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### **Embedded - System On Chip (SoC): The Heart of Modern Embedded Systems**

**Embedded - System On Chip (SoC)** refers to an integrated circuit that consolidates all the essential components of a computer system into a single chip. This includes a microprocessor, memory, and other peripherals, all packed into one compact and efficient package. SoCs are designed to provide a complete computing solution, optimizing both space and power consumption, making them ideal for a wide range of embedded applications.

### **What are Embedded - System On Chip (SoC)?**

**System On Chip (SoC)** integrates multiple functions of a computer or electronic system onto a single chip. Unlike traditional multi-chip solutions. SoCs combine a central

#### **Details**

Product Status	Active
Architecture	MCU, FPGA
Core Processor	Dual ARM® Cortex®-A9 MPCore™ with CoreSight™
Flash Size	-
RAM Size	256KB
Peripherals	DMA, POR, WDT
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I <sup>2</sup> C, MMC/SD/SDIO, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Speed	1.5GHz
Primary Attributes	FPGA - 570K Logic Elements
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1517-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1517-FCBGA (40x40)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/10as057n2f40i2sg">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/10as057n2f40i2sg</a>



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## Intel® Arria® 10 Device Overview

The Intel® Arria® 10 device family consists of high-performance and power-efficient 20 nm mid-range FPGAs and SoCs.

Intel Arria 10 device family delivers:

- Higher performance than the previous generation of mid-range and high-end FPGAs.
- Power efficiency attained through a comprehensive set of power-saving technologies.

The Intel Arria 10 devices are ideal for high performance, power-sensitive, midrange applications in diverse markets.

**Table 1. Sample Markets and Ideal Applications for Intel Arria 10 Devices**

Market	Applications
Wireless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Channel and switch cards in remote radio heads</li> <li>• Mobile backhaul</li> </ul>
Wireline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40G/100G muxponders and transponders</li> <li>• 100G line cards</li> <li>• Bridging</li> <li>• Aggregation</li> </ul>
Broadcast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studio switches</li> <li>• Servers and transport</li> <li>• Videoconferencing</li> <li>• Professional audio and video</li> </ul>
Computing and Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flash cache</li> <li>• Cloud computing servers</li> <li>• Server acceleration</li> </ul>
Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnostic scanners</li> <li>• Diagnostic imaging</li> </ul>
Military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missile guidance and control</li> <li>• Radar</li> <li>• Electronic warfare</li> <li>• Secure communications</li> </ul>

### Related Information

#### Intel Arria 10 Device Handbook: Known Issues

Lists the planned updates to the *Intel Arria 10 Device Handbook* chapters.



## Available Options

Figure 1. Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Intel Arria 10 GX Devices



## Related Information

### Transceiver Performance for Intel Arria 10 GX/SX Devices

Provides more information about the transceiver speed grade.



**Table 6. Maximum Resource Counts for Intel Arria 10 GX Devices (GX 570, GX 660, GX 900, and GX 1150)**

Resource		Product Line			
		GX 570	GX 660	GX 900	GX 1150
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		570	660	900	1,150
ALM		217,080	251,680	339,620	427,200
Register		868,320	1,006,720	1,358,480	1,708,800
Memory (Kb)	M20K	36,000	42,620	48,460	54,260
	MLAB	5,096	5,788	9,386	12,984
Variable-precision DSP Block		1,523	1,687	1,518	1,518
18 x 19 Multiplier		3,046	3,374	3,036	3,036
PLL	Fractional Synthesis	16	16	32	32
	I/O	16	16	16	16
17.4 Gbps Transceiver		48	48	96	96
GPIO <sup>(3)</sup>		696	696	768	768
LVDS Pair <sup>(4)</sup>		324	324	384	384
PCIe Hard IP Block		2	2	4	4
Hard Memory Controller		16	16	16	16

## Package Plan

**Table 7. Package Plan for Intel Arria 10 GX Devices (U19, F27, and F29)**

Refer to I/O and High Speed I/O in Intel Arria 10 Devices chapter for the number of 3 V I/O, LVDS I/O, and LVDS channels in each device package.

Product Line	U19 (19 mm × 19 mm, 484-pin UBGA)			F27 (27 mm × 27 mm, 672-pin FBGA)			F29 (29 mm × 29 mm, 780-pin FBGA)		
	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR
GX 160	48	192	6	48	192	12	48	240	12
GX 220	48	192	6	48	192	12	48	240	12
GX 270	—	—	—	48	192	12	48	312	12
GX 320	—	—	—	48	192	12	48	312	12
GX 480	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	312	12



## Maximum Resources

**Table 12. Maximum Resource Counts for Intel Arria 10 SX Devices**

Resource		Product Line						
		SX 160	SX 220	SX 270	SX 320	SX 480	SX 570	SX 660
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		160	220	270	320	480	570	660
ALM		61,510	80,330	101,620	119,900	183,590	217,080	251,680
Register		246,040	321,320	406,480	479,600	734,360	868,320	1,006,720
Memory (Kb)	M20K	8,800	11,740	15,000	17,820	28,620	36,000	42,620
	MLAB	1,050	1,690	2,452	2,727	4,164	5,096	5,788
Variable-precision DSP Block		156	192	830	985	1,368	1,523	1,687
18 x 19 Multiplier		312	384	1,660	1,970	2,736	3,046	3,374
PLL	Fractional Synthesis	6	6	8	8	12	16	16
	I/O	6	6	8	8	12	16	16
17.4 Gbps Transceiver		12	12	24	24	36	48	48
GPIO <sup>(8)</sup>		288	288	384	384	492	696	696
LVDS Pair <sup>(9)</sup>		120	120	168	168	174	324	324
PCIe Hard IP Block		1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Hard Memory Controller		6	6	8	8	12	16	16
ARM Cortex-A9 MPCore Processor		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## Package Plan

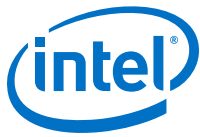
**Table 13. Package Plan for Intel Arria 10 SX Devices (U19, F27, F29, and F34)**

Refer to I/O and High Speed I/O in Intel Arria 10 Devices chapter for the number of 3 V I/O, LVDS I/O, and LVDS channels in each device package.

Product Line	U19 (19 mm × 19 mm, 484-pin UBGGA)			F27 (27 mm × 27 mm, 672-pin FBGA)			F29 (29 mm × 29 mm, 780-pin FBGA)			F34 (35 mm × 35 mm, 1152-pin FBGA)		
	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR
SX 160	48	144	6	48	192	12	48	240	12	—	—	—
SX 220	48	144	6	48	192	12	48	240	12	—	—	—
SX 270	—	—	—	48	192	12	48	312	12	48	336	24
SX 320	—	—	—	48	192	12	48	312	12	48	336	24
continued...												

<sup>(8)</sup> 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.

<sup>(9)</sup> Each LVDS I/O pair can be used as differential input or output.



Product Line	U19 (19 mm × 19 mm, 484-pin UBGA)			F27 (27 mm × 27 mm, 672-pin FBGA)			F29 (29 mm × 29 mm, 780-pin FBGA)			F34 (35 mm × 35 mm, 1152-pin FBGA)		
	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR
SX 480	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	312	12	48	444	24
SX 570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	444	24
SX 660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	444	24

**Table 14. Package Plan for Intel Arria 10 SX Devices (F35, KF40, and NF40)**

Refer to I/O and High Speed I/O in Intel Arria 10 Devices chapter for the number of 3 V I/O, LVDS I/O, and LVDS channels in each device package.

Product Line	F35 (35 mm × 35 mm, 1152-pin FBGA)			KF40 (40 mm × 40 mm, 1517-pin FBGA)			NF40 (40 mm × 40 mm, 1517-pin FBGA)		
	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR	3 V I/O	LVDS I/O	XCVR
SX 270	48	336	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
SX 320	48	336	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
SX 480	48	348	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
SX 570	48	348	36	96	600	36	48	540	48
SX 660	48	348	36	96	600	36	48	540	48

#### Related Information

[I/O and High-Speed Differential I/O Interfaces in Intel Arria 10 Devices chapter, Intel Arria 10 Device Handbook](#)

Provides the number of 3 V and LVDS I/Os, and LVDS channels for each Intel Arria 10 device package.



Variant	Product Line	Variable-precision DSP Block	Independent Input and Output Multiplications Operator		18 x 19 Multiplier Adder Sum Mode	18 x 18 Multiplier Adder Summed with 36 bit Input
			18 x 19 Multiplier	27 x 27 Multiplier		
	SX 320	984	1,968	984	984	984
	SX 480	1,368	2,736	1,368	1,368	1,368
	SX 570	1,523	3,046	1,523	1,523	1,523
	SX 660	1,687	3,374	1,687	1,687	1,687

**Table 17. Resources for Floating-Point Arithmetic in Intel Arria 10 Devices**

The table lists the variable-precision DSP resources by bit precision for each Intel Arria 10 device.

Variant	Product Line	Variable-precision DSP Block	Single Precision Floating-Point Multiplication Mode	Single-Precision Floating-Point Adder Mode	Single-Precision Floating-Point Multiply Accumulate Mode	Peak Giga Floating-Point Operations per Second (GFLOPs)
Intel Arria 10 GX	GX 160	156	156	156	156	140
	GX 220	192	192	192	192	173
	GX 270	830	830	830	830	747
	GX 320	984	984	984	984	886
	GX 480	1,369	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,231
	GX 570	1,523	1,523	1,523	1,523	1,371
	GX 660	1,687	1,687	1,687	1,687	1,518
	GX 900	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,366
	GX 1150	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,366
Intel Arria 10 GT	GT 900	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,366
	GT 1150	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,366
Intel Arria 10 SX	SX 160	156	156	156	156	140
	SX 220	192	192	192	192	173
	SX 270	830	830	830	830	747
	SX 320	984	984	984	984	886
	SX 480	1,369	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,231
	SX 570	1,523	1,523	1,523	1,523	1,371
	SX 660	1,687	1,687	1,687	1,687	1,518

## 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.



## Embedded Memory Configurations for Single-port Mode

**Table 19. Single-port Embedded Memory Configurations for Intel Arria 10 Devices**

This table lists the maximum configurations supported for single-port RAM and ROM modes.

Memory Block	Depth (bits)	Programmable Width
MLAB	32	x16, x18, or x20
	64 <sup>(10)</sup>	x8, x9, x10
M20K	512	x40, x32
	1K	x20, x16
	2K	x10, x8
	4K	x5, x4
	8K	x2
	16K	x1

## Clock Networks and PLL Clock Sources

The clock network architecture is based on Intel's global, regional, and peripheral clock structure. This clock structure is supported by dedicated clock input pins, fractional clock synthesis PLLs, and integer I/O PLLs.

### Clock Networks

The Intel Arria 10 core clock networks are capable of up to 800 MHz fabric operation across the full industrial temperature range. For the external memory interface, the clock network supports the hard memory controller with speeds up to 2,400 Mbps in a quarter-rate transfer.

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

### Fractional Synthesis and I/O PLLs

Intel Arria 10 devices contain up to 32 fractional synthesis PLLs and up to 16 I/O PLLs that are available for both specific and general purpose uses in the core:

- Fractional synthesis PLLs—located in the column adjacent to the transceiver blocks
- I/O PLLs—located in each bank of the 48 I/Os

### Fractional Synthesis PLLs

You can use the fractional synthesis PLLs to:

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

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<sup>(10)</sup> Supported through software emulation and consumes additional MLAB blocks.



- Series ( $R_S$ ) and parallel ( $R_T$ ) on-chip termination (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

## External Memory Interface

Intel Arria 10 devices offer massive external memory bandwidth, with up to seven 32-bit DDR4 memory interfaces running at up to 2,400 Mbps. This bandwidth provides additional ease of design, lower power, and resource efficiencies of hardened high-performance memory controllers.

The memory interface within Intel Arria 10 FPGAs and SoCs delivers the highest performance and ease of use. You can configure up to a maximum width of 144 bits when using the hard or soft memory controllers. If required, you can bypass the hard memory controller and use a soft controller implemented in the user logic.

Each I/O contains a hardened DDR read/write path (PHY) capable of performing key memory interface functionality such as read/write leveling, FIFO buffering to lower latency and improve margin, timing calibration, and on-chip termination.

The timing calibration is aided by the inclusion of hard microcontrollers based on Intel's Nios® II technology, specifically tailored to control the calibration of multiple memory interfaces. This calibration allows the Intel Arria 10 device to compensate for any changes in process, voltage, or temperature either within the Intel Arria 10 device itself, or within the external memory device. The advanced calibration algorithms ensure maximum bandwidth and robust timing margin across all operating conditions.

In addition to parallel memory interfaces, Intel Arria 10 devices support serial memory technologies such as the Hybrid Memory Cube (HMC). The HMC is supported by the Intel Arria 10 high-speed serial transceivers which connect up to four HMC links, with each link running at data rates up to 15 Gbps.

### Related Information

#### [External Memory Interface Spec Estimator](#)

Provides a parametric tool that allows you to find and compare the performance of the supported external memory interfaces in IntelFPGAs.

## Memory Standards Supported by Intel Arria 10 Devices

The I/Os are designed to provide high performance support for existing and emerging external memory standards.



### **Related Information**

#### [Intel Arria 10 Device Datasheet](#)

Lists the memory interface performance according to memory interface standards, rank or chip select configurations, and Intel Arria 10 device speed grades.

## **PCIe Gen1, Gen2, and Gen3 Hard IP**

Intel Arria 10 devices contain PCIe hard IP that is designed for performance and ease-of-use:

- Includes all layers of the PCIe stack—transaction, data link and physical layers.
- Supports PCIe Gen3, Gen2, and Gen1 Endpoint and Root Port in x1, x2, x4, or x8 lane configuration.
- Operates independently from the core logic—optional configuration via protocol (CvP) allows the PCIe link to power up and complete link training in less than 100 ms while the Intel Arria 10 device completes loading the programming file for the rest of the FPGA.
- Provides added functionality that makes it easier to support emerging features such as Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) and optional protocol extensions.
- Provides improved end-to-end datapath protection using ECC.
- Supports FPGA configuration via protocol (CvP) using PCIe at Gen3, Gen2, or Gen1 speed.

### **Related Information**

[PCS Features](#) on page 30

## **Enhanced PCS Hard IP for Interlaken and 10 Gbps Ethernet**

### **Interlaken Support**

The Intel Arria 10 enhanced PCS hard IP provides integrated Interlaken PCS supporting rates up to 25.8 Gbps per lane.

The Interlaken PCS is based on the proven functionality of the PCS developed for Intel's previous generation FPGAs, which demonstrated interoperability with Interlaken ASSP vendors and third-party IP suppliers. The Interlaken PCS is present in every transceiver channel in Intel Arria 10 devices.

### **Related Information**

[PCS Features](#) on page 30

### **10 Gbps Ethernet Support**

The Intel Arria 10 enhanced PCS hard IP supports 10GBASE-R PCS compliant with IEEE 802.3 10 Gbps Ethernet (10GbE). The integrated hard IP support for 10GbE and the 10 Gbps transceivers save external PHY cost, board space, and system power.



The scalable hard IP supports multiple independent 10GbE ports while using a single PLL for all the 10GBASE-R PCS instantiations, which saves on core logic resources and clock networks:

- Simplifies multiport 10GbE systems compared to XAUI interfaces that require an external XAUI-to-10G PHY.
- Incorporates Electronic Dispersion Compensation (EDC), which enables direct connection to standard 10 Gbps XFP and SFP+ pluggable optical modules.
- Supports backplane Ethernet applications and includes a hard 10GBASE-KR Forward Error Correction (FEC) circuit that you can use for 10 Gbps and 40 Gbps applications.

The 10 Gbps Ethernet PCS hard IP and 10GBASE-KR FEC are present in every transceiver channel.

#### Related Information

[PCS Features](#) on page 30

## Low Power Serial Transceivers

Intel Arria 10 FPGAs and SoCs include lowest power transceivers that deliver high bandwidth, throughput and low latency.

Intel Arria 10 devices deliver the industry's lowest power consumption per transceiver channel:

- 12.5 Gbps transceivers at as low as 242 mW
- 10 Gbps transceivers at as low as 168 mW
- 6 Gbps transceivers at as low as 117 mW

Intel Arria 10 transceivers support various data rates according to application:

- Chip-to-chip and chip-to-module applications—from 1 Gbps up to 25.8 Gbps
- Long reach and backplane applications—from 1 Gbps up to 12.5 with advanced adaptive equalization
- Critical power sensitive applications—from 1 Gbps up to 11.3 Gbps using lower power modes

The combination of 20 nm process technology and architectural advances provide the following benefits:

- Significant reduction in die area and power consumption
- Increase of up to two times in transceiver I/O density compared to previous generation devices while maintaining optimal signal integrity
- Up to 72 total transceiver channels—you can configure up to 6 of these channels to run as fast as 25.8 Gbps
- All channels feature continuous data rate support up to the maximum rated speed

**Figure 6. Intel Arria 10 Transceiver Block Architecture**



## Transceiver Channels

All transceiver channels feature a dedicated Physical Medium Attachment (PMA) and a hardened Physical Coding Sublayer (PCS).

- The PMA provides primary interfacing capabilities to physical channels.
- The PCS typically handles encoding/decoding, word alignment, and other pre-processing functions before transferring data to the FPGA core fabric.

A transceiver channel consists of a PMA and a PCS block. Most transceiver banks have 6 channels. There are some transceiver banks that contain only 3 channels.

A wide variety of bonded and non-bonded data rate configurations is possible using a highly configurable clock distribution network. Up to 80 independent transceiver data rates can be configured.

The following figures are graphical representations of top views of the silicon die, which correspond to reverse views for flip chip packages. Different Intel Arria 10 devices may have different floorplans than the ones shown in the figures.



PCS	Description
Standard PCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operates at a data rate up to 12 Gbps</li> <li>Supports protocols such as PCI-Express, CPRI 4.2+, GigE, IEEE 1588 in Hard PCS</li> <li>Implements other protocols using Basic/Custom (Standard PCS) transceiver configuration rules.</li> </ul>
Enhanced PCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performs functions common to most serial data industry standards, such as word alignment, encoding/decoding, and framing, before data is sent or received off-chip through the PMA</li> <li>Handles data transfer to and from the FPGA fabric</li> <li>Handles data transfer internally to and from the PMA</li> <li>Provides frequency compensation</li> <li>Performs channel bonding for multi-channel low skew applications</li> </ul>
PCIe Gen3 PCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports the seamless switching of Data and Clock between the Gen1, Gen2, and Gen3 data rates</li> <li>Provides support for PIPE 3.0 features</li> <li>Supports the PIPE interface with the Hard IP enabled, as well as with the Hard IP bypassed</li> </ul>

### Related Information

- [PCIe Gen1, Gen2, and Gen3 Hard IP](#) on page 26
- [Interlaken Support](#) on page 26
- [10 Gbps Ethernet Support](#) on page 26

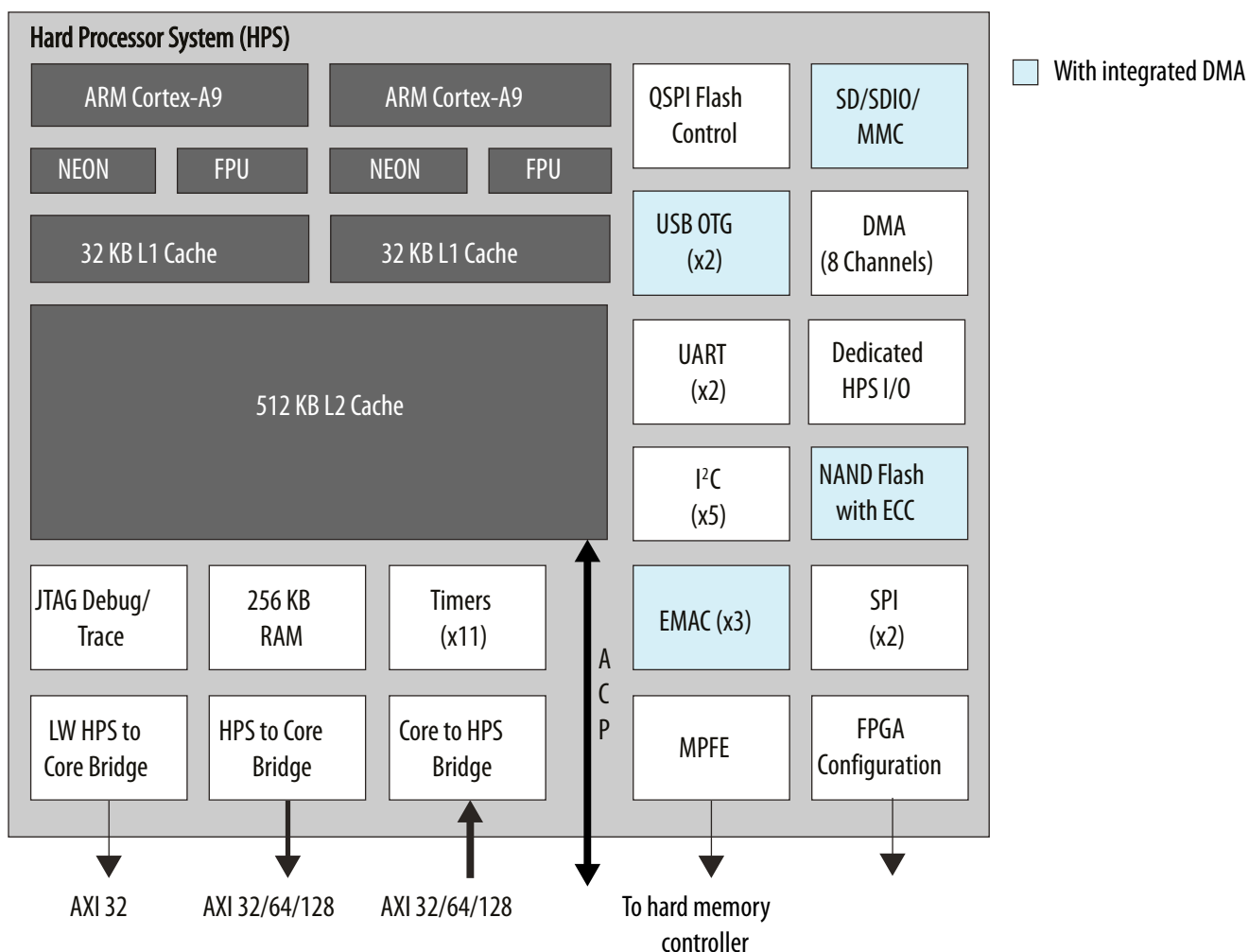
## PCS Protocol Support

This table lists some of the protocols supported by the Intel Arria 10 transceiver PCS. For more information about the blocks in the transmitter and receiver data paths, refer to the related information.

Protocol	Data Rate (Gbps)	Transceiver IP	PCS Support
PCIe Gen3 x1, x2, x4, x8	8.0	Native PHY (PIPE)	Standard PCS and PCIe Gen3 PCS
PCIe Gen2 x1, x2, x4, x8	5.0	Native PHY (PIPE)	Standard PCS
PCIe Gen1 x1, x2, x4, x8	2.5	Native PHY (PIPE)	Standard PCS
1000BASE-X Gigabit Ethernet	1.25	Native PHY	Standard PCS
1000BASE-X Gigabit Ethernet with IEEE 1588v2	1.25	Native PHY	Standard PCS
10GBASE-R	10.3125	Native PHY	Enhanced PCS
10GBASE-R with IEEE 1588v2	10.3125	Native PHY	Enhanced PCS
10GBASE-R with KR FEC	10.3125	Native PHY	Enhanced PCS
10GBASE-KR and 1000BASE-X	10.3125	1G/10GbE and 10GBASE-KR PHY	Standard PCS and Enhanced PCS
Interlaken (CEI-6G/11G)	3.125 to 17.4	Native PHY	Enhanced PCS
SFI-S/SFI-5.2	11.2	Native PHY	Enhanced PCS
10G SDI	10.692	Native PHY	Enhanced PCS
continued...			

**Figure 9. HPS Block Diagram**

This figure shows a block diagram of the HPS with the dual ARM Cortex-A9 MPCore processor.



## Key Advantages of 20-nm HPS

The 20-nm HPS strikes a balance between enabling maximum software compatibility with 28-nm SoCs while still improving upon the 28-nm HPS architecture. These improvements address the requirements of the next generation target markets such as wireless and wireline communications, compute and storage equipment, broadcast and military in terms of performance, memory bandwidth, connectivity via backplane and security.



## Features of the HPS

The HPS has the following features:

- 1.2-GHz, dual-core ARM Cortex-A9 MPCore processor with up to 1.5-GHz via overdrive
  - ARMv7-A architecture that runs 32-bit ARM instructions, 16-bit and 32-bit Thumb instructions, and 8-bit Java byte codes in Jazelle style
  - Superscalar, variable length, out-of-order pipeline with dynamic branch prediction
  - Instruction Efficiency 2.5 MIPS/MHz, which provides total performance of 7500 MIPS at 1.5 GHz
- Each processor core includes:
  - 32 KB of L1 instruction cache, 32 KB of L1 data cache
  - Single- and double-precision floating-point unit and NEON media engine
  - CoreSight debug and trace technology
  - Snoop Control Unit (SCU) and Acceleration Coherency Port (ACP)
- 512 KB of shared L2 cache
- 256 KB of scratch RAM
- Hard memory controller with support for DDR3, DDR4 and optional error correction code (ECC) support
- Multiport Front End (MPFE) Scheduler interface to the hard memory controller
- 8-channel direct memory access (DMA) controller
- QSPI flash controller with SIO, DIO, QIO SPI Flash support
- NAND flash controller (ONFI 1.0 or later) with DMA and ECC support, updated to support 8 and 16-bit Flash devices and new command DMA to offload CPU for fast power down recovery
- Updated SD/SDIO/MMC controller to eMMC 4.5 with DMA with CE-ATA digital command support
- 3 10/100/1000 Ethernet media access control (MAC) with DMA
- 2 USB On-the-Go (OTG) controllers with DMA
- 5 I<sup>2</sup>C controllers (3 can be used by EMAC for MIO to external PHY)
- 2 UART 16550 Compatible controllers
- 4 serial peripheral interfaces (SPI) (2 Master, 2 Slaves)
- 62 programmable general-purpose I/Os, which includes 48 direct share I/Os that allows the HPS peripherals to connect directly to the FPGA I/Os
- 7 general-purpose timers
- 4 watchdog timers
- Anti-tamper, Secure Boot, Encryption (AES) and Authentication (SHA)



## 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 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 AMBA 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 Avalon/AMBA 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 soft peripherals 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.

The HPS SDRAM controller supports up to 3 masters (command ports), 3x 64-bit read data ports and 3x 64-bit write data ports.

To maximize memory performance, the SDRAM controller subsystem supports command and data reordering, deficit round-robin arbitration with aging, and high-priority bypass features.



Instead of placing all device functions in the FPGA fabric, you can store some functions that do not run simultaneously in external memory and load them only when required. This capability increases the effective logic density of the device, and lowers cost and power consumption.

In the Intel solution, you do not have to worry about intricate device architecture to perform a partial reconfiguration. The partial reconfiguration capability is built into the Intel Quartus Prime design software, making such time-intensive task simple.

Intel Arria 10 devices support partial reconfiguration in the following configuration options:

- Using an internal host:
  - All supported configuration modes where the FPGA has access to external memory devices such as serial and parallel flash memory.
  - Configuration via Protocol [CvP (PCIe)]
- Using an external host—passive serial (PS), fast passive parallel (FPP) x8, FPP x16, and FPP x32 I/O interface.

## Enhanced Configuration and Configuration via Protocol

**Table 25. Configuration Schemes and Features of Intel Arria 10 Devices**

Intel Arria 10 devices support 1.8 V programming voltage and several configuration schemes.

Scheme	Data Width	Max Clock Rate (MHz)	Max Data Rate (Mbps) <sup>(13)</sup>	Decompression	Design Security <sup>(14)</sup>	Partial Reconfiguration <sup>(15)</sup>	Remote System Update
JTAG	1 bit	33	33	—	—	Yes <sup>(16)</sup>	—
Active Serial (AS) through the EPCQ-L configuration device	1 bit, 4 bits	100	400	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>(16)</sup>	Yes
Passive serial (PS) through CPLD or external microcontroller	1 bit	100	100	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>(16)</sup>	Parallel Flash Loader (PFL) IP core

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<sup>(13)</sup> Enabling either compression or design security features affects the maximum data rate. Refer to the Intel Arria 10 Device Datasheet for more information.

<sup>(14)</sup> Encryption and compression cannot be used simultaneously.

<sup>(15)</sup> Partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature of the device family. If you are interested in using partial reconfiguration, contact Intel for support.

<sup>(16)</sup> Partial configuration can be performed only when it is configured as internal host.



Scheme	Data Width	Max Clock Rate (MHz)	Max Data Rate (Mbps) <sup>(13)</sup>	Decompression	Design Security <sup>(14)</sup>	Partial Reconfiguration <sup>(15)</sup>	Remote System Update
Fast passive parallel (FPP) through CPLD or external microcontroller	8 bits	100	3200	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>(17)</sup>	PFL IP core
	16 bits			Yes	Yes		
	32 bits			Yes	Yes		
Configuration via HPS	16 bits	100	3200	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>(17)</sup>	—
	32 bits			Yes	Yes		
Configuration via Protocol [CvP (PCIe*)]	x1, x2, x4, x8 lanes	—	8000	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>(16)</sup>	—

You can configure Intel Arria 10 devices through PCIe using Configuration via Protocol (CvP). The Intel Arria 10 CvP implementation conforms to the PCIe 100 ms power-up-to-active time requirement.

## SEU Error Detection and Correction

Intel Arria 10 devices offer robust and easy-to-use single-event upset (SEU) error detection and correction circuitry.

The detection and correction circuitry includes protection for Configuration RAM (CRAM) programming bits and user memories. The CRAM is protected by a continuously running CRC error detection circuit with integrated ECC that automatically corrects one or two errors and detects higher order multi-bit errors. When more than two errors occur, correction is available through reloading of the core programming file, providing a complete design refresh while the FPGA continues to operate.

The physical layout of the Intel Arria 10 CRAM array is optimized to make the majority of multi-bit upsets appear as independent single-bit or double-bit errors which are automatically corrected by the integrated CRAM ECC circuitry. In addition to the CRAM protection, the M20K memory blocks also include integrated ECC circuitry and are layout-optimized for error detection and correction. The MLAB does not have ECC.

## Power Management

Intel Arria 10 devices leverage the advanced 20 nm process technology, a low 0.9 V core power supply, an enhanced core architecture, and several optional power reduction techniques to reduce total power consumption by as much as 40% compared to Arria V devices and as much as 60% compared to Stratix V devices.

<sup>(13)</sup> Enabling either compression or design security features affects the maximum data rate. Refer to the Intel Arria 10 Device Datasheet for more information.

<sup>(14)</sup> Encryption and compression cannot be used simultaneously.

<sup>(15)</sup> Partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature of the device family. If you are interested in using partial reconfiguration, contact Intel for support.

<sup>(17)</sup> Supported at a maximum clock rate of 100 MHz.



The optional power reduction techniques in Intel Arria 10 devices include:

- **SmartVID**—a code is programmed into each device during manufacturing that allows a smart regulator to operate the device at lower core  $V_{CC}$  while maintaining performance
- **Programmable Power Technology**—non-critical timing paths are identified by the Intel Quartus Prime software and the logic in these paths is biased for low power instead of high performance
- **Low Static Power Options**—devices are available with either standard static power or low static power while maintaining performance

Furthermore, Intel Arria 10 devices feature Intel's industry-leading low power transceivers and include a number of hard IP blocks that not only reduce logic resources but also deliver substantial power savings compared to soft implementations. In general, hard IP blocks consume up to 90% less power than the equivalent soft logic implementations.

## Incremental Compilation

The Intel Quartus Prime software incremental compilation feature reduces compilation time and helps preserve performance to ease timing closure. The incremental compilation feature enables the partial reconfiguration flow for Intel Arria 10 devices.

Incremental compilation supports top-down, bottom-up, and team-based design flows. This feature facilitates modular, hierarchical, and team-based design flows where different designers compile their respective design sections in parallel. Furthermore, different designers or IP providers can develop and optimize different blocks of the design independently. These blocks can then be imported into the top level project.

## Document Revision History for Intel Arria 10 Device Overview

Document Version	Changes
2018.04.09	Updated the lowest $V_{CC}$ from 0.83 V to 0.82 V in the topic listing a summary of the device features.

Date	Version	Changes
January 2018	2018.01.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated the maximum data rate for HPS (Intel Arria 10 SX devices external memory interface DDR3 controller from 2,166 Mbps to 2,133 Mbps.</li><li>• Updated maximum frequency supported for half rate QDR II and QDR II + SRAM to 633 MHz in <i>Memory Standards Supported by the Soft Memory Controller</i> table.</li><li>• Updated transceiver backplane capability to 12.5 Gbps.</li><li>• Removed transceiver speed grade 5 in <i>Sample Ordering Core and Available Options for Intel Arria 10 GX Devices</i> figure.</li></ul>
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Date	Version	Changes
December 2015	2015.12.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated the number of M20K memory blocks for Arria 10 GX 660 from 2133 to 2131 and corrected the total RAM bit from 48,448 Kb to 48,408 Kb.</li> <li>Corrected the number of DSP blocks for Arria 10 GX 660 from 1688 to 1687 in the table listing floating-point arithmetic resources.</li> </ul>
November 2015	2015.11.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated the maximum resources for Arria 10 GX 220, GX 320, GX 480, GX 660, SX 220, SX 320, SX 480, and SX 660.</li> <li>Updated resource count for Arria 10 GX 320, GX 480, GX 660, SX 320, SX 480, a SX 660 devices in <b>Number of Multipliers in Intel Arria 10 Devices</b> table.</li> <li>Updated the available options for Arria 10 GX, GT, and SX.</li> <li>Changed instances of <i>Quartus II</i> to <i>Quartus Prime</i>.</li> </ul>
June 2015	2015.06.15	Corrected label for Intel Arria 10 GT product lines in the vertical migration figure.
May 2015	2015.05.15	Corrected the DDR3 half rate and quarter rate maximum frequencies in the table that lists the memory standards supported by the Intel Arria 10 hard memory controller.
May 2015	2015.05.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added support for 13.5G JESD204b in the Summary of Features table.</li> <li>Added a link to Arria 10 GT Channel Usage in the Arria 10 GT Package Plan topic.</li> <li>Added a note to the table, Maximum Resource Counts for Arria 10 GT devices.</li> <li>Updated the power requirements of the transceivers in the Low Power Serial Transceivers topic.</li> </ul>
January 2015	2015.01.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added floating point arithmetic features in the Summary of Features table.</li> <li>Updated the total embedded memory from 38.38 megabits (Mb) to 65.6 Mb.</li> <li>Updated the table that lists the memory standards supported by Intel Arria 10 devices.</li> <li>Removed support for DDR3U, LPDDR3 SDRAM, RLDRAM 2, and DDR2.</li> <li>Moved RLDRAM 3 support from hard memory controller to soft memory controller. RLDRAM 3 support uses hard PHY with soft memory controller.</li> <li>Added soft memory controller support for QDR IV.</li> <li>Updated the maximum resource count table to include the number of hard memory controllers available in each device variant.</li> <li>Updated the transceiver PCS data rate from 12.5 Gbps to 12 Gbps.</li> <li>Updated the max clock rate of PS, FPP x8, FPP x16, and Configuration via HPS from 125 MHz to 100 MHz.</li> <li>Added a feature for fractional synthesis PLLs: PLL cascading.</li> <li>Updated the HPS programmable general-purpose I/Os from 54 to 62.</li> </ul>
September 2014	2014.09.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrected the 3 V I/O and LVDS I/O counts for F35 and F36 packages of Arria 10 GX.</li> <li>Corrected the 3 V I/O, LVDS I/O, and transceiver counts for the NF40 package of the Arria GX 570 and 660.</li> <li>Removed 3 V I/O, LVDS I/O, and transceiver counts for the NF40 package of the Arria GX 900 and 1150. The NF40 package is not available for Arria 10 GX 900 and 1150.</li> </ul>
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