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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	Obsolete
Architecture	MCU, FPGA
Core Processor	Dual ARM® Cortex®-A9 MPCore™ with CoreSight™
Flash Size	-
RAM Size	64KB
Peripherals	DMA, POR, WDT
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, MMC/SD/SDIO, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Speed	925MHz
Primary Attributes	FPGA - 462K Logic Elements
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1152-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1152-FBGA, FC (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5asxfb5g4f35c4n

Advantage	Supporting Feature
Lowest system cost	• Requires as few as four power supplies to operate • Available in thermal composite flip chip ball-grid array (BGA) packaging • Includes innovative features such as Configuration via Protocol (CvP), partial reconfiguration, and design security

Summary of Arria V Features

Table 2: Summary of Features for Arria V Devices

Feature	Description

Technology	• TSMC's 28-nm process technology:
	  • Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST—28-nm low power (28LP) process
	  • Arria V GZ—28-nm high performance (28HP) process
	• Lowest static power in its class (less than 1.2 W for 500K logic elements (LEs) at 85°C junction under typical conditions)
	• 0.85 V, 1.1 V, or 1.15 V core nominal voltage

Packaging	• Thermal composite flip chip BGA packaging • Multiple device densities with identical package footprints for seamless migration between different device densities • Leaded(1), lead-free (Pb-free), and RoHS-compliant options
High-performance FPGA fabric	• Enhanced 8-input ALM with four registers • Improved routing architecture to reduce congestion and improve compilation time
Internal memory blocks	• M10K—10-kilobits (Kb) memory blocks with soft error correction code (ECC) (Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST devices only) • M20K—20-Kb memory blocks with hard ECC (Arria V GZ devices only) • Memory logic array block (MLAB)-640-bit distributed LUTRAM where you can use up to 50% of the ALMs as MLAB memory

(1) Contact Altera for availability.

Feature	Description	

Embedded Hard IP blocks	Variable-precision DSP	• Native support for up to four signal processing precision levels:
		  • Three 9 x 9, two 18 x 18, or one 27 x 27 multiplier in the same variable-precision DSP block
		  • One 36 x 36 multiplier using two variable-precision DSP blocks (Arria V GZ devices only)
		• 64-bit accumulator and cascade for systolic finite impulse responses (FIRs)
		• Embedded internal coefficient memory
		• Preadder/subtractor for improved efficiency

	Memory controller (Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST only)	DDR3 and DDR2

	Embedded transceiver I/O	• Custom implementation:
		  • Arria V GX and SX devices—up to 6.5536 Gbps
		  • Arria V GT and ST devices—up to 10.3125 Gbps
		  • Arria V GZ devices—up to 12.5 Gbps
		• PCI Express® (PCIe®) Gen2 (x1, x2, or x4) and Gen1 (x1, x2, x4, or x8) hard IP with multifunction support, endpoint, and root port
		• PCIe Gen3 (x1, x2, x4, or x8) support (Arria V GZ only)
		• Gbps Ethernet (GbE) and XAUI physical coding sublayer (PCS)
		• Common Public Radio Interface (CPRI) PCS
		• Gigabit-capable passive optical network (GPON) PCS
		• 10-Gbps Ethernet (10GbE) PCS (Arria V GZ only)
		• Serial RapidIO® (SRIO) PCS
		• Interlaken PCS (Arria V GZ only)

Clock networks	• Up to 650 MHz global clock network • Global, quadrant, and peripheral clock networks • Clock networks that are not used can be powered down to reduce dynamic power	
Phase-locked loops (PLLs)	• High-resolution fractional PLLs • Precision clock synthesis, clock delay compensation, and zero delay buffering (ZDB) • Integer mode and fractional mode • LC oscillator ATX transmitter PLLs (Arria V GZ only)	

Feature	Description
Configuration	• Tamper protection-comprehensive design protection to protect your valuable IP investments • Enhanced advanced encryption standard (AES) design security features • CvP • Partial and dynamic reconfiguration of the FPGA • Active serial (AS) x1 and x4, passive serial (PS), JTAG, and fast passive parallel (FPP) x8, x16, and x32 (Arria V GZ) configuration options • Remote system upgrade

Arria V Device Variants and Packages

Table 3: Device Variants for the Arria V Device Family

Variant	Description
Arria V GX	FPGA with integrated 6.5536 Gbps transceivers that provides bandwidth, cost, and power levels that are optimized for high-volume data and signal-processing applications
Arria V GT	FPGA with integrated 10.3125 Gbps transceivers that provides enhanced high-speed serial I/O bandwidth for cost-sensitive data and signal processing applications
Arria V GZ	FPGA with integrated 12.5 Gbps transceivers that provides enhanced high-speed serial I/O bandwidth for high-performance and cost-sensitive data and signal processing applications
Arria V SX	SoC with integrated ARM-based HPS and 6.5536 Gbps transceivers
Arria V ST	SoC with integrated ARM-based HPS and 10.3125 Gbps transceivers

Arria V GX

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

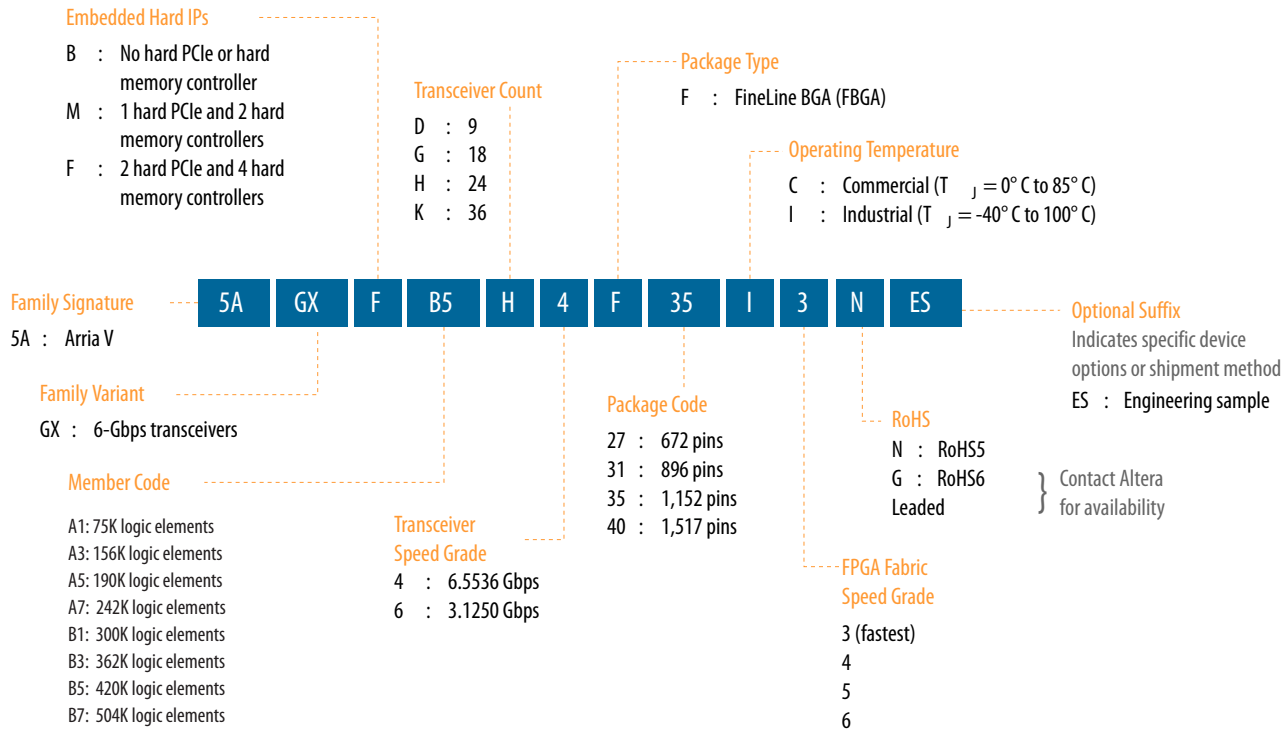
The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the Altera Product Selector.

Related Information

Altera Product Selector
Provides the latest information about Altera products.

Available Options

Figure 1: Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Arria V GX Devices



Maximum Resources

Table 4: Maximum Resource Counts for Arria V GX Devices

Resource		Member Code							
		A1	A3	A5	A7	B1	B3	B5	B7
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		75	156	190	242	300	362	420	504
ALM		28,302	58,900	71,698	91,680	113,208	136,880	158,491	190,240
Register		113,208	235,600	286,792	366,720	452,832	547,520	633,964	760,960
Memory (Kb)	M10K	8,000	10,510	11,800	13,660	15,100	17,260	20,540	24,140
	MLAB	463	961	1,173	1,448	1,852	2,098	2,532	2,906
Variable-precision DSP Block		240	396	600	800	920	1,045	1,092	1,156
18 x 18 Multiplier		480	792	1,200	1,600	1,840	2,090	2,184	2,312
PLL		10	10	12	12	12	12	16	16

Resource		Member Code							
		A1	A3	A5	A7	B1	B3	B5	B7
6 Gbps Transceiver		9	9	24	24	24	24	36	36
GPIO(3)		416	416	544	544	704	704	704	704
LVDS	Transmitter	67	67	120	120	160	160	160	160
	Receiver	80	80	136	136	176	176	176	176
PCIe Hard IP Block		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hard Memory Controller		2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4

Related Information

High-Speed Differential I/O Interfaces and DPA in Arria V Devices chapter, Arria V Device Handbook
Provides the number of LVDS channels in each device package.

Package Plan

Table 5: Package Plan for Arria V GX Devices

Member Code	F672 (27 mm)		F896 (31 mm)		F1152 (35 mm)		F1517 (40 mm)	
	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR
A1	336	9	416	9	—	—	—	—
A3	336	9	416	9	—	—	—	—
A5	336	9	384	18	544	24	—	—
A7	336	9	384	18	544	24	—	—
B1	—	—	384	18	544	24	704	24
B3	—	—	384	18	544	24	704	24
B5	—	—	—	—	544	24	704	36
B7	—	—	—	—	544	24	704	36

Arria V GT

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

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

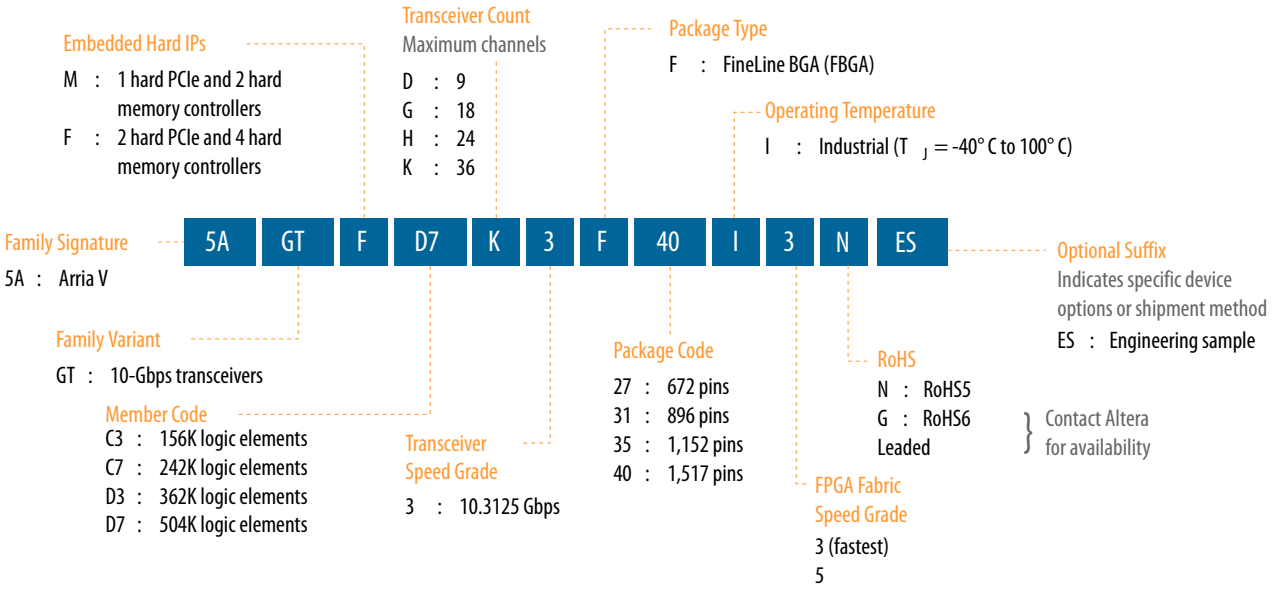
The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the Altera Product Selector.

Related Information

Altera Product Selector
Provides the latest information about Altera products.

Available Options

Figure 2: Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Arria V GT Devices



Maximum Resources

Table 6: Maximum Resource Counts for Arria V GT Devices

Resource		Member Code			
		C3	C7	D3	D7
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		156	242	362	504
ALM		58,900	91,680	136,880	190,240
Register		235,600	366,720	547,520	760,960
Memory (Kb)	M10K	10,510	13,660	17,260	24,140
	MLAB	961	1,448	2,098	2,906
Variable-precision DSP Block		396	800	1,045	1,156
18 x 18 Multiplier		792	1,600	2,090	2,312
PLL		10	12	12	16

Resource		Member Code			
		E1	E3	E5	E7
Memory (Kb)	M20K	11,700	19,140	28,800	34,000
	MLAB	2,594	4,245	4,718	5,306
Variable-precision DSP Block		800	1,044	1,092	1,139
18 x 18 Multiplier		1,600	2,088	2,184	2,278
PLL		20	20	24	24
12.5 Gbps Transceiver		24	24	36	36
GPIO[7]		414	414	674	674
LVDS	Transmitter	99	99	166	166
	Receiver	108	108	168	168
PCIe Hard IP Block		1	1	1	1

Related Information

High-Speed Differential I/O Interfaces and DPA in Arria V Devices chapter, Arria V Device Handbook
Provides the number of LVDS channels in each device package.

Package Plan

Table 9: Package Plan for Arria V GZ Devices

Member Code	H780 (33 mm)		F1152 (35 mm)		F1517 (40 mm)	
	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR	GPIO	XCVR
E1	342	12	414	24	—	—
E3	342	12	414	24	—	—
E5	—	—	534	24	674	36
E7	—	—	534	24	674	36

Arria V SX

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

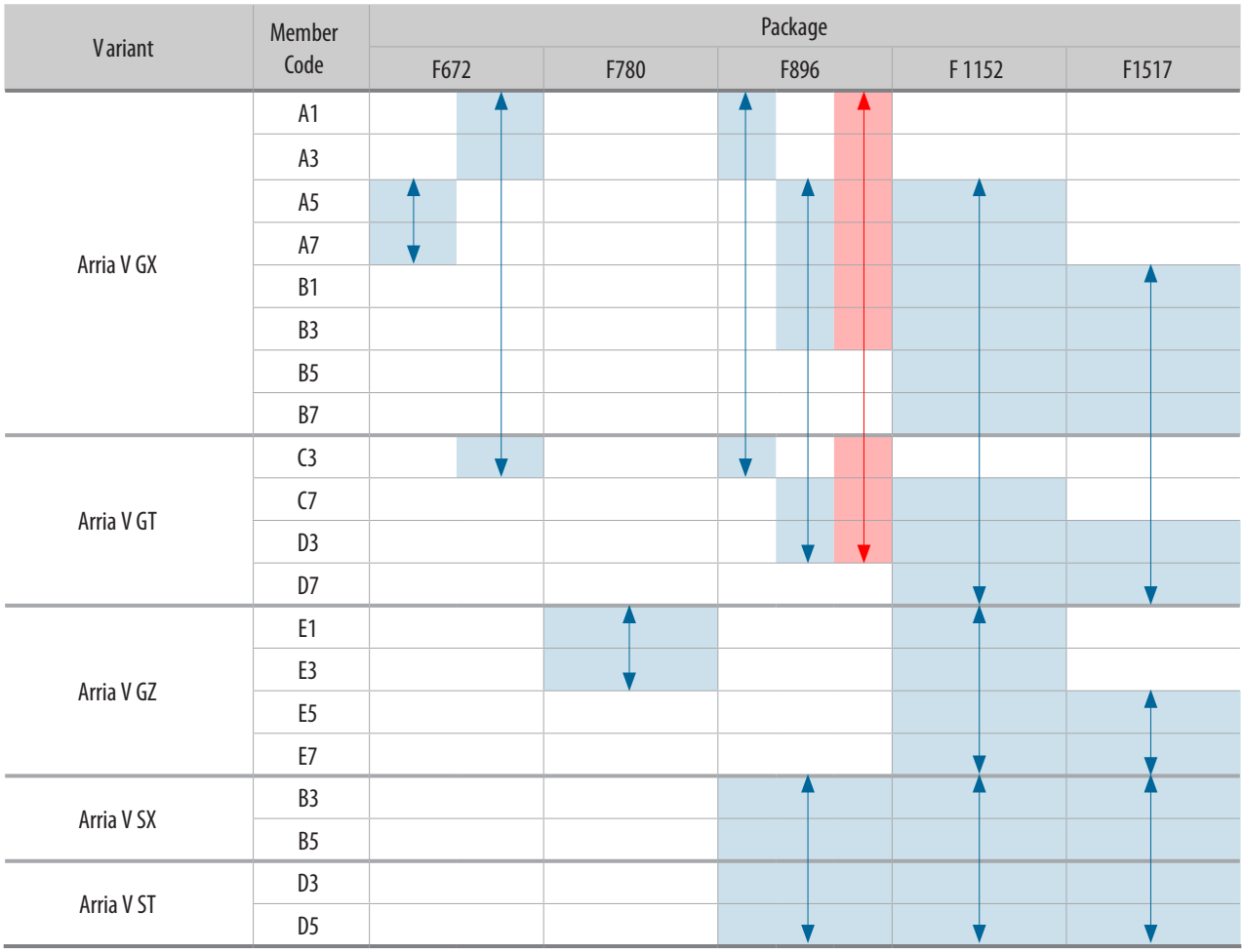
The information in this section is correct at the time of publication. For the latest information and to get more details, refer to the Altera Product Selector.

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

I/O Vertical Migration for Arria V Devices

Figure 6: Vertical Migration Capability Across Arria V Device Packages and Densities

The arrows indicate the vertical migration paths. Some packages have several 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.



You can achieve the vertical migration shaded in red if you use only up to 320 GPIOs, up to nine 6 Gbps transceiver channels, and up to four 10 Gbps transceiver (for Arria V GT devices). This migration path is not shown in the Quartus Prime software Pin Migration View.

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

Note: Except for Arria V GX A5 and A7, and Arria V GT C7 devices, all other Arria V GX and GT devices require a specific power-up sequence. If you plan to migrate your design from Arria V GX A5 and A7, and Arria V GT C7 devices to other Arria V devices, your design must adhere to the same required power-up sequence.

Related Information

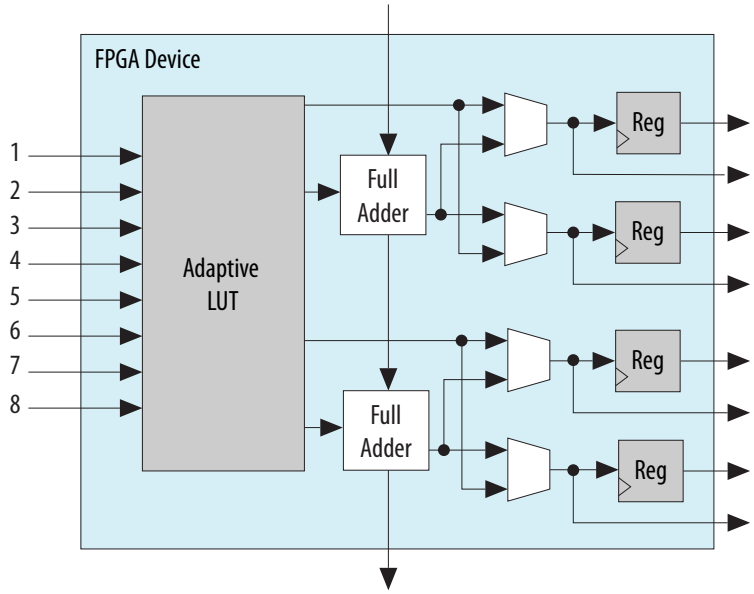
- **Managing Device I/O Pins chapter, Quartus Prime Handbook**
  Provides more information about vertical I/O migrations.
- **Power Management in Arria V Devices**
  Describes the power-up sequence required for Arria V GX and GT devices.

Adaptive Logic Module

Arria 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 7: ALM for Arria V Devices



You can configure up to 50% of the ALMs in the Arria V devices as distributed memory using MLABs.

Related Information

Embedded Memory Capacity in Arria V Devices on page 20
Lists the embedded memory capacity for each device.

Variable-Precision DSP Block

Arria 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, 27 x 27, and 36 x 36 bits natively
- A 64-bit accumulator
- Double 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
- Dynamic coefficients
- 18-bit internal coefficient register banks
- Enhanced independent multiplier operation
- Efficient support for single-precision floating point arithmetic
- The inferability of all modes by the Quartus Prime design software

Table 14: Variable-Precision DSP Block Configurations for Arria V Devices

Usage Example	Multiplier Size (Bit)	DSP Block Resource
Low precision fixed point for video applications	Three 9 x 9	1
Medium precision fixed point in FIR filters	Two 18 x 18	1
FIR filters	Two 18 x 18 with accumulate	1
Single-precision floating-point implementations	One 27 x 27	1
Very high precision fixed point implementations	One 36 x 36	2

You can configure each DSP block during compilation as independent three 9 x 9, two 18 x 18, or one 27 x 27 multipliers. Using two DSP block resources, you can also configure a 36 x 36 multiplier for high-precision applications. With a dedicated 64 bit cascade bus, you can cascade multiple variable-precision DSP blocks to implement even higher precision DSP functions efficiently.

Table 15: Number of Multipliers in Arria V Devices

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

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	36 x 36 Multiplier		
Arria V GX	A1	240	720	480	240	—	240	240
	A3	396	1,188	792	396	—	396	396
	A5	600	1,800	1,200	600	—	600	600
	A7	800	2,400	1,600	800	—	800	800
	B1	920	2,760	1,840	920	—	920	920
	B3	1,045	3,135	2,090	1,045	—	1,045	1,045
	B5	1,092	3,276	2,184	1,092	—	1,092	1,092
	B7	1,156	3,468	2,312	1,156	—	1,156	1,156
Arria V GT	C3	396	1,188	792	396	—	396	396
	C7	800	2,400	1,600	800	—	800	800
	D3	1,045	3,135	2,090	1,045	—	1,045	1,045
	D7	1,156	3,468	2,312	1,156	—	1,156	1,156
Arria V GZ	E1	800	2,400	1,600	800	400	800	800
	E3	1,044	3,132	2,088	1,044	522	1,044	1,044
	E5	1,092	3,276	2,184	1,092	546	1,092	1,092
	E7	1,139	3,417	2,278	1,139	569	1,139	1,139
Arria V SX	B3	809	2,427	1,618	809	—	809	809
	B5	1,090	3,270	2,180	1,090	—	1,090	1,090
Arria V ST	D3	809	2,427	1,618	809	—	809	809
	D5	1,090	3,270	2,180	1,090	—	1,090	1,090

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.

Variant	Member Code	M20K		M10K		MLAB		Total RAM Bit (Kb)
		Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	Block	RAM Bit (Kb)	
Arria V ST	D3	—	—	1,729	17,290	3223	2,014	19,304
	D5	—	—	2,282	22,820	4253	2,658	25,478

Embedded Memory Configurations

Table 17: Supported Embedded Memory Block Configurations for Arria 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
	64(11)	x10
M20K	512	x40
	1K	x20
	2K	x10
	4K	x5
	8K	x2
	16K	x1
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

650 MHz Arria V devices have 16 global clock networks capable of up to operation. The clock network architecture is based on Altera'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 Quartus Prime software identifies all unused sections of the clock network and powers them down.

(11) Available for Arria V GZ devices only.

PLL Features

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

- Frequency synthesis
- On-chip clock deskew
- Jitter attenuation
- Counter reconfiguration
- Programmable output clock duty cycles
- PLL cascading
- Reference clock switchover
- Programmable bandwidth
- Dynamic phase shift
- Zero delay buffers

Fractional PLL

In addition to integer PLLs, the Arria V devices use a fractional PLL architecture. The devices have up to 16 PLLs, each with 18 output counters. One fractional PLL can use up to 18 output counters and two adjacent fractional PLLs share the 18 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.

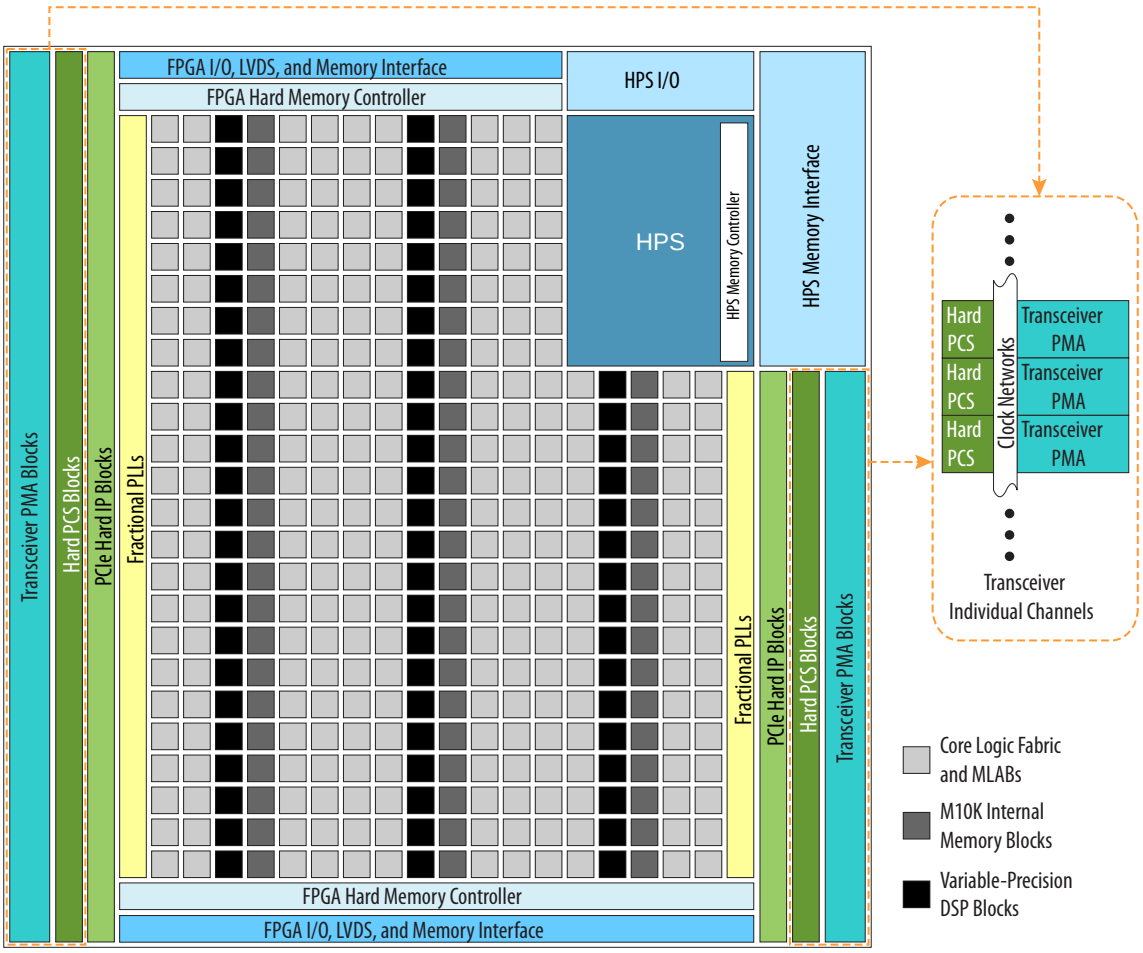
The transceiver fractional PLLs that are not used by the transceiver I/Os can be used as general purpose fractional PLLs by the FPGA fabric.

FPGA General Purpose I/O

Arria 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
- Unused voltage reference (`VREF`) pins that can be configured as user I/Os (Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST only)
- 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

Figure 11: Device Chip Overview for Arria V SX and ST Devices



PMA Features

To prevent core and I/O noise from coupling into the transceivers, the PMA block is isolated from the rest of the chip—ensuring optimal signal integrity. For the transceivers, you can use the channel PLL of an unused receiver PMA as an additional transmit PLL.

Table 20: PMA Features of the Transceivers in Arria V Devices

Features	Capability
Backplane support	• Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST devices—Driving capability at 6.5536 Gbps with up to 25 dB channel loss • Arria V GZ devices—Driving capability at 12.5 Gbps with up to 16 dB channel loss
Chip-to-chip support	• Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST devices—Up to 10.3125 Gbps • Arria V GZ devices—Up to 12.5 Gbps

SoC with HPS

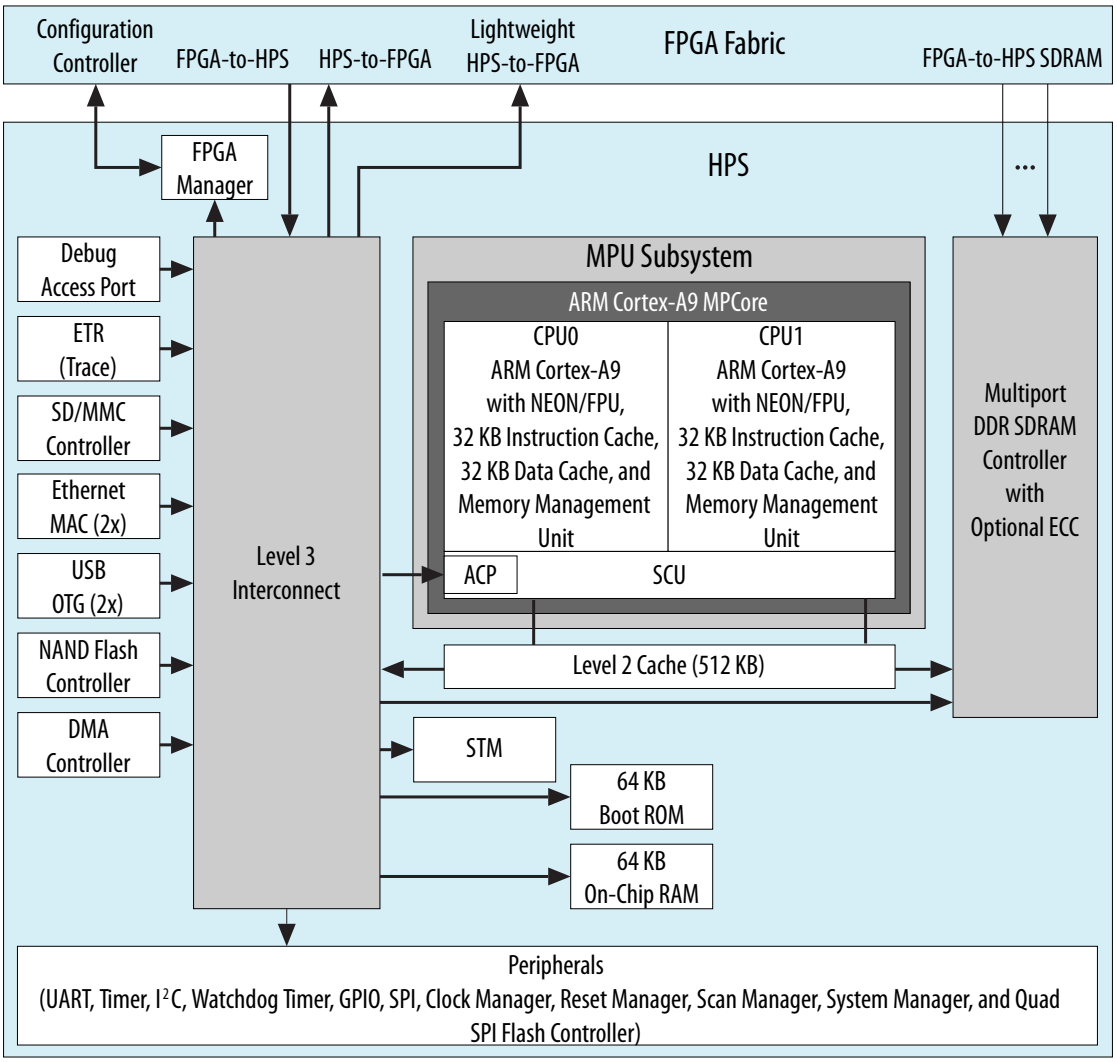
Each SoC combines an FPGA fabric and an HPS in a single device. This combination delivers the flexibility of programmable logic with the power and cost savings of hard IP in these ways:

- Reduces board space, system power, and bill of materials cost by eliminating a discrete embedded processor
- Allows you to differentiate the end product in both hardware and software, and to support virtually any interface standard
- Extends the product life and revenue through in-field hardware and software updates

HPS Features

The HPS consists of a dual-core ARM Cortex-A9 MPCore processor, a rich set of peripherals, and a shared multiport SDRAM memory controller, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 12: 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 533 MHz (1066 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

- **Arria V GT, GX, ST, and SX Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines**
  Provides detailed information about power supply pin connection guidelines and power regulator sharing.
- **Arria V GZ 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 Qsys system integration tool in the 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 Altera 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 Altera sales team.

You can begin device-specific firmware and software development on the Altera 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

Altera Worldwide Sales Support

Dynamic and Partial Reconfiguration

The Arria 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, PCS, and PCIe hard IP blocks with dynamic reconfiguration.

Partial Reconfiguration

Note: Partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature of the device family. If you are interested in using partial reconfiguration, contact Altera for support.

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.

Altera simplifies the time-intensive task of partial reconfiguration by building this capability on top of the proven incremental compile and design flow in the Quartus Prime design software. With the Altera 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

Table 23: Configuration Modes and Features of Arria V Devices

Arria V devices support 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.0 V, and 3.3 V[19] programming voltages and several configuration modes.

Mode	Data Width	Max Clock Rate (MHz)	Max Data Rate (Mbps)	Decompressio	Design Security	Partial Reconfiguratio[20]	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	—	—

[19] Arria V GZ does not support 3.3 V.
[20] Partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature of the device family. If you are interested in using partial reconfiguration, contact Altera for support.

Mode	Data Width	Max Clock Rate (MHz)	Max Data Rate (Mbps)	Decompressio	Design Security	Partial Reconfiguratio (20)	Remote System Update
FPP	8 bits	125	—	Yes	Yes	—	Parallel flash loader
	16 bits	125	—	Yes	Yes	Yes(21)	
	32 bits(22)	100	—	Yes	Yes	—	
CvP (PCIe)	x1, x2, x4, and x8 lanes	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
JTAG	1 bit	33	33	—	—	—	—
Configuration via HPS	16 bits	125	—	Yes	Yes	Yes (21)	Parallel flash loader
	32 bits	100	—	Yes	Yes	—	

Instead of using an external flash or ROM, you can configure the Arria 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 Arria V CvP implementation conforms to the PCIe 100 ms power-up-to-active time requirement.

Note: Although Arria V GZ devices support PCIe Gen3, you can use only PCIe Gen1 and PCIe Gen2 for CvP configuration scheme.

Related Information

Configuration via Protocol (CvP) Implementation in Altera FPGAs User Guide
Provides more information about CvP.

Power Management

Leveraging the FPGA architectural features, process technology advancements, and transceivers that are designed for power efficiency, the Arria V devices consume less power than previous generation Arria V FPGAs:

- Total device core power consumption—less by up to 50%.
- Transceiver channel power consumption—less by up to 50%.

Additionally, Arria V devices contain several hard IP blocks, including PCIe Gen1, Gen2, and Gen3, GbE, SRIO, GPON, and CPRI protocols, that reduce logic resources and deliver substantial power savings of up to 25% less power than equivalent soft implementations.

(20) Partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature of the device family. If you are interested in using partial reconfiguration, contact Altera for support.
(21) Supported at a maximum clock rate of 62.5 MHz.
(22) Arria V GZ only

Date	Version	Changes
June 2013	2013.06.03	• Removed statements about contacting Altera for SFF-8431 compliance requirements. Refer to the **Transceiver Architecture in Arria V Devices** chapter for the requirements.
May 2013	2013.05.06	• Moved all links to the Related Information section of respective topics for easy reference. • Added link to the known document issues in the Knowledge Base. • Updated the available options, maximum resource counts, and per package information for the Arria V SX and ST device variants. • Updated the variable DSP multipliers counts for the Arria V SX and ST device variants. • Clarified that partial reconfiguration is an advanced feature. Contact Altera for support of the feature. • Added footnote to clarify that MLAB 64 bits depth is available only for Arria V GZ devices. • Updated description about power-up sequence requirement for device migration to improve clarity.
January 2013	2013.01.11	• Added the L optional suffix to the Arria V GZ ordering code for the –I3 speed grade. • Added a note about the power-up sequence requirement if you plan to migrate your design from the Arria V GX A5 and A7, and Arria V GT C7 devices to other Arria V devices.
November 2012	2012.11.19	• Updated the summary of features. • Updated Arria V GZ information regarding 3.3 V I/O support. • Removed Arria V GZ engineering sample ordering code. • Updated the maximum resource counts for Arria V GX and GZ. • Updated Arria V ST ordering codes for transceiver count. • Updated transceiver counts for Arria V ST packages. • Added simplified floorplan diagrams for Arria V GZ, SX, and ST. • Added FPP x32 configuration mode for Arria V GZ only. • Updated CvP (PCIe) remote system update support information. • Added HPS external memory performance information. • Updated template.
October 2012	3.0	• Added Arria V GZ information. • Updated Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 14, Table 15, Table 16, Table 17, Table 18, Table 19, Table 20, and Table 21. • Added the “Arria V GZ” section. • Added Table 8, Table 9 and Table 22.