AMD Xilinx - XC2VP4-5FGG256C Datasheet

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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	752
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	6768
Total RAM Bits	516096
Number of I/O	140
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	256-BGA
Supplier Device Package	256-FBGA (17x17)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2vp4-5fgg256c

Functional Description: RocketIO X Multi-Gigabit Transceiver (MGT)

This section summarizes the features of the RocketIO X multi-gigabit transceiver. For an in-depth discussion of the RocketIO X MGT, including digital and analog design considerations, refer to the **RocketIO X Transceiver User Guide.**

RocketIO X Overview

Either eight or twenty RocketIO X MGTs are available on the XC2VPX20 and XC2VPX70 devices, respectively. The XC2VPX20 MGT is designed to operate at any baud rate in the range of 2.488 Gb/s to 6.25 Gb/s per channel. This includes specific baud rates used by various standards as listed in Table 1. The XC2VPX70 MGT operates at a fixed 4.25 Gb/s per channel.

The RocketIO X MGT consists of the *Physical Media Attachment* (PMA) and *Physical Coding Sublayer* (PCS). The PMA contains the 6.25 Gb/s serializer/deserializer (SERDES), TX/RX buffers, clock generator, and clock recovery circuitry. The RocketIO X PCS has been significantly updated relative to the RocketIO PCS. In addition to the existing RocketIO PCS features, the RocketIO X PCS features 64B/66B encoder/decoder/scrambler/descrambler and SONET compatibility.

See Table 7, page 17, for a summary of the differences between the RocketIO X PMA/PCS and the RocketIO PMA/PCS.

Figure 4, page 3 shows a high-level block diagram of the RocketIO X transceiver and its FPGA interface signals.

Table 1: **Communications Standards Supported by RocketIO X Transceiver(2)**

Mode	Channels (Lanes)(1)	I/O Bit Rate (Gb/s)
SONET OC-48	1	2.488
PCI Express	1, 2, 4, 8, 16	2.5
Infiniband	1, 4, 12	2.5
XAUI (10-Gb Ethernet)	4	3.125
XAUI (10-Gb Fibre Channel)	4	3.1875
Aurora (Xilinx protocol)	1, 2, 3, 4,...	2.488 to 6.25
Custom Mode	1, 2, 3, 4,...	2.488 to 6.25

Notes:
1. One channel is considered to be one transceiver.
2. XC2VPX70 operates at a fixed 4.25 Gb/s baud rate.

PMA

Transmitter Output

The RocketIO X transceiver is implemented in *Current Mode Logic* (CML). A CML transmitter output consists of transistors configured as shown in Figure 2. CML uses a positive supply and offers easy interface requirements. In this configuration, both legs of the driver, VP and VN, sink current, with one leg always sinking more current than its complement. The CML output consists of a differential pair with 50Ω source resistors. The signal swing is created by switching the current in a common-source differential pair.

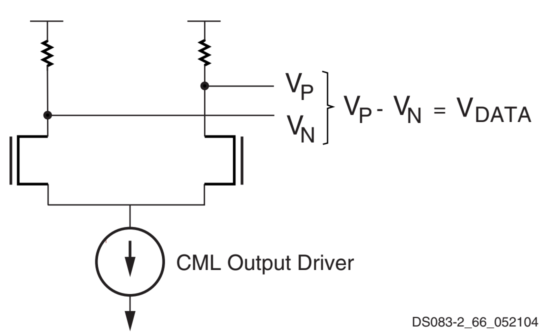

Figure 2: **CML Output Configuration**

Transmitter Termination

On-chip termination is provided at the transmitter, eliminating the need for external termination. The output driver and termination are powered by V_{TTX} at 1.5V. This configuration uses a CML approach with 50Ω termination to TXP and TXN as shown in Figure 3.

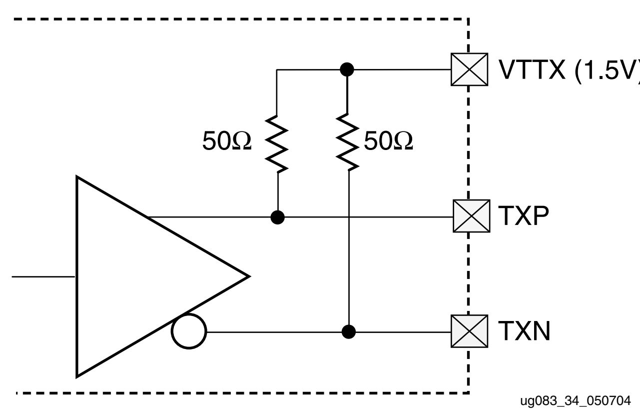

Figure 3: **RocketIO X Transmit Termination**

Table 5: **Clock Ratios for Various Data Widths**

Fabric Data Width	Frequency Ratio of USRCLK:USRCLK2
1-byte	1:2 (1)
2-byte	1:1
4-byte	2:1 (1)

Notes:
1. Each edge of slower clock must align with falling edge of faster clock.

FPGA Transmit Interface

The FPGA can send either one, two, or four characters of data to the transmitter. Each character can be either 8 bits or 10 bits wide. If 8-bit data is applied, the additional inputs become control signals for the 8B/10B encoder. When the 8B/10B encoder is bypassed, the 10-bit character order is generated as follows:

TXCHARDISPMODE[0] (first bit transmitted)
TXCHARDISPVAL[0]
TXDATA[7:0] (last bit transmitted is TXDATA[0])

Disparity Control

The 8B/10B encoder is initialized with a negative running disparity. Unique control allows forcing the current running disparity state.

TXRUNDISP signals its current running disparity. This may be useful in those cases where there is a need to manipulate the initial running disparity value.

Bits TXCHARDISPMODE and TXCHARDISPVAL control the generation of running disparity before each byte.

For example, the transceiver can generate the sequence

```
K28.5+ K28.5+ K28.5- K28.5-
```

or

```
K28.5- K28.5- K28.5+ K28.5+
```

by specifying inverted running disparity for the second and fourth bytes.

Transmit FIFO

Proper operation of the circuit is only possible if the FPGA clock (TXUSRCLK) is frequency-locked to the reference clock (REFCLK). Phase variations up to one clock cycle are allowable. The FIFO has a depth of four. Overflow or underflow conditions are detected and signaled at the interface. Bypassing of this FIFO is programmable.

8B/10B Encoder

Note: In the RocketIO transceiver, the most-significant byte is sent first; in the RocketIO X transceiver, the least-significant byte is sent first.

A bypassable 8B/10B encoder is included. The encoder uses the same 256 data characters and 12 control characters used by Gigabit Ethernet, Fibre Channel, and InfiniBand.

The encoder accepts 8 bits of data along with a K-character signal for a total of 9 bits per character applied, and generates a 10 bit character for transmission. If the K-character signal is High, the data is encoded into one of the twelve possible K-characters available in the 8B/10B code. If the K-character input is Low, the 8 bits are encoded as standard data. If the K-character input is High, and a user applies other than one of the twelve possible combinations, TXKERR indicates the error.

8B/10B Decoder

Note: In the RocketIO transceiver, the most-significant byte is sent first; in the RocketIO X transceiver, the least-significant byte is sent first.

An optional 8B/10B decoder is included. A programmable option allows the decoder to be bypassed. When the 8B/10B decoder is bypassed, the 10-bit character order is, for example,

RXCHARISK[0] (first bit received)
RXRUNDISP[0]
RXDATA[7:0] (last bit received is RXDATA[0])

The decoder uses the same table that is used for Gigabit Ethernet, Fibre Channel, and InfiniBand. In addition to decoding all data and K-characters, the decoder has several extra features. The decoder separately detects both “disparity errors” and “out-of-band” errors. A disparity error is the reception of 10-bit character that exists within the 8B/10B table but has an incorrect disparity. An out-of-band error is the reception of a 10-bit character that does not exist within the 8B/10B table. It is possible to obtain an out-of-band error without having a disparity error. The proper disparity is always computed for both legal and illegal characters. The current running disparity is available at the RXRUNDISP signal.

The 8B/10B decoder performs a unique operation if out-of-band data is detected. If out-of-band data is detected, the decoder signals the error and passes the illegal 10-bits through and places them on the outputs. This can be used for debugging purposes if desired.

The decoder also signals the reception of one of the 12 valid K-characters. In addition, a programmable comma detect is included. The comma detect signal registers a comma on the receipt of any comma+, comma–, or both. Since the comma is defined as a 7-bit character, this includes several out-of-band characters. Another option allows the decoder to detect only the three defined commas (K28.1, K28.5, and K28.7) as comma+, comma–, or both. In total, there are six possible options, three for valid commas and three for "any comma."

Note that all bytes (1, 2, or 4) at the RX FPGA interface each have their own individual 8B/10B indicators (K-character, disparity error, out-of-band error, current running disparity, and comma detect).

- Execution unit
- Timers
- Debug logic unit

It operates on instructions in a five stage pipeline consisting of a fetch, decode, execute, write-back, and load write-back stage. Most instructions execute in a single cycle, including loads and stores.

Instruction and Data Cache

The embedded PPC405 core provides an instruction cache unit (ICU) and a data cache unit (DCU) that allow concurrent accesses and minimize pipeline stalls. The instruction and data cache array are 16 KB each. Both cache units are two-way set associative. Each way is organized into 256 lines of 32 bytes (eight words). The instruction set provides a rich assortment of cache control instructions, including instructions to read tag information and data arrays.

The PPC405 core accesses external memory through the instruction (ICU) and data cache units (DCU). The cache units each include a 64-bit PLB master interface, cache arrays, and a cache controller. The ICU and DCU handle cache misses as requests over the PLB to another PLB device such as an external bus interface unit. Cache hits are handled as single cycle memory accesses to the instruction and data caches.

Instruction Cache Unit (ICU)

The ICU provides one or two instructions per cycle to the instruction queue over a 64-bit bus. A line buffer (built into the output of the array for manufacturing test) enables the ICU to be accessed only once for every four instructions, to reduce power consumption by the array.

The ICU can forward any or all of the four or eight words of a line fill to the EXU to minimize pipeline stalls caused by cache misses. The ICU aborts speculative fetches abandoned by the EXU, eliminating unnecessary line fills and enabling the ICU to handle the next EXU fetch. Aborting abandoned requests also eliminates unnecessary external bus activity, thereby increasing external bus utilization.

Data Cache Unit (DCU)

The DCU transfers one, two, three, four, or eight bytes per cycle, depending on the number of byte enables presented by the CPU. The DCU contains a single-element command and store data queue to reduce pipeline stalls; this queue enables the DCU to independently process load/store and cache control instructions. Dynamic PLB request prioritization reduces pipeline stalls even further. When the DCU is busy with a low-priority request while a subsequent storage operation requested by the CPU is stalled; the DCU automatically increases the priority of the current request to the PLB.

The DCU provides additional features that allow the programmer to tailor its performance for a given application. The DCU can function in write-back or write-through mode, as controlled by the Data Cache Write-through Register (DCWR) or the Translation Look-aside Buffer (TLB); the cache controller can be tuned for a balance of performance and memory coherency. Write-on-allocate, controlled by the store word on allocate (SWOA) field of the Core Configuration Register 0 (CCR0), can inhibit line fills caused by store misses, to further reduce potential pipeline stalls and unwanted external bus traffic.

Fetch and Decode Logic

The fetch/decode logic maintains a steady flow of instructions to the execution unit by placing up to two instructions in the fetch queue. The fetch queue consists of three buffers: pre-fetch buffer 1 (PFB1), pre-fetch buffer 0 (PFB0), and decode (DCD). The fetch logic ensures that instructions proceed directly to decode when the queue is empty.

Static branch prediction as implemented on the PPC405 core takes advantage of some standard statistical properties of code. Branches with negative address displacement are by default assumed taken. Branches that do not test the condition or count registers are also predicted as taken. The PPC405 core bases branch prediction upon these default conditions when a branch is not resolved and speculatively fetches along the predicted path. The default prediction can be overridden by software at assembly or compile time.

Branches are examined in the decode and pre-fetch buffer 0 fetch queue stages. Two branch instructions can be handled simultaneously. If the branch in decode is not taken, the fetch logic fetches along the predicted path of the branch instruction in pre-fetch buffer 0. If the branch in decode is taken, the fetch logic ignores the branch instruction in pre-fetch buffer 0.

Execution Unit

The embedded PPC405 core has a single issue execution unit (EXU) containing the register file, arithmetic logic unit (ALU), and the multiply-accumulate (MAC) unit. The execution unit performs all 32-bit PowerPC integer instructions in hardware.

The register file is comprised of thirty-two 32-bit general purpose registers (GPR), which are accessed with three read ports and two write ports. During the decode stage, data is read out of the GPRs and fed to the execution unit. Likewise, during the write-back stage, results are written to the GPR. The use of the five ports on the register file enables either a load or a store operation to execute in parallel with an ALU operation.

Memory Management Unit (MMU)

The embedded PPC405 core has a 4 GB address space, which is presented as a flat address space.

The MMU provides address translation, protection functions, and storage attribute control for embedded applications. The MMU supports demand-paged virtual memory and other management schemes that require precise control of logical-to-physical address mapping and flexible

Functional Description: FPGA

Input/Output Blocks (IOBs)

Virtex-II Pro I/O blocks (IOBs) are provided in groups of two or four on the perimeter of each device. Each IOB can be used as input and/or output for single-ended I/Os. Two IOBs can be used as a differential pair. A differential pair is always connected to the same switch matrix, as shown in Figure 18.

IOB blocks are designed for high-performance I/O, supporting 22 single-ended standards, as well as differential signaling with LVDS, LDT, bus LVDS, and LVPECL.

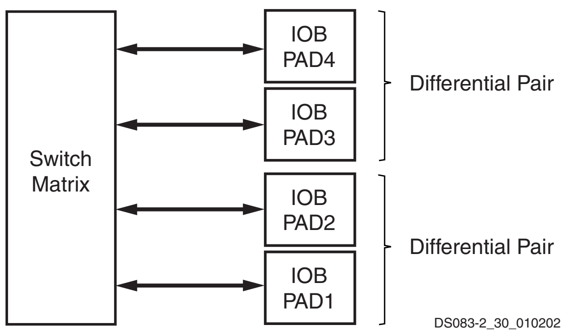

Figure 18: **Virtex-II Pro Input/Output Tile**

Note: Differential I/Os must use the same clock.

Supported I/O Standards

Virtex-II Pro IOB blocks feature SelectIO-Ultra inputs and outputs that support a wide variety of I/O signaling standards. In addition to the internal supply voltage (V_{CCINT} = 1.5V), output driver supply voltage (V_{CCO}) is dependent on the I/O standard (see Table 8 and Table 9). An auxiliary supply voltage (V_{CCAUX} = 2.5V) is required, regardless of the I/O standard used. For exact supply voltage absolute maximum ratings, see Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: DC and Switching Characteristics.

All of the user IOBs have fixed-clamp diodes to V_{CCO} and to ground. The IOBs are not compatible or compliant with 5V I/O standards (not 5V-tolerant).

Table 10 lists supported I/O standards with Digitally Controlled Impedance. See Digitally Controlled Impedance (DCI), page 31.

Table 8: **Supported Single-Ended I/O Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute	Output V_{CCO}	Input V_{CCO}	Input V_{REF}	Board Termination Voltage (V_{TT})
LVTTL[(1)]	3.3	3.3	N/R	N/R
LVCMOS33[(1)]	3.3	3.3	N/R	N/R
LVCMOS25	2.5	2.5	N/R	N/R
LVCMOS18	1.8	1.8	N/R	N/R
LVCMOS15	1.5	1.5	N/R	N/R
PCI33_3	Note (2)	Note (2)	N/R	N/R
PCI66_3	Note (2)	Note (2)	N/R	N/R
PCIX	Note (2)	Note (2)	N/R	N/R
GTL	Note (3)	Note (3)	0.8	1.2
GTLP	Note (3)	Note (3)	1.0	1.5
HSTL_I	1.5	N/R	0.75	0.75
HSTL_II	1.5	N/R	0.75	0.75
HSTL_III	1.5	N/R	0.9	1.5
HSTL_IV	1.5	N/R	0.9	1.5
HSTL_I_18	1.8	N/R	0.9	0.9
HSTL_II_18	1.8	N/R	0.9	0.9
HSTL_III _18	1.8	N/R	1.1	1.8
HSTL_IV_18	1.8	N/R	1.1	1.8
SSTL2_I	2.5	N/R	1.25	1.25
SSTL2_II	2.5	N/R	1.25	1.25
SSTL18_I[(4)]	1.8	N/R	0.9	0.9
SSTL18_II	1.8	N/R	0.9	0.9

Notes:
1. Refer to **XAPP659** for more details on interfacing to these 3.3V standards.
2. For PCI and PCI-X standards, refer to **XAPP653**.
3. V_{CCO} of GTL or GTLP should not be lower than the termination voltage or the voltage seen at the I/O pad. *Example:* If the pin High level is 1.5V, connect V_{CCO} to 1.5V.
4. SSTL18_I is not a JEDEC-supported standard.
5. N/R = no requirement.

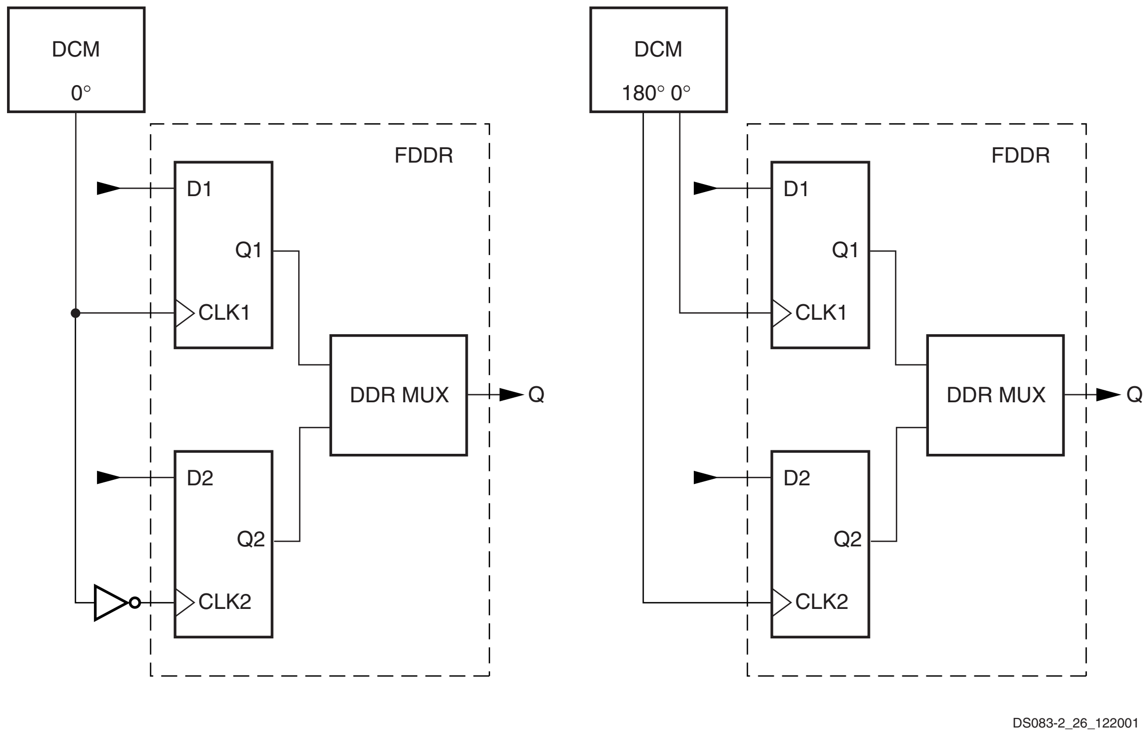

Figure 20: **Double Data Rate Registers**

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.

Each block SelectRAM+ cell is a fully synchronous memory, as illustrated in Figure 48. The two ports have independent inputs and outputs and are independently clocked.

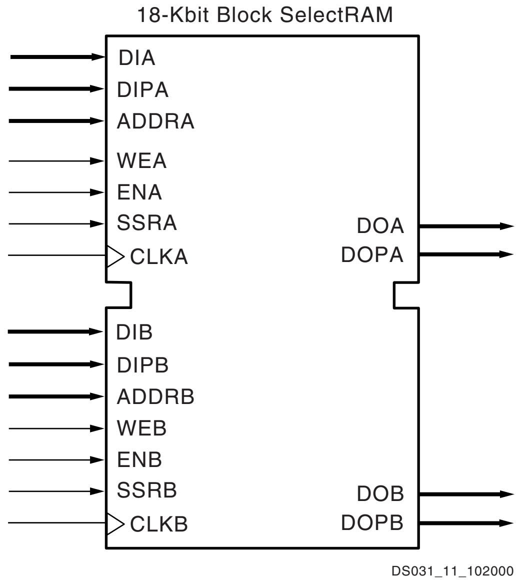

Figure 48: **18 Kb Block SelectRAM+ in Dual-Port Mode**

Port Aspect Ratios

Table 23 shows the depth and the width aspect ratios for the 18 Kb block SelectRAM+ resource. Virtex-II Pro block SelectRAM+ also includes dedicated routing resources to provide an efficient interface with CLBs, block SelectRAM+, and multipliers.

Table 23: **18** Kb **Block SelectRAM+ Port Aspect Ratio**

Width	Depth	Address Bus	Data Bus	Parity Bus
1	16,384	ADDR[13:0]	DATA[0]	N/A
2	8,192	ADDR[12:0]	DATA[1:0]	N/A
4	4,096	ADDR[11:0]	DATA[3:0]	N/A
9	2,048	ADDR[10:0]	DATA[7:0]	Parity[0]
18	1,024	ADDR[9:0]	DATA[15:0]	Parity[1:0]
36	512	ADDR[8:0]	DATA[31:0]	Parity[3:0]

Read/Write Operations

The Virtex-II Pro block SelectRAM+ read operation is fully synchronous. An address is presented, and the read operation is enabled by control signal ENA or ENB. Then, depending on clock polarity, a rising or falling clock edge causes the stored data to be loaded into output registers.

The write operation is also fully synchronous. Data and address are presented, and the write operation is enabled by control signals WEA and WEB in addition to ENA or ENB. Then, again depending on the clock input mode, a rising or falling clock edge causes the data to be loaded into the memory cell addressed.

A write operation performs a simultaneous read operation. Three different options are available, selected by configuration:

1. WRITE_FIRST

The WRITE_FIRST option is a transparent mode. The same clock edge that writes the data input (DI) into the memory also transfers DI into the output registers DO, as shown in Figure 49.

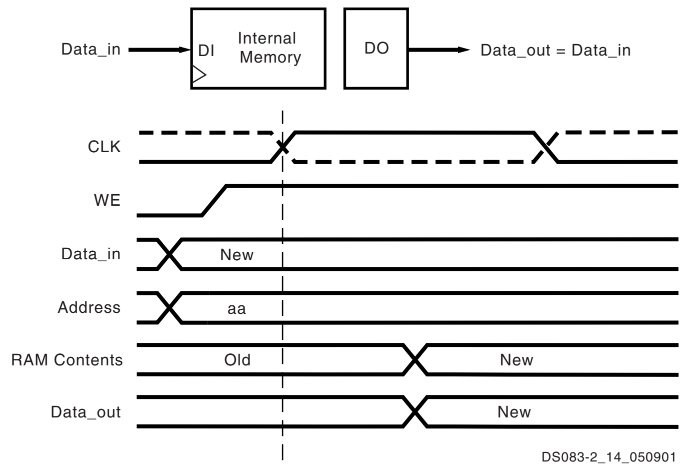

Figure 49: **WRITE_FIRST Mode**

2. READ_FIRST

The READ_FIRST option is a read-before-write mode.

The same clock edge that writes data input (DI) into the memory also transfers the prior content of the memory cell addressed into the data output registers DO, as shown in Figure 50.

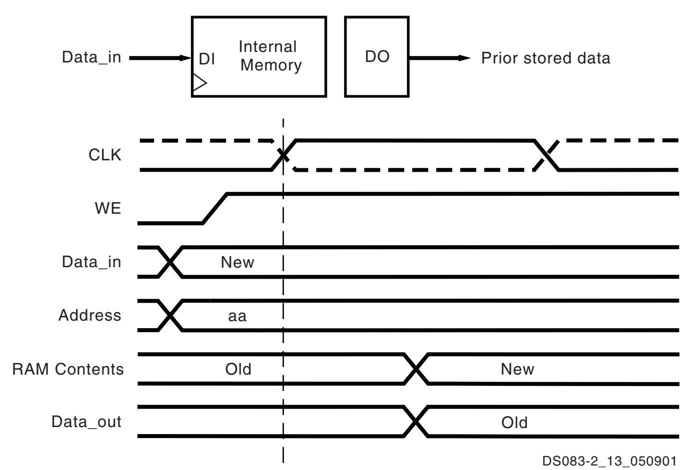

Figure 50: **READ_FIRST Mode**

Global Clock Set-Up and Hold for LVCMOS25 Standard, *Without* DCM

Table 56: **Global Clock Set-Up and Hold for LVCMOS25 Standard, *Without* DCM**

Description	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade -7	Speed Grade -6	Speed Grade -5	Units
Input Setup and Hold Time Relative to Global Clock Input Signal for LVCMOS25 Standard. For data input with different standards, adjust the setup time delay by the values shown in IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments, page 25.						
Full Delay Global Clock and IFF without DCM	T_{PSFD}/T_{PHFD}	XC2VP2	1.80/–0.44	1.85/–0.41	1.96/–0.43	ns
		XC2VP4	1.82/–0.53	1.83/–0.31	1.90/–0.29	ns
		XC2VP7	1.80/–0.34	1.81/–0.24	1.88/–0.19	ns
		XC2VP20	1.76/–0.24	1.83/–0.17	1.92/–0.15	ns
		XC2VPX20	1.76/–0.24	1.83/–0.17	1.92/–0.15	ns
		XC2VP30	1.75/–0.22	1.92/–0.26	1.99/–0.23	ns
		XC2VP40	2.25/–0.54	2.40/–0.56	2.49/–0.54	ns
		XC2VP50	2.93/–1.02	2.98/–0.93	3.00/–0.83	ns
		XC2VP70	2.79/–0.72	2.79/–0.55	2.78/–0.41	ns
		XC2VPX70	2.79/–0.72	2.79/–0.55	2.78/–0.41	ns
		XC2VP100	N/A	5.58/–2.35	5.60/–2.35	ns

Notes:
1. IFF = Input Flip-Flop or Latch
2. Setup time is measured relative to the Global Clock input signal with the fastest route and the lightest load. Hold time is measured relative to the Global Clock input signal with the slowest route and heaviest load.
3. A Zero "0" Hold Time listing indicates no hold time or a negative hold time. Negative values can not be guaranteed "best-case", but if a "0" is listed, there is no positive hold time.

FG256/FGG256 Fine-Pitch BGA Package

As shown in Table 5, XC2VP2 and XC2VP4 Virtex-II Pro devices are available in the FG256/FGG256 fine-pitch BGA package. The pins in each of these devices are identical. Following this table are the FG256/FGG256 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch).

Table 5: **FG256/FGG256 — XC2VP2 and XC2VP4**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
0	IO_L01N_0/VRP_0	C2
0	IO_L01P_0/VRN_0	C3
0	IO_L02N_0	B3
0	IO_L02P_0	C4
0	IO_L03N_0	A2
0	IO_L03P_0/VREF_0	A3
0	IO_L06N_0	D5
0	IO_L06P_0	C5
0	IO_L07P_0	D6
0	IO_L09N_0	E6
0	IO_L09P_0/VREF_0	E7
0	IO_L69N_0	D7
0	IO_L69P_0/VREF_0	C7
0	IO_L74N_0/GCLK7P	D8
0	IO_L74P_0/GCLK6S	C8
0	IO_L75N_0/GCLK5P	B8
0	IO_L75P_0/GCLK4S	A8
1	IO_L75N_1/GCLK3P	A9
1	IO_L75P_1/GCLK2S	B9
1	IO_L74N_1/GCLK1P	C9
1	IO_L74P_1/GCLK0S	D9
1	IO_L69N_1/VREF_1	C10
1	IO_L69P_1	D10
1	IO_L09N_1/VREF_1	E10
1	IO_L09P_1	E11
1	IO_L07N_1	D11
1	IO_L06N_1	C12
1	IO_L06P_1	D12
1	IO_L03N_1/VREF_1	A14
1	IO_L03P_1	A15

Table 5: **FG256/FGG256 — XC2VP2 and XC2VP4**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
7	IO_L85N_7	G2
7	IO_L06P_7	G3
7	IO_L06N_7	G4
7	IO_L04P_7	F1
7	IO_L04N_7/VREF_7	F2
7	IO_L03P_7	F3
7	IO_L03N_7	F4
7	IO_L02P_7	F5
7	IO_L02N_7	E4
7	IO_L01P_7/VRN_7	E2
7	IO_L01N_7/VRP_7	E3
0	VCCO_0	F8
0	VCCO_0	F7
0	VCCO_0	E8
1	VCCO_1	F9
1	VCCO_1	F10
1	VCCO_1	E9
2	VCCO_2	H12
2	VCCO_2	H11
2	VCCO_2	G11
3	VCCO_3	K11
3	VCCO_3	J12
3	VCCO_3	J11
4	VCCO_4	M9
4	VCCO_4	L9
4	VCCO_4	L10
5	VCCO_5	M8
5	VCCO_5	L8
5	VCCO_5	L7
6	VCCO_6	K6
6	VCCO_6	J6
6	VCCO_6	J5
7	VCCO_7	H6
7	VCCO_7	H5

Table 6: **FG456/FGG456 — XC2VP2, XC2VP4, and XC2VP7**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
1	IO_L07P_1	F14			
1	IO_L06N_1	C15			
1	IO_L06P_1	D15			
1	IO_L05_1/No_Pair	E15			
1	IO_L03N_1/VREF_1	C16			
1	IO_L03P_1	D16			
1	IO_L02N_1	E16			
1	IO_L02P_1	E17			
1	IO_L01N_1/VRP_1	D17			
1	IO_L01P_1/VRN_1	D18			
2	IO_L01N_2/VRP_2	C21			
2	IO_L01P_2/VRN_2	C22			
2	IO_L02N_2	D21			
2	IO_L02P_2	D22			
2	IO_L03N_2	E19			
2	IO_L03P_2	E20			
2	IO_L04N_2/VREF_2	E21			
2	IO_L04P_2	E22			
2	IO_L06N_2	F19			
2	IO_L06P_2	F20			
2	IO_L43N_2	F21	NC		
2	IO_L43P_2	F22	NC		
2	IO_L46N_2/VREF_2	F18	NC		
2	IO_L46P_2	G18	NC		
2	IO_L48N_2	G19	NC		
2	IO_L48P_2	G20	NC		
2	IO_L49N_2	G21	NC		
2	IO_L49P_2	G22	NC		
2	IO_L50N_2	H19	NC		
2	IO_L50P_2	H20	NC		
2	IO_L52N_2/VREF_2	H21	NC		
2	IO_L52P_2	H22	NC		
2	IO_L54N_2	H18	NC		
2	IO_L54P_2	J17	NC		
2	IO_L55N_2	J19	NC		
2	IO_L55P_2	J20	NC		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40
N/A	VCCINT	U10			
N/A	VCCINT	U11			
N/A	VCCINT	U16			
N/A	VCCINT	U17			
N/A	VCCINT	U20			
N/A	VCCINT	V9			
N/A	VCCINT	V18			
N/A	VCCINT	Y10			
N/A	VCCINT	Y13			
N/A	VCCINT	Y14			
N/A	VCCINT	Y17			
N/A	VCCAUX	A2			
N/A	VCCAUX	A13			
N/A	VCCAUX	A14			
N/A	VCCAUX	A25			
N/A	VCCAUX	N1			
N/A	VCCAUX	N26			
N/A	VCCAUX	P1			
N/A	VCCAUX	P26			
N/A	VCCAUX	AF2			
N/A	VCCAUX	AF13			
N/A	VCCAUX	AF14			
N/A	VCCAUX	AF25			
N/A	GND	A1			
N/A	GND	A26			
N/A	GND	B2			
N/A	GND	B25			
N/A	GND	C3			
N/A	GND	C24			
N/A	GND	D4			
N/A	GND	D8			
N/A	GND	D19			
N/A	GND	D23			
N/A	GND	F10			
N/A	GND	F17			

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
0	IO_L73N_0	G14			
0	IO_L73P_0	F14			
0	IO_L74N_0/GCLK7P	E14			
0	IO_L74P_0/GCLK6S	D14			
0	IO_L75N_0/GCLK5P	C14			
0	IO_L75P_0/GCLK4S	B14			
1	IO_L75N_1/GCLK3P	B13			
1	IO_L75P_1/GCLK2S	C13			
1	IO_L74N_1/GCLK1P	D13			
1	IO_L74P_1/GCLK0S	E13			
1	IO_L73N_1	F13			
1	IO_L73P_1	G13			
1	IO_L69N_1/VREF_1	H13			
1	IO_L69P_1	H12			
1	IO_L68N_1	C12			
1	IO_L68P_1	D12			
1	IO_L67N_1	E12			
1	IO_L67P_1	F12			
1	IO_L45N_1/VREF_1	D11	NC	NC	
1	IO_L45P_1	E11	NC	NC	
1	IO_L44N_1	G12	NC	NC	
1	IO_L44P_1	G11	NC	NC	
1	IO_L43N_1	D10	NC	NC	
1	IO_L43P_1	E10	NC	NC	
1	IO_L39N_1	F11	NC	NC	
1	IO_L39P_1	F10	NC	NC	
1	IO_L38N_1	H11	NC	NC	
1	IO_L38P_1	G10	NC	NC	
1	IO_L37N_1	C9	NC	NC	
1	IO_L37P_1	D9	NC	NC	
1	IO_L09N_1/VREF_1	F9			
1	IO_L09P_1	G9			
1	IO_L08N_1	A8			
1	IO_L08P_1	B8			
1	IO_L07N_1	C8			
1	IO_L07P_1	D8			

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
0	IO_L43P_0	E22				
0	IO_L44N_0	E25				
0	IO_L44P_0	D25				
0	IO_L45N_0	H21				
0	IO_L45P_0/VREF_0	G21				
0	IO_L46N_0	D22				
0	IO_L46P_0	D23				
0	IO_L47N_0	D24				
0	IO_L47P_0	C24				
0	IO_L48N_0	K20				
0	IO_L48P_0	J20				
0	IO_L49N_0	F21				
0	IO_L49P_0	E21				
0	IO_L50_0/No_Pair	C21				
0	IO_L53_0/No_Pair	C22				
0	IO_L54N_0	L19				
0	IO_L54P_0	K19				
0	IO_L55N_0	G20				
0	IO_L55P_0	F20				
0	IO_L56N_0	D21				
0	IO_L56P_0	D20				
0	IO_L57N_0	J19				
0	IO_L57P_0/VREF_0	H19				
0	IO_L67N_0	G19				
0	IO_L67P_0	F19				
0	IO_L68N_0	E19				
0	IO_L68P_0	D19				
0	IO_L69N_0	L18				
0	IO_L69P_0/VREF_0	K18				
0	IO_L73N_0	G18				
0	IO_L73P_0	F18				
0	IO_L74N_0/GCLK7P	E18				
0	IO_L74P_0/GCLK6S	D18				
0	IO_L75N_0/GCLK5P	J18				
0	IO_L75P_0/GCLK4S	H18				
1	IO_L75N_1/GCLK3P	H17				
1	IO_L75P_1/GCLK2S	J17				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
N/A	GND	V19				
N/A	GND	V20				
N/A	GND	V21				
N/A	GND	W1				
N/A	GND	W14				
N/A	GND	W15				
N/A	GND	W16				
N/A	GND	W17				
N/A	GND	W18				
N/A	GND	W19				
N/A	GND	W20				
N/A	GND	W21				
N/A	GND	W34				
N/A	GND	Y8				
N/A	GND	Y14				
N/A	GND	Y15				
N/A	GND	Y16				
N/A	GND	Y17				
N/A	GND	Y18				
N/A	GND	Y19				
N/A	GND	Y20				
N/A	GND	Y21				
N/A	GND	Y27				
N/A	GND	AA14				
N/A	GND	AA15				
N/A	GND	AA16				
N/A	GND	AA17				
N/A	GND	AA18				
N/A	GND	AA19				
N/A	GND	AA20				
N/A	GND	AA21				
N/A	GND	AC5				
N/A	GND	AC8				
N/A	GND	AC27				
N/A	GND	AC30				
N/A	GND	AE3				
N/A	GND	AE32				
N/A	GND	H23				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP40	XC2VP50
N/A	GND	AF30		
N/A	GND	AB30		
N/A	GND	W30		
N/A	GND	T30		
N/A	GND	N30		
N/A	GND	J30		
N/A	GND	E30		
N/A	GND	A30		
N/A	GND	AP26		
N/A	GND	AK26		
N/A	GND	AB26		
N/A	GND	W26		
N/A	GND	T26		
N/A	GND	N26		
N/A	GND	E26		
N/A	GND	A26		
N/A	GND	AE25		
N/A	GND	K25		
N/A	GND	AP22		
N/A	GND	AK22		
N/A	GND	AF22		
N/A	GND	J22		
N/A	GND	E22		
N/A	GND	A22		
N/A	GND	Y21		
N/A	GND	W21		
N/A	GND	V21		
N/A	GND	U21		
N/A	GND	T21		
N/A	GND	R21		
N/A	GND	AA20		
N/A	GND	Y20		
N/A	GND	W20		
N/A	GND	V20		
N/A	GND	U20		
N/A	GND	T20		
N/A	GND	R20		
N/A	GND	P20		

FF1704 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package

As shown in Table 13, XC2VP70 and XC2VP100 Virtex-II Pro devices are available in the FF1704 flip-chip fine-pitch BGA package. Following this table are the FF1704 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch).

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

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
0	IO_L01N_0/VRP_0		G34		
0	IO_L01P_0/VRN_0		H34		
0	IO_L02N_0		F34		
0	IO_L02P_0		E34		
0	IO_L03N_0		C34		
0	IO_L03P_0/VREF_0		D34		
0	IO_L05_0/No_Pair		K32		
0	IO_L06N_0		H33		
0	IO_L06P_0		J33		
0	IO_L07N_0		F33		
0	IO_L07P_0		G33		
0	IO_L08N_0		E33		
0	IO_L08P_0		D33		
0	IO_L09N_0		H32		
0	IO_L09P_0/VREF_0		J32		
0	IO_L19N_0		E32		
0	IO_L19P_0		F32		
0	IO_L20N_0		C33		
0	IO_L20P_0		C32		
0	IO_L21N_0		K31		
0	IO_L21P_0		L31		
0	IO_L25N_0		H31		
0	IO_L25P_0		J31		
0	IO_L26N_0		G31		
0	IO_L26P_0		F31		
0	IO_L27N_0		D31		
0	IO_L27P_0/VREF_0		E31		
0	IO_L28N_0		L30		
0	IO_L28P_0		M30		
0	IO_L29N_0		J30		
0	IO_L29P_0		K30		
0	IO_L30N_0		G30		
0	IO_L30P_0		H30		

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

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
4	IO_L87P_4/VREF_4		AP15	NC	
4	IO_L37N_4		AV15		
4	IO_L37P_4		AU15		
4	IO_L38N_4		AY14		
4	IO_L38P_4		AY15		
4	IO_L39N_4		AM16		
4	IO_L39P_4		AL16		
4	IO_L43N_4		AP16		
4	IO_L43P_4		AN16		
4	IO_L44N_4		AR16		
4	IO_L44P_4		AT16		
4	IO_L45N_4		AV16		
4	IO_L45P_4/VREF_4		AU16		
4	IO_L46N_4		AL18		
4	IO_L46P_4		AL17		
4	IO_L47N_4		AM17		
4	IO_L47P_4		AN17		
4	IO_L48N_4		AR17		
4	IO_L48P_4		AP17		
4	IO_L49N_4		AU17		
4	IO_L49P_4		AT17		
4	IO_L50_4/No_Pair		AW16		
4	IO_L53_4/No_Pair		AW17		
4	IO_L54N_4		AN18		
4	IO_L54P_4		AM18		
4	IO_L55N_4		AT18		
4	IO_L55P_4		AR18		
4	IO_L56N_4		AV17		
4	IO_L56P_4		AV18		
4	IO_L57N_4		AY18		
4	IO_L57P_4/VREF_4		AY17		
4	IO_L58N_4		AM19		
4	IO_L58P_4		AL19		
4	IO_L59N_4		AP19		
4	IO_L59P_4		AN19		
4	IO_L60N_4		AT19		

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

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
7	IO_L87P_7		AA33		
7	IO_L87N_7		AA34		
7	IO_L86P_7		Y31		
7	IO_L86N_7		Y32		
7	IO_L85P_7		Y39		
7	IO_L85N_7		Y40		
7	IO_L60P_7		Y36		
7	IO_L60N_7		Y37		
7	IO_L59P_7		Y33		
7	IO_L59N_7		Y34		
7	IO_L58P_7		W41		
7	IO_L58N_7/VREF_7		W42		
7	IO_L57P_7		W39		
7	IO_L57N_7		W40		
7	IO_L56P_7		W31		
7	IO_L56N_7		W32		
7	IO_L55P_7		W37		
7	IO_L55N_7		W38		
7	IO_L54P_7		W35		
7	IO_L54N_7		W36		
7	IO_L53P_7		W33		
7	IO_L53N_7		W34		
7	IO_L52P_7		V41		
7	IO_L52N_7/VREF_7		V42		
7	IO_L51P_7		V38		
7	IO_L51N_7		V39		
7	IO_L50P_7		V31		
7	IO_L50N_7		U32		
7	IO_L49P_7		V35		
7	IO_L49N_7		V36		
7	IO_L48P_7		V32		
7	IO_L48N_7		V33		
7	IO_L47P_7		U31		
7	IO_L47N_7		T31		
7	IO_L46P_7		U41		
7	IO_L46N_7/VREF_7		U42		

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects
			XC2VP100
2	IO_L22N_2/VREF_2	L4	
2	IO_L22P_2	L5	
2	IO_L23N_2	T8	
2	IO_L23P_2	T9	
2	IO_L24N_2	L3	
2	IO_L24P_2	K3	
2	IO_L25N_2	L1	
2	IO_L25P_2	L2	
2	IO_L26N_2	U12	
2	IO_L26P_2	V12	
2	IO_L27N_2	M7	
2	IO_L27P_2	L6	
2	IO_L28N_2/VREF_2	M5	
2	IO_L28P_2	M6	
2	IO_L29N_2	U10	
2	IO_L29P_2	U11	
2	IO_L30N_2	M3	
2	IO_L30P_2	M4	
2	IO_L31N_2	N6	
2	IO_L31P_2	N7	
2	IO_L32N_2	U7	
2	IO_L32P_2	U8	
2	IO_L33N_2	N3	
2	IO_L33P_2	N4	
2	IO_L34N_2/VREF_2	N2	
2	IO_L34P_2	M2	
2	IO_L35N_2	V10	
2	IO_L35P_2	V11	
2	IO_L36N_2	P6	
2	IO_L36P_2	P7	
2	IO_L37N_2	P1	
2	IO_L37P_2	P2	
2	IO_L38N_2	V8	
2	IO_L38P_2	V9	
2	IO_L39N_2	R6	
2	IO_L39P_2	P5	
2	IO_L40N_2/VREF_2	R4	

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects XC2VP100
5	IO_L66P_5	BA23	
5	IO_L65N_5	AL23	
5	IO_L65P_5	AL22	
5	IO_L64N_5	AT23	
5	IO_L64P_5	AU23	
5	IO_L60N_5	BA24	
5	IO_L60P_5	BB24	
5	IO_L59N_5	AN24	
5	IO_L59P_5	AP24	
5	IO_L58N_5	AW24	
5	IO_L58P_5	AW23	
5	IO_L57N_5/VREF_5	AU24	
5	IO_L57P_5	AV24	
5	IO_L56N_5	AN25	
5	IO_L56P_5	AP25	
5	IO_L55N_5	AR24	
5	IO_L55P_5	AR23	
5	IO_L54N_5	BA25	
5	IO_L54P_5	BB25	
5	IO_L53_5/No_Pair	AM25	
5	IO_L50_5/No_Pair	AM24	
5	IO_L49N_5	AY25	
5	IO_L49P_5	AY24	
5	IO_L48N_5	AU25	
5	IO_L48P_5	AV25	
5	IO_L47N_5	AM26	
5	IO_L47P_5	AN26	
5	IO_L46N_5	AT25	
5	IO_L46P_5	AT24	
5	IO_L18N_5/VREF_5	AY26	NC
5	IO_L18P_5	BA26	NC
5	IO_L16N_5	AT26	NC
5	IO_L16P_5	AU26	NC
5	IO_L12N_5	AL26	NC
5	IO_L12P_5	AL25	NC
5	IO_L11N_5	BA27	NC
5	IO_L11P_5	BB27	NC