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Spartan-3AN FPGA Family Data Sheet

DS557 April 1, 2011 **Product Specification**

Module 1: Introduction and Ordering Information

DS557 (v4.1) April 1, 2011

- Introduction
- Features
- Architectural Overview
- Configuration Overview
- In-system Flash Memory Overview
- General I/O Capabilities
- Supported Packages and Package Marking
- Ordering Information

Module 2: Functional Description

DS557 (v4.1) April 1, 2011

The functionality of the Spartan®-3AN FPGA family is described in the following documents:

- UG331: *Spartan-3 Generation FPGA User Guide*
  - Clocking Resources
  - Digital Clock Managers (DCMs)
  - Block RAM
  - Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)
    - Distributed RAM
    - SRL16 Shift Registers
    - Carry and Arithmetic Logic
  - I/O Resources
  - Embedded Multiplier Blocks
  - Programmable Interconnect
  - ISE® Design Tools and IP Cores
  - Embedded Processing and Control Solutions
  - Pin Types and Package Overview
  - Package Drawings
  - Powering FPGAs
  - Power Management
- UG332: *Spartan-3 Generation Configuration User Guide*
  - Configuration Overview
  - Configuration Pins and Behavior
  - Bitstream Sizes
  - Detailed Descriptions by Mode
    - Self-contained In-System Flash mode
    - Master Serial Mode using Platform Flash PROM
    - Master SPI Mode using Commodity Serial Flash
    - Master BPI Mode using Commodity Parallel Flash
    - Slave Parallel (SelectMAP) using a Processor
    - Slave Serial using a Processor
    - JTAG Mode
  - ISE iMPACT Programming Examples
  - MultiBoot Reconfiguration
  - Design Authentication using Device DNA
- UG333: *Spartan-3AN In-System Flash User Guide*
- UG334: *Spartan-3AN Starter Kit User Guide*

Module 3: DC and Switching Characteristics

DS557 (v4.1) April 1, 2011

- DC Electrical Characteristics
  - Absolute Maximum Ratings
  - Supply Voltage Specifications
  - Recommended Operating Conditions
- Switching Characteristics
  - I/O Timing
  - Configurable Logic Block (CLB) Timing
  - Multiplier Timing
  - Block RAM Timing
  - Digital Clock Manager (DCM) Timing
  - Suspend Mode Timing
  - Device DNA Timing
  - Configuration and JTAG Timing

Module 4: Pinout Descriptions

DS557 (v4.1) April 1, 2011

- Pin Descriptions
- Package Overview
- Pinout Tables
- Footprint Diagrams

Table 1: **Production Status of Spartan-3AN FPGAs**

Spartan-3AN FPGA	Status
XC3S50AN	Production
XC3S200AN	Production
XC3S400AN	Production
XC3S700AN	Production
XC3S1400AN	Production

Additional information on the Spartan-3AN family can be found at http://www.xilinx.com/products/spartan3a/3an.htm.

Spartan-3AN FPGA Family: Introduction and Ordering Information

DS557 (v4.1) April 1, 2011 **Product Specification**

Introduction

The Spartan®-3AN FPGA family combines the best attributes of a leading edge, low cost FPGA with nonvolatile technology across a broad range of densities. The family combines all the features of the Spartan-3A FPGA family plus leading technology in-system Flash memory for configuration and nonvolatile data storage.

The Spartan-3AN FPGAs are part of the Extended Spartan-3A family, which also includes the Spartan-3A FPGAs and the higher density Spartan-3A DSP FPGAs. The Spartan-3AN FPGA family is excellent for space-constrained applications such as blade servers, medical devices, automotive infotainment, telematics, GPS, and other small consumer products. Combining FPGA and Flash technology minimizes chip count, PCB traces and overall size while increasing system reliability.

The Spartan-3AN FPGA internal configuration interface is completely self-contained, increasing design security. The family maintains full support for external configuration. The Spartan-3AN FPGA is the world's first nonvolatile FPGA with MultiBoot, supporting two or more configuration files in one device, allowing alternative configurations for field upgrades, test modes, or multiple system configurations.

Features

- The new standard for low cost nonvolatile FPGA solutions
- Eliminates traditional nonvolatile FPGA limitations with the advanced 90 nm Spartan-3A device feature set
  - Memory, multipliers, DCMs, SelectIO, hot swap, power management, etc.
- Integrated robust configuration memory
  - Saves board space
  - Improves ease-of-use
  - Simplifies design
  - Reduces support issues
- Plentiful amounts of nonvolatile memory available to the user
  - Up to 11+ Mb available
  - MultiBoot support
  - Embedded processing and code shadowing
  - Scratchpad memory
- Robust 100K Flash memory program/erase cycles
- 20 years Flash memory data retention
- Security features provide bitstream anti-cloning protection
  - Buried configuration interface
  - Unique Device DNA serial number in each device for design Authentication to prevent unauthorized copying
  - Flash memory sector protection and lockdown
- Configuration watchdog timer automatically recovers from configuration errors
- Suspend mode reduces system power consumption
  - Retains all design state and FPGA configuration data
  - Fast response time, typically less than 100 µs
- Full hot-swap compliance
- Multi-voltage, multi-standard SelectIO™ interface pins
  - Up to 502 I/O pins or 227 differential signal pairs
  - LVCMOS, LVTTL, HSTL, and SSTL single-ended signal standards
  - 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V, 1.5V, and 1.2V signaling
  - Up to 24 mA output drive
  - 3.3V ±10% compatibility and hot swap compliance
  - 622+ Mb/s data transfer rate per I/O
  - DDR/DDR2 SDRAM support up to 400 Mb/s
  - LVDS, RSDS, mini-LVDS, PPDS, and HSTL/SSTL differential I/O
- Abundant, flexible logic resources
  - Densities up to 25,344 logic cells
  - Optional shift register or distributed RAM support
  - Enhanced 18 x 18 multipliers with optional pipeline
- Hierarchical SelectRAM™ memory architecture
  - Up to 576 Kbits of dedicated block RAM
  - Up to 176 Kbits of efficient distributed RAM
- Up to eight Digital Clock Managers (DCMs)
- Eight global clocks and eight additional clocks per each half of device, plus abundant low-skew routing
- Complete Xilinx® ISE® and WebPACK™ software development system support
- MicroBlaze™ and PicoBlaze™ embedded processor cores
- Fully compliant 32-/64-bit 33 MHz PCI™ technology support
- Low-cost QFP and BGA Pb-free (RoHS) packaging options
  - Pin-compatible with the same packages in the Spartan-3A FPGA family

Table 2: **Summary of Spartan-3AN FPGA Attributes**

Device	System Gates	Equivalent Logic Cells	CLBs	Slices	Distributed RAM Bits(1)	Block RAM Bits(1)	Dedicated Multipliers	DCMs	Maximum User I/O	Maximum Differential I/O Pairs	Bitstream Size(1)	In-System Flash Bits
XC3S50AN	50K	1,584	176	704	11K	54K	3	2	144	64	427K	1M
XC3S200AN	200K	4,032	448	1,792	28K	288K	16	4	195	90	1,168K	4M
XC3S400AN	400K	8,064	896	3,584	56K	360K	20	4	311	142	1,842K	4M
XC3S700AN	700K	13,248	1,472	5,888	92K	360K	20	8	372	165	2,669K	8M
XC3S1400AN	1400K	25,344	2,816	11,264	176K	576K	32	8	502	227	4,644K	16M

Notes:
1. By convention, one Kb is equivalent to 1,024 bits and one Mb is equivalent to 1,024 Kb.

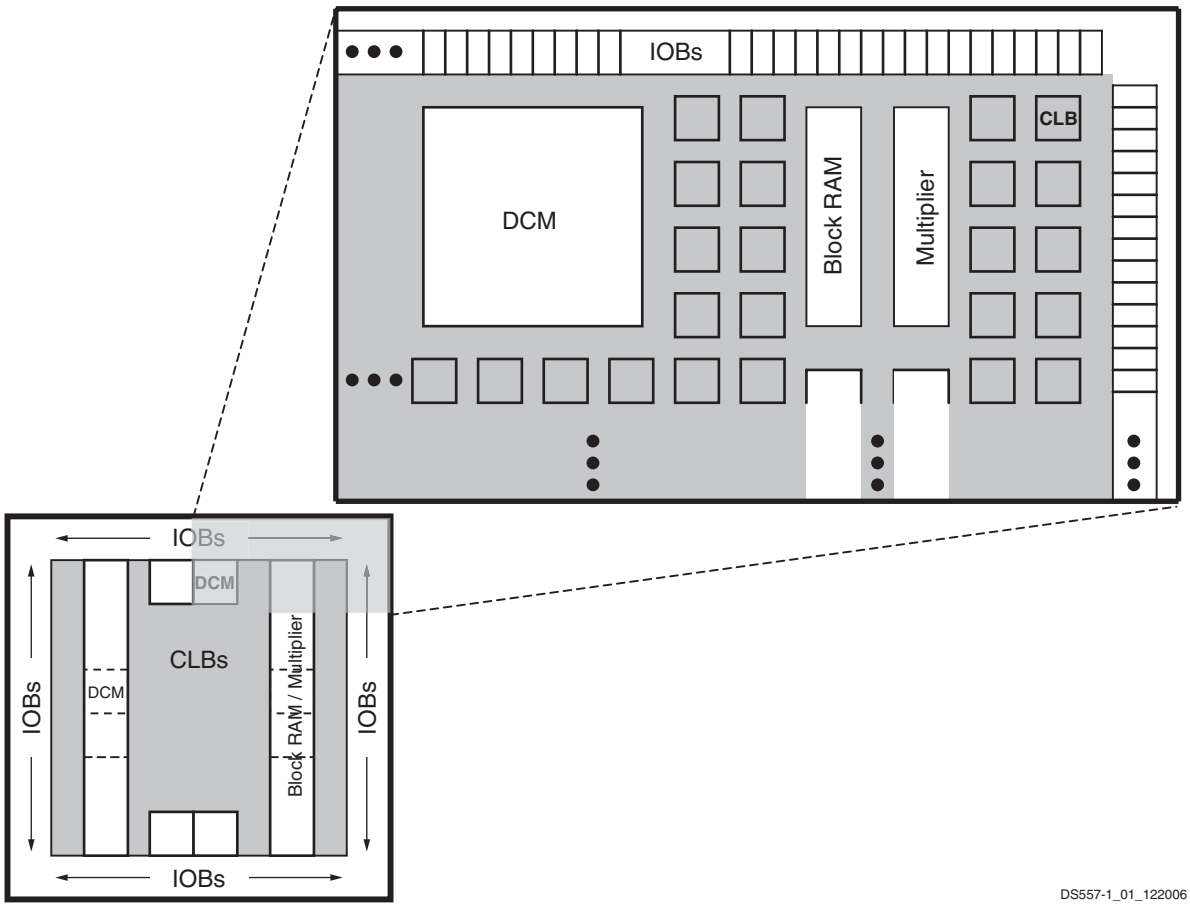
Architectural Overview

The Spartan-3AN FPGA architecture is compatible with that of the Spartan-3A FPGA. The architecture consists of five fundamental programmable functional elements:

- **Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)** contain flexible Look-Up Tables (LUTs) that implement logic plus storage elements used as flip-flops or latches.
- **Input/Output Blocks (IOBs)** control the flow of data between the I/O pins and the internal logic of the device. IOBs support bidirectional data flow plus 3-state operation. They support a variety of signal standards, including several high-performance differential standards. Double Data-Rate (DDR) registers are included.
- **Block RAM** provides data storage in the form of 18-Kbit dual-port blocks.
- **Multiplier Blocks** accept two 18-bit binary numbers as inputs and calculate the product.
- **Digital Clock Manager (DCM) Blocks** provide self-calibrating, fully digital solutions for distributing, delaying, multiplying, dividing, and phase-shifting clock signals.

These elements are organized as shown in Figure 1. A dual ring of staggered IOBs surrounds a regular array of CLBs. Each device has two columns of block RAM except for the XC3S50AN, which has one column. Each RAM column consists of several 18-Kbit RAM blocks. Each block RAM is associated with a dedicated multiplier. The DCMs are positioned in the center with two at the top and two at the bottom of the device. The XC3S50AN has DCMs only at the top, while the XC3S700AN and XC3S1400AN add two DCMs in the middle of the two columns of block RAM and multipliers.

The Spartan-3AN FPGA features a rich network of traces that interconnect all five functional elements, transmitting signals among them. Each functional element has an associated switch matrix that permits multiple connections to the routing.



Notes:

1. The XC3S700AN and XC3S1400AN have two additional DCMs on both the left and right sides as indicated by the dashed lines. The XC3S50AN has only two DCMs at the top and only one Block RAM/Multiplier column.

Figure 1: **Spartan-3AN Family Architecture**

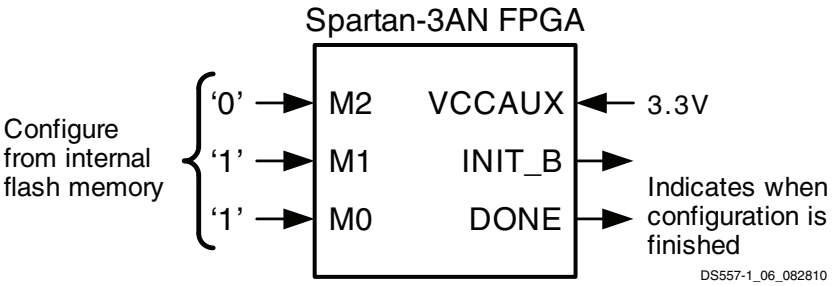


Figure 2: **Spartan-3AN FPGA Configuration Interface from Internal SPI Flash Memory**

Configuration

Spartan-3AN FPGAs are programmed by loading configuration data into robust, reprogrammable, static CMOS configuration latches (CCLs) that collectively control all functional elements and routing resources. The FPGA's configuration data is stored on-chip in nonvolatile Flash memory, or externally in a PROM or some other nonvolatile medium, either on or off the board. After applying power, the configuration data is written to the FPGA using any of seven different modes:

- Configure from internal SPI Flash memory (Figure 2)
  - Completely self-contained
  - Reduced board space
  - Easy-to-use configuration interface
- Master Serial from a Xilinx Platform Flash PROM
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) from an external industry-standard SPI serial Flash
- Byte Peripheral Interface (BPI) Up from an industry-standard x8 or x8/x16 parallel NOR Flash
- Slave Serial, typically downloaded from a processor
- Slave Parallel, typically downloaded from a processor
- Boundary-Scan (JTAG), typically downloaded from a processor or system tester

The MultiBoot feature stores multiple configuration files in the on-chip Flash, providing extended life with field upgrades. MultiBoot also supports multiple system solutions with a single board to minimize inventory and simplify the addition of new features, even in the field. Flexibility is maintained to do additional MultiBoot configurations via the external configuration method.

The Spartan-3AN device authentication protocol prevents cloning. Design cloning, unauthorized overbuilding, and complete reverse engineering have driven device security requirements to higher and higher levels. Authentication moves the security from bitstream protection to the next generation of design-level security protecting both the design and embedded microcode. The authentication algorithm is entirely user defined, implemented using FPGA logic. Every product, generation, or design can have a different algorithm and functionality to enhance security.

In-System Flash Memory

Each Spartan-3AN FPGA contains abundant integrated SPI serial Flash memory, shown in Table 3, used primarily to store the FPGA's configuration bitstream. However, the Flash memory array is large enough to store at least two MultiBoot FPGA configuration bitstreams or nonvolatile data required by the FPGA application, such as code-shadowed MicroBlaze processor applications.

Table 3: **Spartan-3AN Device In-System Flash Memory**

Part Number	Total Flash Memory (Bits)	FPGA Bitstream (Bits)	Additional Flash Memory (Bits)(1)
XC3S50AN	1,081,344	437,312	642,048
XC3S200AN	4,325,376	1,196,128	3,127,872
XC3S400AN	4,325,376	1,886,560	2,437,248
XC3S700AN	8,650,752	2,732,640	5,917,824
XC3S1400AN	17,301,504	4,755,296	12,545,280

Notes:

1. Aligned to next available page location.

After configuration, the FPGA design has full access to the in-system Flash memory via an internal SPI interface; the control logic is implemented with FPGA logic. Additionally, the FPGA application itself can store nonvolatile data or provide live, in-system Flash updates.

The Spartan-3AN device in-system Flash memory supports leading-edge serial Flash features.

- Small page size (264 or 528 bytes) simplifies nonvolatile data storage
- Randomly accessible, byte addressable
- Up to 66 MHz serial data transfers
- SRAM page buffers
  - Read Flash data while programming another Flash page
  - EEPROM-like byte write functionality
  - Two buffers in most devices, one in XC3S50AN
- Page, Block, and Sector Erase

- Sector-based data protection and security features
  - Sector Protect: Write- and erase-protect a sector (changeable)
  - Sector Lockdown: Sector data is unchangeable (permanent)
- 128-byte Security Register
  - Separate from FPGA's unique Device DNA identifier
  - 64-byte factory-programmed identifier unique to the in-system Flash memory
  - 64-byte one-time programmable, user-programmable field
- 100,000 Program/Erase cycles
- 20-year data retention
- Comprehensive programming support
  - In-system prototype programming via JTAG using Xilinx Platform Cable USB and iMPACT software
  - Product programming support using BPM Microsystems programmers with appropriate programming adapter
  - Design examples demonstrating in-system programming from a Spartan-3AN FPGA application

I/O Capabilities

The Spartan-3AN FPGA SelectIO interface supports many popular single-ended and differential standards. Table 4 shows the number of user I/Os as well as the number of differential I/O pairs available for each device/package combination. Some of the user I/Os are unidirectional, input-only pins as indicated in Table 4.

Spartan-3AN FPGAs support the following single-ended standards:

- 3.3V low-voltage TTL (LVTTL)
- Low-voltage CMOS (LVCMOS) at 3.3V, 2.5V, 1.8V, 1.5V, or 1.2V
- 3.3V PCI at 33 MHz or 66 MHz
- HSTL I, II, and III at 1.5V and 1.8V, commonly used in memory applications
- SSTL I and II at 1.8V, 2.5V, and 3.3V, commonly used for memory applications

Spartan-3AN FPGAs support the following differential standards:

- LVDS, mini-LVDS, RSDS, and PPDS I/O at 2.5V or 3.3V
- Bus LVDS I/O at 2.5V
- TMDS I/O at 3.3V
- Differential HSTL and SSTL I/O
- LVPECL inputs at 2.5V or 3.3V

Table 4: **Available User I/Os and Differential (Diff) I/O Pairs**

Package(1)	**TQ144 TQG144**		**FT256 FTG256**		**FG400 FGG400**		**FG484 FGG484**		**FG676 FGG676**	
Body Size (mm)	**20 x 20**(2)		**17 x 17**		**21 x 21**		**23 x 23**		**27 x 27**	
Device(3)	**User**	**Diff**	**User**	**Diff**	**User**	**Diff**	**User**	**Diff**	**User**	**Diff**
XC3S50AN	**108**(4) *(7)*	**50** *(24)*	**144** *(32)*	**64** *(32)*	–	–	–	–	–	–
XC3S200AN	–	–	**195** *(35)*	**90** *(50)*	–	–	–	–	–	–
XC3S400AN	–	–	**195** *(35)*	**90** *(50)*	**311** *(63)*	**142** *(78)*	–	–	–	–
XC3S700AN	–	–	–	–	–	–	**372** *(84)*	**165** *(93)*	–	–
XC3S1400AN	–	–	–	–	–	–	**375** *(87)*	**165** *(93)*	**502** *(94)*	**227** *(131)*

Notes:

1. See Pb and Pb-Free Packaging, page 7 for details on Pb and Pb-free packaging options.
2. The footprint for the TQ(G)144 (22 mm x 22 mm) package is larger than the package body.
3. Each Spartan-3AN FPGA has a pin-compatible Spartan-3A FPGA equivalent, although Spartan-3A FPGAs do not have internal SPI flash and offer more part/package combinations.
4. The number shown in **bold** indicates the maximum number of I/O and input-only pins. The number shown in (*italics*) indicates the number of input-only pins. The differential (Diff) input-only pin count includes both differential pairs on input-only pins and differential pairs on I/O pins within I/O banks that are restricted to differential inputs.

Package Marking

Figure 3 provides a top marking example for Spartan-3AN FPGAs in the quad-flat packages. Figure 4 shows the top marking for Spartan-3AN FPGAs in BGA packages. The markings for the BGA packages are nearly identical to those for the quad-flat packages, except that the marking is rotated with respect to the ball A1 indicator.

The "5C" and "4I" Speed Grade/Temperature Range part combinations may be dual marked as "5C/4I". Devices with the dual mark can be used as either -5C or -4I devices. Devices with a single mark are only guaranteed for the marked speed grade and temperature range.

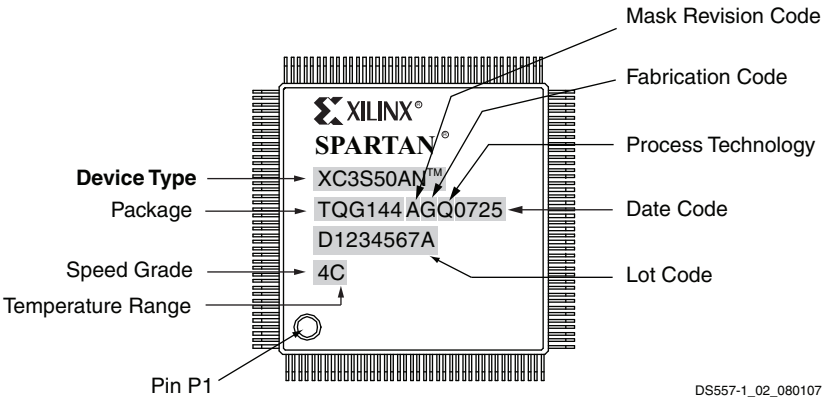


Figure 3: **Spartan-3AN FPGA QFP Package Marking Example**

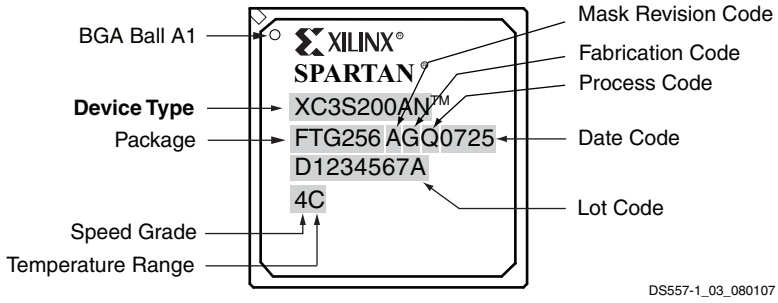


Figure 4: **Spartan-3AN FPGA BGA Package Marking Example**

Pb and Pb-Free Packaging

Spartan-3AN FPGAs are available in both leaded (Pb) and Pb-free packaging options (see Table 5). The Pb-free packages are available for all devices and include a 'G' character in the ordering code. Leaded (non-Pb-free) packages are available for selected devices. The ordering code for the leaded devices does not have an extra 'G'. Leaded and Pb-free devices have the same pin-out.

Table 5: **Pb and Pb-Free Package Options**

Pins			144		256		400		484		676	
Type			TQFP		FTBGA		FBGA		FBGA		FBGA	
Material			Pb-Free	Pb	Pb-Free	Pb	Pb-Free	Pb	Pb-Free	Pb	Pb-Free	Pb
Device	Speed	Range	TQG144	TQ144	FTG256	FT256	FGG400	FG400	FGG484	FG484	FGG676	FG676
XC3S50AN	-4	C, I	✔	SCD4100(1)	✔	✔						
	-5	C	✔	Note 2	✔	✔						
XC3S200AN	-4	C, I			✔	✔						
	-5	C			✔	✔						
XC3S400AN	-4	C, I			✔	✔	✔	✔				
	-5	C			✔	✔	✔	Note 2				
XC3S700AN	-4	C, I							✔	✔		
	-5	C							✔	Note 2		
XC3S1400AN	-4	C, I							✔	✔	✔	✔
	-5	C							✔	✔	✔	Note 2

Notes:

1. To order a Pb package for the XC3S50AN -4 option, append SCD4100 to the part number (XC3S50AN-4TQ144C4100).
2. For Pb packaging for these options, contact your Xilinx sales representative.

Ordering Information

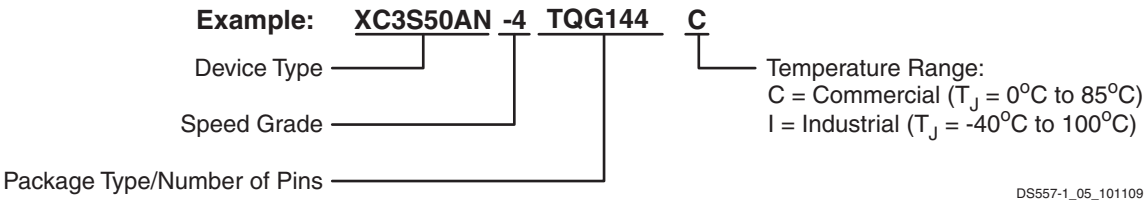


Figure 5: **Device Numbering Format**

Device	Speed Grade		Package Type / Number of Pins		Temperature Range (T_J)	
XC3S50AN	-4	Standard Performance	TQ144/ TQG144	144-pin Thin Quad Flat Pack (TQFP)	C	Commercial (0°C to 85°C)
XC3S200AN	-5	High Performance(1)	FT256/ FTG256	256-ball Fine-Pitch Thin Ball Grid Array (FTBGA)	I	Industrial (–40°C to 100°C)
XC3S400AN			FG400/ FGG400	400-ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)		
XC3S700AN			FG484/ FGG484	484-ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)		
XC3S1400AN			FG676/ FGG676	676-ball Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (FBGA)		

Notes:

1. The -5 speed grade is exclusively available in the Commercial temperature range.
2. See Table 4 and Table 5 for available package combinations.

Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

Date	Version	Revision
02/26/07	1.0	Initial release.
08/16/07	2.0	Updated for Production release of initial device.
09/12/07	2.0.1	Noted that only dual-mark devices are guaranteed for both -4I and -5C.
12/12/07	3.0	Updated to Production status with Production release of final family member, XC3S50AN. Noted that non-Pb-free packages may be available for selected devices.
06/02/08	3.1	Minor updates.
11/19/09	3.2	Updated document throughout to reflect availability of Pb package options. Added references to the Extended Spartan-3A family. Removed table note 2 from Table 2. In Table 4, added Pb packages, added table note 4, and updated table note 2. Added Table 5.
12/02/10	4.0	Updated Notice of Disclaimer.
04/01/11	4.1	In Table 2, revised the Maximum Differential I/O Pairs and Maximum User I/O values for the XC3S50AN. In Table 4, added packages to the XC3S50AN, XC3S400AN, and XC3S1400AN. Updated Pb and Pb-Free Packaging section and Table 5 to include the new device/package combinations for the XC3S50AN, XC3S400AN, and XC3S1400AN.

Notice of Disclaimer

Spartan-3AN FPGA Design Documentation

The functionality of the Spartan®-3AN FPGA family is described in the following documents. The topics covered in each guide are listed below:

- **DS706: Extended Spartan-3A Family Overview**
- **UG331: Spartan-3 Generation FPGA User Guide**
  - Clocking Resources
  - Digital Clock Managers (DCMs)
  - Block RAM
  - Configurable Logic Blocks (CLBs)
    - Distributed RAM
    - SRL16 Shift Registers
    - Carry and Arithmetic Logic
  - I/O Resources
  - Embedded Multiplier Blocks
  - Programmable Interconnect
  - ISE® Design Tools
  - IP Cores
  - Embedded Processing and Control Solutions
  - Pin Types and Package Overview
  - Package Drawings
  - Powering FPGAs
  - Power Management
- **UG332: Spartan-3 Generation Configuration User Guide**
  - Configuration Overview
    - Configuration Pins and Behavior
    - Bitstream Sizes
  - Detailed Descriptions by Mode
    - Master Serial Mode using Xilinx® Platform Flash
    - Master SPI Mode using SPI Serial Flash PROM
    - Internal Master SPI Mode
    - Master BPI Mode using Parallel NOR Flash
    - Slave Parallel (SelectMAP) using a Processor
    - Slave Serial using a Processor
    - JTAG Mode
  - ISE iMPACT Programming Examples
  - MultiBoot Reconfiguration
  - Design Authentication using Device DNA
- **UG333: Spartan-3AN FPGA In-System Flash User Guide**
  - For FPGA applications that write to or read from the In-System Flash memory after configuration
  - SPI_ACCESS interface
  - In-System Flash memory architecture
  - Read, program, and erase commands
  - Status registers
  - Sector Protection and Sector Lockdown features
  - Security Register with Unique Identifier

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Spartan-3AN FPGA Starter Kit

For specific hardware examples, please see the Spartan-3AN FPGA Starter Kit board web page, which has links to various design examples and the user guide.

- **Spartan-3AN FPGA Starter Kit Board Page**
  http://www.xilinx.com/s3anstarter
- **UG334: Spartan-3AN FPGA Starter Kit User Guide**

Related Product Families

The Spartan-3AN FPGA family is generally compatible with the Spartan-3A FPGA family.

- **DS529: Spartan-3A FPGA Family Data Sheet**

Revision History

The following table shows the revision history for this document.

Date	Version	Revision
02/26/07	1.0	Initial release.
08/16/07	2.0	Updated for Production release of initial device.
09/12/07	2.0.1	Minor updates to text.
09/24/07	2.1	Added note that In-System Flash commands were not supported by simulation until ISE 10.1 software.
12/12/07	3.0	Updated to Production status with Production release of final family member, XC3S50AN. Noted that SPI_ACCESS simulation is supported in ISE 10.1 software. Updated links.
06/02/08	3.1	Minor updates.
11/19/09	3.2	In the Spartan-3AN FPGA Design Documentation section, added link to DS706, *Extended Spartan-3A Family Overview* and removed references to older software versions.
12/02/10	4.0	Updated link to sign up for Alerts and updated Notice of Disclaimer.
04/01/11	4.1	Added the FT(G)256 package selection for the XC3S50AN and XC3S400AN devices and the FG(G)484 package selection for the XC3S1400AN device throughout this data sheet.

Notice of Disclaimer

DC Electrical Characteristics

In this section, specifications can be designated as Advance, Preliminary, or Production. These terms are defined as follows:

Advance: Initial estimates are based on simulation, early characterization, and/or extrapolation from the characteristics of other families. Values are subject to change. Use as estimates, not for production.

Preliminary: Based on characterization. Further changes are not expected.

Production: These specifications are approved once the silicon has been characterized over numerous production lots. Parameter values are considered stable with no future changes expected.

All parameter limits are representative of worst-case supply voltage and junction temperature conditions. **Unless otherwise noted, the published parameter values apply to all Spartan®-3AN devices. AC and DC characteristics are specified using the same numbers for both commercial and industrial grades.**

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under Table 6: Absolute Maximum Ratings might cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods of time adversely affects device reliability.

Table 6: **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Max	Units
V_{CCINT}	Internal supply voltage		–0.5	1.32	V
V_{CCAUX}	Auxiliary supply voltage		–0.5	3.75	V
V_{CCO}	Output driver supply voltage		–0.5	3.75	V
V_{REF}	Input reference voltage		–0.5	V_{CCO} + 0.5	V
V_{IN}	Voltage applied to all User I/O pins and dual-purpose pins	Driver in a high-impedance state	–0.95	4.6	V
	Voltage applied to all Dedicated pins		–0.5	4.6	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current per I/O pin	$-0.5V < V_{IN} < (V_{CCO} + 0.5V)$(1)	–	±100	mA
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic Discharge Voltage	Human body model	–	±2000	V
		Charged device model	–	±500	V
		Machine model	–	±200	V
T_J	Junction temperature		–	125	°C
T_{STG}	Storage temperature		–65	150	°C

Notes:

1. Upper clamp applies only when using PCI IOSTANDARDs.
1. For soldering guidelines, see UG112: Device Package User Guide and XAPP427: Implementation and Solder Reflow Guidelines for Pb-Free Packages.

Power Supply Specifications

Table 7: **Supply Voltage Thresholds for Power-On Reset**

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Units
V_{CCINTT}	Threshold for the V_{CCINT} supply	0.4	1.0	V
V_{CCAUXT}	Threshold for the V_{CCAUX} supply	1.0	2.0	V
V_{CCO2T}	Threshold for the V_{CCO} Bank 2 supply	1.0	2.0	V

Notes:

1. When configuring from the In-System Flash, V_{CCAUX} must be in the recommended operating range; on power-up make sure V_{CCAUX} reaches at least 3.0V before INIT_B goes High to indicate the start of configuration. V_{CCINT}, V_{CCAUX}, and V_{CCO} supplies to the FPGA can be applied in any order if this requirement is met. However, an external configuration source might have specific requirements. Check the data sheet for the attached configuration source. Apply V_{CCINT} last for lowest overall power consumption (see the chapter called “Powering Spartan-3 Generation FPGAs” in UG331 for more information).
2. To ensure successful power-on, V_{CCINT}, V_{CCO} Bank 2, and V_{CCAUX} supplies must rise through their respective threshold-voltage ranges with no dips at any point.

Table 8: **Supply Voltage Ramp Rate**

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Units
V_{CCINTR}	Ramp rate from GND to valid V_{CCINT} supply level	0.2	100	ms
V_{CCAUXR}	Ramp rate from GND to valid V_{CCAUX} supply level	0.2	100	ms
V_{CCO2R}	Ramp rate from GND to valid V_{CCO} Bank 2 supply level	0.2	100	ms

Notes:

1. When configuring from the In-System Flash, V_{CCAUX} must be in the recommended operating range; on power-up make sure V_{CCAUX} reaches at least 3.0V before INIT_B goes High to indicate the start of configuration. V_{CCINT}, V_{CCAUX}, and V_{CCO} supplies to the FPGA can be applied in any order if this requirement is met. However, an external configuration source might have specific requirements. Check the data sheet for the attached configuration source. Apply V_{CCINT} last for lowest overall power consumption (see the chapter called “Powering Spartan-3 Generation FPGAs” in UG331 for more information).
2. To ensure successful power-on, V_{CCINT}, V_{CCO} Bank 2, and V_{CCAUX} supplies must rise through their respective threshold-voltage ranges with no dips at any point.

Table 9: **Supply Voltage Levels Necessary for Preserving CMOS Configuration Latch (CCL) Contents and RAM Data**

Symbol	Description	Min	Units
V_{DRINT}	V_{CCINT} level required to retain CMOS Configuration Latch (CCL) and RAM data	1.0	V
V_{DRAUX}	V_{CCAUX} level required to retain CMOS Configuration Latch (CCL) and RAM data	2.0	V

General Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 10: **General Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Description			Min	Nominal	Max	Units
T_J	Junction temperature	Commercial		0	–	85	°C
		Industrial		–40	–	100	°C
V_{CCINT}	Internal supply voltage			1.14	1.20	1.26	V
V_{CCO} (1)	Output driver supply voltage			1.10	–	3.60	V
V_{CCAUX}	Auxiliary supply voltage	V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V		3.00	3.30	3.60	V
V_{IN} (2)	Input voltage	PCI IOSTANDARD		–0.5	–	V_{CCO} + 0.5	V
		All other IOSTANDARDs	IP or IO_#	–0.5	–	4.10	V
			IO_Lxxy_# (3)	–0.5	–	4.10	V
T_{IN}	Input signal transition time (4)			–	–	500	ns

Notes:

1. This V_{CCO} range spans the lowest and highest operating voltages for all supported I/O standards. Table 13 lists the recommended V_{CCO} range specific to each of the single-ended I/O standards, and Table 15 lists that specific to the differential standards.
2. See XAPP459, *Eliminating I/O Coupling Effects when Interfacing Large-Swing Single-Ended Signals to User I/O Pins on Spartan-3 Families*.
3. For single-ended signals that are placed on a differential-capable I/O, V_{IN} of –0.2V to –0.5V is supported but can cause increased leakage between the two pins. See *Parasitic Leakage* in UG331, *Spartan-3 Generation FPGA User Guide*.
4. Measured between 10% and 90% V_{CCO}. Follow Signal Integrity recommendations.

General DC Characteristics for I/O Pins

Table 11: **General DC Characteristics of User I/O, Dual-Purpose, and Dedicated Pins**

Symbol	Description	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
I_L (2)	Leakage current at User I/O, Input-only, Dual-Purpose, and Dedicated pins, FPGA powered	Driver is in a high-impedance state, V_{IN} = 0V or V_{CCO} max, sample-tested		–10	–	+10	µA
I_{HS}	Leakage current on pins during hot socketing, FPGA unpowered	All pins except INIT_B, PROG_B, DONE, and JTAG pins when PUDC_B = 1.		–10	–	+10	µA
		INIT_B, PROG_B, DONE, and JTAG pins or other pins when PUDC_B = 0.		Add I_{HS} + I_{RPU}			µA
I_{RPU} (3)	Current through pull-up resistor at User I/O, Dual-Purpose, Input-only, and Dedicated pins. Dedicated pins are powered by V_{CCAUX}. (4)	V_{IN} = GND	V_{CCO} or V_{CCAUX} = 3.0V to 3.6V	–151	–315	–710	µA
			V_{CCO} = 2.3V to 2.7V	–82	–182	–437	µA
			V_{CCO} = 1.7V to 1.9V	–36	–88	–226	µA
			V_{CCO} = 1.4V to 1.6V	–22	–56	–148	µA
			V_{CCO} = 1.14V to 1.26V	–11	–31	–83	µA
R_{PU} (3)	Equivalent pull-up resistor value at User I/O, Dual-Purpose, Input-only, and Dedicated pins (based on I_{RPU} per Note 3)	V_{IN} = GND	V_{CCO} = 3.0V to 3.6V	5.1	11.4	23.9	kΩ
			V_{CCO} = 2.3V to 2.7V	6.2	14.8	33.1	kΩ
			V_{CCO} = 1.7V to 1.9V	8.4	21.6	52.6	kΩ
			V_{CCO} = 1.4V to 1.6V	10.8	28.4	74.0	kΩ
			V_{CCO} = 1.14V to 1.26V	15.3	41.1	119.4	kΩ
I_{RPD} (3)	Current through pull-down resistor at User I/O, Dual-Purpose, Input-only, and Dedicated pins	V_{IN} = V_{CCO}	V_{CCAUX} = 3.0V to 3.6V	167	346	659	µA
R_{PD} (3)	Equivalent pull-down resistor value at User I/O, Dual-Purpose, Input-only, and Dedicated pins (based on I_{RPD} per Note 3)	V_{CCAUX} = 3.0V to 3.6V	V_{IN} = 3.0V to 3.6V	5.5	10.4	20.8	kΩ
			V_{IN} = 2.3V to 2.7V	4.1	7.8	15.7	kΩ
			V_{IN} = 1.7V to 1.9V	3.0	5.7	11.1	kΩ
			V_{IN} = 1.4V to 1.6V	2.7	5.1	9.6	kΩ
			V_{IN} = 1.14V to 1.26V	2.4	4.5	8.1	kΩ
I_{REF}	V_{REF} current per pin	All V_{CCO} levels		–10	–	+10	µA
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–		–	–	10	pF
R_{DT}	Resistance of optional differential termination circuit within a differential I/O pair. Not available on Input-only pairs.	V_{CCO} = 3.3V ± 10%	LVDS_33, MINI_LVDS_33, RSDS_33	90	100	115	Ω
		V_{CCO} = 2.5V ± 10%	LVDS_25, MINI_LVDS_25, RSDS_25	90	110	–	Ω

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the conditions set forth in Table 10.
2. For single-ended signals that are placed on a differential-capable I/O, V_{IN} of –0.2V to –0.5V is supported but can cause increased leakage between the two pins. See *Parasitic Leakage* in UG331, *Spartan-3 Generation FPGA User Guide*.
3. This parameter is based on characterization. The pull-up resistance R_{PU} = V_{CCO} / I_{RPU}. The pull-down resistance R_{PD} = V_{IN} / I_{RPD}.
4. V_{CCAUX} must be 3.3V on Spartan-3AN FPGAs. V_{CCAUX} for Spartan-3A FPGAs can be either 3.3V or 2.5V.

Quiescent Current Requirements

Table 12: **Spartan-3AN FPGA Quiescent Supply Current Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Device	Typical(2)	Commercial Maximum(2)	Industrial Maximum(2)	Units
I_{CCINTQ}	Quiescent V_{CCINT} supply current	XC3S50AN	2	20	30	mA
		XC3S200AN	7	50	70	mA
		XC3S400AN	10	85	125	mA
		XC3S700AN	13	120	185	mA
		XC3S1400AN	24	220	310	mA
I_{CCOQ}	Quiescent V_{CCO} supply current	XC3S50AN	0.2	2	3	mA
		XC3S200AN	0.2	2	3	mA
		XC3S400AN	0.3	3	4	mA
		XC3S700AN	0.3	3	4	mA
		XC3S1400AN	0.3	3	4	mA
I_{CCAUXQ}	Quiescent V_{CCAUX} supply current	XC3S50AN	3.1	8.1	10.1	mA
		XC3S200AN	5.1	12.1	15.1	mA
		XC3S400AN	5.1	18.1	24.1	mA
		XC3S700AN	6.1	28.1	34.1	mA
		XC3S1400AN	10.1	50.1	58.1	mA

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the conditions set forth in Table 10.
2. Quiescent supply current is measured with all I/O drivers in a high-impedance state and with all pull-up/pull-down resistors at the I/O pads disabled. The internal SPI Flash is deselected (CSB = High); the internal SPI Flash current is consumed on the V_{CCAUX} supply rail. Typical values are characterized using typical devices at room temperature (T_J of 25°C at V_{CCINT} = 1.2V, V_{CCO} = 3.3V, and V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V). The maximum limits are tested for each device at the respective maximum specified junction temperature and at maximum voltage limits with V_{CCINT} = 1.26V, V_{CCO} = 3.6V, and V_{CCAUX} = 3.6V. The FPGA is programmed with a “blank” configuration data file (that is, a design with no functional elements instantiated). For conditions other than those described above (for example, a design including functional elements), measured quiescent current levels will be different than the values in the table.
3. There are two recommended ways to estimate the total power consumption (quiescent plus dynamic) for a specific design: a) The Spartan-3AN FPGA XPower Estimator provides quick, approximate, typical estimates, and does not require a netlist of the design, and b) XPower Analyzer uses a netlist as input to provide maximum estimates as well as more accurate typical estimates. For more information on power for the In-System Flash memory, see the Power Management chapter of UG333.
4. The maximum numbers in this table indicate the minimum current each power rail requires in order for the FPGA to power-on successfully.
5. For information on the power-saving Suspend mode, see XAPP480: *Using Suspend Mode in Spartan-3 Generation FPGAs*. Suspend mode typically saves 40% total power consumption compared to quiescent current.

Single-Ended I/O Standards

Table 13: **Recommended Operating Conditions for User I/Os Using Single-Ended Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute	V_{CCO} for Drivers[2]			V_{REF}			V_{IL}	V_{IH}[3]
	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)	Max (V)	Min (V)
LVTTL	3.0	3.3	3.6	V_{REF} is not used for these I/O standards			0.8	2.0
LVCMOS33[4]	3.0	3.3	3.6				0.8	2.0
LVCMOS25[4][5]	2.3	2.5	2.7				0.7	1.7
LVCMOS18	1.65	1.8	1.95				0.4	0.8
LVCMOS15	1.4	1.5	1.6				0.4	0.8
LVCMOS12	1.1	1.2	1.3				0.4	0.7
PCI33_3[6]	3.0	3.3	3.6				0.3 • V_{CCO}	0.5 • V_{CCO}
PCI66_3[6]	3.0	3.3	3.6				0.3 • V_{CCO}	0.5 • V_{CCO}
HSTL_I	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.68	0.75	0.9	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_III	1.4	1.5	1.6	–	0.9	–	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_I_18	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_II_18	1.7	1.8	1.9	–	0.9	–	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
HSTL_III_18	1.7	1.8	1.9	–	1.1	–	V_{REF} – 0.1	V_{REF} + 0.1
SSTL18_I	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.833	0.900	0.969	V_{REF} – 0.125	V_{REF} + 0.125
SSTL18_II	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.833	0.900	0.969	V_{REF} – 0.125	V_{REF} + 0.125
SSTL2_I	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.13	1.25	1.38	V_{REF} – 0.150	V_{REF} + 0.150
SSTL2_II	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.13	1.25	1.38	V_{REF} – 0.150	V_{REF} + 0.150
SSTL3_I	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	V_{REF} – 0.2	V_{REF} + 0.2
SSTL3_II	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	V_{REF} – 0.2	V_{REF} + 0.2

Notes:

1. Descriptions of the symbols used in this table are as follows:
   V_{CCO} – the supply voltage for output drivers
   V_{REF} – the reference voltage for setting the input switching threshold
   V_{IL} – the input voltage that indicates a Low logic level
   V_{IH} – the input voltage that indicates a High logic level
2. In general, the V_{CCO} rails supply only output drivers, not input circuits. The exceptions are for LVCMOS25 inputs and for PCI™ I/O standards.
3. For device operation, the maximum signal voltage (V_{IH} max) can be as high as V_{IN} max. See Table 6.
4. There is approximately 100 mV of hysteresis on inputs using LVCMOS33 and LVCMOS25 I/O standards.
5. All Dedicated pins (PROG_B, DONE, SUSPEND, TCK, TDI, TDO, and TMS) draw power from the V_{CCAUX} rail and use the LVCMOS33 standard. The Dual-Purpose configuration pins use the LVCMOS standard before the User mode. When using these pins as part of a standard 2.5V configuration interface, apply 2.5V to the V_{CCO} lines of Banks 0, 1, and 2 at power-on as well as throughout configuration.
6. For information on PCI IP solutions, see www.xilinx.com/pci. The PCI IOSTANDARD is not supported on input-only pins. The PCIX IOSTANDARD is available and has equivalent characteristics but no PCI-X IP is supported.

Table 14: **DC Characteristics of User I/Os Using Single-Ended Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute		Test Conditions		Logic Level Characteristics	
		I_{OL} (mA)	I_{OH} (mA)	V_{OL} Max (V)	V_{OH} Min (V)
LVTTL(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	2.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12	12	–12		
	16	16	–16		
	24	24	–24		
LVCMOS33(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12	12	–12		
	16	16	–16		
	24(5)	24	–24		
LVCMOS25(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12	12	–12		
	16(5)	16	–16		
	24(5)	24	–24		
LVCMOS18(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8	8	–8		
	12(5)	12	–12		
	16(5)	16	–16		
LVCMOS15(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4	4	–4		
	6	6	–6		
	8(5)	8	–8		
	12(5)	12	–12		
LVCMOS12(3)	2	2	–2	0.4	V_{CCO} – 0.4
	4(5)	4	–4		
	6(5)	6	–6		
PCI33_3(4)		1.5	–0.5	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}
PCI66_3(4)		1.5	–0.5	10% V_{CCO}	90% V_{CCO}

Table 14: **DC Characteristics of User I/Os Using Single-Ended Standards *(Cont'd)***

IOSTANDARD Attribute	Test Conditions		Logic Level Characteristics	
	I_{OL} (mA)	I_{OH} (mA)	V_{OL} Max (V)	V_{OH} Min (V)
HSTL_I(5)	8	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} - 0.4
HSTL_III(5)	24	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} - 0.4
HSTL_I_18	8	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} - 0.4
HSTL_II_18(5)	16	–16	0.4	V_{CCO} - 0.4
HSTL_III_18	24	–8	0.4	V_{CCO} - 0.4
SSTL18_I	6.7	–6.7	V_{TT} – 0.475	V_{TT} + 0.475
SSTL18_II(5)	13.4	–13.4	V_{TT} – 0.603	V_{TT} + 0.603
SSTL2_I	8.1	–8.1	V_{TT} – 0.61	V_{TT} + 0.61
SSTL2_II(5)	16.2	–16.2	V_{TT} – 0.81	V_{TT} + 0.81
SSTL3_I	8	–8	V_{TT} – 0.6	V_{TT} + 0.6
SSTL3_II	16	–16	V_{TT} – 0.8	V_{TT} + 0.8

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the conditions set forth in Table 10 and Table 13.
2. Descriptions of the symbols used in this table are as follows:
   I_{OL} – the output current condition under which V_{OL} is tested
   I_{OH} – the output current condition under which V_{OH} is tested
   V_{OL} – the output voltage that indicates a Low logic level
   V_{OH} – the output voltage that indicates a High logic level
   V_{CCO} – the supply voltage for output drivers
   V_{TT} – the voltage applied to a resistor termination
3. For the LVCMOS and LVTTL standards: the same V_{OL} and V_{OH} limits apply for the Fast, Slow and QUIETIO slew attributes.
4. Tested according to the relevant PCI specifications. For information on PCI IP solutions, see www.xilinx.com/products/design_resources/conn_central/protocols/pci_pcix.htm. The PCIX IOSTANDARD is available and has equivalent characteristics but no PCI-X IP is supported.
5. These higher-drive output standards are supported only on FPGA banks 1 and 3. Inputs are unrestricted. See the chapter "Using I/O Resources" in UG331.

Differential I/O Standards

Differential Input Pairs

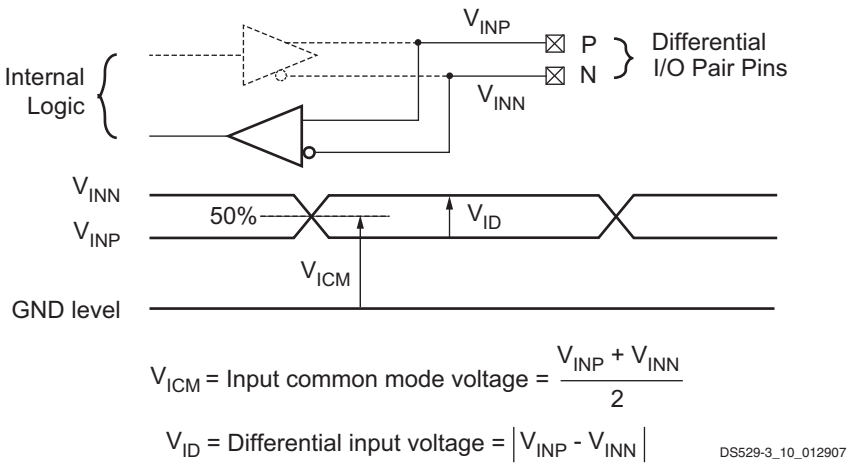

Figure 6: **Differential Input Voltages**

Table 15: **Recommended Operating Conditions for User I/Os Using Differential Signal Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute	V_{CCO} for Drivers[1]			V_{ID}			V_{ICM}[2]		
	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)	Min (mV)	Nom (mV)	Max (mV)	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)
LVDS_25[3]	2.25	2.5	2.75	100	350	600	0.3	1.25	2.35
LVDS_33[3]	3.0	3.3	3.6	100	350	600	0.3	1.25	2.35
BLVDS_25[4]	2.25	2.5	2.75	100	300	–	0.3	1.3	2.35
MINI_LVDS_25[3]	2.25	2.5	2.75	200	–	600	0.3	1.2	1.95
MINI_LVDS_33[3]	3.0	3.3	3.6	200	–	600	0.3	1.2	1.95
LVPECL_25[5]	Inputs Only			100	800	1000	0.3	1.2	1.95
LVPECL_33[5]	Inputs Only			100	800	1000	0.3	1.2	2.8[6]
RSDS_25[3]	2.25	2.5	2.75	100	200	–	0.3	1.2	1.5
RSDS_33[3]	3.0	3.3	3.6	100	200	–	0.3	1.2	1.5
TMDS_33[3,4,7]	3.14	3.3	3.47	150	–	1200	2.7	–	3.23
PPDS_25[3]	2.25	2.5	2.75	100	–	400	0.2	–	2.3
PPDS_33[3]	3.0	3.3	3.6	100	–	400	0.2	–	2.3
DIFF_HSTL_I_18[8]	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	–	–	0.8	–	1.1
DIFF_HSTL_II_18[8,9]	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	–	–	0.8	–	1.1
DIFF_HSTL_III_18[8]	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	–	–	0.8	–	1.1
DIFF_HSTL_I[8]	1.4	1.5	1.6	100	–	–	0.68		0.9
DIFF_HSTL_III[8]	1.4	1.5	1.6	100	–	–	–	0.9	–
DIFF_SSTL18_I[8]	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	–	–	0.7	–	1.1
DIFF_SSTL18_II[8,9]	1.7	1.8	1.9	100	–	–	0.7	–	1.1
DIFF_SSTL2_I[8]	2.3	2.5	2.7	100	–	–	1.0	–	1.5
DIFF_SSTL2_II[8,9]	2.3	2.5	2.7	100	–	–	1.0	–	1.5
DIFF_SSTL3_I[8]	3.0	3.3	3.6	100	–	–	1.1	–	1.9

Table 15: **Recommended Operating Conditions for User I/Os Using Differential Signal Standards *(Cont'd)***

IOSTANDARD Attribute	V_{CCO} for Drivers[1]			V_{ID}			V_{ICM}[2]		
	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)	Min (mV)	Nom (mV)	Max (mV)	Min (V)	Nom (V)	Max (V)
DIFF_SSTL3_II[8]	3.0	3.3	3.6	100	–	–	1.1	–	1.9

Notes:

1. The V_{CCO} rails supply only differential output drivers, not input circuits.
2. V_{ICM} must be less than V_{CCAUX}.
3. These true differential output standards are supported only on FPGA banks 0 and 2. Inputs are unrestricted. See the "Using I/O Resources" chapter in UG331.
4. See External Termination Requirements for Differential I/O, page 22.
5. LVPECL is supported on inputs only, not outputs. Requires V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V ± 10%.
6. LVPECL_33 maximum $V_{ICM} = V_{CCAUX} - (V_{ID} / 2)$
7. Requires V_{CCAUX} = 3.3V ± 10% for inputs. $(V_{CCAUX} - 300\ mV) \leq V_{ICM} \leq (V_{CCAUX} - 37\ mV)$
8. V_{REF} inputs are used for the DIFF_SSTL and DIFF_HSTL standards. The V_{REF} settings are the same as for the single-ended versions in Table 13. Other differential standards do not use V_{REF}.
9. These higher-drive output standards are supported only on FPGA banks 1 and 3. Inputs are unrestricted. See the "Using I/O Resources" chapter in UG331.

Differential Output Pairs

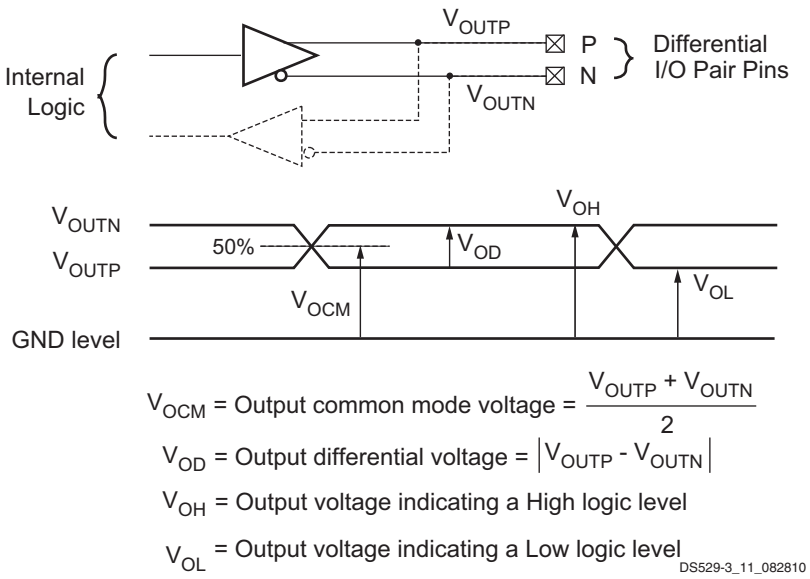

Figure 7: **Differential Output Voltages**

Table 16: **DC Characteristics of User I/Os Using Differential Signal Standards**

IOSTANDARD Attribute	V_{OD}			V_{OCM}			V_{OH}	V_{OL}
	Min (mV)	Typ (mV)	Max (mV)	Min (V)	Typ (V)	Max (V)	Min (V)	Max (V)
LVDS_25	247	350	454	1.125	–	1.375	–	–
LVDS_33	247	350	454	1.125	–	1.375	–	–
BLVDS_25	240	350	460	–	1.30	–	–	–
MINI_LVDS_25	300	–	600	1.0	–	1.4	–	–
MINI_LVDS_33	300	–	600	1.0	–	1.4	–	–
RSDS_25	100	–	400	1.0	–	1.4	–	–
RSDS_33	100	–	400	1.0	–	1.4	–	–
TMDS_33	400	–	800	V_{CCO} – 0.405	–	V_{CCO} – 0.190	–	–
PPDS_25	100	–	400	0.5	0.8	1.4	–	–
PPDS_33	100	–	400	0.5	0.8	1.4	–	–
DIFF_HSTL_I_18	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{CCO} – 0.4	0.4
DIFF_HSTL_II_18	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{CCO} – 0.4	0.4
DIFF_HSTL_III_18	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{CCO} – 0.4	0.4
DIFF_HSTL_I	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{CCO} – 0.4	0.4
DIFF_HSTL_III	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{CCO} – 0.4	0.4
DIFF_SSTL18_I	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{TT} + 0.475	V_{TT} – 0.475
DIFF_SSTL18_II	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{TT} + 0.475	V_{TT} – 0.475
DIFF_SSTL2_I	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{TT} + 0.61	V_{TT} – 0.61
DIFF_SSTL2_II	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{TT} + 0.81	V_{TT} – 0.81
DIFF_SSTL3_I	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{TT} + 0.6	V_{TT} – 0.6
DIFF_SSTL3_II	–	–	–	–	–	–	V_{TT} + 0.8	V_{TT} – 0.8

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are based on the conditions set forth in Table 10 and Table 15.
2. See External Termination Requirements for Differential I/O, page 22.
3. Output voltage measurements for all differential standards are made with a termination resistor (R_T) of 100Ω across the N and P pins of the differential signal pair.
4. At any given time, no more than two of the following differential output standards can be assigned to an I/O bank: LVDS_25, RSDS_25, MINI_LVDS_25, PPDS_25 when V_{CCO}=2.5V, or LVDS_33, RSDS_33, MINI_LVDS_33, TMDS_33, PPDS_33 when V_{CCO} = 3.3V

External Termination Requirements for Differential I/O

LVDS, RSDS, MINI_LVDS, and PPDS I/O Standards

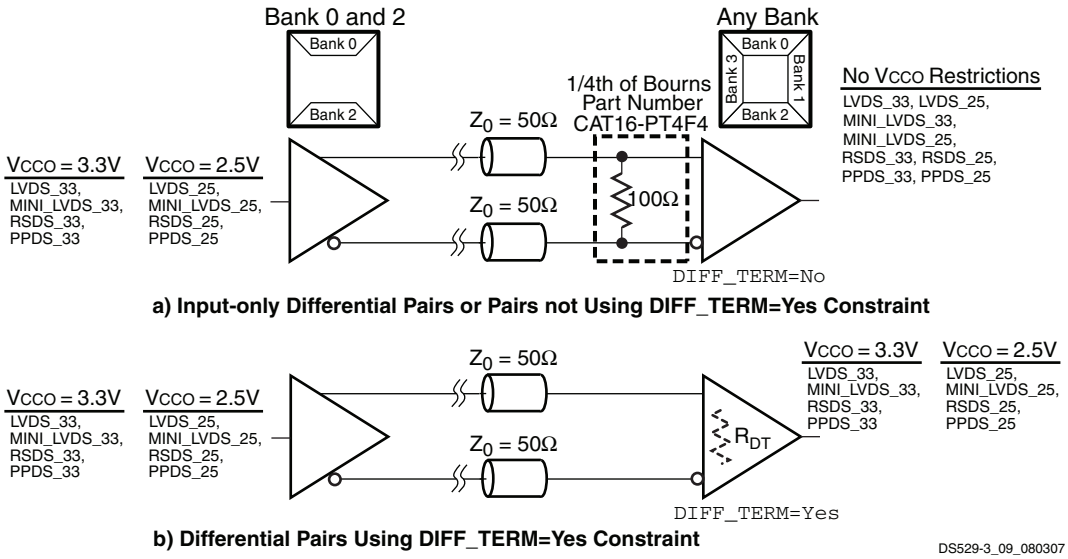

Figure 8: **External Input Termination for LVDS, RSDS, MINI_LVDS, and PPDS I/O Standards**

BLVDS_25 I/O Standard

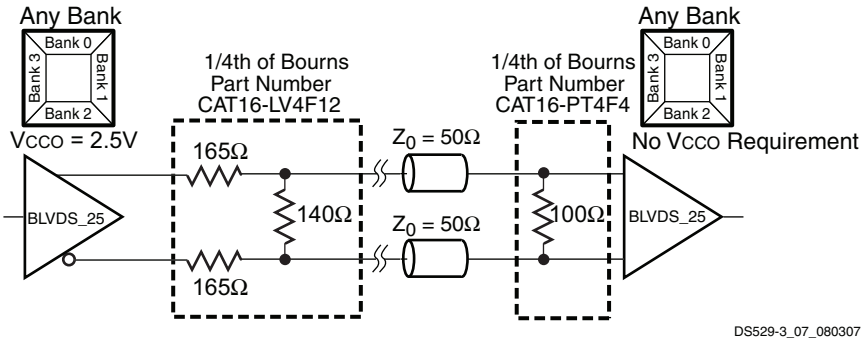

Figure 9: **External Output and Input Termination Resistors for BLVDS_25 I/O Standard**

TMDS_33 I/O Standard

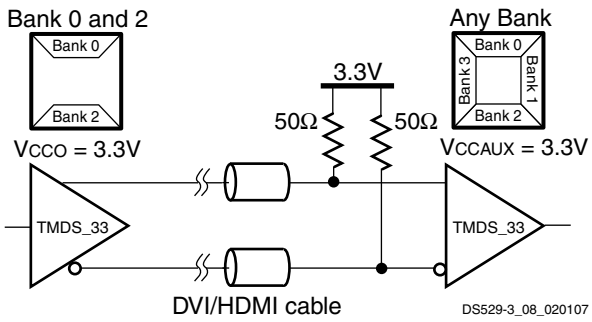

Figure 10: **External Input Resistors Required for TMDS_33 I/O Standard**

Device DNA Read Endurance

Table 17: **Device DNA Identifier Memory Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Units
DNA_CYCLES	Number of READ operations or JTAG ISC_DNA read operations. Unaffected by HOLD or SHIFT operations	30,000,000	Read cycles

In-System Flash Memory Data Retention, Program/Write Endurance

Table 18: **In-System Flash (ISF) Memory Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	Minimum[(1)]	Units
ISF_RETENTION	Data retention	20	Years
ISF_ACTIVE	Time that the ISF memory is selected and active. SPI_ACCESS design primitive pins CSB = Low, CLK toggling	2	Years
ISF_PAGE_CYCLES	Number of program/erase cycles, per ISF memory page	100,000	Cycles
ISF_PAGE_REWRITE	Number of cumulative random (non-sequential) page erase/program operations within a sector before pages must be rewritten	10,000	Cycles
ISF_SPR_CYCLES	Number of program/erase cycles for Sector Protection Register	10,000	Cycles
ISF_SEC_CYCLES	Number of program cycles for Sector Lockdown Register per sector, user-programmable field in Security Register, and Power-of-2 Page Size	1	Cycle

Notes:

1. Minimum value at which functionality is still guaranteed. Do not exceed these values.

Switching Characteristics

All Spartan-3AN FPGAs ship in two speed grades: -4 and the higher performance -5. Switching characteristics in this document are designated as Preview, Advance, Preliminary, or Production, as shown in Table 19. Each category is defined as follows:

Preview: These specifications are based on estimates only and should not be used for timing analysis.

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

Preliminary: These specifications are based on complete early 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 preliminary delays is greatly reduced compared to Advance data.

Production: These specifications are approved 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.

Software Version Requirements

Production-quality systems must use FPGA designs compiled using a speed file designated as PRODUCTION status. FPGA designs using a less mature speed file designation should only be used during system prototyping or pre-production qualification. FPGA designs with speed files designated as Preview, Advance, or Preliminary should not be used in a production-quality system.

Whenever a speed file designation changes, as a device matures toward Production status, rerun the latest Xilinx® ISE® software on the FPGA design to ensure that the FPGA design incorporates the latest timing information and software updates.

In some cases, a particular family member (and speed grade) is released to Production at a different time than when the speed file is released with the Production label. Any labeling discrepancies are corrected in subsequent speed file releases. See Table 19 for devices that can be considered to have the Production label.

All parameter limits are representative of worst-case supply voltage and junction temperature conditions. **Unless otherwise noted, the published parameter values apply to all Spartan-3AN devices. AC and DC characteristics are specified using the same numbers for both commercial and industrial grades.**

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Timing parameters and their representative values are selected for inclusion either because they are important as general design requirements or they indicate fundamental device performance characteristics. The Spartan-3AN speed files (v1.41), part of the Xilinx Development Software, are the original source for many but not all of the values. The speed grade designations for these files are shown in Table 19. For more complete, more precise, and worst-case data, use the values reported by the Xilinx static timing analyzer (TRACE in the Xilinx development software) and back-annotated to the simulation netlist.

Table 19: **Spartan-3AN Family v1.41 Speed Grade Designations**

Device	Preview	Advance	Preliminary	Production
XC3S50AN				-4, -5
XC3S200AN				-4, -5
XC3S400AN				-4, -5
XC3S700AN				-4, -5
XC3S1400AN				-4, -5

Table 20 provides the recent history of the Spartan-3AN speed files.

Table 20: **Spartan-3AN Speed File Version History**

Version	ISE Release	Description
1.41	ISE 10.1.03	Updated for Spartan-3A family. No change to data for Spartan-3AN family.
1.40	ISE 10.1.02	Updated for Spartan-3A family. No change to data for Spartan-3AN family.
1.39	ISE 10.1	Updated for Spartan-3A family. No change to data for Spartan-3AN family.
1.38	ISE 9.2.03i	Updated to Production. No change to data.
1.37	ISE 9.2.01i	Updated pin-to-pin setup and hold times, TMDS output adjustment, multiplier setup/hold times, and block RAM clock width.
1.36	ISE 9.2i	Added -5 speed grade, updated to Advance.
1.34	ISE 9.1.03i	Updated pin-to-pin timing.
1.32	ISE 9.1.01i	Preview speed files for -4 speed grade.

I/O Timing

Pin-to-Pin Clock-to-Output Times

Table 21: **Pin-to-Pin Clock-to-Output Times for the IOB Output Path**

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Device	Speed Grade		Units
				-5	-4	
				Max	Max	
Clock-to-Output Times						
$T_{ICKOFDCM}$	When reading from the Output Flip-Flop (OFF), the time from the active transition on the Global Clock pin to data appearing at the Output pin. The DCM is in use.	LVCMOS25(2), 12 mA output drive, Fast slew rate, with DCM(3)	XC3S50AN	3.18	3.42	ns
			XC3S200AN	3.21	3.27	ns
			XC3S400AN	2.97	3.33	ns
			XC3S700AN	3.39	3.50	ns
			XC3S1400AN	3.51	3.99	ns
T_{ICKOF}	When reading from OFF, the time from the active transition on the Global Clock pin to data appearing at the Output pin. The DCM is not in use.	LVCMOS25(2), 12 mA output drive, Fast slew rate, without DCM	XC3S50AN	4.59	5.02	ns
			XC3S200AN	4.88	5.24	ns
			XC3S400AN	4.68	5.12	ns
			XC3S700AN	4.97	5.34	ns
			XC3S1400AN	5.06	5.69	ns

Notes:

1. The numbers in this table are tested using the methodology presented in Table 30 and are based on the operating conditions set forth in Table 10 and Table 13.
2. This clock-to-output time requires adjustment whenever a signal standard other than LVCMOS25 is assigned to the Global Clock Input or a standard other than LVCMOS25 with 12 mA drive and Fast slew rate is assigned to the data Output. If the former is true, *add* the appropriate Input adjustment from Table 26. If the latter is true, *add* the appropriate Output adjustment from Table 29.
3. DCM output jitter is included in all measurements.