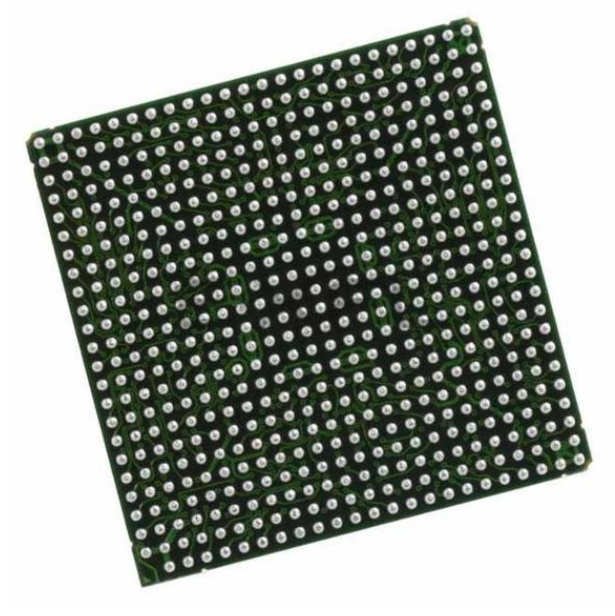
AMD Xilinx - XC2V1000-5BGG575C Datasheet



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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	1280
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	737280
Number of I/O	328
Number of Gates	1000000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	575-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	575-BGA (31x31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2v1000-5bgg575c

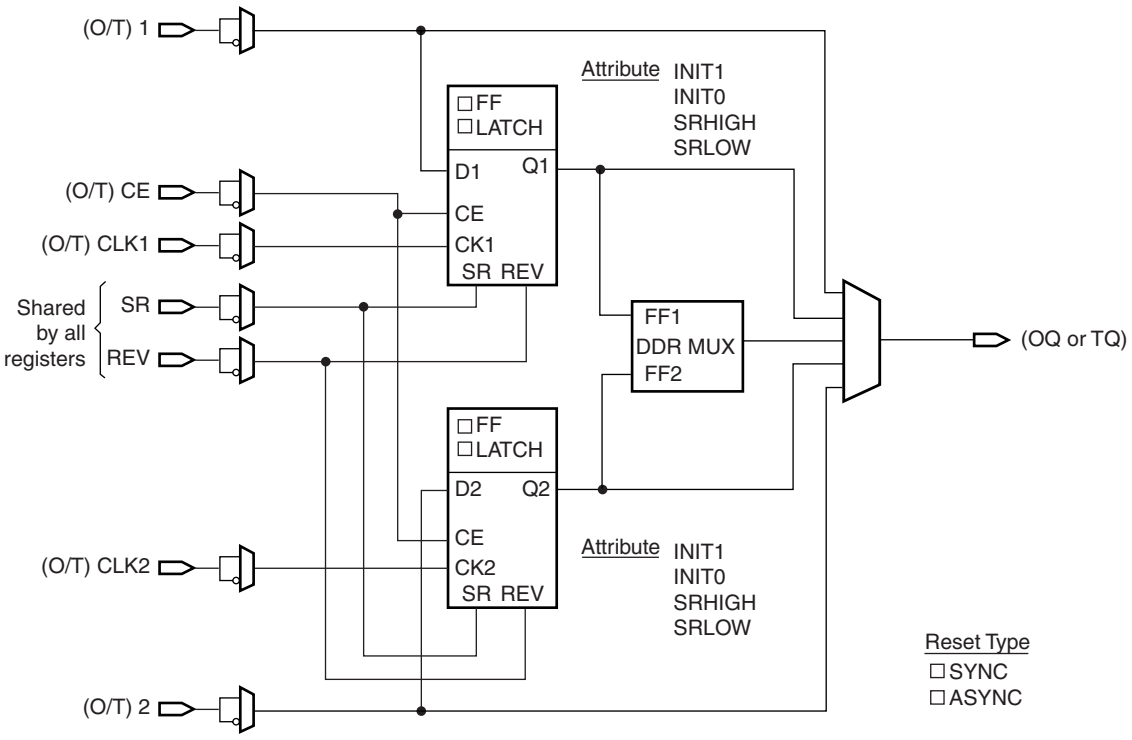


Figure 4: **Register / Latch Configuration in an IOB Block**

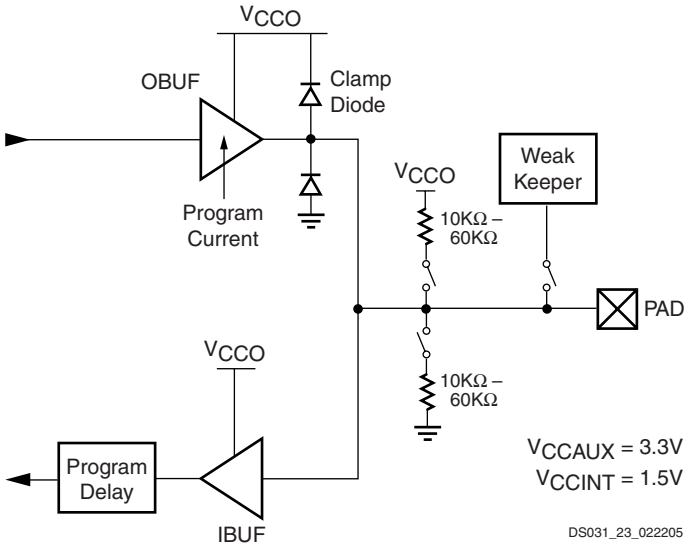


Figure 5: **LVTTL, LVCMOS or PCI SelectI/O-Ultra Standards**

Input/Output Individual Options

Each device pad has optional pull-up and pull-down in all SelectI/O-Ultra configurations. Each device pad has optional weak-keeper in LVTTL, LVCMOS, and PCI SelectI/O-Ultra configurations, as illustrated in Figure 5. Values of the optional pull-up and pull-down resistors are in the range 10 - 60 KΩ, which is the specification for V_{CCO} when operating at 3.3V (from 3.0 to 3.6V only). The clamp diode is always present, even when power is not.

The optional weak-keeper circuit is connected to each user I/O pad. When selected, the circuit monitors the voltage on the pad and weakly drives the pin High or Low. If the pin is connected to a multiple-source signal, the weak-keeper holds the signal in its last state if all drivers are disabled. Maintaining a valid logic level in this way eliminates bus chatter. An enabled pull-up or pull-down overrides the weak-keeper circuit.

LVTTL sinks and sources current up to 24 mA. The current is programmable for LVTTL and LVCMOS SelectI/O-Ultra standards (see Table 4). Drive-strength and slew-rate controls for each output driver, minimize bus transients. For LVDCI and LVDCI_DV2 standards, drive strength and slew-rate controls are not available.

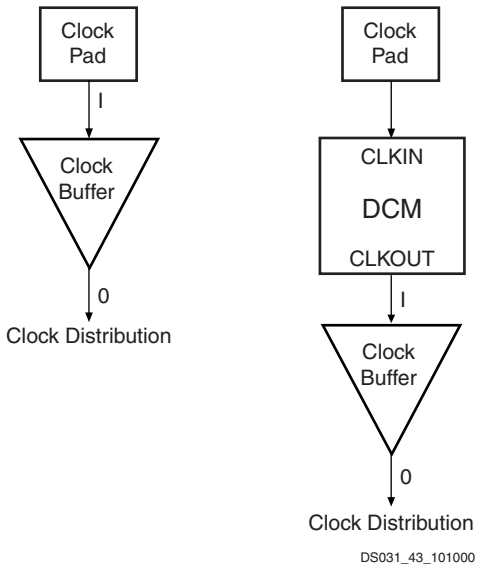


Figure 39: **Virtex-II Clock Distribution Configurations**

Global clock buffers are used to distribute the clock to some or all synchronous logic elements (such as registers in CLBs and IOBs, and SelectRAM blocks.

Eight global clocks can be used in each quadrant of the Virtex-II device. Designers should consider the clock distribution detail of the device prior to pin-locking and floorplanning (see the Virtex-II *User Guide*).

Figure 40 shows clock distribution in Virtex-II devices.

In each quadrant, up to eight clocks are organized in clock rows. A clock row supports up to 16 CLB rows (eight up and eight down). For the largest devices a new clock row is added, as necessary.

To reduce power consumption, any unused clock branches remain static.

Global clocks are driven by dedicated clock buffers (BUFG), which can also be used to gate the clock (BUFGCE) or to multiplex between two independent clock inputs (BUFGMUX).

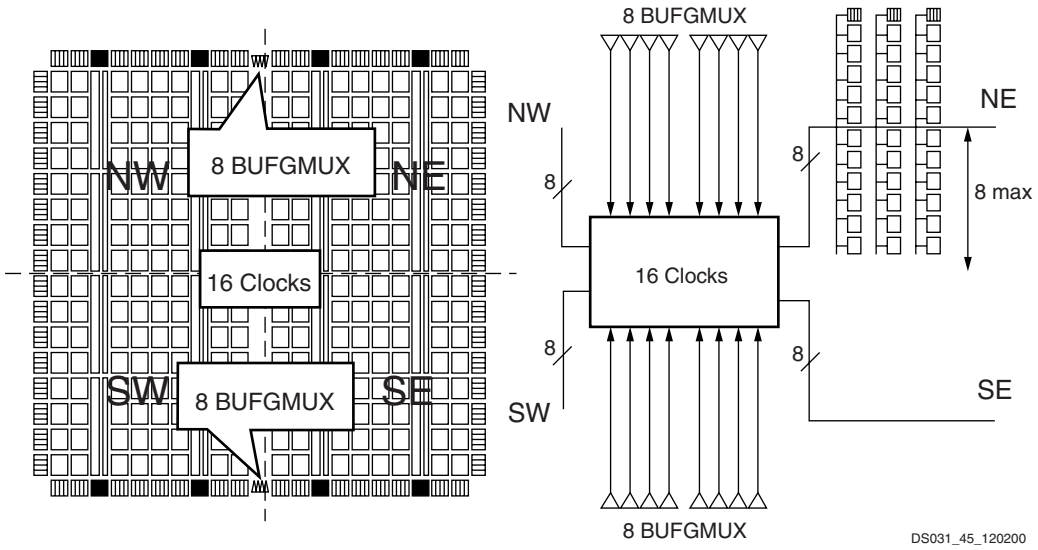


Figure 40: **Virtex-II Clock Distribution**

The most common configuration option of this element is as a buffer. A BUFG function in this (global buffer) mode, is shown in Figure 41.

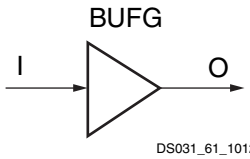


Figure 41: **Virtex-II BUFG Function**

The Virtex-II global clock buffer BUFG can also be configured as a clock enable/disable circuit (Figure 42), as well as a two-input clock multiplexer (Figure 43). A functional description of these two options is provided below. Each of them can be used in either of two modes, selected by configuration: rising clock edge or falling clock edge.

This section describes the rising clock edge option. For the opposite option, falling clock edge, just change all "rising" references to "falling" and all "High" references to "Low", except for the description of the CE or S levels. The rising clock edge option uses the BUFGCE and BUFGMUX primitives. The falling clock edge option uses the BUFGCE_1 and BUFGMUX_1 primitives.

BUFGCE

If the CE input is active (High) prior to the incoming rising clock edge, this Low-to-High-to-Low clock pulse passes through the clock buffer. Any level change of CE during the incoming clock High time has no effect.

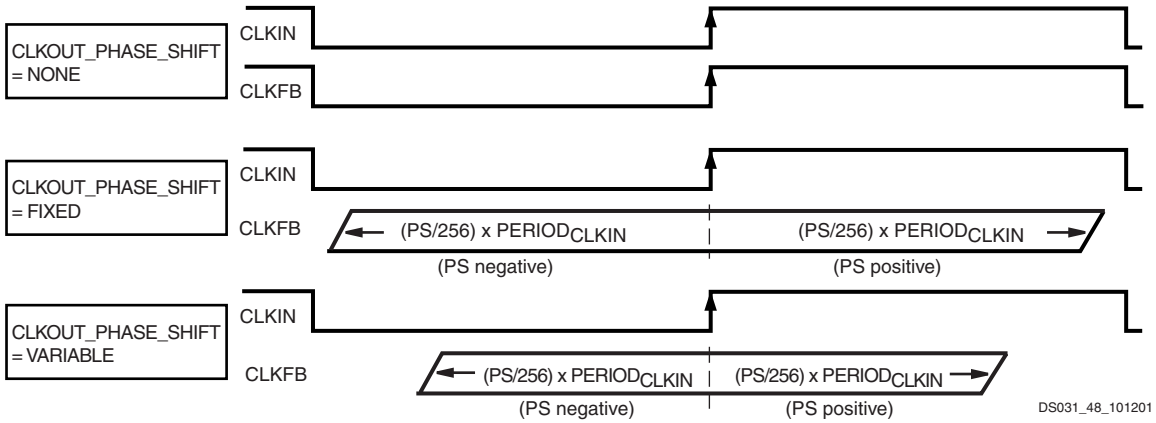


Figure 46: **Fine-Phase Shifting Effects**

Table 22 lists fine-phase shifting control pins, when used in variable mode.

Table 22: **Fine-Phase Shifting Control Pins**

Control Pin	Direction	Function
PSINCDEC	in	Increment or decrement
PSEN	in	Enable ± phase shift
PSCLK	in	Clock for phase shift
PSDONE	out	Active when completed

Two separate components of the phase shift range must be understood:

- PHASE_SHIFT attribute range
- FINE_SHIFT_RANGE DCM timing parameter range

The PHASE_SHIFT attribute is the numerator in the following equation:

Phase Shift (ns) = (PHASE_SHIFT/256) * $PERIOD_{CLKIN}$

The full range of this attribute is always -255 to +255, but its practical range varies with CLKIN frequency, as constrained by the FINE_SHIFT_RANGE component, which represents the total delay achievable by the phase shift delay line. Total delay is a function of the number of delay taps used in the circuit. Across process, voltage, and temperature, this absolute range is guaranteed to be as specified under DCM Timing Parameters in Module 3.

Absolute range (fixed mode) = ± FINE_SHIFT_RANGE

Absolute range (variable mode) = ± FINE_SHIFT_RANGE/2

The reason for the difference between fixed and variable modes is as follows. For variable mode to allow symmetric, dynamic sweeps from -255/256 to +255/256, the DCM sets the "zero phase skew" point as the middle of the delay line, thus dividing the total delay line range in half. In fixed mode, since the PHASE_SHIFT value never changes after configuration, the entire delay line is available for insertion into either the CLKIN or CLKFB path (to create either positive or negative skew).

Taking both of these components into consideration, the following are some usage examples:

- If $PERIOD_{CLKIN}$ = 2 * FINE_SHIFT_RANGE, then PHASE_SHIFT in fixed mode is limited to ± 128, and in variable mode it is limited to ± 64.
- If $PERIOD_{CLKIN}$ = FINE_SHIFT_RANGE, then PHASE_SHIFT in fixed mode is limited to ± 255, and in variable mode it is limited to ± 128.
- If $PERIOD_{CLKIN} \leq 0.5$ * FINE_SHIFT_RANGE, then PHASE_SHIFT is limited to ± 255 in either mode.

Operating Modes

The frequency ranges of DCM input and output clocks depend on the operating mode specified, either low-frequency mode or high-frequency mode, according to Table 23. (For actual values, see Virtex-II Switching Characteristics in Module 3). The CLK2X, CLK2X180, CLK90, and CLK270 outputs are not available in high-frequency mode.

High or low-frequency mode is selected by an attribute.

Table 23: **DCM Frequency Ranges**

Output Clock	Low-Frequency Mode		High-Frequency Mode	
	CLKIN Input	CLK Output	CLKIN Input	CLK Output
CLK0, CLK180	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_LF	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_HF	CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_HF
CLK90, CLK270	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_1X_LF	NA	NA
CLK2X, CLK2X180	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_2X_LF	NA	NA
CLKDV	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_DV_LF	CLKIN_FREQ_DLL_HF	CLKOUT_FREQ_DV_HF
CLKFX, CLKFX180	CLKIN_FREQ_FX_LF	CLKOUT_FREQ_FX_LF	CLKIN_FREQ_FX_HF	CLKOUT_FREQ_FX_HF

Configuration

Virtex-II devices are configured by loading application specific configuration data into the internal configuration memory. Configuration is carried out using a subset of the device pins, some of which are dedicated, while others can be re-used as general purpose inputs and outputs once configuration is complete.

Depending on the system design, several configuration modes are supported, selectable via mode pins. The mode pins M2, M1 and M0 are dedicated pins. The M2, M1, and M0 mode pins should be set at a constant DC voltage level, either through pull-up or pull-down resistors, or tied directly to ground or V_{CCAUX}. The mode pins should not be toggled during and after configuration.

An additional pin, HSWAP_EN is used in conjunction with the mode pins to select whether user I/O pins have pull-ups during configuration. By default, HSWAP_EN is tied High (internal pull-up) which shuts off the pull-ups on the user I/O pins during configuration. When HSWAP_EN is tied Low, user I/Os have pull-ups during configuration. Other dedicated pins are CCLK (the configuration clock pin), DONE, PROG_B, and the Boundary-Scan pins: TDI, TDO, TMS, and TCK. Depending on the configuration mode chosen, CCLK can be an output generated by the FPGA, or an input accepting an externally generated clock. The configuration pins and Boundary-Scan pins are independent of the V_{CCO}. The auxiliary power supply (V_{CCAUX}) of 3.3V is used for these pins. All configuration pins are LVTTL 12 mA. (See Virtex-II DC Characteristics in Module 3.)

A persist option is available which can be used to force the configuration pins to retain their configuration function even after device configuration is complete. If the persist option is not selected then the configuration pins with the exception of CCLK, PROG_B, and DONE can be used as user I/O in normal operation. The persist option does not apply to the Boundary-Scan related pins. The persist feature is valuable in applications which employ partial reconfiguration or reconfiguration on the fly.

Configuration Modes

Virtex-II supports the following five configuration modes:

- Slave-Serial Mode
- Master-Serial Mode
- Slave SelectMAP Mode
- Master SelectMAP Mode
- Boundary-Scan (JTAG, IEEE 1532) Mode

A detailed description of configuration modes is provided in the Virtex-II *User Guide*.

Slave-Serial Mode

In slave-serial mode, the FPGA receives configuration data in bit-serial form from a serial PROM or other serial source of configuration data. The CCLK pin on the FPGA is an input in this mode. The serial bitstream must be setup at the DIN input pin a short time before each rising edge of the externally generated CCLK.

Multiple FPGAs can be daisy-chained for configuration from a single source. After a particular FPGA has been configured, the data for the next device is routed internally to the DOUT pin. The data on the DOUT pin changes on the falling edge of CCLK.

Slave-serial mode is selected by applying <111> to the mode pins (M2, M1, M0). A weak pull-up on the mode pins makes slave serial the default mode if the pins are left unconnected.

Master-Serial Mode

In master-serial mode, the CCLK pin is an output pin. It is the Virtex-II FPGA device that drives the configuration clock on the CCLK pin to a Xilinx Serial PROM which in turn feeds bit-serial data to the DIN input. The FPGA accepts this 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 falling CCLK edge.

The interface is identical to slave serial except that an internal oscillator is used to generate the configuration clock (CCLK). A wide range of frequencies can be selected for CCLK which always starts at a slow default frequency. Configuration bits then switch CCLK to a higher frequency for the remainder of the configuration.

Slave SelectMAP Mode

The SelectMAP mode is the fastest configuration option. Byte-wide data is written into the Virtex-II FPGA device with a BUSY flag controlling the flow of data. An external data source provides a byte stream, CCLK, an active Low Chip Select (CS_B) signal and a Write signal (RDWR_B). If BUSY is asserted (High) by the FPGA, the data must be held until BUSY goes Low. Data can also be read using the SelectMAP mode. If RDWR_B is asserted, configuration data is read out of the FPGA as part of a readback operation.

After configuration, the pins of the SelectMAP port can be used as additional user I/O. Alternatively, the port can be retained to permit high-speed 8-bit readback using the persist option.

Multiple Virtex-II FPGAs can be configured using the SelectMAP mode, and be made to start-up simultaneously. To configure multiple devices in this way, wire the individual CCLK, Data, RDWR_B, and BUSY pins of all the devices in parallel. The individual devices are loaded separately by deasserting the CS_B pin of each device in turn and writing the appropriate data.

Master SelectMAP Mode

This mode is a master version of the SelectMAP mode. The device is configured byte-wide on a CCLK supplied by the

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 Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments, page 14.

Table 16: **IOB Output Switching Characteristics**

		Speed Grade			
Description	**Symbol**	**-6**	**-5**	**-4**	**Units**
Propagation Delays					
O input to Pad	T_{IOOP}	1.43	1.51	1.74	ns, Max
O input to Pad via transparent latch	T_{IOOLP}	1.72	1.83	2.11	ns, Max
3-State Delays					
T input to Pad high-impedance(1)	T_{IOTHZ}	0.51	0.56	0.64	ns, Max
T input to valid data on Pad	T_{IOTP}	1.38	1.45	1.67	ns, Max
T input to Pad high-impedance via transparent latch(1)	$T_{IOTLPHZ}$	0.80	0.88	1.01	ns, Max
T input to valid data on Pad via transparent latch	$T_{IOTLPON}$	1.67	1.77	2.04	ns, Max
GTS to Pad high impedance(1)	T_{GTS}	4.73	5.20	5.98	ns, Max
Sequential Delays					
Clock CLK to Pad	T_{IOCKP}	1.76	1.87	2.15	ns, Max
Clock CLK to Pad high-impedance (synchronous)(1)	T_{IOCKHZ}	0.95	1.04	1.20	ns, Max
Clock CLK to valid data on Pad (synchronous)	T_{IOCKON}	1.82	1.94	2.22	ns, Max
Setup and Hold Times Before/After Clock CLK					
O input	T_{IOOCK}/T_{IOCKO}	0.31/–0.08	0.34/–0.09	0.39/–0.11	ns, Min
OCE input	$T_{IOOCECK}/T_{IOCKOCE}$	0.19/–0.06	0.21/–0.07	0.24/–0.08	ns, Min
SR input (OFF)	$T_{IOSRCKO}/T_{IOCKOSR}$	0.27/–0.05	0.30/–0.06	0.34/–0.07	ns, Min
3–State Setup Times, T input	T_{IOTCK}/T_{IOCKT}	0.28/–0.06	0.31/–0.07	0.35/–0.08	ns, Min
3–State Setup Times, TCE input	$T_{IOTCECK}/T_{IOCKTCE}$	0.19/–0.06	0.21/–0.07	0.24/–0.08	ns, Min
3–State Setup Times, SR input (TFF)	$T_{IOSRCKT}/T_{IOCKTSR}$	0.27/–0.05	0.30/–0.06	0.34/–0.07	ns, Min
Set/Reset Delays					
Minimum Pulse Width, SR input (asynchronous)	T_{RPW}	0.61	0.67	0.77	ns, Min
SR input to Pad (asynchronous)	T_{IOSRP}	2.41	2.59	2.98	ns, Max
SR input to Pad high-impedance (asynchronous)(1)	T_{IOSRHZ}	1.52	1.67	1.92	ns, Max
SR input to valid data on Pad (asynchronous)	T_{IOSRON}	2.39	2.56	2.95	ns, Max
GSR to Pad	T_{IOGSRQ}	5.44	5.98	6.88	ns, Max

Notes:
1. The 3-state turn-off delays should not be adjusted.

Clock Distribution Switching Characteristics

Table 20: **Clock Distribution Switching Characteristics**

Description	Symbol	Speed Grade			Units
		-6	-5	-4	
Global Clock Buffer I input to O output	T_{GIO}	0.47	0.52	0.59	ns, Max
Global Clock Buffer S input Setup/Hold to I1 an I2 inputs	T_{GSI}/T_{GIS}	0.55/ 0	0.61/ 0	0.70/ 0	ns, Max

CLB Switching Characteristics

Delays originating at F/G inputs vary slightly according to the input used (see Figure 16 in Module 2). The values listed below are worst-case. Precise values are provided by the timing analyzer.

Table 21: **CLB Switching Characteristics**

Description	Symbol	Speed Grade			Units
		-6	-5	-4	
Combinatorial Delays					
4-input function: F/G inputs to X/Y outputs	T_{ILO}	0.35	0.39	0.44	ns, Max
5-input function: F/G inputs to F5 output	T_{IF5}	0.57	0.63	0.72	ns, Max
5-input function: F/G inputs to X output	T_{IF5X}	0.76	0.83	0.95	ns, Max
FXINA or FXINB inputs to Y output via MUXFX	T_{IFXY}	0.36	0.39	0.45	ns, Max
FXINA input to FX output via MUXFX	T_{INAFX}	0.26	0.28	0.32	ns, Max
FXINB input to FX output via MUXFX	T_{INBFX}	0.26	0.28	0.32	ns, Max
SOPIN input to SOPOUT output via ORCY	T_{SOPSOP}	0.35	0.38	0.44	ns, Max
Incremental delay routing through transparent latch to XQ/YQ outputs	T_{IFNCTL}	0.41	0.45	0.51	ns, Max
Sequential Delays					
FF Clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	T_{CKO}	0.45	0.50	0.57	ns, Max
Latch Clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	T_{CKLO}	0.54	0.59	0.68	ns, Max
Setup and Hold Times Before/After Clock CLK					
BX/BY inputs	T_{DICK}/T_{CKDI}	0.30/–0.07	0.33/–0.08	0.37/–0.09	ns, Min
DY inputs	T_{DYCK}/T_{CKDY}	0.30/–0.07	0.33/–0.08	0.37/–0.09	ns, Min
DX inputs	T_{DXCK}/T_{CKDX}	0.30/–0.07	0.33/–0.08	0.37/–0.09	ns, Min
CE input	T_{CECK}/T_{CKCE}	0.19/–0.06	0.21/–0.07	0.24/–0.08	ns, Min
SR/BY inputs (synchronous)	T_{SRCK}/T_{SCKR}	0.21/–0.02	0.23/–0.03	0.26/–0.03	ns, Min
Clock CLK					
Minimum Pulse Width, High	T_{CH}	0.61	0.67	0.77	ns, Min
Minimum Pulse Width, Low	T_{CL}	0.61	0.67	0.77	ns, Min
Set/Reset					
Minimum Pulse Width, SR/BY inputs (asynchronous)	T_{RPW}	0.61	0.67	0.77	ns, Min
Delay from SR/BY inputs to XQ/YQ outputs (asynchronous)	T_{RQ}	1.06	1.17	1.34	ns, Max
Toggle Frequency (MHz) (for export control)	F_{TOG}	820	750	650	MHz

Block SelectRAM Switching Characteristics

Table 28: **Block SelectRAM Switching Characteristics**

Description	Symbol	Speed Grade			Units
		-6	-5	-4	
Sequential Delays					
Clock CLK to DOUT output	T_{BCKO}	2.10	2.31	2.65	ns, Max
Setup and Hold Times Before Clock CLK					
ADDR inputs	T_{BACK}/T_{BCKA}	0.29/ 0.00	0.32/ 0.00	0.36/ 0.00	ns, Min
DIN inputs	T_{BDCK}/T_{BCKD}	0.29/ 0.00	0.32/ 0.00	0.36/ 0.00	ns, Min
EN input	T_{BECK}/T_{BCKE}	0.95/–0.46	1.04/–0.50	1.20/–0.58	ns, Min
RST input	T_{BRCK}/T_{BCKR}	1.31/–0.71	1.44/–0.78	1.65/–0.90	ns, Min
WEN input	T_{BWCK}/T_{BCKW}	0.57/–0.19	0.63/–0.21	0.72/–0.25	ns, Min
Clock CLK					
CLKA to CLKB setup time for different ports	T_{BCCS}	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, min
Minimum Pulse Width, High	T_{BPWH}	1.17	1.29	1.48	ns, Min
Minimum Pulse Width, Low	T_{BPWL}	1.17	1.29	1.48	ns, Min

TBUF Switching Characteristics

Table 29: **TBUF Switching Characteristics**

Description	Symbol	Speed Grade			Units
		-6	-5	-4	
Combinatorial Delays					
IN input to OUT output	T_{IO}	0.45	0.50	0.58	ns, Max
TRI input to OUT output high-impedance	T_{OFF}	0.44	0.48	0.55	ns, Max
TRI input to valid data on OUT output	T_{ON}	0.44	0.48	0.55	ns, Max

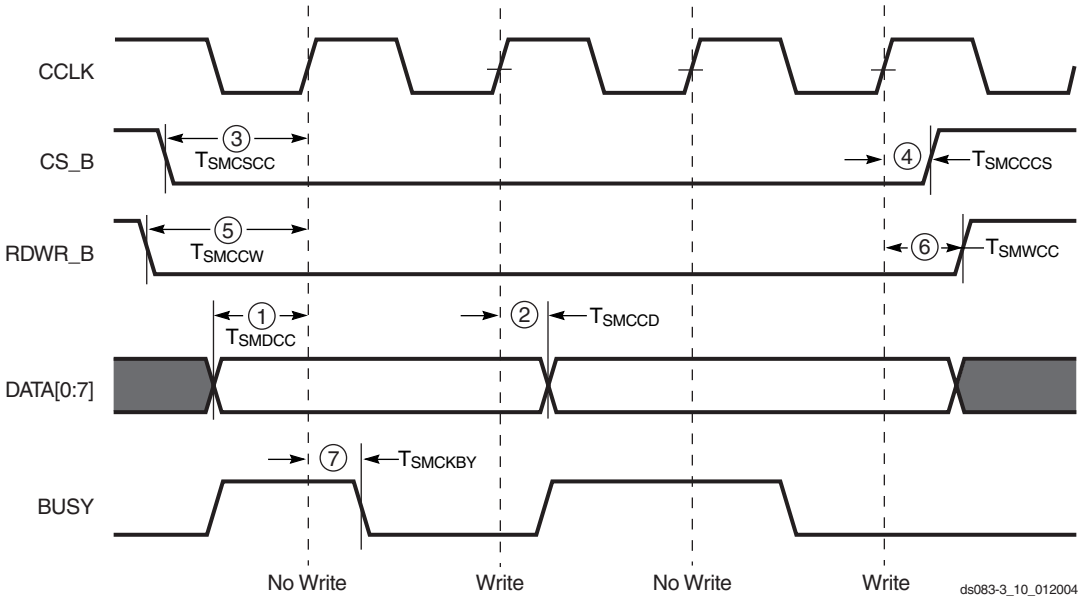


Figure 5: **SelectMAP Mode Data Loading Sequence (Generic)**

Table 32: **SelectMAP Mode Write Timing Characteristics**

	Description	Figure References	Symbol	Value	Units
CCLK	DATA[0:7] setup/hold	1/2	T_{SMDCC}/T_{SMCCD}	5.0/0.0	ns, min
	CS_B setup/hold	3/4	T_{SMCSCC}/T_{SMCCCS}	7.0/0.0	ns, min
	RDWR_B setup/hold	5/6	T_{SMCCW}/T_{SMWCC}	7.0/0.0	ns, min
	BUSY propagation delay	7	T_{SMCKBY}	12.0	ns, max
	Maximum start-up frequency		$F_{CC\_STARTUP}$	50	MHz, max
	Maximum frequency		$F_{CC\_SELECTMAP}$	50	MHz, max
	Maximum frequency with no handshake		F_{CCNH}	50	MHz, max

Table 8: **FG676/FGG676 BGA — XC2V1500, XC2V2000, and XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1500	No Connect in XC2V2000
5	IO_L70N_5	W11		
5	IO_L70P_5	Y10		
5	IO_L69N_5/VREF_5	Y11		
5	IO_L69P_5	AA11		
5	IO_L67N_5	AF9		
5	IO_L67P_5	AF8		
5	IO_L54N_5	AE9		
5	IO_L54P_5	AD9		
5	IO_L52N_5	AB10		
5	IO_L52P_5	AA10		
5	IO_L51N_5/VREF_5	AD10		
5	IO_L51P_5	AC10		
5	IO_L49N_5	AE8		
5	IO_L49P_5	AF7		
5	IO_L28N_5	AD8	NC	NC
5	IO_L28P_5	AC8	NC	NC
5	IO_L27N_5/VREF_5	AB9	NC	NC
5	IO_L27P_5	AC9	NC	NC
5	IO_L25N_5	AA9	NC	NC
5	IO_L25P_5	Y9	NC	NC
5	IO_L24N_5	AF6		
5	IO_L24P_5	AE6		
5	IO_L22N_5	AB8		
5	IO_L22P_5	AA8		
5	IO_L21N_5/VREF_5	AC7		
5	IO_L21P_5	AD7		
5	IO_L19N_5	AF5		
5	IO_L19P_5	AE5		
5	IO_L06N_5	AF4		
5	IO_L06P_5	AE4		
5	IO_L05N_5/VRP_5	AF3		
5	IO_L05P_5/VRN_5	AE3		
5	IO_L04N_5	Y8		
5	IO_L04P_5/VREF_5	Y7		
5	IO_L03N_5/D4/ALT_VRP_5	AB7		
5	IO_L03P_5/D5/ALT_VRN_5	AA7		
5	IO_L02N_5/D6	AD6		

Table 9: **BG575/BGG575 BGA — XC2V1000, XC2V1500, and XC2V2000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
6	IO_L91N_6	P4		
6	IO_L93P_6	N4		
6	IO_L93N_6/VREF_6	N3		
6	IO_L94P_6	N6		
6	IO_L94N_6	N5		
6	IO_L96P_6	N8		
6	IO_L96N_6	N7		
7	IO_L96P_7	N2		
7	IO_L96N_7	M1		
7	IO_L94P_7	M2		
7	IO_L94N_7	M3		
7	IO_L93P_7/VREF_7	M4		
7	IO_L93N_7	M5		
7	IO_L91P_7	M6		
7	IO_L91N_7	M7		
7	IO_L73P_7	M8	NC	NC
7	IO_L73N_7	L8	NC	NC
7	IO_L72P_7	L1	NC	
7	IO_L72N_7	K1	NC	
7	IO_L70P_7	K2	NC	
7	IO_L70N_7	K3	NC	
7	IO_L69P_7/VREF_7	L3	NC	
7	IO_L69N_7	L4	NC	
7	IO_L67P_7	L5	NC	
7	IO_L67N_7	L7	NC	
7	IO_L54P_7	J1		
7	IO_L54N_7	H1		
7	IO_L52P_7	J2		
7	IO_L52N_7	J3		
7	IO_L51P_7/VREF_7	J4		
7	IO_L51N_7	J5		
7	IO_L49P_7	K5		
7	IO_L49N_7	K6		
7	IO_L48P_7	F1		
7	IO_L48N_7	F2		

Table 9: **BG575/BGG575 BGA — XC2V1000, XC2V1500, and XC2V2000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
7	VCCO_7	F3		
NA	CCLK	AB23		
NA	PROG_B	C1		
NA	DONE	AB21		
NA	M0	AC4		
NA	M1	AB4		
NA	M2	AD3		
NA	HSWAP_EN	C2		
NA	TCK	C23		
NA	TDI	D1		
NA	TDO	C24		
NA	TMS	C21		
NA	PWRDWN_B	AC21		
NA	DXN	B4		
NA	DXP	C4		
NA	VBATT	B21		
NA	RSVD	A22		
NA	VCCAUX	AD13		
NA	VCCAUX	AC22		
NA	VCCAUX	AC3		
NA	VCCAUX	N1		
NA	VCCAUX	M24		
NA	VCCAUX	B22		
NA	VCCAUX	B3		
NA	VCCAUX	A12		
NA	VCCINT	U17		
NA	VCCINT	U8		
NA	VCCINT	T16		
NA	VCCINT	T9		
NA	VCCINT	R15		
NA	VCCINT	R14		
NA	VCCINT	R13		
NA	VCCINT	R12		
NA	VCCINT	R11		

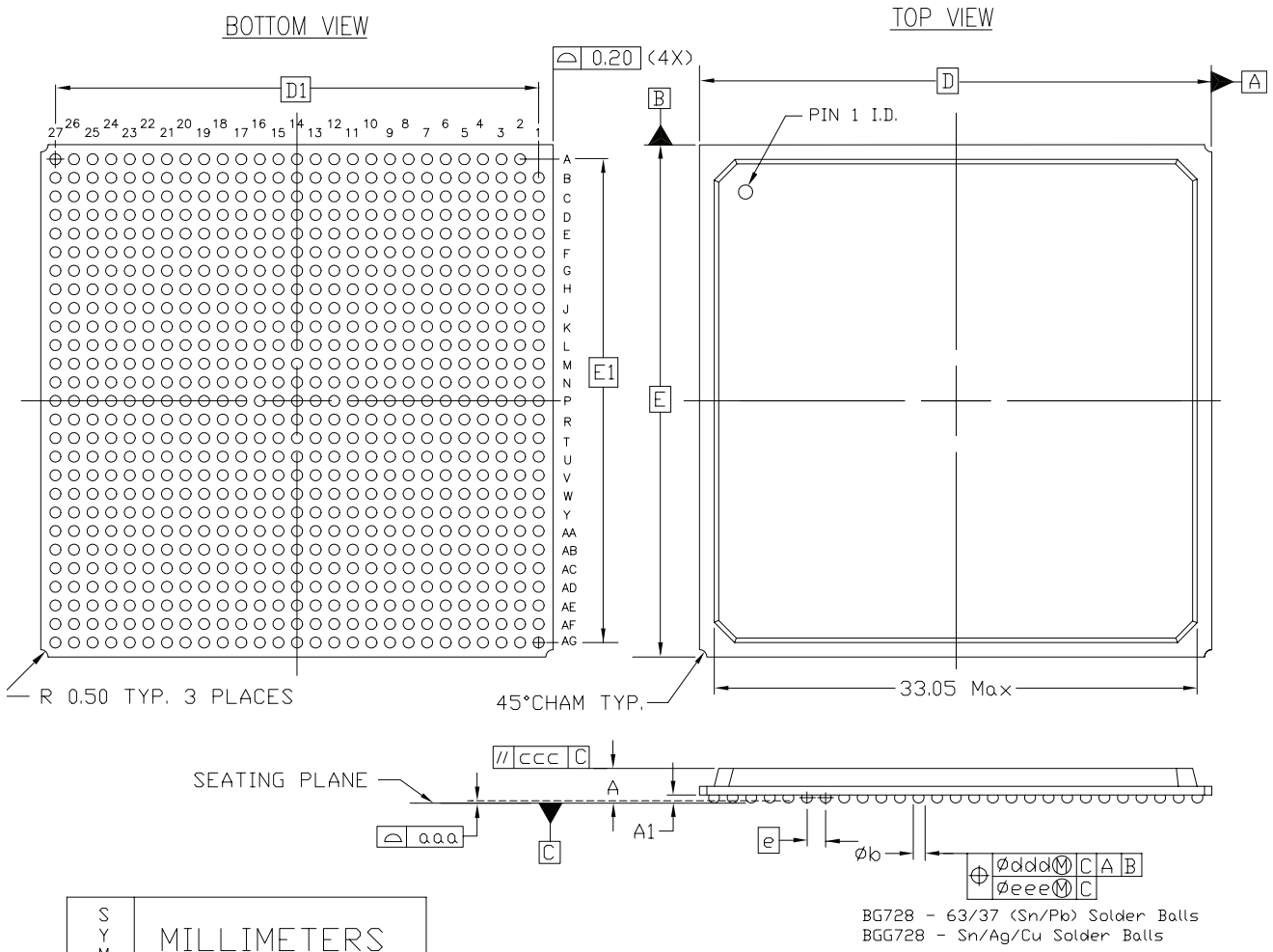
Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
3	IO_L72N_3	T20
3	IO_L72P_3	T19
3	IO_L70N_3	U27
3	IO_L70P_3	U26
3	IO_L69N_3/VREF_3	U25
3	IO_L69P_3	V25
3	IO_L67N_3	U21
3	IO_L67P_3	U20
3	IO_L54N_3	V27
3	IO_L54P_3	V26
3	IO_L52N_3	V24
3	IO_L52P_3	V23
3	IO_L51N_3/VREF_3	V22
3	IO_L51P_3	W22
3	IO_L49N_3	V21
3	IO_L49P_3	V20
3	IO_L48N_3	W27
3	IO_L48P_3	Y27
3	IO_L46N_3	W26
3	IO_L46P_3	W25
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	W24
3	IO_L45P_3	W23
3	IO_L43N_3	W21
3	IO_L43P_3	W20
3	IO_L28N_3	W19
3	IO_L28P_3	Y19
3	IO_L27N_3/VREF_3	Y25
3	IO_L27P_3	Y24
3	IO_L25N_3	Y23
3	IO_L25P_3	AA23
3	IO_L24N_3	Y22
3	IO_L24P_3	Y21
3	IO_L22N_3	AA27
3	IO_L22P_3	AB27
3	IO_L21N_3/VREF_3	AA26
3	IO_L21P_3	AA25

Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
6	IO_L52N_6	V3
6	IO_L54P_6	V2
6	IO_L54N_6	V1
6	IO_L67P_6	U8
6	IO_L67N_6	T8
6	IO_L69P_6	U6
6	IO_L69N_6/VREF_6	U7
6	IO_L70P_6	U4
6	IO_L70N_6	U3
6	IO_L72P_6	U2
6	IO_L72N_6	U1
6	IO_L73P_6	T9
6	IO_L73N_6	R9
6	IO_L75P_6	T5
6	IO_L75N_6/VREF_6	T6
6	IO_L76P_6	T4
6	IO_L76N_6	R4
6	IO_L78P_6	T2
6	IO_L78N_6	T1
6	IO_L91P_6	R7
6	IO_L91N_6	R8
6	IO_L93P_6	R5
6	IO_L93N_6/VREF_6	R6
6	IO_L94P_6	R3
6	IO_L94N_6	P3
6	IO_L96P_6	R2
6	IO_L96N_6	R1
7	IO_L96P_7	P5
7	IO_L96N_7	P6
7	IO_L94P_7	P7
7	IO_L94N_7	P8
7	IO_L93P_7/VREF_7	N1
7	IO_L93N_7	N2
7	IO_L91P_7	N3
7	IO_L91N_7	N4

BG728/BGG728 Standard BGA Package Specifications (1.27mm pitch)



SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	---	2.33	2.60
A_1	0.50	0.60	0.70
D/E	35.00 BSC		
D_1/E_1	33.02 REF		
e	1.27BSC		
øb	0.60	0.75	0.90
aaa	---	---	0.20
ccc	---	---	0.35
ddd	---	---	0.30
eee	---	---	0.15
M	27		

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES CONFORM TO ANSI Y14.5M-1994
2. SYMBOL 'M' IS THE BALL MATRIX SIZE.
3. CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-034-BAR-1
4. NO SOLDER BALL AND LAND ON A1.

728-BALL MOLDED BGA (BG728/BGG728)

Figure 6: **BG728/BGG728 Standard BGA Package Specifications**

Table 11: **FF896 BGA — XC2V1000, XC2V1500, and XC2V2000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
5	IO_L23N_5	AD20		
5	IO_L23P_5	AD21		
5	IO_L22N_5	AK25		
5	IO_L22P_5	AK24		
5	IO_L21N_5/VREF_5	AH24		
5	IO_L21P_5	AH25		
5	IO_L20N_5	AE21		
5	IO_L20P_5	AD22		
5	IO_L19N_5	AJ25		
5	IO_L19P_5	AJ24		
5	IO_L06N_5	AG25		
5	IO_L06P_5	AG24		
5	IO_L05N_5/VRP_5	AC20		
5	IO_L05P_5/VRN_5	AC21		
5	IO_L04N_5	AK26		
5	IO_L04P_5/VREF_5	AK27		
5	IO_L03N_5/D4/ALT_VRP_5	AH26		
5	IO_L03P_5/D5/ALT_VRN_5	AJ27		
5	IO_L02N_5/D6	AE22		
5	IO_L02P_5/D7	AE23		
5	IO_L01N_5/RDWR_B	AJ28		
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B	AK29		
6	IO_L01P_6	AC22		
6	IO_L01N_6	AB23		
6	IO_L02P_6/VRN_6	AG28		
6	IO_L02N_6/VRP_6	AF28		
6	IO_L03P_6	AJ30		
6	IO_L03N_6/VREF_6	AH30		
6	IO_L04P_6	AD23		
6	IO_L04N_6	AC23		
6	IO_L05P_6	AF27		
6	IO_L05N_6	AE27		
6	IO_L06P_6	AG29		
6	IO_L06N_6	AH29		
6	IO_L19P_6	AE24		
6	IO_L19N_6	AD24		

Table 12: **FF1152 BGA — XC2V3000, XC2V4000, XC2V6000, and XC2V8000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
2	IO_L21N_2	H7	
2	IO_L21P_2/VREF_2	J7	
2	IO_L22N_2	H6	
2	IO_L22P_2	G6	
2	IO_L23N_2	L10	
2	IO_L23P_2	L9	
2	IO_L24N_2	G3	
2	IO_L24P_2	F3	
2	IO_L25N_2	G2	
2	IO_L25P_2	F2	
2	IO_L26N_2	M10	
2	IO_L26P_2	N10	
2	IO_L27N_2	J6	
2	IO_L27P_2/VREF_2	K6	
2	IO_L28N_2	J5	
2	IO_L28P_2	H5	
2	IO_L29N_2	L7	
2	IO_L29P_2	K7	
2	IO_L30N_2	J4	
2	IO_L30P_2	H4	
2	IO_L43N_2	G1	
2	IO_L43P_2	F1	
2	IO_L44N_2	L8	
2	IO_L44P_2	M8	
2	IO_L45N_2	J1	
2	IO_L45P_2/VREF_2	H2	
2	IO_L46N_2	J3	
2	IO_L46P_2	H3	
2	IO_L47N_2	M9	
2	IO_L47P_2	N9	
2	IO_L48N_2	L5	
2	IO_L48P_2	K5	
2	IO_L49N_2	K2	
2	IO_L49P_2	J2	
2	IO_L50N_2	N7	
2	IO_L50P_2	M7	

Table 13: **FF1517 BGA — XC2V4000, XC2V6000, and XC2V8000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
2	IO_L33P_2/VREF_2	J4	NC	
2	IO_L34N_2	K2	NC	
2	IO_L34P_2	J2	NC	
2	IO_L35N_2	P12	NC	
2	IO_L35P_2	R12	NC	
2	IO_L36N_2	M6	NC	
2	IO_L36P_2	L6	NC	
2	IO_L43N_2	L3		
2	IO_L43P_2	K3		
2	IO_L44N_2	N9		
2	IO_L44P_2	P9		
2	IO_L45N_2	M4		
2	IO_L45P_2/VREF_2	L4		
2	IO_L46N_2	L1		
2	IO_L46P_2	K1		
2	IO_L47N_2	P10		
2	IO_L47P_2	R10		
2	IO_L48N_2	N5		
2	IO_L48P_2	M5		
2	IO_L49N_2	N3		
2	IO_L49P_2	M3		
2	IO_L50N_2	N8		
2	IO_L50P_2	P8		
2	IO_L51N_2	T11		
2	IO_L51P_2/VREF_2	R11		
2	IO_L52N_2	N2		
2	IO_L52P_2	M2		
2	IO_L53N_2	T12		
2	IO_L53P_2	U12		
2	IO_L54N_2	P6		
2	IO_L54P_2	N6		
2	IO_L55N_2	N1		
2	IO_L55P_2	M1		
2	IO_L56N_2	R8		
2	IO_L56P_2	T8		
2	IO_L57N_2	R7		

Table 13: **FF1517 BGA — XC2V4000, XC2V6000, and XC2V8000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
NA	VCCINT	AE18		
NA	VCCINT	AE17		
NA	VCCINT	AE16		
NA	VCCINT	AE15		
NA	VCCINT	AD25		
NA	VCCINT	AD24		
NA	VCCINT	AD16		
NA	VCCINT	AD15		
NA	VCCINT	AC25		
NA	VCCINT	AC15		
NA	VCCINT	AB25		
NA	VCCINT	AB15		
NA	VCCINT	AA25		
NA	VCCINT	AA15		
NA	VCCINT	Y27		
NA	VCCINT	Y26		
NA	VCCINT	Y25		
NA	VCCINT	Y15		
NA	VCCINT	Y14		
NA	VCCINT	Y13		
NA	VCCINT	W25		
NA	VCCINT	W15		
NA	VCCINT	V25		
NA	VCCINT	V15		
NA	VCCINT	U25		
NA	VCCINT	U15		
NA	VCCINT	T25		
NA	VCCINT	T24		
NA	VCCINT	T16		
NA	VCCINT	T15		
NA	VCCINT	R25		
NA	VCCINT	R24		
NA	VCCINT	R23		
NA	VCCINT	R22		
NA	VCCINT	R21		
NA	VCCINT	R20		

Table 13: **FF1517 BGA — XC2V4000, XC2V6000, and XC2V8000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
NA	GND	AC20		
NA	GND	AC19		
NA	GND	AC18		
NA	GND	AC17		
NA	GND	AC16		
NA	GND	AC8		
NA	GND	AC4		
NA	GND	AB24		
NA	GND	AB23		
NA	GND	AB22		
NA	GND	AB21		
NA	GND	AB20		
NA	GND	AB19		
NA	GND	AB18		
NA	GND	AB17		
NA	GND	AB16		
NA	GND	AA24		
NA	GND	AA23		
NA	GND	AA22		
NA	GND	AA21		
NA	GND	AA20		
NA	GND	AA19		
NA	GND	AA18		
NA	GND	AA17		
NA	GND	AA16		
NA	GND	Y39		
NA	GND	Y36		
NA	GND	Y33		
NA	GND	Y30		
NA	GND	Y24		
NA	GND	Y23		
NA	GND	Y22		
NA	GND	Y21		
NA	GND	Y20		
NA	GND	Y19		
NA	GND	Y18		

Table 14: **BF957 — XC2V2000, XC2V3000, XC2V4000, and XC2V6000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
5	VCCO_5	AJ18	
5	VCCO_5	AJ25	
6	VCCO_6	U20	
6	VCCO_6	U21	
6	VCCO_6	V20	
6	VCCO_6	V21	
6	VCCO_6	V24	
6	VCCO_6	V29	
6	VCCO_6	W20	
6	VCCO_6	W21	
6	VCCO_6	Y21	
6	VCCO_6	AB26	
6	VCCO_6	AE29	
7	VCCO_7	G29	
7	VCCO_7	K26	
7	VCCO_7	M21	
7	VCCO_7	N20	
7	VCCO_7	N21	
7	VCCO_7	P20	
7	VCCO_7	P21	
7	VCCO_7	P24	
7	VCCO_7	P29	
7	VCCO_7	R20	
7	VCCO_7	R21	
NA	CCLK	AJ4	
NA	PROG_B	D27	
NA	DONE	AG6	
NA	M0	AH27	
NA	M1	AJ28	
NA	M2	AG26	
NA	HSWAP_EN	E26	
NA	TCK	K11	
NA	TDI	C28	
NA	TDO	C4	
NA	TMS	J10	
NA	PWRDWN_B	AH5	
NA	DXN	F25	