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Understanding <u>Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)</u>

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	1176
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	5292
Total RAM Bits	57344
Number of I/O	284
Number of Gates	236666
Voltage - Supply	2.375V ~ 2.625V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	456-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	456-FBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv200-5fg456i

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



Revision History

Date	Version	Revision
11/98	1.0	Initial Xilinx release.
01/99-02/99	1.2-1.3	Both versions updated package drawings and specs.
05/99	1.4	Addition of package drawings and specifications.
05/99	1.5	Replaced FG 676 & FG680 package drawings.
07/99	1.6	Changed Boundary Scan Information and changed Figure 11, Boundary Scan Bit Sequence. Updated IOB Input & Output delays. Added Capacitance info for different I/O Standards. Added 5 V tolerant information. Added DLL Parameters and waveforms and new Pin-to-pin Input and Output Parameter tables for Global Clock Input to Output and Setup and Hold. Changed Configuration Information including Figures 12, 14, 17 & 19. Added device-dependent listings for quiescent currents ICCINTQ and ICCOQ. Updated IOB Input and Output Delays based on default standard of LVTTL, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate. Added IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments.
09/99	1.7	Speed grade update to preliminary status, Power-on specification and Clock-to-Out Minimums additions, "0" hold time listing explanation, quiescent current listing update, and Figure 6 ADDRA input label correction. Added T _{IJITCC} parameter, changed T _{OJIT} to T _{OPHASE} .
01/00	1.8	Update to speed.txt file 1.96. Corrections for CRs 111036,111137, 112697, 115479, 117153, 117154, and 117612. Modified notes for Recommended Operating Conditions (voltage and temperature). Changed Bank information for V _{CCO} in CS144 package on p.43.
01/00	1.9	Updated DLL Jitter Parameter table and waveforms, added Delay Measurement Methodology table for different I/O standards, changed buffered Hex line info and Input/Output Timing measurement notes.
03/00	2.0	New TBCKO values; corrected FG680 package connection drawing; new note about status of CCLK pin after configuration.
05/00	2.1	Modified "Pins not listed" statement. Speed grade update to Final status.
05/00	2.2	Modified Table 18.
09/00	2.3	 Added XCV400 values to table under Minimum Clock-to-Out for Virtex Devices. Corrected Units column in table under IOB Input Switching Characteristics. Added values to table under CLB SelectRAM Switching Characteristics.
10/00	2.4	 Corrected Pinout information for devices in the BG256, BG432, and BG560 packages in Table 18. Corrected BG256 Pin Function Diagram.
04/01	2.5	 Revised minimums for Global Clock Set-Up and Hold for LVTTL Standard, with DLL. Converted file to modularized format. See Virtex Data Sheet section.
03/13	4.0	The products listed in this data sheet are obsolete. See XCN10016 for further information.

Virtex Data Sheet

The Virtex Data Sheet contains the following modules:

- DS003-1, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs: Introduction and Ordering Information (Module 1)
- DS003-2, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs: Functional Description (Module 2)

- DS003-3, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs:
 DC and Switching Characteristics (Module 3)
- DS003-4, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs: Pinout Tables (Module 4)



Four dedicated clock pads are provided, one adjacent to each of the global buffers. The input to the global buffer is

selected either from these pads or from signals in the general purpose routing.

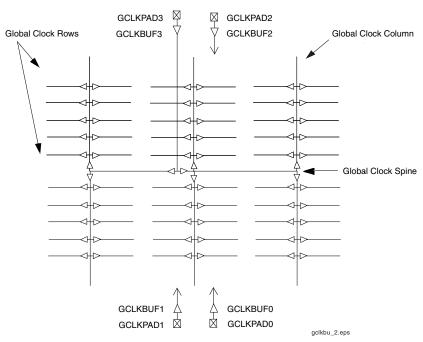


Figure 9: Global Clock Distribution Network

Delay-Locked Loop (DLL)

Associated with each global clock input buffer is a fully digital Delay-Locked Loop (DLL) that can eliminate skew between the clock input pad and internal clock-input pins throughout the device. Each DLL can drive two global clock networks. The DLL monitors the input clock and the distributed clock, and automatically adjusts a clock delay element. Clock edges reach internal flip-flops one to four clock periods after they arrive at the input. This closed-loop system effectively eliminates clock-distribution delay by ensuring that clock edges arrive at internal flip-flops in synchronism with clock edges arriving at the input.

In addition to eliminating clock-distribution delay, the DLL provides advanced control of multiple clock domains. The DLL provides four quadrature phases of the source clock, can double the clock, or divide the clock by 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 8, or 16.

The DLL also operates as a clock mirror. By driving the output from a DLL off-chip and then back on again, the DLL can be used to de-skew a board level clock among multiple Virtex devices.

In order to guarantee that the system clock is operating correctly prior to the FPGA starting up after configuration, the DLL can delay the completion of the configuration process until after it has achieved lock.

See **DLL Timing Parameters**, page 21 of Module 3, for frequency range information.

Boundary Scan

Virtex devices support all the mandatory boundary-scan instructions specified in the IEEE standard 1149.1. A Test Access Port (TAP) and registers are provided that implement the EXTEST, INTEST, SAMPLE/PRELOAD, BYPASS, IDCODE, USERCODE, and HIGHZ instructions. The TAP also supports two internal scan chains and configuration/readback of the device.The TAP uses dedicated package pins that always operate using LVTTL. For TDO to operate using LVTTL, the $\rm V_{CCO}$ for Bank 2 should be 3.3 V. Otherwise, TDO switches rail-to-rail between ground and $\rm V_{CCO}$.

Boundary-scan operation is independent of individual IOB configurations, and unaffected by package type. All IOBs, including un-bonded ones, are treated as independent 3-state bidirectional pins in a single scan chain. Retention of the bidirectional test capability after configuration facilitates the testing of external interconnections, provided the user design or application is turned off.

Table 5 lists the boundary-scan instructions supported in Virtex FPGAs. Internal signals can be captured during EXTEST by connecting them to un-bonded or unused IOBs. They can also be connected to the unused outputs of IOBs defined as unidirectional input pins.

Before the device is configured, all instructions except USER1 and USER2 are available. After configuration, all instructions are available. During configuration, it is recommended that those operations using the boundary-scan register (SAMPLE/PRELOAD, INTEST, EXTEST) not be performed.



ers with a common user interface regardless of their choice of entry and verification tools. The XDM software simplifies the selection of implementation options with pull-down menus and on-line help.

Application programs ranging from schematic capture to Placement and Routing (PAR) can be accessed through the XDM software. The program command sequence is generated prior to execution, and stored for documentation.

Several advanced software features facilitate Virtex design. RPMs, for example, are schematic-based macros with relative location constraints to guide their placement. They help ensure optimal implementation of common functions.

For HDL design entry, the Xilinx FPGA Foundation development system provides interfaces to the following synthesis design environments.

- Synopsys (FPGA Compiler, FPGA Express)
- Exemplar (Spectrum)
- Synplicity (Synplify)

For schematic design entry, the Xilinx FPGA Foundation and alliance development system provides interfaces to the following schematic-capture design environments.

- Mentor Graphics V8 (Design Architect, QuickSim II)
- Viewlogic Systems (Viewdraw)

Third-party vendors support many other environments.

A standard interface-file specification, Electronic Design Interchange Format (EDIF), simplifies file transfers into and out of the development system.

Virtex FPGAs supported by a unified library of standard functions. This library contains over 400 primitives and macros, ranging from 2-input AND gates to 16-bit accumulators, and includes arithmetic functions, comparators, counters, data registers, decoders, encoders, I/O functions, latches, Boolean functions, multiplexers, shift registers, and barrel shifters.

The "soft macro" portion of the library contains detailed descriptions of common logic functions, but does not contain any partitioning or placement information. The performance of these macros depends, therefore, on the partitioning and placement obtained during implementation.

RPMs, on the other hand, do contain predetermined partitioning and placement information that permits optimal implementation of these functions. Users can create their own library of soft macros or RPMs based on the macros and primitives in the standard library.

The design environment supports hierarchical design entry, with high-level schematics that comprise major functional blocks, while lower-level schematics define the logic in these blocks. These hierarchical design elements are automatically combined by the implementation tools. Different design entry tools can be combined within a hierarchical

design, thus allowing the most convenient entry method to be used for each portion of the design.

Design Implementation

The place-and-route tools (PAR) automatically provide the implementation flow described in this section. The partitioner takes the EDIF net list for the design and maps the logic into the architectural resources of the FPGA (CLBs and IOBs, for example). The placer then determines the best locations for these blocks based on their interconnections and the desired performance. Finally, the router interconnects the blocks.

The PAR algorithms support fully automatic implementation of most designs. For demanding applications, however, the user can exercise various degrees of control over the process. User partitioning, placement, and routing information is optionally specified during the design-entry process. The implementation of highly structured designs can benefit greatly from basic floor planning.

The implementation software incorporates Timing Wizard® timing-driven placement and routing. Designers specify timing requirements along entire paths during design entry. The timing path analysis routines in PAR then recognize these user-specified requirements and accommodate them.

Timing requirements are entered on a schematic in a form directly relating to the system requirements, such as the targeted clock frequency, or the maximum allowable delay between two registers. In this way, the overall performance of the system along entire signal paths is automatically tailored to user-generated specifications. Specific timing information for individual nets is unnecessary.

Design Verification

In addition to conventional software simulation, FPGA users can use in-circuit debugging techniques. Because Xilinx devices are infinitely reprogrammable, designs can be verified in real time without the need for extensive sets of software simulation vectors.

The development system supports both software simulation and in-circuit debugging techniques. For simulation, the system extracts the post-layout timing information from the design database, and back-annotates this information into the net list for use by the simulator. Alternatively, the user can verify timing-critical portions of the design using the TRACE® static timing analyzer.

For in-circuit debugging, the development system includes a download and readback cable. This cable connects the FPGA in the target system to a PC or workstation. After downloading the design into the FPGA, the designer can single-step the logic, readback the contents of the flip-flops, and so observe the internal logic state. Simple modifications can be downloaded into the system in a matter of minutes.



- At the rising edge of CCLK: If BUSY is Low, the data is accepted on this clock. If BUSY is High (from a previous write), the data is not accepted. Acceptance will instead occur on the first clock after BUSY goes Low, and the data must be held until this has happened.
- 4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until all the data has been sent.
- 5. De-assert $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and $\overline{\text{WRITE}}$.

A flowchart for the write operation appears in Figure 17. Note that if CCLK is slower than f_{CCNH} , the FPGA never asserts BUSY. In this case, the above handshake is unnecessary, and data can simply be entered into the FPGA every CCLK cycle.

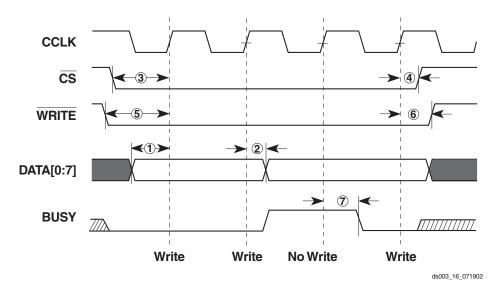


Figure 16: Write Operations



Data Stream Format

Virtex devices are configured by sequentially loading frames of data. Table 11 lists the total number of bits required to configure each device. For more detailed information, see application note XAPP151 "Virtex Configuration Architecture Advanced Users Guide".

Table 11: Virtex Bit-Stream Lengths

Device	# of Configuration Bits
XCV50	559,200
XCV100	781,216
XCV150	1,040,096
XCV200	1,335,840
XCV300	1,751,808
XCV400	2,546,048
XCV600	3,607,968
XCV800	4,715,616
XCV1000	6,127,744

Readback

The configuration data stored in the Virtex configuration memory can be readback for verification. Along with the configuration data it is possible to readback the contents all flip-flops/latches, LUTRAMs, and block RAMs. This capability is used for real-time debugging.

For more detailed information, see Application Note XAPP138: *Virtex FPGA Series Configuration and Readback*, available online at www.xilinx.com.

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04/01	2.5	 Revised minimums for Global Clock Set-Up and Hold for LVTTL Standard, with DLL. Updated SelectMAP Write Timing Characteristics values in Table 9. Converted file to modularized format. See the Virtex Data Sheet section.
07/19/01	2.6	Made minor edits to text under Configuration.
07/19/02	2.7	Made minor edit to Figure 16 and Figure 18.
09/10/02	2.8	Added clarifications in the Configuration, Boundary-Scan Mode, and Block SelectRAM sections. Revised Figure 17.
12/09/02	2.8.1	 Added clarification in the Boundary Scan section. Corrected number of buffered Hex lines listed in General Purpose Routing section.
03/01/13	4.0	The products listed in this data sheet are obsolete. See XCN10016 for further information.

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Virtex[™] 2.5 V Field Programmable Gate Arrays

DS003-3 (v4.0) March 1, 2013

Production Product Specification

Virtex Electrical Characteristics Definition of Terms

Electrical and switching characteristics are specified on a per-speed-grade basis and can be designated as Advance, Preliminary, or Production. Each designation is defined as follows:

Advance: These speed files are based on simulations only and are typically available soon after device design specifications are frozen. Although speed grades with this designation are considered relatively stable and conservative, some under-reporting might still occur.

Preliminary: These speed files are based on complete ES (engineering sample) silicon characterization. Devices and speed grades with this designation are intended to give a better indication of the expected performance of production silicon. The probability of under-reporting delays is greatly reduced as compared to Advance data.

Production: These speed files are released once enough production silicon of a particular device family member has been characterized to provide full correlation between speed files and devices over numerous production lots. There is no under-reporting of delays, and customers receive formal notification of any subsequent changes. Typically, the slowest speed grades transition to Production before faster speed grades.

All specifications are representative of worst-case supply voltage and junction temperature conditions. The parameters included are common to popular designs and typical applications. Contact the factory for design considerations requiring more detailed information.

Table 1 correlates the current status of each Virtex device with a corresponding speed file designation.

Table 1: Virtex Device Speed Grade Designations

	Speed Grade Designations						
Device	Advance	Preliminary	Production				
XCV50			-6, -5, -4				
XCV100			-6, -5, -4				
XCV150			-6, -5, -4				
XCV200			-6, -5, -4				
XCV300			-6, -5, -4				
XCV400			-6, -5, -4				
XCV600			-6, -5, -4				
XCV800			-6, -5, -4				
XCV1000			-6, -5, -4				

All specifications are subject to change without notice.



Description	Device	Symbol	Min	-6	-5	-4	Units
Setup and Hold Times with respect to Clock CLK at IOB input register ⁽¹⁾				Setup	Time / Hol	d Time	
Pad, no delay	All	T _{IOPICK} /T _{IOICKP}	0.8 / 0	1.6 / 0	1.8 / 0	2.0 / 0	ns, min
Pad, with delay	XCV50	T _{IOPICKD} /T _{IOICKPD}	1.9 / 0	3.7 / 0	4.1 / 0	4.7 / 0	ns, min
	XCV100		1.9 / 0	3.7 / 0	4.1 / 0	4.7 / 0	ns, min
	XCV150		1.9 / 0	3.8 / 0	4.3 / 0	4.9 / 0	ns, min
	XCV200		2.0 / 0	3.9 / 0	4.4 / 0	5.0 / 0	ns, min
	XCV300		2.0 / 0	3.9 / 0	4.4 / 0	5.0 / 0	ns, min
	XCV400		2.1 / 0	4.1 / 0	4.6 / 0	5.3 / 0	ns, min
	XCV600		2.1 / 0	4.2 / 0	4.7 / 0	5.4 / 0	ns, min
	XCV800		2.2 / 0	4.4 / 0	4.9 / 0	5.6 / 0	ns, min
	XCV1000		2.3 / 0	4.5 / 0	5.0 / 0	5.8 / 0	ns, min
ICE input	All	T _{IOICECK} /T _{IOCKICE}	0.37/ 0	0.8 / 0	0.9 / 0	1.0 / 0	ns, max
Set/Reset Delays							
SR input (IFF, synchronous)	All	T _{IOSRCKI}	0.49	1.0	1.1	1.3	ns, max
SR input to IQ (asynchronous)	All	T _{IOSRIQ}	0.70	1.4	1.6	1.8	ns, max
GSR to output IQ	All	T _{GSRQ}	4.9	9.7	10.9	12.5	ns, max

Notes:

^{1.} A Zero "0" Hold Time listing indicates no hold time or a negative hold time. Negative values cannot be guaranteed "best-case", but if a "0" is listed, there is no positive hold time.

^{2.} Input timing for LVTTL is measured at 1.4 V. For other I/O standards, see Table 3.



Clock Distribution Guidelines

			Speed Grade			
Description	Device	Symbol	-6	-5	-4	Units
Global Clock Skew ⁽¹⁾						
Global Clock Skew between IOB Flip-flops	XCV50	T _{GSKEWIOB}	0.10	0.12	0.14	ns, max
	XCV100		0.12	0.13	0.15	ns, max
	XCV150		0.12	0.13	0.15	ns, max
	XCV200		0.13	0.14	0.16	ns, max
	XCV300		0.14	0.16	0.18	ns, max
	XCV400		0.13	0.13	0.14	ns, max
	XCV600		0.14	0.15	0.17	ns, max
	XCV800		0.16	0.17	0.20	ns, max
	XCV1000		0.20	0.23	0.25	ns, max

Notes:

Clock Distribution Switching Characteristics

			Speed	Grade		
Description	Symbol	Min	-6	- 5	-4	Units
GCLK IOB and Buffer						
Global Clock PAD to output.	T _{GPIO}	0.33	0.7	0.8	0.9	ns, max
Global Clock Buffer I input to O output	T _{GIO}	0.34	0.7	0.8	0.9	ns, max

^{1.} These clock-skew delays are provided for guidance only. They reflect the delays encountered in a typical design under worst-case conditions. Precise values for a particular design are provided by the timing analyzer.



I/O Standard Global Clock Input Adjustments

				Speed	Grade		
Description	Symbol	Standard ⁽¹⁾	Min	-6	-5	-4	Units
Data Input Delay Adjustments							
Standard-specific global clock input delay adjustments	T _{GPLVTTL}	LVTTL	0	0	0	0	ns, max
	T _{GPLVCMOS}	LVCMOS2	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	ns, max
	T _{GPPCl33_3}	PCI, 33 MHz, 3.3 V	-0.05	-0.11	-0.12	-0.14	ns, max
	T _{GPPCl33_5}	PCI, 33 MHz, 5.0 V	0.13	0.25	0.28	0.33	ns, max
	T _{GPPCl66_3}	PCI, 66 MHz, 3.3 V	-0.05	-0.11	-0.12	-0.14	ns, max
	T _{GPGTL}	GTL	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	ns, max
	T _{GPGTLP}	GTL+	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	ns, max
	T _{GPHSTL}	HSTL	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	ns, max
	T _{GPSSTL2}	SSTL2	0.6	0.52	0.51	0.50	ns, max
	T _{GPSSTL3}	SSTL3	0.6	0.6	0.55	0.54	ns, max
	T _{GPCTT}	СТТ	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	ns, max
	T _{GPAGP}	AGP	0.6	0.54	0.53	0.52	ns, max

Notes:

^{1.} Input timing for GPLVTTL is measured at 1.4 V. For other I/O standards, see Table 3.



CLB Switching Characteristics

Delays originating at F/G inputs vary slightly according to the input used. The values listed below are worst-case. Precise values are provided by the timing analyzer.

		Speed Grade				
Description	Symbol	Min	-6	-5	-4	Units
Combinatorial Delays		•				
4-input function: F/G inputs to X/Y outputs	T _{ILO}	0.29	0.6	0.7	0.8	ns, max
5-input function: F/G inputs to F5 output	T _{IF5}	0.32	0.7	0.8	0.9	ns, max
5-input function: F/G inputs to X output	T _{IF5X}	0.36	0.8	0.8	1.0	ns, max
6-input function: F/G inputs to Y output via F6 MUX	T _{IF6Y}	0.44	0.9	1.0	1.2	ns, max
6-input function: F5IN input to Y output	T _{F5INY}	0.17	0.32	0.36	0.42	ns, max
Incremental delay routing through transparent latch to XQ/YQ outputs	T _{IFNCTL}	0.31	0.7	0.7	0.8	ns, max
BY input to YB output	T _{BYYB}	0.27	0.53	0.6	0.7	ns, max
Sequential Delays						1
FF Clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	T _{CKO}	0.54	1.1	1.2	1.4	ns, max
Latch Clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	T _{CKLO}	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	ns, max
Setup and Hold Times before/after Clock CLK ⁽¹⁾		Setup T	ime / Hol	d Time		
4-input function: F/G Inputs	T _{ICK} /T _{CKI}	0.6 / 0	1.2 / 0	1.4 / 0	1.5 / 0	ns, min
5-input function: F/G inputs	T _{IF5CK} /T _{CKIF5}	0.7 / 0	1.3 / 0	1.5 / 0	1.7 / 0	ns, min
6-input function: F5IN input	T _{F5INCK} /T _{CKF5IN}	0.46 / 0	1.0 / 0	1.1 / 0	1.2 / 0	ns, min
6-input function: F/G inputs via F6 MUX	T _{IF6CK} /T _{CKIF6}	0.8 / 0	1.5 / 0	1.7 / 0	1.9 / 0	ns, min
BX/BY inputs	T_{DICK}/T_{CKDI}	0.30 / 0	0.6 / 0	0.7 / 0	0.8 / 0	ns, min
CE input	T_{CECK}/T_{CKCE}	0.37 / 0	0.8 / 0	0.9 / 0	1.0 / 0	ns, min
SR/BY inputs (synchronous)	$T_{RCK}T_{CKR}$	0.33 / 0	0.7 / 0	0.8 / 0	0.9 / 0	ns, min
Clock CLK						
Minimum Pulse Width, High	T _{CH}	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	ns, min
Minimum Pulse Width, Low	T_CL	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	ns, min
Set/Reset						
Minimum Pulse Width, SR/BY inputs	T _{RPW}	1.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	ns, min
Delay from SR/BY inputs to XQ/YQ outputs (asynchronous)	T _{RQ}	0.54	1.1	1.3	1.4	ns, max
Delay from GSR to XQ/YQ outputs	T _{IOGSRQ}	4.9	9.7	10.9	12.5	ns, max
Toggle Frequency (MHz) (for export control)	F _{TOG} (MHz)	625	333	294	250	MHz

Notes:

^{1.} A Zero "0" Hold Time listing indicates no hold time or a negative hold time. Negative values cannot be guaranteed "best-case", but if a "0" is listed, there is no positive hold time.



Period Tolerance: the allowed input clock period change in nanoseconds.

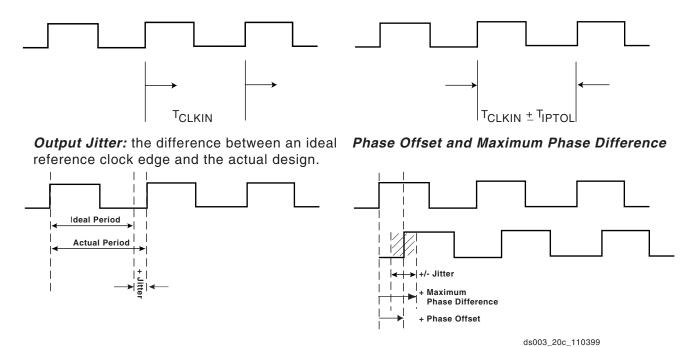


Figure 1: Frequency Tolerance and Clock Jitter

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01/00	1.8	Update to speed.txt file 1.96. Corrections for CRs 111036,111137, 112697, 115479, 117153, 117154, and 117612. Modified notes for Recommended Operating Conditions (voltage and temperature). Changed Bank information for V _{CCO} in CS144 package on p.43.



Table 3: Virtex Pinout Tables (BGA)

Pin Name	Device	BG256	BG352	BG432	BG560
GCK0	All	Y11	AE13	AL16	AL17
GCK1	All	Y10	AF14	AK16	AJ17
GCK2	All	A10	B14	A16	D17
GCK3	All	B10	D14	D17	A17
MO	All	Y1	AD24	AH28	AJ29
M1	All	U3	AB23	AH29	AK30
M2	All	W2	AC23	AJ28	AN32
CCLK	All	B19	C3	D4	C4
PROGRAM	All	Y20	AC4	АН3	AM1
DONE	All	W19	AD3	AH4	AJ5
INIT	All	U18	AD2	AJ2	AH5
BUSY/DOUT	All	D18	E4	D3	D4
D0/DIN	All	C19	D3	C2	E4
D1	All	E20	G1	K4	K3
D2	All	G19	J3	K2	L4
D3	All	J19	M3	P4	P3
D4	All	M19	R3	V4	W4
D5	All	P19	U4	AB1	AB5
D6	All	T20	V3	AB3	AC4
D7	All	V19	AC3	AG4	AJ4
WRITE	All	A19	D5	B4	D6
CS	All	B18	C4	D5	A2
TDI	All	C17	В3	В3	D5
TDO	All	A20	D4	C4	E6
TMS	All	D3	D23	D29	B33
TCK	All	A1	C24	D28	E29
DXN	All	W3	AD23	AH27	AK29
DXP	All	V4	AE24	AK29	AJ28



Table 4: Virtex Pinout Tables (Fine-Pitch BGA) (Continued)

Pin Name	Device	FG256	FG456	FG676	FG680
V _{CCINT}	All	C3, C14, D4, D13, E5, E12, M5, M12, N4, N13, P3, P14	E5, E18, F6, F17, G7, G8, G9, G14, G15, G16, H7, H16, J7, J16, P7, P16, R7, R16, T7, T8, T9, T14, T15, T16, U6, U17, V5, V18	G7, G20, H8, H19, J9, J10, J11, J16, J17, J18, K9, K18, L9, L18, T9, T18, U9, U18, V9, V10, V11, V16, V17, V18, W8, W19, Y7, Y20	AD5, AD35, AE5, AE35, AL5, AL35, AM5, AM35, AR8, AR9, AR15, AR16, AR24, AR25, AR31, AR32, E8, E9, E15, E16, E24, E25, E31, E32, H5, H35, J5, J35, R5, R35, T5, T35
V _{CCO} , Bank 0	All	E8, F8	F7, F8, F9, F10 G10, G11	H9, H10, H11, H12, J12, J13	E26, E27, E29, E30, E33, E34
V _{CCO} , Bank 1	All	E9, F9	F13, F14, F15, F16, G12, G13	H15, H16, H17, H18, J14, J15	E6, E7, E10, E11, E13, E14
V _{CCO} , Bank 2	All	H11, H12	G17, H17, J17, K16, K17, L16	J19, K19, L19, M18, M19, N18	F5, G5, K5, L5, N5, P5
V _{CCO} , Bank 3	All	J11, J12	M16, N16, N17, P17, R17, T17	P18, R18, R19, T19, U19, V19	AF5, AG5, AN5, AK5, AJ5, AP5
V _{CCO} , Bank 4	All	L9. M9	T12, T13, U13, U14, U15, U16,	V14, V15, W15, W16, W17, W18	AR6, AR7, AR10, AR11, AR13, AR14
V _{CCO} , Bank 5	All	L8, M8	T10, T11, U7, U8, U9, U10	V12, V13, W9,W10, W11, W12	AR26, AR27, AR29, AR30, AR33, AR34
V _{CCO} , Bank 6	All	J5, J6	M7, N6, N7, P6, R6, T6	P9, R8, R9, T8, U8, V8	AF35, AG35, AJ35, AK35, AN35, AP35
V _{CCO} , Bank 7	All	H5, H6	G6, H6, J6, K6, K7, L7	J8, K8, L8, M8, M9, N9	F35, G35, K35, L35, N35, P35
V _{REF} Bank 0	XCV50	B4, B7	N/A	N/A	N/A
(VREF pins are listed	XCV100/150	+ C6	A9, C6, E8	N/A	N/A
incrementally. Connect all pins listed for both the required device and all smaller devices	XCV200/300	+ A3	+ B4	N/A	N/A
	XCV400	N/A	N/A	A12, C11, D6, E8, G10	
listed in the same package.) Within each bank, if	XCV600	N/A	N/A	+ B7	A33, B28, B30, C23, C24, D33
input reference voltage	XCV800	N/A	N/A	+ B10	+ A26
is not required, all V _{REF} pins are general I/O.	XCV1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	+ D34



Table 4: Virtex Pinout Tables (Fine-Pitch BGA) (Continued)

Pin Name	Device	FG256	FG456	FG676	FG680
V _{REF} Bank 1	XCV50	B9, C11	N/A	N/A	N/A
(VREF pins are listed	XCV100/150	+ E11	A18, B13, E14	N/A	N/A
incrementally. Connect all pins listed for both	XCV200/300	+ A14	+ A19	N/A	N/A
the required device and all smaller devices	XCV400	N/A	N/A	A14, C20, C21, D15, G16	N/A
listed in the same package.) Within each bank, if	XCV600	N/A	N/A	+ B19	B6, B8, B18, D11, D13, D17
input reference voltage	XCV800	N/A	N/A	+ A17	+ B14
is not required, all V _{REF} pins are general I/O.	XCV1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	+ B5
V _{REF} , Bank 2	XCV50	F13, H13	N/A	N/A	N/A
(V _{REF} pins are listed	XCV100/150	+ F14	F21, H18, K21	N/A	N/A
incrementally. Connect all pins listed for both	XCV200/300	+ E13	+ D22	N/A	N/A
the required device and all smaller devices listed in the same package.) Within each bank, if	XCV400	N/A	N/A	F24, H23, K20, M23, M26	N/A
	XCV600	N/A	N/A	+ G26	G1, H4, J1, L2, V5, W3
input reference voltage	XCV800	N/A	N/A	+ K25	+ N1
is not required, all V _{REF} pins are general I/O.	XCV1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	+ D2
V _{REF} , Bank 3	XCV50	K16, L14	N/A	N/A	N/A
(V _{REF} pins are listed	XCV100/150	+ L13	N21, R19, U21	N/A	N/A
incrementally. Connect all pins listed for both the required device and all smaller devices listed in the same package.) Within each bank, if	XCV200/300	+ M13	+ U20	N/A	N/A
	XCV400	N/A	N/A	R23, R25, U21, W22, W23	N/A
	XCV600	N/A	N/A	+ W26	AC1, AJ2, AK3, AL4, AR1, Y1
input reference voltage	XCV800	N/A	N/A	+ U25	+ AF3
is not required, all V _{REF} pins are general I/O.	XCV1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	+ AP4



Table 4: Virtex Pinout Tables (Fine-Pitch BGA) (Continued)

Pin Name	Device	FG256	FG456	FG676	FG680
No Connect (No-connect pins are listed incrementally. All pins listed for both the required device and all larger devices listed in the same package are no connects.)	XCV800	N/A	N/A	A2, A3, A15, A25, B1, B6, B11, B16, B21, B24, B26, C1, C2, C25, C26, F2, F6, F21, F25, L2, L25, N25, P2, T2, T25, AA2, AA6, AA21, AA25, AD1, AD2, AD25, AE1, AE3, AE6, AE11, AE14, AE16, AE21, AE24, AE26, AF2, AF24, AF25	N/A
	XCV600	N/A	N/A	same as above	N/A
	XCV400	N/A	N/A	+ A9, A10, A13, A16, A24, AC1, AC25, AE12, AE15, AF3, AF10, AF11, AF13, AF14, AF16, AF18, AF23, B4, B12, B13, B15, B17, D1, D25, H26, J1, K26, L1, M1, M25, N1, N26, P1, P26, R2, R26, T1, T26, U26, V1	N/A
	XCV300	N/A	D4, D19, W4, W19	N/A	N/A
	XCV200	N/A	+ A2, A6, A12, B11, B16, C2, D1, D18, E17, E19, G2, G22, L2, L19, M2, M21, R3, R20, U3, U18, Y22, AA1, AA3, AA11, AA16, AB7, AB12, AB21,	N/A	N/A
	XCV150	N/A	+ A13, A14, C8, C9, E13, F11, H21, J1, J4, K2, K18, K19, M17, N1, P1, P5, P22, R22, W13, W15, AA9, AA10, AB8, AB14	N/A	N/A



Pinout Diagrams

The following diagrams, CS144 Pin Function Diagram, page 17 through FG680 Pin Function Diagram, page 27, illustrate the locations of special-purpose pins on Virtex FPGAs. Table 5 lists the symbols used in these diagrams. The diagrams also show I/O-bank boundaries.

Table 5: Pinout Diagram Symbols

Symbol	Pin Function		
*	General I/O		
*	Device-dependent general I/O, n/c on smaller devices		
V	V _{CCINT}		
V	Device-dependent V _{CCINT} , n/c on smaller devices		
0	V _{CCO}		
R	V _{REF}		
r	Device-dependent V _{REF} remains I/O on smaller devices		
G	Ground		
Ø, 1, 2, 3	Global Clocks		

Table 5: Pinout Diagram Symbols (Continued)

Symbol	Pin Function		
0 , 0 , 2	M0, M1, M2		
(0), (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7)	D0/DIN, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7		
В	DOUT/BUSY		
D	DONE		
Р	PROGRAM		
I	INIT		
K	CCLK		
W	WRITE		
S	<u>CS</u>		
Т	Boundary-scan Test Access Port		
+	Temperature diode, anode		
_	Temperature diode, cathode		
n	No connect		

CS144 Pin Function Diagram

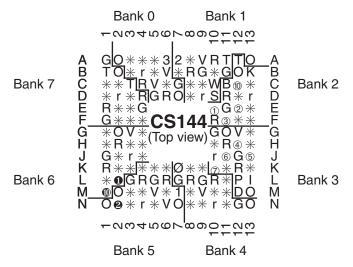


Figure 1: CS144 Pin Function Diagram



FG676 Pin Function Diagram

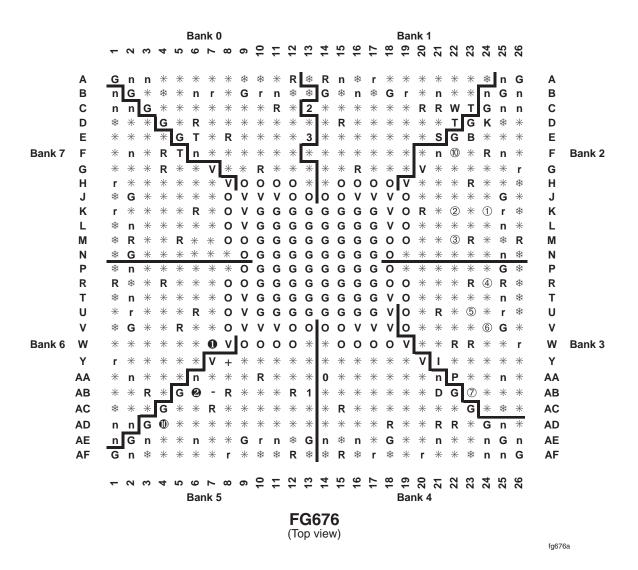


Figure 10: FG676 Pin Function Diagram

Notes:

Packages FG456 and FG676 are layout compatible.



FG680 Pin Function Diagram

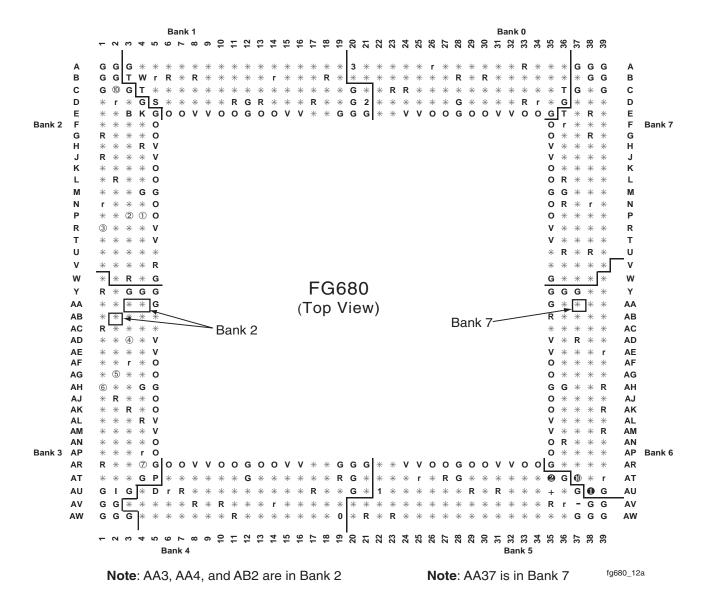


Figure 11: FG680 Pin Function Diagram



Revision History

Date	Version	Revision
11/98	1.0	Initial Xilinx release.
01/99-02/99	1.2-1.3	Both versions updated package drawings and specs.
05/99	1.4	Addition of package drawings and specifications.
05/99	1.5	Replaced FG 676 & FG680 package drawings.
07/99	1.6	Changed Boundary Scan Information and changed Figure 11, Boundary Scan Bit Sequence. Updated IOB Input & Output delays. Added Capacitance info for different I/O Standards. Added 5 V tolerant information. Added DLL Parameters and waveforms and new Pin-to-pin Input and Output Parameter tables for Global Clock Input to Output and Setup and Hold. Changed Configuration Information including Figures 12, 14, 17 & 19. Added device-dependent listings for quiescent currents ICCINTQ and ICCOQ. Updated IOB Input and Output Delays based on default standard of LVTTL, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate. Added IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments.
09/99	1.7	Speed grade update to preliminary status, Power-on specification and Clock-to-Out Minimums additions, "0" hold time listing explanation, quiescent current listing update, and Figure 6 ADDRA input label correction. Added T _{IJITCC} parameter, changed T _{OJIT} to T _{OPHASE} .
01/00	1.8	Update to speed.txt file 1.96. Corrections for CRs 111036,111137, 112697, 115479, 117153, 117154, and 117612. Modified notes for Recommended Operating Conditions (voltage and temperature). Changed Bank information for V _{CCO} in CS144 package on p.43.
01/00	1.9	Updated DLL Jitter Parameter table and waveforms, added Delay Measurement Methodology table for different I/O standards, changed buffered Hex line info and Input/Output Timing measurement notes.
03/00	2.0	New TBCKO values; corrected FG680 package connection drawing; new note about status of CCLK pin after configuration.
05/00	2.1	Modified "Pins not listed" statement. Speed grade update to Final status.
05/00	2.2	Modified Table 18.
09/00	2.3	 Added XCV400 values to table under Minimum Clock-to-Out for Virtex Devices. Corrected Units column in table under IOB Input Switching Characteristics. Added values to table under CLB SelectRAM Switching Characteristics.
10/00	2.4	 Corrected pinout info for devices in the BG256, BG432, and BG560 pkgs in Table 18. Corrected BG256 Pin Function Diagram.
04/02/01	2.5	 Revised minimums for Global Clock Set-Up and Hold for LVTTL Standard, with DLL. Converted file to modularized format. See section Virtex Data Sheet, below.
04/19/01	2.6	Corrected pinout information for FG676 device in Table 4. (Added AB22 pin.)
07/19/01	2.7	 Clarified V_{CCINT} pinout information and added AE19 pin for BG352 devices in Table 3. Changed pinouts listed for BG352 XCV400 devices in banks 0 thru 7.
07/19/02	2.8	Changed pinouts listed for GND in TQ144 devices (see Table 2).
03/01/13	4.0	The products listed in this data sheet are obsolete. See XCN10016 for further information.

Virtex Data Sheet

The Virtex Data Sheet contains the following modules:

- DS003-1, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs: Introduction and Ordering Information (Module 1)
- DS003-2, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs: Functional Description (Module 2)

- DS003-3, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs:
 DC and Switching Characteristics (Module 3)
- DS003-4, Virtex 2.5V FPGAs: Pinout Tables (Module 4)