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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	158
Number of Gates	128236
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 1.89V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	240-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	240-PQFP (32x32)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv100e-8pq240c

Architectural Description

Virtex-E Array

The Virtex-E user-programmable gate array, shown in Figure 1, comprises two major configurable elements: configurable logic blocks (CLBs) and input/output blocks (IOBs).

- CLBs provide the functional elements for constructing logic
- IOBs provide the interface between the package pins and the CLBs

CLBs interconnect through a general routing matrix (GRM). The GRM comprises an array of routing switches located at the intersections of horizontal and vertical routing channels. Each CLB nests into a VersaBlock™ that also provides local routing resources to connect the CLB to the GRM.

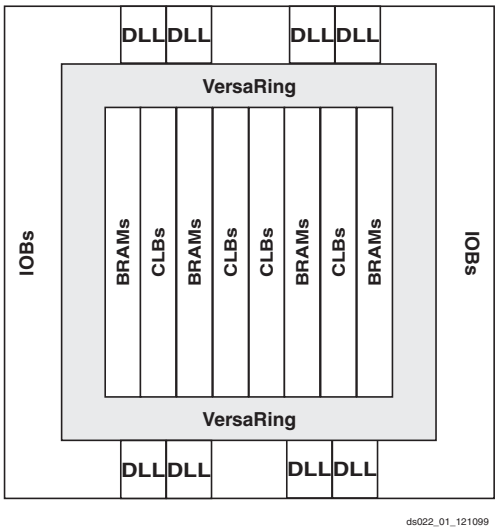

Figure 1: **Virtex-E Architecture Overview**

The VersaRing™ I/O interface provides additional routing resources around the periphery of the device. This routing improves I/O routability and facilitates pin locking.

The Virtex-E architecture also includes the following circuits that connect to the GRM.

- Dedicated block memories of 4096 bits each
- Clock DLLs for clock-distribution delay compensation and clock domain control
- 3-State buffers (BUFTs) associated with each CLB that drive dedicated segmentable horizontal routing resources

Values stored in static memory cells control the configurable logic elements and interconnect resources. These values load into the memory cells on power-up, and can reload if necessary to change the function of the device.

Input/Output Block

The Virtex-E IOB, Figure 2, features SelectI/O+ inputs and outputs that support a wide variety of I/O signalling standards, see Table 1.

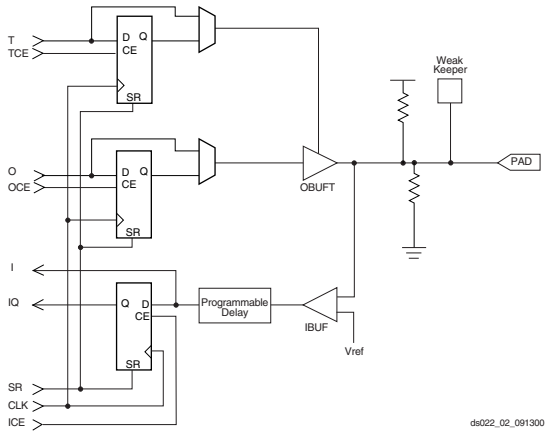

Figure 2: **Virtex-E Input/Output Block (IOB)**

The three IOB storage elements function either as edge-triggered D-type flip-flops or as level-sensitive latches. Each IOB has a clock signal (CLK) shared by the three flip-flops and independent clock enable signals for each flip-flop.

Table 1: **Supported I/O Standards**

I/O Standard	Output V_{CCO}	Input V_{CCO}	Input V_{REF}	Board Termination Voltage (V_{TT})
LVTTL	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A
LVCMOS2	2.5	2.5	N/A	N/A
LVCMOS18	1.8	1.8	N/A	N/A
SSTL3 I & II	3.3	N/A	1.50	1.50
SSTL2 I & II	2.5	N/A	1.25	1.25
GTL	N/A	N/A	0.80	1.20
GTL+	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.50
HSTL I	1.5	N/A	0.75	0.75
HSTL III & IV	1.5	N/A	0.90	1.50
CTT	3.3	N/A	1.50	1.50
AGP-2X	3.3	N/A	1.32	N/A
PCI33_3	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A
PCI66_3	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A
BLVDS & LVDS	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
LVPECL	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

In addition to the CLK and CE control signals, the three flip-flops share a Set/Reset (SR). For each flip-flop, this signal can be independently configured as a synchronous Set, a synchronous Reset, an asynchronous Preset, or an asynchronous Clear.

The output buffer and all of the IOB control signals have independent polarity controls.

All pads are protected against damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD) and from over-voltage transients. After configuration, clamping diodes are connected to V_{CCO} with the exception of LVCMOS18, LVCMOS25, GTL, GTL+, LVDS, and LVPECL.

Optional pull-up, pull-down and weak-keeper circuits are attached to each pad. Prior to configuration all outputs not involved in configuration are forced into their high-impedance state. The pull-down resistors and the weak-keeper circuits are inactive, but I/Os can optionally be pulled up.

The activation of pull-up resistors prior to configuration is controlled on a global basis by the configuration mode pins. If the pull-up resistors are not activated, all the pins are in a high-impedance state. Consequently, external pull-up or pull-down resistors must be provided on pins required to be at a well-defined logic level prior to configuration.

All Virtex-E IOBs support IEEE 1149.1-compatible Boundary Scan testing.

Input Path

The Virtex-E IOB input path routes the input signal directly to internal logic and/ or through an optional input flip-flop.

An optional delay element at the D-input of this flip-flop eliminates pad-to-pad hold time. The delay is matched to the internal clock-distribution delay of the FPGA, and when used, assures that the pad-to-pad hold time is zero.

Each input buffer can be configured to conform to any of the low-voltage signalling standards supported. In some of these standards the input buffer utilizes a user-supplied threshold voltage, V_{REF}. The need to supply V_{REF} imposes constraints on which standards can be used in close proximity to each other. See **I/O Banking**.

There are optional pull-up and pull-down resistors at each user I/O input for use after configuration. Their value is in the range 50 – 100 kΩ.

Output Path

The output path includes a 3-state output buffer that drives the output signal onto the pad. The output signal can be routed to the buffer directly from the internal logic or through an optional IOB output flip-flop.

The 3-state control of the output can also be routed directly from the internal logic or through a flip-flip that provides synchronous enable and disable.

Each output driver can be individually programmed for a wide range of low-voltage signalling standards. Each output buffer can source up to 24 mA and sink up to 48 mA. Drive strength and slew rate controls minimize bus transients.

In most signalling standards, the output High voltage depends on an externally supplied V_{CCO} voltage. The need to supply V_{CCO} imposes constraints on which standards can be used in close proximity to each other. See **I/O Banking**.

An optional weak-keeper circuit is connected to each output. When selected, the circuit monitors the voltage on the pad and weakly drives the pin High or Low to match the input signal. If the pin is connected to a multiple-source signal, the weak keeper holds the signal in its last state if all drivers are disabled. Maintaining a valid logic level in this way eliminates bus chatter.

Since the weak-keeper circuit uses the IOB input buffer to monitor the input level, an appropriate V_{REF} voltage must be provided if the signalling standard requires one. The provision of this voltage must comply with the I/O banking rules.

I/O Banking

Some of the I/O standards described above require V_{CCO} and/or V_{REF} voltages. These voltages are externally supplied and connected to device pins that serve groups of IOBs, called banks. Consequently, restrictions exist about which I/O standards can be combined within a given bank.

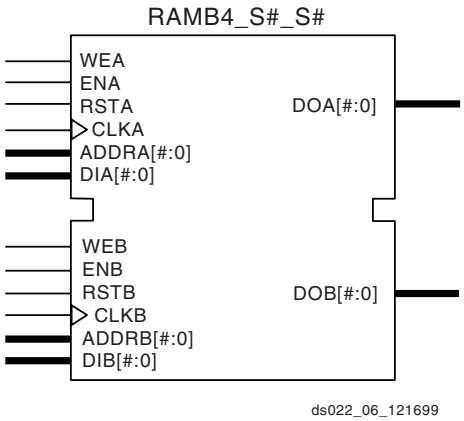

Figure 6: **Dual-Port Block SelectRAM**

Table 5 shows the depth and width aspect ratios for the block SelectRAM. The Virtex-E block SelectRAM also includes dedicated routing to provide an efficient interface with both CLBs and other block SelectRAMs. Refer to XAPP130 for block SelectRAM timing waveforms.

Table 5: **Block SelectRAM Port Aspect Ratios**

Width	Depth	ADDR Bus	Data Bus
1	4096	ADDR<11:0>	DATA<0>
2	2048	ADDR<10:0>	DATA<1:0>
4	1024	ADDR<9:0>	DATA<3:0>
8	512	ADDR<8:0>	DATA<7:0>
16	256	ADDR<7:0>	DATA<15:0>

Programmable Routing Matrix

It is the longest delay path that limits the speed of any worst-case design. Consequently, the Virtex-E routing architecture and its place-and-route software were defined in a joint optimization process. This joint optimization minimizes long-path delays, and consequently, yields the best system performance.

The joint optimization also reduces design compilation times because the architecture is software-friendly. Design cycles are correspondingly reduced due to shorter design iteration times.

Local Routing

The VersaBlock provides local routing resources (see Figure 7), providing three types of connections:

- Interconnections among the LUTs, flip-flops, and GRM
- Internal CLB feedback paths that provide high-speed connections to LUTs within the same CLB, chaining them together with minimal routing delay
- Direct paths that provide high-speed connections between horizontally adjacent CLBs, eliminating the delay of the GRM.

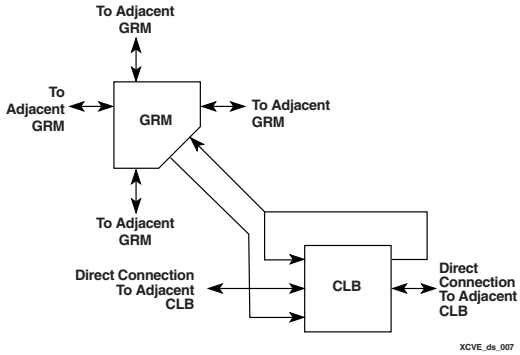

Figure 7: **Virtex-E Local Routing**

General Purpose Routing

Most Virtex-E signals are routed on the general purpose routing, and consequently, the majority of interconnect resources are associated with this level of the routing hierarchy. General-purpose routing resources are located in horizontal and vertical routing channels associated with the CLB rows and columns and are as follows:

- Adjacent to each CLB is a General Routing Matrix (GRM). The GRM is the switch matrix through which horizontal and vertical routing resources connect, and is also the means by which the CLB gains access to the general purpose routing.
- 24 single-length lines route GRM signals to adjacent GRMs in each of the four directions.
- 72 buffered Hex lines route GRM signals to another GRMs six-blocks away in each one of the four directions. Organized in a staggered pattern, Hex lines are driven only at their endpoints. Hex-line signals can be accessed either at the endpoints or at the midpoint (three blocks from the source). One third of the Hex lines are bidirectional, while the remaining ones are uni-directional.
- 12 Longlines are buffered, bidirectional wires that distribute signals across the device quickly and efficiently. Vertical Longlines span the full height of the device, and horizontal ones span the full width of the device.

I/O Routing

Virtex-E devices have additional routing resources around their periphery that form an interface between the CLB array and the IOBs. This additional routing, called the VersaRing, facilitates pin-swapping and pin-locking, such that logic redesigns can adapt to existing PCB layouts. Time-to-market is reduced, since PCBs and other system components can be manufactured while the logic design is still in progress.

For in-circuit debugging, an optional download and readback cable is available. 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.

Configuration

Virtex-E devices are configured by loading configuration data into the internal configuration memory. Note that attempting to load an incorrect bitstream causes configuration to fail and can damage the device.

Some of the pins used for configuration are dedicated pins, while others can be re-used as general purpose inputs and outputs once configuration is complete.

The following are dedicated pins:

- Mode pins (M2, M1, M0)
- Configuration clock pin (CCLK)
- $\overline{\text{PROGRAM}}$ pin
- DONE pin
- Boundary Scan pins (TDI, TDO, TMS, TCK)

Depending on the configuration mode chosen, CCLK can be an output generated by the FPGA, or can be generated externally and provided to the FPGA as an input. The $\overline{\text{PROGRAM}}$ pin must be pulled High prior to reconfiguration.

Note that some configuration pins can act as outputs. For correct operation, these pins require a V_{CCO} of 3.3 V or 2.5 V. At 3.3 V the pins operate as LVTTL, and at 2.5 V they operate as LVCMOS. All affected pins fall in banks 2 or 3. The configuration pins needed for SelectMap (CS, Write) are located in bank 1.

Configuration Modes

Virtex-E supports the following four configuration modes.

- Slave-serial mode
- Master-serial mode
- SelectMAP mode
- Boundary Scan mode (JTAG)

The Configuration mode pins (M2, M1, M0) select among these configuration modes with the option in each case of having the IOB pins either pulled up or left floating prior to configuration. The selection codes are listed in Table 8.

Configuration through the Boundary Scan port is always available, independent of the mode selection. Selecting the Boundary Scan mode simply turns off the other modes. The three mode pins have internal pull-up resistors, and default to a logic High if left unconnected. However, it is recommended to drive the configuration mode pins externally.

Table 8: **Configuration Codes**

Configuration Mode	M2[1]	M1	M0	CCLK Direction	Data Width	Serial D_{out}	Configuration Pull-ups[1]
Master-serial mode	0	0	0	Out	1	Yes	No
Boundary Scan mode	1	0	1	N/A	1	No	No
SelectMAP mode	1	1	0	In	8	No	No
Slave-serial mode	1	1	1	In	1	Yes	No
Master-serial mode	1	0	0	Out	1	Yes	Yes
Boundary Scan mode	0	0	1	N/A	1	No	Yes
SelectMAP mode	0	1	0	In	8	No	Yes
Slave-serial mode	0	1	1	In	1	Yes	Yes

Notes:
1. M2 is sampled continuously from power up until the end of the configuration. Toggling M2 while INIT is being held externally Low can cause the configuration pull-up settings to change.

Table 43: **Output Library Macros**

Name	Inputs	Outputs
OBUFDS_FD_LVDS	D, C	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDE_LVDS	DD, CE, C	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDC_LVDS	D, C, CLR	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDCE_LVDS	D, CE, C, CLR	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDP_LVDS	D, C, PRE	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDPE_LVDS	D, CE, C, PRE	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDR_LVDS	D, C, R	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDRE_LVDS	D, CE, C, R	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDS_LVDS	D, C, S	O, OB
OBUFDS_FDSE_LVDS	D, CE, C, S	O, OB
OBUFDS_LD_LVDS	D, G	O, OB
OBUFDS_LDE_LVDS	D, GE, G	O, OB
OBUFDS_LDC_LVDS	D, G, CLR	O, OB
OBUFDS_LDCE_LVDS	D, GE, G, CLR	O, OB
OBUFDS_LDP_LVDS	D, G, PRE	O, OB
OBUFDS_LDPE_LVDS	D, GE, G, PRE	O, OB

Creating LVDS Output 3-State Buffers

LVDS output 3-state buffers can be placed in a wide number of IOB locations. The exact locations are dependent on the package used. The Virtex-E package information lists the possible locations as IO_L#P for the P-side and IO_L#N for the N-side, where # is the pair number.

HDL Instantiation

Both output 3-state buffers are required to be instantiated in the design and placed on the correct IO_L#P and IO_L#N locations. The IOB must have the same net source the following pins, clock (C), set/reset (SR), 3-state (T), 3-state clock enable (TCE), output (O), output clock enable (OCE). In addition, the output (O) pins must be inverted with respect to each other, and if output registers are used, the INIT states must be opposite values (one High and one Low). If 3-state registers are used, they must be initialized to the same state. Failure to follow these rules leads to DRC errors in the software.

VHDL Instantiation

```
data0_p:   OBUFT_LVDS port map
(I=>data_int(0), T=>data_tri,
O=>data_p(0));

data0_inv: INV port map
(I=>data_int(0), O=>data_n_int(0));

data0_n:    OBUFT_LVDS port map
(I=>data_n_int(0), T=>data_tri,
O=>data_n(0));
```

Verilog Instantiation

```
OBUFT_LVDS data0_p   (.I(data_int[0]),
.T(data_tri), .O(data_p[0]));

INV        data0_inv (.I(data_int[0],
.O(data_n_int[0]);

OBUFT_LVDS data0_n   (.I(data_n_int[0]),
.T(data_tri), .O(data_n[0]));
```

Location Constraints

All LVDS buffers must be explicitly placed on a device. For the output buffers this can be done with the following constraint in the .ucf or .ncf file.

```
NET data_p<0> LOC = D28; # IO_L0P

NET data_n<0> LOC = B29; # IO_L0N
```

Synchronous vs. Asynchronous 3-State Outputs

If the outputs are synchronous (registered in the IOB), then any IO_L#PIN pair can be used. If the outputs are asynchronous (no output register), then they must use one of the pairs that are part of the same IOB group at the end of a ROW or COLUMN in the device. This applies for either the 3-state pin or the data out pin.

LVDS pairs that can be used as asynchronous outputs are listed in the Virtex-E pinout tables. Some pairs are marked as “asynchronous capable” for all devices in that package, and others are marked as available only for that device in the package. If the device size might be changed at some point in the product lifetime, then only the common pairs for all packages should be used.

Adding Output and 3-State Registers

All LVDS buffers can have an output register in the IOB. The output registers must be in both the P-side and N-side IOBs. All the normal IOB register options are available (FD, FDE, FDC, FDCE, FDP, FDPE, FDR, FDRE, FDS, FDSE, LD, LDE, LDC, LDCE, LDP, LDPE). The register elements can be inferred or explicitly instantiated in the HDL code.

Special care must be taken to insure that the D pins of the registers are inverted and that the INIT states of the registers are opposite. The 3-state (T), 3-state clock enable (CE), clock pin (C), output clock enable (CE) and set/reset (CLR/PRE or S/R) pins must connect to the same source. Failure to do this leads to a DRC error in the software.

The register elements can be packed in the IOB using the IOB property to TRUE on the register or by using the “map -pr [i|o|b]” where “i” is inputs only, “o” is outputs only and “b” is both inputs and outputs.

To improve design coding times VHDL and Verilog synthesis macro libraries have been developed to explicitly create these structures. The input library macros are listed below. The 3-state is configured to be 3-stated at GSR and when the PRE,CLR,S or R is asserted and shares it's clock enable with the output register. If this is not desirable then the library can be updated by the user for the desired functionality. The O and OB inputs to the macros are the external net connections.

Creating a LVDS Bidirectional Buffer

LVDS bidirectional buffers can be placed in a wide number of IOB locations. The exact locations are dependent on the package used. The Virtex-E package information lists the possible locations as IO_L#P for the P-side and IO_L#N for the N-side, where # is the pair number.

HDL Instantiation

Both bidirectional buffers are required to be instantiated in the design and placed on the correct IO_L#P and IO_L#N locations. The IOB must have the same net source the following pins, clock (C), set/reset (SR), 3-state (T), 3-state clock enable (TCE), output (O), output clock enable (OCE). In addition, the output (O) pins must be inverted with respect to each other, and if output registers are used, the INIT states must be opposite values (one HIGH and one LOW). If 3-state registers are used, they must be initialized to the same state. Failure to follow these rules leads to DRC errors in the software.

VHDL Instantiation

```
data0_p:   IOBUF_LVDS port map
(I=>data_out(0), T=>data_tri,
IO=>data_p(0), O=>data_int(0));

data0_inv: INV        port map
(I=>data_out(0),   O=>data_n_out(0));

data0_n  : IOBUF_LVDS port map
(I=>data_n_out(0), T=>data_tri,
IO=>data_n(0), O=>open);
```

Verilog Instantiation

```
IOBUF_LVDS data0_p(.I(data_out[0]),
.T(data_tri), .IO(data_p[0]),
.O(data_int[0]);

INV        data0_inv (.I(data_out[0],
.O(data_n_out[0]);

IOBUF_LVDS
data0_n(.I(data_n_out[0]),.T(data_tri),.
IO(data_n[0]).O());
```

Location Constraints

All LVDS buffers must be explicitly placed on a device. For the output buffers this can be done with the following constraint in the .ucf or .ncf file.

```
NET data_p<0> LOC = D28; # IO_L0P

NET data_n<0> LOC = B29; # IO_L0N
```

Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Bidirectional Buffers

If the output side of the bidirectional buffers are synchronous (registered in the IOB), then any IO_L#PIN pair can be used. If the output side of the bidirectional buffers are asynchronous (no output register), then they must use one of the pairs that is a part of the asynchronous LVDS IOB group. This applies for either the 3-state pin or the data out pin.

The LVDS pairs that can be used as asynchronous bidirectional buffers are listed in the Virtex-E pinout tables. Some pairs are marked as asynchronous capable for all devices in that package, and others are marked as available only for that device in the package. If the device size might change at some point in the product’s lifetime, then only the common pairs for all packages should be used.

Adding Output and 3-State Registers

All LVDS buffers can have an output and input registers in the IOB. The output registers must be in both the P-side and N-side IOBs, the input register is only in the P-side. All the normal IOB register options are available (FD, FDE, FDC, FDCE, FDP, FDPE, FDR, FDRE, FDS, FDSE, LD, LDE, LDC, LDCE, LDP, LDPE). The register elements can be inferred or explicitly instantiated in the HDL code. Special care must be taken to insure that the D pins of the registers are inverted and that the INIT states of the registers are opposite. The 3-state (T), 3-state clock enable (CE), clock pin (C), output clock enable (CE), and set/reset (CLR/PRE or S/R) pins must connect to the same source. Failure to do this leads to a DRC error in the software.

The register elements can be packed in the IOB using the IOB property to TRUE on the register or by using the “map -pr [i|o|b]” where “i” is inputs only, “o” is outputs only and “b” is both inputs and outputs. To improve design coding times VHDL and Verilog synthesis macro libraries have been developed to explicitly create these structures. The bidirectional I/O library macros are listed in Table 44. The 3-state is configured to be 3-stated at GSR and when the PRE,CLR,S or R is asserted and shares its clock enable with the output and input register. If this is not desirable then the library can be updated be the user for the desired functionality. The I/O and IOB inputs to the macros are the external net connections.

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 6: **PQ240 — XCV50E, XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E, XCV400E**

Pin #	Pin Description	Bank
P173	IO_L16N_Y	2
P171	IO_VREF_L17P_Y	2
P170	IO_L17N_Y	2
P169	IO	2
P168[1]	IO_VREF_L18P_Y	2
P167	IO_D1_L18N_Y	2
P163	IO_D2_L19P_YY	2
P162	IO_L19N_YY	2
P161	IO	2
P160	IO_L20P_Y	2
P159	IO_L20N_Y	2
P157	IO_VREF_L21P_Y	2
P156	IO_D3_L21N_Y	2
P155	IO_L22P_Y	2
P154[3]	IO_VREF_L22N_Y	2
P153	IO_L23P_YY	2
P152	IO_L23N_YY	2
P149	IO	3
P147[3]	IO_VREF	3
P145	IO_D4_L24P_Y	3
P144	IO_VREF_L24N_Y	3
P142	IO_L25P_Y	3
P141	IO_L25N_Y	3
P140	IO	3
P139	IO_L26P_YY	3
P138	IO_D5_L26N_YY	3
P134	IO_D6_L27P_Y	3
P133[1]	IO_VREF_L27N_Y	3
P132	IO	3
P131	IO_L28P_Y	3
P130	IO_VREF_L28N_Y	3
P128	IO_L29P_Y	3
P127	IO_L29N_Y	3
P126[2]	IO_VREF_L30P_Y	3

Table 6: **PQ240 — XCV50E, XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E, XCV400E**

Pin #	Pin Description	Bank
P125	IO_L30N_Y	3
P124	IO_D7_L31P_YY	3
P123	IO_INIT_L31N_YY	3
P118	IO_L32P_YY	4
P117	IO_L32N_YY	4
P115[2]	IO_VREF	4
P114	IO_L33P_YY	4
P113	IO_L33N_YY	4
P111	IO_VREF_L34P_YY	4
P110	IO_L34N_YY	4
P109	IO	4
P108[1]	IO_VREF_L35P_YY	4
P107	IO_L35N_YY	4
P103	IO_L36P_YY	4
P102	IO_L36N_YY	4
P101	IO	4
P100	IO_L37P_Y	4
P99	IO_L37N_Y	4
P97	IO_VREF_L38P_Y	4
P96	IO_L38N_Y	4
P95	IO_L39P_Y	4
P94[3]	IO_VREF_L39N_Y	4
P93	IO_LVDS_DLL_L40P	4
P92	GCK0	4
P89	GCK1	5
P87	IO_LVDS_DLL_L40N	5
P86[3]	IO_VREF	5
P84	IO_VREF_L41P_Y	5
P82	IO_L41N_Y	5
P81	IO	5
P80	IO	5
P79	IO_L42P_YY	5
P78	IO_L42N_YY	5

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
0	IO_L11P_YY	B24	
0	IO_L12N_Y	E22	
0	IO_L12P_Y	C23	
0	IO_L13N_YY	A23	
0	IO_L13P_YY	D22	
0	IO_VREF_L14N_YY	E21	3
0	IO_L14P_YY	B22	
0	IO_L15N_Y	D21	
0	IO_L15P_Y	C21	
0	IO_L16N_YY	B21	
0	IO_L16P_YY	E20	
0	IO_VREF_L17N_YY	D20	
0	IO_L17P_YY	C20	
0	IO_L18N_Y	B20	
0	IO_L18P_Y	E19	
0	IO_L19N_Y	D19	
0	IO_L19P_Y	C19	
0	IO_VREF_L20N_Y	A19	
0	IO_L20P_Y	D18	
0	IO_LVDS_DLL_L21N	C18	
0	IO_VREF	E18	2
1	GCK2	D17	
1	IO	A3	
1	IO	D9	
1	IO	E8	
1	IO	E11	
1	IO_LVDS_DLL_L21P	E17	
1	IO_VREF_L22N_Y	C17	2
1	IO_L22P_Y	B17	
1	IO_L23N_Y	B16	
1	IO_VREF_L23P_Y	D16	
1	IO_L24N_Y	E16	
1	IO_L24P_Y	C16	
1	IO_L25N_Y	A15	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
1	IO_L25P_Y	C15	
1	IO_L26N_YY	D15	
1	IO_VREF_L26P_YY	E15	
1	IO_L27N_YY	C14	
1	IO_L27P_YY	D14	
1	IO_L28N_Y	A13	
1	IO_L28P_Y	E14	
1	IO_L29N_YY	C13	
1	IO_VREF_L29P_YY	D13	3
1	IO_L30N_YY	C12	
1	IO_L30P_YY	E13	
1	IO_L31N_Y	A11	
1	IO_L31P_Y	D12	
1	IO_L32N_YY	B11	
1	IO_L32P_YY	C11	
1	IO_L33N_YY	B10	
1	IO_VREF_L33P_YY	D11	
1	IO_L34N_Y	C10	
1	IO_L34P_Y	A9	
1	IO_L35N_Y	C9	
1	IO_VREF_L35P_Y	D10	4
1	IO_L36N_Y	A8	
1	IO_L36P_Y	B8	
1	IO_L37N_Y	E10	
1	IO_VREF_L37P_Y	C8	1
1	IO_L38N_YY	B7	
1	IO_VREF_L38P_YY	A6	
1	IO_L39N_YY	C7	
1	IO_L39P_YY	D8	
1	IO_L40N_Y	A5	
1	IO_L40P_Y	B5	
1	IO_L41N_YY	C6	
1	IO_VREF_L41P_YY	D7	
1	IO_L42N_YY	A4	
1	IO_L42P_YY	B4	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
4	IO_L104N_YY	AJ12	
4	IO_L105P_Y	AN11	
4	IO_L105N_Y	AK12	
4	IO_L106P_YY	AL12	
4	IO_L106N_YY	AM12	
4	IO_VREF_L107P_YY	AK13	3
4	IO_L107N_YY	AL13	
4	IO_L108P_Y	AM13	
4	IO_L108N_Y	AN13	
4	IO_L109P_YY	AJ14	
4	IO_L109N_YY	AK14	
4	IO_VREF_L110P_YY	AM14	
4	IO_L110N_YY	AN15	
4	IO_L111P_Y	AJ15	
4	IO_L111N_Y	AK15	
4	IO_L112P_Y	AL15	
4	IO_L112N_Y	AM16	
4	IO_VREF_L113P_Y	AL16	
4	IO_L113N_Y	AJ16	
4	IO_L114P_Y	AK16	
4	IO_VREF_L114N_Y	AN17	2
4	IO_LVDS_DLL_L115P	AM17	
5	GCK1	AJ17	
5	IO	AL25	
5	IO	AL28	
5	IO	AL30	
5	IO	AN28	
5	IO_LVDS_DLL_L115N	AM18	
5	IO_VREF	AL18	2
5	IO_L116P_Y	AK18	
5	IO_VREF_L116N_Y	AJ18	
5	IO_L117P_Y	AN19	
5	IO_L117N_Y	AL19	
5	IO_L118P_Y	AK19	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
5	IO_L118N_Y	AM20	
5	IO_L119P_YY	AJ19	
5	IO_VREF_L119N_YY	AL20	
5	IO_L120P_YY	AN21	
5	IO_L120N_YY	AL21	
5	IO_L121P_Y	AJ20	
5	IO_L121N_Y	AM22	
5	IO_L122P_YY	AK21	
5	IO_VREF_L122N_YY	AN23	3
5	IO_L123P_YY	AJ21	
5	IO_L123N_YY	AM23	
5	IO_L124P_Y	AK22	
5	IO_L124N_Y	AM24	
5	IO_L125P_YY	AL23	
5	IO_L125N_YY	AJ22	
5	IO_L126P_YY	AK23	
5	IO_VREF_L126N_YY	AL24	
5	IO_L127P_Y	AN26	
5	IO_L127N_Y	AJ23	
5	IO_L128P_Y	AK24	
5	IO_VREF_L128N_Y	AM26	4
5	IO_L129P_Y	AM27	
5	IO_L129N_Y	AJ24	
5	IO_L130P_Y	AL26	
5	IO_VREF_L130N_Y	AK25	1
5	IO_L131P_YY	AN29	
5	IO_VREF_L131N_YY	AJ25	
5	IO_L132P_YY	AK26	
5	IO_L132N_YY	AM29	
5	IO_L133P_Y	AM30	
5	IO_L133N_Y	AJ26	
5	IO_L134P_YY	AK27	
5	IO_VREF_L134N_YY	AL29	
5	IO_L135P_YY	AN31	
5	IO_L135N_YY	AJ27	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
7	IO	J1
7	IO	J4
7	IO	L2[1]
7	IO_L104N_YY	L3
7	IO_L104P_YY	L4
7	IO_L105N_YY	L5
7	IO_L105P_YY	L1
7	IO_L106N_Y	L6
7	IO_L106P_Y	K2
7	IO_L107N_Y	K4
7	IO_VREF_L107P_Y	K3
7	IO_L108N_YY	K1
7	IO_L108P_YY	K5
7	IO_L109N_YY	J3
7	IO_L109P_YY	J2
7	IO_L110N_YY	J5
7	IO_L110P_YY	H1
7	IO_L111N_YY	H2
7	IO_L111P_YY	H3
7	IO_L112N_Y	G1
7	IO_VREF_L112P_Y	H4
7	IO_L113N_Y	F1
7	IO_L113P_Y	F2
7	IO_L114N_YY	H5
7	IO_L114P_YY	G3
7	IO_L115N_YY	E1
7	IO_VREF_L115P_YY	E2
7	IO_L116N_YY	F3
7	IO_L116P_YY	G5
7	IO_L117N_YY	E3
7	IO_VREF_L117P_YY	D2
7	IO_L118N_YY	F5
7	IO_L118P_YY	C1
2	CCLK	B22
3	DONE	Y19
NA	DXN	Y5

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	DXP	V6
NA	M0	AB2
NA	M1	U5
NA	M2	Y4
NA	PROGRAM	W20
NA	TCK	C4
NA	TDI	B20
2	TDO	A21
NA	TMS	D3
NA	NC	W19
NA	NC	W4
NA	NC	D19
NA	NC	D4
NA	VCCINT	E5
NA	VCCINT	E18
NA	VCCINT	F6
NA	VCCINT	F17
NA	VCCINT	G7
NA	VCCINT	G8
NA	VCCINT	G9
NA	VCCINT	G14
NA	VCCINT	G15
NA	VCCINT	H7
NA	VCCINT	G16
NA	VCCINT	H16
NA	VCCINT	J7
NA	VCCINT	J16
NA	VCCINT	P7
NA	VCCINT	P16
NA	VCCINT	R7
NA	VCCINT	R16
NA	VCCINT	T7
NA	VCCINT	T8
NA	VCCINT	T9
NA	VCCINT	T14

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	T15
NA	VCCINT	T16
NA	VCCINT	U6
NA	VCCINT	U17
NA	VCCINT	V5
NA	VCCINT	V18
NA	VCCO_7	L7
NA	VCCO_7	K7
NA	VCCO_7	K6
NA	VCCO_7	J6
NA	VCCO_7	H6
NA	VCCO_7	G6
NA	VCCO_6	N7
NA	VCCO_6	M7
NA	VCCO_6	T6
NA	VCCO_6	R6
NA	VCCO_6	P6
NA	VCCO_6	N6
NA	VCCO_5	U10
NA	VCCO_5	U9
NA	VCCO_5	U8
NA	VCCO_5	U7
NA	VCCO_5	T11
NA	VCCO_5	T10
NA	VCCO_4	U16
NA	VCCO_4	U15
NA	VCCO_4	U14
NA	VCCO_4	U13
NA	VCCO_4	T13
NA	VCCO_4	T12
NA	VCCO_3	T17
NA	VCCO_3	R17
NA	VCCO_3	P17
NA	VCCO_3	N17
NA	VCCO_3	N16
NA	VCCO_3	M16

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCO_2	K17
NA	VCCO_2	J17
NA	VCCO_2	H17
NA	VCCO_2	G17
NA	VCCO_2	L16
NA	VCCO_2	K16
NA	VCCO_1	G13
NA	VCCO_1	G12
NA	VCCO_1	F16
NA	VCCO_1	F15
NA	VCCO_1	F14
NA	VCCO_1	F13
NA	VCCO_0	G11
NA	VCCO_0	G10
NA	VCCO_0	F10
NA	VCCO_0	F9
NA	VCCO_0	F8
NA	VCCO_0	F7
NA	GND	AB22
NA	GND	AB1
NA	GND	AA21
NA	GND	AA2
NA	GND	Y20
NA	GND	Y3
NA	GND	P14
NA	GND	P13
NA	GND	P12
NA	GND	P11
NA	GND	P10
NA	GND	P9
NA	GND	N14
NA	GND	N13
NA	GND	N12
NA	GND	N11
NA	GND	N10
NA	GND	N9

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
18	1	C14	B14	2	-
19	1	A15	F12	2	-
20	1	C15	B15	√	-
21	1	E14	A16	√	VREF
22	1	C16	D14	2	-
23	1	A17	D15	2	-
24	1	A18	B17	√	VREF
25	1	C17	D16	√	-
26	1	A19	B18	√	VREF
27	1	C18	D17	√	-
28	1	C19	A20	√	CS
29	2	C21	D20	√	DIN, D0
30	2	C22	D21	√	-
31	2	D22	E21	√	VREF
32	2	E22	F18	√	-
33	2	F21	F19	√	VREF
34	2	F22	G19	2	-
35	2	G20	G18	1	-
36	2	H18	H22	2	D1, VREF
37	2	H20	H19	√	D2
38	2	H21	J19	√	-
39	2	J18	J20	√	-
40	2	K18	J21	2	-
41	2	K22	K21	1	VREF
42	2	K19	L22	2	-
43	2	L21	L18	√	-
44	2	L17	L20	√	-
45	3	M18	M20	√	-
46	3	M19	M17	2	-
47	3	N22	N21	2	VREF
48	3	N20	N18	√	-
49	3	N19	P21	√	-
50	3	P20	P19	√	-
51	3	P18	R21	√	D5
52	3	T22	R19	2	VREF

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
53	3	U22	R18	2	-
54	3	T21	V22	√	-
55	3	T20	U21	√	VREF
56	3	W22	T18	√	-
57	3	U19	U20	√	VREF
58	3	W21	AA22	√	-
59	3	Y21	V19	√	INIT
60	4	W18	AA20	√	-
61	4	Y18	V17	NA	-
62	4	AB20	W17	√	VREF
63	4	AA18	V16	NA	-
64	4	AB19	AB18	√	VREF
65	4	W16	AA17	1	-
66	4	Y16	V15	1	-
67	4	AB16	Y15	√	VREF
68	4	AA15	AB15	√	-
69	4	W15	Y14	1	-
70	4	V14	AA14	1	-
71	4	AB14	V13	NA	-
72	4	AA13	AB13	√	VREF
73	4	W13	AA12	2	-
74	4	Y12	V12	2	-
75	5	U12	AA11	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
76	5	AB11	W11	1	-
77	5	V11	Y10	√	VREF
78	5	AB10	W10	√	-
79	5	V10	Y9	2	-
80	5	AB9	W9	2	-
81	5	V9	AA8	√	-
82	5	Y8	W8	√	VREF
83	5	W7	AA7	2	-
84	5	AB6	AA6	2	-
85	5	AB5	AA5	√	VREF
86	5	Y7	W6	√	-
87	5	AA4	Y6	√	VREF

FG680 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 23: **FG680 Differential Pin Pair Summary XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
GCLK LVDS					
3	0	A20	C22	NA	IO_DLL_L29N
2	1	D21	A19	NA	IO_DLL_L29P
1	5	AU22	AT22	NA	IO_DLL_L155N
0	4	AW19	AT21	NA	IO_DLL_L155P
IO LVDS Total Pairs: 247, Asynchronous Output Pairs: 111					
0	0	A36	C35	5	-
1	0	B35	D34	5	VREF
2	0	A35	C34	√	-
3	0	B34	D33	√	VREF
4	0	A34	C33	3	-
5	0	B33	D32	3	-
6	0	D31	C32	√	-
7	0	C31	A33	√	VREF
8	0	B31	B32	5	-
9	0	D30	A32	5	VREF
10	0	C30	A31	√	-
11	0	D29	B30	√	VREF
12	0	C29	A30	2	-
13	0	B29	A29	2	-
14	0	A28	B28	√	VREF
15	0	B27	C28	√	-
16	0	A27	D27	5	-
17	0	B26	C27	5	-

Table 23: **FG680 Differential Pin Pair Summary XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
18	0	C26	D26	√	-
19	0	D25	A26	√	VREF
20	0	C25	B25	3	-
21	0	D24	A25	3	-
22	0	B23	A24	√	-
23	0	A23	C24	√	VREF
24	0	B22	B24	5	-
25	0	A22	E23	5	-
26	0	B21	D23	√	-
27	0	A21	C23	√	VREF
28	0	B20	E22	2	-
29	1	A19	C22	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
30	1	B19	C21	2	VREF
31	1	A18	C19	2	-
32	1	B18	D19	√	VREF
33	1	A17	C18	√	-
34	1	B17	D18	5	-
35	1	A16	E18	5	-
36	1	D17	C17	√	VREF
37	1	E17	B16	√	-
38	1	C16	A15	3	-
39	1	D16	B15	3	-
40	1	B14	A14	√	VREF
41	1	A13	C15	√	-
42	1	B13	D15	5	-
43	1	A12	C14	5	-
44	1	C13	D14	√	-
45	1	D13	B12	√	VREF
46	1	C12	A11	2	-
47	1	C11	B11	2	-
48	1	D11	A10	√	VREF
49	1	C10	B10	√	-
50	1	D10	A9	5	VREF
51	1	C9	B9	5	-

Table 24: **FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	IO_VREF_L27N_YY	D27
0	IO_L27P_YY	B25
0	IO_L28N_Y	A25
0	IO_L28P_Y	D26
0	IO_L29N_Y	A24
0	IO_L29P_Y	E25
0	IO_L30N_YY	D25
0	IO_L30P_YY	B24
0	IO_VREF_L31N_YY	E24
0	IO_L31P_YY	A23
0	IO_L32N_Y	C23
0	IO_L32P_Y	E23
0	IO_VREF_L33N_Y	B23[1]
0	IO_L33P_Y	D23
0	IO_LVDS_DLL_L34N	A22
1	GCK2	B22
1	IO	A14
1	IO	A20
1	IO	B11
1	IO	B13
1	IO	C8
1	IO	C18
1	IO	C21
1	IO	D7
1	IO	D10
1	IO	D15
1	IO	D17
1	IO	E20
1	IO_LVDS_DLL_L34P	D22
1	IO_L35N_Y	D21
1	IO_VREF_L35P_Y	B21[1]
1	IO_L36N_Y	D20
1	IO_L36P_Y	A21
1	IO_L37N_YY	C20
1	IO_VREF_L37P_YY	D19
1	IO_L38N_YY	B20

Table 24: **FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO_L38P_YY	E19
1	IO_L39N_Y	D18
1	IO_L39P_Y	A19
1	IO_L40N_Y	E18
1	IO_L40P_Y	C19
1	IO_L41N_YY	B19
1	IO_VREF_L41P_YY	E17
1	IO_L42N_YY	A18
1	IO_L42P_YY	D16
1	IO_L43N_Y	E16
1	IO_L43P_Y	B18
1	IO_L44N_Y	F16
1	IO_L44P_Y	A17
1	IO_L45N_YY	C17
1	IO_VREF_L45P_YY	E15
1	IO_L46N_YY	B17
1	IO_L46P_YY	D14
1	IO_L47N_Y	A16
1	IO_L47P_Y	E14
1	IO_L48N_Y	C16
1	IO_L48P_Y	D13
1	IO_L49N_Y	B16
1	IO_L49P_Y	D12
1	IO_L50N_Y	A15
1	IO_L50P_Y	E12
1	IO_L51N_YY	C15
1	IO_L51P_YY	C11
1	IO_L52N_YY	B15
1	IO_VREF_L52P_YY	D11
1	IO_L53N_Y	E11
1	IO_L53P_Y	C14
1	IO_L54N_Y	C10
1	IO_L54P_Y	B14
1	IO_L55N_YY	A13
1	IO_VREF_L55P_YY	E10
1	IO_L56N_YY	C13
1	IO_L56P_YY	C9

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
7	IO_L275N_YY	G3
7	IO_L275P_YY	E1
7	IO_L276N_YY	H6
7	IO_L276P_YY	E2
7	IO_L277N	E4
7	IO_VREF_L277P	K9
7	IO_L278N_YY	J8
7	IO_L278P_YY	F4
7	IO_L279N_Y	D1[3]
7	IO_L279P_Y	H7[4]
7	IO_L280N_YY	G6
7	IO_VREF_L280P_YY	C2[1]
7	IO_L281N	D2
7	IO_L281P	F5
7	IO_L282N_YY	D3[4]
7	IO_L282P_YY	K10[3]
2	CCLK	F26
3	DONE	AJ28
NA	DXN	AJ3
NA	DXP	AH4
NA	M0	AF4
NA	M1	AC7
NA	M2	AK3
NA	PROGRAM	AG28
NA	TCK	B3
NA	TDI	H22
2	TDO	D26
NA	TMS	C1
NA	VCCINT	L11
NA	VCCINT	L12
NA	VCCINT	L19
NA	VCCINT	L20
NA	VCCINT	M11
NA	VCCINT	M12
NA	VCCINT	M19

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	M20
NA	VCCINT	N13
NA	VCCINT	N14
NA	VCCINT	N15
NA	VCCINT	N16
NA	VCCINT	N17
NA	VCCINT	N18
NA	VCCINT	P13
NA	VCCINT	P18
NA	VCCINT	R13
NA	VCCINT	R18
NA	VCCINT	T13
NA	VCCINT	T18
NA	VCCINT	U13
NA	VCCINT	U18
NA	VCCINT	V13
NA	VCCINT	V14
NA	VCCINT	V15
NA	VCCINT	V16
NA	VCCINT	V17
NA	VCCINT	V18
NA	VCCINT	W11
NA	VCCINT	W12
NA	VCCINT	W19
NA	VCCINT	W20
NA	VCCINT	Y11
NA	VCCINT	Y12
NA	VCCINT	Y19
NA	VCCINT	Y20
NA	VCCO_0	B6
NA	VCCO_0	M15
NA	VCCO_0	M14
NA	VCCO_0	L15
NA	VCCO_0	L14
NA	VCCO_0	H14
NA	VCCO_0	M13

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L178N_YY	AL28
4	IO_L179P_YY	AE24[4]
4	IO_L179N_YY	AN28[5]
4	IO_L180P_Y	AJ27
4	IO_L180N_Y	AH26
4	IO_L181P_Y	AG25
4	IO_L181N_Y	AK27
4	IO_L182P	AM28[4]
4	IO_L182N	AF24[5]
4	IO_L183P_YY	AJ26
4	IO_L183N_YY	AP27
4	IO_VREF_L184P_YY	AK26
4	IO_L184N_YY	AN27
4	IO_L185P	AE23[4]
4	IO_L185N	AM27[5]
4	IO_L186P_Y	AL26
4	IO_L186N_Y	AP26
4	IO_VREF_L187P_Y	AN26[2]
4	IO_L187N_Y	AJ25
4	IO_L188P	AG24[4]
4	IO_L188N	AP25[5]
4	IO_L189P_YY	AF23
4	IO_L189N_YY	AM26
4	IO_VREF_L190P_YY	AJ24
4	IO_L190N_YY	AN25
4	IO_L191P_Y	AE22
4	IO_L191N_Y	AM25
4	IO_L192P_Y	AK24
4	IO_L192N_Y	AH23
4	IO_VREF_L193P_YY	AF22
4	IO_L193N_YY	AP24
4	IO_L194P_YY	AL24
4	IO_L194N_YY	AK23
4	IO_L195P_Y	AG22

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L195N_Y	AN23
4	IO_L196P_Y	AP23
4	IO_L196N_Y	AM23
4	IO_L197P_Y	AH22
4	IO_L197N_Y	AP22
4	IO_L198P_Y	AL23
4	IO_L198N_Y	AF21
4	IO_L199P_YY	AL22
4	IO_L199N_YY	AJ22
4	IO_VREF_L200P_YY	AK22
4	IO_L200N_YY	AM22
4	IO_L201P_YY	AG21[4]
4	IO_L201N_YY	AJ21[5]
4	IO_L202P_Y	AP21
4	IO_L202N_Y	AE20
4	IO_L203P_Y	AH21
4	IO_L203N_Y	AL21
4	IO_L204P	AN21[4]
4	IO_L204N	AF20[5]
4	IO_L205P_YY	AK21
4	IO_L205N_YY	AP20
4	IO_VREF_L206P_YY	AE19
4	IO_L206N_YY	AN20
4	IO_L207P_Y	AG20[4]
4	IO_L207N_Y	AL20[5]
4	IO_L208P_Y	AH20
4	IO_L208N_Y	AK20
4	IO_L209P_Y	AN19
4	IO_L209N_Y	AJ20
4	IO_L210P	AF19[4]
4	IO_L210N	AP19[5]
4	IO_L211P_YY	AM19
4	IO_L211N_YY	AH19
4	IO_VREF_L212P_YY	AJ19

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	AP2
NA	GND	AN3
NA	GND	AM20
NA	GND	AK30
NA	GND	AG8
NA	GND	AC29
NA	GND	Y3
NA	GND	Y32
NA	GND	W21
NA	GND	V21
NA	GND	T8
NA	GND	T27
NA	GND	R21
NA	GND	P21
NA	GND	H19
NA	GND	F29
NA	GND	C11
NA	GND	B3
NA	GND	A32
NA	GND	AP3
NA	GND	AN32
NA	GND	AM24
NA	GND	AJ6
NA	GND	AG16
NA	GND	AA14
NA	GND	Y14
NA	GND	W8
NA	GND	W27
NA	GND	U14
NA	GND	T14
NA	GND	R3
NA	GND	R32
NA	GND	M6
NA	GND	H27

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	E5
NA	GND	C15
NA	GND	B32
NA	GND	A33
NA	GND	AP7
NA	GND	AN33
NA	GND	AM32
NA	GND	AJ12
NA	GND	AG19
NA	GND	AA15
NA	GND	Y15
NA	GND	W14
NA	GND	V14
NA	GND	U15
NA	GND	T15
NA	GND	R14
NA	GND	P14
NA	GND	M29
NA	GND	G1
NA	GND	E18
NA	GND	C20
NA	GND	B33
NA	GND	A34
NA	GND	AP28
NA	GND	AN34
NA	GND	AM33
NA	GND	AJ23
NA	GND	AG27
NA	GND	AA16
NA	GND	Y16
NA	GND	W15
NA	GND	V15
NA	GND	U16
NA	GND	T16

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
311	7	P2	R8	2600 2000 1000	-
312	7	N1	R9	3200 2600 2000	-
313	7	R10	P4	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
314	7	N2	P8	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
315	7	P7	P6	3200 2600 2000 1600	-
316	7	N4	M1	2600 2000 1000	VREF
317	7	N3	N6	3200 1600 1000	-
318	7	M2	P9	2600 1600	-
319	7	M3	N7	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
320	7	M4	P10	2000 1000	-
321	7	N8	L1	3200 2600 2000	-
322	7	N9	L2	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
323	7	K1	M7	2000 1600 1000	VREF
324	7	L4	M8	3200 1600 1000	-
325	7	L5	J1	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
326	7	K3	J2	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
327	7	J3	L7	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
328	7	H2	M9	3200 2600 1600	-
329	7	K6	J4	2600 1000	VREF
330	7	G2	L8	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
331	7	K7	H3	2000 1600	-
332	7	J5	G3	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
333	7	H5	L9	2600 2000 1000	-
334	7	H4	J6	3200 2600 2000	-
335	7	K8	G4	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
336	7	F2	J7	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
337	7	L10	F3	3200 2600 2000 1600	-
338	7	H6	E1	2600 2000 1000	VREF
339	7	E2	G5	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
340	7	D1	K9	2600 1600	-
341	7	J8	E3	3200 2600 1600 1000	VREF
342	7	D2	E4	2600 2000 1000	-
343	7	D3	F4	3200 2600 2000	-