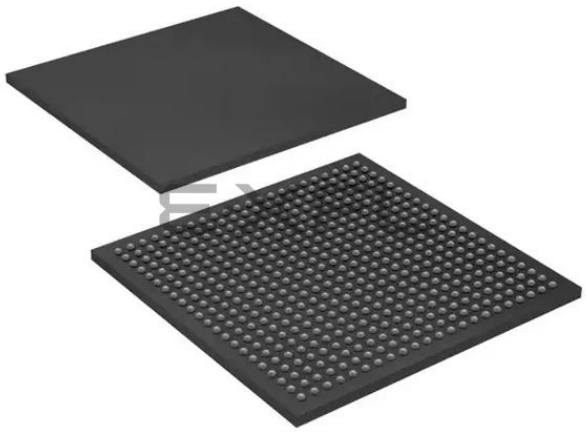

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	2475
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	39600
Total RAM Bits	1161216
Number of I/O	328
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.15V ~ 1.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/ep4ce40f23c8n

Logic Array Blocks

Logic array blocks (LABs) contain groups of LEs.

Topology

Each LAB consists of the following features:

- 16 LEs
- LAB control signals
- LE carry chains
- Register chains
- Local interconnect

The local interconnect transfers signals between LEs in the same LAB. Register chain connections transfer the output of one LE register to the adjacent LE register in an LAB. The Quartus II Compiler places associated logic in an LAB or adjacent LABs, allowing the use of local and register chain connections for performance and area efficiency.

Figure 2–4 shows the LAB structure for Cyclone IV devices.

Figure 2–4. Cyclone IV Device LAB Structure

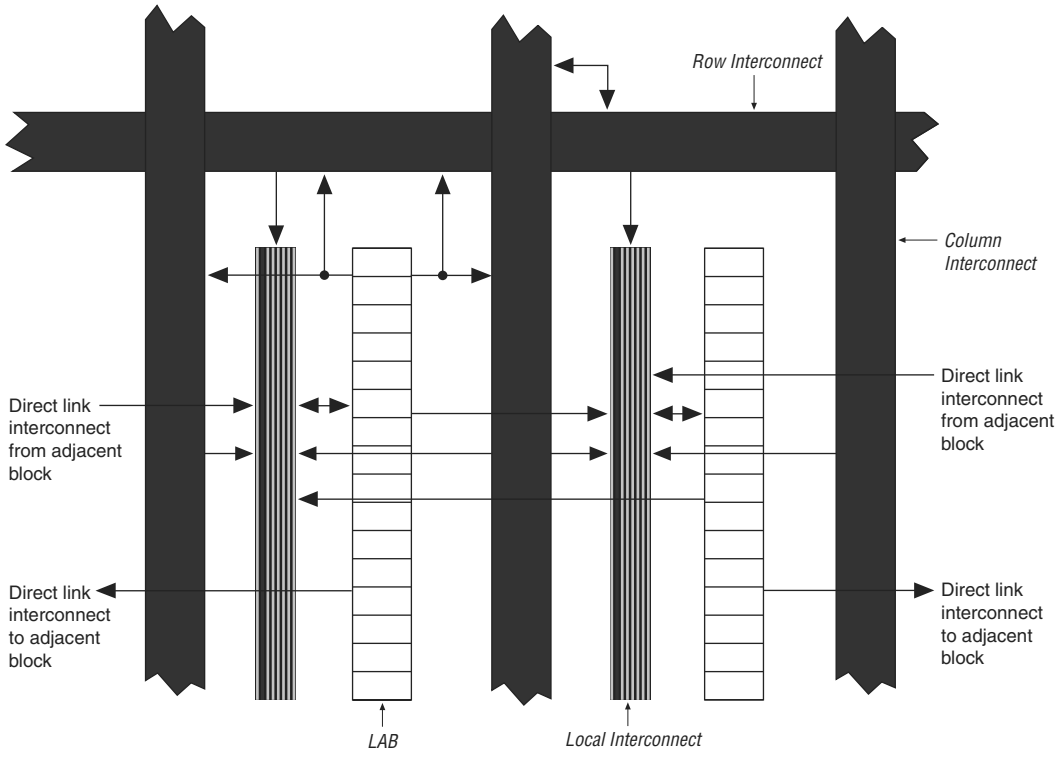


Table 5–2. GCLK Network Connections for EP4CGX30, EP4CGX50, EP4CGX75, EP4CGX110, and EP4CGX150 Devices (1), (2) (Part 3 of 4)

GCLK Network Clock Sources	GCLK Networks																													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PLL_8_C0 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLL_8_C1 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLL_8_C2 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLL_8_C3 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLL_8_C4 (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—
DPCLK1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—
DPCLK2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓
DPCLK3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—
DPCLK5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—
DPCLK6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
DPCLK16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- Low time count = 1 cycle
- `rselodd` = 1 effectively equals:
  - High time count = 1.5 cycles
  - Low time count = 1.5 cycles
  - Duty cycle = (1.5/3)% high time count and (1.5/3)% low time count

Scan Chain Description

Cyclone IV PLLs have a 144-bit scan chain.

Table 5–7 lists the number of bits for each component of the PLL.

Table 5–7. Cyclone IV PLL Reprogramming Bits

Block Name	Number of Bits		
	Counter	Other	Total
C4 *(1)*	16	2 *(2)*	18
C3	16	2 *(2)*	18
C2	16	2 *(2)*	18
C1	16	2 *(2)*	18
C0	16	2 *(2)*	18
M	16	2 *(2)*	18
N	16	2 *(2)*	18
Charge Pump	9	0	9
Loop Filter *(3)*	9	0	9
Total number of bits:			144

Notes to Table 5–7:

(1) LSB bit for C4 low-count value is the first bit shifted into the scan chain.

(2) These two control bits include `rbypass`, for bypassing the counter, and `rselodd`, to select the output clock duty cycle.

(3) MSB bit for loop filter is the last bit shifted into the scan chain.

Figure 5–24 shows the scan chain order of the PLL components.

Figure 5–24. PLL Component Scan Chain Order

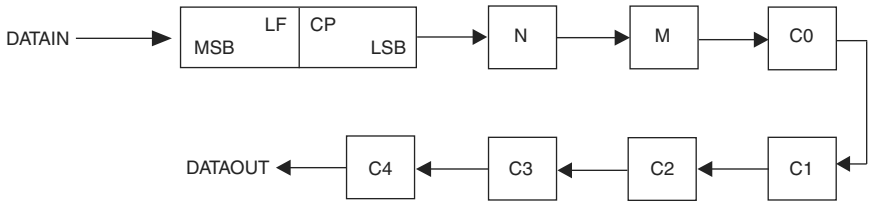
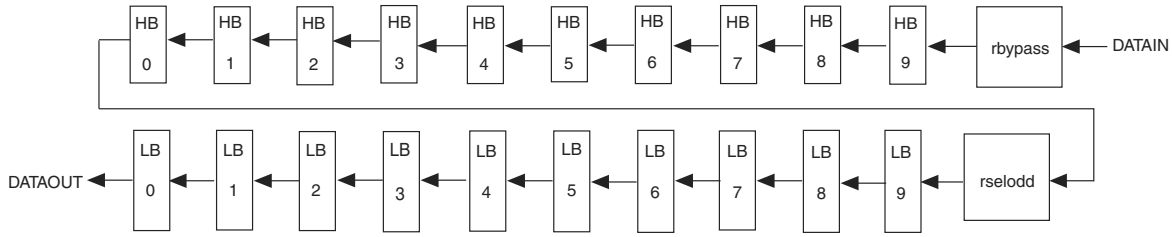


Figure 5–25 shows the scan chain bit order sequence for one PLL post-scale counter in PLLs of Cyclone IV devices.

Figure 5–25. Scan Chain Bit Order



Charge Pump and Loop Filter

You can reconfigure the charge pump and loop filter settings to update the PLL bandwidth in real time. Table 5–8 through Table 5–10 list the possible settings for charge pump current (I_{CP}), loop filter resistor (R), and capacitor (C) values for PLLs of Cyclone IV devices.

Table 5–8. Charge Pump Bit Control

CP[2]	CP[1]	CP[0]	Setting (Decimal)
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	0	3
1	1	1	7

Table 5–9. Loop Filter Resistor Value Control

LFR[4]	LFR[3]	LFR[2]	LFR[1]	LFR[0]	Setting (Decimal)
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	3
0	0	1	0	0	4
0	1	0	0	0	8
1	0	0	0	0	16
1	0	0	1	1	19
1	0	1	0	0	20
1	1	0	0	0	24
1	1	0	1	1	27
1	1	1	0	0	28
1	1	1	1	0	30

Table 7–2. Cyclone IV E Device DQS and DQ Bus Mode Support for Each Side of the Device (Part 2 of 3)

Device	Package	Side	Number ×8 Groups	Number ×9 Groups	Number ×16 Groups	Number ×18 Groups	Number ×32 Groups	Number ×36 Groups
EP4CE22	144-pin EQFP	Left	0	0	0	0	—	—
		Right	0	0	0	0	—	—
		Bottom (1), (3)	1	0	0	0	—	—
		Top (1), (4)	1	0	0	0	—	—
	256-pin UBGA	Left (1)	1	1	0	0	—	—
		Right (2)	1	1	0	0	—	—
		Bottom	2	2	1	1	—	—
		Top	2	2	1	1	—	—
	256-pin FBGA	Left (1)	1	1	0	0	—	—
		Right (2)	1	1	0	0	—	—
		Bottom	2	2	1	1	—	—
		Top	2	2	1	1	—	—
EP4CE30	324-pin FBGA	Left (1)	2	2	1	1	0	0
		Right (2)	2	2	1	1	0	0
		Bottom	2	2	1	1	0	0
		Top	2	2	1	1	0	0
EP4CE30 EP4CE115	484-pin FBGA	Left	4	4	2	2	1	1
		Right	4	4	2	2	1	1
		Bottom	4	4	2	2	1	1
		Top	4	4	2	2	1	1
	780-pin FBGA	Left	4	4	2	2	1	1
		Right	4	4	2	2	1	1
		Bottom	6	6	2	2	1	1
		Top	6	6	2	2	1	1
EP4CE40	324-pin FBGA	Left	2	2	1	1	0	0
		Right	2	2	1	1	0	0
		Bottom	2	2	1	1	0	0
		Top	2	2	1	1	0	0

For more information about Cyclone IV PLL, refer to the *Clock Networks and PLLs in Cyclone IV Devices* chapter.

Document Revision History

Table 7–3 lists the revision history for this chapter.

Table 7–3. Document Revision History

Date	Version	Changes
March 2016	2.6	■ Updated Table 7–1 to remove support for the N148 package. ■ Updated note (1) in Figure 7–2 to remove support for the N148 package. ■ Updated Figure 7–4 to remove support for the N148 package.
May 2013	2.5	Updated Table 7–2 to add new device options and packages.
February 2013	2.4	Updated Table 7–2 to add new device options and packages.
October 2012	2.3	Updated Table 7–1 and Table 7–2.
December 2010	2.2	■ Updated for the Quartus II software version 10.1 release. ■ Added Cyclone IV E new device package information. ■ Updated Table 7–2. ■ Minor text edits.
November 2010	2.1	Updated “Data and Data Clock/Strobe Pins” section.
February 2010	2.0	■ Added Cyclone IV E devices information for the Quartus II software version 9.1 SP1 release. ■ Updated Table 7–1. ■ Added Table 7–2. ■ Added Figure 7–5 and Figure 7–6.
November 2009	1.0	Initial release.

devices. The internal oscillator is designed to ensure that its maximum frequency is guaranteed to meet EPCS device specifications. Cyclone IV devices offer the option to select CLKUSR as the external clock source for DCLK. You can change the clock source option in the Quartus II software in the **Configuration** tab of the **Device and Pin Options** dialog box.

EPCS1 does not support Cyclone IV devices because of its insufficient memory capacity.

Table 8–6. AS DCLK Output Frequency

Oscillator	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
40 MHz	20	30	40	MHz

In configuration mode, the Cyclone IV device enables the serial configuration device by driving the nCSO output pin low, which connects to the nCS pin of the configuration device. The Cyclone IV device uses the DCLK and DATA[1] pins to send operation commands and read address signals to the serial configuration device. The configuration device provides data on its DATA pin, which connects to the DATA[0] input of the Cyclone IV device.

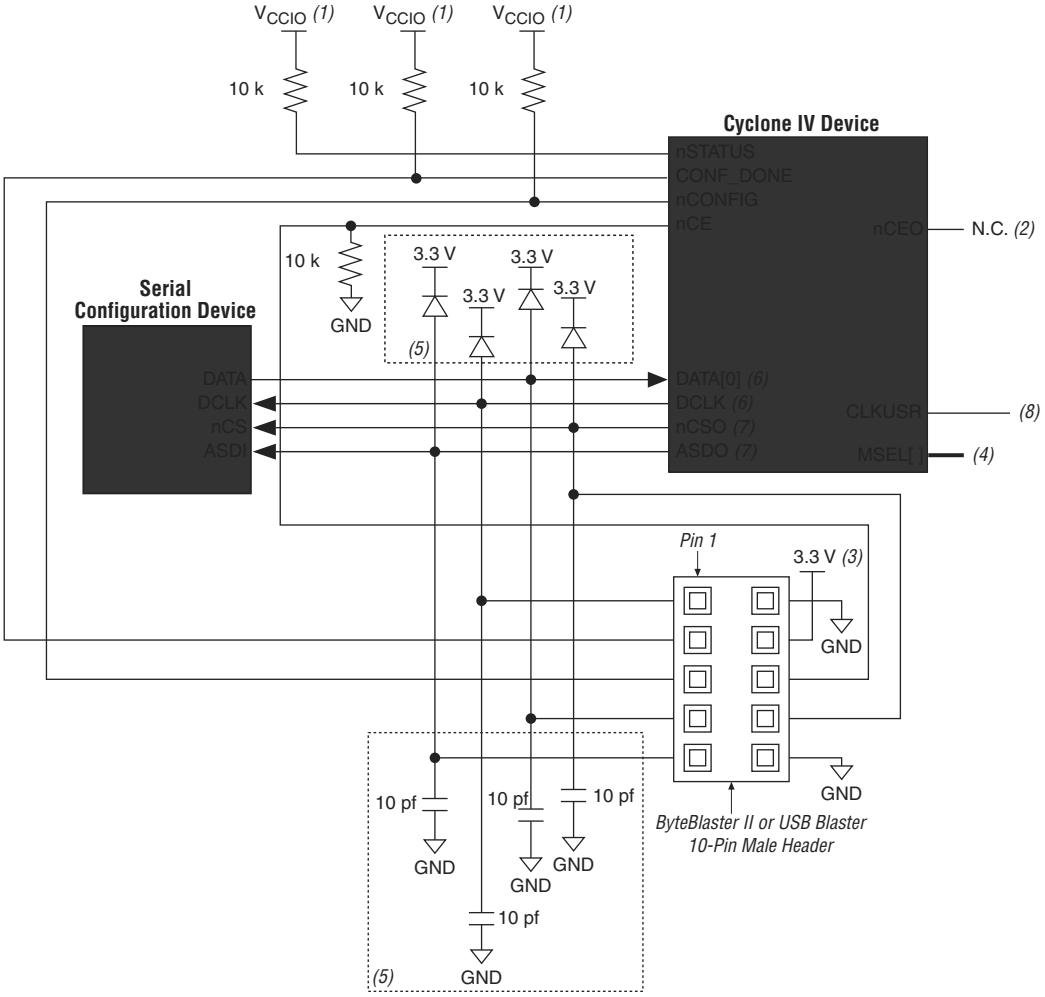
All AS configuration pins (DATA[0], DCLK, nCSO, and DATA[1]) have weak internal pull-up resistors that are always active. After configuration, these pins are set as input tri-stated and are driven high by the weak internal pull-up resistors.

The timing parameters for AS mode are not listed here because the t_{CF2CD}, t_{CF2ST0}, t_{CFG}, t_{STATUS}, t_{CF2ST1}, and t_{CD2UM} timing parameters are identical to the timing parameters for PS mode shown in Table 8–12 on page 8–36.

For more information about the USB-Blaster download cable, refer to the *USB-Blaster Download Cable User Guide*. For more information about the ByteBlaster II download cable, refer to the *ByteBlaster II Download Cable User Guide*.

Figure 8–6 shows the download cable connections to the serial configuration device.

Figure 8–6. In-System Programming of Serial Configuration Devices



Notes to Figure 8–6:

(1) Connect these pull-up resistors to the V_{CCIO} supply of the bank in which the pin resides.

(2) The nCEO pin is left unconnected or used as a user I/O pin when it does not feed the nCE pin of another device.

(3) Power up the V_{CC} of the ByteBlaster II or USB-Blaster download cable with the 3.3-V supply.

(4) The MSEL pin settings vary for different configuration voltage standards and POR time. To connect the MSEL pins, refer to Table 8–3 on page 8–8, Table 8–4 on page 8–8, and Table 8–5 on page 8–9. Connect the MSEL pins directly to V_{CCA} or GND.

(5) The diodes and capacitors must be placed as close as possible to the Cyclone IV device. You must ensure that the diodes and capacitors maintain a maximum AC voltage of 4.1 V. The external diodes and capacitors are required to prevent damage to the Cyclone IV device AS configuration input pins due to possible overshoot when programming the serial configuration device with a download cable. Altera recommends using the Schottky diode, which has a relatively lower forward diode voltage (VF) than the switching and Zener diodes, for effective voltage clamping.

(6) When cascading Cyclone IV devices in a multi-device AS configuration, connect the repeater buffers between the master and slave devices for DATA[0] and DCLK. All I/O inputs must maintain a maximum AC voltage of 4.1 V. The output resistance of the repeater buffers must fit the maximum overshoot equation outlined in "Configuration and JTAG Pin I/O Requirements" on page 8–5.

(7) These pins are dual-purpose I/O pins. The nCSO pin functions as FLASH_nCE pin in AP mode. The ASDO pin functions as DATA[1] pin in AP and FPP modes.

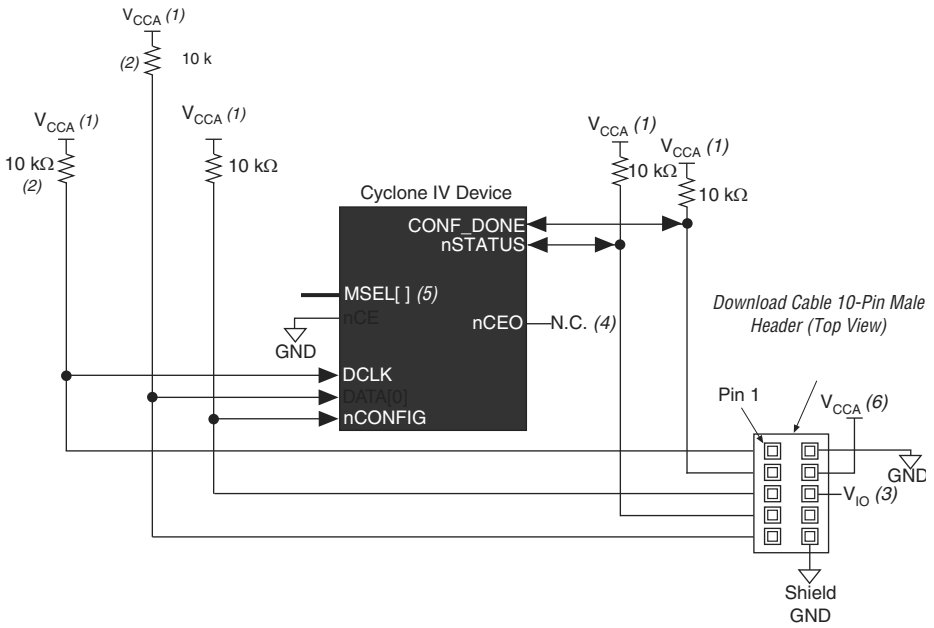
(8) Only Cyclone IV GX devices have an option to select CLKUSR (40 MHz maximum) as the external clock source for DCLK.

The programming hardware or download cable then places the configuration data one bit at a time on the DATA[0] pin of the device. The configuration data is clocked into the target device until CONF_DONE goes high. The CONF_DONE pin must have an external 10-kΩ pull-up resistor for the device to initialize.

When you use a download cable, setting the **Auto-restart configuration after error** option does not affect the configuration cycle because you must manually restart configuration in the Quartus II software if an error occurs. Additionally, the **Enable user-supplied start-up clock (CLKUSR)** option has no effect on device initialization, because this option is disabled in the **.sof** when programming the device with the Quartus II Programmer and download cable. Therefore, if you turn on the **CLKUSR** option, you do not have to provide a clock on CLKUSR when you configure the device with the Quartus II Programmer and a download cable.

Figure 8–17 shows PS configuration for Cyclone IV devices with a download cable.

Figure 8–17. PS Configuration Using a Download Cable



Notes to Figure 8–17:

(1) You must connect the pull-up resistor to the same supply voltage as the V_{CCA} supply.

(2) The pull-up resistors on DATA[0] and DCLK are only required if the download cable is the only configuration scheme used on your board. This is to ensure that DATA[0] and DCLK are not left floating after configuration. For example, if you also use a configuration device, the pull-up resistors on DATA[0] and DCLK are not required.

(3) Pin 6 of the header is a V_{IO} reference voltage for the MasterBlaster output driver. V_{IO} must match the V_{CCA} of the device. For this value, refer to the *MasterBlaster Serial/USB Communications Cable User Guide*. With the USB-Blaster, ByteBlaster II, ByteBlaster MV, and EthernetBlaster, this pin is a no connect.

(4) The nCEO pin is left unconnected or used as a user I/O pin when it does not feed the nCE pin of another device.

(5) The MSEL pin settings vary for different configuration voltage standards and POR time. To connect the MSEL pins, refer to Table 8–3 on page 8–8, Table 8–4 on page 8–8, and Table 8–5 on page 8–9 for PS configuration schemes. Connect the MSEL pins directly to V_{CCA} or GND.

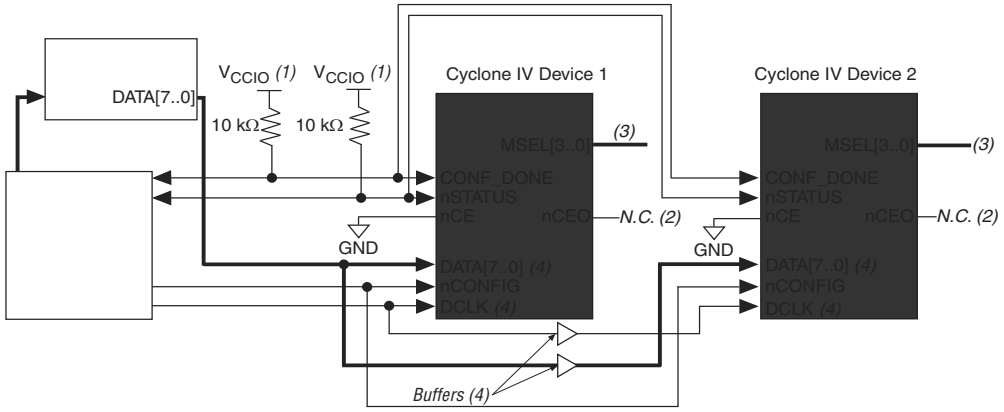
(6) Power up the V_{CC} of the ByteBlaster II, USB-Blaster, or ByteBlasterMV cable with a 2.5-V supply from V_{CCA}. Third-party programmers must switch to 2.5 V. Pin 4 of the header is a V_{CC} power supply for the MasterBlaster cable. The MasterBlaster cable can receive power from either 5.0- or 3.3-V circuit boards, DC power supply, or 5.0 V from the USB cable. For this value, refer to the *MasterBlaster Serial/USB Communications Cable User Guide*.

DCLK, DATA[7..0], and CONF_DONE) are connected to every device in the chain. Configuration signals may require buffering to ensure signal integrity and prevent clock skew problems. Ensure that the DCLK and DATA lines are buffered. All devices initialize and enter user mode at the same time, because all device CONF_DONE pins are tied together.

All nSTATUS and CONF_DONE pins are tied together and if any device detects an error, configuration stops for the entire chain and the entire chain must be reconfigured. For example, if the first device flags an error on nSTATUS, it resets the chain by pulling its nSTATUS pin low. This behavior is similar to a single device detecting an error.

Figure 8–21 shows multi-device FPP configuration when both Cyclone IV devices are receiving the same configuration data. Configuration pins (nCONFIG, nSTATUS, DCLK, DATA[7..0], and CONF_DONE) are connected to every device in the chain. Configuration signals may require buffering to ensure signal integrity and prevent clock skew problems. Ensure that the DCLK and DATA lines are buffered. Devices must be of the same density and package. All devices start and complete configuration at the same time.

Figure 8–21. Multi-Device FPP Configuration Using an External Host When Both Devices Receive the Same Data



Notes to Figure 8–21:

(1) You must connect the pull-up resistor to a supply that provides an acceptable input signal for all devices in the chain. V_{CC} must be high enough to meet the V_{IH} specification of the I/O on the device and the external host.

(2) The nCEO pins of both devices are left unconnected or used as user I/O pins when configuring the same configuration data into multiple devices.

(3) The MSEL pin settings vary for different configuration voltage standards and POR time. To connect the MSEL pins, refer to Table 8–4 on page 8–8 and Table 8–5 on page 8–9. Connect the MSEL pins directly to V_{CCA} or GND.

(4) All I/O inputs must maintain a maximum AC voltage of 4.1 V. DATA[7..0] and DCLK must fit the maximum overshoot outlined in Equation 8–1 on page 8–5.

You can use a single configuration chain to configure Cyclone IV devices with other Altera devices that support FPP configuration. To ensure that all devices in the chain complete configuration at the same time or that an error flagged by one device starts reconfiguration in all devices, tie all the CONF_DONE and nSTATUS pins together.

For more information about configuring multiple Altera devices in the same configuration chain, refer to *Configuring Mixed Altera FPGA Chains* in volume 2 of the *Configuration Handbook*.

Table 8–13. FPP Timing Parameters for Cyclone IV Devices (Part 2 of 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum		Maximum		Unit
		Cyclone IV (1)	Cyclone IV E (2)	Cyclone IV (1)	Cyclone IV E (2)	
t_{ST2CK}	nSTATUS high to first rising edge of DCLK	2		—		µs
t_{DH}	Data hold time after rising edge on DCLK	0		—		ns
t_{CD2UM}	CONF_DONE high to user mode (5)	300		650		µs
t_{CD2CU}	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	4 × maximum DCLK period		—		—
t_{CD2UMC}	CONF_DONE high to user mode with **CLKUSR** option on	t_{CD2CU} + (3,192 × CLKUSR period)		—		—
t_{DSU}	Data setup time before rising edge on DCLK	5	8	—	—	ns
t_{CH}	DCLK high time	3.2	6.4	—	—	ns
t_{CL}	DCLK low time	3.2	6.4	—	—	ns
t_{CLK}	DCLK period	7.5	15	—	—	ns
f_{MAX}	DCLK frequency (6)	—	—	133	66	MHz

Notes to Table 8–13:

(1) Applicable for Cyclone IV GX and Cyclone IV E with 1.2-V core voltage.
(2) Applicable for Cyclone IV E with 1.0-V core voltage.
(3) This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.
(4) This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by externally holding the nSTATUS low.
(5) The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you choose the internal oscillator as the clock source for starting the device.
(6) Cyclone IV E devices with 1.0-V core voltage have slower F_{MAX} when compared with Cyclone IV GX devices with 1.2-V core voltage.

JTAG Configuration

JTAG has developed a specification for boundary-scan testing (BST). The BST architecture offers the capability to efficiently test components on PCBs with tight lead spacing. The BST architecture can test pin connections without using physical test probes and capture functional data while a device is normally operating. You can also use the JTAG circuitry to shift configuration data into the device. The Quartus II software automatically generates **.sof** for JTAG configuration with a download cable in the Quartus II software Programmer.

For more information about the JTAG boundary-scan testing, refer to the *JTAG Boundary-Scan Testing for Cyclone IV Devices* chapter.

Programming Serial Configuration Devices In-System with the JTAG Interface

Cyclone IV devices in a single- or multiple-device chain support in-system programming of a serial configuration device with the JTAG interface through the SFL design. The intelligent host or download cable of the board can use the four JTAG pins on the Cyclone IV device to program the serial configuration device in system, even if the host or download cable cannot access the configuration pins (DCLK, DATA, ASDI, and nCS pins).

The SFL design is a JTAG-based in-system programming solution for Altera serial configuration devices. The SFL is a bridge design for the Cyclone IV device that uses their JTAG interface to access the EPCS JTAG Indirect Configuration Device Programming (**.jic**) file and then uses the AS interface to program the EPCS device. Both the JTAG interface and AS interface are bridged together inside the SFL design.

In a multiple device chain, you must only configure the master device that controls the serial configuration device. Slave devices in the multiple device chain that are configured by the serial configuration device do not have to be configured when using this feature. To successfully use this feature, set the MSEL pins of the master device to select the AS configuration scheme (Table 8–3 on page 8–8, Table 8–4 on page 8–8, and Table 8–5 on page 8–9). The serial configuration device in-system programming through the Cyclone IV device JTAG interface has three stages, which are described in the following sections:

- "Loading the SFL Design"
- "ISP of the Configuration Device" on page 8–56
- "Reconfiguration" on page 8–57

Loading the SFL Design

The SFL design is a design inside the Cyclone IV device that bridges the JTAG interface and AS interface with glue logic.

The intelligent host uses the JTAG interface to configure the master device with a SFL design. The SFL design allows the master device to control the access of four serial configuration device pins, also known as the Active Serial Memory Interface (ASMI) pins, through the JTAG interface. The ASMI pins are serial clock input (DCLK), serial data output (DATA), AS data input (ASDI), and active-low chip select (nCS) pins.

Table 8–20. Dedicated Configuration Pins on the Cyclone IV Device (Part 4 of 4)

Pin Name	User Mode	Configuration Scheme	Pin Type	Description
DATA[7..2]	I/O	FPP, AP (2)	Inputs (FPP). Bidirectional (AP) (2)	In an AS or PS configuration scheme, DATA[7..2] function as user I/O pins during configuration, which means they are tri-stated. After FPP configuration, DATA[7..2] are available as user I/O pins and the state of these pin depends on the **Dual-Purpose Pin** settings. In an AP configuration scheme, for Cyclone IV E devices only, the byte-wide or word-wide configuration data is presented to the target Cyclone IV E device on DATA[7..0] or DATA[15..0], respectively. After AP configuration, DATA[7..2] are dedicated bidirectional pins with optional user control. (2)
DATA[15..8]	I/O	AP (2)	Bidirectional	Data inputs. Word-wide configuration data is presented to the target Cyclone IV E device on DATA[15..0]. In a PS, FPP, or AS configuration scheme, DATA[15:8] function as user I/O pins during configuration, which means they are tri stated. After AP configuration, DATA[15:8] are dedicated bidirectional pins with optional user control.
PADD[23..0]	I/O	AP (2)	Output	In AP mode, it is a 24-bit address bus from the Cyclone IV E device to the parallel flash. Connects to the A[24:1] bus on the Micron P30 or P33 flash.
nRESET	I/O	AP (2)	Output	Active-low reset output. Driving the nRESET pin low resets the parallel flash. Connects to the RST# pin on the Micron P30 or P33 flash.
nAVD	I/O	AP (2)	Output	Active-low address valid output. Driving the nAVD pin low during read or write operation indicates to the parallel flash that a valid address is present on the PADD[23..0] address bus. Connects to the ADV# pin on the Micron P30 or P33 flash.
nOE	I/O	AP (2)	Output	Active-low output enable to the parallel flash. During the read operation, driving the nOE pin low enables the parallel flash outputs (DATA[15..0]). Connects to the OE# pin on the Micron P30 or P33 flash.
nWE	I/O	AP (2)	Output	Active-low write enable to the parallel flash. During the write operation, driving the nWE pin low indicates to the parallel flash that data on the DATA[15..0] bus is valid. Connects to the WE# pin on the Micron P30 or P33 flash.

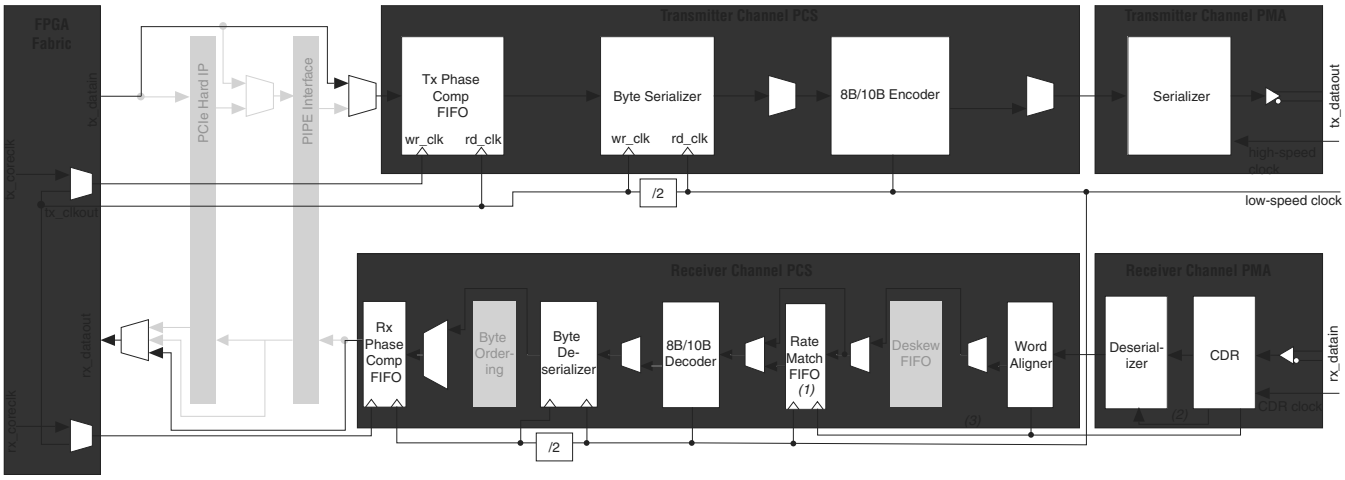
Note to Table 8–20:

(1) If you are accessing the EPCS device with the ALTASMI_PARALLEL megafunction or your own user logic in user mode, in the **Device and Pin Options** window of the Quartus II software, in the **Dual-Purpose Pins** category, select **Use as regular I/O** for this pin.

(2) The AP configuration scheme is for Cyclone IV E devices only.

Figure 1–60 shows the transceiver channel datapath and clocking when configured in Serial RapidIO mode.

Figure 1–60. Transceiver Channel Datapath and Clocking when Configured in Serial RapidIO Mode



Notes to Figure 1–60:

(1) Optional rate match FIFO.

(2) High-speed recovered clock.

(3) Low-speed recovered clock.

Receive Bit-Slip Indication

The number of bits slipped in the word aligner for synchronization in manual alignment mode is provided with the rx_bitslipboundaryselectout[4..0] signal. For example, if one bit is slipped in word aligner to achieve synchronization, the output on rx_bitslipboundaryselectout[4..0] signal shows a value of 1 (5'00001). The information from this signal helps in latency calculation through the receiver as the number of bits slipped in the word aligner varies at each synchronization.

Transmit Bit-Slip Control

The transmitter datapath supports bit-slip control to delay the serial data transmission by a number of specified bits in PCS with tx_bitslipboundaryselect[4..0] port. With 8- or 10-bit channel width, the transmitter supports zero to nine bits of data slip. This feature helps to maintain a fixed round trip latency by compensating latency variation from word aligner when providing the appropriate values on tx_bitslipboundaryselect[4..0] port based on values on rx_bitslipboundaryselectout[4..0] signal.

PLL PFD feedback

In Deterministic Latency mode, when transmitter input reference clock frequency is the same as the low-speed clock, the PLL that clocks the transceiver supports PFD feedback. When enabled, the PLL compensates for delay uncertainty in the low-speed clock (tx_clkout in ×1 configuration or coreclkout in ×4 configuration) path relative to input reference and the transmitter datapath latency is fixed relative to the transmitter input reference clock.

SDI Mode

SDI mode provides the non-bonded (×1) transceiver channel datapath configuration for HD- and 3G-SDI protocol implementations.

Cyclone IV GX transceivers configured in SDI mode provides the serialization and deserialization functions that supports the SDI data rates as listed in Table 1–24.

Table 1–24. Supported SDI Data Rates

SMPTE Standard (1)	Configuration	Data Rate (Mbps)	FPGA Fabric-to-Transceiver Width	Byte SERDES Usage
292M	High definition (HD)	1483.5	20-bit	Used
			10-bit	Not used
		1485	20-bit	Used
			10-bit	Not used
424M	Third-generation (3G)	2967	20-bit	Used
		2970		

Note to Table 1–24:

(1) Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE).

☞ SDI functions such as scrambling/de-scrambling, framing, and cyclic redundancy check (CRC) must be implemented in the user logic.

2. Cyclone IV Reset Control and Power Down

CYIV-52002-1.4

Cyclone® IV GX devices offer multiple reset signals to control transceiver channels independently. The ALTGX Transceiver MegaWizard™ Plug-In Manager provides individual reset signals for each channel instantiated in your design. It also provides one power-down signal for each transceiver block.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Figure 2–1 shows the reset control and power-down block for a Cyclone IV GX device.

Figure 2–1. Reset Control and Power-Down Block

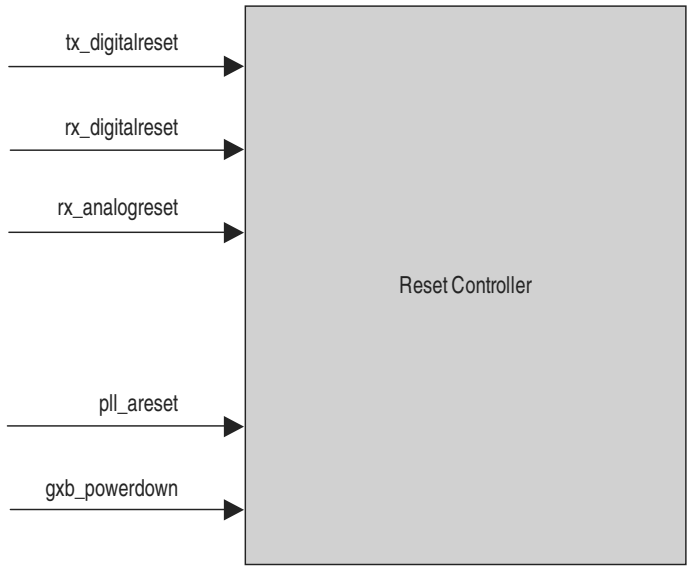
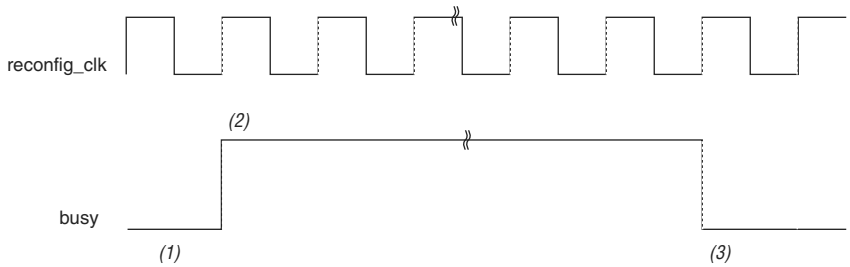


Figure 3–3 shows the timing diagram for a offset cancellation process.

Figure 3–3. Dynamic Reconfiguration Signals Transition during Offset Cancellation



Notes to Figure 3–3:

(1) After device power up, the busy signal remains low for the first reconfig_clk cycle.
(2) The busy signal then gets asserted for the second reconfig_clk cycle, when the dynamic reconfiguration controller initiates the offset cancellation process.
(3) The deassertion of the busy signal indicates the successful completion of the offset cancellation process.

Functional Simulation of the Offset Cancellation Process

You must connect the ALTGX_RECONFIG instances to the ALTGX instances in your design for functional simulation. Functional simulation uses a reduced timing model of the dynamic reconfiguration controller. Therefore, the duration of the offset cancellation process is 16 reconfig_clk clock cycles for functional simulation only. The gxb_powerdown signal must not be asserted during the offset cancellation sequence (for functional simulation and silicon).

Dynamic Reconfiguration Modes

When you enable the dynamic reconfiguration feature, you can reconfigure the following portions of each transceiver channel dynamically, without powering down the other transceiver channels or the FPGA fabric of the device:

- Analog (PMA) controls reconfiguration
- Channel reconfiguration
- PLL reconfiguration

Table 3–3 lists the supported dynamic reconfiguration modes for Cyclone IV GX devices.

Table 3–3. Cyclone IV GX Supported Dynamic Reconfiguration Mode (Part 1 of 2)

Dynamic Reconfiguration Supported Mode	Operational Mode			Quartus II Instances			.mif Requirements
	Transmitter Only	Receiver Only	Transmitter and Receiver Only	ALTGX	ALTGX_RECONFIG	ALTPLL_RECONFIG	
Offset Cancellation	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Analog (PMA) Controls Reconfiguration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—

Section I. Device Datasheet

This section provides the Cyclone® IV device datasheet. It includes the following chapter:

- Chapter 1, Cyclone IV Device Datasheet

Revision History

Refer to each chapter for its own specific revision history. For information about when each chapter was updated, refer to the Chapter Revision Dates section, which appears in the complete handbook.