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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	2320
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	20880
Total RAM Bits	1622016
Number of I/O	556
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	896-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	896-FCBGA (31x31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2vp20-6ff896c

Virtex-II Pro Ordering Examples

Virtex-II Pro ordering examples are shown in Figure 1 (flip-chip package) and Figure 2 (Pb-free wire-bond package).

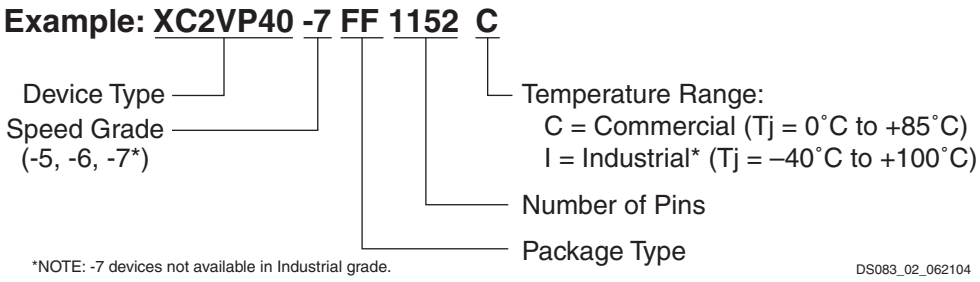

Figure 1: **Virtex-II Pro Ordering Example, Flip-Chip Package**

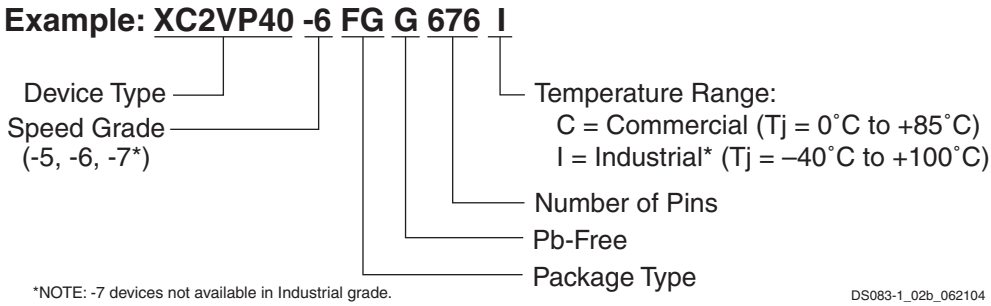

Figure 2: **Virtex-II Pro Ordering Example, Pb-Free Wire-Bond Package**

Virtex-II Pro X Ordering Example

A Virtex-II Pro X ordering example is shown in Figure 3.

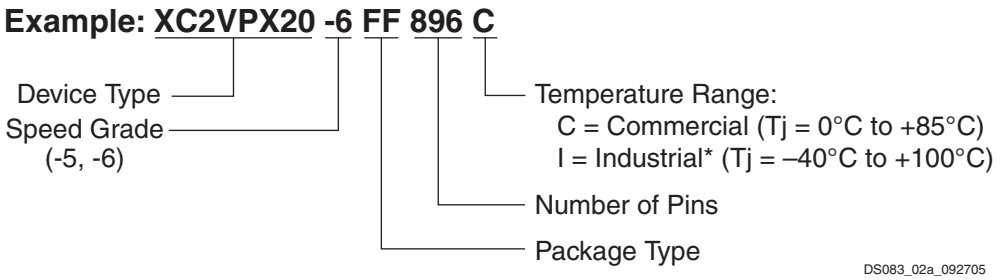

Figure 3: **Virtex-II Pro X Ordering Example, Flip-Chip Package**

Other RocketIO X Features and Notes

Loopback

In order to facilitate testing without having the need to either apply patterns or measure data at GHz rates, four programmable loop-back features are available.

The first option, serial loopback, is available in two modes: *pre-driver* and *post-driver*.

- The pre-driver mode loops back to the receiver without going through the output driver. In this mode, TXP and TXN are not driven and therefore need not be terminated.
- The post-driver mode is the same as the RocketIO loopback. In this mode, TXP and TXN are driven and must be properly terminated.

The third option, parallel loopback, checks the digital circuitry. When parallel loopback is enabled, the serial loopback path is disabled. However, the transmitter outputs remain active, and data can be transmitted. If TXINHIBIT is asserted, TXP is forced to 0 until TXINHIBIT is de-asserted.

The fourth option, repeater loopback, allows received data to be transmitted without going through the FPGA fabric.

Reset

The receiver and transmitter have their own synchronous reset inputs. The transmitter reset, TXRESET, recenters the transmission FIFO and resets all transmitter registers and the encoder. The receiver reset, RXRESET, recenters the receiver elastic buffer and resets all receiver registers and the decoder. When the signals TXRESET or RXRESET are asserted High, the PCS is in reset. After TXRESET or RXRESET are deasserted, the PCS takes five clocks to come out of reset for each clock domain.

The PMA configuration vector is not affected during this reset, so the PMA speed, filter settings, and so on, all remain the same. Also, the PMA internal pipeline is not affected and continues to operate in normal fashion.

Power

The transceiver voltage regulator circuits must not be shared with any other supplies (including FPGA supplies V_{CCINT}, V_{CCO}, V_{CCAUX}, and V_{REF}). Voltage regulators can be shared among transceiver power supplies of the same voltage, but each supply pin must still have its own separate passive filtering network.

All RocketIO transceivers in the FPGA, whether instantiated in the design or not, must be connected to power and ground. Unused transceivers can be powered by any 1.5V or 2.5V source, and passive filtering is not required.

The Power Down feature is controlled by the transceiver's POWERDOWN input pin. Any given transceiver that is not instantiated in the design is automatically set to the POWERDOWN state by the Xilinx ISE development software. The Power Down pin on the FPGA package has no effect on the MGT.

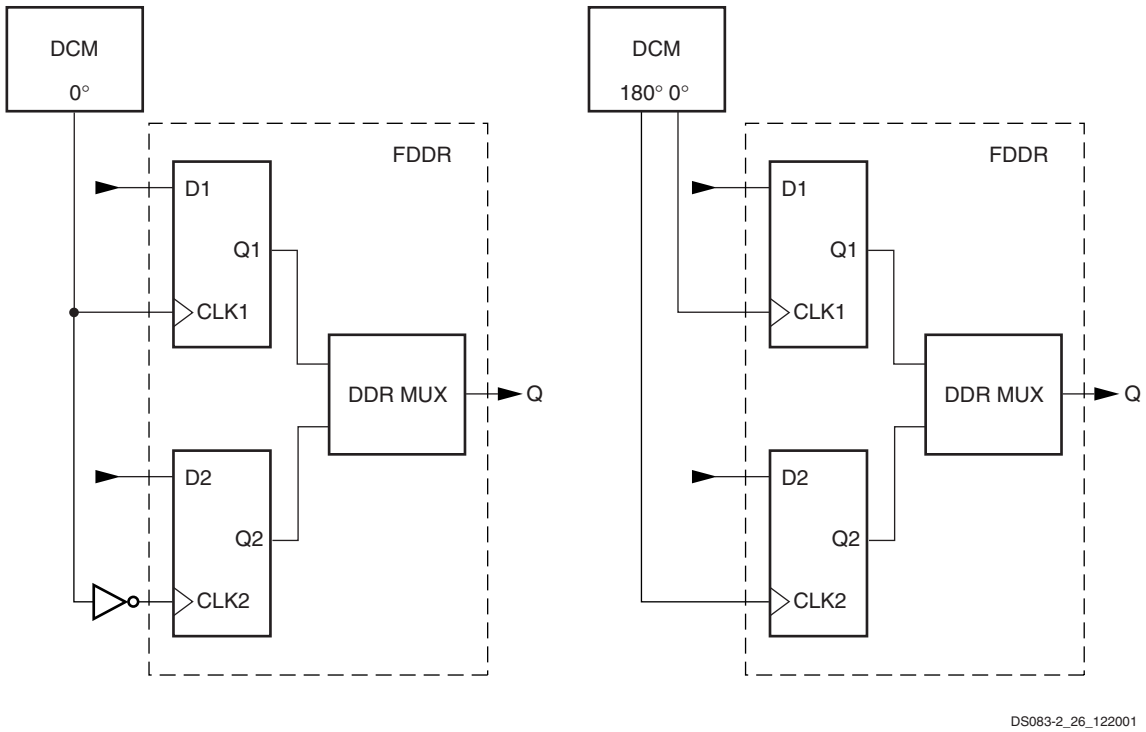

Figure 20: **Double Data Rate Registers**

This DDR mechanism can be used to mirror a copy of the clock on the output. This is useful for propagating a clock along the data that has an identical delay. It is also useful for multiple clock generation, where there is a unique clock driver for every clock load. Virtex-II Pro devices can produce many copies of a clock with very little skew.

Each group of two registers has a clock enable signal (ICE for the input registers, OCE for the output registers, and TCE for the 3-state registers). The clock enable signals are active High by default. If left unconnected, the clock enable for that storage element defaults to the active state.

Each IOB block has common synchronous or asynchronous set and reset (SR and REV signals). Two neighboring IOBs have a shared routing resource connecting the ICLK and OTCLK pins on pairs of IOBs. If two adjacent IOBs using DDR registers do not share the same clock signals on their clock pins (ICLK1, ICLK2, OTCLK1, and OTCLK2), one of the clock signals will be unroutable.

The IOB pairing is identical to the LVDS IOB pairs. Hence, the package pin-out table can also be used for pin assignment to avoid conflict.

SR forces the storage element into the state specified by the SRHIGH or SRLOW attribute. SRHIGH forces a logic 1. SRLOW forces a logic “0”. When SR is used, a second input (REV) forces the storage element into the opposite state. The reset condition predominates over the set condition. The initial state after configuration or global initialization state is defined by a separate INIT0 and INIT1 attribute. By default, the SRLOW attribute forces INIT0, and the SRHIGH attribute forces INIT1.

For each storage element, the SRHIGH, SRLOW, INIT0, and INIT1 attributes are independent. Synchronous or asynchronous set / reset is consistent in an IOB block.

All the control signals have independent polarity. Any inverter placed on a control input is automatically absorbed.

Each register or latch, independent of all other registers or latches, can be configured as follows:

- No set or reset
- Synchronous set
- Synchronous reset
- Synchronous set and reset
- Asynchronous set (preset)
- Asynchronous reset (clear)
- Asynchronous set and reset (preset and clear)

The synchronous reset overrides a set, and an asynchronous clear overrides a preset.

Refer to Figure 21.

Figure 36, Figure 37, and Figure 38 illustrate various example configurations.

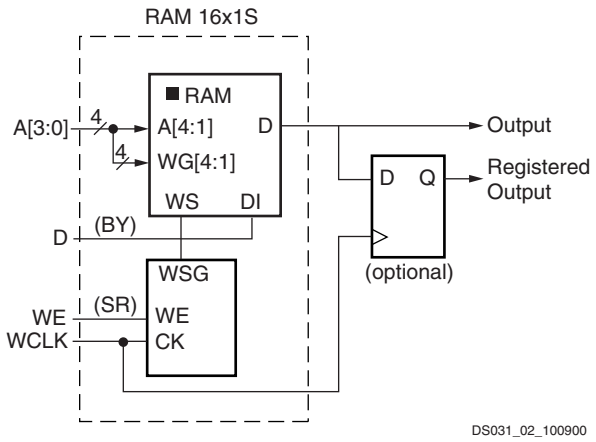

Figure 36: **Distributed SelectRAM+ (RAM16x1S)**

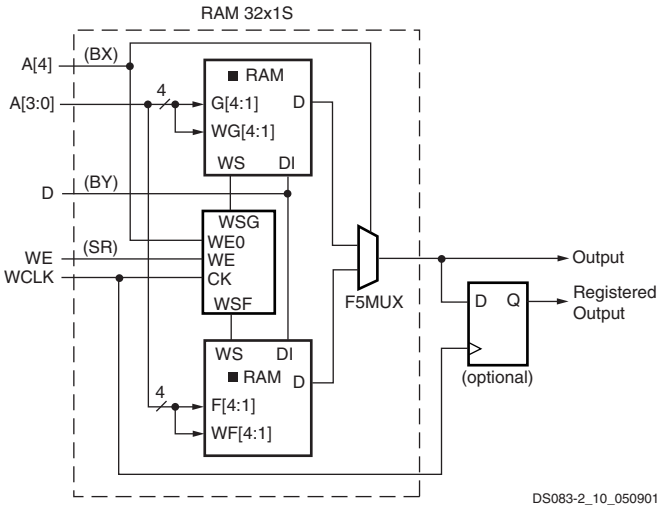

Figure 37: **Single-Port Distributed SelectRAM+ (RAM32x1S)**

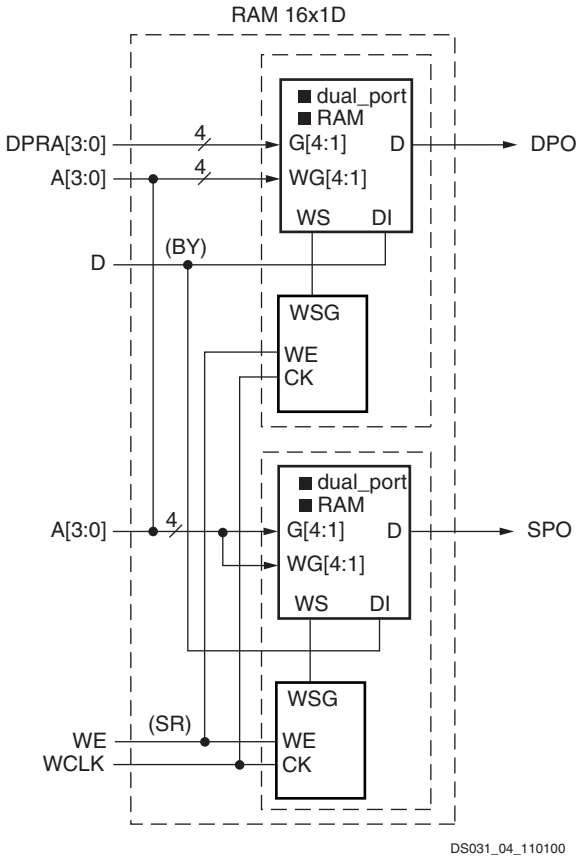

Figure 38: **Dual-Port Distributed SelectRAM+ (RAM16x1D)**

Similar to the RAM configuration, each function generator (LUT) can implement a 16 x 1-bit ROM. Five configurations are available: ROM16x1, ROM32x1, ROM64x1, ROM128x1, and ROM256x1. The ROM elements are cascadable to implement wider or/and deeper ROM. ROM contents are loaded at configuration. Table 17 shows the number of LUTs occupied by each configuration.

Table 17: **ROM Configuration**

ROM	Number of LUTs
16 x 1	1
32 x 1	2
64 x 1	4
128 x 1	8 (1 CLB)
256 x 1	16 (2 CLBs)

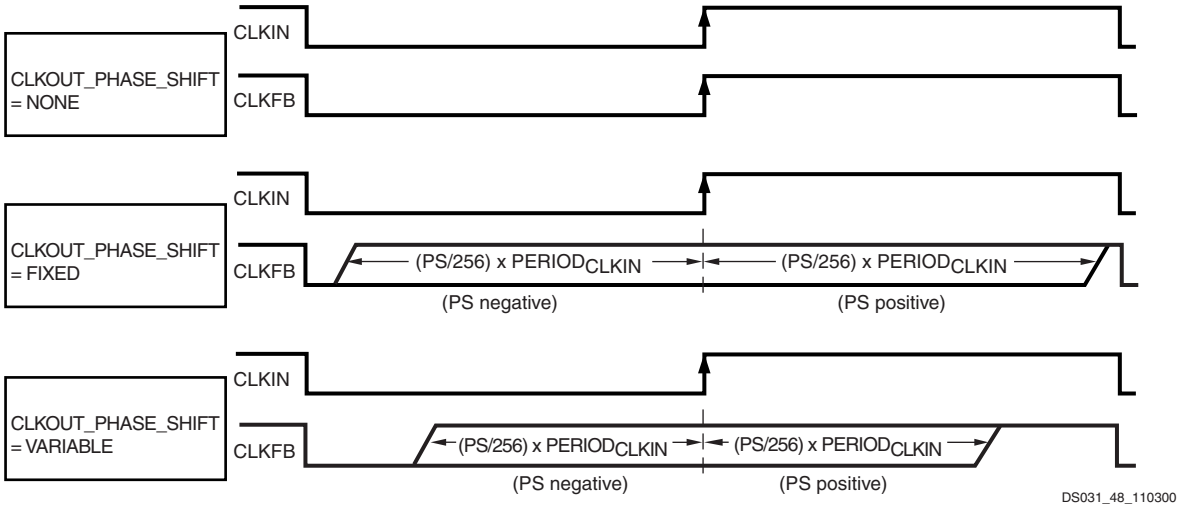

Figure 63: **Fine-Phase Shifting Effects**

Two separate components of the phase shift range must be understood:

- PHASE_SHIFT attribute range
- FINE_SHIFT_RANGE DCM timing parameter range

The PHASE_SHIFT attribute is the numerator in the following equation:

$$\text{Phase Shift (ns)} = (\text{PHASE\_SHIFT}/256) * \text{PERIOD}_{\text{CLKIN}}$$

The full range of this attribute is always -255 to +255, but its practical range varies with CLKIN frequency, as constrained by the FINE_SHIFT_RANGE component, which represents the total delay achievable by the phase shift delay line. Total delay is a function of the number of delay taps used in the circuit. Across process, voltage, and temperature, this absolute range is guaranteed to be as specified under **DCM Timing Parameters** in Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: DC and Switching Characteristics.

Absolute range (fixed mode) = ± FINE_SHIFT_RANGE

Absolute range (variable mode) = ± FINE_SHIFT_RANGE/2

The reason for the difference between fixed and variable modes is as follows. For variable mode to allow symmetric, dynamic sweeps from -255/256 to +255/256, the DCM sets the "zero phase skew" point as the middle of the delay line, thus dividing the total delay line range in half. In fixed mode, since the PHASE_SHIFT value never changes after configuration, the entire delay line is available for insertion into either the CLKIN or CLKFB path (to create either positive or negative skew).

Taking both of these components into consideration, the following are some usage examples:

- If $\text{PERIOD}_{\text{CLKIN}} = 2 * \text{FINE\_SHIFT\_RANGE}$, then PHASE_SHIFT in fixed mode is limited to ± 128, and in variable mode it is limited to ± 64.
- If $\text{PERIOD}_{\text{CLKIN}} = \text{FINE\_SHIFT\_RANGE}$, then PHASE_SHIFT in fixed mode is limited to ± 255, and in variable mode it is limited to ± 128.
- If $\text{PERIOD}_{\text{CLKIN}} \leq 0.5 * \text{FINE\_SHIFT\_RANGE}$, then PHASE_SHIFT is limited to ± 255 in either mode.

Operating Modes

The frequency ranges of DCM input and output clocks depend on the operating mode specified, either low-frequency mode or high-frequency mode, according to Table 30. For actual values, see Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: DC and Switching Characteristics. The CLK2X, CLK2X180, CLK90, and CLK270 outputs are not available in high-frequency mode.

High or low-frequency mode is selected by an attribute.

Table 30: **DCM Frequency Ranges**

Output Clock	Low-Frequency Mode		High-Frequency Mode	
	CLKIN Input	CLK Output	CLKIN Input	CLK Output
CLK0, CLK180	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_LF	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_HF	CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_HF
CLK90, CLK270	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_LF	NA	NA
CLK2X, CLK2X180	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_2X_LF	NA	NA
CLKDV	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_DV_LF	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_HF	CLKOUT_FREQ_DV_HF
CLKFX, CLKFX180	CLKIN_FREQ_FX_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_FX_LF	CLKIN_FREQ_FX_HF	CLKOUT_FREQ_FX_HF

Routing

DCM and MGT Locations/Organization

Virtex-II Pro DCMs and serial transceivers (MGTs) are placed on the top and bottom of each block RAM and multiplier column in some combination, as shown in Table 31. The number of DCMs and RocketIO transceivers total twice the number of block RAM columns in the device. Refer to Figure 52, page 47 for an illustration of this in the XC2VP4 device.

Table 31: **DCM and MGT Organization**

Device	Block RAM Columns	DCMs	MGTs
XC2VP2	4	4	4
XC2VP4	4	4	4
XC2VP7	6	4	8
XC2VP20	8	8	8
XC2VPX20	8	8	8
XC2VP30	8	8	8
XC2VP40	10	8	12
XC2VP50	12	8	16
XC2VP70	14	8	20
XC2VPX70	14	8	20
XC2VP100	16	12	20

Place-and-route software takes advantage of this regular array to deliver optimum system performance and fast compile times. The segmented routing resources are essential to guarantee IP cores portability and to efficiently handle an incremental design flow that is based on modular implementations. Total design time is reduced due to fewer and shorter design iterations.

Hierarchical Routing Resources

Most Virtex-II Pro signals are routed using the global routing resources, which are located in horizontal and vertical routing channels between each switch matrix.

As shown in Figure 64, page 54, Virtex-II Pro has fully buffered programmable interconnections, with a number of resources counted between any two adjacent switch matrix rows or columns. Fanout has minimal impact on the performance of each net.

- The long lines are bidirectional wires that distribute signals across the device. Vertical and horizontal long lines span the full height and width of the device.
- The hex lines route signals to every third or sixth block away in all four directions. Organized in a staggered pattern, hex lines can only be driven from one end. Hex-line signals can be accessed either at the endpoints or at the midpoint (three blocks from the source).

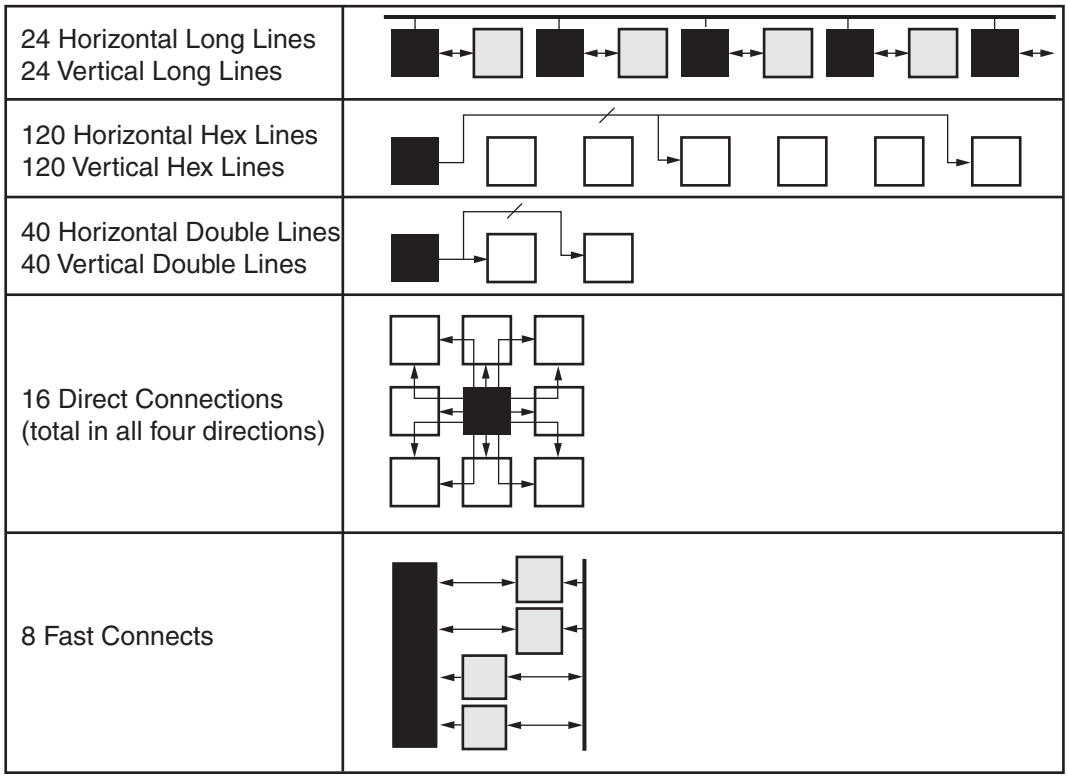

Figure 64: **Hierarchical Routing Resources**

Configuration

Virtex-II Pro devices are configured by loading application specific configuration data into the internal configuration memory. Configuration is carried out using a subset of the device pins, some of which are dedicated, while others can be re-used as general purpose inputs and outputs once configuration is complete.

Depending on the system design, several configuration modes are supported, selectable via mode pins. The mode pins M2, M1, and M0 are dedicated pins. The M2, M1, and M0 mode pins should be set at a constant DC voltage level, either through pull-up or pull-down resistors, or tied directly to ground or V_{CCAUX}. The mode pins should not be toggled during and after configuration.

An additional pin, HSWAP_EN is used in conjunction with the mode pins to select whether user I/O pins have pull-ups during configuration. By default, HSWAP_EN is tied High (internal pull-up) which shuts off the pull-ups on the user I/O pins during configuration. When HSWAP_EN is tied Low, user I/Os have pull-ups during configuration. Other dedicated pins are CCLK (the configuration clock pin), DONE, PROG_B, and the Boundary-Scan pins: TDI, TDO, TMS, and TCK. (The TDO pin is open-drain and does not have an internal pull-up resistor.) Depending on the configuration mode chosen, CCLK can be an output generated by the FPGA, or an input accepting an externally generated clock. The configuration pins and Boundary-Scan pins are independent of the V_{CCO}. The auxiliary power supply (V_{CCAUX}) of 2.5V is used for these pins. All configuration pins are LVCMOS25 12mA. See Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: DC and Switching Characteristics.

A "persist" option is available which can be used to force the configuration pins to retain their configuration function even after device configuration is complete. If the persist option is not selected then the configuration pins with the exception of CCLK, PROG_B, and DONE can be used as user I/O in normal operation. The persist option does not apply to the Boundary-Scan related pins. The persist feature is valuable in applications which employ partial reconfiguration or reconfiguration on the fly.

Configuration Modes

Virtex-II Pro supports the following five configuration modes:

- Slave-Serial Mode
- Master-Serial Mode
- Slave SelectMAP Mode
- Master SelectMAP Mode
- Boundary-Scan (JTAG, IEEE 1532) Mode

Refer to Table 32, page 57.

A detailed description of configuration modes is provided in the *Virtex-II Pro Platform FPGA User Guide.*

Slave-Serial Mode

In slave-serial mode, the FPGA receives configuration data in bit-serial form from a serial PROM or other serial source of configuration data. The CCLK pin on the FPGA is an input in this mode. The serial bitstream must be setup at the DIN input pin a short time before each rising edge of the externally generated CCLK.

Multiple FPGAs can be daisy-chained for configuration from a single source. After a particular FPGA has been configured, the data for the next device is routed internally to the DOUT pin. The data on the DOUT pin changes on the falling edge of CCLK.

Slave-serial mode is selected by applying [111] to the mode pins (M2, M1, M0). A weak pull-up on the mode pins makes slave serial the default mode if the pins are left unconnected.

Master-Serial Mode

In master-serial mode, the CCLK pin is an output pin. It is the Virtex-II Pro FPGA device that drives the configuration clock on the CCLK pin to a Xilinx Serial PROM which in turn feeds bit-serial data to the DIN input. The FPGA accepts this data on each rising CCLK edge. After the FPGA has been loaded, the data for the next device in a daisy-chain is presented on the DOUT pin after the falling CCLK edge.

The interface is identical to slave serial except that an internal oscillator is used to generate the configuration clock (CCLK). A wide range of frequencies can be selected for CCLK which always starts at a slow default frequency. Configuration bits then switch CCLK to a higher frequency for the remainder of the configuration.

Slave SelectMAP Mode

The SelectMAP mode is the fastest configuration option. Byte-wide data is written into the Virtex-II Pro FPGA device with a BUSY flag controlling the flow of data. An external data source provides a byte stream, CCLK, an active Low Chip Select (CS_B) signal and a Write signal (RDWR_B). If BUSY is asserted (High) by the FPGA, the data must be held until BUSY goes Low. Data can also be read using the SelectMAP mode. If RDWR_B is asserted, configuration data is read out of the FPGA as part of a readback operation.

After configuration, the pins of the SelectMAP port can be used as additional user I/O. Alternatively, the port can be retained to permit high-speed 8-bit readback using the persist option.

Multiple Virtex-II Pro FPGAs can be configured using the SelectMAP mode, and be made to start-up simultaneously. To configure multiple devices in this way, wire the individual CCLK, Data, RDWR_B, and BUSY pins of all the devices in parallel. The individual devices are loaded separately by deasserting the CS_B pin of each device in turn and writing the appropriate data.

Table 7: **FG676/FGG676 — XC2VP20, XC2VP30, and XC2VP40**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40
3	VCCO_3	AB24			
4	VCCO_4	U14			
4	VCCO_4	U15			
4	VCCO_4	V16			
4	VCCO_4	V17			
4	VCCO_4	AC16			
4	VCCO_4	AD19			
4	VCCO_4	AD22			
5	VCCO_5	U12			
5	VCCO_5	U13			
5	VCCO_5	V10			
5	VCCO_5	V11			
5	VCCO_5	AC11			
5	VCCO_5	AD5			
5	VCCO_5	AD8			
6	VCCO_6	P10			
6	VCCO_6	R10			
6	VCCO_6	T4			
6	VCCO_6	T9			
6	VCCO_6	U9			
6	VCCO_6	W3			
6	VCCO_6	AB3			
7	VCCO_7	E3			
7	VCCO_7	H3			
7	VCCO_7	K9			
7	VCCO_7	L4			
7	VCCO_7	L9			
7	VCCO_7	M10			
7	VCCO_7	N10			
N/A	PROG_B	B1			
N/A	HSWAP_EN	B3			
N/A	DXP	A3			
N/A	DXN	C4			
N/A	AVCCAUXTX4	B5			

Table 7: **FG676/FGG676 — XC2VP20, XC2VP30, and XC2VP40**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40
N/A	GND	R15			
N/A	GND	R16			
N/A	GND	R24			
N/A	GND	T11			
N/A	GND	T12			
N/A	GND	T13			
N/A	GND	T14			
N/A	GND	T15			
N/A	GND	T16			
N/A	GND	U6			
N/A	GND	U21			
N/A	GND	W4			
N/A	GND	W23			
N/A	GND	AA10			
N/A	GND	AA17			
N/A	GND	AC4			
N/A	GND	AC8			
N/A	GND	AC19			
N/A	GND	AC23			
N/A	GND	AD3			
N/A	GND	AD24			
N/A	GND	AE2			
N/A	GND	AE25			
N/A	GND	AF1			
N/A	GND	AF26			

Notes:
1. See Table 4 for an explanation of the signals available on this pin.

Table 8: **FF672 — XC2VP2, XC2VP4, and XC2VP7**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
7	VCCO_7	L18			
7	VCCO_7	M18			
7	VCCO_7	N18			
N/A	CCLK	W7			
N/A	PROG_B	D22			
N/A	DONE	AB6			
N/A	M0	AC22			
N/A	M1	W20			
N/A	M2	AB21			
N/A	TCK	G8			
N/A	TDI	H20			
N/A	TDO	H7			
N/A	TMS	F7			
N/A	PWRDWN_B	AC5			
N/A	HSWAP_EN	E21			
N/A	RSVD	D5			
N/A	VBATT	E6			
N/A	DXP	F20			
N/A	DXN	G19			
N/A	AVCCAUXTX7	B11			
N/A	VTTXPAD7	B12			
N/A	TXNPAD7	A12			
N/A	TXPPAD7	A11			
N/A	GNDA7	C11			
N/A	RXPPAD7	A10			
N/A	RXNPAD7	A9			
N/A	VTRXPAD7	B10			
N/A	AVCCAUXRX7	B9			
N/A	AVCCAUXTX9	B6	NC	NC	
N/A	VTTXPAD9	B7	NC	NC	
N/A	TXNPAD9	A7	NC	NC	
N/A	TXPPAD9	A6	NC	NC	
N/A	GNDA9	C5	NC	NC	
N/A	RXPPAD9	A5	NC	NC	
N/A	RXNPAD9	A4	NC	NC	
N/A	VTRXPAD9	B5	NC	NC	

Table 9: **FF896 — XC2VP7, XC2VP20, XC2VPX20, and XC2VP30**

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects		
	Virtex-II Pro devices	XC2VPX20 (if Different)		XC2VP7	XC2VP20, XC2VPX20	XC2VP30
2	IO_L59N_2		P8			
2	IO_L59P_2		P7			
2	IO_L60N_2		N4			
2	IO_L60P_2		N3			
2	IO_L85N_2		P3			
2	IO_L85P_2		P2			
2	IO_L86N_2		R8			
2	IO_L86P_2		R7			
2	IO_L87N_2		P5			
2	IO_L87P_2		P4			
2	IO_L88N_2/VREF_2		R2			
2	IO_L88P_2		T2			
2	IO_L89N_2		R6			
2	IO_L89P_2		R5			
2	IO_L90N_2		R4			
2	IO_L90P_2		R3			
3	IO_L90N_3		U1			
3	IO_L90P_3		V1			
3	IO_L89N_3		T5			
3	IO_L89P_3		T6			
3	IO_L88N_3		T3			
3	IO_L88P_3		T4			
3	IO_L87N_3/VREF_3		U2			
3	IO_L87P_3		U3			
3	IO_L86N_3		T7			
3	IO_L86P_3		T8			
3	IO_L85N_3		U4			
3	IO_L85P_3		U5			
3	IO_L60N_3		V2			
3	IO_L60P_3		W2			
3	IO_L59N_3		T9			
3	IO_L59P_3		U9			
3	IO_L58N_3		V3			
3	IO_L58P_3		V4			
3	IO_L57N_3/VREF_3		W1			

Table 10: **FF1152 — XC2VP20, XC2VP30, XC2VP40, and XC2VP50**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
N/A	VTTXPAD5	B25	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	TXNPAD5	A25	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	TXPPAD5	A24	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	GNDA5	C23	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	RXPPAD5	A23	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	RXNPAD5	A22	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	VTRXPAD5	B23	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	AVCCAUXRX5	B22	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	AVCCAUXTX6	B20				
N/A	VTTXPAD6	B21				
N/A	TXNPAD6	A21				
N/A	TXPPAD6	A20				
N/A	GNDA6	C20				
N/A	RXPPAD6	A19				
N/A	RXNPAD6	A18				
N/A	VTRXPAD6	B19				
N/A	AVCCAUXRX6	B18				
N/A	AVCCAUXTX7	B16				
N/A	VTTXPAD7	B17				
N/A	TXNPAD7	A17				
N/A	TXPPAD7	A16				
N/A	GNDA7	C15				
N/A	RXPPAD7	A15				
N/A	RXNPAD7	A14				
N/A	VTRXPAD7	B15				
N/A	AVCCAUXRX7	B14				
N/A	AVCCAUXTX8	B12	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	VTTXPAD8	B13	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	TXNPAD8	A13	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	TXPPAD8	A12	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	GNDA8	C12	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	RXPPAD8	A11	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	RXNPAD8	A10	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	VTRXPAD8	B11	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	AVCCAUXRX8	B10	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	AVCCAUXTX9	B8				
N/A	VTTXPAD9	B9				
N/A	TXNPAD9	A9				

Table 11: **FF1148 — XC2VP40 and XC2VP50**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP40	XC2VP50
2	IO_L40P_2	K3		
2	IO_L41N_2	R9		
2	IO_L41P_2	P9		
2	IO_L42N_2	K1		
2	IO_L42P_2	K2		
2	IO_L43N_2	L5		
2	IO_L43P_2	L6		
2	IO_L44N_2	P7		
2	IO_L44P_2	P8		
2	IO_L45N_2	L1		
2	IO_L45P_2	L2		
2	IO_L46N_2/VREF_2	M5		
2	IO_L46P_2	M6		
2	IO_L47N_2	R10		
2	IO_L47P_2	R11		
2	IO_L48N_2	M3		
2	IO_L48P_2	M4		
2	IO_L49N_2	M1		
2	IO_L49P_2	M2		
2	IO_L50N_2	R7		
2	IO_L50P_2	T8		
2	IO_L51N_2	P4		
2	IO_L51P_2	N4		
2	IO_L52N_2/VREF_2	N2		
2	IO_L52P_2	N3		
2	IO_L53N_2	T10		
2	IO_L53P_2	T11		
2	IO_L54N_2	P5		
2	IO_L54P_2	P6		
2	IO_L55N_2	R3		
2	IO_L55P_2	P3		
2	IO_L56N_2	T6		
2	IO_L56P_2	T7		
2	IO_L57N_2	P1		
2	IO_L57P_2	P2		
2	IO_L58N_2/VREF_2	R5		
2	IO_L58P_2	R6		
2	IO_L59N_2	U10		

Table 11: **FF1148 — XC2VP40 and XC2VP50**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP40	XC2VP50
7	IO_L13P_7	D28		
7	IO_L13N_7	E28		
7	IO_L12P_7	C33		
7	IO_L12N_7	C34		
7	IO_L11P_7	J27		
7	IO_L11N_7	K27		
7	IO_L10P_7	B30		
7	IO_L10N_7/VREF_7	C30		
7	IO_L09P_7	C28		
7	IO_L09N_7	C29		
7	IO_L08P_7	H27		
7	IO_L08N_7	H28		
7	IO_L07P_7	A32		
7	IO_L07N_7	B32		
7	IO_L06P_7	A31		
7	IO_L06N_7	B31		
7	IO_L05P_7	D27		
7	IO_L05N_7	E27		
7	IO_L04P_7	A29		
7	IO_L04N_7/VREF_7	B29		
7	IO_L03P_7	A28		
7	IO_L03N_7	B28		
7	IO_L02P_7	D26		
7	IO_L02N_7	C26		
7	IO_L01P_7/VRN_7	B26		
7	IO_L01N_7/VRP_7	B27		
7	VCCO_7	E33		
7	VCCO_7	R31		
7	VCCO_7	L31		
7	VCCO_7	G31		
7	VCCO_7	C31		
7	VCCO_7	R27		
7	VCCO_7	L27		
7	VCCO_7	G27		
7	VCCO_7	C27		
7	VCCO_7	J26		
7	VCCO_7	M24		

Table 12: **FF1517 — XC2VP50 and XC2VP70**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP50	XC2VP70
0	IO_L34P_0	E27	NC	
0	IO_L35N_0	L26	NC	
0	IO_L35P_0	L25	NC	
0	IO_L36N_0	G26	NC	
0	IO_L36P_0/VREF_0	H26	NC	
0	IO_L37N_0	E26		
0	IO_L37P_0	F26		
0	IO_L38N_0	K25		
0	IO_L38P_0	K24		
0	IO_L39N_0	C26		
0	IO_L39P_0	D26		
0	IO_L43N_0	H25		
0	IO_L43P_0	J25		
0	IO_L44N_0	M25		
0	IO_L44P_0	M24		
0	IO_L45N_0	F25		
0	IO_L45P_0/VREF_0	G25		
0	IO_L46N_0	C25		
0	IO_L46P_0	D25		
0	IO_L47N_0	L23		
0	IO_L47P_0	M22		
0	IO_L48N_0	H24		
0	IO_L48P_0	J24		
0	IO_L49N_0	E25		
0	IO_L49P_0	E24		
0	IO_L50_0/No_Pair	N23		
0	IO_L53_0/No_Pair	M23		
0	IO_L54N_0	H23		
0	IO_L54P_0	J23		
0	IO_L55N_0	F24		
0	IO_L55P_0	G23		
0	IO_L56N_0	K22		
0	IO_L56P_0	L22		
0	IO_L57N_0	C23		
0	IO_L57P_0/VREF_0	D23		
0	IO_L58N_0	H22		
0	IO_L58P_0	J22		
0	IO_L59N_0	N22		

Table 13: **FF1704 — XC2VP70, XC2VPX70, and XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
3	IO_L17N_3		AL9		
3	IO_L17P_3		AL10		
3	IO_L16N_3		AM1		
3	IO_L16P_3		AM2		
3	IO_L15N_3/VREF_3		AM3		
3	IO_L15P_3		AN3		
3	IO_L14N_3		AM8		
3	IO_L14P_3		AM9		
3	IO_L13N_3		AM4		
3	IO_L13P_3		AM5		
3	IO_L12N_3		AM6		
3	IO_L12P_3		AM7		
3	IO_L11N_3		AN9		
3	IO_L11P_3		AM10		
3	IO_L10N_3		AN1		
3	IO_L10P_3		AN2		
3	IO_L09N_3/VREF_3		AN5		
3	IO_L09P_3		AN6		
3	IO_L08N_3		AN7		
3	IO_L08P_3		AN8		
3	IO_L07N_3		AP1		
3	IO_L07P_3		AP2		
3	IO_L84N_3		AP4		
3	IO_L84P_3		AP5		
3	IO_L83N_3		AR7		
3	IO_L83P_3		AP8		
3	IO_L82N_3		AP6		
3	IO_L82P_3		AP7		
3	IO_L81N_3/VREF_3		AR2		
3	IO_L81P_3		AR3		
3	IO_L80N_3		AT5		
3	IO_L80P_3		AR6		
3	IO_L79N_3		AR4		
3	IO_L79P_3		AR5		
3	IO_L78N_3		AT1		
3	IO_L78P_3		AT2		

Table 13: **FF1704 — XC2VP70, XC2VPX70, and XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
5	IO_L19P_5		AV32		
5	IO_L09N_5/VREF_5		AP32		
5	IO_L09P_5		AR32		
5	IO_L08N_5		AW33		
5	IO_L08P_5		AV33		
5	IO_L07N_5/VREF_5		AT33		
5	IO_L07P_5		AU33		
5	IO_L06N_5/VRP_5		AP33		
5	IO_L06P_5/VRN_5		AR33		
5	IO_L05_5/No_Pair		AN32		
5	IO_L03N_5/D4		AW34		
5	IO_L03P_5/D5		AY34		
5	IO_L02N_5/D6		AV34		
5	IO_L02P_5/D7		AU34		
5	IO_L01N_5/RDWR_B		AR34		
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B		AT34		
6	IO_L01P_6/VRN_6		AW37		
6	IO_L01N_6/VRP_6		AV37		
6	IO_L02P_6		AW36		
6	IO_L02N_6		AV36		
6	IO_L03P_6		AY37		
6	IO_L03N_6/VREF_6		AY38		
6	IO_L04P_6		AU36		
6	IO_L04N_6		AT37		
6	IO_L05P_6		AU35		
6	IO_L05N_6		AT35		
6	IO_L06P_6		AW41		
6	IO_L06N_6		AW42		
6	IO_L73P_6		AV41		
6	IO_L73N_6		AV42		
6	IO_L74P_6		AW40		
6	IO_L74N_6		AV40		
6	IO_L75P_6		AU39		
6	IO_L75N_6/VREF_6		AU40		
6	IO_L76P_6		AU41		

Table 13: **FF1704 — XC2VP70, XC2VPX70, and XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
N/A	GND		AE19		
N/A	GND		AE18		
N/A	GND		AE17		
N/A	GND		AE9		
N/A	GND		AE6		
N/A	GND		AF25		
N/A	GND		AF24		
N/A	GND		AF23		
N/A	GND		AF22		
N/A	GND		AF21		
N/A	GND		AF20		
N/A	GND		AF19		
N/A	GND		AF18		
N/A	GND		AG42		
N/A	GND		AG1		
N/A	GND		AH39		
N/A	GND		AH36		
N/A	GND		AH7		
N/A	GND		AH4		
N/A	GND		AL42		
N/A	GND		AL1		
N/A	GND		AM22		
N/A	GND		AM21		
N/A	GND		AN39		
N/A	GND		AN4		
N/A	GND		AP34		
N/A	GND		AP9		
N/A	GND		AR42		
N/A	GND		AR35		
N/A	GND		AR22		
N/A	GND		AR21		
N/A	GND		AR8		
N/A	GND		AR1		
N/A	GND		AT36		
N/A	GND		AT7		
N/A	GND		AU37		

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects
			XC2VP100
2	IO_L69P_2	F6	
2	IO_L70N_2/VREF_2	G5	
2	IO_L70P_2	F5	
2	IO_L71N_2	P10	
2	IO_L71P_2	P11	
2	IO_L72N_2	G3	
2	IO_L72P_2	G4	
2	IO_L07N_2	G1	
2	IO_L07P_2	G2	
2	IO_L08N_2	N8	
2	IO_L08P_2	P9	
2	IO_L09N_2	H6	
2	IO_L09P_2	H7	
2	IO_L10N_2/VREF_2	H4	
2	IO_L10P_2	H5	
2	IO_L11N_2	R12	
2	IO_L11P_2	T12	
2	IO_L12N_2	H2	
2	IO_L12P_2	H3	
2	IO_L13N_2	J6	
2	IO_L13P_2	J7	
2	IO_L14N_2	R10	
2	IO_L14P_2	R11	
2	IO_L15N_2	J3	
2	IO_L15P_2	J4	
2	IO_L16N_2/VREF_2	J2	
2	IO_L16P_2	H1	
2	IO_L17N_2	R8	
2	IO_L17P_2	R9	
2	IO_L18N_2	K5	
2	IO_L18P_2	K6	
2	IO_L19N_2	K1	
2	IO_L19P_2	K2	
2	IO_L20N_2	T10	
2	IO_L20P_2	T11	
2	IO_L21N_2	L7	
2	IO_L21P_2	K7	

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects
			XC2VP100
N/A	VCCINT	AG26	
N/A	VCCINT	AF26	
N/A	VCCINT	U26	
N/A	VCCINT	T26	
N/A	VCCINT	R26	
N/A	VCCINT	AG25	
N/A	VCCINT	T25	
N/A	VCCINT	AG24	
N/A	VCCINT	T24	
N/A	VCCINT	AG23	
N/A	VCCINT	T23	
N/A	VCCINT	AG22	
N/A	VCCINT	T22	
N/A	VCCINT	AG21	
N/A	VCCINT	T21	
N/A	VCCINT	AG20	
N/A	VCCINT	T20	
N/A	VCCINT	AG19	
N/A	VCCINT	T19	
N/A	VCCINT	AG18	
N/A	VCCINT	T18	
N/A	VCCINT	AH17	
N/A	VCCINT	AG17	
N/A	VCCINT	AF17	
N/A	VCCINT	U17	
N/A	VCCINT	T17	
N/A	VCCINT	R17	
N/A	VCCINT	AJ16	
N/A	VCCINT	AH16	
N/A	VCCINT	AG16	
N/A	VCCINT	AF16	
N/A	VCCINT	AE16	
N/A	VCCINT	AD16	
N/A	VCCINT	AC16	
N/A	VCCINT	AB16	
N/A	VCCINT	AA16	
N/A	VCCINT	Y16	