AMD Xilinx - XC2S50-6PQ208C Datasheet

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	384
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	1728
Total RAM Bits	32768
Number of I/O	140
Number of Gates	50000
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 2.625V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	208-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	208-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2s50-6pq208c

General Overview

The Spartan-II family of FPGAs have a regular, flexible, programmable architecture of Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs), surrounded by a perimeter of programmable Input/Output Blocks (IOBs). There are four Delay-Locked Loops (DLLs), one at each corner of the die. Two columns of block RAM lie on opposite sides of the die, between the CLBs and the IOB columns. These functional elements are interconnected by a powerful hierarchy of versatile routing channels (see Figure 1).

Spartan-II FPGAs are customized by loading configuration data into internal static memory cells. Unlimited reprogramming cycles are possible with this approach. Stored values in these cells determine logic functions and interconnections implemented in the FPGA. Configuration data can be read from an external serial PROM (master serial mode), or written into the FPGA in slave serial, slave parallel, or Boundary Scan modes.

Spartan-II FPGAs are typically used in high-volume applications where the versatility of a fast programmable solution adds benefits. Spartan-II FPGAs are ideal for shortening product development cycles while offering a cost-effective solution for high volume production.

Spartan-II FPGAs achieve high-performance, low-cost operation through advanced architecture and semiconductor technology. Spartan-II devices provide system clock rates up to 200 MHz. In addition to the conventional benefits of high-volume programmable logic solutions, Spartan-II FPGAs also offer on-chip synchronous single-port and dual-port RAM (block and distributed form), DLL clock drivers, programmable set and reset on all flip-flops, fast carry logic, and many other features.

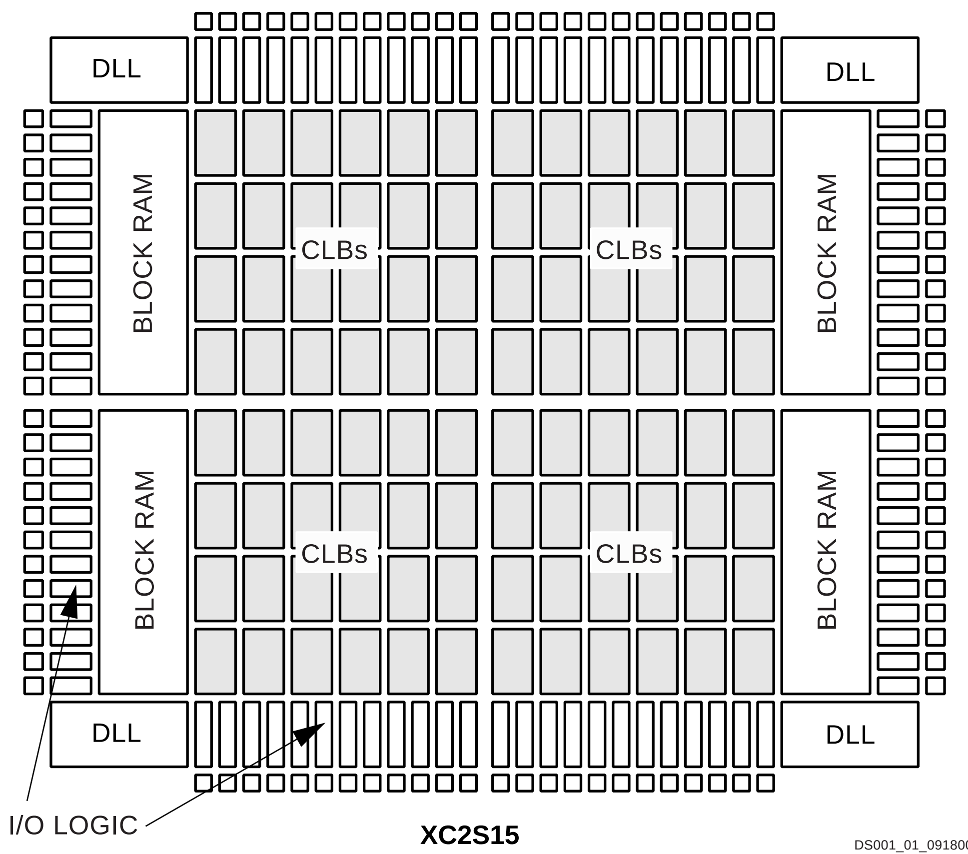


Figure 1: **Basic Spartan-II Family FPGA Block Diagram**

Revision History

Date	Version No.	Description
09/18/00	2.0	Sectioned the Spartan-II Family data sheet into four modules. Added industrial temperature range information.
10/31/00	2.1	Removed Power down feature.
03/05/01	2.2	Added statement on PROMs.
11/01/01	2.3	Updated Product Availability chart. Minor text edits.
09/03/03	2.4	Added device part marking.
08/02/04	2.5	Added information on Pb-free packaging options and removed discontinued options.
06/13/08	2.8	Updated description and links. Updated all modules for continuous page, figure, and table numbering. Synchronized all modules to v2.8.

PN 011311

Similarly, the F6 multiplexer combines the outputs of all four function generators in the CLB by selecting one of the F5-multiplexer outputs. This permits the implementation of any 6-input function, an 8:1 multiplexer, or selected functions of up to 19 inputs.

Each CLB has four direct feedthrough paths, one per LC. These paths provide extra data input lines or additional local routing that does not consume logic resources.

Arithmetic Logic

Dedicated carry logic provides capability for high-speed arithmetic functions. The Spartan-II FPGA CLB supports two separate carry chains, one per slice. The height of the carry chains is two bits per CLB.

The arithmetic logic includes an XOR gate that allows a 1-bit full adder to be implemented within an LC. In addition, a dedicated AND gate improves the efficiency of multiplier implementation.

The dedicated carry path can also be used to cascade function generators for implementing wide logic functions.

BUFTs

Each Spartan-II FPGA CLB contains two 3-state drivers (BUFTs) that can drive on-chip busses. See "Dedicated Routing," page 12. Each Spartan-II FPGA BUFT has an independent 3-state control pin and an independent input pin.

Block RAM

Spartan-II FPGAs incorporate several large block RAM memories. These complement the distributed RAM Look-Up Tables (LUTs) that provide shallow memory structures implemented in CLBs.

Block RAM memory blocks are organized in columns. All Spartan-II devices contain two such columns, one along each vertical edge. These columns extend the full height of the chip. Each memory block is four CLBs high, and consequently, a Spartan-II device eight CLBs high will contain two memory blocks per column, and a total of four blocks.

Table 5: **Spartan-II Block RAM Amounts**

Spartan-II Device	# of Blocks	Total Block RAM Bits
XC2S15	4	16K
XC2S30	6	24K
XC2S50	8	32K
XC2S100	10	40K
XC2S150	12	48K
XC2S200	14	56K

Each block RAM cell, as illustrated in Figure 5, is a fully synchronous dual-ported 4096-bit RAM with independent control signals for each port. The data widths of the two ports can be configured independently, providing built-in bus-width conversion.

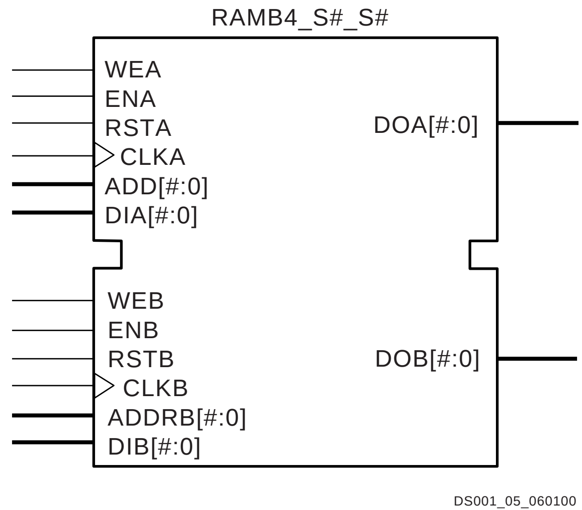


Figure 5: **Dual-Port Block RAM**

Table 6 shows the depth and width aspect ratios for the block RAM.

Table 6: **Block RAM Port Aspect Ratios**

Width	Depth	ADDR Bus	Data Bus
1	4096	ADDR<11:0>	DATA<0>
2	2048	ADDR<10:0>	DATA<1:0>
4	1024	ADDR<9:0>	DATA<3:0>
8	512	ADDR<8:0>	DATA<7:0>
16	256	ADDR<7:0>	DATA<15:0>

The Spartan-II FPGA block RAM also includes dedicated routing to provide an efficient interface with both CLBs and other block RAMs.

Programmable Routing Matrix

It is the longest delay path that limits the speed of any worst-case design. Consequently, the Spartan-II routing architecture and its place-and-route software were defined in a single optimization process. This joint optimization minimizes long-path delays, and consequently, yields the best system performance.

The joint optimization also reduces design compilation times because the architecture is software-friendly. Design cycles are correspondingly reduced due to shorter design iteration times.

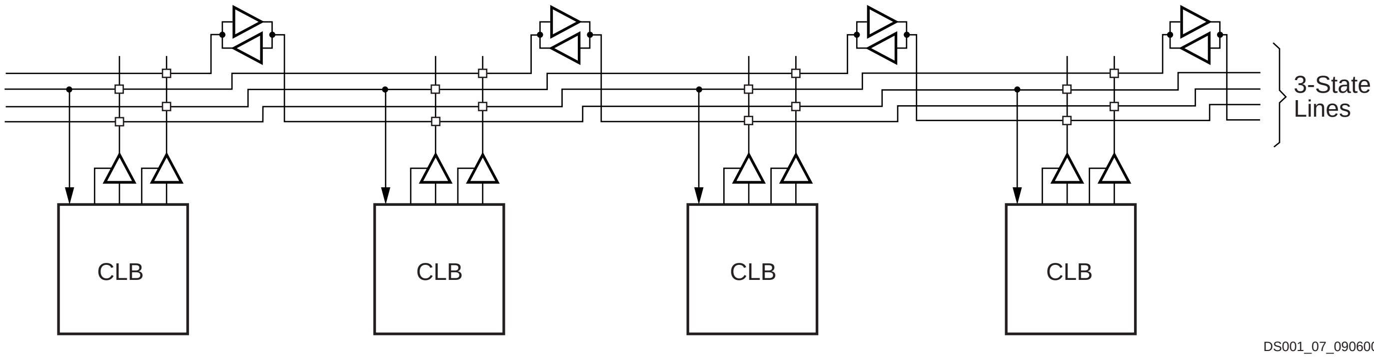


Figure 7: **BUFT Connections to Dedicated Horizontal Bus Lines**

Clock Distribution

The Spartan-II family provides high-speed, low-skew clock distribution through the primary global routing resources described above. A typical clock distribution net is shown in Figure 8.

Four global buffers are provided, two at the top center of the device and two at the bottom center. These drive the four primary global nets that in turn drive any clock pin.

Four dedicated clock pads are provided, one adjacent to each of the global buffers. The input to the global buffer is selected either from these pads or from signals in the general purpose routing. Global clock pins do not have the option for internal, weak pull-up resistors.

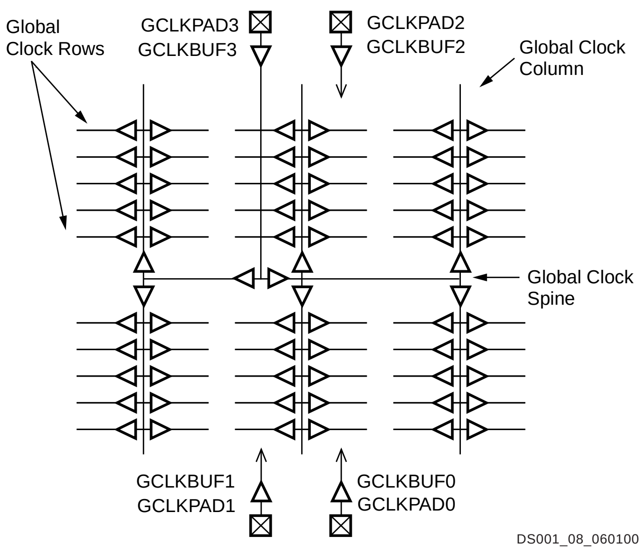


Figure 8: **Global Clock Distribution Network**

Delay-Locked Loop (DLL)

Associated with each global clock input buffer is a fully digital Delay-Locked Loop (DLL) that can eliminate skew between the clock input pad and internal clock-input pins throughout the device. Each DLL can drive two global clock networks. The DLL monitors the input clock and the distributed clock, and automatically adjusts a clock delay element. Additional delay is introduced such that clock edges reach internal flip-flops exactly one clock period after they arrive at the input. This closed-loop system effectively eliminates clock-distribution delay by ensuring that clock edges arrive at internal flip-flops in synchronism with clock edges arriving at the input.

In addition to eliminating clock-distribution delay, the DLL provides advanced control of multiple clock domains. The DLL provides four quadrature phases of the source clock, can double the clock, or divide the clock by 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 8, or 16. It has six outputs.

The DLL also operates as a clock mirror. By driving the output from a DLL off-chip and then back on again, the DLL can be used to deskew a board level clock among multiple Spartan-II devices.

In order to guarantee that the system clock is operating correctly prior to the FPGA starting up after configuration, the DLL can delay the completion of the configuration process until after it has achieved lock.

Boundary Scan

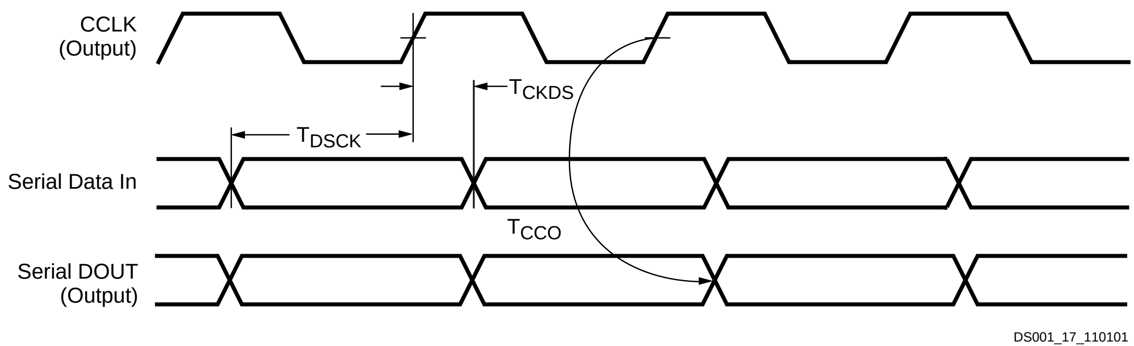
Spartan-II devices support all the mandatory boundary-scan instructions specified in the IEEE standard 1149.1. A Test Access Port (TAP) and registers are provided that implement the EXTEST, SAMPLE/PRELOAD, and BYPASS instructions. The TAP also supports two USERCODE instructions and internal scan chains.

The TAP uses dedicated package pins that always operate using LVTTL. For TDO to operate using LVTTL, the V_{CCO} for Bank 2 must be 3.3V. Otherwise, TDO switches rail-to-rail between ground and V_{CCO}. TDI, TMS, and TCK have a default internal weak pull-up resistor, and TDO has no default resistor. Bitstream options allow setting any of the four TAP pins to have an internal pull-up, pull-down, or neither.

Master Serial Mode

In Master Serial mode, the CCLK output of the FPGA drives a Xilinx PROM which feeds a serial stream of configuration data to the FPGA's DIN input. Figure 15 shows a Master Serial FPGA configuring a Slave Serial FPGA from a PROM. A Spartan-II device in Master Serial mode should be connected as shown for the device on the left side. Master Serial mode is selected by a <00x> on the mode pins (M0, M1, M2). The PROM RESET pin is driven by $\overline{\text{INIT}}$, and CE input is driven by DONE. The interface is identical to the slave serial mode except that an oscillator internal to the FPGA is used to generate the configuration clock (CCLK). Any of a number of different frequencies ranging from 4 to 60 MHz can be set using the ConfigRate option in the Xilinx software. On power-up, while the first 60 bytes of the configuration data are being loaded, the CCLK frequency is always 2.5 MHz. This frequency is used until the ConfigRate bits, part of the configuration file, have been loaded into the FPGA, at which point, the frequency changes to the selected ConfigRate. Unless a different frequency is specified in the design, the default ConfigRate is 4 MHz. The frequency of the CCLK signal created by the internal oscillator has a variance of +45%, –30% from the specified value.

Figure 17 shows the timing for Master Serial configuration. The FPGA accepts one bit of configuration data on each rising CCLK edge. After the FPGA has been loaded, the data for the next device in a daisy-chain is presented on the DOUT pin after the rising CCLK edge.



Symbol		Description		Units
T_{DSCK}	CCLK	DIN setup	5.0	ns, min
T_{CKDS}		DIN hold	0.0	ns, min
		Frequency tolerance with respect to nominal	+45%, –30%	-

Figure 17: **Master Serial Mode Timing**

Slave Parallel Mode

The Slave Parallel mode is the fastest configuration option. Byte-wide data is written into the FPGA. A BUSY flag is provided for controlling the flow of data at a clock frequency F_{CCNH} above 50 MHz.

Figure 18, page 24 shows the connections for two Spartan-II devices using the Slave Parallel mode. Slave Parallel mode is selected by a <011> on the mode pins (M0, M1, M2).

If a configuration file of the format .bit, .rbt, or non-swapped HEX is used for parallel programming, then the most significant bit (i.e. the left-most bit of each configuration byte, as displayed in a text editor) must be routed to the D0 input on the FPGA.

The agent controlling configuration is not shown. Typically, a processor, a microcontroller, or CPLD controls the Slave Parallel interface. The controlling agent provides byte-wide configuration data, CCLK, a Chip Select ($\overline{\text{CS}}$) signal and a Write signal ($\overline{\text{WRITE}}$). If BUSY is asserted (High) by the FPGA, the data must be held until BUSY goes Low.

After configuration, the pins of the Slave Parallel port (D0-D7) can be used as additional user I/O. Alternatively, the port may be retained to permit high-speed 8-bit readback. Then data can be read by de-asserting $\overline{\text{WRITE}}$. See "Readback," page 25.

If CCLK is slower than F_{CCNH}, the FPGA will never assert BUSY. In this case, the above handshake is unnecessary, and data can simply be entered into the FPGA every CCLK cycle.

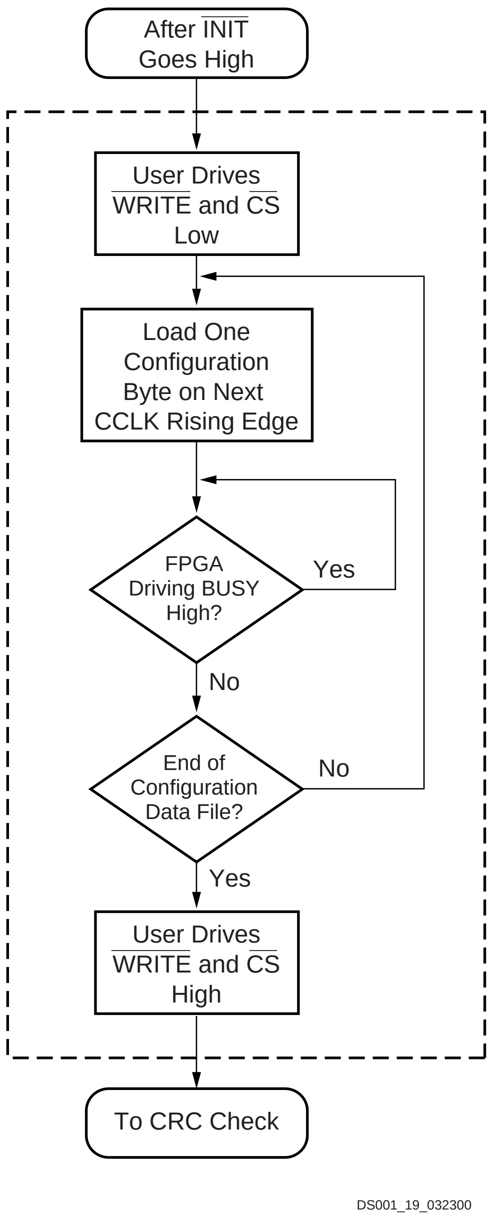


Figure 19: **Loading Configuration Data for the Slave Parallel Mode**

A configuration packet does not have to be written in one continuous stretch, rather it can be split into many write sequences. Each sequence would involve assertion of CS.

In applications where multiple clock cycles may be required to access the configuration data before each byte can be loaded into the Slave Parallel interface, a new byte of data may not be ready for each consecutive CCLK edge. In such a case the CS signal may be de-asserted until the next byte is valid on D0-D7. While CS is High, the Slave Parallel interface does not expect any data and ignores all CCLK transitions. However, to avoid aborting configuration, WRITE must continue to be asserted while CS is asserted.

Abort

To abort configuration during a write sequence, de-assert WRITE while holding CS Low. The abort operation is initiated at the rising edge of CCLK, as shown in Figure 21, page 26. The device will remain BUSY until the aborted operation is complete. After aborting configuration, data is assumed to be unaligned to word boundaries and the FPGA requires a new synchronization word prior to accepting any new packets.

Boundary-Scan Mode

In the boundary-scan mode, no nondedicated pins are required, configuration being done entirely through the IEEE 1149.1 Test Access Port.

Configuration through the TAP uses the special CFG_IN instruction. This instruction allows data input on TDI to be converted into data packets for the internal configuration bus.

The following steps are required to configure the FPGA through the boundary-scan port.

1. Load the CFG_IN instruction into the boundary-scan instruction register (IR)
2. Enter the Shift-DR (SDR) state
3. Shift a standard configuration bitstream into TDI
4. Return to Run-Test-Idle (RTI)
5. Load the JSTART instruction into IR
6. Enter the SDR state
7. Clock TCK through the sequence (the length is programmable)
8. Return to RTI

Configuration and readback via the TAP is always available. The boundary-scan mode simply locks out the other modes. The boundary-scan mode is selected by a <10x> on the mode pins (M0, M1, M2).

Readback

The configuration data stored in the Spartan-II FPGA configuration memory can be readback for verification. Along with the configuration data it is possible to readback the contents of all flip-flops/latches, LUT RAMs, and block RAMs. This capability is used for real-time debugging.

For more detailed information see XAPP176, *Spartan-II FPGA Family Configuration and Readback.*

Design Considerations

This section contains more detailed design information on the following features:

- Delay-Locked Loop . . . see page 27
- Block RAM . . . see page 32
- Versatile I/O . . . see page 36

Using Delay-Locked Loops

The Spartan-II FPGA family provides up to four fully digital dedicated on-chip Delay-Locked Loop (DLL) circuits which provide zero propagation delay, low clock skew between output clock signals distributed throughout the device, and advanced clock domain control. These dedicated DLLs can be used to implement several circuits that improve and simplify system level design.

Introduction

Quality on-chip clock distribution is important. Clock skew and clock delay impact device performance and the task of managing clock skew and clock delay with conventional clock trees becomes more difficult in large devices. The Spartan-II family of devices resolve this potential problem by providing up to four fully digital dedicated on-chip Delay-Locked Loop (DLL) circuits which provide zero propagation delay and low clock skew between output clock signals distributed throughout the device.

Each DLL can drive up to two global clock routing networks within the device. The global clock distribution network minimizes clock skews due to loading differences. By monitoring a sample of the DLL output clock, the DLL can compensate for the delay on the routing network, effectively eliminating the delay from the external input port to the individual clock loads within the device.

In addition to providing zero delay with respect to a user source clock, the DLL can provide multiple phases of the source clock. The DLL can also act as a clock doubler or it can divide the user source clock by up to 16.

Clock multiplication gives the designer a number of design alternatives. For instance, a 50 MHz source clock doubled by the DLL can drive an FPGA design operating at 100 MHz. This technique can simplify board design because the clock path on the board no longer distributes such a high-speed signal. A multiplied clock also provides designers the option of time-domain-multiplexing, using one circuit twice per clock cycle, consuming less area than two copies of the same circuit.

The DLL can also act as a clock mirror. By driving the DLL output off-chip and then back in again, the DLL can be used to de-skew a board level clock between multiple devices.

In order to guarantee the system clock establishes prior to the device "waking up," the DLL can delay the completion of the device configuration process until after the DLL achieves lock.

By taking advantage of the DLL to remove on-chip clock delay, the designer can greatly simplify and improve system level design involving high-fanout, high-performance clocks.

Library DLL Primitives

Figure 22 shows the simplified Xilinx library DLL macro, BUFGDLL. This macro delivers a quick and efficient way to provide a system clock with zero propagation delay throughout the device. Figure 23 and Figure 24 show the two library DLL primitives. These primitives provide access to the complete set of DLL features when implementing more complex applications.

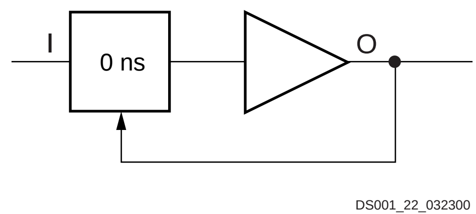


Figure 22: **Simplified DLL Macro BUFGDLL**

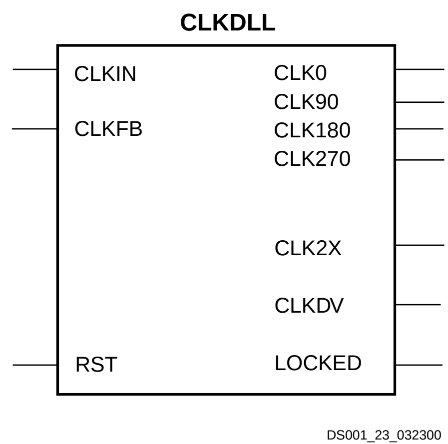


Figure 23: **Standard DLL Primitive CLKDLL**

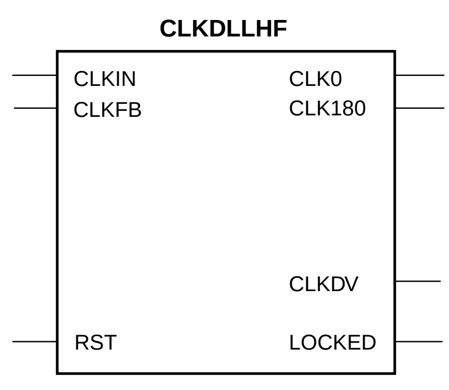


Figure 24: **High-Frequency DLL Primitive CLKDLLHF**

Creating Larger RAM Structures

The block RAM columns have specialized routing to allow cascading blocks together with minimal routing delays. This achieves wider or deeper RAM structures with a smaller timing penalty than when using normal routing channels.

Location Constraints

Block RAM instances can have LOC properties attached to them to constrain the placement. The block RAM placement locations are separate from the CLB location naming convention, allowing the LOC properties to transfer easily from array to array.

The LOC properties use the following form:

LOC = RAMB4_R#C#

RAMB4_R0C0 is the upper left RAMB4 location on the device.

Conflict Resolution

The block RAM memory is a true dual-read/write port RAM that allows simultaneous access of the same memory cell from both ports. When one port writes to a given memory cell, the other port must not address that memory cell (for a write or a read) within the clock-to-clock setup window. The following lists specifics of port and memory cell write conflict resolution.

- If both ports write to the same memory cell simultaneously, violating the clock-to-clock setup requirement, consider the data stored as invalid.
- If one port attempts a read of the same memory cell the other simultaneously writes, violating the clock-to-clock setup requirement, the following occurs.
    - The write succeeds
    - The data out on the writing port accurately reflects the data written.
    - The data out on the reading port is invalid.

Conflicts do not cause any physical damage.

Single Port Timing

Figure 33 shows a timing diagram for a single port of a block RAM memory. The block RAM AC switching characteristics are specified in the data sheet. The block RAM memory is initially disabled.

At the first rising edge of the CLK pin, the ADDR, DI, EN, WE, and RST pins are sampled. The EN pin is High and the WE pin is Low indicating a read operation. The DO bus contains the contents of the memory location, 0x00, as indicated by the ADDR bus.

At the second rising edge of the CLK pin, the ADDR, DI, EN, WR, and RST pins are sampled again. The EN and WE pins are High indicating a write operation. The DO bus mirrors the DI bus. The DI bus is written to the memory location 0x0F.

At the third rising edge of the CLK pin, the ADDR, DI, EN, WR, and RST pins are sampled again. The EN pin is High and the WE pin is Low indicating a read operation. The DO bus contains the contents of the memory location 0x7E as indicated by the ADDR bus.

At the fourth rising edge of the CLK pin, the ADDR, DI, EN, WR, and RST pins are sampled again. The EN pin is Low indicating that the block RAM memory is now disabled. The DO bus retains the last value.

Dual Port Timing

Figure 34 shows a timing diagram for a true dual-port read/write block RAM memory. The clock on port A has a longer period than the clock on Port B. The timing parameter T_{BCCS}, (clock-to-clock setup) is shown on this diagram. The parameter, T_{BCCS} is violated once in the diagram. All other timing parameters are identical to the single port version shown in Figure 33.

T_{BCCS} is only of importance when the address of both ports are the same and at least one port is performing a write operation. When the clock-to-clock set-up parameter is violated for a WRITE-WRITE condition, the contents of the memory at that location will be invalid. When the clock-to-clock set-up parameter is violated for a WRITE-READ condition, the contents of the memory will be correct, but the read port will have invalid data. At the first rising edge of the CLKA, memory location 0x00 is to be written with the value 0xAAAA and is mirrored on the DOA bus. The last operation of Port B was a read to the same memory location 0x00. The DOB bus of Port B does not change with the new value on Port A, and retains the last read value. A short time later, Port B executes another read to memory location 0x00, and the DOB bus now reflects the new memory value written by Port A.

At the second rising edge of CLKA, memory location 0x7E is written with the value 0x9999 and is mirrored on the DOA bus. Port B then executes a read operation to the same memory location without violating the T_{BCCS} parameter and the DOB reflects the new memory values written by Port A.

support of a wide variety of applications, from general purpose standard applications to high-speed low-voltage memory busses.

Versatile I/O blocks also provide selectable output drive strengths and programmable slew rates for the LVTTL output buffers, as well as an optional, programmable weak pull-up, weak pull-down, or weak "keeper" circuit ideal for use in external bussing applications.

Each Input/Output Block (IOB) includes three registers, one each for the input, output, and 3-state signals within the IOB. These registers are optionally configurable as either a D-type flip-flop or as a level sensitive latch.

The input buffer has an optional delay element used to guarantee a zero hold time requirement for input signals registered within the IOB.

The Versatile I/O features also provide dedicated resources for input reference voltage (V_{REF}) and output source voltage (V_{CCO}), along with a convenient banking system that simplifies board design.

By taking advantage of the built-in features and wide variety of I/O standards supported by the Versatile I/O features, system-level design and board design can be greatly simplified and improved.

Fundamentals

Modern bus applications, pioneered by the largest and most influential companies in the digital electronics industry, are commonly introduced with a new I/O standard tailored specifically to the needs of that application. The bus I/O standards provide specifications to other vendors who create products designed to interface with these applications. Each standard often has its own specifications for current, voltage, I/O buffering, and termination techniques.

The ability to provide the flexibility and time-to-market advantages of programmable logic is increasingly dependent on the capability of the programmable logic device to support an ever increasing variety of I/O standards

The Versatile I/O resources feature highly configurable input and output buffers which provide support for a wide variety of I/O standards. As shown in Table 15, each buffer type can support a variety of voltage requirements.

Table 15: **Versatile I/O Supported Standards (Typical Values)**

I/O Standard	Input Reference Voltage (V_{REF})	Output Source Voltage (V_{CCO})	Board Termination Voltage (V_{TT})
LVTTL (2-24 mA)	N/A	3.3	N/A
LVCMOS2	N/A	2.5	N/A
PCI (3V/5V, 33 MHz/66 MHz)	N/A	3.3	N/A
GTL	0.8	N/A	1.2
GTL+	1.0	N/A	1.5
HSTL Class I	0.75	1.5	0.75
HSTL Class III	0.9	1.5	1.5
HSTL Class IV	0.9	1.5	1.5
SSTL3 Class I and II	1.5	3.3	1.5
SSTL2 Class I and II	1.25	2.5	1.25
CTT	1.5	3.3	1.5
AGP-2X	1.32	3.3	N/A

Overview of Supported I/O Standards

This section provides a brief overview of the I/O standards supported by all Spartan-II devices.

While most I/O standards specify a range of allowed voltages, this document records typical voltage values only. Detailed information on each specification may be found on the Electronic Industry Alliance JEDEC website at http://www.jedec.org. For more details on the I/O standards and termination application examples, see XAPP179, "*Using SelectIO Interfaces in Spartan-II and Spartan-IIE FPGAs.*"

LVTTL — Low-Voltage TTL

The Low-Voltage TTL (LVTTL) standard is a general purpose EIA/JESDSA standard for 3.3V applications that uses an LVTTL input buffer and a Push-Pull output buffer. This standard requires a 3.3V output source voltage (V_{CCO}), but does not require the use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a termination voltage (V_{TT}).

LVCMOS2 — Low-Voltage CMOS for 2.5V

The Low-Voltage CMOS for 2.5V or lower (LVCMOS2) standard is an extension of the LVCMOS standard (JESD 8.5) used for general purpose 2.5V applications. This standard requires a 2.5V output source voltage (V_{CCO}), but does not require the use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a board termination voltage (V_{TT}).

PCI — Peripheral Component Interface

The Peripheral Component Interface (PCI) standard specifies support for both 33 MHz and 66 MHz PCI bus applications. It uses a LVTTL input buffer and a push-pull output buffer. This standard does not require the use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a board termination voltage (V_{TT}), however, it does require a 3.3V output source voltage (V_{CCO}). I/Os configured for the PCI, 33 MHz, 5V standard are also 5V-tolerant.

GTL — Gunning Transceiver Logic Terminated

The Gunning Transceiver Logic (GTL) standard is a high-speed bus standard (JESD8.3). Xilinx has implemented the terminated variation of this standard. This standard requires a differential amplifier input buffer and an open-drain output buffer.

GTL+ — Gunning Transceiver Logic Plus

The Gunning Transceiver Logic Plus (GTL+) standard is a high-speed bus standard (JESD8.3).

HSTL — High-Speed Transceiver Logic

The High-Speed Transceiver Logic (HSTL) standard is a general purpose high-speed, 1.5V bus standard (EIA/JESD 8-6). This standard has four variations or classes. Versatile I/O devices support Class I, III, and IV. This standard requires a Differential Amplifier input buffer and a Push-Pull output buffer.

SSTL3 — Stub Series Terminated Logic for 3.3V

The Stub Series Terminated Logic for 3.3V (SSTL3) standard is a general purpose 3.3V memory bus standard (JESD8-8). This standard has two classes, I and II. Versatile I/O devices support both classes for the SSTL3 standard. This standard requires a Differential Amplifier input buffer and an Push-Pull output buffer.

SSTL2 — Stub Series Terminated Logic for 2.5V

The Stub Series Terminated Logic for 2.5V (SSTL2) standard is a general purpose 2.5V memory bus standard (JESD8-9). This standard has two classes, I and II. Versatile I/O devices support both classes for the SSTL2 standard. This standard requires a Differential Amplifier input buffer and an Push-Pull output buffer.

CTT — Center Tap Terminated

The Center Tap Terminated (CTT) standard is a 3.3V memory bus standard (JESD8-4). This standard requires a Differential Amplifier input buffer and a Push-Pull output buffer.

AGP-2X — Advanced Graphics Port

The AGP standard is a 3.3V Advanced Graphics Port-2X bus standard used with processors for graphics applications. This standard requires a Push-Pull output buffer and a Differential Amplifier input buffer.

Library Primitives

The Xilinx library includes an extensive list of primitives designed to provide support for the variety of Versatile I/O features. Most of these primitives represent variations of the five generic Versatile I/O primitives:

- IBUF (input buffer)
- IBUFG (global clock input buffer)
- OBUF (output buffer)
- OBUFT (3-state output buffer)
- IOBUF (input/output buffer)

These primitives are available with various extensions to define the desired I/O standard. However, it is recommended that customers use a a property or attribute on the generic primitive to specify the I/O standard. See "Versatile I/O Properties".

IBUF

Signals used as inputs to the Spartan-II device must source an input buffer (IBUF) via an external input port. The generic IBUF primitive appears in Figure 35. The assumed standard is LVTTL when the generic IBUF has no specified extension or property.

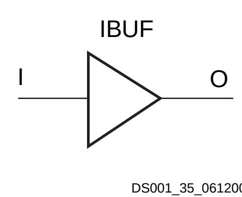


Figure 35: **Input Buffer (IBUF) Primitive**

When the IBUF primitive supports an I/O standard such as LVTTL, LVCMOS, or PCI33_5, the IBUF automatically configures as a 5V tolerant input buffer unless the V_{CCO} for the bank is less than 2V. If the single-ended IBUF is placed in a bank with an HSTL standard (V_{CCO} < 2V), the input buffer is not 5V tolerant.

The voltage reference signal is "banked" within the Spartan-II device on a half-edge basis such that for all packages there are eight independent V_{REF} banks internally. See Figure 36 for a representation of the I/O banks. Within each bank approximately one of every six I/O pins is automatically configured as a V_{REF} input.

IBUF placement restrictions require that any differential amplifier input signals within a bank be of the same standard. How to specify a specific location for the IBUF via property. This property could have one of the following seven values.

DRIVE=2

DRIVE=4

DRIVE=6

DRIVE=8

DRIVE=12 (Default)

DRIVE=16

DRIVE=24

Design Considerations

Reference Voltage (V_{REF}) Pins

Low-voltage I/O standards with a differential amplifier input buffer require an input reference voltage (V_{REF}). Provide the V_{REF} as an external signal to the device.

The voltage reference signal is "banked" within the device on a half-edge basis such that for all packages there are eight independent V_{REF} banks internally. See Figure 36, page 39 for a representation of the I/O banks. Within each bank approximately one of every six I/O pins is automatically configured as a V_{REF} input.

Within each V_{REF} bank, any input buffers that require a V_{REF} signal must be of the same type. Output buffers of any type and input buffers can be placed without requiring a reference voltage within the same V_{REF} bank.

Output Drive Source Voltage (V_{CCO}) Pins

Many of the low voltage I/O standards supported by Versatile I/Os require a different output drive source voltage (V_{CCO}). As a result each device can often have to support multiple output drive source voltages.

The V_{CCO} supplies are internally tied together for some packages. The VQ100 and the PQ208 provide one combined V_{CCO} supply. The TQ144 and the CS144 packages provide four independent V_{CCO} supplies. The FG256 and the FG456 provide eight independent V_{CCO} supplies.

Output buffers within a given V_{CCO} bank must share the same output drive source voltage. Input buffers for LVTTL, LVCMOS2, PCI33_3, and PCI 66_3 use the V_{CCO} voltage for Input V_{CCO} voltage.

Transmission Line Effects

The delay of an electrical signal along a wire is dominated by the rise and fall times when the signal travels a short distance. Transmission line delays vary with inductance and capacitance, but a well-designed board can experience delays of approximately 180 ps per inch.

Transmission line effects, or reflections, typically start at 1.5" for fast (1.5 ns) rise and fall times. Poor (or non-existent) termination or changes in the transmission line impedance cause these reflections and can cause additional delay in longer traces. As system speeds continue to increase, the effect of I/O delays can become a limiting factor and therefore transmission line termination becomes increasingly more important.

Termination Techniques

A variety of termination techniques reduce the impact of transmission line effects.

The following lists output termination techniques:

None
Series
Parallel (Shunt)
Series and Parallel (Series-Shunt)

Input termination techniques include the following:

None
Parallel (Shunt)

These termination techniques can be applied in any combination. A generic example of each combination of termination methods appears in Figure 41.

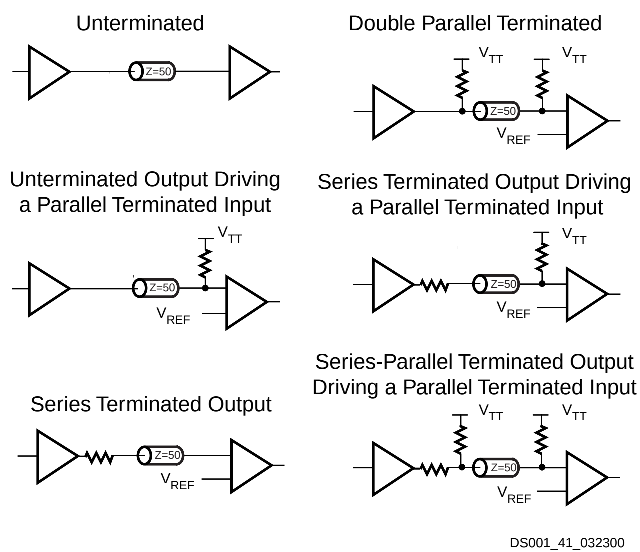


Figure 41: **Overview of Standard Input and Output Termination Methods**

Simultaneous Switching Guidelines

Ground bounce can occur with high-speed digital ICs when multiple outputs change states simultaneously, causing undesired transient behavior on an output, or in the internal logic. This problem is also referred to as the Simultaneous Switching Output (SSO) problem.

Ground bounce is primarily due to current changes in the combined inductance of ground pins, bond wires, and

GTL

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for GTL is shown in Figure 42. Table 20 lists DC voltage specifications for the GTL standard. See "DC Specifications" in Module 3 for the actual FPGA characteristics.

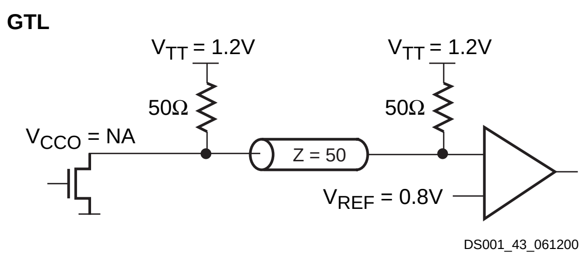


Figure 42: **Terminated GTL**

Table 20: **GTL Voltage Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	-	N/A	-
$V_{REF} = N \times V_{TT}^{(1)}$	0.74	0.8	0.86
V_{TT}	1.14	1.2	1.26
$V_{IH} \geq V_{REF} + 0.05$	0.79	0.85	-
$V_{IL} \leq V_{REF} - 0.05$	-	0.75	0.81
V_{OH}	-	-	-
V_{OL}	-	0.2	0.4
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	-	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA) at 0.4V	32	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA) at 0.2V	-	-	40

Notes:
1. N must be greater than or equal to 0.653 and less than or equal to 0.68.

GTL+

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for GTL+ appears in Figure 43. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 21 for the GTL+ standard. See "DC Specifications" in Module 3 for the actual FPGA characteristics.

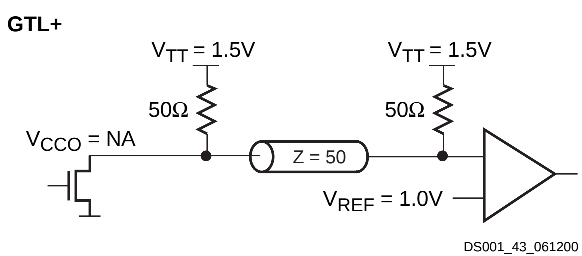


Figure 43: **Terminated GTL+**

Table 21: **GTL+ Voltage Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	-	-	-
$V_{REF} = N \times V_{TT}^{(1)}$	0.88	1.0	1.12
V_{TT}	1.35	1.5	1.65
$V_{IH} \geq V_{REF} + 0.1$	0.98	1.1	-
$V_{IL} \leq V_{REF} - 0.1$	-	0.9	1.02
V_{OH}	-	-	-
V_{OL}	0.3	0.45	0.6
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	-	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA) at 0.6V	36	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA) at 0.3V	-	-	48

Notes:
1. N must be greater than or equal to 0.653 and less than or equal to 0.68.

HSTL Class I

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for HSTL_I appears in Figure 44. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 22 for the HSTL_1 standard. See "DC Specifications" in Module 3 for the actual FPGA characteristics.

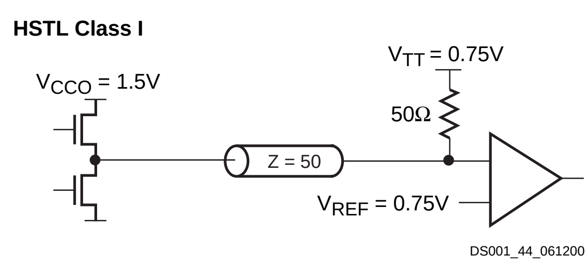


Figure 44: **Terminated HSTL Class I**

Table 22: **HSTL Class I Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	1.40	1.50	1.60
V_{REF}	0.68	0.75	0.90
V_{TT}	-	$V_{CCO} \times 0.5$	-
V_{IH}	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	-	-
V_{IL}	-	-	$V_{REF} - 0.1$
V_{OH}	$V_{CCO} - 0.4$	-	-
V_{OL}			0.4
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	–8	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA)	8	-	-

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description		Min	Max	Units
T_J	Junction temperature(1)	Commercial	0	85	°C
		Industrial	–40	100	°C
V_{CCINT}	Supply voltage relative to GND(2,5)	Commercial	2.5 – 5%	2.5 + 5%	V
		Industrial	2.5 – 5%	2.5 + 5%	V
V_{CCO}	Supply voltage relative to GND(3,5)	Commercial	1.4	3.6	V
		Industrial	1.4	3.6	V
T_{IN}	Input signal transition time(4)		-	250	ns

Notes:
1. At junction temperatures above those listed as Operating Conditions, all delay parameters increase by 0.35% per °C.
2. Functional operation is guaranteed down to a minimum V_{CCINT} of 2.25V (Nominal V_{CCINT} – 10%). For every 50 mV reduction in V_{CCINT} below 2.375V (nominal V_{CCINT} – 5%), all delay parameters increase by 3%.
3. Minimum and maximum values for V_{CCO} vary according to the I/O standard selected.
4. Input and output measurement threshold is ~50% of V_{CCO}. See "Delay Measurement Methodology," page 60 for specific levels.
5. Supply voltages may be applied in any order desired.

DC Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description			Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{DRINT}	Data Retention V_{CCINT} voltage (below which configuration data may be lost)			2.0	-	-	V
V_{DRIO}	Data Retention V_{CCO} voltage (below which configuration data may be lost)			1.2	-	-	V
I_{CCINTQ}	Quiescent V_{CCINT} supply current(1)	XC2S15	Commercial	-	10	30	mA
			Industrial	-	10	60	mA
		XC2S30	Commercial	-	10	30	mA
			Industrial	-	10	60	mA
		XC2S50	Commercial	-	12	50	mA
			Industrial	-	12	100	mA
		XC2S100	Commercial	-	12	50	mA
			Industrial	-	12	100	mA
		XC2S150	Commercial	-	15	50	mA
			Industrial	-	15	100	mA
		XC2S200	Commercial	-	15	75	mA
			Industrial	-	15	150	mA
I_{CCOQ}	Quiescent V_{CCO} supply current(1)			-	-	2	mA
I_{REF}	V_{REF} current per V_{REF} pin			-	-	20	μA
I_L	Input or output leakage current(2)			–10	-	+10	μA
C_{IN}	Input capacitance (sample tested)	VQ, CS, TQ, PQ, FG packages		-	-	8	pF
I_{RPU}	Pad pull-up (when selected) @ V_{IN} = 0V, V_{CCO} = 3.3V (sample tested)(3)			-	-	0.25	mA
I_{RPD}	Pad pull-down (when selected) @ V_{IN} = 3.6V (sample tested)(3)			-	-	0.15	mA

Notes:
1. With no output current loads, no active input pull-up resistors, all I/O pins 3-stated and floating.
2. The I/O leakage current specification applies only when the V_{CCINT} and V_{CCO} supply voltages have reached their respective minimum Recommended Operating Conditions.
3. Internal pull-up and pull-down resistors guarantee valid logic levels at unconnected input pins. These pull-up and pull-down resistors do not provide valid logic levels when input pins are connected to other circuits.

Input/Output Standard	V_{IL}		V_{IH}		V_{OL}	V_{OH}	I_{OL}	I_{OH}
	V, Min	V, Max	V, Min	V, Max	V, Max	V, Min	mA	mA
CTT	–0.5	V_{REF} – 0.2	V_{REF} + 0.2	3.6	V_{REF} – 0.4	V_{REF} + 0.4	8	–8
AGP	–0.5	V_{REF} – 0.2	V_{REF} + 0.2	3.6	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}	Note (2)	Note (2)

Notes:
1. V_{OL} and V_{OH} for lower drive currents are sample tested.
2. Tested according to the relevant specifications.

Switching Characteristics

All devices are 100% functionally tested. Internal timing parameters are derived from measuring internal test patterns. Listed below are representative values. For more specific, more precise, and worst-case guaranteed data, use the values reported by the static timing analyzer (TRCE in the Xilinx Development System) and back-annotated to the simulation netlist. All timing parameters assume worst-case operating conditions (supply voltage and junction temperature). Values apply to all Spartan-II devices unless otherwise noted.

Global Clock Input to Output Delay for LVTTL, *with* DLL (Pin-to-Pin)[(1)]

Symbol	Description	Device	Speed Grade			Units
			All	-6	-5	
			Min	Max	Max	
$T_{ICKOFDLL}$	Global clock input to output delay using output flip-flop for LVTTL, 12 mA, fast slew rate, *with* DLL.	All		2.9	3.3	ns

Notes:
1. Listed above are representative values where one global clock input drives one vertical clock line in each accessible column, and where all accessible IOB and CLB flip-flops are clocked by the global clock net.
2. Output timing is measured at 1.4V with 35 pF external capacitive load for LVTTL. The 35 pF load does not apply to the Min values. For other I/O standards and different loads, see the tables "Constants for Calculating TIOOP" and "Delay Measurement Methodology," page 60.
3. DLL output jitter is already included in the timing calculation.
4. For data *output* with different standards, adjust delays with the values shown in "IOB Output Delay Adjustments for Different Standards," page 59. For a global clock input with standards other than LVTTL, adjust delays with values from the "I/O Standard Global Clock Input Adjustments," page 61.

Global Clock Input to Output Delay for LVTTL, *without* DLL (Pin-to-Pin)[(1)]

Symbol	Description	Device	Speed Grade			Units
			All	-6	-5	
			Min	Max	Max	
T_{ICKOF}	Global clock input to output delay using output flip-flop for LVTTL, 12 mA, fast slew rate, *without* DLL.	XC2S15		4.5	5.4	ns
		XC2S30		4.5	5.4	ns
		XC2S50		4.5	5.4	ns
		XC2S100		4.6	5.5	ns
		XC2S150		4.6	5.5	ns
		XC2S200		4.7	5.6	ns

Notes:
1. Listed above are representative values where one global clock input drives one vertical clock line in each accessible column, and where all accessible IOB and CLB flip-flops are clocked by the global clock net.
2. Output timing is measured at 1.4V with 35 pF external capacitive load for LVTTL. The 35 pF load does not apply to the Min values. For other I/O standards and different loads, see the tables "Constants for Calculating TIOOP" and "Delay Measurement Methodology," page 60.
3. For data *output* with different standards, adjust delays with the values shown in "IOB Output Delay Adjustments for Different Standards," page 59. For a global clock input with standards other than LVTTL, adjust delays with values from the "I/O Standard Global Clock Input Adjustments," page 61.

IOB Output Switching Characteristics

Output delays terminating at a pad are specified for LVTTL with 12 mA drive and fast slew rate. For other standards, adjust the delays with the values shown in "IOB Output Delay Adjustments for Different Standards," page 59.

Symbol	Description	Speed Grade				Units
		-6		-5		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Propagation Delays						
T_{IOOP}	O input to pad	-	2.9	-	3.4	ns
T_{IOOLP}	O input to pad via transparent latch	-	3.4	-	4.0	ns
3-state Delays						
T_{IOTHZ}	T input to pad high-impedance(1)	-	2.0	-	2.3	ns
T_{IOTON}	T input to valid data on pad	-	3.0	-	3.6	ns
$T_{IOTLPHZ}$	T input to pad high impedance via transparent latch(1)	-	2.5	-	2.9	ns
$T_{IOTLPON}$	T input to valid data on pad via transparent latch	-	3.5	-	4.2	ns
T_{GTS}	GTS to pad high impedance(1)	-	5.0	-	5.9	ns
Sequential Delays						
T_{IOCKP}	Clock CLK to pad	-	2.9	-	3.4	ns
T_{IOCKHZ}	Clock CLK to pad high impedance (synchronous)(1)	-	2.3	-	2.7	ns
T_{IOCKON}	Clock CLK to valid data on pad (synchronous)	-	3.3	-	4.0	ns
Setup/Hold Times with Respect to Clock CLK(2)						
T_{IOOCK} / T_{IOCKO}	O input	1.1 / 0	-	1.3 / 0	-	ns
$T_{IOOCECK}$ / $T_{IOCKOCE}$	OCE input	0.9 / 0.01	-	0.9 / 0.01	-	ns
$T_{IOSRCKO}$ / $T_{IOCKOSR}$	SR input (OFF)	1.2 / 0	-	1.3 / 0	-	ns
T_{IOTCK} / T_{IOCKT}	3-state setup times, T input	0.8 / 0	-	0.9 / 0	-	ns
$T_{IOTCECK}$ / $T_{IOCKTCE}$	3-state setup times, TCE input	1.0 / 0	-	1.0 / 0	-	ns
$T_{IOSRCKT}$ / $T_{IOCKTSR}$	3-state setup times, SR input (TFF)	1.1 / 0	-	1.2 / 0	-	ns
Set/Reset Delays						
T_{IOSRP}	SR input to pad (asynchronous)	-	3.7	-	4.4	ns
T_{IOSRHZ}	SR input to pad high impedance (asynchronous)(1)	-	3.1	-	3.7	ns
T_{IOSRON}	SR input to valid data on pad (asynchronous)	-	4.1	-	4.9	ns
T_{IOGSRQ}	GSR to pad	-	9.9	-	11.7	ns

Notes:
1. Three-state turn-off delays should not be adjusted.
2. A zero hold time listing indicates no hold time or a negative hold time.

Calculation of T_{IOOP} as a Function of Capacitance

T_{IOOP} is the propagation delay from the O Input of the IOB to the pad. The values for T_{IOOP} are based on the standard capacitive load (C_{SL}) for each I/O standard as listed in the table "Constants for Calculating TIOOP", below.

For other capacitive loads, use the formulas below to calculate an adjusted propagation delay, T_{IOOP1}.

$$T_{IOOP1} = T_{IOOP} + Adj + (C_{LOAD} - C_{SL}) * F_L$$

Where:

Adj is selected from "IOB Output Delay Adjustments for Different Standards", page 59, according to the I/O standard used

C_{LOAD} is the capacitive load for the design

F_L is the capacitance scaling factor

Delay Measurement Methodology

Standard	V_L (1)	V_H (1)	Meas. Point	V_{REF} Typ (2)
LVTTL	0	3	1.4	-
LVCMOS2	0	2.5	1.125	-
PCI33_5	Per PCI Spec			-
PCI33_3	Per PCI Spec			-
PCI66_3	Per PCI Spec			-
GTL	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	V_{REF}	0.80
GTL+	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	V_{REF}	1.0
HSTL Class I	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.75
HSTL Class III	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.90
HSTL Class IV	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.90
SSTL3 I and II	$V_{REF} - 1.0$	$V_{REF} + 1.0$	V_{REF}	1.5
SSTL2 I and II	$V_{REF} - 0.75$	$V_{REF} + 0.75$	V_{REF}	1.25
CTT	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	V_{REF}	1.5
AGP	$V_{REF} -$ ($0.2xV_{CCO}$)	$V_{REF} +$ ($0.2xV_{CCO}$)	V_{REF}	Per AGP Spec

Notes:
1. Input waveform switches between V_L and V_H.
2. Measurements are made at V_{REF} Typ, Maximum, and Minimum. Worst-case values are reported.
3. I/O parameter measurements are made with the capacitance values shown in the table, "Constants for Calculating TIOOP". See Xilinx application note XAPP179 for the appropriate terminations.
4. I/O standard measurements are reflected in the IBIS model information except where the IBIS format precludes it.

Constants for Calculating T_{IOOP}

Standard	C_{SL} (1) (pF)	F_L (ns/pF)
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 2 mA drive	35	0.41
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 4 mA drive	35	0.20
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 6 mA drive	35	0.13
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 8 mA drive	35	0.079
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 12 mA drive	35	0.044
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 16 mA drive	35	0.043
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 24 mA drive	35	0.033
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 2 mA drive	35	0.41
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 4 mA drive	35	0.20
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 6 mA drive	35	0.100
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 8 mA drive	35	0.086
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 12 mA drive	35	0.058
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 16 mA drive	35	0.050
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 24 mA drive	35	0.048
LVCMOS2	35	0.041
PCI 33 MHz 5V	50	0.050
PCI 33 MHZ 3.3V	10	0.050
PCI 66 MHz 3.3V	10	0.033
GTL	0	0.014
GTL+	0	0.017
HSTL Class I	20	0.022
HSTL Class III	20	0.016
HSTL Class IV	20	0.014
SSTL2 Class I	30	0.028
SSTL2 Class II	30	0.016
SSTL3 Class I	30	0.029
SSTL3 Class II	30	0.016
CTT	20	0.035
AGP	10	0.037

Notes:
1. I/O parameter measurements are made with the capacitance values shown above. See Xilinx application note XAPP179 for the appropriate terminations.
2. I/O standard measurements are reflected in the IBIS model information except where the IBIS format precludes it.

CLB Switching Characteristics

Delays originating at F/G inputs vary slightly according to the input used. The values listed below are worst-case. Precise values are provided by the timing analyzer.

Symbol	Description	Speed Grade				Units
		-6		-5		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Combinatorial Delays						
T_{ILO}	4-input function: F/G inputs to X/Y outputs	-	0.6	-	0.7	ns
T_{IF5}	5-input function: F/G inputs to F5 output	-	0.7	-	0.9	ns
T_{IF5X}	5-input function: F/G inputs to X output	-	0.9	-	1.1	ns
T_{IF6Y}	6-input function: F/G inputs to Y output via F6 MUX	-	1.0	-	1.1	ns
T_{F5INY}	6-input function: F5IN input to Y output	-	0.4	-	0.4	ns
T_{IFNCTL}	Incremental delay routing through transparent latch to XQ/YQ outputs	-	0.7	-	0.9	ns
T_{BYYB}	BY input to YB output	-	0.6	-	0.7	ns
Sequential Delays						
T_{CKO}	FF clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	-	1.1	-	1.3	ns
T_{CKLO}	Latch clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	-	1.2	-	1.5	ns
Setup/Hold Times with Respect to Clock CLK[(1)]						
T_{ICK} / T_{CKI}	4-input function: F/G inputs	1.3 / 0	-	1.4 / 0	-	ns
T_{IF5CK} / T_{CKIF5}	5-input function: F/G inputs	1.6 / 0	-	1.8 / 0	-	ns
T_{F5INCK} / T_{CKF5IN}	6-input function: F5IN input	1.0 / 0	-	1.1 / 0	-	ns
T_{IF6CK} / T_{CKIF6}	6-input function: F/G inputs via F6 MUX	1.6 / 0	-	1.8 / 0	-	ns
T_{DICK} / T_{CKDI}	BX/BY inputs	0.8 / 0	-	0.8 / 0	-	ns
T_{CECK} / T_{CKCE}	CE input	0.9 / 0	-	0.9 / 0	-	ns
T_{RCK} / T_{CKR}	SR/BY inputs (synchronous)	0.8 / 0	-	0.8 / 0	-	ns
Clock CLK						
T_{CH}	Minimum pulse width, High	-	1.9	-	1.9	ns
T_{CL}	Minimum pulse width, Low	-	1.9	-	1.9	ns
Set/Reset						
T_{RPW}	Minimum pulse width, SR/BY inputs	3.1	-	3.1	-	ns
T_{RQ}	Delay from SR/BY inputs to XQ/YQ outputs (asynchronous)	-	1.1	-	1.3	ns
T_{IOGSRQ}	Delay from GSR to XQ/YQ outputs	-	9.9	-	11.7	ns
F_{TOG}	Toggle frequency (for export control)	-	263	-	263	MHz

Notes:
1. A zero hold time listing indicates no hold time or a negative hold time.

Table 36: **Spartan-II Family Package Options**

Package	Leads	Type	Maximum I/O	Lead Pitch (mm)	Footprint Area (mm)	Height (mm)	Mass(1) (g)
VQ100 / VQG100	100	Very Thin Quad Flat Pack (VQFP)	60	0.5	16 x 16	1.20	0.6
TQ144 / TQG144	144	Thin Quad Flat Pack (TQFP)	92	0.5	22 x 22	1.60	1.4
CS144 / CSG144	144	Chip Scale Ball Grid Array (CSBGA)	92	0.8	12 x 12	1.20	0.3
PQ208 / PQG208	208	Plastic Quad Flat Pack (PQFP)	140	0.5	30.6 x 30.6	3.70	5.3
FG256 / FGG256	256	Fine-pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)	176	1.0	17 x 17	2.00	0.9
FG456 / FGG456	456	Fine-pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)	284	1.0	23 x 23	2.60	2.2

Notes:
1. Package mass is ±10%.

Note: Some early versions of Spartan-II devices, including the XC2S15 and XC2S30 ES devices and the XC2S150 with date code 0045 or earlier, included a power-down pin. For more information, see Answer Record 10500.

VCCO Banks

Some of the I/O standards require specific V_{CCO} voltages. These voltages are externally connected to device pins that serve groups of IOBs, called banks. Eight I/O banks result from separating each edge of the FPGA into two banks (see Figure 3 in Module 2). Each bank has multiple V_{CCO} pins which must be connected to the same voltage. In the smaller packages, the V_{CCO} pins are connected between banks, effectively reducing the number of independent banks available (see Table 37). These interconnected banks are shown in the Pinout Tables with V_{CCO} pads for multiple banks connected to the same pin.

Table 37: **Independent VCCO Banks Available**

Package	VQ100 PQ208	CS144 TQ144	FG256 FG456
Independent Banks	1	4	8

Package Overview

Table 36 shows the six low-cost, space-saving production package styles for the Spartan-II family.

Each package style is available in an environmentally friendly lead-free (Pb-free) option. The Pb-free packages include an extra 'G' in the package style name. For example, the standard "CS144" package becomes "CSG144" when ordered as the Pb-free option. Leaded (non-Pb-free) packages may be available for selected devices, with the same pin-out and without the "G" in the ordering code; contact Xilinx sales for more information. The mechanical dimensions of the standard and Pb-free packages are similar, as shown in the mechanical drawings provided in Table 38.

For additional package information, see UG112: *Device Package User Guide*.

Mechanical Drawings

Detailed mechanical drawings for each package type are available from the Xilinx web site at the specified location in Table 38.

Material Declaration Data Sheets (MDDS) are also available on the Xilinx web site for each package.

Table 38: **Xilinx Package Documentation**

Package	Drawing	MDDS
VQ100	Package Drawing	PK173_VQ100
VQG100		PK130_VQG100
TQ144	Package Drawing	PK169_TQ144
TQG144		PK126_TQG144
CS144	Package Drawing	PK149_CS144
CSG144		PK103_CSG144
PQ208	Package Drawing	PK166_PQ208
PQG208		PK123_PQG208
FG256	Package Drawing	PK151_FG256
FGG256		PK105_FGG256
FG456	Package Drawing	PK154_FG456
FGG456		PK109_FGG456

XC2S50 Device Pinouts *(Continued)*

XC2S50 Pad Name					
Function	Bank	TQ144	PQ208	FG256	Bndry Scan
I/O	3	-	-	J14	503
I/O	3	P56	P127	K15	506
V_{CCINT}	-	P55	P128	V_{CCINT}*	-
I/O, TRDY(1)	3	P54	P129	J15	512
V_{CCO}	3	P53	P130	V_{CCO} Bank 3*	-
V_{CCO}	2	P53	P130	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-
GND	-	P52	P131	GND*	-
I/O, IRDY(1)	2	P51	P132	H16	515
I/O	2	-	P133	H14	518
I/O	2	P50	P134	H15	521
I/O	2	-	-	J13	524
I/O (D3)	2	P49	P135	G16	527
I/O, V_{REF}	2	P48	P136	H13	530
GND	-	-	P137	GND*	-
I/O	2	-	P138	G14	533
I/O	2	-	P139	G15	536
I/O	2	-	P140	G12	539
I/O	2	-	-	F16	542
I/O	2	P47	P141	G13	545
I/O (D2)	2	P46	P142	F15	548
V_{CCINT}	-	-	P143	V_{CCINT}*	-
V_{CCO}	2	-	P144	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-
GND	-	P45	P145	GND*	-
I/O (D1)	2	P44	P146	E16	551
I/O	2	P43	P147	F14	554
I/O	2	P42	P148	D16	557
I/O	2	-	-	F12	560
I/O	2	-	P149	E15	563
I/O, V_{REF}	2	P41	P150	F13	566
GND	-	-	-	GND*	-
I/O	2	-	P151	E14	569
I/O	2	-	-	C16	572
I/O	2	P40	P152	E13	575
I/O	2	-	-	B16	578
I/O (DIN, D0)	2	P39	P153	D14	581
I/O (DOUT, BUSY)	2	P38	P154	C15	584
CCLK	2	P37	P155	D15	587
V_{CCO}	2	P36	P156	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-

XC2S50 Device Pinouts *(Continued)*

XC2S50 Pad Name					
Function	Bank	TQ144	PQ208	FG256	Bndry Scan
V_{CCO}	1	P35	P156	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	-
TDO	2	P34	P157	B14	-
GND	-	P33	P158	GND*	-
TDI	-	P32	P159	A15	-
I/O ($\overline{CS}$)	1	P31	P160	B13	0
I/O ($\overline{WRITE}$)	1	P30	P161	C13	3
I/O	1	-	-	C12	6
I/O	1	P29	P162	A14	9
I/O	1	-	-	D12	12
I/O	1	-	P163	B12	15
GND	-	-	-	GND*	-
I/O, V_{REF}	1	P28	P164	C11	18
I/O	1	-	P165	A13	21
I/O	1	-	-	D11	24
I/O	1	-	P166	A12	27
I/O	1	P27	P167	E11	30
I/O	1	P26	P168	B11	33
GND	-	P25	P169	GND*	-
V_{CCO}	1	-	P170	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	-
V_{CCINT}	-	P24	P171	V_{CCINT}*	-
I/O	1	P23	P172	A11	36
I/O	1	P22	P173	C10	39
I/O	1	-	P174	B10	45
I/O	1	-	P175	D10	48
I/O	1	-	P176	A10	51
GND	-	-	P177	GND*	-
I/O, V_{REF}	1	P21	P178	B9	54
I/O	1	-	P179	E10	57
I/O	1	-	-	A9	60
I/O	1	P20	P180	D9	63
I/O	1	P19	P181	A8	66
I, GCK2	1	P18	P182	C9	72
GND	-	P17	P183	GND*	-
V_{CCO}	1	P16	P184	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	-
V_{CCO}	0	P16	P184	V_{CCO} Bank 0*	-
I, GCK3	0	P15	P185	B8	73
V_{CCINT}	-	P14	P186	V_{CCINT}*	-
I/O	0	P13	P187	A7	80

XC2S150 Device Pinouts *(Continued)*

XC2S150 Pad Name					
Function	Bank	PQ208	FG256	FG456	Bndry Scan
I/O, IRDY(1)	2	P132	H16	L20	767
I/O	2	P133	H14	L17	770
I/O	2	-	-	L18	773
I/O	2	P134	H15	L21	776
I/O	2	-	J13	L22	779
I/O (D3)	2	P135	G16	K20	782
I/O, V_{REF}	2	P136	H13	K21	785
V_{CCO}	2	-	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-
GND	-	P137	GND*	GND*	-
I/O	2	P138	G14	K22	788
I/O	2	P139	G15	J21	791
I/O	2	-	-	J20	797
I/O	2	P140	G12	J18	800
I/O	2	-	F16	J22	803
I/O	2	-	-	J19	806
I/O	2	P141	G13	H19	812
I/O (D2)	2	P142	F15	H20	815
V_{CCINT}	-	P143	V_{CCINT}*	V_{CCINT}*	-
V_{CCO}	2	P144	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-
GND	-	P145	GND*	GND*	-
I/O (D1)	2	P146	E16	H22	818
I/O, V_{REF}	2	P147	F14	H18	821
I/O	2	-	-	G21	824
I/O	2	P148	D16	G18	827
I/O	2	-	F12	G20	830
I/O	2	-	-	G19	833
I/O	2	-	-	F22	836
I/O	2	P149	E15	F19	839
I/O, V_{REF}	2	P150	F13	F21	842
V_{CCO}	2	-	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-
GND	-	-	GND*	GND*	-
I/O	2	P151	E14	F20	845
I/O	2	-	C16	F18	848
I/O	2	-	-	E22	851
I/O	2	-	-	E21	854
I/O	2	P152	E13	D22	857
GND	-	-	GND*	GND*	-
I/O	2	-	B16	E20	860
I/O	2	-	-	D21	863

XC2S150 Device Pinouts *(Continued)*

XC2S150 Pad Name					
Function	Bank	PQ208	FG256	FG456	Bndry Scan
I/O	2	-	-	C22	866
I/O (DIN, D0)	2	P153	D14	D20	869
I/O (DOUT, BUSY)	2	P154	C15	C21	872
CCLK	2	P155	D15	B22	875
V_{CCO}	2	P156	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	V_{CCO} Bank 2*	-
V_{CCO}	1	P156	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	-
TDO	2	P157	B14	A21	-
GND	-	P158	GND*	GND*	-
TDI	-	P159	A15	B20	-
I/O ($\overline{CS}$)	1	P160	B13	C19	0
I/O ($\overline{WRITE}$)	1	P161	C13	A20	3
I/O	1	-	-	B19	6
I/O	1	-	-	C18	9
I/O	1	-	C12	D17	12
GND	-	-	GND*	GND*	-
I/O	1	P162	A14	A19	15
I/O	1	-	-	B18	18
I/O	1	-	-	E16	21
I/O	1	-	D12	C17	24
I/O	1	P163	B12	D16	27
GND	-	-	GND*	GND*	-
V_{CCO}	1	-	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	-
I/O, V_{REF}	1	P164	C11	A18	30
I/O	1	P165	A13	B17	33
I/O	1	-	-	E15	36
I/O	1	-	-	A17	39
I/O	1	-	D11	D15	42
I/O	1	P166	A12	C16	45
I/O	1	-	-	D14	48
I/O, V_{REF}	1	P167	E11	E14	51
I/O	1	P168	B11	A16	54
GND	-	P169	GND*	GND*	-
V_{CCO}	1	P170	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	V_{CCO} Bank 1*	-
V_{CCINT}	-	P171	V_{CCINT}*	V_{CCINT}*	-
I/O	1	P172	A11	C15	57
I/O	1	P173	C10	B15	60
I/O	1	-	-	A15	66
I/O	1	-	-	F12	69