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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	9600
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	43200
Total RAM Bits	655360
Number of I/O	804
Number of Gates	2541952
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 1.89V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1156-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	1156-FBGA (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv2000e-6fg1156i

Dedicated Routing

Some classes of signal require dedicated routing resources to maximize performance. In the Virtex-E architecture, dedicated routing resources are provided for two classes of signal.

- Horizontal routing resources are provided for on-chip 3-state buses. Four partitionable bus lines are provided per CLB row, permitting multiple buses within a row, as shown in Figure 8.
- Two dedicated nets per CLB propagate carry signals vertically to the adjacent CLB.Global Clock Distribution Network
- DLL Location

Clock Routing

Clock Routing resources distribute clocks and other signals with very high fanout throughout the device. Virtex-E devices include two tiers of clock routing resources referred to as global and local clock routing resources.

- The global routing resources are four dedicated global nets with dedicated input pins that are designed to distribute high-fanout clock signals with minimal skew. Each global clock net can drive all CLB, IOB, and block RAM clock pins. The global nets can be driven only by global buffers. There are four global buffers, one for each global net.
- The local clock routing resources consist of 24 backbone lines, 12 across the top of the chip and 12 across bottom. From these lines, up to 12 unique signals per column can be distributed via the 12 longlines in the column. These local resources are more flexible than the global resources since they are not restricted to routing only to clock pins.

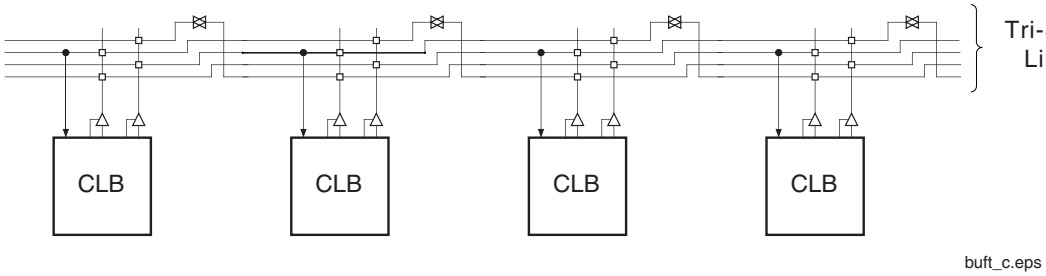


Figure 8: **BUFT Connections to Dedicated Horizontal Bus LInes**

Global Clock Distribution

Virtex-E provides high-speed, low-skew clock distribution through the global routing resources described above. A typical clock distribution net is shown in Figure 9.

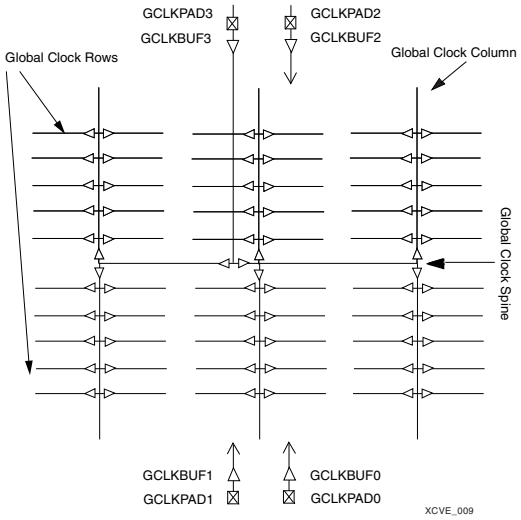


Figure 9: **Global Clock Distribution Network**

Four global buffers are provided, two at the top center of the device and two at the bottom center. These drive the four global nets that in turn drive any clock pin.

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.

Digital Delay-Locked Loops

There are eight DLLs (Delay-Locked Loops) per device, with four located at the top and four at the bottom, Figure 10. The DLLs can be used to eliminate skew between the clock input pad and the 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. Additional delay is introduced such that clock edges arrive at internal flip-flops synchronized 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, and can double the clock or divide the clock by 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 8, or 16.

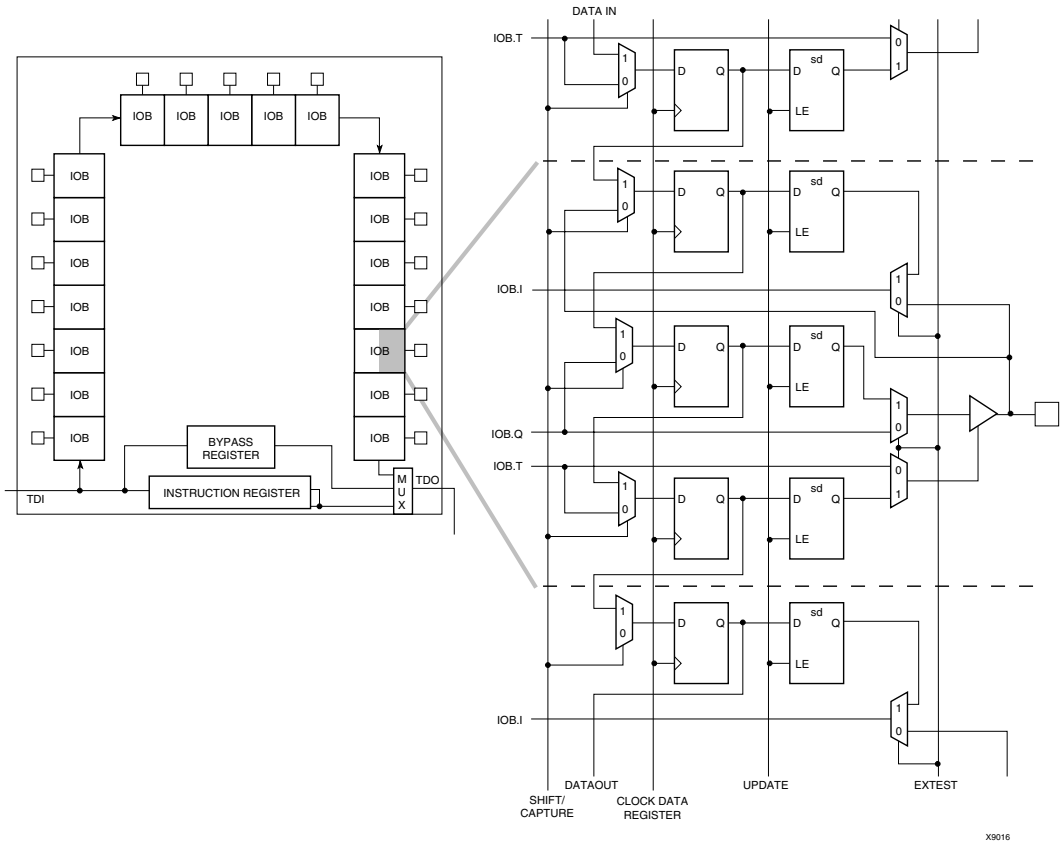


Figure 11: **Virtex-E Family Boundary Scan Logic**

Instruction Set

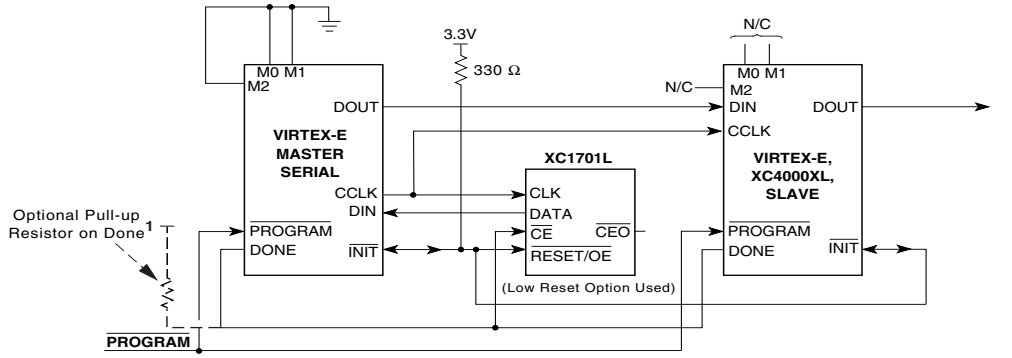
The Virtex-E series Boundary Scan instruction set also includes instructions to configure the device and read back configuration data (CFG_IN, CFG_OUT, and JSTART). The complete instruction set is coded as shown in Table 6..

Table 6: **Boundary Scan Instructions**

Boundary Scan Command	Binary Code(4:0)	Description
EXTEST	00000	Enables Boundary Scan EXTEST operation
SAMPLE/ PRELOAD	00001	Enables Boundary Scan SAMPLE/PRELOAD operation
USER1	00010	Access user-defined register 1
USER2	00011	Access user-defined register 2
CFG_OUT	00100	Access the configuration bus for read operations.

Table 6: **Boundary Scan Instructions *(Continued)***

Boundary Scan Command	Binary Code(4:0)	Description
CFG_IN	00101	Access the configuration bus for write operations.
INTEST	00111	Enables Boundary Scan INTEST operation
USERCODE	01000	Enables shifting out USER code
IDCODE	01001	Enables shifting out of ID Code
HIGHZ	01010	3-states output pins while enabling the Bypass Register
JSTART	01100	Clock the start-up sequence when StartupClk is TCK
BYPASS	11111	Enables BYPASS
RESERVED	All other codes	Xilinx reserved instructions



Note 1: If none of the Virtex FPGAs have been selected to drive DONE, an external pull-up resistor of 330 Ω should be added to the common DONE line. (For Spartan-XL devices, add a 4.7K Ω pull-up resistor.) This pull-up is not needed if the DriveDONE attribute is set. If used, DriveDONE should be selected only for the last device in the configuration chain.

XCVE_ds_013_050103

Figure 13: **Master/Slave Serial Mode Circuit Diagram**

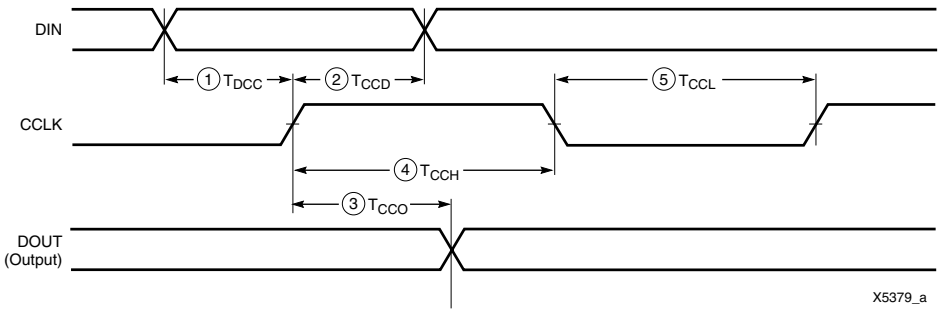


Figure 14: **Slave-Serial Mode Programming Switching Characteristics**

Master-Serial Mode

In master-serial mode, the CCLK output of the FPGA drives a Xilinx Serial PROM that feeds bit-serial data to the DIN input. The FPGA accepts this data on each rising CCLK edge. After the FPGA has been loaded, the data for the next device in a daisy-chain is presented on the DOUT pin after the rising CCLK edge. The maximum capacity for a single LOUT/DOUT write is 2^{20}-1 (1,048,575) 32-bit words, or 33,554,4000 bits.

The interface is identical to slave-serial except that an internal oscillator is used to generate the configuration clock (CCLK). A wide range of frequencies can be selected for CCLK, which always starts at a slow default frequency. Configuration bits then switch CCLK to a higher frequency for the remainder of the configuration. Switching to a lower frequency is prohibited.

The CCLK frequency is set using the ConfigRate option in the bitstream generation software. The maximum CCLK frequency that can be selected is 60 MHz. When selecting a CCLK frequency, ensure that the serial PROM and any daisy-chained FPGAs are fast enough to support the clock rate.

On power-up, the CCLK frequency is approximately 2.5 MHz. This frequency is used until the ConfigRate bits have been loaded when the frequency changes to the selected ConfigRate. Unless a different frequency is specified in the design, the default ConfigRate is 4 MHz.

In a full master/slave system (Figure 13), the left-most device operates in master-serial mode. The remaining devices operate in slave-serial mode. The SPROM $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is driven by $\overline{\text{INIT}}$, and the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ input is driven by DONE. There is the potential for contention on the DONE pin, depending on the start-up sequence options chosen.

The sequence of operations necessary to configure a Virtex-E FPGA serially appears in Figure 15.

3. 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 instead occurs 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 $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{WRITE}$.

Table 11: **SelectMAP Write Timing Characteristics**

	Description		Symbol		Units
CCLK	D_{0-7} Setup/Hold	1/2	T_{SMDCC}/T_{SMCCD}	5.0 / 1.7	ns, min
	$\overline{CS}$ Setup/Hold	3/4	T_{SMCSCC}/T_{SMCCCS}	7.0 / 1.7	ns, min
	$\overline{WRITE}$ Setup/Hold	5/6	T_{SMCCW}/T_{SMWCC}	7.0 / 1.7	ns, min
	BUSY Propagation Delay	7	T_{SMCKBY}	12.0	ns, max
	Maximum Frequency		F_{CC}	66	MHz, max
	Maximum Frequency with no handshake		F_{CCNH}	50	MHz, max

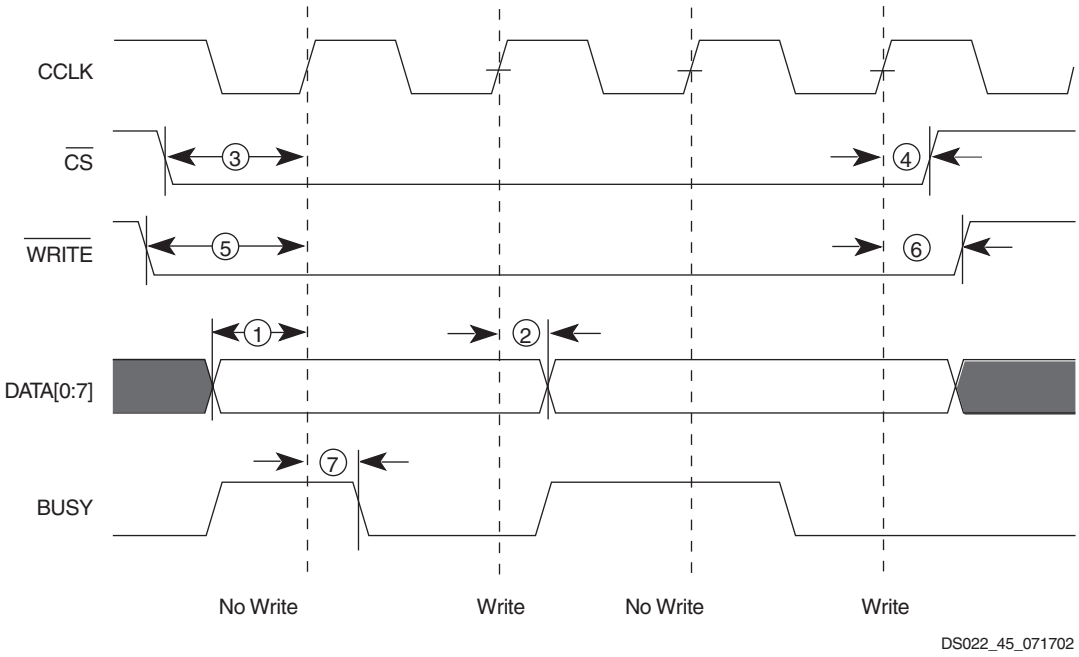


Figure 17: **Write Operations**

A flowchart for the write operation is shown in Figure 18. 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.

Abort

During a given assertion of $\overline{CS}$, the user cannot switch from a write to a read, or vice-versa. This action causes the current packet command to be aborted. The device remains BUSY until the aborted operation has completed. Following an abort, data is assumed to be unaligned to word boundaries, and the FPGA requires a new synchronization word prior to accepting any new packets.

To initiate an abort during a write operation, de-assert $\overline{WRITE}$. At the rising edge of CCLK, an abort is initiated, as shown in Figure 19.

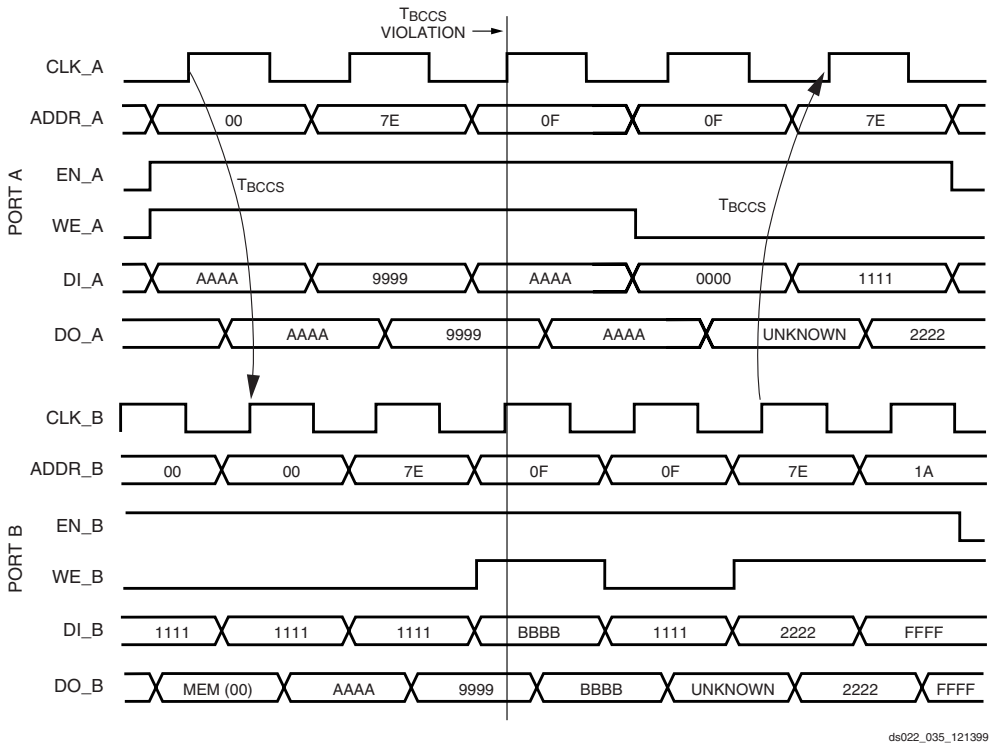


Figure 34: **Timing Diagram for a True Dual-port Read/Write Block SelectRAM+ Memory**

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

Fundamentals

Modern bus applications, pioneered by the largest and most influential companies in the digital electronics industry, are commonly introduced with a new I/O standard tailored specifically to the needs of that application. The bus I/O standards provide specifications to other vendors who create products designed to interface with these applications. Each standard often has its own specifications for current, voltage, I/O buffering, and termination techniques.

The ability to provide the flexibility and time-to-market advantages of programmable logic is increasingly dependent on the capability of the programmable logic device to support an ever increasing variety of I/O standards

The SelectI/O resources feature highly configurable input and output buffers which provide support for a wide variety of I/O standards. As shown in Table 18, each buffer type can support a variety of voltage requirements.

Table 18: **Virtex-E 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

Overview of Supported I/O Standards

This section provides a brief overview of the I/O standards supported by all Virtex-E devices.

While most I/O standards specify a range of allowed voltages, this document records typical voltage values only. Detailed information on each specification can be found on the Electronic Industry Alliance Jedec website at:

http://www.jedec.org

LVTTL — Low-Voltage TTL

The Low-Voltage TTL, or LVTTL standard is a general purpose EIA/JESDSA standard for 3.3V applications that uses an LVTTL input buffer and a Push-Pull output buffer. This standard requires a 3.3V output source voltage (V_{CCO}), but does not require the use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a termination voltage (V_{TT}).

LVCMOS2 — Low-Voltage CMOS for 2.5 Volts

The Low-Voltage CMOS for 2.5 Volts or lower, or LVCMOS2 standard is an extension of the LVCMOS standard (JESD 8.-5) used for general purpose 2.5V applications. This standard requires a 2.5V output source voltage (V_{CCO}), but does not require the use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a board termination voltage (V_{TT}).

LVCMOS18 — 1.8 V Low Voltage CMOS

This standard is an extension of the LVCMOS standard. It is used in general purpose 1.8 V applications. The use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a board termination voltage (V_{TT}) is not required.

PCI — Peripheral Component Interface

The Peripheral Component Interface, or PCI standard specifies support for both 33 MHz and 66 MHz PCI bus applications. It uses a LVTTL input buffer and a Push-Pull output buffer. This standard does not require the use of a reference voltage (V_{REF}) or a board termination voltage (V_{TT}), however, it does require a 3.3V output source voltage (V_{CCO}).

GTL — Gunning Transceiver Logic Terminated

The Gunning Transceiver Logic, or GTL standard is a high-speed bus standard (JESD8.3) invented by Xerox. Xilinx has implemented the terminated variation for this standard. This standard requires a differential amplifier input buffer and a Open Drain output buffer.

GTL+ — Gunning Transceiver Logic Plus

The Gunning Transceiver Logic Plus, or GTL+ standard is a high-speed bus standard (JESD8.3) first used by the Pentium Pro processor.

HSTL — High-Speed Transceiver Logic

The High-Speed Transceiver Logic, or HSTL standard is a general purpose high-speed, 1.5V bus standard sponsored by IBM (EIA/JESD 8-6). This standard has four variations or classes. SelectI/O devices support Class I, III, and IV. This

Table 21: **Guidelines for Max Number of Simultaneously Switching Outputs per Power/Ground Pair *(Continued)***

Standard	Package		
	BGA, CS, FGA	HQ	PQ, TQ
HSTL Class I	18	13	9
HSTL Class III	9	7	5
HSTL Class IV	5	4	3
SSTL2 Class I	15	11	8
SSTL2 Class II	10	7	5
SSTL3 Class I	11	8	6
SSTL3 Class II	7	5	4
CTT	14	10	7
AGP	9	7	5

Note: This analysis assumes a 35 pF load for each output.

Table 22: **Virtex-E Equivalent Power/Ground Pairs**

Pkg/Part	XCV100E	XCV200E	XCV300E	XCV400E	XCV600E	XCV1000E	XCV1600E	XCV2000E
CS144	12	12						
PQ240	20	20	20	20				
HQ240					20	20		
BG352	20	32	32					
BG432			32	40	40			
BG560				40	40	56	58	60
FG256(1)	20	24	24					
FG456		40	40					
FG676				54	56			
FG680(2)					46	56	56	56
FG860						58	60	64
FG900					56	58		60
FG1156						96	104	120

Notes:
1. Virtex-E devices in FG256 packages have more V_{CCO} than Virtex series devices.
2. FG680 numbers are preliminary.

SSTL3_I

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for SSTL3_I appears in Figure 49. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 28.

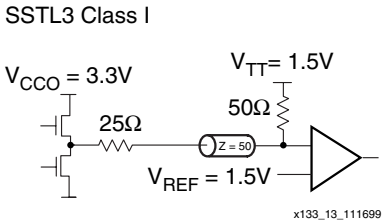


Figure 49: **Terminated SSTL3 Class I**

Table 28: **SSTL3_I Voltage Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	**3.0**	**3.3**	**3.6**
V_{REF} = 0.45 × V_{CCO}	1.3	1.5	1.7
V_{TT} = V_{REF}	1.3	1.5	1.7
V_{IH} = V_{REF} + 0.2	1.5	1.7	3.9(1)
V_{IL} = V_{REF} – 0.2	–0.3(2)	1.3	1.5
V_{OH} = V_{REF} + 0.6	1.9	-	-
V_{OL} = V_{REF} – 0.6	-	-	1.1
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	–8	-	-
I_{OL}at V_{OL} (mA)	8	-	-

Notes:
1. V_{IH} maximum is V_{CCO} + 0.3
2. V_{IL} minimum does not conform to the formula

SSTL3_II

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for SSTL3_II appears in Figure 50. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 29.

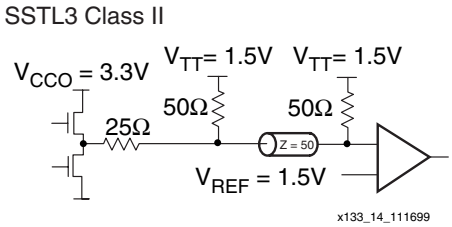


Figure 50: **Terminated SSTL3 Class II**

Table 29: **SSTL3_II Voltage Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	3.0	3.3	3.6
V_{REF} = 0.45 × V_{CCO}	1.3	1.5	1.7
V_{TT} = V_{REF}	1.3	1.5	1.7
V_{IH} = V_{REF} + 0.2	1.5	1.7	3.9(1)
V_{IL}= V_{REF} – 0.2	–0.3(2)	1.3	1.5
V_{OH} = V_{REF} + 0.8	2.1	-	-
V_{OL}= V_{REF} – 0.8	-	-	0.9
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	–16	-	-
I_{OL}at V_{OL} (mA)	16	-	-

Notes:
1. V_{IH} maximum is V_{CCO} + 0.3
2. V_{IL} minimum does not conform to the formula

SSTL2_I

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for SSTL2_I appears in Figure 51. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 30.

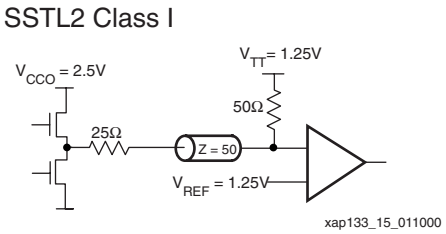


Figure 51: **Terminated SSTL2 Class I**

Table 30: **SSTL2_I Voltage Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	2.3	2.5	2.7
V_{REF} = 0.5 × V_{CCO}	1.15	1.25	1.35
V_{TT} = V_{REF} + N(1)	1.11	1.25	1.39
V_{IH} = V_{REF} + 0.18	1.33	1.43	3.0(2)
V_{IL} = V_{REF} – 0.18	–0.3(3)	1.07	1.17
V_{OH} = V_{REF} + 0.61	1.76	-	-
V_{OL}= V_{REF} – 0.61	-	-	0.74
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	–7.6	-	-
I_{OL}at V_{OL} (mA)	7.6	-	-

Notes:
1. N must be greater than or equal to -0.04 and less than or equal to 0.04.
2. V_{IH} maximum is V_{CCO} + 0.3.
3. V_{IL} minimum does not conform to the formula.

Date	Version	Revision
9/20/00	1.7	• Min values added to **Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics** tables. • XCV2600E and XCV3200E numbers added to **Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics** tables (Module 3). • Corrected user I/O count for XCV100E device in Table 1 (Module 1). • Changed several pins to “No Connect in the XCV100E“ and removed duplicate V_{CCINT} pins in Table ~ (Module 4). • Changed pin J10 to “No connect in XCV600E” in Table 74 (Module 4). • Changed pin J30 to “VREF option only in the XCV600E” in Table 74 (Module 4). • Corrected pair 18 in Table 75 (Module 4) to be “AO in the XCV1000E, XCV1600E“.
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 Set-Up 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.
4/02/01	2.0	• Updated numerous values in **Virtex-E Switching Characteristics** tables. • Converted data sheet to modularized format. See the **Virtex-E Data Sheet** section.
4/19/01	2.1	• Modified Figure 30 "DLL Generation of 4x Clock in Virtex-E Devices."
07/23/01	2.2	• Made minor edits to text under **Configuration**. • Added CLB column locations for XCV2600E anbd XCV3200E devices in Table 3.
11/09/01	2.3	• Added warning under **Configuration** section that attempting to load an incorrect bitstream causes configuration to fail and can damage the device.
07/17/02	2.4	• Data sheet designation upgraded from Preliminary to Production.
09/10/02	2.5	• Added clarification to the **Input/Output Block**, **Configuration**, **Boundary Scan Mode**, and **Block SelectRAM** sections. Revised Figure 18, Table 11, and Table 36.
11/19/02	2.6	• Added clarification in the **Boundary Scan** section. • Removed last sentence regarding deactivation of duty-cycle correction in **Duty Cycle Correction Property** section.
06/15/04	2.6.1	• Updated clickable web addresses.
01/12/06	2.7	• Updated the **Slave-Serial Mode** and the **Master-Serial Mode** sections.
01/16/06	2.8	• Made minor updates to Table 8.

DC Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Description[1]			Units
V_{CCINT}	Internal Supply voltage relative to GND		–0.5 to 2.0	V
V_{CCO}	Supply voltage relative to GND		–0.5 to 4.0	V
V_{REF}	Input Reference Voltage		–0.5 to 4.0	V
V_{IN} [3]	Input voltage relative to GND		–0.5 to V_{CCO} +0.5	V
V_{TS}	Voltage applied to 3-state output		–0.5 to 4.0	V
V_{CC}	Longest Supply Voltage Rise Time from 0 V - 1.71 V		50	ms
T_{STG}	Storage temperature (ambient)		–65 to +150	°C
T_J	Junction temperature [2]	Plastic packages	+125	°C

Notes:
1. Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings conditions for extended periods of time can affect device reliability.
2. For soldering guidelines and thermal considerations, see the device packaging information on www.xilinx.com.
3. Inputs configured as PCI are fully PCI compliant. This statement takes precedence over any specification that would imply that the device is not PCI compliant.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description		Min	Max	Units
V_{CCINT}	Internal Supply voltage relative to GND, T_J = 0 °C to +85 °C	Commercial	1.8 – 5%	1.8 + 5%	V
	Internal Supply voltage relative to GND, T_J = –40 °C to +100 °C	Industrial	1.8 – 5%	1.8 + 5%	V
V_{CCO}	Supply voltage relative to GND, T_J = 0 °C to +85 °C	Commercial	1.2	3.6	V
	Supply voltage relative to GND, T_J = –40 °C to +100 °C	Industrial	1.2	3.6	V
T_{IN}	Input signal transition time			250	ns

Virtex-E Pin-to-Pin Input Parameter Guidelines

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

Global Clock Set-Up and Hold for LVTTL Standard, *with* DLL

Description[1]	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade[2, 3]				Units
			Min	-8	-7	-6	
Input Setup and Hold Time Relative to Global Clock Input Signal for LVTTL Standard. For data input with different standards, adjust the setup time delay by the values shown in **IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments**, page 8.							
No Delay	T_{PSDLL}/T_{PHDLL}	XCV50E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
Global Clock and IFF, with DLL		XCV100E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV200E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV300E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV400E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV600E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV1000E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV1600E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV2000E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV2600E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns
		XCV3200E	1.5 / –0.4	1.5 / –0.4	1.6 / –0.4	1.7 / –0.4	ns

Notes:
1. IFF = Input Flip-Flop or Latch
2. Setup time is measured relative to the Global Clock input signal with the fastest route and the lightest load. Hold time is measured relative to the Global Clock input signal with the slowest route and heaviest load.
3. DLL output jitter is already included in the timing calculation.

Virtex-E Pin Definitions

Pin Name	Dedicated Pin	Direction	Description
GCK0, GCK1, GCK2, GCK3	Yes	Input	Clock input pins that connect to Global Clock Buffers.
M0, M1, M2	Yes	Input	Mode pins are used to specify the configuration mode.
CCLK	Yes	Input or Output	The configuration Clock I/O pin: it is an input for SelectMAP and slave-serial modes, and output in master-serial mode. After configuration, it is input only, logic level = Don't Care.
PROGRAM	Yes	Input	Initiates a configuration sequence when asserted Low.
DONE	Yes	Bidirectional	Indicates that configuration loading is complete, and that the start-up sequence is in progress. The output can be open drain.
INIT	No	Bidirectional (Open-drain)	When Low, indicates that the configuration memory is being cleared. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration.
BUSY/DOUT	No	Output	In SelectMAP mode, BUSY controls the rate at which configuration data is loaded. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration unless the SelectMAP port is retained. In bit-serial modes, DOUT provides preamble and configuration data to downstream devices in a daisy-chain. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration.
D0/DIN, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7	No	Input or Output	In SelectMAP mode, D0-7 are configuration data pins. These pins become user I/Os after configuration unless the SelectMAP port is retained. In bit-serial modes, DIN is the single data input. This pin becomes a user I/O after configuration.
WRITE	No	Input	In SelectMAP mode, the active-low Write Enable signal. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration unless the SelectMAP port is retained.
CS	No	Input	In SelectMAP mode, the active-low Chip Select signal. The pin becomes a user I/O after configuration unless the SelectMAP port is retained.
TDI, TDO, TMS, TCK	Yes	Mixed	Boundary-scan Test-Access-Port pins, as defined in IEEE1149.1.
DXN, DXP	Yes	N/A	Temperature-sensing diode pins. (Anode: DXP, cathode: DXN)
V_{CCINT}	Yes	Input	Power-supply pins for the internal core logic.
V_{CCO}	Yes	Input	Power-supply pins for the output drivers (subject to banking rules)
V_{REF}	No	Input	Input threshold voltage pins. Become user I/Os when an external threshold voltage is not needed (subject to banking rules).
GND	Yes	Input	Ground

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_L74P _Y	R25
6	IO_L75N	R26
6	IO_L75P	P24
6	IO	P23[1]
6	IO	N26
7	IO_L76N_YY	N25
7	IO_L76P_YY	N24
7	IO	M26[1]
7	IO_L77N	M25
7	IO_L77P	M24
7	IO_L78N _Y	M23
7	IO_VREF_7_L78P _Y	L26
7	IO_L79N_YY	K25
7	IO_L79P_YY	L24
7	IO	L23[1]
7	IO_L80N	J26
7	IO_L80P	J25
7	IO	K24[1]
7	IO_L81N_YY	K23
7	IO_L81P_YY	H25
7	IO_L82N _Y	J23
7	IO_VREF_7_L82P _Y	G26
7	IO_L83N _Y	G25
7	IO_L83P _Y	H24
7	IO	H23
7	IO	F26[1]
7	IO	F25[1]
7	IO_L84N_Y	G24
7	IO_VREF_7_L84P_Y	D26
7	IO_L85N_YY	E25
7	IO_L85P_YY	F24
7	IO	F23[1]
7	IO_L86N_YY	D25

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
7	IO_VREF_7_L86P_YY	E24[2]
7	IO	C26
7	IO	E23[1]
7	IO	D24[1]
7	IO	C25
NA	TDI	B3
NA	TDO	D4
NA	CCLK	C3
NA	TCK	C24
NA	TMS	D23
NA	PROGRAM	AC4
NA	DONE	AD3
NA	DXN	AD23
NA	DXP	AE24
NA	M2	AC23
NA	M0	AD24
NA	M1	AB23
NA	VCCINT	A20
NA	VCCINT	B16
NA	VCCINT	C14
NA	VCCINT	D12
NA	VCCINT	D10
NA	VCCINT	K4
NA	VCCINT	L1
NA	VCCINT	P2
NA	VCCINT	T1
NA	VCCINT	W2
NA	VCCINT	AC10
NA	VCCINT	AF11
NA	VCCINT	AE14
NA	VCCINT	AF16
NA	VCCINT	AE19

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
7	IO_L132P_Y	G28
7	IO_L133N	E31
7	IO_L133P	E30
7	IO_L134N_Y	F29
7	IO_VREF_L134P_Y	F28
7	IO_L135N_Y	D31
7	IO_L135P_Y	D30
7	IO_L136N	E29
7	IO_L136P	E28
2	CCLK	D4
3	DONE	AH4
NA	DXN	AH27
NA	DXP	AK29
NA	M0	AH28
NA	M1	AH29
NA	M2	AJ28
NA	PROGRAM	AH3
NA	TCK	D28
NA	TDI	B3
2	TDO	C4
NA	TMS	D29
NA	VCCINT	A10
NA	VCCINT	A17
NA	VCCINT	B23
NA	VCCINT	B26
NA	VCCINT	C7
NA	VCCINT	C14
NA	VCCINT	C19
NA	VCCINT	F1
NA	VCCINT	F30
NA	VCCINT	K3
NA	VCCINT	K29
NA	VCCINT	N2
NA	VCCINT	N29

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	T1
NA	VCCINT	T29
NA	VCCINT	W2
NA	VCCINT	W31
NA	VCCINT	AB2
NA	VCCINT	AB30
NA	VCCINT	AE29
NA	VCCINT	AF1
NA	VCCINT	AH8
NA	VCCINT	AH24
NA	VCCINT	AJ10
NA	VCCINT	AJ16
NA	VCCINT	AK22
NA	VCCINT	AK13
NA	VCCINT	AK19
0	VCCO	A21
0	VCCO	C29
0	VCCO	D21
1	VCCO	A1
1	VCCO	A11
1	VCCO	D11
2	VCCO	C3
2	VCCO	L4
2	VCCO	L1
3	VCCO	AA1
3	VCCO	AA4
3	VCCO	AJ3
4	VCCO	AH11
4	VCCO	AL1
4	VCCO	AL11
5	VCCO	AH21
5	VCCO	AL21
5	VCCO	AJ29
6	VCCO	AA28
6	VCCO	AA31

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
5	IO_L136P_Y	AM31	
5	IO_VREF_L136N_Y	AK28	3
6	IO	AE33	
6	IO	AF31	
6	IO	AJ32	
6	IO	AL33	
6	IO_L137N_YY	AH29	
6	IO_L137P_YY	AJ30	
6	IO_L138N_Y	AK31	
6	IO_VREF_L138P_Y	AH30	3
6	IO_L139N_Y	AG29	
6	IO_L139P_Y	AJ31	
6	IO_VREF_L140N_Y	AK32	
6	IO_L140P_Y	AG30	
6	IO_L141N_Y	AH31	
6	IO_L141P_Y	AF29	
6	IO_L142N_Y	AH32	
6	IO_L142P_Y	AF30	
6	IO_VREF_L143N_YY	AE29	
6	IO_L143P_YY	AH33	
6	IO_L144N_Y	AG33	
6	IO_VREF_L144P_Y	AE30	1
6	IO_L145N_Y	AD29	
6	IO_L145P_Y	AF32	
6	IO_VREF_L146N_Y	AE31	4
6	IO_L146P_Y	AD30	
6	IO_L147N_Y	AE32	
6	IO_L147P_Y	AC29	
6	IO_VREF_L148N_YY	AD31	
6	IO_L148P_YY	AC30	
6	IO_L149N_YY	AB29	
6	IO_L149P_YY	AC31	
6	IO_L150N_Y	AC33	
6	IO_L150P_Y	AB30	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
6	IO_L151N_Y	AB31	
6	IO_L151P_Y	AA29	
6	IO_VREF_L152N_Y	AA30	3
6	IO_L152P_Y	AA31	
6	IO_L153N_Y	AA32	
6	IO_L153P_Y	Y29	
6	IO_L154N_Y	AA33	
6	IO_L154P_Y	Y30	
6	IO_VREF_L155N_YY	Y32	
6	IO_L155P_YY	W29	
6	IO_L156N_Y	W30	
6	IO_L156P_Y	W31	
6	IO_L157N_Y	W33	
6	IO_L157P_Y	V30	
6	IO_VREF_L158N_Y	V29	
6	IO_L158P_Y	V31	
6	IO_L159N_Y	V32	
6	IO_VREF_L159P_Y	U33	2
6	IO	U29	
7	IO	E30	
7	IO	F29	
7	IO	F33	
7	IO	G30	
7	IO	K30	
7	IO_L160N_YY	U31	
7	IO_L160P_YY	U32	
7	IO_VREF_L161N_Y	T32	2
7	IO_L161P_Y	T30	
7	IO_L162N_Y	T29	
7	IO_VREF_L162P_Y	T31	
7	IO_L163N_Y	R33	
7	IO_L163P_Y	R31	
7	IO_L164N_Y	R30	
7	IO_L164P_Y	R29	

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 20: **FG676 — XCV400E, XCV600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	P14
NA	GND	P13
NA	GND	P12
NA	GND	P11
NA	GND	P10
NA	GND	N2
NA	GND	N17
NA	GND	N16
NA	GND	N15
NA	GND	N14
NA	GND	N13
NA	GND	N12
NA	GND	N11
NA	GND	N10
NA	GND	M17
NA	GND	M16
NA	GND	M15
NA	GND	M14
NA	GND	M13
NA	GND	M12
NA	GND	M11
NA	GND	M10
NA	GND	L17
NA	GND	L16
NA	GND	L15
NA	GND	L14
NA	GND	L13
NA	GND	L12
NA	GND	L11
NA	GND	L10
NA	GND	K17
NA	GND	K16
NA	GND	K15
NA	GND	K14
NA	GND	K13
NA	GND	K12
NA	GND	K11

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	K10
NA	GND	J25
NA	GND	J2
NA	GND	E5
NA	GND	E22
NA	GND	D4
NA	GND	D23
NA	GND	C3
NA	GND	C24
NA	GND	B9
NA	GND	B25
NA	GND	B2
NA	GND	B18
NA	GND	B14
NA	GND	AF26
NA	GND	AF1
NA	GND	AE9
NA	GND	AE25
NA	GND	AE2
NA	GND	AE18
NA	GND	AE13
NA	GND	AD3
NA	GND	AD24
NA	GND	AC4
NA	GND	AC23
NA	GND	AB5
NA	GND	AB22
NA	GND	A26
NA	GND	A1

Notes:
1. NC in the XCV400E.
2. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV600E; otherwise, I/O option only.

FG680 Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array Package

XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E, and XCV2000E devices in the FG680 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 22, see Table 23 for Differential Pair information.

Table 22: **FG680 - XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	GCK3	A20
0	IO	D35
0	IO	B36
0	IO_L0N_Y	C35
0	IO_L0P_Y	A36
0	IO_VREF_L1N_Y	D34[1]
0	IO_L1P_Y	B35
0	IO_L2N_YY	C34
0	IO_L2P_YY	A35
0	IO_VREF_L3N_YY	D33
0	IO_L3P_YY	B34
0	IO_L4N	C33
0	IO_L4P	A34
0	IO_L5N_Y	D32
0	IO_L5P_Y	B33
0	IO_L6N_YY	C32
0	IO_L6P_YY	D31
0	IO_VREF_L7N_YY	A33
0	IO_L7P_YY	C31
0	IO_L8N_Y	B32
0	IO_L8P_Y	B31
0	IO_VREF_L9N_Y	A32[3]
0	IO_L9P_Y	D30
0	IO_L10N_YY	A31
0	IO_L10P_YY	C30
0	IO_VREF_L11N_YY	B30
0	IO_L11P_YY	D29
0	IO_L12N_Y	A30
0	IO_L12P_Y	C29
0	IO_L13N_Y	A29
0	IO_L13P_Y	B29
0	IO_VREF_L14N_YY	B28
0	IO_L14P_YY	A28
0	IO_L15N_YY	C28
0	IO_L15P_YY	B27
0	IO_L16N_Y	D27
0	IO_L16P_Y	A27
0	IO_L17N_Y	C27
0	IO_L17P_Y	B26
0	IO_L18N_YY	D26
0	IO_L18P_YY	C26
0	IO_VREF_L19N_YY	A26[1]
0	IO_L19P_YY	D25
0	IO_L20N_Y	B25
0	IO_L20P_Y	C25
0	IO_L21N_Y	A25
0	IO_L21P_Y	D24
0	IO_L22N_YY	A24
0	IO_L22P_YY	B23
0	IO_VREF_L23N_YY	C24
0	IO_L23P_YY	A23
0	IO_L24N_Y	B24
0	IO_L24P_Y	B22
0	IO_L25N_Y	E23
0	IO_L25P_Y	A22
0	IO_L26N_YY	D23
0	IO_L26P_YY	B21
0	IO_VREF_L27N_YY	C23
0	IO_L27P_YY	A21
0	IO_L28N_Y	E22
0	IO_L28P_Y	B20
0	IO_LVDS_DLL_L29N	C22
0	IO_VREF	D22[2]
1	GCK2	D21

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	N22
NA	VCCINT	P13
NA	VCCINT	P22
NA	VCCINT	R13
NA	VCCINT	R22
NA	VCCINT	T13
NA	VCCINT	T22
NA	VCCINT	U10
NA	VCCINT	U25
NA	VCCINT	V10
NA	VCCINT	V25
NA	VCCINT	W13
NA	VCCINT	W22
NA	VCCINT	Y13
NA	VCCINT	Y22
NA	VCCINT	AA13
NA	VCCINT	AA22
NA	VCCINT	AB13
NA	VCCINT	AB14
NA	VCCINT	AB15
NA	VCCINT	AB16
NA	VCCINT	AB19
NA	VCCINT	AB20
NA	VCCINT	AB21
NA	VCCINT	AB22
NA	VCCINT	AC12
NA	VCCINT	AC23
NA	VCCINT	AD24
NA	VCCINT	AD11
NA	VCCINT	AE10
NA	VCCINT	AE17
NA	VCCINT	AE18
NA	VCCINT	AE25

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCO_0	M17
NA	VCCO_0	L17
NA	VCCO_0	L16
NA	VCCO_0	E10
NA	VCCO_0	C14
NA	VCCO_0	A6
NA	VCCO_0	M13
NA	VCCO_0	M14
NA	VCCO_0	M15
NA	VCCO_0	M16
NA	VCCO_0	L12
NA	VCCO_0	L13
NA	VCCO_0	L14
NA	VCCO_0	L15
NA	VCCO_1	M18
NA	VCCO_1	L18
NA	VCCO_1	L23
NA	VCCO_1	E25
NA	VCCO_1	C21
NA	VCCO_1	A29
NA	VCCO_1	M19
NA	VCCO_1	M20
NA	VCCO_1	M21
NA	VCCO_1	M22
NA	VCCO_1	L19
NA	VCCO_1	L20
NA	VCCO_1	L21
NA	VCCO_1	L22
NA	VCCO_2	U24
NA	VCCO_2	U23
NA	VCCO_2	N24
NA	VCCO_2	M24
NA	VCCO_2	K30
NA	VCCO_2	F34