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Intel - 5SGXEA3K1F40C2LN Datasheet



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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	128300
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	340000
Total RAM Bits	19456000
Number of I/O	696
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	0.82V ~ 0.88V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1517-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1517-FBGA (40x40)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5sgxea3k1f40c2ln

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

This section lists the functional operating limits for the AC and DC parameters for Stratix V devices. Table 6 lists the steady-state voltage and current values expected from Stratix V devices. Power supply ramps must all be strictly monotonic, without plateaus.

Table 6. Recommended Operating Conditions for Stratix V Devices (Part 1 of 2)

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min ⁽⁴⁾	Тур	Max ⁽⁴⁾	Unit
	Core voltage and periphery circuitry power supply (C1, C2, I2, and I3YY speed grades)	_	0.87	0.9	0.93	V
V _{CC}	Core voltage and periphery circuitry power supply (C2L, C3, C4, I2L, I3, I3L, and I4 speed grades) ⁽³⁾		0.82	0.85	0.88	V
V _{CCPT}	Power supply for programmable power technology	_	1.45	1.50	1.55	V
V _{CC_AUX}	Auxiliary supply for the programmable power technology		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
VI (1)	I/O pre-driver (3.0 V) power supply	_	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
VCCPD	I/O pre-driver (2.5 V) power supply		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	I/O buffers (3.0 V) power supply	_	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
	I/O buffers (2.5 V) power supply		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	I/O buffers (1.8 V) power supply	_	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
V _{CCIO}	I/O buffers (1.5 V) power supply	_	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
	I/O buffers (1.35 V) power supply		1.283	1.35	1.45	V
	I/O buffers (1.25 V) power supply	_	1.19	1.25	1.31	V
V _{CC} V _{CCPT} V _{CC_AUX} V _{CCPD} (1) V V _{CCD} (1) V V CCPGM V V CCPGM V V CCPGM V V CCD_FPLL V CCD_FPLL V CCBAT (2) V I VO T J	I/O buffers (1.2 V) power supply	_	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
	Configuration pins (3.0 V) power supply	Per 0.82 0.85 0.88 1.45 1.50 1.55 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 1.71 1.8 1.89 1.425 1.5 1.575 1.19 1.25 1.31 1.14 1.2 1.26 2.375 2.5 2.625 2.375 2.5 2.625 1.71 1.8 1.89 <	3.15	V		
V _{CCPGM}	Configuration pins (2.5 V) power supply	-	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	Configuration pins (1.8 V) power supply	-	Online Image Image <t< td=""><td>V</td></t<>	V		
V _{CCA_FPLL}	PLL analog voltage regulator power supply		2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V _{CCD_FPLL}	PLL digital voltage regulator power supply	-	1.45	1.5	1.55	V
V _{CCBAT} (2)	Battery back-up power supply (For design security volatile key register)	_	1.2	_	3.0	V
VI	DC input voltage	_	-0.5	—	3.6	V
V ₀	Output voltage		0	_	V _{CCIO}	V
т	Operating junction temperature	Commercial	0	—	85	°C
IJ		Industrial	-40	_	100	°C

Table 8 shows the transceiver power supply voltage requirements for various conditions.

Table 8. Transceiver Power Supply Voltage Requirements

Conditions	Core Speed Grade	VCCR_GXB & VCCT_GXB ⁽²⁾	VCCA_GXB	VCCH_GXB	Unit
If BOTH of the following conditions are true:	A11	1.05			
■ Data rate > 10.3 Gbps.	All	1.00			
 DFE is used. 					
If ANY of the following conditions are true ⁽¹⁾ :			3.0		
 ATX PLL is used. 					
■ Data rate > 6.5Gbps.	All	1.0			V
■ DFE (data rate ≤ 10.3 Gbps), AEQ, or EyeQ feature is used.				1.5	
If ALL of the following	C1, C2, I2, and I3YY	0.90	2.5		
 ATX PLL is not used. 					
■ Data rate \leq 6.5Gbps.	C2L, C3, C4, I2L, I3, I3L, and I4	0.85	2.5		
 DFE, AEQ, and EyeQ are not used. 					

Notes to Table 8:

(1) Choose this power supply voltage requirement option if you plan to upgrade your design later with any of the listed conditions.

(2) If the VCCR_GXB and VCCT_GXB supplies are set to 1.0 V or 1.05 V, they cannot be shared with the VCC core supply. If the VCCR_GXB and VCCT_GXB are set to either 0.90 V or 0.85 V, they can be shared with the VCC core supply.

DC Characteristics

This section lists the supply current, I/O pin leakage current, input pin capacitance, on-chip termination tolerance, and hot socketing specifications.

Supply Current

Supply current is the current drawn from the respective power rails used for power budgeting. Use the Excel-based Early Power Estimator (EPE) to get supply current estimates for your design because these currents vary greatly with the resources you use.

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*.

			Resistance Tolerance						
Symbol	Description	Conditions	C1	C2,I2	C3, I3, I3YY	C4, I4	Unit		
50-Ω R _S	Internal series termination without calibration (50- Ω setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 1.8$ and 1.5 V	±30	±30	±40	±40	%		
50-Ω R _S	Internal series termination without calibration (50- Ω setting)	V _{CCI0} = 1.2 V	±35	±35	±50	±50	%		
100-Ω R _D	Internal differential termination (100- Ω setting)	V _{CCPD} = 2.5 V	±25	±25	±25	±25	%		

Table 12. OCT Without Calibration Resistance Tolerance Specifications for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 2)

Calibration accuracy for the calibrated series and parallel OCTs are applicable at the moment of calibration. When voltage and temperature conditions change after calibration, the tolerance may change.

OCT calibration is automatically performed at power-up for OCT-enabled I/Os. Table 13 lists the OCT variation with temperature and voltage after power-up calibration. Use Table 13 to determine the OCT variation after power-up calibration and Equation 1 to determine the OCT variation without recalibration.

Equation 1. OCT Variation Without Recalibration for Stratix V Devices (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6)

$$R_{OCT} \,=\, R_{SCAL} \Big(1 + \langle \frac{dR}{dT} \times \Delta T \rangle \pm \langle \frac{dR}{dV} \times \Delta V \rangle \Big) \label{eq:ROCT}$$

Notes to Equation 1:

- (1) The R_{OCT} value shows the range of OCT resistance with the variation of temperature and V_{CCIO} .
- (2) R_{SCAL} is the OCT resistance value at power-up.
- (3) ΔT is the variation of temperature with respect to the temperature at power-up.
- (4) ΔV is the variation of voltage with respect to the V_{CCIO} at power-up.
- (5) dR/dT is the percentage change of R_{SCAL} with temperature.
- (6) dR/dV is the percentage change of $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{SCAL}}$ with voltage.

Table 13 lists the on-chip termination variation after power-up calibration.

Table 13. OCT Variation after Power-Up Calibration for Stratix V Devices (Part 1 of 2)
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Symbol	Description	V _{CCIO} (V)	Typical	Unit		
		3.0	3.0 0.0297			
		2.5	0.0344	l		
dR/dV	OCT variation with voltage without recalibration	1.8	0.0499	%/mV		
		1.5	0.0744			
		1.2	0.1241			

1/0 Standard		V _{ccio} (V)			V _{REF} (V)		ν _π (ν)			
i/O Stanuaru	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
SSTL-2 Class I, II	2.375	2.5	2.625	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	V _{REF} – 0.04	V _{REF}	V _{REF} + 0.04	
SSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.833	0.9	0.969	V _{REF} – 0.04	V _{REF}	V _{REF} + 0.04	
SSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	0.49 * V _{CCI0}	0.5 * 0.5 VCCIO V _C		
SSTL-135 Class I, II	1.283	1.35	1.418	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	
SSTL-125 Class I, II	1.19	1.25	1.26	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * VCCIO	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	
SSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.20	1.26	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * VCCIO	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	
HSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.85	0.9	0.95	_	V _{CCI0} /2	_	
HSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.68	0.75	0.9	_	V _{CCI0} /2	_	
HSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	0.47 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.53 * V _{CCIO}	_	V _{CCI0} /2	_	
HSUL-12	1.14	1.2	1.3	0.49 * V _{CCIO}	0.5 * V _{CCIO}	0.51 * V _{CCIO}	_	_		

Table 18. Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Reference Voltage Specifications for Stratix V Devi	ces
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Table 19.	Single-Ended SSTL	, HSTL, and HSUL I/	/O Standards Signal S	Specifications for	Stratix V Devices	(Part 1 of 2)
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1/0 Standard	V _{IL(DC)} (V)		V _{IH(D}	_{c)} (V)	$V_{IL(AC)}(V) = V_{IH(AC)}(V)$		V _{ol} (V)	V _{oh} (V)	I (mA)	I _{oh}
i/o Stanuaru	Min	Max	Min Max		Max	Min	Max	Min	I _{ol} (IIIA)	(mÄ)
SSTL-2 Class I	-0.3	V _{REF} – 0.15	V _{REF} + 0.15	V _{CCI0} + 0.3	V _{REF} – 0.31	V _{REF} + 0.31	V _{TT} – 0.608	V _{TT} + 0.608	8.1	-8.1
SSTL-2 Class II	-0.3	V _{REF} – 0.15	V _{REF} + 0.15	V _{CCI0} + 0.3	V _{REF} – 0.31	V _{REF} + 0.31	V _{TT} – 0.81	V _{TT} + 0.81	16.2	-16.2
SSTL-18 Class I	-0.3	V _{REF} – 0.125	V _{REF} + 0.125	V _{CCI0} + 0.3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		V _{TT} + 0.603	6.7	-6.7	
SSTL-18 Class II	-0.3	V _{REF} – 0.125	V _{REF} + 0.125	V _{CCI0} + 0.3	V _{REF} – 0.25	V _{REF} + 0.25	0.28	V _{CCI0} – 0.28	13.4	-13.4
SSTL-15 Class I	_	V _{REF} – 0.1	V _{REF} + 0.1	_	V _{REF} – 0.175	V _{REF} + 0.175	0.2 * V _{CCI0}	0.8 * V _{CCI0}	8	-8
SSTL-15 Class II	_	V _{REF} – 0.1	V _{REF} + 0.1	_	V _{REF} – 0.175	V _{REF} + 0.175	0.2 * V _{CCI0}	0.8 * V _{CCI0}	16	-16
SSTL-135 Class I, II	_	V _{REF} – 0.09	V _{REF} + 0.09	—	V _{REF} – 0.16	V _{REF} + 0.16	0.2 * V _{CCI0}	0.8 * V _{CCI0}	—	_
SSTL-125 Class I, II		V _{REF} – 0.85	V _{REF} + 0.85	_	V _{REF} – 0.15	V _{REF} + 0.15	0.2 * V _{CCI0}	0.8 * V _{CCI0}		
SSTL-12 Class I, II	_	V _{REF} – 0.1	V _{REF} + 0.1	_	V _{REF} – 0.15	V _{REF} + 0.15	0.2 * V _{CCI0}	0.8 * V _{CCI0}	_	

I/0	V _{CCIO} (V)			V _{DIF(DC)} (V)		V _{X(AC)} (V)				V _{CM(DC)} (V	V _{DIF(AC)} (V)		
Standard	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max
HSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	0.16	V _{CCI0} + 0.3	_	0.5* V _{CCI0}	_	0.4* V _{CCIO}	0.5* V _{CCIO}	0.6* V _{CCI0}	0.3	V _{CCI0} + 0.48
HSUL-12	1.14	1.2	1.3	0.26	0.26	0.5*V _{CCI0} - 0.12	0.5* V _{CCI0}	0.5*V _{CCI0} + 0.12	0.4* V _{CCIO}	0.5* V _{CCIO}	0.6* V _{CCIO}	0.44	0.44

Table 21. Differential HSTL and HSUL I/O Standards for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 2)

Table 22. Differential I/O Standard Specifications for Stratix V Devices (7)

I/O	V _{CC10} (V) ⁽¹⁰⁾			V _{ID} (mV) ⁽⁸⁾			V _{ICM(DC)} (V)			V _{OD} (V) ⁽⁶⁾			V _{OCM} (V) ⁽⁶⁾						
Standard	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max				
PCML	Trar	nsmitte	er, receiv transmi	ver, and itter, rec	input referer ceiver, and re	nce cloo eference	ck pins e clock	of the high-s I/O pin speci	peed tra fications	nsceiver , refer to	rs use o Table	the PC e 23 on	ML I/O s page 18	standard 3.	. For				
2.5 V	2.375 2.5	275 25	2 2 5	25	25	25	2 625	100	V _{CM} =	_	0.05	D _{MAX} ≤ 700 Mbps	1.8	0.247	_	0.6	1.125	1.25	1.375
LVDS ⁽¹⁾		2.0	2.3 2.025	100	1.25 V	_	1.05	D _{MAX} > 700 Mbps	1.55	0.247	_	0.6	1.125	1.25	1.375				
BLVDS (5)	2.375	2.5	2.625	100	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	—					
RSDS (HIO) ⁽²⁾	2.375	2.5	2.625	100	V _{CM} = 1.25 V	_	0.3	_	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.4				
Mini- LVDS (HIO) ⁽³⁾	2.375	2.5	2.625	200	_	600	0.4	_	1.325	0.25	_	0.6	1	1.2	1.4				
LVPECL (4	_	_	_	300	_		0.6	D _{MAX} ≤ 700 Mbps	1.8		_	_	_	_	_				
), (9)				300			1	D _{MAX} > 700 Mbps	1.6										

Notes to Table 22:

(1) For optimized LVDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 1.0 V to 1.6 V for data rates above 700 Mbps, and 0 V to 1.85 V for data rates below 700 Mbps.

(2) For optimized RSDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 0.25 V to 1.45 V.

(3) For optimized Mini-LVDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 0.3 V to 1.425 V.

- (4) For optimized LVPECL receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 0.85 V to 1.75 V for data rate above 700 Mbps and 0.45 V to 1.95 V for data rate below 700 Mbps.
- (5) There are no fixed V_{ICM} , V_{OD} , and V_{OCM} specifications for BLVDS. They depend on the system topology.
- (6) RL range: $90 \le RL \le 110 \Omega$.
- (7) The 1.4-V and 1.5-V PCML transceiver I/O standard specifications are described in "Transceiver Performance Specifications" on page 18.
- (8) The minimum VID value is applicable over the entire common mode range, VCM.
- (9) LVPECL is only supported on dedicated clock input pins.
- (10) Differential inputs are powered by VCCPD which requires 2.5 V.

Power Consumption

Altera offers two ways to estimate power consumption for a design—the Excel-based Early Power Estimator and the Quartus[®] II PowerPlay Power Analyzer feature.

Switching Characteristics

This section provides performance characteristics of the Stratix V core and periphery blocks.

These characteristics can be designated as Preliminary or Final.

- Preliminary characteristics are created using simulation results, process data, and other known parameters. The title of these tables show the designation as "Preliminary."
- Final numbers are based on actual silicon characterization and testing. The numbers reflect the actual performance of the device under worst-case silicon process, voltage, and junction temperature conditions. There are no designations on finalized tables.

Transceiver Performance Specifications

This section describes transceiver performance specifications.

Table 23 lists the Stratix V GX and GS transceiver specifications.

Table 23.	Transceiver 3	Specifications	for Stratix	V GX	and GS	Devices	(1)	(Part 1	nf 7	۱
Table 20.	TIANSUCIACI	opeonitionationa	IUI UIIAIIA	I UA	anu uu	DEVICES	• •	(1 61 6 1		

Symbol/	Conditions	tions Transceiver Speed Transceiver Speed Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3								Unit	
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Reference Clock											
Supported I/O	Dedicated reference clock pin	1.2-V	PCML,	1.4-V PCM	IL, 1.5-∖	/ PCML	, 2.5-V PCN HCSL	1L, Diffe	rential	LVPECL, L\	/DS, and
Standards	RX reference clock pin			1.4-V PCMI	L, 1.5-V	PCML,	2.5-V PCM	l, lvpe	CL, and	d LVDS	
Input Reference Clock Frequency (CMU PLL) ⁽⁸⁾	_	40		710	40	_	710	40	_	710	MHz
Input Reference Clock Frequency (ATX PLL) ⁽⁸⁾		100		710	100		710	100	_	710	MHz
Rise time	Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal ⁽²⁶⁾			400	_		400			400	ns
Fall time	Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal ⁽²⁶⁾		_	400	_		400			400	μσ
Duty cycle		45		55	45		55	45	—	55	%
Spread-spectrum modulating clock frequency	PCI Express® (PCIe [®])	30		33	30		33	30	_	33	kHz

Mada (2)	Transceiver	PMA Width	20	20	16	16	10	10	8	8
	Speed Grade	PCS/Core Width	40	20	32	16	20	10	16	8
	1	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	12.2	11.4	9.76	9.12	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.72
	ŋ	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	12.2	11.4	9.76	9.12	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.72
	۷	C3, I3, I3L core speed grade	9.8	9.0	7.84	7.2	5.3	4.7	4.24	3.76
FIFO		C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.72
	3	I3YY core speed grade	10.3125	10.3125	7.84	7.2	5.3	4.7	4.24	3.76
	5	C3, I3, I3L core speed grade	8.5	8.5	7.84	7.2	5.3	4.7	4.24	3.76
		C4, I4 core speed grade	8.5	8.2	7.04	6.56	4.8	4.2	3.84	3.44
	1	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	12.2	11.4	9.76	9.12	6.1	5.7	4.88	4.56
	ŋ	C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	12.2	11.4	9.76	9.12	6.1	5.7	4.88	4.56
	۷	C3, I3, I3L core speed grade	9.8	9.0	7.92	7.2	4.9	4.5	3.96	3.6
Register		C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade	10.3125	10.3125	10.3125	10.3125	6.1	5.7	4.88	4.56
	3	I3YY core speed grade	10.3125	10.3125	7.92	7.2	4.9	4.5	3.96	3.6
	J	C3, I3, I3L core speed grade	8.5	8.5	7.92	7.2	4.9	4.5	3.96	3.6
	_	C4, I4 core speed grade	8.5	8.2	7.04	6.56	4.4	4.1	3.52	3.28

Table 25 shows the approximate maximum data rate using the standard PCS.

Table 25. Stratix V Standard PCS Approximate Maximum Date Rate (1), (3)

Notes to Table 25:

(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.

(3) The maximum data rate is also constrained by the transceiver speed grade. Refer to Table 1 for the transceiver speed grade.

Figure 6 shows the Stratix V DC gain curves for GT channels.

Figure 6. DC Gain Curves for GT Channels

Transceiver Characterization

This section summarizes the Stratix V transceiver characterization results for compliance with the following protocols:

- Interlaken
- 40G (XLAUI)/100G (CAUI)
- 10GBase-KR
- QSGMII
- XAUI
- SFI
- Gigabit Ethernet (Gbe / GIGE)
- SPAUI
- Serial Rapid IO (SRIO)
- CPRI
- OBSAI
- Hyper Transport (HT)
- SATA
- SAS
- CEI

- XFI
- ASI
- HiGig/HiGig+
- HiGig2/HiGig2+
- Serial Data Converter (SDC)
- GPON
- SDI
- SONET
- Fibre Channel (FC)
- PCIe
- QPI
- SFF-8431

Download the Stratix V Characterization Report Tool to view the characterization report summary for these protocols.

Core Performance Specifications

This section describes the clock tree, phase-locked loop (PLL), digital signal processing (DSP), memory blocks, configuration, and JTAG specifications.

Clock Tree Specifications

Table 30 lists the clock tree specifications for Stratix V devices.

Table 30. Clock Tree Performance for Stratix V Devices (1)

		Performance		
Symbol	C1, C2, C2L, I2, and I2L	C3, I3, I3L, and I3YY	C4, I4	Unit
Global and Regional Clock	717	650	580	MHz
Periphery Clock	550	500	500	MHz

Note to Table 30:

(1) The Stratix V ES devices are limited to 600 MHz core clock tree performance.

		Resour	ces Used		Performance								
Memory	Mode	ALUTS	Memory	C1	C2, C2L	C3	C4	12, 12L	13, 13L, 13YY	14	Unit		
	Single-port, all supported widths	0	1	700	700	650	550	700	500	450	MHz		
	Simple dual-port, all supported widths	0	1	700	700	650	550	700	500	450	MHz		
	Simple dual-port with the read-during-write option set to Old Data , all supported widths	0	1	525	525	455	400	525	455	400	MHz		
M20K Block	Simple dual-port with ECC enabled, 512 × 32	0	1	450	450	400	350	450	400	350	MHz		
	Simple dual-port with ECC and optional pipeline registers enabled, 512 × 32	0	1	600	600	500	450	600	500	450	MHz		
	True dual port, all supported widths	0	1	700	700	650	550	700	500	450	MHz		
	ROM, all supported widths	0	1	700	700	650	550	700	500	450	MHz		

Table 33. Memory Block Performance Specifications for Stratix V Devices ^{(1), (2)} (Part 2 of 2)

Notes to Table 33:

(1) To achieve the maximum memory block performance, use a memory block clock that comes through global clock routing from an on-chip PLL set to **50**% output duty cycle. Use the Quartus II software to report timing for this and other memory block clocking schemes.

(2) When you use the error detection cyclical redundancy check (CRC) feature, there is no degradation in F_{MAX}.

(3) The F_{MAX} specification is only achievable with Fitter options, MLAB Implementation In 16-Bit Deep Mode enabled.

Temperature Sensing Diode Specifications

Table 34 lists the internal TSD specification.

Table 34. Internal Temperature Sensing Diode Specification

Temperature Range	Accuracy	Offset Calibrated Option	Sampling Rate	Conversion Time	Resolution	Minimum Resolution with no Missing Codes
-40°C to 100°C	±8°C	No	1 MHz, 500 KHz	< 100 ms	8 bits	8 bits

Table 35 lists the specifications for the Stratix V external temperature sensing diode.

Table 35.	External	Temperature	Sensing D	iode Speci	fications f	for Stratix V	Devices
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Description	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{bias} , diode source current	8	—	200	μA
V _{bias,} voltage across diode	0.3	—	0.9	V
Series resistance	—	_	< 1	Ω
Diode ideality factor	1.006	1.008	1.010	_

Periphery Performance

This section describes periphery performance, including high-speed I/O and external memory interface.

I/O performance supports several system interfaces, such as the **LVDS** high-speed I/O interface, external memory interface, and the **PCI/PCI-X** bus interface. General-purpose I/O standards such as 3.3-, 2.5-, 1.8-, and 1.5-**LVTTL/LVCMOS** are capable of a typical 167 MHz and 1.2-**LVCMOS** at 100 MHz interfacing frequency with a 10 pF load.

The actual achievable frequency depends on design- and system-specific factors. Ensure proper timing closure in your design and perform HSPICE/IBIS simulations based on your specific design and system setup to determine the maximum achievable frequency in your system.

High-Speed I/O Specification

Table 36 lists high-speed I/O timing for Stratix V devices.

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

Sumbol	Conditions		C1		C2,	C2L, I	2, I2L	C3,	13, 13 1	., I3YY		C4,I	4	11
Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	UNIT
f _{HSCLK_in} (input clock frequency) True Differential I/O Standards	Clock boost factor W = 1 to 40 $^{(4)}$	5	_	800	5		800	5		625	5		525	MHz
f _{HSCLK_in} (input clock frequency) Single Ended I/O Standards ⁽³⁾	Clock boost factor W = 1 to 40 $^{(4)}$	5		800	5		800	5		625	5		525	MHz
f _{HSCLK_in} (input clock frequency) Single Ended I/O Standards	Clock boost factor W = 1 to 40 $^{(4)}$	5	_	520	5		520	5	_	420	5	_	420	MHz
f _{HSCLK_OUT} (output clock frequency)	_	5	_	800	5	_	800	5	_	625 (5)	5	_	525 (5)	MHz

Symbol	Conditiono		C1		C2,	C2L, I	2, I2L	C3,	13, 131	., I 3 YY		C4,14	4	Unit
Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	UIIIL
Transmitter														
	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10 ⁽⁹⁾ , ⁽¹¹⁾ , ⁽¹²⁾ , ⁽¹³⁾ , ⁽¹⁴⁾ , ⁽¹⁵⁾ , ⁽¹⁶⁾	(6)	_	1600	(6)	_	1434	(6)	_	1250	(6)	_	1050	Mbps
True Differential I/O Standards	SERDES factor J ≥ 4 LVDS TX with DPA (12), (14), (15), (16)	(6)		1600	(6)		1600	(6)		1600	(6)	_	1250	Mbps
- f _{HSDR} (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
Emulated Differential I/O Standards with Three External Output Resistor Networks - f _{HSDR} (data rate) ⁽¹⁰⁾	SERDES factor J = 4 to 10 $(^{17})$	(6)		1100	(6)		1100	(6)		840	(6)		840	Mbps
t _{x Jitter} - True Differential	Total Jitter for Data Rate 600 Mbps - 1.25 Gbps		_	160		_	160		_	160			160	ps
I/O Standards	Total Jitter for Data Rate < 600 Mbps		_	0.1			0.1			0.1		_	0.1	UI
t _{x Jitter} - Emulated Differential I/O Standards	Total Jitter for Data Rate 600 Mbps - 1.25 Gbps	_	_	300	_		300	_	_	300	_		325	ps
with Three External Output Resistor Network	Total Jitter for Data Rate < 600 Mbps	_	_	0.2	_	_	0.2	_	_	0.2	_	_	0.25	UI

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

Clock	Parameter	Symbol	C1		C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3 I3	8, 13L , YY	C4	Unit	
NELWUIK		-	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-25	25	-25	25	-30	30	-35	35	ps
PHY Clock	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\rm JIT(cc)}$	-50	50	-50	50	-60	60	-70	70	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-37.5	37.5	-37.5	37.5	-45	45	-56	56	ps

Table 42. Memory Output Clock Jitter Specification for Stratix V Devices (1), (Part 2 of 2) (2), (3)

Notes to Table 42:

(1) The clock jitter specification applies to the memory output clock pins generated using differential signal-splitter and DDIO circuits clocked by a PLL output routed on a PHY, regional, or global clock network as specified. Altera recommends using PHY clock networks whenever possible.

(2) The clock jitter specification applies to the memory output clock pins clocked by an integer PLL.

(3) The memory output clock jitter is applicable when an input jitter of 30 ps peak-to-peak is applied with bit error rate (BER) -12, equivalent to 14 sigma.

OCT Calibration Block Specifications

Table 43 lists the OCT calibration block specifications for Stratix V devices.

Table 43. OCT Calibration Block Specifications for Stratix V Devices

Symbol	Description	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OCTUSRCLK	Clock required by the OCT calibration blocks	—	_	20	MHz
T _{OCTCAL}	Number of OCTUSRCLK clock cycles required for OCT $\rm R_S/R_T$ calibration		1000	_	Cycles
T _{OCTSHIFT}	Number of OCTUSRCLK clock cycles required for the OCT code to shift out	_	32	_	Cycles
T _{RS_RT}	Time required between the dyn_term_ctrl and oe signal transitions in a bidirectional I/O buffer to dynamically switch between OCT R_S and R_T (Figure 10)		2.5		ns

Figure 10 shows the timing diagram for the oe and dyn_term_ctrl signals.

Figure 10. Timing Diagram for oe and dyn_term_ctrl Signals



Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD) Specifications

Table 44 lists the worst-case DCD for Stratix V devices.

Table 44. Worst-Case DCD on Stratix V I/O Pins (1)

Symbol	C	1	C2, C2	L, 12, 12L	C3, I I3	3, I3L, BYY	C4	4,14	Unit
-	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output Duty Cycle	45	55	45	55	45	55	45	55	%

Note to Table 44:

(1) The DCD numbers do not cover the core clock network.

Configuration Specification

POR Delay Specification

Power-on reset (POR) delay is defined as the delay between the time when all the power supplies monitored by the POR circuitry reach the minimum recommended operating voltage to the time when the nSTATUS is released high and your device is ready to begin configuration.



For more information about the POR delay, refer to the *Hot Socketing and Power-On Reset in Stratix V Devices* chapter.

Table 45 lists the fast and standard POR delay specification.

Table 45. Fast and Standard POR Delay Specification (1)

POR Delay	Minimum	Maximum
Fast	4 ms	12 ms
Standard	100 ms	300 ms

Note to Table 45:

(1) You can select the POR delay based on the MSEL settings as described in the MSEL Pin Settings section of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices" chapter.

JTAG Configuration Specifications

Table 46 lists the JTAG timing parameters and values for Stratix V devices.

Table 46. JTAG Timing Parameters and Values for Stratix V Devices

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t _{JCP}	TCK clock period ⁽²⁾	30		ns
t _{JCP}	TCK clock period ⁽²⁾	167	—	ns
t _{JCH}	TCK clock high time ⁽²⁾	14	—	ns
t _{JCL}	TCK clock low time ⁽²⁾	14		ns
t _{JPSU (TDI)}	TDI JTAG port setup time	2	—	ns
t _{JPSU (TMS)}	TMS JTAG port setup time	3	_	ns

Family	Device	Package	Configuration .rbf Size (bits)	IOCSR .rbf Size (bits) ^{(4), (5)}
Stratix $V \in (1)$	5SEE9	—	342,742,976	700,888
	5SEEB	—	342,742,976	700,888

Table 47. Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Stratix V Devices

Notes to Table 47:

(1) Stratix V E devices do not have PCI Express® (PCIe®) hard IP. Stratix V E devices do not support the CvP configuration scheme.

(2) 36-transceiver devices.

(3) 24-transceiver devices.

(4) File size for the periphery image.

(5) The IOCSR .rbf size is specifically for the CvP feature.

Use the data in Table 47 to estimate the file size before design compilation. Different configuration file formats, such as a hexadecimal (.hex) or tabular text file (.ttf) format, have different file sizes. For the different types of configuration file and file sizes, refer to the Quartus II software. However, for a specific version of the Quartus II software, any design targeted for the same device has the same uncompressed configuration file size. If you are using compression, the file size can vary after each compilation because the compression ratio depends on your design.

• For more information about setting device configuration options, refer to *Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices.* For creating configuration files, refer to the *Quartus II Help.*

Table 48 lists the minimum configuration time estimates for Stratix V devices.

Table 48. Minimum Configuration Time Estimation for Stratix V Devi
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	Member		Active Serial (1))	Fast Passive Parallel ⁽²⁾		
Variant	Code	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)
	٨٥	4	100	0.534	32	100	0.067
	AS	4	100	0.344	32	100	0.043
	A4	4	100	0.534	32	100	0.067
	A5	4	100	0.675	32	100	0.084
	A7	4	100	0.675	32	100	0.084
GX	A9	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107
	AB	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107
	B5	4	100	0.676	32	100	0.085
	B6	4	100	0.676	32	100	0.085
	B9	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107
	BB	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107
ст	C5	4	100	0.675	32	100	0.084
ul	C7	4	100	0.675	32	100	0.084

	Mombor		Active Serial ⁽¹⁾)	Fast	t Passive Parall	el ⁽²⁾
Variant	Code	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)
	D3	4	100	0.344	32	100	0.043
	D4	4	100	0.534	32	100	0.067
68	D4	4	100	0.344	32	100	0.043
03	GS D5	4	100	0.534	32	100	0.067
	D6		100	0.741	32	100	0.093
	D8	4	100	0.741	32	100	0.093
F	E9	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107
Ľ	EB	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107

Table 48. Minimum Configuration Time Estimation for Stratix V Devices

Notes to Table 48:

(1) DCLK frequency of 100 MHz using external CLKUSR.

(2) Max FPGA FPP bandwidth may exceed bandwidth available from some external storage or control logic.

Fast Passive Parallel Configuration Timing

This section describes the fast passive parallel (FPP) configuration timing parameters for Stratix V devices.

DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for FPP Configuration

FPP configuration requires a different DCLK-to-DATA[]ratio when you enable the design security, decompression, or both features. Table 49 lists the DCLK-to-DATA[]ratio for each combination.

Configuration Scheme	Decompression	Design Security	DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio
	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	1
111 ×0	Enabled	Disabled	2
	Enabled	Enabled	2
	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	2
	Enabled	Disabled	4
	Enabled	Enabled	4

 Table 49. DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio ⁽¹⁾ (Part 1 of 2)

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

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_{ST2CK} specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the t_{CF2CK} specification.

Initialization

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

Table 55.	Initialization	Clock Source	e Option	and the	Maximum	Frequency

Initialization Clock Source	Configuration Schemes	Maximum Frequency	Minimum Number of Clock Cycles ⁽¹⁾
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

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit		
t _{RU_nCONFIG} ⁽¹⁾	250	—	ns		
t _{RU_nRSTIMER} ⁽²⁾	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	Min		Vin Fast Model		Slow Model							
Parameter (1)	Settings	Offset (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

Letter	Subject	Definitions			
	V _{CM(DC)}	DC common mode input voltage.			
	V _{ICM}	Input common mode voltage—The common mode of the differential signal at the receiver.			
	V _{ID}	Input differential voltage swing—The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission at the receiver.			
	V _{DIF(AC)}	AC differential input voltage—Minimum AC input differential voltage required for switching.			
	V _{DIF(DC)}	DC differential input voltage— Minimum DC input differential voltage required for switching.			
	V _{IH}	Voltage input high—The minimum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic high.			
	V _{IH(AC)}	High-level AC input voltage			
	V _{IH(DC)}	High-level DC input voltage			
V	V _{IL}	Voltage input low—The maximum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic low.			
	V _{IL(AC)}	Low-level AC input voltage			
	V _{IL(DC)}	Low-level DC input voltage			
	V _{OCM}	Output common mode voltage—The common mode of the differential signal at the transmitter.			
	V _{OD}	Output differential voltage swing—The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission at the transmitter.			
	V _{SWING}	Differential input voltage			
	V _X	Input differential cross point voltage			
	V _{OX}	Output differential cross point voltage			
W	W	High-speed I/O block—clock boost factor			
X					
Y	—	—			
Z					

Table 60. Glossary (Part 4 of 4)