AMD Xilinx - XCV100E-6CS144I Datasheet

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	600
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	2700
Total RAM Bits	81920
Number of I/O	94
Number of Gates	128236
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 1.89V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	144-TFBGA, CSPBGA
Supplier Device Package	144-LCSBGA (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv100e-6cs144i

Date	Version	Revision
11/20/00	1.8	• Upgraded speed grade -8 numbers in **Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics** tables to Preliminary. • Updated minimums in Table 13 and added notes to Table 14. • Added to note 2 to **Absolute Maximum Ratings**. • Changed speed grade -8 numbers for $T_{SHCKO32}$, T_{REG}, T_{BCCS}, and T_{ICKOF}. • Changed all minimum hold times to –0.4 under **Global Clock Setup and Hold for LVTTL Standard, with DLL**. • Revised maximum T_{DLLPW} in -6 speed grade for **DLL Timing Parameters**. • Changed GCLK0 to BA22 for FG860 package in Table 46.
2/12/01	1.9	• Revised footnote for Table 14. • Added numbers to **Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics** tables for XCV1000E and XCV2000E devices. • Updated Table 27 and Table 78 to include values for XCV400E and XCV600E devices. • Revised Table 62 to include pinout information for the XCV400E and XCV600E devices in the BG560 package. • Updated footnotes 1 and 2 for Table 76 to include XCV2600E and XCV3200E devices.
4/2/01	2.0	• Updated numerous values in **Virtex-E Switching Characteristics** tables. • Converted data sheet to modularized format. See the **Virtex-E Data Sheet** section.
10/25/01	2.1	• Updated the **Virtex-E Device/Package Combinations and Maximum I/O** table to show XCV3200E in the FG1156 package.
11/09/01	2.2	• Minor edits.
07/17/02	2.3	• Data sheet designation upgraded from Preliminary to Production.

Virtex-E Data Sheet

The Virtex-E Data Sheet contains the following modules:

- DS022-1, Virtex-E 1.8V FPGAs:
  Introduction and Ordering Information (Module 1)
- DS022-2, Virtex-E 1.8V FPGAs:
  Functional Description (Module 2)
- DS022-3, Virtex-E 1.8V FPGAs:
  DC and Switching Characteristics (Module 3)
- DS022-4, Virtex-E 1.8V FPGAs:
  Pinout Tables (Module 4)

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 deskew a board level clock among multiple devices.

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. For more information about DLL functionality, see the Design Consideration section of the data sheet.

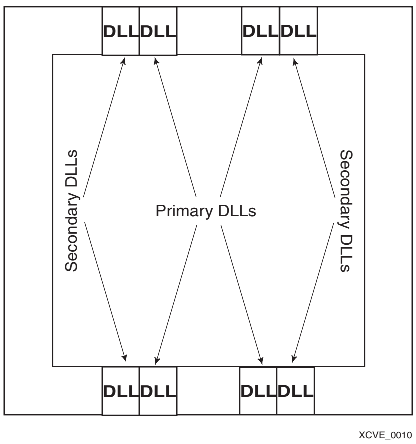

Figure 10: **DLL Locations**

Boundary Scan

Virtex-E 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 JTAG input pins (TDI, TMS, TCK) do not have a V_{CCO} requirement and operate with either 2.5 V or 3.3 V input signalling levels. The output pin (TDO) is sourced from the V_{CCO} in bank 2, and for proper operation of LVTTL 3.3 V levels, the bank should be supplied with 3.3 V.

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 6 lists the Boundary Scan instructions supported in Virtex-E 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.

In addition to the test instructions outlined above, the Boundary Scan circuitry can be used to configure the FPGA, and also to read back the configuration data.

Figure 11 is a diagram of the Virtex-E Series Boundary Scan logic. It includes three bits of Data Register per IOB, the IEEE 1149.1 Test Access Port controller, and the Instruction Register with decodes.

Development System

Virtex-E FPGAs are supported by the Xilinx Foundation and Alliance Series CAE tools. The basic methodology for Virtex-E design consists of three interrelated steps: design entry, implementation, and verification. Industry-standard tools are used for design entry and simulation (for example, Synopsys FPGA Express), while Xilinx provides proprietary architecture-specific tools for implementation.

The Xilinx development system is integrated under the Xilinx Design Manager (XDM™) software, providing designers 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-E 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-E FPGAs are 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 TRCE® static timing analyzer.

the internal storage elements to begin changing state in response to the logic and the user clock.

The relative timing of these events can be changed. In addition, the GTS, GSR, 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 DLLs.

Readback

The configuration data stored in the Virtex-E configuration memory can be readback for verification. Along with the configuration data it is possible to readback the contents all flip-flops/latches, LUT RAMs, 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".

Design Considerations

This section contains more detailed design information on the following features.

- Delay-Locked Loop . . . see page 19
- BlockRAM . . . see page 24
- SelectI/O . . . see page 31

Using DLLs

The Virtex-E FPGA series provides up to eight fully digital dedicated on-chip Delay-Locked Loop (DLL) circuits which provide zero propagation delay, low clock skew between output clock signals distributed throughout the device, and advanced clock domain control. These dedicated DLLs can be used to implement several circuits which improve and simplify system level design.

Introduction

As FPGAs grow in size, quality on-chip clock distribution becomes increasingly important. Clock skew and clock delay impact device performance and the task of managing clock skew and clock delay with conventional clock trees becomes more difficult in large devices. The Virtex-E series of devices resolve this potential problem by providing up to eight fully digital dedicated on-chip DLL circuits, which provide zero propagation delay and low clock skew between output clock signals distributed throughout the device.

Each DLL can drive up to two global clock routing networks within the device. The global clock distribution network minimizes clock skews due to loading differences. By monitoring a sample of the DLL output clock, the DLL can compensate for the delay on the routing network, effectively eliminating the delay from the external input port to the individual clock loads within the device.

In addition to providing zero delay with respect to a user source clock, the DLL can provide multiple phases of the source clock. The DLL can also act as a clock doubler or it can divide the user source clock by up to 16.

Clock multiplication gives the designer a number of design alternatives. For instance, a 50 MHz source clock doubled by the DLL can drive an FPGA design operating at 100 MHz. This technique can simplify board design because the clock path on the board no longer distributes such a high-speed signal. A multiplied clock also provides designers the option of time-domain-multiplexing, using one circuit twice per clock cycle, consuming less area than two copies of the same circuit. Two DLLs in can be connected in series to increase the effective clock multiplication factor to four.

The DLL can also act as a clock mirror. By driving the DLL output off-chip and then back in again, the DLL can be used to deskew a board level clock between multiple devices.

In order to guarantee the system clock establishes prior to the device "waking up," the DLL can delay the completion of the device configuration process until after the DLL achieves lock.

By taking advantage of the DLL to remove on-chip clock delay, the designer can greatly simplify and improve system level design involving high-fanout, high-performance clocks.

Library DLL Symbols

Figure 21 shows the simplified Xilinx library DLL macro symbol, BUFGDLL. This macro delivers a quick and efficient way to provide a system clock with zero propagation delay throughout the device. Figure 22 and Figure 23 show the two library DLL primitives. These symbols provide access to the complete set of DLL features when implementing more complex applications.

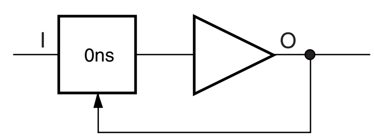

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Figure 21: **Simplified DLL Macro Symbol BUFGDLL**

Because any single DLL can access only two BUFGs at most, any additional output clock signals must be routed from the DLL in this example on the high speed backbone routing.

The dll_2x files in the xapp132.zip file show the VHDL and Verilog implementation of this circuit.

Virtex-E 4x Clock

Two DLLs located in the same half-edge (top-left, top-right, bottom-right, bottom-left) can be connected together, without using a BUFG between the CLKDLLs, to generate a 4x clock as shown in Figure 30. Virtex-E devices, like the Virtex devices, have four clock networks that are available for internal deskewing of the clock. Each of the eight DLLs have access to two of the four clock networks. Although all the DLLs can be used for internal deskewing, the presence of two GCLKBUFs on the top and two on the bottom indicate that only two of the four DLLs on the top (and two of the four DLLs on the bottom) can be used for this purpose.

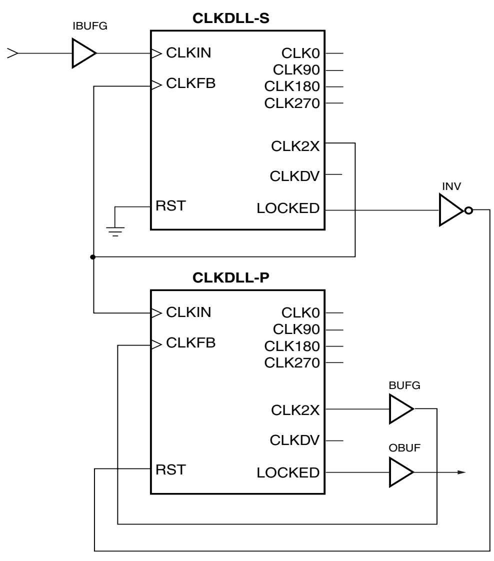

Figure 30: **DLL Generation of 4x Clock in Virtex-E Devices**

The dll_4xe files in the xapp132.zip file show the DLL implementation in Verilog for Virtex-E devices. These files can be found at:

ftp://ftp.xilinx.com/pub/applications/xapp/xapp132.zip

Using Block SelectRAM+ Features

The Virtex FPGA Series provides dedicated blocks of on-chip, true dual-read/write port synchronous RAM, with 4096 memory cells. Each port of the block SelectRAM+ memory can be independently configured as a read/write port, a read port, a write port, and can be configured to a specific data width. The block SelectRAM+ memory offers new capabilities allowing the FPGA designer to simplify designs.

Operating Modes

VIrtex-E block SelectRAM+ memory supports two operating modes:

- Read Through
- Write Back

Read Through (one clock edge)

The read address is registered on the read port clock edge and data appears on the output after the RAM access time. Some memories might place the latch/register at the outputs, depending on whether a faster clock-to-out versus set-up time is desired. This is generally considered to be an inferior solution, since it changes the read operation to an asynchronous function with the possibility of missing an address/control line transition during the generation of the read pulse clock.

Write Back (one clock edge)

The write address is registered on the write port clock edge and the data input is written to the memory and mirrored on the output.

Block SelectRAM+ Characteristics

- All inputs are registered with the port clock and have a set-up to clock timing specification.
- All outputs have a read through or write back function depending on the state of the port WE pin. The outputs relative to the port clock are available after the clock-to-out timing specification.
- The block SelectRAMs are true SRAM memories and do not have a combinatorial path from the address to the output. The LUT SelectRAM+ cells in the CLBs are still available with this function.
- The ports are completely independent from each other (*i.e.,* clocking, control, address, read/write function, and data width) without arbitration.
- A write operation requires only one clock edge.
- A read operation requires only one clock edge.

The output ports are latched with a self timed circuit to guarantee a glitch free read. The state of the output port does not change until the port executes another read or write operation.

Library Primitives

Figure 31 and Figure 32 show the two generic library block SelectRAM+ primitives. Table 14 describes all of the available primitives for synthesis and simulation.

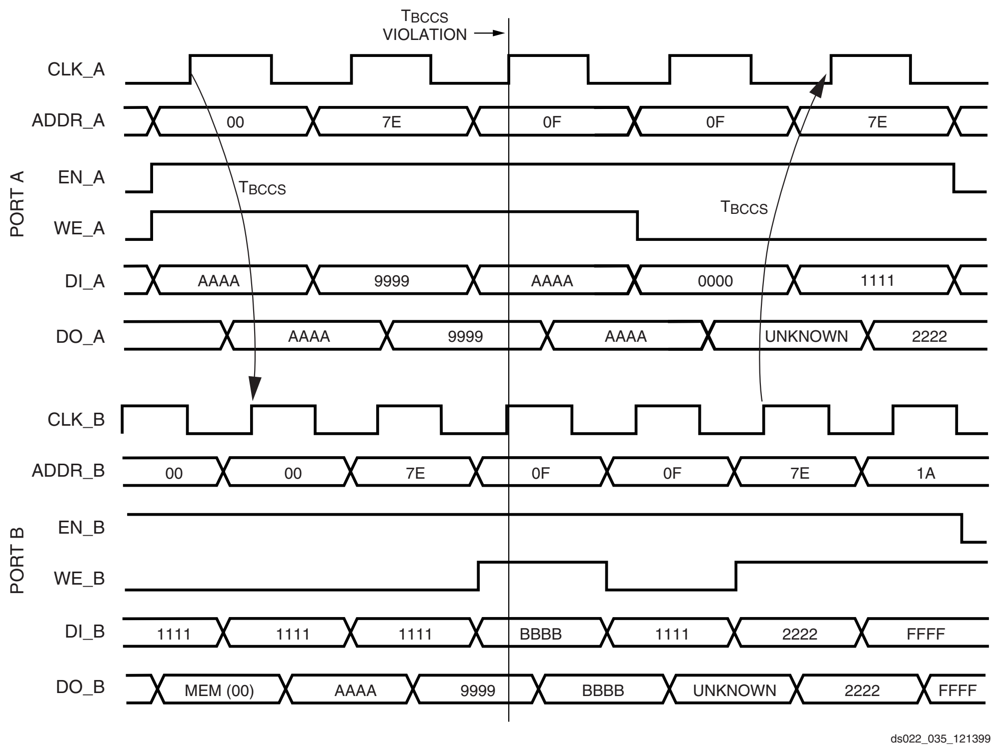

Figure 34: **Timing Diagram for a True Dual-port Read/Write Block SelectRAM+ Memory**

At the third rising edge of CLKA, the T_{BCCS} parameter is violated with two writes to memory location 0x0F. The DOA and DOB buses reflect the contents of the DIA and DIB buses, but the stored value at 0x0F is invalid.

At the fourth rising edge of CLKA, a read operation is performed at memory location 0x0F and invalid data is present on the DOA bus. Port B also executes a read operation to memory location 0x0F and also reads invalid data.

At the fifth rising edge of CLKA a read operation is performed that does not violate the T_{BCCS} parameter to the previous write of 0x7E by Port B. THe DOA bus reflects the recently written value by Port B.

Initialization

The block SelectRAM+ memory can initialize during the device configuration sequence. The 16 initialization properties of 64 hex values each (a total of 4096 bits) set the initialization of each RAM. These properties appear in Table 17. Any initialization properties not explicitly set configure as zeros. Partial initialization strings pad with zeros. Initialization strings greater than 64 hex values generate an error. The RAMs can be simulated with the initialization values using generics in VHDL simulators and parameters in Verilog simulators.

Initialization in VHDL and Synopsys

The block SelectRAM+ structures can be initialized in VHDL for both simulation and synthesis for inclusion in the EDIF output file. The simulation of the VHDL code uses a generic to pass the initialization. Synopsys FPGA compiler does not presently support generics. The initialization values instead attach as attributes to the RAM by a built-in Synopsys dc_script. The translate_off statement stops synthesis translation of the generic statements. The following code illustrates a module that employs these techniques.

Table 17: **RAM Initialization Properties**

Property	Memory Cells
INIT_00	255 to 0
INIT_01	511 to 256
INIT_02	767 to 512
INIT_03	1023 to 768
INIT_04	1279 to 1024
INIT_05	1535 to 1280
INIT_06	1791 to 2047
INIT_07	2047 to 1792
INIT_08	2303 to 2048
INIT_09	2559 to 2304
INIT_0a	2815 to 2560
INIT_0b	3071 to 2816
INIT_0c	3327 to 3072
INIT_0d	3583 to 3328
INIT_0e	3839 to 3584
INIT_0f	4095 to 3840

IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments

			Speed Grade(1)				
Description	**Symbol**	**Standard**	**Min**	**-8**	**-7**	**-6**	**Units**
Data Input Delay Adjustments							
Standard-specific data input delay adjustments	T_{ILVTTL}	LVTTL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	ns
	$T_{ILVCMOS2}$	LVCMOS2	–0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	ns
	$T_{ILVCMOS18}$	LVCMOS18	0.12	+0.20	+0.20	+0.20	ns
	T_{ILVDS}	LVDS	0.00	+0.15	+0.15	+0.15	ns
	$T_{ILVPECL}$	LVPECL	0.00	+0.15	+0.15	+0.15	ns
	T_{IPCI33_3}	PCI, 33 MHz, 3.3 V	–0.05	+0.08	+0.08	+0.08	ns
	T_{IPCI66_3}	PCI, 66 MHz, 3.3 V	–0.05	–0.11	–0.11	–0.11	ns
	T_{IGTL}	GTL	+0.10	+0.14	+0.14	+0.14	ns
	$T_{IGTLPLUS}$	GTL+	+0.06	+0.14	+0.14	+0.14	ns
	T_{IHSTL}	HSTL	+0.02	+0.04	+0.04	+0.04	ns
	T_{ISSTL2}	SSTL2	–0.04	+0.04	+0.04	+0.04	ns
	T_{ISSTL3}	SSTL3	–0.02	+0.04	+0.04	+0.04	ns
	T_{ICTT}	CTT	+0.01	+0.10	+0.10	+0.10	ns
	T_{IAGP}	AGP	–0.03	+0.04	+0.04	+0.04	ns

Notes:
1. Input timing i for LVTTL is measured at 1.4 V. For other I/O standards, see Table 4.

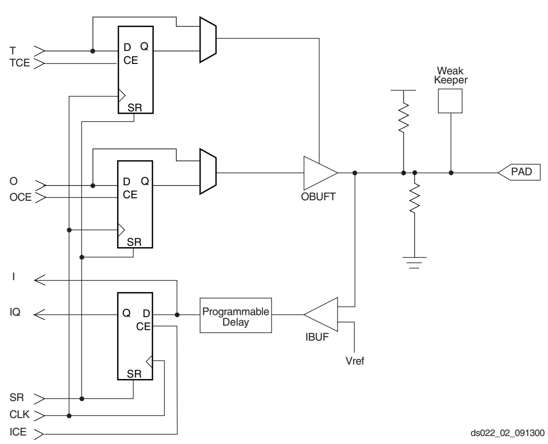

Figure 1: **Virtex-E Input/Output Block (IOB)**

CLB Switching Characteristics

Delays originating at F/G inputs vary slightly according to the input used, see Figure 2. The values listed below are worst-case. Precise values are provided by the timing analyzer.

Description	Symbol	Speed Grade(1) Min	-8	-7	-6	Units
Combinatorial Delays						
4-input function: F/G inputs to X/Y outputs	T_{ILO}	0.19	0.40	0.42	0.47	ns, max
5-input function: F/G inputs to F5 output	T_{IF5}	0.36	0.76	0.8	0.9	ns, max
5-input function: F/G inputs to X output	T_{IF5X}	0.35	0.74	0.8	0.9	ns, max
6-input function: F/G inputs to Y output via F6 MUX	T_{IF6Y}	0.35	0.74	0.9	1.0	ns, max
6-input function: F5IN input to Y output	T_{F5INY}	0.04	0.11	0.20	0.22	ns, max
Incremental delay routing through transparent latch to XQ/YQ outputs	T_{IFNCTL}	0.27	0.63	0.7	0.8	ns, max
BY input to YB output	T_{BYYB}	0.19	0.38	0.46	0.51	ns, max
Sequential Delays						
FF Clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	T_{CKO}	0.34	0.78	0.9	1.0	ns, max
Latch Clock CLK to XQ/YQ outputs	T_{CKLO}	0.40	0.77	0.9	1.0	ns, max
Setup and Hold Times before/after Clock CLK						
4-input function: F/G Inputs	T_{ICK} / T_{CKI}	0.39 / 0	0.9 / 0	1.0 / 0	1.1 / 0	ns, min
5-input function: F/G inputs	T_{IF5CK} / T_{CKIF5}	0.55 / 0	1.3 / 0	1.4 / 0	1.5 / 0	ns, min
6-input function: F5IN input	T_{F5INCK} / T_{CKF5IN}	0.27 / 0	0.6 / 0	0.8 / 0	0.8 / 0	ns, min
6-input function: F/G inputs via F6 MUX	T_{IF6CK} / T_{CKIF6}	0.58 / 0	1.3 / 0	1.5 / 0	1.6 / 0	ns, min
BX/BY inputs	T_{DICK} / T_{CKDI}	0.25 / 0	0.6 / 0	0.7 / 0	0.8 / 0	ns, min
CE input	T_{CECK} / T_{CKCE}	0.28 / 0	0.55 / 0	0.7 / 0	0.7 / 0	ns, min
SR/BY inputs (synchronous)	T_{RCK} / T_{CKR}	0.24 / 0	0.46 / 0	0.52 / 0	0.6 / 0	ns, min
Clock CLK						
Minimum Pulse Width, High	T_{CH}	0.56	1.2	1.3	1.4	ns, min
Minimum Pulse Width, Low	T_{CL}	0.56	1.2	1.3	1.4	ns, min
Set/Reset						
Minimum Pulse Width, SR/BY inputs	T_{RPW}	0.94	1.9	2.1	2.4	ns, min
Delay from SR/BY inputs to XQ/YQ outputs (asynchronous)	T_{RQ}	0.39	0.8	0.9	1.0	ns, max
Toggle Frequency (MHz) (for export control)	F_{TOG}	-	416	400	357	MHz

Notes:
1. A Zero "0" Hold Time listing indicates no hold time or a negative hold time. Negative values can not be guaranteed "best-case", but if a "0" is listed, there is no positive hold time.

Table 4: **CS144 — XCV50E, XCV100E, XCV200E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L15N_YY	M11
4	IO_L15P_YY	L11
4	IO_L16N_YY	K9
4	IO_VREF_L16P_YY	N10[2]
4	IO_L17N_YY	K8
4	IO_L17P_YY	N9
4	IO_LVDS_DLL_L18P	N8
4	IO_VREF	L8
4	IO_VREF	L10
4	IO_VREF	N11[1]
5	GCK1	M7
5	IO	M4
5	IO_LVDS_DLL_L18N	M6
5	IO_L19N_YY	N5
5	IO_L19P_YY	K6
5	IO_VREF_L20N_YY	N4[2]
5	IO_L20P_YY	K5
5	IO_L21N_YY	M3
5	IO_L21P_YY	N3
5	IO_VREF	K4[1]
5	IO_VREF	L4
5	IO_VREF	L6
6	IO	G4
6	IO	J4
6	IO_L25P	H1
6	IO_VREF_L25N	H2
6	IO_L24P_YY	H3
6	IO_L24N_YY	H4
6	IO_L23P	J2
6	IO_VREF_L23N	J3[2]
6	IO_VREF	K1
6	IO_VREF	K2[1]
6	IO_L22N_YY	L1
6	IO_L22P_YY	K3

Table 4: **CS144 — XCV50E, XCV100E, XCV200E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_L26N	G1
7	IO	C2
7	IO	D3
7	IO	F3
7	IO_L26P	F2
7	IO_L27N	F4
7	IO_VREF_L27P	E1
7	IO_L28N_YY	E2
7	IO_L28P_YY	E3
7	IO_L29N	D1
7	IO_VREF_L29P	D2[2]
7	IO_VREF	C1[1]
7	IO_VREF	D4
2	CCLK	B13
3	DONE	M12
NA	M0	M1
NA	M1	L2
NA	M2	N2
NA	PROGRAM	L12
NA	TDI	A11
NA	TCK	C3
2	TDO	A12
NA	TMS	B1
NA	VCCINT	A9
NA	VCCINT	B6
NA	VCCINT	C5
NA	VCCINT	G3
NA	VCCINT	G12
NA	VCCINT	M5
NA	VCCINT	M9
NA	VCCINT	N6
0	VCCO	A2

Table 8: **HQ240 — XCV600E, XCV1000E**

Pin #	Pin Description	Bank
P138	IO_D5_L26N_YY	3
P137	VCCINT	NA
P136	VCCO	3
P135	GND	NA
P134	IO_D6_L27P_Y	3
P133	IO_VREF_L27N_Y	3
P132	IO_VREF	3
P131	IO_L28P_Y	3
P130	IO_VREF_L28N_Y	3
P129	GND	NA
P128	IO_L29P_Y	3
P127	IO_L29N_Y	3
P126	IO_VREF_L30P_Y	3
P125	IO_L30N_Y	3
P124	IO_D7_L31P_YY	3
P123	IO_INIT_L31N_YY	3
P122	PROGRAM	NA
P121	VCCO	3
P120	DONE	3
P119	GND	NA
P118	IO_L32P_YY	4
P117	IO_L32N_YY	4
P116	VCCO	4
P115	IO_VREF	4
P114	IO_L33P_YY	4
P113	IO_L33N_YY	4
P112	GND	NA
P111	IO_VREF_L34P_YY	4
P110	IO_L34N_YY	4
P109	IO_VREF	4
P108	IO_VREF_L35P_YY	4
P107	IO_L35N_YY	4
P106	GND	NA
P105	VCCO	4
P104	VCCINT	NA
P103	IO_L36P_YY	4

Table 8: **HQ240 — XCV600E, XCV1000E**

Pin #	Pin Description	Bank
P102	IO_L36N_YY	4
P101[1]	IO_VREF	4
P100	IO_L37P_Y	4
P99	IO_L37N_Y	4
P98	GND	NA
P97	IO_VREF_L38P_Y	4
P96	IO_L38N_Y	4
P95	IO_L39P	4
P94	IO_VREF_L39N	4
P93	IO_LVDS_DLL_L40P	4
P92	GCK0	4
P91	GND	NA
P90	VCCO	4
P89	GCK1	5
P88	VCCINT	NA
P87	IO_LVDS_DLL_L40N	5
P86	IO_VREF	5
P85	VCCO	5
P84	IO_VREF_L41P	5
P83	GND	NA
P82	IO_L41N	5
P81	IO	5
P80[1]	IO_VREF	5
P79	IO_L42P_YY	5
P78	IO_L42N_YY	5
P77	VCCINT	NA
P76	VCCO	5
P75	GND	NA
P74	IO_L43P_YY	5
P73	IO_VREF_L43N_YY	5
P72	IO_VREF	5
P71	IO_L44P_YY	5
P70	IO_VREF_L44N_YY	5
P69	GND	NA
P68	IO_L45P_YY	5
P67	IO_L45N_YY	5

Table 10: **BG352 — XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	V24
NA	VCCINT	R23
NA	VCCINT	P25
NA	VCCINT	L25
NA	VCCINT	J24
0	VCCO	D19
0	VCCO	B25
0	VCCO	A17
1	VCCO	D13
1	VCCO	D7
1	VCCO	A10
2	VCCO	K1
2	VCCO	H4
2	VCCO	B2
3	VCCO	Y4
3	VCCO	U1
3	VCCO	P4
4	VCCO	AF10
4	VCCO	AE2
4	VCCO	AC8
5	VCCO	AF17
5	VCCO	AC20
5	VCCO	AC14
6	VCCO	AE25
6	VCCO	W23
6	VCCO	U26
7	VCCO	N23
7	VCCO	K26
7	VCCO	G23
NA	GND	A26
NA	GND	A25
NA	GND	A22

Table 10: **BG352 — XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	A19
NA	GND	A14
NA	GND	A8
NA	GND	A5
NA	GND	A2
NA	GND	A1
NA	GND	B26
NA	GND	B1
NA	GND	E26
NA	GND	E1
NA	GND	H26
NA	GND	H1
NA	GND	N1
NA	GND	P26
NA	GND	W26
NA	GND	W1
NA	GND	AB26
NA	GND	AB1
NA	GND	AE26
NA	GND	AE1
NA	GND	AF26
NA	GND	AF25
NA	GND	AF22
NA	GND	AF19
NA	GND	AF13
NA	GND	AF8
NA	GND	AF5
NA	GND	AF2
NA	GND	AF1

Notes:
1. No Connect in the XCV100E.
2. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV200E and XCV300E; otherwise, I/O option only.

Table 12: **BG432 — XCV300E, XCV400E, XCV600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	IO_L12N_YY	A20
0	IO_L12P_YY	D19
0	IO_VREF_L13N_YY	B19
0	IO_L13P_YY	A19
0	IO_L14N_Y	B18
0	IO_L14P_Y	D18
0	IO_VREF_L15N_Y	C18[2]
0	IO_L15P_Y	B17
0	IO_LVDS_DLL_L16N	C17
1	GCK2	A16
1	IO	A12
1	IO	B9
1	IO	B11
1	IO	C16
1	IO	D9
1	IO_LVDS_DLL_L16P	B16
1	IO_L17N_Y	A15
1	IO_VREF_L17P_Y	B15[2]
1	IO_L18N_Y	C15
1	IO_L18P_Y	D15
1	IO_L19N_YY	B14
1	IO_VREF_L19P_YY	A13
1	IO_L20N_YY	B13
1	IO_L20P_YY	D14
1	IO_L21N_YY	C13
1	IO_L21P_YY	B12
1	IO_L22N_YY	D13
1	IO_L22P_YY	C12
1	IO_L23N_YY	D12
1	IO_L23P_YY	C11
1	IO_L24N_YY	B10
1	IO_VREF_L24P_YY	C10
1	IO_L25N_Y	C9
1	IO_VREF_L25P_Y	D10[1]
1	IO_L26N_Y	A8

Table 12: **BG432 — XCV300E, XCV400E, XCV600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO_L26P_Y	B8
1	IO_L27N_YY	C8
1	IO_VREF_L27P_YY	B7
1	IO_L28N_YY	D8
1	IO_L28P_YY	A6
1	IO_L29N_Y	B6
1	IO_L29P_Y	D7
1	IO_L30N_YY	A5
1	IO_VREF_L30P_YY	C6
1	IO_L31N_YY	B5
1	IO_L31P_YY	D6
1	IO_L32N_Y	A4
1	IO_L32P_Y	C5
1	IO_WRITE_L33N_YY	B4
1	IO_CS_L33P_YY	D5
2	IO	H4
2	IO	J3
2	IO	L3
2	IO	M1
2	IO	R2
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L34P_YY	D3
2	IO_DIN_D0_L34N_YY	C2
2	IO_L35P	D2
2	IO_L35N	E4
2	IO_L36P_Y	D1
2	IO_L36N_Y	E3
2	IO_VREF_L37P_Y	E2
2	IO_L37N_Y	F4
2	IO_L38P	E1
2	IO_L38N	F3
2	IO_L39P_Y	F2
2	IO_L39N_Y	G4
2	IO_VREF_L40P_YY	G3
2	IO_L40N_YY	G2
2	IO_L41P_Y	H3

Table 14: **BG560 — XCV400E, XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
NA	GND	A29	
NA	GND	A32	
NA	GND	A33	
NA	GND	B1	
NA	GND	B6	
NA	GND	B9	
NA	GND	B15	
NA	GND	B23	
NA	GND	B27	
NA	GND	B31	
NA	GND	C2	
NA	GND	E1	
NA	GND	F32	
NA	GND	G2	
NA	GND	G33	
NA	GND	J32	
NA	GND	K1	
NA	GND	L2	
NA	GND	M33	
NA	GND	P1	
NA	GND	P33	
NA	GND	R32	
NA	GND	T1	
NA	GND	V33	
NA	GND	W2	
NA	GND	Y1	
NA	GND	Y33	
NA	GND	AB1	
NA	GND	AC32	
NA	GND	AD33	
NA	GND	AE2	
NA	GND	AG1	
NA	GND	AG32	
NA	GND	AH2	
NA	GND	AJ33	

Table 14: **BG560 — XCV400E, XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
NA	GND	AL32	
NA	GND	AM3	
NA	GND	AM7	
NA	GND	AM11	
NA	GND	AM19	
NA	GND	AM25	
NA	GND	AM28	
NA	GND	AM33	
NA	GND	AN1	
NA	GND	AN2	
NA	GND	AN5	
NA	GND	AN10	
NA	GND	AN14	
NA	GND	AN16	
NA	GND	AN20	
NA	GND	AN22	
NA	GND	AN27	
NA	GND	AN33	

Notes:
1. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.
2. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV1600E & 2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.
3. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV1000E, 1600E, & 2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.
4. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV600E, 1000E, 1600E, & 2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.

Table 18: **FG456 — XCV200E and XCV300E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	M14
NA	GND	M13
NA	GND	M12
NA	GND	M11
NA	GND	M10
NA	GND	M9
NA	GND	L14
NA	GND	L13
NA	GND	L12
NA	GND	L11
NA	GND	L10
NA	GND	L9
NA	GND	K14
NA	GND	K13
NA	GND	K12
NA	GND	K11
NA	GND	K10
NA	GND	K9
NA	GND	J14
NA	GND	J13
NA	GND	J12
NA	GND	J11
NA	GND	J10
NA	GND	J9
NA	GND	C20
NA	GND	C3
NA	GND	B21
NA	GND	B2
NA	GND	A22
NA	GND	A1

Note 1: NC in the XCV200E device.

FG456 Differential Pin Pairs

Virtex-E devices have differential pin pairs that can also provide other functions when not used as a differential pair. A √ in the AO column indicates that the pin pair can be used as an asynchronous output for all devices provided in this package. Pairs with a note number in the AO column are device dependent. They can have asynchronous outputs if the pin pair are in the same CLB row and column in the device. Numbers in this column refer to footnotes that indicate which devices have pin pairs than can be asynchronous outputs. The Other Functions column indicates alternative function(s) not available when the pair is used as a differential pair or differential clock.

Table 19: **FG456 Differential Pin Pair Summary XCV200E, XCV300E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
Global Differential Clock					
0	4	W12	U12	NA	IO_DLL_L75P
1	5	Y11	AA11	NA	IO_DLL_L75N
2	1	A11	D11	NA	IO_DLL_L13P
3	0	C11	B11	NA	IO_DLL_L13N
IO LVDS Total Pairs: 119, Asynchronous Output Pairs: 69					
0	0	B3	D5	NA	-
1	0	E6	B4	√	VREF
2	0	E7	A4	NA	-
3	0	D6	C6	√	VREF
4	0	B6	A5	1	-
5	0	C7	D7	1	-
6	0	B7	E8	√	VREF
7	0	E9	A7	√	-
8	0	B8	C8	1	-
9	0	A8	D9	1	-
10	0	E10	C9	NA	-
11	0	C10	A9	√	VREF
12	0	B10	F11	2	-
13	1	D11	B11	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
14	1	D12	C12	2	-
15	1	A13	B12	2	-
16	1	B13	E12	√	VREF
17	1	D13	C13	√	-

Table 19: **FG456 Differential Pin Pair Summary XCV200E, XCV300E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
88	5	V7	AB3	√	-
89	6	Y2	W3	√	-
90	6	V3	V4	√	-
91	6	U4	Y1	√	VREF
92	6	W1	V2	√	-
93	6	U2	T3	√	VREF
94	6	V1	T5	2	-
95	6	U1	R5	1	-
96	6	T1	R4	2	VREF
97	6	P3	R2	√	-
98	6	R1	P5	√	-
99	6	N5	P2	√	-
100	6	N4	P1	2	-
101	6	N2	N3	1	VREF
102	6	M4	N1	2	-
103	6	M6	M3	√	-
104	7	L4	L3	√	-
105	7	L1	L5	√	-
106	7	K2	L6	2	-
107	7	K3	K4	2	VREF
108	7	K5	K1	√	-
109	7	J2	J3	√	-
110	7	H1	J5	√	-
111	7	H3	H2	√	-
112	7	H4	G1	2	VREF
113	7	F2	F1	2	-
114	7	G3	H5	√	-
115	7	E2	E1	√	VREF
116	7	G5	F3	√	-
117	7	D2	E3	√	VREF
118	7	C1	F5	√	-

Notes:
1. AO in the XCV200E.
2. AO in the XCV300E.

FG676 Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package

XCV400E and XCV600E devices in the FG676 fine-pitch Ball Grid Array package have footprint compatibility. Pins labeled I0_VREF can be used as either in all parts unless device-dependent as indicated in the footnotes. If the pin is not used as V_{REF}, it can be used as general I/O. Immediately following Table 20, see Table 21 for Differential Pair information.

Table 20: **FG676 — XCV400E, XCV600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	GCK3	E13
0	IO	A6
0	IO	A9[1]
0	IO	A10[1]
0	IO	B3
0	IO	B4[1]
0	IO	B12[1]
0	IO	C6
0	IO	C8
0	IO	D5
0	IO	D13[1]
0	IO	G13
0	IO_L0N_Y	C4
0	IO_L0P_Y	F7
0	IO_L1N_YY	G8
0	IO_L1P_YY	C5
0	IO_VREF_L2N_YY	D6
0	IO_L2P_YY	E7
0	IO_L3N	A4
0	IO_L3P	F8
0	IO_L4N	B5
0	IO_L4P	D7
0	IO_VREF_L5N_YY	E8
0	IO_L5P_YY	G9
0	IO_L6N_YY	A5
0	IO_L6P_YY	F9
0	IO_L7N_Y	D8
0	IO_L7P_Y	C7
0	IO_VREF_L8N_Y	B7[2]
0	IO_L8P_Y	E9

Table 26: **FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO	J20[5]
1	IO	L18[4]
1	IO_LVDS_DLL_L34P	E16
1	IO_L35N_YY	B16
1	IO_VREF_L35P_YY	F16[2]
1	IO_L36N_YY	A16
1	IO_L36P_YY	H16
1	IO_L37N_YY	C16
1	IO_VREF_L37P_YY	K15
1	IO_L38N_YY	K16
1	IO_L38P_YY	G16
1	IO_L39N_Y	A17
1	IO_L39P_Y	E17
1	IO_L40N_Y	F17
1	IO_L40P_Y	C17
1	IO_L41N_YY	E18
1	IO_VREF_L41P_YY	A18
1	IO_L42N_YY	D18
1	IO_L42P_YY	A19
1	IO_L43N_Y	B19
1	IO_L43P_Y	G18
1	IO_L44N_Y	D19
1	IO_L44P_Y	H18
1	IO_L45N_YY	F18
1	IO_VREF_L45P_YY	F19[1]
1	IO_L46N_YY	B20
1	IO_L46P_YY	K17
1	IO_L47N_Y	D20[4]
1	IO_L47P_Y	A20[4]
1	IO_L48N_Y	G19
1	IO_L48P_Y	C20
1	IO_L49N_Y	K18
1	IO_L49P_Y	E20
1	IO_L50N_YY	B21[4]
1	IO_L50P_YY	D21[4]
1	IO_L51N_YY	F20
1	IO_L51P_YY	A21

Table 26: **FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO_L52N_YY	C21
1	IO_VREF_L52P_YY	A22
1	IO_L53N_YY	H19
1	IO_L53P_YY	B22
1	IO_L54N_YY	E21
1	IO_L54P_YY	D22
1	IO_L55N_YY	F21
1	IO_VREF_L55P_YY	C22
1	IO_L56N_YY	H20
1	IO_L56P_YY	E22
1	IO_L57N_Y	G21
1	IO_L57P_Y	A23
1	IO_L58N_Y	A24
1	IO_L58P_Y	K19
1	IO_L59N_YY	C24
1	IO_VREF_L59P_YY	B24
1	IO_L60N_YY	H21
1	IO_L60P_YY	G22
1	IO_L61N_Y	E23
1	IO_L61P_Y	C25
1	IO_L62N_Y	D24
1	IO_L62P_Y	A26
1	IO_L63N_YY	B26
1	IO_VREF_L63P_YY	K20
1	IO_L64N_YY	D25
1	IO_L64P_YY	J21
1	IO_L65N_Y	C26[4]
1	IO_L65P_Y	F23[4]
1	IO_L66N_Y	B27
1	IO_VREF_L66P_Y	G23[1]
1	IO_L67N_Y	A27
1	IO_L67P_Y	F24
1	IO_L68N_YY	B28[3]
1	IO_L68P_YY	A28[4]
1	IO_WRITE_L69N_YY	K21
1	IO_CS_L69P_YY	C27

Table 27: **FG900 Differential Pin Pair Summary XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
256	7	N6	M6	1	-
257	7	N1	N5	4	-
258	7	M5	M4	√	-
259	7	M1	M2	1	VREF
260	7	L2	L4	4	-
261	7	L5	M7	3	-
262	7	M8	L1	4	-
263	7	M9	K2	1	-
264	7	M10	L3	NA	-
265	7	K1	K5	√	-
266	7	K3	L6	√	VREF
267	7	K4	L7	4	-
268	7	J5	L8	4	-
269	7	H4	K6	4	VREF
270	7	K7	H1	4	-
271	7	J2	J7	2	-
272	7	G2	H5	√	-
273	7	G5	L9	√	VREF
274	7	K8	F3	1	-
275	7	E1	G3	4	-
276	7	E2	H6	√	-
277	7	K9	E4	1	VREF
278	7	F4	J8	4	-
279	7	H7	D1	3	-
280	7	C2	G6	4	VREF
281	7	F5	D2	1	-
282	7	K10	D3	4	-

Notes:
1. AO in the XCV600E, 1000E.
2. AO in the XCV1000E.
3. AO in the XCV1600E.
4. AO in the XCV1000E, XCV1600E.

FG1156 Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package

XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, and XCV3200E devices in the FG1156 fine-pitch Ball Grid Array package have footprint compatibility. Pins labeled IO_VREF can be used as either V_{REF} or general I/O, unless indicated in the footnotes. If the pin is not used as V_{REF}, it can be used as general I/O. Immediately following Table 28, see Table 29 for Differential Pair information.

Table 28: **FG1156 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, XCV3200E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	GCK3	E17
0	IO	B4
0	IO	B9
0	IO	B10
0	IO	D9[3]
0	IO	D16
0	IO	E7[3]
0	IO	E11[3]
0	IO	E13[3]
0	IO	E16[3]
0	IO	F17[3]
0	IO	J12[3]
0	IO	J13[3]
0	IO	J14[3]
0	IO	K11[3]
0	IO_L0N_Y	F7
0	IO_L0P_Y	H9
0	IO_L1N_Y	C5
0	IO_L1P_Y	J10
0	IO_VREF_L2N_Y	E6
0	IO_L2P_Y	D6
0	IO_L3N_Y	A4
0	IO_L3P_Y	G8
0	IO_L4N_YY	C6
0	IO_L4P_YY	J11
0	IO_VREF_L5N_YY	G9
0	IO_L5P_YY	F8
0	IO_L6N_YY	A5[4]

Table 28: **FG1156 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, XCV3200E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCO_2	T23
NA	VCCO_2	T24
NA	VCCO_2	R23
NA	VCCO_2	R24
NA	VCCO_2	P23
NA	VCCO_2	P24
NA	VCCO_2	P32
NA	VCCO_2	N23
NA	VCCO_3	V23
NA	VCCO_3	V24
NA	VCCO_3	Y23
NA	VCCO_3	Y24
NA	VCCO_3	W23
NA	VCCO_3	W24
NA	VCCO_3	AJ34
NA	VCCO_3	AE30
NA	VCCO_3	AC24
NA	VCCO_3	AB23
NA	VCCO_3	AB24
NA	VCCO_3	AA23
NA	VCCO_3	AA24
NA	VCCO_3	AA32
NA	VCCO_4	AD18
NA	VCCO_4	AC18
NA	VCCO_4	AC19
NA	VCCO_4	AC20
NA	VCCO_4	AC21
NA	VCCO_4	AC22
NA	VCCO_4	AP29
NA	VCCO_4	AM21
NA	VCCO_4	AK25
NA	VCCO_4	AD19
NA	VCCO_4	AD20
NA	VCCO_4	AD21

Table 28: **FG1156 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, XCV3200E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCO_4	AD22
NA	VCCO_4	AD23
NA	VCCO_5	AC17
NA	VCCO_5	AD17
NA	VCCO_5	AC13
NA	VCCO_5	AC14
NA	VCCO_5	AC15
NA	VCCO_5	AC16
NA	VCCO_5	AP6
NA	VCCO_5	AM14
NA	VCCO_5	AK10
NA	VCCO_5	AD12
NA	VCCO_5	AD13
NA	VCCO_5	AD14
NA	VCCO_5	AD15
NA	VCCO_5	AD16
NA	VCCO_6	V11
NA	VCCO_6	V12
NA	VCCO_6	Y11
NA	VCCO_6	Y12
NA	VCCO_6	W11
NA	VCCO_6	W12
NA	VCCO_6	AJ1
NA	VCCO_6	AE5
NA	VCCO_6	AC11
NA	VCCO_6	AB11
NA	VCCO_6	AB12
NA	VCCO_6	AA3
NA	VCCO_6	AA11
NA	VCCO_6	AA12
NA	VCCO_7	U11
NA	VCCO_7	U12
NA	VCCO_7	N12
NA	VCCO_7	M11

FG1156 Differential Pin Pairs

Virtex-E devices have differential pin pairs that can also provide other functions when not used as a differential pair. The AO column in Table 29 indicates which devices in this package can use the pin pair as an asynchronous output. The "Other Functions" column indicates alternative function(s) that are not available when the pair is used as a differential pair or differential clock.

Table 29: **FG1156 Differential Pin Pair Summary: XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, XCV3200E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
GCLK LVDS					
3	0	E17	C17	NA	IO_DLL_L 42N
2	1	D17	J18	NA	IO_DLL_L 42P
1	5	AL19	AL17	NA	IO_DLL_L 215N
0	4	AH18	AM18	NA	IO_DLL_L 215P
IO LVDS Total Pairs: 344, Asynchronous Output Pairs: 134					
0	0	H9	F7	3200 1600 1000	-
1	0	J10	C5	3200 2000 1000	-
2	0	D6	E6	3200 2000 1000	VREF
3	0	G8	A4	3200 2600 1000	-
4	0	J11	C6	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
5	0	F8	G9	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
6	0	H10	A5	2000 1600	-
7	0	B5	D7	3200 1000	-
8	0	E8	K12	3200 1000	-
9	0	F9	B6	3200 2600	-
10	0	C7	G10	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
11	0	B7	D8	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
12	0	C8	H11	3200 1600	-
13	0	B8	E9	3200 2000 1000	-
14	0	G11	K13	3200 2000 1000	VREF
15	0	F10	A8	3200 2600	-
16	0	H12	C9	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
17	0	A9	D10	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
18	0	A10	F11	2600 1600 1000	-
19	0	C10	K14	2600 1600 1000	-
20	0	G12	H13	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
21	0	B11	A11	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
22	0	D11	E12	3200 1600 1000	-
23	0	C12	G13	3200 2000 1000	-
24	0	A12	K15	3200 2000 1000	-
25	0	H14	B12	3200 2600 1000	-
26	0	F13	D12	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
27	0	B13	A13	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
28	0	G14	J15	2000 1600	-
29	0	F14	C13	3200 2600 1000	-
30	0	D13	H15	3200 2600 1000	-
31	0	K16	A14	3200	-

Table 29: **FG1156 Differential Pin Pair Summary: XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, XCV3200E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
111	2	M31	R26	2600 1600	-
112	2	N30	P28	3200 1600 1000	-
113	2	N29	N33	2600 2000 1000	VREF
114	2	T25	N34	3200 2600 2000 1600	-
115	2	P34	R27	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
116	2	P29	P31	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
117	2	P33	T26	3200 2600 2000	-
118	2	R34	R28	2600 2000 1000	-
119	2	N31	N32	2000 1600 1000	D3
120	2	P30	R33	2000 1600	-
121	2	R29	T34	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
122	2	R30	T30	1000	-
123	2	T28	R31	3200 1600	-
124	2	T29	U27	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
125	2	T31	T33	2000 1600 1000	VREF
126	2	U28	T32	2000 1600 1000	-
127	2	U29	U33	3200 2600 1600 1000	VREF
128	2	V33	U31	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
129	3	V26	V30	3200 2600 1600 1000	VREF
130	3	W34	V28	2000 1600 1000	-
131	3	W32	W30	2000 1600 1000	VREF

Table 29: **FG1156 Differential Pin Pair Summary: XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, XCV3200E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
132	3	V29	Y34	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
133	3	W29	Y33	3200 1600	-
134	3	W26	W28	1000	-
135	3	Y31	Y30	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
136	3	AA34	W31	2000 1600	-
137	3	AA33	Y29	2000 1600 1000	VREF
138	3	W25	AB34	2600 2000 1000	-
139	3	Y28	AB33	3200 2600 2000	-
140	3	AA30	Y26	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
141	3	Y27	AA31	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
142	3	AA27	AA29	3200 2600 2000 1600	-
143	3	AB32	AB29	2600 2000 1000	VREF
144	3	AA28	AC34	3200 1600 1000	-
145	3	Y25	AD34	2600 1600	-
146	3	AB30	AC33	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
147	3	AA26	AC32	2000 1000	-
148	3	AD33	AB28	3200 2600 2000	-
149	3	AE34	AB27	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	D5
150	3	AE33	AC30	2000 1600 1000	VREF
151	3	AA25	AE32	3200 1600 1000	-
152	3	AE31	AD29	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-