AMD Xilinx - XC2V2000-4BF957I Datasheet

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	2688
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	1032192
Number of I/O	624
Number of Gates	2000000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	957-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	957-FCBGA (40x40)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2v2000-4bf957i

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

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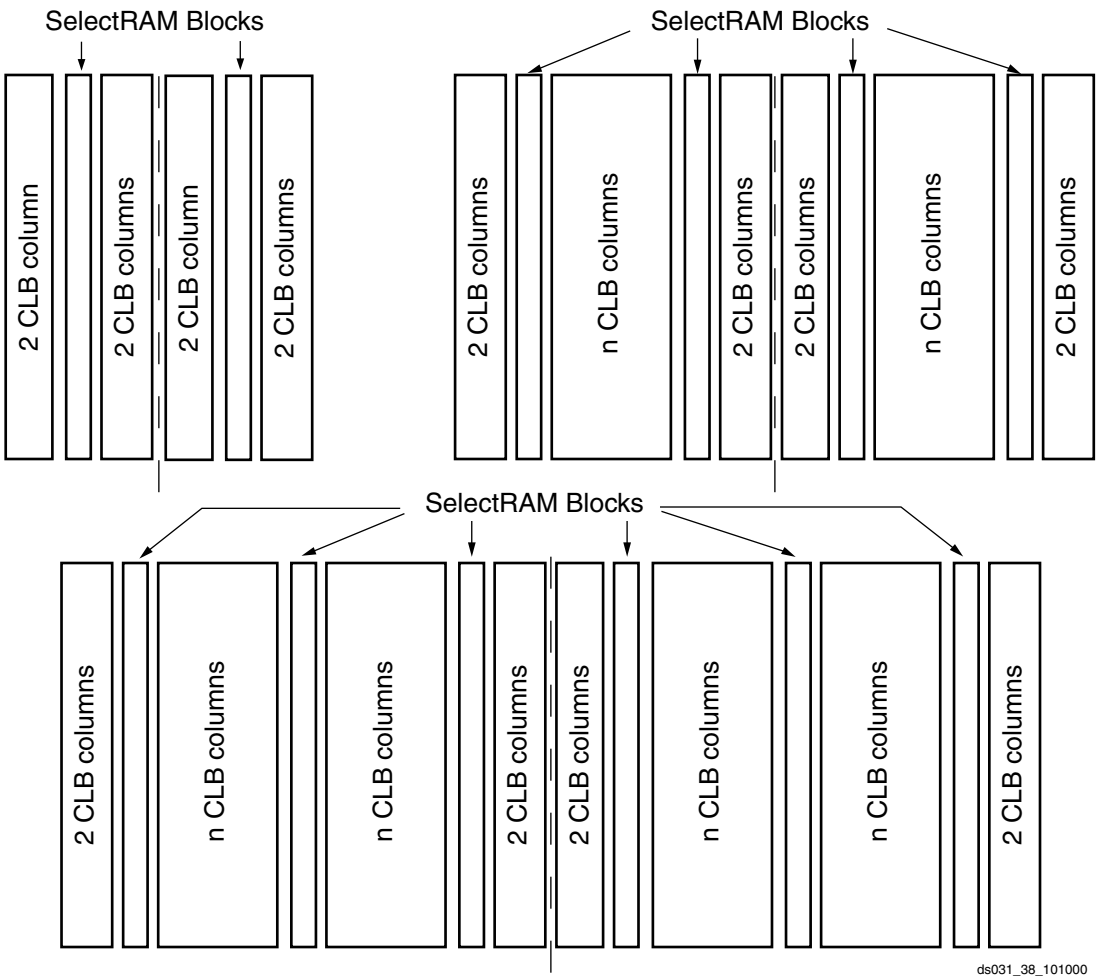


Figure 34: **Block SelectRAM (2-column, 4-column, and 6-column)**

Total Amount of SelectRAM Memory

Table 19 shows the amount of block SelectRAM memory available for each Virtex-II device. The 18 Kbit SelectRAM blocks are cascadable to implement deeper or wider single- or dual-port memory resources.

Table 19: **Virtex-II SelectRAM Memory Available**

Device	Total SelectRAM Memory		
	Blocks	in Kbits	in Bits
XC2V40	4	72	73,728
XC2V80	8	144	147,456
XC2V250	24	432	442,368
XC2V500	32	576	589,824
XC2V1000	40	720	737,280
XC2V1500	48	864	884,736
XC2V2000	56	1,008	1,032,192
XC2V3000	96	1,728	1,769,472
XC2V4000	120	2,160	2,211,840
XC2V6000	144	2,592	2,654,208
XC2V8000	168	3,024	3,096,576

18-Bit x 18-Bit Multipliers

Introduction

A Virtex-II multiplier block is an 18-bit by 18-bit 2's complement signed multiplier. Virtex-II devices incorporate many embedded multiplier blocks. These multipliers can be associated with an 18 Kbit block SelectRAM resource or can be used independently. They are optimized for high-speed operations and have a lower power consumption compared to an 18-bit x 18-bit multiplier in slices.

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.

Configuration

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

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

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

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

Configuration Modes

Virtex-II supports the following five configuration modes:

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

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

Slave-Serial Mode

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

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

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

Master-Serial Mode

In master-serial mode, the CCLK pin is an output pin. It is the Virtex-II FPGA device that drives the configuration clock on the CCLK pin to a Xilinx Serial PROM which in turn feeds bit-serial data to the DIN input. The FPGA accepts this data on each rising CCLK edge. After the FPGA has been loaded, the data for the next device in a daisy-chain is presented on the DOUT pin after the falling CCLK edge.

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

Slave SelectMAP Mode

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

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

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

Master SelectMAP Mode

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

Virtex-II FPGA device. Timing is similar to the Slave Serial-MAP mode except that CCLK is supplied by the Virtex-II FPGA.

Boundary-Scan (JTAG, IEEE 1532) Mode

In Boundary-Scan mode, dedicated pins are used for configuring the Virtex-II device. The configuration is done entirely through the IEEE 1149.1 Test Access Port (TAP). Virtex-II device configuration using Boundary-Scan is compatible with the IEEE 1149.1-1993 standard and the new IEEE 1532 standard for In-System Configurable (ISC) devices. The IEEE 1532 standard is backward compliant with the IEEE 1149.1-1993 TAP and state machine. The IEEE Standard 1532 for In-System Configurable (ISC) devices is intended to be programmed, reprogrammed, or tested on the board via a physical and logical protocol.

Configuration through the Boundary-Scan port is always available, independent of the mode selection. Selecting the Boundary-Scan mode simply turns off the other modes.

Table 25: **Virtex-II Configuration Mode Pin Settings**

Configuration Mode(1)	M2	M1	M0	CCLK Direction	Data Width	Serial D_{OUT}(2)
Master Serial	0	0	0	Out	1	Yes
Slave Serial	1	1	1	In	1	Yes
Master SelectMAP	0	1	1	Out	8	No
Slave SelectMAP	1	1	0	In	8	No
Boundary-Scan	1	0	1	N/A	1	No

Notes:
1. The HSWAP_EN pin controls the pull-ups. Setting M2, M1, and M0 selects the configuration mode, while the HSWAP_EN pin controls whether or not the pull-ups are used.
2. Daisy chaining is possible only in modes where Serial D_{OUT} is used. For example, in SelectMAP modes, the first device does NOT support daisy chaining of downstream devices.

Table 26 lists the total number of bits required to configure each device.

Table 26: **Virtex-II Bitstream Lengths**

Device	# of Configuration Bits
XC2V40	338,976
XC2V80	598,816
XC2V250	1,593,632
XC2V500	2,560,544
XC2V1000	4,082,592
XC2V1500	5,170,208
XC2V2000	6,812,960
XC2V3000	10,494,368
XC2V4000	15,659,936
XC2V6000	21,849,504
XC2V8000	26,194,208

Configuration Sequence

The configuration of Virtex-II devices is a three-phase process after Power On Reset or POR. POR occurs when V_{CCINT} is greater than 1.2V, V_{CCAUX} is greater than 2.5V, and V_{CCO} (bank 4) is greater than 1.5V. Once the POR voltages have been reached, the three-phase process begins.

First, the configuration memory is cleared. Next, configuration data is loaded into the memory, and finally, the logic is activated by a start-up process.

Configuration is automatically initiated on power-up unless it is delayed by the user. The INIT_B pin can be held Low using an open-drain driver. An open-drain is required since INIT_B is a bidirectional open-drain pin that is held Low by a Virtex-II FPGA device while the configuration memory is being cleared. Extending the time that the pin is Low causes the configuration sequencer to wait. Thus, configuration is delayed by preventing entry into the phase where data is loaded.

The configuration process can also be initiated by asserting the PROG_B pin. The end of the memory-clearing phase is signaled by the INIT_B pin going High, and the completion of the entire process is signaled by the DONE pin going High. The Global Set/Reset (GSR) signal is pulsed after the last frame of configuration data is written but before the start-up sequence. The GSR signal resets all flip-flops on the device.

The default start-up sequence is that one CCLK cycle after DONE goes High, the global 3-state signal (GTS) is released. This permits device outputs to turn on as necessary. One CCLK cycle later, the Global Write Enable (GWE) signal is released. This permits the internal storage ele-

Table 14: **IOB Input Switching Characteristics** ***(Continued)***

Description	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade -6	Speed Grade -5	Speed Grade -4	Units
Propagation Delays						
Pad to output IQ via transparent latch, no delay	T_{IOPLI}	All	0.83	0.91	1.05	ns, Max
Pad to output IQ via transparent latch, with delay	T_{IOPLID}	XC2V40	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V80	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V250	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V500	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V1000	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V1500	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V2000	3.23	3.55	4.09	ns, Max
		XC2V3000	3.32	3.65	4.20	ns, Max
		XC2V4000	3.32	3.65	4.20	ns, Max
		XC2V6000	3.60	3.95	4.55	ns, Max
		XC2V8000		3.95	4.55	ns, Max
Clock CLK to output IQ	T_{IOCKIQ}	All		0.67	0.77	ns, Max
Setup and Hold Times With Respect to Clock at IOB Input Register						
Pad, no delay	T_{IOPICK}/T_{IOICKP}	All	0.84/–0.36	0.92/–0.39	1.06/–0.45	ns, Min
Pad, with delay	$T_{IOPICKD}/T_{IOICKPD}$	XC2V40	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V80	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V250	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V500	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V1000	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V1500	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V2000	3.24/–2.04	3.57/–2.24	4.10/–2.58	ns, Min
		XC2V3000	3.33/–2.10	3.67/–2.31	4.22/–2.66	ns, Min
		XC2V4000	3.33/–2.10	3.67/–2.31	4.22/–2.66	ns, Min
		XC2V6000	3.61/–2.29	3.97/–2.52	4.56/–2.90	ns, Min
		XC2V8000		3.97/–2.52	4.56/–2.90	ns, Min
ICE input	$T_{IOICECK}/T_{IOCKICE}$	All		0.21/ 0.04	0.24/ 0.04	ns, Min
SR input (IFF, synchronous)	$T_{IOSRCKI}$	All	0.27	0.30	0.34	ns, Min
Set/Reset Delays						
SR input to IQ (asynchronous)	T_{IOSRIQ}	All	1.11	1.22	1.40	ns, Max
GSR to output IQ	T_{GSRQ}	All	5.44	5.98	6.88	ns, Max

Notes:
1. Input timing for LVTTL is measured at 1.4 V. For other I/O standards, see Table 18.

Block SelectRAM Switching Characteristics

Table 28: **Block SelectRAM Switching Characteristics**

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

TBUF Switching Characteristics

Table 29: **TBUF Switching Characteristics**

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

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V40	No Connect in XC2V80
6	VCCO_6	J5		
7	VCCO_7	H6		
7	VCCO_7	H5		
7	VCCO_7	G6		
NA	CCLK	P15		
NA	PROG_B	A2		
NA	DONE	R14		
NA	M0	T2		
NA	M1	P2		
NA	M2	R3		
NA	HSWAP_EN	B3		
NA	TCK	A15		
NA	TDI	C2		
NA	TDO	C15		
NA	TMS	B14		
NA	PWRDWN_B	T15		
NA	RSVD	A4		
NA	RSVD	A3		
NA	VBATT	A14		
NA	RSVD	A13		
NA	VCCAUX	R16		
NA	VCCAUX	R1		
NA	VCCAUX	B16		
NA	VCCAUX	B1		
NA	VCCINT	N13		
NA	VCCINT	N4		
NA	VCCINT	M12		
NA	VCCINT	M5		
NA	VCCINT	E12		
NA	VCCINT	E5		
NA	VCCINT	D13		
NA	VCCINT	D4		

Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

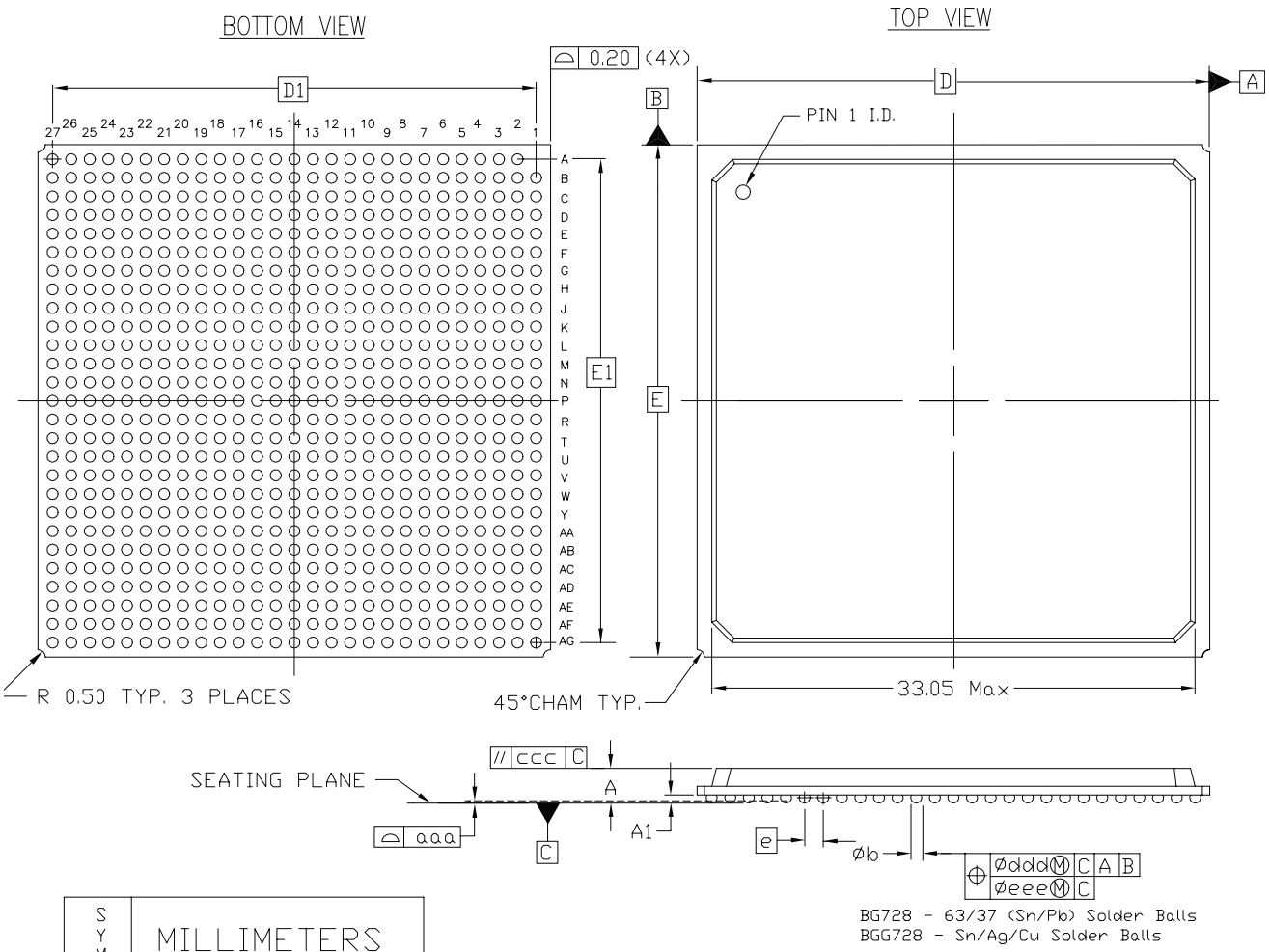
Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
7	IO_L78P_7	N6
7	IO_L78N_7	N7
7	IO_L76P_7	N9
7	IO_L76N_7	N8
7	IO_L75P_7/VREF_7	N5
7	IO_L75N_7	M6
7	IO_L73P_7	M1
7	IO_L73N_7	M2
7	IO_L72P_7	M4
7	IO_L72N_7	M5
7	IO_L70P_7	M8
7	IO_L70N_7	M9
7	IO_L69P_7/VREF_7	L1
7	IO_L69N_7	L2
7	IO_L67P_7	L3
7	IO_L67N_7	L4
7	IO_L54P_7	K1
7	IO_L54N_7	K2
7	IO_L52P_7	K4
7	IO_L52N_7	K5
7	IO_L51P_7/VREF_7	L6
7	IO_L51N_7	L7
7	IO_L49P_7	K6
7	IO_L49N_7	K7
7	IO_L48P_7	L8
7	IO_L48N_7	K8
7	IO_L46P_7	J1
7	IO_L46N_7	H1
7	IO_L45P_7/VREF_7	J2
7	IO_L45N_7	J3
7	IO_L43P_7	K3
7	IO_L43N_7	J4
7	IO_L30P_7	H3
7	IO_L30N_7	H4
7	IO_L28P_7	J5
7	IO_L28N_7	J6

Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
NA	GND	F22
NA	GND	F6
NA	GND	E23
NA	GND	E17
NA	GND	E11
NA	GND	E5
NA	GND	D24
NA	GND	D14
NA	GND	D4
NA	GND	C25
NA	GND	C3
NA	GND	B27
NA	GND	B26
NA	GND	B20
NA	GND	B8
NA	GND	B2
NA	GND	B1
NA	GND	A27
NA	GND	A26
NA	GND	A14
NA	GND	A2

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

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



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

NOTES:

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

728-BALL MOLDED BGA (BG728/BGG728)

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

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
2	IO_L78P_2	P5	NC	NC
2	IO_L91N_2	R2		
2	IO_L91P_2	P2		
2	IO_L92N_2	P8		
2	IO_L92P_2	R8		
2	IO_L93N_2	P4		
2	IO_L93P_2/VREF_2	R4		
2	IO_L94N_2	R1		
2	IO_L94P_2	T2		
2	IO_L95N_2	R7		
2	IO_L95P_2	R6		
2	IO_L96N_2	R3		
2	IO_L96P_2	P3		
3	IO_L96N_3	T7		
3	IO_L96P_3	T6		
3	IO_L95N_3	U1		
3	IO_L95P_3	V1		
3	IO_L94N_3	T3		
3	IO_L94P_3	U3		
3	IO_L93N_3/VREF_3	T8		
3	IO_L93P_3	U8		
3	IO_L92N_3	U2		
3	IO_L92P_3	V2		
3	IO_L91N_3	T4		
3	IO_L91P_3	U4		
3	IO_L78N_3	U9	NC	NC
3	IO_L78P_3	T9	NC	NC
3	IO_L77N_3	W1	NC	NC
3	IO_L77P_3	Y1	NC	NC
3	IO_L76N_3	T5	NC	NC
3	IO_L76P_3	U5	NC	NC
3	IO_L75N_3/VREF_3	U6	NC	NC
3	IO_L75P_3	V6	NC	NC
3	IO_L74N_3	W2	NC	NC
3	IO_L74P_3	Y2	NC	NC
3	IO_L73N_3	V4	NC	NC

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
3	IO_L73P_3	W4	NC	NC
3	IO_L72N_3	W7	NC	
3	IO_L72P_3	V7	NC	
3	IO_L71N_3	V5	NC	
3	IO_L71P_3	W6	NC	
3	IO_L70N_3	W3	NC	
3	IO_L70P_3	Y3	NC	
3	IO_L69N_3/VREF_3	V8	NC	
3	IO_L69P_3	W8	NC	
3	IO_L68N_3	AA1	NC	
3	IO_L68P_3	AB1	NC	
3	IO_L67N_3	Y4	NC	
3	IO_L67P_3	AA4	NC	
3	IO_L54N_3	AA6		
3	IO_L54P_3	Y6		
3	IO_L53N_3	AA2		
3	IO_L53P_3	AB2		
3	IO_L52N_3	Y5		
3	IO_L52P_3	AA5		
3	IO_L51N_3/VREF_3	Y8		
3	IO_L51P_3	AA8		
3	IO_L50N_3	AC2		
3	IO_L50P_3	AD2		
3	IO_L49N_3	Y7		
3	IO_L49P_3	AA7		
3	IO_L48N_3	AC6		
3	IO_L48P_3	AB6		
3	IO_L47N_3	AD1		
3	IO_L47P_3	AE1		
3	IO_L46N_3	AB3		
3	IO_L46P_3	AC3		
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	AB7		
3	IO_L45P_3	AC7		
3	IO_L44N_3	AB4		
3	IO_L44P_3	AC4		
3	IO_L43N_3	AB5		
3	IO_L43P_3	AC5		

device shown in the No Connect column. Following this table are the FF1152 Flip-Chip Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch).

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
0	IO_L01N_0	D29	
0	IO_L01P_0	C29	
0	IO_L02N_0	H26	
0	IO_L02P_0	G26	
0	IO_L03N_0/VRP_0	E28	
0	IO_L03P_0/VRN_0	E27	
0	IO_L04N_0/VREF_0	F25	
0	IO_L04P_0	F26	
0	IO_L05N_0	H25	
0	IO_L05P_0	H24	
0	IO_L06N_0	E26	
0	IO_L06P_0	F27	
0	IO_L19N_0	B32	
0	IO_L19P_0	C33	
0	IO_L20N_0	J24	
0	IO_L20P_0	J23	
0	IO_L21N_0	C27	
0	IO_L21P_0/VREF_0	C28	
0	IO_L22N_0	B30	
0	IO_L22P_0	B31	
0	IO_L23N_0	K23	
0	IO_L23P_0	K22	
0	IO_L24N_0	C26	
0	IO_L24P_0	D27	
0	IO_L25N_0	A30	
0	IO_L25P_0	A31	
0	IO_L26N_0	G24	
0	IO_L26P_0	G25	
0	IO_L27N_0	E25	
0	IO_L27P_0/VREF_0	E24	
0	IO_L28N_0	D25	
0	IO_L28P_0	D26	
0	IO_L29N_0	H23	
0	IO_L29P_0	H22	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
1	IO_L22P_1	A5	
1	IO_L21N_1/VREF_1	F10	
1	IO_L21P_1	G9	
1	IO_L20N_1	J12	
1	IO_L20P_1	J11	
1	IO_L19N_1	B4	
1	IO_L19P_1	B5	
1	IO_L06N_1	D6	
1	IO_L06P_1	C6	
1	IO_L05N_1	H11	
1	IO_L05P_1	J10	
1	IO_L04N_1	D8	
1	IO_L04P_1/VREF_1	E7	
1	IO_L03N_1/VRP_1	F9	
1	IO_L03P_1/VRN_1	F8	
1	IO_L02N_1	H10	
1	IO_L02P_1	H9	
1	IO_L01N_1	C2	
1	IO_L01P_1	B3	
2	IO_L01N_2	E2	
2	IO_L01P_2	D2	
2	IO_L02N_2/VRP_2	K11	
2	IO_L02P_2/VRN_2	K10	
2	IO_L03N_2	F5	
2	IO_L03P_2/VREF_2	G5	
2	IO_L04N_2	E3	
2	IO_L04P_2	D3	
2	IO_L05N_2	J9	
2	IO_L05P_2	K9	
2	IO_L06N_2	F4	
2	IO_L06P_2	E4	
2	IO_L19N_2	E1	
2	IO_L19P_2	D1	
2	IO_L20N_2	J8	
2	IO_L20P_2	K8	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
4	IO_L67N_4	AN12	
4	IO_L67P_4	AN11	
4	IO_L68N_4	AE14	
4	IO_L68P_4	AE15	
4	IO_L69N_4	AJ13	
4	IO_L69P_4/VREF_4	AJ14	
4	IO_L70N_4	AL13	
4	IO_L70P_4	AL12	
4	IO_L71N_4	AF14	
4	IO_L71P_4	AF15	
4	IO_L72N_4	AM13	
4	IO_L72P_4	AM12	
4	IO_L73N_4	AP12	
4	IO_L73P_4	AP11	
4	IO_L74N_4	AG15	
4	IO_L74P_4	AG16	
4	IO_L75N_4	AN14	
4	IO_L75P_4/VREF_4	AN13	
4	IO_L76N_4	AP14	
4	IO_L76P_4	AP13	
4	IO_L77N_4	AD16	
4	IO_L77P_4	AD17	
4	IO_L78N_4	AK14	
4	IO_L78P_4	AK13	
4	IO_L79N_4	AN16	NC
4	IO_L79P_4	AP15	NC
4	IO_L80N_4	AE16	NC
4	IO_L80P_4	AE17	NC
4	IO_L81N_4	AH15	NC
4	IO_L81P_4/VREF_4	AJ15	NC
4	IO_L82N_4	AP17	NC
4	IO_L82P_4	AN17	NC
4	IO_L83N_4	AH17	NC
4	IO_L83P_4	AH16	NC
4	IO_L84N_4	AL15	NC
4	IO_L84P_4	AL14	NC

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
7	IO_L45N_7	J34	
7	IO_L44P_7	M27	
7	IO_L44N_7	L27	
7	IO_L43P_7	H31	
7	IO_L43N_7	J31	
7	IO_L30P_7	F32	
7	IO_L30N_7	G32	
7	IO_L29P_7	N25	
7	IO_L29N_7	M25	
7	IO_L28P_7	F34	
7	IO_L28N_7	G34	
7	IO_L27P_7/VREF_7	J30	
7	IO_L27N_7	H30	
7	IO_L26P_7	K28	
7	IO_L26N_7	L28	
7	IO_L25P_7	H28	
7	IO_L25N_7	J29	
7	IO_L24P_7	G29	
7	IO_L24N_7	H29	
7	IO_L23P_7	L26	
7	IO_L23N_7	K26	
7	IO_L22P_7	F33	
7	IO_L22N_7	G33	
7	IO_L21P_7/VREF_7	J28	
7	IO_L21N_7	J27	
7	IO_L20P_7	K27	
7	IO_L20N_7	J26	
7	IO_L19P_7	E31	
7	IO_L19N_7	F31	
7	IO_L06P_7	D32	
7	IO_L06N_7	E32	
7	IO_L05P_7	L25	
7	IO_L05N_7	K24	
7	IO_L04P_7	D34	
7	IO_L04N_7	E34	
7	IO_L03P_7/VREF_7	G30	

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_L82N_3	AA4		
3	IO_L82P_3	AB4		
3	IO_L81N_3/VREF_3	AB11		
3	IO_L81P_3	AA11		
3	IO_L80N_3	AC1		
3	IO_L80P_3	AD1		
3	IO_L79N_3	AA7		
3	IO_L79P_3	AB7		
3	IO_L78N_3	AB12		
3	IO_L78P_3	AA12		
3	IO_L77N_3	AC2		
3	IO_L77P_3	AC3		
3	IO_L76N_3	AB5		
3	IO_L76P_3	AC5		
3	IO_L75N_3/VREF_3	AD9		
3	IO_L75P_3	AC9		
3	IO_L74N_3	AD2		
3	IO_L74P_3	AE2		
3	IO_L73N_3	AB6		
3	IO_L73P_3	AC6		
3	IO_L72N_3	AD10		
3	IO_L72P_3	AC10		
3	IO_L71N_3	AD3		
3	IO_L71P_3	AE3		
3	IO_L70N_3	AC7		
3	IO_L70P_3	AD7		
3	IO_L69N_3/VREF_3	AE8		
3	IO_L69P_3	AD8		
3	IO_L68N_3	AE1		
3	IO_L68P_3	AF1		
3	IO_L67N_3	AD4		
3	IO_L67P_3	AE4		
3	IO_L60N_3	AD12		
3	IO_L60P_3	AC12		
3	IO_L59N_3	AF3		
3	IO_L59P_3	AG3		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V4000	No Connect in the XC2V6000
5	IO_L01N_5/RDWR_B	AU36		
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B	AV36		
6	IO_L01P_6	AJ27		
6	IO_L01N_6	AH27		
6	IO_L02P_6/VRN_6	AT38		
6	IO_L02N_6/VRP_6	AR37		
6	IO_L03P_6	AP36		
6	IO_L03N_6/VREF_6	AR36		
6	IO_L04P_6	AJ28		
6	IO_L04N_6	AH29		
6	IO_L05P_6	AT39		
6	IO_L05N_6	AR39		
6	IO_L06P_6	AN34		
6	IO_L06N_6	AP35		
6	IO_L07P_6	AH28	NC	
6	IO_L07N_6	AG28	NC	
6	IO_L08P_6	AR38	NC	
6	IO_L08N_6	AP38	NC	
6	IO_L09P_6	AM34	NC	
6	IO_L09N_6/VREF_6	AM33	NC	
6	IO_L10P_6	AL32	NC	
6	IO_L10N_6	AK32	NC	
6	IO_L11P_6	AP37	NC	
6	IO_L11N_6	AN37	NC	
6	IO_L12P_6	AM35	NC	
6	IO_L12N_6	AN35	NC	
6	IO_L19P_6	AK31		
6	IO_L19N_6	AJ30		
6	IO_L20P_6	AP39		
6	IO_L20N_6	AN39		
6	IO_L21P_6	AK33		
6	IO_L21N_6/VREF_6	AL33		
6	IO_L22P_6	AJ31		
6	IO_L22N_6	AH31		
6	IO_L23P_6	AN38		