



Using TraceID

Technical Note

FPGA-TN-02084-2.3

May 2022

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Acronyms in This Document

A list of acronyms used in this document.

Acronym	Definition
EFB	Embedded Function Block
I ² C	Inter-integrated circuit
IP	Intellectual property
JTAG	Joint Test Action Group
OEM	Original equipment manufacturer
PLD	Programmable Logic Device
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SSPI	Security Support Provider Interface

1. Introduction

Design theft has caused many companies to explore methods to insure that their designs and intellectual property (IP) are protected or less prone to blatant copying.

Design theft occurs when a design is copied in part or as a whole and then designed into a cheaper competing product.

The MachXO2™, MachXO3™, ECP5™, ECP5-5G™, CrossLink™-NX, Certus™-NX, CertusPro™-NX, and MachXO5™-NX FPGA families have a feature called TraceID for securing original design and IP. TraceID is a unique, 64-bit code that is programmed during the manufacturing of the device, thus linking a specific design to a specific device. This ensures that only the original product manufacturer who ordered a specific device has access to it.

2. Why is TraceID Important?

TraceID can be used to prevent overbuilding and cloning of user designs. Overbuilding occurs when a contract manufacturer builds more products than the original company has approved. These extra products are, in turn, sold through other channels for profit without the knowledge or consent of the original company. Cloning is the act of making exact copies of a product and selling them under a different name at a lower price (thus reducing the OEM profit). These practices cause OEMs to lose money not only from lost sales and lower margins, but also from unseen support costs such as failure analysis.

The TraceID feature can be used to prevent both overbuilding and cloning.

3. How Does TraceID Work?

TraceID is a unique, 64-bit device identification tracking number that is stored in the feature row of the device. It provides the full traceability of the device with Lattice factory support.

The TraceID register format is shown in [Table 3.1](#).

Table 3.1. TraceID Register

[63:56]	8 bits, User-Defined Code (Reserved)
[55:0]	56 bits, Unique Device Tracking Number

The most significant eight bits are the user-defined design-specific code. These eight bits are read and write accessible. The remaining 56 bits are read-only and are programmed at the time the device is manufactured by Lattice. The 8-bit user-defined code plus the 56-bit factory-programmed portion together guarantee that every device has a unique TraceID. This uniqueness provides OEMs greater control over how many of their products are introduced in the market and the ability to detect false products.

4. How to Program User-Defined Code of the TraceID for MachXO2

Lattice design software can be used to set a specific 8-bit user-defined code in the TraceID register. The TRACE_ID_BINARY preference must be set to a chosen value in the LPF file.

In the LPF file, set the TraceID value using the following format:

```
TRACEID "<8-bit value>"
```

Below is an example:

```
TRACEID "01101001"
```

When a programming file is created, the 8-bit TraceID value is embedded in the JED file feature row. During programming,

the TraceID registers in the device are updated with the one in the JED. The default value for the user defined code is "00000000".

5. Accessing the TraceID Register

The TraceID value in the MachXO2 and MachXO3 devices can be read using the internal WISHBONE port or externally through the JTAG, SSPI or I²C ports. The TraceID value in ECP5 and ECP5-5G devices can be read through JTAG or SSPI port since ECP5 and ECP5-5G does not have I²C port nor internal WISHBONE. The TraceID value in CrossLink-NX, Certus-NX, CertusPro-NX, and MachXO5-NX devices can be read using the JTAG, SSPI, or I²C ports.

For SSPI, I²C, and JTAG interfaces, the UIDCODE_PUB command must be used to read the TraceID register. The OPCODE for the UIDCODE_PUB command is "00011001".

The TraceID value can also be read using either the Lattice Diamond® Programmer tool or the Lattice Radiant® Programmer tool, depending on the device family. [Figure 5.1](#) and

[Figure 5.2](#) shows the settings required to read the TraceID through the Diamond Programmer and Lattice Radiant Programmer tools, respectively.

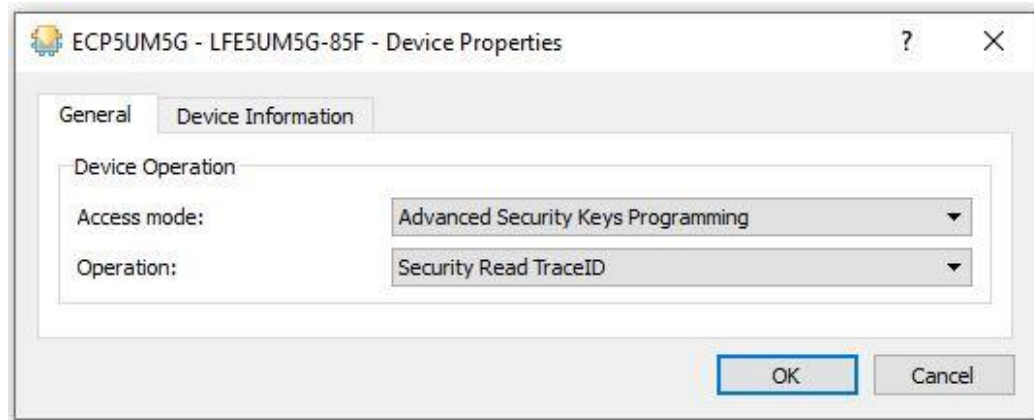


Figure 5.1. Read TraceID through Diamond Programming Tool

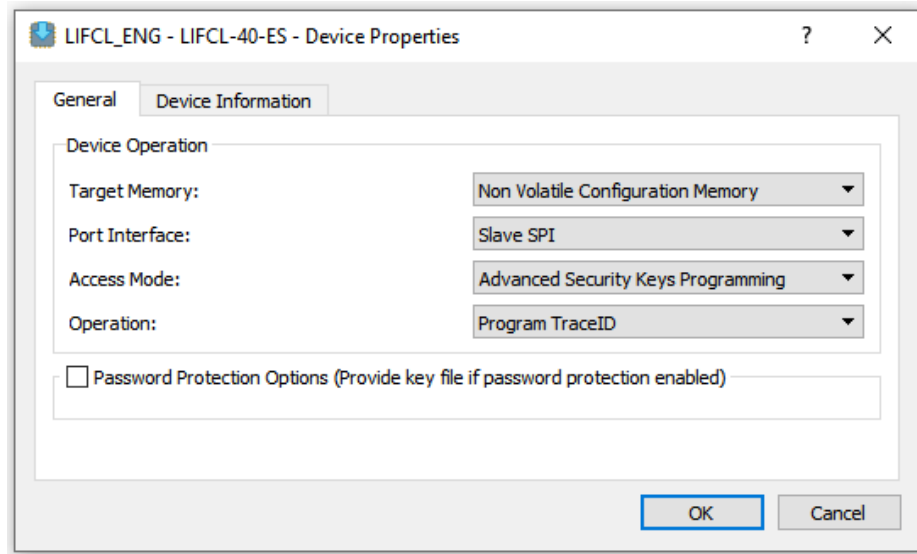


Figure 5.2. Read TraceID through Lattice Radiant Programmer Tool

For MachXO2, MachXO3, CrossLink-NX, Certus-NX, CertusPro-NX, and MachXO5-NX bits [63:56] of the TraceID can be written through the Feature Row. In Diamond Programmer, select Advanced Security Keys Programming in Access Mode and Security Program Feature Rows in Operation. In Radiant Programmer, select Advanced Security Keys Programming in Access Mode and Program TraceID in Operation. When the operation is run, a window similar to [Figure 5.3](#) opens.

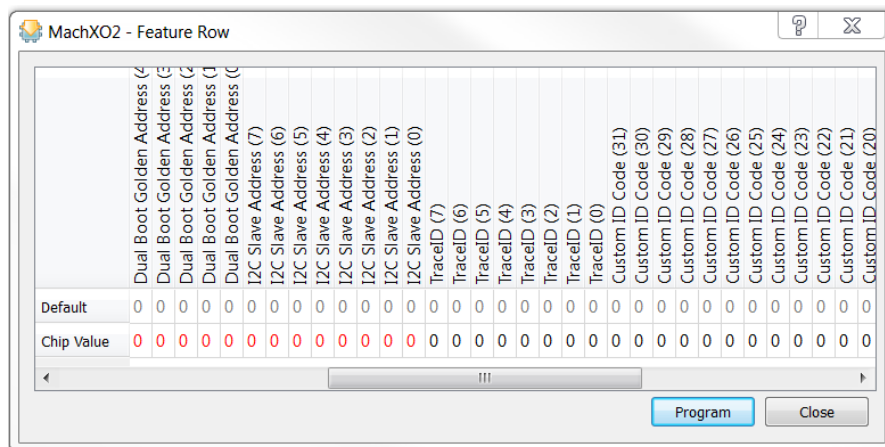


Figure 5.3. Feature Row Editor

5.1. TraceID Access Through the JTAG Port

The JTAG port has access to all configuration logic resources including the TraceID. To read the TraceID using JTAG, shift the command (0x19h) into the instruction register then read the 64-bit TraceID out of the data register.

5.2. TracelD Access Through the WISHBONE Slave Interface (MachXO2 and MachXO3 Only)

The WISHBONE Slave interface of the EFB module enables designers to access the TracelD directly from the PLD core logic. The WISHBONE bus signals are utilized by a WISHBONE host that designers can implement using the general purpose PLD resources. In addition to the WISHBONE bus signals, an interrupt request output signal is brought to the PLD fabric.

The WISHBONE interface communicates to the configuration logic through a set of data, control and status registers. [Table 5.1](#) shows the register names and their functions. These registers are the subset of the EFB register map. The details of the WISHBONE slave interface pins, EFB register map, and WISHBONE register definition can be found in [Using User Flash Memory and Hardened Control Functions in MachXO2 Devices \(FPGA-TN-02162\)](#) and [Using Hardened Control Functions in MachXO3 Devices \(FPGA-TN-02063\)](#).

Table 5.1. WISHBONE Register

WISHBONE to CFG Register Name	Register Function	Address	Access
CFGCR	Control	0x70	Read/Write
CFGTXDR	Transmit Data	0x71	Write
CFGSR	Status	0x72	Read
CFGRXDR	Receive Data	0x73	Read
CFGIRQ	Interrupt Request	0x74	Read/Write
CFGIRQEN	Interrupt Request Enable	0x75	Read/Write

When using the WISHBONE bus interface, the opcodes, operand, and data are written to the CFGTXDR register. This is required only when communicating with the configuration logic inside the MachXO2 and MachXO3 devices. The TracelD can be accessed through the WISHBONE interface by writing the opcode and operand into the CFGTXDR register. The TracelD information can then be read from the CFGRXDR register.

The opcode to access the TracelD is 0x19h and the operand is 0x000000h.

5.3. TracelD Access Through the Slave SPI Port

The Slave SPI port can be used to perform read operations to the TracelD. The configuration SPI port is shared with the hardened SPI core of the EFB module. Asserting the configuration SN (select) pin causes the SPI port to transition its service from user mode to configuration mode. The TracelD can be accessed using the SPI port by following the command sequence described below.

To access the TracelD:

1. Pull down the configuration SN select pin (SPI Slave Select)
2. Send 8'h19 command from the external SPI master
3. Send 24-bit operand 24'h000000
4. Receive TracelD from SPI slave in next 64 SCLK cycle
5. Pull up configuration SN select pin

The complete sequence is shown in [Figure 5.4](#) and [Figure 5.5](#).

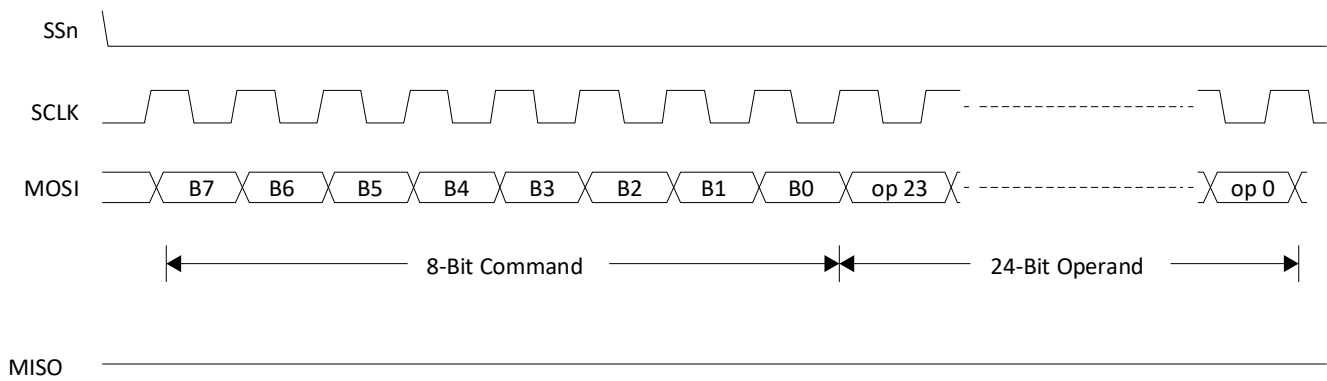


Figure 5.4. TraceID Read through SPI

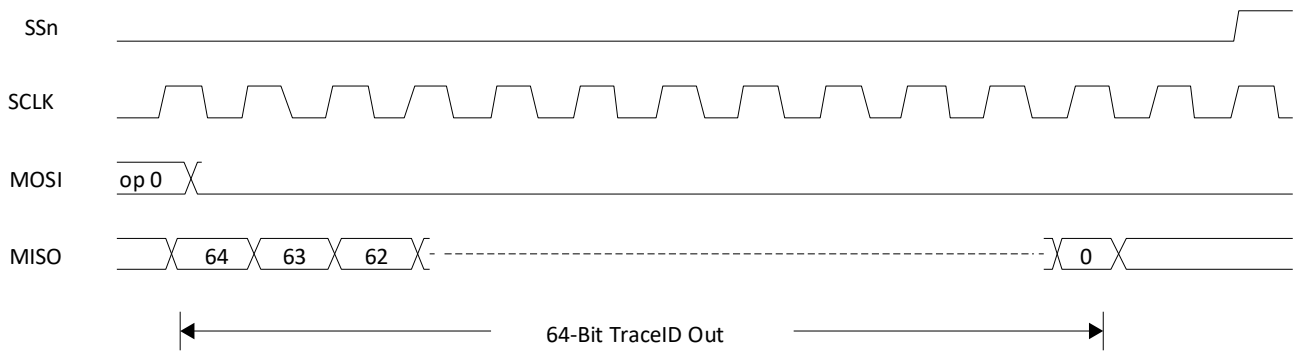


Figure 5.5. TraceID Read through SPI, Continued

5.4. TracelD Access Through the I²C Port (MachXO2, MachXO3, CrossLink-NX, Certus-NX, CertusPro-NX, and MachXO5-NX Only)

All MachXO2, MachXO3, CrossLink-NX, Certus-NX, CertusPro-NX, and MachXO5-NX devices have an I²C port, which can be used to perform read operations to the TracelD.

For MachXO2 and MachXO3, the configuration I²C port is shared with the hardened I²C primary core of the EFB module. Addressing the I²C primary port with the configuration address changes the port service from user mode with the WISHBONE interface to configuration mode. The pin locations of the configuration I²C port are pre-assigned in all MachXO2 and MachXO3 devices.

For CrossLink-NX, Certus-NX, CertusPro-NX, and MachXO5-NX devices, the configuration I²C port is separate from the hard I²C block accessible from user logic, and has pre-defined pins. Sending the I²C address followed by the correct preamble activates the port. The I²C configuration port is a shared interface to the configuration logic with the configuration SPI port, and only one can be active at a time.

There is one address byte required since 7-bit addresses are used. The last bit of the address byte is the read/write bit and should always be set according to the required operation. This 7-bit I²C address is 1000000 (80h) which is the default address. The read sequence uses a repeated start condition during the sequence to avoid bus release during communication. For 10-bit addressing the I²C slave address is 10'b1111000000.

To read the TracelD through the I²C bus:

1. Send start condition.
2. Send default slave address (8'h80) and write command.
3. Send the 8-bit command 8'h19.
4. Send the 24-bit operand 24'h000000 in three single-byte transfers.
5. Send repeated start.
6. Send the slave address and read command.
7. Read the first through seventh bytes of the TracelD and send ack for each byte read.
8. Read the last TracelD byte and send nack.
9. Send the stop command.

Figure 5.6 shows the TracelD read through I²C.

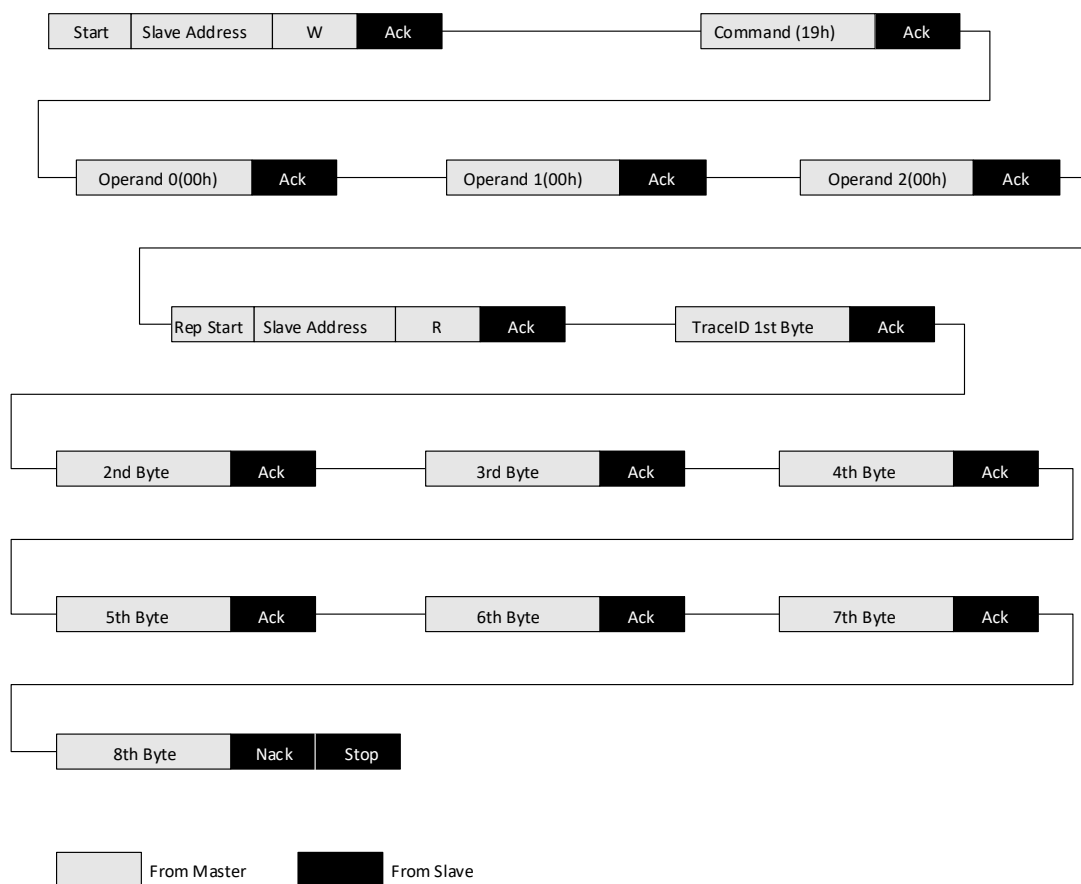


Figure 5.6. TraceID Read through I²C

6. Example Uses of TraceID

TraceID can be used to validate that the MachXO2 device or the system in general, as authorized by the OEM.

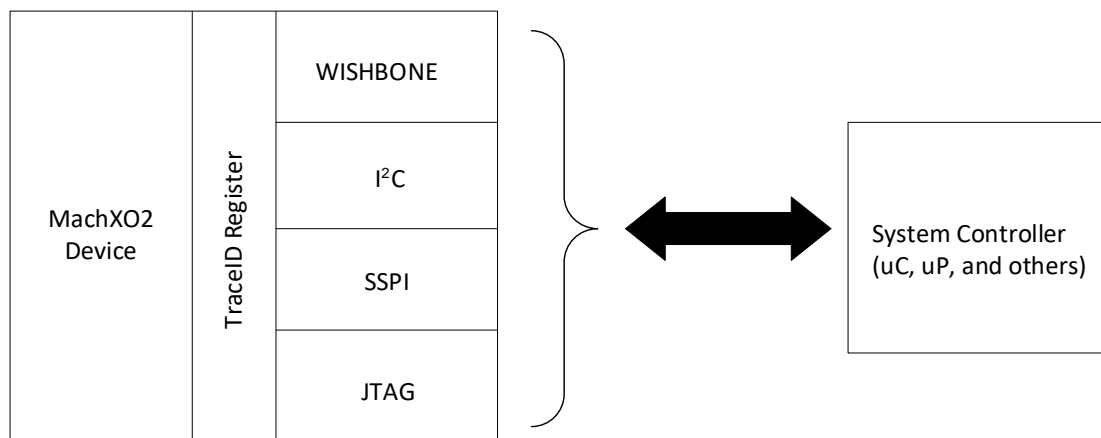


Figure 6.1. TraceID Read through I²C

One way of implementing this is to use the system controller, either a microcontroller or microprocessor, to access the TraceID register (through WISHBONE, I²C, SPI or JTAG interfaces) and compare it against a list of approved TraceID device tables. If the TraceID matches the approved device list, the system can continue to function as intended.

In cases where the read TraceID does not match with the approved device list, the system controller can choose to log the event and take one of the following actions:

- Stall – Stop working
- Continue with limited functionality – Partial operation of system
- Erase or destroy integral data in the system – Erase the boot ROM, Flash memory, register tables, etc.

Technical Support Assistance

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

Revision History

Revision 2.3, May 2022

Section	Change Summary
All	Added MachXO5-NX device family.
How Does TracelD Work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated the list of unique information for the 64 bits. Updated the TracelD register format shown in Table 3.1. TracelD Register.
Accessing the TracelD Register	Updated the document numbers of referenced technical notes.

Revision 2.2, June 2021

Section	Change Summary
All	Added CertusPro-NX device family.

Revision 2.1, October 2020

Section	Change Summary
Accessing the TracelD Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated process of writing TracelD through Feature Row. Updated Figure 5.2. Read TracelD through Lattice Radiant Programmer Tool. Corrected reference to Figure 5.6. TracelD Read through I2C.

Revision 2.0, June 2020

Section	Change Summary
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added Certus-NX device family. Minor changes in formatting and style.

Revision 1.9, December 2019

Section	Change Summary
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed document number from TN1207 to FPGA-TN-02084. Updated document template. Updated document links.
Disclaimers	Added this section.
Introduction	Added CrossLink-NX device family.
Accessing the TracelD Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added CrossLink-NX device family. Added Figure 5.2. Read TracelD through Lattice Radiant Programmer Tool.

Revision 1.8, October 2015

Section	Change Summary
Introduction	Added ECP5-5G device family.
Accessing the TracelD Register	Added ECP5-5G device family.
Technical Support Assistance	Updated this section.

Revision 1.7, March 2015

Section	Change Summary
All	Product name adjustment. Included MachXO3LF device.

Revision 1.6, June 2014

Section	Change Summary
All	Corrected typographical errors on product name.

Revision 1.5, April 2014

Section	Change Summary
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changed document title to Using TraceID.Added support for MachXO3L device family.

Revision 1.4, April 2014

Section	Change Summary
TraceID Access Through the JTAG Port	Updated Table 1, TraceID Register.

Revision 1.3, March 2014

Section	Change Summary
All	Updated Technical Support Assistance information.

Revision 1.2, March 2014

Section	Change Summary
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changed document title to Using TraceID in MachXO2 and ECP5 Devices.Added support for ECP5 device family.

Revision 1.1, February 2012

Section	Change Summary
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Document status changed from advance to final.Updated document with new corporate logo.
Accessing the TraceID Register	Added the following sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none">TraceID Access Through the JTAG PortTraceID Access Through the WISHBONE Slave InterfaceTraceID Access Through the Slave SPI PortTraceID Access Through the I²C Port

Revision 1.0, November 2010

Section	Change Summary
All	Initial release.



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