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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	113560
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	301000
Total RAM Bits	14251008
Number of I/O	224
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.07V ~ 1.13V
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/5cefa9f23c8n



Cyclone V Device Overview

The Cyclone® V devices are designed to simultaneously accommodate the shrinking power consumption, cost, and time-to-market requirements; and the increasing bandwidth requirements for high-volume and cost-sensitive applications.

Enhanced with integrated transceivers and hard memory controllers, the Cyclone V devices are suitable for applications in the industrial, wireless and wireline, military, and automotive markets.

Related Information

[Cyclone V Device Handbook: Known Issues](#)

Lists the planned updates to the Cyclone V Device Handbook chapters.

Key Advantages of Cyclone V Devices

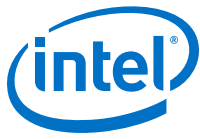
Table 1. Key Advantages of the Cyclone V Device Family

Advantage	Supporting Feature
Lower power consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built on TSMC's 28 nm low-power (28LP) process technology and includes an abundance of hard intellectual property (IP) blocks Up to 40% lower power consumption than the previous generation device
Improved logic integration and differentiation capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-input adaptive logic module (ALM) Up to 13.59 megabits (Mb) of embedded memory Variable-precision digital signal processing (DSP) blocks
Increased bandwidth capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.125 gigabits per second (Gbps) and 6.144 Gbps transceivers Hard memory controllers
Hard processor system (HPS) with integrated Arm* Cortex*-A9 MPCore* processor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tight integration of a dual-core Arm Cortex-A9 MPCore processor, hard IP, and an FPGA in a single Cyclone V system-on-a-chip (SoC) Supports over 128 Gbps peak bandwidth with integrated data coherency between the processor and the FPGA fabric
Lowest system cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires only two core voltages to operate Available in low-cost wirebond packaging Includes innovative features such as Configuration via Protocol (CvP) and partial reconfiguration

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*Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.

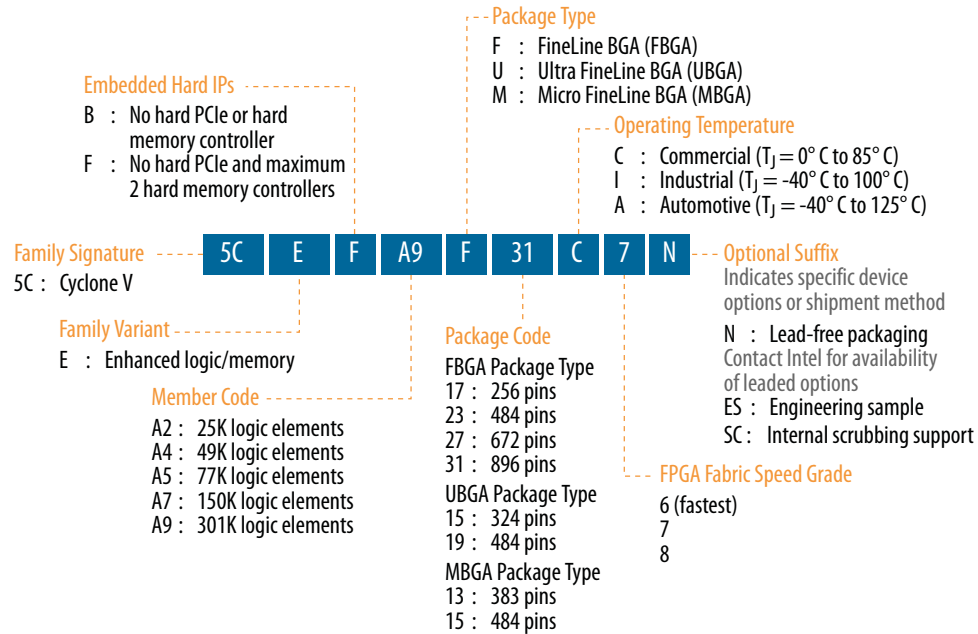
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Available Options

Figure 1. Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Cyclone V E Devices

The SEU internal scrubbing feature is available for Cyclone V E, GX, SE, and SX devices with the "SC" suffix in the part number. For device availability and ordering, contact your local Intel sales representatives.



Maximum Resources

Table 4. Maximum Resource Counts for Cyclone V E Devices

Resource		Member Code				
		A2	A4	A5	A7	A9
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		25	49	77	150	301
ALM		9,430	18,480	29,080	56,480	113,560
Register		37,736	73,920	116,320	225,920	454,240
Memory (Kb)	M10K	1,760	3,080	4,460	6,860	12,200
	MLAB	196	303	424	836	1,717
Variable-precision DSP Block		25	66	150	156	342
18 x 18 Multiplier		50	132	300	312	684
PLL		4	4	6	7	8
GPIO		224	224	240	480	480
LVDS	Transmitter	56	56	60	120	120
	Receiver	56	56	60	120	120
Hard Memory Controller		1	1	2	2	2



Related Information

[True LVDS Buffers in Devices, I/O Features in Cyclone V Devices](#)

Provides the number of LVDS channels in each device package.

Package Plan

Table 5. Package Plan for Cyclone V E Devices

Member Code	M383 (13 mm)	M484 (15 mm)	U324 (15 mm)	F256 (17 mm)	U484 (19 mm)	F484 (23 mm)	F672 (27 mm)	F896 (31 mm)
	GPIO	GPIO	GPIO	GPIO	GPIO	GPIO	GPIO	GPIO
A2	223	—	176	128	224	224	—	—
A4	223	—	176	128	224	224	—	—
A5	175	—	—	—	224	240	—	—
A7	—	240	—	—	240	240	336	480
A9	—	—	—	—	240	224	336	480

Cyclone V GX

This section provides the available options, maximum resource counts, and package plan for the Cyclone V GX devices.

The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the *Product Selector Guide*.

Related Information

[Product Selector Guide](#)

Provides the latest information about Intel products.



Resource		Member Code				
		C3	C4	C5	C7	C9
LVDS	Transmitter	52	84	84	120	140
	Receiver	52	84	84	120	140
PCIe Hard IP Block		1	2	2	2	2
Hard Memory Controller		1	2	2	2	2

Related Information

[True LVDS Buffers in Devices, I/O Features in Cyclone V Devices](#)

Provides the number of LVDS channels in each device package.

Package Plan

Table 7. Package Plan for Cyclone V GX Devices

Member Code	M301 (11 mm)		M383 (13 mm)		M484 (15 mm)		U324 (15 mm)		U484 (19 mm)	
	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR
C3	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	3	208	3
C4	129	4	175	6	—	—	—	—	224	6
C5	129	4	175	6	—	—	—	—	224	6
C7	—	—	—	—	240	3	—	—	240	6
C9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	5

Member Code	F484 (23 mm)		F672 (27 mm)		F896 (31 mm)		F1152 (35 mm)	
	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR
C3	208	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
C4	240	6	336	6	—	—	—	—
C5	240	6	336	6	—	—	—	—
C7	240	6	336	9	480	9	—	—
C9	224	6	336	9	480	12	560	12

Cyclone V GT

This section provides the available options, maximum resource counts, and package plan for the Cyclone V GT devices.

The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the *Product Selector Guide*.

Related Information

[Product Selector Guide](#)

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Cyclone V SE

This section provides the available options, maximum resource counts, and package plan for the Cyclone V SE devices.

The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the *Product Selector Guide*.

Related Information

Product Selector Guide

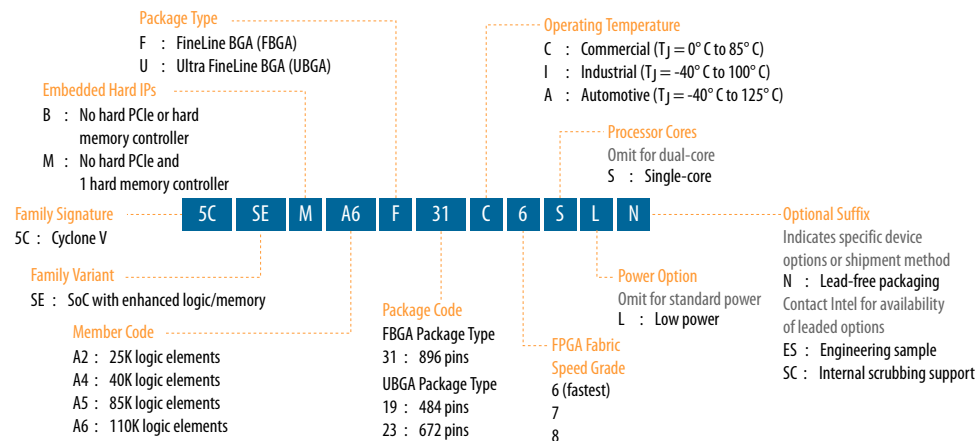
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Available Options

Figure 4. Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Cyclone V SE Devices

The SEU internal scrubbing feature is available for Cyclone V E, GX, SE, and SX devices with the "SC" suffix in the part number. For device availability and ordering, contact your local Intel sales representatives.

Cyclone V SE and SX low-power devices (L power option) offer 30% static power reduction for devices with 25K LE and 40K LE, and 20% static power reduction for devices with 85K LE and 110K LE.





Resource		Member Code			
		C2	C4	C5	C6
HPS PLL		3	3	3	3
3 Gbps Transceiver		6	6	9	9
FPGA GPIO ⁽⁸⁾		145	145	288	288
HPS I/O		181	181	181	181
LVDS	Transmitter	32	32	72	72
	Receiver	37	37	72	72
PCIe Hard IP Block		2	2	2 ⁽⁹⁾	2 ⁽⁹⁾
FPGA Hard Memory Controller		1	1	1	1
HPS Hard Memory Controller		1	1	1	1
Arm Cortex-A9 MPCore Processor		Dual-core	Dual-core	Dual-core	Dual-core

Related Information

True LVDS Buffers in Devices, I/O Features in Cyclone V Devices

Provides the number of LVDS channels in each device package.

Package Plan

Table 13. Package Plan for Cyclone V SX Devices

The HPS I/O counts are the number of I/Os in the HPS and does not correlate with the number of HPS-specific I/O pins in the FPGA. Each HPS-specific pin in the FPGA may be mapped to several HPS I/Os.

Member Code	U672 (23 mm)			F896 (31 mm)		
	FPGA GPIO	HPS I/O	XCVR	FPGA GPIO	HPS I/O	XCVR
C2	145	181	6	—	—	—
C4	145	181	6	—	—	—
C5	145	181	6	288	181	9
C6	145	181	6	288	181	9

Cyclone V ST

This section provides the available options, maximum resource counts, and package plan for the Cyclone V ST devices.

The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the *Product Selector Guide*.

⁽⁸⁾ The number of GPIOs does not include transceiver I/Os. In the Intel Quartus Prime software, the number of user I/Os includes transceiver I/Os.

⁽⁹⁾ 1 PCIe Hard IP Block in U672 package.



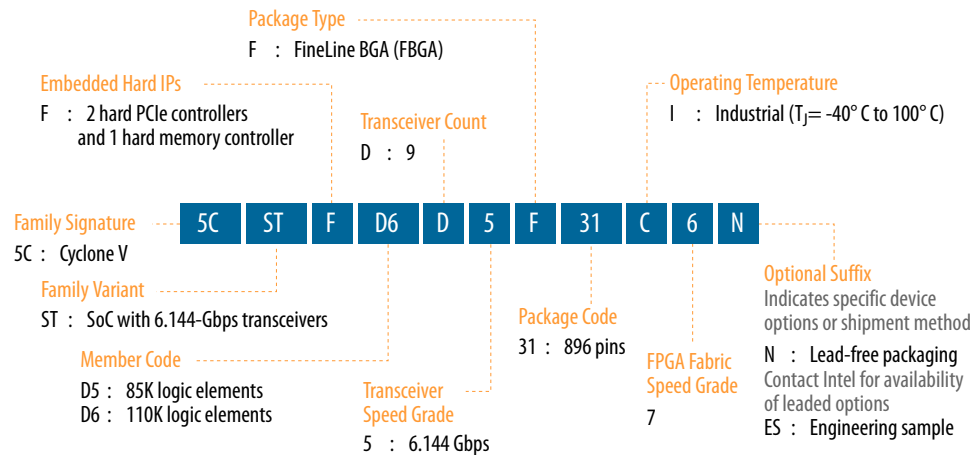
Related Information

Product Selector Guide

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Available Options

Figure 6. Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Cyclone V ST Devices



Maximum Resources

Table 14. Maximum Resource Counts for Cyclone V ST Devices




























































































Resource		Member Code	
		D5	D6
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		85	110
ALM		32,070	41,910
Register		128,300	166,036
Memory (Kb)	M10K	3,970	5,570
	MLAB	480	621
Variable-precision DSP Block		87	112
18 x 18 Multiplier		174	224
FPGA PLL		6	6
HPS PLL		3	3
6.144 Gbps Transceiver		9	9
FPGA GPIO ⁽¹⁰⁾		288	288
HPS I/O		181	181
LVDS	Transmitter	72	72
continued...			

⁽¹⁰⁾ The number of GPIOs does not include transceiver I/Os. In the Intel Quartus Prime software, the number of user I/Os includes transceiver I/Os.

I/O Vertical Migration for Cyclone V Devices

Figure 7. Vertical Migration Capability Across Cyclone V Device Packages and Densities

The arrows indicate the vertical migration paths. The devices included in each vertical migration path are shaded. You can also migrate your design across device densities in the same package option if the devices have the same dedicated pins, configuration pins, and power pins.

Variant	Member Code	Package										
		M301	M383	M484	F256	U324	U484	F484	U672	F672	F896	F1152
Cyclone V E	A2		 									
	A4		 									
	A5											
	A7											
	A9											
Cyclone V GX	C3											
	C4	 	 									
	C5	 	 									
	C7											
	C9											
Cyclone V GT	D5											
	D7											
	D9											
Cyclone V SE	A2								 			
	A4								 			
	A5								 			
	A6								 			
Cyclone V SX	C2								 			
	C4								 			
	C5								 			
	C6								 			
Cyclone V ST	D5											
	D6											

You can achieve the vertical migration shaded in red if you use only up to 175 GPIOs for the M383 package, and 138 GPIOs for the U672 package. These migration paths are not shown in the Intel Quartus Prime software Pin Migration View.

Note: To verify the pin migration compatibility, use the Pin Migration View window in the Intel Quartus Prime software Pin Planner.

Adaptive Logic Module

Cyclone V devices use a 28 nm ALM as the basic building block of the logic fabric.

The ALM, as shown in following figure, uses an 8-input fracturable look-up table (LUT) with four dedicated registers to help improve timing closure in register-rich designs and achieve an even higher design packing capability than previous generations.

Figure 8. ALM for Cyclone V Devices



You can configure up to 25% of the ALMs in the Cyclone V devices as distributed memory using MLABs.

Related Information

[Embedded Memory Capacity in Cyclone V Devices](#) on page 21
Lists the embedded memory capacity for each device.

Variable-Precision DSP Block

Cyclone V devices feature a variable-precision DSP block that supports these features:

- Configurable to support signal processing precisions ranging from 9 x 9, 18 x 18 and 27 x 27 bits natively
- A 64-bit accumulator
- A hard preadder that is available in both 18- and 27-bit modes
- Cascaded output adders for efficient systolic finite impulse response (FIR) filters
- Internal coefficient register banks, 8 deep, for each multiplier in 18- or 27-bit mode
- Fully independent multiplier operation
- A second accumulator feedback register to accommodate complex multiply-accumulate functions
- Fully independent Efficient support for single-precision floating point arithmetic
- The inferability of all modes by the Intel Quartus Prime design software



Variant	Member Code	Variable-precision DSP Block	Independent Input and Output Multiplications Operator			18 x 18 Multiplier Adder Mode	18 x 18 Multiplier Adder Summed with 36 bit Input
			9 x 9 Multiplier	18 x 18 Multiplier	27 x 27 Multiplier		
	C6	112	336	224	112	112	112
Cyclone V ST	D5	87	261	174	87	87	87
	D6	112	336	224	112	112	112

Embedded Memory Blocks

The embedded memory blocks in the devices are flexible and designed to provide an optimal amount of small- and large-sized memory arrays to fit your design requirements.

Types of Embedded Memory

The Cyclone V devices contain two types of memory blocks:

- 10 Kb M10K blocks—blocks of dedicated memory resources. The M10K blocks are ideal for larger memory arrays while still providing a large number of independent ports.
- 640 bit memory logic array blocks (MLABs)—enhanced memory blocks that are configured from dual-purpose logic array blocks (LABs). The MLABs are ideal for wide and shallow memory arrays. The MLABs are optimized for implementation of shift registers for digital signal processing (DSP) applications, wide shallow FIFO buffers, and filter delay lines. Each MLAB is made up of ten adaptive logic modules (ALMs). In the Cyclone V devices, you can configure these ALMs as ten 32 x 2 blocks, giving you one 32 x 20 simple dual-port SRAM block per MLAB.

Embedded Memory Capacity in Cyclone V Devices

Table 18. Embedded Memory Capacity and Distribution in Cyclone V Devices

Variant	Member Code	M10K		MLAB		Total RAM Bit (Kb)
		Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	
Cyclone V E	A2	176	1,760	314	196	1,956
	A4	308	3,080	485	303	3,383
	A5	446	4,460	679	424	4,884
	A7	686	6,860	1338	836	7,696
	A9	1,220	12,200	2748	1,717	13,917
Cyclone V GX	C3	135	1,350	291	182	1,532
	C4	250	2,500	678	424	2,924
	C5	446	4,460	678	424	4,884
	C7	686	6,860	1338	836	7,696
	C9	1,220	12,200	2748	1,717	13,917
continued...						



Variant	Member Code	M10K		MLAB		Total RAM Bit (Kb)
		Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	
Cyclone V GT	D5	446	4,460	679	424	4,884
	D7	686	6,860	1338	836	7,696
	D9	1,220	12,200	2748	1,717	13,917
Cyclone V SE	A2	140	1,400	221	138	1,538
	A4	270	2,700	370	231	2,460
	A5	397	3,970	768	480	4,450
	A6	553	5,530	994	621	6,151
Cyclone V SX	C2	140	1,400	221	138	1,538
	C4	270	2,700	370	231	2,460
	C5	397	3,970	768	480	4,450
	C6	553	5,530	994	621	6,151
Cyclone V ST	D5	397	3,970	768	480	4,450
	D6	553	5,530	994	621	6,151

Embedded Memory Configurations

Table 19. Supported Embedded Memory Block Configurations for Cyclone V Devices

This table lists the maximum configurations supported for the embedded memory blocks. The information is applicable only to the single-port RAM and ROM modes.

Memory Block	Depth (bits)	Programmable Width
MLAB	32	x16, x18, or x20
M10K	256	x40 or x32
	512	x20 or x16
	1K	x10 or x8
	2K	x5 or x4
	4K	x2
	8K	x1

Clock Networks and PLL Clock Sources

550 MHz Cyclone V devices have 16 global clock networks capable of up to operation. The clock network architecture is based on Intel's global, quadrant, and peripheral clock structure. This clock structure is supported by dedicated clock input pins and fractional PLLs.

Note: To reduce power consumption, the Intel Quartus Prime software identifies all unused sections of the clock network and powers them down.



PLL Features

The PLLs in the Cyclone V devices support the following features:

- Frequency synthesis
- On-chip clock deskew
- Jitter attenuation
- Programmable output clock duty cycles
- PLL cascading
- Reference clock switchover
- Programmable bandwidth
- User-mode reconfiguration of PLLs
- Low power mode for each fractional PLL
- Dynamic phase shift
- Direct, source synchronous, zero delay buffer, external feedback, and LVDS compensation modes

Fractional PLL

In addition to integer PLLs, the Cyclone V devices use a fractional PLL architecture. The devices have up to eight PLLs, each with nine output counters. You can use the output counters to reduce PLL usage in two ways:

- Reduce the number of oscillators that are required on your board by using fractional PLLs
- Reduce the number of clock pins that are used in the device by synthesizing multiple clock frequencies from a single reference clock source

If you use the fractional PLL mode, you can use the PLLs for precision fractional-N frequency synthesis—removing the need for off-chip reference clock sources in your design.

The transceiver fractional PLLs that are not used by the transceiver I/Os can be used as general purpose fractional PLLs by the FPGA fabric.

FPGA General Purpose I/O

Cyclone V devices offer highly configurable GPIOs. The following list describes the features of the GPIOs:

- Programmable bus hold and weak pull-up
- LVDS output buffer with programmable differential output voltage (V_{OD}) and programmable pre-emphasis
- On-chip parallel termination (R_T OCT) for all I/O banks with OCT calibration to limit the termination impedance variation
- On-chip dynamic termination that has the ability to swap between series and parallel termination, depending on whether there is read or write on a common bus for signal integrity
- Easy timing closure support using the hard read FIFO in the input register path, and delay-locked loop (DLL) delay chain with fine and coarse architecture

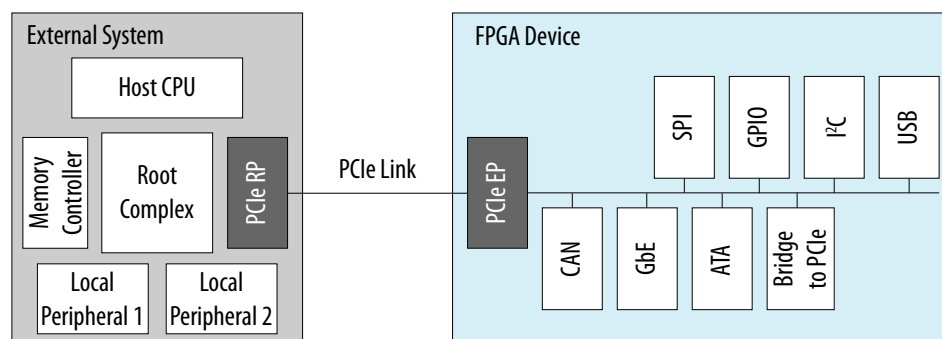
PCIe Gen1 and Gen2 Hard IP

Cyclone V GX, GT, SX, and ST devices contain PCIe hard IP that is designed for performance and ease-of-use. The PCIe hard IP consists of the MAC, data link, and transaction layers.

The PCIe hard IP supports PCIe Gen2 and Gen1 end point and root port for up to x4 lane configuration. The PCIe Gen2 x4 support is PCIe-compatible.

The PCIe endpoint support includes multifunction support for up to eight functions, as shown in the following figure. The integrated multifunction support reduces the FPGA logic requirements by up to 20,000 LEs for PCIe designs that require multiple peripherals.

Figure 9. PCIe Multifunction for Cyclone V Devices



The Cyclone V PCIe hard IP operates independently from the core logic. This independent operation allows the PCIe link to wake up and complete link training in less than 100 ms while the Cyclone V device completes loading the programming file for the rest of the device.

In addition, the PCIe hard IP in the Cyclone V device provides improved end-to-end datapath protection using ECC.

External Memory Interface

This section provides an overview of the external memory interface in Cyclone V devices.

Hard and Soft Memory Controllers

Cyclone V devices support up to two hard memory controllers for DDR3, DDR2, and LPDDR2 SDRAM devices. Each controller supports 8 to 32 bit components of up to 4 gigabits (Gb) in density with two chip selects and optional ECC. For the Cyclone V SoC devices, an additional hard memory controller in the HPS supports DDR3, DDR2, and LPDDR2 SDRAM devices.

All Cyclone V devices support soft memory controllers for DDR3, DDR2, and LPDDR2 SDRAM devices for maximum flexibility.



External Memory Performance

Table 20. External Memory Interface Performance in Cyclone V Devices

The maximum and minimum operating frequencies depend on the memory interface standards and the supported delay-locked loop (DLL) frequency listed in the device datasheet.

Interface	Voltage (V)	Maximum Frequency (MHz)		Minimum Frequency (MHz)
		Hard Controller	Soft Controller	
DDR3 SDRAM	1.5	400	303	303
	1.35	400	303	303
DDR2 SDRAM	1.8	400	300	167
LPDDR2 SDRAM	1.2	333	300	167

Related Information

External Memory Interface Spec Estimator

For the latest information and to estimate the external memory system performance specification, use Intel's External Memory Interface Spec Estimator tool.

HPS External Memory Performance

Table 21. HPS External Memory Interface Performance

The hard processor system (HPS) is available in Cyclone V SoC devices only.

Interface	Voltage (V)	HPS Hard Controller (MHz)
DDR3 SDRAM	1.5	400
	1.35	400
DDR2 SDRAM	1.8	400
LPDDR2 SDRAM	1.2	333

Related Information

External Memory Interface Spec Estimator

For the latest information and to estimate the external memory system performance specification, use Intel's External Memory Interface Spec Estimator tool.

Low-Power Serial Transceivers

Cyclone V devices deliver the industry's lowest power 6.144 Gbps transceivers at an estimated 88 mW maximum power consumption per channel. Cyclone V transceivers are designed to be compliant with a wide range of protocols and data rates.

Transceiver Channels

The transceivers are positioned on the left outer edge of the device. The transceiver channels consist of the physical medium attachment (PMA), physical coding sublayer (PCS), and clock networks.

Figure 11. HPS with Dual-Core Arm Cortex-A9 MPCore Processor



System Peripherals and Debug Access Port

Each Ethernet MAC, USB OTG, NAND flash controller, and SD/MMC controller module has an integrated DMA controller. For modules without an integrated DMA controller, an additional DMA controller module provides up to eight channels of high-bandwidth data transfers. Peripherals that communicate off-chip are multiplexed with other peripherals at the HPS pin level. This allows you to choose which peripherals to interface with other devices on your PCB.

The debug access port provides interfaces to industry standard JTAG debug probes and supports Arm CoreSight debug and core traces to facilitate software development.

HPS-FPGA AXI Bridges

The HPS-FPGA bridges, which support the Advanced Microcontroller Bus Architecture (AMBA®) Advanced eXtensible Interface (AXI™) specifications, consist of the following bridges:

- FPGA-to-HPS AXI bridge—a high-performance bus supporting 32, 64, and 128 bit data widths that allows the FPGA fabric to issue transactions to slaves in the HPS.
- HPS-to-FPGA AXI bridge—a high-performance bus supporting 32, 64, and 128 bit data widths that allows the HPS to issue transactions to slaves in the FPGA fabric.
- Lightweight HPS-to-FPGA AXI bridge—a lower latency 32 bit width bus that allows the HPS to issue transactions to slaves in the FPGA fabric. This bridge is primarily used for control and status register (CSR) accesses to peripherals in the FPGA fabric.

The HPS-FPGA AXI bridges allow masters in the FPGA fabric to communicate with slaves in the HPS logic, and vice versa. For example, the HPS-to-FPGA AXI bridge allows you to share memories instantiated in the FPGA fabric with one or both microprocessors in the HPS, while the FPGA-to-HPS AXI bridge allows logic in the FPGA fabric to access the memory and peripherals in the HPS.

Each HPS-FPGA bridge also provides asynchronous clock crossing for data transferred between the FPGA fabric and the HPS.

HPS SDRAM Controller Subsystem

The HPS SDRAM controller subsystem contains a multiport SDRAM controller and DDR PHY that are shared between the FPGA fabric (through the FPGA-to-HPS SDRAM interface), the level 2 (L2) cache, and the level 3 (L3) system interconnect. The FPGA-to-HPS SDRAM interface supports AMBA AXI and Avalon® Memory-Mapped (Avalon-MM) interface standards, and provides up to six individual ports for access by masters implemented in the FPGA fabric.

To maximize memory performance, the SDRAM controller subsystem supports command and data reordering, deficit round-robin arbitration with aging, and high-priority bypass features. The SDRAM controller subsystem supports DDR2, DDR3, or LPDDR2 devices up to 4 Gb in density operating at up to 400 MHz (800 Mbps data rate).

FPGA Configuration and Processor Booting

The FPGA fabric and HPS in the SoC are powered independently. You can reduce the clock frequencies or gate the clocks to reduce dynamic power, or shut down the entire FPGA fabric to reduce total system power.

You can configure the FPGA fabric and boot the HPS independently, in any order, providing you with more design flexibility:

- You can boot the HPS independently. After the HPS is running, the HPS can fully or partially reconfigure the FPGA fabric at any time under software control. The HPS can also configure other FPGAs on the board through the FPGA configuration controller.
- You can power up both the HPS and the FPGA fabric together, configure the FPGA fabric first, and then boot the HPS from memory accessible to the FPGA fabric.



Note: Although the FPGA fabric and HPS are on separate power domains, the HPS must remain powered up during operation while the FPGA fabric can be powered up or down as required.

Related Information

[Cyclone V Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines](#)

Provides detailed information about power supply pin connection guidelines and power regulator sharing.

Hardware and Software Development

For hardware development, you can configure the HPS and connect your soft logic in the FPGA fabric to the HPS interfaces using the Platform Designer (Standard) system integration tool in the Intel Quartus Prime software.

For software development, the Arm-based SoC devices inherit the rich software development ecosystem available for the Arm Cortex-A9 MPCore processor. The software development process for Intel SoCs follows the same steps as those for other SoC devices from other manufacturers. Support for Linux, VxWorks®, and other operating systems is available for the SoCs. For more information on the operating systems support availability, contact the Intel sales team.

You can begin device-specific firmware and software development on the Intel SoC Virtual Target. The Virtual Target is a fast PC-based functional simulation of a target development system—a model of a complete development board that runs on a PC. The Virtual Target enables the development of device-specific production software that can run unmodified on actual hardware.

Related Information

[International Altera Sales Support Offices](#)

Dynamic and Partial Reconfiguration

The Cyclone V devices support dynamic reconfiguration and partial reconfiguration.

Dynamic Reconfiguration

The dynamic reconfiguration feature allows you to dynamically change the transceiver data rates, PMA settings, or protocols of a channel, without affecting data transfer on adjacent channels. This feature is ideal for applications that require on-the-fly multiprotocol or multirate support. You can reconfigure the PMA and PCS blocks with dynamic reconfiguration.

Partial Reconfiguration

Note: The partial reconfiguration feature is available for Cyclone V E, GX, SE, and SX devices with the "SC" suffix in the part number. For device availability and ordering, contact your local Intel sales representatives.

Partial reconfiguration allows you to reconfigure part of the device while other sections of the device remain operational. This capability is important in systems with critical uptime requirements because it allows you to make updates or adjust functionality without disrupting services.

Apart from lowering cost and power consumption, partial reconfiguration increases the effective logic density of the device because placing device functions that do not operate simultaneously is not necessary. Instead, you can store these functions in external memory and load them whenever the functions are required. This capability reduces the size of the device because it allows multiple applications on a single device—saving the board space and reducing the power consumption.

Intel simplifies the time-intensive task of partial reconfiguration by building this capability on top of the proven incremental compile and design flow in the Intel Quartus Prime design software. With the Intel solution, you do not need to know all the intricate device architecture details to perform a partial reconfiguration.

Partial reconfiguration is supported through the FPP x16 configuration interface. You can seamlessly use partial reconfiguration in tandem with dynamic reconfiguration to enable simultaneous partial reconfiguration of both the device core and transceivers.

Enhanced Configuration and Configuration via Protocol

Cyclone V devices support 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.0 V, and 3.3 V programming voltages and several configuration schemes.

Table 24. Configuration Schemes and Features Supported by Cyclone V Devices

Mode	Data Width	Max Clock Rate (MHz)	Max Data Rate (Mbps)	Decompression	Design Security	Partial Reconfiguration ⁽¹⁸⁾	Remote System Update
AS through the EPCS and EPCQ serial configuration device	1 bit, 4 bits	100	—	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
PS through CPLD or external microcontroller	1 bit	125	125	Yes	Yes	—	—
FPP	8 bits	125	—	Yes	Yes	—	Parallel flash loader
	16 bits	125	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	
CvP (PCIe)	x1, x2, and x4 lanes	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
JTAG	1 bit	33	33	—	—	—	—

Instead of using an external flash or ROM, you can configure the Cyclone V devices through PCIe using CvP. The CvP mode offers the fastest configuration rate and flexibility with the easy-to-use PCIe hard IP block interface. The Cyclone V CvP implementation conforms to the PCIe 100 ms power-up-to-active time requirement.

Related Information

[Configuration via Protocol \(CvP\) Implementation in Intel FPGAs User Guide](#)

Provides more information about CvP.

⁽¹⁸⁾ The partial reconfiguration feature is available for Cyclone V E, GX, SE, and SX devices with the "SC" suffix in the part number. For device availability and ordering, contact your local Intel sales representatives.



Date	Version	Changes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated HPS I/O for U484 (19 mm) in Table 11 with '151' for A2, A4, A5 and A6. Updated Memory (Kb) for Maximum Resource Counts for Cyclone V SE A4 and A6, SX C4 and C6, ST D6 devices. Updated FPGA PLL for Maximum Resource Counts for Cyclone V SE A2, SX C2, devices. Removed '36 x 36' from the Variable-Precision DSP Block. Updated Variable-precision DSP Blocks and 18 x 18 Multiplier for Maximum Resource Counts for Cyclone V SX C4 device. Updated the HPS I/O counts for Cyclone V SE, SX, and ST devices. Updated Figure 7 which shows the I/O vertical migration table. Updated Table 17 for Cyclone V SX C4 device. Updated Embedded Memory Capacity and Distribution table for Cyclone V SE A4 and A6, SX C4 and C6, ST D6 devices. Removed 'Counter reconfiguration' from the PLL Features. Updated Low-Power Serial Transceivers by replacing 5 Gbps with 6.144 Gbps. Removed 'Distributed Memory' symbol. Updated the Capability in Table 22 of Backplane support to '6.144 Gbps'. Updated Capability in Table 22 of Ring oscillator transmit PLLs with 6.144 Gbps. Updated the PCS Support in Table 23 from 5 Gbps to '6 Gbps'. Updated the Data Rates (Gbps) in Table 23 of 3 Gbps and 6 Gbps Basic to '6.144 Gbps'. Updated the Data Rates (Gbps) in Table 23 of CPRI 4.1 to '6.144 Gbps'. Clarified that partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature. Contact Altera for support of the feature.
December 2012	2012.12.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated the pin counts for the MBGA packages. Updated the GPIO and transceiver counts for the MBGA packages. Updated the GPIO counts for the U484 package of the Cyclone V E A9, GX C9, and GT D9 devices. Updated the vertical migration table for vertical migration of the U484 packages. Updated the MLAB supported programmable widths at 32 bits depth.
November 2012	2012.11.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added new MBGA packages and additional U484 packages for Cyclone V E, GX, and GT. Added ordering code for five-transceiver devices for Cyclone V GT and ST. Updated the vertical migration table to add MBGA packages. Added performance information for HPS memory controller. Removed DDR3U support. Updated Cyclone V ST speed grade information. Added information on maximum transceiver channel usage restrictions for PCI Gen2 and CPRI at 4.9152 Gbps transmit jitter compliance. Added note on the differences between GPIO reported in Overview with User I/O numbers shown in the Quartus II software. Updated template.
July 2012	2.1	Added support for PCIe Gen2 x4 lane configuration (PCIe-compatible)
June 2012	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructured the document. Added the "Embedded Memory Capacity" and "Embedded Memory Configurations" sections. Added Table 1, Table 3, Table 16, Table 19, and Table 20. Updated Table 2, Table 4, Table 5, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, Table 10, Table 11, Table 12, Table 13, Table 14, Table 17, and Table 18.
continued...		



Date	Version	Changes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 10. Updated the "FPGA Configuration and Processor Booting" and "Hardware and Software Development" sections. Text edits throughout the document.
February 2012	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Table 1-2, Table 1-3, and Table 1-6. Updated "Cyclone V Family Plan" on page 1-4 and "Clock Networks and PLL Clock Sources" on page 1-15. Updated Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-6.
November 2011	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Table 1-1, Table 1-2, Table 1-3, Table 1-4, Table 1-5, and Table 1-6. Updated Figure 1-4, Figure 1-5, Figure 1-6, Figure 1-7, and Figure 1-8. Updated "System Peripherals" on page 1-18, "HPS-FPGA AXI Bridges" on page 1-19, "HPS SDRAM Controller Subsystem" on page 1-19, "FPGA Configuration and Processor Booting" on page 1-19, and "Hardware and Software Development" on page 1-20. Minor text edits.
October 2011	1.0	Initial release.