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Intel - 5SGXEBBR3H43I4N Datasheet



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

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

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	359200
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	952000
Total RAM Bits	53248000
Number of I/O	600
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	0.82V ~ 0.88V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1760-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1760-HBGA (45x45)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5sgxebbr3h43i4n

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

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

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Transceiver Speed		Core Speed Grade							
Grade	C1	C2, C2L	C3	C4	12, 12L	13, 13L	I 3YY	14	
3 GX channel—8.5 Gbps	_	Yes	Yes	Yes	_	Yes	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	

Table 1. Stratix V GX and GS Commercial and Industrial Speed Grade Offering ^{(1), (2), (3)} (Part 2 of 2)

Notes to Table 1:

(1) C = Commercial temperature grade; I = Industrial temperature grade.

(2) Lower number refers to faster speed grade.

(3) C2L, I2L, and I3L speed grades are for low-power devices.

(4) I3YY speed grades can achieve up to 10.3125 Gbps.

Table 2 lists the industrial and commercial speed grades for the Stratix V GT devices. **Table 2. Stratix V GT Commercial and Industrial Speed Grade Offering** ⁽¹⁾, ⁽²⁾

Transseiver Speed Grade	Core Speed Grade					
Transceiver Speeu draue	C1	C2	12	13		
2 GX channel—12.5 Gbps GT channel—28.05 Gbps	Yes	Yes	_	_		
3 GX channel—12.5 Gbps GT channel—25.78 Gbps	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Notes to Table 2:

(1) C = Commercial temperature grade; I = Industrial temperature grade.

(2) Lower number refers to faster speed grade.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings define the maximum operating conditions for Stratix V devices. The values are based on experiments conducted with the devices and theoretical modeling of breakdown and damage mechanisms. The functional operation of the device is not implied for these conditions.



Conditions other than those listed in Table 3 may cause permanent damage to the device. Additionally, device operation at the absolute maximum ratings for extended periods of time may have adverse effects on the device.

TANIC J. ANSULULC MAXIMUM NALINYS IVI SUALIX V DEVICES (FAIL I UI Z)	Table 3.	Absolute Maximum	Ratings	for Stratix \	/ Devices	(Part 1 of 2)
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Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V _{CC}	Power supply for core voltage and periphery circuitry	-0.5	1.35	V
V _{CCPT}	Power supply for programmable power technology	-0.5	1.8	V
V _{CCPGM}	Power supply for configuration pins	-0.5	3.9	V
V _{CC_AUX}	Auxiliary supply for the programmable power technology	-0.5	3.4	V
V _{CCBAT}	Battery back-up power supply for design security volatile key register	-0.5	3.9	V
V _{CCPD}	I/O pre-driver power supply	-0.5	3.9	V
V _{CCIO}	I/O power supply	-0.5	3.9	V

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
VI	DC input voltage	-0.5	3.8	V
TJ	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 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 2)

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.

			Re	esistance	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	0.0297	
dR/dV	OCT variation with voltage without recalibration	2.5	0.0344	%/mV
		1.8	0.0499	
		1.5	0.0744	
		1.2	0.1241	

Symbol	Description	V _{CCIO} (V)	Typical	Unit	
dR/dT		3.0	0.189	%/°C	
	OCT variation with temperature without recalibration	2.5	0.208		
		1.8	0.266		
		1.5	0.273		
		1.2	0.317		

Table 13. OCT Variation after Power-Up Calibration for Stratix V Devices (Part 2 of 2)⁽¹⁾

Note to Table 13:

(1) Valid for a V_{CCIO} range of $\pm 5\%$ and a temperature range of 0° to 85°C.

Pin Capacitance

Table 14 lists the Stratix V device family pin capacitance.

Table 14. Pin Capacitance for Stratix V Devices

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit
CIOTB	Input capacitance on the top and bottom I/O pins	6	pF
C _{IOLR}	Input capacitance on the left and right I/O pins	6	рF
C _{OUTFB}	Input capacitance on dual-purpose clock output and feedback pins	6	pF

Hot Socketing

Table 15 lists the hot socketing specifications for Stratix V devices.

Symbol	Description	Maximum
I _{IOPIN (DC)}	DC current per I/O pin	300 μA
I _{IOPIN (AC)}	AC current per I/O pin	8 mA ⁽¹⁾
IXCVR-TX (DC)	DC current per transceiver transmitter pin	100 mA
IXCVR-RX (DC)	DC current per transceiver receiver pin	50 mA

Note to Table 15:

(1) The I/O ramp rate is 10 ns or more. For ramp rates faster than 10 ns, $|I_{10PIN}| = C dv/dt$, in which C is the I/O pin capacitance and dv/dt is the slew rate.

I/O		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	Vc	_{cio} (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	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⁾	2.575	2.0	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.

Symbol/	Conditions	Trai	nsceive Grade	r Speed 1	Trai	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max		
Reconfiguration clock (mgmt_clk_clk) frequency	_	100		125	100		125	100	_	125	MHz	
Receiver												
Supported I/O Standards	_			1.4-V PCMI	L, 1.5-V	PCML,	2.5-V PCM	L, LVPE	CL, and	d 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	V _{CCR_GXB} = 1.0 V/1.05 V (V _{ICM} = 0.70 V)	_	_	2.0	_	_	2.0	_	_	2.0	V	
voltage V_{ID} (diff p- p) after device configuration ⁽¹⁸⁾ .	V _{CCR_GXB} = 0.90 V (V _{ICM} = 0.6 V)			2.4			2.4			2.4	V	
(22)	$V_{CCR_GXB} = 0.85 V$ (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 3 of 7)

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

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

Notes to Table 23:

(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_{BEF} is 2000 $\Omega \pm 1\%$.
- (20) To calculate the REFCLK phase noise requirement at frequencies other than 622 MHz, use the following formula: REFCLK phase noise at f(MHz) = REFCLK phase noise at 622 MHz + 20*log(f/622).
- (21) SFP/+ optical modules require the host interface to have RD+/- differentially terminated with 100 Ω. The internal OCT feature is available after the Stratix V FPGA configuration is completed. Altera recommends that FPGA configuration is completed before inserting the optical module. Otherwise, minimize unnecessary removal and insertion with unconfigured devices.
- (22) Refer to Figure 2.
- (23) For oversampling designs to support data rates less than the minimum specification, the CDR needs to be in LTR mode only.
- (24) I3YY devices can achieve data rates up to 10.3125 Gbps.
- (25) When you use fPLL as a TXPLL of the transceiver.
- (26) REFCLK performance requires to meet transmitter REFCLK phase noise specification.
- (27) Minimum eye opening of 85 mV is only for the unstressed input eye condition.

⁽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.

Table 24 shows the maximum transmitter data rate for the clock network.

Table 24. Clock Network Maximum Data Rate Transmitter Specifications (1)

		ATX PLL			CMU PLL ⁽²⁾)		fPLL	
Clock Network	Non- bonded Mode (Gbps)	Bonded Mode (Gbps)	Channel Span	Non- bonded Mode (Gbps)	Bonded Mode (Gbps)	Channel Span	Non- bonded Mode (Gbps)	Bonded Mode (Gbps)	Channel Span
x1 ⁽³⁾	14.1	_	6	12.5	_	6	3.125	—	3
x6 ⁽³⁾	_	14.1	6	—	12.5	6	—	3.125	6
x6 PLL Feedback ⁽⁴⁾	_	14.1	Side- wide	_	12.5	Side- wide	_	_	_
xN (PCIe)	_	8.0	8	—	5.0	8	—	—	—
VNI (Native DHV ID)	8.0	8.0	Up to 13 channels above and below PLL	7 00	7 00	Up to 13 channels above	3 125	3 125	Up to 13 channels above
xN (Native PHY IP)	_	8.01 to 9.8304	Up to 7 channels above and below PLL	7.99	7.99	and below PLL	3.125	0.120	and below PLL

Notes to Table 24:

(1) Valid data rates below the maximum specified in this table depend on the reference clock frequency and the PLL counter settings. Check the MegaWizard message during the PHY IP instantiation.

(2) ATX PLL is recommended at 8 Gbps and above data rates for improved jitter performance.

(3) Channel span is within a transceiver bank.

(4) Side-wide channel bonding is allowed up to the maximum supported by the PHY IP.

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

Table 28. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GT Devices (Part 3 of 5)⁽¹⁾

	Table 28.	Transceiver S	pecifications	for Stratix V	GT Devices	(Part 4 of 5) (1)
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Symbol/	Conditions	s	Transceive peed Grade	r 2	ר Sp	Fransceive Deed Grade	r 3	Unit
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Data rate	GT channels	19,600	_	28,050	19,600		25,780	Mbps
Differential on-chip	GT channels	_	100	—		100	_	Ω
termination resistors	GX channels				(8)			
	GT channels	_	500	_		500	_	mV
V _{OCM} (AC Coupled)	GX channels		•	•	(8)			
Dice/Fell time	GT channels	_	15	—	—	15	—	ps
Rise/Fail lime	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								
	VCO post- divider L=2	8000	_	12500	8000	_	8500	Mbps
	L=4	4000	—	6600	4000	_	6600	Mbps
Supported Data Rate	L=8	2000	—	3300	2000	_	3300	Mbps
Range for GX Channels	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.

Symbol	V _{OD} Setting	V _{od} Value (mV)
	0	0
	1	200
V., differential neak to neak typical (1)	2	400
The american hear to hear thicat to	3	600
	4	800
	5	1000

Note:

(1) Refer to Figure 4.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
+ (3) (4)	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter ($f_{REF} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$)			0.15	UI (p-p)
LINCCJ (0), (1)	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter (f _{REF} < 100 MHz)	-750		+750	ps (p-p)
+ (5)	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output (f_{OUT} \geq 100 MHz)	_	_	175 ⁽¹⁾	ps (p-p)
CUTPJ_DC	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output (f _{OUT} < 100 MHz)	_	_	17.5 ⁽¹⁾	mUI (p-p)
+ (5)	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \ge 100$ MHz)	_	_	250 ⁽¹¹⁾ , 175 ⁽¹²⁾	ps (p-p)
FOUTPJ_DC	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL (f _{OUT} < 100 MHz)	_	_	25 ⁽¹¹⁾ , 17.5 ⁽¹²⁾	mUI (p-p)
+ (5)	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output ($f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz})$		_	175	ps (p-p)
COUTCCJ_DC	Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output $(f_{OUT} < 100 \text{ MHz})$		_	17.5	mUI (p-p)
+ (5)	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$)		_	250 ⁽¹¹⁾ , 175 ⁽¹²⁾	ps (p-p)
FOUTCCJ_DC	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} < 100 \text{ MHz}$)+		_	25 ⁽¹¹⁾ , 17.5 ⁽¹²⁾	mUI (p-p)
t _{outpj 10} (5),	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ($f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$)		_	600	ps (p-p)
(8)	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O $(f_{OUT} < 100 \text{ MHz})$		_	60	mUI (p-p)
t _{foutpj 10} ^{(5),}	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$)	_	_	600 ⁽¹⁰⁾	ps (p-p)
(8), (11)	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),	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ($f_{OUT} \geq 100 \mbox{ MHz})$	_	_	600	ps (p-p)
(8)	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL (f _{OUT} < 100 MHz)	_	_	60 ⁽¹⁰⁾	mUI (p-p)
t _{FOUTCCJ 10} (5),	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ($f_{OUT} \ge 100$ MHz)		_	600 ⁽¹⁰⁾	ps (p-p)
(8), (11)	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}	Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ($f_{OUT} \ge 100 \text{ MHz}$)	_	_	175	ps (p-p)
(5), (6)	Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs (f_{OUT} < 100 MHz)	_	_	17.5	mUI (p-p)
f _{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 2 of 3)

		Resources Used				Ρε	erforman	ce			
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 Dic	de Specifica	ations 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	_

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

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

Symbol	Symbol Conditions		C1		C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		C4,14			Unit		
əyiinuu	Conultions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Umt
	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10	(6)		(8)	(6)	_	(8)	(6)		(8)	(6)		(8)	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
DPA Mode														
DPA run length	_			1000 0		_	1000 0	_		1000 0	_		1000 0	UI
Soft CDR mode														
Soft-CDR PPM tolerance	_	_	_	300	_	_	300	_	_	300	_	_	300	± PPM
Non DPA Mode														
Sampling Window	_			300			300			300			300	ps

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

Notes to Table 36:

(1) When J = 3 to 10, use the serializer/deserializer (SERDES) block.

(2) When J = 1 or 2, bypass the SERDES block.

(3) This only applies to DPA and soft-CDR modes.

(4) Clock Boost Factor (W) is the ratio between the input data rate to the input clock rate.

(5) This is achieved by using the **LVDS** clock network.

(6) The minimum specification depends on the clock source (for example, the PLL and clock pin) and the clock routing resource (global, regional, or local) that you use. The I/O differential buffer and input register do not have a minimum toggle rate.

(7) The maximum ideal frequency is the SERDES factor (J) x the PLL maximum output frequency (fOUT) provided you can close the design timing and the signal integrity simulation is clean.

(8) You can estimate the achievable maximum data rate for non-DPA mode by performing link timing closure analysis. You must consider the board skew margin, transmitter delay margin, and receiver sampling margin to determine the maximum data rate supported.

(9) If the receiver with DPA enabled and transmitter are using shared PLLs, the minimum data rate is 150 Mbps.

(10) You must calculate the leftover timing margin in the receiver by performing link timing closure analysis. You must consider the board skew margin, transmitter channel-to-channel skew, and receiver sampling margin to determine leftover timing margin.

(11) The F_{MAX} specification is based on the fast clock used for serial data. The interface F_{MAX} is also dependent on the parallel clock domain which is design-dependent and requires timing analysis.

(12) Stratix V RX LVDS will need DPA. For Stratix V TX LVDS, the receiver side component must have DPA.

(13) Stratix V LVDS serialization and de-serialization factor needs to be x4 and above.

(14) Requires package skew compensation with PCB trace length.

(15) Do not mix single-ended I/O buffer within LVDS I/O bank.

(16) Chip-to-chip communication only with a maximum load of 5 pF.

(17) When using True LVDS RX channels for emulated LVDS TX channel, only serialization factors 1 and 2 are supported.

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 C		C2, C2	C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		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

Active Serial Configuration Timing

Table 52 lists the DCLK frequency specification in the AS configuration scheme.

Fable 52.	DCLK Frequency	Specification in th	e AS Configuration	Scheme ^{(1),}	(2)
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Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
5.3	7.9	12.5	MHz
10.6	15.7	25.0	MHz
21.3	31.4	50.0	MHz
42.6	62.9	100.0	MHz

Notes to Table 52:

(1) This applies to the DCLK frequency specification when using the internal oscillator as the configuration clock source.

(2) The AS multi-device configuration scheme does not support DCLK frequency of 100 MHz.

Figure 14 shows the single-device configuration setup for an AS ×1 mode.





Notes to Figure 14:

- (1) If you are using AS $\times 4$ mode, this signal represents the AS_DATA[3..0] and EPCQ sends in 4-bits of data for each DCLK cycle.
- (2) The initialization clock can be from internal oscillator or CLKUSR pin.
- (3) After the option bit to enable the INIT_DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT_DONE goes low.

Table 53 lists the timing parameters for AS $\times 1$ and AS $\times 4$ configurations in Stratix V devices.

Table JS. As fining falancees for as $\times 1$ and as $\times 4$ configurations in straits V devices $(2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,$	Table 53.	AS Timing	Parameters for AS	\times 1 and AS \times 4 Confi	gurations in Stratix V	/ Devices ^{(1), (2)}	(Part 1 of 2)
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Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Units
t _{CO}	DCLK falling edge to AS_DATA0/ASDO output	—	2	ns
t _{SU}	Data setup time before falling edge on DCLK	1.5	_	ns
t _H	Data hold time after falling edge on DCLK	0	_	ns

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	Available	Min	Fast	Model				Slow N	lodel			
(1)	Settings	0ffset (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

Paramotor	otor Available		Fast	Model				Slow N	lodel			
(1)	Settings	Offset (2)	Industrial	Commercial	C1	C2	C3	C4	12	13, 13YY	14	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

Table 58.	IOE Pro	grammable De	lay for	Stratix V	V Devices	(Part 2 of 2)
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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.

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
		0 (default)	ps
Dauman	Rising and/or falling edge	25	ps
DOUTBUF	delay	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				
Α					
В	—	—			
С					
D	—	_			
E	—	_			
	f _{HSCLK}	Left and right PLL input clock frequency.			
F	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.			

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)