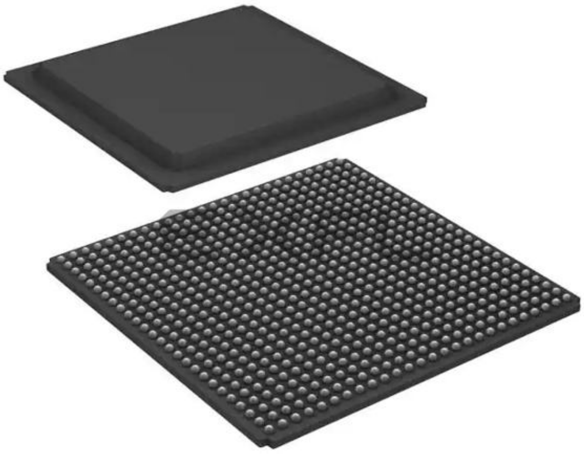
AMD Xilinx - XCV400E-6FG676I Datasheet



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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	2400
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	10800
Total RAM Bits	163840
Number of I/O	404
Number of Gates	569952
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 1.89V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	676-BGA
Supplier Device Package	676-FBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv400e-6fg676i

Table 1: **Virtex-E Field-Programmable Gate Array Family Members**

Device	System Gates	Logic Gates	CLB Array	Logic Cells	Differential I/O Pairs	User I/O	BlockRAM Bits	Distributed RAM Bits
XCV50E	71,693	20,736	16 x 24	1,728	83	176	65,536	24,576
XCV100E	128,236	32,400	20 x 30	2,700	83	196	81,920	38,400
XCV200E	306,393	63,504	28 x 42	5,292	119	284	114,688	75,264
XCV300E	411,955	82,944	32 x 48	6,912	137	316	131,072	98,304
XCV400E	569,952	129,600	40 x 60	10,800	183	404	163,840	153,600
XCV600E	985,882	186,624	48 x 72	15,552	247	512	294,912	221,184
XCV1000E	1,569,178	331,776	64 x 96	27,648	281	660	393,216	393,216
XCV1600E	2,188,742	419,904	72 x 108	34,992	344	724	589,824	497,664
XCV2000E	2,541,952	518,400	80 x 120	43,200	344	804	655,360	614,400
XCV2600E	3,263,755	685,584	92 x 138	57,132	344	804	753,664	812,544
XCV3200E	4,074,387	876,096	104 x 156	73,008	344	804	851,968	1,038,336

Virtex-E Compared to Virtex Devices

The Virtex-E family offers up to 43,200 logic cells in devices up to 30% faster than the Virtex family.

I/O performance is increased to 622 Mb/s using Source Synchronous data transmission architectures and synchronous system performance up to 240 MHz using singled-ended SelectI/O technology. Additional I/O standards are supported, notably LVPECL, LVDS, and BLVDS, which use two pins per signal. Almost all signal pins can be used for these new standards.

Virtex-E devices have up to 640 Kb of faster (250 MHz) block SelectRAM, but the individual RAMs are the same size and structure as in the Virtex family. They also have eight DLLs instead of the four in Virtex devices. Each individual DLL is slightly improved with easier clock mirroring and 4x frequency multiplication.

V_{CCINT}, the supply voltage for the internal logic and memory, is 1.8 V, instead of 2.5 V for Virtex devices. Advanced processing and 0.18 μm design rules have resulted in smaller dice, faster speed, and lower power consumption.

I/O pins are 3 V tolerant, and can be 5 V tolerant with an external 100 Ω resistor. PCI 5 V is not supported. With the addition of appropriate external resistors, any pin can tolerate any voltage desired.

Banking rules are different. With Virtex devices, all input buffers are powered by V_{CCINT}. With Virtex-E devices, the LVTTL, LVCMOS2, and PCI input buffers are powered by the I/O supply voltage V_{CCO}.

The Virtex-E family is not bitstream-compatible with the Virtex family, but Virtex designs can be compiled into equivalent Virtex-E devices.

The same device in the same package for the Virtex-E and Virtex families are pin-compatible with some minor exceptions. See the data sheet pinout section for details.

General Description

The Virtex-E FPGA family delivers high-performance, high-capacity programmable logic solutions. Dramatic increases in silicon efficiency result from optimizing the new architecture for place-and-route efficiency and exploiting an aggressive 6-layer metal 0.18 μm CMOS process. These advances make Virtex-E FPGAs powerful and flexible alternatives to mask-programmed gate arrays. The Virtex-E family includes the nine members in Table 1.

Building on experience gained from Virtex FPGAs, the Virtex-E family is an evolutionary step forward in programmable logic design. Combining a wide variety of programmable system features, a rich hierarchy of fast, flexible interconnect resources, and advanced process technology, the Virtex-E family delivers a high-speed and high-capacity programmable logic solution that enhances design flexibility while reducing time-to-market.

Virtex-E Architecture

Virtex-E devices feature a flexible, regular architecture that comprises an array of configurable logic blocks (CLBs) surrounded by programmable input/output blocks (IOBs), all interconnected by a rich hierarchy of fast, versatile routing

Virtex-E Ordering Information

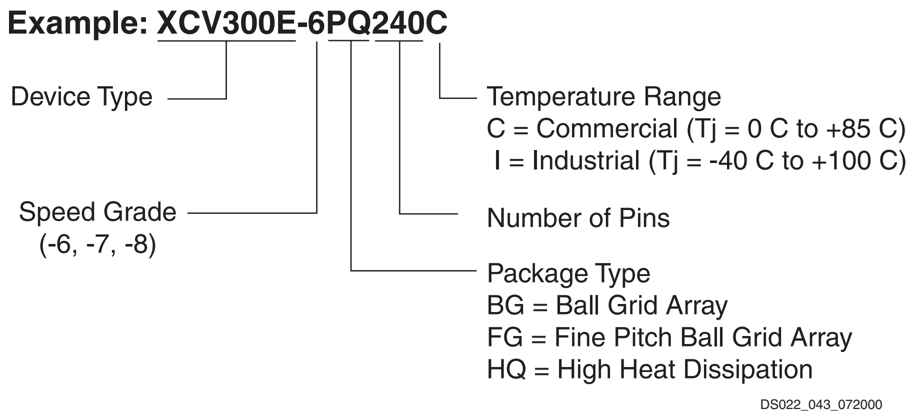

Figure 1: **Ordering Information**

Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

Date	Version	Revision
12/7/99	1.0	Initial Xilinx release.
1/10/00	1.1	Re-released with spd.txt v. 1.18, FG860/900/1156 package information, and additional DLL, Select RAM and SelectI/O information.
1/28/00	1.2	Added Delay Measurement Methodology table, updated SelectI/O section, Figures 30, 54, & 55, text explaining Table 5, T_{BYP} values, buffered Hex Line info, p. 8, I/O Timing Measurement notes, notes for Tables 15, 16, and corrected F1156 pinout table footnote references.
2/29/00	1.3	Updated pinout tables, V_{CC} page 20, and corrected Figure 20.
5/23/00	1.4	Correction to table on p. 22.
7/10/00	1.5	• Numerous minor edits. • Data sheet upgraded to Preliminary. • Preview -8 numbers added to **Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics** tables.
8/1/00	1.6	• Reformatted entire document to follow new style guidelines. • Changed speed grade values in tables on pages 35-37.
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“.

Architectural Description

Virtex-E Array

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

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

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

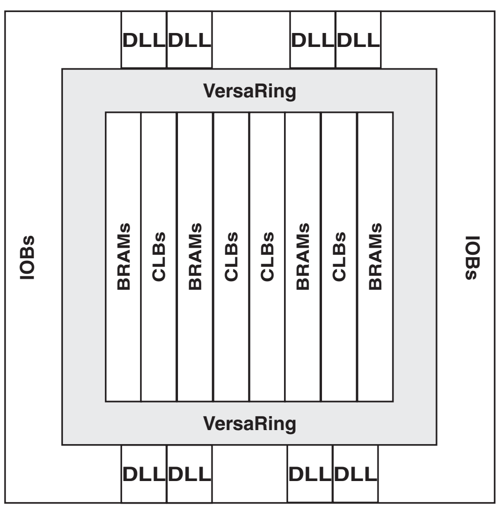

Figure 1: **Virtex-E Architecture Overview**

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

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

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

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

Input/Output Block

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

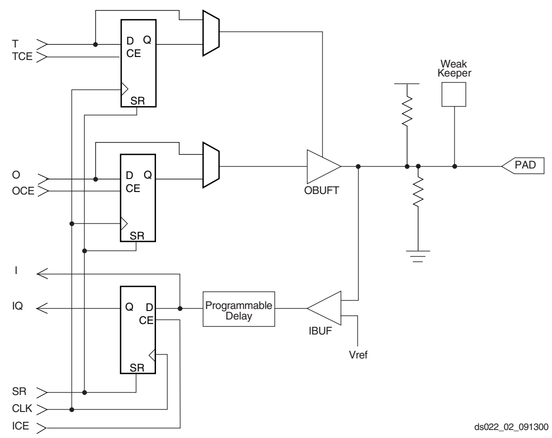

Figure 2: **Virtex-E Input/Output Block (IOB)**

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

Configuration through the TAP uses the CFG_IN instruction. This instruction allows data input on TDI to be converted into data packets for the internal configuration bus.

The following steps are required to configure the FPGA through the Boundary Scan port (when using TCK as a start-up clock).

1. Load the CFG_IN instruction into the Boundary Scan instruction register (IR).
2. Enter the Shift-DR (SDR) state.
3. Shift a configuration bitstream into TDI.
4. Return to Run-Test-Idle (RTI).
5. Load the JSTART instruction into IR.
6. Enter the SDR state.
7. Clock TCK through the startup sequence.
8. Return to RTI.

Configuration and readback via the TAP is always available. The Boundary Scan mode is selected by a <101> or <001> on the mode pins (M2, M1, M0). For details on TAP characteristics, refer to XAPP139.

Configuration Sequence

The configuration of Virtex-E devices is a three-phase process. First, the configuration memory is cleared. Next, configuration data is loaded into the memory, and finally, the logic is activated by a start-up process.

Configuration is automatically initiated on power-up unless it is delayed by the user, as described below. The configuration process can also be initiated by asserting $\overline{\text{PROGRAM}}$. The end of the memory-clearing phase is signalled by $\overline{\text{INIT}}$ going High, and the completion of the entire process is signalled by DONE going High.

The power-up timing of configuration signals is shown in Figure 20.

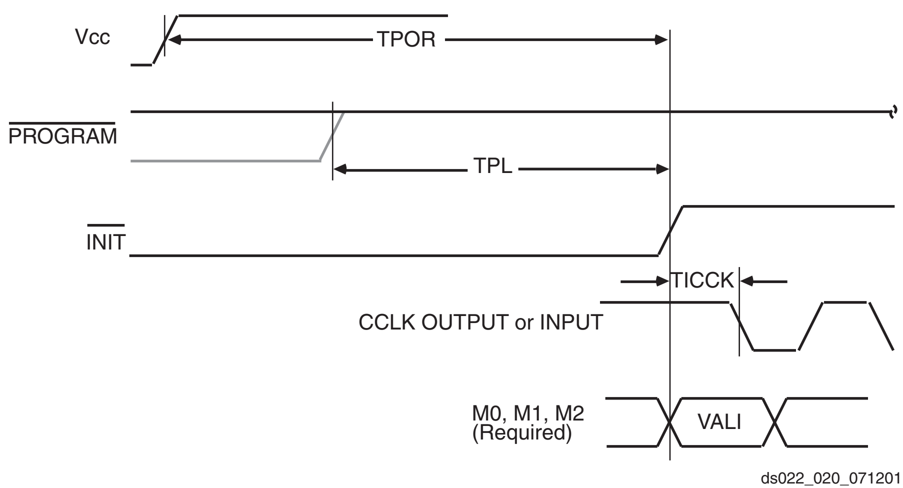

Figure 20: **Power-Up Timing Configuration Signals**

The corresponding timing characteristics are listed in Table 12.

Table 12: **Power-up Timing Characteristics**

Description	Symbol	Value	Units
Power-on Reset[1]	T_{POR}	2.0	ms, max
Program Latency	T_{PL}	100.0	µs, max
CCLK (output) Delay	T_{ICCK}	0.5	µs, min
		4.0	µs, max
Program Pulse Width	$T_{PROGRAM}$	300	ns, min

Notes:

1. T_{POR} delay is the initialization time required after V_{CCINT} and V_{CCO} in Bank 2 reach the recommended operating voltage.

Delaying Configuration

$\overline{\text{INIT}}$ can be held Low using an open-drain driver. An open-drain is required since $\overline{\text{INIT}}$ is a bidirectional open-drain pin that is held Low by the FPGA while the configuration memory is being cleared. Extending the time that the pin is Low causes the configuration sequencer to wait. Thus, configuration is delayed by preventing entry into the phase where data is loaded.

Start-Up Sequence

The default Start-up sequence is that one CCLK cycle after DONE goes High, the global 3-state signal (GTS) is released. This permits device outputs to turn on as necessary.

One CCLK cycle later, the Global Set/Reset (GSR) and Global Write Enable (GWE) signals are released. This permits

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.

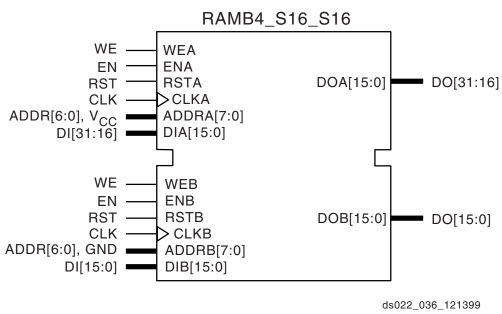

Figure 35: **Single Port 128 x 32 RAM**

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.

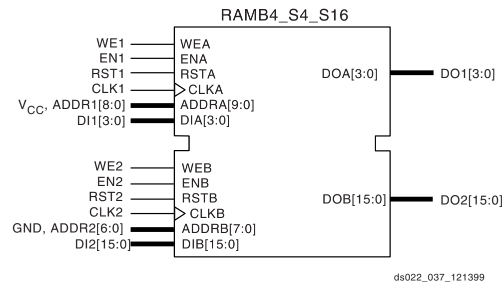

Figure 36: **512 x 4 RAM and 128 x 16 RAM**

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.

Optional N-side

Some designers might prefer to also instantiate the N-side buffer for the global clock buffer. This allows the top-level net list to include net connections for both PCB layout and system-level integration. In this case, only the output P-side IBUFG connection has a net connected to it. Since the N-side IBUFG does not have a connection in the EDIF net list, it is trimmed from the design in MAP.

VHDL Instantiation

```
gclk0_p : IBUFG_LVDS port map
(I=>clk_p_external, O=>clk_internal);

gclk0_n : IBUFG_LVDS port map
(I=>clk_n_external, O=>clk_internal);
```

Verilog Instantiation

```
IBUFG_LVDS gclk0_p (.I(clk_p_external),
.O(clk_internal));

IBUFG_LVDS gclk0_n (.I(clk_n_external),
.O(clk_internal));
```

Location Constraints

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

```
NET clk_p_external LOC = GCLKPAD3;

NET clk_n_external LOC = C17;
```

GCLKPAD3 can also be replaced with the package pin name, such as D17 for the BG432 package.

Creating LVDS Input Buffers

An LVDS input buffer can be placed in a wide number of IOB locations. The exact location is dependent on the package that is 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

Only one input buffer is required to be instantiated in the design and placed on the correct IO_L#P location. The N-side of the buffer is reserved and no other IOB is allowed to be placed on this location. In the physical device, a configuration option is enabled that routes the pad wire from the IO_L#N IOB to the differential input buffer located in the IO_L#P IOB. The output of this buffer then drives the output of the IO_L#P cell or the input register in the IO_L#P IOB. In EPIC it appears that the second buffer is unused. Any attempt to use this location for another purpose leads to a DRC error in the software.

VHDL Instantiation

```
data0_p : IBUF_LVDS port map (I=>data(0),
O=>data_int(0));
```

Verilog Instantiation

```
IBUF_LVDS data0_p (.I(data[0]),
.O(data_int[0]));
```

Location Constraints

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

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

Optional N-side

Some designers might prefer to also instantiate the N-side buffer for the input buffer. This allows the top-level net list to include net connections for both PCB layout and system-level integration. In this case, only the output P-side IBUF connection has a net connected to it. Since the N-side IBUF does not have a connection in the EDIF net list, it is trimmed from the design in MAP.

VHDL Instantiation

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

data0_n : IBUF_LVDS port map
(I=>data_n(0), O=>open);
```

Verilog Instantiation

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

IBUF_LVDS data0_n (.I(data_n[0]), .O());
```

Location Constraints

All LVDS buffers must be explicitly placed on a device. For the global clock input 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
```

Adding an Input Register

All LVDS buffers can have an input register in the IOB. The input register is in the P-side IOB only. 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.

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

To improve design coding times VHDL and Verilog synthesis macro libraries available to explicitly create these structures. The input library macros are listed in Table 42. The I and IB inputs to the macros are the external net connections.

Table 44: **Bidirectional I/O Library Macros**

Name	Inputs	Bidirectional	Outputs
IOBUFDS_FD_LVDS	D, T, C	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDE_LVDS	D, T, CE, C	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDC_LVDS	D, T, C, CLR	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDCE_LVDS	D, T, CE, C, CLR	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDP_LVDS	D, T, C, PRE	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDPE_LVDS	D, T, CE, C, PRE	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDR_LVDS	D, T, C, R	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDRE_LVDS	D, T, CE, C, R	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDS_LVDS	D, T, C, S	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_FDSE_LVDS	D, T, CE, C, S	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_LD_LVDS	D, T, G	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_LDE_LVDS	D, T, GE, G	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_LDC_LVDS	D, T, G, CLR	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_LDCE_LVDS	D, T, GE, G, CLR	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_LDP_LVDS	D, T, G, PRE	IO, IOB	Q
IOBUFDS_LDPE_LVDS	D, T, GE, G, PRE	IO, IOB	Q

Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

Date	Version	Revision
12/7/99	1.0	Initial Xilinx release.
1/10/00	1.1	Re-released with spd.txt v. 1.18, FG860/900/1156 package information, and additional DLL, Select RAM and SelectI/O information.
1/28/00	1.2	Added Delay Measurement Methodology table, updated SelectI/O section, Figures 30, 54, & 55, text explaining Table 5, T_{BYP} values, buffered Hex Line info, p. 8, I/O Timing Measurement notes, notes for Tables 15, 16, and corrected F1156 pinout table footnote references.
2/29/00	1.3	Updated pinout tables, V_{CC} page 20, and corrected Figure 20.
5/23/00	1.4	Correction to table on p. 22.
7/10/00	1.5	• Numerous minor edits. • Data sheet upgraded to Preliminary. • Preview -8 numbers added to **Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics** tables.
8/1/00	1.6	• Reformatted entire document to follow new style guidelines. • Changed speed grade values in tables on pages 35-37.

IOB Output Switching Characteristics Standard Adjustments

Output delays terminating at a pad are specified for LVTTL with 12 mA drive and fast slew rate. For other standards, adjust the delays by the values shown.

			Speed Grade				
Description	**Symbol**	**Standard**	**Min**	**-8**	**-7**	**-6**	**Units**
Output Delay Adjustments							
Standard-specific adjustments for output delays terminating at pads (based on standard capacitive load, Csl)	T_{OLVTTL_S2}	LVTTL, Slow, 2 mA	4.2	+14.7	+14.7	+14.7	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_S4}	4 mA	2.5	+7.5	+7.5	+7.5	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_S6}	6 mA	1.8	+4.8	+4.8	+4.8	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_S8}	8 mA	1.2	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_S12}	12 mA	1.0	+1.9	+1.9	+1.9	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_S16}	16 mA	0.9	+1.7	+1.7	+1.7	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_S24}	24 mA	0.8	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F2}	LVTTL, Fast, 2 mA	1.9	+13.1	+13.1	+13.1	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F4}	4 mA	0.7	+5.3	+5.3	+5.3	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F6}	6 mA	0.20	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F8}	8 mA	0.10	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F12}	12 mA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F16}	16 mA	–0.10	–0.05	–0.05	–0.05	ns
	T_{OLVTTL_F24}	24 mA	–0.10	–0.20	–0.20	–0.20	ns
	$T_{OLVCMOS\_2}$	LVCMOS2	0.10	+0.09	+0.09	+0.09	ns
	$T_{OLVCMOS\_18}$	LVCMOS18	0.10	+0.7	+0.7	+0.7	ns
	T_{OLVDS}	LVDS	–0.39	–1.2	–1.2	–1.2	ns
	$T_{OLVPECL}$	LVPECL	–0.20	–0.41	–0.41	–0.41	ns
	T_{OPCI33_3}	PCI, 33 MHz, 3.3 V	0.50	+2.3	+2.3	+2.3	ns
	T_{OPCI66_3}	PCI, 66 MHz, 3.3 V	0.10	–0.41	–0.41	–0.41	ns
	T_{OGTL}	GTL	0.6	+0.49	+0.49	+0.49	ns
	T_{OGTLP}	GTL+	0.7	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	ns
	T_{OHSTL_I}	HSTL I	0.10	–0.51	–0.51	–0.51	ns
	T_{OHSTL_III}	HSTL III	–0.10	–0.91	–0.91	–0.91	ns
	T_{OHSTL_IV}	HSTL IV	–0.20	–1.01	–1.01	–1.01	ns
	T_{OSSTL2_I}	SSTL2 I	–0.10	–0.51	–0.51	–0.51	ns
	T_{OSSTL2_II}	SSTL2 II	–0.20	–0.91	–0.91	–0.91	ns
	T_{OSSTL3_I}	SSTL3 I	–0.20	–0.51	–0.51	–0.51	ns
	T_{OSSTL3_II}	SSTL3 II	–0.30	–1.01	–1.01	–1.01	ns
	T_{OCTT}	CTT	0.0	–0.61	–0.61	–0.61	ns
	T_{OAGP}	AGP	–0.1	–0.91	–0.91	–0.91	ns

Calculation of T_{ioop} as a Function of Capacitance

T_{ioop} is the propagation delay from the O Input of the IOB to the pad. The values for T_{ioop} are based on the standard capacitive load (C_{sl}) for each I/O standard as listed in Table 3.

Table 3: **Constants for Use in Calculation of T_{ioop}**

Standard	Csl (pF)	fl (ns/pF)
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 2mA drive	35	0.41
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 4mA drive	35	0.20
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 6mA drive	35	0.13
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 8mA drive	35	0.079
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 12mA drive	35	0.044
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 16mA drive	35	0.043
LVTTL Fast Slew Rate, 24mA drive	35	0.033
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 2mA drive	35	0.41
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 4mA drive	35	0.20
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 6mA drive	35	0.10
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 8mA drive	35	0.086
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 12mA drive	35	0.058
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 16mA drive	35	0.050
LVTTL Slow Slew Rate, 24mA drive	35	0.048
LVCMOS2	35	0.041
LVCMOS18	35	0.050
PCI 33 MHZ 3.3 V	10	0.050
PCI 66 MHz 3.3 V	10	0.033
GTL	0	0.014
GTL+	0	0.017
HSTL Class I	20	0.022
HSTL Class III	20	0.016
HSTL Class IV	20	0.014
SSTL2 Class I	30	0.028
SSTL2 Class II	30	0.016
SSTL3 Class I	30	0.029
SSTL3 Class II	30	0.016
CTT	20	0.035
AGP	10	0.037

Notes:
1. I/O parameter measurements are made with the capacitance values shown above. See the application examples (in Module 2 of this data sheet) for appropriate terminations.
2. I/O standard measurements are reflected in the IBIS model information except where the IBIS format precludes it.

For other capacitive loads, use the formulas below to calculate the corresponding T_{ioop}:

$$T_{ioop} = T_{ioop} + T_{opadjust} + (C_{load} - C_{sl}) * fl$$

where:

$T_{opadjust}$ is reported above in the Output Delay Adjustment section.

C_{load} is the capacitive load for the design.

Table 4: **Delay Measurement Methodology**

Standard	V_L[1]	V_H[1]	Meas. Point	V_{REF} (Typ)[2]
LVTTL	0	3	1.4	-
LVCMOS2	0	2.5	1.125	-
PCI33_3	Per PCI Spec			-
PCI66_3	Per PCI Spec			-
GTL	V_{REF} –0.2	V_{REF} +0.2	V_{REF}	0.80
GTL+	V_{REF} –0.2	V_{REF} +0.2	V_{REF}	1.0
HSTL Class I	V_{REF} –0.5	V_{REF} +0.5	V_{REF}	0.75
HSTL Class III	V_{REF} –0.5	V_{REF} +0.5	V_{REF}	0.90
HSTL Class IV	V_{REF} –0.5	V_{REF} +0.5	V_{REF}	0.90
SSTL3 I & II	V_{REF} –1.0	V_{REF} +1.0	V_{REF}	1.5
SSTL2 I & II	V_{REF} –0.75	V_{REF} +0.75	V_{REF}	1.25
CTT	V_{REF} –0.2	V_{REF} +0.2	V_{REF}	1.5
AGP	V_{REF} – (0.2xV_{CCO})	V_{REF} + (0.2xV_{CCO})	V_{REF}	Per AGP Spec
LVDS	1.2 –0.125	1.2 + 0.125	1.2	
LVPECL	1.6 –0.3	1.6 + 0.3	1.6	

Notes:
1. Input waveform switches between V_L and V_H.
2. Measurements are made at V_{REF} (Typ), Maximum, and Minimum. Worst-case values are reported.

   I/O parameter measurements are made with the capacitance values shown in Table 3. See the application examples (in Module 2 of this data sheet) for appropriate terminations.

   I/O standard measurements are reflected in the IBIS model information except where the IBIS format precludes it.

CS144 Chip-Scale Package

XCV50E, XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E and XCV400E devices in CS144 Chip-scale packages have footprint compatibility. In the CS144 package, bank pairs that share a side are internally interconnected, permitting four choices for V_{CCO}. See Table 3.

Table 3: **I/O Bank Pairs and Shared Vcco Pins**

Paired Banks	Shared V_{CCO} Pins
Banks 0 & 1	A2, A13, D7
Banks 2 & 3	B12, G11, M13
Banks 4 & 5	N1, N7, N13
Banks 6 & 7	B2, G2, M2

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 4, see Table 5 is Differential Pair information.

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	GCK3	A6
0	IO	B3
0	IO_VREF_L0N_YY	B4[2]
0	IO_L0P_YY	A4
0	IO_L1N_YY	B5
0	IO_L1P_YY	A5
0	IO_LVDS_DLL_L2N	C6
0	IO_VREF	A3[1]
0	IO_VREF	C4
0	IO_VREF	D6
1	GCK2	A7
1	IO	A8
1	IO_LVDS_DLL_L2P	B7
1	IO_L3N_YY	C8
1	IO_L3P_YY	D8
1	IO_L4N_YY	C9
1	IO_VREF_L4P_YY	D9[2]
1	IO_WRITE_L5N_YY	C10
1	IO_CS_L5P_YY	D10
1	IO_VREF	A10
1	IO_VREF	B8
1	IO_VREF	B10[1]
2	IO	D12
2	IO	F12
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L6P_YY	C11
2	IO_DIN_D0_L6N_YY	C12
2	IO_D1_L7N	E10
2	IO_VREF_L7P	D13[2]
2	IO_L8N_YY	E13
2	IO_D2_L8P_YY	E12
2	IO_D3_L9N	F11
2	IO_VREF_L9P	F10
2	IO_L10P	F13
2	IO_VREF	C13[1]
2	IO_VREF	D11
3	IO	H13
3	IO	K13
3	IO_L10N	G13
3	IO_VREF_L11N	H11
3	IO_D4_L11P	H12
3	IO_D5_L12N_YY	J13
3	IO_L12P_YY	H10
3	IO_VREF_L13N	J10[2]
3	IO_D6_L13P	J11
3	IO_INIT_L14N_YY	L13
3	IO_D7_L14P_YY	K10
3	IO_VREF	K11[1]
3	IO_VREF	K12
4	GCK0	K7
4	IO	M8
4	IO	M10

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	VCCO	A13
1	VCCO	D7
2	VCCO	B12
3	VCCO	G11
3	VCCO	M13
4	VCCO	N13
5	VCCO	N1
5	VCCO	N7
6	VCCO	M2
7	VCCO	B2
7	VCCO	G2
NA	GND	A1
NA	GND	B9
NA	GND	B11
NA	GND	C7
NA	GND	D5
NA	GND	E4
NA	GND	E11
NA	GND	F1
NA	GND	G10
NA	GND	J1
NA	GND	J12
NA	GND	L3
NA	GND	L5
NA	GND	L7
NA	GND	L9
NA	GND	N12

Notes:

1. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV200E; otherwise, I/O option only.
2. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV100E, 200E; otherwise, I/O option only.

CS144 Differential Pin Pairs

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

Table 5: **CS144 Differential Pin Pair Summary XCV50E, XCV100E, XCV200E**

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
Global Differential Clock					
0	4	K7	N8	NA	IO_DLL_L18P
1	5	M7	M6	NA	IO_DLL_L18N
2	1	A7	B7	NA	IO_DLL_L2P
3	0	A6	C6	NA	IO_DLL_L2N
IO LVDS Total Pairs: 30, Asynchronous Output Pairs: 18					
0	0	A4	B4	√	VREF
1	0	A5	B5	√	-
2	1	B7	C6	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
3	1	D8	C8	√	-
4	1	D9	C9	√	VREF
5	1	D10	C10	√	CS, WRITE
6	2	C11	C12	√	DIN, D0
7	2	D13	E10	1	D1, VREF
8	2	E12	E13	√	D2
9	2	F10	F11	1	D3, VREF
10	3	F13	G13	NA	-
11	3	H12	H11	1	D4, VREF
12	3	H10	J13	√	D5
13	3	J11	J10	1	D6, VREF
14	3	K10	L13	√	INIT
15	4	L11	M11	√	-
16	4	N10	K9	√	VREF
17	4	N9	K8	√	-

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO	AA30
6	IO	AC30
6	IO	AD29
6	IO	U31
6	IO	W28
6	IO_L103N_YY	AJ30
6	IO_L103P_YY	AH30
6	IO_L104N	AG28
6	IO_L104P	AH31
6	IO_L105N_Y	AG29
6	IO_L105P_Y	AG30
6	IO_VREF_L106N_Y	AF28
6	IO_L106P_Y	AG31
6	IO_L107N	AF29
6	IO_L107P	AF30
6	IO_L108N_Y	AE28
6	IO_L108P_Y	AF31
6	IO_VREF_L109N_YY	AE30
6	IO_L109P_YY	AD28
6	IO_L110N_Y	AD30
6	IO_L110P_Y	AD31
6	IO_VREF_L111N_Y	AC28[1]
6	IO_L111P_Y	AC29
6	IO_VREF_L112N_YY	AB28
6	IO_L112P_YY	AB29
6	IO_L113N_YY	AB31
6	IO_L113P_YY	AA29
6	IO_L114N_Y	Y28
6	IO_L114P_Y	Y29
6	IO_L115N_Y	Y30
6	IO_L115P_Y	Y31
6	IO_L116N_Y	W29
6	IO_L116P_Y	W30
6	IO_VREF_L117N_YY	V28
6	IO_L117P_YY	V29
6	IO_L118N_Y	V30

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_L118P_Y	U29
6	IO_VREF_L119N_Y	U28[2]
6	IO_L119P_Y	U30
6	IO	T30
7	IO	C30
7	IO	H29
7	IO	H31
7	IO	L29
7	IO	M31
7	IO	R28
7	IO_L120N_YY	T31
7	IO_L120P_YY	R29
7	IO_L121N_Y	R30
7	IO_VREF_L121P_Y	R31[2]
7	IO_L122N_Y	P29
7	IO_L122P_Y	P28
7	IO_L123N_YY	P30
7	IO_VREF_L123P_YY	N30
7	IO_L124N_Y	N28
7	IO_L124P_Y	N31
7	IO_L125N_Y	M29
7	IO_L125P_Y	M28
7	IO_L126N_Y	M30
7	IO_L126P_Y	L30
7	IO_L127N_YY	K31
7	IO_L127P_YY	K30
7	IO_L128N_YY	K28
7	IO_VREF_L128P_YY	J30
7	IO_L129N_Y	J29
7	IO_VREF_L129P_Y	J28[1]
7	IO_L130N_Y	H30
7	IO_L130P_Y	G30
7	IO_L131N_YY	H28
7	IO_VREF_L131P_YY	F31
7	IO_L132N_Y	G29

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	
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 20: **FG676 — XCV400E, XCV600E**

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
1	IO_L40P_YY	D20
1	IO_L41N_YY	F19
1	IO_VREF_L41P_YY	C21
1	IO_L42N_YY	B22
1	IO_L42P_YY	E20
1	IO_L43N_Y	A23
1	IO_L43P_Y	D21
1	IO_WRITE_L44N_YY	C22
1	IO_CS_L44P_YY	E21
2	IO	D25[1]
2	IO	D26
2	IO	E26
2	IO	F26
2	IO	H26[1]
2	IO	K26[1]
2	IO	M25[1]
2	IO	N26[1]
2	IO_D1	K24
2	IO_DOUT_BUSY_L45P_YY	E23
2	IO_DIN_D0_L45N_YY	F22
2	IO_L46P_YY	E24
2	IO_L46N_YY	F20
2	IO_L47P_Y	G21
2	IO_L47N_Y	G22
2	IO_VREF_L48P_Y	F24
2	IO_L48N_Y	H20
2	IO_L49P_Y	E25
2	IO_L49N_Y	H21
2	IO_L50P_YY	F23
2	IO_L50N_YY	G23
2	IO_VREF_L51P_YY	H23
2	IO_L51N_YY	J20
2	IO_L52P_YY	G24
2	IO_L52N_YY	H22
2	IO_L53P_Y	J21
2	IO_L53N_Y	G25

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO_VREF_L54P_Y	G26[2]
2	IO_L54N_Y	J22
2	IO_L55P_YY	H24
2	IO_L55N_YY	J23
2	IO_L56P_YY	J24
2	IO_VREF_L56N_YY	K20
2	IO_D2_L57P_YY	K22
2	IO_L57N_YY	K21
2	IO_L58P_YY	H25
2	IO_L58N_YY	K23
2	IO_L59P_Y	L20
2	IO_L59N_Y	J26
2	IO_L60P_Y	K25
2	IO_L60N_Y	L22
2	IO_L61P_Y	L21
2	IO_L61N_Y	L23
2	IO_L62P_Y	M20
2	IO_L62N_Y	L24
2	IO_VREF_L63P_YY	M23
2	IO_D3_L63N_YY	M22
2	IO_L64P_YY	L26
2	IO_L64N_YY	M21
2	IO_L65P_Y	N19
2	IO_L65N_Y	M24
2	IO_VREF_L66P_Y	M26
2	IO_L66N_Y	N20
2	IO_L67P_YY	N24
2	IO_L67N_YY	N21
2	IO_L68P_YY	N23
2	IO_L68N_YY	N22
3	IO	P24
3	IO	P26[1]
3	IO	R26[1]
3	IO	T26[1]
3	IO	U26[1]
3	IO	W25

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO_L99P_YY	N26
2	IO_L99N_YY	P28
2	IO_L100P	P29
2	IO_L100N	N24
2	IO_L101P_YY	P22
2	IO_L101N_YY	R26
2	IO_VREF_L102P_YY	P25
2	IO_L102N_YY	R29
2	IO_L103P_YY	R21[4]
2	IO_L103N_YY	R28[3]
2	IO_VREF_L104P_YY	R25[2]
2	IO_L104N_YY	T30
2	IO_L105P_YY	P24[4]
2	IO_L105N_YY	R27[3]
2	IO_L106P	R24
3	IO	T22[4]
3	IO	T24[4]
3	IO	T26[4]
3	IO	T29[4]
3	IO	U26[5]
3	IO	V23[4]
3	IO	V25[4]
3	IO	V30[5]
3	IO	Y21[4]
3	IO	AA26[4]
3	IO	AA23[4]
3	IO	AB27[4]
3	IO	AB29[4]
3	IO	AC28[5]
3	IO	AD26[4]
3	IO	AD29[5]
3	IO	AE27[5]
3	IO_L106N	U29
3	IO_L107P_YY	R22
3	IO_VREF_L107N_YY	T27[2]
3	IO_L108P_YY	R23

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
3	IO_L108N_YY	T28
3	IO_L109P_YY	T21
3	IO_VREF_L109N_YY	T25
3	IO_L110P_YY	U28
3	IO_L110N_YY	U30
3	IO_L111P	T23
3	IO_L111N	U27
3	IO_L112P_YY	U25
3	IO_L112N_YY	V27
3	IO_D4_L113P_YY	U24
3	IO_VREF_L113N_YY	V29
3	IO_L114P	W30
3	IO_L114N	U22
3	IO_L115P_YY	U21
3	IO_L115N_YY	W29
3	IO_L116P_YY	V26
3	IO_L116N_YY	W27
3	IO_L117P	W26
3	IO_VREF_L117N	Y29[1]
3	IO_L118P_YY	W25
3	IO_L118N_YY	Y30
3	IO_L119P_Y	V24[4]
3	IO_L119N_Y	Y28[4]
3	IO_L120P_YY	AA30
3	IO_L120N_YY	W24
3	IO_L121P	AA29
3	IO_L121N	V20
3	IO_L122P	Y27[4]
3	IO_L122N	W23[4]
3	IO_L123P_YY	Y26
3	IO_D5_L123N_YY	AB30
3	IO_D6_L124P_YY	V21
3	IO_VREF_L124N_YY	AA28
3	IO_L125P_YY	Y25
3	IO_L125N_YY	AA27
3	IO_L126P_YY	W22
3	IO_L126N_YY	Y23

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	AG27
NA	GND	D27
NA	GND	AF26
NA	GND	E26
NA	GND	F25
NA	GND	AE25
NA	GND	G24
NA	GND	AJ23
NA	GND	AD24
NA	GND	H23
NA	GND	B23
NA	GND	AC23
NA	GND	AB22
NA	GND	V22
NA	GND	N22
NA	GND	AH18
NA	GND	AB18
NA	GND	J18
NA	GND	C18
NA	GND	U17
NA	GND	T17
NA	GND	R17
NA	GND	P17
NA	GND	U16
NA	GND	T16
NA	GND	R16
NA	GND	P16
NA	GND	U15
NA	GND	T15
NA	GND	R15
NA	GND	P15
NA	GND	U14
NA	GND	T14
NA	GND	R14
NA	GND	P14
NA	GND	AH13
NA	GND	AB13

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	J13
NA	GND	C13
NA	GND	V9
NA	GND	N9
NA	GND	J9
NA	GND	AJ8
NA	GND	AC8
NA	GND	H8
NA	GND	AD7
NA	GND	B8
NA	GND	AE6
NA	GND	G7
NA	GND	F6
NA	GND	AF5
NA	GND	E5
NA	GND	AG4
NA	GND	D4
NA	GND	V3
NA	GND	N3
NA	GND	C3
NA	GND	AK2
NA	GND	AH3
NA	GND	AC2
NA	GND	H2
NA	GND	B2
NA	GND	A2
NA	GND	AK1
NA	GND	AJ2
NA	GND	AJ1
NA	GND	A1
NA	GND	B1

Notes:
1. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV1000E and XCV1600E; otherwise, I/O option only.
2. V_{REF} or I/O option only in the XCV1600E; otherwise, I/O option only.
3. I/O option only in the XCV600E.
4. No Connect in the XCV600E.
5. No Connect in the XCV600E, 1000E.

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_VREF_L265N_Y	AJ3
6	IO_L265P_Y	AG5
6	IO_L266N_YY	AD9[4]
6	IO_L266P_YY	AJ2[5]
6	IO_L267N_YY	AC10
6	IO_L267P_YY	AH2
6	IO_L268N_Y	AH3
6	IO_L268P_Y	AF5
6	IO_L269N_Y	AE8[4]
6	IO_L269P_Y	AG3[5]
6	IO_L270N_Y	AE7
6	IO_L270P_Y	AG2
6	IO_VREF_L271N_YY	AF6
6	IO_L271P_YY	AG1
6	IO_L272N_YY	AC9[4]
6	IO_L272P_YY	AG4[5]
6	IO_L273N_YY	AE6
6	IO_L273P_YY	AF3
6	IO_VREF_L274N_Y	AF1[2]
6	IO_L274P_Y	AF4
6	IO_L275N	AB10[4]
6	IO_L275P	AF2[5]
6	IO_L276N_Y	AC8
6	IO_L276P_Y	AE1
6	IO_VREF_L277N_YY	AD5
6	IO_L277P_YY	AE3
6	IO_L278N_YY	AC7
6	IO_L278P_YY	AD1
6	IO_L279N_Y	AD6
6	IO_L279P_Y	AD2
6	IO_VREF_L280N_YY	AB8
6	IO_L280P_YY	AC1
6	IO_L281N_YY	AC5
6	IO_L281P_YY	AC2

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
6	IO_L282N_Y	AA9
6	IO_L282P_Y	AC3
6	IO_L283N_Y	AC4
6	IO_L283P_Y	AD4
6	IO_L284N_Y	AA8
6	IO_L284P_Y	AB6
6	IO_L285N	AB1
6	IO_L285P	Y10
6	IO_L286N_Y	AB2
6	IO_L286P_Y	AA7
6	IO_VREF_L287N_Y	AA4
6	IO_L287P_Y	AA1
6	IO_L288N_YY	Y9[4]
6	IO_L288P_YY	AB4[5]
6	IO_L289N_YY	AA2
6	IO_L289P_YY	Y8
6	IO_L290N_Y	AA6
6	IO_L290P_Y	AA5
6	IO_L291N_Y	AB3[4]
6	IO_L291P_Y	Y7[5]
6	IO_L292N_Y	Y1
6	IO_L292P_Y	W10
6	IO_VREF_L293N_YY	Y5
6	IO_L293P_YY	Y2
6	IO_L294N_YY	W9[4]
6	IO_L294P_YY	W2[5]
6	IO_L295N_YY	W7
6	IO_L295P_YY	Y4
6	IO_L296N_Y	W1
6	IO_L296P_Y	Y6
6	IO_L297N_Y	W6[4]
6	IO_L297P_Y	W3[5]
6	IO_L298N_Y	V9
6	IO_L298P_Y	W4

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

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

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

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

FG1156 Differential Pin Pairs

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

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

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

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
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	-