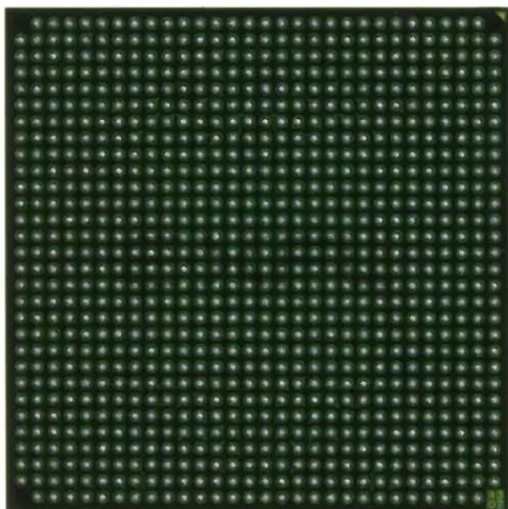




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	1920
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	884736
Number of I/O	528
Number of Gates	1500000
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/xc2v1500-4ffg896i

Table 1: Virtex-II Field-Programmable Gate Array Family Members

Device	System Gates	CLB (1 CLB = 4 slices = Max 128 bits)			Multiplier Blocks	SelectRAM Blocks		DCMs	Max I/O Pads ⁽¹⁾
		Array Row x Col.	Slices	Maximum Distributed RAM Kbits		18 Kbit Blocks	Max RAM (Kbits)		
XC2V40	40K	8 x 8	256	8	4	4	72	4	88
XC2V80	80K	16 x 8	512	16	8	8	144	4	120
XC2V250	250K	24 x 16	1,536	48	24	24	432	8	200
XC2V500	500K	32 x 24	3,072	96	32	32	576	8	264
XC2V1000	1M	40 x 32	5,120	160	40	40	720	8	432
XC2V1500	1.5M	48 x 40	7,680	240	48	48	864	8	528
XC2V2000	2M	56 x 48	10,752	336	56	56	1,008	8	624
XC2V3000	3M	64 x 56	14,336	448	96	96	1,728	12	720
XC2V4000	4M	80 x 72	23,040	720	120	120	2,160	12	912
XC2V6000	6M	96 x 88	33,792	1,056	144	144	2,592	12	1,104
XC2V8000	8M	112 x 104	46,592	1,456	168	168	3,024	12	1,108

Notes:

1. See details in Table 2, "Maximum Number of User I/O Pads".

General Description

The Virtex-II family is a platform FPGA developed for high performance from low-density to high-density designs that are based on IP cores and customized modules. The family delivers complete solutions for telecommunication, wireless, networking, video, and DSP applications, including PCI, LVDS, and DDR interfaces.

The leading-edge 0.15 μm / 0.12 μm CMOS 8-layer metal process and the Virtex-II architecture are optimized for high speed with low power consumption. Combining a wide variety of flexible features and a large range of densities up to 10 million system gates, the Virtex-II family enhances programmable logic design capabilities and is a powerful alternative to mask-programmed gates arrays. As shown in Table 1, the Virtex-II family comprises 11 members, ranging from 40K to 8M system gates.

Packaging

Offerings include ball grid array (BGA) packages with 0.80 mm, 1.00 mm, and 1.27 mm pitches. In addition to traditional wire-bond interconnects, flip-chip interconnect is used in some of the BGA offerings. The use of flip-chip interconnect offers more I/Os than is possible in wire-bond versions of the similar packages. Flip-chip construction offers the combination of high pin count with high thermal capacity.

Wire-bond packages CS, FG, and BG are optionally available in Pb-free versions CSG, FGG, and BGG. See [Virtex-II Ordering Examples, page 6](#).

Table 2 shows the maximum number of user I/Os available. The Virtex-II device/package combination table (Table 6 at the end of this section) details the maximum number of I/Os for each device and package using wire-bond or flip-chip technology.

Table 2: Maximum Number of User I/O Pads

Device	Wire-Bond	Flip-Chip
XC2V40	88	-
XC2V80	120	-
XC2V250	200	-
XC2V500	264	-
XC2V1000	328	432
XC2V1500	392	528
XC2V2000	-	624
XC2V3000	516	720
XC2V4000	-	912
XC2V6000	-	1,104
XC2V8000	-	1,108

Table 13: Virtex-II Logic Resources Available in All CLBs

Device	CLB Array: Row x Column	Number of Slices	Number of LUTs	Max Distributed SelectRAM or Shift Register (bits)	Number of Flip-Flops	Number of Carry-Chains ⁽¹⁾	Number of SOP Chains ⁽¹⁾
XC2V40	8 x 8	256	512	8,192	512	16	16
XC2V80	16 x 8	512	1,024	16,384	1,024	16	32
XC2V250	24 x 16	1,536	3,072	49,152	3,072	32	48
XC2V500	32 x 24	3,072	6,144	98,304	6,144	48	64
XC2V1000	40 x 32	5,120	10,240	163,840	10,240	64	80
XC2V1500	48 x 40	7,680	15,360	245,760	15,360	80	96
XC2V2000	56 x 48	10,752	21,504	344,064	21,504	96	112
XC2V3000	64 x 56	14,336	28,672	458,752	28,672	112	128
XC2V4000	80 x 72	23,040	46,080	737,280	46,080	144	160
XC2V6000	96 x 88	33,792	67,584	1,081,344	67,584	176	192
XC2V8000	112 x 104	46,592	93,184	1,490,944	93,184	208	224

Notes:

1. The carry-chains and SOP chains can be split or cascaded.

18 Kbit Block SelectRAM Resources

Introduction

Virtex-II devices incorporate large amounts of 18 Kbit block SelectRAM. These complement the distributed SelectRAM resources that provide shallow RAM structures implemented in CLBs. Each Virtex-II block SelectRAM is an 18 Kbit true dual-port RAM with two independently clocked and independently controlled synchronous ports that access a common storage area. Both ports are functionally identical. CLK, EN, WE, and SSR polarities are defined through configuration.

Each port has the following types of inputs: Clock and Clock Enable, Write Enable, Set/Reset, and Address, as well as separate Data/parity data inputs (for write) and Data/parity data outputs (for read).

Operation is synchronous; the block SelectRAM behaves like a register. Control, address and data inputs must (and need only) be valid during the set-up time window prior to a rising (or falling, a configuration option) clock edge. Data outputs change as a result of the same clock edge.

Configuration

The Virtex-II block SelectRAM supports various configurations, including single- and dual-port RAM and various

data/address aspect ratios. Supported memory configurations for single- and dual-port modes are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Dual- 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

Single-Port Configuration

As a single-port RAM, the block SelectRAM has access to the 18 Kbit memory locations in any of the 2K x 9-bit, 1K x 18-bit, or 512 x 36-bit configurations and to 16 Kbit memory locations in any of the 16K x 1-bit, 8K x 2-bit, or 4K x 4-bit configurations. The advantage of the 9-bit, 18-bit and 36-bit widths is the ability to store a parity bit for each eight bits. Parity bits must be generated or checked externally in user logic. In such cases, the width is viewed as 8 + 1, 16 + 2, or 32 + 4. These extra parity bits are stored and behave exactly as the other bits, including the timing parameters. Video applications can use the 9-bit ratio of Virtex-II block SelectRAM memory to advantage.

Each block SelectRAM cell is a fully synchronous memory as illustrated in Figure 29. Input data bus and output data bus widths are identical.

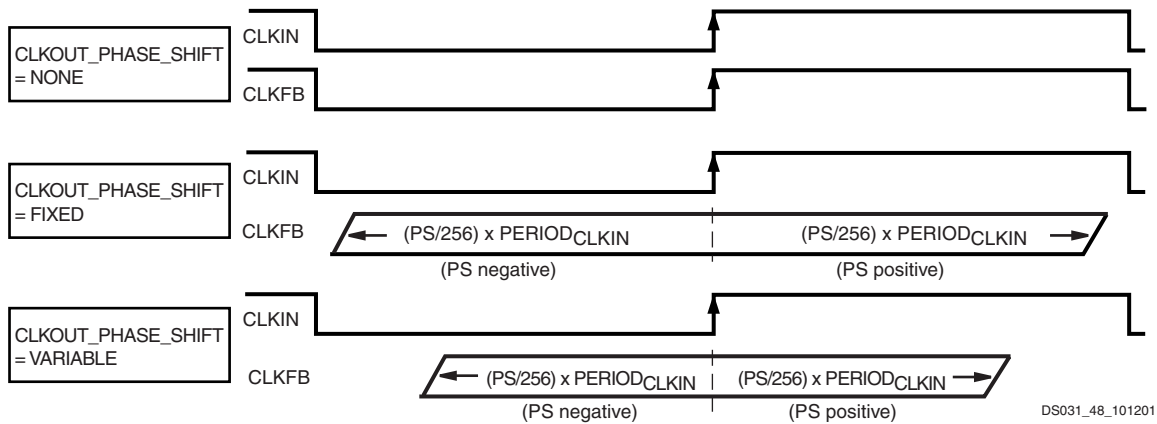


Figure 46: Fine-Phase Shifting Effects

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 $\pm$ 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:

$$\text{Phase Shift (ns)} = (\text{PHASE_SHIFT}/256) * \text{PERIOD}_{\text{CLKIN}}$$

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) = $\pm$ FINE_SHIFT_RANGE

Absolute range (variable mode) = $\pm$ FINE_SHIFT_RANGE/2

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

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

I/O Standard Adjustment Measurement Methodology

Input Delay Measurements

Table 18 shows the test setup parameters used for measuring Input standard adjustments (see Table 15, page 11).

Table 18: Input Delay Measurement Methodology

Description	IOSTANDARD Attribute	$V_L^{(1,2)}$	$V_H^{(1,2)}$	$V_{MEAS}^{(1,4,5)}$	$V_{REF}^{(1,3,5)}$
LVTTL (Low-Voltage Transistor-Transistor Logic)	LVTTL	0	3.0	1.4	–
LVC MOS (Low-Voltage CMOS), 3.3V	LVC MOS33	0	3.3	1.65	–
LVC MOS, 2.5V	LVC MOS25	0	2.5	1.25	–
LVC MOS, 1.8V	LVC MOS18	0	1.8	0.9	–
LVC MOS, 1.5V	LVC MOS15	0	1.5	0.75	–
PCI (Peripheral Component Interface), 33 MHz, 3.3V	PCI33_3	Per PCI Specification			–
PCI, 66 MHz, 3.3V	PCI66_3	Per PCI Specification			–
PCI-X, 133 MHz, 3.3V	PCIX	Per PCI-X Specification			–
GTL (Gunning Transceiver Logic)	GTL	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	V_{REF}	0.80
GTL Plus	GTL P	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	V_{REF}	1.0
HSTL (High-Speed Transceiver Logic), Class I & II	HSTL_I, HSTL_II	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.75
HSTL, Class III & IV	HSTL_III, HSTL_IV	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.90
HSTL, Class I & II, 1.8V	HSTL_I_18, HSTL_II_18	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.90
HSTL, Class III & IV, 1.8V	HSTL_III_18, HSTL_IV_18	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	1.08
SSTL (Stub Terminated Transceiver Logic), Class I & II, 3.3V	SSTL3_I, SSTL3_II	$V_{REF} - 1.00$	$V_{REF} + 1.00$	V_{REF}	1.5
SSTL, Class I & II, 2.5V	SSTL2_I, SSTL2_II	$V_{REF} - 0.75$	$V_{REF} + 0.75$	V_{REF}	1.25
SSTL, Class I & II, 1.8V	SSTL18_I, SSTL18_II	$V_{REF} - 0.5$	$V_{REF} + 0.5$	V_{REF}	0.90
AGP-2X/AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)	AGP	$V_{REF} - (0.2 \times V_{CCO})$	$V_{REF} + (0.2 \times V_{CCO})$	V_{REF}	AGP Spec
LVDS (Low-Voltage Differential Signaling), 2.5V	LVDS_25	$1.2 - 0.125$	$1.2 + 0.125$	1.2	
LVDS, 3.3V	LVDS_33	$1.2 - 0.125$	$1.2 + 0.125$	1.2	
LVDSEXT (LVDS Extended Mode), 2.5V	LVDSEXT_25	$1.2 - 0.125$	$1.2 + 0.125$	1.2	
LVDSEXT, 3.3V	LVDSEXT_33	$1.2 - 0.125$	$1.2 + 0.125$	1.2	
ULVDS (Ultra LVDS), 2.5V	ULVDS_25	$0.6 - 0.125$	$0.6 + 0.125$	0.6	
LDT (HyperTransport), 2.5V	LDT_25	$0.6 - 0.125$	$0.6 + 0.125$	0.6	
LVPECL (Low-Voltage Positive Electron-Coupled Logic), 3.3V	LVPECL_33	$1.6 - 0.3$	$1.6 + 0.3$	1.6	

Notes:

- Input delay measurement methodology parameters for LVDCI and HSLVDCI are the same as for LVC MOS standards of the same voltage. Parameters for all other DCI standards are the same as for the corresponding non-DCI standards.
- Input waveform switches between V_L and V_H .
- Measurements are made at typical, minimum, and maximum V_{REF} values. Reported delays reflect worst case of these measurements. V_{REF} values listed are typical. See [Virtex-II Platform FPGA User Guide](#) for min/max specifications.
- Input voltage level from which measurement starts.
- Note that this is an input voltage reference that bears no relation to the V_{REF} / V_{MEAS} parameters found in IBIS models and/or noted in Figure 1.

Table 19: Output Delay Measurement Methodology

Description	IOSTANDARD Attribute	R _{REF} (Ω)	C _{REF} ⁽¹⁾ (pF)	V _{MEAS} (V)	V _{REF} (V)
SSTL (Stub Series Terminated Logic), Class I, 1.8V	SSTL18_I	50	0	V _{REF}	0.9
SSTL, Class II, 1.8V	SSTL18_II	25	0	V _{REF}	0.9
SSTL, Class I, 2.5V	SSTL2_I	50	0	V _{REF}	1.25
SSTL, Class II, 2.5V	SSTL2_II	25	0	V _{REF}	1.25
SSTL, Class I, 3.3V	SSTL3_I	50	0	V _{REF}	1.5
SSTL, Class II, 3.3V	SSTL3_II	25	0	V _{REF}	1.5
AGP-2X/AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)	AGP-2X/AGP (rising edge)	50	0	0.94	0
	AGP-2X/AGP (falling edge)	50	0	2.03	3.3
LVDS (Low-Voltage Differential Signaling), 2.5V	LVDS_25	50	0	V _{REF}	1.2
LVDS, 3.3V	LVDSEXT_25	50	0	V _{REF}	1.2
LVDSEXT (LVDS Extended Mode), 2.5V	LVDS_33	50	0	V _{REF}	1.2
LVDSEXT, 3.3V	LVDSEXT_33	50	0	V _{REF}	1.2
BLVDS (Bus LVDS), 2.5V	BLVDS_25	1M	0	1.2	0
LDT (HyperTransport), 2.5V	LDT_25	50	0	V _{REF}	0.6
LVPECL (Low-Voltage Positive Electron-Coupled Logic), 3.3V	LVPECL_33	1M	0	1.23	0
LVDCI/HSLVDCI (Low-Voltage Digitally Controlled Impedance), 3.3V	LVDCI_33, HSLVDCI_33	1M	0	1.65	0
LVDCI/HSLVDCI, 2.5V	LVDCI_25, HSLVDCI_25	1M	0	1.25	0
LVDCI/HSLVDCI, 1.8V	LVDCI_18, HSLVDCI_18	1M	0	0.9	0
LVDCI/HSLVDCI, 1.5V	LVDCI_15, HSLVDCI_15	1M	0	0.75	0
HSTL (High-Speed Transceiver Logic), Class I & II, with DCI	HSTL_I_DCI, HSTL_II_DCI	50	0	V _{REF}	0.75
HSTL, Class III & IV, with DCI	HSTL_III_DCI, HSTL_IV_DCI	50	0	0.9	1.5
HSTL, Class I & II, 1.8V, with DCI	HSTL_I_DCI_18, HSTL_II_DCI_18	50	0	V _{REF}	0.9
HSTL, Class III & IV, 1.8V, with DCI	HSTL_III_DCI_18, HSTL_IV_DCI_18	50	0	1.1	1.8
SSTL (Stub Series Termi.Logic), Class I & II, 1.8V, with DCI	SSTL18_I_DCI, SSTL18_II_DCI	50	0	V _{REF}	0.9
SSTL, Class I & II, 2.5V, with DCI	SSTL2_I_DCI, SSTL2_II_DCI	50	0	V _{REF}	1.25
SSTL, Class I & II, 3.3V, with DCI	SSTL3_I_DCI, SSTL3_II_DCI	50	0	V _{REF}	1.5
GTL (Gunning Transceiver Logic) with DCI	GTL_DCI	50	0	0.8	1.2
GTL Plus with DCI	GTLP_DCI	50	0	1.0	1.5

Notes:

1. C_{REF} is the capacitance of the probe, nominally 0 pF.
2. Per PCI specifications.
3. Per PCI-X specifications.

Source Synchronous Timing Budgets

This section describes how to use the parameters provided in the [Source-Synchronous Switching Characteristics](#) section to develop system-specific timing budgets. The following analysis provides information necessary for determining Virtex-II contributions to an overall system timing analysis; no assumptions are made about the effects of Inter-Symbol Interference or PCB skew.

Virtex-II Transmitter Data-Valid Window (T_X)

T_X is the minimum aggregate valid data period for a source-synchronous data bus at the pins of the device and is calculated as follows:

$$T_X = \text{Data Period} - [\text{Jitter}^{(1)} + \text{Duty Cycle Distortion}^{(2)} + \text{TCKSKEW}^{(3)} + \text{TPKGSKEW}^{(4)}]$$

Notes:

1. Jitter values and accumulation methodology to be provided in a future release of this document. The absolute period jitter values found in the [DCM Timing Parameters](#) section of the particular DCM output clock used to clock the IOB FF can be used for a best case analysis.
2. This value depends on the clocking methodology used. See Note1 for [Table 45](#).
3. This value represents the worst-case clock-tree skew observable between sequential I/O elements. Significantly less clock-tree skew exists for I/O registers that are close to each other and fed by the same or adjacent clock-tree branches. Use the Xilinx FPGA_Editor and Timing Analyzer tools to evaluate clock skew specific to your application.
4. These values represent the worst-case skew between any two balls of the package: shortest flight time to longest flight time from Pad to Ball.

Virtex-II Receiver Data-Valid Window (R_X)

R_X is the required minimum aggregate valid data period for a source-synchronous data bus at the pins of the device and is calculated as follows:

$$R_X = [\text{TSAMP}^{(1)} + \text{TCKSKEW}^{(2)} + \text{TPKGSKEW}^{(3)}]$$

Notes:

1. This parameter indicates the total sampling error of Virtex-II DDR input registers across voltage, temperature, and process. The characterization methodology uses the DCM to capture the DDR input registers' edges of operation. These measurements include:
 - CLK0 and CLK180 DCM jitter in a quiet system
 - Worst-case duty-cycle distortion
 - DCM accuracy (phase offset)
 - DCM phase shift resolution.
These measurements do not include package or clock tree skew.
2. This value represents the worst-case clock-tree skew observable between sequential I/O elements. Significantly less clock-tree skew exists for I/O registers that are close to each other and fed by the same or adjacent clock-tree branches. Use the Xilinx FPGA_Editor and Timing Analyzer tools to evaluate clock skew specific to your application.
3. These values represent the worst-case skew between any two balls of the package: shortest flight time to longest flight time from Pad to Ball.

Revision History

This section records the change history for this module of the data sheet.

Date	Version	Revision
11/07/00	1.0	Early access draft.
12/06/00	1.1	Initial release.
01/15/01	1.2	Added values to the tables in the Virtex-II Performance Characteristics and Virtex-II Switching Characteristics sections.
01/25/01	1.3	• The data sheet was divided into four modules (per the current style standard). • Updated values in the Virtex-II Performance Characteristics and Virtex-II Switching Characteristics tables. • Table 18, "Delay Measurement Methodology"
04/23/01	1.5	• Updated values in the Virtex-II Performance Characteristics and Virtex-II Switching Characteristics tables. • Added T_{REG32} symbol to Table 23. • Skipped v1.4 to sync with other modules. Reverted to traditional double-column format.

Pin Definitions

Table 4 provides a description of each pin type listed in Virtex-II pinout tables.

Table 4: Virtex-II Pin Definitions

Pin Name	Direction	Description
User I/O Pins		
IO_LXXY_#	Input/Output/ Bidirectional	All user I/O pins are capable of differential signalling and can implement LVDS, ULVDS, BLVDS, LVPECL, or LDT pairs. Each user I/O is labeled “IO_LXXY_#”, where: IO indicates a user I/O pin. LXXY indicates a differential pair, with XX a unique pair in the bank and Y = P/N for the positive and negative sides of the differential pair. # indicates the bank number (0 through 7)
Dual-Function Pins		
IO_LXXY_#/ZZZ		The dual-function pins are labelled “IO_LXXY_#/ZZZ”, where ZZZ can be one of the following pins: Per Bank - VRP , VRN , or VREF Globally - GCLKX(S/P) , BUSY/DOUT , INIT_B , D0/DIN – D7 , RDWR_B , or CS_B
With /ZZZ:		
D0/DIN, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7	Input/Output	<i>In SelectMAP mode</i>, D0 through D7 are configuration data pins. These pins become user I/Os after configuration, unless the SelectMAP port is retained. <i>In bit-serial modes</i>, DIN (D0) is the single-data input. This pin becomes a user I/O after configuration.
CS_B	Input	In SelectMAP mode, this is the active-low Chip Select signal. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration, unless the SelectMAP port is retained.
RDWR_B	Input	In SelectMAP mode, this is the active-low Write Enable signal. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration, unless the SelectMAP port is retained.
BUSY/DOUT	Output	<i>In SelectMAP mode</i>, BUSY controls the rate at which configuration data is loaded. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration, unless the SelectMAP port is retained. <i>In bit-serial modes</i>, DOUT provides preamble and configuration data to downstream devices in a daisy-chain. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration.
INIT_B	Bidirectional (open-drain)	When Low, this pin indicates that the configuration memory is being cleared. When held Low, the start of configuration is delayed. During configuration, a Low on this output indicates that a configuration data error has occurred. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration.
GCLKx (S/P)	Input/Output	These are clock input pins that connect to Global Clock Buffers. These pins become regular user I/Os when not needed for clocks.
VRP	Input	This pin is for the DCI voltage reference resistor of P transistor (per bank).
VRN	Input	This pin is for the DCI voltage reference resistor of N transistor (per bank).
ALT_VRP	Input	This is the alternative pin for the DCI voltage reference resistor of P transistor.
ALT_VRN	Input	This is the alternative pin for the DCI voltage reference resistor of N transistor.
V _{REF}	Input	These are input threshold voltage pins. They become user I/Os when an external threshold voltage is not needed (per bank).
Dedicated Pins⁽¹⁾		
CCLK	Input/Output	Configuration clock. Output in Master mode or Input in Slave mode.

Table 6: FG256/FGG256 BGA — XC2V40, XC2V80, XC2V250, XC2V500, and XC2V1000

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V40	No Connect in XC2V80
3	IO_L96N_3	J16		
3	IO_L96P_3	J15		
3	IO_L94N_3	J14		
3	IO_L94P_3	J13		
3	IO_L93N_3/VREF_3	K16	NC	
3	IO_L93P_3	K15	NC	
3	IO_L91N_3	K14	NC	
3	IO_L91P_3	K13	NC	
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	K12	NC	NC
3	IO_L45P_3	L12	NC	NC
3	IO_L43N_3	L16	NC	NC
3	IO_L43P_3	L15	NC	NC
3	IO_L06N_3	L14	NC	
3	IO_L06P_3	L13	NC	
3	IO_L04N_3	M16	NC	
3	IO_L04P_3	M15	NC	
3	IO_L03N_3/VREF_3	M14		
3	IO_L03P_3	M13		
3	IO_L02N_3/VRP_3	N15		
3	IO_L02P_3/VRN_3	N14		
3	IO_L01N_3	N16		
3	IO_L01P_3	P16		
4	IO_L01N_4/BUSY/DOUT ⁽¹⁾	T14		
4	IO_L01P_4/INIT_B	T13		
4	IO_L02N_4/D0/DIN ⁽¹⁾	P13		
4	IO_L02P_4/D1	R13		
4	IO_L03N_4/D2/ALT_VRP_4	N12		
4	IO_L03P_4/D3/ALT_VRN_4	P12		
4	IO_L04N_4/VREF_4	R12	NC	NC
4	IO_L04P_4	T12	NC	NC
4	IO_L05N_4/VRP_4	N11	NC	NC
4	IO_L05P_4/VRN_4	P11	NC	NC

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V250	No Connect in XC2V500
3	IO_L52P_3	P18	NC	
3	IO_L51N_3/VREF_3	P22	NC	
3	IO_L51P_3	P21	NC	
3	IO_L49N_3	P20	NC	
3	IO_L49P_3	P19	NC	
3	IO_L48N_3	R22		
3	IO_L48P_3	R21		
3	IO_L46N_3	R20		
3	IO_L46P_3	R19		
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	R18		
3	IO_L45P_3	P17		
3	IO_L43N_3	T22		
3	IO_L43P_3	T21		
3	IO_L24N_3	T20	NC	NC
3	IO_L24P_3	T19	NC	NC
3	IO_L22N_3	U22	NC	NC
3	IO_L22P_3	U21	NC	NC
3	IO_L21N_3/VREF_3	U20	NC	NC
3	IO_L21P_3	U19	NC	NC
3	IO_L19N_3	T18	NC	NC
3	IO_L19P_3	U18	NC	NC
3	IO_L06N_3	V22		
3	IO_L06P_3	V21		
3	IO_L04N_3	V20		
3	IO_L04P_3	V19		
3	IO_L03N_3/VREF_3	W22		
3	IO_L03P_3	W21		
3	IO_L02N_3/VRP_3	Y22		
3	IO_L02P_3/VRN_3	Y21		
3	IO_L01N_3	W20		
3	IO_L01P_3	AA20		
4	IO_L01N_4/BUSY/DOUT ⁽¹⁾	AB19		
4	IO_L01P_4/INIT_B	AA19		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1500	No Connect in XC2V2000
1	IO_L19N_1	E20		
1	IO_L19P_1	F20		
1	IO_L06N_1	B21		
1	IO_L06P_1	B22		
1	IO_L05N_1	A22		
1	IO_L05P_1	A23		
1	IO_L04N_1	C21		
1	IO_L04P_1/VREF_1	D21		
1	IO_L03N_1/VRP_1	C20		
1	IO_L03P_1/VRN_1	D20		
1	IO_L02N_1	A24		
1	IO_L02P_1	A25		
1	IO_L01N_1	B23		
1	IO_L01P_1	B24		
2	IO_L01N_2	B26		
2	IO_L01P_2	C26		
2	IO_L02N_2/VRP_2	G20		
2	IO_L02P_2/VRN_2	H20		
2	IO_L03N_2	C25		
2	IO_L03P_2/VREF_2	D25		
2	IO_L04N_2	E23		
2	IO_L04P_2	E24		
2	IO_L06N_2	G21		
2	IO_L06P_2	G22		
2	IO_L19N_2	D26		
2	IO_L19P_2	E26		
2	IO_L21N_2	F23		
2	IO_L21P_2/VREF_2	F24		
2	IO_L22N_2	E25		
2	IO_L22P_2	F25		
2	IO_L24N_2	H22		
2	IO_L24P_2	H21		
2	IO_L25N_2	G23	NC	NC
2	IO_L25P_2	G24	NC	NC
2	IO_L43N_2	F26		
2	IO_L43P_2	G26		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
2	IO_L01P_2	D23		
2	IO_L02N_2/VRP_2	E21		
2	IO_L02P_2/VRN_2	E22		
2	IO_L03N_2	F21		
2	IO_L03P_2/VREF_2	F20		
2	IO_L04N_2	G20		
2	IO_L04P_2	G19		
2	IO_L06N_2	H18		
2	IO_L06P_2	J17		
2	IO_L19N_2	D24		
2	IO_L19P_2	E23		
2	IO_L21N_2	E24		
2	IO_L21P_2/VREF_2	F24		
2	IO_L22N_2	F23		
2	IO_L22P_2	G23		
2	IO_L24N_2	G21		
2	IO_L24P_2	G22		
2	IO_L43N_2	H19		
2	IO_L43P_2	H20		
2	IO_L45N_2	J18		
2	IO_L45P_2/VREF_2	J19		
2	IO_L46N_2	K17		
2	IO_L46P_2	K18		
2	IO_L48N_2	H23		
2	IO_L48P_2	H24		
2	IO_L49N_2	H21		
2	IO_L49P_2	H22		
2	IO_L51N_2	J24		
2	IO_L51P_2/VREF_2	K24		
2	IO_L52N_2	J22		
2	IO_L52P_2	J23		
2	IO_L54N_2	J20		
2	IO_L54P_2	J21		
2	IO_L67N_2	K19	NC	
2	IO_L67P_2	K20	NC	
2	IO_L69N_2	L17	NC	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
6	IO_L06N_6	V6		
6	IO_L19P_6	U7		
6	IO_L19N_6	T8		
6	IO_L21P_6	AA1		
6	IO_L21N_6/VREF_6	Y2		
6	IO_L22P_6	Y1		
6	IO_L22N_6	W1		
6	IO_L24P_6	W2		
6	IO_L24N_6	V2		
6	IO_L43P_6	V4		
6	IO_L43N_6	V3		
6	IO_L45P_6	U6		
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	U5		
6	IO_L46P_6	T7		
6	IO_L46N_6	T6		
6	IO_L48P_6	R8		
6	IO_L48N_6	R7		
6	IO_L49P_6	U2		
6	IO_L49N_6	U1		
6	IO_L51P_6	U4		
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	U3		
6	IO_L52P_6	T1		
6	IO_L52N_6	R1		
6	IO_L54P_6	T3		
6	IO_L54N_6	T2		
6	IO_L67P_6	T5	NC	
6	IO_L67N_6	T4	NC	
6	IO_L69P_6	R6	NC	
6	IO_L69N_6/VREF_6	R5	NC	
6	IO_L70P_6	P8	NC	
6	IO_L70N_6	P7	NC	
6	IO_L72P_6	R2	NC	
6	IO_L72N_6	P1	NC	
6	IO_L73P_6	R3	NC	NC
6	IO_L73N_6	P3	NC	NC
6	IO_L91P_6	P5		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
NA	GND	D15		
NA	GND	D10		
NA	GND	D4		
NA	GND	C22		
NA	GND	C3		
NA	GND	B24		
NA	GND	B23		
NA	GND	B2		
NA	GND	B1		
NA	GND	A24		
NA	GND	A23		
NA	GND	A18		
NA	GND	A7		
NA	GND	A2		

Notes:

1. See Table 4 for an explanation of the signals available on this pin.

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
0	IO_L53N_0	G20		
0	IO_L53P_0	G19		
0	IO_L54N_0	D21		
0	IO_L54P_0	D22		
0	IO_L67N_0	E20	NC	
0	IO_L67P_0	E21	NC	
0	IO_L68N_0	H19	NC	
0	IO_L68P_0	H18	NC	
0	IO_L69N_0	D20	NC	
0	IO_L69P_0/VREF_0	D19	NC	
0	IO_L70N_0	A20	NC	
0	IO_L70P_0	A21	NC	
0	IO_L71N_0	F19	NC	
0	IO_L71P_0	F18	NC	
0	IO_L72N_0	C19	NC	
0	IO_L72P_0	C20	NC	
0	IO_L73N_0	B18	NC	NC
0	IO_L73P_0	B19	NC	NC
0	IO_L74N_0	G18	NC	NC
0	IO_L74P_0	H17	NC	NC
0	IO_L75N_0	E18	NC	NC
0	IO_L75P_0/VREF_0	D18	NC	NC
0	IO_L76N_0	A18	NC	NC
0	IO_L76P_0	A19	NC	NC
0	IO_L77N_0	J17	NC	NC
0	IO_L77P_0	J16	NC	NC
0	IO_L78N_0	E16	NC	NC
0	IO_L78P_0	E17	NC	NC
0	IO_L91N_0/VREF_0	B17		
0	IO_L91P_0	B16		
0	IO_L92N_0	F17		
0	IO_L92P_0	F16		
0	IO_L93N_0	D16		
0	IO_L93P_0	D17		
0	IO_L94N_0/VREF_0	A17		
0	IO_L94P_0	A16		
0	IO_L95N_0/GCLK7P	H16		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
1	IO_L01N_1	B4		
1	IO_L01P_1	A4		
2	IO_L01N_2	C1		
2	IO_L01P_2	B1		
2	IO_L02N_2/VRP_2	H9		
2	IO_L02P_2/VRN_2	H8		
2	IO_L03N_2	D3		
2	IO_L03P_2/VREF_2	E3		
2	IO_L04N_2	D2		
2	IO_L04P_2	C2		
2	IO_L05N_2	G7		
2	IO_L05P_2	H7		
2	IO_L06N_2	F4		
2	IO_L06P_2	E4		
2	IO_L19N_2	E1		
2	IO_L19P_2	D1		
2	IO_L20N_2	G6		
2	IO_L20P_2	H6		
2	IO_L21N_2	F5		
2	IO_L21P_2/VREF_2	G5		
2	IO_L22N_2	G2		
2	IO_L22P_2	F2		
2	IO_L23N_2	J8		
2	IO_L23P_2	J7		
2	IO_L24N_2	G3		
2	IO_L24P_2	F3		
2	IO_L43N_2	G1		
2	IO_L43P_2	F1		
2	IO_L44N_2	K8		
2	IO_L44P_2	L8		
2	IO_L45N_2	G4		
2	IO_L45P_2/VREF_2	H4		
2	IO_L46N_2	J2		
2	IO_L46P_2	H2		
2	IO_L47N_2	J6		
2	IO_L47P_2	K6		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
3	IO_L83P_3	Y4	NC
3	IO_L82N_3	W11	NC
3	IO_L82P_3	V11	NC
3	IO_L81N_3/VREF_3	W8	NC
3	IO_L81P_3	Y8	NC
3	IO_L80N_3	W2	NC
3	IO_L80P_3	Y1	NC
3	IO_L79N_3	AA3	NC
3	IO_L79P_3	AB3	NC
3	IO_L78N_3	Y6	
3	IO_L78P_3	AA6	
3	IO_L77N_3	AA4	
3	IO_L77P_3	AB4	
3	IO_L76N_3	Y7	
3	IO_L76P_3	AA8	
3	IO_L75N_3/VREF_3	Y10	
3	IO_L75P_3	AA10	
3	IO_L74N_3	AA1	
3	IO_L74P_3	AB1	
3	IO_L73N_3	AA5	
3	IO_L73P_3	AB5	
3	IO_L72N_3	AA9	
3	IO_L72P_3	Y9	
3	IO_L71N_3	AA2	
3	IO_L71P_3	AB2	
3	IO_L70N_3	AB6	
3	IO_L70P_3	AC6	
3	IO_L69N_3/VREF_3	AD1	
3	IO_L69P_3	AC1	
3	IO_L68N_3	AC3	
3	IO_L68P_3	AD3	
3	IO_L67N_3	AC4	
3	IO_L67P_3	AD4	
3	IO_L54N_3	AB7	
3	IO_L54P_3	AC7	
3	IO_L53N_3	AC2	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
3	IO_L23P_3	AJ3	
3	IO_L22N_3	AF7	
3	IO_L22P_3	AG7	
3	IO_L21N_3/VREF_3	AL1	
3	IO_L21P_3	AK1	
3	IO_L20N_3	AH2	
3	IO_L20P_3	AJ2	
3	IO_L19N_3	AJ4	
3	IO_L19P_3	AK4	
3	IO_L06N_3	AE10	
3	IO_L06P_3	AD10	
3	IO_L05N_3	AK2	
3	IO_L05P_3	AL2	
3	IO_L04N_3	AH6	
3	IO_L04P_3	AJ5	
3	IO_L03N_3/VREF_3	AE11	
3	IO_L03P_3	AF11	
3	IO_L02N_3/VRP_3	AK3	
3	IO_L02P_3/VRN_3	AL3	
3	IO_L01N_3	AF10	
3	IO_L01P_3	AG9	
4	IO_L01N_4/BUSY/DOUT ⁽¹⁾	AM4	
4	IO_L01P_4/INIT_B	AL5	
4	IO_L02N_4/D0/DIN ⁽¹⁾	AG10	
4	IO_L02P_4/D1	AH11	
4	IO_L03N_4/D2/ALT_VRP_4	AK7	
4	IO_L03P_4/D3/ALT_VRN_4	AK8	
4	IO_L04N_4/VREF_4	AL6	
4	IO_L04P_4	AM6	
4	IO_L05N_4/VRP_4	AK9	
4	IO_L05P_4/VRN_4	AJ8	
4	IO_L06N_4	AM8	
4	IO_L06P_4	AM7	
4	IO_L19N_4	AN3	
4	IO_L19P_4	AM2	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
4	IO_L91N_4/VREF_4	AL16	
4	IO_L91P_4	AL17	
4	IO_L92N_4	AJ17	
4	IO_L92P_4	AJ16	
4	IO_L93N_4	AM15	
4	IO_L93P_4	AM14	
4	IO_L94N_4/VREF_4	AM16	
4	IO_L94P_4	AM17	
4	IO_L95N_4/GCLK3S	AF17	
4	IO_L95P_4/GCLK2P	AG17	
4	IO_L96N_4/GCLK1S	AK16	
4	IO_L96P_4/GCLK0P	AK17	
5	IO_L96N_5/GCLK7S	AK18	
5	IO_L96P_5/GCLK6P	AK19	
5	IO_L95N_5/GCLK5S	AG18	
5	IO_L95P_5/GCLK4P	AF18	
5	IO_L94N_5	AL18	
5	IO_L94P_5/VREF_5	AL19	
5	IO_L93N_5	AJ19	
5	IO_L93P_5	AJ18	
5	IO_L92N_5	AH19	
5	IO_L92P_5	AH18	
5	IO_L91N_5	AM19	
5	IO_L91P_5/VREF_5	AM20	
5	IO_L84N_5	AL21	NC
5	IO_L84P_5	AL20	NC
5	IO_L83N_5	AM22	NC
5	IO_L83P_5	AM21	NC
5	IO_L82N_5	AN18	NC
5	IO_L82P_5	AP18	NC
5	IO_L81N_5/VREF_5	AP20	NC
5	IO_L81P_5	AN19	NC
5	IO_L80N_5	AE18	NC
5	IO_L80P_5	AE19	NC
5	IO_L79N_5	AP22	NC

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
6	IO_L29P_6	AF31	
6	IO_L29N_6	AG31	
6	IO_L30P_6	AF32	
6	IO_L30N_6	AG32	
6	IO_L43P_6	AC25	
6	IO_L43N_6	AB25	
6	IO_L44P_6	AJ33	
6	IO_L44N_6	AH33	
6	IO_L45P_6	AE31	
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	AD32	
6	IO_L46P_6	AD27	
6	IO_L46N_6	AC27	
6	IO_L47P_6	AJ34	
6	IO_L47N_6	AH34	
6	IO_L48P_6	AE30	
6	IO_L48N_6	AD30	
6	IO_L49P_6	AC26	
6	IO_L49N_6	AB26	
6	IO_L50P_6	AD29	
6	IO_L50N_6	AC29	
6	IO_L51P_6	AF33	
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	AG33	
6	IO_L52P_6	AC28	
6	IO_L52N_6	AB28	
6	IO_L53P_6	AF34	
6	IO_L53N_6	AE33	
6	IO_L54P_6	AB27	
6	IO_L54N_6	AA27	
6	IO_L67P_6	AA25	
6	IO_L67N_6	Y25	
6	IO_L68P_6	AD33	
6	IO_L68N_6	AC33	
6	IO_L69P_6	AC32	
6	IO_L69N_6/VREF_6	AB32	
6	IO_L70P_6	AA26	
6	IO_L70N_6	Y26	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
0	IO_L92N_0	F17	
0	IO_L92P_0	F16	
0	IO_L93N_0	B18	
0	IO_L93P_0	B17	
0	IO_L94N_0/VREF_0	J17	
0	IO_L94P_0	J16	
0	IO_L95N_0/GCLK7P	E17	
0	IO_L95P_0/GCLK6S	E16	
0	IO_L96N_0/GCLK5P	A18	
0	IO_L96P_0/GCLK4S	A17	
1	IO_L96N_1/GCLK3P	C16	
1	IO_L96P_1/GCLK2S	C15	
1	IO_L95N_1/GCLK1P	H16	
1	IO_L95P_1/GCLK0S	H15	
1	IO_L94N_1	A15	
1	IO_L94P_1/VREF_1	A14	
1	IO_L93N_1	F15	
1	IO_L93P_1	F14	
1	IO_L92N_1	G15	
1	IO_L92P_1	G14	
1	IO_L91N_1	B15	
1	IO_L91P_1/VREF_1	B14	
1	IO_L78N_1	D15	
1	IO_L78P_1	E15	
1	IO_L77N_1	J15	
1	IO_L77P_1	K14	
1	IO_L76N_1	D14	
1	IO_L76P_1	D13	
1	IO_L75N_1/VREF_1	E14	
1	IO_L75P_1	E13	
1	IO_L74N_1	A13	
1	IO_L74P_1	A12	
1	IO_L73N_1	F13	
1	IO_L73P_1	F12	
1	IO_L72N_1	J14	
1	IO_L72P_1	J13	
1	IO_L71N_1	B13	