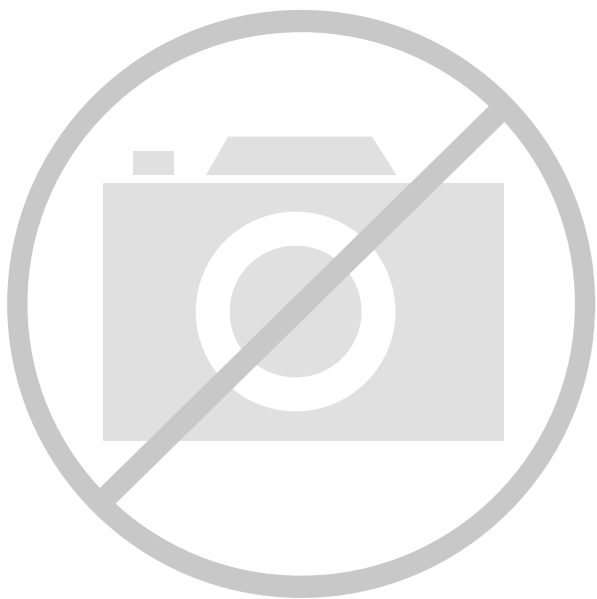




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	660
Number of Gates	2541952
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 1.89V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	860-BGA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	860-FBGA (42.5x42.5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv2000e-7fg860i

resources. The abundance of routing resources permits the Virtex-E family to accommodate even the largest and most complex designs.

Virtex-E FPGAs are SRAM-based, and are customized by loading configuration data into internal memory cells. Configuration data can be read from an external SPROM (master serial mode), or can be written into the FPGA (SelectMAP™, slave serial, and JTAG modes).

The standard Xilinx Foundation Series™ and Alliance Series™ Development systems deliver complete design support for Virtex-E, covering every aspect from behavioral and schematic entry, through simulation, automatic design translation and implementation, to the creation and downloading of a configuration bit stream.

Higher Performance

Virtex-E devices provide better performance than previous generations of FPGAs. Designs can achieve synchronous system clock rates up to 240 MHz including I/O or 622 Mb/s using Source Synchronous data transmission architectures. Virtex-E I/Os comply fully with 3.3 V PCI specifications, and interfaces can be implemented that operate at 33 MHz or 66 MHz.

While performance is design-dependent, many designs operate internally at speeds in excess of 133 MHz and can achieve over 311 MHz. Table 2 shows performance data for representative circuits, using worst-case timing parameters.

Table 2: Performance for Common Circuit Functions

Function	Bits	Virtex-E (-7)
Register-to-Register		
Adder	16	4.3 ns
	64	6.3 ns
Pipelined Multiplier	8 x 8	4.4 ns
	16 x 16	5.1 ns
Address Decoder	16	3.8 ns
	64	5.5 ns
16:1 Multiplexer		4.6 ns
Parity Tree	9	3.5 ns
	18	4.3 ns
	36	5.9 ns
Chip-to-Chip		
HSTL Class IV		
LVTTTL, 16mA, fast slew		
LVDS		
LVPECL		

Virtex-E Device/Package Combinations and Maximum I/O

Table 3: Virtex-E Family Maximum User I/O by Device/Package (Excluding Dedicated Clock Pins)

	XCV 50E	XCV 100E	XCV 200E	XCV 300E	XCV 400E	XCV 600E	XCV 1000E	XCV 1600E	XCV 2000E	XCV 2600E	XCV 3200E
CS144	94	94	94								
PQ240	158	158	158	158	158						
HQ240						158	158				
BG352		196	260	260							
BG432				316	316	316					
BG560					404	404	404	404	404		
FG256	176	176	176	176							
FG456			284	312							
FG676					404	444					
FG680						512	512	512	512		
FG860							660	660	660		
FG900						512	660	700			
FG1156							660	724	804	804	804

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.

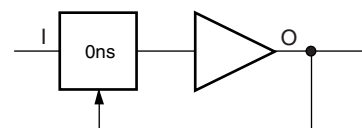
Each DLL can drive up to two global clock routing networks within the device. The global clock distribution network minimizes clock skews due to loading differences. By monitoring a sample of the DLL output clock, the DLL can compensate for the delay on the routing network, effectively eliminating the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



ds022_25_121099

Figure 21: Simplified DLL Macro Symbol BUFGDLL

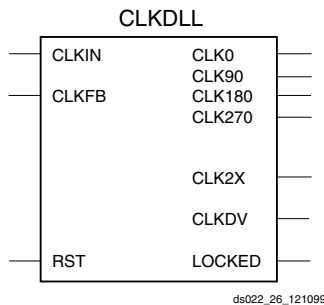


Figure 22: Standard DLL Symbol CLKDLL

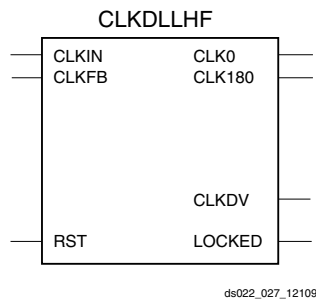


Figure 23: High Frequency DLL Symbol CLKDLLHF

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.

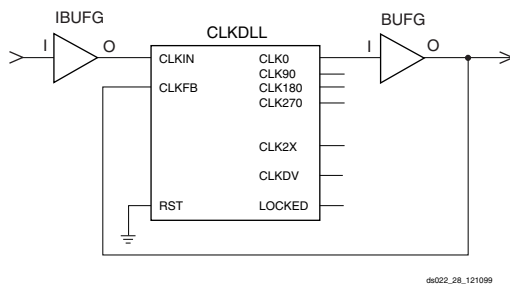


Figure 24: BUFGDLL Schematic

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

Initialization in Verilog and Synopsys

The block SelectRAM+ structures can be initialized in Verilog for both simulation and synthesis for inclusion in the EDIF output file. The simulation of the Verilog code uses a defparam to pass the initialization. The Synopsys FPGA compiler does not presently support defparam. 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 defparam statements. The following code illustrates a module that employs these techniques.

Design Examples

Creating a 32-bit Single-Port RAM

The true dual-read/write port functionality of the block SelectRAM+ memory allows a single port, 128 deep by 32-bit wide RAM to be created using a single block SelectRAM+ cell as shown in **Figure 35**.

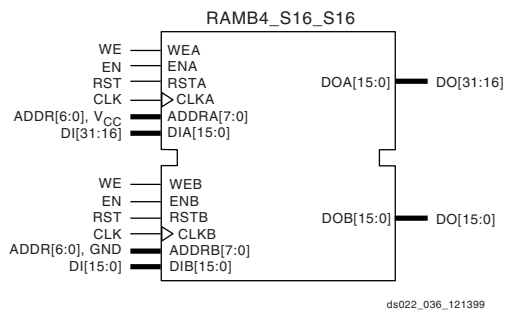


Figure 35: Single Port 128 x 32 RAM

Interleaving the memory space, setting the LSB of the address bus of Port A to 1 (V_{CC}), and the LSB of the

address bus of Port B to 0 (GND), allows a 32-bit wide single port RAM to be created.

Creating Two Single-Port RAMs

The true dual-read/write port functionality of the block SelectRAM+ memory allows a single RAM to be split into two single port memories of 2K bits each as shown in **Figure 36**.

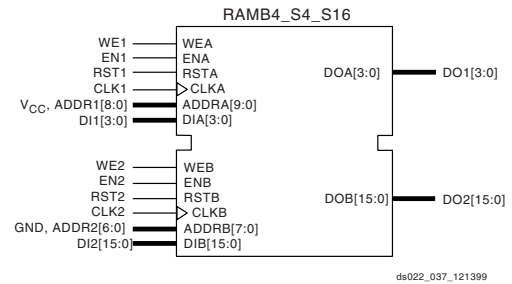


Figure 36: 512 x 4 RAM and 128 x 16 RAM

In this example, a 512K x 4 RAM (Port A) and a 128 x 16 RAM (Port B) are created out of a single block SelectRAM+. The address space for the RAM is split by fixing the MSB of Port A to 1 (V_{CC}) for the upper 2K bits and the MSB of Port B to 0 (GND) for the lower 2K bits.

Block Memory Generation

The CoreGen program generates memory structures using the block SelectRAM+ features. This program outputs VHDL or Verilog simulation code templates and an EDIF file for inclusion in a design.

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.

Global Clock Input to Output Delay for LVTTTL, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate, *without* DLL

Description ⁽¹⁾	Symbol	Device	Speed Grade ⁽²⁾				Units
			Min	-8	-7	-6	
LVTTTL Global Clock Input to Output Delay using Output Flip-flop, 12 mA, Fast Slew Rate, <i>without</i> DLL. For data <i>output</i> with different standards, adjust the delays with the values shown in IOB Output Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments , page 10.	T _{ICKOF}	XCV50E	1.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	ns
		XCV100E	1.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	ns
		XCV200E	1.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	ns
		XCV300E	1.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	ns
		XCV400E	1.5	4.4	4.6	4.8	ns
		XCV600E	1.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	ns
		XCV1000E	1.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	ns
		XCV1600E	1.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	ns
		XCV2000E	1.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	ns
		XCV2600E	2.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	ns
		XCV3200E	2.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	ns

Notes:

1. Listed above are representative values where one global clock input drives one vertical clock line in each accessible column, and where all accessible IOB and CLB flip-flops are clocked by the global clock net.
2. Output timing is measured at 50% V_{CC} threshold with 35 pF external capacitive load. For other I/O standards and different loads, see [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#).

Table 10: BG352 — XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO_D3_L30N_Y	M3
2	IO_L31P	M2
2	IO_L31N	M1
2	IO	N3 ¹
2	IO_L32P_YY	N4
2	IO_L32N_YY	N2
3	IO	P1
3	IO	P3 ¹
3	IO_L33P	R1
3	IO_L33N	R2
3	IO_D4_L34P_Y	R3
3	IO_VREF_3_L34N_Y	R4
3	IO_L35P_YY	T2
3	IO_L35N_YY	U2
3	IO	T3 ¹
3	IO_L36P	T4
3	IO_L36N	V1
3	IO	V2 ¹
3	IO_L37P_YY	U3
3	IO_D5_L37N_YY	U4
3	IO_D6_L38P_Y	V3
3	IO_VREF_3_L38N_Y	V4
3	IO_L39P_Y	Y1
3	IO_L39N_Y	Y2
3	IO	W3
3	IO	W4 ¹
3	IO	AA1 ¹
3	IO_L40P_Y	AA2
3	IO_VREF_3_L40N_Y	Y3
3	IO_L41P_YY	AC1
3	IO_L41N_YY	AB2
3	IO	AA3 ¹
3	IO_L42P_YY	AA4

Table 10: BG352 — XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
3	IO_VREF_3_L42N_YY	AC2 ²
3	IO	AB3
3	IO	AD1 ¹
3	IO	AB4 ¹
3	IO_D7_L43P_YY	AC3
3	IO_INIT_L43N_YY	AD2
4	IO_L44P_YY	AC5
4	IO_L44N_YY	AD4
4	IO	AE3 ¹
4	IO	AD5 ¹
4	IO	AC6
4	IO_VREF_4_L45P_YY	AE4 ²
4	IO_L45N_YY	AF3
4	IO	AF4 ¹
4	IO_L46P_YY	AC7
4	IO_L46N_YY	AD6
4	IO_VREF_4_L47P_YY	AE5
4	IO_L47N_YY	AE6
4	IO	AD7 ¹
4	IO	AE7 ¹
4	IO_L48P	AF6
4	IO_L48N	AC9
4	IO	AD8
4	IO_VREF_4_L49P_YY	AE8
4	IO_L49N_YY	AF7
4	IO_L50P_YY	AD9
4	IO_L50N_YY	AE9
4	IO	AD10 ¹
4	IO_L51P	AF9
4	IO_L51N	AC11
4	IO	AE10 ¹
4	IO_L52P_Y	AD11
4	IO_L52N_Y	AE11

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

BG352 Differential Pin Pairs

Virtex-E devices have differential pin pairs that can also provide other functions when not used as a differential pair. A check (✓) 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 11: BG352 Differential Pin Pair Summary
XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
Global Differential Clock					
0	4	AE13	AC13	NA	IO LVDS 55
1	5	AF14	AD14	NA	IO LVDS 55
2	1	B14	A13	NA	IO LVDS 9
3	0	D14	A15	NA	IO LVDS 9
IO LVDS					
Total Outputs: 87, Asynchronous Output Pairs: 43					
0	0	B23	D21	✓	VREF_0
1	0	D20	A23	✓	-
2	0	B22	C21	✓	VREF_0
3	0	A21	B20	2	-
4	0	B19	C19	✓	VREF_0
5	0	C18	D17	✓	-
6	0	A18	C17	2	-
7	0	C16	B17	✓	-
8	0	D15	A16	✓	VREF_0
9	1	A13	A15	✓	GCLK LVDS 3/2
10	1	A12	C13	2	-
11	1	C12	B12	✓	VREF_1
12	1	B11	A11	✓	-
13	1	D11	C11	2	-
14	1	C10	B9	✓	-
15	1	C9	B8	✓	VREF_1
16	1	A7	D9	1	-
17	1	B6	A6	✓	VREF_1
18	1	A4	C7	✓	-

Table 11: BG352 Differential Pin Pair Summary
XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
19	1	D6	C6	✓	VREF_1
20	1	C4	D5	✓	CS
21	2	E4	D3	✓	DIN_D0
22	2	D2	C1	✓	VREF_2
23	2	G4	F3	✓	-
24	2	E2	F2	✓	VREF_2
25	2	F1	J4	2	-
26	2	H2	G1	✓	D1
27	2	J3	J2	✓	D2
28	2	J1	L4	1	-
29	2	L3	L2	✓	-
30	2	M4	M3	✓	D3
31	2	M2	M1	2	-
32	2	N4	N2	✓	-
33	3	R1	R2	2	-
34	3	R3	R4	✓	VREF_3
35	3	T2	U2	✓	-
36	3	T4	V1	1	-
37	3	U3	U4	✓	D5
38	3	V3	V4	✓	VREF_3
39	3	Y1	Y2	1	-
40	3	AA2	Y3	✓	VREF_3
41	3	AC1	AB2	✓	-
42	3	AA4	AC2	✓	VREF_3
43	3	AC3	AD2	✓	INIT
44	4	AC5	AD4	✓	-
45	4	AE4	AF3	✓	VREF_4
46	4	AC7	AD6	✓	-
47	4	AE5	AE6	✓	VREF_4
48	4	AF6	AC9	2	-
49	4	AE8	AF7	✓	VREF_4
50	4	AD9	AE9	✓	-
51	4	AF9	AC11	2	-
52	4	AD11	AE11	✓	-
53	4	AC12	AD12	✓	VREF_4
54	4	AE12	AF12	2	-

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.

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 IO_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

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
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 #
4	IO_L147N_YY	AW7
4	IO_L148P_Y	AY7
4	IO_L148N_Y	BB8
4	IO_L149P_Y	BA9
4	IO_L149N_Y	AV8
4	IO_L150P_YY	AW8
4	IO_L150N_YY	BA10
4	IO_VREF_L151P_YY	BB10
4	IO_L151N_YY	AY8
4	IO_L152P_Y	AV9
4	IO_L152N_Y	BA11
4	IO_VREF_L153P_Y	BB11 ²
4	IO_L153N_Y	AW9
4	IO_L154P_YY	AY9
4	IO_L154N_YY	BA12
4	IO_VREF_L155P_YY	BB12
4	IO_L155N_YY	AV10
4	IO_L156P_Y	BA13
4	IO_L156N_Y	AW10
4	IO_L157P_Y	BB13
4	IO_L157N_Y	AY10
4	IO_VREF_L158P_YY	AV11
4	IO_L158N_YY	BA14
4	IO_L159P_YY	AW11
4	IO_L159N_YY	BB14
4	IO_L160P_Y	AV12
4	IO_L160N_Y	BA15
4	IO_L161P_Y	AW12
4	IO_L161N_Y	AY15
4	IO_L162P_Y	AW13
4	IO_L162N_Y	BB15
4	IO_L163P_Y	AV14
4	IO_L163N_Y	BA16
4	IO_L164P_YY	AW14
4	IO_L164N_YY	AY16
4	IO_VREF_L165P_YY	BB16
4	IO_L165N_YY	AV15

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L166P_Y	AY17
4	IO_L166N_Y	AW15
4	IO_L167P_Y	BB17
4	IO_L167N_Y	AU16
4	IO_L168P_YY	AV16
4	IO_L168N_YY	AY18
4	IO_VREF_L169P_YY	AW16
4	IO_L169N_YY	BA18
4	IO_L170P_Y	BB19
4	IO_L170N_Y	AW17
4	IO_L171P_Y	AY19
4	IO_L171N_Y	AV18
4	IO_L172P_YY	AW18
4	IO_L172N_YY	BB20
4	IO_VREF_L173P_YY	AY20
4	IO_L173N_YY	AV19
4	IO_L174P_Y	BB21
4	IO_L174N_Y	AW19
4	IO_VREF_L175P_Y	AY21 ¹
4	IO_L175N_Y	AV20
4	IO_LVDS_DLL_L176P	AW20
5	GCK1	AY22
5	IO	AV24
5	IO	AV34
5	IO	AW27
5	IO	AW36
5	IO	AY23
5	IO	AY31
5	IO	AY33
5	IO	BA26
5	IO	BA29
5	IO	BA33
5	IO	BB25
5	IO_LVDS_DLL_L176N	AW21
5	IO_L177P_Y	BB22
5	IO_VREF_L177N_Y	AW22 ¹

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO	AJ40
6	IO	AL41
6	IO	AN38
6	IO	AN42
6	IO	AP41
6	IO	AR39
6	IO_L211N_YY	AV41
6	IO_L211P_YY	AV42
6	IO_L212N_Y	AW40
6	IO_L212P_Y	AU41
6	IO_L213N_Y	AV39
6	IO_L213P_Y	AU42
6	IO_VREF_L214N_Y	AT41
6	IO_L214P_Y	AU38
6	IO_L215N	AT42
6	IO_L215P	AV40
6	IO_L216N_Y	AR41
6	IO_L216P_Y	AU39
6	IO_VREF_L217N_Y	AR42
6	IO_L217P_Y	AU40
6	IO_L218N_YY	AT38
6	IO_L218P_YY	AP42
6	IO_L219N_Y	AN41
6	IO_L219P_Y	AT39
6	IO_L220N_Y	AT40
6	IO_L220P_Y	AM40
6	IO_VREF_L221N_YY	AR38
6	IO_L221P_YY	AM41
6	IO_L222N_YY	AM42
6	IO_L222P_YY	AR40
6	IO_VREF_L223N_Y	AL40 ²
6	IO_L223P_Y	AP38
6	IO_L224N_Y	AP39
6	IO_L224P_Y	AL42
6	IO_VREF_L225N_YY	AP40
6	IO_L225P_YY	AK40
6	IO_L226N_YY	AK41

Table 24: FG860 — XCV1000E, XCV1600E, XCV2000E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_L226P_YY	AN39
6	IO_L227N_Y	AK42
6	IO_L227P_Y	AN40
6	IO_VREF_L228N_YY	AM38
6	IO_L228P_YY	AJ41
6	IO_L229N_YY	AJ42
6	IO_L229P_YY	AM39
6	IO_L230N_Y	AH40
6	IO_L230P_Y	AH41
6	IO_L231N_Y	AL38
6	IO_L231P_Y	AH42
6	IO_L232N_Y	AL39
6	IO_L232P_Y	AG41
6	IO_L233N	AK39
6	IO_L233P	AG40
6	IO_L234N_Y	AJ38
6	IO_L234P_Y	AG42
6	IO_VREF_L235N_Y	AF42
6	IO_L235P_Y	AJ39
6	IO_L236N_YY	AF41
6	IO_L236P_YY	AH38
6	IO_L237N_Y	AE42
6	IO_L237P_Y	AH39
6	IO_L238N_Y	AG38
6	IO_L238P_Y	AE41
6	IO_VREF_L239N_YY	AG39
6	IO_L239P_YY	AD42
6	IO_L240N_YY	AD40
6	IO_L240P_YY	AF39
6	IO_L241N_Y	AD41
6	IO_L241P_Y	AE38
6	IO_L242N_Y	AE39
6	IO_L242P_Y	AC40
6	IO_VREF_L243N_YY	AD38
6	IO_L243P_YY	AC41
6	IO_L244N_YY	AB42
6	IO_L244P_YY	AC38

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
188	5	AY27	AV28	√	-
189	5	BA27	AW29	5	-
190	5	BB28	AV29	1	-
191	5	AY28	AW30	1	-
192	5	BA28	AW31	2	-
193	5	BB29	AV31	√	-
194	5	AY29	AY32	√	VREF
195	5	AW32	BB30	2	-
196	5	AV32	AY30	2	-
197	5	BA30	AW33	√	VREF
198	5	BB31	AV33	√	-
199	5	AY34	BA31	1	VREF
200	5	AW34	BB32	1	-
201	5	BA32	AY35	√	VREF
202	5	BB33	AW35	√	-
203	5	AV35	BB34	5	-
204	5	AY36	BA34	5	-
205	5	BB35	AV36	√	VREF
206	5	BA35	AY37	√	-
207	5	BB36	BA36	5	-
208	5	AW37	BB37	1	VREF
209	5	BA37	AY38	1	-
210	5	BB38	AY39	2	-
211	6	AV42	AV41	√	-
212	6	AU41	AW40	3	-
213	6	AU42	AV39	1	-
214	6	AU38	AT41	2	VREF
215	6	AV40	AT42	4	-
216	6	AU39	AR41	2	-
217	6	AU40	AR42	1	VREF
218	6	AP42	AT38	√	-
219	6	AT39	AN41	2	-
220	6	AM40	AT40	1	-
221	6	AM41	AR38	√	VREF

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
222	6	AR40	AM42	√	-
223	6	AP38	AL40	5	VREF
224	6	AL42	AP39	2	-
225	6	AK40	AP40	√	VREF
226	6	AN39	AK41	√	-
227	6	AN40	AK42	2	-
228	6	AJ41	AM38	√	VREF
229	6	AM39	AJ42	√	-
230	6	AH41	AH40	3	-
231	6	AH42	AL38	1	-
232	6	AG41	AL39	2	-
233	6	AG40	AK39	4	-
234	6	AG42	AJ38	2	-
235	6	AJ39	AF42	1	VREF
236	6	AH38	AF41	√	-
237	6	AH39	AE42	2	-
238	6	AE41	AG38	1	-
239	6	AD42	AG39	√	VREF
240	6	AF39	AD40	√	-
241	6	AE38	AD41	5	-
242	6	AC40	AE39	2	-
243	6	AC41	AD38	√	VREF
244	6	AC38	AB42	√	-
245	6	AC39	AB40	2	VREF
246	7	AB39	AA41	√	-
247	7	AA39	Y41	2	VREF
248	7	Y39	Y40	√	-
249	7	W41	Y38	√	VREF
250	7	W39	W40	2	-
251	7	V41	W38	5	-
252	7	V40	V39	√	-
253	7	U39	V42	√	VREF
254	7	U38	U41	1	-
255	7	T39	U42	2	-

Table 26: FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L154N	AG23
4	IO_L155P_YY	AF22
4	IO_L155N_YY	AE22
4	IO_VREF_L156P_YY	AJ22
4	IO_L156N_YY	AG22
4	IO_L157P	AK24 ⁴
4	IO_L157N	AD20 ³
4	IO_L158P_YY	AA19
4	IO_L158N_YY	AF21
4	IO_L159P	AH22 ⁴
4	IO_VREF_L159N	AA18
4	IO_L160P	AG21
4	IO_L160N	AK23
4	IO_L161P_YY	AH21 ⁴
4	IO_L161N_YY	AD19 ⁴
4	IO_L162P	AE20
4	IO_L162N	AJ21
4	IO_L163P	AG20
4	IO_L163N	AF20
4	IO_L164P	AC18 ⁴
4	IO_L164N	AF19 ⁴
4	IO_L165P_YY	AJ20
4	IO_L165N_YY	AE19
4	IO_VREF_L166P_YY	AK22 ¹
4	IO_L166N_YY	AH20
4	IO_L167P	AG19
4	IO_L167N	AB17
4	IO_L168P	AJ19
4	IO_L168N	AD17
4	IO_L169P_YY	AA16
4	IO_L169N_YY	AA17
4	IO_VREF_L170P_YY	AK21
4	IO_L170N_YY	AB16
4	IO_L171P	AG18
4	IO_L171N	AK20
4	IO_L172P	AK19
4	IO_L172N	AD16

Table 26: FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
4	IO_L173P_YY	AE16
4	IO_L173N_YY	AE17
4	IO_VREF_L174P_YY	AG17
4	IO_L174N_YY	AJ17
4	IO_L175P	AD15 ⁴
4	IO_L175N	AH17 ³
4	IO_VREF_L176P_YY	AG16 ²
4	IO_L176N_YY	AK17
4	IO_LVDS_DLL_L177P	AF16
5	GCK1	AK16
5	IO	AA11 ⁴
5	IO	AA14 ⁴
5	IO	AD14 ⁴
5	IO	AE7 ⁵
5	IO	AE8 ⁵
5	IO	AE10 ⁴
5	IO	AF6 ⁴
5	IO	AF10 ⁴
5	IO	AG9 ⁴
5	IO	AG12 ⁴
5	IO	AG14 ⁵
5	IO	AH8 ⁴
5	IO	AK6 ⁵
5	IO	AK14 ⁵
5	IO	AJ13 ⁴
5	IO	AJ15 ⁴
5	IO_LVDS_DLL_L177N	AH16
5	IO_L178P_YY	AC15 ⁴
5	IO_VREF_L178N_YY	AG15 ^{2,3}
5	IO_L179P_YY	AB15
5	IO_L179N_YY	AF15
5	IO_L180P_YY	AA15
5	IO_VREF_L180N_YY	AF14
5	IO_L181P_YY	AH15
5	IO_L181N_YY	AK15
5	IO_L182P	AB14

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	R15
NA	GND	P15
NA	GND	L3
NA	GND	G7
NA	GND	E30
NA	GND	C24
NA	GND	B34
NA	GND	AP32
NA	GND	AM1
NA	GND	AM34
NA	GND	AJ29
NA	GND	AF9
NA	GND	AA17
NA	GND	Y17
NA	GND	W16
NA	GND	V16
NA	GND	U17
NA	GND	T17
NA	GND	R16
NA	GND	P16
NA	GND	L32
NA	GND	G28
NA	GND	D4
NA	GND	C32
NA	GND	A1
NA	GND	AP33
NA	GND	AM2
NA	GND	AL4
NA	GND	AH1
NA	GND	AF26
NA	GND	AA18
NA	GND	Y18
NA	GND	W17
NA	GND	V17

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	U18
NA	GND	T18
NA	GND	R17
NA	GND	P17
NA	GND	J9
NA	GND	G34
NA	GND	D31
NA	GND	C33
NA	GND	A2
NA	GND	AB17
NA	GND	AB18
NA	GND	N17
NA	GND	N18
NA	GND	U13
NA	GND	V13
NA	GND	U22
NA	GND	V22

Notes:

1. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV1600E, XCV2000E, XCV2600E, and XCV3200E; otherwise, I/O option only.
2. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV2000E, XCV2600E, and XCV3200E; otherwise, I/O option only.
3. No Connect in the XCV1000E, XCV1600E.
4. No Connect in the XCV1000E.
5. I/O in the XCV1000E.

FG1156 Differential Pin Pairs

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

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
GCLK LVDS					
3	0	E17	C17	NA	IO_DLL_L 42N
2	1	D17	J18	NA	IO_DLL_L 42P
1	5	AL19	AL17	NA	IO_DLL_L 215N
0	4	AH18	AM18	NA	IO_DLL_L 215P
IO LVDS					
Total Pairs: 344, Asynchronous Output Pairs: 134					
0	0	H9	F7	3200 1600 1000	-
1	0	J10	C5	3200 2000 1000	-
2	0	D6	E6	3200 2000 1000	VREF
3	0	G8	A4	3200 2600 1000	-
4	0	J11	C6	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
5	0	F8	G9	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
6	0	H10	A5	2000 1600	-
7	0	B5	D7	3200 1000	-
8	0	E8	K12	3200 1000	-
9	0	F9	B6	3200 2600	-
10	0	C7	G10	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
11	0	B7	D8	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
12	0	C8	H11	3200 1600	-

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
13	0	B8	E9	3200 2000 1000	-
14	0	G11	K13	3200 2000 1000	VREF
15	0	F10	A8	3200 2600	-
16	0	H12	C9	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
17	0	A9	D10	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
18	0	A10	F11	2600 1600 1000	-
19	0	C10	K14	2600 1600 1000	-
20	0	G12	H13	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
21	0	B11	A11	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
22	0	D11	E12	3200 1600 1000	-
23	0	C12	G13	3200 2000 1000	-
24	0	A12	K15	3200 2000 1000	-
25	0	H14	B12	3200 2600 1000	-
26	0	F13	D12	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
27	0	B13	A13	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
28	0	G14	J15	2000 1600	-
29	0	F14	C13	3200 2600 1000	-
30	0	D13	H15	3200 2600 1000	-
31	0	K16	A14	3200	-

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
71	1	A27	G24	3200 2000 1000	-
72	1	G25	B27	3200 1600	-
73	1	C27	E26	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
74	1	B28	J24	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
75	1	H25	K24	3200 2600	-
76	1	F26	D27	3200 1000	-
77	1	C28	G26	3200 1000	-
78	1	J25	E27	2000 1600	-
79	1	H26	A30	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
80	1	B29	G27	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
81	1	C29	F27	3200 2600 1000	-
82	1	F28	E28	3200 2000 1000	VREF
83	1	B30	L25	3200 2000 1000	-
84	1	E29	B31	3200 1600 1000	-
85	1	D30	A31	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	CS
86	2	D32	J27	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	DIN, D0
87	2	E31	F30	3200 2600 2000	-
88	2	G29	F32	2600 2000 1000	-
89	2	E32	G30	3200 2600 1600 1000	VREF
90	2	M25	G31	2600 1600	-

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
91	2	L26	D33	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
92	2	D34	H29	2600 2000 1000	VREF
93	2	J28	E33	3200 2600 2000 1600	-
94	2	H28	H30	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
95	2	H32	K28	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
96	2	L27	F33	3200 2600 2000	-
97	2	M26	E34	2600 2000 1000	-
98	2	H31	G32	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
99	2	N25	J31	2000 1600	-
100	2	J30	G33	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
101	2	H34	J29	2600 1000	VREF
102	2	M27	H33	3200 2600 1600	-
103	2	K29	J34	3200 2600 1600 1000	-
104	2	L29	J33	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	VREF
105	2	M28	K34	3200 2600 2000 1600 1000	-
106	2	N27	L34	3200 1600 1000	-
107	2	K33	P26	2000 1600 1000	D1
108	2	R25	M34	3200 2600 2000	-
109	2	L31	L33	2000 1000	-
110	2	P27	M33	3200 2600 1600 1000	-