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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/xc2v2000-5bfg957i

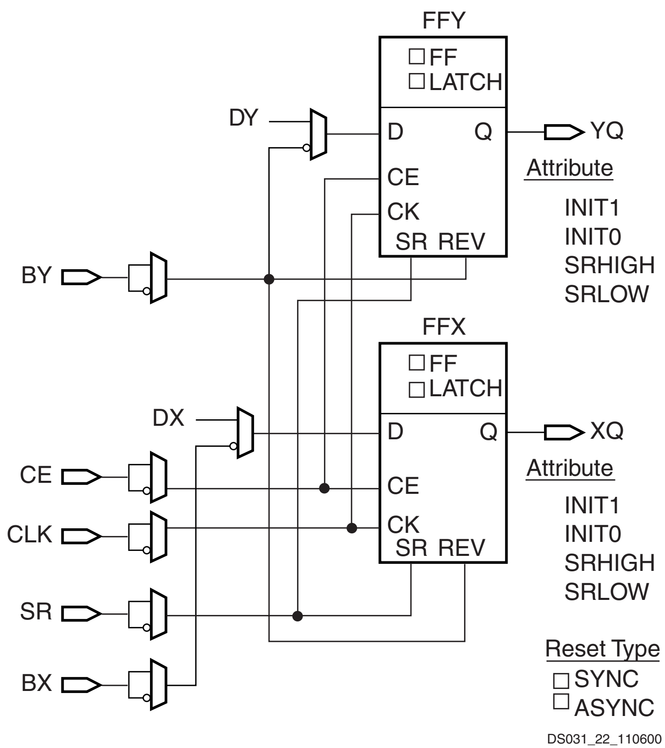


Figure 17: **Register / Latch Configuration in a Slice**

The set and reset functionality of a register or a latch can be configured as follows:

- No set or reset
- Synchronous set
- Synchronous reset
- Synchronous set and reset
- Asynchronous set (preset)
- Asynchronous reset (clear)
- Asynchronous set and reset (preset and clear)

The synchronous reset has precedence over a set, and an asynchronous clear has precedence over a preset.

Distributed SelectRAM Memory

Each function generator (LUT) can implement a 16 x 1-bit synchronous RAM resource called a distributed SelectRAM element. The SelectRAM elements are configurable within a CLB to implement the following:

- Single-Port 16 x 8 bit RAM
- Single-Port 32 x 4 bit RAM
- Single-Port 64 x 2 bit RAM
- Single-Port 128 x 1 bit RAM
- Dual-Port 16 x 4 bit RAM
- Dual-Port 32 x 2 bit RAM
- Dual-Port 64 x 1 bit RAM

Distributed SelectRAM memory modules are synchronous (write) resources. The combinatorial read access time is extremely fast, while the synchronous write simplifies high-speed designs. A synchronous read can be implemented with a storage element in the same slice. The distributed SelectRAM memory and the storage element share the same clock input. A Write Enable (WE) input is active High, and is driven by the SR input.

Table 9 shows the number of LUTs (2 per slice) occupied by each distributed SelectRAM configuration.

Table 9: **Distributed SelectRAM Configurations**

RAM	Number of LUTs
16 x 1S	1
16 x 1D	2
32 x 1S	2
32 x 1D	4
64 x 1S	4
64 x 1D	8
128 x 1S	8

Notes:
1. S = single-port configuration; D = dual-port configuration

For single-port configurations, distributed SelectRAM memory has one address port for synchronous writes and asynchronous reads.

For dual-port configurations, distributed SelectRAM memory has one port for synchronous writes and asynchronous reads and another port for asynchronous reads. The function generator (LUT) has separated read address inputs (A1, A2, A3, A4) and write address inputs (WG1/WF1, WG2/WF2, WG3/WF3, WG4/WF4).

In single-port mode, read and write addresses share the same address bus. In dual-port mode, one function generator (R/W port) is connected with shared read and write addresses. The second function generator has the A inputs (read) connected to the second read-only port address and the W inputs (write) shared with the first read/write port address.

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.)

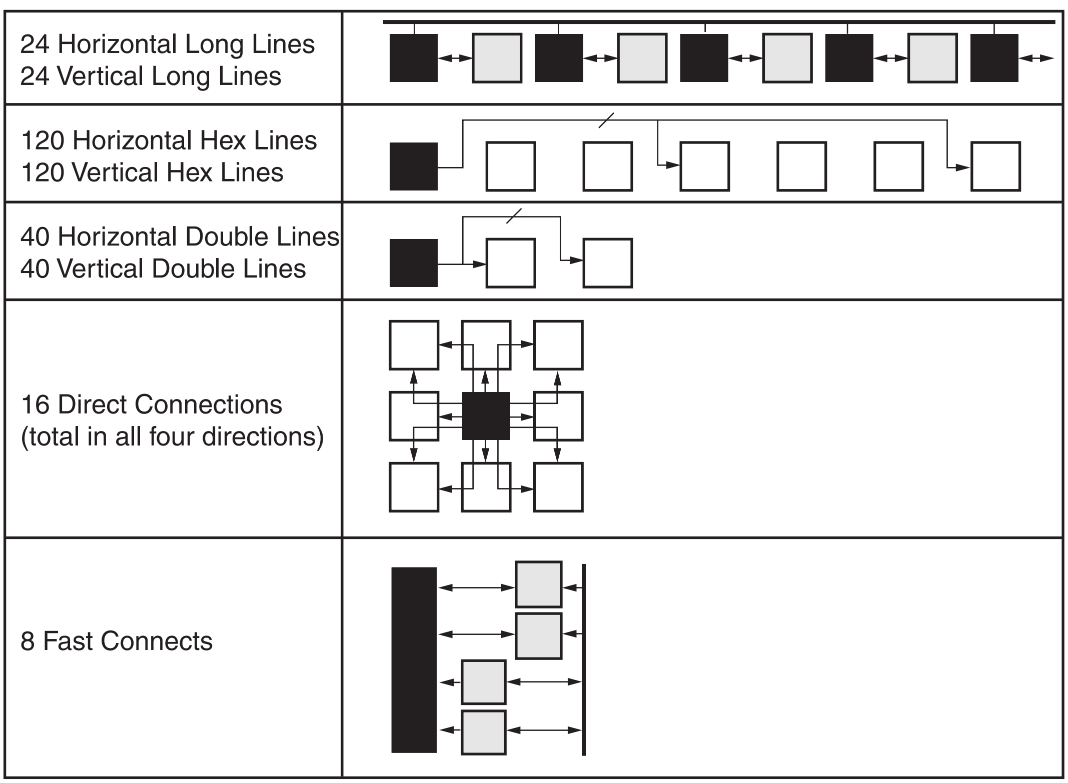


Figure 49: **Hierarchical Routing Resources**

Creating a Design

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

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

ISE Alliance

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

ISE Foundation

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

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

Design Flow

Virtex-II design flow proceeds as follows:

- Design Entry
- Synthesis
- Implementation
- Verification

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

Design Entry

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

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

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

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

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

Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Design Implementation

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

Table 4: **Quiescent Supply Current**

Symbol	Description	Device	Min	Typical	Max	Units
I_{CCINTQ}	Quiescent V_{CCINT} supply current	XC2V40		3	125	mA
		XC2V80		5	125	
		XC2V250		8	150	
		XC2V500		10	200	
		XC2V1000		12	250	
		XC2V1500		15	350	
		XC2V2000		20	400	
		XC2V3000		27	500	
		XC2V4000		35	650	
		XC2V6000		45	800	
		XC2V8000		60	1100	
I_{CCOQ}	Quiescent V_{CCO} supply current(1,2)	XC2V40		1	2	mA
		XC2V80		1	2	
		XC2V250		1	2	
		XC2V500		1	2	
		XC2V1000		1	2	
		XC2V1500		2	4	
		XC2V2000		2	4	
		XC2V3000		2	4	
		XC2V4000		2	4	
		XC2V6000		2	4	
		XC2V8000		2	4	
I_{CCAUXQ}	Quiescent V_{CCAUX} supply current(1,2)	XC2V40		5	25	mA
		XC2V80		5	25	
		XC2V250		5	25	
		XC2V500		5	25	
		XC2V1000		5	25	
		XC2V1500		7.5	50	
		XC2V2000		7.5	50	
		XC2V3000		10	75	
		XC2V4000		10	75	
		XC2V6000		12.5	100	
		XC2V8000		12.5	100	

Notes:
1. With no output current loads, no active input pull-up resistors, all I/O pins are 3-state and floating.
2. If DCI or differential signaling is used, more accurate values can be obtained by using the Power Estimator or XPOWER™.
3. Data are retained even if V_{CCO} drops to 0 V.
4. Values specified for quiescent supply current parameters are Commercial Grade. For Industrial Grade values, multiply Commercial Grade values by 1.25.

Power-On Power Supply Requirements

Xilinx FPGAs require a certain amount of supply current during power-on to insure proper device operation. The actual current consumed depends on the power-on ramp rate of the power supply.

The V_{CCINT}, V_{CCAUX}, and V_{CCO} power supplies shall each ramp on, monotonically, no faster than 200 μs and no slower than 50 ms. Ramp on is defined as: 0 V_{DC} to minimum supply voltages.

Table 5 shows the minimum current required by Virtex-II devices for proper power on and configuration.

Power supplies can be turned on in any sequence.(1)

If any V_{CCO} bank powers up before V_{CCAUX}, then each bank draws up to 300 mA, worst case, until the V_{CCAUX} powers up.(2) This does not harm the device. If the current is limited to the minimum value above, or larger, the device powers on properly after all three supplies have passed through their power-on reset threshold voltages.

Once initialized and configured, use the power calculator to estimate current drain on these supplies.

Notes:
1. If the V_{CCINT} ramp rate is longer than 10 ms, then V_{CCINT} must be applied before V_{CCO} and V_{CCAUX}. The device will not be damaged if this requirement is violated, but configuration will probably fail.
2. The 300 mA is transient current (peak); it eventually disappears even if V_{CCAUX} does not power up.

Extended LVDS DC Specifications (LVDSEXT_33 & LVDSEXT_25)

Table 9: **Extended LVDS DC Specifications**

DC Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{CCO}			3.3 or 2.5		V
Output High voltage for Q and $\overline{Q}$	V_{OH}	R_T = 100 Ω across Q and $\overline{Q}$ signals			1.785	V
Output Low voltage for Q and $\overline{Q}$	V_{OL}	R_T = 100 Ω across Q and $\overline{Q}$ signals	0.705			V
Differential output voltage (Q – $\overline{Q}$), Q = High ($\overline{Q}$ – Q), $\overline{Q}$ = High	V_{ODIFF}	R_T = 100 Ω across Q and $\overline{Q}$ signals	440		820	mV
Output common-mode voltage	V_{OCM}	R_T = 100 Ω across Q and $\overline{Q}$ signals	1.125	1.200	1.375	V
Differential input voltage (Q – $\overline{Q}$), Q = High ($\overline{Q}$ – Q), $\overline{Q}$ = High	V_{IDIFF}	Common-mode input voltage = 1.25 V	100	350	N/A	mV
Input common-mode voltage	V_{ICM}	Differential input voltage = ±350 mV	0.2	1.25	V_{CCO} – 0.5	V

LVPECL DC Specifications

These values are valid when driving a 100 Ω differential load only, i.e., a 100 Ω resistor between the two receiver pins. The V_{OH} levels are 200 mV below standard LVPECL levels and are compatible with devices tolerant of lower common-mode ranges. Table 10 summarizes the DC output specifications of LVPECL. For more information on using LVPECL, see the *Virtex-II User Guide*.

Table 10: **LVPECL DC Specifications**

DC Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
V_{CCO}	3.0		3.3		3.6		V
V_{OH}	1.8	2.11	1.92	2.28	2.13	2.41	V
V_{OL}	0.96	1.27	1.06	1.43	1.30	1.57	V
V_{IH}	1.49	2.72	1.49	2.72	1.49	2.72	V
V_{IL}	0.86	2.125	0.86	2.125	0.86	2.125	V
Differential Input Voltage	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3	–	V

Virtex-II Pin-to-Pin Input Parameter Guidelines

All devices are 100% functionally tested. Listed below are representative values for typical pin locations and normal clock loading. Values are expressed in nanoseconds unless otherwise noted.

Global Clock Setup and Hold for LVTTL Standard, *With* DCM

Table 36: **Global Clock Setup and Hold for LVTTL Standard, *With* DCM**

Description	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade			Units
			-6	-5	-4	
Input Setup and Hold Time Relative to Global Clock Input Signal for LVTTL Standard. For data input with different standards, adjust the setup time delay by the values shown in IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments, page 11.						
No Delay Global Clock and IFF with DCM	T_{PSDCM}/T_{PHDCM}	XC2V40	1.60/–0.90	1.60/–0.90	1.84/–0.76	ns
		XC2V80	1.60/–0.90	1.60/–0.90	1.84/–0.76	ns
		XC2V250	1.60/–0.90	1.60/–0.90	1.84/–0.76	ns
		XC2V500	1.60/–0.90	1.60/–0.90	1.84/–0.76	ns
		XC2V1000	1.60/–0.90	1.60/–0.90	1.84/–0.76	ns
		XC2V1500	1.60/–0.90	1.60/–0.90	1.84/–0.76	ns
		XC2V2000	1.70/–0.90	1.70/–0.90	1.96/–0.76	ns
		XC2V3000	1.70/–0.90	1.70/–0.90	1.96/–0.76	ns
		XC2V4000	1.70/–0.90	1.70/–0.90	1.96/–0.76	ns
		XC2V6000	1.70/–0.90	1.70/–0.90	1.96/–0.76	ns
		XC2V8000		1.70/–0.90	1.96/–0.76	ns

Notes:
1. IFF = Input Flip-Flop or Latch
2. Setup time is measured relative to the Global Clock input signal with the fastest route and the lightest load. Hold time is measured relative to the Global Clock input signal with the slowest route and heaviest load.

FG256/FGG256 Fine-Pitch BGA Package

As shown in Table 6, XC2V40, XC2V80, XC2V250, XC2V500, and XC2V1000 Virtex-II devices are available in the FG256/FGG256 fine-pitch BGA package. The pins in the XC2V250, XC2V500, and XC2V1000 devices are same. The No Connect columns show pin differences for the XC2V40 and XC2V80 devices. Following this table are the FG256/FGG256 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch).

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V40	No Connect in XC2V80
0	IO_L01N_0	C4		
0	IO_L01P_0	B4		
0	IO_L02N_0	D5		
0	IO_L02P_0	C5		
0	IO_L03N_0/VRP_0	B5		
0	IO_L03P_0/VRN_0	A5		
0	IO_L04N_0/VREF_0	D6	NC	NC
0	IO_L04P_0	C6	NC	NC
0	IO_L05N_0	B6	NC	NC
0	IO_L05P_0	A6	NC	NC
0	IO_L92N_0	E6	NC	NC
0	IO_L92P_0	E7	NC	NC
0	IO_L93N_0	D7	NC	NC
0	IO_L93P_0	C7	NC	NC
0	IO_L94N_0/VREF_0	B7		
0	IO_L94P_0	A7		
0	IO_L95N_0/GCLK7P	D8		
0	IO_L95P_0/GCLK6S	C8		
0	IO_L96N_0/GCLK5P	B8		
0	IO_L96P_0/GCLK4S	A8		
1	IO_L96N_1/GCLK3P	A9		
1	IO_L96P_1/GCLK2S	B9		
1	IO_L95N_1/GCLK1P	C9		
1	IO_L95P_1/GCLK0S	D9		
1	IO_L94N_1	A10		
1	IO_L94P_1/VREF_1	B10		
1	IO_L93N_1	C10	NC	NC
1	IO_L93P_1	D10	NC	NC
1	IO_L92N_1	E10	NC	NC

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1500	No Connect in XC2V2000
7	IO_L21P_7/VREF_7	F3		
7	IO_L21N_7	F2		
7	IO_L19P_7	H6		
7	IO_L19N_7	H7		
7	IO_L06P_7	E1		
7	IO_L06N_7	E2		
7	IO_L04P_7	D1		
7	IO_L04N_7	D2		
7	IO_L03P_7/VREF_7	C1		
7	IO_L03N_7	C2		
7	IO_L02P_7/VRN_7	E3		
7	IO_L02N_7/VRP_7	E4		
7	IO_L01P_7	G5		
7	IO_L01N_7	F4		
0	VCCO_0	J13		
0	VCCO_0	J12		
0	VCCO_0	J11		
0	VCCO_0	H10		
0	VCCO_0	H9		
0	VCCO_0	B10		
0	VCCO_0	B7		
1	VCCO_1	B17		
1	VCCO_1	J16		
1	VCCO_1	J15		
1	VCCO_1	J14		
1	VCCO_1	H18		
1	VCCO_1	H17		
1	VCCO_1	B20		
2	VCCO_2	N18		
2	VCCO_2	M18		
2	VCCO_2	L18		
2	VCCO_2	K25		
2	VCCO_2	K19		
2	VCCO_2	J19		
2	VCCO_2	G25		
3	VCCO_3	Y25		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1500	No Connect in XC2V2000
NA	GND	R12		
NA	GND	R11		
NA	GND	R10		
NA	GND	P25		
NA	GND	P17		
NA	GND	P16		
NA	GND	P15		
NA	GND	P14		
NA	GND	P13		
NA	GND	P12		
NA	GND	P11		
NA	GND	P10		
NA	GND	P2		
NA	GND	N25		
NA	GND	N17		
NA	GND	N16		
NA	GND	N15		
NA	GND	N14		
NA	GND	N13		
NA	GND	N12		
NA	GND	N11		
NA	GND	N10		
NA	GND	N2		
NA	GND	M17		
NA	GND	M16		
NA	GND	M15		
NA	GND	M14		
NA	GND	M13		
NA	GND	M12		
NA	GND	M11		
NA	GND	M10		
NA	GND	L17		
NA	GND	L16		
NA	GND	L15		
NA	GND	L14		
NA	GND	L13		
NA	GND	L12		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
0	IO_L69P_0/VREF_0	B9	NC	
0	IO_L70N_0	F10	NC	
0	IO_L70P_0	E10	NC	
0	IO_L72N_0	A10	NC	
0	IO_L72P_0	A11	NC	
0	IO_L73N_0	C10	NC	NC
0	IO_L73P_0	B10	NC	NC
0	IO_L91N_0/VREF_0	D11		
0	IO_L91P_0	C11		
0	IO_L92N_0	G11		
0	IO_L92P_0	E11		
0	IO_L93N_0	C12		
0	IO_L93P_0	B12		
0	IO_L94N_0/VREF_0	E12		
0	IO_L94P_0	D12		
0	IO_L95N_0/GCLK7P	G12		
0	IO_L95P_0/GCLK6S	F12		
0	IO_L96N_0/GCLK5P	H11		
0	IO_L96P_0/GCLK4S	H12		
1	IO_L96N_1/GCLK3P	A13		
1	IO_L96P_1/GCLK2S	A14		
1	IO_L95N_1/GCLK1P	B13		
1	IO_L95P_1/GCLK0S	C13		
1	IO_L94N_1	D13		
1	IO_L94P_1/VREF_1	E13		
1	IO_L93N_1	F13		
1	IO_L93P_1	G13		
1	IO_L92N_1	H13		
1	IO_L92P_1	H14		
1	IO_L91N_1	C14		
1	IO_L91P_1/VREF_1	D14		
1	IO_L73N_1	E14	NC	NC
1	IO_L73P_1	G14	NC	NC
1	IO_L72N_1	A15	NC	
1	IO_L72P_1	A16	NC	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1000	No Connect in XC2V1500
7	IO_L46P_7	H2		
7	IO_L46N_7	G2		
7	IO_L45P_7/VREF_7	H3		
7	IO_L45N_7	H4		
7	IO_L43P_7	G3		
7	IO_L43N_7	G4		
7	IO_L24P_7	H5		
7	IO_L24N_7	H6		
7	IO_L22P_7	J6		
7	IO_L22N_7	J7		
7	IO_L21P_7/VREF_7	K7		
7	IO_L21N_7	K8		
7	IO_L19P_7	E1		
7	IO_L19N_7	E2		
7	IO_L06P_7	D2		
7	IO_L06N_7	D3		
7	IO_L04P_7	E3		
7	IO_L04N_7	E4		
7	IO_L03P_7/VREF_7	F4		
7	IO_L03N_7	F5		
7	IO_L02P_7/VRN_7	G5		
7	IO_L02N_7/VRP_7	G6		
7	IO_L01P_7	H7		
7	IO_L01N_7	J8		
0	VCCO_0	J12		
0	VCCO_0	J11		
0	VCCO_0	J10		
0	VCCO_0	F11		
0	VCCO_0	C6		
0	VCCO_0	B11		
1	VCCO_1	J15		
1	VCCO_1	J14		
1	VCCO_1	J13		
1	VCCO_1	F14		
1	VCCO_1	C19		

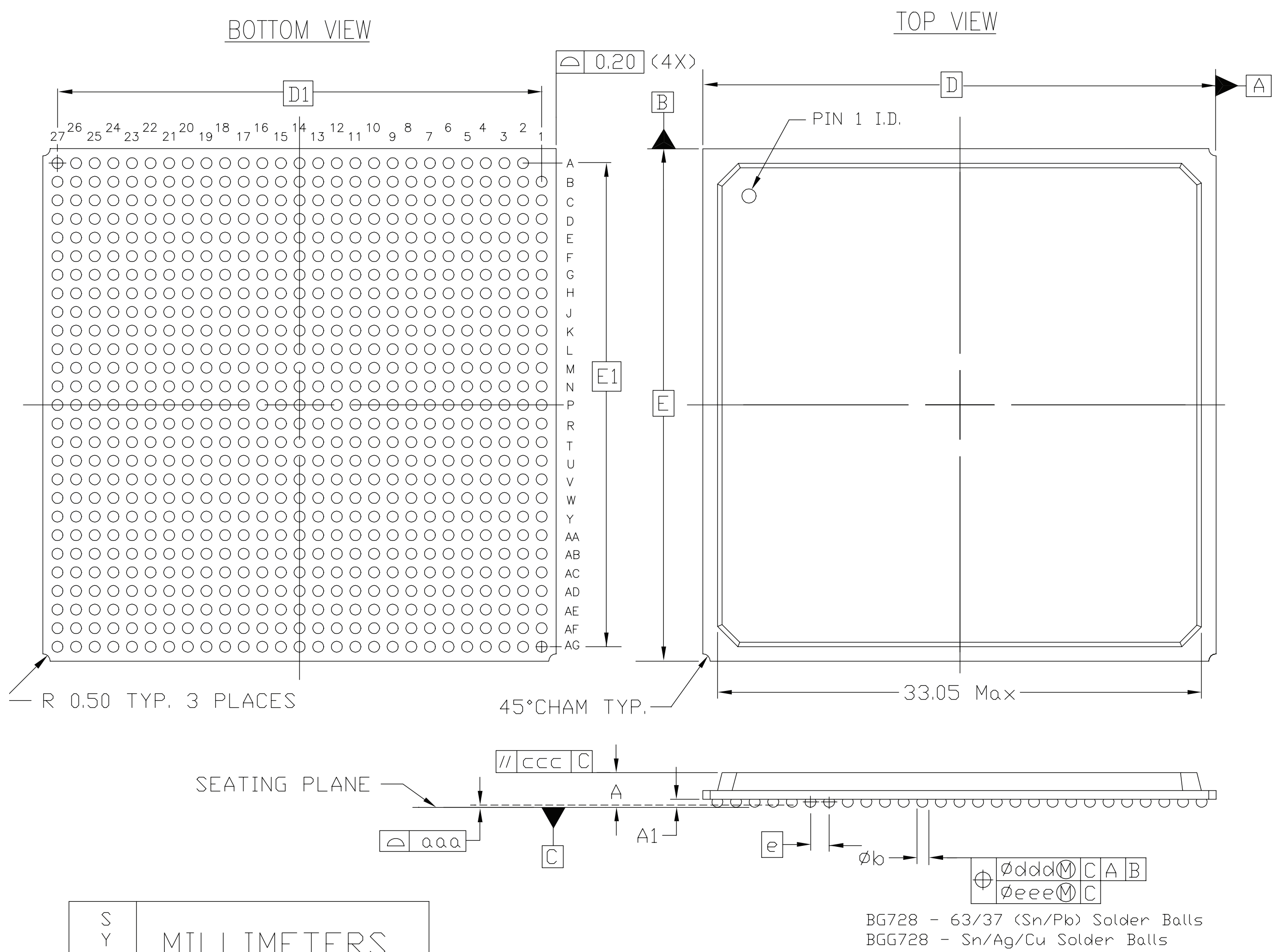
Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
5	IO_L52N_5	AC10
5	IO_L52P_5	AB10
5	IO_L51N_5/VREF_5	Y9
5	IO_L51P_5	Y10
5	IO_L49N_5	AG9
5	IO_L49P_5	AG8
5	IO_L30N_5	AF9
5	IO_L30P_5	AE9
5	IO_L28N_5	AD9
5	IO_L28P_5	AC9
5	IO_L27N_5/VREF_5	AB9
5	IO_L27P_5	AA9
5	IO_L25N_5	AE8
5	IO_L25P_5	AE7
5	IO_L24N_5	AD8
5	IO_L24P_5	AC8
5	IO_L22N_5	AB8
5	IO_L22P_5	AA8
5	IO_L21N_5/VREF_5	AG7
5	IO_L21P_5	AF7
5	IO_L19N_5	AC7
5	IO_L19P_5	AB7
5	IO_L06N_5	AG6
5	IO_L06P_5	AF6
5	IO_L05N_5/VRP_5	AE6
5	IO_L05P_5/VRN_5	AD6
5	IO_L04N_5	AG5
5	IO_L04P_5/VREF_5	AF5
5	IO_L03N_5/D4/ALT_VRP_5	AE5
5	IO_L03P_5/D5/ALT_VRN_5	AD5
5	IO_L02N_5/D6	AG4
5	IO_L02P_5/D7	AF4
5	IO_L01N_5/RDWR_B	AG3
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B	AF3
6	IO_L01P_6	AE1

Table 10: **BG728 BGA — XC2V3000**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number
NA	VCCINT	K10
NA	GND	AG27
NA	GND	AG26
NA	GND	AG14
NA	GND	AG2
NA	GND	AG1
NA	GND	AF27
NA	GND	AF26
NA	GND	AF20
NA	GND	AF8
NA	GND	AF2
NA	GND	AF1
NA	GND	AE25
NA	GND	AE3
NA	GND	AD24
NA	GND	AD14
NA	GND	AD4
NA	GND	AC23
NA	GND	AC17
NA	GND	AC11
NA	GND	AC5
NA	GND	AB22
NA	GND	AB6
NA	GND	AA21
NA	GND	AA7
NA	GND	Y26
NA	GND	Y20
NA	GND	Y8
NA	GND	Y2
NA	GND	W14
NA	GND	U23
NA	GND	U5
NA	GND	T16
NA	GND	T15
NA	GND	T14
NA	GND	T13

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
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
7	IO_L75N_7	R28	
7	IO_L74P_7	R26	
7	IO_L74N_7	P26	
7	IO_L73P_7	N31	
7	IO_L73N_7	P31	
7	IO_L72P_7	N30	
7	IO_L72N_7	P30	
7	IO_L71P_7	R25	
7	IO_L71N_7	P25	
7	IO_L70P_7	L34	
7	IO_L70N_7	M34	
7	IO_L69P_7/VREF_7	P29	
7	IO_L69N_7	N29	
7	IO_L68P_7	P27	
7	IO_L68N_7	N27	
7	IO_L67P_7	L32	
7	IO_L67N_7	M32	
7	IO_L54P_7	L31	
7	IO_L54N_7	M31	
7	IO_L53P_7	K29	
7	IO_L53N_7	L30	
7	IO_L52P_7	L33	
7	IO_L52N_7	M33	
7	IO_L51P_7/VREF_7	M29	
7	IO_L51N_7	L29	
7	IO_L50P_7	M28	
7	IO_L50N_7	N28	
7	IO_L49P_7	K30	
7	IO_L49N_7	K31	
7	IO_L48P_7	H32	
7	IO_L48N_7	J32	
7	IO_L47P_7	N26	
7	IO_L47N_7	M26	
7	IO_L46P_7	J33	
7	IO_L46N_7	K33	
7	IO_L45P_7/VREF_7	H33	

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_L79N_5	AV24		
5	IO_L79P_5	AV23		
5	IO_L78N_5	AP23		
5	IO_L78P_5	AP22		
5	IO_L77N_5	AJ21		
5	IO_L77P_5	AJ22		
5	IO_L76N_5	AU24		
5	IO_L76P_5	AU23		
5	IO_L75N_5/VREF_5	AT25		
5	IO_L75P_5	AT24		
5	IO_L74N_5	AH21		
5	IO_L74P_5	AH22		
5	IO_L73N_5	AW26		
5	IO_L73P_5	AW25		
5	IO_L72N_5	AR25		
5	IO_L72P_5	AR24		
5	IO_L71N_5	AN23		
5	IO_L71P_5	AN24		
5	IO_L70N_5	AU25		
5	IO_L70P_5	AV25		
5	IO_L69N_5/VREF_5	AL24		
5	IO_L69P_5	AL23		
5	IO_L68N_5	AK23		
5	IO_L68P_5	AK24		
5	IO_L67N_5	AU27		
5	IO_L67P_5	AU26		
5	IO_L60N_5	AP25		
5	IO_L60P_5	AP24		
5	IO_L59N_5	AM24		
5	IO_L59P_5	AM25		
5	IO_L58N_5	AW28		
5	IO_L58P_5	AW27		
5	IO_L57N_5/VREF_5	AT27		
5	IO_L57P_5	AT26		
5	IO_L56N_5	AH23		
5	IO_L56P_5	AH24		

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		

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	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
NA	GND	T14	
NA	GND	T15	
NA	GND	T16	
NA	GND	T17	
NA	GND	T18	
NA	GND	T22	
NA	GND	T25	
NA	GND	T28	
NA	GND	T31	
NA	GND	U14	
NA	GND	U15	
NA	GND	U16	
NA	GND	U17	
NA	GND	U18	
NA	GND	V14	
NA	GND	V15	
NA	GND	V16	
NA	GND	V17	
NA	GND	V18	
NA	GND	W7	
NA	GND	W25	
NA	GND	AB4	
NA	GND	AB16	
NA	GND	AB28	
NA	GND	AC9	
NA	GND	AC23	
NA	GND	AD2	
NA	GND	AD8	
NA	GND	AD24	
NA	GND	AD30	
NA	GND	AE7	
NA	GND	AE13	
NA	GND	AE16	
NA	GND	AE19	
NA	GND	AE25	
NA	GND	AF6	
NA	GND	AF26	
NA	GND	AG5	