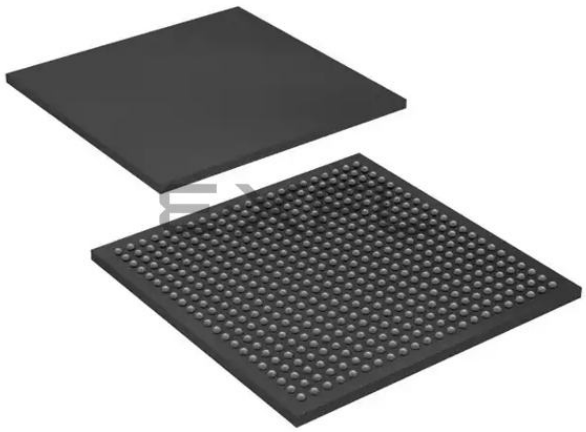

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Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed 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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	1000
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	16000
Total RAM Bits	562176
Number of I/O	320
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.15V ~ 1.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/10m16daf484i7g

Series OCT without Calibration Specifications

Table 13. Series OCT without Calibration Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices

This table shows the variation of on-chip termination (OCT) without calibration across process, voltage, and temperature (PVT).

Description	V_{CCIO} (V)	Resistance Tolerance		Unit
		–C7, –I6, –I7, –A6, –A7	–C8	
Series OCT without calibration	3.00	±35	±30	%
	2.50	±35	±30	%
	1.80	±40	±35	%
	1.50	±40	±40	%
	1.35	±40	±50	%
	1.20	±45	±60	%

Series OCT with Calibration at Device Power-Up Specifications

Table 14. Series OCT with Calibration at Device Power-Up Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices

OCT calibration is automatically performed at device power-up for OCT enabled I/Os.

Description	V_{CCIO} (V)	Calibration Accuracy	Unit
Series OCT with calibration at device power-up	3.00	±12	%
	2.50	±12	%
	1.80	±12	%
	1.50	±12	%
	1.35	±12	%
	1.20	±12	%

OCT Variation after Calibration at Device Power-Up

The OCT resistance may vary with the variation of temperature and voltage after calibration at device power-up.

Use the following table and equation to determine the final OCT resistance considering the variations after calibration at device power-up.

- Subscript x refers to both V and T.
- ΔR_V is variation of resistance with voltage.
- ΔR_T is variation of resistance with temperature.
- dR/dT is the change percentage of resistance with temperature after calibration at device power-up.
- dR/dV is the change percentage of resistance with voltage after calibration at device power-up.
- V_1 is the initial voltage.
- V_2 is final voltage.

The following figure shows the example to calculate the change of 50 Ω I/O impedance from 25°C at 3.0 V to 85°C at 3.15 V.

Figure 2. Example for OCT Resistance Calculation after Calibration at Device Power-Up

$$\Delta R_V = (3.15 - 3) \times 1000 \times -0.027 = -4.05$$

$$\Delta R_T = (85 - 25) \times 0.25 = 15$$

Because ΔR_V is negative,

$$MF_V = 1/(4.05/100 + 1) = 0.961$$

Because ΔR_T is positive,

$$MF_T = 15/100 + 1 = 1.15$$

$$MF = 0.961 \times 1.15 = 1.105$$

$$R_{final} = 50 \times 1.105 = 55.25\Omega$$

Pin Capacitance

Table 16. Pin Capacitance for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Maximum	Unit
C_{IOB}	Input capacitance on bottom I/O pins	8	pF
C_{IOLRT}	Input capacitance on left/right/top I/O pins	7	pF
C_{LVDSB}	Input capacitance on bottom I/O pins with dedicated LVDS output (9)	8	pF
C_{ADCL}	Input capacitance on left I/O pins with ADC input (10)	9	pF
$C_{VREFLRT}$	Input capacitance on left/right/top dual purpose V_{REF} pin when used as V_{REF} or user I/O pin (11)	48	pF
C_{VREFB}	Input capacitance on bottom dual purpose V_{REF} pin when used as V_{REF} or user I/O pin	50	pF
C_{CLKB}	Input capacitance on bottom dual purpose clock input pins (12)	7	pF
C_{CLKLRT}	Input capacitance on left/right/top dual purpose clock input pins (12)	6	pF

Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor

All I/O pins, except configuration, test, and JTAG pins, have an option to enable weak pull-up.

(9) Dedicated LVDS output buffer is only available at bottom I/O banks.

(10) ADC pins are only available at left I/O banks.

(11) When V_{REF} pin is used as regular input or output, F_{max} performance is reduced due to higher pin capacitance. Using the V_{REF} pin capacitance specification from device datasheet, perform SI analysis on your board setup to determine the F_{max} of your system.

(12) 10M40 and 10M50 devices have dual purpose clock input pins at top/bottom I/O banks.

Table 19. Hysteresis Specifications for Schmitt Trigger Input for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Minimum	Unit
V_{HYS}	Hysteresis for Schmitt trigger input	V_{CCIO} = 3.3 V	180	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 2.5 V	150	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 1.8 V	120	mV
		V_{CCIO} = 1.5 V	110	mV

Single-Ended I/O Standards Specifications

Table 20. Single-Ended I/O Standards Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices

To meet the I_{OL} and I_{OH} specifications, you must set the current strength settings accordingly. For example, to meet the 3.3-V LVTTL specification (4 mA), you should set the current strength settings to 4 mA. Setting at lower current strength may not meet the I_{OL} and I_{OH} specifications in the datasheet.

I/O Standard	V_{CCIO} (V)			V_{IL} (V)		V_{IH} (V)		V_{OL} (V)	V_{OH} (V)	I_{OL} (mA)	I_{OH} (mA)
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min		
3.3 V LVTTL	3.135	3.3	3.465	–0.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.45	2.4	4	–4
3.3 V LVCMOS	3.135	3.3	3.465	–0.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	2	–2
3.0 V LVTTL	2.85	3	3.15	–0.3	0.8	1.7	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	0.45	2.4	4	–4
3.0 V LVCMOS	2.85	3	3.15	–0.3	0.8	1.7	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	0.2	V_{CCIO} – 0.2	0.1	–0.1
2.5 V LVTTL and LVCMOS	2.375	2.5	2.625	–0.3	0.7	1.7	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	0.4	2	1	–1
1.8 V LVTTL and LVCMOS	1.71	1.8	1.89	–0.3	0.35 × V_{CCIO}	0.65 × V_{CCIO}	2.25	0.45	V_{CCIO} – 0.45	2	–2
1.5 V LVCMOS	1.425	1.5	1.575	–0.3	0.35 × V_{CCIO}	0.65 × V_{CCIO}	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	0.25 × V_{CCIO}	0.75 × V_{CCIO}	2	–2
1.2 V LVCMOS	1.14	1.2	1.26	–0.3	0.35 × V_{CCIO}	0.65 × V_{CCIO}	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	0.25 × V_{CCIO}	0.75 × V_{CCIO}	2	–2
3.3 V Schmitt Trigger	3.135	3.3	3.465	–0.3	0.8	1.7	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	—	—	—	—
2.5 V Schmitt Trigger	2.375	2.5	2.625	–0.3	0.7	1.7	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	—	—	—	—
1.8 V Schmitt Trigger	1.71	1.8	1.89	–0.3	0.35 × V_{CCIO}	0.65 × V_{CCIO}	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	—	—	—	—
1.5 V Schmitt Trigger	1.425	1.5	1.575	–0.3	0.35 × V_{CCIO}	0.65 × V_{CCIO}	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	—	—	—	—
3.0 V PCI	2.85	3	3.15	—	0.3 × V_{CCIO}	0.5 × V_{CCIO}	V_{CCIO} + 0.3	0.1 × V_{CCIO}	0.9 × V_{CCIO}	1.5	–0.5

I/O Standard	$V_{IL(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{IH(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{IL(AC)}$ (V)		$V_{IH(AC)}$ (V)		V_{OL} (V)	V_{OH} (V)	I_{OL} (mA)	I_{OH} (mA)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min		
HSTL-12 Class I	–0.15	V_{REF} – 0.08	V_{REF} + 0.08	V_{CCIO} + 0.15	–0.24	V_{REF} – 0.15	V_{REF} + 0.15	V_{CCIO} + 0.24	0.25 × V_{CCIO}	0.75 × V_{CCIO}	8	–8
HSTL-12 Class II	–0.15	V_{REF} – 0.08	V_{REF} + 0.08	V_{CCIO} + 0.15	–0.24	V_{REF} – 0.15	V_{REF} + 0.15	V_{CCIO} + 0.24	0.25 × V_{CCIO}	0.75 × V_{CCIO}	14	–14
HSUL-12	—	V_{REF} – 0.13	V_{REF} + 0.13	—	—	V_{REF} – 0.22	V_{REF} + 0.22	—	0.1 × V_{CCIO}	0.9 × V_{CCIO}	—	—

Differential SSTL I/O Standards Specifications

Differential SSTL requires a V_{REF} input.

Table 23. Differential SSTL I/O Standards Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices

I/O Standard	V_{CCIO} (V)			$V_{Swing(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{X(AC)}$ (V)			$V_{Swing(AC)}$ (V)	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max[17]	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
SSTL-2 Class I, II	2.375	2.5	2.625	0.36	V_{CCIO}	$V_{CCIO}/2$ – 0.2	—	V_{CCIO}/ 2+ 0.2	0.7	V_{CCIO}
SSTL-18 Class I, II	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.25	V_{CCIO}	$V_{CCIO}/2$ – 0.175	—	V_{CCIO}/ 2+ 0.175	0.5	V_{CCIO}
SSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.2	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$ – 0.15	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$ + 0.15	$2(V_{IH(AC)} – V_{REF})$	$2(V_{IL(AC)} – V_{REF})$
SSTL-135	1.283	1.35	1.45	0.18	—	V_{REF} – 0.135	0.5 × V_{CCIO}	V_{REF} + 0.135	$2(V_{IH(AC)} – V_{REF})$	$2(V_{IL(AC)} – V_{REF})$

Differential HSTL and HSUL I/O Standards Specifications

Differential HSTL requires a V_{REF} input.

(17) The maximum value for $V_{SWING(DC)}$ is not defined. However, each single-ended signal needs to be within the respective single-ended limits ($V_{IH(DC)}$ and $V_{IL(DC)}$).

Core Performance Specifications

Clock Tree Specifications

Table 26. Clock Tree Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Device	Performance					Unit
	–I6	–A6, –C7	–I7	–A7	–C8	
10M02	450	416	416	382	402	MHz
10M04	450	416	416	382	402	MHz
10M08	450	416	416	382	402	MHz
10M16	450	416	416	382	402	MHz
10M25	450	416	416	382	402	MHz
10M40	450	416	416	382	402	MHz
10M50	450	416	416	382	402	MHz

PLL Specifications

Table 27. PLL Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices

V_{CCD_PLL} should always be connected to V_{CCINT} through decoupling capacitor and ferrite bead.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{IN} (28)	Input clock frequency	—	5	—	472.5	MHz
f_{INPFD}	Phase frequency detector (PFD) input frequency	—	5	—	325	MHz

continued...

(28) This parameter is limited in the Intel Quartus Prime software by the I/O maximum frequency. The maximum I/O frequency is different for each I/O standard.

Dual Supply Devices ADC Performance Specifications

Table 35. ADC Performance Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Dual Supply Devices

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADC resolution		—	—	—	—	12	bits
Analog supply voltage		V_{CCA_ADC}	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
Digital supply voltage		V_{CCINT}	—	1.15	1.2	1.25	V
External reference voltage		V_{REF}	—	V_{CCA_ADC} – 0.5	—	V_{CCA_ADC}	V
Sampling rate		F_S	Accumulative sampling rate	—	—	1	MSPS
Operating junction temperature range		T_J	—	–40	25	125	°C
Analog input voltage		V_{IN}	Prescalar disabled	0	—	V_{REF}	V
			Prescalar enabled (42)	0	—	3	V
Analog supply current (DC)		I_{ACC_ADC}	Average current	—	275	450	µA
Digital supply current (DC)		I_{CCINT}	Average current	—	65	150	µA
Input resistance		R_{IN}	—	—	(43)	—	—
Input capacitance		C_{IN}	—	—	(43)	—	—
DC Accuracy	Offset error and drift	E_{offset}	Prescalar disabled	–0.2	—	0.2	%FS
			Prescalar enabled	–0.5	—	0.5	%FS
	Gain error and drift	E_{gain}	Prescalar disabled	–0.5	—	0.5	%FS
			Prescalar enabled	–0.75	—	0.75	%FS
	Differential non linearity	DNL	External V_{REF}, no missing code	–0.9	—	0.9	LSB

continued...

(42) Prescalar function divides the analog input voltage by half. The analog input handles up to 3 V input for the Intel MAX 10 dual supply devices.

(43) Download the SPICE models for simulation.

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–I6, –A6, –C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
		×4	40	—	300	40	—	300	40	—	300	Mbps
		×2	20	—	300	20	—	300	20	—	300	Mbps
		×1	10	—	300	10	—	300	10	—	300	Mbps
t_{DUTY}	Duty cycle on transmitter output clock	—	45	—	55	45	—	55	45	—	55	%
TCCS[57]	Transmitter channel-to-channel skew	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps
$t_{x\ Jitter}$[58]	Output jitter (high-speed I/O performance pin)	—	—	—	425	—	—	425	—	—	425	ps
	Output jitter (low-speed I/O performance pin)	—	—	—	470	—	—	470	—	—	470	ps
t_{RISE}	Rise time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{FALL}	Fall time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{LOCK}	Time required for the PLL to lock, after CONF_DONE signal goes high, indicating the completion of device configuration	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	ms

(57) TCCS specifications apply to I/O banks from the same side only.

(58) TX jitter is the jitter induced from core noise and I/O switching noise.

Emulated RSDS_E_1R Transmitter Timing Specifications

Table 39. Emulated RSDS_E_1R Transmitter Timing Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Dual Supply Devices

Emulated **RSDS_E_1R** transmitter is supported at the output pin of all I/O banks.

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–I6, –A6, –C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
f_{HSCLK}	Input clock frequency (high-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×8	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×7	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×4	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×2	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×1	5	—	170	5	—	170	5	—	170	MHz
HSIODR	Data rate (high-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	100	—	170	100	—	170	100	—	170	Mbps
		×8	80	—	170	80	—	170	80	—	170	Mbps
		×7	70	—	170	70	—	170	70	—	170	Mbps
		×4	40	—	170	40	—	170	40	—	170	Mbps
		×2	20	—	170	20	—	170	20	—	170	Mbps
		×1	10	—	170	10	—	170	10	—	170	Mbps
f_{HSCLK}	Input clock frequency (low-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×8	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×7	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×4	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×2	5	—	85	5	—	85	5	—	85	MHz
		×1	5	—	170	5	—	170	5	—	170	MHz
HSIODR	Data rate (low-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	100	—	170	100	—	170	100	—	170	Mbps
		×8	80	—	170	80	—	170	80	—	170	Mbps
		×7	70	—	170	70	—	170	70	—	170	Mbps

continued...

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
t_{RISE}	Rise time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{FALL}	Fall time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{LOCK}	Time required for the PLL to lock, after CONF_DONE signal goes high, indicating the completion of device configuration	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	ms

Dual Supply Devices True LVDS Transmitter Timing Specifications

Table 42. True LVDS Transmitter Timing Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Dual Supply Devices

True **LVDS** transmitter is only supported at the bottom I/O banks.

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–I6			–A6, –C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
f_{HSCLK}	Input clock frequency	×10	5	—	360	5	—	340	5	—	310	5	—	300	MHz
		×8	5	—	360	5	—	360	5	—	320	5	—	320	MHz
		×7	5	—	360	5	—	340	5	—	310	5	—	300	MHz
		×4	5	—	360	5	—	350	5	—	320	5	—	320	MHz
		×2	5	—	360	5	—	350	5	—	320	5	—	320	MHz
		×1	5	—	360	5	—	350	5	—	320	5	—	320	MHz
HSIODR	Data rate	×10	100	—	720	100	—	680	100	—	620	100	—	600	Mbps
		×8	80	—	720	80	—	720	80	—	640	80	—	640	Mbps
		×7	70	—	720	70	—	680	70	—	620	70	—	600	Mbps
		×4	40	—	720	40	—	700	40	—	640	40	—	640	Mbps
		×2	20	—	720	20	—	700	20	—	640	20	—	640	Mbps

continued...

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–I6			–A6, –C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
		×1	10	—	360	10	—	350	10	—	320	10	—	320	Mbps
t_{DUTY}	Duty cycle on transmitter output clock	—	45	—	55	45	—	55	45	—	55	45	—	55	%
TCCS(65)	Transmitter channel-to-channel skew	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps
$t_{x\ Jitter}$(66)	Output jitter	—	—	—	380	—	—	380	—	—	380	—	—	380	ps
t_{RISE}	Rise time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{FALL}	Fall time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{LOCK}	Time required for the PLL to lock, after CONF_DONE signal goes high, indicating the completion of device configuration	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	ms

(65) TCCS specifications apply to I/O banks from the same side only.

(66) TX jitter is the jitter induced from core noise and I/O switching noise.

Emulated LVDS_E_3R, SLVS, and Sub-LVDS Transmitter Timing Specifications

Single Supply Devices Emulated LVDS_E_3R Transmitter Timing Specifications

Table 43. Emulated LVDS_E_3R Transmitter Timing Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Single Supply Devices

Emulated **LVDS_E_3R** transmitters are supported at the output pin of all I/O banks.

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
f_{HSCLK}	Input clock frequency (high-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	5	—	142.5	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×8	5	—	142.5	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×7	5	—	142.5	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×4	5	—	142.5	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×2	5	—	142.5	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×1	5	—	285	5	—	200	5	—	200	MHz
HSIODR	Data rate (high-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	100	—	285	100	—	200	100	—	200	Mbps
		×8	80	—	285	80	—	200	80	—	200	Mbps
		×7	70	—	285	70	—	200	70	—	200	Mbps
		×4	40	—	285	40	—	200	40	—	200	Mbps
		×2	20	—	285	20	—	200	20	—	200	Mbps
		×1	10	—	285	10	—	200	10	—	200	Mbps
f_{HSCLK}	Input clock frequency (low-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	5	—	100	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×8	5	—	100	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×7	5	—	100	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×4	5	—	100	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×2	5	—	100	5	—	100	5	—	100	MHz
		×1	5	—	200	5	—	200	5	—	200	MHz
HSIODR	Data rate (low-speed I/O performance pin)	×10	100	—	200	100	—	200	100	—	200	Mbps

continued...

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
		×8	80	—	200	80	—	200	80	—	200	Mbps
		×7	70	—	200	70	—	200	70	—	200	Mbps
		×4	40	—	200	40	—	200	40	—	200	Mbps
		×2	20	—	200	20	—	200	20	—	200	Mbps
		×1	10	—	200	10	—	200	10	—	200	Mbps
t_{DUTY}	Duty cycle on transmitter output clock	—	45	—	55	45	—	55	45	—	55	%
TCCS[67]	Transmitter channel-to-channel skew	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps
$t_{x\ Jitter}$[68]	Output jitter	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	ps
t_{RISE}	Rise time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{FALL}	Fall time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{LOCK}	Time required for the PLL to lock, after CONF_DONE signal goes high, indicating the completion of device configuration	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	ms

(67) TCCS specifications apply to I/O banks from the same side only.

(68) TX jitter is the jitter induced from core noise and I/O switching noise.

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	–I6, –A6, –C7, –I7			–A7			–C8			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
		×7	70	—	300	70	—	300	70	—	300	Mbps
		×4	40	—	300	40	—	300	40	—	300	Mbps
		×2	20	—	300	20	—	300	20	—	300	Mbps
		×1	10	—	300	10	—	300	10	—	300	Mbps
t_{DUTY}	Duty cycle on transmitter output clock	—	45	—	55	45	—	55	45	—	55	%
TCCS[69]	Transmitter channel-to-channel skew	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps
$t_{x\ Jitter}$[70]	Output jitter (high-speed I/O performance pin)	—	—	—	425	—	—	425	—	—	425	ps
	Output jitter (low-speed I/O performance pin)	—	—	—	470	—	—	470	—	—	470	ps
t_{RISE}	Rise time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{FALL}	Fall time	20 – 80%, C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	ps
t_{LOCK}	Time required for the PLL to lock, after CONF_DONE signal goes high, indicating the completion of device configuration	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	ms

(69) TCCS specifications apply to I/O banks from the same side only.

(70) TX jitter is the jitter induced from core noise and I/O switching noise.

Device	CFM Data Size (bits)	
	Without Memory Initialization	With Memory Initialization
10M25	4,140,000	4,780,000
10M40	7,840,000	9,670,000
10M50	7,840,000	9,670,000

Internal Configuration Time

The internal configuration time measurement is from the rising edge of nSTATUS signal to the rising edge of CONF_DONE signal.

Table 53. Internal Configuration Time for Intel MAX 10 Devices (Uncompressed .rbf)

Device	Internal Configuration Time (ms)							
	Unencrypted				Encrypted			
	Without Memory Initialization		With Memory Initialization		Without Memory Initialization		With Memory Initialization	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
10M02	0.3	1.7	—	—	1.7	5.4	—	—
10M04	0.6	2.7	1.0	3.4	5.0	15.0	6.8	19.6
10M08	0.6	2.7	1.0	3.4	5.0	15.0	6.8	19.6
10M16	1.1	3.7	1.4	4.5	9.3	25.3	11.7	31.5
10M25	1.0	3.7	1.3	4.4	14.0	38.1	16.9	45.7
10M40	2.6	6.9	3.2	9.8	41.5	112.1	51.7	139.6
10M50	2.6	6.9	3.2	9.8	41.5	112.1	51.7	139.6

Table 54. Internal Configuration Time for Intel MAX 10 Devices (Compressed .rbf)

Compression ratio depends on design complexity. The minimum value is based on the best case (25% of original `.rbf` sizes) and the maximum value is based on the typical case (70% of original `.rbf` sizes).

Device	Internal Configuration Time (ms)			
	Unencrypted/Encrypted			
	Without Memory Initialization		With Memory Initialization	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
10M02	0.3	5.2	—	—
10M04	0.6	10.7	1.0	13.9
10M08	0.6	10.7	1.0	13.9
10M16	1.1	17.9	1.4	22.3
10M25	1.1	26.9	1.4	32.2
10M40	2.6	66.1	3.2	82.2
10M50	2.6	66.1	3.2	82.2

Internal Configuration Timing Parameter

Table 55. Internal Configuration Timing Parameter for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
t_{CD2UM}	`CONF_DONE` high to user mode	10M02, 10M04, 10M08, 10M16, 10M25	182.8	385.5	µs
		10M40, 10M50	275.3	605.7	µs

I/O Timing

The data is typically used prior to designing the FPGA to get an estimate of the timing budget as part of the link timing analysis.

The Intel Quartus Prime Timing Analyzer provides a more accurate and precise I/O timing data based on the specific device and design after you complete place-and-route.

Term	Definition
t_{DUTY}	HIGH-SPEED I/O Block: Duty cycle on high-speed transmitter output clock.
t_{FALL}	Signal high-to-low transition time (80–20%).
t_H	Input register hold time.
Timing Unit Interval (TUI)	HIGH-SPEED I/O block: The timing budget allowed for skew, propagation delays, and data sampling window. (TUI = 1/(Receiver Input Clock Frequency Multiplication Factor) = t_C/w).
$t_{INJITTER}$	Period jitter on PLL clock input.
$t_{OUTJITTER\_DEDCLK}$	Period jitter on dedicated clock output driven by a PLL.
$t_{OUTJITTER\_IO}$	Period jitter on general purpose I/O driven by a PLL.
t_{plicin}	Delay from PLL inclk pad to I/O input register.
$t_{plicout}$	Delay from PLL inclk pad to I/O output register.
t_{RISE}	Signal low-to-high transition time (20–80%).
t_{SU}	Input register setup time.
$V_{CM(DC)}$	DC common mode input voltage.
$V_{DIF(AC)}$	AC differential input voltage: The minimum AC input differential voltage required for switching.
$V_{DIF(DC)}$	DC differential input voltage: The minimum DC input differential voltage required for switching.
V_{HYS}	Hysteresis for Schmitt trigger input.
V_{ICM}	Input common mode voltage: The common mode of the differential signal at the receiver.
V_{ID}	Input differential Voltage Swing: The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission at the receiver.
V_{IH}	Voltage input high: The minimum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic high.
$V_{IH(AC)}$	High-level AC input voltage.
$V_{IH(DC)}$	High-level DC input voltage.
V_{IL}	Voltage input low: The maximum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic low.
$V_{IL\ (AC)}$	Low-level AC input voltage.
$V_{IL\ (DC)}$	Low-level DC input voltage.
V_{IN}	DC input voltage.

continued...

Term	Definition
V_{OCM}	Output common mode voltage: The common mode of the differential signal at the transmitter.
V_{OD}	Output differential voltage swing: The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission line at the transmitter. $V_{OD} = V_{OH} – V_{OL}$.
V_{OH}	Voltage output high: The maximum positive voltage from an output which the device considers is accepted as the minimum positive high level.
V_{OL}	Voltage output low: The maximum positive voltage from an output which the device considers is accepted as the maximum positive low level.
V_{OS}	Output offset voltage: $V_{OS} = (V_{OH} + V_{OL}) / 2$.
$V_{OX\ (AC)}$	AC differential Output cross point voltage: The voltage at which the differential output signals must cross.
V_{REF}	Reference voltage for SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards.
$V_{REF(AC)}$	AC input reference voltage for SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards. $V_{REF(AC)} = V_{REF(DC)}$ + noise. The peak-to-peak AC noise on V_{REF} should not exceed 2% of $V_{REF(DC)}$.
$V_{REF(DC)}$	DC input reference voltage for SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards.
$V_{SWING\ (AC)}$	AC differential input voltage: AC Input differential voltage required for switching.
$V_{SWING\ (DC)}$	DC differential input voltage: DC Input differential voltage required for switching.
V_{TT}	Termination voltage for SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards.
$V_{X\ (AC)}$	AC differential Input cross point voltage: The voltage at which the differential input signals must cross.

Document Revision History for the Intel MAX 10 FPGA Device Datasheet

Document Version	Changes
2018.06.29	• Removed links on instant-on feature. • Added JTAG timing specifications term in *Glossary*. • Renamed the following IP cores as per Intel rebranding: — Renamed Altera Modular ADC IP core to Modular ADC core Intel FPGA IP core. — Renamed Altera Modular Dual ADC IP core to Modular Dual ADC core Intel FPGA IP core.

Date	Version	Changes
		• Updated SSTL-2 Class I and II I/O standard specifications for JEDEC compliance as follows: — VIL(AC) Max: Updated from V_{REF} – 0.35 to V_{REF} – 0.31 — VIH(AC) Min: Updated from V_{REF} + 0.35 to V_{REF} + 0.31 • Added a note to BLVDS in Differential I/O Standards Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices table: BLVDS TX is not supported in single supply devices. • Added a link to MAX 10 High-Speed LVDS I/O User Guide for the list of I/O standards supported in single supply and dual supply devices. • Added a statement in PLL Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Single Supply Device table: For V36 package, the PLL specification is based on single supply devices. • Added Internal Oscillator Specifications from Intel MAX 10 Clocking and PLL User Guide. • Added UFM specifications for serial interface. • Updated total harmonic distortion (THD) specifications as follows: — Single supply devices: Updated from 65 dB to –65 dB — Dual supply devices: Updated from 70 dB to –70 dB (updated from 65 dB to –65 dB for dual function pin) • Added condition for On-Chip Temperature Sensor—Absolute accuracy parameter in ADC Performance Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Dual Supply Devices table. The condition is: with 64 samples averaging. • Updated the description in Periphery Performance Specifications to mention that proper timing closure is required in design. • Updated HSIODR and f_{HSCLK} specifications for x10 and x7 modes in True LVDS Transmitter Timing Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Dual Supply Devices. • Added specifications for low-speed I/O performance pin sampling window in LVDS Receiver Timing Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Single Supply Devices table: Max = 900 ps for –C7, –I7, –A7, and –C8 speed grades. • Added $t_{RU\_nCONFIG}$ and $t_{RU\_nRSTIMER}$ specifications for different devices in Remote System Upgrade Circuitry Timing Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices table. • Removed the word "internal oscillator" in User Watchdog Timer Specifications for Intel MAX 10 Devices table to avoid confusion. • Added IOE programmable delay specifications.
September 2014	2014.09.22	Initial release.