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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	158500
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	420000
Total RAM Bits	37888000
Number of I/O	432
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	0.82V ~ 0.88V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1152-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1152-FBGA (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5sgxea4k3f35i3ln

Table 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 2)

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V _{CCD_FPLL}	PLL digital power supply	−0.5	1.8	V
V _{CCA_FPLL}	PLL analog power supply	−0.5	3.4	V
V _I	DC input voltage	−0.5	3.8	V
T _J	Operating junction temperature	−55	125	°C
T _{STG}	Storage temperature (No bias)	−65	150	°C
I _{OUT}	DC output current per pin	−25	40	mA

Table 4 lists the absolute conditions for the transceiver power supply for Stratix V GX, GS, and GT devices.

Table 4. Transceiver Power Supply Absolute Conditions for Stratix V GX, GS, and GT Devices

Symbol	Description	Devices	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V _{CCA_GXBL}	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	3.75	V
V _{CCA_GXBR}	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (right side)	GX, GS	−0.5	3.75	V
V _{CCA_GTBR}	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (right side)	GT	−0.5	3.75	V
V _{CCHIP_L}	Transceiver hard IP power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCHIP_R}	Transceiver hard IP power supply (right side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCHSSI_L}	Transceiver PCS power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCHSSI_R}	Transceiver PCS power supply (right side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCR_GXBL}	Receiver analog power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCR_GXBR}	Receiver analog power supply (right side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCR_GTBR}	Receiver analog power supply for GT channels (right side)	GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCT_GXBL}	Transmitter analog power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCT_GXBR}	Transmitter analog power supply (right side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCT_GTBR}	Transmitter analog power supply for GT channels (right side)	GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCL_GTBR}	Transmitter clock network power supply (right side)	GT	−0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCH_GXBL}	Transmitter output buffer power supply (left side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.8	V
V _{CCH_GXBR}	Transmitter output buffer power supply (right side)	GX, GS, GT	−0.5	1.8	V

Maximum Allowed Overshoot and Undershoot Voltage

During transitions, input signals may overshoot to the voltage shown in Table 5 and undershoot to −2.0 V for input currents less than 100 mA and periods shorter than 20 ns.

Recommended Operating Conditions

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⁾	Typ	Max ⁽⁴⁾	Unit
V _{CC}	Core voltage and periphery circuitry power supply (C1, C2, I2, and I3YY speed grades)	—	0.87	0.9	0.93	V
	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
V _{CCPD} ⁽¹⁾	I/O pre-driver (3.0 V) power supply	—	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
	I/O pre-driver (2.5 V) power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V _{CCIO}	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
	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
	I/O buffers (1.2 V) power supply	—	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
V _{CCPGM}	Configuration pins (3.0 V) power supply	—	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
	Configuration pins (2.5 V) power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	Configuration pins (1.8 V) power supply	—	1.71	1.8	1.89	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
V _I	DC input voltage	—	−0.5	—	3.6	V
V _O	Output voltage	—	0	—	V _{CCIO}	V
T _J	Operating junction temperature	Commercial	0	—	85	°C
		Industrial	−40	—	100	°C

Table 27 shows the V_{OD} settings for the GX channel.

Table 27. Typical V_{OD} Setting for GX Channel, TX Termination = 100 Ω ⁽²⁾

Symbol	V_{OD} Setting	V_{OD} Value (mV)	V_{OD} Setting	V_{OD} Value (mV)
V_{OD} differential peak to peak typical ⁽³⁾	0 ⁽¹⁾	0	32	640
	1 ⁽¹⁾	20	33	660
	2 ⁽¹⁾	40	34	680
	3 ⁽¹⁾	60	35	700
	4 ⁽¹⁾	80	36	720
	5 ⁽¹⁾	100	37	740
	6	120	38	760
	7	140	39	780
	8	160	40	800
	9	180	41	820
	10	200	42	840
	11	220	43	860
	12	240	44	880
	13	260	45	900
	14	280	46	920
	15	300	47	940
	16	320	48	960
	17	340	49	980
	18	360	50	1000
	19	380	51	1020
	20	400	52	1040
	21	420	53	1060
	22	440	54	1080
	23	460	55	1100
	24	480	56	1120
	25	500	57	1140
	26	520	58	1160
	27	540	59	1180
	28	560	60	1200
	29	580	61	1220
	30	600	62	1240
	31	620	63	1260

Note to Table 27:

- (1) If TX termination resistance = 100 Ω , this VOD setting is illegal.
- (2) The tolerance is +/-20% for all VOD settings except for settings 2 and below.
- (3) Refer to Figure 2.

Figure 2 shows the differential transmitter output waveform.

Figure 2. Differential Transmitter Output Waveform

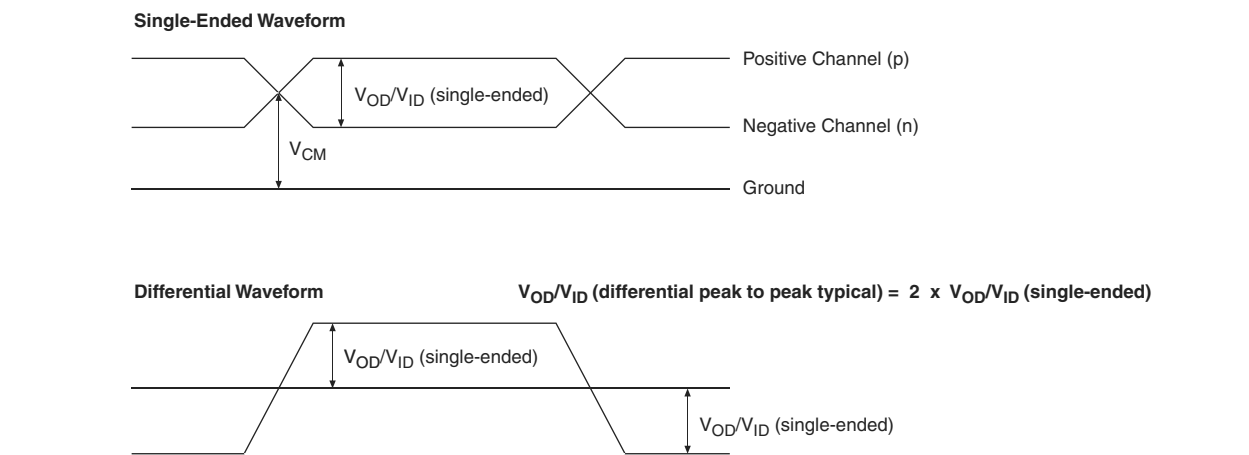


Figure 3 shows the Stratix V AC gain curves for GX channels.

Figure 3. AC Gain Curves for GX Channels (full bandwidth)



Stratix V GT devices contain both GX and GT channels. All transceiver specifications for the GX channels not listed in Table 28 are the same as those listed in Table 23.

Table 28 lists the Stratix V GT transceiver specifications.

Table 28. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GT Devices (Part 4 of 5) ⁽¹⁾

Symbol/ Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Data rate	GT channels	19,600	—	28,050	19,600	—	25,780	Mbps
Differential on-chip termination resistors	GT channels	—	100	—	—	100	—	Ω
	GX channels	(8)						
V _{OCM} (AC coupled)	GT channels	—	500	—	—	500	—	mV
	GX channels	(8)						
Rise/Fall time	GT channels	—	15	—	—	15	—	ps
	GX channels	(8)						
Intra-differential pair skew	GX channels	(8)						
Intra-transceiver block transmitter channel-to- channel skew	GX channels	(8)						
Inter-transceiver block transmitter channel-to- channel skew	GX channels	(8)						
CMU PLL								
Supported Data Range	—	600	—	12500	600	—	8500	Mbps
t _{pll_powerdown} ⁽¹³⁾	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	μs
t _{pll_lock} ⁽¹⁴⁾	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	μs
ATX PLL								
Supported Data Rate Range for GX Channels	VCO post- divider L=2	8000	—	12500	8000	—	8500	Mbps
	L=4	4000	—	6600	4000	—	6600	Mbps
	L=8	2000	—	3300	2000	—	3300	Mbps
	L=8, Local/Central Clock Divider =2	1000	—	1762.5	1000	—	1762.5	Mbps
Supported Data Rate Range for GT Channels	VCO post- divider L=2	9800	—	14025	9800	—	12890	Mbps
t _{pll_powerdown} ⁽¹³⁾	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	μs
t _{pll_lock} ⁽¹⁴⁾	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	μs
fPLL								
Supported Data Range	—	600	—	3250/ 3.125 ⁽²³⁾	600	—	3250/ 3.125 ⁽²³⁾	Mbps
t _{pll_powerdown} ⁽¹³⁾	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	μs

Table 29 shows the V_{OD} settings for the GT channel.

Table 29. Typical V_{OD} Setting for GT Channel, TX Termination = 100 Ω

Symbol	V_{OD} Setting	V_{OD} Value (mV)
V_{OD} differential peak to peak typical ⁽¹⁾	0	0
	1	200
	2	400
	3	600
	4	800
	5	1000

Note:

(1) Refer to Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows the differential transmitter output waveform.

Figure 4. Differential Transmitter/Receiver Output/Input Waveform

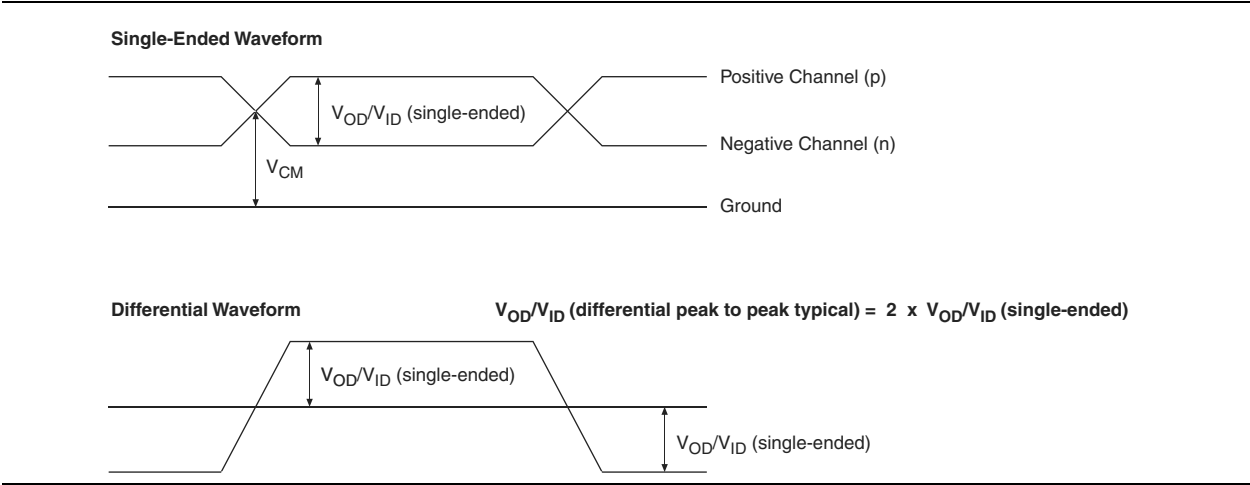


Figure 5 shows the Stratix V AC gain curves for GT channels.

Figure 5. AC Gain Curves for GT Channels

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⁾

Symbol	Performance			Unit
	C1, C2, C2L, I2, and I2L	C3, I3, I3L, and I3YY	C4, I4	
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.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{RES}	Resolution of VCO frequency ($f_{INPFD} = 100$ 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 f_{IN}/N when $N = 1$.
- (5) Peak-to-peak jitter with a probability level of 10^{-12} (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: $0.59\text{MHz} \leq \text{Upstream PLL BW} < 1$ 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_{VCO} specification.
- (10) This specification only covers fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The f_{VCO} for fractional value range 0.05 - 0.95 must be ≥ 1000 MHz, while f_{VCO} for fractional value range 0.20 - 0.80 must be ≥ 1200 MHz.
- (11) This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The f_{VCO} for fractional value range 0.05-0.95 must be ≥ 1000 MHz.
- (12) This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The f_{VCO} for fractional value range 0.20-0.80 must be ≥ 1200 MHz.

DSP Block Specifications

Table 32 lists the Stratix V DSP block performance specifications.

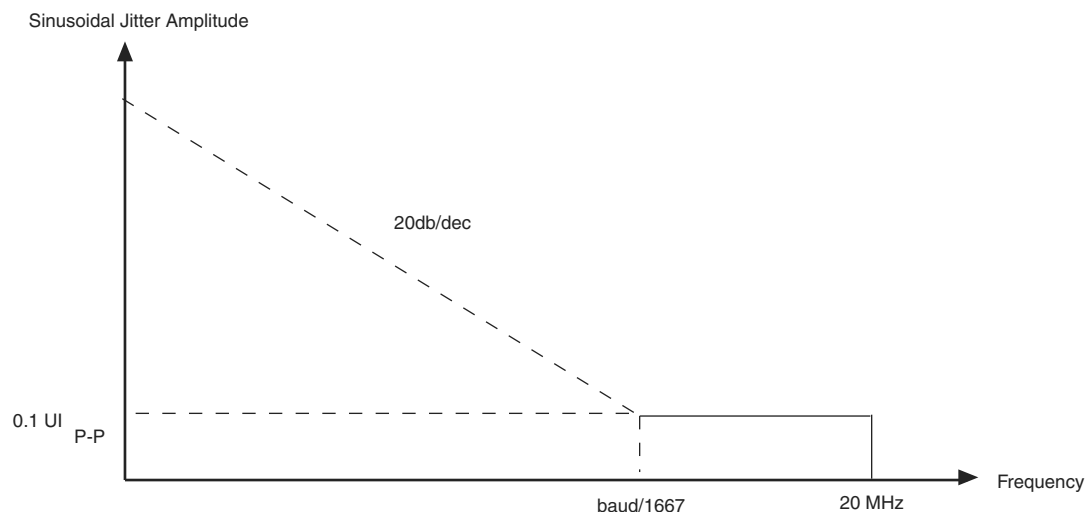
Table 32. Block Performance Specifications for Stratix V DSP Devices (Part 1 of 2)

Mode	Peformance							Unit
	C1	C2, C2L	I2, I2L	C3	I3, I3L, I3YY	C4	I4	
Modes 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 using two 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 38. LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Mask Values for a Data Rate ≥ 1.25 Gbps

Jitter Frequency (Hz)		Sinusoidal Jitter (UI)
F1	10,000	25.000
F2	17,565	25.000
F3	1,493,000	0.350
F4	50,000,000	0.350

Figure 9 shows the LVDS soft-CDR/DPA sinusoidal jitter tolerance specification for a data rate < 1.25 Gbps.

Figure 9. LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Specification for a Data Rate < 1.25 Gbps

DLL Range, DQS Logic Block, and Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications

Table 39 lists the DLL range specification for Stratix V devices. The DLL is always in 8-tap mode in Stratix V devices.

Table 39. DLL Range Specifications for Stratix V Devices ⁽¹⁾

C1	C2, C2L, I2, I2L	C3, I3, I3L, I3YY	C4,I4	Unit
300-933	300-933	300-890	300-890	MHz

Note to Table 39:

- (1) Stratix V devices support memory interface frequencies lower than 300 MHz, although the reference clock that feeds the DLL must be at least 300 MHz. To support interfaces below 300 MHz, multiply the reference clock feeding the DLL to ensure the frequency is within the supported range of the DLL.

Table 40 lists the DQS phase offset delay per stage for Stratix V devices.

Table 40. DQS Phase Offset Delay Per Setting for Stratix V Devices ^{(1), (2)} (Part 1 of 2)

Speed Grade	Min	Max	Unit
C1	8	14	ps
C2, C2L, I2, I2L	8	14	ps
C3,I3, I3L, I3YY	8	15	ps

Table 40. DQS Phase Offset Delay Per Setting for Stratix V Devices ^{(1), (2)} (Part 2 of 2)

Speed Grade	Min	Max	Unit
C4,I4	8	16	ps

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 $[625 \text{ ps} + (10 \times 10 \text{ ps}) \pm 20 \text{ ps}] = 725 \text{ ps} \pm 20 \text{ ps}$.

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

Table 41. DQS Phase Shift Error Specification for DLL-Delayed Clock ($t_{\text{DQS_PSERR}}$) for Stratix V Devices ⁽¹⁾

Number of DQS Delay Buffers	C1	C2, C2L, I2, I2L	C3, I3, I3L, I3YY	C4,I4	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 $\pm 78 \text{ ps}$ or $\pm 39 \text{ ps}$.

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), (Part 1 of 2)} ^{(2), (3)}

Clock Network	Parameter	Symbol	C1		C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		C4,I4		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Regional	Clock period jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(per)}}$	–50	50	–50	50	–55	55	–55	55	ps
	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(cc)}}$	–100	100	–100	100	–110	110	–110	110	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(duty)}}$	–50	50	–50	50	–82.5	82.5	–82.5	82.5	ps
Global	Clock period jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(per)}}$	–75	75	–75	75	–82.5	82.5	–82.5	82.5	ps
	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(cc)}}$	–150	150	–150	150	–165	165	–165	165	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{\text{JIT(duty)}}$	–75	75	–75	75	–90	90	–90	90	ps

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	C1		C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		C4, I4		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

Table 48. Minimum Configuration Time Estimation for Stratix V Devices

Variant	Member Code	Active Serial ⁽¹⁾			Fast Passive Parallel ⁽²⁾		
		Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)
GS	D3	4	100	0.344	32	100	0.043
	D4	4	100	0.534	32	100	0.067
		4	100	0.344	32	100	0.043
	D5	4	100	0.534	32	100	0.067
	D6	4	100	0.741	32	100	0.093
	D8	4	100	0.741	32	100	0.093
E	E9	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107
	EB	4	100	0.857	32	100	0.107

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.

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

Configuration Scheme	Decompression	Design Security	DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio
FPP ×8	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	1
	Enabled	Disabled	2
	Enabled	Enabled	2
FPP ×16	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	2
	Enabled	Disabled	4
	Enabled	Enabled	4

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

Configuration Scheme	Decompression	Design Security	DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio
FPP ×32	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	4
	Enabled	Disabled	8
	Enabled	Enabled	8

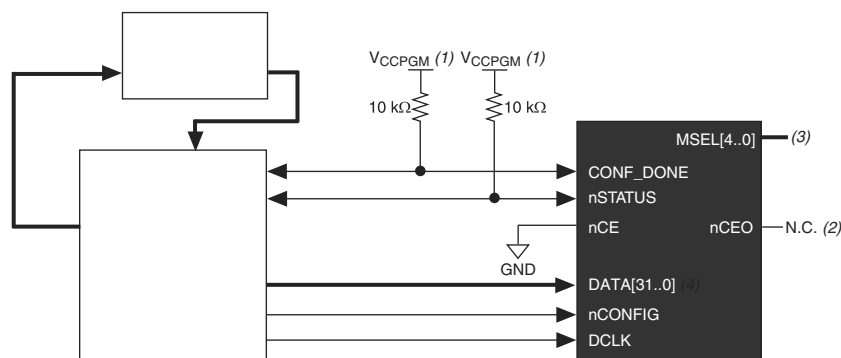
Note to Table 49:

- (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.



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.

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].

Remote System Upgrades

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

Table 56. Remote System Upgrade Circuitry Timing Specifications

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)

Parameter (1)	Available Settings	Min Offset (2)	Fast Model		Slow Model							
			Industrial	Commercial	C1	C2	C3	C4	I2	I3, I3YY	I4	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 58. IOE Programmable Delay for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 2)

Parameter (1)	Available Settings	Min Offset (2)	Fast Model		Slow Model							
			Industrial	Commercial	C1	C2	C3	C4	I2	I3, I3YY	I4	Unit
D3	8	0	1.587	1.699	2.793	2.793	2.992	3.192	2.811	3.047	3.257	ns
D4	64	0	0.464	0.492	0.838	0.838	0.924	1.011	0.843	0.920	1.006	ns
D5	64	0	0.464	0.493	0.838	0.838	0.924	1.011	0.844	0.921	1.006	ns
D6	32	0	0.229	0.244	0.415	0.415	0.458	0.503	0.418	0.456	0.499	ns

Notes to Table 58:

- (1) You can set this value in the Quartus II software by selecting **D1**, **D2**, **D3**, **D5**, and **D6** in the **Assignment Name** column of **Assignment Editor**.
- (2) Minimum offset does not include the intrinsic delay.

Programmable Output Buffer Delay

Table 59 lists the delay chain settings that control the rising and falling edge delays of the output buffer. The default delay is 0 ps.

Table 59. Programmable Output Buffer Delay for Stratix V Devices (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
D _{OUTBUF}	Rising and/or falling edge delay	0 (default)	ps
		25	ps
		50	ps
		75	ps

Note to Table 59:

- (1) You can set the programmable output buffer delay in the Quartus II software by setting the **Output Buffer Delay Control** assignment to either positive, negative, or both edges, with the specific values stated here (in ps) for the **Output Buffer Delay** assignment.

Glossary

Table 60 lists the glossary for this chapter.

Table 60. Glossary (Part 1 of 4)

Letter	Subject	Definitions
A	—	—
B		
C		
D	—	—
E	—	—
F	f _{HCLK}	Left and right PLL input clock frequency.
	f _{HSDR}	High-speed I/O block—Maximum and minimum LVDS data transfer rate (f _{HSDR} = 1/TUI), non-DPA.
	f _{HSDRDPA}	High-speed I/O block—Maximum and minimum LVDS data transfer rate (f _{HSDRDPA} = 1/TUI), DPA.

Table 60. Glossary (Part 4 of 4)

Letter	Subject	Definitions
V	$V_{CM(DC)}$	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_{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 61. Document Revision History (Part 3 of 3)

Date	Version	Changes
May 2013	2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated Table 2, Table 6, Table 7, Table 20, Table 23, Table 27, Table 47, Table 60 ■ Added Table 24, Table 48 ■ Updated Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12
February 2013	2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated Table 7, Table 9, Table 20, Table 23, Table 27, Table 30, Table 31, Table 35, Table 46 ■ Updated “Maximum Allowed Overshoot and Undershoot Voltage”
December 2012	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated Table 3, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 23, Table 24, Table 25, Table 27, Table 30, Table 32, Table 35 ■ Added Table 33 ■ Added “Fast Passive Parallel Configuration Timing” ■ Added “Active Serial Configuration Timing” ■ Added “Passive Serial Configuration Timing” ■ Added “Remote System Upgrades” ■ Added “User Watchdog Internal Circuitry Timing Specification” ■ Added “Initialization” ■ Added “Raw Binary File Size”
June 2012	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Added Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3. ■ Updated Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 6, Table 11, Table 22, Table 23, Table 27, Table 29, Table 30, Table 31, Table 32, Table 35, Table 38, Table 39, Table 40, Table 41, Table 43, Table 56, and Table 59. ■ Various edits throughout to fix bugs. ■ Changed title of document to <i>Stratix V Device Datasheet</i>. ■ Removed document from the Stratix V handbook and made it a separate document.
February 2012	2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated Table 1–22, Table 1–29, Table 1–31, and Table 1–31.
December 2011	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Added Table 2–31. ■ Updated Table 2–28 and Table 2–34.
November 2011	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Added Table 2–2 and Table 2–21 and updated Table 2–5 with information about Stratix V GT devices. ■ Updated Table 2–11, Table 2–13, Table 2–20, and Table 2–25. ■ Various edits throughout to fix SPRs.
May 2011	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated Table 2–4, Table 2–18, Table 2–19, Table 2–21, Table 2–22, Table 2–23, and Table 2–24. ■ Updated the “DQ Logic Block and Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications” title. ■ Chapter moved to Volume 1. ■ Minor text edits.
December 2010	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Updated Table 1–2, Table 1–4, Table 1–19, and Table 1–23. ■ Converted chapter to the new template. ■ Minor text edits.
July 2010	1.0	Initial release.

