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# Intel - 5SGXMA5H1F35I2N 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	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	-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/5sgxma5h1f35i2n

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

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

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

Table 5. Maximum Allowed Overshoot During Transitions

## Figure 1. Stratix V Device Overshoot Duration



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

**Table 8. Transceiver Power Supply Voltage Requirements** 

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

# Notes to Table 8:

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

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

# **DC Characteristics**

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

## **Supply Current**

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

For more information about power estimation tools, refer to the *PowerPlay Early Power Estimator User Guide* and the *PowerPlay Power Analysis* chapter in the *Quartus II Handbook*.

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

# **Switching Characteristics**

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

These characteristics can be designated as Preliminary or Final.

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

# **Transceiver Performance Specifications**

This section describes transceiver performance specifications.

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

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

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

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) <sup>(9),</sup> <sup>(23)</sup>	_	600	_	14100	600	_	12500	600	_	8500/ 10312.5 (24)	Mbps
Absolute V <sub>MAX</sub> for a receiver pin <sup>(5)</sup>	_	_	_	1.2	_	_	1.2	_	_	1.2	V
Absolute V <sub>MIN</sub> for a receiver pin	_	-0.4	_	_	-0.4	_	_	-0.4	_	_	V
Maximum peak- to-peak differential input voltage V <sub>ID</sub> (diff p- p) before device configuration <sup>(22)</sup>	_	_	_	1.6	_	_	1.6	_		1.6	V
Maximum peak- to-peak	V <sub>CCR_GXB</sub> = 1.0 V/1.05 V (V <sub>ICM</sub> = 0.70 V)	_	_	2.0	_	_	2.0	_	_	2.0	V
differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p- p) after device	V <sub>CCR_GXB</sub> = 0.90 V (V <sub>ICM</sub> = 0.6 V)			2.4			2.4			2.4	V
(22)	$V_{CCR_GXB} = 0.85 V$ (V <sub>ICM</sub> = 0.6 V)			2.4			2.4		_	2.4	V
Minimum differential eye opening at receiver serial input pins <sup>(6), (22),</sup> (27)	_	85			85			85	_	_	mV

# Table 23. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices <sup>(1)</sup> (Part 3 of 7)

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

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

### Notes to Table 23:

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

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

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

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

Table 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 <sup>(2)</sup>			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 <sup>(3)</sup>	14.1	_	6	12.5	_	6	3.125	—	3
x6 <sup>(3)</sup>	_	14.1	6	—	12.5	6	—	3.125	6
x6 PLL Feedback <sup>(4)</sup>	_	14.1	Side- wide	_	12.5	Side- wide	_	_	_
xN (PCIe)	_	8.0	8	—	5.0	8	—	—	—
xN (Native PHY IP)	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
	_	8.01 to 9.8304	Up to 7 channels above and below PLL	7.99	7.99	and below PLL	0.120	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.

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

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

Notes to Table 26:

(1) The maximum data rate is in Gbps.

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

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

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

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

#### Notes to Table 28:

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

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

Symbol	V <sub>OD</sub> Setting	V <sub>od</sub> 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.

# **PLL Specifications**

Table 31 lists the Stratix V PLL specifications when operating in both the commercial junction temperature range (0° to  $85^{\circ}$ C) and the industrial junction temperature range (-40° to  $100^{\circ}$ C).

Table 31. PLL Specifications for Stratix V Devices (Part 1 of 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	Input clock frequency (C1, C2, C2L, I2, and I2L speed grades)	5		800 (1)	MHz
f <sub>IN</sub>	Input clock frequency (C3, I3, I3L, and I3YY speed grades)	5		800 (1)	MHz
	Input clock frequency (C4, I4 speed grades)	5	—	650 <sup>(1)</sup>	MHz
f <sub>INPFD</sub>	Input frequency to the PFD	5	—	325	MHz
f <sub>FINPFD</sub>	Fractional Input clock frequency to the PFD	50	—	160	MHz
	PLL VCO operating range (C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L speed grades)	600	_	1600	MHz
f <sub>VCO</sub> (9)	PLL VCO operating range (C3, I3, I3L, I3YY speed grades)	600		1600	MHz
	PLL VCO operating range (C4, I4 speed grades)	600	—	1300	MHz
t <sub>einduty</sub>	Input clock or external feedback clock input duty cycle	40	—	60	%
	Output frequency for an internal global or regional clock (C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L speed grades)	_	_	717 <sup>(2)</sup>	MHz
f <sub>out</sub>	Output frequency for an internal global or regional clock (C3, I3, I3L speed grades)			650 <sup>(2)</sup>	MHz
	Output frequency for an internal global or regional clock (C4, I4 speed grades)			580 <sup>(2)</sup>	MHz
	Output frequency for an external clock output (C1, C2, C2L, I2, I2L speed grades)			800 <sup>(2)</sup>	MHz
f <sub>OUT_EXT</sub>	Output frequency for an external clock output (C3, I3, I3L speed grades)			667 <sup>(2)</sup>	MHz
	Output frequency for an external clock output (C4, I4 speed grades)			553 <sup>(2)</sup>	MHz
t <sub>outduty</sub>	Duty cycle for a dedicated external clock output (when set to <b>50%</b> )	45	50	55	%
t <sub>FCOMP</sub>	External feedback clock compensation time	_		10	ns
f <sub>dyconfigclk</sub>	Dynamic Configuration Clock used for mgmt_clk and scanclk		_	100	MHz
t <sub>LOCK</sub>	Time required to lock from the end-of-device configuration or deassertion of areset			1	ms
t <sub>DLOCK</sub>	Time required to lock dynamically (after switchover or reconfiguring any non-post-scale counters/delays)			1	ms
	PLL closed-loop low bandwidth	—	0.3	—	MHz
f <sub>CLBW</sub>	PLL closed-loop medium bandwidth	—	1.5	—	MHz
	PLL closed-loop high bandwidth (7)	—	4	-	MHz
t <sub>PLL_PSERR</sub>	Accuracy of PLL phase shift	—	—	±50	ps
t <sub>ARESET</sub>	Minimum pulse width on the areset signal	10	—	_	ns

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

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

#### Notes to Table 31:

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

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

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

# **DSP Block Specifications**

Table 32 lists the Stratix V DSP block performance specifications.

		Peformance									
Mode	C1	C2, C2L	12, 12L	C3	13, 13L, 13YY	C4	14	Unit			
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 u	sing two l	DSPs							
Three 18 x 18	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz			
One sum of four 18 x 18	475	475	475	380	380	300	300	MHz			
One sum of two 27 x 27	465	465	450	380	380	300	290	MHz			
One sum of two 36 x 18	475	475	475	380	380	300	300	MHz			
One complex 18 x 18	500	500	500	400	400	350	350	MHz			
One 36 x 36	475	475	475	380	380	300	300	MHz			

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

# **Periphery Performance**

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

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

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

# **High-Speed I/O Specification**

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

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

Sumbol Conditions		C1		C2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		C4,14			11			
Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	UNIT
f <sub>HSCLK_in</sub> (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 <sub>HSCLK_in</sub> (input clock frequency) Single Ended I/O Standards <sup>(3)</sup>	Clock boost factor W = 1 to 40 $^{(4)}$	5		800	5		800	5		625	5		525	MHz
f <sub>HSCLK_in</sub> (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 <sub>HSCLK_OUT</sub> (output clock frequency)	_	5	_	800	5	_	800	5	_	625 (5)	5	_	525 (5)	MHz

Figure 7 shows the dynamic phase alignment (DPA) lock time specifications with the DPA PLL calibration option enabled.

Figure 7. DPA Lock Time Specification with DPA PLL Calibration Enabled

rx_reset			
rx_dpa_locked			<u> </u>
			-

Table 37 lists the DPA lock time specifications for Stratix V devices.

Table 37. DPA Lock Time Specifications for Stratix V GX Devices Only (1), (2), (3)

Standard	Training Pattern	Number of Data Transitions in One Repetition of the Training Pattern	Number of Repetitions per 256 Data Transitions <sup>(4)</sup>	Maximum
SPI-4	00000000001111111111	2	128	640 data transitions
Parallel Rapid I/O	00001111	2	128	640 data transitions
	10010000	4	64	640 data transitions
Miscellaneous	10101010	8	32	640 data transitions
Wiscenareous	01010101	8	32	640 data transitions

#### Notes to Table 37:

(1) The DPA lock time is for one channel.

(2) One data transition is defined as a 0-to-1 or 1-to-0 transition.

(3) The DPA lock time stated in this table applies to both commercial and industrial grade.

(4) This is the number of repetitions for the stated training pattern to achieve the 256 data transitions.

Figure 8 shows the **LVDS** soft-clock data recovery (CDR)/DPA sinusoidal jitter tolerance specification for a data rate  $\geq$  1.25 Gbps. Table 38 lists the **LVDS** soft-CDR/DPA sinusoidal jitter tolerance specification for a data rate  $\geq$  1.25 Gbps.





Speed Grade	Min	Max	Unit
C4,I4	8	16	ps

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

#### Notes to Table 40:

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Table 41:

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

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

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

Clock	Parameter	Symbol		C1 C2, C2		2, C2L, I2, I2L		C3, I3, I3L, I3YY		C4,14	
Network			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
PHY Clock	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-25	25	-25	25	-30	30	-35	35	ps
	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\rm JIT(cc)}$	-50	50	-50	50	-60	60	-70	70	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-37.5	37.5	-37.5	37.5	-45	45	-56	56	ps

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

## Notes to Table 42:

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

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

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

# **OCT Calibration Block Specifications**

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

# Table 43. OCT Calibration Block Specifications for Stratix V Devices

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

Figure 10 shows the timing diagram for the oe and dyn\_term\_ctrl signals.

## Figure 10. Timing Diagram for oe and dyn\_term\_ctrl Signals



Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>JPH</sub>	JTAG port hold time	5	—	ns
t <sub>JPCO</sub>	JTAG port clock to output	—	11 <sup>(1)</sup>	ns
t <sub>JPZX</sub>	JTAG port high impedance to valid output	—	14 <sup>(1)</sup>	ns
t <sub>JPXZ</sub>	JTAG port valid output to high impedance	—	<b>14</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	ns

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

Notes to Table 46:

(1) A 1 ns adder is required for each V<sub>CCI0</sub> voltage step down from 3.0 V. For example,  $t_{JPC0} = 12$  ns if V<sub>CCI0</sub> of the TDO I/O bank = 2.5 V, or 13 ns if it equals 1.8 V.

(2) The minimum TCK clock period is 167 ns if VCCBAT is within the range 1.2V-1.5V when you perform the volatile key programming.

# **Raw Binary File Size**

For the POR delay specification, refer to the "POR Delay Specification" section of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices".

Table 47 lists the uncompressed raw binary file (.rbf) sizes for Stratix V devices.

Family	Device	Package	Configuration .rbf Size (bits)	IOCSR .rbf Size (bits) <sup>(4), (5)</sup>
	500742	H35, F40, F35 <sup>(2)</sup>	213,798,880	562,392
	JOUNAS	H29, F35 <sup>(3)</sup>	137,598,880	564,504
	5SGXA4	—	213,798,880	563,672
	5SGXA5	—	269,979,008	562,392
	5SGXA7	—	269,979,008	562,392
Stratix V GX	5SGXA9	—	342,742,976	700,888
	5SGXAB	—	342,742,976	700,888
	5SGXB5	—	270,528,640	584,344
	5SGXB6	—	270,528,640	584,344
	5SGXB9	—	342,742,976	700,888
	5SGXBB	—	342,742,976	700,888
Ctrativ V CT	5SGTC5	—	269,979,008	562,392
	5SGTC7	—	269,979,008	562,392
	5SGSD3	—	137,598,880	564,504
Stratix V GS	500004	F1517	213,798,880	563,672
	J303D4		137,598,880	564,504
	5SGSD5	—	213,798,880	563,672
	5SGSD6		293,441,888	565,528
	5SGSD8	—	293,441,888	565,528

Table 47. Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Stratix V Devices

	Member Code		Active Serial <sup>(1)</sup>	)	Fast Passive Parallel <sup>(2)</sup>			
Variant		Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (s)	
	D3	4	100	0.344	32	100	0.043	
GS	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	

Table 48. Minimum Configuration Time Estimation for Stratix V Devices

## Notes to Table 48:

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

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

# **Fast Passive Parallel Configuration Timing**

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

# DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for FPP Configuration

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

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

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

# **Document Revision History**

Table 61 lists the revision history for this chapter.

 Table 61. Document Revision History (Part 1 of 3)

Date	Version	Changes
June 2018	3.9	<ul> <li>Added the "Stratix V Device Overshoot Duration" figure.</li> </ul>
		Added a footnote to the "High-Speed I/O Specifications for Stratix V Devices" table.
		<ul> <li>Changed the minimum value for t<sub>CD2UMC</sub> in the "PS Timing Parameters for Stratix V Devices" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Changed the condition for 100-Ω R<sub>D</sub> in the "OCT Without Calibration Resistance Tolerance Specifications for Stratix V Devices" table.</li> </ul>
April 2017	3.8	<ul> <li>Changed the minimum value for t<sub>CD2UMC</sub> in the "AS Timing Parameters for AS '1 and AS '4 Configurations in Stratix V Devices" table</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Changed the minimum value for t<sub>CD2UMC</sub> in the "FPP Timing Parameters for Stratix V Devices When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Changed the minimum value for t<sub>CD2UMC</sub> in the "FPP Timing Parameters for Stratix V Devices When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Changed the minimum number of clock cycles value in the "Initialization Clock Source Option and the Maximum Frequency" table.</li> </ul>
June 2016	3.7	<ul> <li>Added the V<sub>ID</sub> minimum specification for LVPECL in the "Differential I/O Standard Specifications for Stratix V Devices" table</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Added the I<sub>OUT</sub> specification to the "Absolute Maximum Ratings for Stratix V Devices" table.</li> </ul>
December 2015	3.6	Added a footnote to the "High-Speed I/O Specifications for Stratix V Devices" table.
December 2015	3.5	<ul> <li>Changed the transmitter, receiver, and ATX PLL data rate specifications in the "Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Changed the configuration .rbf sizes in the "Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Stratix V Devices" table.</li> </ul>
		• Changed the data rate specification for transceiver speed grade 3 in the following tables:
		<ul> <li>"Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices"</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>"Stratix V Standard PCS Approximate Maximum Date Rate"</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>"Stratix V 10G PCS Approximate Maximum Data Rate"</li> </ul>
July 2015	3.4	<ul> <li>Changed the conditions for reference clock rise and fall time, and added a note to the "Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Added a note to the "Minimum differential eye opening at receiver serial input pins" specification in the "Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Changed the t<sub>c0</sub> maximum value in the "AS Timing Parameters for AS '1 and AS '4 Configurations in Stratix V Devices" table.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Removed the CDR ppm tolerance specification from the "Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GX and GS Devices" table.</li> </ul>