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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	5904
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	53136
Total RAM Bits	4276224
Number of I/O	852
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1517-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1517-FCBGA (40x40)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2vp50-6ff1517c

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Virtex-II Pro Data Sheet

The Virtex-II Pro Data Sheet contains the following modules:

- Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: Introduction and Overview (Module 1)
- Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: Functional Description (Module 2)
- Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: DC and Switching Characteristics (Module 3)
- Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-II Pro X Platform FPGAs: Pinout Information (Module 4)

Other RocketIO X Features and Notes

Loopback

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

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

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

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

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

Reset

The receiver and transmitter have their own synchronous reset inputs. The transmitter reset, TXRESET, recenters the transmission FIFO and resets all transmitter registers and the encoder. The receiver reset, RXRESET, recenters the

receiver elastic buffer and resets all receiver registers and the decoder. When the signals TXRESET or RXRESET are asserted High, the PCS is in reset. After TXRESET or RXRESET are deasserted, the PCS takes five clocks to come out of reset for each clock domain.

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

Power

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

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

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

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.

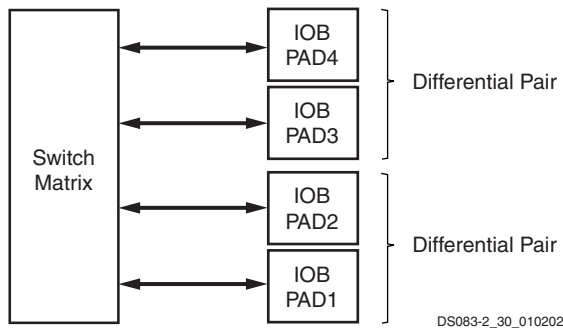


Figure 18: Virtex-II Pro Input/Output Tile

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
LVCN333 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	3.3	N/R	N/R
LVCN25	2.5	2.5	N/R	N/R
LVCN18	1.8	1.8	N/R	N/R
LVCN15	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.

Table 9: Supported Differential Signal I/O Standards

I/O Standard	Output V _{CCO}	Input V _{CCO}	Input V _{REF}	Output V _{OD}
LDT_25	2.5	N/R	N/R	0.500 – 0.740
LVDS_25	2.5	N/R	N/R	0.247 – 0.454
LVDS_EXT_25	2.5	N/R	N/R	0.440 – 0.820
BLVDS_25	2.5	N/R	N/R	0.250 – 0.450
ULVDS_25	2.5	N/R	N/R	0.500 – 0.740
LVPECL_25	2.5	N/R	N/R	0.345 – 1.185
LDT_25_DT ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.5	N/R	0.500 – 0.740
LVDS_25_DT ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.5	N/R	0.247 – 0.454
LVDS_EXT_25_DT ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.5	N/R	0.330 – 0.700
ULVDS_25_DT ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.5	N/R	0.500 – 0.740

Notes:

1. These standards support on-chip 100Ω termination.
2. N/R = no requirement.

Table 10: Supported DCI I/O Standards

I/O Standard	Output V _{CCO}	Input V _{CCO}	Input V _{REF}	Termination Type
LVDCI_33 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	3.3	N/R	Series
LVDCI_25	2.5	2.5	N/R	Series
LVDCI_DV2_25	2.5	2.5	N/R	Series
LVDCI_18	1.8	1.8	N/R	Series
LVDCI_DV2_18	1.8	1.8	N/R	Series
LVDCI_15	1.5	1.5	N/R	Series
LVDCI_DV2_15	1.5	1.5	N/R	Series
GTL_DCI	1.2	1.2	0.8	Single
GTLP_DCI	1.5	1.5	1.0	Single
HSTL_I_DCI	1.5	1.5	0.75	Split
HSTL_II_DCI	1.5	1.5	0.75	Split
HSTL_III_DCI	1.5	1.5	0.9	Single
HSTL_IV_DCI	1.5	1.5	0.9	Single
HSTL_I_DCI_18	1.8	1.8	0.9	Split
HSTL_II_DCI_18	1.8	1.8	0.9	Split
HSTL_III_DCI_18	1.8	1.8	1.1	Single
HSTL_IV_DCI_18	1.8	1.8	1.1	Single
SSTL2_I_DCI ⁽²⁾	2.5	2.5	1.25	Split
SSTL2_II_DCI ⁽²⁾	2.5	2.5	1.25	Split
SSTL18_I_DCI ⁽³⁾	1.8	1.8	0.9	Split
SSTL18_II_DCI	1.8	1.8	0.9	Split

Table 10: Supported DCI I/O Standards (Continued)

I/O Standard	Output V _{CCO}	Input V _{CCO}	Input V _{REF}	Termination Type
LVDS_25_DCI	2.5	2.5	N/R	Split
LVDS_EXT_25_DCI	2.5	2.5	N/R	Split

Notes:

1. LVDCI_XX is LVCMOS output controlled impedance buffers, matching all or half of the reference resistors.
2. These are SSTL compatible.
3. SSTL18_I is not a JEDEC-supported standard.
4. N/R = no requirement.

Logic Resources

IOB blocks include six storage elements, as shown in Figure 19.

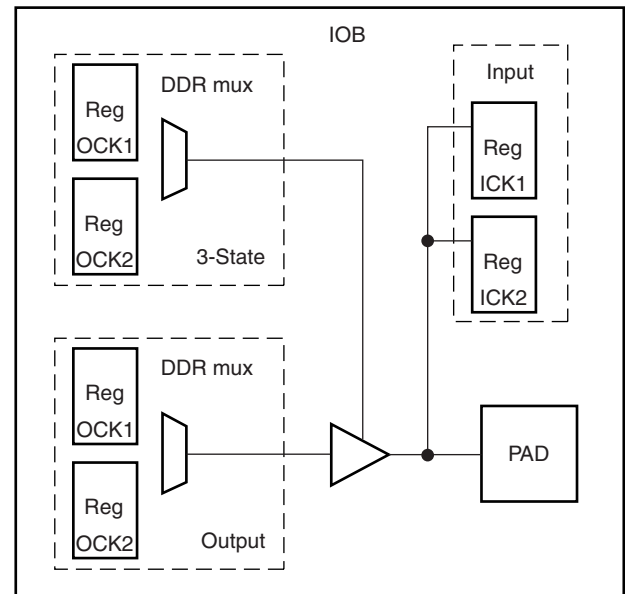


Figure 19: Virtex-II Pro IOB Block

Each storage element can be configured either as an edge-triggered D-type flip-flop or as a level-sensitive latch. On the input, output, and 3-state path, one or two DDR registers can be used.

Double data rate is directly accomplished by the two registers on each path, clocked by the rising edges (or falling edges) from two different clock nets. The two clock signals are generated by the DCM and must be 180 degrees out of phase, as shown in Figure 20. There are two input, output, and 3-state data signals, each being alternately clocked out.

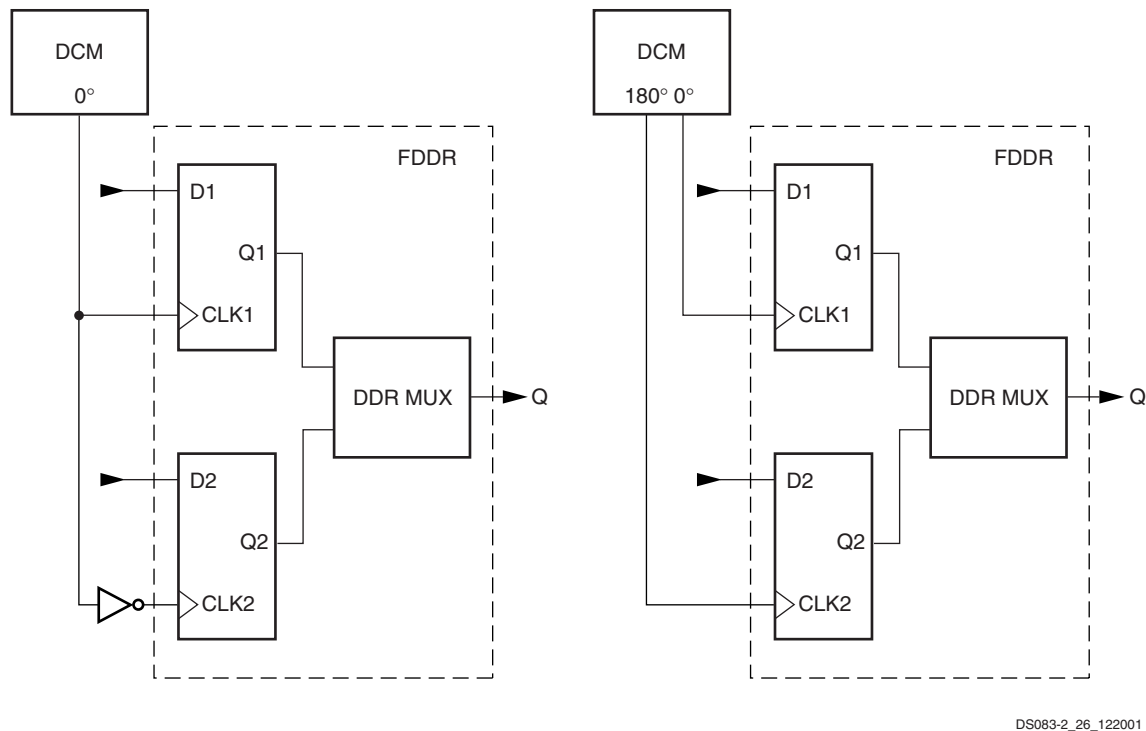


Figure 20: Double Data Rate Registers

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](#).

Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)

The Virtex-II Pro configurable logic blocks (CLB) are organized in an array and are used to build combinatorial and synchronous logic designs. Each CLB element is tied to a switch matrix to access the general routing matrix, as shown in [Figure 32](#). A CLB element comprises 4 similar slices, with fast local feedback within the CLB. The four slices are split in two columns of two slices with two independent carry logic chains and one common shift chain.

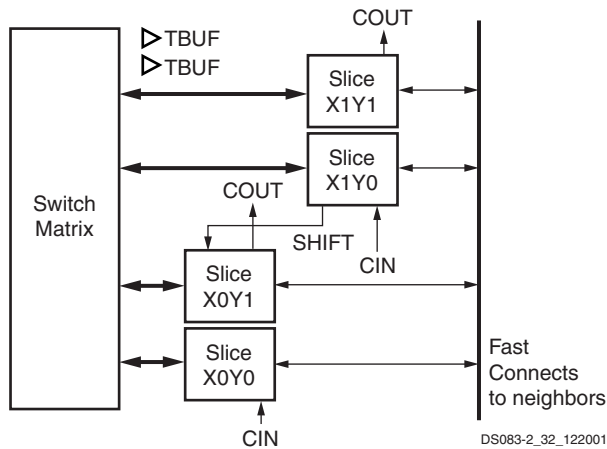


Figure 32: Virtex-II Pro CLB Element

Slice Description

Each slice includes two 4-input function generators, carry logic, arithmetic logic gates, wide function multiplexers and two storage elements. As shown in [Figure 33](#), each 4-input function generator is programmable as a 4-input LUT, 16 bits of distributed SelectRAM+ memory, or a 16-bit variable-tap shift register element.

The output from the function generator in each slice drives both the slice output and the D input of the storage element. [Figure 34](#) shows a more detailed view of a single slice.

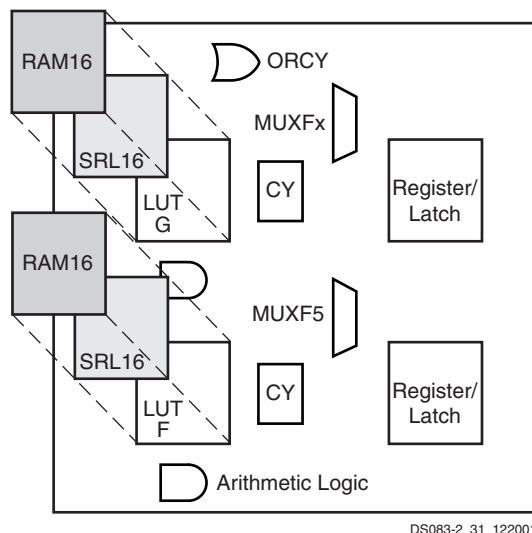


Figure 33: Virtex-II Pro Slice Configuration

Configurations

Look-Up Table

Virtex-II Pro function generators are implemented as 4-input look-up tables (LUTs). Four independent inputs are provided to each of the two function generators in a slice (F and G). These function generators are each capable of implementing any arbitrarily defined boolean function of four inputs. The propagation delay is therefore independent of the function implemented. Signals from the function generators can exit the slice (X or Y output), can input the XOR dedicated gate (see arithmetic logic), or input the carry-logic multiplexer (see fast look-ahead carry logic), or feed the D input of the storage element, or go to the MUXF5 (not shown in [Figure 34](#)).

In addition to the basic LUTs, the Virtex-II Pro slice contains logic (MUXF5 and MUXFX multiplexers) that combines function generators to provide any function of five, six, seven, or eight inputs. The MUXFX is either MUXF6, MUXF7, or MUXF8 according to the slice considered in the CLB. Selected functions up to nine inputs (MUXF5 multiplexer) can be implemented in one slice. The MUXFX can also be a MUXF6, MUXF7, or MUXF8 multiplexer to map any function of six, seven, or eight inputs and selected wide logic functions.

Register/Latch

The storage elements in a Virtex-II Pro slice can be configured either as edge-triggered D-type flip-flops or as level-sensitive latches. The D input can be directly driven by the X or Y output via the DX or DY input, or by the slice inputs bypassing the function generators via the BX or BY input. The clock enable signal (CE) is active High by default. If left unconnected, the clock enable for that storage element defaults to the active state.

In addition to clock (CK) and clock enable (CE) signals, each slice has set and reset signals (SR and BY slice inputs). SR forces the storage element into the state specified by the attribute SRHIGH or SRLOW. SRHIGH forces a logic 1 when SR is asserted. SRLOW forces a logic 0. When SR is used, an optional second input (BY) forces the storage element into the opposite state via the REV pin. The reset condition is predominant over the set condition. (See [Figure 35](#).)

The initial state after configuration or global initial state is defined by a separate INIT0 and INIT1 attribute. By default, setting the SRLOW attribute sets INIT0, and setting the SRHIGH attribute sets INIT1. For each slice, set and reset can be set to be synchronous or asynchronous. Virtex-II Pro devices also have the ability to set INIT0 and INIT1 independent of SRHIGH and SRLOW.

The control signals clock (CLK), clock enable (CE) and set/reset (SR) are common to both storage elements in one slice. All of the control signals have independent polarity. Any inverter placed on a control input is automatically absorbed.

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.

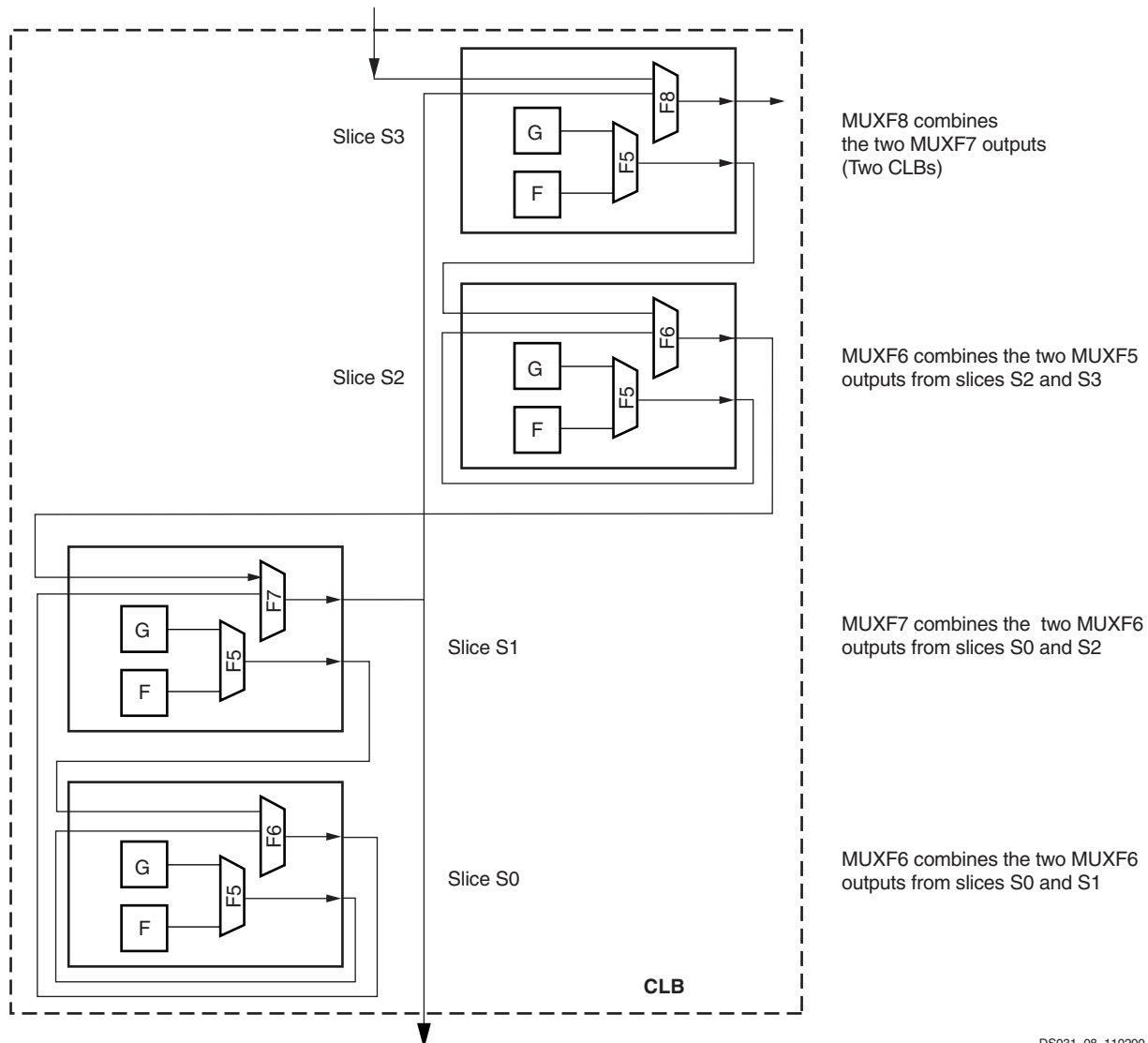


Figure 41: MUXF5 and MUXFX multiplexers

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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.

18-Bit x 18-Bit Multipliers

Introduction

A Virtex-II Pro multiplier block is an 18-bit by 18-bit 2's complement signed multiplier. Virtex-II Pro devices incorporate many embedded multiplier blocks. These multipliers can be associated with an 18 Kb block SelectRAM+ resource or can be used independently. They are optimized for high-speed operations and have a lower power consumption compared to an 18-bit x 18-bit multiplier in slices.

Each SelectRAM+ memory and multiplier block is tied to four switch matrices, as shown in Figure 53.

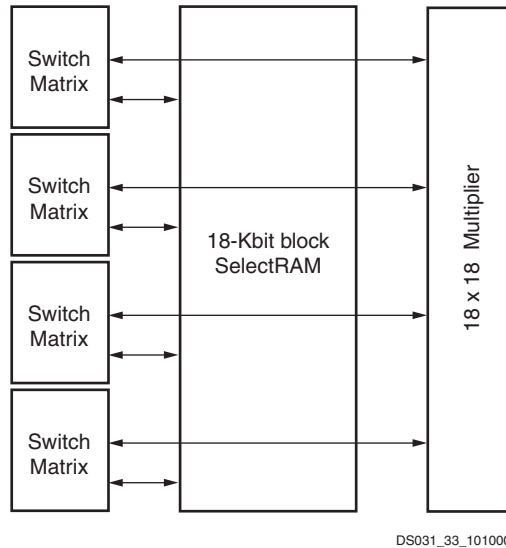


Figure 53: SelectRAM+ and Multiplier Blocks

Association With Block SelectRAM+ Memory

The interconnect is designed to allow SelectRAM+ memory and multiplier blocks to be used at the same time, but some interconnect is shared between the SelectRAM+ and the multiplier. Thus, SelectRAM+ memory can be used only up to 18 bits wide when the multiplier is used, because the multiplier shares inputs with the upper data bits of the SelectRAM+ memory.

This sharing of the interconnect is optimized for an 18-bit-wide block SelectRAM+ resource feeding the multiplier. The use of SelectRAM+ memory and the multiplier with an accumulator in LUTs allows for implementation of a digital signal processor (DSP) multiplier-accumulator (MAC) function, which is commonly used in finite and infinite impulse response (FIR and IIR) digital filters.

Configuration

The multiplier block is an 18-bit by 18-bit signed multiplier (2's complement). Both A and B are 18-bit-wide inputs, and the output is 36 bits. Figure 54 shows a multiplier block.

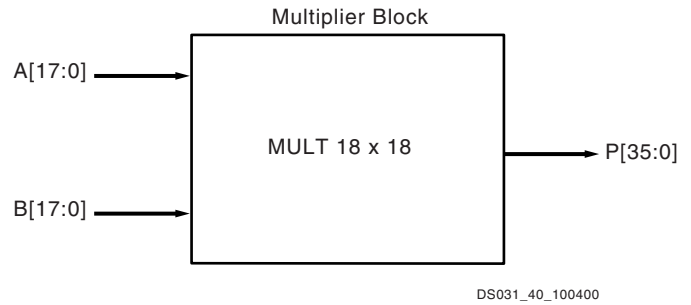


Figure 54: Multiplier Block

Locations / Organization

Multiplier organization is identical to the 18 Kb SelectRAM+ organization, because each multiplier is associated with an 18 Kb block SelectRAM+ resource.

Table 26: Multiplier Resources

Device	Columns	Total Multipliers
XC2VP2	4	12
XC2VP4	4	28
XC2VP7	6	44
XC2VP20	8	88
XC2VP30	8	136
XC2VPX20	8	88
XC2VP40	10	192
XC2VP50	12	232
XC2VP70	14	328
XC2VPX70	14	308
XC2VP100	16	444

In addition to the built-in multiplier blocks, the CLB elements have dedicated logic to implement efficient multipliers in logic. (Refer to Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs), page 35).

Global Clock Multiplexer Buffers

Virtex-II Pro devices have 16 clock input pins that can also be used as regular user I/Os. Eight clock pads center on both the top edge and the bottom edge of the device, as illustrated in Figure 55.

The global clock multiplexer buffer represents the input to dedicated low-skew clock tree distribution in Virtex-II Pro devices. Like the clock pads, eight global clock multiplexer buffers are on the top edge of the device and eight are on the bottom edge.

SelectIO-Ultra DC Input and Output Levels

Values for V_{IL} and V_{IH} are recommended input voltages. Values for I_{OL} and I_{OH} are guaranteed over the recommended operating conditions at the V_{OL} and V_{OH} test points. Only selected standards are tested. These are cho-

sen to ensure that all standards meet their specifications. The selected standards are tested at minimum V_{CCO} with the respective V_{OL} and V_{OH} voltage levels shown. Other standards are sample tested.

Table 6: DC Input and Output Levels

IO STANDARD Attribute	V_{IL}		V_{IH}		V_{OL}	V_{OH}	I_{OL}	I_{OH}
	V, min	V, max	V, min	V, max	V, max	V, min	mA	mA
LVTTL	-0.2	0.8	2.0	3.45	0.4	2.4	24	-24
LVC MOS33	-0.2	0.8	2.0	3.45	0.4	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	24	-24
LVC MOS25	-0.2	0.7	1.7	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	24	-24
LVC MOS18	-0.2	30% V_{CCO}	70% V_{CCO}	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4	$V_{CCO} - 0.45$	16	-16
LVC MOS15	-0.2	30% V_{CCO}	70% V_{CCO}	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4	$V_{CCO} - 0.45$	16	-16
PCI33_3	-0.2	30% V_{CCO}	50% V_{CCO}	3.6	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}		
PCI66_3	-0.2	30% V_{CCO}	50% V_{CCO}	3.6	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}		
PCIX	-0.2	Note (1)	Note (1)	Note (1)	Note (1)	Note (1)	Note (1)	Note (1)
GTLP	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.6	n/a	36	n/a
GTL	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.05$	$V_{REF} + 0.05$	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4	n/a	40	n/a
HSTL_I	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4 ⁽²⁾	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	8 ⁽²⁾	-8 ⁽²⁾
HSTL_II	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4 ⁽²⁾	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	16 ⁽²⁾	-16 ⁽²⁾
HSTL_III	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4 ⁽²⁾	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	24 ⁽²⁾	-8 ⁽²⁾
HSTL_IV	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	$V_{CCO} + 0.4$	0.4 ⁽²⁾	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	48 ⁽²⁾	-8 ⁽²⁾
SSTL2_I	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{CCO} + 0.3$	$V_{TT} - 0.61$	$V_{TT} + 0.61$	8.1	-8.1
SSTL2_II	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{CCO} + 0.3$	$V_{TT} - 0.81$	$V_{TT} + 0.81$	16.2	-16.2
SSTL18_I	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CCO} + 0.3$	$V_{TT} - 0.61$	$V_{TT} + 0.61$	6.7	-6.7
SSTL18_II	-0.2	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CCO} + 0.3$	$V_{TT} - 0.61$	$V_{TT} + 0.61$	13.4	-13.4

Notes:

1. Tested according to relevant specifications.
2. This applies to 1.5V and 1.8V HSTL.

LDT DC Specifications (LDT_25)

Table 7: LDT DC Specifications

DC Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{CCO}		2.38	2.5	2.63	V
Differential Output Voltage	V_{OD}	$R_T = 100$ ohm across Q and \bar{Q} signals	495	600	715	mV
Change in V_{OD} Magnitude	ΔV_{OD}		-15		15	mV
Output Common Mode Voltage	V_{OCM}	$R_T = 100$ ohm across Q and \bar{Q} signals	495	600	715	mV
Change in V_{OS} Magnitude	ΔV_{OCM}		-15		15	mV
Input Differential Voltage	V_{ID}		200	600	1000	mV
Change in V_{ID} Magnitude	ΔV_{ID}		-15		15	mV
Input Common Mode Voltage	V_{ICM}		440	600	780	mV
Change in V_{ICM} Magnitude	ΔV_{ICM}		-15		15	mV

Table 5: FG256/FGG256 — XC2VP2 and XC2VP4

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
7	VCCO_7	G6
N/A	CCLK	N15
N/A	PROG_B	D1
N/A	DONE	P16
N/A	M0	N3
N/A	M1	N2
N/A	M2	P1
N/A	TCK	D16
N/A	TDI	E1
N/A	TDO	E16
N/A	TMS	C16
N/A	PWRDWN_B	N14
N/A	HSWAP_EN	C1
N/A	RSVD	D14
N/A	VBATT	D15
N/A	DXP	D2
N/A	DXN	D3
N/A	AVCCAUXTX6	B5
N/A	VTTXPAD6	B4
N/A	TXNPAD6	A4
N/A	TXPPAD6	A5
N/A	GND A6	C6
N/A	RXPPAD6	A6
N/A	RXNPAD6	A7
N/A	VTRXPAD6	B6
N/A	AVCCAUXRX6	B7
N/A	AVCCAUXTX7	B11
N/A	VTTXPAD7	B10
N/A	TXNPAD7	A10
N/A	TXPPAD7	A11
N/A	GND A7	C11
N/A	RXPPAD7	A12
N/A	RXNPAD7	A13
N/A	VTRXPAD7	B12

FG676/FGG676 Fine-Pitch BGA Package

As shown in [Table 7](#), XC2VP20, XC2VP30, and XC2VP40 Virtex-II Pro devices are available in the FG676/FGG676 fine-pitch BGA package. The pins in these devices are the same, except for the differences shown in the "No Connects" column. Following this table are the [FG676/FGG676 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications \(1.00mm pitch\)](#).

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP20	XC2VP30	XC2VP40
0	IO_L01N_0/VRP_0	E5			
0	IO_L01P_0/VRN_0	D5			
0	IO_L02N_0	E6			
0	IO_L02P_0	D6			
0	IO_L03N_0	G7			
0	IO_L03P_0/VREF_0	F7			
0	IO_L05_0/No_Pair	E7			
0	IO_L06N_0	D7			
0	IO_L06P_0	C7			
0	IO_L07N_0	H8			
0	IO_L07P_0	G8			
0	IO_L09N_0	F8			
0	IO_L09P_0/VREF_0	E8			
0	IO_L37N_0	B8			
0	IO_L37P_0	A8			
0	IO_L39N_0	H9			
0	IO_L39P_0	G9			
0	IO_L43N_0	F9			
0	IO_L43P_0	E9			
0	IO_L45N_0	D9			
0	IO_L45P_0/VREF_0	C9			
0	IO_L46N_0	H10			
0	IO_L46P_0	H11			
0	IO_L48N_0	E10			
0	IO_L48P_0	E11			
0	IO_L49N_0	D10			
0	IO_L49P_0	C10			
0	IO_L50_0/No_Pair	G11			
0	IO_L53_0/No_Pair	F11			
0	IO_L54N_0	J12			
0	IO_L54P_0	H12			

Table 8: FF672 — XC2VP2, XC2VP4, and XC2VP7

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
2	IO_L48P_2	H1	NC		
2	IO_L49N_2	J7	NC		
2	IO_L49P_2	J6	NC		
2	IO_L50N_2	J5	NC		
2	IO_L50P_2	J4	NC		
2	IO_L51N_2	J3	NC		
2	IO_L51P_2	J2	NC		
2	IO_L52N_2/VREF_2	K6	NC		
2	IO_L52P_2	K5	NC		
2	IO_L53N_2	K4	NC		
2	IO_L53P_2	K3	NC		
2	IO_L54N_2	J1	NC		
2	IO_L54P_2	K1	NC		
2	IO_L55N_2	K7	NC		
2	IO_L55P_2	L8	NC		
2	IO_L56N_2	L7	NC		
2	IO_L56P_2	M7	NC		
2	IO_L57N_2	L6	NC		
2	IO_L57P_2	L5	NC		
2	IO_L58N_2/VREF_2	L4	NC		
2	IO_L58P_2	L3	NC		
2	IO_L59N_2	L2	NC		
2	IO_L59P_2	L1	NC		
2	IO_L60N_2	M8	NC		
2	IO_L60P_2	N8	NC		
2	IO_L85N_2	M6			
2	IO_L85P_2	M5			
2	IO_L86N_2	M4			
2	IO_L86P_2	M3			
2	IO_L87N_2	M2			
2	IO_L87P_2	M1			
2	IO_L88N_2/VREF_2	N7			
2	IO_L88P_2	N6			
2	IO_L89N_2	N5			
2	IO_L89P_2	N4			
2	IO_L90N_2	N3			
2	IO_L90P_2	N2			

Table 8: FF672 — XC2VP2, XC2VP4, and XC2VP7

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects		
			XC2VP2	XC2VP4	XC2VP7
3	IO_L48N_3	W1	NC		
3	IO_L48P_3	W2	NC		
3	IO_L47N_3	W3	NC		
3	IO_L47P_3	W4	NC		
3	IO_L46N_3	W5	NC		
3	IO_L46P_3	W6	NC		
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	Y1	NC		
3	IO_L45P_3	AA1	NC		
3	IO_L44N_3	Y3	NC		
3	IO_L44P_3	Y4	NC		
3	IO_L43N_3	Y5	NC		
3	IO_L43P_3	Y6	NC		
3	IO_L42N_3	AA2	NC	NC	NC
3	IO_L42P_3	AA3	NC	NC	NC
3	IO_L41N_3	AA4	NC	NC	NC
3	IO_L41P_3	AA5	NC	NC	NC
3	IO_L39N_3/VREF_3	AB1	NC	NC	NC
3	IO_L39P_3	AB2	NC	NC	NC
3	IO_L06N_3	AB3			
3	IO_L06P_3	AB4			
3	IO_L05N_3	AC1			
3	IO_L05P_3	AC2			
3	IO_L04N_3	AD1			
3	IO_L04P_3	AD2			
3	IO_L03N_3/VREF_3	AE1			
3	IO_L03P_3	AF2			
3	IO_L02N_3	AC3			
3	IO_L02P_3	AD4			
3	IO_L01N_3/VRP_3	AE3			
3	IO_L01P_3/VRN_3	AF3			
4	IO_L01N_4/BUSY/DOUT ⁽¹⁾	AC6			
4	IO_L01P_4/INIT_B	AD6			
4	IO_L02N_4/D0/DIN ⁽¹⁾	AB7			
4	IO_L02P_4/D1	AC7			
4	IO_L03N_4/D2	AA7			
4	IO_L03P_4/D3	AA8			

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 11: FF1148 — XC2VP40 and XC2VP50

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP40	XC2VP50
2	IO_L02P_2	D9		
2	IO_L03N_2	B7		
2	IO_L03P_2	A7		
2	IO_L04N_2/VREF_2	B6		
2	IO_L04P_2	A6		
2	IO_L05N_2	E8		
2	IO_L05P_2	D8		
2	IO_L06N_2	B4		
2	IO_L06P_2	A4		
2	IO_L07N_2	B3		
2	IO_L07P_2	A3		
2	IO_L08N_2	H7		
2	IO_L08P_2	H8		
2	IO_L09N_2	C6		
2	IO_L09P_2	C7		
2	IO_L10N_2/VREF_2	C5		
2	IO_L10P_2	B5		
2	IO_L11N_2	K8		
2	IO_L11P_2	J8		
2	IO_L12N_2	C1		
2	IO_L12P_2	C2		
2	IO_L13N_2	E7		
2	IO_L13P_2	D7		
2	IO_L14N_2	J6		
2	IO_L14P_2	J7		
2	IO_L15N_2	D5		
2	IO_L15P_2	D6		
2	IO_L16N_2/VREF_2	E4		
2	IO_L16P_2	D4		
2	IO_L17N_2	L9		
2	IO_L17P_2	K9		
2	IO_L18N_2	E3		
2	IO_L18P_2	D3		
2	IO_L19N_2	D1		
2	IO_L19P_2	D2		
2	IO_L20N_2	K7		
2	IO_L20P_2	L7		
2	IO_L21N_2	F6		

Table 12: FF1517 — XC2VP50 and XC2VP70

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP50	XC2VP70
2	IO_L49N_2	U5		
2	IO_L49P_2	U6		
2	IO_L50N_2	U13		
2	IO_L50P_2	V13		
2	IO_L51N_2	U4		
2	IO_L51P_2	T4		
2	IO_L52N_2/VREF_2	U1		
2	IO_L52P_2	U2		
2	IO_L53N_2	V9		
2	IO_L53P_2	V10		
2	IO_L54N_2	V7		
2	IO_L54P_2	V8		
2	IO_L55N_2	V5		
2	IO_L55P_2	V6		
2	IO_L56N_2	V11		
2	IO_L56P_2	V12		
2	IO_L57N_2	V3		
2	IO_L57P_2	V4		
2	IO_L58N_2/VREF_2	V1		
2	IO_L58P_2	V2		
2	IO_L59N_2	W10		
2	IO_L59P_2	W11		
2	IO_L60N_2	W7		
2	IO_L60P_2	W8		
2	IO_L85N_2	W5		
2	IO_L85P_2	W6		
2	IO_L86N_2	W12		
2	IO_L86P_2	W13		
2	IO_L87N_2	W3		
2	IO_L87P_2	W4		
2	IO_L88N_2/VREF_2	Y7		
2	IO_L88P_2	Y8		
2	IO_L89N_2	W9		
2	IO_L89P_2	Y9		
2	IO_L90N_2	Y3		
2	IO_L90P_2	Y4		
3	IO_L90N_3	AA7		

Table 12: FF1517 — XC2VP50 and XC2VP70

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP50	XC2VP70
6	IO_L15P_6	AL37		
6	IO_L15N_6/VREF_6	AK37		
6	IO_L16P_6	AL33		
6	IO_L16N_6	AL34		
6	IO_L17P_6	AH32		
6	IO_L17N_6	AG31		
6	IO_L18P_6	AK38		
6	IO_L18N_6	AK39		
6	IO_L19P_6	AK35		
6	IO_L19N_6	AK36		
6	IO_L20P_6	AF28		
6	IO_L20N_6	AF29		
6	IO_L21P_6	AK33		
6	IO_L21N_6/VREF_6	AK34		
6	IO_L22P_6	AJ38		
6	IO_L22N_6	AJ39		
6	IO_L23P_6	AG30		
6	IO_L23N_6	AF30		
6	IO_L24P_6	AJ36		
6	IO_L24N_6	AJ37		
6	IO_L25P_6	AJ34		
6	IO_L25N_6	AJ35		
6	IO_L26P_6	AF31		
6	IO_L26N_6	AF32		
6	IO_L27P_6	AJ32		
6	IO_L27N_6/VREF_6	AJ33		
6	IO_L28P_6	AH37		
6	IO_L28N_6	AH38		
6	IO_L29P_6	AE27		
6	IO_L29N_6	AD27		
6	IO_L30P_6	AH36		
6	IO_L30N_6	AG35		
6	IO_L31P_6	AH33		
6	IO_L31N_6	AH34		
6	IO_L32P_6	AE28		
6	IO_L32N_6	AE29		
6	IO_L33P_6	AG38		
6	IO_L33N_6/VREF_6	AG39		

Table 12: FF1517 — XC2VP50 and XC2VP70

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connects	
			XC2VP50	XC2VP70
N/A	TXNPAD11	A7		
N/A	TXPPAD11	A6		
N/A	GND A11	C6		
N/A	RXPPAD11	A5		
N/A	RXNPAD11	A4		
N/A	VTRXPAD11	B5		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX11	B4		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX14	AV4		
N/A	VTRXPAD14	AV5		
N/A	RXNPAD14	AW4		
N/A	RXPPAD14	AW5		
N/A	GND A14	AU6		
N/A	TXPPAD14	AW6		
N/A	TXNPAD14	AW7		
N/A	VTTXPAD14	AV7		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX14	AV6		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX16	AV8		
N/A	VTRXPAD16	AV9		
N/A	RXNPAD16	AW8		
N/A	RXPPAD16	AW9		
N/A	GND A16	AU9		
N/A	TXPPAD16	AW10		
N/A	TXNPAD16	AW11		
N/A	VTTXPAD16	AV11		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX16	AV10		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX17	AV12		
N/A	VTRXPAD17	AV13		
N/A	RXNPAD17	AW12		
N/A	RXPPAD17	AW13		
N/A	GND A17	AU13		
N/A	TXPPAD17	AW14		
N/A	TXNPAD17	AW15		
N/A	VTTXPAD17	AV15		
N/A	AVCCAUXTX17	AV14		
N/A	AVCCAUXRX18	AV16		
N/A	VTRXPAD18	AV17		
N/A	RXNPAD18	AW16		
N/A	RXPPAD18	AW17		

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
N/A	GND		AU25		
N/A	GND		AU18		
N/A	GND		AU6		
N/A	GND		AV38		
N/A	GND		AV22		
N/A	GND		AV21		
N/A	GND		AV5		
N/A	GND		AW39		
N/A	GND		AW32		
N/A	GND		AW28		
N/A	GND		AW15		
N/A	GND		AW11		
N/A	GND		AW4		
N/A	GND		AY42		
N/A	GND		AY41		
N/A	GND		AY40		
N/A	GND		AY3		
N/A	GND		AY2		
N/A	GND		AY1		
N/A	GND		BA42		
N/A	GND		BA1		
N/A	GND		AA38		
N/A	GND		AA35		
N/A	GND		AA32		
N/A	GND		AA26		
N/A	GND		AA25		
N/A	GND		AA24		
N/A	GND		AA23		
N/A	GND		AA22		
N/A	GND		AA21		
N/A	GND		AA20		
N/A	GND		AA19		
N/A	GND		AA18		
N/A	GND		AA17		
N/A	GND		AA11		
N/A	GND		AA8		