# E·XFL

## Intel - 5SGSMD4K2F40I3N Datasheet



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#### Understanding <u>Embedded - FPGAs (Field</u> <u>Programmable Gate Array)</u>

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	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	135840
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	360000
Total RAM Bits	19456000
Number of I/O	696
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	0.82V ~ 0.88V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1517-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1517-FBGA (40x40)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5sgsmd4k2f40i3n

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong

Table 5 lists the maximum allowed input overshoot voltage and the duration of the overshoot voltage as a percentage of device lifetime. The maximum allowed overshoot duration is specified as a percentage of high time over the lifetime of the device. A DC signal is equivalent to 100% of the duty cycle. For example, a signal that overshoots to 3.95 V can be at 3.95 V for only ~21% over the lifetime of the device; for a device lifetime of 10 years, the overshoot duration amounts to ~2 years.

		saring transitions		
Symbol	Description	Condition (V)	Overshoot Duration as % @ T <sub>J</sub> = 100°C	Unit
		3.8	100	%
		3.85	64	%
		3.9	36	%
		3.95	21	%
Vi (AC)	AC input voltage	4	12	%
		4.05	7	%
		4.1	4	%
		4.15	2	%
		4.2	1	%

Table 5. Maximum Allowed Overshoot During Transitions

#### Figure 1. Stratix V Device Overshoot Duration



Symbol	Description	Devices	Minimum <sup>(4)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(4)</sup>	Unit
			0.82	0.85	0.88	
V <sub>CCR_GXBR</sub>	Receiver analog power supply (right side)		0.87	0.90	0.93	v
(2)	neceiver analog power supply (right side)	ux, us, ui	0.97	1.0	1.03	v
			1.03	1.05	1.07	
V <sub>CCR_GTBR</sub>	Receiver analog power supply for GT channels (right side)	GT	1.02	1.05	1.08	V
			0.82	0.85	0.88	
V <sub>CCT_GXBL</sub>	Transmitter analog newer supply (left side)	GX GS GT	0.87	0.90	0.93	V
	Transmitter analog power supply (left side)	un, uo, ui	0.97	1.0	1.03	
			1.03	1.05	1.07	
		GX, GS, GT	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
V <sub>CCT GXBR</sub>	Transmitter analog newer supply (right side)		0.87	0.90	0.93	
(2) _	Transmitter analog power supply (light side)		0.97	1.0	1.03	
			1.03	1.05	1.07	
$V_{CCT_GTBR}$	Transmitter analog power supply for GT channels (right side)	GT	1.02	1.05	1.08	V
$V_{CCL\_GTBR}$	Transmitter clock network power supply	GT	1.02	1.05	1.08	V
V <sub>CCH_GXBL</sub>	Transmitter output buffer power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
V <sub>CCH_GXBR</sub>	Transmitter output buffer power supply (right side)	GX, GS, GT	1.425	1.5	1.575	V

Table 7.	<b>Recommended Transceiver Power Supply Operating Conditions for Stratix V GX</b> ,	<b>GS</b> , and <b>GT</b> Devices
(Part 2	of 2)	

## Notes to Table 7:

(1) This supply must be connected to 3.0 V if the CMU PLL, receiver CDR, or both, are configured at a base data rate > 6.5 Gbps. Up to 6.5 Gbps, you can connect this supply to either 3.0 V or 2.5 V.

(2) Refer to Table 8 to select the correct power supply level for your design.

(3) When using ATX PLLs, the supply must be 3.0 V.

(4) This value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

			Calibration Accuracy					
Symbol	Description	Conditions	C1	C2,I2	C3,I3, I3YY	C4,14	Unit	
50-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (50- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	±15	±15	±15	±15	%	
34- $\Omega$ and 40- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (34- $\Omega$ and 40- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 1.5, 1.35, 1.25, 1.2 V	±15	±15	±15	±15	%	
48-Ω, 60-Ω, 80-Ω, and 240-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (48- $\Omega$ , 60- $\Omega$ , 80- $\Omega$ , and 240- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 1.2 V	±15	±15	±15	±15	%	
50-Ω R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration (50-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%	
20-Ω, 30-Ω, 40-Ω,60-Ω, and 120-Ω R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration ( $20 - \Omega$ , $30 - \Omega$ , $40 - \Omega$ , $60 - \Omega$ , and $120 - \Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 1.5, 1.35, 1.25 V	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%	
60- $Ω$ and 120- $Ω$ R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration (60-Ω and 120-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 1.2	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%	
$25-\Omega \\ R_{S\_left\_shift}$	Internal left shift series termination with calibration ( $25-\Omega$ R <sub>S_left_shift</sub> setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	±15	±15	±15	±15	%	

Table II. OUI Valiblation Accuracy specifications for Stratix V Devices' / (Latt 2 OF	Table 11.	<b>OCT Calibration A</b>	ccuracy Specificati	ons for Stratix V D	Devices <sup>(1)</sup> (	Part 2 of
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## Note to Table 11:

(1) OCT calibration accuracy is valid at the time of calibration only.

Table 12 lists the Stratix V OCT without calibration resistance to PVT changes.

Table 12.	OCT Without Calibration	<b>Resistance</b> 1	<b>Tolerance</b>	<b>Specifications</b>	for Stratix	V Devices	(Part 1	of 2)
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			<b>Resistance Tolerance</b>					
Symbol	Description	Conditions	C1	C2,I2	C3, I3, I3YY	C4, I4	Unit	
25-Ω R, 50-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25-Ω setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 3.0$ and 2.5 V	±30	±30	±40	±40	%	
25-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 1.8 and 1.5 V	±30	±30	±40	±40	%	
25-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCI0</sub> = 1.2 V	±35	±35	±50	±50	%	

- You typically use the interactive Excel-based Early Power Estimator before designing the FPGA to get a magnitude estimate of the device power. The Quartus II PowerPlay Power Analyzer provides better quality estimates based on the specifics of the design after you complete place-and-route. The PowerPlay Power Analyzer can apply a combination of user-entered, simulation-derived, and estimated signal activities that, when combined with detailed circuit models, yields very accurate power estimates.
- **\*** For more information about power estimation tools, refer to the *PowerPlay Early Power Estimator User Guide* and the *PowerPlay Power Analysis* chapter in the *Quartus II Handbook*.

# Table 23. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices <sup>(1)</sup> (Part 6 of 7)

Symbol/	Conditions	Trai	nsceive Grade	r Speed 1	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	l
Inter-transceiver block transmitter channel-to- channel skew	xN PMA bonded mode	_	_	500	_	_	500	_	_	500	ps
CMU PLL	•										
Supported Data Range	_	600	_	12500	600	_	12500	600	_	8500/ 10312.5 (24)	Mbps
t <sub>pll_powerdown</sub> <sup>(15)</sup>	—	1			1			1			μs
t <sub>pll_lock</sub> <sup>(16)</sup>		—		10	—	_	10	—	_	10	μs
ATX PLL											
	VCO post-divider L=2	8000	_	14100	8000	_	12500	8000	_	8500/ 10312.5 (24)	Mbps
Supported Data	L=4	4000	_	7050	4000	_	6600	4000	—	6600	Mbps
Rate Range	L=8	2000		3525	2000		3300	2000		3300	Mbps
Rate Range	L=8, Local/Central Clock Divider =2	1000	_	1762.5	1000	_	1762.5	1000	_	1762.5	Mbps
t <sub>pll_powerdown</sub> (15)	—	1	_	—	1	_	—	1	_	—	μs
t <sub>pll_lock</sub> (16)	—		—	10		—	10	—		10	μs
fPLL	•										
Supported Data Range	_	600	_	3250/ 3125 <sup>(25)</sup>	600	_	3250/ 3125 <sup>(25)</sup>	600	_	3250/ 3125 <sup>(25)</sup>	Mbps
t <sub>pll_powerdown</sub> <sup>(15)</sup>	_	1	—		1	—		1			μs

Symbol/ Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 1		Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
t <sub>pll_lock</sub> (16)	_			10			10		_	10	μs

#### Table 23. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices <sup>(1)</sup> (Part 7 of 7)

#### Notes to Table 23:

(2) The reference clock common mode voltage is equal to the V<sub>CCR\_GXB</sub> power supply level.

(3) This supply must be connected to 1.0 V if the transceiver is configured at a data rate > 6.5 Gbps, and to 1.05 V if configured at a data rate > 10.3 Gbps when DFE is used. For data rates up to 6.5 Gbps, you can connect this supply to 0.85 V.

- (4) This supply follows VCCR\_GXB.
- (5) The device cannot tolerate prolonged operation at this absolute maximum.
- (6) The differential eye opening specification at the receiver input pins assumes that **Receiver Equalization** is disabled. If you enable **Receiver Equalization**, the receiver circuitry can tolerate a lower minimum eye opening, depending on the equalization level.
- (7) The Quartus II software automatically selects the appropriate slew rate depending on the configured data rate or functional mode.
- (8) The input reference clock frequency options depend on the data rate and the device speed grade.
- (9) The line data rate may be limited by PCS-FPGA interface speed grade.
- (10) Refer to Figure 1 for the GX channel AC gain curves. The total effective AC gain is the AC gain minus the DC gain.
- (11) t<sub>LTR</sub> is the time required for the receive CDR to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.
- (12) t<sub>LTD</sub> is time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the rx\_is\_lockedtodata signal goes high.
- (13) t<sub>LTD\_manual</sub> is the time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the rx\_is\_lockedtodata signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.
- (14)  $t_{LTR\_LTD\_manual}$  is the time the receiver CDR must be kept in lock to reference (LTR) mode after the rx\_is\_lockedtoref signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.
- (15)  $t_{pll_powerdown}$  is the PLL powerdown minimum pulse width.
- (16) t<sub>pll lock</sub> is the time required for the transmitter CMU/ATX PLL to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.
- (17) To calculate the REFCLK rms phase jitter requirement for PCIe at reference clock frequencies other than 100 MHz, use the following formula: REFCLK rms phase jitter at f(MHz) = REFCLK rms phase jitter at 100 MHz × 100/f.
- (18) The maximum peak to peak differential input voltage  $V_{ID}$  after device configuration is equal to 4 × (absolute  $V_{MAX}$  for receiver pin  $V_{ICM}$ ).
- (19) For ES devices,  $R_{BEF}$  is 2000  $\Omega \pm 1\%$ .
- (20) To calculate the REFCLK phase noise requirement at frequencies other than 622 MHz, use the following formula: REFCLK phase noise at f(MHz) = REFCLK phase noise at 622 MHz + 20\*log(f/622).
- (21) SFP/+ optical modules require the host interface to have RD+/- differentially terminated with 100 Ω. The internal OCT feature is available after the Stratix V FPGA configuration is completed. Altera recommends that FPGA configuration is completed before inserting the optical module. Otherwise, minimize unnecessary removal and insertion with unconfigured devices.
- (22) Refer to Figure 2.
- (23) For oversampling designs to support data rates less than the minimum specification, the CDR needs to be in LTR mode only.
- (24) I3YY devices can achieve data rates up to 10.3125 Gbps.
- (25) When you use fPLL as a TXPLL of the transceiver.
- (26) REFCLK performance requires to meet transmitter REFCLK phase noise specification.
- (27) Minimum eye opening of 85 mV is only for the unstressed input eye condition.

<sup>(1)</sup> Speed grades shown in Table 23 refer to the PMA Speed Grade in the device ordering code. The maximum data rate could be restricted by the Core/PCS speed grade. Contact your Altera Sales Representative for the maximum data rate specifications in each speed grade combination offered. For more information about device ordering codes, refer to the Stratix V Device Overview.

Table 26 shows the approximate maximum data rate using the 10G PCS.

Mada (2)	Transceiver	PMA Width	64	40	40	40	32	32	
mode ""	Speed Grade	PCS Width	64	66/67	50	40	64/66/67	32	
	1	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	14.1	14.1	10.69	14.1	13.6	13.6	
FIFO or Register	2	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	12.5	12.5	10.69	12.5	12.5	12.5	
		C3, I3, I3L core speed grade	12.5	12.5	10.69	12.5	10.88	10.88	
	3	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade							
		C3, I3, I3L core speed grade	8.5 Gbps						
		C4, I4 core speed grade							
		I3YY core speed grade	10.3125 Gbps						

Notes to Table 26:

(1) The maximum data rate is in Gbps.

(2) The Phase Compensation FIFO can be configured in FIFO mode or register mode. In the FIFO mode, the pointers are not fixed, and the latency can vary. In the register mode the pointers are fixed for low latency.

Symbol/ Description Conditions	Conditions	S	Transceive peed Grade	2	S	Fransceive Deed Grade	r 3	Unit
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Differential on-chip termination resistors <sup>(7)</sup>	GT channels		100	_	_	100	_	Ω
	85- $\Omega$ setting	_	85 ± 30%	_	_	85 ± 30%	_	Ω
Differential on-chip	100-Ω setting	_	100 ± 30%	_	_	100 ± 30%	_	Ω
for GX channels <sup>(19)</sup>	120-Ω setting	_	120 ± 30%	_	—	120 ± 30%	—	Ω
	150-Ω setting		150 ± 30%	_	_	150 ± 30%	_	Ω
V <sub>ICM</sub> (AC coupled)	GT channels	_	650	_	—	650	—	mV
	VCCR_GXB = 0.85 V or 0.9 V	_	600	_	_	600	_	mV
VICM (AC and DC coupled) for GX Channels	VCCR_GXB = 1.0 V full bandwidth	_	700		_	700	_	mV
	VCCR_GXB = 1.0 V half bandwidth	_	750	_	_	750	_	mV
t <sub>LTR</sub> <sup>(9)</sup>	—	_	—	10	—	—	10	μs
t <sub>LTD</sub> <sup>(10)</sup>		4			4	_	_	μs
t <sub>LTD_manual</sub> <sup>(11)</sup>		4	_		4	_	_	μs
t <sub>LTR_LTD_manual</sub> <sup>(12)</sup>	—	15	—	_	15	—	—	μs
Run Lenath	GT channels		—	72	—	—	72	CID
	GX channels				(8)			
CDR PPM	GT channels	_	—	1000	—	—	1000	± PPM
	GX channels				(8)			
Programmable	GT channels	_		14		_	14	dB
(AC Gain) <sup>(5)</sup>	GX channels				(8)			
Programmable	GT channels	_		7.5	_		7.5	dB
DC gain <sup>(6)</sup>	GX channels				(8)			
Differential on-chip termination resistors <sup>(7)</sup>	GT channels	_	100	—	_	100	_	Ω
Transmitter								
Supported I/O Standards	_	1.4-V and 1.5-V PCML						
Data rate (Standard PCS)	GX channels	600	_	8500	600		8500	Mbps
Data rate (10G PCS)	GX channels	600		12,500	600		12,500	Mbps

# Table 28. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GT Devices (Part 3 of 5)<sup>(1)</sup>

Table 28. Tra	nsceiver Specifi	cations for Stra	tix V GT Devices	(Part 5 of 5) <sup>(1)</sup>
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Symbol/ Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			ן Sr	Unit		
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
t <sub>pll_lock</sub> <sup>(14)</sup>	—	—	_	10	—	—	10	μs

#### Notes to Table 28:

- (1) Speed grades shown refer to the PMA Speed Grade in the device ordering code. The maximum data rate could be restricted by the Core/PCS speed grade. Contact your Altera Sales Representative for the maximum data rate specifications in each speed grade combination offered. For more information about device ordering codes, refer to the Stratix V Device Overview.
- (2) The reference clock common mode voltage is equal to the VCCR\_GXB power supply level.
- (3) The device cannot tolerate prolonged operation at this absolute maximum.
- (4) The differential eye opening specification at the receiver input pins assumes that receiver equalization is disabled. If you enable receiver equalization, the receiver circuitry can tolerate a lower minimum eye opening, depending on the equalization level.
- (5) Refer to Figure 5 for the GT channel AC gain curves. The total effective AC gain is the AC gain minus the DC gain.
- (6) Refer to Figure 6 for the GT channel DC gain curves.
- (7) CFP2 optical modules require the host interface to have the receiver data pins differentially terminated with 100 Ω. The internal OCT feature is available after the Stratix V FPGA configuration is completed. Altera recommends that FPGA configuration is completed before inserting the optical module. Otherwise, minimize unnecessary removal and insertion with unconfigured devices.
- (8) Specifications for this parameter are the same as for Stratix V GX and GS devices. See Table 23 for specifications.
- (9) t<sub>1 TR</sub> is the time required for the receive CDR to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.
- (10) t<sub>LTD</sub> is time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the rx is lockedtodata signal goes high.
- (11)  $t_{LTD\_manual}$  is the time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the rx\_is\_lockedtodata signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.
- (12) t<sub>LTR\_LTD\_manual</sub> is the time the receiver CDR must be kept in lock to reference (LTR) mode after the rx\_is\_lockedtoref signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.
- (13) tpll\_powerdown is the PLL powerdown minimum pulse width.
- (14) tpll lock is the time required for the transmitter CMU/ATX PLL to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.
- (15) To calculate the REFCLK rms phase jitter requirement for PCle at reference clock frequencies other than 100 MHz, use the following formula: REFCLK rms phase jitter at f(MHz) = REFCLK rms phase jitter at 100 MHz × 100/f.
- (16) The maximum peak to peak differential input voltage  $V_{ID}$  after device configuration is equal to 4 × (absolute  $V_{MAX}$  for receiver pin  $V_{ICM}$ ).
- (17) For ES devices, RREF is 2000  $\Omega \pm 1\%$ .
- (18) To calculate the REFCLK phase noise requirement at frequencies other than 622 MHz, use the following formula: REFCLK phase noise at f(MHz) = REFCLK phase noise at 622 MHz + 20\*log(f/622).
- (19) SFP/+ optical modules require the host interface to have RD+/- differentially terminated with 100 Ω. The internal OCT feature is available after the Stratix V FPGA configuration is completed. Altera recommends that FPGA configuration is completed before inserting the optical module. Otherwise, minimize unnecessary removal and insertion with unconfigured devices.
- (20) Refer to Figure 4.
- (21) For oversampling design to support data rates less than the minimum specification, the CDR needs to be in LTR mode only.
- (22) This supply follows VCCR\_GXB for both GX and GT channels.
- (23) When you use fPLL as a TXPLL of the transceiver.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
+ (3) (4)	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter ( $f_{REF} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$ )			0.15	UI (p-p)
LINCCJ (0), (1)	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter (f <sub>REF</sub> < 100 MHz)	-750		+750	ps (p-p)
+ (5)	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output (f_{OUT} $\geq$ 100 MHz)	_	_	175 <sup>(1)</sup>	ps (p-p)
CUTPJ_DC	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output (f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz)	_	_	17.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
+ (5)	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$ )	_	_	250 <sup>(11)</sup> , 175 <sup>(12)</sup>	ps (p-p)
<sup>L</sup> FOUTPJ_DC	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL (f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz)	_	_	25 <sup>(11)</sup> , 17.5 <sup>(12)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
+ (5)	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz})$		_	175	ps (p-p)
COUTCCJ_DC	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output $(f_{OUT} < 100 \text{ MHz})$		_	17.5	mUI (p-p)
+ (5)	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$ )		_	250 <sup>(11)</sup> , 175 <sup>(12)</sup>	ps (p-p)
FOUTCCJ_DC	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{OUT} < 100 \text{ MHz}$ )+		_	25 <sup>(11)</sup> , 17.5 <sup>(12)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
t <sub>outpj 10</sub> (5),	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ( $f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$ )		_	600	ps (p-p)
(8)	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O $(f_{OUT} < 100 \text{ MHz})$		_	60	mUI (p-p)
t <sub>foutpj 10</sub> <sup>(5),</sup>	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ( $f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$ )	_	_	600 <sup>(10)</sup>	ps (p-p)
(8), (11)	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL (f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz)	_	_	60 <sup>(10)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
t <sub>outccj_io</sub> (5),	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ( $f_{OUT} \geq 100 \mbox{ MHz})$	_	_	600	ps (p-p)
(8)	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL (f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz)	_	_	60 <sup>(10)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
t <sub>FOUTCCJ 10</sub> (5),	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ( $f_{OUT} \ge 100$ MHz)		_	600 <sup>(10)</sup>	ps (p-p)
(8), (11)	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL (f <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 MHz)	_	_	60	mUI (p-p)
t <sub>CASC OUTPJ DC</sub>	Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ( $f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$ )	_	_	175	ps (p-p)
(5), (6)	Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ( $f_{OUT}$ < 100 MHz)	_	_	17.5	mUI (p-p)
f <sub>DRIFT</sub>	Frequency drift after PFDENA is disabled for a duration of 100 $\mu s$		_	±10	%
dK <sub>BIT</sub>	Bit number of Delta Sigma Modulator (DSM)	8	24	32	Bits
k <sub>VALUE</sub>	Numerator of Fraction	128	8388608	2147483648	—

Table 31. PLL Specifications for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 3)

#### Table 31. PLL Specifications for Stratix V Devices (Part 3 of 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f <sub>RES</sub>	Resolution of VCO frequency ( $f_{INPFD} = 100 \text{ MHz}$ )	390625	5.96	0.023	Hz

#### Notes to Table 31:

(1) This specification is limited in the Quartus II software by the I/O maximum frequency. The maximum I/O frequency is different for each I/O standard.

(2) This specification is limited by the lower of the two: I/O  $f_{MAX}$  or  $f_{OUT}$  of the PLL.

- (3) A high input jitter directly affects the PLL output jitter. To have low PLL output clock jitter, you must provide a clean clock source < 120 ps.
- (4)  $f_{REF}$  is fIN/N when N = 1.
- (5) Peak-to-peak jitter with a probability level of 10<sup>-12</sup> (14 sigma, 99.9999999974404% confidence level). The output jitter specification applies to the intrinsic jitter of the PLL, when an input jitter of 30 ps is applied. The external memory interface clock output jitter specifications use a different measurement method and are available in Table 44 on page 52.
- (6) The cascaded PLL specification is only applicable with the following condition: a. Upstream PLL: 0.59Mhz ≤ Upstream PLL BW < 1 MHz b. Downstream PLL: Downstream PLL BW > 2 MHz
- (7) High bandwidth PLL settings are not supported in external feedback mode.
- (8) The external memory interface clock output jitter specifications use a different measurement method, which is available in Table 42 on page 50.
- (9) The VCO frequency reported by the Quartus II software in the PLL Usage Summary section of the compilation report takes into consideration the VCO post-scale counter K value. Therefore, if the counter K has a value of 2, the frequency reported can be lower than the f<sub>VCO</sub> specification.
- (10) This specification only covers fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{VCO}$  for fractional value range 0.05 0.95 must be  $\geq$  1000 MHz, while  $f_{VCO}$  for fractional value range 0.20 0.80 must be  $\geq$  1200 MHz.
- (11) This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{VC0}$  for fractional value range 0.05-0.95 must be  $\geq$  1000 MHz.
- (12) This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{VC0}$  for fractional value range 0.20-0.80 must be  $\geq$  1200 MHz.

## **DSP Block Specifications**

Table 32 lists the Stratix V DSP block performance specifications.

			F	Peformanc	e			
Mode	C1	C2, C2L	12, 12L	C3	13, 13L, 13YY	C4	14	Unit
		Modes ı	using one	DSP				
Three 9 x 9	600	600	600	480	480	420	420	MHz
One 18 x 18	600	600	600	480	480	420	400	MHz
Two partial 18 x 18 (or 16 x 16)	600	600	600	480	480	420	400	MHz
One 27 x 27	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
One 36 x 18	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
One sum of two 18 x 18(One sum of 2 16 x 16)	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
One sum of square	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
One 18 x 18 plus 36 (a x b) + c	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
		Modes u	sing two l	DSPs				
Three 18 x 18	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
One sum of four 18 x 18	475	475	475	380	380	300	300	MHz
One sum of two 27 x 27	465	465	450	380	380	300	290	MHz
One sum of two 36 x 18	475	475	475	380	380	300	300	MHz
One complex 18 x 18	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz
One 36 x 36	475	475	475	380	380	300	300	MHz

#### Table 32. Block Performance Specifications for Stratix V DSP Devices (Part 1 of 2)

	0		C1		C2,	C2L, I	2, I2L	C3,	13, 131	., <b>I</b> 3YY		C4,I	4	
Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>duty</sub>	Transmitter output clock duty cycle for both True and Emulated Differential I/O Standards	45	50	55	45	50	55	45	50	55	45	50	55	%
	True Differential I/O Standards	_	_	160	_	_	160	_	_	200	_	_	200	ps
t <sub>rise</sub> & t <sub>fall</sub>	Emulated Differential I/O Standards with three external output resistor networks			250			250			250			300	ps
	True Differential I/O Standards	_	_	150	_	_	150	_	_	150	_	_	150	ps
TCCS	Emulated Differential I/O Standards			300			300	_		300			300	ps
Receiver														
	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10 (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16)	150		1434	150	_	1434	150	_	1250	150	_	1050	Mbps
True Differential 1/0 Standards	SERDES factor J ≥ 4 LVDS RX with DPA (12), (14), (15), (16)	150	_	1600	150	_	1600	150	_	1600	150	_	1250	Mbps
- f <sub>HSDRDPA</sub> (data rate)	SERDES factor J = 2, uses DDR Registers	(6)		(7)	(6)	_	(7)	(6)	_	(7)	(6)	_	(7)	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 1, uses SDR Register	(6)	_	(7)	(6)	_	(7)	(6)	_	(7)	(6)		(7)	Mbps

# Table 36. High-Speed I/O Specifications for Stratix V Devices (1), (2) (Part 3 of 4)

Speed Grade	Min	Max	Unit	
C4,I4	8	16	ps	

#### Table 40. DQS Phase Offset Delay Per Setting for Stratix V Devices <sup>(1), (2)</sup> (Part 2 of 2)

#### Notes to Table 40:

(1) The typical value equals the average of the minimum and maximum values.

(2) The delay settings are linear with a cumulative delay variation of 40 ps for all speed grades. For example, when using a -2 speed grade and applying a 10-phase offset setting to a 90° phase shift at 400 MHz, the expected average cumulative delay is [625 ps + (10 × 10 ps) ± 20 ps] = 725 ps ± 20 ps.

Table 41 lists the DQS phase shift error for Stratix V devices.

Table 41. DQS Phase Shift Error Specification for DLL-Delayed Clock (t<sub>DQS\_PSERR</sub>) for Stratix V Devices <sup>(1)</sup>

Number of DQS Delay Buffers	C1	C2, C2L, I2, I2L	C3, I3, I3L, I3YY	C4,14	Unit
1	28	28	30	32	ps
2	56	56	60	64	ps
3	84	84	90	96	ps
4	112	112	120	128	ps

Notes to Table 41:

(1) This error specification is the absolute maximum and minimum error. For example, skew on three DQS delay buffers in a -2 speed grade is  $\pm 78$  ps or  $\pm 39$  ps.

Table 42 lists the memory output clock jitter specifications for Stratix V devices.

Table 42. Memory Output Clock Jitter Specification for Stratix V Devices (1	<sup>),</sup> (Part 1 of 2) <sup>(2), (3)</sup>
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Clock	Parameter	Symbol	C1		C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		C4,14		Unit
NELWURK			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-50	50	-50	50	-55	55	-55	55	ps
Regional	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(cc)}}$	-100	100	-100	100	-110	110	-110	110	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-50	50	-50	50	-82.5	82.5	-82.5	82.5	ps
	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-75	75	-75	75	-82.5	82.5	-82.5	82.5	ps
Global	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(cc)}}$	-150	150	-150	150	-165	165	-165	165	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-75	75	-75	75	-90	90	-90	90	ps

Configuration Scheme	Decompression	Design Security	DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio
	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	4
IFF XJZ	Enabled	Disabled	8
	Enabled	Enabled	8

Table 49.	DCLK-to-DATA[]	Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	(Part 2 of 2)
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Note to Table 49:

(1) Depending on the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio, the host must send a DCLK frequency that is r times the data rate in bytes per second (Bps), or words per second (Wps). For example, in FPP ×16 when the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio is 2, the DCLK frequency must be 2 times the data rate in Wps. Stratix V devices use the additional clock cycles to decrypt and decompress the configuration data.

Figure 11 shows the configuration interface connections between the Stratix V device and a MAX II or MAX V device for single device configuration.

#### Figure 11. Single Device FPP Configuration Using an External Host



#### Notes to Figure 11:

- (1) Connect the resistor to a supply that provides an acceptable input signal for the Stratix V device.  $V_{CCPGM}$  must be high enough to meet the  $V_{IH}$  specification of the I/O on the device and the external host. Altera recommends powering up all configuration system I/Os with  $V_{CCPGM}$ .
- (2) You can leave the nCEO pin unconnected or use it as a user I/O pin when it does not feed another device's nCE pin.
- (3) The MSEL pin settings vary for different data width, configuration voltage standards, and POR delay. To connect MSEL, refer to the MSEL Pin Settings section of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices" chapter.
- (4) If you use FPP ×8, use DATA [7..0]. If you use FPP ×16, use DATA [15..0].

IF the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio is greater than 1, at the end of configuration, you can only stop the DCLK (DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio – 1) clock cycles after the last data is latched into the Stratix V device.

## FPP Configuration Timing when DCLK-to-DATA [] = 1

Figure 12 shows the timing waveform for FPP configuration when using a MAX II or MAX V device as an external host. This waveform shows timing when the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio is 1.





#### Notes to Figure 12:

- (1) Use this timing waveform when the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio is 1.
- (2) The beginning of this waveform shows the device in user mode. In user mode, nCONFIG, nSTATUS, and CONF\_DONE are at logic-high levels. When nCONFIG is pulled low, a reconfiguration cycle begins.
- (3) After power-up, the Stratix V device holds nstatus low for the time of the POR delay.
- (4) After power-up, before and during configuration, CONF\_DONE is low.
- (5) Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration. DCLK is ignored after configuration is complete. It can toggle high or low if required.
- (6) For FPP ×16, use DATA [15..0]. For FPP ×8, use DATA [7..0]. DATA [31..0] are available as a user I/O pin after configuration. The state of this pin depends on the dual-purpose pin settings.
- (7) To ensure a successful configuration, send the entire configuration data to the Stratix V device. CONF\_DONE is released high when the Stratix V device receives all the configuration data successfully. After CONF\_DONE goes high, send two additional falling edges on DCLK to begin initialization and enter user mode.
- (8) After the option bit to enable the INIT\_DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT DONE goes low.



#### Figure 13. FPP Configuration Timing Waveform When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is >1 (1), (2)

#### Notes to Figure 13:

- (1) Use this timing waveform and parameters when the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio is >1. To find out the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio for your system, refer to Table 49 on page 55.
- (2) The beginning of this waveform shows the device in user mode. In user mode, nCONFIG, nSTATUS, and CONF\_DONE are at logic high levels. When nCONFIG is pulled low, a reconfiguration cycle begins.
- (3) After power-up, the Stratix V device holds nSTATUS low for the time as specified by the POR delay.
- (4) After power-up, before and during configuration, CONF\_DONE is low.
- (5) Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration. You can drive it high or low, whichever is more convenient.
- (6) "r" denotes the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio. For the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio based on the decompression and the design security feature enable settings, refer to Table 49 on page 55.
- (7) If needed, pause DCLK by holding it low. When DCLK restarts, the external host must provide data on the DATA [31..0] pins prior to sending the first DCLK rising edge.
- (8) To ensure a successful configuration, send the entire configuration data to the Stratix V device. CONF\_DONE is released high after the Stratix V device receives all the configuration data successfully. After CONF\_DONE goes high, send two additional falling edges on DCLK to begin initialization and enter user mode.
- (9) After the option bit to enable the INIT DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT DONE goes low.

Table 54 lists the PS configuration timing parameters for Stratix V devices.

Table 54. PS Timing Parameters for Stratix V Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Units
t <sub>CF2CD</sub>	nCONFIG low to CONF_DONE low	—	600	ns
t <sub>CF2ST0</sub>	nCONFIG low to nSTATUS low	—	600	ns
t <sub>CFG</sub>	nCONFIG low pulse width	2	—	μS
t <sub>status</sub>	nSTATUS low pulse width	268	1,506 <sup>(1)</sup>	μS
t <sub>CF2ST1</sub>	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1,506 <sup>(2)</sup>	μS
t <sub>CF2CK</sub> (5)	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1,506	—	μS
t <sub>ST2CK</sub> (5)	nSTATUS high to first rising edge of DCLK	2	—	μS
t <sub>DSU</sub>	DATA[] setup time before rising edge on DCLK	5.5	—	ns
t <sub>DH</sub>	DATA [] hold time after rising edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
t <sub>CH</sub>	DCLK high time	$0.45\times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	S
t <sub>CL</sub>	DCLK low time	$0.45\times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	S
t <sub>CLK</sub>	DCLK period	1/f <sub>MAX</sub>	—	S
f <sub>MAX</sub>	DCLK frequency	—	125	MHz
t <sub>CD2UM</sub>	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(3)</sup>	175	437	μS
t <sub>CD2CU</sub>	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	4 × maximum DCLK period	_	_
t <sub>cd2UMC</sub>	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU}$ + (8576 × CLKUSR period) <sup>(4)</sup>	_	_

#### Notes to Table 54:

(1) This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.

(2) This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by externally holding the nSTATUS low.

(3) The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you choose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

(4) To enable the CLKUSR pin as the initialization clock source and to obtain the maximum frequency specification on these pins, refer to the "Initialization" section.

(5) If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the t<sub>ST2CK</sub> specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the t<sub>CF2CK</sub> specification.

# Initialization

Table 55 lists the initialization clock source option, the applicable configuration schemes, and the maximum frequency.

Table 55.	Initialization	<b>Clock Source</b>	Option	and the	Maximum	Frequency

Initialization Clock Source	Configuration Schemes	Maximum Frequency	Minimum Number of Clock Cycles <sup>(1)</sup>
Internal Oscillator	AS, PS, FPP	12.5 MHz	
CLKUSR	AS, PS, FPP (2)	125 MHz	8576
DCLK	PS, FPP	125 MHz	

## Notes to Table 55:

(1) The minimum number of clock cycles required for device initialization.

(2) To enable CLKUSR as the initialization clock source, turn on the Enable user-supplied start-up clock (CLKUSR) option in the Quartus II software from the General panel of the Device and Pin Options dialog box.

# **Remote System Upgrades**

Table 56 lists the timing parameter specifications for the remote system upgrade circuitry.

Table 56. Remote System Upgrade Circuitry Timing Specificatio
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Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
t <sub>RU_nCONFIG</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	250	—	ns
t <sub>RU_nRSTIMER</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	250	_	ns

#### Notes to Table 56:

- (1) This is equivalent to strobing the reconfiguration input of the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE megafunction high for the minimum timing specification. For more information, refer to the Remote System Upgrade State Machine section of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices" chapter.
- (2) This is equivalent to strobing the reset\_timer input of the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE megafunction high for the minimum timing specification. For more information, refer to the User Watchdog Timer section of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices" chapter.

# **User Watchdog Internal Circuitry Timing Specification**

Table 57 lists the operating range of the 12.5-MHz internal oscillator.

#### Table 57. 12.5-MHz Internal Oscillator Specifications

Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
5.3	7.9	12.5	MHz

# I/O Timing

Altera offers two ways to determine I/O timing—the Excel-based I/O Timing and the Quartus II Timing Analyzer.

Excel-based I/O timing provides pin timing performance for each device density and speed grade. The data is typically used prior to designing the FPGA to get an estimate of the timing budget as part of the link timing analysis. The Quartus II Timing Analyzer provides a more accurate and precise I/O timing data based on the specifics of the design after you complete place-and-route.

 You can download the Excel-based I/O Timing spreadsheet from the Stratix V Devices Documentation web page.

# **Programmable IOE Delay**

Table 58 lists the Stratix V IOE programmable delay settings.

Table 58. IOE Programmable Delay for Stratix V Devices (Part 1 of 2)

Deremeter	Deveneter Aveilable Min		Fast	Model				Slow N	lodel			
(1)	Settings	<b>Offset</b> (2)	Industrial	Commercial	C1	C2	C3	C4	12	13, 13YY	14	Unit
D1	64	0	0.464	0.493	0.838	0.838	0.924	1.011	0.844	0.921	1.006	ns
D2	32	0	0.230	0.244	0.415	0.415	0.459	0.503	0.417	0.456	0.500	ns

# Table 60. Glossary (Part 2 of 4)

Letter	Subject	Definitions
G H I	JTAG Timing Specifications	High-speed I/O block—Deserialization factor (width of parallel data bus). JTAG Timing Specifications: TMS
K L M N O		
Ρ	PLL Specifications	Diagram of PLL Specifications (1)
Q	_	—
R	RL	Receiver differential input discrete resistor (external to the Stratix V device).