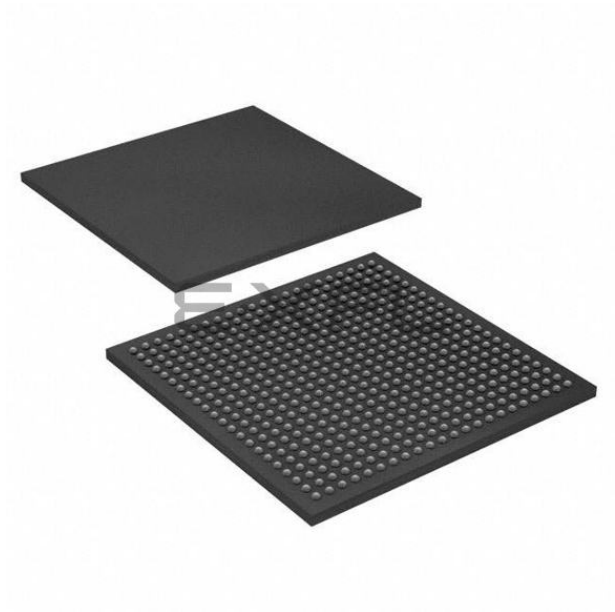
AMD Xilinx - XC3SD1800A-4CSG484I Datasheet



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Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	4160
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	37440
Total RAM Bits	1548288
Number of I/O	309
Number of Gates	1800000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.26V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-FBGA, CSPBGA
Supplier Device Package	484-CSPBGA (19x19)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc3sd1800a-4csg484i

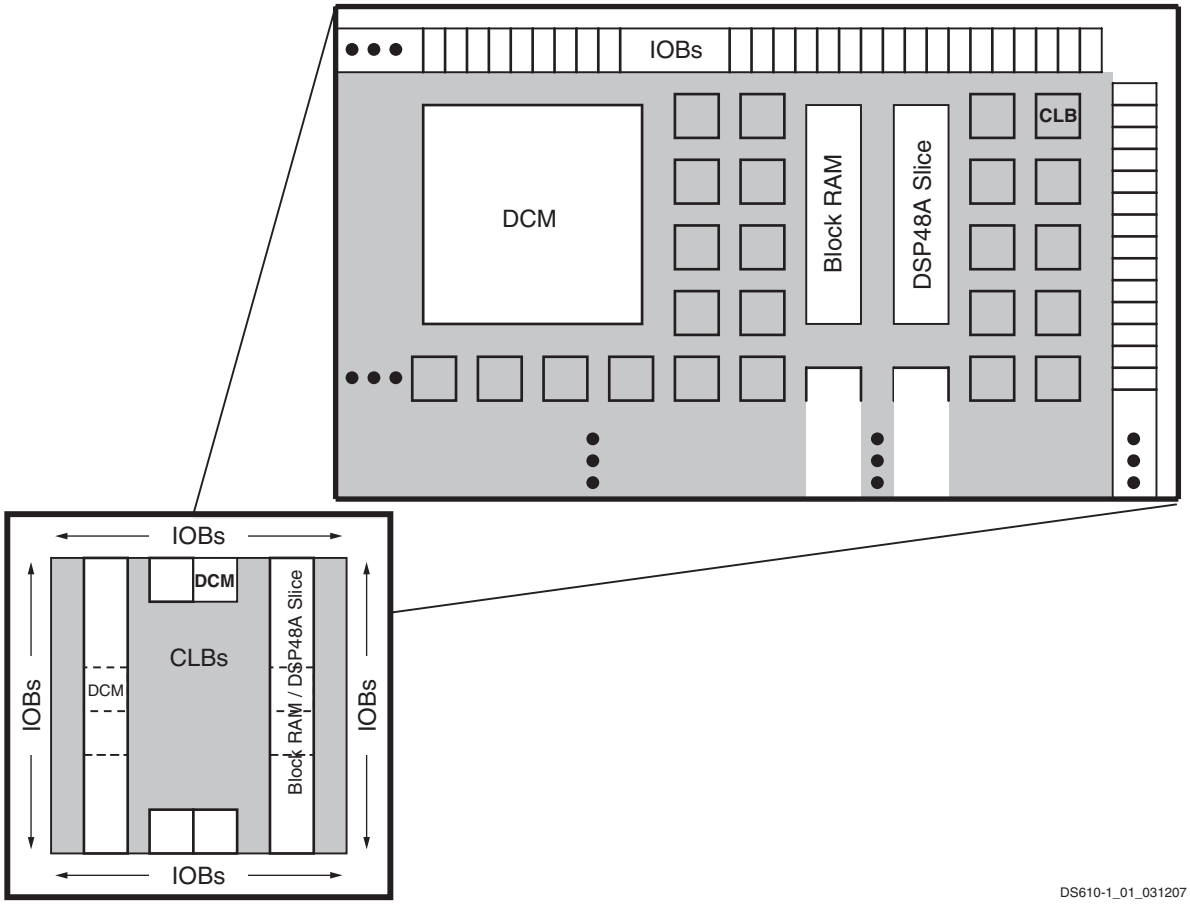
Architectural Overview

The Spartan-3A DSP family architecture consists of five fundamental programmable functional elements:

- **XtremeDSP™ DSP48A Slice** provides an 18-bit x 18-bit multiplier, 18-bit pre-adder, 48-bit post-adder/accumulator, and cascade capabilities for various DSP applications.
- **Block RAM** provides data storage in the form of 18-Kbit dual-port blocks.
- **Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)** contain flexible Look-Up Tables (LUTs) that implement logic plus storage elements used as flip-flops or latches. CLBs perform a wide variety of logical functions as well as store data.
- **Input/Output Blocks (IOBs)** control the flow of data between the I/O pins and the internal logic of the device. IOBs support bidirectional data flow plus 3-state operation. Supports a variety of signal standards, including several high-performance differential standards. Double Data-Rate (DDR) registers are included.
- **Digital Clock Manager (DCM) Blocks** provide self-calibrating, fully digital solutions for distributing, delaying, multiplying, dividing, and phase-shifting clock signals.

These elements are organized as shown in Figure 1. A dual ring of staggered IOBs surrounds a regular array of CLBs. The XC3SD1800A has four columns of DSP48As, and the XC3SD3400A has five columns of DSP48As. Each DSP48A has an associated block RAM. The DCMs are positioned in the center with two at the top and two at the bottom of the device and in the two outer columns of the 4 or 5 columns of block RAM and DSP48As.

The Spartan-3A DSP family features a rich network of routing that interconnect all five functional elements, transmitting signals among them. Each functional element has an associated switch matrix that permits multiple connections to the routing.



Notes:

1. The XC3SD1800A and XC3SD3400A have two DCMs on both the left and right sides, as well as the two DCMs at the top and bottom of the devices. The two DCMs on the left and right of the chips are in the middle of the outer Block RAM/DSP48A columns of the 4 or 5 columns in the selected device, as shown in the diagram above.
2. A detailed diagram of the DSP48A can be found in UG431: *XtremeDSP DSP48A for Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs User Guide.*

Figure 1: **Spartan-3A DSP Family Architecture**

Configuration

Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs are programmed by loading configuration data into robust, reprogrammable, static CMOS configuration latches (CCLs) that collectively control all functional elements and routing resources. The FPGA's configuration data is stored externally in a PROM or some other non-volatile medium, either on or off the board. After applying power, the configuration data is written to the FPGA using any of seven different modes:

- Master Serial from a Xilinx Platform Flash PROM
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) from an industry-standard SPI serial Flash
- Byte Peripheral Interface (BPI) Up from an industry-standard x8 or x8/x16 parallel NOR Flash
- Slave Serial, typically downloaded from a processor
- Slave Parallel, typically downloaded from a processor
- Boundary Scan (JTAG), typically downloaded from a processor or system tester

Furthermore, Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs support MultiBoot configuration, allowing two or more FPGA configuration bitstreams to be stored in a single SPI serial Flash or a BPI parallel NOR Flash. The FPGA application controls which configuration to load next and when to load it.

Additionally, each Spartan-3A DSP FPGA contains a unique, factory-programmed Device DNA identifier useful for tracking purposes, anti-cloning designs, or IP protection.

I/O Capabilities

The Spartan-3A DSP FPGA SelectIO interface supports many popular single-ended and differential standards. Table 2 shows the number of user I/Os as well as the number of differential I/O pairs available for each device/package combination. Some of the user I/Os are unidirectional input-only pins as indicated in Table 2.

Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs support the following single-ended standards:

- 3.3V low-voltage TTL (LVTTL)
- Low-voltage CMOS (LVCMOS) at 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V, 1.5V, or 1.2V
- 3.3V PCI at 33 MHz or 66 MHz
- HSTL I, II, and III at 1.5V and 1.8V, commonly used in memory applications
- SSTL I and II at 1.8V, 2.5V, and 3.3V, commonly used for memory applications
- Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs support the following differential standards:
- LVDS, mini-LVDS, RSDS, and PPDS I/O at 2.5V or 3.3V
- Bus LVDS I/O at 2.5V
- TMDS I/O at 3.3V
- Differential HSTL and SSTL I/O
- LVPECL inputs at 2.5V or 3.3V

Table 2: **Available User I/Os and Differential (Diff) I/O Pairs**

Device	CS484 CSG484		FG676 FGG676	
	User	**Diff**	**User**	**Diff**
XC3SD1800A	**309**(1) *(60)*	**140** *(78)*	**519** *(110)*	**227** *(131)*
XC3SD3400A	**309** *(60)*	**140** *(78)*	**469** *(60)*	**213** *(117)*

Notes:

1. The number shown in **bold** indicates the maximum number of I/O and input-only pins. The number shown in (*italics*) indicates the number of input-only pins. The differential (Diff) input-only pin count includes both differential pairs on input-only pins and differential pairs on I/O pins within I/O banks that are restricted to differential inputs.

Single-Ended I/O Standards

Table 10: **Recommended Operating Conditions for User I/Os Using Single-Ended Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute	V_{CCO} for Drivers[2]			V_{REF}			V_{IL}	V_{IH}[3]
	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)	Max (V)	Min (V)
LVTTL	3.0	3.3	3.6	V_{REF} is not used for these I/O standards			0.8	2.0
LVCMOS33[4]	3.0	3.3	3.6				0.8	2.0
LVCMOS25[4,5]	2.3	2.5	2.7				0.7	1.7
LVCMOS18	1.65	1.8	1.95				0.4	0.8
LVCMOS15	1.4	1.5	1.6				0.4	0.8
LVCMOS12	1.1	1.2	1.3				0.4	0.7
PCI33_3[6]	3.0	3.3	3.6				0.3 • V_{CCO}	0.5 • V_{CCO}
PCI66_3[6]	3.0	3.3	3.6				0.3 • V_{CCO}	0.5 • V_{CCO}
HSTL_I	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.68	0.75	0.9	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_III	1.4	1.5	1.6	–	0.9	–	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_I_18	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_II_18	1.7	1.8	1.9	–	0.9	–	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_III_18	1.7	1.8	1.9	–	1.1	–	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
SSTL18_I	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.833	0.900	0.969	V_{REF} – 0.125	V_{REF} + 0.125
SSTL18_II	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.833	0.900	0.969	V_{REF} – 0.125	V_{REF} + 0.125
SSTL2_I	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.13	1.25	1.38	V_{REF} – 0.150	V_{REF} + 0.150
SSTL2_II	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.13	1.25	1.38	V_{REF} – 0.150	V_{REF} + 0.150
SSTL3_I	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	V_{REF} – 0.2	V_{REF} + 0.2
SSTL3_II	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	V_{REF} – 0.2	V_{REF} + 0.2

Notes:

1. Descriptions of the symbols used in this table are as follows:
   V_{CCO}—the supply voltage for output drivers
   V_{REF}—the reference voltage for setting the input switching threshold
   V_{IL}—the input voltage that indicates a Low logic level
   V_{IH}—the input voltage that indicates a High logic level
2. In general, the V_{CCO} rails supply only output drivers, not input circuits. The exceptions are for LVCMOS25 inputs when V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V range and for PCI I/O standards.
3. For device operation, the maximum signal voltage (V_{IH} max) can be as high as V_{IN} max. See Table 7.
4. There is approximately 100 mV of hysteresis on inputs using LVCMOS33 and LVCMOS25 I/O standards.
5. All Dedicated pins (PROG_B, DONE, SUSPEND, TCK, TDI, TDO, and TMS) draw power from the V_{CCAUX} rail and use the LVCMOS25 or LVCMOS33 standard depending on V_{CCAUX}. The Dual-Purpose configuration pins use the LVCMOS standard before the User mode. When using these pins as part of a standard 2.5V configuration interface, apply 2.5V to the V_{CCO} lines of Banks 0, 1, and 2 at power-on as well as throughout configuration.
6. For information on PCI IP solutions, see www.xilinx.com/pci. The PCI IOSTANDARD is not supported on input-only pins. The PCIX IOSTANDARD is available and has equivalent characteristics but no PCI-X IP is supported.

Table 11: **DC Characteristics of User I/Os Using Single-Ended Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute		Test Conditions		Logic Level Characteristics	
		I_{OL} (mA)	I_{OH} (mA)	V_{OL} Max (V)	V_{OH} Min (V)
LVTTL(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	2.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12	12	–12		
	16	16	–16		
	24	24	–24		
LVCMOS33(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12	12	–12		
	16	16	–16		
	24(5)	24	–24		
LVCMOS25(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12	12	–12		
	16(5)	16	–16		
	24(5)	24	–24		
LVCMOS18(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12(5)	12	–12		
	16(5)	16	–16		
LVCMOS15(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8(5)	8	–8		
	12(5)	12	–12		
LVCMOS12(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4(5)	4	–4		
	6(5)	6	–6		

Table 11: **DC Characteristics of User I/Os Using Single-Ended Standards *(Cont'd)***

IOSTANDARD Attribute	Test Conditions		Logic Level Characteristics	
	I_{OL} (mA)	I_{OH} (mA)	V_{OL} Max (V)	V_{OH} Min (V)
PCI33_3(4)	1.5	–0.5	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}
PCI66_3(4)	1.5	–0.5	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}
HSTL_I (5)	8	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
HSTL_III (5)	24	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
HSTL_I_18	8	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
HSTL_II_18(5)	16	–16	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
HSTL_III_18	24	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
SSTL18_I	6.7	–6.7	V_{TT} – 0.475	V_{TT} + 0.475
SSTL18_II(5)	13.4	–13.4	V_{TT} – 0.603	V_{TT} + 0.603
SSTL2_I	8.1	–8.1	V_{TT} – 0.61	V_{TT} + 0.61
SSTL2_II(5)	16.2	–16.2	V_{TT} – 0.81	V_{TT} + 0.81
SSTL3_I	8	–8	V_{TT} – 0.6	V_{TT} + 0.6
SSTL3_II(5)	16	–16	V_{TT} – 0.8	V_{TT} + 0.8

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the conditions set forth in Table 7 and Table 10.
2. Descriptions of the symbols used in this table are as follows:
   I_{OL}—the output current condition under which VOL is tested
   I_{OH}—the output current condition under which VOH is tested
   V_{OL}— the output voltage that indicates a Low logic level
   V_{OH}—the output voltage that indicates a High logic level
   V_{CCO}—the supply voltage for output drivers
   V_{TT}—the voltage applied to a resistor termination
3. For the LVCMOS and LVTTL standards: the same V_{OL} and V_{OH} limits apply for the Fast, Slow, and QUIETIO slew attributes.
4. Tested according to the relevant PCI specifications. For information on PCI IP solutions, see www.xilinx.com/products/design_resources/conn_central/protocols/pci_pcix.htm. The PCIX IOSTANDARD is available and has equivalent characteristics but no PCI-X IP is supported.
5. These higher-drive output standards are supported only on FPGA banks 1 and 3. Inputs are unrestricted. See the *Using I/O Resources* chapter in UG331.

Switching Characteristics

All Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs ship in two speed grades: –4 and the higher performance –5. Switching characteristics in this document are designated as Advance, Preliminary, or Production, as shown in Table 15. Each category is defined as follows:

Advance: These specifications are based on simulations only and are typically available soon after establishing FPGA specifications. Although speed grades with this designation are considered relatively stable and conservative, some under-reporting might still occur.

Preliminary: These specifications are based on complete early silicon characterization. Devices and speed grades with this designation are intended to give a better indication of the expected performance of production silicon. The probability of under-reporting preliminary delays is greatly reduced compared to Advance data.

Production: These specifications are approved once enough production silicon of a particular device family member has been characterized to provide full correlation between speed files and devices over numerous production lots. There is no under-reporting of delays, and customers receive formal notification of any subsequent changes. Typically, the slowest speed grades transition to Production before faster speed grades.

Software Version Requirements

Production-quality systems must use FPGA designs compiled using a speed file designated as PRODUCTION status. FPGAs designs using a less mature speed file designation should only be used during system prototyping or pre-production qualification. FPGA designs with speed files designated as Preview, Advance, or Preliminary should not be used in a production-quality system.

Whenever a speed file designation changes, as a device matures toward Production status, rerun the latest Xilinx® ISE® software on the FPGA design to ensure that the FPGA design incorporates the latest timing information and software updates.

Production designs will require updating the Xilinx ISE development software with a future version and/or Service Pack.

All parameter limits are representative of worst-case supply voltage and junction temperature conditions. **Unless otherwise noted, the published parameter values apply to all Spartan-3A DSP devices. AC and DC characteristics are specified using the same numbers for both commercial and industrial grades.**

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Timing parameters and their representative values are selected for inclusion below either because they are important as general design requirements or they indicate fundamental device performance characteristics. The Spartan-3A DSP FPGA speed files (v1.32), part of the Xilinx Development Software, are the original source for many but not all of the values. The speed grade designations for these files are shown in Table 15. For more complete, more precise, and worst-case data, use the values reported by the Xilinx static timing analyzer (TRACE in the Xilinx development software) and back-annotated to the simulation netlist.

Table 15: **Spartan-3A DSP v1.32 Speed Grade Designations**

Device	Advance	Preliminary	Production
XC3SD1800A			-4, -5
XC3SD3400A			-4, -5

Table 16 provides the recent history of the Spartan-3A DSP FPGA speed files.

Table 16: **Spartan-3A DSP Speed File Version History**

Version	ISE Release	Description
1.32	ISE 10.1.02	Updated DSP timing model to reflect higher performance for some implementations
1.31	ISE 10.1	Added Automotive support
1.30	ISE 9.2.03i	Added absolute minimum values
1.29	ISE 9.2.01i	Production Speed Files for -4 and -5 speed grades
1.28	ISE 9.2i	Minor updates
1.27	ISE 9.1.03i	Advance Speed Files for -4 speed grade

Table 25: **Output Timing Adjustments for IOB *(Cont'd)***

Convert Output Time from LVCMOS25 with 12mA Drive and Fast Slew Rate to the Following Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)			Add the Adjustment Below		Units
			Speed Grade		
			-5	-4	
LVCMOS25	Slow	2 mA	5.33	5.33	ns
		4 mA	2.81	2.81	ns
		6 mA	2.82	2.82	ns
		8 mA	1.14	1.14	ns
		12 mA	1.10	1.10	ns
		16 mA	0.83	0.83	ns
		24 mA	2.26(3)	2.26(3)	ns
	Fast	2 mA	4.36	4.36	ns
		4 mA	1.76	1.76	ns
		6 mA	1.25	1.25	ns
		8 mA	0.38	0.38	ns
		12 mA	0.00	0.00	ns
		16 mA	0.01	0.01	ns
		24 mA	0.01	0.01	ns
	QuietIO	2 mA	25.92	25.92	ns
		4 mA	25.92	25.92	ns
		6 mA	25.92	25.92	ns
		8 mA	15.57	15.57	ns
		12 mA	15.59	15.59	ns
		16 mA	14.27	14.27	ns
		24 mA	11.37	11.37	ns

Table 25: **Output Timing Adjustments for IOB *(Cont'd)***

Convert Output Time from LVCMOS25 with 12mA Drive and Fast Slew Rate to the Following Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)			Add the Adjustment Below		Units
			Speed Grade		
			-5	-4	
LVCMOS18	Slow	2 mA	4.48	4.48	ns
		4 mA	3.69	3.69	ns
		6 mA	2.91	2.91	ns
		8 mA	1.99	1.99	ns
		12 mA	1.57	1.57	ns
		16 mA	1.19	1.19	ns
	Fast	2 mA	3.96	3.96	ns
		4 mA	2.57	2.57	ns
		6 mA	1.90	1.90	ns
		8 mA	1.06	1.06	ns
		12 mA	0.83	0.83	ns
		16 mA	0.63	0.63	ns
	QuietIO	2 mA	24.97	24.97	ns
		4 mA	24.97	24.97	ns
		6 mA	24.08	24.08	ns
		8 mA	16.43	16.43	ns
		12 mA	14.52	14.52	ns
		16 mA	13.41	13.41	ns
LVCMOS15	Slow	2 mA	5.82	5.82	ns
		4 mA	3.97	3.97	ns
		6 mA	3.21	3.21	ns
		8 mA	2.53	2.53	ns
		12 mA	2.06	2.06	ns
	Fast	2 mA	5.23	5.23	ns
		4 mA	3.05	3.05	ns
		6 mA	1.95	1.95	ns
		8 mA	1.60	1.60	ns
		12 mA	1.30	1.30	ns
	QuietIO	2 mA	34.11	34.11	ns
		4 mA	25.66	25.66	ns
		6 mA	24.64	24.64	ns
		8 mA	22.06	22.06	ns
		12 mA	20.64	20.64	ns

Table 25: **Output Timing Adjustments for IOB *(Cont'd)***

Convert Output Time from LVCMOS25 with 12mA Drive and Fast Slew Rate to the Following Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)			Add the Adjustment Below		Units
			Speed Grade		
			-5	-4	
LVCMOS12	Slow	2 mA	7.14	7.14	ns
		4 mA	4.87	4.87	ns
		6 mA	5.67	5.67	ns
	Fast	2 mA	6.77	6.77	ns
		4 mA	5.02	5.02	ns
		6 mA	4.09	4.09	ns
	QuietIO	2 mA	50.76	50.76	ns
		4 mA	43.17	43.17	ns
		6 mA	37.31	37.31	ns
PCI33_3			0.34	0.34	ns
PCI66_3			0.34	0.34	ns
HSTL_I			0.78	0.78	ns
HSTL_III			1.16	1.16	ns
HSTL_I_18			0.35	0.35	ns
HSTL_II_18			0.30	0.30	ns
HSTL_III_18			0.47	0.47	ns
SSTL18_I			0.40	0.40	ns
SSTL18_II			0.30	0.30	ns
SSTL2_I			0.00	0.00	ns
SSTL2_II			–0.05	–0.05	ns
SSTL3_I			0.00	0.00	ns
SSTL3_II			0.17	0.17	ns

Table 25: **Output Timing Adjustments for IOB *(Cont'd)***

Convert Output Time from LVCMOS25 with 12mA Drive and Fast Slew Rate to the Following Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)	Add the Adjustment Below		Units
	Speed Grade		
	-5	-4	
Differential Standards			
LVDS_25	1.16	1.16	ns
LVDS_33	0.46	0.46	ns
BLVDS_25	0.11	0.11	ns
MINI_LVDS_25	0.75	0.75	ns
MINI_LVDS_33	0.40	0.40	ns
LVPECL_25	Inputs Only		
LVPECL_33			
RSDS_25	1.42	1.42	ns
RSDS_33	0.58	0.58	ns
TMDS_33	0.46	0.46	ns
PPDS_25	1.07	1.07	ns
PPDS_33	0.63	0.63	ns
DIFF_HSTL_I_18	0.43	0.43	ns
DIFF_HSTL_II_18	0.41	0.41	ns
DIFF_HSTL_III_18	0.36	0.36	ns
DIFF_HSTL_I	1.01	1.01	ns
DIFF_HSTL_III	0.54	0.54	ns
DIFF_SSTL18_I	0.49	0.49	ns
DIFF_SSTL18_II	0.41	0.41	ns
DIFF_SSTL2_I	0.82	0.82	ns
DIFF_SSTL2_II	0.09	0.09	ns
DIFF_SSTL3_I	1.16	1.16	ns
DIFF_SSTL3_II	0.28	0.28	ns

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are tested using the methodology presented in Table 26 and are based on the operating conditions set forth in Table 7, Table 10, and Table 12.
2. These adjustments are used to convert output- and three-state-path times originally specified for the LVCMOS25 standard with 12 mA drive and Fast slew rate to times that correspond to other signal standards. Do not adjust times that measure when outputs go into a high-impedance state.
3. Note that 16 mA drive is faster than 24 mA drive for the Slow slew rate.

Table 28: **Recommended Simultaneously Switching Outputs per V_{CCO}/GND Pair (V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V)**

Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)			Package Type	
			CS484, FG676	
			Top, Bottom (Banks 0, 2)	Left, Right (Banks 1, 3)
Single-Ended Standards				
LVTTL	Slow	2	60	60
		4	41	41
		6	29	29
		8	22	22
		12	13	13
		16	11	11
		24	9	9
	Fast	2	10	10
		4	6	6
		6	5	5
		8	3	3
		12	3	3
		16	3	3
		24	2	2
	QuietIO	2	80	80
		4	48	48
		6	36	36
		8	27	27
		12	16	16
		16	13	13
		24	12	12

Table 28: **Recommended Simultaneously Switching Outputs per V_{CCO}/GND Pair (V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V) *(Cont'd)***

Signal Standard (IOSTANDARD)			Package Type	
			CS484, FG676	
			Top, Bottom (Banks 0, 2)	Left, Right (Banks 1, 3)
LVCMOS33	Slow	2	76	76
		4	46	46
		6	27	27
		8	20	20
		12	13	13
		16	10	10
		24	–	9
	Fast	2	10	10
		4	8	8
		6	5	5
		8	4	4
		12	4	4
		16	2	2
		24	–	2
	QuietIO	2	76	76
		4	46	46
		6	32	32
		8	26	26
		12	18	18
		16	14	14
		24	–	10

Clock Buffer/Multiplexer Switching Characteristics

Table 32: **Clock Distribution Switching Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum		Units
			Speed Grade		
			-5	-4	
T_{GIO}	Global clock buffer (BUFG, BUFGMUX, BUFGCE) I input to O-output delay	–	0.22	0.23	ns
T_{GSI}	Global clock multiplexer (BUFGMUX) select S-input setup to I0 and I1 inputs. Same as BUFGCE enable CE-input	–	0.56	0.63	ns
F_{BUFG}	Frequency of signals distributed on global buffers (all sides)	0	350	334	MHz

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the operating conditions set forth in Table 7.

Table 39: **Switching Characteristics for the DFS**

Symbol	Description		Device	Speed Grade				Units
				-5		-4		
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output Frequency Ranges								
CLKOUT_FREQ_FX[2]	Frequency for the CLKFX and CLKFX180 outputs		All	5	350	5	311	MHz
Output Clock Jitter [3][4]								
CLKOUT_PER_JITT_FX	Period jitter at the CLKFX and CLKFX180 outputs.	CLKIN ≤ 20 MHz	All	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	
				Use the Spartan-3A Jitter Calculator: www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/data_sheets/s3a_jitter_calc.zip				ps
		CLKIN > 20 MHz		±[1% of CLKFX period + 100]	±[1% of CLKFX period + 200]	±[1% of CLKFX period + 100]	±[1% of CLKFX period + 200]	ps
Duty Cycle[5][6]								
CLKOUT_DUTY_CYCLE_FX	Duty cycle precision for the CLKFX and CLKFX180 outputs, including the BUFGMUX and clock tree duty-cycle distortion		All	–	±[1% of CLKFX period + 350]	–	±[1% of CLKFX period + 350]	ps
Phase Alignment[6]								
CLKOUT_PHASE_FX	Phase offset between the DFS CLKFX output and the DLL CLK0 output when both the DFS and DLL are used		All	–	±200	–	±200	ps
CLKOUT_PHASE_FX180	Phase offset between the DFS CLKFX180 output and the DLL CLK0 output when both the DFS and DLL are used		All	–	±[1% of CLKFX period + 200]	–	±[1% of CLKFX period + 200]	ps
Lock Time								
LOCK_FX[2][3]	The time from deassertion at the DCM's Reset input to the rising transition at its LOCKED output. The DFS asserts LOCKED when the CLKFX and CLKFX180 signals are valid. If using both the DLL and the DFS, use the longer locking time.	5 MHz ≤ F_{CLKIN} ≤ 15 MHz	All	–	5	–	5	ms
		F_{CLKIN} > 15 MHz		–	450	–	450	µs

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the operating conditions set forth in Table 7 and Table 38.
2. DFS performance requires the additional logic automatically added by ISE 9.1i and later software revisions.
3. For optimal jitter tolerance and faster lock time, use the CLKIN_PERIOD attribute.
4. Maximum output jitter is characterized within a reasonable noise environment (150 ps input period jitter, 40 SSOs and 25% CLB switching) on an FPGA. Output jitter strongly depends on the environment, including the number of SSOs, the output drive strength, CLB utilization, CLB switching activities, switching frequency, power supply and PCB design. The actual maximum output jitter depends on the system application.
5. The CLKFX and CLKFX180 outputs always have an approximate 50% duty cycle.
6. Some duty-cycle and alignment specifications include a percentage of the CLKFX output period. For example, the data sheet specifies a maximum CLKFX jitter of "±[1% of CLKFX period + 200]". Assume the CLKFX output frequency is 100 MHz. The equivalent CLKFX period is 10 ns and 1% of 10 ns is 0.1 ns or 100 ps. According to the data sheet, the maximum jitter is ±[100 ps + 200 ps] = ±300 ps.

DNA Port Timing

Table 43: **DNA_PORT Interface Timing**

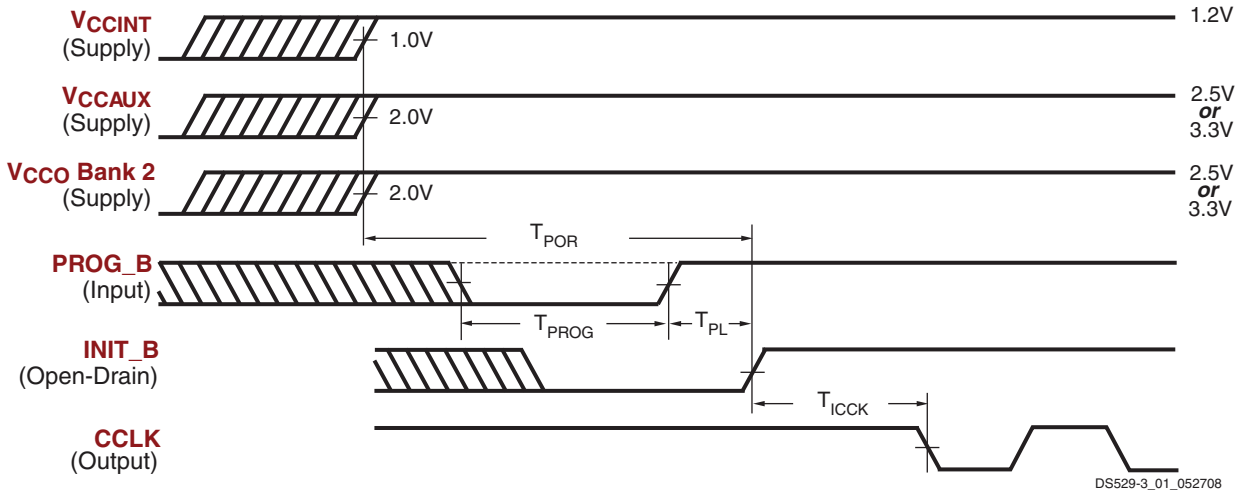
Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Units
T_{DNASSU}	Setup time on SHIFT before the rising edge of CLK	1.0	–	ns
T_{DNASH}	Hold time on SHIFT after the rising edge of CLK	0.5	–	ns
T_{DNADSU}	Setup time on DIN before the rising edge of CLK	1.0	–	ns
T_{DNADH}	Hold time on DIN after the rising edge of CLK	0.5	–	ns
T_{DNARSU}	Setup time on READ before the rising edge of CLK	5.0	10,000	ns
T_{DNARH}	Hold time on READ after the rising edge of CLK	0.0	–	ns
$T_{DNADCKO}$	Clock-to-output delay on DOUT after rising edge of CLK	0.5	1.5	ns
$T_{DNACLKF}$	CLK frequency	0.0	100	MHz
$T_{DNACLKH}$	CLK High time	1.0	∞	ns
$T_{DNACLKL}$	CLK Low time	1.0	∞	ns

Notes:

1. The minimum READ pulse width is 5 ns, and the maximum READ pulse width is 10 µs.

Configuration and JTAG Timing

General Configuration Power-On/Reconfigure Timing



Notes:

1. The V_{CCINT}, V_{CCAUX}, and V_{CCO} supplies can be applied in any order.
2. The Low-going pulse on PROG_B is optional after power-on but necessary for reconfiguration without a power cycle.
3. The rising edge of INIT_B samples the voltage levels applied to the mode pins (M0 - M2).

Figure 10: **Waveforms for Power-On and the Beginning of Configuration**

Table 45: **Power-On Timing and the Beginning of Configuration**

Symbol	Description	Device	All Speed Grades		Units
			Min	Max	
T_{POR}(2)	The time from the application of V_{CCINT}, V_{CCAUX}, and V_{CCO} Bank 2 supply voltage ramps (whichever occurs last) to the rising transition of the INIT_B pin	All	–	18	ms
T_{PROG}	The width of the low-going pulse on the PROG_B pin	All	0.5	–	µs
T_{PL}(2)	The time from the rising edge of the PROG_B pin to the rising transition on the INIT_B pin	All	–	2	ms
T_{INIT}	Minimum Low pulse width on INIT_B output	All	300	–	ns
T_{ICCK}(3)	The time from the rising edge of the INIT_B pin to the generation of the configuration clock signal at the CCLK output pin	All	0.5	4	µs

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the operating conditions set forth in Table 7. This means power must be applied to all V_{CCINT}, V_{CCO}, and V_{CCAUX} lines.
2. Power-on reset and the clearing of configuration memory occurs during this period.
3. This specification applies only to the Master Serial, SPI, and BPI modes.
4. For details on configuration, see UG332 *Spartan-3 Generation Configuration User Guide*.

Introduction

This section describes how the various pins on a Spartan®-3A DSP FPGA connect within the supported component packages and provides device-specific thermal characteristics. For general information on the pin functions and the package characteristics, see the *Packaging* section in UG331: *Spartan-3 Generation FPGA User Guide.*

Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs are available in both standard and Pb-free, RoHS versions of each package, with the Pb-free version adding a “G” to the middle of the package code. Except for the thermal characteristics, all information for the standard package applies equally to the Pb-free package.

Pin Types

Most pins on a Spartan-3A DSP FPGA are general-purpose, user-defined I/O pins. There are, however, up to 12 different functional types of pins on Spartan-3A DSP packages, as outlined in Table 57. In the package footprint drawings that follow, the individual pins are color-coded according to pin type as in the table.

Table 57: **Types of Pins on Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs**

Type/Color Code	Description	Pin Name(s) in Type
I/O	Unrestricted, general-purpose user-I/O pin. Most pins can be paired together to form differential I/Os.	IO_# IO_Lxxy_#
INPUT	Unrestricted, general-purpose input-only pin. This pin does not have an output structure, differential termination resistor, or PCI clamp diode.	IP_# IP_Lxxy_#
DUAL	Dual-purpose pin used in some configuration modes during the configuration process and then usually available as a user I/O after configuration. If the pin is not used during configuration, this pin behaves as an I/O-type pin. See UG332: *Spartan-3 Generation Configuration User Guide* for additional information on these signals.	M[2:0] PUDC_B CCLK MOSI/CSI_B D[7:1] D0/DIN CSO_B RDWR_B INIT_B A[25:0] VS[2:0] LDC[2:0] HDC
VREF	Dual-purpose pin that is either a user-I/O pin or Input-only pin, or, along with all other VREF pins in the same bank, provides a reference voltage input for certain I/O standards. If used for a reference voltage within a bank, all VREF pins within the bank must be connected.	IP/VREF_# IP_Lxxy_#/VREF_# IO/VREF_# IO_Lxxy_#/VREF_#
CLK	Either a user-I/O pin or an input to a specific clock buffer driver. Packages have 16 global clock inputs that optionally clock the entire device. The RHCLK inputs optionally clock the right half of the device. The LHCLK inputs optionally clock the left half of the device. See the Using Global Clock Resources chapter in UG331: *Spartan-3 Generation FPGA User Guide* for additional information on these signals.	IO_Lxxy_#/GCLK[15:0], IO_Lxxy_#/LHCLK[7:0], IO_Lxxy_#/RHCLK[7:0]
CONFIG	Dedicated configuration pin, two per device. Not available as a user-I/O pin. Every package has two dedicated configuration pins. These pins are powered by VCCAUX. See the UG332: *Spartan-3 Generation Configuration User Guide* for additional information on the DONE and PROG_B signals.	DONE, PROG_B

Package Thermal Characteristics

The power dissipated by an FPGA application has implications on package selection and system design. The power consumed by a Spartan-3A DSP FPGA is reported using either the XPower Power Estimator or the XPower Analyzer calculator integrated in the Xilinx ISE® development software. Table 62 provides the thermal characteristics for the various Spartan-3A DSP device package offerings. This information is also available using the Thermal Query tool.

The junction-to-case thermal resistance (θ_{JC}) indicates the difference between the temperature measured on the package body (case) and the die junction temperature per watt of power consumption. The junction-to-board (θ_{JB}) value similarly reports the difference between the board and junction temperature. The junction-to-ambient (θ_{JA}) value reports the temperature difference between the ambient environment and the junction temperature. The θ_{JA} value is reported at different air velocities, measured in linear feet per minute (LFM). The "Still Air (0 LFM)" column shows the θ_{JA} value in a system without a fan. The thermal resistance drops with increasing air flow.

Table 62: **Spartan-3A DSP FPGA Package Thermal Characteristics**

Package	Device	Junction-to-Case (θ_{JC})	Junction-to-Board (θ_{JB})	Junction-to-Ambient (θ_{JA}) at Different Air Flows				Units
				Still Air (0 LFM)	250 LFM	500 LFM	750 LFM	
CS484 CSG484	XC3SD1800A	4.1	6.8	18.0	13.3	12.3	11.5	°C/W
	XC3SD3400A	3.5	5.6	16.9	12.2	11.0	10.4	°C/W
FG676 FGG676	XC3SD1800A	4.7	7.8	15.9	11.6	10.6	10.0	°C/W
	XC3SD3400A	3.8	6.4	14.7	10.5	9.4	8.9	°C/W

Table 63: **Sprtn DSP CS Pinout** (Cont d)

Bn	Pin Ne	CS B	Tpe
2	IP_2/VREF_2	Y14	VREF
2	IO_L24N_2/D3	Y15	DUAL
2	IO_L29N_2	Y16	I/O
2	IO_L29P_2	Y17	I/O
2	IO_L26P_2/D2	Y18	DUAL
2	IO_L26N_2/D1	Y19	DUAL
2	VCCO_2	AA5	VCCO
2	VCCO_2	AA9	VCCO
2	VCCO_2	AA13	VCCO
2	VCCO_2	AA18	VCCO
2	VCCO_2	V9	VCCO
2	VCCO_2	V14	VCCO
3	IP_L39N_3/VREF_3	AA1	VREF
3	IO_L02N_3	C1	I/O
3	IO_L02P_3	C2	I/O
3	IP_L04P_3	D1	INPUT
3	IP_L08P_3	D3	INPUT
3	IP_L08N_3	D4	INPUT
3	IP_L04N_3/VREF_3	E1	VREF
3	IO_L09P_3	E3	I/O
3	IO_L09N_3	E4	I/O
3	IO_L06N_3	F1	I/O
3	IO_L06P_3	F2	I/O
3	IO_L01P_3	F3	I/O
3	IO_L03P_3	F4	I/O
3	IO_L03N_3	F5	I/O
3	IO_L11P_3	G1	I/O
3	IO_L01N_3	G3	I/O
3	IO_L07P_3	G5	I/O
3	IO_L07N_3	G6	I/O
3	IO_L11N_3	H1	I/O
3	IO_L14P_3	H2	I/O
3	IO_L05P_3	H3	I/O
3	IO_L05N_3	H4	I/O
3	IO_L10P_3	H5	I/O
3	IO_L10N_3	H6	I/O
3	IO_L14N_3/VREF_3	J1	VREF
3	IP_L16P_3	J3	INPUT
3	IP_L16N_3	J4	INPUT
3	IP_L12P_3	J6	INPUT
3	IP_L12N_3/VREF_3	J7	VREF
3	IO_L19P_3/LHCLK2	K1	LHCLK

Table 63: **Sprtn DSP CS Pinout** (Cont d)

Bn	Pin Ne	CS B	Tpe
3	IO_L17P_3	K2	I/O
3	IO_L17N_3	K3	I/O
3	IO_L13P_3	K4	I/O
3	IO_L13N_3	K5	I/O
3	IO_L15P_3	K6	I/O
3	IO_L19N_3/IRDY2/LHCLK3	L1	LHCLK
3	IO_L20P_3/LHCLK4	L3	LHCLK
3	IO_L15N_3	L5	I/O
3	IO_L18P_3/LHCLK0	L6	LHCLK
3	IO_L22P_3/VREF_3	M1	VREF
3	IO_L20N_3/LHCLK5	M2	LHCLK
3	IP_L23P_3	M3	INPUT
3	IO_L18N_3/LHCLK1	M5	LHCLK
3	IO_L21P_3/TRDY2/LHCLK6	M6	LHCLK
3	IO_L22N_3	N1	I/O
3	IP_L31P_3	N3	INPUT
3	IP_L23N_3	N4	INPUT
3	IO_L24N_3	N5	I/O
3	IO_L24P_3	N6	I/O
3	IO_L21N_3/LHCLK7	N7	LHCLK
3	IO_L25P_3	P1	I/O
3	IO_L25N_3	P2	I/O
3	IP_L31N_3	P3	INPUT
3	IO_L32P_3/VREF_3	P4	VREF
3	IO_L26P_3	P6	I/O
3	IO_L28N_3	R1	I/O
3	IO_L28P_3	R2	I/O
3	IO_L34P_3	R3	I/O
3	IO_L32N_3	R5	I/O
3	IO_L26N_3	R6	I/O
3	IO_L30P_3	T1	I/O
3	IP_L27P_3	T3	INPUT
3	IO_L34N_3	T4	I/O
3	IO_L29N_3	T5	I/O
3	IO_L29P_3	T6	I/O
3	IO_L30N_3	U1	I/O
3	IO_L33P_3	U2	I/O
3	IP_L27N_3	U3	INPUT
3	IO_L38P_3	U4	I/O
3	IO_L38N_3	U5	I/O
3	IO_L33N_3	V1	I/O
3	IO_L36N_3	V3	I/O

User IOs Bn

Table 67 indicates how the available user-I/O pins are distributed between the four I/O banks on the FG676 package. The AWAKE pin is counted as a dual-purpose I/O.

Table 67: **User IOs Per Bn or te CSD00 in te G Pge**

Pge Edge	IO Bn	Mxiu IOs nd InputOn	Possie IO Pins Tpe				
			IO	INPUT	DUL	VRE	CLK
Top	0	128	82	28	1	9	8
Right	1	130	67	15	30	10	8
Bottom	2	129	68	21	21	11	8
Left	3	132	97	18	0	9	8
TOTL				2	2		2

Notes:

1. **28 VREF are on INPUT pins.**