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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	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	676-BGA
Supplier Device Package	676-FBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv400e-8fg676c">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/xilinx/xcv400e-8fg676c</a>

Table 1: Supported I/O Standards

I/O Standard	Output $V_{CCO}$	Input $V_{CCO}$	Input $V_{REF}$	Board Termination Voltage ( $V_{TT}$ )
LVTTTL	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A
LVC MOS2	2.5	2.5	N/A	N/A
LVC MOS18	1.8	1.8	N/A	N/A
SSTL3 I & II	3.3	N/A	1.50	1.50
SSTL2 I & II	2.5	N/A	1.25	1.25
GTL	N/A	N/A	0.80	1.20
GTL+	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.50
HSTL I	1.5	N/A	0.75	0.75
HSTL III & IV	1.5	N/A	0.90	1.50
CTT	3.3	N/A	1.50	1.50
AGP-2X	3.3	N/A	1.32	N/A
PCI33_3	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A
PCI66_3	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A
BLVDS & LVDS	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
LVPECL	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

All pads are protected against damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD) and from over-voltage transients. After configuration, clamping diodes are connected to  $V_{CCO}$  with the exception of LVC MOS18, LVC MOS25, GTL, GTL+, LVDS, and LVPECL.

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

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

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

## Input Path

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

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

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

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

## Output Path

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

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

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

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

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

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

## I/O Banking

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

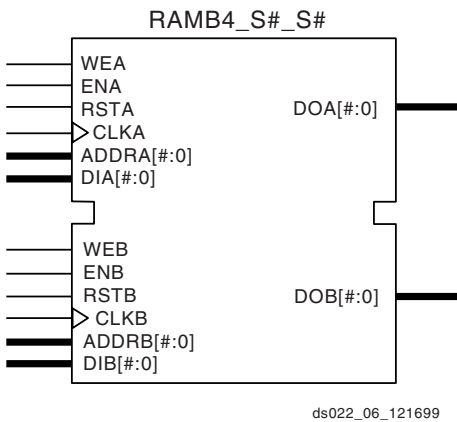


Figure 6: Dual-Port Block SelectRAM

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

Table 5: Block SelectRAM Port Aspect Ratios

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

## Programmable Routing Matrix

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

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

### Local Routing

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

- Interconnections among the LUTs, flip-flops, and GRM
- Internal CLB feedback paths that provide high-speed connections to LUTs within the same CLB, chaining them together with minimal routing delay

- Direct paths that provide high-speed connections between horizontally adjacent CLBs, eliminating the delay of the GRM.

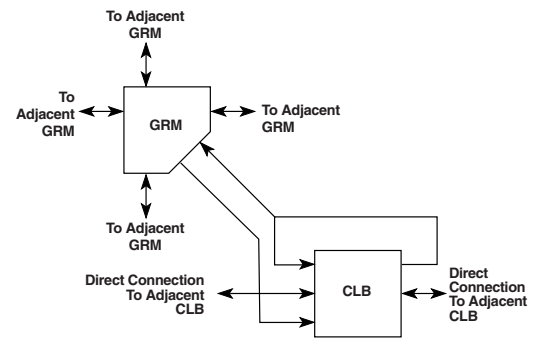


Figure 7: Virtex-E Local Routing

### General Purpose Routing

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

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

### I/O Routing

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

## Data Registers

The primary data register is the Boundary Scan register. For each IOB pin in the FPGA, bonded or not, it includes three bits for In, Out, and 3-State Control. Non-IOB pins have appropriate partial bit population if input-only or output-only. Each EXTEST CAPTURED-OR state captures all In, Out, and 3-state pins.

The other standard data register is the single flip-flop BYPASS register. It synchronizes data being passed through the FPGA to the next downstream Boundary Scan device.

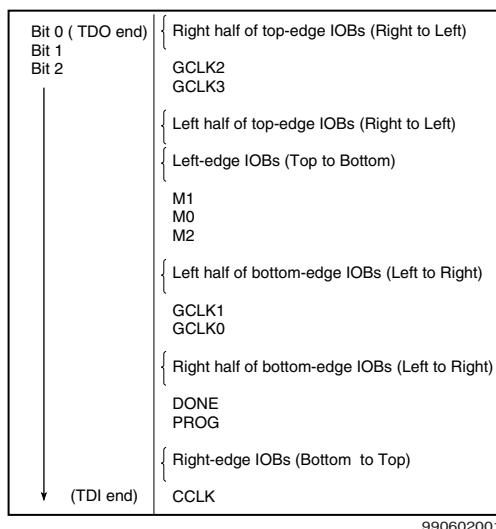
The FPGA supports up to two additional internal scan chains that can be specified using the BSCAN macro. The macro provides two user pins (SEL1 and SEL2) which are decodes of the USER1 and USER2 instructions respectively. For these instructions, two corresponding pins (TDO1 and TDO2) allow user scan data to be shifted out of TDO.

Likewise, there are individual clock pins (DRCK1 and DRCK2) for each user register. There is a common input pin (TDI) and shared output pins that represent the state of the TAP controller (RESET, SHIFT, and UPDATE).

## Bit Sequence

The order within each IOB is: In, Out, 3-State. The input-only pins contribute only the In bit to the Boundary Scan I/O data register, while the output-only pins contribute all three bits.

From a cavity-up view of the chip (as shown in EPIC), starting in the upper right chip corner, the Boundary Scan data-register bits are ordered as shown in [Figure 12](#).



990602001

Figure 12: Boundary Scan Bit Sequence

BSDL (Boundary Scan Description Language) files for Virtex-E Series devices are available on the Xilinx web site in the File Download area.

## Identification Registers

The IDCODE register is supported. By using the IDCODE, the device connected to the JTAG port can be determined.

The IDCODE register has the following binary format:

vvvv:ffff:ffa:aaaa:aaaa:cccc:cccc:ccc1

where

v = the die version number

f = the family code (05 for Virtex-E family)

a = the number of CLB rows (ranges from 16 for XCV50E to 104 for XCV3200E)

c = the company code (49h for Xilinx)

The USERCODE register is supported. By using the USERCODE, a user-programmable identification code can be loaded and shifted out for examination. The identification code (see [Table 7](#)) is embedded in the bitstream during bitstream generation and is valid only after configuration.

Table 7: IDCODEs Assigned to Virtex-E FPGAs

FPGA	IDCODE
XCV50E	v0A10093h
XCV100E	v0A14093h
XCV200E	v0A1C093h
XCV300E	v0A20093h
XCV400E	v0A28093h
XCV600E	v0A30093h
XCV1000E	v0A40093h
XCV1600E	v0A48093h
XCV2000E	v0A50093h
XCV2600E	v0A5C093h
XCV3200E	v0A68093h

### Note:

Attempting to load an incorrect bitstream causes configuration to fail and can damage the device.

## Including Boundary Scan in a Design

Since the Boundary Scan pins are dedicated, no special element needs to be added to the design unless an internal data register (USER1 or USER2) is desired.

If an internal data register is used, insert the Boundary Scan symbol and connect the necessary pins as appropriate.

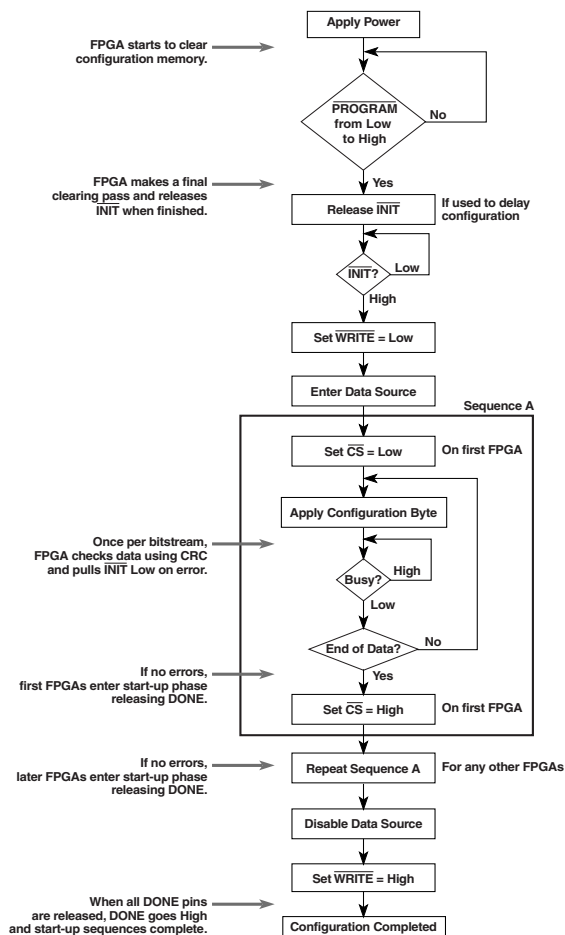


Figure 18: SelectMAP Flowchart for Write Operations

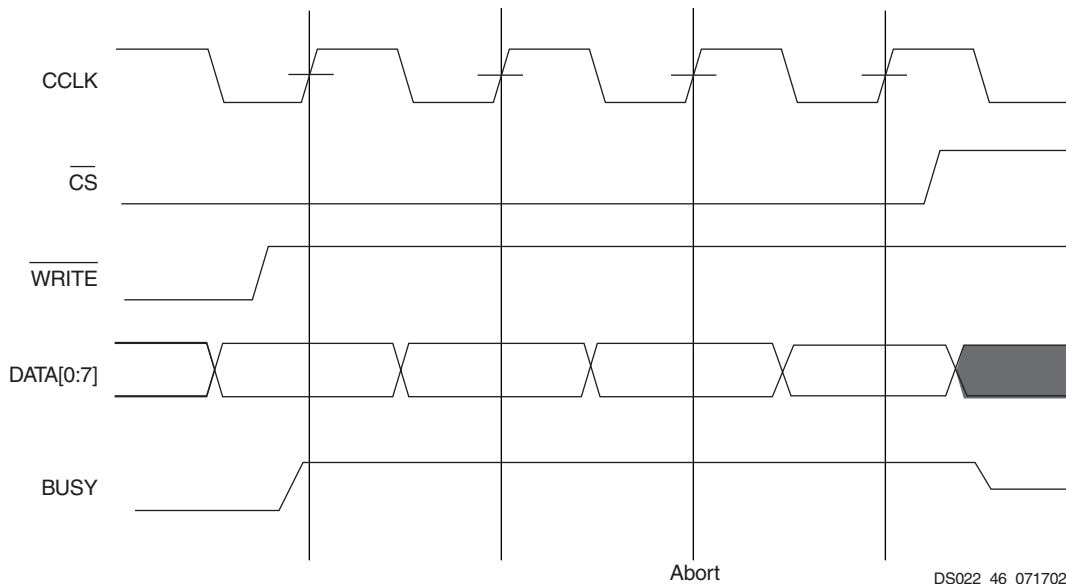


Figure 19: SelectMAP Write Abort Waveforms

### Boundary Scan Mode

In the Boundary Scan mode, configuration is done through the IEEE 1149.1 Test Access Port. Note that the

PROGRAM pin must be pulled High prior to reconfiguration. A Low on the PROGRAM pin resets the TAP controller and no JTAG operations can be performed.

## DLL Properties

Properties provide access to some of the Virtex-E series DLL features, (for example, clock division and duty cycle correction).

### Duty Cycle Correction Property

The 1x clock outputs, CLK0, CLK90, CLK180, and CLK270, use the duty-cycle corrected default, exhibiting a 50/50 duty cycle. The `DUTY_CYCLE_CORRECTION` property (by default TRUE) controls this feature. To deactivate the DLL duty-cycle correction for the 1x clock outputs, attach the `DUTY_CYCLE_CORRECTION=FALSE` property to the DLL symbol.

### Clock Divide Property

The `CLKDV_DIVIDE` property specifies how the signal on the CLKDV pin is frequency divided with respect to the CLK0 pin. The values allowed for this property are 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 8, or 16; the default value is 2.

### Startup Delay Property

This property, `STARTUP_WAIT`, takes on a value of TRUE or FALSE (the default value). When TRUE the device configuration DONE signal waits until the DLL locks before going to High.

### Virtex-E DLL Location Constraints

As shown in [Figure 26](#), there are four additional DLLs in the Virtex-E devices, for a total of eight per Virtex-E device. These DLLs are located in silicon, at the top and bottom of the two innermost block SelectRAM columns. The location constraint LOC, attached to the DLL symbol with the identifier DLL0S, DLL0P, DLL1S, DLL1P, DLL2S, DLL2P, DLL3S, or DLL3P, controls the DLL location.

The LOC property uses the following form:

LOC = DLL0P

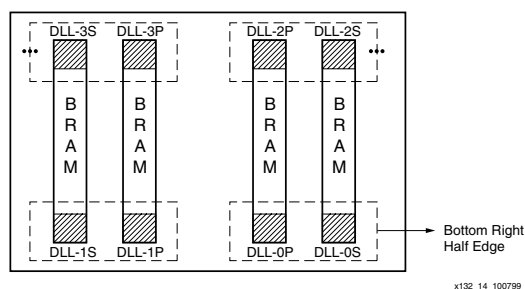


Figure 26: Virtex Series DLLs

## Design Factors

Use the following design considerations to avoid pitfalls and improve success designing with Xilinx devices.

### Input Clock

The output clock signal of a DLL, essentially a delayed version of the input clock signal, reflects any instability on the input clock in the output waveform. For this reason the quality of the DLL input clock relates directly to the quality of the output clock waveforms generated by the DLL. The DLL input clock requirements are specified in the data sheet.

In most systems a crystal oscillator generates the system clock. The DLL can be used with any commercially available quartz crystal oscillator. For example, most crystal oscillators produce an output waveform with a frequency tolerance of 100 PPM, meaning 0.01 percent change in the clock period. The DLL operates reliably on an input waveform with a frequency drift of up to 1 ns — orders of magnitude in excess of that needed to support any crystal oscillator in the industry. However, the cycle-to-cycle jitter must be kept to less than 300 ps in the low frequencies and 150 ps for the high frequencies.

### Input Clock Changes

Changing the period of the input clock beyond the maximum drift amount requires a manual reset of the CLKDLL. Failure to reset the DLL produces an unreliable lock signal and output clock.

It is possible to stop the input clock with little impact to the DLL. Stopping the clock should be limited to less than 100  $\mu$ s to keep device cooling to a minimum. The clock should be stopped during a Low phase, and when restored the full High period should be seen. During this time, LOCKED stays High and remains High when the clock is restored.

When the clock is stopped, one to four more clocks are still observed as the delay line is flushed. When the clock is restarted, the output clocks are not observed for one to four clocks as the delay line is filled. The most common case is two or three clocks.

In a similar manner, a phase shift of the input clock is also possible. The phase shift propagates to the output one to four clocks after the original shift, with no disruption to the CLKDLL control.

### Output Clocks

As mentioned earlier in the DLL pin descriptions, some restrictions apply regarding the connectivity of the output pins. The DLL clock outputs can drive an OBUF, a global clock buffer BUFG, or they can route directly to destination clock pins. The only BUFGs that the DLL clock outputs can drive are the two on the same edge of the device (top or bottom). In addition, the CLK2X output of the secondary DLL can connect directly to the CLKIN of the primary DLL in the same quadrant.

Do not use the DLL output clock signals until after activation of the LOCKED signal. Prior to the activation of the LOCKED signal, the DLL output clocks are not valid and can exhibit glitches, spikes, or other spurious movement.



indicating that the block SelectRAM+ memory is now disabled. The DO bus retains the last value.

### Dual Port Timing

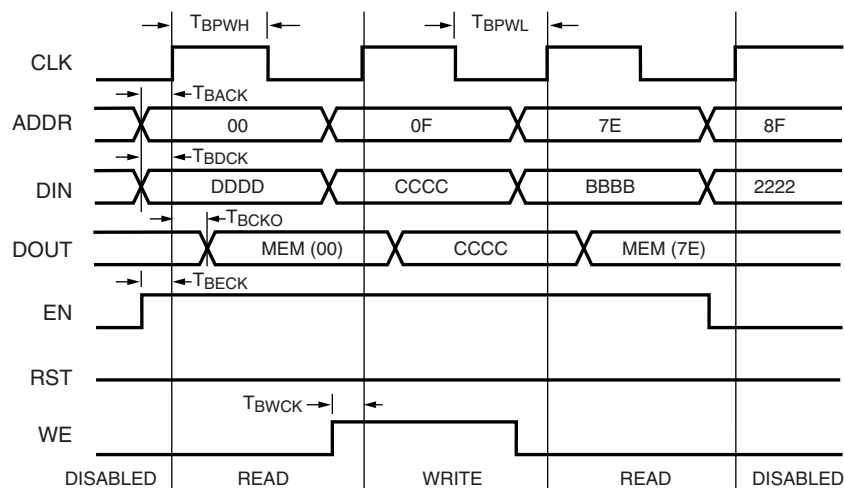
Figure 34 shows a timing diagram for a true dual-port read/write block SelectRAM+ memory. The clock on port A has a longer period than the clock on Port B. The timing parameter  $T_{BCCS}$ , (clock-to-clock set-up) is shown on this diagram. The parameter,  $T_{BCCS}$  is violated once in the diagram. All other timing parameters are identical to the single port version shown in Figure 33.

$T_{BCCS}$  is only of importance when the address of both ports are the same and at least one port is performing a write operation. When the clock-to-clock set-up parameter is violated for a WRITE-WRITE condition, the contents of the memory at that location are invalid. When the clock-to-clock set-up parameter is violated for a WRITE-READ condition,

the contents of the memory are correct, but the read port has invalid data.

At the first rising edge of the CLKA, memory location 0x00 is to be written with the value 0xAAAA and is mirrored on the DOA bus. The last operation of Port B was a read to the same memory location 0x00. The DOB bus of Port B does not change with the new value on Port A, and retains the last read value. A short time later, Port B executes another read to memory location 0x00, and the DOB bus now reflects the new memory value written by Port A.

At the second rising edge of CLKA, memory location 0x7E is written with the value 0x9999 and is mirrored on the DOA bus. Port B then executes a read operation to the same memory location without violating the  $T_{BCCS}$  parameter and the DOB reflects the new memory values written by Port A.



ds022\_0343\_121399

Figure 33: Timing Diagram for Single Port Block SelectRAM+ Memory

## Verilog Initialization Example

```

module MYMEM (CLK, WE, ADDR, DIN, DOUT);
input CLK, WE;
input [8:0] ADDR;
input [7:0] DIN;
output [7:0] DOUT;

wire logic0, logic1;

//synopsys dc_script_begin
//set_attribute ram0 INIT_00
"0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF" -type string
//set_attribute ram0 INIT_01
"FEDCBA9876543210FEDCBA9876543210FEDCBA9876543210FEDCBA9876543210" -type string
//synopsys dc_script_end

assign logic0 = 1'b0;
assign logic1 = 1'b1;

RAMB4_S8 ram0 (.WE(WE), .EN(logic1), .RST(logic0), .CLK(CLK), .ADDR(ADDR), .DI(DIN),
.DO(DOUT));
//synopsys translate_off
defparam ram0.INIT_00 =
256h'0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF;
defparam ram0.INIT_01 =
256h'FEDCBA9876543210FEDCBA9876543210FEDCBA9876543210FEDCBA9876543210;
//synopsys translate_on
endmodule

```

## Using SelectI/O

The Virtex-E FPGA series includes a highly configurable, high-performance I/O resource, called SelectI/O™ to provide support for a wide variety of I/O standards. The SelectI/O resource is a robust set of features including programmable control of output drive strength, slew rate, and input delay and hold time. Taking advantage of the flexibility and SelectI/O features and the design considerations described in this document can improve and simplify system level design.

### Introduction

As FPGAs continue to grow in size and capacity, the larger and more complex systems designed for them demand an increased variety of I/O standards. Furthermore, as system clock speeds continue to increase, the need for high performance I/O becomes more important.

While chip-to-chip delays have an increasingly substantial impact on overall system speed, the task of achieving the desired system performance becomes more difficult with the proliferation of low-voltage I/O standards. SelectI/O, the revolutionary input/output resources of Virtex-E devices, resolve this potential problem by providing a highly configurable, high-performance alternative to the I/O resources of more conventional programmable devices. Virtex-E SelectI/O features combine the flexibility and time-to-market advantages of programmable logic with the high performance previously available only with ASICs and custom ICs.

Each SelectI/O block can support up to 20 I/O standards. Supporting such a variety of I/O standards allows the support of a wide variety of applications, from general purpose standard applications to high-speed low-voltage memory buses.

SelectI/O blocks also provide selectable output drive strengths and programmable slew rates for the LVTTTL output buffers, as well as an optional, programmable weak pull-up, weak pull-down, or weak “keeper” circuit ideal for use in external bussing applications.

Each Input/Output Block (IOB) includes three registers, one each for the input, output, and 3-state signals within the IOB. These registers are optionally configurable as either a D-type flip-flop or as a level sensitive latch.

The input buffer has an optional delay element used to guarantee a zero hold time requirement for input signals registered within the IOB.

The Virtex-E SelectI/O features also provide dedicated resources for input reference voltage ( $V_{REF}$ ) and output source voltage ( $V_{CCO}$ ), along with a convenient banking system that simplifies board design.

By taking advantage of the built-in features and wide variety of I/O standards supported by the SelectI/O features, system-level design and board design can be greatly simplified and improved.



LVTTL 3-state output buffers have selectable drive strengths.

The format for LVTTL OBUFT symbol names is as follows:

OBUFT\_<slew\_rate>\_<drive\_strength>

where <slew\_rate> is either F (Fast) or S (Slow), and <drive\_strength> is specified in milliamps (2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, or 24).

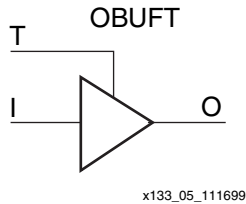


Figure 41: 3-State Output Buffer Symbol (OBUFT)

The following list details variations of the OBUFT symbol.

- OBUFT
- OBUFT\_S\_2
- OBUFT\_S\_4
- OBUFT\_S\_6
- OBUFT\_S\_8
- OBUFT\_S\_12
- OBUFT\_S\_16
- OBUFT\_S\_24
- OBUFT\_F\_2
- OBUFT\_F\_4
- OBUFT\_F\_6
- OBUFT\_F\_8
- OBUFT\_F\_12
- OBUFT\_F\_16
- OBUFT\_F\_24
- OBUFT\_LVCMOS2
- OBUFT\_PCI33\_3
- OBUFT\_PCI66\_3
- OBUFT\_GTL
- OBUFT\_GTL\_P
- OBUFT\_HSTL\_I
- OBUFT\_HSTL\_III
- OBUFT\_HSTL\_IV
- OBUFT\_SSTL3\_I
- OBUFT\_SSTL3\_II
- OBUFT\_SSTL2\_I
- OBUFT\_SSTL2\_II
- OBUFT\_CTT
- OBUFT\_AGP
- OBUFT\_LVCMOS18
- OBUFT\_LVDS
- OBUFT\_LVPECL

The Virtex-E series supports eight banks for the HQ and PQ packages. The CS package supports four  $V_{CCO}$  banks.

The SelectI/O OBUFT placement restrictions require that within a given  $V_{CCO}$  bank each OBUFT share the same output source drive voltage. Input buffers of any type and output buffers that do not require  $V_{CCO}$  can be placed within the same  $V_{CCO}$  bank.

The LOC property can specify a location for the OBUFT.

3-state output buffers and bidirectional buffers can have either a weak pull-up resistor, a weak pull-down resistor, or a weak “keeper” circuit. Control this feature by adding the appropriate symbol to the output net of the OBUFT (PULLUP, PULLDOWN, or KEEPER).

The weak “keeper” circuit requires the input buffer within the IOB to sample the I/O signal. So, OBUFTs programmed for an I/O standard that requires a  $V_{REF}$  have automatic placement of a  $V_{REF}$  in the bank with an OBUFT configured with a weak “keeper” circuit. This restriction does not affect most circuit design as applications using an OBUFT configured with a weak “keeper” typically implement a bidirectional I/O. In this case the IBUF (and the corresponding  $V_{REF}$ ) are explicitly placed.

The LOC property can specify a location for the OBUFT.

### IOBUF

Use the IOBUF symbol for bidirectional signals that require both an input buffer and a 3-state output buffer with an active high 3-state pin. The generic input/output buffer IOBUF appears in Figure 42.

The extension to the base name defines which I/O standard the IOBUF uses. With no extension specified for the generic IOBUF symbol, the assumed standard is LVTTL input buffer and slew rate limited LVTTL with 12 mA drive strength for the output buffer.

The LVTTL IOBUF additionally can support one of two slew rate modes to minimize bus transients. By default, the slew rate for each output buffer is reduced to minimize power bus transients when switching non-critical signals.

LVTTL bidirectional buffers have selectable output drive strengths.

The format for LVTTL IOBUF symbol names is as follows:

IOBUF\_<slew\_rate>\_<drive\_strength>

where <slew\_rate> is either F (Fast) or S (Slow), and <drive\_strength> is specified in milliamps (2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, or 24).

Table 43: Output Library Macros

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

## Creating LVDS Output 3-State Buffers

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

### HDL Instantiation

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

### VHDL Instantiation

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

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

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

### Verilog Instantiation

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

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

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

### Location Constraints

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

```
NET data_p<0> LOC = D28; # IO_L0P
NET data_n<0> LOC = B29; # IO_L0N
```

### Synchronous vs. Asynchronous 3-State Outputs

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

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

### Adding Output and 3-State Registers

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

Special care must be taken to insure that the D pins of the registers are inverted and that the INIT states of the registers are opposite. The 3-state (T), 3-state clock enable (CE), clock pin (C), output clock enable (OCE) 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.

## Virtex-E Electrical Characteristics

### Definition of Terms

Electrical and switching characteristics are specified on a per-speed-grade basis and can be designated as Advance, Preliminary, or Production. Each designation is defined as follows:

**Advance:** These speed files are based on simulations only and are typically available soon after device design specifications are frozen. Although speed grades with this designation are considered relatively stable and conservative, some under-reporting might still occur.

**Preliminary:** These speed files are based on complete ES (engineering sample) silicon characterization. Devices and speed grades with this designation are intended to give a better indication of the expected performance of production silicon. The probability of under-reporting delays is greatly reduced as compared to Advance data.

**Production:** These speed files are released once enough production silicon of a particular device family member has been characterized to provide full correlation between speed files and devices over numerous production lots. There is no under-reporting of delays, and customers receive formal notification of any subsequent changes. Typically, the slowest speed grades transition to Production before faster speed grades.

All specifications are representative of worst-case supply voltage and junction temperature conditions. The parameters included are common to popular designs and typical applications. Contact the factory for design considerations requiring more detailed information.

**Table 1** correlates the current status of each Virtex-E device with a corresponding speed file designation.

*Table 1: Virtex-E Device Speed Grade Designations*

Device	Speed Grade Designations		
	Advance	Preliminary	Production
XCV50E			-8, -7, -6
XCV100E			-8, -7, -6
XCV200E			-8, -7, -6
XCV300E			-8, -7, -6
XCV400E			-8, -7, -6
XCV600E			-8, -7, -6
XCV1000E			-8, -7, -6
XCV1600E			-8, -7, -6
XCV2000E			-8, -7, -6
XCV2600E			-8, -7, -6
XCV3200E			-8, -7, -6

All specifications are subject to change without notice.



Table 8: HQ240 — XCV600E, XCV1000E

Pin #	Pin Description	Bank
P66	IO_VREF_L46P	5
P65	IO_L46N	5
P64	IO_L47P_YY	5
P63	IO_L47N_YY	5
P62	M2	NA
P61	VCCO	5
P60	M0	NA
P59	GND	NA
P58	M1	NA
P57	IO_L48N_YY	6
P56	IO_L48P_YY	6
P55	VCCO	6
P54	IO_VREF	6
P53	IO_L49N_Y	6
P52	IO_L49P_Y	6
P51	GND	NA
P50	IO_VREF_L50N_Y	6
P49	IO_L50P_Y	6
P48	IO_VREF	6
P47	IO_VREF_L51N_Y	6
P46	IO_L51P_Y	6
P45	GND	NA
P44	VCCO	6
P43	VCCINT	NA
P42	IO_L52N_YY	6
P41	IO_L52P_YY	6
P40 <sup>1</sup>	IO_VREF	6
P39	IO_L53N_Y	6
P38	IO_L53P_Y	6
P37	GND	NA
P36	IO_VREF_L54N_Y	6
P35	IO_L54P_Y	6
P34	IO_L55N_Y	6
P33	IO_VREF_L55P_Y	6
P32	VCCINT	NA
P31	IO	6

Table 8: HQ240 — XCV600E, XCV1000E

Pin #	Pin Description	Bank
P30	VCCO	6
P29	GND	NA
P28	IO_L56N_YY	7
P27	IO_L56P_YY	7
P26	IO_VREF	7
P25	VCCO	7
P24	IO_L57N_Y	7
P23	IO_VREF_L57P_Y	7
P22	GND	NA
P21	IO_L58N_Y	7
P20	IO_L58P_Y	7
P19 <sup>1</sup>	IO_VREF	7
P18	IO_L59N_YY	7
P17	IO_L59P_YY	7
P16	VCCINT	NA
P15	VCCO	7
P14	GND	NA
P13	IO_L60N_Y	7
P12	IO_VREF_L60P_Y	7
P11	IO_VREF	7
P10	IO_L61N_Y	7
P9	IO_VREF_L61P_Y	7
P8	GND	NA
P7	IO_L62N_Y	7
P6	IO_L62P_Y	7
P5	IO_VREF_L63N_Y	7
P4	IO_L63P_Y	7
P3	IO	7
P2	TMS	NA
P1	GND	NA

**Notes:**

1. V<sub>REF</sub> or I/O option only in the XCV1000E; otherwise, I/O option only.

Table 10: BG352 — XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	VCCINT	V24
NA	VCCINT	R23
NA	VCCINT	P25
NA	VCCINT	L25
NA	VCCINT	J24
0	VCCO	D19
0	VCCO	B25
0	VCCO	A17
1	VCCO	D13
1	VCCO	D7
1	VCCO	A10
2	VCCO	K1
2	VCCO	H4
2	VCCO	B2
3	VCCO	Y4
3	VCCO	U1
3	VCCO	P4
4	VCCO	AF10
4	VCCO	AE2
4	VCCO	AC8
5	VCCO	AF17
5	VCCO	AC20
5	VCCO	AC14
6	VCCO	AE25
6	VCCO	W23
6	VCCO	U26
7	VCCO	N23
7	VCCO	K26
7	VCCO	G23
NA	GND	A26
NA	GND	A25
NA	GND	A22

Table 10: BG352 — XCV100E, XCV200E, XCV300E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
NA	GND	A19
NA	GND	A14
NA	GND	A8
NA	GND	A5
NA	GND	A2
NA	GND	A1
NA	GND	B26
NA	GND	B1
NA	GND	E26
NA	GND	E1
NA	GND	H26
NA	GND	H1
NA	GND	N1
NA	GND	P26
NA	GND	W26
NA	GND	W1
NA	GND	AB26
NA	GND	AB1
NA	GND	AE26
NA	GND	AE1
NA	GND	AF26
NA	GND	AF25
NA	GND	AF22
NA	GND	AF19
NA	GND	AF13
NA	GND	AF8
NA	GND	AF5
NA	GND	AF2
NA	GND	AF1

**Notes:**

1. No Connect in the XCV100E.
2.  $V_{REF}$  or I/O option only in the XCV200E and XCV300E; otherwise, I/O option only.



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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
NA	GND	A29	
NA	GND	A32	
NA	GND	A33	
NA	GND	B1	
NA	GND	B6	
NA	GND	B9	
NA	GND	B15	
NA	GND	B23	
NA	GND	B27	
NA	GND	B31	
NA	GND	C2	
NA	GND	E1	
NA	GND	F32	
NA	GND	G2	
NA	GND	G33	
NA	GND	J32	
NA	GND	K1	
NA	GND	L2	
NA	GND	M33	
NA	GND	P1	
NA	GND	P33	
NA	GND	R32	
NA	GND	T1	
NA	GND	V33	
NA	GND	W2	
NA	GND	Y1	
NA	GND	Y33	
NA	GND	AB1	
NA	GND	AC32	
NA	GND	AD33	
NA	GND	AE2	
NA	GND	AG1	
NA	GND	AG32	
NA	GND	AH2	
NA	GND	AJ33	

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin#	See Note
NA	GND	AL32	
NA	GND	AM3	
NA	GND	AM7	
NA	GND	AM11	
NA	GND	AM19	
NA	GND	AM25	
NA	GND	AM28	
NA	GND	AM33	
NA	GND	AN1	
NA	GND	AN2	
NA	GND	AN5	
NA	GND	AN10	
NA	GND	AN14	
NA	GND	AN16	
NA	GND	AN20	
NA	GND	AN22	
NA	GND	AN27	
NA	GND	AN33	

**Notes:**

1.  $V_{REF}$  or I/O option only in the XCV2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.
2.  $V_{REF}$  or I/O option only in the XCV1600E & 2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.
3.  $V_{REF}$  or I/O option only in the XCV1000E, 1600E, & 2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.
4.  $V_{REF}$  or I/O option only in the XCV600E, 1000E, 1600E, & 2000E; otherwise, I/O option only.

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
120	3	AN4	AT1	4	-
121	3	AR2	AP4	4	VREF
122	3	AT2	AR3	6	-
123	3	AR4	AU2	√	INIT
124	4	AU4	AV5	√	-
125	4	AT6	AV4	5	-
126	4	AU6	AW4	5	VREF
127	4	AT7	AW5	√	-
128	4	AU7	AV6	√	VREF
129	4	AT8	AW6	3	-
130	4	AU8	AV7	3	-
131	4	AT9	AW7	√	-
132	4	AV8	AU9	√	VREF
133	4	AW8	AT10	5	-
134	4	AV9	AU10	5	VREF
135	4	AW9	AT11	√	-
136	4	AV10	AU11	√	VREF
137	4	AW10	AU12	2	-
138	4	AV11	AT13	2	-
139	4	AW11	AU13	√	VREF
140	4	AT14	AV12	√	-
141	4	AU14	AW12	5	-
142	4	AT15	AV13	5	-
143	4	AU15	AW13	√	-
144	4	AV14	AT16	√	VREF
145	4	AW14	AU16	3	-
146	4	AV15	AR17	3	-
147	4	AW15	AT17	√	-
148	4	AU17	AV16	√	VREF
149	4	AR18	AW16	5	-
150	4	AT18	AV17	5	-
151	4	AU18	AW17	√	-
152	4	AT19	AV18	√	VREF
153	4	AU19	AW18	2	-

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

Pair	Bank	P Pin	N Pin	AO	Other Functions
154	4	AU21	AV19	2	VREF
155	5	AT21	AT22	NA	IO_LVDS_DLL
156	5	AV20	AR22	8	VREF
157	5	AV23	AW21	√	VREF
158	5	AU23	AV21	√	-
159	5	AT23	AW22	5	-
160	5	AR23	AV22	5	-
161	5	AV24	AW23	√	VREF
162	5	AW24	AU24	√	-
163	5	AW25	AT24	3	-
164	5	AV25	AU25	3	-
165	5	AW26	AT25	√	VREF
166	5	AV26	AW27	√	-
167	5	AU26	AV27	5	-
168	5	AT26	AW28	5	-
169	5	AU27	AV28	√	-
170	5	AW29	AT27	√	VREF
171	5	AW30	AU28	2	-
172	5	AV30	AV29	2	-
173	5	AW31	AU29	√	VREF
174	5	AV31	AT29	√	-
175	5	AW32	AU30	5	VREF
176	5	AW33	AT30	5	-
177	5	AV33	AU31	√	VREF
178	5	AT31	AW34	√	-
179	5	AV32	AV34	3	-
180	5	AU32	AW35	3	-
181	5	AT32	AV35	√	VREF
182	5	AU33	AW36	√	-
183	5	AT33	AV36	5	VREF
184	5	AU34	AU36	5	-
185	6	AT38	AR36	√	-
186	6	AP36	AR38	6	-
187	6	AP37	AT39	4	VREF

Table 26: FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	IO_L6N_Y	A5
0	IO_L6P_Y	F8
0	IO_L7N_Y	D7
0	IO_L7P_Y	N11
0	IO_L8N_YY	G9
0	IO_L8P_YY	E8
0	IO_VREF_L9N_YY	A6
0	IO_L9P_YY	J11
0	IO_L10N_Y	C7
0	IO_L10P_Y	B7
0	IO_L11N_Y	C8
0	IO_L11P_Y	H10
0	IO_L12N_YY	G10
0	IO_L12P_YY	F10
0	IO_VREF_L13N_YY	A8
0	IO_L13P_YY	H11
0	IO_L14N	D9 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_L14P	C9 <sup>3</sup>
0	IO_L15N_YY	B9
0	IO_L15P_YY	J12
0	IO_L16N	E10 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_VREF_L16P	A9
0	IO_L17N	G11
0	IO_L17P	B10
0	IO_L18N_YY	H12 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_L18P_YY	C10 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_L19N_Y	H13
0	IO_L19P_Y	F11
0	IO_L20N_Y	E11
0	IO_L20P_Y	D11
0	IO_L21N_Y	B11 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_L21P_Y	G12 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_L22N_YY	F12
0	IO_L22P_YY	C11
0	IO_VREF_L23N_YY	A10 <sup>1</sup>
0	IO_L23P_YY	D12
0	IO_L24N_Y	E12

Table 26: FG900 — XCV600E, XCV1000E, XCV1600E

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
0	IO_L24P_Y	A11
0	IO_L25N_Y	G13
0	IO_L25P_Y	B12
0	IO_L26N_YY	A12
0	IO_L26P_YY	K13
0	IO_VREF_L27N_YY	F13
0	IO_L27P_YY	B13
0	IO_L28N_Y	G14
0	IO_L28P_Y	E13
0	IO_L29N_Y	D14
0	IO_L29P_Y	B14
0	IO_L30N_YY	A14
0	IO_L30P_YY	J14
0	IO_VREF_L31N_YY	K14
0	IO_L31P_YY	J15
0	IO_L32N	B15 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_L32P	H15 <sup>3</sup>
0	IO_VREF_L33N_YY	F15 <sup>2,3</sup>
0	IO_L33P_YY	D15 <sup>4</sup>
0	IO_LVDS_DLL_L34N	A15
1	GCK2	E15
1	IO	A25 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	B17 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	B18 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	C23 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	D16 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	D17 <sup>5</sup>
1	IO	D23 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	E19 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	E24 <sup>5</sup>
1	IO	F22 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	G17 <sup>5</sup>
1	IO	G20 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	J16 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	J17 <sup>4</sup>
1	IO	J19 <sup>5</sup>

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
2	IO_L126N_YY	T32
2	IO_VREF_L127P_Y	U29 <sup>1</sup>
2	IO_L127N_Y	U33
2	IO_L128P_YY	V33
2	IO_L128N_YY	U31
3	IO	V27 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	V31
3	IO	V32 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	W33
3	IO	AB25 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AB26 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AB31 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AC31 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AF34
3	IO	AG31 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AG33 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AG34
3	IO	AH29 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO	AJ30 <sup>3</sup>
3	IO_L129P_Y	V26
3	IO_VREF_L129N_Y	V30 <sup>1</sup>
3	IO_L130P_YY	W34
3	IO_L130N_YY	V28
3	IO_L131P_YY	W32
3	IO_VREF_L131N_YY	W30
3	IO_L132P_Y	V29
3	IO_L132N_Y	Y34
3	IO_L133P	W29 <sup>5</sup>
3	IO_L133N	Y33 <sup>4</sup>
3	IO_L134P_Y	W26
3	IO_L134N_Y	W28
3	IO_L135P_YY	Y31
3	IO_L135N_YY	Y30

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

Bank	Pin Description	Pin #
3	IO_L136P_YY	AA34 <sup>5</sup>
3	IO_L136N_YY	W31 <sup>4</sup>
3	IO_D4_L137P_YY	AA33
3	IO_VREF_L137N_YY	Y29
3	IO_L138P_Y	W25
3	IO_L138N_Y	AB34
3	IO_L139P_Y	Y28 <sup>5</sup>
3	IO_L139N_Y	AB33 <sup>4</sup>
3	IO_L140P_Y	AA30
3	IO_L140N_Y	Y26
3	IO_L141P_YY	Y27
3	IO_L141N_YY	AA31
3	IO_L142P_YY	AA27 <sup>5</sup>
3	IO_L142N_YY	AA29 <sup>4</sup>
3	IO_L143P_Y	AB32
3	IO_VREF_L143N_Y	AB29
3	IO_L144P_Y	AA28
3	IO_L144N_Y	AC34
3	IO_L145P	Y25
3	IO_L145N	AD34
3	IO_L146P_Y	AB30
3	IO_L146N_Y	AC33
3	IO_L147P_Y	AA26
3	IO_L147N_Y	AC32
3	IO_L148P_Y	AD33
3	IO_L148N_Y	AB28
3	IO_L149P_YY	AE34
3	IO_D5_L149N_YY	AB27
3	IO_D6_L150P_YY	AE33
3	IO_VREF_L150N_YY	AC30
3	IO_L151P_Y	AA25
3	IO_L151N_Y	AE32
3	IO_L152P_YY	AE31
3	IO_L152N_YY	AD29

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.



**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	-