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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	120
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	480
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	124
Number of Gates	6000
Voltage - Supply	4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	160-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	160-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc5204-6pq160c

XC5200 Family Compared to XC4000/Spartan™ and XC3000 Series

For readers already familiar with the XC4000/Spartan and XC3000 FPGA Families, this section describes significant differences between them and the XC5200 family. Unless otherwise indicated, comparisons refer to both XC4000/Spartan and XC3000 devices.

Configurable Logic Block (CLB) Resources

Each XC5200 CLB contains four independent 4-input function generators and four registers, which are configured as four independent Logic Cells™ (LCs). The registers in each XC5200 LC are optionally configurable as edge-triggered D-type flip-flops or as transparent level-sensitive latches.

The XC5200 CLB includes dedicated carry logic that provides fast arithmetic carry capability. The dedicated carry logic may also be used to cascade function generators for implementing wide arithmetic functions.

XC4000 family: XC5200 devices have no wide edge decoders. Wide decoders are implemented using cascade logic. Although sacrificing speed for some designs, lack of wide edge decoders reduces the die area and hence cost of the XC5200.

XC4000/Spartan family: XC5200 dedicated carry logic differs from that of the XC4000/Spartan family in that the sum is generated in an additional function generator in the adjacent column. This design reduces XC5200 die size and hence cost for many applications. Note, however, that a loadable up/down counter requires the same number of function generators in both families. XC3000 has no dedicated carry.

XC4000/Spartan family: XC5200 lookup tables are optimized for cost and hence cannot implement RAM.

Input/Output Block (IOB) Resources

The XC5200 family maintains footprint compatibility with the XC4000 family, but not with the XC3000 family.

To minimize cost and maximize the number of I/O per Logic Cell, the XC5200 I/O does not include flip-flops or latches.

For high performance paths, the XC5200 family provides direct connections from each IOB to the registers in the adjacent CLB in order to emulate IOB registers.

Each XC5200 I/O Pin provides a programmable delay element to control input set-up time. This element can be used to avoid potential hold-time problems. Each XC5200 I/O Pin is capable of 8-mA source and sink currents.

IEEE 1149.1-type boundary scan is supported in each XC5200 I/O.

Table 2: Xilinx Field-Programmable Gate Array Families

Parameter	XC5200	Spartan	XC4000	XC3000
CLB function generators	4	3	3	2
CLB inputs	20	9	9	5
CLB outputs	12	4	4	2
Global buffers	4	8	8	2
User RAM	no	yes	yes	no
Edge decoders	no	no	yes	no
Cascade chain	yes	no	no	no
Fast carry logic	yes	yes	yes	no
Internal 3-state	yes	yes	yes	yes
Boundary scan	yes	yes	yes	no
Slew-rate control	yes	yes	yes	yes

Routing Resources

The XC5200 family provides a flexible coupling of logic and local routing resources called the VersaBlock. The XC5200 VersaBlock element includes the CLB, a Local Interconnect Matrix (LIM), and direct connects to neighboring VersaBlocks.

The XC5200 provides four global buffers for clocking or high-fanout control signals. Each buffer may be sourced by means of its dedicated pad or from any internal source.

Each XC5200 TBUF can drive up to two horizontal and two vertical Longlines. There are no internal pull-ups for XC5200 Longlines.

Configuration and Readback

The XC5200 supports a new configuration mode called Express mode.

XC4000/Spartan family: The XC5200 family provides a global reset but not a global set.

XC5200 devices use a different configuration process than that of the XC3000 family, but use the same process as the XC4000 and Spartan families.

XC3000 family: Although their configuration processes differ, XC5200 devices may be used in daisy chains with XC3000 devices.

XC3000 family: The XC5200 PROGRAM pin is a single-function input pin that overrides all other inputs. The PROGRAM pin does not exist in XC3000.

can also be independently disabled for any flip-flop. CLR is active High. It is not invertible within the CLB.

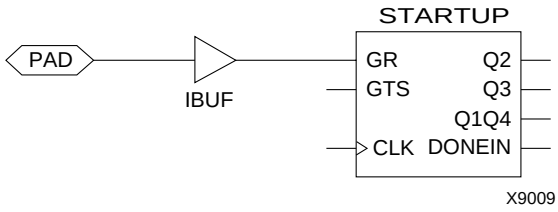


Figure 8: Schematic Symbols for Global Reset

Global Reset

A separate Global Reset line clears each storage element during power-up, reconfiguration, or when a dedicated Reset net is driven active. This global net (GR) does not compete with other routing resources; it uses a dedicated distribution network.

GR can be driven from any user-programmable pin as a global reset input. To use this global net, place an input pad and input buffer in the schematic or HDL code, driving the GR pin of the STARTUP symbol. (See Figure 9.) A specific pin location can be assigned to this input using a LOC attribute or property, just as with any other user-programmable pad. An inverter can optionally be inserted after the input buffer to invert the sense of the Global Reset signal. Alternatively, GR can be driven from any internal node.

Using FPGA Flip-Flops and Latches

The abundance of flip-flops in the XC5200 Series invites pipelined designs. This is a powerful way of increasing performance by breaking the function into smaller subfunctions and executing them in parallel, passing on the results through pipeline flip-flops. This method should be seriously considered wherever throughput is more important than latency.

To include a CLB flip-flop, place the appropriate library symbol. For example, FDCE is a D-type flip-flop with clock enable and asynchronous clear. The corresponding latch symbol is called LDCE.

In XC5200-Series devices, the flip-flops can be used as registers or shift registers without blocking the function generators from performing a different, perhaps unrelated task. This ability increases the functional capacity of the devices.

The CLB setup time is specified between the function generator inputs and the clock input CK. Therefore, the specified CLB flip-flop setup time includes the delay through the function generator.

Three-State Buffers

The XC5200 family has four dedicated Three-State Buffers (TBUFs, or BUFTs in the schematic library) per CLB (see Figure 9). The four buffers are individually configurable through four configuration bits to operate as simple non-inverting buffers or in 3-state mode. When in 3-state mode the CLB output enable (TS) control signal drives the enable to all four buffers. Each TBUF can drive up to two horizontal and/or two vertical Longlines. These 3-state buffers can be used to implement multiplexed or bidirectional buses on the horizontal or vertical longlines, saving logic resources.

The 3-state buffer enable is an active-High 3-state (i.e. an active-Low enable), as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Three-State Buffer Functionality

IN	T	OUT
X	1	Z
IN	0	IN

Another 3-state buffer with similar access is located near each I/O block along the right and left edges of the array.

The longlines driven by the 3-state buffers have a weak keeper at each end. This circuit prevents undefined floating levels. However, it is overridden by any driver. To ensure the longline goes high when no buffers are on, add an additional BUFT to drive the output High during all of the previously undefined states.

Figure 10 shows how to use the 3-state buffers to implement a multiplexer. The selection is accomplished by the buffer 3-state signal.

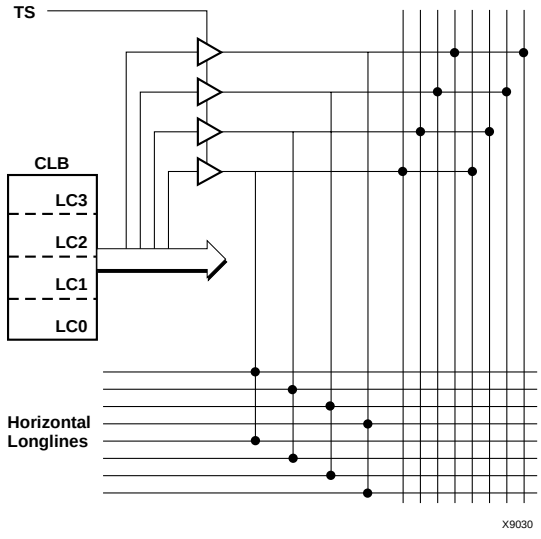


Figure 9: XC5200 3-State Buffers

non-zero hold, attach a NODELAY attribute or property to the flip-flop or input buffer.

IOB Output Signals

Output signals can be optionally inverted within the IOB, and pass directly to the pad. As with the inputs, a CLB flip-flop or latch can be used to store the output signal.

An active-High 3-state signal can be used to place the output buffer in a high-impedance state, implementing 3-state outputs or bidirectional I/O. Under configuration control, the output (OUT) and output 3-state (T) signals can be inverted. The polarity of these signals is independently configured for each IOB.

The XC5200 devices provide a guaranteed output sink current of 8 mA.

Supported destinations for XC5200-Series device outputs are shown in Table 6.(For a detailed discussion of how to interface between 5 V and 3.3 V devices, see the 3V Products section of *The Programmable Logic Data Book*.)

An output can be configured as open-drain (open-collector) by placing an OBUFT symbol in a schematic or HDL code, then tying the 3-state pin (T) to the output signal, and the input pin (I) to Ground. (See Figure 12.)

Table 6: Supported Destinations for XC5200-Series Outputs

Destination	XC5200 Output Mode
	5 V, CMOS
XC5200 device, V_{CC}=3.3 V, CMOS-threshold inputs	√
Any typical device, V_{CC} = 3.3 V, CMOS-threshold inputs	some[1]
Any device, V_{CC} = 5 V, TTL-threshold inputs	√
Any device, V_{CC} = 5 V, CMOS-threshold inputs	√

1. Only if destination device has 5-V tolerant inputs

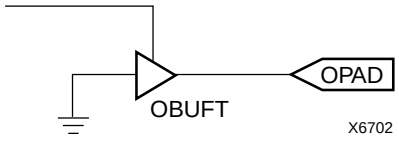


Figure 12: Open-Drain Output

Output Slew Rate

The slew rate of each output buffer is, by default, reduced, to minimize power bus transients when switching non-critical signals. For critical signals, attach a FAST attribute or property to the output buffer or flip-flop.

For XC5200 devices, maximum total capacitive load for simultaneous fast mode switching in the same direction is 200 pF for all package pins between each Power/Ground pin pair. For some XC5200 devices, additional internal Power/Ground pin pairs are connected to special Power and Ground planes within the packages, to reduce ground bounce.

For slew-rate limited outputs this total is two times larger for each device type: 400 pF for XC5200 devices. This maximum capacitive load should not be exceeded, as it can result in ground bounce of greater than 1.5 V amplitude and more than 5 ns duration. This level of ground bounce may cause undesired transient behavior on an output, or in the internal logic. This restriction is common to all high-speed digital ICs, and is not particular to Xilinx or the XC5200 Series.

XC5200-Series devices have a feature called “Soft Start-up,” designed to reduce ground bounce when all outputs are turned on simultaneously at the end of configuration. When the configuration process is finished and the device starts up, the first activation of the outputs is automatically slew-rate limited. Immediately following the initial activation of the I/O, the slew rate of the individual outputs is determined by the individual configuration option for each IOB.

Global Three-State

A separate Global 3-State line (not shown in Figure 11) forces all FPGA outputs to the high-impedance state, unless boundary scan is enabled and is executing an EXTEST instruction. This global net (GTS) does not compete with other routing resources; it uses a dedicated distribution network.

GTS can be driven from any user-programmable pin as a global 3-state input. To use this global net, place an input pad and input buffer in the schematic or HDL code, driving the GTS pin of the STARTUP symbol. A specific pin location can be assigned to this input using a LOC attribute or property, just as with any other user-programmable pad. An inverter can optionally be inserted after the input buffer to invert the sense of the Global 3-State signal. Using GTS is similar to Global Reset. See Figure 8 on page 90 for details. Alternatively, GTS can be driven from any internal node.

Other IOB Options

There are a number of other programmable options in the XC5200-Series IOB.

Pull-up and Pull-down Resistors

Programmable IOB pull-up and pull-down resistors are useful for tying unused pins to Vcc or Ground to minimize power consumption and reduce noise sensitivity. The configurable pull-up resistor is a p-channel transistor that pulls

XC5200-Series devices can also be configured through the boundary scan logic. See XAPP 017 for more information.

Data Registers

The primary data register is the boundary scan register. For each IOB pin in the FPGA, bonded or not, it includes three bits for In, Out and 3-State Control. Non-IOB pins have appropriate partial bit population for In or Out only. PROGRAM, CCLK and DONE are not included in the boundary scan register. Each EXTEST CAPTURE-DR state captures all In, Out, and 3-State pins.

The data register also includes the following non-pin bits: TDO.T, and TDO.O, which are always bits 0 and 1 of the data register, respectively, and BSCANT.UPD, which is always the last bit of the data register. These three boundary scan bits are special-purpose Xilinx test signals.

The other standard data register is the single flip-flop BYPASS register. It synchronizes data being passed through the FPGA to the next downstream boundary scan device.

The FPGA provides two additional data registers that can be specified using the BSCAN macro. The FPGA provides two user pins (BSCAN.SEL1 and BSCAN.SEL2) which are the decodes of two user instructions, USER1 and USER2. For these instructions, two corresponding pins (BSCAN.TDO1 and BSCAN.TDO2) allow user scan data to be shifted out on TDO. The data register clock (BSCAN.DRCK) is available for control of test logic which the user may wish to implement with CLBs. The NAND of TCK and RUN-TEST-IDLE is also provided (BSCAN.IDLE).

Instruction Set

The XC5200-Series boundary scan instruction set also includes instructions to configure the device and read back the configuration data. The instruction set is coded as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Boundary Scan Instructions

Instruction I2	I1	I0	Test Selected	TDO Source	I/O Data Source
0	0	0	EXTEST	DR	DR
0	0	1	SAMPLE/PRELOAD	DR	Pin/Logic
0	1	0	USER 1	BSCAN.TDO1	User Logic
0	1	1	USER 2	BSCAN.TDO2	User Logic
1	0	0	READBACK	Readback Data	Pin/Logic
1	0	1	CONFIGURE	DOUT	Disabled
1	1	0	Reserved	—	—
1	1	1	BYPASS	Bypass Register	—

Bit Sequence

The bit sequence within each IOB is: 3-State, Out, In. The data-register cells for the TAP pins TMS, TCK, and TDI have an OR-gate that permanently disables the output buffer if boundary-scan operation is selected. Consequently, it is impossible for the outputs in IOBs used by TAP inputs to conflict with TAP operation. TAP data is taken directly from the pin, and cannot be overwritten by injected boundary-scan data.

The primary global clock inputs (PGCK1-PGCK4) are taken directly from the pins, and cannot be overwritten with boundary-scan data. However, if necessary, it is possible to drive the clock input from boundary scan. The external clock source is 3-stated, and the clock net is driven with boundary scan data through the output driver in the clock-pad IOB. If the clock-pad IOBs are used for non-clock signals, the data may be overwritten normally.

Pull-up and pull-down resistors remain active during boundary scan. Before and during configuration, all pins are pulled up. After configuration, the choice of internal pull-up or pull-down resistor must be taken into account when designing test vectors to detect open-circuit PC traces.

From a cavity-up view of the chip (as shown in XDE or Epic), starting in the upper right chip corner, the boundary scan data-register bits are ordered as shown in Table 8. The device-specific pinout tables for the XC5200 Series include the boundary scan locations for each IOB pin.

Table 8: Boundary Scan Bit Sequence

Bit Position	I/O Pad Location
Bit 0 (TDO)	Top-edge I/O pads (right to left)
Bit 1	...
...	Left-edge I/O pads (top to bottom)
...	Bottom-edge I/O pads (left to right)
...	Right-edge I/O pads (bottom to top)
Bit N (TDI)	BSCANT.UPD

BSDL (Boundary Scan Description Language) files for XC5200-Series devices are available on the Xilinx web site in the File Download area.

Including Boundary Scan

If boundary scan is only to be used during configuration, no special elements need be included in the schematic or HDL code. In this case, the special boundary scan pins TDI, TMS, TCK and TDO can be used for user functions after configuration.

To indicate that boundary scan remain enabled after configuration, include the BSCAN library symbol and connect pad symbols to the TDI, TMS, TCK and TDO pins, as shown in Figure 20.

Master Serial mode generates CCLK and receives the configuration data in serial form from a Xilinx serial-configuration PROM.

CCLK speed is selectable as 1 MHz (default), 6 MHz, or 12 MHz. Configuration always starts at the default slow frequency, then can switch to the higher frequency during the first frame. Frequency tolerance is -50% to +50%.

Peripheral Modes

The two Peripheral modes accept byte-wide data from a bus. A RDY/BUSY status is available as a handshake signal. In Asynchronous Peripheral mode, the internal oscillator generates a CCLK burst signal that serializes the byte-wide data. CCLK can also drive slave devices. In the synchronous mode, an externally supplied clock input to CCLK serializes the data.

Slave Serial Mode

In Slave Serial mode, the FPGA receives serial configuration data on the rising edge of CCLK and, after loading its configuration, passes additional data out, resynchronized on the next falling edge of CCLK.

Multiple slave devices with identical configurations can be wired with parallel DIN inputs. In this way, multiple devices can be configured simultaneously.

Serial Daisy Chain

Multiple devices with different configurations can be connected together in a “daisy chain,” and a single combined bitstream used to configure the chain of slave devices.

To configure a daisy chain of devices, wire the CCLK pins of all devices in parallel, as shown in Figure 28 on page 114. Connect the DOUT of each device to the DIN of the next. The lead or master FPGA and following slaves each passes resynchronized configuration data coming from a single source. The header data, including the length count, is passed through and is captured by each FPGA when it recognizes the 0010 preamble. Following the length-count data, each FPGA outputs a High on DOUT until it has received its required number of data frames.

After an FPGA has received its configuration data, it passes on any additional frame start bits and configuration data on DOUT. When the total number of configuration clocks applied after memory initialization equals the value of the 24-bit length count, the FPGAs begin the start-up sequence and become operational together. FPGA I/O are normally released two CCLK cycles after the last configuration bit is received. Figure 25 on page 109 shows the start-up timing for an XC5200-Series device.

The daisy-chained bitstream is not simply a concatenation of the individual bitstreams. The PROM file formatter must be used to combine the bitstreams for a daisy-chained configuration.

Multi-Family Daisy Chain

All Xilinx FPGAs of the XC2000, XC3000, XC4000, and XC5200 Series use a compatible bitstream format and can, therefore, be connected in a daisy chain in an arbitrary sequence. There is, however, one limitation. If the chain contains XC5200-Series devices, the master normally cannot be an XC2000 or XC3000 device.

The reason for this rule is shown in Figure 25 on page 109. Since all devices in the chain store the same length count value and generate or receive one common sequence of CCLK pulses, they all recognize length-count match on the same CCLK edge, as indicated on the left edge of Figure 25. The master device then generates additional CCLK pulses until it reaches its finish point F. The different families generate or require different numbers of additional CCLK pulses until they reach F. Not reaching F means that the device does not really finish its configuration, although DONE may have gone High, the outputs became active, and the internal reset was released. For the XC5200-Series device, not reaching F means that readback cannot be initiated and most boundary scan instructions cannot be used.

The user has some control over the relative timing of these events and can, therefore, make sure that they occur at the proper time and the finish point F is reached. Timing is controlled using options in the bitstream generation software.

XC5200 devices always have the same number of CCLKs in the power up delay, independent of the configuration mode, unlike the XC3000/XC4000 Series devices. To guarantee all devices in a daisy chain have finished the power-up delay, tie the INIT pins together, as shown in Figure 27.

XC3000 Master with an XC5200-Series Slave

Some designers want to use an XC3000 lead device in peripheral mode and have the I/O pins of the XC5200-Series devices all available for user I/O. Figure 22 provides a solution for that case.

This solution requires one CLB, one IOB and pin, and an internal oscillator with a frequency of up to 5 MHz as a clock source. The XC3000 master device must be configured with late Internal Reset, which is the default option.

One CLB and one IOB in the lead XC3000-family device are used to generate the additional CCLK pulse required by the XC5200-Series devices. When the lead device removes the internal RESET signal, the 2-bit shift register responds to its clock input and generates an active Low output signal for the duration of the subsequent clock period. An external connection between this output and CCLK thus creates the extra CCLK pulse.

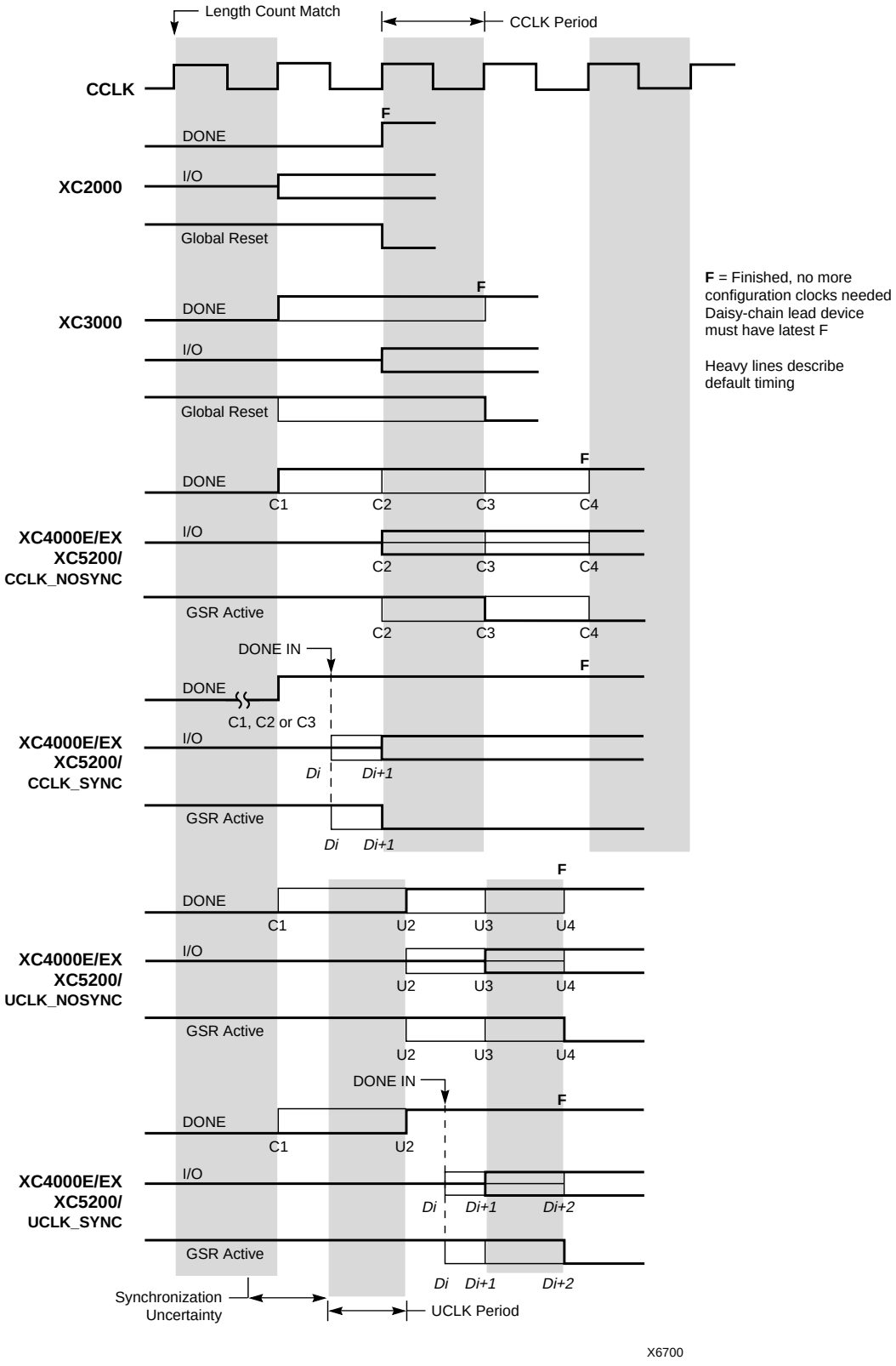


Figure 25: Start-up Timing

Configuration Timing

The seven configuration modes are discussed in detail in this section. Timing specifications are included.

Slave Serial Mode

In Slave Serial mode, an external signal drives the CCLK input of the FPGA. The serial configuration bitstream must be available at the DIN input of the lead FPGA a short setup time before each rising CCLK edge.

The lead FPGA then presents the preamble data—and all data that overflows the lead device—on its DOUT pin.

There is an internal delay of 0.5 CCLK periods, which means that DOUT changes on the falling CCLK edge, and the next FPGA in the daisy chain accepts data on the subsequent rising CCLK edge.

Figure 28 shows a full master/slave system. An XC5200-Series device in Slave Serial mode should be connected as shown in the third device from the left.

Slave Serial mode is selected by a <111> on the mode pins (M2, M1, M0). Slave Serial is the default mode if the mode pins are left unconnected, as they have weak pull-up resistors during configuration.

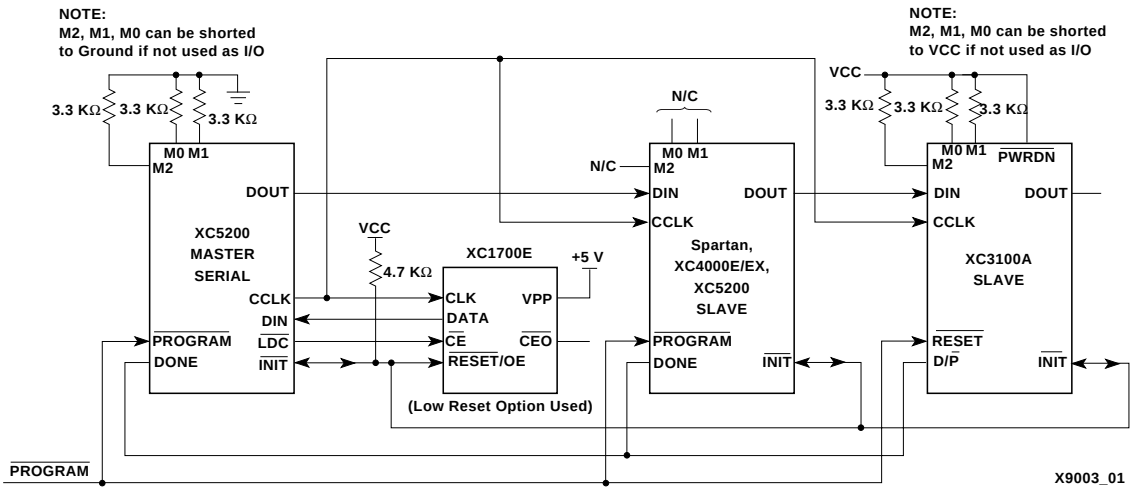
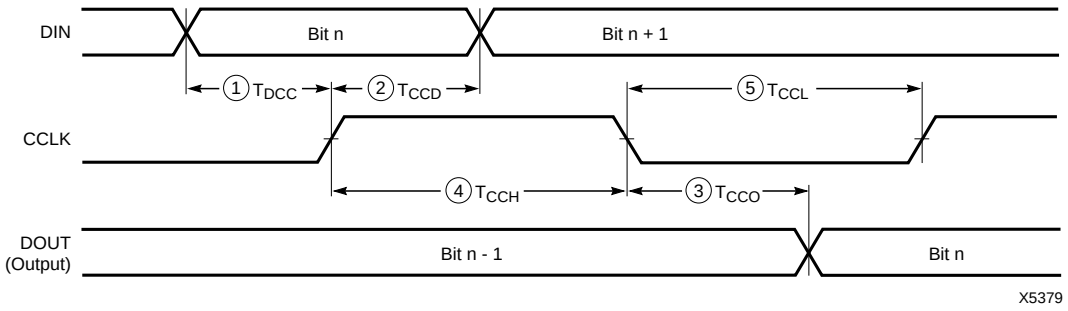


Figure 28: Master/Slave Serial Mode Circuit Diagram



	Description	Symbol		Min	Max	Units
CCLK	DIN setup	1	T_{DCC}	20		ns
	DIN hold	2	T_{CCD}	0		ns
	DIN to DOUT	3	T_{CCO}		30	ns
	High time	4	T_{CCH}	45		ns
	Low time	5	T_{CCL}	45		ns
	Frequency		F_{CC}		10	MHz

Note: Configuration must be delayed until the $\overline{INIT}$ pins of all daisy-chained FPGAs are High.

Figure 29: Slave Serial Mode Programming Switching Characteristics

Master Serial Mode

In Master Serial mode, the CCLK output of the lead FPGA drives a Xilinx Serial PROM that feeds the FPGA DIN input. Each rising edge of the CCLK output increments the Serial PROM internal address counter. The next data bit is put on the SPROM data output, connected to the FPGA DIN pin. The lead FPGA accepts this data on the subsequent rising CCLK edge.

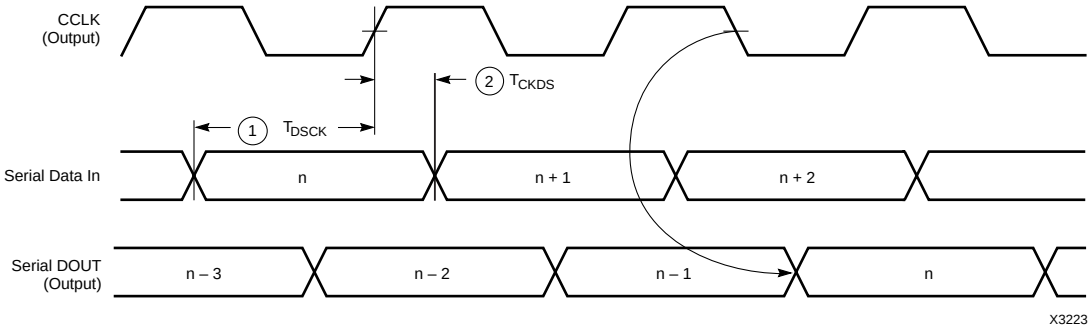
The lead FPGA then presents the preamble data—and all data that overflows the lead device—on its DOUT pin. There is an internal pipeline delay of 1.5 CCLK periods, which means that DOUT changes on the falling CCLK edge, and the next FPGA in the daisy chain accepts data on the subsequent rising CCLK edge.

In the bitstream generation software, the user can specify Fast ConfigRate, which, starting several bits into the first frame, increases the CCLK frequency by a factor of twelve. The value increases from a nominal 1 MHz, to a nominal 12 MHz. Be sure that the serial PROM and slaves are fast enough to support this data rate. The Medium ConfigRate option changes the frequency to a nominal 6 MHz. XC2000, XC3000/A, and XC3100A devices do not support the Fast or Medium ConfigRate options.

The SPROM CE input can be driven from either $\overline{\text{LDC}}$ or DONE. Using $\overline{\text{LDC}}$ avoids potential contention on the DIN pin, if this pin is configured as user-I/O, but $\overline{\text{LDC}}$ is then restricted to be a permanently High user output after configuration. Using DONE can also avoid contention on DIN, provided the DONE before I/O enable option is invoked.

Figure 28 on page 114 shows a full master/slave system. The leftmost device is in Master Serial mode.

Master Serial mode is selected by a <000> on the mode pins (M2, M1, M0).



	Description	Symbol		Min	Max	Units
CCLK	DIN setup	1	T_{DSCK}	20		ns
	DIN hold	2	T_{CKDS}	0		ns

Notes: 1. At power-up, Vcc must rise from 2.0 V to Vcc min in less than 25 ms, otherwise delay configuration by pulling $\overline{\text{PROGRAM}}$ Low until Vcc is valid.
2. Master Serial mode timing is based on testing in slave mode.

Figure 30: Master Serial Mode Programming Switching Characteristics

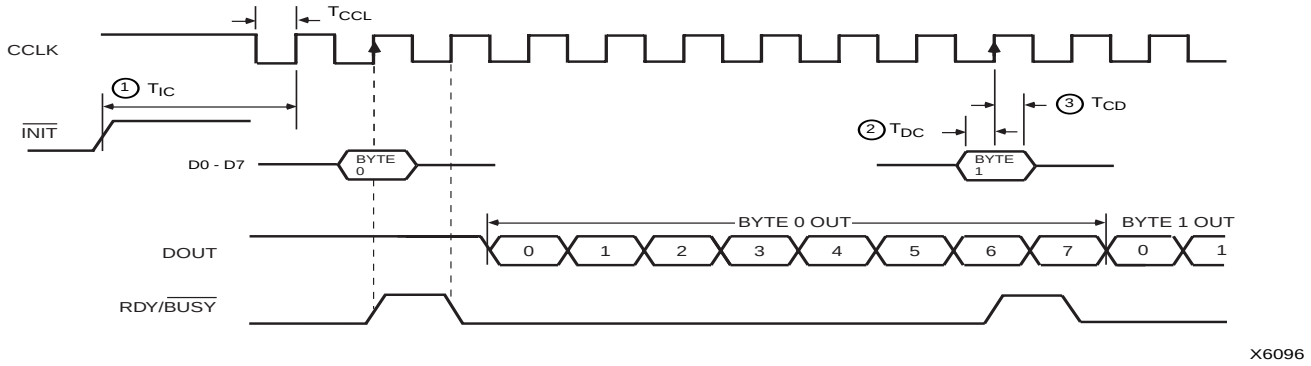
In the two Master Parallel modes, the lead FPGA directly addresses an industry-standard byte-wide EPROM, and accepts eight data bits just before incrementing or decrementing the address outputs.

The eight data bits are serialized in the lead FPGA, which then presents the preamble data—and all data that overflows the lead device—on its DOUT pin. There is an internal delay of 1.5 CCLK periods, after the rising CCLK edge that accepts a byte of data (and also changes the EPROM address) until the falling CCLK edge that makes the LSB (D0) of this byte appear at DOUT. This means that DOUT changes on the falling CCLK edge, and the next FPGA in the daisy chain accepts data on the subsequent rising CCLK edge.

The PROM address pins can be incremented or decremented, depending on the mode pin settings. This option allows the FPGA to share the PROM with a wide variety of microprocessors and microcontrollers. Some processors must boot from the bottom of memory (all zeros) while others must boot from the top. The FPGA is flexible and can load its configuration bitstream from either end of the memory.

Master Parallel Up mode is selected by a <100> on the mode pins (M2, M1, M0). The EPROM addresses start at 00000 and increment.

Master Parallel Down mode is selected by a <110> on the mode pins. The EPROM addresses start at 3FFFF and decrement.



	Description	Symbol		Min	Max	Units
CCLK	INIT (High) setup time	1	T_{IC}	5		µs
	D0 - D7 setup time	2	T_{DC}	60		ns
	D0 - D7 hold time	3	T_{CD}	0		ns
	CCLK High time		T_{CCH}	50		ns
	CCLK Low time		T_{CCL}	60		ns
	CCLK Frequency		F_{CC}		8	MHz

Notes: 1. Peripheral Synchronous mode can be considered Slave Parallel mode. An external CCLK provides timing, clocking in the **first** data byte on the **second** rising edge of CCLK after INIT goes high. Subsequent data bytes are clocked in on every eighth consecutive rising edge of CCLK.
2. The RDY/BUSY line goes High for one CCLK period after data has been clocked in, although synchronous operation does not require such a response.
3. The pin name RDY/BUSY is a misnomer. In synchronous peripheral mode this is really an ACKNOWLEDGE signal.
4.Note that data starts to shift out serially on the DOUT pin 0.5 CCLK periods after it was loaded in parallel. Therefore, additional CCLK pulses are clearly required after the last byte has been loaded.

Figure 34: Synchronous Peripheral Mode Programming Switching Characteristics

Express Mode

Express mode is similar to Slave Serial mode, except that data is processed one byte per CCLK cycle instead of one bit per CCLK cycle. An external source is used to drive CCLK, while byte-wide data is loaded directly into the configuration data shift registers. A CCLK frequency of 10 MHz is equivalent to an 80 MHz serial rate, because eight bits of configuration data are loaded per CCLK cycle. Express mode does not support CRC error checking, but does support constant-field error checking.

In Express mode, an external signal drives the CCLK input of the FPGA device. The first byte of parallel configuration data must be available at the D inputs of the FPGA a short setup time before the second rising CCLK edge. Subsequent data bytes are clocked in on each consecutive rising CCLK edge.

If the first device is configured in Express mode, additional devices may be daisy-chained only if every device in the chain is also configured in Express mode. CCLK pins are tied together and D0-D7 pins are tied together for all devices along the chain. A status signal is passed from DOUT to CS1 of successive devices along the chain. The lead device in the chain has its CS1 input tied High (or floating, since there is an internal pullup). Frame data is accepted only when CS1 is High and the device's configuration memory is not already full. The status pin DOUT is pulled Low two internal-oscillator cycles after INIT is recognized as High, and remains Low until the device's configuration memory is full. DOUT is then pulled High to signal the next device in the chain to accept the configuration data on the D0-D7 bus.

The DONE pins of all devices in the chain should be tied together, with one or more active internal pull-ups. If a large number of devices are included in the chain, deactivate some of the internal pull-ups, since the Low-driving DONE pin of the last device in the chain must sink the current from all pull-ups in the chain. The DONE pull-up is activated by default. It can be deactivated using an option in the bitstream generation software.

XC5200 devices in Express mode are always synchronized to DONE. The device becomes active after DONE goes High. DONE is an open-drain output. With the DONE pins tied together, therefore, the external DONE signal stays low until all devices are configured, then all devices in the daisy chain become active simultaneously. If the DONE pin of a device is left unconnected, the device becomes active as soon as that device has been configured.

Express mode is selected by a <010> on the mode pins (M2, M1, M0).

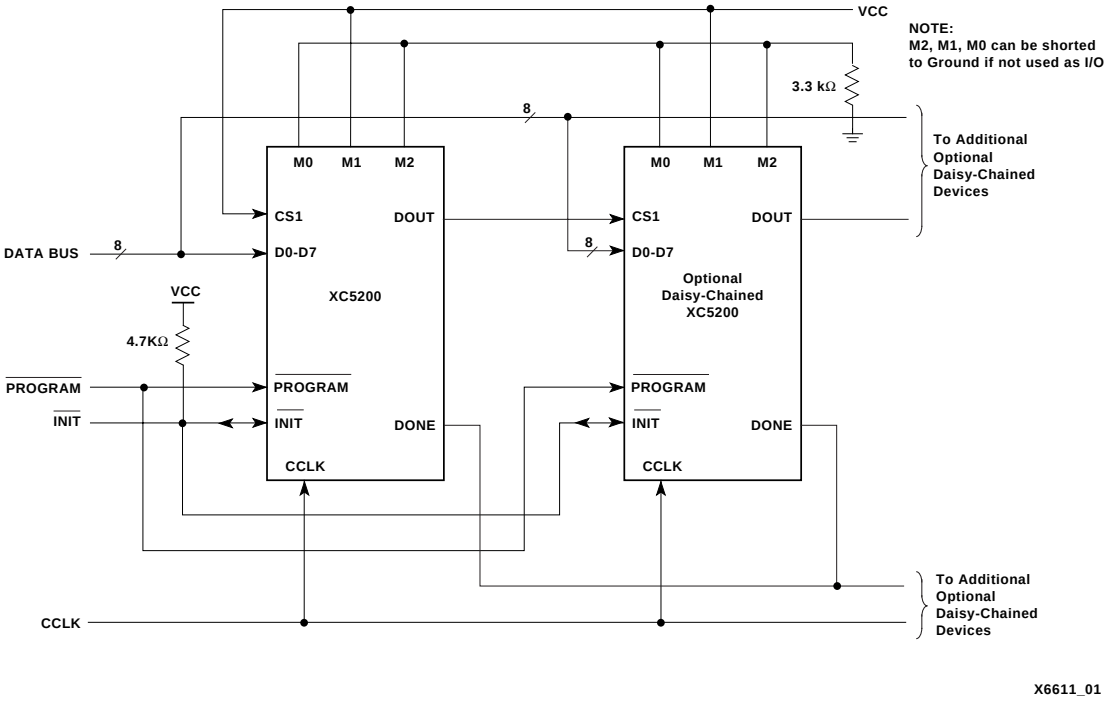


Figure 37: Express Mode Circuit Diagram

XC5200 Global Buffer Switching Characteristic Guidelines

Testing of the switching parameters is modeled after testing methods specified by MIL-M-38510/605. All devices are 100% functionally tested. Since many internal timing parameters cannot be measured directly, they are derived from benchmark timing patterns. The following guidelines reflect worst-case values over the recommended operating conditions. For more detailed, more precise, and more up-to-date timing information, use the values provided by the timing calculator and used in the simulator.

		Speed Grade	-6	-5	-4	-3
Description	**Symbol**	**Device**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**
Global Signal Distribution	T_{BUFG}	XC5202	9.1	8.5	8.0	6.9
From pad through global buffer, to any clock (CK)		XC5204	9.3	8.7	8.2	7.6
		XC5206	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.7
		XC5210	9.4	8.8	8.5	7.7
		XC5215	10.5	9.9	9.8	9.6

XC5200 Longline Switching Characteristic Guidelines

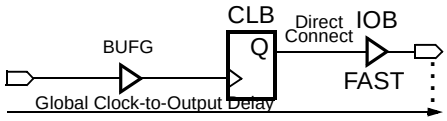
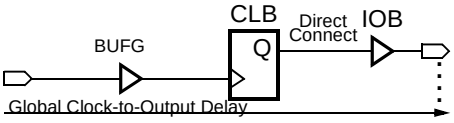
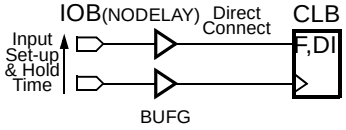
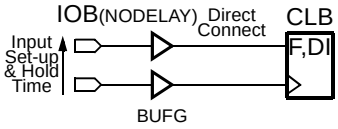
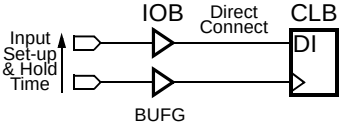
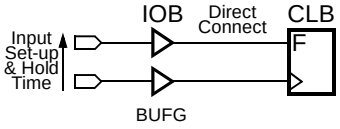
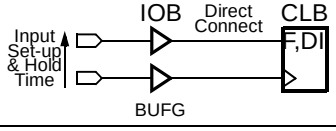
Testing of the switching parameters is modeled after testing methods specified by MIL-M-38510/605. All devices are 100% functionally tested. Since many internal timing parameters cannot be measured directly, they are derived from benchmark timing patterns. The following guidelines reflect worst-case values over the recommended operating conditions. For more detailed, more precise, and more up-to-date timing information, use the values provided by the timing calculator and used in the simulator.

		Speed Grade	-6	-5	-4	-3
Description	**Symbol**	**Device**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**
TBUF driving a Longline TS I — O TBUF I to Longline, while TS is Low; i.e., buffer is constantly active	T_{IO}	XC5202	6.0	3.8	3.0	2.0
		XC5204	6.4	4.1	3.2	2.3
		XC5206	6.6	4.2	3.3	2.7
		XC5210	6.6	4.2	3.3	2.9
		XC5215	7.3	4.6	3.8	3.2
TS going Low to Longline going from floating High or Low to active Low or High	T_{ON}	XC5202	7.8	5.6	4.7	4.0
		XC5204	8.3	5.9	4.9	4.3
		XC5206	8.4	6.0	5.0	4.4
		XC5210	8.4	6.0	5.0	4.4
		XC5215	8.9	6.3	5.3	4.5
TS going High to TBUF going inactive, not driving Longline	T_{OFF}	XC52xx	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4

Note: 1. Die-size-dependent parameters are based upon XC5215 characterization. Production specifications will vary with array size.

XC5200 Guaranteed Input and Output Parameters (Pin-to-Pin)

All values listed below are tested directly, and guaranteed over the operating conditions. The same parameters can also be derived indirectly from the Global Buffer specifications. The delay calculator uses this indirect method, and may overestimate because of worst-case assumptions. When there is a discrepancy between these two methods, the values listed below should be used, and the derived values should be considered conservative overestimates.

		Speed Grade	-6	-5	-4	-3
Description	**Symbol**	**Device**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**	**Max (ns)**
Global Clock to Output Pad (fast) 	T_{ICKOF} (Max)	XC5202	16.9	15.1	10.9	9.8
		XC5204	17.1	15.3	11.3	9.9
		XC5206	17.2	15.4	11.9	10.8
		XC5210	17.2	15.4	12.8	11.2
		XC5215	19.0	17.0	12.8	11.7
Global Clock to Output Pad (slew-limited) 	T_{ICKO} (Max)	XC5202	21.4	18.7	12.6	11.5
		XC5204	21.6	18.9	13.3	11.9
		XC5206	21.7	19.0	13.6	12.5
		XC5210	21.7	19.0	15.0	12.9
		XC5215	24.3	21.2	15.0	13.1
Input Set-up Time (no delay) to CLB Flip-Flop 	T_{PSUF} (Min)	XC5202	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
		XC5204	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
		XC5206	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
		XC5210	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
		XC5215	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Input Hold Time (no delay) to CLB Flip-Flop 	T_{PHF} (Min)	XC5202	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5
		XC5204	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6
		XC5206	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
		XC5210	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8
		XC5215	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Input Set-up Time (with delay) to CLB Flip-Flop DI Input 	T_{PSU}	XC5202	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.6
		XC5204	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.6
		XC5206	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.3
		XC5210	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.0
		XC5215	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Input Set-up Time (with delay) to CLB Flip-Flop F Input 	T_{PSUL} (Min)	XC5202	8.8	7.7	7.5	7.5
		XC5204	8.6	7.5	7.5	7.5
		XC5206	8.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
		XC5210	8.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
		XC5215	8.5	7.4	7.4	7.2
Input Hold Time (with delay) to CLB Flip-Flop 	T_{PH} (Min)	XC52xx	0	0	0	0

Note: 1. These measurements assume that the CLB flip-flop uses a direct interconnect to or from the IOB. The INREG/ OUTREG properties, or XACT-Performance, can be used to assure that direct connects are used. t_{PSU} applies only to the CLB input DI that bypasses the look-up table, which only offers direct connects to IOBs on the left and right edges of the die. t_{PSUL} applies to the CLB inputs F that feed the look-up table, which offers direct connect to IOBs on all four edges, as do the CLB Q outputs.

2. When testing outputs (fast or slew-limited), half of the outputs on one side of the device are switching.

Pin	Description		PC84	PQ100	VQ100	TQ144	PG156	PQ160	Boundary Scan Order
99.	I/O		68	72	69	97	T5	107	486
100.	I/O		-	-	-	98	R6	108	492
101.	I/O		-	-	-	99	T4	109	495
	GND		-	-	-	100	P6	110	-
102.	I/O (D1)		69	73	70	101	T3	113	498
103.	I/O (RCLK-BUSY/RDY)		70	74	71	102	P5	114	504
104.	I/O		-	-	-	103	R4	115	507
105.	I/O		-	-	-	104	R3	116	510
106.	I/O (D0, DIN)		71	75	72	105	P4	117	516
107.	I/O (DOUT)		72	76	73	106	T2	118	519
	CCLK		73	77	74	107	R2	119	-
	VCC		74	78	75	108	P3	120	-
108.	I/O (TDO)		75	79	76	109	T1	121	0
	GND		76	80	77	110	N3	122	-
109.	I/O (A0, $\overline{WS}$)		77	81	78	111	R1	123	9
110.	GCK4 (A1, I/O)		78	82	79	112	P2	124	15
111.	I/O		-	-	-	113	N2	125	18
112.	I/O		-	-	-	114	M3	126	21
113.	I/O (A2, CS1)		79	83	80	115	P1	127	27
114.	I/O (A3)		80	84	81	116	N1	128	30
115.	I/O		-	-	-	117	M2	129	33
116.	I/O		-	-	-	-	M1	130	39
	GND		-	-	-	118	L3	131	-
117.	I/O		-	-	-	119	L2	132	42
118.	I/O		-	-	-	120	L1	133	45
119.	I/O (A4)		81	85	82	121	K3	134	51
120.	I/O (A5)		82	86	83	122	K2	135	54
121.	I/O		-	87	84	123	K1	137	57
122.	I/O		-	88	85	124	J1	138	63
123.	I/O (A6)		83	89	86	125	J2	139	66
124.	I/O (A7)		84	90	87	126	J3	140	69
	GND		1	91	88	127	H2	141	-

Additional No Connect (N.C.) Connections for PQ160 Package

PQ160				
8	30	89	111	136
9	31	90	112	

Notes: Boundary Scan Bit 0 = TDO.T
Boundary Scan Bit 1 = TDO.O
Boundary Scan Bit 1056 = BSCAN.UPD

Pin	Description	PC84	PQ100	VQ100	TQ144	PQ160	TQ176	PG191	PQ208	Boundary Scan Order
87.	I/O	-	-	-	-	72	80	P17	94	468
88.	I/O	48	48	45	65	73	81	N16	95	471
89.	I/O	49	49	46	66	74	82	T17	96	480
90.	I/O	-	-	-	67	75	83	R17	97	483
91.	I/O	-	-	-	68	76	84	P16	98	486
92.	I/O	50	50	47	69	77	85	U18	99	492
93.	I/O	51	51	48	70	78	86	T16	100	495
	GND	52	52	49	71	79	87	R16	101	-
	DONE	53	53	50	72	80	88	U17	103	-
	VCC	54	54	51	73	81	89	R15	106	-
	PROG	55	55	52	74	82	90	V18	108	-
94.	I/O (D7)	56	56	53	75	83	91	T15	109	504
95.	GCK3 (I/O)	57	57	54	76	84	92	U16	110	507
96.	I/O	-	-	-	77	85	93	T14	111	516
97.	I/O	-	-	-	78	86	94	U15	112	519
98.	I/O (D6)	58	58	55	79	87	95	V17	113	522
99.	I/O	-	59	56	80	88	96	V16	114	528
100.	I/O	-	-	-	-	89	97	T13	115	531
101.	I/O	-	-	-	-	90	98	U14	116	534
	GND	-	-	-	81	91	99	T12	119	-
102.	I/O	-	-	-	82	92	100	U13	120	540
103.	I/O	-	-	-	83	93	101	V13	121	543
104.	I/O (D5)	59	60	57	84	94	102	U12	122	552
105.	I/O ($\overline{CS0}$)	60	61	58	85	95	103	V12	123	555
106.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	104	T11	124	558
107.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	105	U11	125	564
108.	I/O	-	62	59	86	96	106	V11	126	567
109.	I/O	-	63	60	87	97	107	V10	127	570
110.	I/O (D4)	61	64	61	88	98	108	U10	128	576
111.	I/O	62	65	62	89	99	109	T10	129	579
	VCC	63	66	63	90	100	110	R10	130	-
	GND	64	67	64	91	101	111	R9	131	-
112.	I/O (D3)	65	68	65	92	102	112	T9	132	588
113.	I/O ($\overline{RS}$)	66	69	66	93	103	113	U9	133	591
114.	I/O	-	70	67	94	104	114	V9	134	600
115.	I/O	-	-	-	95	105	115	V8	135	603
116.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	116	U8	136	612
117.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	117	T8	137	615
118.	I/O (D2)	67	71	68	96	106	118	V7	138	618
119.	I/O	68	72	69	97	107	119	U7	139	624
120.	I/O	-	-	-	98	108	120	V6	140	627
121.	I/O	-	-	-	99	109	121	U6	141	630
	GND	-	-	-	100	110	122	T7	142	-
122.	I/O	-	-	-	-	111	123	U5	145	636
123.	I/O	-	-	-	-	112	124	T6	146	639
124.	I/O (D1)	69	73	70	101	113	125	V3	147	642
125.	I/O ($\overline{RCLK-BUSY/RDY}$)	70	74	71	102	114	126	V2	148	648
126.	I/O	-	-	-	103	115	127	U4	149	651
127.	I/O	-	-	-	104	116	128	T5	150	654
128.	I/O (D0, DIN)	71	75	72	105	117	129	U3	151	660
129.	I/O (DOUT)	72	76	73	106	118	130	T4	152	663

Pin	Description	PC84	TQ144	PQ160	TQ176	PQ208	PG223	BG225	PQ240	Boundary Scan Order
50.	I/O	24	20	22	24	28	B10	H5	32	330
51.	I/O	-	21	23	25	29	A9	J2	33	333
52.	I/O	-	22	24	26	30	A10	J1	34	339
53.	I/O	-	-	-	27	31	A11	J3	35	342
54.	I/O	-	-	-	28	32	C11	J4	36	345
55.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	D11	J5	38	351
56.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	D12	K1	39	354
	VCC	-	-	-	-	-	-	VCC*	40	-
57.	I/O	25	23	25	29	33	B11	K2	41	357
58.	I/O	26	24	26	30	34	A12	K3	42	363
59.	I/O	-	25	27	31	35	B12	J6	43	366
60.	I/O	-	26	28	32	36	A13	L1	44	369
	GND	-	27	29	33	37	C12	GND*	45	-
61.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	D13	L2	46	375
62.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	D14	K4	47	378
63.	I/O	-	-	-	-	38	B13	L3	48	381
64.	I/O	-	-	-	-	39	A14	M1	49	387
65.	I/O	-	-	30	34	40	A15	K5	50	390
66.	I/O	-	-	31	35	41	C13	M2	51	393
67.	I/O	27	28	32	36	42	B14	L4	52	399
68.	I/O	-	29	33	37	43	A16	N1	53	402
69.	I/O	-	30	34	38	44	B15	M3	54	405
70.	I/O	-	31	35	39	45	C14	N2	55	411
71.	I/O	28	32	36	40	46	A17	K6	56	414
72.	I/O	29	33	37	41	47	B16	P1	57	417
73.	M1 (I/O)	30	34	38	42	48	C15	N3	58	426
	GND	31	35	39	43	49	D15	GND*	59	-
74.	M0 (I/O)	32	36	40	44	50	A18	P2	60	429
	VCC	33	37	41	45	55	D16	VCC*	61	-
75.	M2 (I/O)	34	38	42	46	56	C16	M4	62	432
76.	GCK2 (I/O)	35	39	43	47	57	B17	R2	63	435
77.	I/O (HDC)	36	40	44	48	58	E16	P3	64	444
78.	I/O	-	41	45	49	59	C17	L5	65	447
79.	I/O	-	42	46	50	60	D17	N4	66	450
80.	I/O	-	43	47	51	61	B18	R3	67	456
81.	I/O (LDC)	37	44	48	52	62	E17	P4	68	459
82.	I/O	-	-	49	53	63	F16	K7	69	462
83.	I/O	-	-	50	54	64	C18	M5	70	468
84.	I/O	-	-	-	-	65	D18	R4	71	471
85.	I/O	-	-	-	-	66	F17	N5	72	474
86.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	E15	P5	73	480
87.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	F15	L6	74	483
	GND	-	45	51	55	67	G16	GND*	75	-
88.	I/O	-	46	52	56	68	E18	R5	76	486
89.	I/O	-	47	53	57	69	F18	M6	77	492
90.	I/O	38	48	54	58	70	G17	N6	78	495
91.	I/O	39	49	55	59	71	G18	P6	79	504
	VCC	-	-	-	-	-	-	VCC*	80	-
92.	I/O	-	-	-	60	72	H16	R6	81	507
93.	I/O	-	-	-	61	73	H17	M7	82	510
94.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	G15	N7	84	516

Pin	Description	PC84	TQ144	PQ160	TQ176	PQ208	PG223	BG225	PQ240	Boundary Scan Order
137.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	R11	K12	137	708
138.	I/O	-	82	92	100	120	U13	K13	138	711
139.	I/O	-	83	93	101	121	V13	K14	139	714
	VCC	-	-	-	-	-	-	VCC*	140	-
140.	I/O (D5)	59	84	94	102	122	U12	K15	141	720
141.	I/O ($\overline{CS0}$)	60	85	95	103	123	V12	J12	142	723
142.	I/O	-	-	-	104	124	T11	J13	144	726
143.	I/O	-	-	-	105	125	U11	J14	145	732
144.	I/O	-	86	96	106	126	V11	J15	146	735
145.	I/O	-	87	97	107	127	V10	J11	147	738
146.	I/O (D4)	61	88	98	108	128	U10	H13	148	744
147.	I/O	62	89	99	109	129	T10	H14	149	747
	VCC	63	90	100	110	130	R10	VCC*	150	-
	GND	64	91	101	111	131	R9	GND*	151	-
148.	I/O (D3)	65	92	102	112	132	T9	H12	152	756
149.	I/O ($\overline{RS}$)	66	93	103	113	133	U9	H11	153	759
150.	I/O	-	94	104	114	134	V9	G14	154	768
151.	I/O	-	95	105	115	135	V8	G15	155	771
152.	I/O	-	-	-	116	136	U8	G13	156	780
153.	I/O	-	-	-	117	137	T8	G12	157	783
154.	I/O (D2)	67	96	106	118	138	V7	G11	159	786
155.	I/O	68	97	107	119	139	U7	F15	160	792
	VCC	-	-	-	-	-	-	VCC*	161	-
156.	I/O	-	98	108	120	140	V6	F14	162	795
157.	I/O	-	99	109	121	141	U6	F13	163	798
158.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	R8	G10	164	804
159.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	R7	E15	165	807
	GND	-	100	110	122	142	T7	GND*	166	-
160.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	R6	E14	167	810
161.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	R5	F12	168	816
162.	I/O	-	-	-	-	143	V5	E13	169	819
163.	I/O	-	-	-	-	144	V4	D15	170	822
164.	I/O	-	-	111	123	145	U5	F11	171	828
165.	I/O	-	-	112	124	146	T6	D14	172	831
166.	I/O (D1)	69	101	113	125	147	V3	E12	173	834
167.	I/O ($\overline{RCLK}$-$\overline{BUSY}$/RDY)	70	102	114	126	148	V2	C15	174	840
168.	I/O	-	103	115	127	149	U4	D13	175	843
169.	I/O	-	104	116	128	150	T5	C14	176	846
170.	I/O (D0, DIN)	71	105	117	129	151	U3	F10	177	855
171.	I/O (DOUT)	72	106	118	130	152	T4	B15	178	858
	CCLK	73	107	119	131	153	V1	C13	179	-
	VCC	74	108	120	132	154	R4	VCC*	180	-
172.	I/O (TDO)	75	109	121	133	159	U2	A15	181	-
	GND	76	110	122	134	160	R3	GND*	182	-
173.	I/O (A0, $\overline{WS}$)	77	111	123	135	161	T3	A14	183	9
174.	GCK4 (A1, I/O)	78	112	124	136	162	U1	B13	184	15
175.	I/O	-	113	125	137	163	P3	E11	185	18
176.	I/O	-	114	126	138	164	R2	C12	186	21
177.	I/O (CS1, A2)	79	115	127	139	165	T2	A13	187	27
178.	I/O (A3)	80	116	128	140	166	N3	B12	188	30
179.	I/O	-	-	-	-	-	P4	F9	189	33

Pin	Description	PQ160	HQ208	HQ240	PG299	BG225	BG352	Boundary Scan Order
54.	I/O	-	-	-	A8	-	L26	366
55.	I/O	-	19	23	C9	G4	M23	369
56.	I/O	-	20	24	B9	G3	M24	375
57.	I/O	15	21	25	E10	G2	M25	378
58.	I/O	16	22	26	A9	G1	M26	381
59.	I/O	17	23	27	D10	G5	N24	390
60.	I/O	18	24	28	C10	H3	N25	393
	GND	19	25	29	A10	GND*	GND*	-
	VCC	20	26	30	A11	VCC*	VCC*	-
61.	I/O	21	27	31	B10	H4	N26	399
62.	I/O	22	28	32	B11	H5	P25	402
63.	I/O	23	29	33	C11	J2	P23	405
64.	I/O	24	30	34	E11	J1	P24	411
65.	I/O	-	31	35	D11	J3	R26	414
66.	I/O	-	32	36	A12	J4	R25	417
67.	I/O	-	-	-	B12	-	R24	423
68.	I/O	-	-	-	A13	-	R23	426
69.	I/O	-	-	38	E12	J5	T26	429
70.	I/O	-	-	39	B13	K1	T25	435
	VCC	-	-	40	A16	VCC*	VCC*	-
71.	I/O	25	33	41	A14	K2	U24	438
72.	I/O	26	34	42	C13	K3	V25	441
73.	I/O	27	35	43	B14	J6	V24	447
74.	I/O	28	36	44	D13	L1	U23	450
	GND	29	37	45	A15	GND*	GND*	-
75.	I/O	-	-	-	B15	-	Y26	453
76.	I/O	-	-	-	E13	-	W25	459
77.	I/O	-	-	46	C14	L2	W24	462
78.	I/O	-	-	47	A17	K4	V23	465
79.	I/O	-	38	48	D14	L3	AA26	471
80.	I/O	-	39	49	B16	M1	Y25	474
81.	I/O	30	40	50	C15	K5	Y24	477
82.	I/O	31	41	51	E14	M2	AA25	483
83.	I/O	-	-	-	A18	-	AB25	486
84.	I/O	-	-	-	D15	-	AA24	489
85.	I/O	32	42	52	C16	L4	Y23	495
86.	I/O	33	43	53	B17	N1	AC26	498
87.	I/O	34	44	54	B18	M3	AA23	501
88.	I/O	35	45	55	E15	N2	AB24	507
89.	I/O	36	46	56	D16	K6	AD25	510
90.	I/O	37	47	57	C17	P1	AC24	513
91.	M1 (I/O)	38	48	58	A20	N3	AB23	522
	GND	39	49	59	A19	GND*	GND*	-
92.	M0 (I/O)	40	50	60	C18	P2	AD24	525
	VCC	41	55	61	B20	VCC*	VCC*	-
93.	M2 (I/O)	42	56	62	D17	M4	AC23	528
94.	GCK2 (I/O)	43	57	63	B19	R2	AE24	531
95.	I/O (HDC)	44	58	64	C19	P3	AD23	540
96.	I/O	45	59	65	F16	L5	AC22	543
97.	I/O	46	60	66	E17	N4	AF24	546
98.	I/O	47	61	67	D18	R3	AD22	552
99.	I/O (LDC)	48	62	68	C20	P4	AE23	555

Pin	Description	PQ160	HQ208	HQ240	PG299	BG225	BG352	Boundary Scan Order
100.	I/O	-	-	-	F17	-	AE22	558
101.	I/O	-	-	-	G16	-	AF23	564
102.	I/O	49	63	69	D19	K7	AD20	567
103.	I/O	50	64	70	E18	M5	AE21	570
104.	I/O	-	65	71	D20	R4	AF21	576
105.	I/O	-	66	72	G17	N5	AC19	579
106.	I/O	-	-	73	F18	P5	AD19	582
107.	I/O	-	-	74	H16	L6	AE20	588
108.	I/O	-	-	-	E19	-	AF20	591
109.	I/O	-	-	-	F19	-	AC18	594
	GND	51	67	75	E20	GND*	GND*	-
110.	I/O	52	68	76	H17	R5	AD18	600
111.	I/O	53	69	77	G18	M6	AE19	603
112.	I/O	54	70	78	G19	N6	AC17	606
113.	I/O	55	71	79	H18	P6	AD17	612
	VCC	-	-	80	F20	VCC*	VCC*	-
114.	I/O	-	72	81	J16	R6	AE17	615
115.	I/O	-	73	82	G20	M7	AE16	618
116.	I/O	-	-	-	H20	-	AF16	624
117.	I/O	-	-	-	J18	-	AC15	627
118.	I/O	-	-	84	J19	N7	AD15	630
119.	I/O	-	-	85	K16	P7	AE15	636
120.	I/O	56	74	86	J20	R7	AF15	639
121.	I/O	57	75	87	K17	L7	AD14	642
122.	I/O	58	76	88	K18	N8	AE14	648
123.	I/O ($\overline{\text{ERR}}$, $\overline{\text{INIT}}$)	59	77	89	K19	P8	AF14	651
	VCC	60	78	90	L20	VCC*	VCC*	-
	GND	61	79	91	K20	GND*	GND*	-
124.	I/O	62	80	92	L19	L8	AE13	660
125.	I/O	63	81	93	L18	P9	AC13	663
126.	I/O	64	82	94	L16	R9	AD13	672
127.	I/O	65	83	95	L17	N9	AF12	675
128.	I/O	-	84	96	M20	M9	AE12	678
129.	I/O	-	85	97	M19	L9	AD12	684
130.	I/O	-	-	-	N20	-	AC12	687
131.	I/O	-	-	-	M18	-	AF11	690
132.	I/O	-	-	99	N19	R10	AE11	696
133.	I/O	-	-	100	P20	P10	AD11	699
	VCC	-	-	101	T20	VCC*	VCC*	-
134.	I/O	66	86	102	N18	N10	AE9	702
135.	I/O	67	87	103	P19	K9	AD9	708
136.	I/O	68	88	104	N17	R11	AC10	711
137.	I/O	69	89	105	R19	P11	AF7	714
	GND	70	90	106	R20	GND*	GND*	-
138.	I/O	-	-	-	N16	-	AE8	720
139.	I/O	-	-	-	P18	-	AD8	723
140.	I/O	-	-	107	U20	M10	AC9	726
141.	I/O	-	-	108	P17	N11	AF6	732
142.	I/O	-	91	109	T19	R12	AE7	735
143.	I/O	-	92	110	R18	L10	AD7	738
144.	I/O	71	93	111	P16	P12	AE6	744
145.	I/O	72	94	112	V20	M11	AE5	747

Pin	Description	PQ160	HQ208	HQ240	PG299	BG225	BG352	Boundary Scan Order
146.	I/O	-	-	-	R17	-	AD6	750
147.	I/O	-	-	-	T18	-	AC7	756
148.	I/O	73	95	113	U19	R13	AF4	759
149.	I/O	74	96	114	V19	N12	AF3	768
150.	I/O	75	97	115	R16	P13	AD5	771
151.	I/O	76	98	116	T17	K10	AE3	774
152.	I/O	77	99	117	U18	R14	AD4	780
153.	I/O	78	100	118	X20	N13	AC5	783
	GND	79	101	119	W20	GND*	GND*	-
	DONE	80	103	120	V18	P14	AD3	-
	VCC	81	106	121	X19	VCC*	VCC*	-
	PROG	82	108	122	U17	M12	AC4	-
154.	I/O (D7)	83	109	123	W19	P15	AD2	792
155.	GCK3 (I/O)	84	110	124	W18	N14	AC3	795
156.	I/O	85	111	125	T15	L11	AB4	804
157.	I/O	86	112	126	U16	M13	AD1	807
158.	I/O	-	-	127	V17	N15	AA4	810
159.	I/O	-	-	128	X18	M14	AA3	816
160.	I/O	-	-	-	U15	-	AB2	819
161.	I/O	-	-	-	T14	-	AC1	828
162.	I/O (D6)	87	113	129	W17	J10	Y3	831
163.	I/O	88	114	130	V16	L12	AA2	834
164.	I/O	89	115	131	X17	M15	AA1	840
165.	I/O	90	116	132	U14	L13	W4	843
166.	I/O	-	117	133	V15	L14	W3	846
167.	I/O	-	118	134	T13	K11	Y2	852
168.	I/O	-	-	-	W16	-	Y1	855
169.	I/O	-	-	-	W15	-	V4	858
	GND	91	119	135	X16	GND*	GND*	-
170.	I/O	-	-	136	U13	L15	V3	864
171.	I/O	-	-	137	V14	K12	W2	867
172.	I/O	92	120	138	W14	K13	U4	870
173.	I/O	93	121	139	V13	K14	U3	876
	VCC	-	-	140	X15	VCC*	VCC*	-
174.	I/O (D5)	94	122	141	T12	K15	V2	879
175.	I/O ($\overline{CS0}$)	95	123	142	X14	J12	V1	882
176.	I/O	-	-	-	X13	-	T1	888
177.	I/O	-	-	-	V12	-	R4	891
178.	I/O	-	124	144	W12	J13	R3	894
179.	I/O	-	125	145	T11	J14	R2	900
180.	I/O	96	126	146	X12	J15	R1	903
181.	I/O	97	127	147	U11	J11	P3	906
182.	I/O (D4)	98	128	148	V11	H13	P2	912
183.	I/O	99	129	149	W11	H14	P1	915
	VCC	100	130	150	X10	VCC*	VCC*	-
	GND	101	131	151	X11	GND*	GND*	-
184.	I/O (D3)	102	132	152	W10	H12	N2	924
185.	I/O ($\overline{RS}$)	103	133	153	V10	H11	N4	927
186.	I/O	104	134	154	T10	G14	N3	936
187.	I/O	105	135	155	U10	G15	M1	939
188.	I/O	-	136	156	X9	G13	M2	942
189.	I/O	-	137	157	W9	G12	M3	948

Pin	Description	PQ160	HQ208	HQ240	PG299	BG225	BG352	Boundary Scan Order
190.	I/O	-	-	-	X8	-	M4	951
191.	I/O	-	-	-	V9	-	L1	954
192.	I/O (D2)	106	138	159	W8	G11	J1	960
193.	I/O	107	139	160	X7	F15	K3	963
	VCC	-	-	161	X5	VCC*	VCC*	
194.	I/O	108	140	162	V8	F14	J2	966
195.	I/O	109	141	163	W7	F13	J3	972
196.	I/O	-	-	164	U8	G10	K4	975
197.	I/O	-	-	165	W6	E15	G1	978
	GND	110	142	166	X6	GND*	GND*	
198.	I/O	-	-	-	T8	-	H2	984
199.	I/O	-	-	-	V7	-	H3	987
200.	I/O	-	-	167	X4	E14	J4	990
201.	I/O	-	-	168	U7	F12	F1	996
202.	I/O	-	143	169	W5	E13	G2	999
203.	I/O	-	144	170	V6	D15	G3	1002
204.	I/O	111	145	171	T7	F11	F2	1008
205.	I/O	112	146	172	X3	D14	E2	1011
206.	I/O (D1)	113	147	173	U6	E12	F3	1014
207.	I/O ($\overline{\text{RCLK-BUSY}}$/RDY)	114	148	174	V5	C15	G4	1020
208.	I/O	-	-	-	W4	-	D2	1023
209.	I/O	-	-	-	W3	-	F4	1032
210.	I/O	115	149	175	T6	D13	E3	1035
211.	I/O	116	150	176	U5	C14	C2	1038
212.	I/O (D0, DIN)	117	151	177	V4	F10	D3	1044
213.	I/O (DOUT)	118	152	178	X1	B15	E4	1047
	CCLK	119	153	179	V3	C13	C3	-
	VCC	120	154	180	W1	VCC*	VCC*	-
214.	I/O (TDO)	121	159	181	U4	A15	D4	0
	GND	122	160	182	X2	GND*	GND*	-
215.	I/O (A0, $\overline{\text{WS}}$)	123	161	183	W2	A14	B3	9
216.	GCK4 (A1, I/O)	124	162	184	V2	B13	C4	15
217.	I/O	125	163	185	R5	E11	D5	18
218.	I/O	126	164	186	T4	C12	A3	21
219.	I/O (A2, CS1)	127	165	187	U3	A13	D6	27
220.	I/O (A3)	128	166	188	V1	B12	C6	30
221.	I/O	-	-	-	R4	-	B5	33
222.	I/O	-	-	-	P5	-	A4	39
223.	I/O	-	-	189	U2	F9	C7	42
224.	I/O	-	-	190	T3	D11	B6	45
225.	I/O	129	167	191	U1	A12	A6	51
226.	I/O	130	168	192	P4	C11	D8	54
227.	I/O	-	169	193	R3	B11	B7	57
228.	I/O	-	170	194	N5	E10	A7	63
229.	I/O	-	-	195	T2	-	D9	66
230.	I/O	-	-	-	R2	-	C9	69
	GND	131	171	196	T1	GND*	GND*	-
231.	I/O	132	172	197	N4	A11	B8	75
232.	I/O	133	173	198	P3	D10	D10	78
233.	I/O	-	-	199	P2	C10	C10	81
234.	I/O	-	-	200	N3	B10	B9	87
	VCC	-	-	201	R1	VCC*	VCC*	-