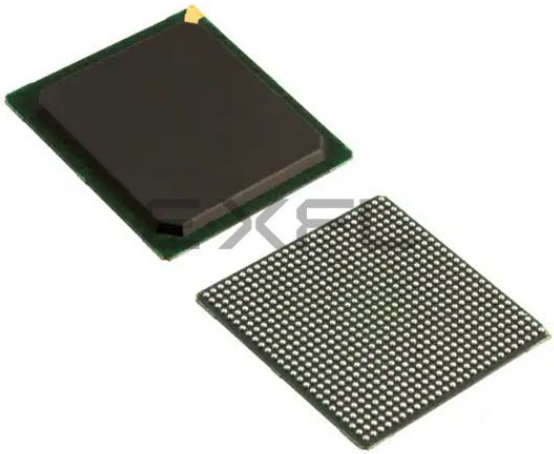

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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	392
Number of Gates	1500000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	676-BGA
Supplier Device Package	676-FBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2v1500-4fgg676c

Virtex-II Platform FPGAs: Introduction and Overview

DS031-1 (v3.5) November 5, 2007 **Product Specification**

Summary of Virtex-II™ Features

- Industry First Platform FPGA Solution
- IP-Immersion Architecture
  - Densities from 40K to 8M system gates
  - 420 MHz internal clock speed (Advance Data)
  - 840+ Mb/s I/O (Advance Data)
- SelectRAM™ Memory Hierarchy
  - 3 Mb of dual-port RAM in 18 Kbit block SelectRAM resources
  - Up to 1.5 Mb of distributed SelectRAM resources
- High-Performance Interfaces to External Memory
  - DRAM interfaces
    - SDR / DDR SDRAM
    - Network FCRAM
    - Reduced Latency DRAM
  - SRAM interfaces
    - SDR / DDR SRAM
    - QDR™ SRAM
  - CAM interfaces
- Arithmetic Functions
  - Dedicated 18-bit x 18-bit multiplier blocks
  - Fast look-ahead carry logic chains
- Flexible Logic Resources
  - Up to 93,184 internal registers / latches with Clock Enable
  - Up to 93,184 look-up tables (LUTs) or cascadable 16-bit shift registers
  - Wide multiplexers and wide-input function support
  - Horizontal cascade chain and sum-of-products support
  - Internal 3-state bussing
- High-Performance Clock Management Circuitry
  - Up to 12 DCM (Digital Clock Manager) modules
    - Precise clock de-skew
    - Flexible frequency synthesis
    - High-resolution phase shifting
  - 16 global clock multiplexer buffers
- Active Interconnect Technology
  - Fourth generation segmented routing structure
  - Predictable, fast routing delay, independent of fanout
- SelectIO™-Ultra Technology
  - Up to 1,108 user I/Os
  - 19 single-ended and six differential standards
  - Programmable sink current (2 mA to 24 mA) per I/O
  - Digitally Controlled Impedance (DCI) I/O: on-chip termination resistors for single-ended I/O standards
  - PCI-X compatible (133 MHz and 66 MHz) at 3.3V
  - PCI compliant (66 MHz and 33 MHz) at 3.3V
  - CardBus compliant (33 MHz) at 3.3V
  - Differential Signaling
    - 840 Mb/s Low-Voltage Differential Signaling I/O (LVDS) with current mode drivers
    - Bus LVDS I/O
    - Lightning Data Transport (LDT) I/O with current driver buffers
    - Low-Voltage Positive Emitter-Coupled Logic (LVPECL) I/O
    - Built-in DDR input and output registers
  - Proprietary high-performance SelectLink Technology
    - High-bandwidth data path
    - Double Data Rate (DDR) link
    - Web-based HDL generation methodology
- Supported by Xilinx Foundation™ and Alliance Series™ Development Systems
  - Integrated VHDL and Verilog design flows
  - Compilation of 10M system gates designs
  - Internet Team Design (ITD) tool
- SRAM-Based In-System Configuration
  - Fast SelectMAP configuration
  - Triple Data Encryption Standard (DES) security option (Bitstream Encryption)
  - IEEE 1532 support
  - Partial reconfiguration
  - Unlimited reprogrammability
  - Readback capability
- 0.15 µm 8-Layer Metal Process with 0.12 µm High-Speed Transistors
- 1.5V (V_{CCINT}) Core Power Supply, Dedicated 3.3V V_{CCAUX} Auxiliary and V_{CCO} I/O Power Supplies
- IEEE 1149.1 Compatible Boundary-Scan Logic Support
- Flip-Chip and Wire-Bond Ball Grid Array (BGA) Packages in Three Standard Fine Pitches (0.80 mm, 1.00 mm, and 1.27 mm)
- Wire-Bond BGA Devices Available in Pb-Free Packaging (www.xilinx.com/pbfree)
- 100% Factory Tested

Shift Registers

Each function generator can also be configured as a 16-bit shift register. The write operation is synchronous with a clock input (CLK) and an optional clock enable, as shown in Figure 21. A dynamic read access is performed through the 4-bit address bus, A[3:0]. The configurable 16-bit shift register cannot be set or reset. The read is asynchronous, however the storage element or flip-flop is available to implement a synchronous read. The storage element should always be used with a constant address. For example, when building an 8-bit shift register and configuring the addresses to point to the 7th bit, the 8th bit can be the flip-flop. The overall system performance is improved by using the superior clock-to-out of the flip-flops.

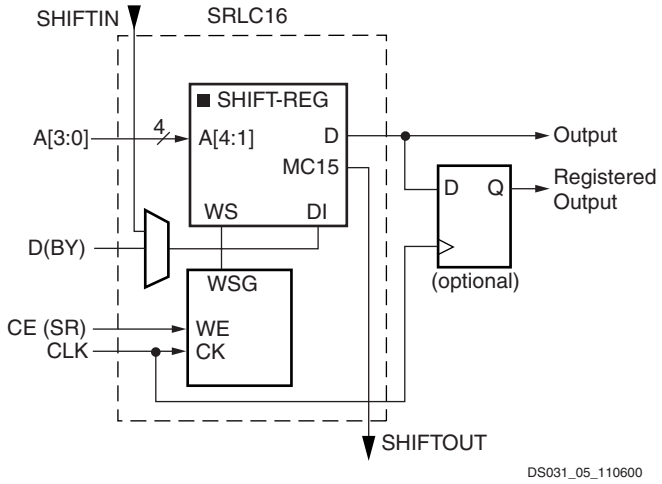

Figure 21: **Shift Register Configurations**

An additional dedicated connection between shift registers allows connecting the last bit of one shift register to the first bit of the next, without using the ordinary LUT output. (See Figure 22.) Longer shift registers can be built with dynamic access to any bit in the chain. The shift register chaining and the MUXF5, MUXF6, and MUXF7 multiplexers allow up to a 128-bit shift register with addressable access to be implemented in one CLB.

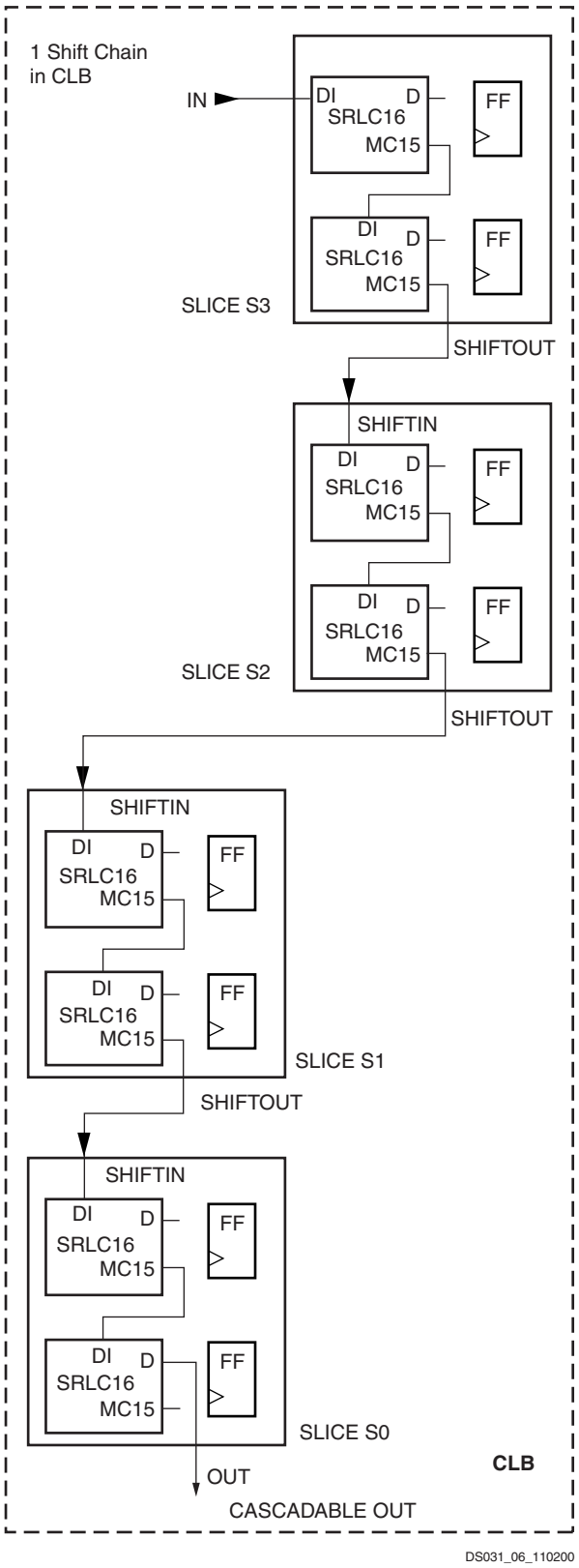

Figure 22: **Cascadable Shift Register**

Sum of Products

Each Virtex-II slice has a dedicated OR gate named ORCY, ORing together outputs from the slices carryout and the ORCY from an adjacent slice. The ORCY gate with the dedicated Sum of Products (SOP) chain are designed for implementing large, flexible SOP chains. One input of each ORCY is connected through the fast SOP chain to the output of the previous ORCY in the same slice row. The second input is connected to the output of the top MUXCY in the same slice, as shown in Figure 25.

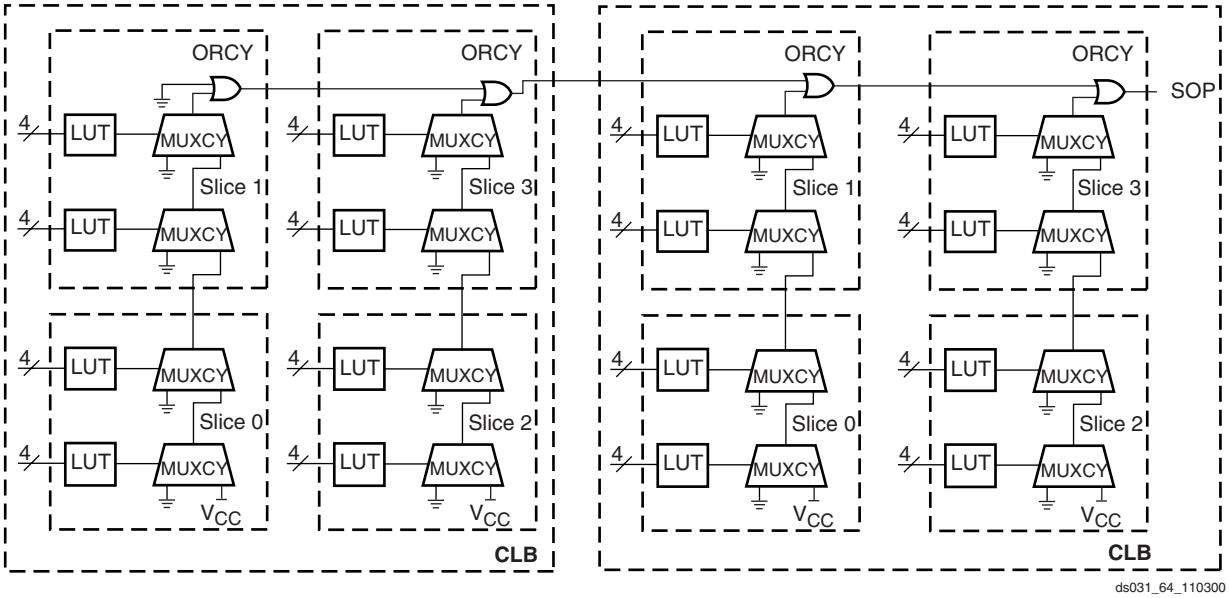

Figure 25: **Horizontal Cascade Chain**

LUTs and MUXCYs can implement large AND gates or other combinatorial logic functions. Figure 26 illustrates LUT and MUXCY resources configured as a 16-input AND gate.

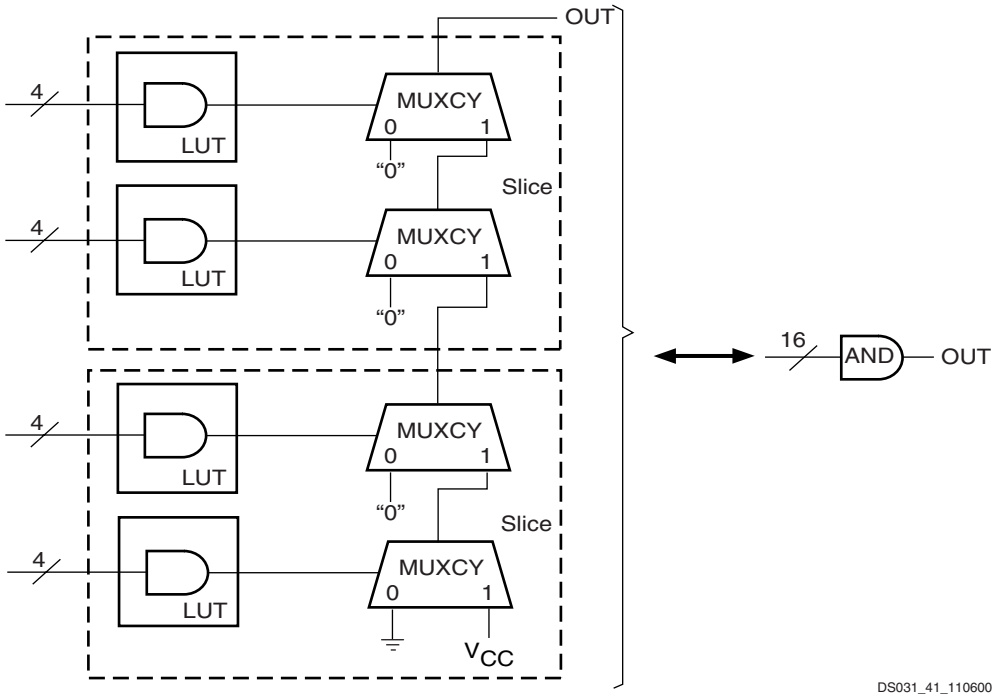

Figure 26: **Wide-Input AND Gate (16 Inputs)**

Place-and-route software takes advantage of this regular array to deliver optimum system performance and fast compile times. The segmented routing resources are essential to guarantee IP cores portability and to efficiently handle an incremental design flow that is based on modular implementations. Total design time is reduced due to fewer and shorter design iterations.

Hierarchical Routing Resources

Most Virtex-II signals are routed using the global routing resources, which are located in horizontal and vertical routing channels between each switch matrix.

As shown in Figure 49, Virtex-II has fully buffered programmable interconnections, with a number of resources counted between any two adjacent switch matrix rows or columns. Fanout has minimal impact on the performance of each net.

- The long lines are bidirectional wires that distribute signals across the device. Vertical and horizontal long lines span the full height and width of the device.
- The hex lines route signals to every third or sixth block away in all four directions. Organized in a staggered pattern, hex lines can only be driven from one end. Hex-line signals can be accessed either at the endpoints or at the midpoint (three blocks from the source).
- The double lines route signals to every first or second block away in all four directions. Organized in a staggered pattern, double lines can be driven only at their endpoints. Double-line signals can be accessed either at the endpoints or at the midpoint (one block from the source).
- The direct connect lines route signals to neighboring blocks: vertically, horizontally, and diagonally.
- The fast connect lines are the internal CLB local interconnections from LUT outputs to LUT inputs.

Dedicated Routing

In addition to the global and local routing resources, dedicated signals are available.

- There are eight global clock nets per quadrant (see Global Clock Multiplexer Buffers).
- Horizontal routing resources are provided for on-chip 3-state busses. Four partitionable bus lines are provided per CLB row, permitting multiple busses within a row. (See 3-State Buffers.)
- Two dedicated carry-chain resources per slice column (two per CLB column) propagate carry-chain MUXCY output signals vertically to the adjacent slice. (See CLB/Slice Configurations.)
- One dedicated SOP chain per slice row (two per CLB row) propagate ORCY output logic signals horizontally to the adjacent slice. (See Sum of Products.)
- One dedicated shift-chain per CLB connects the output of LUTs in shift-register mode to the input of the next LUT in shift-register mode (vertically) inside the CLB. (See Shift Registers, page 16.)

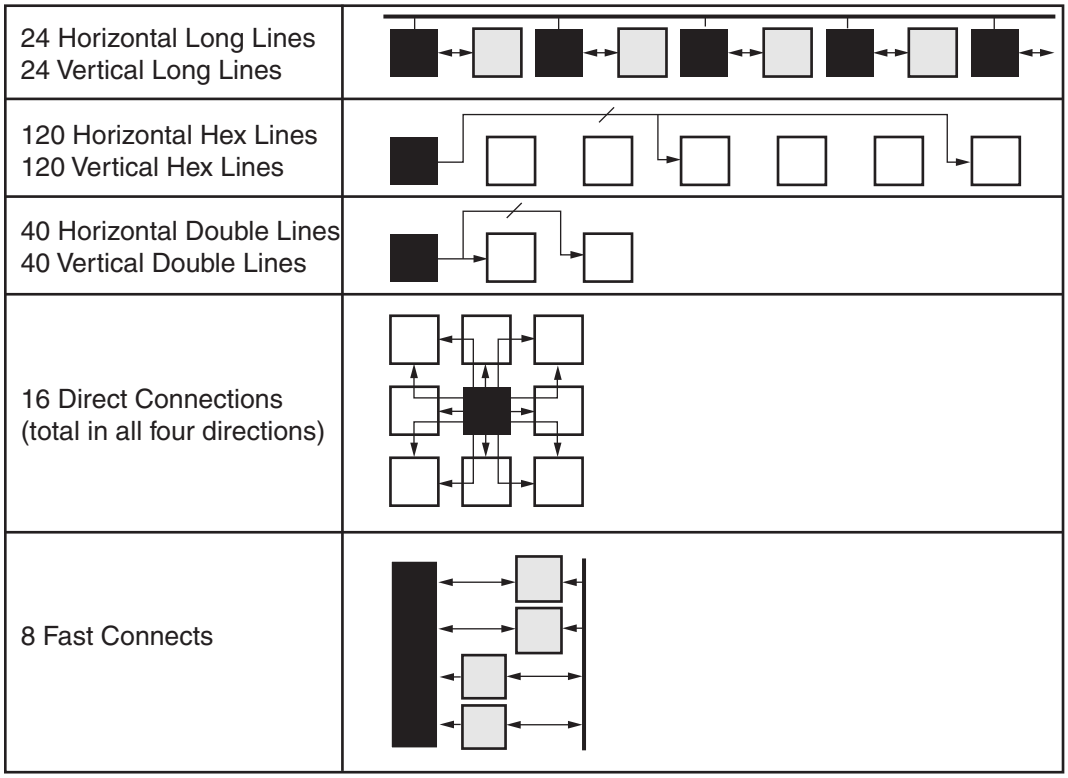

Figure 49: **Hierarchical Routing Resources**

Date	Version	Revision
07/16/02	2.0	• Updated compatible input standards listed in Table 6.
09/26/02	2.1	• Changed number of resources available to the XC2V40 device in Table 13. • Clarified Power On Reset information under Configuration Sequence.
12/06/02	2.1.1	• Cosmetic edits.
05/07/03	2.1.2	• Added qualification note to Figure 13, page 11. • Corrected sentence in section Input/Output Individual Options, page 4, to read “The optional weak-keeper circuit is connected to each *user I/O pad*.” • Corrected typographical errors in Table 3 for names of HSTL_[x]_DCI_18 standards.
06/19/03	2.2	• Removed Compatible Output Standards and Compatible Input Standards tables. • Added new Table 5, Summary of Voltage Supply Requirements for All Input and Output Standards. This table replaces deleted I/O standards tables. • Added section Rules for Combining I/O Standards in the Same Bank, page 6.
08/01/03	3.0	All Virtex-II devices and speed grades now Production. See Table 13, Module 3.
10/14/03	3.1	• Added section Local Clocking, page 29. • Table 1, page 1: - Added SSTL18_I and SSTL18_II. - Corrected names of 1.8V HSTL_I-IV standards to “HSTL_I-IV_18”. - Corrected Input V_{REF} for HSTL_III-IV_18 from 1.08V to 1.1V. - Changed “N/A” to “N/R” (no requirement). • Table 2, page 2: - Changed “N/A” to “N/R” (no requirement). • Table 3, page 2: - Added SSTL18_I_DCI, SSTL18_II_DCI, LVDS_33_DCI, LVDSEXT_33_DCI, LVDS_25_DCI, and LVDSEXT_25_DCI. - Corrected Input V_{REF} for HSTL_III-IV_18 from 1.08V to 1.1V. • Sections Slave-Serial Mode and Master-Serial Mode, page 36: Changed "rising" to "falling" edge with respect to DOUT. • Added verbiage to section Bitstream Encryption, page 38: “For devices that support this feature, please contact your sales representative for specific ordering part number.”
03/29/04	3.2	• Table 2, page 2, and Table 5, page 7: Removed LVDS_33_DCI and LVDSEXT_33_DCI from tables. • Table 26, page 37: Updated bitstream lengths. • Section BUFGMUX, page 29: Corrected the definition of the "presently selected clock" to be I0 or I1. Corrected signal names in Figure 44 and associated text from CLK0 and CLK1 to I0 and I1. • Recompiled for backward compatibility with Acrobat 4 and above.
06/24/04	3.3	• Table 1, page 1: Added example to Footnote (1) regarding V_{CCO} rules for GTL and GTLP. • Added reference to Pb-free package types in Figure 7, page 6.
03/01/05	3.4	• Reassigned heading hierarchies for better agreement with content. • Table 2: Corrected V_{OD} output voltages. • Table 26: Updated bitstream lengths.
11/05/07	3.5	• Updated copyright statement and legal disclaimer. • Boundary-Scan (JTAG, IEEE 1532) Mode, page 37: Updated IEEE 1149.1 compliance statement.

Configuration Timing

Configuration Memory Clearing Parameters

Power-up timing of configuration signals is shown in Figure 2; corresponding timing characteristics are listed in Table 30.

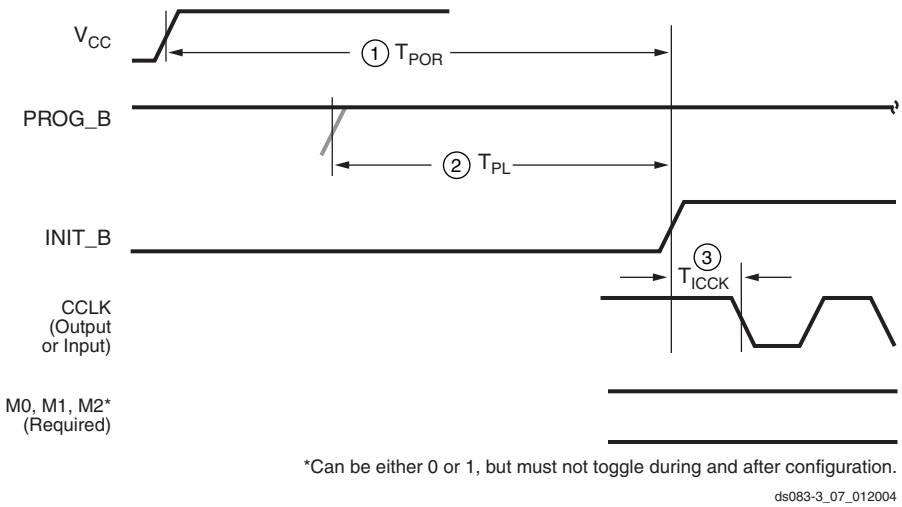

Figure 2: **Configuration Power-Up Timing**

Table 30: **Power-Up Timing Characteristics**

Description	Figure References	Symbol	Value	Units
Power-on reset	1	T_{POR}	T_{PL} + 2	ms, max
Program latency	2	T_{PL}	4	µs per frame, max
CCLK (output) delay	3	T_{ICCK}	0.5	µs, min
			4.0	µs, max
Program pulse width		$T_{PROGRAM}$	300	ns, min

Notes:
1. 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.

Master/Slave Serial Mode Parameters

Clock timing for Slave Serial configuration programming is shown in Figure 3, with Master Serial clock timing shown in Figure 4. Programming parameters for both Slave and Master modes are given in Table 31.

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	• *In* SelectMAP *mode,* D0 through D7 are configuration data pins. These pins become user I/Os after configuration, unless the SelectMAP port is retained. • *In bit-serial modes,* 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	• *In* SelectMAP *mode,* 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. • *In bit-serial modes,* 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
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B	T3		
6	IO_L01P_6	P1		
6	IO_L01N_6	N1		
6	IO_L02P_6/VRN_6	N3		
6	IO_L02N_6/VRP_6	N2		
6	IO_L03P_6	M4		
6	IO_L03N_6/VREF_6	M3		
6	IO_L04P_6	M2	NC	
6	IO_L04N_6	M1	NC	
6	IO_L06P_6	L4	NC	
6	IO_L06N_6	L3	NC	
6	IO_L43P_6	L2	NC	NC
6	IO_L43N_6	L1	NC	NC
6	IO_L45P_6	L5	NC	NC
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	K5	NC	NC
6	IO_L91P_6	K4	NC	
6	IO_L91N_6	K3	NC	
6	IO_L93P_6	K2	NC	
6	IO_L93N_6/VREF_6	K1	NC	
6	IO_L94P_6	J4		
6	IO_L94N_6	J3		
6	IO_L96P_6	J2		
6	IO_L96N_6	J1		
7	IO_L96P_7	H1		
7	IO_L96N_7	H2		
7	IO_L94P_7	H3		
7	IO_L94N_7	H4		
7	IO_L93P_7/VREF_7	G1	NC	
7	IO_L93N_7	G2	NC	
7	IO_L91P_7	G3	NC	
7	IO_L91N_7	G4	NC	
7	IO_L45P_7/VREF_7	G5	NC	NC

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 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
1	IO_L94N_1	C15
1	IO_L94P_1/VREF_1	D15
1	IO_L93N_1	E15
1	IO_L93P_1	F15
1	IO_L92N_1	G15
1	IO_L92P_1	H15
1	IO_L91N_1	J15
1	IO_L91P_1/VREF_1	J16
1	IO_L78N_1	A16
1	IO_L78P_1	B16
1	IO_L76N_1	D16
1	IO_L76P_1	E16
1	IO_L75N_1/VREF_1	F16
1	IO_L75P_1	F17
1	IO_L73N_1	H16
1	IO_L73P_1	H17
1	IO_L72N_1	A17
1	IO_L72P_1	B17
1	IO_L70N_1	C17
1	IO_L70P_1	D17
1	IO_L69N_1/VREF_1	G18
1	IO_L69P_1	G17
1	IO_L67N_1	A18
1	IO_L67P_1	B18
1	IO_L54N_1	C18
1	IO_L54P_1	D18
1	IO_L52N_1	E18
1	IO_L52P_1	F18
1	IO_L51N_1/VREF_1	H19
1	IO_L51P_1	H18
1	IO_L49N_1	A19
1	IO_L49P_1	A20
1	IO_L30N_1	B19
1	IO_L30P_1	C19
1	IO_L28N_1	D19
1	IO_L28P_1	E19

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
6	IO_L20P_6	AE26		
6	IO_L20N_6	AD26		
6	IO_L21P_6	AG30		
6	IO_L21N_6/VREF_6	AF30		
6	IO_L22P_6	AD25		
6	IO_L22N_6	AC25		
6	IO_L23P_6	AE28		
6	IO_L23N_6	AD28		
6	IO_L24P_6	AD29		
6	IO_L24N_6	AE29		
6	IO_L43P_6	AC24		
6	IO_L43N_6	AB24		
6	IO_L44P_6	AD27		
6	IO_L44N_6	AC27		
6	IO_L45P_6	AC26		
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	AB26		
6	IO_L46P_6	AA23		
6	IO_L46N_6	Y23		
6	IO_L47P_6	AC28		
6	IO_L47N_6	AB28		
6	IO_L48P_6	AD30		
6	IO_L48N_6	AE30		
6	IO_L49P_6	AB25		
6	IO_L49N_6	AA25		
6	IO_L50P_6	AA24		
6	IO_L50N_6	Y24		
6	IO_L51P_6	AC29		
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	AB30		
6	IO_L52P_6	Y25		
6	IO_L52N_6	W25		
6	IO_L53P_6	AB27		
6	IO_L53N_6	AA27		
6	IO_L54P_6	AA29		
6	IO_L54N_6	AB29		
6	IO_L67P_6	W23	NC	
6	IO_L67N_6	V23	NC	
6	IO_L68P_6	AA26	NC	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
7	IO_L04N_7	D29		
7	IO_L03P_7/VREF_7	E28		
7	IO_L03N_7	D28		
7	IO_L02P_7/VRN_7	H23		
7	IO_L02N_7/VRP_7	G23		
7	IO_L01P_7	B30		
7	IO_L01N_7	C30		
0	VCCO_0	K20		
0	VCCO_0	K19		
0	VCCO_0	K18		
0	VCCO_0	K17		
0	VCCO_0	K16		
0	VCCO_0	J21		
0	VCCO_0	J20		
0	VCCO_0	J19		
0	VCCO_0	J18		
0	VCCO_0	C18		
0	VCCO_0	B26		
1	VCCO_1	K15		
1	VCCO_1	K14		
1	VCCO_1	K13		
1	VCCO_1	K12		
1	VCCO_1	K11		
1	VCCO_1	J13		
1	VCCO_1	J12		
1	VCCO_1	J11		
1	VCCO_1	J10		
1	VCCO_1	C13		
1	VCCO_1	B5		
2	VCCO_2	R10		
2	VCCO_2	P10		
2	VCCO_2	N10		
2	VCCO_2	N9		
2	VCCO_2	N3		
2	VCCO_2	M10		
2	VCCO_2	M9		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
1	IO_L93P_1	F17	
1	IO_L92N_1	G16	
1	IO_L92P_1	G17	
1	IO_L91N_1	C16	
1	IO_L91P_1/VREF_1	C15	
1	IO_L84N_1	D14	NC
1	IO_L84P_1	D15	NC
1	IO_L83N_1	J17	NC
1	IO_L83P_1	K17	NC
1	IO_L82N_1	B17	NC
1	IO_L82P_1	A17	NC
1	IO_L81N_1/VREF_1	A15	NC
1	IO_L81P_1	B16	NC
1	IO_L80N_1	L17	NC
1	IO_L80P_1	L16	NC
1	IO_L79N_1	A13	NC
1	IO_L79P_1	A14	NC
1	IO_L78N_1	C13	
1	IO_L78P_1	C14	
1	IO_L77N_1	K16	
1	IO_L77P_1	K15	
1	IO_L76N_1	B13	
1	IO_L76P_1	B14	
1	IO_L75N_1/VREF_1	F15	
1	IO_L75P_1	G15	
1	IO_L74N_1	H15	
1	IO_L74P_1	H14	
1	IO_L73N_1	A11	
1	IO_L73P_1	A12	
1	IO_L72N_1	E13	
1	IO_L72P_1	E14	
1	IO_L71N_1	J15	
1	IO_L71P_1	J14	
1	IO_L70N_1	D12	
1	IO_L70P_1	D13	
1	IO_L69N_1/VREF_1	F14	

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_L22P_0	A34		
0	IO_L23N_0	K27		
0	IO_L23P_0	K26		
0	IO_L24N_0	F29		
0	IO_L24P_0	F30		
0	IO_L25N_0	B32		
0	IO_L25P_0	B33		
0	IO_L26N_0	L26		
0	IO_L26P_0	L25		
0	IO_L27N_0	G28		
0	IO_L27P_0/VREF_0	G29		
0	IO_L28N_0	C30		
0	IO_L28P_0	C31		
0	IO_L29N_0	J27		
0	IO_L29P_0	J26		
0	IO_L30N_0	D30		
0	IO_L30P_0	D31		
0	IO_L31N_0	A31	NC	
0	IO_L31P_0	A32	NC	
0	IO_L32N_0	H27	NC	
0	IO_L32P_0	H26	NC	
0	IO_L33N_0	F27	NC	
0	IO_L33P_0/VREF_0	F28	NC	
0	IO_L34N_0	B30	NC	
0	IO_L34P_0	B31	NC	
0	IO_L35N_0	M24	NC	
0	IO_L35P_0	M23	NC	
0	IO_L36N_0	D28	NC	
0	IO_L36P_0	D29	NC	
0	IO_L49N_0	C28		
0	IO_L49P_0	C29		
0	IO_L50N_0	K25		
0	IO_L50P_0	L24		
0	IO_L51N_0	E27		
0	IO_L51P_0/VREF_0	E28		
0	IO_L52N_0	A29		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
3	IO_L58N_3	AD5		
3	IO_L58P_3	AE5		
3	IO_L57N_3/VREF_3	AE11		
3	IO_L57P_3	AD11		
3	IO_L56N_3	AG1		
3	IO_L56P_3	AH1		
3	IO_L55N_3	AD6		
3	IO_L55P_3	AE6		
3	IO_L54N_3	AF10		
3	IO_L54P_3	AE10		
3	IO_L53N_3	AG2		
3	IO_L53P_3	AH2		
3	IO_L52N_3	AF4		
3	IO_L52P_3	AG4		
3	IO_L51N_3/VREF_3	AG8		
3	IO_L51P_3	AF8		
3	IO_L50N_3	AH3		
3	IO_L50P_3	AJ3		
3	IO_L49N_3	AE7		
3	IO_L49P_3	AF7		
3	IO_L48N_3	AG9		
3	IO_L48P_3	AF9		
3	IO_L47N_3	AF6		
3	IO_L47P_3	AG6		
3	IO_L46N_3	AG5		
3	IO_L46P_3	AH5		
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	AF12		
3	IO_L45P_3	AE12		
3	IO_L44N_3	AJ1		
3	IO_L44P_3	AK1		
3	IO_L43N_3	AH4		
3	IO_L43P_3	AJ4		
3	IO_L36N_3	AG11	NC	
3	IO_L36P_3	AF11	NC	
3	IO_L35N_3	AK2	NC	
3	IO_L35P_3	AL2	NC	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
1	VCCO_1	E11		
1	VCCO_1	C18		
1	VCCO_1	B14		
2	VCCO_2	W14		
2	VCCO_2	W13		
2	VCCO_2	V14		
2	VCCO_2	V13		
2	VCCO_2	V3		
2	VCCO_2	U14		
2	VCCO_2	U13		
2	VCCO_2	U11		
2	VCCO_2	T14		
2	VCCO_2	T13		
2	VCCO_2	R14		
2	VCCO_2	R13		
2	VCCO_2	R9		
2	VCCO_2	P13		
2	VCCO_2	P2		
2	VCCO_2	N7		
2	VCCO_2	L5		
3	VCCO_3	AJ5		
3	VCCO_3	AG7		
3	VCCO_3	AF13		
3	VCCO_3	AF2		
3	VCCO_3	AE14		
3	VCCO_3	AE13		
3	VCCO_3	AE9		
3	VCCO_3	AD14		
3	VCCO_3	AD13		
3	VCCO_3	AC14		
3	VCCO_3	AC13		
3	VCCO_3	AC11		
3	VCCO_3	AB14		
3	VCCO_3	AB13		
3	VCCO_3	AB3		
3	VCCO_3	AA14		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
5	IO_L73P_5	AJ20	
5	IO_L72N_5	AG18	
5	IO_L72P_5	AG19	
5	IO_L71N_5	AF18	
5	IO_L71P_5	AF19	
5	IO_L70N_5	AK20	
5	IO_L70P_5	AK21	
5	IO_L69N_5/VREF_5	AH20	
5	IO_L69P_5	AH21	
5	IO_L68N_5	AD19	
5	IO_L68P_5	AD20	
5	IO_L67N_5	AL21	
5	IO_L67P_5	AL22	
5	IO_L54N_5	AG20	
5	IO_L54P_5	AG21	
5	IO_L53N_5	AB19	
5	IO_L53P_5	AB20	
5	IO_L52N_5	AJ21	
5	IO_L52P_5	AJ22	
5	IO_L51N_5/VREF_5	AF20	
5	IO_L51P_5	AF21	
5	IO_L50N_5	AE20	
5	IO_L50P_5	AE21	
5	IO_L49N_5	AK22	
5	IO_L49P_5	AK23	
5	IO_L30N_5	AJ23	NC
5	IO_L30P_5	AJ24	NC
5	IO_L29N_5	AC20	NC
5	IO_L29P_5	AC21	NC
5	IO_L28N_5	AL23	NC
5	IO_L28P_5	AL24	NC
5	IO_L27N_5/VREF_5	AL25	NC
5	IO_L27P_5	AL26	NC
5	IO_L26N_5	AD21	NC
5	IO_L26P_5	AD22	NC
5	IO_L25N_5	AH23	NC
5	IO_L25P_5	AH24	NC
5	IO_L24N_5	AG22	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
6	IO_L67P_6	AB30	
6	IO_L67N_6	AA30	
6	IO_L68P_6	W26	
6	IO_L68N_6	V26	
6	IO_L69P_6	AB31	
6	IO_L69N_6/VREF_6	AA31	
6	IO_L70P_6	AA29	
6	IO_L70N_6	Y29	
6	IO_L71P_6	Y24	
6	IO_L71N_6	W24	
6	IO_L72P_6	V25	
6	IO_L72N_6	U25	
6	IO_L73P_6	Y28	
6	IO_L73N_6	W28	
6	IO_L74P_6	W23	
6	IO_L74N_6	V23	
6	IO_L75P_6	Y30	
6	IO_L75N_6/VREF_6	W30	
6	IO_L76P_6	Y31	
6	IO_L76N_6	W31	
6	IO_L77P_6	V27	
6	IO_L77N_6	U27	
6	IO_L78P_6	W29	
6	IO_L78N_6	U29	
6	IO_L91P_6	U23	
6	IO_L91N_6	T23	
6	IO_L92P_6	U26	
6	IO_L92N_6	T26	
6	IO_L93P_6	V28	
6	IO_L93N_6/VREF_6	U28	
6	IO_L94P_6	U24	
6	IO_L94N_6	T24	
6	IO_L95P_6	V30	
6	IO_L95N_6	U30	
6	IO_L96P_6	V31	
6	IO_L96N_6	U31	
7	IO_L96P_7	T27	