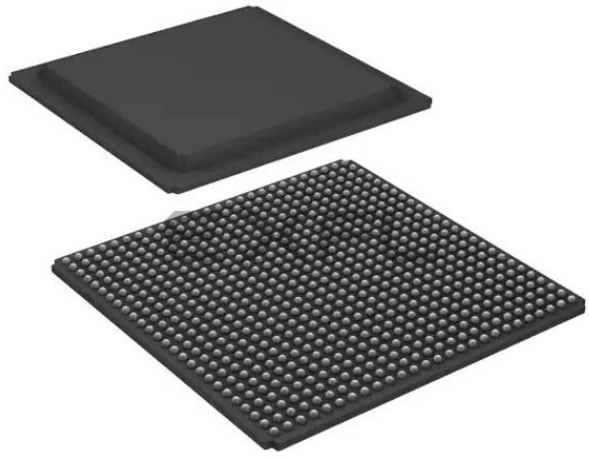

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Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	3328
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	29952
Total RAM Bits	589824
Number of I/O	487
Number of Gates	1500000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
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/xc3s1500-4fg676i

According to Figure 7, the clock line OTCLK1 connects the CK inputs of the upper registers on the output and three-state paths. Similarly, OTCLK2 connects the CK inputs for the lower registers on the output and three-state paths. The upper and lower registers on the input path have independent clock lines: ICLK1 and ICLK2. The enable line OCE connects the CE inputs of the upper and lower registers on the output path. Similarly, TCE connects the CE inputs for the register pair on the three-state path and ICE does the same for the register pair on the input path. The Set/Reset (SR) line entering the IOB is common to all six registers, as is the Reverse (REV) line.

Each storage element supports numerous options in addition to the control over signal polarity described in the IOB Overview section. These are described in Table 6.

Table 6: **Storage Element Options**

Option Switch	Function	Specificity
FF/Latch	Chooses between an edge-sensitive flip-flop or a level-sensitive latch	Independent for each storage element.
SYNC/ASYNC	Determines whether SR is synchronous or asynchronous	Independent for each storage element.
SRHIGH/SRLOW	Determines whether SR acts as a Set, which forces the storage element to a logic “1" (SRHIGH) or a Reset, which forces a logic “0” (SRLOW).	Independent for each storage element, except when using FDDR. In the latter case, the selection for the upper element (OFF1 or TFF2) applies to both elements.
INIT1/INIT0	In the event of a Global Set/Reset, after configuration or upon activation of the GSR net, this switch decides whether to set or reset a storage element. By default, choosing SRLOW also selects INIT0; choosing SRHIGH also selects INIT1.	Independent for each storage element, except when using FDDR. In the latter case, selecting INIT0 for one element applies to both elements (even though INIT1 is selected for the other).

Double-Data-Rate Transmission

Double-Data-Rate (DDR) transmission describes the technique of synchronizing signals to both the rising and falling edges of the clock signal. Spartan-3 devices use register-pairs in all three IOB paths to perform DDR operations.

The pair of storage elements on the IOB’s Output path (OFF1 and OFF2), used as registers, combine with a special multiplexer to form a DDR D-type flip-flop (FDDR). This primitive permits DDR transmission where output data bits are synchronized to both the rising and falling edges of a clock. It is possible to access this function by placing either an FDDRRSE or an FDDRCPE component or symbol into the design. DDR operation requires two clock signals (50% duty cycle), one the inverted form of the other. These signals trigger the two registers in alternating fashion, as shown in Figure 8. Commonly, the Digital Clock Manager (DCM) generates the two clock signals by mirroring an incoming signal, then shifting it 180 degrees. This approach ensures minimal skew between the two signals.

The storage-element-pair on the Three-State path (TFF1 and TFF2) can also be combined with a local multiplexer to form an FDDR primitive. This permits synchronizing the output enable to both the rising and falling edges of a clock. This DDR operation is realized in the same way as for the output path.

The storage-element-pair on the input path (IFF1 and IFF2) allows an I/O to receive a DDR signal. An incoming DDR clock signal triggers one register and the inverted clock signal triggers the other register. In this way, the registers take turns capturing bits of the incoming DDR data signal.

The DCI feature operates independently for each of the device's eight banks. Each bank has an 'N' reference pin (VRN) and a 'P' reference pin, (VRP), to calibrate driver and termination resistance. Only when using a DCI standard on a given bank do these two pins function as VRN and VRP. When not using a DCI standard, the two pins function as user I/Os. As shown in Figure 9, add an external reference resistor to pull the VRN pin up to V_{CCO} and another reference resistor to pull the VRP pin down to GND. Also see Figure 42, page 116. Both resistors have the same value—commonly 50Ω—with one-percent tolerance, which is either the characteristic impedance of the line or twice that, depending on the DCI standard in use. Standards having a symbol name that contains the letters "DV2" use a reference resistor value that is twice the line impedance. DCI adjusts the output driver impedance to match the reference resistors' value or half that, according to the standard. DCI always adjusts the on-chip termination resistors to directly match the reference resistors' value.

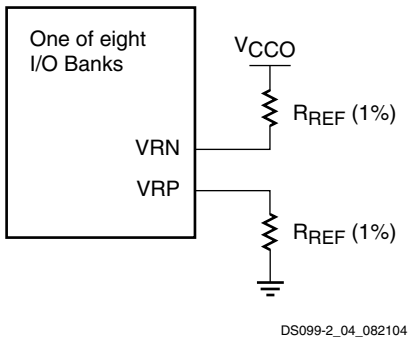


Figure 9: **Connection of Reference Resistors (R_{REF})**

The rules guiding the use of DCI standards on banks are as follows:

- No more than one DCI I/O standard with a Single Termination is allowed per bank.
- No more than one DCI I/O standard with a Split Termination is allowed per bank.
- Single Termination, Split Termination, Controlled- Impedance Driver, and Controlled-Impedance Driver with Half Impedance can co-exist in the same bank.

See also The Organization of IOBs into Banks, immediately below, and DCI: User I/O or Digitally Controlled Impedance Resistor Reference Input, page 115.

The Organization of IOBs into Banks

IOBs are allocated among eight banks, so that each side of the device has two banks, as shown in Figure 10. For all packages, each bank has independent V_{REF} lines. For example, V_{REF} Bank 3 lines are separate from the V_{REF} lines going to all other banks.

For the Very Thin Quad Flat Pack (VQ), Plastic Quad Flat Pack (PQ), Fine Pitch Thin Ball Grid Array (FT), and Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (FG) packages, each bank has dedicated V_{CCO} lines. For example, the V_{CCO} Bank 7 lines are separate from the V_{CCO} lines going to all other banks. Thus, Spartan-3 devices in these packages support eight independent V_{CCO} supplies.

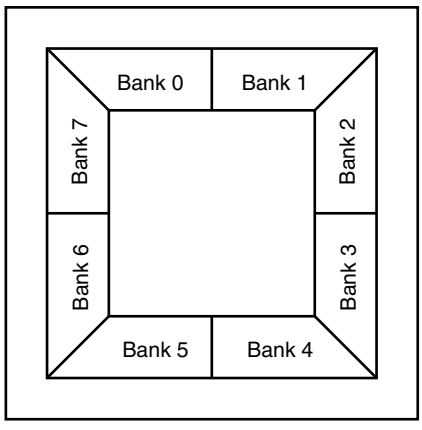
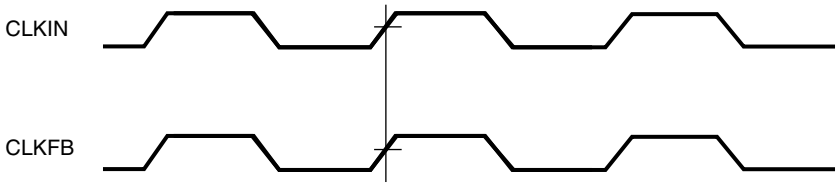
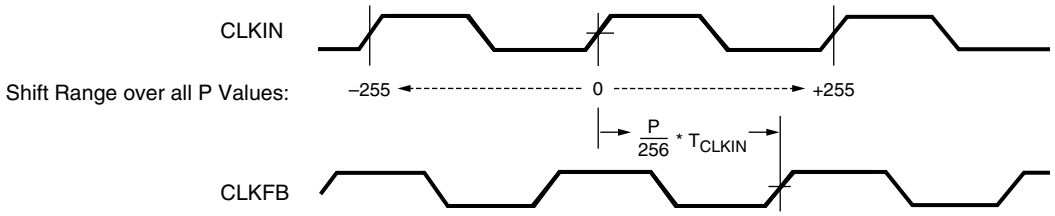


Figure 10: **Spartan-3 FPGA I/O Banks (Top View)**

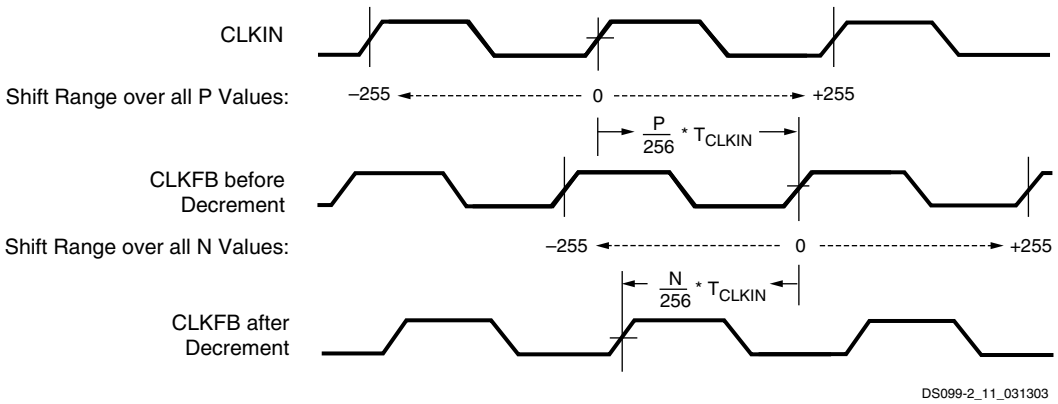
a. CLKOUT_PHASE_SHIFT = NONE



b. CLKOUT_PHASE_SHIFT = FIXED



c. CLKOUT_PHASE_SHIFT = VARIABLE



Notes:

1. P represents the integer value ranging from –255 to +255 to which the PHASE_SHIFT attribute is assigned.
2. N is an integer value ranging from –255 to +255 that represents the net phase shift effect from a series of increment and/or decrement operations.
   N = {Total number of increments} – {Total number of decrements}
   A positive value for N indicates a net increment; a negative value indicates a net decrement.

Figure 23: **Phase Shifter Waveforms**

The Status Logic Component

The Status Logic component not only reports on the state of the DCM but also provides a means of resetting the DCM to an initial known state. The signals associated with the Status Logic component are described in Table 22.

As a rule, the Reset (RST) input is asserted only upon configuring the device or changing the CLKIN frequency. A DCM reset does not affect attribute values (e.g., CLKFX_MULTIPLY and CLKFX_DIVIDE). If not used, RST must be tied to GND.

The eight bits of the STATUS bus are defined in Table 23.

Configuration

Spartan-3 devices are configured by loading application specific configuration data into the internal configuration memory. Configuration is carried out using a subset of the device pins, some of which are "Dedicated" to one function only, while others, indicated by the term "Dual-Purpose", can be re-used as general-purpose User I/Os once configuration is complete.

Depending on the system design, several configuration modes are supported, selectable via mode pins. The mode pins M0, M1, and M2 are Dedicated pins. The mode pin settings are shown in Table 26.

Table 26: **Spartan-3 FPGAs Configuration Mode Pin Settings**

Configuration Mode(1)	M0	M1	M2	Synchronizing Clock	Data Width	Serial DOUT(2)
Master Serial	0	0	0	CCLK Output	1	Yes
Slave Serial	1	1	1	CCLK Input	1	Yes
Master Parallel	1	1	0	CCLK Output	8	No
Slave Parallel	0	1	1	CCLK Input	8	No
JTAG	1	0	1	TCK Input	1	No

Notes:

1. The voltage levels on the M0, M1, and M2 pins select the configuration mode.
2. The daisy chain is possible only in the Serial modes when DOUT is used.

The HSWAP_EN input pin defines whether the I/O pins that are not actively used during configuration have pull-up resistors during configuration. By default, HSWAP_EN is tied High (via an internal pull-up resistor if left floating) which shuts off the pull-up resistors on the user I/O pins during configuration. When HSWAP_EN is tied Low, user I/Os have pull-ups during configuration. The Dedicated configuration pins (CCLK, DONE, PROG_B, M2, M1, M0, HSWAP_EN) and the JTAG pins (TDI, TMS, TCK, and TDO) always have a pull-up resistor to VCCAUX during configuration, regardless of the value on the HSWAP_EN pin. Similarly, the dual-purpose INIT_B pin has an internal pull-up resistor to VCCO_4 or VCCO_BOTTOM, depending on the package style.

Depending on the chosen configuration mode, the FPGA either generates a CCLK output, or CCLK is an input accepting an externally generated clock.

A persist option is available which can be used to force the configuration pins to retain their configuration function even after device configuration is complete. If the persist option is not selected then the configuration pins with the exception of CCLK, PROG_B, and DONE can be used as user I/O in normal operation. The persist option does not apply to the boundary-scan related pins. The persist feature is valuable in applications that readback configuration data after entering the User mode.

Table 27 lists the total number of bits required to configure each FPGA as well as the PROMs suitable for storing those bits. See DS123: *Platform Flash In-System Programmable Configuration PROMs* data sheet for more information.

Table 27: **Spartan-3 FPGA Configuration Data**

Device	File Sizes	Xilinx Platform Flash PROM	
		Serial Configuration	Parallel Configuration
XC3S50	439,264	XCF01S	XCF08P
XC3S200	1,047,616	XCF01S	XCF08P
XC3S400	1,699,136	XCF02S	XCF08P
XC3S1000	3,223,488	XCF04S	XCF08P
XC3S1500	5,214,784	XCF08P	XCF08P
XC3S2000	7,673,024	XCF08P	XCF08P
XC3S4000	11,316,864	XCF16P	XCF16P
XC3S5000	13,271,936	XCF16P	XCF16P

The maximum bitstream length that Spartan-3 FPGAs support in serial daisy-chains is 4,294,967,264 bits (4 Gbits), roughly equivalent to a daisy-chain with 323 XC3S5000 FPGAs. This is a limit only for serial daisy-chains where configuration data is passed via the FPGA's DOUT pin. There is no such limit for JTAG chains.

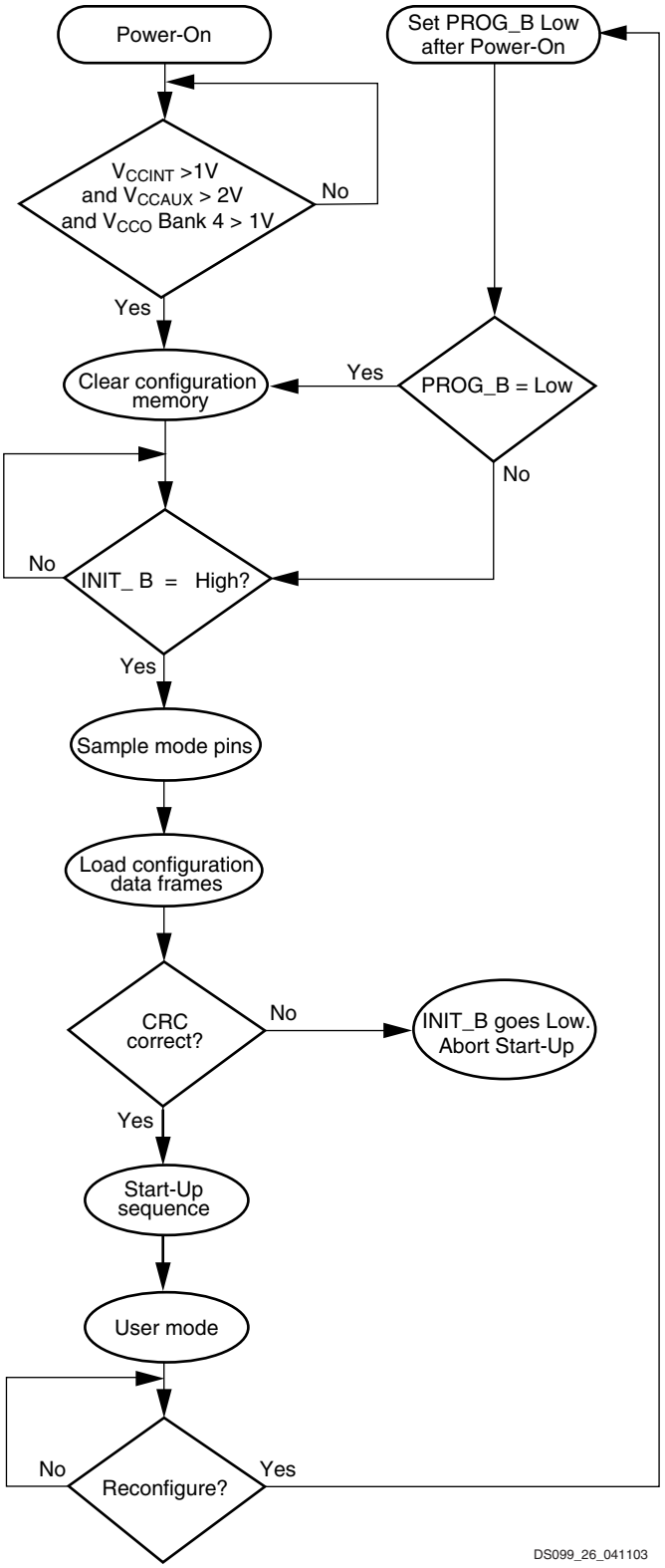


Figure 29: **Configuration Flow Diagram for the Serial and Parallel Modes**

Table 34: **Quiescent Supply Current Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Device	Typical(1)	Commercial Maximum(1)	Industrial Maximum(1)	Units
I_{CCINTQ}	Quiescent V_{CCINT} supply current	XC3S50	5	24	31	mA
		XC3S200	10	54	80	mA
		XC3S400	15	110	157	mA
		XC3S1000	35	160	262	mA
		XC3S1500	45	260	332	mA
		XC3S2000	60	360	470	mA
		XC3S4000	100	450	810	mA
		XC3S5000	120	600	870	mA
I_{CCOQ}	Quiescent V_{CCO} supply current	XC3S50	1.5	2.0	2.5	mA
		XC3S200	1.5	3.0	3.5	mA
		XC3S400	1.5	3.0	3.5	mA
		XC3S1000	2.0	4.0	5.0	mA
		XC3S1500	2.5	4.0	5.0	mA
		XC3S2000	3.0	5.0	6.0	mA
		XC3S4000	3.5	5.0	6.0	mA
		XC3S5000	3.5	5.0	6.0	mA
I_{CCAUXQ}	Quiescent V_{CCAUX} supply current	XC3S50	7	20	22	mA
		XC3S200	10	30	33	mA
		XC3S400	15	40	44	mA
		XC3S1000	20	50	55	mA
		XC3S1500	35	75	85	mA
		XC3S2000	45	90	100	mA
		XC3S4000	55	110	125	mA
		XC3S5000	70	130	145	mA

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the conditions set forth in Table 32. Quiescent supply current is measured with all I/O drivers in a high-impedance state and with all pull-up/pull-down resistors at the I/O pads disabled. Typical values are characterized using devices with typical processing at room temperature (T_J of 25°C at V_{CCINT} = 1.2V, V_{CCO} = 3.3V, and V_{CCAUX} = 2.5V). Maximum values are the production test limits measured for each device at the maximum specified junction temperature and at maximum voltage limits with V_{CCINT} = 1.26V, V_{CCO} = 3.465V, and V_{CCAUX} = 2.625V. The FPGA is programmed with a "blank" configuration data file (i.e., a design with no functional elements instantiated). For conditions other than those described above, (e.g., a design including functional elements, the use of DCI standards, etc.), measured quiescent current levels may be different than the values in the table. Use the XPower Estimator or XPower Analyzer for more accurate estimates. See Note 2.
2. There are two recommended ways to estimate the total power consumption (quiescent plus dynamic) for a specific design: a) The Spartan-3 XPower Estimator provides quick, approximate, typical estimates, and does not require a netlist of the design. b) XPower Analyzer, part of the Xilinx ISE development software, uses the FPGA netlist as input to provide more accurate maximum and typical estimates.
3. The maximum numbers in this table also indicate the minimum current each power rail requires in order for the FPGA to power-on successfully, once all three rails are supplied. If V_{CCINT} is applied before V_{CCAUX}, there may be temporary additional I_{CCINT} current until V_{CCAUX} is applied. See Surplus I_{CCINT} if V_{CCINT} Applied before V_{CCAUX}, page 54

Table 50: **Recommended Number of Simultaneously Switching Outputs per V_{CCO}/GND Pair *(Cont'd)***

Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)	Package				
	VQ100	TQ144	PQ208	CP132	FT256, FG320, FG456, FG676, FG900, FG1156
PCI33_3	9	9	9	9	9
SSTL18_I	13	13	13	13	17
SSTL18_I_DCI	13	13	13	13	17
SSTL18_II	8	8	8	8	9
SSTL2_I	10	10	10	10	13
SSTL2_I_DCI	10	10	10	10	13
SSTL2_II	6	6	6	6	9
SSTL2_II_DCI	6	6	6	6	9
Differential Standards (Number of I/O Pairs or Channels)					
LDT_25 (ULVDS_25)	5	5	5	5	5
LVDS_25	7	5	5	12	20
BLVDS_25	2	1	1		4
LVDSEXT_25	5	5	5	5	5
LVPECL_25	2	1	1		4
RSDS_25	7	5	5	12	20
DIFF_HSTL_II_18	4	4	4	4	4
DIFF_HSTL_II_18_DCI	4	4	4	4	4
DIFF_SSTL2_II	3	3	3	3	4
DIFF_SSTL2_II_DCI	3	3	3	3	4

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are recommendations that assume the FPGA is soldered on a printed circuit board using sound practices. This table assumes the following parasitic factors: combined PCB trace and land inductance per V_{CCO} and GND pin of 1.0 nH, receiver capacitive load of 15 pF. Test limits are the V_{IL}/V_{IH} voltage limits for the respective I/O standard.
2. Regarding the SSO numbers for all DCI standards, the R_{REF} resistors connected to the VRN and VRP pins of the FPGA are 50W..
3. If more than one signal standard is assigned to the I/Os of a given bank, refer to XAPP689: *Managing Ground Bounce in Large FPGAs* for information on how to perform weighted average SSO calculations.
4. Results are based on actual silicon testing using an FPGA soldered on a typical printed-circuit board.

Table 59: **Switching Characteristics for the DLL**

Symbol	Description	Frequency Mode / FCLKIN Range	Device	Speed Grade				Units
				-5		-4		
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output Frequency Ranges								
CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_LF	Frequency for the CLK0, CLK90, CLK180, and CLK270 outputs	Low	All	18	167	18	167	MHz
CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_HF	Frequency for the CLK0 and CLK180 outputs	High		48	280	48	280	MHz
CLKOUT_FREQ_2X_LF(3)	Frequency for the CLK2X and CLK2X180 outputs	Low		36	334	36	334	MHz
CLKOUT_FREQ_DV_LF	Frequency for the CLKDV output	Low		1.125	110	1.125	110	MHz
CLKOUT_FREQ_DV_HF		High		3	185	3	185	MHz
Output Clock Jitter(4)								
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_0	Period jitter at the CLK0 output	All	All	–	±100	–	±100	ps
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_90	Period jitter at the CLK90 output			–	±150	–	±150	ps
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_180	Period jitter at the CLK180 output			–	±150	–	±150	ps
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_270	Period jitter at the CLK270 output			–	±150	–	±150	ps
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_2X	Period jitter at the CLK2X and CLK2X180 outputs			–	±200	–	±200	ps
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_DV1	Period jitter at the CLKDV output when performing integer division			–	±150	–	±150	ps
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_DV2	Period jitter at the CLKDV output when performing non-integer division			–	±300	–	±300	ps
Duty Cycle								
CLKOUT_DUTY_CYCLE_DLL(5)	Duty cycle variation for the CLK0, CLK90, CLK180, CLK270, CLK2X, CLK2X180, and CLKDV outputs	All	XC3S50	–	±150	–	±150	ps
			XC3S200	–	±150	–	±150	ps
			XC3S400	–	±250	–	±250	ps
			XC3S1000	–	±400	–	±400	ps
			XC3S1500	–	±400	–	±400	ps
			XC3S2000	–	±400	–	±400	ps
			XC3S4000	–	±400	–	±400	ps
			XC3S5000	–	±400	–	±400	ps
Phase Alignment								
CLKIN_CLKFB_PHASE	Phase offset between the CLKIN and CLKFB inputs	All	All	–	±150	–	±150	ps
CLKOUT_PHASE	Phase offset between any two DLL outputs (except CLK2X and CLK0)			–	±140	–	±140	ps
	Phase offset between the CLK2X and CLK0 outputs			–	±250	–	±250	ps

Table 70: **Spartan-3 FPGA Pin Definitions *(Cont'd)***

Pin Name	Direction	Description
GCLK: Global clock buffer inputs		
IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK0, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK1, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK2, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK3, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK4, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK5, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK6, IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK7	Input if connected to global clock buffers Otherwise, same as I/O	**Global Buffer Input:** Direct input to a low-skew global clock buffer. If not connected to a global clock buffer, this pin is a user I/O.
VREF: I/O bank input reference voltage pins		
IO_Lxxy_#/VREF_# or IO/VREF_#	Voltage supply input when VREF pins are used within a bank. Otherwise, same as I/O	**Input Buffer Reference Voltage for Special I/O Standards (per bank):** If required to support special I/O standards, all the VREF pins within a bank connect to a input threshold voltage source. If not used as input reference voltage pins, these pins are available as individual user-I/O pins.
CONFIG: Dedicated configuration pins (pull-up resistor to VCCAUX always active during configuration, regardless of HSWAP_EN pin)		
CCLK	Input in Slave configuration modes Output in Master configuration modes	**Configuration Clock:** The configuration clock signal synchronizes configuration data. This pin has an internal pull-up resistor to VCCAUX during configuration.
PROG_B	Input	**Program/Configure Device:** Active Low asynchronous reset to configuration logic. Asserting PROG_B Low for an extended period delays the configuration process. This pin has an internal pull-up resistor to VCCAUX during configuration.
DONE	Bidirectional with open-drain or totem-pole Output	**Configuration Done, Delay Start-up Sequence:** A Low-to-High output transition on this bidirectional pin signals the end of the configuration process. The FPGA produces a Low-to-High transition on this pin to indicate that the configuration process is complete. The DriveDone bitstream generation option defines whether this pin functions as a totem-pole output that actively drives High or as an open-drain output. An open-drain output requires a pull-up resistor to produce a High logic level. The open-drain option permits the DONE lines of multiple FPGAs to be tied together, so that the common node transitions High only after all of the FPGAs have completed configuration. Externally holding the open-drain output Low delays the start-up sequence, which marks the transition to user mode.
M0, M1, M2	Input	**Configuration Mode Selection:** These inputs select the configuration mode. The logic levels applied to the mode pins are sampled on the rising edge of INIT_B. See Table 75. These pins have an internal pull-up resistor to VCCAUX during configuration, making Slave Serial the default configuration mode.
HSWAP_EN	Input	**Disable Pull-up Resistors During Configuration:** A Low on this pin enables pull-up resistors on all pins that are not actively involved in the configuration process. A High value disables all pull-ups, allowing the non-configuration pins to float.
JTAG: JTAG interface pins (pull-up resistor to VCCAUX always active during configuration, regardless of HSWAP_EN pin)		
TCK	Input	**JTAG Test Clock:** The TCK clock signal synchronizes all JTAG port operations. This pin has an internal pull-up resistor to VCCAUX during configuration.

Table 72: **Dual-Purpose Configuration Pins for Parallel (SelectMAP) Configuration Modes**

Pin Name	Direction	Description
D0, D1, D2, D3	• Input during configuration • Output during readback	**Configuration Data Port (high nibble):** Collectively, the D0-D7 pins are the byte-wide configuration data port for the Parallel (SelectMAP) configuration modes. Configuration data is synchronized to the rising edge of CCLK clock signal. The D0-D3 pins are the high nibble of the configuration data byte and located in Bank 4 and powered by VCCO_4. The BitGen option Persist permits this pin to retain its configuration function in the User mode.
D4, D5, D6, D7	• Input during configuration • Output during readback	**Configuration Data Port (low nibble):** The D4-D7 pins are the low nibble of the configuration data byte. However, these signals are located in Bank 5 and powered by VCCO_5. The BitGen option Persist permits this pin to retain its configuration function in the User mode.
CS_B	Input	**Chip Select for Parallel Mode Configuration:** Assert this pin Low, together with RDWR_B to write a configuration data byte from the D0-D7 bus to the FPGA on a rising CCLK edge. During Readback, assert this pin Low, along with RDWR_B High, to read a configuration data byte from the FPGA to the D0-D7 bus on a rising CCLK edge. This signal is located in Bank 5 and powered by VCCO_5. The BitGen option Persist permits this pin to retain its configuration function in the User mode. **CS_B** / **Function** 0 / FPGA selected. SelectMAP inputs are valid on the next rising edge of CCLK. 1 / FPGA deselected. All SelectMAP inputs are ignored.
RDWR_B	Input	**Read/Write Control for Parallel Mode Configuration:** In Master and Slave Parallel modes, assert this pin Low together with CS_B to write a configuration data byte from the D0-D7 bus to the FPGA on a rising CCLK edge. Once asserted during configuration, RDWR_B must remain asserted until configuration is complete. During Readback, assert this pin High with CS_B Low to read a configuration data byte from the FPGA to the D0-D7 bus on a rising CCLK edge. This signal is located in Bank 5 and powered by VCCO_5. The BitGen option Persist permits this pin to retain its configuration function in the User mode. **RDWR_B** / **Function** 0 / If CS_B is Low, then load (write) configuration data to the FPGA. 1 / This option is valid only if the Persist bitstream option is set to Yes. If CS_B is Low, then read configuration data from the FPGA.

Table 72: **Dual-Purpose Configuration Pins for Parallel (SelectMAP) Configuration Modes *(Cont'd)***

<table>
<tr><th>Pin Name</th><th>Direction</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>BUSY</td><td>Output</td><td>Configuration Data Rate Control for Parallel Mode:
In the Slave and Master Parallel modes, BUSY throttles the rate at which configuration data is loaded. BUSY is only necessary if CCLK operates at greater than 50 MHz. Ignore BUSY for frequencies of 50 MHz and below.
When BUSY is Low, the FPGA accepts the next configuration data byte on the next rising CCLK edge for which CS_B and RDWR_B are Low. When BUSY is High, the FPGA ignores the next configuration data byte. The next configuration data value must be held or reloaded until the next rising CCLK edge when BUSY is Low. When CS_B is High, BUSY is in a high impedance state.
<table><tr><th>BUSY</th><th>Function</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>The FPGA is ready to accept the next configuration data byte.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>The FPGA is busy processing the current configuration data byte and is not ready to accept the next byte.</td></tr><tr><td>Hi-Z</td><td>If CS_B is High, then BUSY is high impedance.</td></tr></table>This signal is located in Bank 4 and its output voltage is determined by VCCO_4. The BitGen option Persist permits this pin to retain its configuration function in the User mode.</td></tr>
<tr><td>INIT_B</td><td>Bidirectional (open-drain)</td><td>Initializing Configuration Memory/Configuration Error (active-Low):
See description under Serial Configuration Modes, page 112.</td></tr>
</table>

JTAG Configuration Mode

In the JTAG configuration mode all dual-purpose configuration pins are unused and behave exactly like user-I/O pins, as shown in Table 79. See Table 75 for Mode Select pin settings required for JTAG mode.

Dual-Purpose Pin I/O Standard During Configuration

During configuration, the dual-purpose pins default to CMOS input and output levels for the associated VCCO voltage supply pins. For example, in the Parallel configuration modes, both VCCO_4 and VCCO_5 are required. If connected to +2.5V, then the associated pins conform to the LVCMOS25 I/O standard. If connected to +3.3V, then the pins drive LVCMOS output levels and accept either LVTTL or LVCMOS input levels.

Dual-Purpose Pin Behavior After Configuration

After the configuration process completes, these pins, if they were borrowed during configuration, become user-I/O pins available to the application. If a dual-purpose configuration pin is not used during the configuration process—*i.e.*, the parallel configuration pins when using serial mode—then the pin behaves exactly like a general-purpose I/O. See I/O Type: Unrestricted, General-purpose I/O Pins section.

DCI: User I/O or Digitally Controlled Impedance Resistor Reference Input

These pins are individual user-I/O pins unless one of the I/O standards used in the bank requires the Digitally Controlled Impedance (DCI) feature. If DCI is used, then 1% precision resistors connected to the VRP_# and VRN_# pins match the impedance on the input or output buffers of the I/O standards that use DCI within the bank. The '#' character in the pin name indicates the associated I/O bank and is an integer, 0 through 7.

There are two DCI pins per I/O bank, except in the CP132 and TQ144 packages, which do not have any DCI inputs for Bank 5.

VRP and VRN Impedance Resistor Reference Inputs

The 1% precision impedance-matching resistor attached to the VRP_# pin controls the pull-up impedance of PMOS transistor in the input or output buffer. Consequently, the VRP_# pin must connect to ground. The 'P' character in "VRP" indicates that this pin controls the I/O buffer's PMOS transistor impedance. The VRP_# pin is used for both single and split termination.

Table 100: **FG456 Package Pinout *(Cont'd)***

Bank	3S400 Pin Name	3S1000, 3S1500, 3S2000 Pin Name	FG456 Pin Number	Type
3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	N16	VCCO
3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	P16	VCCO
3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	R17	VCCO
3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	R20	VCCO
4	IO	IO	U16	I/O
4	IO	IO	U17	I/O
4	IO	IO	W13	I/O
4	IO	IO	W14	I/O
4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	AB13	VREF
4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	V18	VREF
4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	Y16	VREF
4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	AA20	DCI
4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	AB20	DCI
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L05N_4	AA19	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L05P_4	AB19	I/O
4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	W18	VREF
4	IO_L06P_4	IO_L06P_4	Y18	I/O
4	IO_L09N_4	IO_L09N_4	AA18	I/O
4	IO_L09P_4	IO_L09P_4	AB18	I/O
4	IO_L10N_4	IO_L10N_4	V17	I/O
4	IO_L10P_4	IO_L10P_4	W17	I/O
4	IO_L15N_4	IO_L15N_4	Y17	I/O
4	IO_L15P_4	IO_L15P_4	AA17	I/O
4	IO_L16N_4	IO_L16N_4	V16	I/O
4	IO_L16P_4	IO_L16P_4	W16	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L19N_4	AA16	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L19P_4	AB16	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L22N_4/ VREF_4	V15	VREF
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L22P_4	W15	I/O
4	IO_L24N_4	IO_L24N_4	AA15	I/O
4	IO_L24P_4	IO_L24P_4	AB15	I/O
4	IO_L25N_4	IO_L25N_4	U14	I/O
4	IO_L25P_4	IO_L25P_4	V14	I/O
4	IO_L27N_4/DIN/D0	IO_L27N_4/DIN/D0	AA14	DUAL
4	IO_L27P_4/D1	IO_L27P_4/D1	AB14	DUAL
4	IO_L28N_4	IO_L28N_4	U13	I/O
4	IO_L28P_4	IO_L28P_4	V13	I/O
4	IO_L29N_4	IO_L29N_4	Y13	I/O
4	IO_L29P_4	IO_L29P_4	AA13	I/O

Table 100: **FG456 Package Pinout *(Cont'd)***

Bank	3S400 Pin Name	3S1000, 3S1500, 3S2000 Pin Name	FG456 Pin Number	Type
N/A	GND	GND	B21	GND
N/A	GND	GND	C9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	C14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J3	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J10	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J11	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J12	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J13	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	J20	GND
N/A	GND	GND	K9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	K10	GND
N/A	GND	GND	K11	GND
N/A	GND	GND	K12	GND
N/A	GND	GND	K13	GND
N/A	GND	GND	K14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	L9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	L10	GND
N/A	GND	GND	L11	GND
N/A	GND	GND	L12	GND
N/A	GND	GND	L13	GND
N/A	GND	GND	L14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	M9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	M10	GND
N/A	GND	GND	M11	GND
N/A	GND	GND	M12	GND
N/A	GND	GND	M13	GND
N/A	GND	GND	M14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	N9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	N10	GND
N/A	GND	GND	N11	GND
N/A	GND	GND	N12	GND
N/A	GND	GND	N13	GND
N/A	GND	GND	N14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	P3	GND
N/A	GND	GND	P9	GND
N/A	GND	GND	P10	GND
N/A	GND	GND	P11	GND
N/A	GND	GND	P12	GND

Right Half of FG456 Package (Top View)

	Bank 1										
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
A	I/O	I/O L30N_1	I/O L28N_1	I/O L25P_1	I/O L22N_1 ◆	VCCAUX	I/O L10N_1 VREF_1	I/O L06N_1 VREF_1	TMS	TCK	GND	A
B	I/O L32N_1 GCLK5	I/O L30P_1	I/O L28P_1	I/O L25N_1	I/O L22P_1 ◆	I/O L16N_1	I/O L10P_1	I/O L06P_1	I/O L01P_1 VRN_1	GND	TDO	B
C	I/O L32P_1 GCLK4	I/O L29N_1	GND	VCCO_1	I/O L19N_1 ◆	I/O L16P_1	I/O L09N_1	I/O L01N_1 VRP_1	I/O L01N_2 VRP_2	I/O L01P_2 VRN_2	I/O	C	
D	I/O L31N_1 VREF_1	I/O L29P_1	I/O L27N_1	I/O L24N_1	I/O L19P_1 ◆	I/O L15N_1	I/O L09P_1	I/O L16P_2	I/O L16N_2	I/O L17N_2	I/O L17P_2 VREF_2	D	
E	I/O L31P_1	IO VREF_1	I/O L27P_1	I/O L24P_1	I/O	I/O L15P_1	I/O L19N_2	I/O L20N_2	I/O L20P_2	I/O L21N_2	I/O L21P_2	E	
F	I/O	I/O	IO VREF_1 ◆	VCCO_1	I/O	I/O	I/O L19P_2	I/O L23N_2 VREF_2	I/O L24N_2	I/O L24P_2	VCCAUX	F	
G	VCCO_1	VCCO_1	VCCO_1	VCCINT	VCCINT	I/O L22N_2	I/O L22P_2	I/O L23P_2	I/O L26N_2 ◆	I/O L27N_2	I/O L27P_2	G	Bank 2
H					VCCINT	VCCO_2	I/O L28N_2 ◆	I/O L26P_2 ◆	VCCO_2	I/O L29N_2 ◆	I/O L29P_2 ◆	H	
J	GND	GND	GND		VCCO_2	I/O L28P_2 ◆	I/O L31N_2 ◆	I/O L31P_2 ◆	GND	I/O L32N_2 ◆	I/O L32P_2 ◆	J	
K	GND	GND	GND		VCCO_2	I/O L33N_2 ◆	I/O L33P_2 ◆	I/O L34N_2 VREF_2	I/O L34P_2	I/O L35N_2	I/O L35P_2	K	
L	GND	GND	GND		VCCO_2	I/O L38N_2	I/O L38P_2	I/O L39N_2	I/O L39P_2	I/O L40N_2	I/O L40P_2 VREF_2	L	
M	GND	GND	GND		VCCO_3	I/O L38P_3	I/O L38N_3	I/O L39P_3	I/O L39N_3	I/O L40P_3	I/O L40N_3 VREF_3	M	
N	GND	GND	GND		VCCO_3	I/O L33P_3 ◆	I/O L33N_3 ◆	I/O L34P_3 VREF_3	I/O L34N_3	I/O L35P_3	I/O L35N_3	N	
P	GND	GND	GND		VCCO_3	I/O L31P_3 ◆	I/O L31N_3 ◆	I/O L29N_3 ◆	GND	I/O L32P_3 ◆	I/O L32N_3 ◆	P	
R					VCCINT	VCCO_3	I/O L24N_3	I/O L29P_3 ◆	VCCO_3	I/O L28P_3 ◆	I/O L28N_3 ◆	R	
T	VCCO_4	VCCO_4	VCCO_4	VCCINT	VCCINT	I/O L22N_3	I/O L24P_3	I/O L26P_3 ◆	I/O L26N_3 ◆	I/O L27P_3	I/O L27N_3	T	Bank 3
U	I/O L30N_4 D2	I/O L28N_4	I/O L25N_4	VCCO_4	I/O	I/O	I/O L22P_3	I/O L20N_3	I/O L23P_3 VREF_3	I/O L23N_3	VCCAUX	U	
V	I/O L30P_4 D3	I/O L28P_4	I/O L25P_4	I/O L22N_4 VREF_4 ◆	I/O L16N_4	I/O L10N_4	IO VREF_4	I/O L17N_3	I/O L20P_3	I/O L21P_3	I/O L21N_3	V	
W	I/O L31N_4 INIT_B	I/O	I/O	I/O L22P_4 ◆	I/O L16P_4	I/O L10P_4	I/O L06N_4 VREF_4	I/O L17P_3 VREF_3	I/O L19P_3	I/O L19N_3	I/O L16N_3	W	
Y	I/O L31P_4 DOUT BUSY	I/O L29N_4	GND	VCCO_4	IO VREF_4	I/O L15N_4	I/O L06P_4	I/O L01P_3 VRN_3	I/O L01N_3 VRP_3	I/O	I/O L16P_3	Y	
AA	I/O L32N_4 GCLK1	I/O L29P_4	I/O L27N_4 DN D0	I/O L24N_4	I/O L19N_4 ◆	I/O L15P_4	I/O L09N_4	I/O L05N_4 ◆	I/O L01N_4 VRP_4	GND	CCLK	AA	
AB	I/O L32P_4 GCLK0	IO VREF_4	I/O L27P_4 D1	I/O L24P_4	I/O L19P_4 ◆	VCCAUX	I/O L09P_4	I/O L05P_4 ◆	I/O L01P_4 VRN_4	DONE	GND	AB	
		Bank 4											

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Figure 52: FG456 Package Footprint (Top View) Continued

Table 103: **FG676 Package Pinout *(Cont'd)***

Bank	XC3S1000 Pin Name	XC3S1500 Pin Name	XC3S2000 Pin Name	XC3S4000 Pin Name	XC3S5000 Pin Name	FG676 Pin Number	Type
3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	VCCO_3	Y24	VCCO
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	AA20	I/O
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	AD15	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO	IO	IO	IO	AD19	I/O
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	AD23	I/O
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	AF21	I/O
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	AF22	I/O
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	W15	I/O
4	IO	IO	IO	IO	IO	W16	I/O
4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	AB14	VREF
4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	AD25	VREF
4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	IO/VREF_4	Y17	VREF
4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	IO_L01N_4/VRP_4	AB22	DCI
4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	IO_L01P_4/VRN_4	AC22	DCI
4	IO_L04N_4	IO_L04N_4	IO_L04N_4	IO_L04N_4	IO_L04N_4	AE24	I/O
4	IO_L04P_4	IO_L04P_4	IO_L04P_4	IO_L04P_4	IO_L04P_4	AF24	I/O
4	IO_L05N_4	IO_L05N_4	IO_L05N_4	IO_L05N_4	IO_L05N_4	AE23	I/O
4	IO_L05P_4	IO_L05P_4	IO_L05P_4	IO_L05P_4	IO_L05P_4	AF23	I/O
4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	IO_L06N_4/VREF_4	AD22	VREF
4	IO_L06P_4	IO_L06P_4	IO_L06P_4	IO_L06P_4	IO_L06P_4	AE22	I/O
4	IO_L07N_4	IO_L07N_4	IO_L07N_4	IO_L07N_4	IO_L07N_4	AB21	I/O
4	IO_L07P_4	IO_L07P_4	IO_L07P_4	IO_L07P_4	IO_L07P_4	AC21	I/O
4	IO_L08N_4	IO_L08N_4	IO_L08N_4	IO_L08N_4	IO_L08N_4	AD21	I/O
4	IO_L08P_4	IO_L08P_4	IO_L08P_4	IO_L08P_4	IO_L08P_4	AE21	I/O
4	IO_L09N_4	IO_L09N_4	IO_L09N_4	IO_L09N_4	IO_L09N_4	AB20	I/O
4	IO_L09P_4	IO_L09P_4	IO_L09P_4	IO_L09P_4	IO_L09P_4	AC20	I/O
4	IO_L10N_4	IO_L10N_4	IO_L10N_4	IO_L10N_4	IO_L10N_4	AE20	I/O
4	IO_L10P_4	IO_L10P_4	IO_L10P_4	IO_L10P_4	IO_L10P_4	AF20	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L11N_4	IO_L11N_4	IO_L11N_4	IO_L11N_4	Y19	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L11P_4	IO_L11P_4	IO_L11P_4	IO_L11P_4	AA19	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L12N_4	IO_L12N_4	IO_L12N_4	IO_L12N_4	AB19	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L12P_4	IO_L12P_4	IO_L12P_4	IO_L12P_4	AC19	I/O
4	IO_L15N_4	IO_L15N_4	IO_L15N_4	IO_L15N_4	IO_L15N_4	AE19	I/O
4	IO_L15P_4	IO_L15P_4	IO_L15P_4	IO_L15P_4	IO_L15P_4	AF19	I/O
4	IO_L16N_4	IO_L16N_4	IO_L16N_4	IO_L16N_4	IO_L16N_4	Y18	I/O
4	IO_L16P_4	IO_L16P_4	IO_L16P_4	IO_L16P_4	IO_L16P_4	AA18	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L17N_4	IO_L17N_4	IO_L17N_4	IO_L17N_4	AB18	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L17P_4	IO_L17P_4	IO_L17P_4	IO_L17P_4	AC18	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L18N_4	IO_L18N_4	IO_L18N_4	IO_L18N_4	AD18	I/O
4	N.C. (◆)	IO_L18P_4	IO_L18P_4	IO_L18P_4	IO_L18P_4	AE18	I/O
4	IO_L19N_4	IO_L19N_4	IO_L19N_4	IO_L19N_4	IO_L19N_4	AC17	I/O
4	IO_L19P_4	IO_L19P_4	IO_L19P_4	IO_L19P_4	IO_L19P_4	AA17	I/O

Table 107: **FG900 Package Pinout *(Cont'd)***

Bank	XC3S2000 Pin Name	XC3S4000, XC3S5000 Pin Name	FG900 Pin Number	Type
0	IO_L10N_0	IO_L10N_0	J9	I/O
0	IO_L10P_0	IO_L10P_0	H9	I/O
0	IO_L11N_0	IO_L11N_0	G10	I/O
0	IO_L11P_0	IO_L11P_0	F10	I/O
0	IO_L12N_0	IO_L12N_0	C10	I/O
0	IO_L12P_0	IO_L12P_0	B10	I/O
0	IO_L13N_0	IO_L13N_0	J10	I/O
0	IO_L13P_0	IO_L13P_0	K11	I/O
0	IO_L14N_0	IO_L14N_0	H11	I/O
0	IO_L14P_0	IO_L14P_0	G11	I/O
0	IO_L15N_0	IO_L15N_0	F11	I/O
0	IO_L15P_0	IO_L15P_0	E11	I/O
0	IO_L16N_0	IO_L16N_0	D11	I/O
0	IO_L16P_0	IO_L16P_0	C11	I/O
0	IO_L17N_0	IO_L17N_0	B11	I/O
0	IO_L17P_0	IO_L17P_0	A11	I/O
0	IO_L18N_0	IO_L18N_0	K12	I/O
0	IO_L18P_0	IO_L18P_0	J12	I/O
0	IO_L19N_0	IO_L19N_0	H12	I/O
0	IO_L19P_0	IO_L19P_0	G12	I/O
0	IO_L20N_0	IO_L20N_0	F12	I/O
0	IO_L20P_0	IO_L20P_0	E12	I/O
0	IO_L21N_0	IO_L21N_0	D12	I/O
0	IO_L21P_0	IO_L21P_0	C12	I/O
0	IO_L22N_0	IO_L22N_0	B12	I/O
0	IO_L22P_0	IO_L22P_0	A12	I/O
0	IO_L23N_0	IO_L23N_0	J13	I/O
0	IO_L23P_0	IO_L23P_0	H13	I/O
0	IO_L24N_0	IO_L24N_0	F13	I/O
0	IO_L24P_0	IO_L24P_0	E13	I/O
0	IO_L25N_0	IO_L25N_0	B13	I/O
0	IO_L25P_0	IO_L25P_0	A13	I/O
0	IO_L26N_0	IO_L26N_0	K14	I/O
0	IO_L26P_0/VREF_0	IO_L26P_0/VREF_0	J14	VREF
0	IO_L27N_0	IO_L27N_0	G14	I/O
0	IO_L27P_0	IO_L27P_0	F14	I/O
0	IO_L28N_0	IO_L28N_0	C14	I/O
0	IO_L28P_0	IO_L28P_0	B14	I/O
0	IO_L29N_0	IO_L29N_0	J15	I/O
0	IO_L29P_0	IO_L29P_0	H15	I/O

Table 107: **FG900 Package Pinout *(Cont'd)***

Bank	XC3S2000 Pin Name	XC3S4000, XC3S5000 Pin Name	FG900 Pin Number	Type
6	IO_L28P_6	IO_L28P_6	W1	I/O
6	IO_L29N_6	IO_L29N_6	W10	I/O
6	IO_L29P_6	IO_L29P_6	V10	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L30N_6	V9	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L30P_6	V8	I/O
6	IO_L31N_6	IO_L31N_6	W5	I/O
6	IO_L31P_6	IO_L31P_6	V6	I/O
6	IO_L32N_6	IO_L32N_6	V5	I/O
6	IO_L32P_6	IO_L32P_6	V4	I/O
6	IO_L33N_6	IO_L33N_6	V2	I/O
6	IO_L33P_6	IO_L33P_6	V1	I/O
6	IO_L34N_6/VREF_6	IO_L34N_6/VREF_6	U10	VREF
6	IO_L34P_6	IO_L34P_6	U9	I/O
6	IO_L35N_6	IO_L35N_6	U7	I/O
6	IO_L35P_6	IO_L35P_6	U6	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L36N_6	U3	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L36P_6	U2	I/O
6	IO_L37N_6	IO_L37N_6	T10	I/O
6	IO_L37P_6	IO_L37P_6	T9	I/O
6	IO_L38N_6	IO_L38N_6	T6	I/O
6	IO_L38P_6	IO_L38P_6	T5	I/O
6	IO_L39N_6	IO_L39N_6	T4	I/O
6	IO_L39P_6	IO_L39P_6	T3	I/O
6	IO_L40N_6	IO_L40N_6	T2	I/O
6	IO_L40P_6/VREF_6	IO_L40P_6/VREF_6	T1	VREF
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L45N_6	Y4	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L45P_6	Y3	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L52N_6	T8	I/O
6	N.C. (◆)	IO_L52P_6	T7	I/O
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	V3	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	AB3	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	AF3	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	AD5	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	V7	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	AB7	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	Y9	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	U11	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	V11	VCCO
6	VCCO_6	VCCO_6	W11	VCCO
7	IO	IO	J6	I/O

Table 110: **FG1156 Package Pinout *(Cont'd)***

Bank	XC3S4000 Pin Name	XC3S5000 Pin Name	FG1156 Pin Number	Type
N/A	GND	GND	Y14	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y15	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y16	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y17	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y18	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y19	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y20	GND
N/A	GND	GND	Y21	GND
N/A	N.C. (◆)	N.C. (■)	AK31	N.C.
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AD30	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AD5	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AG16	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AG19	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AJ30	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AJ5	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AK11	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AK15	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AK20	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AK24	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AK29	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	AK6	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	E11	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	E15	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	E20	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	E24	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	E29	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	E6	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	F30	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	F5	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	H16	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	H19	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	L30	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	L5	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	R30	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	R5	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	T27	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	T8	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	W27	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	W8	VCCAUX
N/A	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	Y30	VCCAUX

All Devices

Top Right Corner of FG1156 Package (Top View)

12	**DUAL:** Configuration pin, then possible user I/O	16	**DCI:** User I/O or reference resistor input for bank	8	**GCLK:** User I/O or global clock buffer input
7	**CONFIG:** Dedicated configuration pins	4	**JTAG:** Dedicated JTAG port pins	104	**VCCO:** Output voltage supply for bank
40	**VCCINT:** Internal core voltage supply (+1.2V)	32	**VCCAUX:** Auxiliary voltage supply (+2.5V)	184	**GND:** Ground

Bank 1

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
I/O	GND	I/O L40N_1	I/O L26N_1	GND	I/O L19N_1	I/O L15N_1	I/O L14N_1	GND	I/O L08N_1	I/O L34N_1 ◆	I/O L05N_1	GND	I/O L02N_1	I/O L01N_1 VRP_1	GND	GND	A
I/O L32N_1 GCLK5	I/O L28N_1	I/O L40P_1	I/O L26P_1	VCCO_1	I/O L19P_1	I/O L15P_1	I/O L14P_1	I/O	I/O L08P_1	I/O L34P_1 ◆	I/O L05P_1	I/O L03N_1	I/O L02P_1	I/O L01P_1 VRN_1	GND	GND	B
I/O L32P_1 GCLK4	I/O L28P_1	I/O L39N_1	I/O L25N_1	I/O L22N_1	I/O	GND	I/O L13N_1	I/O L10N_1 VREF_1	VCCO_1	I/O L33N_1 ◆	I/O L04N_1	I/O L03P_1	VCCO_1	GND	I/O L01N_2 VRP_2	I/O L01P_2 VRN_2	C
I/O L31N_1 VREF_1	VCCO_1	I/O L39P_1	I/O L25P_1	I/O L22P_1	I/O L18N_1	VCCO_1	I/O L13P_1	I/O L10P_1	I/O L07N_1	I/O L33P_1 ◆	I/O L04P_1	IO VREF_1	TCK	VCCO_2	I/O L02N_2	I/O L02P_2	D
I/O L31P_1	GND	VCCAUX	I/O	GND	I/O L18P_1	VCCAUX	I/O	GND	I/O L07P_1	I/O L06N_1 VREF_1	VCCAUX	GND	TDO	I/O L03N_2 VREF_2	I/O L03P_2	GND	E
I/O	I/O L27N_1	I/O L38N_1	I/O L24N_1	VCCO_1	I/O L17N_1 VREF_1	I/O L36N_1 ◆	I/O L12N_1	I/O L09N_1	I/O	I/O L06P_1	I/O	VCCAUX	I/O L04N_2	I/O L04P_2	I/O L41N_2	I/O L41P_2	F
I/O L30N_1	I/O L27P_1	I/O L38P_1	I/O L24P_1	I/O L21N_1	I/O L17P_1	I/O L36P_1 ◆	I/O L12P_1	I/O L09P_1	VCCO_1	GND	I/O L05N_2	I/O L05P_2	I/O L42N_2 ◆	I/O L42P_2 ◆	I/O	I/O	G
I/O L30P_1	VCCAUX	VCCO_1	I/O L23N_1	I/O L21P_1	I/O	VCCO_1	I/O L11N_1	I/O	TMS	VCCO_2	I/O L06N_2	I/O L06P_2	I/O L09N_2 VREF_2	VCCO_2	I/O L07N_2	I/O L07P_2	H
I/O L29N_1	GND	I/O L37N_1	I/O L23P_1	GND	I/O L16N_1	I/O L35N_1 ◆	I/O L11P_1	I/O ◆	I/O L11N_2	I/O L08N_2	I/O L08P_2	GND	I/O L09P_2	I/O L10N_2	I/O L10P_2	GND	J
I/O L29P_1	I/O	I/O L37P_1	IO VREF_1	I/O L20N_1	I/O L16P_1	I/O L35P_1 ◆	GND	I/O L11P_2	I/O L12N_2	I/O L12P_2	I/O L13N_2	I/O L13P_2 VREF_2	I/O L14N_2	I/O L14P_2	I/O L15N_2	I/O L15P_2	K
IO VREF_1	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O L20P_1	I/O ◆	I/O	I/O L16N_2	I/O L16P_2	VCCO_2	I/O L17N_2 ◆	I/O L17P_2 VREF_2 ◆	VCCAUX	VCCO_2	GND	I/O L45N_2	I/O L45P_2	L
VCCINT	VCCO_1	VCCO_1	VCCO_1	VCCO_1	VCCINT	I/O L46N_2	I/O L46P_2	I/O L21N_2	I/O L47N_2	I/O L47P_2	I/O L19N_2	I/O L19P_2	I/O L20N_2	I/O L20P_2	I/O L48N_2	I/O L48P_2	M
GND	VCCINT	VCCINT	VCCINT	VCCINT	VCCO_2	I/O L24N_2	I/O L21P_2	GND	I/O L22N_2	I/O L22P_2	VCCO_2	GND	I/O L23N_2 VREF_2	I/O L23P_2	VCCO_2	GND	N
GND	GND	GND	GND	VCCINT	VCCO_2	I/O L24P_2	I/O L49N_2 ◆	I/O L49P_2 ◆	I/O L50N_2	I/O L50P_2	I/O L26N_2	I/O L26P_2	I/O L27N_2	I/O L27P_2	I/O L28N_2	I/O L28P_2	P
GND	GND	GND	GND	VCCINT	VCCO_2	I/O L29N_2	I/O L29P_2	I/O L33N_2	VCCO_2	I/O L30N_2	I/O L30P_2	VCCAUX	I/O L31N_2	I/O L31P_2	I/O L32N_2	I/O L32P_2	R
GND	GND	GND	GND	VCCINT	VCCO_2	I/O L51N_2 ◆	I/O L33P_2	GND	VCCAUX	I/O L34N_2 VREF_2	I/O L34P_2	GND	VCCO_2	I/O L35N_2	I/O L35P_2	GND	T
GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	VCCINT	I/O L51P_2 ◆	I/O	I/O	I/O L37N_2	I/O L37P_2	I/O L38N_2	I/O L38P_2	I/O L39N_2	I/O L39P_2	I/O L40N_2	I/O L40P_2 VREF_2	U

Bank 2

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Figure 58: FG1156 Package Footprint (Top View) Continued

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
V	I/O L40P_6 VREF_6	I/O L40N_6	I/O L39P_6	I/O L39N_6	I/O L38P_6	I/O L38N_6	I/O L52P_6	I/O L52N_6	I/O	I/O	I/O L49P_6 ◆	VCCINT	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
W	GND	I/O L37P_6	I/O L37N_6	VCCO_6	GND	I/O L36P_6	I/O L36N_6	VCCAUX	GND	I/O L35P_6	I/O L49N_6 ◆	VCCO_6	VCCINT	GND	GND	GND	GND
Y	I/O L34P_6	I/O L34N_6 VREF_6	I/O L33P_6	I/O L33N_6	VCCAUX	I/O L48P_6	I/O L48N_6	VCCO_6	I/O L35N_6	I/O L32P_6	I/O L32N_6	VCCO_6	VCCINT	GND	GND	GND	GND
AA	I/O L31P_6	I/O L31N_6	I/O L30P_6	I/O L30N_6	I/O L29P_6	I/O L29N_6	I/O L28P_6	I/O L28N_6	I/O L46P_6 ◆	I/O L46N_6 ◆	I/O L27P_6	VCCO_6	VCCINT	GND	GND	GND	GND
AB	GND	VCCO_6	I/O L26P_6	I/O L26N_6	GND	VCCO_6	I/O L25P_6	I/O L25N_6	GND	I/O L24P_6	I/O L27N_6	VCCO_6	VCCINT	VCCINT	VCCINT	VCCINT	GND
AC	I/O L23P_6	I/O L23N_6	I/O L45P_6	I/O L45N_6	I/O L22P_6	I/O L22N_6	I/O L21P_6	I/O L21N_6	I/O L24N_6 VREF_6	I/O L20P_6	I/O L20N_6	VCCINT	VCCO_5	VCCO_5	VCCO_5	VCCO_5	VCCINT
AD	I/O L19P_6	I/O L19N_6	GND	VCCO_6	VCCAUX	I/O L44P_6 ◆	I/O L44N_6 ◆	VCCO_6	I/O L17P_6 VREF_6	I/O L17N_6	I/O	I/O ◆	I/O L16P_5	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
AE	I/O L16P_6	I/O L16N_6	I/O L15P_6	I/O L15N_6	I/O L14P_6	I/O L14N_6	I/O L13P_6 VREF_6	I/O L13N_6	I/O L12P_6	GND	I/O L39P_5 ◆	I/O L12P_5	I/O L16N_5	I/O	I/O L23P_5	I/O	I/O L29P_5 VREF_5
AF	GND	I/O L11P_6	I/O L11N_6	I/O L10P_6	GND	I/O L09P_6	I/O L09N_6 VREF_6	I/O L12N_6	I/O ◆	I/O L07P_5	I/O L39N_5 ◆	I/O L12N_5	GND	I/O L19P_5 VREF_5	I/O L23N_5	GND	I/O L29N_5
AG	I/O L08P_6	I/O L08N_6	VCCO_6	I/O L10N_6	I/O L07P_6	I/O L07N_6	VCCO_6	M2	I/O	I/O L07N_5	VCCO_5	I/O	I/O L17P_5	I/O L19N_5	VCCO_5	VCCAUX	I/O L30P_5
AH	I/O	I/O	I/O L41P_6 ◆	I/O L41N_6 ◆	I/O L06P_6	I/O L06N_6	GND	VCCO_5	I/O L37P_5	I/O L08P_5	I/O L40P_5 ◆	I/O L13P_5	I/O L17N_5	I/O L20P_5	I/O L24P_5	I/O L27P_5	I/O L30N_5
AJ	I/O L05P_6	I/O L05N_6	I/O L04P_6	I/O L04N_6	VCCAUX	I/O	I/O L06P_5	IO VREF_5	I/O L37N_5	I/O L08N_5	I/O L40N_5 ◆	I/O L13N_5	VCCO_5	I/O L20N_5	I/O L24N_5	I/O L27N_5 VREF_5	I/O
AK	GND	I/O L03P_6	I/O L03N_6 VREF_6	M1	GND	VCCAUX	I/O L06N_5	I/O L35P_5	GND	I/O	VCCAUX	I/O L14P_5	GND	I/O	VCCAUX	GND	I/O L31P_5 D5
AL	I/O L02P_6	I/O L02N_6	VCCO_6	M0	IO VREF_5	I/O L04P_5	I/O L33P_5 ◆	I/O L35N_5	I/O L38P_5	I/O L09P_5	VCCO_5	I/O L14N_5	I/O L18P_5	I/O L21P_5	I/O L25P_5	VCCO_5	I/O L31N_5 D4
AM	I/O L01P_6 VRN_6	I/O L01N_6 VRP_6	GND	VCCO_5	I/O L03P_5	I/O L04N_5	I/O L33N_5 ◆	VCCO_5	I/O L38N_5	I/O L09N_5	GND	I/O	I/O L18N_5	I/O L21N_5	I/O L25N_5	I/O L28P_5 D7	I/O L32P_5 GCLK2
AN	GND	GND	I/O L01P_5 CS_B	I/O L02P_5	I/O L03N_5	I/O L05P_5	I/O L34P_5 ◆	I/O L36P_5	I/O	I/O L10P_5 VRN_5	I/O L11P_5	I/O L15P_5	VCCO_5	I/O L22P_5	I/O L26P_5	I/O L28N_5 D6	I/O L32N_5 GCLK3
AP	GND	GND	I/O L01N_5 RDWR_B	I/O L02N_5	GND	I/O L05N_5	I/O L34N_5 ◆	I/O L36N_5	GND	I/O L10N_5 VRP_5	I/O L11N_5 VREF_5	I/O L15N_5	GND	I/O L22N_5	I/O L26N_5	GND	IO VREF_5

Bank 6

Bank 5

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Bottom Left Corner of FG1156 Package (Top View)

Figure 59: FG1156 Package Footprint (Top View) Continued