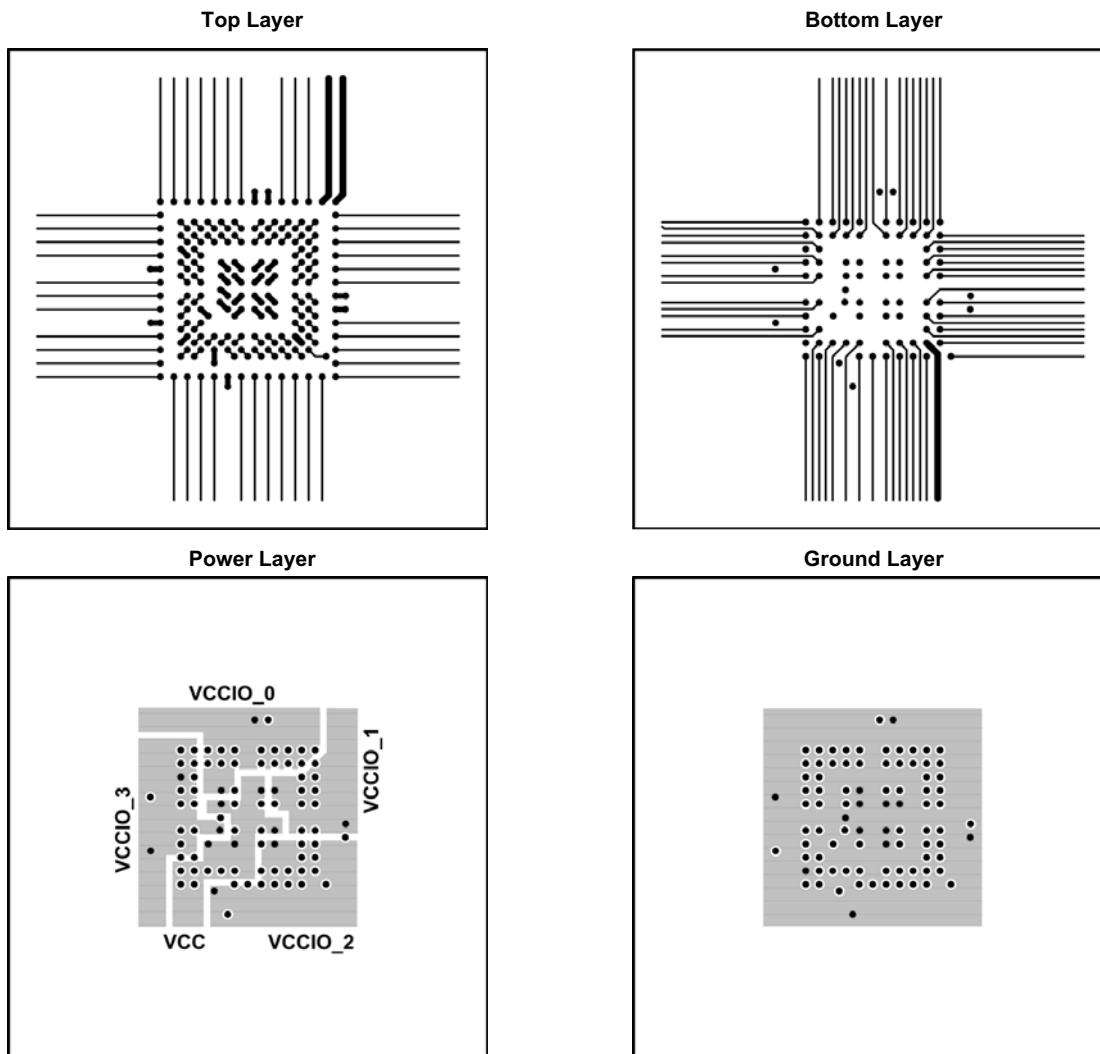
CB132 Partially-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Four Layer, Non Solder Mask Defined (NSMD), 3 mil Traces

The CB132 package is chip-scale package with a partially-populated, 14 mm x 14 mm ball-grid array of 0.5 mm solder balls.

Table 18. CB132, Four-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	4	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.254 mm	10 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.4064 mm	16 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.127 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.254 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.0762 mm	3 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0762 mm	3 mils

Figure 49. Four-Layer CB132



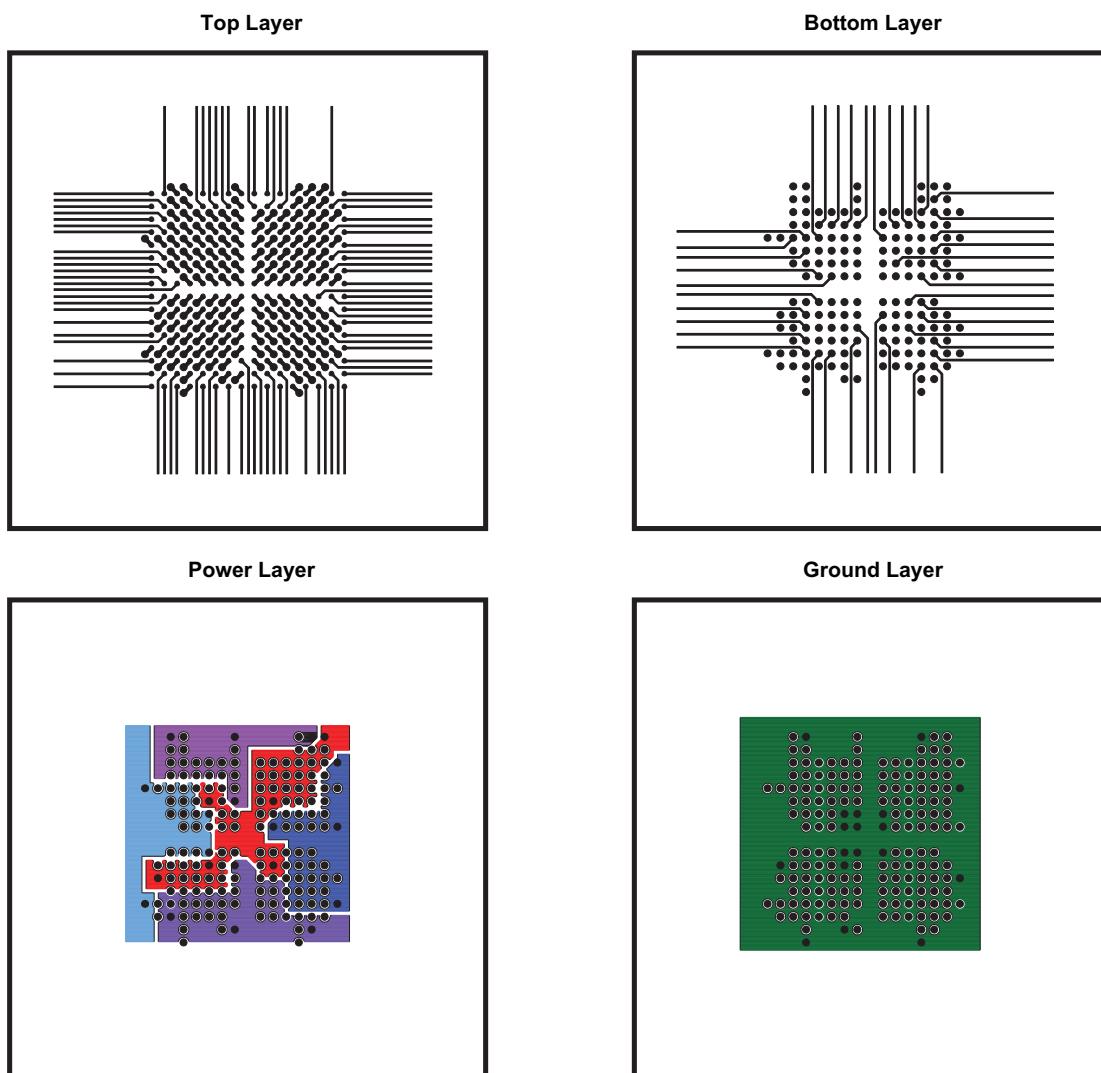
CT256 Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array - Six Layers, All 206 User I/Os

The CT256 package is a 16 mm x 16 mm, fully-populated array of 0.8 mm solder balls.

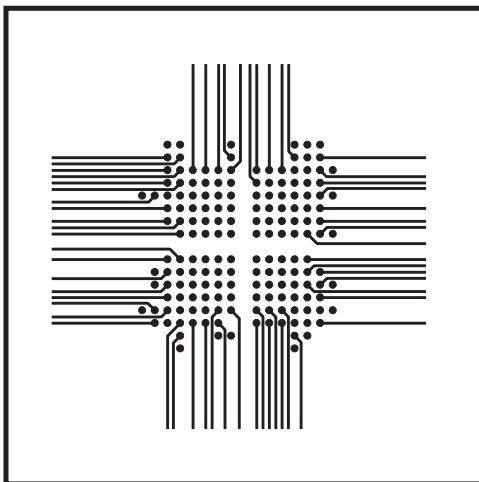
Table 19. CM81, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions

Specification	Dimension	
Layers	6	
BGA Solder Pad Size	0.20 mm	7.847 mils
BGA Pad Solder Mask	0.34 mm	13.39 mils
BGA Via Size (Drill)	0.1270 mm	5 mils
BGA Via Size (Pad)	0.2540 mm	10 mils
Trace Width	0.1270 mm	5 mils
Trace Spacing	0.0889 mm	3.5 mils

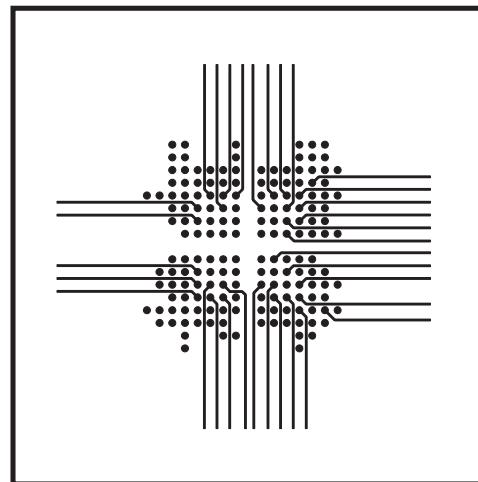
Figure 50. Six-Layer CM81



Inner Signal Layer 1



Inner Signal Layer 2



PCB Fabrication Cost and Design Rule Considerations

PCB fabrication cost is a key consideration for many electronics products. By reviewing the IC device package ball density and pitch, I/O signal requirements of your application, and the manufacturing constraints of your PCB fabrication facility you can better weigh the trade-offs between design decisions.

Choosing the best package for your application involves answering a few questions:

- What is the driving factor in the application? The smallest possible form factor or a low PCB cost?
- How many I/O signals does the application require?
- What PCB layer stack up will provide the best I/O density within budget?
- What layout design rules does the printed-circuit board (PCB) vendor support?
- How many PCB layers does the budget allow?

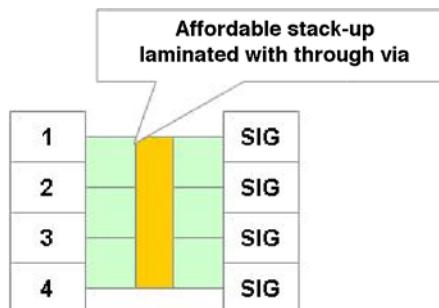
As the ball pitch becomes smaller with each new BGA generation, new PCB fabrication techniques and signal via type have been developed to handle the complexities. Micro vias, laser vias, filled, buried and blind vias, even buried and plated over vias. Complex boards use a combination of most of these.

Stack-up types, ordered by cost, high-to-low include:

- High-Density Interconnect (HDI) build up with micro vias
- Laminated with blind and buried vias
- Laminated with through vias

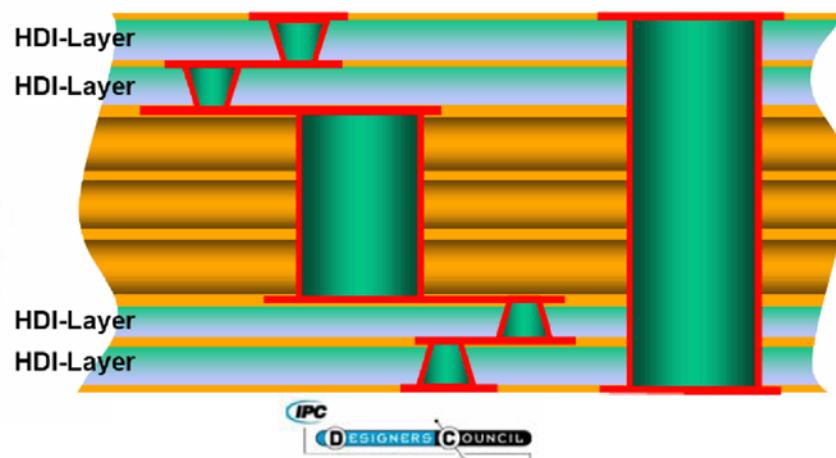
HDI Stack-up

Figure 51. Stack-up Example



HDI is a “sandwich” with older-style larger geometry in the middle with fully drilled through holes and then a stack of fine geometry of blind, buried or mixed via, laminated both on the top and bottom of the middle stack-up. The laminated layers are thinner than traditional layers and allow finer drilling technology. Staggered micro vias allow vias within close tolerance or connected to a BGA pad to go down to the next layer or more to route away for escape routing or underneath the BGA device for further interconnect. HDI type interconnect is used on complex boards and takes extra steps in the processing flow due to special drilling, plating and laminations. It is a mix of older technology mixed with newer technology that results in a board that is highly routable.

Figure 52. HDI Stack-up with Staggered Micro Vias

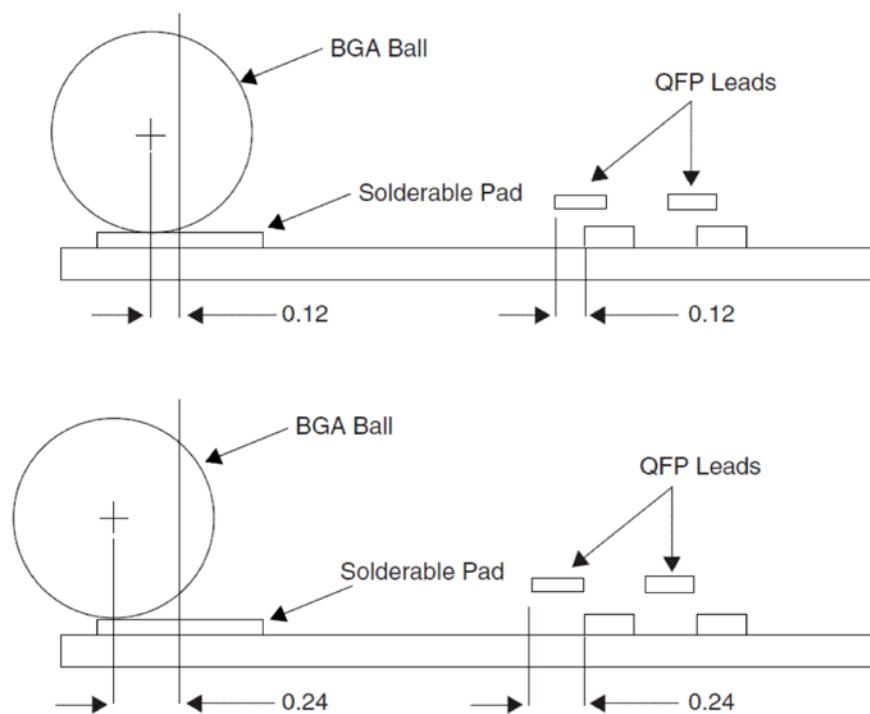


Advantages and Disadvantages of BGA Packaging

As pin counts increase and board space becomes more valuable, it is important to place as many circuits per square inch as possible. BGAs offer the best I/O density for a given PCB area. Lattice offers a range of packages from a 4 mm x 4 mm 64-ball csBGA to a 33 mm x 33 mm 1704-ball fcBGA.

One of the greatest advantages of BGA packaging is that it can be supported with existing placement and assembly equipment. BGAs also offer significantly more misalignment tolerance and less susceptibility to co-planarity issues. Even if the solder paste is misaligned or the device is slightly offset, the BGA will self-center during the reflow process. This is due to the surface tension of the solder and flux in its molten state pulling each ball into the center of the pad.

Figure 53. Misalignment of BGA Balls vs. QFP Leads



Controlling the oven re-flow profile is one of the most important assembly parameters for consistent and reliable BGA placement. Profiles are typically tested on a pre-run. One or two panels are run to dial in the process, then visual and X-ray inspection equipment are used for verification.

BGA packages present numerous benefits previously unobtainable in surface mount packaging technology. BGAs provide higher pin counts in a much smaller area than was previously possible. No longer is the package design limited to connections along the periphery on the outside quadrants of the package edge like a PQFP or TQFP outline. Fully populated ball grid arrays with pitches as small as 0.4 mm are available.

Some BGA devices are arranged with de-populated interconnect near or around the center. These are dependent on the die size and number of pins. The area void of interconnect in the middle of the array has some advantages, it can be used for escape routing vias or tying directly to the ground or power planes.

Although the packages can be quite complex and densely populated, all of these packages receive strict quality and reliability testing and are widely accepted today by designers and PCB fabrication/assembly houses. All of this is due to advances in equipment and technology that have allowed a smooth transition into the assembly flow.

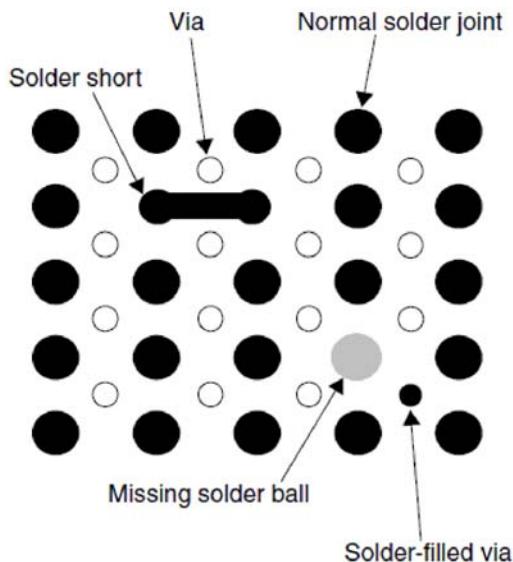
BGA Package Test and Assembly

How can a pad/ball/pin be tested that can't be seen? All connections are hidden under the substrate at the ball interconnect, making it impossible to directly probe or test. To address this limitation, Lattice programmable devices provide JTAG, BSCAN, and boundary scan cells that allow electronic test and continuity of each pin with a boundary scan tester. This can be embedded into the system itself or driven externally from a high-speed test head. The boundary scan can test the pins or board for simple continuity tests or full functional test by shifting in test patterns through the JTAG port.

For debug or prototype boards it may be necessary to place test points, open vias, or pads to have access to a given set of pins in order to drive, over-drive or observe a given set of signals. These can be very small, as many pogo pin type probes are extremely small and can handle GHz range DC frequency. Zero ohm resistors are also commonly used in first-run boards as a way to gain access to a pad or pin.

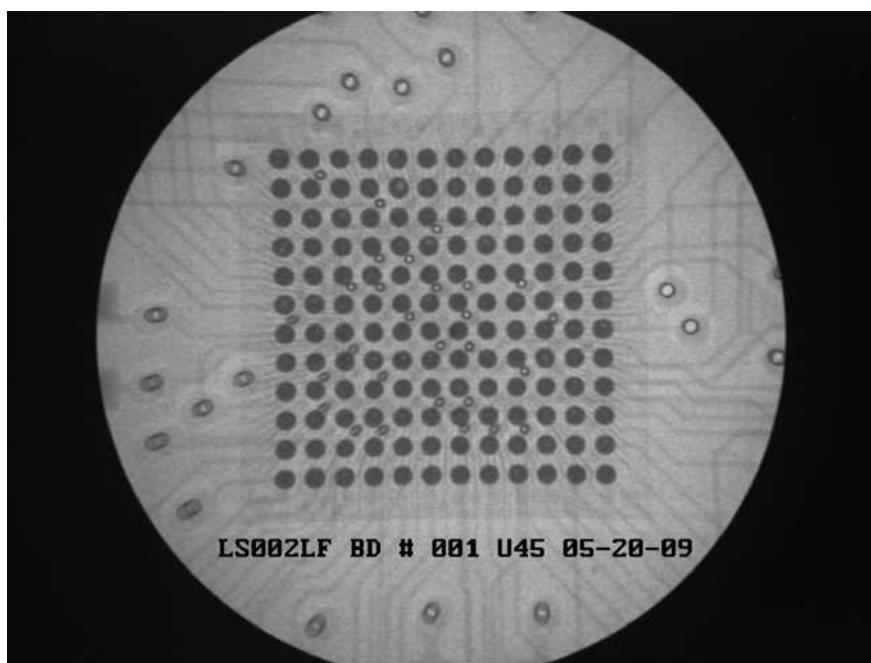
After assembly, BGA solder point quality and integrity is visually inspected with X-ray technology as part of the fabrication process. A special X-ray machine can look through the plastic package, substrate and silicon to directly view the BGA solder balls, vias and traces.

Figure 54. Example of How Defects May Appear in an X-Ray Image



The X-ray image in Figure 55 shows proper alignment; no voids or defects are noted. Balls, vias and traces are visible.

**Figure 55. X-Ray Inspection Plot of ispMACH 4000ZE 144-Ball csBGA
(Photo Courtesy of CEM, Ltd., www.cemltd.com)**



PCB cross-sectioning is another method used to verify BGA and PCB quality and reliability. After a new process has been developed or changed or when qualifying a new vendor, it is a good practice to get physical information from the vendor on their BGA reflow. When trace/space and drill or laser tolerances are nearing their limits, board

yield can be as low as 50% for the bare board fab. Cross-sections give you a good idea if the process is correct but do not guarantee each batch or each board design will behave the same way due to layout dimensions, thermal issues, flux/paste and alignment, etc.

Figure 56 shows a BGA cross-section that uses a non-soldermask over bare copper-defined pad. (NSMD) pad.

Figure 56. BGA Cross-Section

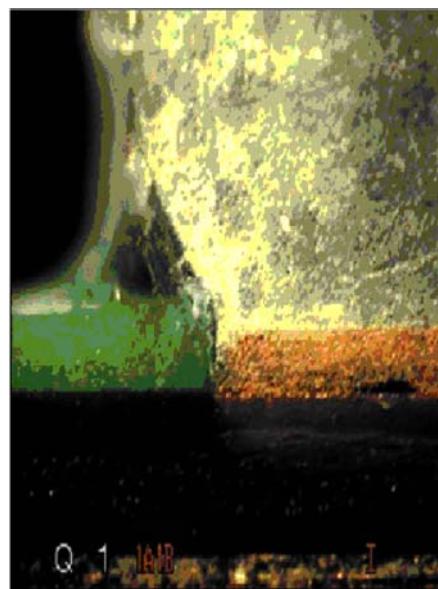
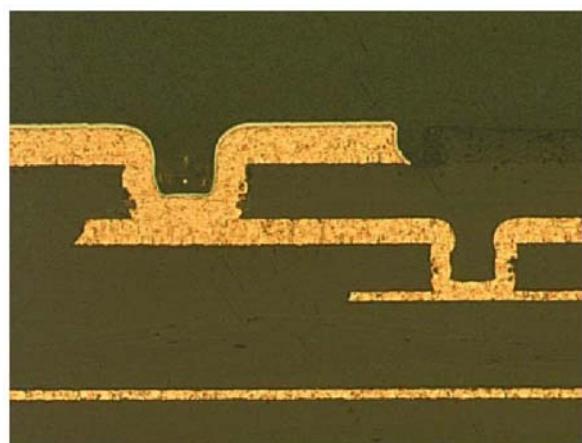


Figure 57 shows “offset” micro via stack routing between layers.

Figure 57. Cross-Section of Micro Vias



High-resolution video cameras are used for edge inspection to verify ball seating, distortion, solder wetting, flow, contaminates, etc. Figure 58 is a video view of a side/edge shot looking at BGA balls soldered down to the isp-MACH 4000ZE Pico Evaluation Board (www.latticesemi.com/4000ze-pico-kit), an FR4 4-layer PCB.

Figure 58. Edge View Camera Inspection



In the photos samples above, trained technicians and computer camera recognition equipment are used for inspection of the X-ray results, looking for voids, shorts, missing connections, contaminants, alignment or other gross failure mechanisms. For example, in Figure 58, the BGA ball connections appear to be squashed downward, with mild distortion, insuring that proper oven profile temperatures were achieved.

These technologies help in the successful placement and long term use of BGAs in the industry's latest products. Further advancements have been made in material content to conform to environmental issues, toxic materials and recycling. Another issue that relates to board design is the physical silkscreen logos and information related to recycling, lead content and other hazardous waste components, strict adherence must be paid to these requirements. Although a documentation and silkscreen issue, it can become a challenge to fit this information on the board in some cases due to component population and must be accounted for in overall board real estate.

PCB Design Support

Lattice provides a collection of PCB design resources at www.latticesemi.com/en/Support.aspx including schematic libraries, PCB CAM viewers, technical notes, and BGA breakout and routing examples.

Use at Your Own Risk

Successful printed circuit manufacturing requires frequent communication with the printed circuit assembly house during design and layout. The examples shown here may or may not produce a successful or manufacturable design at your selected assembly house. Please review your iCE40 layout with your PCB assembly house before committing to a production run.

Technical Support Assistance

Submit a technical support case via www.latticesemi.com/techsupport.

Revision History

Date	Version	Change Summary
June 2015	3.4	<p>Updated 285-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Added statement on capacitors at secondary layer. — Updated Figure 15, CAM Artwork Screen Shots, 285-Ball csfBGA. <p>Updated Technical Support Assistance section.</p>
February 2015	3.3	<p>Updated BGA Board Layout Recommendations section.</p> <p>Revised Table 1, Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations. Added 237 ftBGA package.</p> <p>Added 237-Ball ftBGA BGA Breakout Example section.</p> <p>Added breakout information for the CM36A package of the iCE40 Ultra device. Updated CM36/CM36A Fully-Populated Ball-Grid Array, All 25 User I/Os section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Added CM36A package to section heading. — Added CM36A package to introduction. — Added CM36A package to Table 5 caption. — Updated Figure 36 caption to Four-Layer Example Shown for CM36.
January 2015	3.2	Updated 16-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example section. Added information on iCE40 UltraLite device.
October 2014	3.1	<p>Updated Table 1, Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendation. Removed 20 WLCSP.</p> <p>Removed 20-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example section.</p>
September 2014	3.0	<p>Updated Table 1, Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendation. Switched column/row orientation.</p> <p>Added the following packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36, 49, 81 WLCSP — 121, 256, 324 csfBGA — 132 (Option 2) csBGA package — 256,324, 400 caBGA <p>Updated Figure 1, SMD/NSMD Pad</p> <p>Added the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 121-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout Example — 256-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout Example — 324-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout Example — 256-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example — 324-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example — 400-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example — 36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 1 — 36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 2 — 49-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 1 — 49-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 2 — 81-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 1 — 81-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 2 <p>Updated section title to 36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example 3.</p>
June 2014	2.9	Added the following sections:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 20-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example — 36-Bump WLCSP Breakout Example
April 2014	2.8	<p>Updated Table 1, Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendation. Added 0.5 mm ball pitch (285 csfBGA) and 8 mm ball pitch (756, 554,381 caBGA) packages.</p> <p>Updated Table 2, Lattice BGA Package Types. Added csfBGA package type.</p> <p>Added the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 285-Ball csfBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example — 381-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example — 554-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example — 756-Ball caBGA BGA Breakout and Routing Example

Date	Version	Change Summary
February 2014	2.7	<p>Added Figure 1, SMD/NSMD Pad.</p> <p>Updated Table 4, iCE40 Package Layout Example Summary. — Changed “Pad Size” to “Solder Pad Size”. — Fixed typographical error (Via).</p> <p>Changed “BGA Pad Size” to “BGA Solder Pad Size” in various sections.</p> <p>Updated Figure 29, Four-Layer CB81.</p> <p>Updated Table 15, CB121, Six-Layer Layout Dimensions (Option 1).</p> <p>Updated Figure 30, Six-Layer CB121 (Option 1). Deleted Internal Signal Layer and Inner Signal Layer 2.</p>
September 2013	02.6	<p>Updated Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table to include 25wlcsp and 16 wlcs package options in 0.35 mm ball pitch.</p> <p>Updated Lattice BGA Package Types table to include 0.35 mm ball pitch for WLCSP package type.</p> <p>Added the following sections: — 332-ball caBGA BGA Breakout Example — 25-bump WLCSP Breakout and Routing Example — 16-bump WLCSP Breakout Example</p> <p>Updated Technical Support Assistance information.</p>
February 2013	02.5	<p>Updated to include the iCE40 product series.</p> <p>Updated to include 184csBGA in Table 18-1.</p>
November 2012	02.4	Updated to include the 328 csBGA package and breakout example.
August 2012	02.3	Updated Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table for iCE40 device support.
February 2012	02.2	Updated document with new corporate logo.
October 2011	02.1	Replaced reference to 6-layer example with description of two 4-layer examples for 100-ball and 132-ball csBGA.
February 2011	02.0	<p>Updated BGA Board Layout Recommendations text section.</p> <p>Updated Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table.</p> <p>Added WLCSP to Lattice SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table.</p>
September 2010	01.9	Lattice Semiconductor SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table - Added 64 csBGA to 0.5 mm pitch column.
August 2010	01.8	Lattice Semiconductor SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table: Specified nominal Solder Mask Opening for each Lattice BGA package, clarified recommended Solder Mask Opening and Solder Pad Diameters and added cautionary note.
March 2010	01.7	Replaced Lattice BGA Naming Conventions table with Lattice Semiconductor BGA Package Types table and SMD/NSMD Pad Recommendations table.
February 2010	01.6	Edits to most sections and additional links and graphics added for each example.
May 2009	01.5	Updated BGA Board Layout Recommendations table and BGA Package Types table for 0.4 mm pitch ucBGA package.
March 2008	01.4	Revised recommended Solder Mask Defined and Non Solder Mask Defined PCB solder pad dimensions to match industry standards.
September 2006	01.3	<p>Added note to BGA Board Layout Recommendations table.</p> <p>Reformatted BGA Package Types section in tabular format.</p>
June 2006	01.2	Removed NSMD content.
November 2005	01.1	Figures updated.
January 2005	01.0	Initial release.