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Intel - 5SGXMA7K3F35I3LN 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	234720
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	622000
Total RAM Bits	51200000
Number of I/O	432
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	0.82V ~ 0.88V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1152-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1152-FBGA (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/intel/5sgxma7k3f35i3In

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

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

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.

Symbol/	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 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)

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

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

Table 27. Typical V_{0D} Setting for GX Channel, TX Termination = 100 $\Omega^{\left(2\right)}$

Note to Table 27:

(1) If TX termination resistance = 100Ω , this VOD setting is illegal.

(2) The tolerance is +/-20% for all VOD settings except for settings 2 and below.

(3) Refer to Figure 2.

Table 28. Transceiver Specifications for Stratix V GT Devices (Part 2 of 5)⁽¹⁾

Symbol/	Conditions	S	Transceive peed Grade	r 2	SI	Unit		
Description		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
	100 Hz	—	—	-70			-70	
Transmitter REFCLK	1 kHz		_	-90	_	_	-90	
Phase Noise (622	10 kHz		—	-100	_		-100	dBc/Hz
MHz) ⁽¹⁸⁾	100 kHz			-110			-110	
	\geq 1 MHz	—	—	-120	_	_	-120	
Transmitter REFCLK Phase Jitter (100 MHz) ⁽¹⁵⁾	10 kHz to 1.5 MHz (PCle)	_	_	3		_	3	ps (rms)
RREF ⁽¹⁷⁾	_	_	1800 ± 1%	—	_	1800 ± 1%	_	Ω
Transceiver Clocks								
fixedclk clock frequency	PCIe Receiver Detect	_	100 or 125	_	_	100 or 125	_	MHz
Reconfiguration clock (mgmt_clk_clk) frequency	_	100	_	125	100	_	125	MHz
Receiver	•							
Supported I/O Standards	_		1.4-V PCML	., 1.5-V PCMI	L, 2.5-V PCI	VIL, LVPEC	L, and LVDS	6
Data rate (Standard PCS) ⁽²¹⁾	GX channels	600	_	8500	600	_	8500	Mbps
Data rate (10G PCS) ⁽²¹⁾	GX channels	600	_	12,500	600	_	12,500	Mbps
Data rate	GT channels	19,600	—	28,050	19,600		25,780	Mbps
Absolute V _{MAX} for a receiver pin ⁽³⁾	GT channels	_	_	1.2	_	_	1.2	V
Absolute V _{MIN} for a receiver pin	GT channels	-0.4	_	—	-0.4	_	_	V
Maximum peak-to-peak	GT channels	_		1.6	—	_	1.6	V
differential input voltage V _{ID} (diff p-p) before device configuration ⁽²⁰⁾	GX channels				(8)			
	GT channels							
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage V_{ID} (diff p-p) after device	V _{CCR_GTB} = 1.05 V (V _{ICM} = 0.65 V)	_	_	2.2	_	—	2.2	V
	GX channels		1	1 1	(8)			1
Minimum differential	GT channels	200	_	—	200		_	mV
eye opening at receiver serial input pins ⁽⁴⁾ , ⁽²⁰⁾	GX channels			·	(8)			

Symbol/	Conditions	S	Transceive peed Grade	2	S	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			
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 P	CML			
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 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 fine contrar hear to hear the field to	3	600
	4	800
	5	1000

Note:

(1) Refer to Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows the differential transmitter output waveform.





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

Figure 5. AC Gain Curves for GT Channels

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f _{RES}	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 10⁻¹² (14 sigma, 99.9999999974404% confidence level). The output jitter specification applies to the intrinsic jitter of the PLL, when an input jitter of 30 ps is applied. The external memory interface clock output jitter specifications use a different measurement method and are available in Table 44 on page 52.
- (6) The cascaded PLL specification is only applicable with the following condition: a. Upstream PLL: 0.59Mhz ≤ 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 \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)

			F	eformanc	e			
Mode	C1	C2, C2L	12, 12L	C3	13, 13L, 13YY	C4	14	Unit
		Modes us	ing Three	DSPs				
One complex 18 x 25	425	425	415	340	340	275	265	MHz
		Modes us	sing Four	DSPs				
One complex 27 x 27	465	465	465	380	380	300	290	MHz

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

Memory Block Specifications

Table 33 lists the Stratix V memory block specifications.

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

		Resour	ces Used			Pe	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	450	450	400	315	450	400	315	MHz
MLAR	Simple dual-port, x32/x64 depth	0	1	450	450	400	315	450	400	315	MHz
WILAD	Simple dual-port, x16 depth ⁽³⁾	0	1	675	675	533	400	675	533	400	MHz
	ROM, all supported widths	0	1	600	600	500	450	600	500	450	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)

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

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

iadie 38. lvus sott-luk/upa sinusoidai jitter mask vaiues tor a uata kate > 1.2	25 G	.2	1.	1	>	>		Ì	e	F	Ł	đ	a	2	1	R	P							Ľ	I.		I.	Ì	1	3	a	3	a	2	2	2	ŀ	t	t	t	ſ	ľ	3	2	2	2	2	2	1)	D		I		Ľ	1	2	2	ź	â	i		۴	ŕ	r	r		I	I	Ì	1	Π	٥	٢	i	F	f	f	1	1		5	S	S	S	2	2	e	E	I	U	h	I	١	a	ŀ	I	V	۱			ľ	٢	k	k	s	S	S	1	a	2	2		И	V	N			•	۴	r	r	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	e	e	e	E	t	t	i	ŀ	t	ľ	i	i	f	f	ŀ	ŀ	li
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Figure 9 shows the **LVDS** soft-CDR/DPA sinusoidal jitter tolerance specification for a data rate < 1.25 Gbps.





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

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

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

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

Note to Table 39:

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

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

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

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

Clock	Parameter	Symbol	C	1	C2, C2L	, 12, 12L	C3, I3 I3	8, 13L , YY	C4	,14	Unit
NELWUIK		-	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-25	25	-25	25	-30	30	-35	35	ps
PHY Clock	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{\rm JIT(cc)}$	-50	50	-50	50	-60	60	-70	70	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-37.5	37.5	-37.5	37.5	-45	45	-56	56	ps

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

Notes to Table 42:

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

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

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

OCT Calibration Block Specifications

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

Table 43. OCT Calibration Block Specifications for Stratix V Devices

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

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

Figure 10. Timing Diagram for oe and dyn_term_ctrl Signals



Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD) Specifications

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

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

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

Note to Table 44:

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

Configuration Specification

POR Delay Specification

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



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

Table 45 lists the fast and standard POR delay specification.

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

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

Note to Table 45:

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

JTAG Configuration Specifications

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Depending on the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio, the host must send a DCLK frequency that is r times the data rate in bytes per second (Bps), or words per second (Wps). For example, in FPP ×16 when the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio is 2, the DCLK frequency must be 2 times the data rate in Wps. Stratix V devices use the additional clock cycles to decrypt and decompress the configuration data.

Figure 11 shows the configuration interface connections between the Stratix V device and a MAX II or MAX V device for single device configuration.

Figure 11. Single Device FPP Configuration Using an External Host



Notes to Figure 11:

- (1) Connect the resistor to a supply that provides an acceptable input signal for the Stratix V device. V_{CCPGM} must be high enough to meet the V_{IH} specification of the I/O on the device and the external host. Altera recommends powering up all configuration system I/Os with V_{CCPGM} .
- (2) You can leave the nCEO pin unconnected or use it as a user I/O pin when it does not feed another device's nCE pin.
- (3) The MSEL pin settings vary for different data width, configuration voltage standards, and POR delay. To connect MSEL, refer to the MSEL Pin Settings section of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices" chapter.
- (4) If you use FPP ×8, use DATA [7..0]. If you use FPP ×16, use DATA [15..0].

IF the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio is greater than 1, at the end of configuration, you can only stop the DCLK (DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio – 1) clock cycles after the last data is latched into the Stratix V device.

FPP Configuration Timing when DCLK-to-DATA [] = 1

Figure 12 shows the timing waveform for FPP configuration when using a MAX II or MAX V device as an external host. This waveform shows timing when the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio is 1.





Notes to Figure 12:

- (1) Use this timing waveform when the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio is 1.
- (2) The beginning of this waveform shows the device in user mode. In user mode, nCONFIG, nSTATUS, and CONF_DONE are at logic-high levels. When nCONFIG is pulled low, a reconfiguration cycle begins.
- (3) After power-up, the Stratix V device holds nstatus low for the time of the POR delay.
- (4) After power-up, before and during configuration, CONF_DONE is low.
- (5) Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration. DCLK is ignored after configuration is complete. It can toggle high or low if required.
- (6) For FPP ×16, use DATA [15..0]. For FPP ×8, use DATA [7..0]. DATA [31..0] are available as a user I/O pin after configuration. The state of this pin depends on the dual-purpose pin settings.
- (7) To ensure a successful configuration, send the entire configuration data to the Stratix V device. CONF_DONE is released high when the Stratix V device receives all the configuration data successfully. After CONF_DONE goes high, send two additional falling edges on DCLK to begin initialization and enter user mode.
- (8) After the option bit to enable the INIT_DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT DONE goes low.

Table 51 lists the timing parameters for Stratix V devices for FPP configuration when the DCLK-to-DATA [] ratio is more than 1.

Table 51.	FPP Timing	Parameters fo	r Stratix V	Devices When	the DCLK-	to-DATA[] Rati	o is >1 ((1)
							• • • •	

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 ⁽²⁾	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	N-1/f _{DCLK} (5)		S
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 (FPP ×8/×16)	—	125	MHz
	DCLK frequency (FPP ×32)	—	100	MHz
t _R	Input rise time	—	40	ns
t _F	Input fall time	—	40	ns
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 51:

- (1) Use these timing parameters when you use the decompression and design security features.
- (2) You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.
- (3) The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you use 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 of the "Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Stratix V Devices" chapter.
- (5) N is the DCLK-to-DATA ratio and f_{DCLK} is the DCLK frequency the system is operating.
- (6) If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the t_{ST2CK} specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the t_{CF2CK} specification.

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)

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

Date	Version	Changes
May 2013		■ Updated Table 2, Table 6, Table 7, Table 20, Table 23, Table 27, Table 47, Table 60
	2.7	Added Table 24, Table 48
		 Updated Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12
February 2013	26	 Updated Table 7, Table 9, Table 20, Table 23, Table 27, Table 30, Table 31, Table 35, Table 46
		Updated "Maximum Allowed Overshoot and Undershoot Voltage"
		 Updated Table 3, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 23, Table 24, Table 25, Table 27, Table 30, Table 32, Table 35
		Added Table 33
		 Added "Fast Passive Parallel Configuration Timing"
		 Added "Active Serial Configuration Timing"
December 2012	2.5	 Added "Passive Serial Configuration Timing"
		 Added "Remote System Upgrades"
		 Added "User Watchdog Internal Circuitry Timing Specification"
		Added "Initialization"
		Added "Raw Binary File Size"
	2.4	 Added Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3.
lune 2012		 Updated Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 6, Table 11, Table 22, Table 23, Table 27, Table 29, Table 30, Table 31, Table 32, Table 35, Table 38, Table 39, Table 40, Table 41, Table 43, Table 56, and Table 59.
		 Various edits throughout to fix bugs.
		Changed title of document to <i>Stratix V Device Datasheet</i> .
		 Removed document from the Stratix V handbook and made it a separate document.
February 2012	2.3	■ Updated Table 1–22, Table 1–29, Table 1–31, and Table 1–31.
December 2011	22	■ Added Table 2–31.
December 2011	2.2	■ Updated Table 2–28 and Table 2–34.
November 2011	2.1	 Added Table 2–2 and Table 2–21 and updated Table 2–5 with information about Stratix V GT devices.
		 Updated Table 2–11, Table 2–13, Table 2–20, and Table 2–25.
		 Various edits throughout to fix SPRs.
May 2011	2.0	■ Updated Table 2–4, Table 2–18, Table 2–19, Table 2–21, Table 2–22, Table 2–23, and Table 2–24.
		 Updated the "DQ Logic Block and Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications" title.
		Chapter moved to Volume 1.
		 Minor text edits.
		■ Updated Table 1–2, Table 1–4, Table 1–19, and Table 1–23.
December 2010	1.1	 Converted chapter to the new template.
		 Minor text edits.
July 2010	1.0	Initial release.