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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	512
Number of Gates	2541952
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 1.89V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	680-LBGA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	680-FTEBGA (40x40)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv2000e-7fg680i

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.

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.

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.

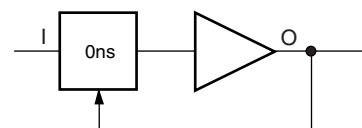
Each DLL can drive up to two global clock routing networks within the device. The global clock distribution network minimizes clock skews due to loading differences. By monitoring a sample of the DLL output clock, the DLL can compensate for the delay on the routing network, effectively eliminating the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

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

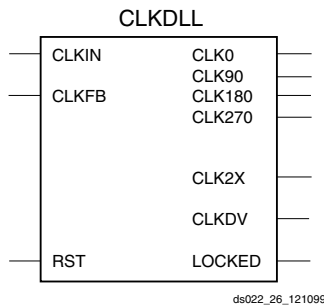


Figure 22: Standard DLL Symbol CLKDLL

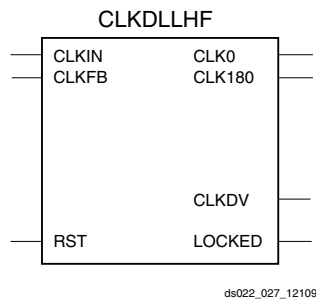


Figure 23: High Frequency DLL Symbol CLKDLLHF

BUFGDLL Pin Descriptions

Use the BUFGDLL macro as the simplest way to provide zero propagation delay for a high-fanout on-chip clock from an external input. This macro uses the IBUFG, CLKDLL and BUFG primitives to implement the most basic DLL application as shown in Figure 24.

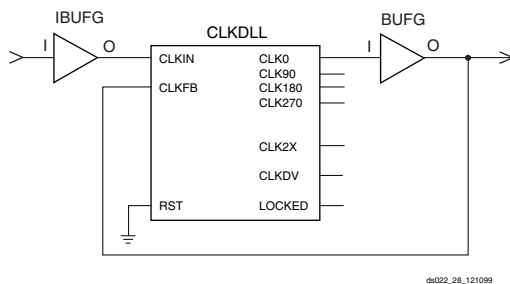


Figure 24: BUFGDLL Schematic

This symbol does not provide access to the advanced clock domain controls or to the clock multiplication or clock division features of the DLL. This symbol also does not provide access to the RST, or LOCKED pins of the DLL. For access to these features, a designer must use the library DLL primitives described in the following sections.

Source Clock Input — I

The I pin provides the user source clock, the clock signal on which the DLL operates, to the BUFGDLL. For the BUFGDLL macro the source clock frequency must fall in the low frequency range as specified in the data sheet. The BUF-

GDLL requires an external signal source clock. Therefore, only an external input port can source the signal that drives the BUFGDLL I pin.

Clock Output — O

The clock output pin O represents a delay-compensated version of the source clock (I) signal. This signal, sourced by a global clock buffer BUFG symbol, takes advantage of the dedicated global clock routing resources of the device.

The output clock has a 50-50 duty cycle unless you deactivate the duty cycle correction property.

CLKDLL Primitive Pin Descriptions

The library CLKDLL primitives provide access to the complete set of DLL features needed when implementing more complex applications with the DLL.

Source Clock Input — CLKIN

The CLKIN pin provides the user source clock (the clock signal on which the DLL operates) to the DLL. The CLKIN frequency must fall in the ranges specified in the data sheet. A global clock buffer (BUFG) driven from another CLKDLL, one of the global clock input buffers (IBUFG), or an IO_LVDS_DLL pin on the same edge of the device (top or bottom) must source this clock signal. There are four IO_LVDS_DLL input pins that can be used as inputs to the DLLs. This makes a total of eight usable input pins for DLLs in the Virtex-E family.

Feedback Clock Input — CLKFB

The DLL requires a reference or feedback signal to provide the delay-compensated output. Connect only the CLK0 or CLK2X DLL outputs to the feedback clock input (CLKFB) pin to provide the necessary feedback to the DLL. The feedback clock input can also be provided through one of the following pins.

IBUFG - Global Clock Input Pad

IO_LVDS_DLL - the pin adjacent to IBUFG

If an IBUFG sources the CLKFB pin, the following special rules apply.

1. An external input port must source the signal that drives the IBUFG I pin.
2. The CLK2X output must feedback to the device if both the CLK0 and CLK2X outputs are driving off chip devices.
3. That signal must directly drive only OBUFs and nothing else.

These rules enable the software determine which DLL clock output sources the CLKFB pin.

Reset Input — RST

When the reset pin RST activates the LOCKED signal deactivates within four source clock cycles. The RST pin, active High, must either connect to a dynamic signal or tied to

SSTL2_II

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for SSTL2_II appears in Figure 52. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 31.

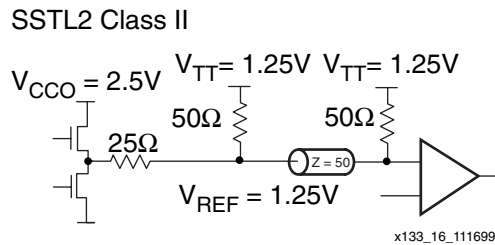


Figure 52: Terminated SSTL2 Class II

Table 31: SSTL2_II Voltage Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	2.3	2.5	2.7
$V_{REF} = 0.5 \times V_{CCO}$	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
$V_{OH} = V_{REF} + 0.8$	1.95	-	-
$V_{OL} = V_{REF} - 0.8$	-	-	0.55
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	-15.2	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA)	15.2	-	-

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.

CTT

A sample circuit illustrating a valid termination technique for CTT appear in Figure 53. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 32.

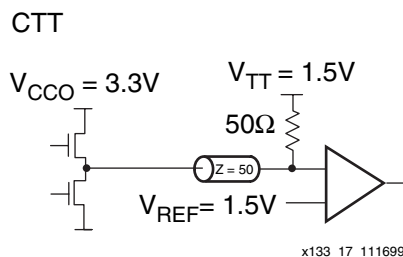


Figure 53: Terminated CTT

Table 32: CTT Voltage Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	2.05 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	3.6
V_{REF}	1.35	1.5	1.65
V_{TT}	1.35	1.5	1.65
$V_{IH} = V_{REF} + 0.2$	1.55	1.7	-
$V_{IL} = V_{REF} - 0.2$	-	1.3	1.45
$V_{OH} = V_{REF} + 0.4$	1.75	1.9	-
$V_{OL} = V_{REF} - 0.4$	-	1.1	1.25
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	-8	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA)	8	-	-

Notes:

1. Timing delays are calculated based on V_{CCO} min of 3.0V.

PCI33_3 & PCI66_3

PCI33_3 or PCI66_3 require no termination. DC voltage specifications appear in Table 33.

Table 33: PCI33_3 and PCI66_3 Voltage Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
V_{CCO}	3.0	3.3	3.6
V_{REF}	-	-	-
V_{TT}	-	-	-
$V_{IH} = 0.5 \times V_{CCO}$	1.5	1.65	$V_{CCO} + 0.5$
$V_{IL} = 0.3 \times V_{CCO}$	-0.5	0.99	1.08
$V_{OH} = 0.9 \times V_{CCO}$	2.7	-	-
$V_{OL} = 0.1 \times V_{CCO}$	-	-	0.36
I_{OH} at V_{OH} (mA)	Note 1	-	-
I_{OL} at V_{OL} (mA)	Note 1	-	-

Notes:

1. Tested according to the relevant specification.

Table 42: Input Library Macros

Name	Inputs	Outputs
IBUFDS_FD_LVDS	I, IB, C	Q
IBUFDS_FDE_LVDS	I, IB, CE, C	Q
IBUFDS_FDC_LVDS	I, IB, C, CLR	Q
IBUFDS_FDCE_LVDS	I, IB, CE, C, CLR	Q
IBUFDS_FDP_LVDS	I, IB, C, PRE	Q
IBUFDS_FDPE_LVDS	I, IB, CE, C, PRE	Q
IBUFDS_FDR_LVDS	I, IB, C, R	Q
IBUFDS_FDRE_LVDS	I, IB, CE, C, R	Q
IBUFDS_FDS_LVDS	I, IB, C, S	Q
IBUFDS_FDSE_LVDS	I, IB, CE, C, S	Q
IBUFDS_LD_LVDS	I, IB, G	Q
IBUFDS_LDE_LVDS	I, IB, GE, G	Q
IBUFDS_LDC_LVDS	I, IB, G, CLR	Q
IBUFDS_LDCE_LVDS	I, IB, GE, G, CLR	Q
IBUFDS_LDP_LVDS	I, IB, G, PRE	Q
IBUFDS_LDPE_LVDS	I, IB, GE, G, PRE	Q

Creating LVDS Output Buffers

LVDS output 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 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), 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). Failure to follow these rules leads to DRC errors in software.

VHDL Instantiation

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

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

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

Verilog Instantiation

```
OBUF_LVDS data0_p (.I(data_int[0]),
.O(data_p[0]));

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

OBUF_LVDS data0_n (.I(data_n_int[0]),
.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 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.

The 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 change at some point in the product lifetime, then only the common pairs for all packages should be used.

Adding an Output Register

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 clock pin (C), 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 [ilolb]” 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 output library macros are listed in Table 43. The O and OB inputs to the macros are the external net connections.

The register elements can be packed in the IOB using the IOB property to TRUE on the register or by using the “map-pr [ilolb]” 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 its 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 [ilolb]” 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 by the user for the desired functionality. The I/O and IOB inputs to the macros are the external net connections.

Virtex-E Switching Characteristics

All devices are 100% functionally tested. Internal timing parameters are derived from measuring internal test patterns. Listed below are representative values. For more specific, more precise, and worst-case guaranteed data, use the values reported by the static timing analyzer (TRCE in the Xilinx Development System) and back-annotated to the simulation net list. All timing parameters assume worst-case operating conditions (supply voltage and junction temperature). Values apply to all Virtex-E devices unless otherwise noted.

IOB Input Switching Characteristics

Input delays associated with the pad are specified for LVTTTL levels in [Table 2](#). For other standards, adjust the delays with the values shown in [IOB Input Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments, page 8](#).

Table 2: IOB Input Switching Characteristics

			Speed Grade ⁽¹⁾				Units
Description ⁽²⁾	Symbol	Device	Min	-8	-7	-6	
Propagation Delays							
Pad to I output, no delay	T _{IOPI}	All	0.43	0.8	0.8	0.8	ns, max
Pad to I output, with delay	T _{IOPID}	XCV50E	0.51	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, max
		XCV100E	0.51	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, max
		XCV200E	0.51	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, max
		XCV300E	0.51	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, max
		XCV400E	0.51	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, max
		XCV600E	0.51	1.0	1.0	1.0	ns, max
		XCV1000E	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	ns, max
		XCV1600E	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	ns, max
		XCV2000E	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	ns, max
		XCV2600E	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	ns, max
XCV3200E	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	ns, max		
Pad to output IQ via transparent latch, no delay	T _{IOPLI}	All	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	ns, max
Pad to output IQ via transparent latch, with delay	T _{IOPLID}	XCV50E	1.31	2.9	3.0	3.1	ns, max
		XCV100E	1.31	2.9	3.0	3.1	ns, max
		XCV200E	1.39	3.1	3.2	3.3	ns, max
		XCV300E	1.39	3.1	3.2	3.3	ns, max
		XCV400E	1.43	3.2	3.3	3.4	ns, max
		XCV600E	1.55	3.5	3.6	3.7	ns, max
		XCV1000E	1.55	3.5	3.6	3.7	ns, max
		XCV1600E	1.59	3.6	3.7	3.8	ns, max
		XCV2000E	1.59	3.6	3.7	3.8	ns, max
		XCV2600E	1.59	3.6	3.7	3.8	ns, max
XCV3200E	1.59	3.6	3.7	3.8	ns, max		

IOB Output Switching Characteristics, Figure 1

Output delays terminating at a pad are specified for LVTTTL with 12 mA drive and fast slew rate. For other standards, adjust the delays with the values shown in **IOB Output Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments**, page 10.

		Speed Grade ⁽¹⁾				Units
Description ⁽²⁾	Symbol	Min	-8	-7	-6	
Propagation Delays						
O input to Pad	T _{ILOOP}	1.04	2.5	2.7	2.9	ns, max
O input to Pad via transparent latch	T _{IOOLP}	1.24	2.9	3.1	3.4	ns, max
3-State Delays						
T input to Pad high-impedance (Note 2)	T _{IOTHZ}	0.73	1.5	1.7	1.9	ns, max
T input to valid data on Pad	T _{IOTON}	1.13	2.7	2.9	3.1	ns, max
T input to Pad high-impedance via transparent latch (Note 2)	T _{IOTLPHZ}	0.86	1.8	2.0	2.2	ns, max
T input to valid data on Pad via transparent latch	T _{IOTLPON}	1.26	3.0	3.2	3.4	ns, max
GTS to Pad high impedance (Note 2)	T _{GTS}	1.94	4.1	4.6	4.9	ns, max
Sequential Delays						
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
Clock CLK to Pad	T _{IOCKP}	0.97	2.4	2.8	2.9	ns, max
Clock CLK to Pad high-impedance (synchronous) (Note 2)	T _{IOCKHZ}	0.77	1.6	2.0	2.2	ns, max
Clock CLK to valid data on Pad (synchronous)	T _{IOCKON}	1.17	2.8	3.2	3.4	ns, max
Setup and Hold Times before/after Clock CLK						
O input	T _{IOOCK} / T _{IOCKO}	0.43 / 0	0.9 / 0	1.0 / 0	1.1 / 0	ns, min
OCE input	T _{IOOCECK} / T _{IOCKOCE}	0.28 / 0	0.55 / 0.01	0.7 / 0	0.7 / 0	ns, min
SR input (OFF)	T _{IOSRCKO} / T _{IOCKOSR}	0.40 / 0	0.8 / 0	0.9 / 0	1.0 / 0	ns, min
3-State Setup Times, T input	T _{IOTCK} / T _{IOCKT}	0.26 / 0	0.51 / 0	0.6 / 0	0.7 / 0	ns, min
3-State Setup Times, TCE input	T _{IOTCECK} / T _{IOCKTCE}	0.30 / 0	0.6 / 0	0.7 / 0	0.8 / 0	ns, min
3-State Setup Times, SR input (TFF)	T _{IOSRCKT} / T _{IOCKTSR}	0.38 / 0	0.8 / 0	0.9 / 0	1.0 / 0	ns, min
Set/Reset Delays						
SR input to Pad (asynchronous)	T _{IOSRP}	1.30	3.1	3.3	3.5	ns, max
SR input to Pad high-impedance (asynchronous) (Note 2)	T _{IOSRHZ}	1.08	2.2	2.4	2.7	ns, max
SR input to valid data on Pad (asynchronous)	T _{IOSRON}	1.48	3.4	3.7	3.9	ns, max
GSR to Pad	T _{IOGSRQ}	3.88	7.6	8.5	9.7	ns, max

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.
2. 3-state turn-off delays should not be adjusted.

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 12: BG432 — XCV300E, XCV400E, XCV600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L70N_Y	AK4
4	IO_L71P_YY	AJ5
4	IO_L71N_YY	AH6
4	IO_VREF_L72P_YY	AL4
4	IO_L72N_YY	AK5
4	IO_L73P_Y	AJ6
4	IO_L73N_Y	AH7
4	IO_L74P_YY	AL5
4	IO_L74N_YY	AK6
4	IO_VREF_L75P_YY	AJ7
4	IO_L75N_YY	AL6
4	IO_L76P_Y	AH9
4	IO_L76N_Y	AJ8
4	IO_VREF_L77P_Y	AK8 ¹
4	IO_L77N_Y	AJ9
4	IO_VREF_L78P_YY	AL8
4	IO_L78N_YY	AK9
4	IO_L79P_YY	AK10
4	IO_L79N_YY	AL10
4	IO_L80P_YY	AH12
4	IO_L80N_YY	AK11
4	IO_L81P_YY	AJ12
4	IO_L81N_YY	AK12
4	IO_L82P_YY	AH13
4	IO_L82N_YY	AJ13
4	IO_VREF_L83P_YY	AL13
4	IO_L83N_YY	AK14
4	IO_L84P_Y	AH14
4	IO_L84N_Y	AJ14
4	IO_VREF_L85P_Y	AK15 ²
4	IO_L85N_Y	AJ15
4	IO_LVDS_DLL_L86P	AH15
5	GCK1	AK16
5	IO	AH20
5	IO	AJ19

Table 12: BG432 — XCV300E, XCV400E, XCV600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
5	IO	AJ23
5	IO	AJ24
5	IO_LVDS_DLL_L86N	AL17
5	IO_L87P_Y	AK17
5	IO_VREF_L87N_Y	AJ17 ²
5	IO_L88P_Y	AH17
5	IO_L88N_Y	AK18
5	IO_L89P_YY	AL19
5	IO_VREF_L89N_YY	AJ18
5	IO_L90P_YY	AH18
5	IO_L90N_YY	AL20
5	IO_L91P_YY	AK20
5	IO_L91N_YY	AH19
5	IO_L92P_YY	AJ20
5	IO_L92N_YY	AK21
5	IO_L93P_YY	AJ21
5	IO_L93N_YY	AL22
5	IO_L94P_YY	AJ22
5	IO_VREF_L94N_YY	AK23
5	IO_L95P_Y	AH22
5	IO_VREF_L95N_Y	AL24 ¹
5	IO_L96P_Y	AK24
5	IO_L96N_Y	AH23
5	IO_L97P_YY	AK25
5	IO_VREF_L97N_YY	AJ25
5	IO_L98P_YY	AL26
5	IO_L98N_YY	AK26
5	IO_L99P_Y	AH25
5	IO_L99N_Y	AL27
5	IO_L100P_YY	AJ26
5	IO_VREF_L100N_YY	AK27
5	IO_L101P_YY	AH26
5	IO_L101N_YY	AL28
5	IO_L102P_Y	AJ27
5	IO_L102N_Y	AK28

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
1	IO_L43N_Y	C5	
1	IO_VREF_L43P_Y	E7	3
1	IO_WRITE_L44N_YY	D6	
1	IO_CS_L44P_YY	A2	
2	IO	D3	
2	IO	F3	
2	IO	G1	
2	IO	J2	
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L45P_YY	D4	
2	IO_DIN_D0_L45N_YY	E4	
2	IO_L46P_Y	F5	
2	IO_VREF_L46N_Y	B3	3
2	IO_L47P_Y	F4	
2	IO_L47N_Y	C1	
2	IO_VREF_L48P_Y	G5	
2	IO_L48N_Y	E3	
2	IO_L49P_Y	D2	
2	IO_L49N_Y	G4	
2	IO_L50P_Y	H5	
2	IO_L50N_Y	E2	
2	IO_VREF_L51P_YY	H4	
2	IO_L51N_YY	G3	
2	IO_L52P_Y	J5	
2	IO_VREF_L52N_Y	F1	1
2	IO_L53P_Y	J4	
2	IO_L53N_Y	H3	
2	IO_VREF_L54P_Y	K5	4
2	IO_L54N_Y	H2	
2	IO_L55P_Y	J3	
2	IO_L55N_Y	K4	
2	IO_VREF_L56P_YY	L5	
2	IO_D1_L56N_YY	K3	
2	IO_D2_L57P_YY	L4	
2	IO_L57N_YY	K2	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
2	IO_L58P_Y	M5	
2	IO_L58N_Y	L3	
2	IO_L59P_Y	L1	
2	IO_L59N_Y	M4	
2	IO_VREF_L60P_Y	N5	3
2	IO_L60N_Y	M2	
2	IO_L61P_Y	N4	
2	IO_L61N_Y	N3	
2	IO_L62P_Y	N2	
2	IO_L62N_Y	P5	
2	IO_VREF_L63P_YY	P4	
2	IO_D3_L63N_YY	P3	
2	IO_L64P_Y	P2	
2	IO_L64N_Y	R5	
2	IO_L65P_Y	R4	
2	IO_L65N_Y	R3	
2	IO_VREF_L66P_Y	R1	
2	IO_L66N_Y	T4	
2	IO_L67P_Y	T5	
2	IO_VREF_L67N_Y	T3	2
2	IO_L68P_YY	T2	
2	IO_L68N_YY	U3	
3	IO	AE3	
3	IO	AF3	
3	IO	AH3	
3	IO	AK3	
3	IO_VREF_L69P_Y	U1	2
3	IO_L69N_Y	U2	
3	IO_L70P_Y	V2	
3	IO_VREF_L70N_Y	V4	
3	IO_L71P_Y	V5	
3	IO_L71N_Y	V3	
3	IO_L72P_Y	W1	
3	IO_L72N_Y	W3	

Table 18: FG456 — XCV200E and XCV300E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO_L23P_Y	A17
1	IO_L24N_YY	B17
1	IO_VREF_L24P_YY	A18
1	IO_L25N_YY	D16
1	IO_L25P_YY	C17
1	IO_L26N_YY	B18
1	IO_VREF_L26P_YY	A19
1	IO_L27N_YY	D17
1	IO_L27P_YY	C18
1	IO_WRITE_L28N_YY	A20
1	IO_CS_L28P_YY	C19
2	IO	D18 ¹
2	IO	E19 ¹
2	IO	E20
2	IO	F20
2	IO	G21
2	IO	G22 ¹
2	IO	J22
2	IO	L19 ¹
2	IO_D3	K20
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L29P_YY	C21
2	IO_DIN_D0_L29N_YY	D20
2	IO_L30P_YY	C22
2	IO_L30N_YY	D21
2	IO_VREF_L31P_YY	D22
2	IO_L31N_YY	E21
2	IO_L32P_YY	E22
2	IO_L32N_YY	F18
2	IO_VREF_L33P_YY	F21
2	IO_L33N_YY	F19
2	IO_L34P_Y	F22
2	IO_L34N_Y	G19
2	IO_L35P_Y	G20
2	IO_L35N_Y	G18
2	IO_VREF_L36P_Y	H18
2	IO_D1_L36N_Y	H22

Table 18: FG456 — XCV200E and XCV300E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO_D2_L37P_YY	H20
2	IO_L37N_YY	H19
2	IO_L38P_YY	H21
2	IO_L38N_YY	J19
2	IO_L39P_YY	J18
2	IO_L39N_YY	J20
2	IO_L40P_Y	K18
2	IO_L40N_Y	J21
2	IO_L41P	K22
2	IO_VREF_L41N	K21
2	IO_L42P_Y	K19
2	IO_L42N_Y	L22
2	IO_L43P_YY	L21
2	IO_L43N_YY	L18
2	IO_L44P_YY	L17
2	IO_L44N_YY	L20
3	IO	M21 ¹
3	IO	P22
3	IO	R20 ¹
3	IO	R22
3	IO	T19
3	IO	U18 ¹
3	IO	V20
3	IO	V21
3	IO	Y22 ¹
3	IO_L45P_YY	M18
3	IO_L45N_YY	M20
3	IO_L46P_Y	M19
3	IO_L46N_Y	M17
3	IO_D4_L47P_Y	N22
3	IO_VREF_L47N_Y	N21
3	IO_L48P_YY	N20
3	IO_L48N_YY	N18
3	IO_L49P_YY	N19
3	IO_L49N_YY	P21
3	IO_L50P_YY	P20

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 that 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 20: FG676 — XCV400E, XCV600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
5	IO_L129N_Y	AB9
5	IO_L130P_YY	AA9
5	IO_L130N_YY	AF6
5	IO_L131P_YY	AC8
5	IO_VREF_L131N_YY	AC7
5	IO_L132P_YY	AD6
5	IO_L132N_YY	Y9
5	IO_L133P_YY	AE5
5	IO_L133N_YY	AA8
5	IO_L134P_YY	AC6
5	IO_VREF_L134N_YY	AB8
5	IO_L135P_YY	AD5
5	IO_L135N_YY	AA7
5	IO_L136P_Y	AF4
5	IO_L136N_Y	AC5
6	IO	P3
6	IO	AA3
6	IO	AC1 ¹
6	IO	P1 ¹
6	IO	R2 ¹
6	IO	T1 ¹
6	IO	V1 ¹
6	IO	W3
6	IO	Y2
6	IO	Y6
6	IO_L137N_YY	AA5
6	IO_L137P_YY	AC3
6	IO_L138N_YY	AC2
6	IO_L138P_YY	AB4
6	IO_L139N_Y	W6
6	IO_L139P_Y	AA4
6	IO_VREF_L140N_Y	AB3
6	IO_L140P_Y	Y5
6	IO_L141N_Y	AB2
6	IO_L141P_Y	V7
6	IO_L142N_YY	AB1

Table 20: FG676 — XCV400E, XCV600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_L142P_YY	Y4
6	IO_VREF_L143N_YY	V5
6	IO_L143P_YY	W5
6	IO_L144N_YY	AA1
6	IO_L144P_YY	V6
6	IO_L145N_Y	W4
6	IO_L145P_Y	Y3
6	IO_VREF_L146N_Y	Y1 ²
6	IO_L146P_Y	U7
6	IO_L147N_YY	W1
6	IO_L147P_YY	V4
6	IO_L148N_YY	W2
6	IO_VREF_L148P_YY	U6
6	IO_L149N_YY	V3
6	IO_L149P_YY	T5
6	IO_L150N_YY	U5
6	IO_L150P_YY	U4
6	IO_L151N_Y	T7
6	IO_L151P_Y	U3
6	IO_L152N_Y	U2
6	IO_L152P_Y	T6
6	IO_L153N_Y	U1
6	IO_L153P_Y	T4
6	IO_L154N_Y	R7
6	IO_L154P_Y	T3
6	IO_VREF_L155N_YY	R4
6	IO_L155P_YY	R6
6	IO_L156N_YY	R3
6	IO_L156P_YY	R5
6	IO_L157N_Y	P8
6	IO_L157P_Y	P7
6	IO_VREF_L158N_Y	R1
6	IO_L158P_Y	P6
6	IO_L159N_YY	P5
6	IO_L159P_YY	P4
7	IO	D1 ¹

Table 21: FG676 Differential Pin Pair Summary
XCV400E, XCV600E

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
120	5	AD11	Y12	√	-
121	5	AB11	AD10	NA	-
122	5	AC11	AE10	√	-
123	5	AC10	AA11	√	-
124	5	Y11	AD9	1	-
125	5	AB10	AF9	√	-
126	5	AD8	AA10	√	VREF
127	5	AE8	Y10	√	-
128	5	AC9	AF8	1	VREF
129	5	AF7	AB9	1	-
130	5	AA9	AF6	√	-
131	5	AC8	AC7	√	VREF
132	5	AD6	Y9	√	-
133	5	AE5	AA8	√	-
134	5	AC6	AB8	√	VREF
135	5	AD5	AA7	√	-
136	5	AF4	AC5	2	-
137	6	AC3	AA5	√	-
138	6	AB4	AC2	√	-
139	6	AA4	W6	2	-
140	6	Y5	AB3	1	VREF
141	6	V7	AB2	1	-
142	6	Y4	AB1	√	-
143	6	W5	V5	√	VREF
144	6	V6	AA1	√	-
145	6	Y3	W4	2	-
146	6	U7	Y1	1	VREF
147	6	V4	W1	√	-
148	6	U6	W2	√	VREF
149	6	T5	V3	√	-
150	6	U4	U5	√	-
151	6	U3	T7	2	-
152	6	T6	U2	1	-
153	6	T4	U1	1	-

Table 21: FG676 Differential Pin Pair Summary
XCV400E, XCV600E

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
154	6	T3	R7	1	-
155	6	R6	R4	√	VREF
156	6	R5	R3	√	-
157	6	P7	P8	2	-
158	6	P6	R1	1	VREF
159	6	P4	P5	√	-
160	7	N8	N5	√	-
161	7	N3	N6	√	-
162	7	M2	N4	1	VREF
163	7	M7	N7	2	-
164	7	M3	M6	√	-
165	7	M5	M4	√	VREF
166	7	L7	L3	1	-
167	7	K2	L6	1	-
168	7	K1	L4	1	-
169	7	L5	K3	2	-
170	7	J3	K5	√	-
171	7	J4	K4	√	-
172	7	K6	H3	√	VREF
173	7	G3	K7	√	-
174	7	H1	J5	1	VREF
175	7	J6	G2	2	-
176	7	F1	J7	√	-
177	7	G4	H4	√	VREF
178	7	H5	F3	1	-
179	7	H6	E2	2	-
180	7	F4	G5	1	VREF
181	7	G6	H7	2	-
182	7	E4	E3	√	-

Notes:

1. AO in the XCV600E.
2. AO in the XCV400E.

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO_L57N_Y	D9
1	IO_VREF_L57P_Y	A12 ²
1	IO_L58N_Y	E9
1	IO_L58P_Y	C12
1	IO_L59N_YY	B12
1	IO_VREF_L59P_YY	D8
1	IO_L60N_YY	A11
1	IO_L60P_YY	E8
1	IO_L61N_Y	C7
1	IO_L61P_Y	A10
1	IO_L62N_Y	C6
1	IO_L62P_Y	B10
1	IO_L63N_YY	A9
1	IO_VREF_L63P_YY	B9
1	IO_L64N_YY	A8
1	IO_L64P_YY	E7
1	IO_L65N_Y	B8
1	IO_L65P_Y	C5
1	IO_L66N_Y	A7
1	IO_VREF_L66P_Y	A6
1	IO_L67N_Y	B7
1	IO_L67P_Y	D6
1	IO_L68N_Y	A5
1	IO_L68P_Y	C4
1	IO_WRITE_L69N_YY	B6
1	IO_CS_L69P_YY	E6
2	IO	H2
2	IO	H3
2	IO	J1
2	IO	K5
2	IO	M2
2	IO	N1
2	IO	R5
2	IO	U1
2	IO	U4
2	IO	W3

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO	Y3
2	IO	AA3
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L70P_YY	F5
2	IO_DIN_D0_L70N_YY	D2
2	IO_L71P_Y	E4
2	IO_L71N_Y	E2
2	IO_L72P_Y	D3
2	IO_L72N_Y	F2
2	IO_VREF_L73P_Y	E1
2	IO_L73N_Y	F4
2	IO_L74P	G2
2	IO_L74N	E3
2	IO_L75P_Y	F1
2	IO_L75N_Y	G5
2	IO_VREF_L76P_Y	G1
2	IO_L76N_Y	F3
2	IO_L77P_YY	G4
2	IO_L77N_YY	H1
2	IO_L78P_Y	J2
2	IO_L78N_Y	G3
2	IO_L79P_Y	H5
2	IO_L79N_Y	K2
2	IO_VREF_L80P_YY	H4
2	IO_L80N_YY	K1
2	IO_L81P_YY	L2
2	IO_L81N_YY	L3
2	IO_VREF_L82P_Y	L1 ²
2	IO_L82N_Y	J5
2	IO_L83P_Y	J4
2	IO_L83N_Y	M3
2	IO_VREF_L84P_YY	J3
2	IO_L84N_YY	M1
2	IO_L85P_YY	N2
2	IO_L85N_YY	K4
2	IO_L86P_Y	N3
2	IO_L86N_Y	K3
2	IO_VREF_L87P_YY	L5

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
7	IO_L275N_Y	G38
7	IO_VREF_L275P_Y	G42
7	IO_L276N_Y	G41
7	IO_L276P_Y	F40
7	IO_L277N	F42
7	IO_L277P	F41
7	IO_L278N_Y	F39
7	IO_VREF_L278P_Y	E42
7	IO_L279N_Y	E40
7	IO_L279P_Y	E41
7	IO_L280N_Y	E39
7	IO_L280P_Y	D41
2	CCLK	B4
3	DONE	AW2
NA	DXN	BA38
NA	DXP	AW38
NA	M0	AW41
NA	M1	AV37
NA	M2	BA39
NA	PROGRAM	AV2
NA	TCK	B38
NA	TDI	B5
2	TDO	D5
NA	TMS	B39
NA	VCCINT	F9
NA	VCCINT	F10
NA	VCCINT	F17
NA	VCCINT	F18
NA	VCCINT	F25
NA	VCCINT	F26
NA	VCCINT	F33
NA	VCCINT	F34
NA	VCCINT	J6
NA	VCCINT	J37
NA	VCCINT	K6

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	K37
NA	VCCINT	T6
NA	VCCINT	T37
NA	VCCINT	U6
NA	VCCINT	U37
NA	VCCINT	V6
NA	VCCINT	V37
NA	VCCINT	AE6
NA	VCCINT	AE37
NA	VCCINT	AF6
NA	VCCINT	AF37
NA	VCCINT	AG6
NA	VCCINT	AG37
NA	VCCINT	AN6
NA	VCCINT	AN37
NA	VCCINT	AP6
NA	VCCINT	AP37
NA	VCCINT	AU9
NA	VCCINT	AU10
NA	VCCINT	AU17
NA	VCCINT	AU18
NA	VCCINT	AU25
NA	VCCINT	AU26
NA	VCCINT	AU33
NA	VCCINT	AU34
NA	VCCO_0	F23
NA	VCCO_0	F24
NA	VCCO_0	F28
NA	VCCO_0	F29
NA	VCCO_0	F31
NA	VCCO_0	F32
NA	VCCO_0	F35
NA	VCCO_0	F36
NA	VCCO_1	F11
NA	VCCO_1	F12
NA	VCCO_1	F14

Table 25: FG860 Differential Pin Pair Summary
XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
120	3	AH1	AL5	1	-
121	3	AH2	AM4	3	-
122	3	AH3	AM5	√	D5
123	3	AJ1	AN3	√	VREF
124	3	AN4	AJ3	2	-
125	3	AN5	AK1	√	-
126	3	AK2	AP4	√	VREF
127	3	AK3	AP5	2	-
128	3	AR3	AL2	5	VREF
129	3	AR4	AL3	√	-
130	3	AM1	AT3	√	VREF
131	3	AM2	AT4	1	-
132	3	AT5	AN1	2	-
133	3	AU3	AN2	√	-
134	3	AP1	AP2	1	VREF
135	3	AR1	AV3	2	-
136	3	AR2	AT1	4	-
137	3	AV4	AT2	2	VREF
138	3	AU1	AU5	1	-
139	3	AU2	AW3	3	-
140	3	AV1	AW5	√	INIT
141	4	AV6	BA4	√	-
142	4	AY4	BA5	2	-
143	4	AW6	BB5	1	-
144	4	BA6	AY5	1	VREF
145	4	BB6	AY6	5	-
146	4	BA7	AV7	√	-
147	4	BB7	AW7	√	VREF
148	4	AY7	BB8	5	-
149	4	BA9	AV8	5	-
150	4	AW8	BA10	√	-
151	4	BB10	AY8	√	VREF
152	4	AV9	BA11	1	-
153	4	BB11	AW9	1	VREF

Table 25: FG860 Differential Pin Pair Summary
XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
154	4	AY9	BA12	√	-
155	4	BB12	AV10	√	VREF
156	4	BA13	AW10	2	-
157	4	BB13	AY10	2	-
158	4	AV11	BA14	√	VREF
159	4	AW11	BB14	√	-
160	4	AV12	BA15	2	-
161	4	AW12	AY15	1	-
162	4	AW13	BB15	1	-
163	4	AV14	BA16	5	-
164	4	AW14	AY16	√	-
165	4	BB16	AV15	√	VREF
166	4	AY17	AW15	5	-
167	4	BB17	AU16	5	-
168	4	AV16	AY18	√	-
169	4	AW16	BA18	√	VREF
170	4	BB19	AW17	1	-
171	4	AY19	AV18	1	-
172	4	AW18	BB20	√	-
173	4	AY20	AV19	√	VREF
174	4	BB21	AW19	2	-
175	4	AY21	AV20	2	VREF
176	5	AW20	AW21	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
177	5	BB22	AW22	2	VREF
178	5	BB23	AW23	2	-
179	5	AV23	BA23	√	VREF
180	5	AW24	BB24	√	-
181	5	AY24	AW25	1	-
182	5	BA24	AV25	1	-
183	5	AW26	AY25	√	VREF
184	5	AV26	BA25	√	-
185	5	BB26	AV27	5	-
186	5	AY26	AU27	5	-
187	5	AW28	BB27	√	VREF

Table 26: FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO	D29 ⁵
2	IO	G26 ⁴
2	IO	H24 ⁴
2	IO	H25 ⁴
2	IO	H28 ⁵
2	IO	J25 ⁴
2	IO	J27 ⁵
2	IO	K30 ⁴
2	IO	M24 ⁴
2	IO	M25 ⁴
2	IO	N20
2	IO	N23 ⁴
2	IO	P26 ⁵
2	IO	P27 ⁵
2	IO	P30 ⁴
2	IO	R30
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L70P_YY	J22
2	IO_DIN_D0_L70N_YY	E27
2	IO_L71P	C29 ⁴
2	IO_L71N	D28 ³
2	IO_L72P_Y	G25
2	IO_L72N_Y	E25
2	IO_VREF_L73P_YY	E28 ¹
2	IO_L73N_YY	C30
2	IO_L74P_Y	K22 ⁴
2	IO_L74N_Y	F27 ³
2	IO_L75P_YY	D30
2	IO_L75N_YY	J23
2	IO_VREF_L76P_Y	L21
2	IO_L76N_Y	F28
2	IO_L77P_YY	G28
2	IO_L77N_YY	E30
2	IO_L78P_YY	G27
2	IO_L78N_YY	E29
2	IO_L79P	K23
2	IO_L79N	H26
2	IO_VREF_L80P_YY	F30

Table 26: FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO_L80N_YY	L22
2	IO_L81P_YY	H27
2	IO_L81N_YY	G29
2	IO_L82P	G30
2	IO_L82N	M21
2	IO_L83P_YY	J24
2	IO_L83N_YY	J26
2	IO_VREF_L84P_YY	H30
2	IO_L84N_YY	L23
2	IO_L85P_YY	K26 ⁴
2	IO_L85N_YY	J28 ³
2	IO_L86P_YY	J29
2	IO_L86N_YY	K24
2	IO_L87P_YY	K27 ⁴
2	IO_VREF_L87N_YY	J30
2	IO_D1_L88P	M22
2	IO_D2_L88N	K29
2	IO_L89P_YY	K28 ³
2	IO_L89N_YY	L25 ⁴
2	IO_L90P	N21
2	IO_L90N	K25
2	IO_L91P_YY	L24
2	IO_L91N_YY	L27
2	IO_L92P_Y	L29 ⁴
2	IO_L92N_Y	M23 ⁴
2	IO_L93P_YY	L26
2	IO_L93N_YY	L28
2	IO_VREF_L94P	L30 ¹
2	IO_L94N	M27
2	IO_L95P_YY	M26
2	IO_L95N_YY	M29
2	IO_L96P_YY	N29
2	IO_L96N_YY	M30
2	IO_L97P	N25
2	IO_L97N	N27
2	IO_VREF_L98P_YY	N30
2	IO_D3_L98N_YY	P21

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
120	3	AA30	W24	4	-
121	3	AA29	V20	1	-
122	3	Y27	W23	NA	-
123	3	Y26	AB30	√	D5
124	3	V21	AA28	√	VREF
125	3	Y25	AA27	4	-
126	3	W22	Y23	4	-
127	3	Y24	AB28	4	VREF
128	3	AC30	AA25	√	-
129	3	W21	AA24	2	-
130	3	AB26	AD30	√	-
131	3	Y22	AC27	√	VREF
132	3	AD28	AB25	2	-
133	3	AC26	AE30	4	-
134	3	AD27	AF30	√	-
135	3	AF29	AB24	1	VREF
136	3	AB23	AE28	4	-
137	3	AG30	AC25	3	-
138	3	AE26	AG29	4	VREF
139	3	AH30	AC24	1	-
140	3	AF28	AD25	NA	-
141	3	AH29	AA22	√	INIT
142	4	AF27	AK28	√	-
143	4	AG26	AH27	4	-
144	4	AD23	AJ27	2	-
145	4	AB21	AF25	2	VREF
146	4	AC22	AH26	2	-
147	4	AA21	AG25	√	-
148	4	AJ26	AD22	√	VREF
149	4	AA20	AH25	1	-
150	4	AC21	AF24	1	-
151	4	AG24	AK26	√	-
152	4	AJ24	AF23	√	VREF
153	4	AE23	AB20	2	-

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
154	4	AC20	AG23	2	-
155	4	AF22	AE22	√	-
156	4	AJ22	AG22	√	VREF
157	4	AK24	AD20	NA	-
158	4	AA19	AF21	4	-
159	4	AH22	AA18	NA	VREF
160	4	AG21	AK23	NA	-
161	4	AH21	AD19	4	-
162	4	AE20	AJ21	2	-
163	4	AG20	AF20	2	-
164	4	AC18	AF19	2	-
165	4	AJ20	AE19	√	-
166	4	AK22	AH20	√	VREF
167	4	AG19	AB17	1	-
168	4	AJ19	AD17	1	-
169	4	AA16	AA17	√	-
170	4	AK21	AB16	√	VREF
171	4	AG18	AK20	2	-
172	4	AK19	AD16	2	-
173	4	AE16	AE17	√	-
174	4	AG17	AJ17	√	VREF
175	4	AD15	AH17	NA	-
176	4	AG16	AK17	4	VREF
177	5	AF16	AH16	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
178	5	AC15	AG15	4	VREF
179	5	AB15	AF15	√	-
180	5	AA15	AF14	√	VREF
181	5	AH15	AK15	√	-
182	5	AB14	AF13	2	-
183	5	AH14	AJ14	2	-
184	5	AE14	AG13	√	VREF
185	5	AK13	AD13	√	-
186	5	AE13	AF12	1	-
187	5	AC13	AA13	1	-

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L212N_YY	AP18
4	IO_L213P_Y	AF18
4	IO_L213N_Y	AP17
4	IO_VREF_L214P_Y	AJ18 ¹
4	IO_L214N_Y	AL18
4	IO_LVDS_DLL_L215P	AM18
5	GCK1	AL19
5	IO	AF17 ³
5	IO	AG12 ³
5	IO	AH12
5	IO	AJ10 ³
5	IO	AJ11 ³
5	IO	AK7 ³
5	IO	AK13 ³
5	IO	AL13 ³
5	IO	AM4 ³
5	IO	AN9
5	IO	AN10 ³
5	IO	AN16
5	IO	AN17 ³
5	IO_LVDS_DLL_L215N	AL17
5	IO_L216P_Y	AH17
5	IO_VREF_L216N_Y	AM17 ¹
5	IO_L217P_Y	AJ17
5	IO_L217N_Y	AG17
5	IO_L218P_YY	AP16
5	IO_VREF_L218N_YY	AL16
5	IO_L219P_YY	AJ16
5	IO_L219N_YY	AM16
5	IO_L220P	AK16 ⁵
5	IO_L220N	AP15 ⁴
5	IO_L221P_Y	AL15
5	IO_L221N_Y	AH16

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
5	IO_L222P_Y	AN15
5	IO_L222N_Y	AF16
5	IO_L223P_Y	AP14 ⁵
5	IO_L223N_Y	AE16 ⁴
5	IO_L224P_YY	AK15
5	IO_VREF_L224N_YY	AJ15
5	IO_L225P_YY	AH15
5	IO_L225N_YY	AN14
5	IO_L226P	AK14 ⁵
5	IO_L226N	AG15 ⁴
5	IO_L227P_Y	AM13
5	IO_L227N_Y	AF15
5	IO_L228P_Y	AG14
5	IO_L228N_Y	AP13
5	IO_L229P_YY	AE14 ⁵
5	IO_L229N_YY	AE15 ⁴
5	IO_L230P_YY	AN13
5	IO_VREF_L230N_YY	AG13
5	IO_L231P_YY	AH14
5	IO_L231N_YY	AP12
5	IO_L232P_Y	AJ14
5	IO_L232N_Y	AL14
5	IO_L233P_Y	AF13
5	IO_L233N_Y	AN12
5	IO_L234P_Y	AF14
5	IO_L234N_Y	AP11
5	IO_L235P_Y	AN11
5	IO_L235N_Y	AH13
5	IO_L236P_YY	AM12
5	IO_L236N_YY	AL12
5	IO_L237P_YY	AJ13
5	IO_VREF_L237N_YY	AP10
5	IO_L238P_Y	AK12
5	IO_L238N_Y	AM10