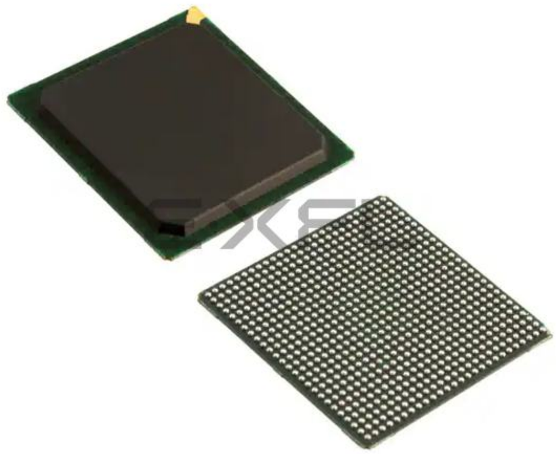

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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	4848
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	43632
Total RAM Bits	3538944
Number of I/O	416
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	676-BGA
Supplier Device Package	676-FBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2vp40-5fgg676i

cation is given at the receiver interface. The realignment indicator is a distinct output.

The transceiver continuously monitors the data for the presence of the 10-bit character(s). Upon each occurrence of a 10-bit character, the data is checked for word alignment. If comma detect is disabled, the data is not aligned to any particular pattern. The programmable option allows a user to align data on comma+, comma–, both, or a unique user-defined and programmed sequence.

Comma detection has been expanded beyond 10-bit symbol detection and alignment to include 8-bit symbol detection and alignment for 16-, 20-, 32-, and 40-bit paths. The ability to detect symbols, and then either align to 1-word, 2-word, or 4-word boundaries is included. The RXSLIDE input allows the user to “slide” or “slip” the alignment by one bit in each 16-, 20-, 32- and 40-bit mode at any time for SONET applications. Comma detection can be bypassed when needed.

Clock Correction

RXRECCLK (the recovered clock) reflects the data rate of the incoming data. RXUSRCLK defines the rate at which the FPGA fabric consumes the data. Ideally, these rates are identical. However, since the clocks typically have different sources, one of the clocks will be faster than the other. The receiver buffer accommodates this difference between the clock rates. See Figure 6.

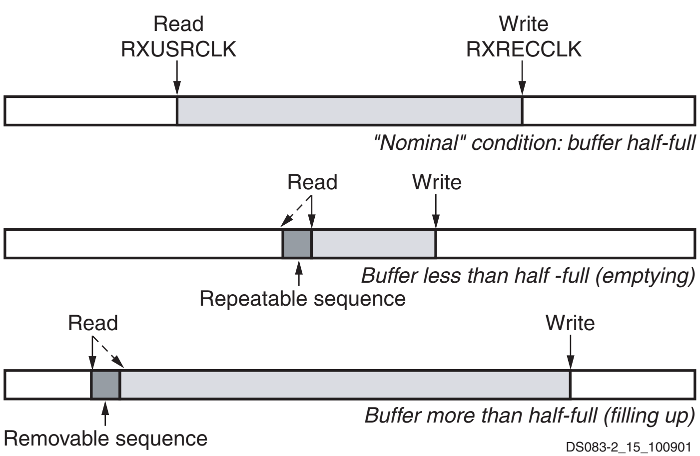

Figure 6: **Clock Correction in Receiver**

Nominally, the buffer is always half full. This is shown in the top buffer, Figure 6, where the shaded area represents buffered data not yet read. Received data is inserted via the write pointer under control of RXRECCLK. The FPGA fabric reads data via the read pointer under control of RXUSRCLK. The half full/half empty condition of the buffer gives a cushion for the differing clock rates. This operation continues indefinitely, regardless of whether or not "meaningful" data is being received. When there is no meaningful data to be received, the incoming data will consist of IDLE characters or other padding.

If RXUSRCLK is faster than RXRECCLK, the buffer becomes more empty over time. The clock correction logic corrects for this by decrementing the read pointer to reread a repeatable byte sequence. This is shown in the middle buffer, Figure 6, where the solid read pointer decrements to the value represented by the dashed pointer. By decrementing the read pointer instead of incrementing it in the usual fashion, the buffer is partially refilled. The transceiver design will repeat a single repeatable byte sequence when necessary to refill a buffer. If the byte sequence length is greater than one, and if attribute CLK_COR_REPEAT_WAIT is 0, then the transceiver may repeat the same sequence multiple times until the buffer is refilled to the desired extent.

Similarly, if RXUSRCLK is slower than RXRECCLK, the buffer will fill up over time. The clock correction logic corrects for this by incrementing the read pointer to skip over a removable byte sequence that need not appear in the final FPGA fabric byte stream. This is shown in the bottom buffer, Figure 6, where the solid read pointer increments to the value represented by the dashed pointer. This accelerates the emptying of the buffer, preventing its overflow. The transceiver design will skip a single byte sequence when necessary to partially empty a buffer. If attribute CLK_COR_REPEAT_WAIT is 0, the transceiver may also skip two consecutive removable byte sequences in one step to further empty the buffer when necessary.

These operations require the clock correction logic to recognize a byte sequence that can be freely repeated or omitted in the incoming data stream. This sequence is generally an IDLE sequence, or other sequence comprised of special values that occur in the gaps separating packets of meaningful data. These gaps are required to occur sufficiently often to facilitate the timely execution of clock correction.

Channel Bonding

Some gigabit I/O standards such as Infiniband specify the use of multiple transceivers in parallel for even higher data rates. Words of data are split into bytes, with each byte sent over a separate channel (transceiver). See Figure 7.

The top half of the figure shows the transmission of words split across four transceivers (channels or lanes). PPPP, QQQQ, RRRR, SSSS, and TTTT represent words sent over the four channels.

The bottom-left portion of Figure 7 shows the initial situation in the FPGA’s receivers at the other end of the four channels. Due to variations in transmission delay—especially if the channels are routed through repeaters—the FPGA fabric might not correctly assemble the bytes into complete words. The bottom-left illustration shows the incorrect assembly of data words PQPP, QRQQ, RSRR, and so forth.

To support correction of this misalignment, the data stream includes special byte sequences that define corresponding points in the several channels. In the bottom half of Figure 7, the shaded "P" bytes represent these special characters. Each receiver recognizes the "P" channel bond-

- 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 memory protection. Working with appropriate system-level software, the MMU provides the following functions:

- Translation of the 4 GB effective address space into physical addresses
- Independent enabling of instruction and data translation/protection
- Page-level access control using the translation mechanism
- Software control of page replacement strategy
- Additional control over protection using zones
- Storage attributes for cache policy and speculative memory access control

The MMU can be disabled under software control. If the MMU is not used, the PPC405 core provides other storage control mechanisms.

Translation Look-Aside Buffer (TLB)

The Translation Look-Aside Buffer (TLB) is the hardware resource that controls translation and protection. It consists of 64 entries, each specifying a page to be translated. The TLB is fully associative; a given page entry can be placed anywhere in the TLB. The translation function of the MMU occurs pre-cache. Cache tags and indexing use physical addresses.

Software manages the establishment and replacement of TLB entries. This gives system software significant flexibility in implementing a custom page replacement strategy. For example, to reduce TLB thrashing or translation delays, software can reserve several TLB entries in the TLB for globally accessible static mappings. The instruction set provides several instructions used to manage TLB entries. These instructions are privileged and require the software to be executing in supervisor state. Additional TLB instructions are provided to move TLB entry fields to and from GPRs.

The MMU divides logical storage into pages. Eight page sizes (1 KB, 4 KB, 16 KB, 64 KB, 256 KB, 1 MB, 4 MB, and 16 MB) are simultaneously supported, such that, at any given time, the TLB can contain entries for any combination of page sizes. In order for a logical to physical translation to exist, a valid entry for the page containing the logical address must be in the TLB. Addresses for which no TLB entry exists cause TLB-Miss exceptions.

To improve performance, four instruction-side and eight data-side TLB entries are kept in shadow arrays. The shadow arrays allow single-cycle address translation and also help to avoid TLB contention between load/store and instruction fetch operations. Hardware manages the replacement and invalidation of shadow-TLB entries; no system software action is required.

Memory Protection

When address translation is enabled, the translation mechanism provides a basic level of protection.

The Zone Protection Register (ZPR) enables the system software to override the TLB access controls. For example, the ZPR provides a way to deny read access to application programs. The ZPR can be used to classify storage by type; access by type can be changed without manipulating individual TLB entries.

The PowerPC Architecture provides WIU0GE (write-back / write-through, cacheability, user-defined 0, guarded, endian) storage attributes that control memory accesses, using bits in the TLB or, when address translation is disabled, storage attribute control registers.

When address translation is enabled, storage attribute control bits in the TLB control the storage attributes associated with the current page. When address translation is disabled, bits in each storage attribute control register control the storage attributes associated with storage regions. Each storage attribute control register contains 32 fields. Each field sets the associated storage attribute for a 128 MB memory region.

Timers

The embedded PPC405 core contains a 64-bit time base and three timers, as shown in Figure 17:

- Programmable Interval Timer (PIT)
- Fixed Interval Timer (FIT)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)

The time base counter increments either by an internal signal equal to the CPU clock rate or by a separate external timer clock signal. No interrupts are generated when the time base rolls over. The three timers are synchronous with the time base.

The PIT is a 32-bit register that decrements at the same rate as the time base is incremented. The user loads the PIT register with a value to create the desired delay. When the register reaches zero, the timer stops decrementing and generates a PIT interrupt. Optionally, the PIT can be programmed to auto-reload the last value written to the PIT register, after which the PIT continues to decrement.

The FIT generates periodic interrupts based on one of four selectable bits in the time base. When the selected bit changes from 0 to 1, the PPC405 core generates a FIT interrupt.

The WDT provides a periodic critical-class interrupt based on a selected bit in the time base. This interrupt can be used for system error recovery in the event of software or system lockups. Users may select one of four time periods for the interval and the type of reset generated if the WDT expires twice without an intervening clear from software. If enabled, the watchdog timer generates a reset unless an exception handler updates the WDT status bit before the timer has completed two of the selected timer intervals.

Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: Pinout Information

DS083 (v5.0) June 21, 2011 Product Specification

This document provides Virtex™-II Pro Device/Package Combinations, Maximum I/Os, and Virtex-II Pro Pin Definitions, followed by pinout tables, for these packages:

- FG256/FGG256 Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FG456/FGG456 Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FG676/FGG676 Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF672 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF896 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF1152 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF1148 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF1517 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF1704 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package
- FF1696 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package

For device pinout diagrams and layout guidelines, refer to the **Virtex-II Pro Platform FPGA User Guide**. ASCII package pinout files are also available for download from the Xilinx website (**www.xilinx.com**).

Virtex-II Pro Device/Package Combinations and Maximum I/Os(1)

Wire-bond and flip-chip packages are available. Table 1 and Table 2 show the maximum number of user I/Os possible in wire-bond and flip-chip packages, respectively.

- FG denotes wire-bond fine-pitch BGA (1.00 mm pitch).
- FGG denotes Pb-free wire-bond fine-pitch BGA (1.00 mm pitch).
- FF denotes flip-chip fine-pitch BGA (1.00 mm pitch)

Table 1: **Wire-Bond Packages Information**

Package(1)	FG256/ FGG256	FG456/ FGG456	FG676/ FGG676
Pitch (mm)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Size (mm)	17 x 17	23 x 23	26 x 26
Maximum I/Os	140	248	412

Notes:
1. Wire-bond packages include FGG*nnn* Pb-free versions. See Virtex-II Pro Ordering Examples (Module 1).

Table 2: **Flip-Chip Packages Information**

Package	FF672	FF896	FF1152	FF1148	FF1517	FF1704	FF1696
Pitch (mm)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Size (mm)	27 x 27	31 x 31	35 x 35	35 x 35	40 x 40	42.5 x 42.5	42.5 x 42.5
Maximum I/Os	396	556	644	812	964	1040	1200

Table 3 shows the number of available I/Os, the number of RocketIO™ (or RocketIO X) multi-gigabit transceiver (MGT) pins, and the number of differential I/O pairs for each Virtex-II Pro device/package combination. The number of I/Os per package includes all user I/Os *except* the fifteen control pins (CCLK, DONE, M0, M1, M2, PROG_B, PWRDWN_B, TCK, TDI, TDO, TMS, HSWAP_EN, DXN, DXP, and RSVD), the nine (per transceiver) RocketIO MGT pins (TXP, TXN, RXP, RXN, AVCCAUXTX, AVCCAUXRX, VTTX, VTRX, and GNDA), and for Virtex-II Pro X devices only, the two BREFCLKN/ BREFCLKP differential clock input pairs (four pins). The Virtex-II Pro X devices are highlighted in bold type.

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

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
N/A	AVCCAUXRX7	B13
N/A	AVCCAUXRX18	R13
N/A	VTRXPAD18	R12
N/A	RXNPAD18	T13
N/A	RXPPAD18	T12
N/A	GNDA18	P11
N/A	TXPPAD18	T11
N/A	TXNPAD18	T10
N/A	VTTXPAD18	R10
N/A	AVCCAUXTX18	R11
N/A	AVCCAUXRX19	R7
N/A	VTRXPAD19	R6
N/A	RXNPAD19	T7
N/A	RXPPAD19	T6
N/A	GNDA19	P6
N/A	TXPPAD19	T5
N/A	TXNPAD19	T4
N/A	VTTXPAD19	R4
N/A	AVCCAUXTX19	R5
N/A	VCCINT	N4
N/A	VCCINT	N13
N/A	VCCINT	M5
N/A	VCCINT	M12
N/A	VCCINT	E5
N/A	VCCINT	E12
N/A	VCCINT	D4
N/A	VCCINT	D13
N/A	VCCAUX	R16
N/A	VCCAUX	R1
N/A	VCCAUX	B16
N/A	VCCAUX	B1
N/A	GND	T16
N/A	GND	T1
N/A	GND	R2

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
6	IO_L06N_6	V1			
6	IO_L43P_6	U4	NC		
6	IO_L43N_6	U3	NC		
6	IO_L45P_6	U2	NC		
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	U1	NC		
6	IO_L47P_6	U5	NC		
6	IO_L47N_6	T5	NC		
6	IO_L48P_6	T4	NC		
6	IO_L48N_6	T3	NC		
6	IO_L49P_6	T2	NC		
6	IO_L49N_6	T1	NC		
6	IO_L51P_6	R4	NC		
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	R3	NC		
6	IO_L53P_6	R2	NC		
6	IO_L53N_6	R1	NC		
6	IO_L54P_6	R5	NC		
6	IO_L54N_6	P6	NC		
6	IO_L55P_6	P4	NC		
6	IO_L55N_6	P3	NC		
6	IO_L57P_6	P2	NC		
6	IO_L57N_6/VREF_6	P1	NC		
6	IO_L59P_6	P5	NC		
6	IO_L59N_6	N5	NC		
6	IO_L60P_6	N4	NC		
6	IO_L60N_6	N3	NC		
6	IO_L85P_6	N2			
6	IO_L85N_6	N1			
6	IO_L87P_6	N6			
6	IO_L87N_6/VREF_6	M6			
6	IO_L89P_6	M5			
6	IO_L89N_6	M4			
6	IO_L90P_6	M3			
6	IO_L90N_6	M2			
7	IO_L90P_7	L2			
7	IO_L90N_7	L3			
7	IO_L88P_7	L4			

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
0	VCCO_0	G9			
0	VCCO_0	G11			
0	VCCO_0	G10			
0	VCCO_0	F8			
0	VCCO_0	F7			
1	VCCO_1	G14			
1	VCCO_1	G13			
1	VCCO_1	G12			
1	VCCO_1	F16			
1	VCCO_1	F15			
2	VCCO_2	L16			
2	VCCO_2	K16			
2	VCCO_2	J16			
2	VCCO_2	H17			
2	VCCO_2	G17			
3	VCCO_3	T17			
3	VCCO_3	R17			
3	VCCO_3	P16			
3	VCCO_3	N16			
3	VCCO_3	M16			
4	VCCO_4	U16			
4	VCCO_4	U15			
4	VCCO_4	T14			
4	VCCO_4	T13			
4	VCCO_4	T12			
5	VCCO_5	U8			
5	VCCO_5	U7			
5	VCCO_5	T9			
5	VCCO_5	T11			
5	VCCO_5	T10			
6	VCCO_6	T6			
6	VCCO_6	R6			
6	VCCO_6	P7			
6	VCCO_6	N7			
6	VCCO_6	M7			
7	VCCO_7	L7			

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40
6	IO_L23N_6	Y6	NC		
6	IO_L24P_6	AA4	NC		
6	IO_L24N_6	AA3	NC		
6	IO_L31P_6	AA2			
6	IO_L31N_6	AA1			
6	IO_L33P_6	Y5			
6	IO_L33N_6/VREF_6	W5			
6	IO_L35P_6	Y4			
6	IO_L35N_6	Y3			
6	IO_L36P_6	Y2			
6	IO_L36N_6	Y1			
6	IO_L37P_6	W7			
6	IO_L37N_6	W6			
6	IO_L39P_6	W2			
6	IO_L39N_6/VREF_6	W1			
6	IO_L41P_6	V8			
6	IO_L41N_6	V7			
6	IO_L42P_6	V6			
6	IO_L42N_6	V5			
6	IO_L43P_6	V4			
6	IO_L43N_6	V3			
6	IO_L45P_6	V2			
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	V1			
6	IO_L47P_6	U8			
6	IO_L47N_6	T8			
6	IO_L48P_6	U5			
6	IO_L48N_6	U4			
6	IO_L49P_6	U3			
6	IO_L49N_6	T3			
6	IO_L51P_6	U2			
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	U1			
6	IO_L53P_6	T7			
6	IO_L53N_6	R7			
6	IO_L54P_6	T6			
6	IO_L54N_6	T5			

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
7	IO_L87N_7	M25			
7	IO_L86P_7	M24			
7	IO_L86N_7	M23			
7	IO_L85P_7	M22			
7	IO_L85N_7	M21			
7	IO_L60P_7	N19	NC		
7	IO_L60N_7	M19	NC		
7	IO_L59P_7	L26	NC		
7	IO_L59N_7	L25	NC		
7	IO_L58P_7	L24	NC		
7	IO_L58N_7/VREF_7	L23	NC		
7	IO_L57P_7	L22	NC		
7	IO_L57N_7	L21	NC		
7	IO_L56P_7	M20	NC		
7	IO_L56N_7	L20	NC		
7	IO_L55P_7	L19	NC		
7	IO_L55N_7	K20	NC		
7	IO_L54P_7	K26	NC		
7	IO_L54N_7	J26	NC		
7	IO_L53P_7	K24	NC		
7	IO_L53N_7	K23	NC		
7	IO_L52P_7	K22	NC		
7	IO_L52N_7/VREF_7	K21	NC		
7	IO_L51P_7	J25	NC		
7	IO_L51N_7	J24	NC		
7	IO_L50P_7	J23	NC		
7	IO_L50N_7	J22	NC		
7	IO_L49P_7	J21	NC		
7	IO_L49N_7	J20	NC		
7	IO_L48P_7	H26	NC		
7	IO_L48N_7	H25	NC		
7	IO_L47P_7	H24	NC		
7	IO_L47N_7	H23	NC		
7	IO_L46P_7	H22	NC		
7	IO_L46N_7/VREF_7	H21	NC		
7	IO_L45P_7	G26	NC		
7	IO_L45N_7	F26	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
7	IO_L36N_7		F27	NC		
7	IO_L35P_7		K24	NC		
7	IO_L35N_7		K23	NC		
7	IO_L34P_7		E30	NC		
7	IO_L34N_7/VREF_7		E29	NC		
7	IO_L33P_7		E28	NC		
7	IO_L33N_7		E27	NC		
7	IO_L32P_7		H26	NC		
7	IO_L32N_7		H25	NC		
7	IO_L31P_7		D30	NC		
7	IO_L31N_7		D29	NC		
7	IO_L06P_7		D28			
7	IO_L06N_7		C27			
7	IO_L05P_7		J24			
7	IO_L05N_7		J23			
7	IO_L04P_7		C30			
7	IO_L04N_7/VREF_7		C29			
7	IO_L03P_7		D26			
7	IO_L03N_7		C26			
7	IO_L02P_7		G26			
7	IO_L02N_7		G25			
7	IO_L01P_7/VRN_7		B28			
7	IO_L01N_7/VRP_7		A28			
0	VCCO_0		K21			
0	VCCO_0		K20			
0	VCCO_0		K19			
0	VCCO_0		K18			
0	VCCO_0		K17			
0	VCCO_0		K16			
0	VCCO_0		J21			
0	VCCO_0		J20			
0	VCCO_0		J19			
0	VCCO_0		J18			
1	VCCO_1		K15			
1	VCCO_1		K14			

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
6	IO_L53P_6	W25				
6	IO_L53N_6	W26				
6	IO_L54P_6	AB33				
6	IO_L54N_6	AA33				
6	IO_L55P_6	Y28				
6	IO_L55N_6	Y29				
6	IO_L56P_6	W27				
6	IO_L56N_6	W28				
6	IO_L57P_6	Y31				
6	IO_L57N_6/VREF_6	Y32				
6	IO_L58P_6	W29				
6	IO_L58N_6	W30				
6	IO_L59P_6	W24				
6	IO_L59N_6	V24				
6	IO_L60P_6	AA34				
6	IO_L60N_6	Y34				
6	IO_L85P_6	W31				
6	IO_L85N_6	W32				
6	IO_L86P_6	V25				
6	IO_L86N_6	V26				
6	IO_L87P_6	Y33				
6	IO_L87N_6/VREF_6	W33				
6	IO_L88P_6	V29				
6	IO_L88N_6	V30				
6	IO_L89P_6	V27				
6	IO_L89N_6	V28				
6	IO_L90P_6	V31				
6	IO_L90N_6	V32				
7	IO_L90P_7	U32				
7	IO_L90N_7	U31				
7	IO_L89P_7	U28				
7	IO_L89N_7	U27				
7	IO_L88P_7	V33				
7	IO_L88N_7/VREF_7	U33				
7	IO_L87P_7	U30				
7	IO_L87N_7	U29				
7	IO_L86P_7	U26				

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP40	XC2VP50
7	IO_L32P_7	N24		
7	IO_L32N_7	N25		
7	IO_L31P_7	G33		
7	IO_L31N_7	G34		
7	IO_L30P_7	H31		
7	IO_L30N_7	G32		
7	IO_L29P_7	N27		
7	IO_L29N_7	M28		
7	IO_L28P_7	G28		
7	IO_L28N_7/VREF_7	G29		
7	IO_L27P_7	F33		
7	IO_L27N_7	F34		
7	IO_L26P_7	M26		
7	IO_L26N_7	M27		
7	IO_L25P_7	F31		
7	IO_L25N_7	F32		
7	IO_L24P_7	F30		
7	IO_L24N_7	G30		
7	IO_L23P_7	L25		
7	IO_L23N_7	M25		
7	IO_L22P_7	F27		
7	IO_L22N_7/VREF_7	F28		
7	IO_L21P_7	E29		
7	IO_L21N_7	F29		
7	IO_L20P_7	L28		
7	IO_L20N_7	K28		
7	IO_L19P_7	D33		
7	IO_L19N_7	D34		
7	IO_L18P_7	D32		
7	IO_L18N_7	E32		
7	IO_L17P_7	K26		
7	IO_L17N_7	L26		
7	IO_L16P_7	D31		
7	IO_L16N_7/VREF_7	E31		
7	IO_L15P_7	D29		
7	IO_L15N_7	D30		
7	IO_L14P_7	J28		
7	IO_L14N_7	J29		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP50	XC2VP70
N/A	AVCCAUXTX6	B23		
N/A	VTTXPAD6	B24		
N/A	TXNPAD6	A24		
N/A	TXPPAD6	A23		
N/A	GNDA6	C24		
N/A	RXPPAD6	A22		
N/A	RXNPAD6	A21		
N/A	VTRXPAD6	B22		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX6	B21		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX7	B18		
N/A	VTTXPAD7	B19		
N/A	TXNPAD7	A19		
N/A	TXPPAD7	A18		
N/A	GNDA7	C16		
N/A	RXPPAD7	A17		
N/A	RXNPAD7	A16		
N/A	VTRXPAD7	B17		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX7	B16		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX8	B14		
N/A	VTTXPAD8	B15		
N/A	TXNPAD8	A15		
N/A	TXPPAD8	A14		
N/A	GNDA8	C13		
N/A	RXPPAD8	A13		
N/A	RXNPAD8	A12		
N/A	VTRXPAD8	B13		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX8	B12		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX9	B10		
N/A	VTTXPAD9	B11		
N/A	TXNPAD9	A11		
N/A	TXPPAD9	A10		
N/A	GNDA9	C9		
N/A	RXPPAD9	A9		
N/A	RXNPAD9	A8		
N/A	VTRXPAD9	B9		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX9	B8		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX11	B6		
N/A	VTTXPAD11	B7		

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

Bank	Pin Description		Pin Number	No Connects	
	Virtex-II Pro Devices	XC2VPX70 (if Different)		XC2VP70, XC2VPX70	XC2VP100
1	IO_L30P_1		G13		
1	IO_L29N_1		K13		
1	IO_L29P_1		J13		
1	IO_L28N_1		M13		
1	IO_L28P_1		L13		
1	IO_L27N_1/VREF_1		E12		
1	IO_L27P_1		D12		
1	IO_L26N_1		F12		
1	IO_L26P_1		G12		
1	IO_L25N_1		J12		
1	IO_L25P_1		H12		
1	IO_L21N_1		L12		
1	IO_L21P_1		K12		
1	IO_L20N_1		C11		
1	IO_L20P_1		C10		
1	IO_L19N_1		F11		
1	IO_L19P_1		E11		
1	IO_L09N_1/VREF_1		J11		
1	IO_L09P_1		H11		
1	IO_L08N_1		D10		
1	IO_L08P_1		E10		
1	IO_L07N_1		G10		
1	IO_L07P_1		F10		
1	IO_L06N_1		J10		
1	IO_L06P_1		H10		
1	IO_L05_1/No_Pair		K11		
1	IO_L03N_1/VREF_1		D9		
1	IO_L03P_1		C9		
1	IO_L02N_1		E9		
1	IO_L02P_1		F9		
1	IO_L01N_1/VRP_1		H9		
1	IO_L01P_1/VRN_1		G9		
2	IO_L01N_2/VRP_2		C5		
2	IO_L01P_2/VRN_2		C6		
2	IO_L02N_2		E7		

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
0	IO_L11N_0	M25	NC
0	IO_L11P_0	M26	NC
0	IO_L12N_0	F26	NC
0	IO_L12P_0	G26	NC
0	IO_L18N_0	B26	NC
0	IO_L18P_0/VREF_0	C26	NC
0	IO_L46N_0	G24	
0	IO_L46P_0	G25	
0	IO_L47N_0	K26	
0	IO_L47P_0	L26	
0	IO_L48N_0	E25	
0	IO_L48P_0	F25	
0	IO_L49N_0	C24	
0	IO_L49P_0	C25	
0	IO_L50_0/No_Pair	L24	
0	IO_L53_0/No_Pair	L25	
0	IO_L54N_0	A25	
0	IO_L54P_0	B25	
0	IO_L55N_0	H23	
0	IO_L55P_0	H24	
0	IO_L56N_0	J25	
0	IO_L56P_0	K25	
0	IO_L57N_0	E24	
0	IO_L57P_0/VREF_0	F24	
0	IO_L58N_0	D23	
0	IO_L58P_0	D24	
0	IO_L59N_0	J24	
0	IO_L59P_0	K24	
0	IO_L60N_0	A24	
0	IO_L60P_0	B24	
0	IO_L64N_0	F23	
0	IO_L64P_0	G23	
0	IO_L65N_0	M22	
0	IO_L65P_0	M23	
0	IO_L66N_0	B23	
0	IO_L66P_0/VREF_0	C23	
0	IO_L67N_0	H22	

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects
			XC2VP100
6	IO_L33N_6/VREF_6	AK40	
6	IO_L34P_6	AK36	
6	IO_L34N_6	AK37	
6	IO_L35P_6	AE36	
6	IO_L35N_6	AE37	
6	IO_L36P_6	AJ41	
6	IO_L36N_6	AJ42	
6	IO_L37P_6	AJ40	
6	IO_L37N_6	AH40	
6	IO_L38P_6	AE34	
6	IO_L38N_6	AE35	
6	IO_L39P_6	AJ38	
6	IO_L39N_6/VREF_6	AH37	
6	IO_L40P_6	AJ36	
6	IO_L40N_6	AJ37	
6	IO_L41P_6	AE32	
6	IO_L41N_6	AE33	
6	IO_L42P_6	AH41	
6	IO_L42N_6	AH42	
6	IO_L43P_6	AH38	
6	IO_L43N_6	AH39	
6	IO_L44P_6	AD36	
6	IO_L44N_6	AC35	
6	IO_L45P_6	AH36	
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	AG36	
6	IO_L46P_6	AG41	
6	IO_L46N_6	AG42	
6	IO_L47P_6	AD34	
6	IO_L47N_6	AC33	
6	IO_L48P_6	AG40	
6	IO_L48N_6	AF39	
6	IO_L49P_6	AG38	
6	IO_L49N_6	AG39	
6	IO_L50P_6	AD32	
6	IO_L50N_6	AD33	
6	IO_L51P_6	AG37	
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	AF37	

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects
			XC2VP100
7	IO_L87P_7	AA37	
7	IO_L87N_7	AA38	
7	IO_L86P_7	AA33	
7	IO_L86N_7	AA34	
7	IO_L85P_7	Y40	
7	IO_L85N_7	Y41	
7	IO_L60P_7	W41	
7	IO_L60N_7	W42	
7	IO_L59P_7	AA31	
7	IO_L59N_7	AA32	
7	IO_L58P_7	V40	
7	IO_L58N_7/VREF_7	W40	
7	IO_L57P_7	W37	
7	IO_L57N_7	W38	
7	IO_L56P_7	Y36	
7	IO_L56N_7	Y37	
7	IO_L55P_7	V41	
7	IO_L55N_7	V42	
7	IO_L54P_7	V38	
7	IO_L54N_7	V39	
7	IO_L53P_7	Y31	
7	IO_L53N_7	Y32	
7	IO_L52P_7	U40	
7	IO_L52N_7/VREF_7	U41	
7	IO_L51P_7	T40	
7	IO_L51N_7	U39	
7	IO_L50P_7	Y35	
7	IO_L50N_7	W36	
7	IO_L49P_7	T37	
7	IO_L49N_7	U37	
7	IO_L48P_7	T41	
7	IO_L48N_7	T42	
7	IO_L47P_7	Y33	
7	IO_L47N_7	W34	
7	IO_L46P_7	T38	
7	IO_L46N_7/VREF_7	T39	
7	IO_L45P_7	R36	

Table 14: **FF1696 — XC2VP100**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects
			XC2VP100
N/A	GND	AF1	
N/A	GND	AC1	
N/A	GND	Y1	
N/A	GND	U1	
N/A	GND	N1	
N/A	GND	J1	
N/A	GND	E1	

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