AMD Xilinx - XC2V500-4FGG256I Datasheet

Welcome to E-XFL.COM

Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	768
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	589824
Number of I/O	172
Number of Gates	500000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	256-BGA
Supplier Device Package	256-FBGA (17x17)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xc2v500-4fgg256i

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 availabe 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

Each block SelectRAM cell is a fully synchronous memory, as illustrated in Figure 30. The two ports have independent inputs and outputs and are independently clocked.

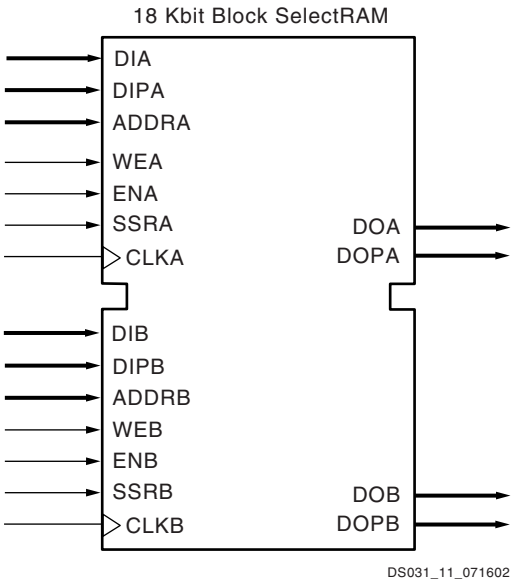


Figure 30: **18 Kbit Block SelectRAM in Dual-Port Mode**

Port Aspect Ratios

Table 16 shows the depth and the width aspect ratios for the 18 Kbit block SelectRAM. Virtex-II block SelectRAM also includes dedicated routing resources to provide an efficient interface with CLBs, block SelectRAM, and multipliers.

Table 16: **18 Kbit Block SelectRAM Port Aspect Ratio**

Width	Depth	Address Bus	Data Bus	Parity Bus
1	16,384	ADDR[13:0]	DATA[0]	N/A
2	8,192	ADDR[12:0]	DATA[1:0]	N/A
4	4,096	ADDR[11:0]	DATA[3:0]	N/A
9	2,048	ADDR[10:0]	DATA[7:0]	Parity[0]
18	1,024	ADDR[9:0]	DATA[15:0]	Parity[1:0]
36	512	ADDR[8:0]	DATA[31:0]	Parity[3:0]

Read/Write Operations

The Virtex-II block SelectRAM read operation is fully synchronous. An address is presented, and the read operation is enabled by control signals WEA and WEB in addition to ENA or ENB. Then, depending on clock polarity, a rising or falling clock edge causes the stored data to be loaded into output registers.

The write operation is also fully synchronous. Data and address are presented, and the write operation is enabled by control signals WEA or WEB in addition to ENA or ENB. Then, again depending on the clock input mode, a rising or falling clock edge causes the data to be loaded into the memory cell addressed.

A write operation performs a simultaneous read operation. Three different options are available, selected by configuration:

1. **"WRITE_FIRST"**

   The "WRITE_FIRST" option is a transparent mode. The same clock edge that writes the data input (DI) into the memory also transfers DI into the output registers DO as shown in Figure 31.

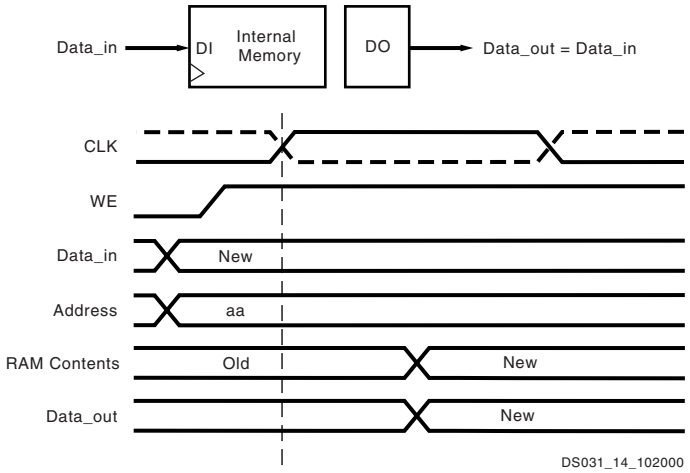


Figure 31: **WRITE_FIRST Mode**

2. **"READ_FIRST"**

   The "READ_FIRST" option is a read-before-write mode.

   The same clock edge that writes data input (DI) into the memory also transfers the prior content of the memory cell addressed into the data output registers DO, as shown in Figure 32.

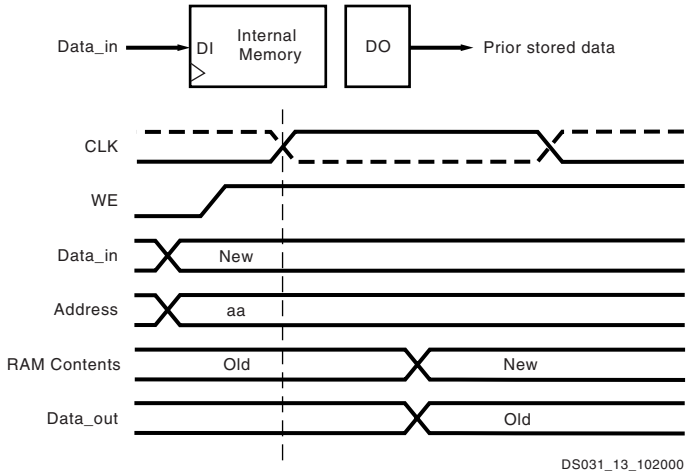


Figure 32: **READ_FIRST Mode**

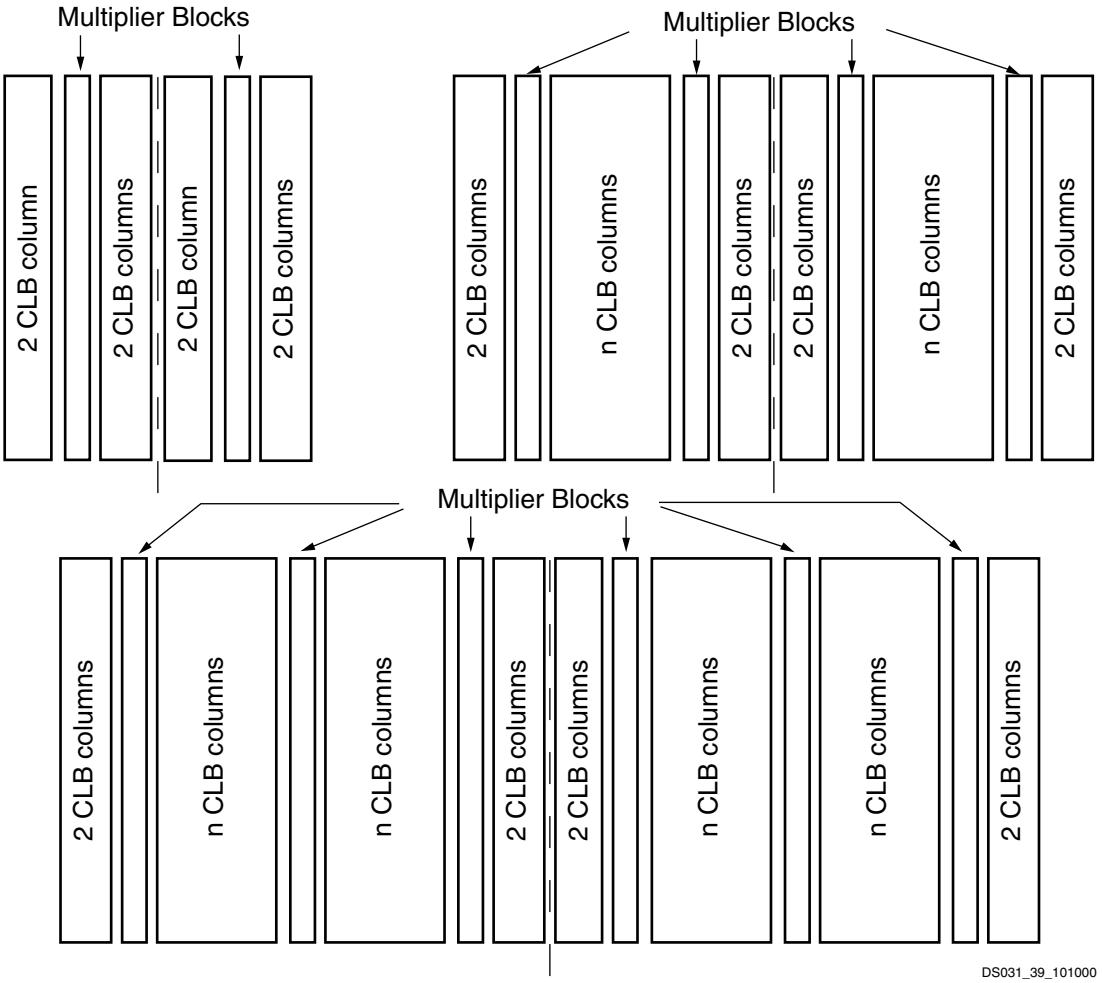


Figure 37: **Multipliers (2-column, 4-column, and 6-column)**

Global Clock Multiplexer Buffers

Virtex-II devices have 16 clock input pins that can also be used as regular user I/Os. Eight clock pads are on the top edge of the device, in the middle of the array, and eight are on the bottom edge, as illustrated in Figure 38.

The global clock multiplexer buffer represents the input to dedicated low-skew clock tree distribution in Virtex-II devices. Like the clock pads, eight global clock multiplexer buffers are on the top edge of the device and eight are on the bottom edge.

Each global clock buffer can either be driven by the clock pad to distribute a clock directly to the device, or driven by the Digital Clock Manager (DCM), discussed in Digital Clock Manager (DCM), page 29. Each global clock buffer can also be driven by local interconnects. The DCM has clock output(s) that can be connected to global clock buffer inputs, as shown in Figure 39.

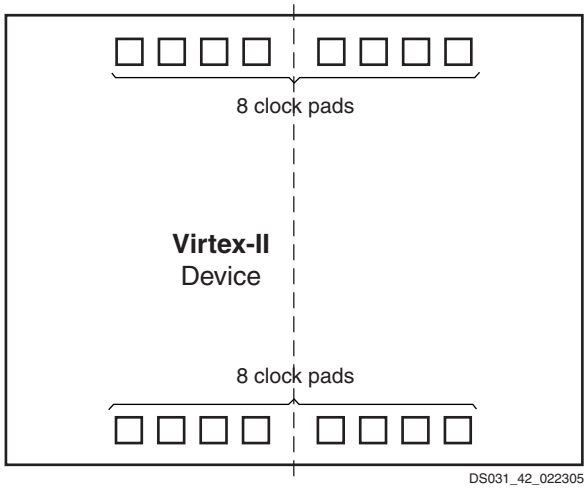


Figure 38: **Virtex-II Clock Pads**

ments to begin changing state in response to the logic and the user clock.

The relative timing of these events can be changed via configuration options in software. In addition, the GTS and GWE events can be made dependent on the DONE pins of multiple devices all going High, forcing the devices to start synchronously. The sequence can also be paused at any stage, until lock has been achieved on any or all DCMs, as well as the DCI.

Readback

In this mode, configuration data from the Virtex-II FPGA device can be read back. Readback is supported only in the SelectMAP (master and slave) and Boundary-Scan mode.

Along with the configuration data, it is possible to read back the contents of all registers, distributed SelectRAM, and block RAM resources. This capability is used for real-time debugging. For more detailed configuration information, see the Virtex-II *Platform FPGA User Guide.*

Bitstream Encryption

Virtex-II devices have an on-chip decryptor using one or two sets of three keys for triple-key Data Encryption Standard (DES) operation. Xilinx software tools offer an optional encryption of the configuration data (bitstream) with a triple-key DES determined by the designer.

The keys are stored in the FPGA by JTAG instruction and retained by a battery connected to the V_{BATT} pin, when the device is not powered. Virtex-II devices can be configured with the corresponding encrypted bitstream, using any of the configuration modes described previously.

A detailed description of how to use bitstream encryption is provided in the *Virtex-II Platform FPGA User Guide*. For devices that support this feature, please contact your sales representative for specific ordering part number.

Partial Reconfiguration

Partial reconfiguration of Virtex-II devices can be accomplished in either Slave SelectMAP mode or Boundary-Scan mode. Instead of resetting the chip and doing a full configuration, new data is loaded into a specified area of the chip, while the rest of the chip remains in operation. Data is loaded on a column basis, with the smallest load unit being a configuration “frame” of the bitstream (device size dependent).

Partial reconfiguration is useful for applications that require different designs to be loaded into the same area of a chip, or that require the ability to change portions of a design without having to reset or reconfigure the entire chip.

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). A note was added to Table 1.
04/02/01	1.5	• Under Input/Output Individual Options, the range of values for optional pull-up and pull-down resistors was changed to 10 - 60 KΩ from 50 - 100 KΩ. • Skipped v1.4 to sync up modules. Reverted to traditional double-column format.
07/30/01	1.6	• Added Table 6. • Changed definition of multiply and divide integer ranges under Digital Clock Manager (DCM). • Made numerous minor edits throughout this module.
10/02/01	1.7	• Updated descriptions under Digitally Controlled Impedance (DCI), Global Clock Multiplexer Buffers, Digital Clock Manager (DCM), and Creating a Design.
10/12/01	1.8	• Made clarifying edits under Digital Clock Manager (DCM).
11/29/01	1.9	• Changed bitstream lengths for each device in Table 26.

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.

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

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

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

General Power Supply Requirements

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

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

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

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

DC Input and Output Levels

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

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

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

Virtex-II Pin-to-Pin Output 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 Input to Output Delay for LVTTL, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate, *With* DCM

Table 34: **Global Clock Input to Output Delay for LVTTL, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate, *With* DCM**

Description	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade			Units
			-6	-5	-4	
LVTTL Global Clock Input to Output delay using Output flip-flop, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate, *with* DCM. For data *output* with different standards, adjust the delays with the values shown in IOB Output Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments, page 14.						
Global Clock and OFF with DCM	$T_{ICKOFDCM}$	XC2V40	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V80	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V250	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V500	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V1000	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V1500	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V2000	1.10	1.28	1.48	ns
		XC2V3000	1.19	1.38	1.59	ns
		XC2V4000	1.19	1.38	1.59	ns
		XC2V6000	1.64	1.88	2.17	ns
		XC2V8000		1.88	2.17	ns

Notes:
1. Listed above are representative values where one global clock input drives one vertical clock line in each accessible column, and where all accessible IOB and CLB flip-flops are clocked by the global clock net.
2. Output timing is measured at 50% V_{CC} threshold with test setup shown in Figure 1. For other I/O standards, see Table 19.

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.

Source-Synchronous Switching Characteristics

The parameters in this section provide the necessary values for calculating timing budgets for Virtex-II source-synchronous transmitter and receiver data-valid windows.

Table 45: **Duty Cycle Distortion and Clock-Tree Skew**

Description	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade			Units
			-6	-5	-4	
Duty Cycle Distortion(1)	T_{DCD_CLK0}	All	140	140	140	ps
	T_{DCD_CLK180}	All	50	50	50	ps
Clock Tree Skew(2)	T_{CKSKEW}	XC2V40	50	50	60	ps
		XC2V80	50	50	60	ps
		XC2V250	50	50	60	ps
		XC2V500	50	50	60	ps
		XC2V1000	80	80	90	ps
		XC2V1500	80	80	90	ps
		XC2V2000	100	100	110	ps
		XC2V3000	100	100	110	ps
		XC2V4000	400	400	450	ps
		XC2V6000	500	500	550	ps
		XC2V8000		600	650	ps

Notes:

1. These parameters represent the worst-case duty cycle distortion observable at the pins of the device using LVDS output buffers. For cases where other I/O standards are used, IBIS can be used to calculate any additional duty cycle distortion that might be caused by asymmetrical rise/fall times.
   T_{DCD_CLK0} applies to cases where local (IOB) inversion is used to provide the negative-edge clock to the DDR element in the I/O.
   T_{DCD_CLK180} applies to cases where the CLK180 output of the DCM is used to provide the negative-edge clock to the DDR element in the I/O.
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.

Table 46: **Package Skew**

Description	Symbol	Device/Package	Value	Units
Package Skew(1)	$T_{PKGSKEW}$	XC2V1000 / FF896	130	ps
		XC2V3000 / FF1152	115	ps
		XC2V3000 / BF957	130	ps
		XC2V4000 / FF1152	130	ps
		XC2V4000 / FF1517	200	ps
		XC2V4000 / BF957	140	ps
		XC2V6000 / FF1152	90	ps
		XC2V6000 / FF1517	105	ps
		XC2V6000 / BF957	105	ps

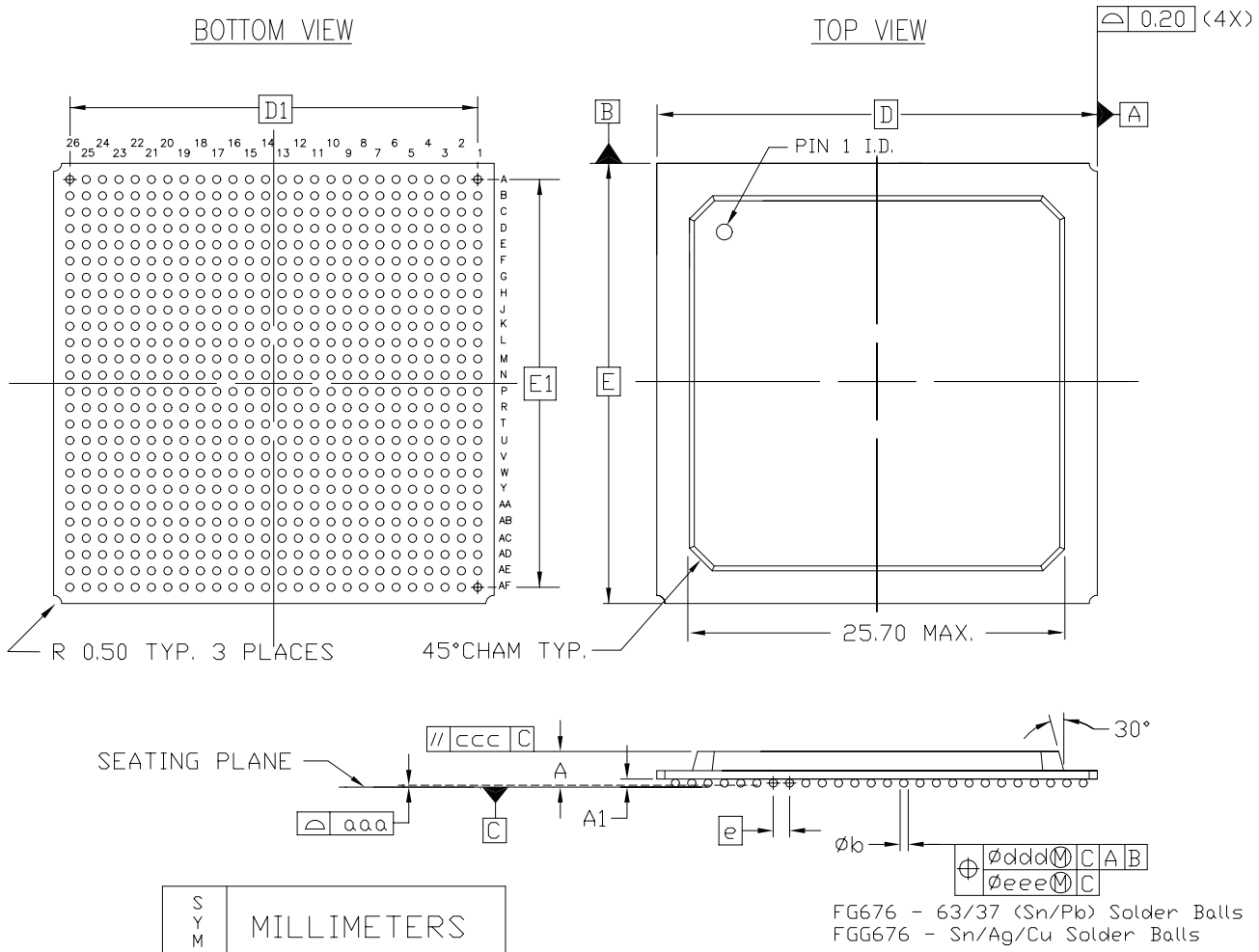
Notes:

1. 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 (7.1ps per mm).
2. Package trace length information is available for these device/package combinations. This information can be used to deskew the package.

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V1500	No Connect in XC2V2000
5	IO_L02P_5/D7	AC6		
5	IO_L01N_5/RDWR_B	AB6		
5	IO_L01P_5/CS_B	AC5		
6	IO_L01P_6	AF2		
6	IO_L01N_6	AE1		
6	IO_L02P_6/VRN_6	AB4		
6	IO_L02N_6/VRP_6	AB3		
6	IO_L03P_6	AD2		
6	IO_L03N_6/VREF_6	AD1		
6	IO_L04P_6	AC2		
6	IO_L04N_6	AC1		
6	IO_L06P_6	AB2		
6	IO_L06N_6	AB1		
6	IO_L19P_6	AA4		
6	IO_L19N_6	AA3		
6	IO_L21P_6	Y6		
6	IO_L21N_6/VREF_6	Y5		
6	IO_L22P_6	W6		
6	IO_L22N_6	W7		
6	IO_L24P_6	AA2		
6	IO_L24N_6	AA1		
6	IO_L25P_6	Y4	NC	NC
6	IO_L25N_6	Y3	NC	NC
6	IO_L43P_6	W5		
6	IO_L43N_6	W4		
6	IO_L45P_6	W2		
6	IO_L45N_6/VREF_6	W3		
6	IO_L46P_6	Y1		
6	IO_L46N_6	W1		
6	IO_L48P_6	V6		
6	IO_L48N_6	V7		
6	IO_L49P_6	V5		
6	IO_L49N_6	V4		
6	IO_L51P_6	V3		
6	IO_L51N_6/VREF_6	V2		
6	IO_L52P_6	V1		

FG676/FGG676 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications (1.00mm pitch)



SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A		2.25	2.60
A_1	0.40	0.50	0.60
D/E	27.00 BSC		
D_1/E_1	25.00 REF		
e	1.00 BSC		
øb	0.50	0.60	0.70
aaa			0.20
ccc			0.35
ddd			0.30
eee			0.10
M	26		

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-AAL-1

676-BALL FINE PITCH BGA (FG676/FGG676)

Figure 4: **FG676/FGG676 Fine-Pitch BGA Package Specifications**

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

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_L52P_7	J29		
7	IO_L52N_7	K29		
7	IO_L51P_7/VREF_7	K27		
7	IO_L51N_7	J27		
7	IO_L50P_7	L24		
7	IO_L50N_7	K24		
7	IO_L49P_7	H27		
7	IO_L49N_7	J28		
7	IO_L48P_7	H26		
7	IO_L48N_7	J26		
7	IO_L47P_7	K25		
7	IO_L47N_7	J25		
7	IO_L46P_7	H28		
7	IO_L46N_7	H29		
7	IO_L45P_7/VREF_7	G28		
7	IO_L45N_7	F28		
7	IO_L44P_7	L23		
7	IO_L44N_7	K23		
7	IO_L43P_7	F30		
7	IO_L43N_7	G30		
7	IO_L24P_7	F26		
7	IO_L24N_7	G27		
7	IO_L23P_7	J24		
7	IO_L23N_7	H24		
7	IO_L22P_7	F29		
7	IO_L22N_7	G29		
7	IO_L21P_7/VREF_7	G26		
7	IO_L21N_7	G25		
7	IO_L20P_7	H25		
7	IO_L20N_7	G24		
7	IO_L19P_7	D30		
7	IO_L19N_7	E30		
7	IO_L06P_7	E27		
7	IO_L06N_7	F27		
7	IO_L05P_7	J23		
7	IO_L05N_7	H22		
7	IO_L04P_7	C29		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V1000	No Connect in the XC2V1500
2	VCCO_2	L10		
2	VCCO_2	L9		
2	VCCO_2	K9		
2	VCCO_2	E2		
3	VCCO_3	AF2		
3	VCCO_3	AA9		
3	VCCO_3	Y10		
3	VCCO_3	Y9		
3	VCCO_3	W10		
3	VCCO_3	W9		
3	VCCO_3	V10		
3	VCCO_3	V9		
3	VCCO_3	V3		
3	VCCO_3	U10		
3	VCCO_3	T10		
4	VCCO_4	AJ5		
4	VCCO_4	AH13		
4	VCCO_4	AB13		
4	VCCO_4	AB12		
4	VCCO_4	AB11		
4	VCCO_4	AB10		
4	VCCO_4	AA15		
4	VCCO_4	AA14		
4	VCCO_4	AA13		
4	VCCO_4	AA12		
4	VCCO_4	AA11		
5	VCCO_5	AJ26		
5	VCCO_5	AH18		
5	VCCO_5	AB21		
5	VCCO_5	AB20		
5	VCCO_5	AB19		
5	VCCO_5	AB18		
5	VCCO_5	AA20		
5	VCCO_5	AA19		
5	VCCO_5	AA18		
5	VCCO_5	AA17		
5	VCCO_5	AA16		

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
3	IO_L53P_3	AD2	
3	IO_L52N_3	AC8	
3	IO_L52P_3	AB8	
3	IO_L51N_3/VREF_3	AB10	
3	IO_L51P_3	AC10	
3	IO_L50N_3	AD5	
3	IO_L50P_3	AE5	
3	IO_L49N_3	AE4	
3	IO_L49P_3	AF4	
3	IO_L48N_3	AB9	
3	IO_L48P_3	AC9	
3	IO_L47N_3	AE2	
3	IO_L47P_3	AF1	
3	IO_L46N_3	AD6	
3	IO_L46P_3	AE6	
3	IO_L45N_3/VREF_3	AD9	
3	IO_L45P_3	AE9	
3	IO_L44N_3	AF2	
3	IO_L44P_3	AG2	
3	IO_L43N_3	AF3	
3	IO_L43P_3	AG3	
3	IO_L30N_3	AD7	
3	IO_L30P_3	AE7	
3	IO_L29N_3	AF5	
3	IO_L29P_3	AG5	
3	IO_L28N_3	AE8	
3	IO_L28P_3	AD8	
3	IO_L27N_3/VREF_3	AF8	
3	IO_L27P_3	AF9	
3	IO_L26N_3	AH1	
3	IO_L26P_3	AJ1	
3	IO_L25N_3	AG4	
3	IO_L25P_3	AH5	
3	IO_L24N_3	AF6	
3	IO_L24P_3	AG6	
3	IO_L23N_3	AH3	

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_L71P_6	AD34	
6	IO_L71N_6	AC34	
6	IO_L72P_6	AC31	
6	IO_L72N_6	AD31	
6	IO_L73P_6	Y27	
6	IO_L73N_6	W27	
6	IO_L74P_6	AB29	
6	IO_L74N_6	AA29	
6	IO_L75P_6	AB31	
6	IO_L75N_6/VREF_6	AA31	
6	IO_L76P_6	Y28	
6	IO_L76N_6	Y29	
6	IO_L77P_6	AB33	
6	IO_L77N_6	AA33	
6	IO_L78P_6	AA30	
6	IO_L78N_6	AB30	
6	IO_L79P_6	W24	NC
6	IO_L79N_6	V24	NC
6	IO_L80P_6	AB34	NC
6	IO_L80N_6	AA34	NC
6	IO_L81P_6	W33	NC
6	IO_L81N_6/VREF_6	Y34	NC
6	IO_L82P_6	W25	NC
6	IO_L82N_6	V25	NC
6	IO_L83P_6	Y32	NC
6	IO_L83N_6	AA32	NC
6	IO_L84P_6	W29	NC
6	IO_L84N_6	V29	NC
6	IO_L91P_6	W28	
6	IO_L91N_6	V28	
6	IO_L92P_6	V33	
6	IO_L92N_6	V34	
6	IO_L93P_6	Y31	
6	IO_L93N_6/VREF_6	W31	
6	IO_L94P_6	V26	
6	IO_L94N_6	V27	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in the XC2V3000
NA	GND	AE32	
NA	GND	AE3	
NA	GND	AC30	
NA	GND	AC5	
NA	GND	AA28	
NA	GND	AA21	
NA	GND	AA20	
NA	GND	AA19	
NA	GND	AA18	
NA	GND	AA17	
NA	GND	AA16	
NA	GND	AA15	
NA	GND	AA14	
NA	GND	AA7	
NA	GND	Y33	
NA	GND	Y21	
NA	GND	Y20	
NA	GND	Y19	
NA	GND	Y18	
NA	GND	Y17	
NA	GND	Y16	
NA	GND	Y15	
NA	GND	Y14	
NA	GND	Y2	
NA	GND	W26	
NA	GND	W21	
NA	GND	W20	
NA	GND	W19	
NA	GND	W18	
NA	GND	W17	
NA	GND	W16	
NA	GND	W15	
NA	GND	W14	
NA	GND	W9	
NA	GND	V21	
NA	GND	V20	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin Number	No Connect in XC2V2000
NA	GND	AG27	
NA	GND	AH4	
NA	GND	AH10	
NA	GND	AH16	
NA	GND	AH22	
NA	GND	AH28	
NA	GND	AJ1	
NA	GND	AJ3	
NA	GND	AJ29	
NA	GND	AJ31	
NA	GND	AK1	
NA	GND	AK2	
NA	GND	AK8	
NA	GND	AK24	
NA	GND	AK30	
NA	GND	AK31	
NA	GND	AL2	
NA	GND	AL3	
NA	GND	AL16	
NA	GND	AL29	
NA	GND	AL30	

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