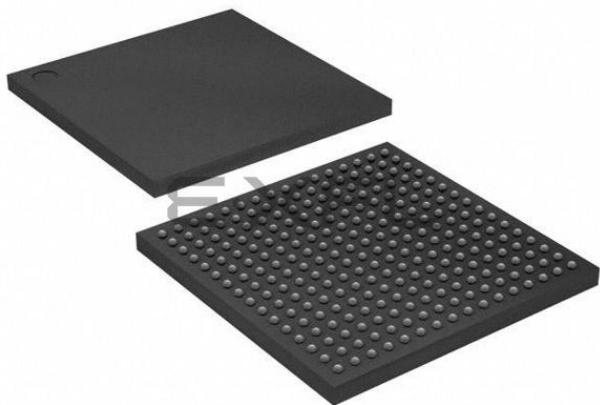




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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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	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/xc2vp4-6fgg256c



Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: Functional Description

DS083 (v5.0) June 21, 2011

Product Specification

Virtex-II Pro⁽¹⁾ Array Functional Description

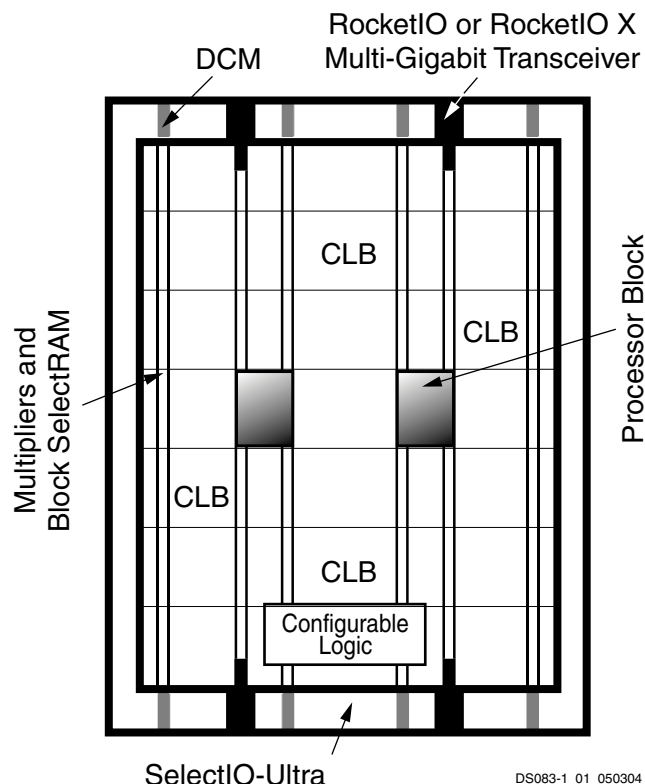


Figure 1: Virtex-II Pro Generic Architecture Overview

This module describes the following Virtex™-II Pro functional components, as shown in **Figure 1**:

- Embedded RocketIO™ (up to 3.125 Gb/s) or RocketIO X (up to 6.25 Gb/s) Multi-Gigabit Transceivers (MGTs)
- Processor blocks with embedded IBM PowerPC™ 405 RISC CPU core (PPC405) and integration circuitry.
- FPGA fabric based on Virtex-II architecture.

Virtex-II Pro User Guides

Virtex-II Pro User Guides cover theory of operation in more detail, and include implementation details, primitives and attributes, command/instruction sets, and many HDL code examples where appropriate. All parameter specifications are given only in **Module 3** of this Data Sheet.

These User Guides are available:

- For detailed descriptions of PPC405 embedded core programming models and internal core operations, see [PowerPC Processor Reference Guide](#) and [PowerPC 405 Processor Block Reference Guide](#).
- For detailed RocketIO transceiver digital/analog design considerations, see [RocketIO Transceiver User Guide](#).
- For detailed RocketIO X transceiver digital/analog design considerations, see [RocketIO X Transceiver User Guide](#).
- For detailed descriptions of the FPGA fabric (CLB, IOB, DCM, etc.), see [Virtex-II Pro Platform FPGA User Guide](#).

All of the documents above, as well as a complete listing and description of Xilinx-developed Intellectual Property cores for Virtex-II Pro, are available on the Xilinx website.

Contents of This Module

- [Functional Description: RocketIO X Multi-Gigabit Transceiver \(MGT\)](#)
- [Functional Description: RocketIO Multi-Gigabit Transceiver \(MGT\)](#)
- [Functional Description: Processor Block](#)
- [Functional Description: Embedded PowerPC 405 Core](#)
- [Functional Description: FPGA](#)
- [Revision History](#)

Virtex-II Pro Compared to Virtex-II Devices

Virtex-II Pro devices are built on the Virtex-II FPGA architecture. Most FPGA features are identical to Virtex-II devices. Major differences are described below:

- The Virtex-II Pro FPGA family is the first to incorporate embedded PPC405 and RocketIO/RocketIO X cores.
- V_{CCAUX} , the auxiliary supply voltage, is 2.5V instead of 3.3V as for Virtex-II devices. Advanced processing at 0.13 μ m has resulted in a smaller die, faster speed, and lower power consumption.
- Virtex-II Pro devices are neither bitstream-compatible nor pin-compatible with Virtex-II devices. However, Virtex-II designs can be compiled into Virtex-II Pro devices.
- On-chip input LVDS differential termination is available.
- SSTL3, AGP-2X/AGP, LVPECL_33, LVDS_33, and LVDSEXT_33 standards are not supported.
- The open-drain output pin TDO does not have an internal pull-up resistor.

1. Unless otherwise noted, "Virtex-II Pro" refers to members of the Virtex-II Pro and/or Virtex-II Pro X families.

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.

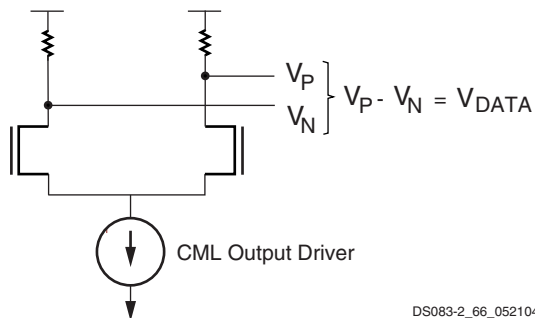


Figure 2: CML Output Configuration

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](#).

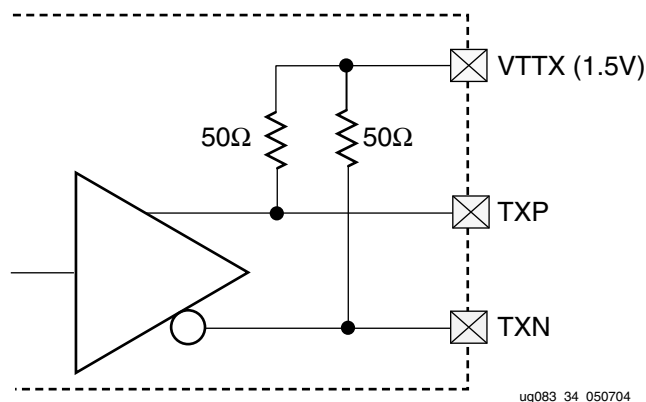
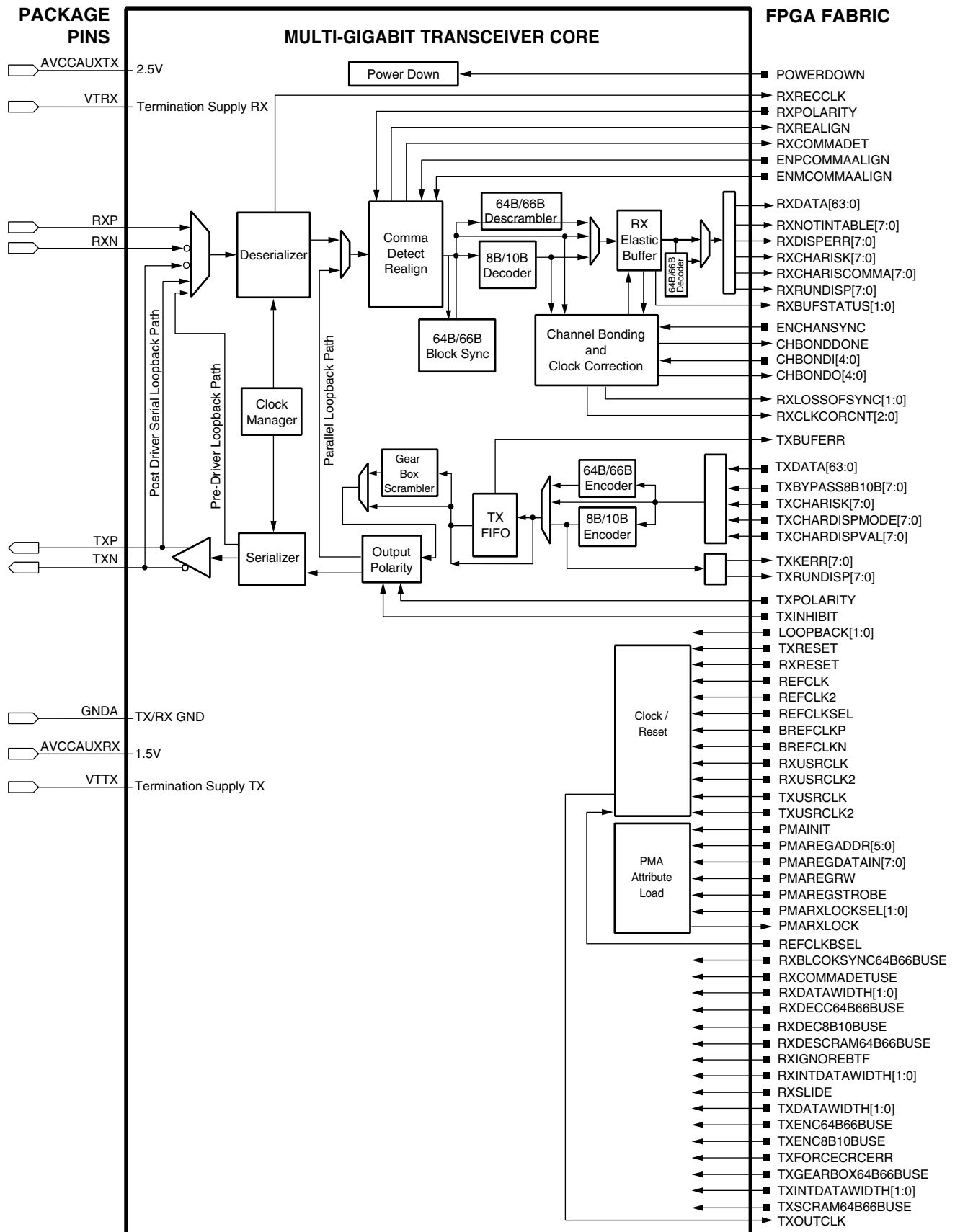


Figure 3: RocketIO X Transmit Termination



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Figure 4: RocketIO X Transceiver Block Diagram

Output Swing and Emphasis

The output swing and emphasis levels are fully programmable. Each is controlled via attributes at configuration, and can be modified via the PMA attribute programming bus.

The programmable output swing control can adjust the differential peak-to-peak output level between 200 mV and 1600 mV.

With emphasis, the differential voltage swing is boosted to create a stronger rising or falling waveform. This method compensates for high frequency loss in the transmission media that would otherwise limit the magnitude of this waveform. Lossy transmission lines cause the dissipation of electrical energy. This emphasis technique extends the distance that signals can be driven down lossy line media and increases the signal-to-noise ratio at the receiver.

Emphasis can be described from two perspectives, additive to the smaller voltage (V_{SM}) (pre-emphasis) or subtractive from the larger voltage (V_{LG}) (de-emphasis). The resulting benefits in compensating for channel loss are identical. It is simply a relative way of specifying the effect at the transmitter.

The equations for calculating pre-emphasis as a percentage and dB are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pre-Emphasis}_{\%} &= ((V_{LG} - V_{SM}) / V_{SM}) \times 100 \\ \text{Pre-Emphasis}_{dB} &= 20 \log(V_{LG}/V_{SM})\end{aligned}$$

The equations for calculating de-emphasis as a percentage and dB are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{De-Emphasis}_{\%} &= (V_{LG} - V_{SM}) / V_{LG} \times 100 \\ \text{De-Emphasis}_{dB} &= 20 \log(V_{SM}/V_{LG})\end{aligned}$$

The pre-emphasis amount can be programmed in discrete steps between 0% and 500%. The de-emphasis amount can be programmed in discrete steps between 0% and 83%.

Serializer

The serializer multiplies the reference frequency provided on REFCLK by 10, 16, 20, 32, or 40, depending on the operation mode. The multiplication of the clock is achieved by using an embedded PLL.

Data is converted from parallel to serial format and transmitted on the TXP and TXN differential outputs. The electrical connection of TXP and TXN can be interchanged through configuration. This option can be controlled by an input (TXPOLARITY) at the FPGA transmitter interface.

Deserializer

Synchronous serial data reception is facilitated by a clock and data recovery (CDR) circuit. This circuit uses a fully monolithic Phase Lock Loop (PLL), which does not require any external components. The CDR circuit extracts both phase and frequency from the incoming data stream.

The derived clock, RXRECCLK, is generated and locked to as long as it remains within the specified component range.

This clock is presented to the FPGA fabric at $1/10$, $1/16$, $1/20$, $1/32$, or $1/40$ the incoming data rate depending on the operating mode.

A sufficient number of transitions must be present in the data stream for CDR to work properly. The CDR circuit is guaranteed to work with 8B/10B and 64B/66B encoding. Further, CDR requires approximately 5,000 transitions upon power-up to guarantee locking to the incoming data rate. Once lock is achieved, up to 75 missing transitions can be tolerated before lock to the incoming data stream is lost.

Another feature of CDR is its ability to accept an external precision reference clock, REFCLK, which either acts to clock incoming data or to assist in synchronizing the derived RXRECCLK.

For further clarity, the TXUSRCLK is used to clock data from the FPGA fabric to the TX FIFO. The FIFO depth accounts for the slight phase difference between these two clocks. If the clocks are locked in frequency, then the FIFO acts much like a pass-through buffer.

The receiver can be configured to reverse the RXP and RXN inputs. This can be useful in the event that printed circuit board traces have been reversed.

Receiver Lock Control

The CDR circuits will lock to the reference clock automatically if the data is not present. For proper operation, the frequency of the reference clock must be within ± 100 ppm of the nominal frequency.

During normal operation, the receiver PLL automatically locks to incoming data (when present) or to the local reference clock (when data is not present). This is the default configuration for all primitives. This function can be overridden via the PMARXLOCKSEL port

When receive PLL lock is forced to the local reference, phase information from the incoming data stream is ignored. Data continues to be sampled, but synchronous to the local reference rather than relative to edges in the data stream.

Receive Equalization

In addition to transmit emphasis, the RocketIO X MGT provides a programmable active receive equalization feature to further compensate the effects of channel attenuation at high frequencies.

By adjusting RXFER, the right amount of equalization can be added to reverse the signal degradation caused by a printed circuit board, a backplane, or a line/switch card. RXFER can be set through software configuration or the PMA Attribute Bus.

Receiver Termination

On-chip termination is provided at the receiver, eliminating the need for external termination. The receiver termination supply (V_{TRX}) is the center tap of differential termination to

CRC may adjust certain trailing bytes to generate the required running disparity at the end of the packet.

On the receiver side, the CRC logic verifies the received CRC value, supporting the same standards as above.

The CRC logic also supports a user mode, with a simple data packet structure beginning and ending with user-defined SOP and EOP characters.

Loopback

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

One option, serial loopback, places the gigabit transceiver into a state where transmit data is directly fed back to the receiver. An important point to note is that the feedback path is at the output pads of the transmitter. This tests the entirety of the transmitter and receiver.

The second 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.

Reset

The receiver and transmitter have their own synchronous reset inputs. The transmitter reset recenters the transmission FIFO, and resets all transmitter registers and the 8B/10B decoder. The receiver reset recenters the receiver elastic buffer, and resets all receiver registers and the 8B/10B encoder. Neither reset has any effect on the PLLs.

Power

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 2.5V source, and passive filtering is not required.

Power Down

The Power Down module is controlled by the transceiver's POWERDOWN input pin. The Power Down pin on the FPGA package has no effect on the transceiver.

Multiplexers

Virtex-II Pro function generators and associated multiplexers can implement the following:

- 4:1 multiplexer in one slice
- 8:1 multiplexer in two slices
- 16:1 multiplexer in one CLB element (4 slices)
- 32:1 multiplexer in two CLB elements (8 slices)

Each Virtex-II Pro slice has one MUXF5 multiplexer and one MUXFX multiplexer. The MUXFX multiplexer implements the MUXF6, MUXF7, or MUXF8, as shown in **Figure 41**. Each CLB element has two MUXF6 multiplexers, one MUXF7 multiplexer and one MUXF8 multiplexer. Examples of multiplexers are shown in the *Virtex-II Pro Platform FPGA User Guide*. Any LUT can implement a 2:1 multiplexer.

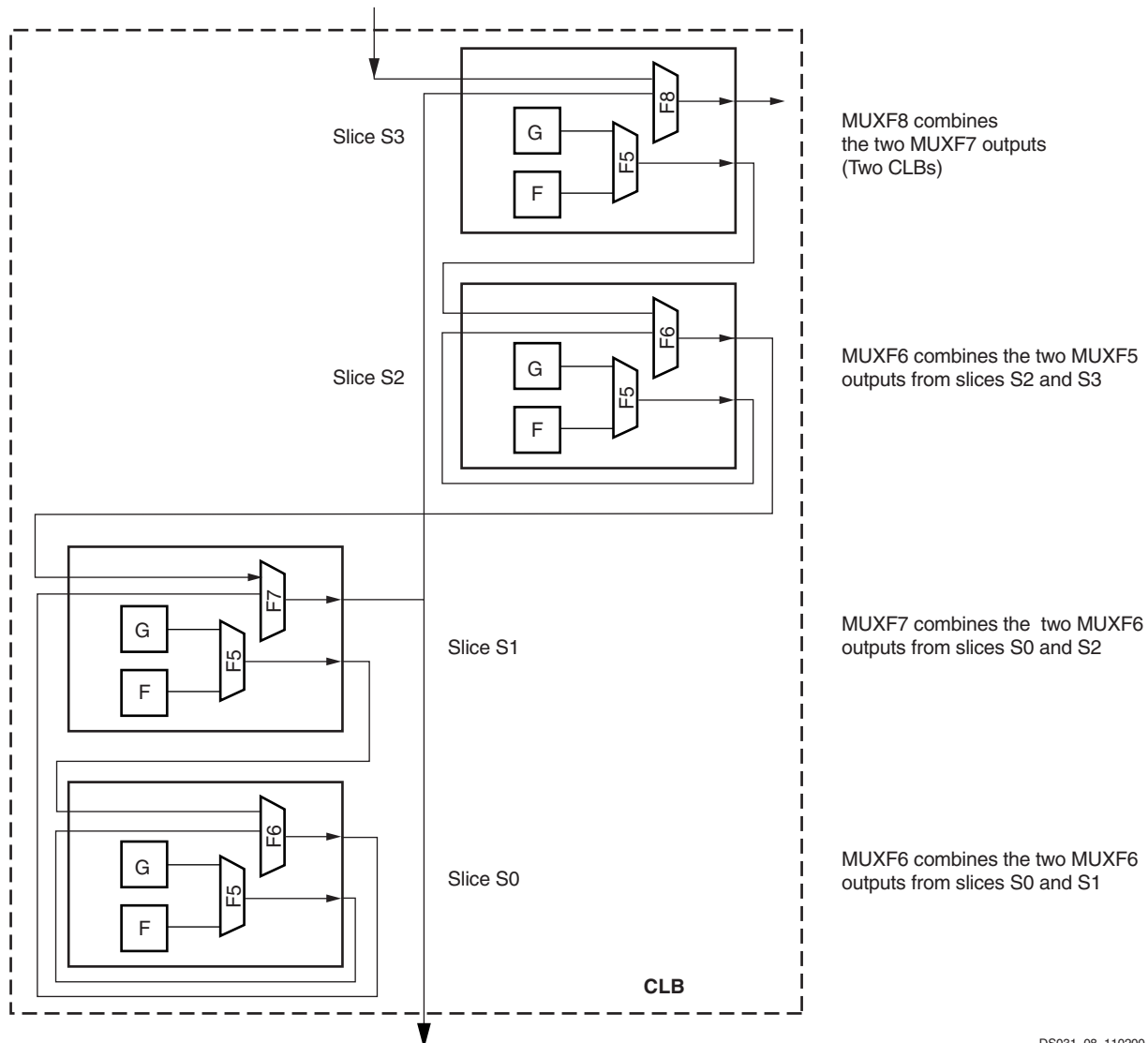


Figure 41: MUXF5 and MUXFX multiplexers

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Fast Lookahead Carry Logic

Dedicated carry logic provides fast arithmetic addition and subtraction. The Virtex-II Pro CLB has two separate carry chains, as shown in the **Figure 42**.

The height of the carry chains is two bits per slice. The carry chain in the Virtex-II Pro device is running upward. The dedicated carry path and carry multiplexer (MUXCY) can also

be used to cascade function generators for implementing wide logic functions.

Arithmetic Logic

The arithmetic logic includes an XOR gate that allows a 2-bit full adder to be implemented within a slice. In addition, a dedicated AND (MULT_AND) gate (shown in **Figure 34**) improves the efficiency of multiplier implementation.

Block SelectRAM+ Switching Characteristics

Table 47: Block SelectRAM+ Switching Characteristics

		Speed Grade			
Description	Symbol	-7	-6	-5	Units
Sequential Delays					
Clock CLK to DOUT output	T_{BCKO}	1.41	1.50	1.68	ns, max
Setup and Hold Times Before Clock CLK					
ADDR inputs	T_{BACK}/T_{BCKA}	0.27/ 0.22	0.31/ 0.25	0.35/ 0.28	ns, min
DIN inputs	T_{BDCK}/T_{BCKD}	0.20/ 0.22	0.23/ 0.25	0.26/ 0.28	ns, min
EN input	T_{BECK}/T_{BCKE}	0.28/ 0.00	0.32/ 0.00	0.35/ 0.00	ns, min
RST input	T_{BRCK}/T_{BCKR}	0.28/ 0.00	0.32/ 0.00	0.35/ 0.00	ns, min
WEN input	T_{BWCK}/T_{BCKW}	0.33/ 0.00	0.35/ 0.00	0.39/ 0.00	ns, min
Clock CLK					
CLKA to CLKB setup time for different ports	T_{BCCS}	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, min
Minimum Pulse Width, High	T_{BPWH}	1.17	1.30	1.50	ns, min
Minimum Pulse Width, Low	T_{BPWL}	1.17	1.30	1.50	ns, min

Notes:

1. 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.

TBUF Switching Characteristics

Table 48: TBUF Switching Characteristics

		Speed Grade			
Description	Symbol	-7	-6	-5	Units
Combinatorial Delays					
IN input to OUT output	T_{IO}	0.88	1.01	1.12	ns, max
TRI input to OUT output high-impedance	T_{OFF}	0.48	0.55	0.61	ns, max
TRI input to valid data on OUT output	T_{ON}	0.48	0.55	0.61	ns, max

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40
3	IO_L49N_3	T24			
3	IO_L49P_3	U24			
3	IO_L48N_3	U23			
3	IO_L48P_3	U22			
3	IO_L47N_3	T19			
3	IO_L47P_3	U19			
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	V26			
3	IO_L45P_3	V25			
3	IO_L43N_3	V24			
3	IO_L43P_3	V23			
3	IO_L42N_3	V22			
3	IO_L42P_3	V21			
3	IO_L41N_3	V20			
3	IO_L41P_3	V19			
3	IO_L39N_3/VREF_3	W26			
3	IO_L39P_3	W25			
3	IO_L37N_3	W21			
3	IO_L37P_3	W20			
3	IO_L36N_3	Y26			
3	IO_L36P_3	Y25			
3	IO_L35N_3	Y24			
3	IO_L35P_3	Y23			
3	IO_L33N_3/VREF_3	W22			
3	IO_L33P_3	Y22			
3	IO_L31N_3	AA26			
3	IO_L31P_3	AA25			
3	IO_L24N_3	AA24	NC		
3	IO_L24P_3	AA23	NC		
3	IO_L23N_3	Y21	NC		
3	IO_L23P_3	AA21	NC		
3	IO_L06N_3	AB26			
3	IO_L06P_3	AB25			
3	IO_L05N_3	AA22			
3	IO_L05P_3	AB23			
3	IO_L03N_3/VREF_3	AC26			

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
0	IO_L53_0/No_Pair		A21	NC		
0	IO_L54N_0		H18	NC		
0	IO_L54P_0		G18	NC		
0	IO_L56N_0		C21	NC		
0	IO_L56P_0		C20	NC		
0	IO_L57N_0		J17	NC		
0	IO_L57P_0/VREF_0		H17	NC		
0	IO_L67N_0		E17			
0	IO_L67P_0		D17			
0	IO_L68N_0		D18			
0	IO_L68P_0		C18			
0	IO_L69N_0		J16			
0	IO_L69P_0/VREF_0		H16			
0	IO_L73N_0		E16			
0	IO_L73P_0		D16			
0	IO_L74N_0/GCLK7P		C16			
0	IO_L74P_0/GCLK6S		B16			
0	IO_L75N_0/GCLK5P	BREFCLKN	G16			
0	IO_L75P_0/GCLK4S	BREFCLKP	F16			
1	IO_L75N_1/GCLK3P		F15			
1	IO_L75P_1/GCLK2S		G15			
1	IO_L74N_1/GCLK1P		B15			
1	IO_L74P_1/GCLK0S		C15			
1	IO_L73N_1		D15			
1	IO_L73P_1		E15			
1	IO_L69N_1/VREF_1		H15			
1	IO_L69P_1		J15			
1	IO_L68N_1		C13			
1	IO_L68P_1		D13			
1	IO_L67N_1		D14			
1	IO_L67P_1		E14			
1	IO_L57N_1/VREF_1		H14	NC		
1	IO_L57P_1		J14	NC		
1	IO_L56N_1		C11	NC		
1	IO_L56P_1		C10	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
N/A	RXPPAD7		A12			
N/A	RXNPAD7		A11			
N/A	VTRXPAD7		B12			
N/A	AVCCAUXRX7		B11			
N/A	AVCCAUXTX9		B6			
N/A	VTTXPAD9		B7			
N/A	TXNPAD9		A7			
N/A	TXPPAD9		A6			
N/A	GND A9		C6			
N/A	RXPPAD9		A5			
N/A	RXNPAD9		A4			
N/A	VTRXPAD9		B5			
N/A	AVCCAUXRX9		B4			
N/A	AVCCAUXRX16		AJ4			
N/A	VTRXPAD16		AJ5			
N/A	RXNPAD16		AK4			
N/A	RXPPAD16		AK5			
N/A	GND A16		AH6			
N/A	TXPPAD16		AK6			
N/A	TXNPAD16		AK7			
N/A	VTTXPAD16		AJ7			
N/A	AVCCAUXTX16		AJ6			
N/A	AVCCAUXRX18		AJ11			
N/A	VTRXPAD18		AJ12			
N/A	RXNPAD18		AK11			
N/A	RXPPAD18		AK12			
N/A	GND A18		AH12			
N/A	TXPPAD18		AK13			
N/A	TXNPAD18		AK14			
N/A	VTTXPAD18		AJ14			
N/A	AVCCAUXTX18		AJ13			
N/A	AVCCAUXRX19		AJ17			
N/A	VTRXPAD19		AJ18			
N/A	RXNPAD19		AK17			
N/A	RXPPAD19		AK18			
N/A	GND A19		AH19			

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
1	IO_L37N_1	G13				
1	IO_L37P_1	H13				
1	IO_L27N_1/VREF_1	J13	NC	NC		
1	IO_L27P_1	K13	NC	NC		
1	IO_L26N_1	D8	NC	NC		
1	IO_L26P_1	E8	NC	NC		
1	IO_L25N_1	F12	NC	NC		
1	IO_L25P_1	G12	NC	NC		
1	IO_L21N_1	G11	NC	NC		
1	IO_L21P_1	H11	NC	NC		
1	IO_L20N_1	C7	NC	NC		
1	IO_L20P_1	D7	NC	NC		
1	IO_L19N_1	E11	NC	NC		
1	IO_L19P_1	F11	NC	NC		
1	IO_L09N_1/VREF_1	J12				
1	IO_L09P_1	K12				
1	IO_L08N_1	D6				
1	IO_L08P_1	D5				
1	IO_L07N_1	E9				
1	IO_L07P_1	F9				
1	IO_L06N_1	J11				
1	IO_L06P_1	K11				
1	IO_L05_1/No_Pair	J10				
1	IO_L03N_1/VREF_1	G10				
1	IO_L03P_1	H10				
1	IO_L02N_1	G9				
1	IO_L02P_1	H9				
1	IO_L01N_1/VRP_1	E7				
1	IO_L01P_1/VRN_1	E6				
2	IO_L01N_2/VRP_2	D2				
2	IO_L01P_2/VRN_2	D1				
2	IO_L02N_2	F8				
2	IO_L02P_2	F7				
2	IO_L03N_2	E4				
2	IO_L03P_2	E3				
2	IO_L04N_2/VREF_2	E2				
2	IO_L04P_2	E1				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
2	IO_L38N_2	N10				
2	IO_L38P_2	N9				
2	IO_L39N_2	M7				
2	IO_L39P_2	M6				
2	IO_L40N_2/VREF_2	L2				
2	IO_L40P_2	M2				
2	IO_L41N_2	N8				
2	IO_L41P_2	N7				
2	IO_L42N_2	L4				
2	IO_L42P_2	L3				
2	IO_L43N_2	M4				
2	IO_L43P_2	M3				
2	IO_L44N_2	P10				
2	IO_L44P_2	P9				
2	IO_L45N_2	N6				
2	IO_L45P_2	N5				
2	IO_L46N_2/VREF_2	M1				
2	IO_L46P_2	N1				
2	IO_L47N_2	P8				
2	IO_L47P_2	P7				
2	IO_L48N_2	N4				
2	IO_L48P_2	N3				
2	IO_L49N_2	N2				
2	IO_L49P_2	P2				
2	IO_L50N_2	R10				
2	IO_L50P_2	R9				
2	IO_L51N_2	P6				
2	IO_L51P_2	P5				
2	IO_L52N_2/VREF_2	P4				
2	IO_L52P_2	P3				
2	IO_L53N_2	T11				
2	IO_L53P_2	U11				
2	IO_L54N_2	R7				
2	IO_L54P_2	R6				
2	IO_L55N_2	P1				
2	IO_L55P_2	R1				
2	IO_L56N_2	T10				
2	IO_L56P_2	T9				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
2	IO_L57N_2	R4				
2	IO_L57P_2	R3				
2	IO_L58N_2/VREF_2	R2				
2	IO_L58P_2	T2				
2	IO_L59N_2	T8				
2	IO_L59P_2	T7				
2	IO_L60N_2	T6				
2	IO_L60P_2	T5				
2	IO_L85N_2	T4				
2	IO_L85P_2	T3				
2	IO_L86N_2	U10				
2	IO_L86P_2	U9				
2	IO_L87N_2	U6				
2	IO_L87P_2	U5				
2	IO_L88N_2/VREF_2	U2				
2	IO_L88P_2	V2				
2	IO_L89N_2	U8				
2	IO_L89P_2	U7				
2	IO_L90N_2	U4				
2	IO_L90P_2	U3				
3	IO_L90N_3	V3				
3	IO_L90P_3	V4				
3	IO_L89N_3	V7				
3	IO_L89P_3	V8				
3	IO_L88N_3	V5				
3	IO_L88P_3	V6				
3	IO_L87N_3/VREF_3	W2				
3	IO_L87P_3	Y2				
3	IO_L86N_3	V9				
3	IO_L86P_3	V10				
3	IO_L85N_3	W3				
3	IO_L85P_3	W4				
3	IO_L60N_3	Y1				
3	IO_L60P_3	AA1				
3	IO_L59N_3	V11				
3	IO_L59P_3	W11				
3	IO_L58N_3	W5				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
5	IO_L44N_5	AK22				
5	IO_L44P_5	AJ22				
5	IO_L43N_5	AF21				
5	IO_L43P_5	AE21				
5	IO_L39N_5	AK24				
5	IO_L39P_5	AJ24				
5	IO_L38N_5	AH22				
5	IO_L38P_5	AG22				
5	IO_L37N_5	AF22				
5	IO_L37P_5	AE22				
5	IO_L27N_5/VREF_5	AL25	NC	NC		
5	IO_L27P_5	AK25	NC	NC		
5	IO_L26N_5	AJ23	NC	NC		
5	IO_L26P_5	AH23	NC	NC		
5	IO_L25N_5	AH24	NC	NC		
5	IO_L25P_5	AG24	NC	NC		
5	IO_L21N_5	AM26	NC	NC		
5	IO_L21P_5	AL26	NC	NC		
5	IO_L20N_5	AK26	NC	NC		
5	IO_L20P_5	AJ26	NC	NC		
5	IO_L19N_5	AF23	NC	NC		
5	IO_L19P_5	AE23	NC	NC		
5	IO_L09N_5/VREF_5	AL27				
5	IO_L09P_5	AK27				
5	IO_L08N_5	AH25				
5	IO_L08P_5	AG25				
5	IO_L07N_5/VREF_5	AF24				
5	IO_L07P_5	AE24				
5	IO_L06N_5/VRP_5	AM28				
5	IO_L06P_5/VRN_5	AL28				
5	IO_L05_5/No_Pair	AF25				
5	IO_L03N_5/D4	AK28				
5	IO_L03P_5/D5	AK29				
5	IO_L02N_5/D6	AH26				
5	IO_L02P_5/D7	AG26				
5	IO_L01N_5/RDWR_B	AL29				
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B	AL30				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
7	IO_L86N_7	U25				
7	IO_L85P_7	T32				
7	IO_L85N_7	T31				
7	IO_L60P_7	T30				
7	IO_L60N_7	T29				
7	IO_L59P_7	T28				
7	IO_L59N_7	T27				
7	IO_L58P_7	T33				
7	IO_L58N_7/VREF_7	R33				
7	IO_L57P_7	R32				
7	IO_L57N_7	R31				
7	IO_L56P_7	T26				
7	IO_L56N_7	T25				
7	IO_L55P_7	R34				
7	IO_L55N_7	P34				
7	IO_L54P_7	R29				
7	IO_L54N_7	R28				
7	IO_L53P_7	U24				
7	IO_L53N_7	T24				
7	IO_L52P_7	P32				
7	IO_L52N_7/VREF_7	P31				
7	IO_L51P_7	P30				
7	IO_L51N_7	P29				
7	IO_L50P_7	R26				
7	IO_L50N_7	R25				
7	IO_L49P_7	P33				
7	IO_L49N_7	N33				
7	IO_L48P_7	N32				
7	IO_L48N_7	N31				
7	IO_L47P_7	P28				
7	IO_L47N_7	P27				
7	IO_L46P_7	N34				
7	IO_L46N_7/VREF_7	M34				
7	IO_L45P_7	N30				
7	IO_L45N_7	N29				
7	IO_L44P_7	P26				
7	IO_L44N_7	P25				
7	IO_L43P_7	M32				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects			
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40	XC2VP50
N/A	TXPPAD9	A8				
N/A	GND A9	C8				
N/A	RXPPAD9	A7				
N/A	RXNPAD9	A6				
N/A	VTRXPAD9	B7				
N/A	AVCCAUXRX9	B6				
N/A	AVCCAUXTX11	B4	NC	NC		
N/A	VTTXPAD11	B5	NC	NC		
N/A	TXNPAD11	A5	NC	NC		
N/A	TXPPAD11	A4	NC	NC		
N/A	GND A11	C5	NC	NC		
N/A	RXPPAD11	A3	NC	NC		
N/A	RXNPAD11	A2	NC	NC		
N/A	VTRXPAD11	B3	NC	NC		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX11	B2	NC	NC		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX14	AN2	NC	NC		
N/A	VTRXPAD14	AN3	NC	NC		
N/A	RXNPAD14	AP2	NC	NC		
N/A	RXPPAD14	AP3	NC	NC		
N/A	GND A14	AM5	NC	NC		
N/A	TXPPAD14	AP4	NC	NC		
N/A	TXNPAD14	AP5	NC	NC		
N/A	VTTXPAD14	AN5	NC	NC		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX14	AN4	NC	NC		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX16	AN6				
N/A	VTRXPAD16	AN7				
N/A	RXNPAD16	AP6				
N/A	RXPPAD16	AP7				
N/A	GND A16	AM8				
N/A	TXPPAD16	AP8				
N/A	TXNPAD16	AP9				
N/A	VTTXPAD16	AN9				
N/A	AVCCAUXTX16	AN8				
N/A	AVCCAUXRX17	AN10	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	VTRXPAD17	AN11	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	RXNPAD17	AP10	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	RXPPAD17	AP11	NC	NC	NC	
N/A	GND A17	AM12	NC	NC	NC	

Table 11: FF1148 — XC2VP40 and XC2VP50

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP40	XC2VP50
1	IO_L43P_1	B13		
1	IO_L39N_1	G13		
1	IO_L39P_1	F13		
1	IO_L38N_1	J15		
1	IO_L38P_1	J14		
1	IO_L37N_1	B12		
1	IO_L37P_1	A12		
1	IO_L27N_1/VREF_1	D13		
1	IO_L27P_1	D12		
1	IO_L26N_1	L13		
1	IO_L26P_1	K13		
1	IO_L25N_1	F12		
1	IO_L25P_1	E12		
1	IO_L21N_1	B11		
1	IO_L21P_1	A11		
1	IO_L20N_1	K12		
1	IO_L20P_1	J12		
1	IO_L19N_1	C12		
1	IO_L19P_1	C11		
1	IO_L09N_1/VREF_1	F11		
1	IO_L09P_1	E11		
1	IO_L08N_1	H13		
1	IO_L08P_1	H12		
1	IO_L07N_1	G12		
1	IO_L07P_1	G11		
1	IO_L06N_1	B10		
1	IO_L06P_1	A10		
1	IO_L05_1/No_Pair	G10		
1	IO_L03N_1/VREF_1	D10		
1	IO_L03P_1	C10		
1	IO_L02N_1	K11		
1	IO_L02P_1	J11		
1	IO_L01N_1/VRP_1	F10		
1	IO_L01P_1/VRN_1	E10		
2	IO_L01N_2/VRP_2	B8		
2	IO_L01P_2/VRN_2	B9		
2	IO_L02N_2	C9		

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	W16	
N/A	VCCINT	V16	
N/A	VCCINT	U16	
N/A	VCCINT	T16	
N/A	VCCINT	R16	
N/A	VCCINT	P16	
N/A	VCCINT	AJ15	
N/A	VCCINT	AH15	
N/A	VCCINT	R15	
N/A	VCCINT	P15	
N/A	VCCINT	AJ14	
N/A	VCCINT	P14	
N/A	VCCINT	AK13	
N/A	VCCINT	N13	
N/A	VCCAUX	BA42	
N/A	VCCAUX	AY42	
N/A	VCCAUX	AL42	
N/A	VCCAUX	AB42	
N/A	VCCAUX	AA42	
N/A	VCCAUX	M42	
N/A	VCCAUX	C42	
N/A	VCCAUX	B42	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB41	
N/A	VCCAUX	A41	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB40	
N/A	VCCAUX	A40	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB31	
N/A	VCCAUX	A31	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB22	
N/A	VCCAUX	A22	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB21	
N/A	VCCAUX	A21	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB12	
N/A	VCCAUX	A12	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB3	
N/A	VCCAUX	A3	
N/A	VCCAUX	BB2	