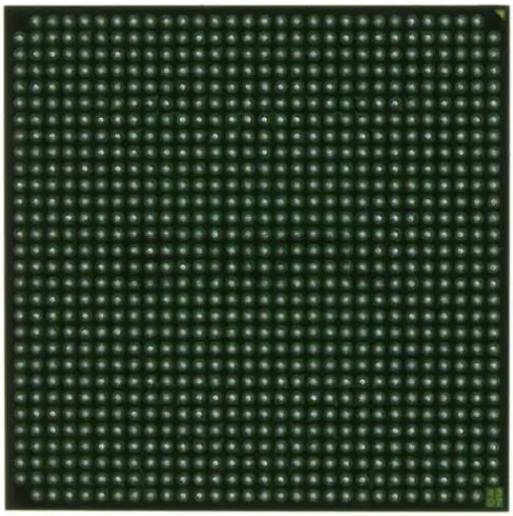


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	432
Number of Gates	1000000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	896-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	896-FCBGA (31x31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2v1000-5ffg896i

- HSTL (Class I, II, III, and IV)
- SSTL (3.3V and 2.5V, Class I and II)
- AGP-2X

The digitally controlled impedance (DCI) I/O feature automatically provides on-chip termination for each I/O element.

The IOB elements also support the following differential signaling I/O standards:

- LVDS
- BLVDS (Bus LVDS)
- ULVDS
- LDT
- LVPECL

Two adjacent pads are used for each differential pair. Two or four IOB blocks connect to one switch matrix to access the routing resources.

Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)

CLB resources include four slices and two 3-state buffers. Each slice is equivalent and contains:

- Two function generators (F & G)
- Two storage elements
- Arithmetic logic gates
- Large multiplexers
- Wide function capability
- Fast carry look-ahead chain
- Horizontal cascade chain (OR gate)

The function generators F & G are configurable as 4-input look-up tables (LUTs), as 16-bit shift registers, or as 16-bit distributed SelectRAM memory.

In addition, the two storage elements are either edge-triggered D-type flip-flops or level-sensitive latches.

Each CLB has internal fast interconnect and connects to a switch matrix to access general routing resources.

Block SelectRAM Memory

The block SelectRAM memory resources are 18 Kb of dual-port RAM, programmable from 16K x 1 bit to 512 x 36 bits, in various depth and width configurations. Each port is totally synchronous and independent, offering three "read-during-write" modes. Block SelectRAM memory is cascadable to implement large embedded storage blocks. Supported memory configurations for dual-port and single-port modes are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: **Dual-Port And Single-Port Configurations**

16K x 1 bit	2K x 9 bits
8K x 2 bits	1K x 18 bits
4K x 4 bits	512 x 36 bits

A multiplier block is associated with each SelectRAM memory block. The multiplier block is a dedicated 18 x 18-bit multiplier and is optimized for operations based on the block SelectRAM content on one port. The 18 x 18 multiplier can be used independently of the block SelectRAM resource. Read/multiply/accumulate operations and DSP filter structures are extremely efficient.

Both the SelectRAM memory and the multiplier resource are connected to four switch matrices to access the general routing resources.

Global Clocking

The DCM and global clock multiplexer buffers provide a complete solution for designing high-speed clocking schemes.

Up to 12 DCM blocks are available. To generate de-skewed internal or external clocks, each DCM can be used to eliminate clock distribution delay. The DCM also provides 90-, 180-, and 270-degree phase-shifted versions of its output clocks. Fine-grained phase shifting offers high-resolution phase adjustments in increments of 1/256 of the clock period. Very flexible frequency synthesis provides a clock output frequency equal to any M/D ratio of the input clock frequency, where M and D are two integers. For the exact timing parameters, see Virtex-II Electrical Characteristics.

Virtex-II devices have 16 global clock MUX buffers, with up to eight clock nets per quadrant. Each global clock MUX buffer can select one of the two clock inputs and switch glitch-free from one clock to the other. Each DCM block is able to drive up to four of the 16 global clock MUX buffers.

Routing Resources

The IOB, CLB, block SelectRAM, multiplier, and DCM elements all use the same interconnect scheme and the same access to the global routing matrix. Timing models are shared, greatly improving the predictability of the performance of high-speed designs.

There are a total of 16 global clock lines, with eight available per quadrant. In addition, 24 vertical and horizontal long lines per row or column as well as massive secondary and local routing resources provide fast interconnect. Virtex-II buffered interconnects are relatively unaffected by net fanout and the interconnect layout is designed to minimize crosstalk.

Horizontal and vertical routing resources for each row or column include:

- 24 long lines
- 120 hex lines
- 40 double lines
- 16 direct connect lines (total in all four directions)

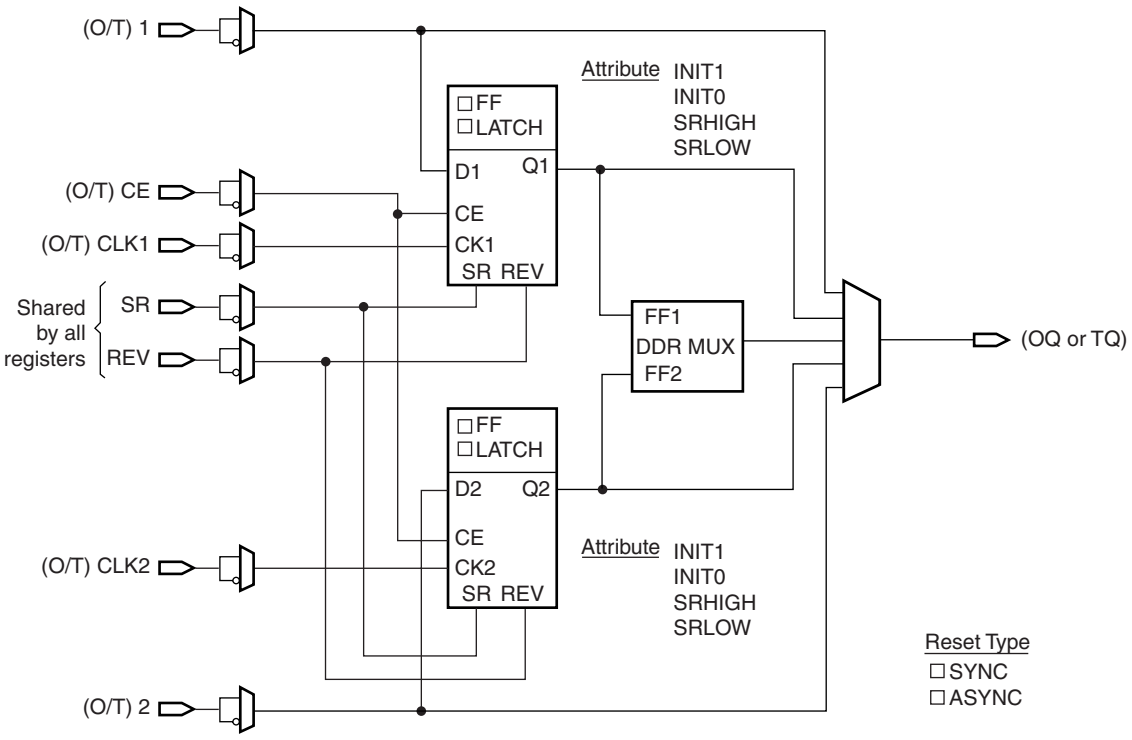


Figure 4: **Register / Latch Configuration in an IOB Block**

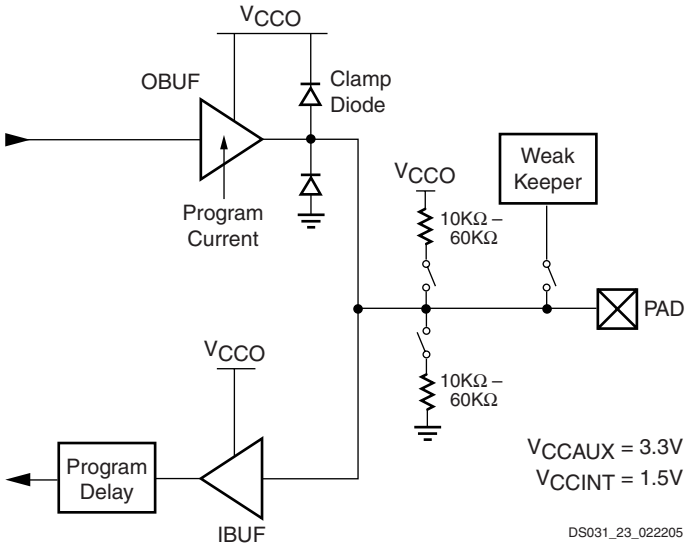


Figure 5: **LVTTL, LVCMOS or PCI SelectI/O-Ultra Standards**

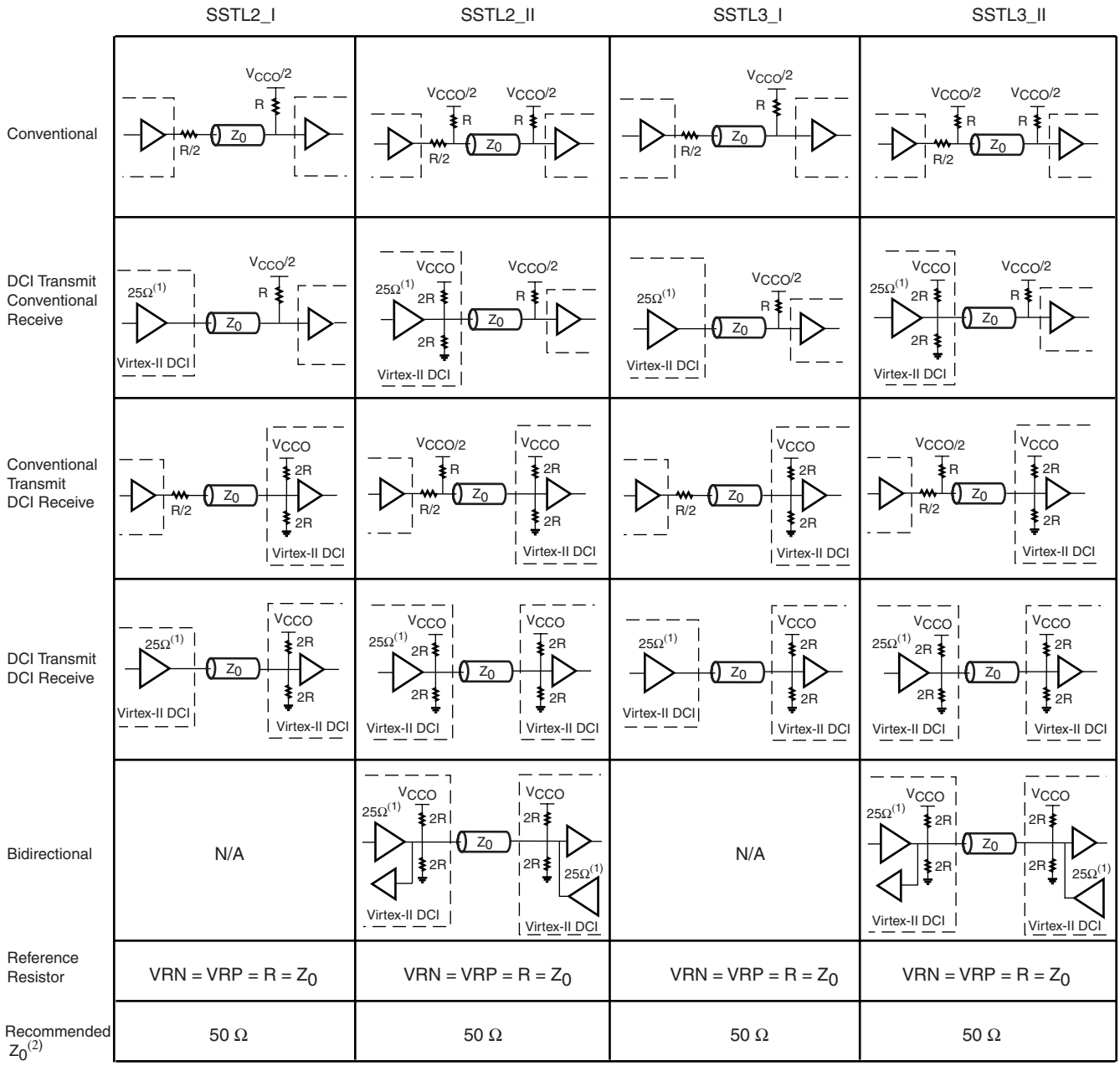
Input/Output Individual Options

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 12 provides examples illustrating the use of the SSTL2_I_DCI, SSTL2_II_DCI, SSTL3_I_DCI, and SSTL3_II_DCI I/O standards. For a complete list, see the **Virtex-II Platform FPGA User Guide**.



Notes:
1. The SSTL-compatible 25Ω series resistor is accounted for in the DCI buffer, and it is not DCI controlled.
2. Z_0 is the recommended PCB trace impedance.

DS031_65b_112502

Figure 12: **SSTL DCI Usage Examples**

Each SelectRAM memory and multiplier block is tied to four switch matrices, as shown in Figure 35.

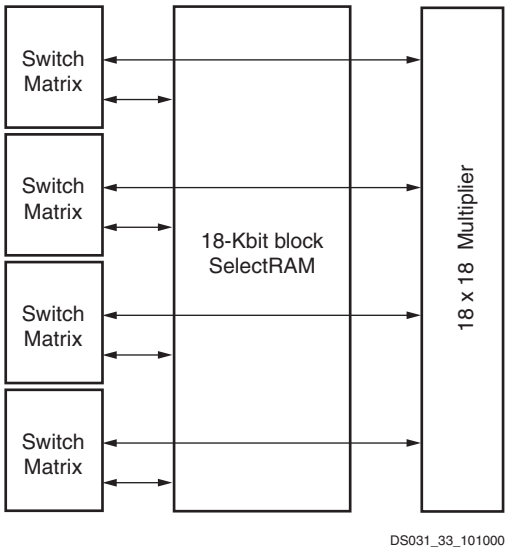


Figure 35: **SelectRAM and Multiplier Blocks**

Association With Block SelectRAM Memory

The interconnect is designed to allow SelectRAM memory and multiplier blocks to be used at the same time, but some interconnect is shared between the SelectRAM and the multiplier. Thus, SelectRAM memory can be used only up to 18 bits wide when the multiplier is used, because the multiplier shares inputs with the upper data bits of the SelectRAM memory.

This sharing of the interconnect is optimized for an 18-bit-wide block SelectRAM resource feeding the multiplier. The use of SelectRAM memory and the multiplier with an accumulator in LUTs allows for implementation of a digital signal processor (DSP) multiplier-accumulator (MAC) function, which is commonly used in finite and infinite impulse response (FIR and IIR) digital filters.

Configuration

The multiplier block is an 18-bit by 18-bit signed multiplier (2's complement). Both A and B are 18-bit-wide inputs, and the output is 36 bits. Figure 36 shows a multiplier block.

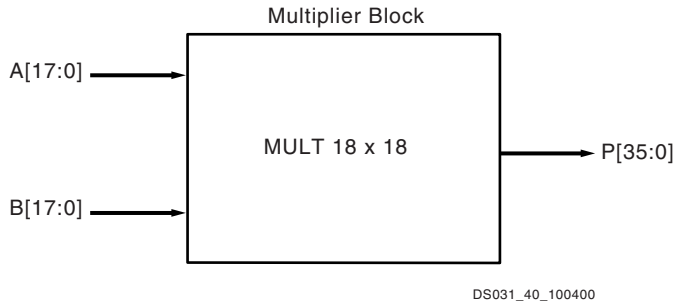


Figure 36: **Multiplier Block**

Locations / Organization

Multiplier organization is identical to the 18 Kbit SelectRAM organization, because each multiplier is associated with an 18 Kbit block SelectRAM resource.

In addition to the built-in multiplier blocks, the CLB elements have dedicated logic to implement efficient multipliers in logic. (Refer to Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)).

Table 20: **Multiplier Floor Plan**

Device	Columns	Multipliers	
		Per Column	Total
XC2V40	2	2	4
XC2V80	2	4	8
XC2V250	4	6	24
XC2V500	4	8	32
XC2V1000	4	10	40
XC2V1500	4	12	48
XC2V2000	4	14	56
XC2V3000	6	16	96
XC2V4000	6	20	120
XC2V6000	6	24	144
XC2V8000	6	28	168

Creating a Design

Creating Virtex-II designs is easy with Xilinx Integrated Synthesis Environment (ISE) development systems, which support advanced design capabilities, including ProActive Timing Closure, integrated logic analysis, and the fastest place and route runtimes in the industry. ISE solutions enable designers to get the performance they need, quickly and easily.

As a result of the ongoing cooperative development efforts between Xilinx and EDA Alliance partners, designers can take advantage of the benefits provided by EDA technologies in the programmable logic design process. Xilinx development systems are available in a number of easy to use configurations, collectively known as the ISE Series.

ISE Alliance

The ISE Alliance solution is designed to plug and play within an existing design environment. Built using industry standard data formats and netlists, these stable, flexible products enable Alliance EDA partners to deliver their best design automation capabilities to Xilinx customers, along with the time to market benefits of ProActive Timing Closure.

ISE Foundation

The ISE Foundation solution delivers the benefits of true HDL-based design in a seamlessly integrated design environment. An intuitive project navigator, as well as powerful HDL design and two HDL synthesis tools, ensure that high-quality results are achieved quickly and easily. The ISE Foundation product includes:

- State Diagram entry using Xilinx StateCAD
- Automatic HDL Testbench generation using Xilinx HDLBencher
- HDL Simulation using ModelSim XE

Design Flow

Virtex-II design flow proceeds as follows:

- Design Entry
- Synthesis
- Implementation
- Verification

Most programmable logic designers iterate through these steps several times in the process of completing a design.

Design Entry

All Xilinx ISE development systems support the mainstream EDA design entry capabilities, ranging from schematic design to advanced HDL design methodologies. Given the high densities of the Virtex-II family, designs are created most efficiently using HDLs. To further improve their time to market, many Xilinx customers employ incremental, modular, and Intellectual Property (IP) design techniques. When properly used, these techniques further accelerate the logic design process.

To enable designers to leverage existing investments in EDA tools, and to ensure high performance design flows, Xilinx jointly develops tools with leading EDA vendors, including:

- Aldec®
- Cadence®
- Exemplar®
- Mentor Graphics®
- Model Technology®
- Synopsys®
- Synplicity®

Complete information on Alliance Series partners and their associated design flows is available at www.xilinx.com on the Xilinx Alliance Series web page.

The ISE Foundation product offers schematic entry and HDL design capabilities as part of an integrated design solution - enabling one-stop shopping. These capabilities are powerful, easy to use, and they support the full portfolio of Xilinx programmable logic devices. HDL design capabilities include a color-coded HDL editor with integrated language templates, state diagram entry, and Core generation capabilities.

Synthesis

The ISE Alliance product is engineered to support advanced design flows with the industry's best synthesis tools. Advanced design methodologies include:

- Physical Synthesis
- Incremental synthesis
- RTL floorplanning
- Direct physical mapping

The ISE Foundation product seamlessly integrates synthesis capabilities purchased directly from Exemplar, Synopsys, and Synplicity. In addition, it includes the capabilities of Xilinx Synthesis Technology.

A benefit of having two seamlessly integrated synthesis engines within an ISE design flow is the ability to apply alternative sets of optimization techniques on designs, helping to ensure that designers can meet even the toughest timing requirements.

Design Implementation

The ISE Series development systems include Xilinx timing-driven implementation tools, frequently called “place and route” or “fitting” software. This robust suite of tools enables the creation of an intuitive, flexible, tightly integrated design flow that efficiently bridges “logical” and “physical” design domains. This simplifies the task of defining a design, including its behavior, timing requirements, and optional layout (or floorplanning), as well as simplifying the task of analyzing reports generated during the implementation process.

Table 5: **Minimum Power On Current Required for Virtex-II Devices**

	Device (mA)							
	XC2V40, XC2V80, XC2V250, XC2V500	XC2V1000	XC2V1500	XC2V2000	XC2V3000	XC2V4000	XC2V6000	XC2V8000
$I_{CCINTMIN}$	200	250	350	400	500	650	800	1100
$I_{CCAUXMIN}$	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
I_{CCOMIN}	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:
1. Values specified for power on current parameters are Commercial Grade. For Industrial Grade values, multiply Commercial Grade values by 1.25.
2. I_{CCOMIN} values listed here apply to the entire device (all banks).

General Power Supply Requirements

Proper decoupling of all FPGA power supplies is sessential. Consult Xilinx Application Note **XAPP623** for detailed information on power distribution system design.

V_{CCAUX} powers critical resources in the FPGA. Thus, V_{CCAUX} is especially susceptible to power supply noise.

Changes in V_{CCAUX} voltage outside of 200 mV peak to peak should take place at a rate no faster than 10 mV per millisecond. Techniques to help reduce jitter and period distortion are provided in Xilinx Answer Record 13756, available at **www.support.xilinx.com**.

V_{CCAUX} can share a power plane with 3.3V V_{CCO}, but only if V_{CCO} does not have excessive noise. Using simultaneously switching output (SSO) limits are essential for keeping power supply noise to a minimum. Refer to **XAPP689**, "Managing Ground Bounce in Large FPGAs," to determine the number of simultaneously switching outputs allowed per bank at the package level.

DC Input and Output Levels

Values for V_{IL} and V_{IH} are recommended input voltages. Values for I_{OL} and I_{OH} are guaranteed over the recommended operating conditions at the V_{OL} and V_{OH} test points. Only selected standards are tested. These are chosen to ensure that all standards meet their specifications. The selected standards are tested at minimum V_{CCO} with the respective V_{OL} and V_{OH} voltage levels shown. Other standards are sample tested.

Table 6: **DC Input and Output Levels**

Input/Output	V_{IL}		V_{IH}		V_{OL}	V_{OH}	I_{OL}	I_{OH}
Standard	V, Min	V, Max	V, Min	V, Max	V, Max	V, Min	mA	mA
LVTTL(1)	– 0.5	0.8	2.0	3.6	0.4	2.4	24	– 24
LVCMOS33	– 0.5	0.8	2.0	3.6	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	24	– 24
LVCMOS25	– 0.5	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	24	– 24
LVCMOS18	– 0.5	35% V_{CCO}	65% V_{CCO}	1.95	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	16	– 16
LVCMOS15	– 0.5	35% V_{CCO}	65% V_{CCO}	1.7	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	16	– 16
PCI33_3	– 0.5	30% V_{CCO}	50% V_{CCO}	V_{CCO} + 0.5	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}	Note 2	Note 2
PCI66_3	– 0.5	30% V_{CCO}	50% V_{CCO}	V_{CCO} + 0.5	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}	Note 2	Note 2
PCI–X	– 0.5	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
GTLP	– 0.5	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	V_{CCO} + 0.5	0.6	n/a	36	n/a
GTL	– 0.5	V_{REF} – 0.05	V_{REF} + 0.05	V_{CCO} + 0.5	0.4	n/a	40	n/a
HSTL I	– 0.5	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	V_{CCO} + 0.5	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	8	– 8
HSTL II	– 0.5	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	V_{CCO} + 0.5	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	16	– 16
HSTL III	– 0.5	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	V_{CCO} + 0.5	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	24	– 8
HSTL IV	– 0.5	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1	V_{CCO} + 0.5	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4	48	– 8

Table 17: **IOB Output Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments *(Continued)***

Description	IOSTANDARD Attribute	Timing Parameter	Speed Grade			Units
			-6	-5	-4	
HSTL, Class II, 1.8V	HSTL_II_18	$T_{OHSTL\_II\_18}$	–0.17	–0.18	–0.20	ns
HSTL, Class III, 1.8V	HSTL_III_18	$T_{OHSTL\_III\_18}$	–0.16	–0.16	–0.18	ns
HSTL, Class IV, 1.8V	HSTL_IV_18	$T_{OHSTL\_IV\_18}$	–0.39	–0.40	–0.44	ns
SSTL (Stub Series Terminated Logic), Class I, 1.8V	SSTL18_I	$T_{OSSTL18\_I}$	0.20	0.20	0.22	ns
SSTL, Class II, 1.8V	SSTL18_II	$T_{OSSTL18\_II}$	–0.05	–0.05	–0.06	ns
SSTL, Class I, 2.5V	SSTL2_I	T_{OSSTL2_I}	0.21	0.22	0.24	ns
SSTL, Class II, 2.5V	SSTL2_II	T_{OSSTL2_II}	–0.15	–0.16	–0.18	ns
SSTL, Class I, 3.3V	SSTL3_I	T_{OSSTL3_I}	0.29	0.30	0.33	ns
SSTL, Class II, 3.3V	SSTL3_II	T_{OSSTL3_II}	–0.05	–0.05	–0.05	ns
AGP-2X/AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)	AGP	T_{OAGP}	–0.27	–0.28	–0.31	ns
LVDCI (Low-Voltage Digitally Controlled Impedance), 3.3V	LVDCI_33	T_{OLVDCI_33}	0.74	0.77	0.84	ns
LVDCI, 2.5V	LVDCI_25	T_{OLVDCI_25}	0.78	0.80	0.88	ns
LVDCI, 1.8V	LVDCI_18	T_{OLVDCI_18}	0.84	0.87	0.95	ns
LVDCI, 1.5V	LVDCI_15	T_{OLVDCI_15}	1.82	1.88	2.06	ns
LVDCI, 3.3V, Half-Impedance	LVDCI_DV2_33	$T_{OLVDCI\_DV2\_33}$	0.12	0.12	0.13	ns
LVDCI, 2.5V, Half-Impedance	LVDCI_DV2_25	$T_{OLVDCI\_DV2\_25}$	0.03	0.03	0.03	ns
LVDCI, 1.8V, Half-Impedance	LVDCI_DV2_18	$T_{OLVDCI\_DV2\_18}$	0.42	0.43	0.48	ns
LVDCI, 1.5V, Half-Impedance	LVDCI_DV2_15	$T_{OLVDCI\_DV2\_15}$	1.20	1.23	1.36	ns
HSLVDCI (High-Speed Low-Voltage DCI), 1.5V	HSLVDCI_15	$T_{OHSLVDCI\_15}$	1.82	1.88	2.06	ns
HSLVDCI, 1.8V	HSLVDCI_18	$T_{OHSLVDCI\_18}$	1.05	1.08	1.24	ns
HSLVDCI, 2.5V	HSLVDCI_25	$T_{OHSLVDCI\_25}$	0.78	0.80	0.88	ns
HSLVDCI, 3.3V	HSLVDCI_33	$T_{OHSLVDCI\_33}$	0.74	0.77	0.84	ns
GTL (Gunning Transceiver Logic) with DCI	GTL_DCI	T_{OGTL_DCI}	–0.31	–0.32	–0.35	ns
GTL Plus with DCI	GTLP_DCI	T_{OGTLP_DCI}	–0.15	–0.16	–0.17	ns
HSTL (High-Speed Transceiver Logic), Class I, with DCI	HSTL_I_DCI	$T_{OHSTL\_I\_DCI}$	0.23	0.23	0.26	ns
HSTL, Class II, with DCI	HSTL_II_DCI	$T_{OHSTL\_II\_DCI}$	0.06	0.06	0.07	ns
HSTL, Class III, with DCI	HSTL_III_DCI	$T_{OHSTL\_III\_DCI}$	–0.17	–0.18	–0.20	ns
HSTL, Class IV, with DCI	HSTL_IV_DCI	$T_{OHSTL\_IV\_DCI}$	–0.46	–0.47	–0.52	ns
HSTL, Class I, 1.8V, with DCI	HSTL_I_DCI_18	$T_{OHSTL\_I\_DCI\_18}$	0.05	0.05	0.06	ns
HSTL, Class II, 1.8V, with DCI	HSTL_II_DCI_18	$T_{OHSTL\_II\_DCI\_18}$	–0.03	–0.03	–0.03	ns
HSTL, Class III, 1.8V, with DCI	HSTL_III_DCI_18	$T_{OHSTL\_III\_DCI\_18}$	–0.14	–0.14	–0.16	ns
HSTL, Class IV, 1.8V, with DCI	HSTL_IV_DCI_18	$T_{OHSTL\_IV\_DCI\_18}$	–0.41	–0.42	–0.47	ns
SSTL (Stub Series Terminated Logic), Class I, 1.8V, with DCI	SSTL18_I_DCI	$T_{OSSTL18\_I\_DCI}$	0.36	0.37	0.40	ns
SSTL, Class II, 1.8V, with DCI	SSTL18_II_DCI	$T_{OSSTL18\_II\_DCI}$	0.06	0.06	0.07	ns
SSTL, Class I, 2.5V, with DCI	SSTL2_I_DCI	$T_{OSSTL2\_I\_DCI}$	0.12	0.13	0.14	ns
SSTL, Class II, 2.5V, with DCI	SSTL2_II_DCI	$T_{OSSTL2\_II\_DCI}$	–0.10	–0.10	–0.11	ns
SSTL, Class I, 3.3V, with DCI	SSTL3_I_DCI	$T_{OSSTL3\_I\_DCI}$	0.15	0.16	0.17	ns
SSTL, Class II, 3.3V, with DCI	SSTL3_II_DCI	$T_{OSSTL3\_II\_DCI}$	0.08	0.08	0.09	ns

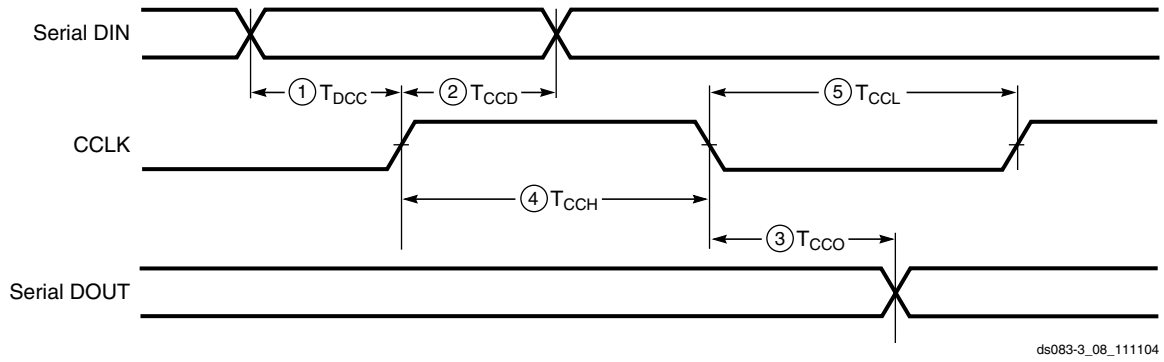


Figure 3: **Slave Serial Mode Timing Sequence**

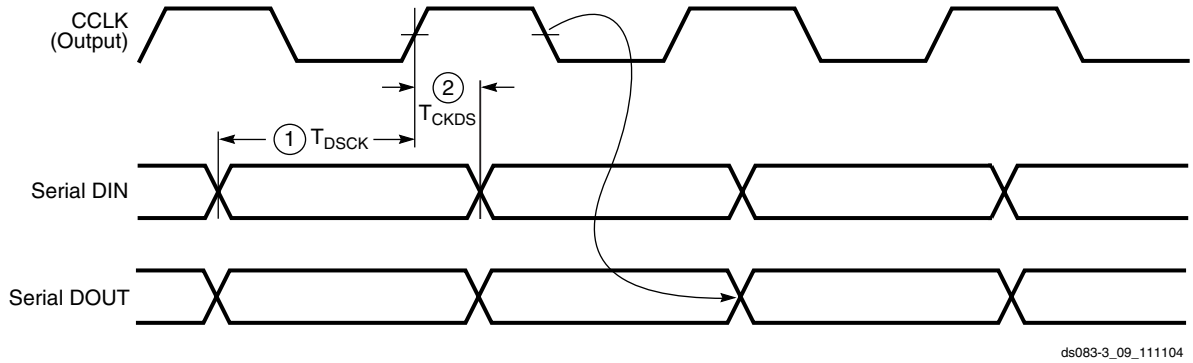


Figure 4: **Master Serial Mode Timing Sequence**

Table 31: **Master/Slave Serial Mode Timing Characteristics**

	Description	Figure References	Symbol	Value	Units
CCLK	DIN setup/hold, slave mode (Figure 3)	1/2	T_{DCC}/T_{CCD}	5.0/0.0	ns, min
	DIN setup/hold, master mode (Figure 4)	1/2	T_{DSCK}/T_{CKDS}	5.0/0.0	ns, min
	DOUT	3	T_{CCO}	12.0	ns, max
	High time	4	T_{CCH}	5.0	ns, min
	Low time	5	T_{CCL}	5.0	ns, min
	Maximum start-up frequency		$F_{CC\_STARTUP}$	50	MHz, max
	Maximum frequency		F_{CC_SERIAL}	66(1)	MHz, max
	Frequency tolerance, master mode with respect to nominal			+45% –30%	

Notes:
1. If no provision is made in the design to adjust the frequency of CCLK, F_{CC_SERIAL} should not exceed $F_{CC\_STARTUP}$.

Master/Slave SelectMAP Parameters

Figure 5 is a generic timing diagram for data loading using SelectMAP. For other data loading diagrams, refer to the ***Virtex-II Pro Platform FPGA User Guide***.

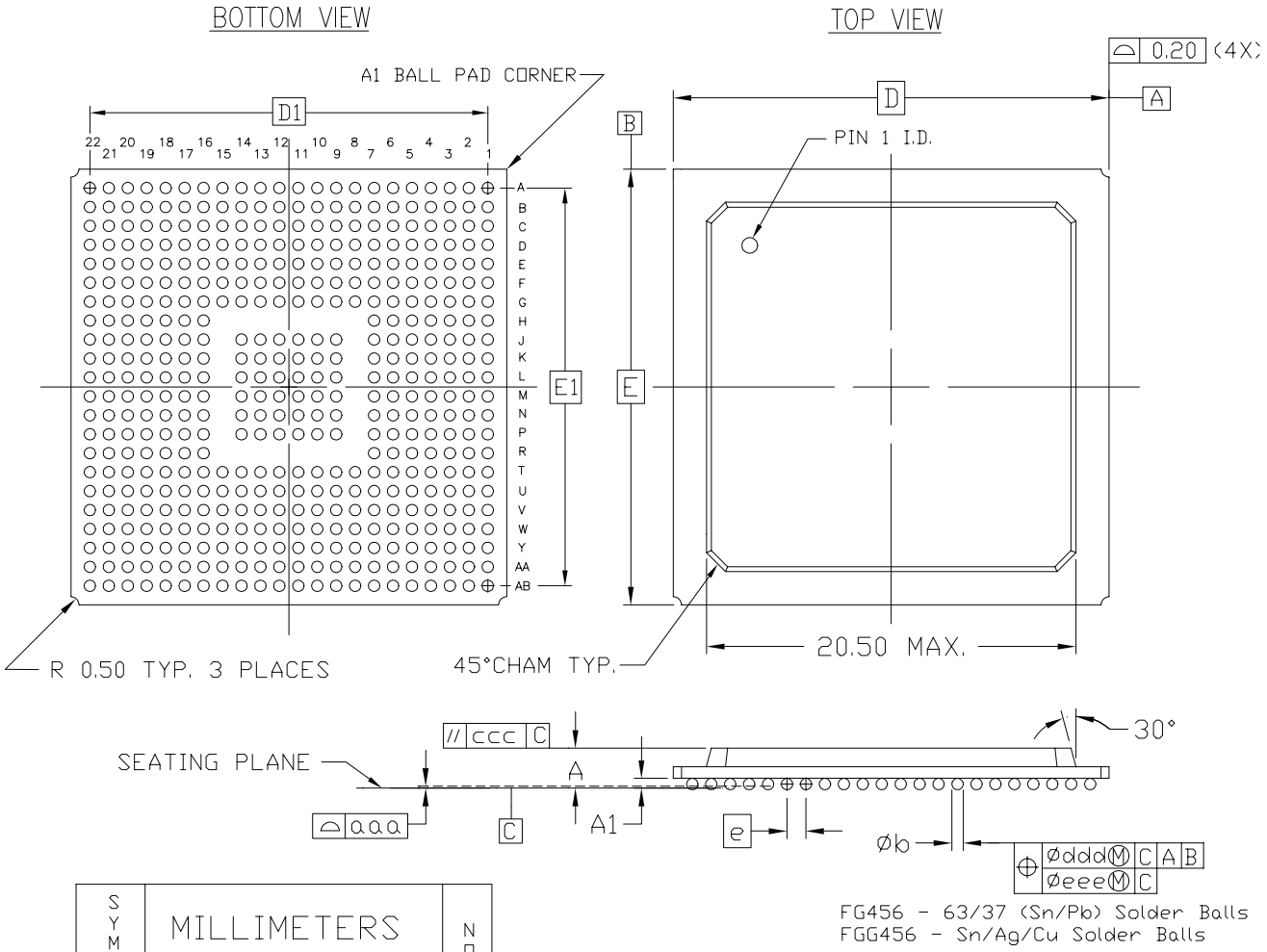
Table 7: **FG456/FGG456 BGA — XC2V250, XC2V500, and XC2V1000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V250	No Connect in XC2V500
0	IO_L93N_0	B10		
0	IO_L93P_0	A10		
0	IO_L94N_0/VREF_0	E11		
0	IO_L94P_0	F11		
0	IO_L95N_0/GCLK7P	D11		
0	IO_L95P_0/GCLK6S	C11		
0	IO_L96N_0/GCLK5P	B11		
0	IO_L96P_0/GCLK4S	A11		
1	IO_L96N_1/GCLK3P	F12		
1	IO_L96P_1/GCLK2S	F13		
1	IO_L95N_1/GCLK1P	E12		
1	IO_L95P_1/GCLK0S	D12		
1	IO_L94N_1	C12		
1	IO_L94P_1/VREF_1	B12		
1	IO_L93N_1	A13		
1	IO_L93P_1	B13		
1	IO_L92N_1	C13		
1	IO_L92P_1	D13		
1	IO_L91N_1	E13		
1	IO_L91P_1/VREF_1	E14		
1	IO_L54N_1	A14	NC	
1	IO_L54P_1	B14	NC	
1	IO_L52N_1	C14	NC	
1	IO_L52P_1	D14	NC	
1	IO_L51N_1/VREF_1	A15	NC	
1	IO_L51P_1	B15	NC	
1	IO_L49N_1	C15	NC	
1	IO_L49P_1	D15	NC	
1	IO_L24N_1	F14	NC	NC
1	IO_L24P_1	E15	NC	NC
1	IO_L22N_1	A16	NC	NC
1	IO_L22P_1	B16	NC	NC
1	IO_L21N_1/VREF_1	C16	NC	NC

Table 7: **FG456/FGG456 BGA — XC2V250, XC2V500, and XC2V1000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V250	No Connect in XC2V500
0	VCCO_0	F7		
1	VCCO_1	G14		
1	VCCO_1	G13		
1	VCCO_1	G12		
1	VCCO_1	F16		
1	VCCO_1	F15		
2	VCCO_2	L16		
2	VCCO_2	K16		
2	VCCO_2	J16		
2	VCCO_2	H17		
2	VCCO_2	G17		
3	VCCO_3	T17		
3	VCCO_3	R17		
3	VCCO_3	P16		
3	VCCO_3	N16		
3	VCCO_3	M16		
4	VCCO_4	U16		
4	VCCO_4	U15		
4	VCCO_4	T14		
4	VCCO_4	T13		
4	VCCO_4	T12		
5	VCCO_5	U8		
5	VCCO_5	U7		
5	VCCO_5	T11		
5	VCCO_5	T10		
5	VCCO_5	T9		
6	VCCO_6	T6		
6	VCCO_6	R6		
6	VCCO_6	P7		
6	VCCO_6	N7		
6	VCCO_6	M7		
7	VCCO_7	L7		
7	VCCO_7	K7		
7	VCCO_7	J7		

FG456/FGG456 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch)



FG456 - 63/37 (Sn/Pb) Solder Balls
FGG456 - Sn/Ag/Cu Solder Balls

SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS			NOTE
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	
A			2.60	3
A_1	0.35	0.50	0.60	
D/E	23.00 BSC			
D_1/E_1	21.00 REF			
e	1.00 BSC			
øb	0.50	0.60	0.70	
aaa			0.20	
ccc			0.35	
ddd			0.30	
eee			0.10	
M	22			2

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES CONFORM TO ANSI Y14.5M-1994
2. SYMBOL 'M' IS THE BALL MATRIX SIZE.
3. NOMINAL 'A' DIMENSION FOR 2-LAYER IS 2.03mm AND FOR 4-LAYER IS 2.20mm.
4. CONFORMS TO JEDEC MS-034-AAJ-1 (DEPOPULATED)

456-BALL FINE PITCH BGA (FG456/FGG456)

Figure 3: **FG456/FGG456 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications**

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1500	No Connect in XC2V2000
7	IO_L78N_7	M2	NC	
7	IO_L76P_7	M5	NC	
7	IO_L76N_7	M6	NC	
7	IO_L75P_7/VREF_7	M3	NC	
7	IO_L75N_7	M4	NC	
7	IO_L73P_7	M7	NC	
7	IO_L73N_7	M8	NC	
7	IO_L72P_7	L1		
7	IO_L72N_7	L2		
7	IO_L70P_7	L5		
7	IO_L70N_7	L6		
7	IO_L69P_7/VREF_7	L3		
7	IO_L69N_7	L4		
7	IO_L67P_7	K1		
7	IO_L67N_7	J1		
7	IO_L54P_7	K3		
7	IO_L54N_7	K4		
7	IO_L52P_7	K5		
7	IO_L52N_7	K6		
7	IO_L51P_7/VREF_7	L8		
7	IO_L51N_7	L7		
7	IO_L49P_7	J2		
7	IO_L49N_7	H1		
7	IO_L48P_7	J3		
7	IO_L48N_7	J4		
7	IO_L46P_7	J5		
7	IO_L46N_7	J6		
7	IO_L45P_7/VREF_7	H5		
7	IO_L45N_7	H4		
7	IO_L43P_7	K7		
7	IO_L43N_7	J7		
7	IO_L25P_7	H2	NC	NC
7	IO_L25N_7	H3	NC	NC
7	IO_L24P_7	G1		
7	IO_L24N_7	F1		
7	IO_L22P_7	G3		
7	IO_L22N_7	G4		

Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
2	IO_L70P_2	N19
2	IO_L72N_2	M22
2	IO_L72P_2	M23
2	IO_L73N_2	M24
2	IO_L73P_2	N24
2	IO_L75N_2	M26
2	IO_L75P_2/VREF_2	M27
2	IO_L76N_2	N20
2	IO_L76P_2	N21
2	IO_L78N_2	N22
2	IO_L78P_2	N23
2	IO_L91N_2	N25
2	IO_L91P_2	P25
2	IO_L93N_2	N26
2	IO_L93P_2/VREF_2	N27
2	IO_L94N_2	P20
2	IO_L94P_2	P21
2	IO_L96N_2	P22
2	IO_L96P_2	P23
3	IO_L96N_3	R27
3	IO_L96P_3	R26
3	IO_L94N_3	R25
3	IO_L94P_3	R24
3	IO_L93N_3/VREF_3	R23
3	IO_L93P_3	T23
3	IO_L91N_3	R22
3	IO_L91P_3	R21
3	IO_L78N_3	R20
3	IO_L78P_3	R19
3	IO_L76N_3	T27
3	IO_L76P_3	T26
3	IO_L75N_3/VREF_3	T24
3	IO_L75P_3	U24
3	IO_L73N_3	T22
3	IO_L73P_3	U22

Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
4	IO_L94P_4	AE14
4	IO_L95N_4/GCLK3S	AF15
4	IO_L95P_4/GCLK2P	AG15
4	IO_L96N_4/GCLK1S	Y14
4	IO_L96P_4/GCLK0P	AA14
5	IO_L96N_5/GCLK7S	AC14
5	IO_L96P_5/GCLK6P	AB14
5	IO_L95N_5/GCLK5S	AG13
5	IO_L95P_5/GCLK4P	AF13
5	IO_L94N_5	AE13
5	IO_L94P_5/VREF_5	AD13
5	IO_L93N_5	AC13
5	IO_L93P_5	AB13
5	IO_L92N_5	AA13
5	IO_L92P_5	Y13
5	IO_L91N_5	W13
5	IO_L91P_5/VREF_5	W12
5	IO_L78N_5	AG12
5	IO_L78P_5	AF12
5	IO_L76N_5	AD12
5	IO_L76P_5	AC12
5	IO_L75N_5/VREF_5	AB12
5	IO_L75P_5	AB11
5	IO_L73N_5	Y12
5	IO_L73P_5	Y11
5	IO_L72N_5	AG11
5	IO_L72P_5	AF11
5	IO_L70N_5	AE11
5	IO_L70P_5	AD11
5	IO_L69N_5/VREF_5	AA10
5	IO_L69P_5	AA11
5	IO_L67N_5	AG10
5	IO_L67P_5	AF10
5	IO_L54N_5	AE10
5	IO_L54P_5	AD10

FF1517 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package

As shown in Table 13, XC2V4000, XC2V6000, and XC2V8000 Virtex-II devices are available in the FF1517 flip-chip fine-pitch BGA package. Pins in each of these devices are the same, except for the pin differences in the XC2V4000 and XC2V6000 devices shown in the No Connect columns. Following this table are the FF1517 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch).

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
0	IO_L01N_0	B36		
0	IO_L01P_0	C36		
0	IO_L02N_0	J30		
0	IO_L02P_0	J29		
0	IO_L03N_0/VRP_0	D33		
0	IO_L03P_0/VRN_0	D34		
0	IO_L04N_0/VREF_0	C34		
0	IO_L04P_0	C35		
0	IO_L05N_0	H30		
0	IO_L05P_0	G30		
0	IO_L06N_0	D32		
0	IO_L06P_0	E33		
0	IO_L07N_0	A35	NC	
0	IO_L07P_0	A36	NC	
0	IO_L08N_0	K28	NC	
0	IO_L08P_0	J28	NC	
0	IO_L09N_0	E32	NC	
0	IO_L09P_0/VREF_0	F32	NC	
0	IO_L10N_0	B34	NC	
0	IO_L10P_0	B35	NC	
0	IO_L11N_0	H29	NC	
0	IO_L11P_0	H28	NC	
0	IO_L12N_0	F31	NC	
0	IO_L12P_0	G31	NC	
0	IO_L19N_0	C32		
0	IO_L19P_0	C33		
0	IO_L20N_0	M26		
0	IO_L20P_0	M25		
0	IO_L21N_0	E30		
0	IO_L21P_0/VREF_0	E31		
0	IO_L22N_0	A33		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
1	IO_L69N_1/VREF_1	E15		
1	IO_L69P_1	E16		
1	IO_L68N_1	K17		
1	IO_L68P_1	K16		
1	IO_L67N_1	C15		
1	IO_L67P_1	B15		
1	IO_L60N_1	F15		
1	IO_L60P_1	F16		
1	IO_L59N_1	H16		
1	IO_L59P_1	H15		
1	IO_L58N_1	C13		
1	IO_L58P_1	C14		
1	IO_L57N_1/VREF_1	D13		
1	IO_L57P_1	D14		
1	IO_L56N_1	M17		
1	IO_L56P_1	M16		
1	IO_L55N_1	A12		
1	IO_L55P_1	A13		
1	IO_L54N_1	B12		
1	IO_L54P_1	B13		
1	IO_L53N_1	G15		
1	IO_L53P_1	G14		
1	IO_L52N_1	C11		
1	IO_L52P_1	C12		
1	IO_L51N_1/VREF_1	F13		
1	IO_L51P_1	F14		
1	IO_L50N_1	L16		
1	IO_L50P_1	L15		
1	IO_L49N_1	A10		
1	IO_L49P_1	A11		
1	IO_L36N_1	E12	NC	
1	IO_L36P_1	E13	NC	
1	IO_L35N_1	K15	NC	
1	IO_L35P_1	J14	NC	
1	IO_L34N_1	B9	NC	
1	IO_L34P_1	B10	NC	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
6	IO_L95N_6	AA38		
6	IO_L96P_6	AA35		
6	IO_L96N_6	AA34		
7	IO_L96P_7	W34		
7	IO_L96N_7	Y34		
7	IO_L95P_7	W32		
7	IO_L95N_7	V32		
7	IO_L94P_7	W37		
7	IO_L94N_7	Y37		
7	IO_L93P_7/VREF_7	W35		
7	IO_L93N_7	Y35		
7	IO_L92P_7	W31		
7	IO_L92N_7	V31		
7	IO_L91P_7	V39		
7	IO_L91N_7	W39		
7	IO_L84P_7	V36		
7	IO_L84N_7	W36		
7	IO_L83P_7	W30		
7	IO_L83N_7	V30		
7	IO_L82P_7	V38		
7	IO_L82N_7	W38		
7	IO_L81P_7/VREF_7	V33		
7	IO_L81N_7	W33		
7	IO_L80P_7	W29		
7	IO_L80N_7	V29		
7	IO_L79P_7	T39		
7	IO_L79N_7	U39		
7	IO_L78P_7	U35		
7	IO_L78N_7	V35		
7	IO_L77P_7	W28		
7	IO_L77N_7	V28		
7	IO_L76P_7	U37		
7	IO_L76N_7	U38		
7	IO_L75P_7/VREF_7	U34		
7	IO_L75N_7	V34		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
6	VCCO_6	AG33		
6	VCCO_6	AF38		
6	VCCO_6	AF27		
6	VCCO_6	AE31		
6	VCCO_6	AE27		
6	VCCO_6	AE26		
6	VCCO_6	AD27		
6	VCCO_6	AD26		
6	VCCO_6	AC29		
6	VCCO_6	AC27		
6	VCCO_6	AC26		
6	VCCO_6	AB37		
6	VCCO_6	AB27		
6	VCCO_6	AB26		
6	VCCO_6	AA27		
6	VCCO_6	AA26		
7	VCCO_7	W27		
7	VCCO_7	W26		
7	VCCO_7	V37		
7	VCCO_7	V27		
7	VCCO_7	V26		
7	VCCO_7	U29		
7	VCCO_7	U27		
7	VCCO_7	U26		
7	VCCO_7	T27		
7	VCCO_7	T26		
7	VCCO_7	R31		
7	VCCO_7	R27		
7	VCCO_7	R26		
7	VCCO_7	P38		
7	VCCO_7	P27		
7	VCCO_7	N33		
7	VCCO_7	L35		
NA	CCLK	AT5		
NA	PROG_B	H31		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
2	IO_L70N_2	K1	
2	IO_L70P_2	L1	
2	IO_L71N_2	N9	
2	IO_L71P_2	P9	
2	IO_L72N_2	N5	
2	IO_L72P_2	P5	
2	IO_L73N_2	M3	
2	IO_L73P_2	N3	
2	IO_L74N_2	R8	
2	IO_L74P_2	R9	
2	IO_L75N_2	M2	
2	IO_L75P_2/VREF_2	N2	
2	IO_L76N_2	M1	
2	IO_L76P_2	N1	
2	IO_L77N_2	P7	
2	IO_L77P_2	R7	
2	IO_L78N_2	N4	
2	IO_L78P_2	P4	
2	IO_L91N_2	T8	
2	IO_L91P_2	T9	
2	IO_L92N_2	P6	
2	IO_L92P_2	R6	
2	IO_L93N_2	P2	
2	IO_L93P_2/VREF_2	R2	
2	IO_L94N_2	R5	
2	IO_L94P_2	T5	
2	IO_L95N_2	P1	
2	IO_L95P_2	R1	
2	IO_L96N_2	R4	
2	IO_L96P_2	R3	
3	IO_L96N_3	T6	
3	IO_L96P_3	U5	
3	IO_L95N_3	U6	
3	IO_L95P_3	V6	
3	IO_L94N_3	T3	
3	IO_L94P_3	U3	
3	IO_L93N_3/VREF_3	U1	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
4	IO_L78N_4	AJ13	
4	IO_L78P_4	AK13	
4	IO_L91N_4/VREF_4	AC15	
4	IO_L91P_4	AC16	
4	IO_L92N_4	AG14	
4	IO_L92P_4	AG15	
4	IO_L93N_4	AK14	
4	IO_L93P_4	AK15	
4	IO_L94N_4/VREF_4	AF16	
4	IO_L94P_4	AG16	
4	IO_L95N_4/GCLK3S	AL14	
4	IO_L95P_4/GCLK2P	AL15	
4	IO_L96N_4/GCLK1S	AH15	
4	IO_L96P_4/GCLK0P	AJ15	
5	IO_L96N_5/GCLK7S	AJ16	
5	IO_L96P_5/GCLK6P	AH17	
5	IO_L95N_5/GCLK5S	AD16	
5	IO_L95P_5/GCLK4P	AD17	
5	IO_L94N_5	AL17	
5	IO_L94P_5/VREF_5	AL18	
5	IO_L93N_5	AG17	
5	IO_L93P_5	AF17	
5	IO_L92N_5	AE17	
5	IO_L92P_5	AE18	
5	IO_L91N_5	AK17	
5	IO_L91P_5/VREF_5	AJ17	
5	IO_L78N_5	AK18	
5	IO_L78P_5	AK19	
5	IO_L77N_5	AC17	
5	IO_L77P_5	AB18	
5	IO_L76N_5	AH18	
5	IO_L76P_5	AH19	
5	IO_L75N_5/VREF_5	AL19	
5	IO_L75P_5	AL20	
5	IO_L74N_5	AC18	
5	IO_L74P_5	AC19	
5	IO_L73N_5	AJ19	