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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 | 185000 |
| Number of Logic Elements/Cells | 490000 |
| Total RAM Bits | 46080000 |
| Number of I/O | 552 |
| Number of Gates | - |
| Voltage - Supply | 0.87V ~ 0.93V |
| Mounting Type | Surface Mount |
| Operating Temperature | 0°C ~ 85°C (TJ) |
| Package / Case | 1152-BBGA, FCBGA |
| Supplier Device Package | 1152-FBGA (35x35) |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5sgxea5h3f35c2n |

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

| Symbol | Description | Condition | Min (4) | Typ | Max (4) | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $t_{RAMP}$ | Power supply ramp time | Standard POR | 200 µs | — | 100 ms | — |
| | | Fast POR | 200 µs | — | 4 ms | — |

**Notes to Table 6:**

(1) $V_{CCPD}$ must be 2.5 V when $V_{CCIO}$ is 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.35, 1.25 or 1.2 V. $V_{CCPD}$ must be 3.0 V when $V_{CCIO}$ is 3.0 V.

(2) If you do not use the design security feature in Stratix V devices, connect $V_{CCBAT}$ to a 1.2- to 3.0-V power supply. Stratix V power-on-reset (POR) circuitry monitors $V_{CCBAT}$. Stratix V devices will not exit POR if $V_{CCBAT}$ stays at logic low.

(3) C2L and I2L can also be run at 0.90 V for legacy boards that were designed for the C2 and I2 speed grades.

(4) The power supply 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.

Table 7 lists the transceiver power supply recommended operating conditions for Stratix V GX, GS, and GT devices.

**Table 7. Recommended Transceiver Power Supply Operating Conditions for Stratix V GX, GS, and GT Devices (Part 1 of 2)**

| Symbol | Description | Devices | Minimum (4) | Typical | Maximum (4) | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CCA\_GXBL}$ (1), (3) | Transceiver channel PLL power supply (left side) | GX, GS, GT | 2.85 | 3.0 | 3.15 | V |
| | | | 2.375 | 2.5 | 2.625 | |
| $V_{CCA\_GXBR}$ (1), (3) | Transceiver channel PLL power supply (right side) | GX, GS | 2.85 | 3.0 | 3.15 | V |
| | | | 2.375 | 2.5 | 2.625 | |
| $V_{CCA\_GTBR}$ | Transceiver channel PLL power supply (right side) | GT | 2.85 | 3.0 | 3.15 | V |
| $V_{CCHIP\_L}$ | Transceiver hard IP power supply (left side; C1, C2, I2, and I3YY speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.87 | 0.9 | 0.93 | V |
| | Transceiver hard IP power supply (left side; C2L, C3, C4, I2L, I3, I3L, and I4 speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | V |
| $V_{CCHIP\_R}$ | Transceiver hard IP power supply (right side; C1, C2, I2, and I3YY speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.87 | 0.9 | 0.93 | V |
| | Transceiver hard IP power supply (right side; C2L, C3, C4, I2L, I3, I3L, and I4 speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | V |
| $V_{CCHSSI\_L}$ | Transceiver PCS power supply (left side; C1, C2, I2, and I3YY speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.87 | 0.9 | 0.93 | V |
| | Transceiver PCS power supply (left side; C2L, C3, C4, I2L, I3, I3L, and I4 speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | V |
| $V_{CCHSSI\_R}$ | Transceiver PCS power supply (right side; C1, C2, I2, and I3YY speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.87 | 0.9 | 0.93 | V |
| | Transceiver PCS power supply (right side; C2L, C3, C4, I2L, I3, I3L, and I4 speed grades) | GX, GS, GT | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | V |
| $V_{CCR\_GXBL}$ (2) | Receiver analog power supply (left side) | GX, GS, GT | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.88 | V |
| | | | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.93 | |
| | | | 0.97 | 1.0 | 1.03 | |
| | | | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.07 | |

## Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor

Table 16 lists the weak pull-up resistor values for Stratix V devices.

**Table 16. Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor for Stratix V Devices (1), (2)**

| Symbol | Description | $V_{CCIO}$ Conditions (V) (3) | Value (4) | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $R_{PU}$ | Value of the I/O pin pull-up resistor before and during configuration, as well as user mode if you enable the programmable pull-up resistor option. | 3.0 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |
| | | 2.5 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |
| | | 1.8 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |
| | | 1.5 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |
| | | 1.35 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |
| | | 1.25 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |
| | | 1.2 ±5% | 25 | kΩ |

**Notes to Table 16:**

(1) All I/O pins have an option to enable the weak pull-up resistor except the configuration, test, and JTAG pins.

(2) The internal weak pull-down feature is only available for the JTAG TCK pin. The typical value for this internal weak pull-down resistor is approximately 25 kΩ.

(3) The pin pull-up resistance values may be lower if an external source drives the pin higher than $V_{CCIO}$.

(4) These specifications are valid with a ±10% tolerance to cover changes over PVT.

## I/O Standard Specifications

Table 17 through Table 22 list the input voltage ($V_{IH}$ and $V_{IL}$), output voltage ($V_{OH}$ and $V_{OL}$), and current drive characteristics ($I_{OH}$ and $I_{OL}$) for various I/O standards supported by Stratix V devices. These tables also show the Stratix V device family I/O standard specifications. The $V_{OL}$ and $V_{OH}$ values are valid at the corresponding $I_{OH}$ and $I_{OL}$, respectively.

For an explanation of the terms used in Table 17 through Table 22, refer to "Glossary" on page 65. For tolerance calculations across all SSTL and HSTL I/O standards, refer to Altera knowledge base solution rd07262012_486.

**Table 17. Single-Ended I/O Standards for Stratix V Devices**

| I/O Standard | $V_{CCIO}$ (V) | | | $V_{IL}$ (V) | | $V_{IH}$ (V) | | $V_{OL}$ (V) | $V_{OH}$ (V) | $I_{OL}$ (mA) | $I_{OH}$ (mA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Max | Min | | |
| LVTTL | 2.85 | 3 | 3.15 | –0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2 | –2 |
| LVCMOS | 2.85 | 3 | 3.15 | –0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 | $V_{CCIO}$ – 0.2 | 0.1 | –0.1 |
| 2.5 V | 2.375 | 2.5 | 2.625 | –0.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2 | 1 | –1 |
| 1.8 V | 1.71 | 1.8 | 1.89 | –0.3 | 0.35 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 0.65 * $V_{CCIO}$ | $V_{CCIO}$ + 0.3 | 0.45 | $V_{CCIO}$ – 0.45 | 2 | –2 |
| 1.5 V | 1.425 | 1.5 | 1.575 | –0.3 | 0.35 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 0.65 * $V_{CCIO}$ | $V_{CCIO}$ + 0.3 | 0.25 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 0.75 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 2 | –2 |
| 1.2 V | 1.14 | 1.2 | 1.26 | –0.3 | 0.35 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 0.65 * $V_{CCIO}$ | $V_{CCIO}$ + 0.3 | 0.25 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 0.75 * $V_{CCIO}$ | 2 | –2 |

# 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 Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices (1) (Part 1 of 7)**

| Symbol/ Description | Conditions | Transceiver Speed Grade 1 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 2 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 3 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| **Reference Clock** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supported I/O Standards | Dedicated reference clock pin | 1.2-V PCML, 1.4-V PCML, 1.5-V PCML, 2.5-V PCML, Differential LVPECL, LVDS, and HCSL | | | | | | | | | |
| | RX reference clock pin | 1.4-V PCML, 1.5-V PCML, 2.5-V PCML, LVPECL, and 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 | ps |
| Fall time | Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal (26) | — | — | 400 | — | — | 400 | — | — | 400 | |
| Duty cycle | — | 45 | — | 55 | 45 | — | 55 | 45 | — | 55 | % |
| Spread-spectrum modulating clock frequency | PCI Express® (PCIe®) | 30 | — | 33 | 30 | — | 33 | 30 | — | 33 | kHz |

**Table 23. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices (1) (Part 3 of 7)**

| Symbol/ Description | Conditions | Transceiver Speed Grade 1 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 2 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 3 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Reconfiguration clock (mgmt_clk_clk) frequency | — | 100 | — | 125 | 100 | — | 125 | 100 | — | 125 | MHz |
| **Receiver** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supported I/O Standards | — | 1.4-V PCML, 1.5-V PCML, 2.5-V PCML, LVPECL, and LVDS | | | | | | | | | |
| Data rate (Standard PCS) (9), (23) | — | 600 | — | 12200 | 600 | — | 12200 | 600 | — | 8500/ 10312.5 (24) | Mbps |
| Data rate (10G PCS) (9), (23) | — | 600 | — | 14100 | 600 | — | 12500 | 600 | — | 8500/ 10312.5 (24) | Mbps |
| Absolute $V_{MAX}$ for a receiver pin (5) | — | — | — | 1.2 | — | — | 1.2 | — | — | 1.2 | V |
| Absolute $V_{MIN}$ for a receiver pin | — | –0.4 | — | — | –0.4 | — | — | –0.4 | — | — | V |
| Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p-p) before device configuration (22) | — | — | — | 1.6 | — | — | 1.6 | — | — | 1.6 | V |
| Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p-p) after device configuration (18), (22) | $V_{CCR\_GXB}$ = 1.0 V/1.05 V ($V_{ICM}$ = 0.70 V) | — | — | 2.0 | — | — | 2.0 | — | — | 2.0 | V |
| | $V_{CCR\_GXB}$ = 0.90 V ($V_{ICM}$ = 0.6 V) | — | — | 2.4 | — | — | 2.4 | — | — | 2.4 | V |
| | $V_{CCR\_GXB}$ = 0.85 V ($V_{ICM}$ = 0.6 V) | — | — | 2.4 | — | — | 2.4 | — | — | 2.4 | V |
| Minimum differential eye opening at receiver serial input pins (6), (22), (27) | — | 85 | — | — | 85 | — | — | 85 | — | — | mV |

**Table 23. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices (1) (Part 7 of 7)**

| Symbol/ Description | Conditions | Transceiver Speed Grade 1 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 2 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 3 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $t_{pll\_lock}$ (16) | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | µs |

**Notes to Table 23:**

(1) 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*.

(2) The reference clock common mode voltage is equal to the $V_{CCR\_GXB}$ 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) $t_{LTR}$ is the time required for the receive CDR to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.

(12) $t_{LTD}$ is time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the rx_is_lockedtodata signal goes high.

(13) $t_{LTD\_manual}$ 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.

(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) $t_{pll\_lock}$ 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, $R_{REF}$ is 2000 Ω ±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.

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

**Table 26. Stratix V 10G PCS Approximate Maximum Data Rate** *(1)*

| Mode *(2)* | Transceiver Speed Grade | PMA Width | 64 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 32 | 32 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **PCS Width** | **64** | **66/67** | **50** | **40** | **64/66/67** | **32** |
| FIFO or Register | 1 | C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L core speed grade | 14.1 | 14.1 | 10.69 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| | 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 | 8.5 Gbps | | | | | |
| | | C3, I3, I3L core speed grade | | | | | | |
| | | 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.

Figure 2 shows the differential transmitter output waveform.

**Figure 2. Differential Transmitter Output Waveform**

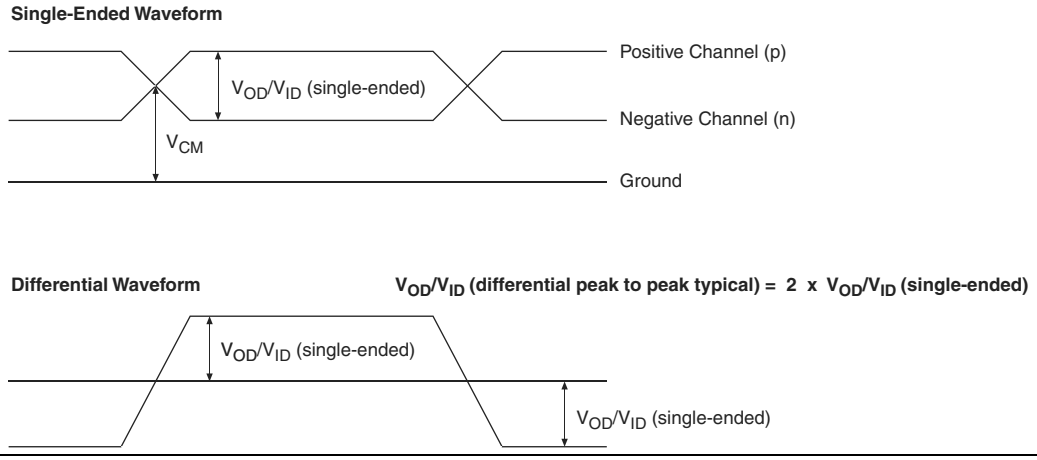


Figure 3 shows the Stratix V AC gain curves for GX channels.

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

| Symbol/ Description | Conditions | Transceiver Speed Grade 2 | | | Transceiver Speed Grade 3 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $t_{pll\_lock}$ (14) | — | — | — | 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) $t_{LTR}$ is the time required for the receive CDR to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.

(10) $t_{LTD}$ 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) $t_{LTR\_LTD\_manual}$ 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.

(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 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.

(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 Ω ±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.

Figure 4 shows the differential transmitter output waveform.

**Figure 4. Differential Transmitter/Receiver Output/Input Waveform**

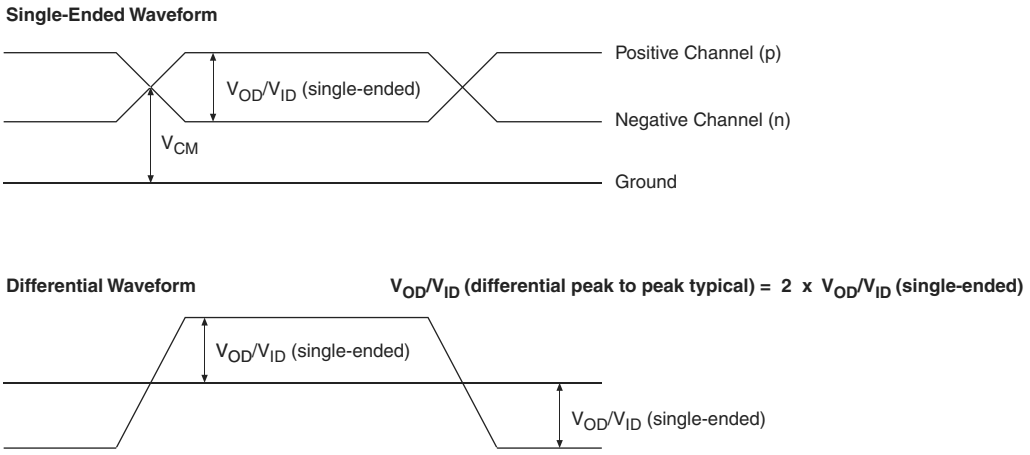


Figure 5 shows the Stratix V AC gain curves for GT channels.

**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

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $t_{INCCJ}$ (3), (4) | Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter ($f_{REF} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 0.15 | UI (p-p) |
| | Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter ($f_{REF} < 100$ MHz) | –750 | — | +750 | ps (p-p) |
| $t_{OUTPJ\_DC}$ (5) | Period Jitter for dedicated clock output ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 175 (1) | ps (p-p) |
| | Period Jitter for dedicated clock output ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 17.5 (1) | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{FOUTPJ\_DC}$ (5) | Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 250 (11), 175 (12) | ps (p-p) |
| | Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 25 (11), 17.5 (12) | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{OUTCCJ\_DC}$ (5) | Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 175 | ps (p-p) |
| | Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 17.5 | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{FOUTCCJ\_DC}$ (5) | Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 250 (11), 175 (12) | ps (p-p) |
| | Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz)+ | — | — | 25 (11), 17.5 (12) | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{OUTPJ\_IO}$ (5), (8) | Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 600 | ps (p-p) |
| | Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 60 | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{FOUTPJ\_IO}$ (5), (8), (11) | Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 600 (10) | ps (p-p) |
| | Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 60 (10) | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{OUTCCJ\_IO}$ (5), (8) | Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 600 | ps (p-p) |
| | Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 60 (10) | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{FOUTCCJ\_IO}$ (5), (8), (11) | Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 600 (10) | ps (p-p) |
| | Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 60 | mUI (p-p) |
| $t_{CASC\_OUTPJ\_DC}$ (5), (6) | Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ($f_{OUT} \geq 100$ MHz) | — | — | 175 | ps (p-p) |
| | Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ($f_{OUT} < 100$ MHz) | — | — | 17.5 | mUI (p-p) |
| $f_{DRIFT}$ | Frequency drift after PFDENA is disabled for a duration of 100 µs | — | — | ±10 | % |
| $dK_{BIT}$ | Bit number of Delta Sigma Modulator (DSM) | 8 | 24 | 32 | Bits |
| $k_{VALUE}$ | Numerator of Fraction | 128 | 8388608 | 2147483648 | — |

**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 fIN/N when N = 1.

(5) Peak-to-peak jitter with a probability level of $10^{-12}$ (14 sigma, 99.99999999974404% 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 $f_{VCO}$ 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 |

# 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)**

| Symbol | Conditions | C1 | | | C2, C2L, I2, I2L | | | C3, I3, I3L, I3YY | | | C4,I4 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $f_{HSCLK\_in}$ (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 |

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

| Symbol | Conditions | C1 | | | C2, C2L, I2, I2L | | | C3, I3, I3L, I3YY | | | C4,I4 | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $t_{DUTY}$ | 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 | % |
| $t_{RISE}$ & $t_{FALL}$ | True Differential I/O Standards | — | — | 160 | — | — | 160 | — | — | 200 | — | — | 200 | ps |
| | Emulated Differential I/O Standards with three external output resistor networks | — | — | 250 | — | — | 250 | — | — | 250 | — | — | 300 | ps |
| TCCS | True Differential I/O Standards | — | — | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | 150 | ps |
| | Emulated Differential I/O Standards | — | — | 300 | — | — | 300 | — | — | 300 | — | — | 300 | ps |
| **Receiver** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| True Differential I/O Standards - $f_{HSDRDPA}$ (data rate) | SERDES factor J = 3 to 10 (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16) | 150 | — | 1434 | 150 | — | 1434 | 150 | — | 1250 | 150 | — | 1050 | Mbps |
| | SERDES factor J ≥ 4 LVDS RX with DPA (12), (14), (15), (16) | 150 | — | 1600 | 150 | — | 1600 | 150 | — | 1600 | 150 | — | 1250 | Mbps |
| | 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 |

### 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 47. Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Stratix V Devices**

| Family | Device | Package | Configuration .rbf Size (bits) | IOCSR .rbf Size (bits) (4), (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stratix V E (1) | 5SEE9 | — | 342,742,976 | 700,888 |
| | 5SEEB | — | 342,742,976 | 700,888 |

**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 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) |
| GX | A3 | 4 | 100 | 0.534 | 32 | 100 | 0.067 |
| | | 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 |
| | 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 |
| GT | C5 | 4 | 100 | 0.675 | 32 | 100 | 0.084 |
| | C7 | 4 | 100 | 0.675 | 32 | 100 | 0.084 |

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 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 | 8576 |
| CLKUSR | AS, PS, FPP (2) | 125 MHz | |
| 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.

**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**<br>B<br>C | — | — |
| **D** | — | — |
| **E** | — | — |
| **F** | $f_{HSCLK}$ | 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. |