

# **Arria V Device Datasheet**

# Contents

<b>Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Device Datasheet.....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
Electrical Characteristics.....	1-1
Operating Conditions.....	1-1
Switching Characteristics.....	1-23
Transceiver Performance Specifications.....	1-23
Core Performance Specifications.....	1-43
Periphery Performance.....	1-49
HPS Specifications.....	1-58
Configuration Specifications.....	1-75
POR Specifications.....	1-75
FPGA JTAG Configuration Timing.....	1-76
FPP Configuration Timing.....	1-77
AS Configuration Timing.....	1-80
DCLK Frequency Specification in the AS Configuration Scheme.....	1-81
PS Configuration Timing.....	1-81
Initialization.....	1-83
Configuration Files.....	1-83
Minimum Configuration Time Estimation.....	1-84
Remote System Upgrades.....	1-86
User Watchdog Internal Oscillator Frequency Specifications.....	1-86
I/O Timing.....	1-86
Programmable IOE Delay.....	1-87
Programmable Output Buffer Delay.....	1-87
Glossary.....	1-88
Document Revision History.....	1-94
 <b>Arria V GZ Device Datasheet.....</b>	 <b>2-1</b>
Electrical Characteristics.....	2-1

Operating Conditions .....	2-1
Switching Characteristics .....	2-21
Transceiver Performance Specifications .....	2-21
Core Performance Specifications .....	2-37
Periphery Performance .....	2-44
Configuration Specification .....	2-56
POR Specifications .....	2-56
JTAG Configuration Specifications .....	2-57
Fast Passive Parallel (FPP) Configuration Timing .....	2-57
Active Serial Configuration Timing .....	2-65
Passive Serial Configuration Timing .....	2-67
Initialization .....	2-69
Configuration Files .....	2-69
Remote System Upgrades Circuitry Timing Specification .....	2-70
User Watchdog Internal Oscillator Frequency Specification .....	2-71
I/O Timing .....	2-71
Programmable IOE Delay .....	2-72
Programmable Output Buffer Delay .....	2-72
Glossary .....	2-73
Document Revision History .....	2-78

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This datasheet describes the electrical characteristics, switching characteristics, configuration specifications, and I/O timing for Arria® V devices.

Arria V devices are offered in commercial and industrial grades. Commercial devices are offered in –C4 (fastest), –C5, and –C6 speed grades. Industrial grade devices are offered in the –I3 and –I5 speed grades.

## Related Information

### [Arria V Device Overview](#)

Provides more information about the densities and packages of devices in the Arria V family.

## Electrical Characteristics

The following sections describe the operating conditions and power consumption of Arria V devices.

## Operating Conditions

Arria V devices are rated according to a set of defined parameters. To maintain the highest possible performance and reliability of the Arria V devices, you must consider the operating requirements described in this section.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

This section defines the maximum operating conditions for Arria 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.

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**Caution:** Conditions outside the range listed in the following table 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.

**Table 1-1: Absolute Maximum Ratings for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Core voltage power supply	–0.50	1.43	V
V <sub>CCP</sub>	Periphery circuitry, PCIe® hardIP block, and transceiver physical coding sublayer (PCS) power supply	–0.50	1.43	V
V <sub>CCPGM</sub>	Configuration pins power supply	–0.50	3.90	V
V <sub>CC_AUX</sub>	Auxiliary supply	–0.50	3.25	V
V <sub>CCBAT</sub>	Battery back-up power supply for design security volatile key register	–0.50	3.90	V
V <sub>CCPD</sub>	I/O pre-driver power supply	–0.50	3.90	V
V <sub>CCIO</sub>	I/O power supply	–0.50	3.90	V
V <sub>CCD_FPLL</sub>	Phase-locked loop (PLL) digital power supply	–0.50	1.80	V
V <sub>CCA_FPLL</sub>	PLL analog power supply	–0.50	3.25	V
V <sub>CCA_GXB</sub>	Transceiver high voltage power	–0.50	3.25	V
V <sub>CCH_GXB</sub>	Transmitter output buffer power	–0.50	1.80	V
V <sub>CCR_GXB</sub>	Receiver power	–0.50	1.50	V
V <sub>CCT_GXB</sub>	Transmitter power	–0.50	1.50	V
V <sub>CCL_GXB</sub>	Transceiver clock network power	–0.50	1.50	V
V <sub>I</sub>	DC input voltage	–0.50	3.80	V
V <sub>CC_HPS</sub>	HPS core voltage and periphery circuitry power supply	–0.50	1.43	V
V <sub>CCPD_HPS</sub>	HPS I/O pre-driver power supply	–0.50	3.90	V
V <sub>CCIO_HPS</sub>	HPS I/O power supply	–0.50	3.90	V
V <sub>CCRSTCLK_HPS</sub>	HPS reset and clock input pins power supply	–0.50	3.90	V

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V <sub>CCPLL_HPS</sub>	HPS PLL analog power supply	–0.50	3.25	V
V <sub>CC_AUX_SHARED</sub>	HPS auxiliary power supply	–0.50	3.25	V
I <sub>OUT</sub>	DC output current per pin	–25	40	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature	–55	125	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature (no bias)	–65	150	°C

### Maximum Allowed Overshoot and Undershoot Voltage

During transitions, input signals may overshoot to the voltage listed in the following table and undershoot to –2.0 V for input currents less than 100 mA and periods shorter than 20 ns.

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% duty cycle.

For example, a signal that overshoots to 4.00 V can only be at 4.00 V for ~15% over the lifetime of the device; for a device lifetime of 10 years, this amounts to 1.5 years.

**Table 1-2: Maximum Allowed Overshoot During Transitions for Arria V Devices**

This table lists the maximum allowed input overshoot voltage and the duration of the overshoot voltage as a percentage of device lifetime.

Symbol	Description	Condition (V)	Overshoot Duration as % of High Time	Unit
Vi (AC)	AC input voltage	3.8	100	%
		3.85	68	%
		3.9	45	%
		3.95	28	%
		4	15	%
		4.05	13	%
		4.1	11	%
		4.15	9	%
		4.2	8	%
		4.25	7	%
		4.3	5.4	%
		4.35	3.2	%
		4.4	1.9	%
		4.45	1.1	%
		4.5	0.6	%
		4.55	0.4	%
		4.6	0.2	%

## Recommended Operating Conditions

This section lists the functional operation limits for the AC and DC parameters for Arria V devices.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

**Table 1-3: Recommended Operating Conditions for Arria V Devices**

This table lists the steady-state voltage values expected from Arria V devices. Power supply ramps must all be strictly monotonic, without plateaus.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(1)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Core voltage power supply	–C4, –I5, –C5, –C6	1.07	1.1	1.13	V
		–I3	1.12	1.15	1.18	V
$V_{CCP}$	Periphery circuitry, PCIe hard IP block, and transceiver PCS power supply	–C4, –I5, –C5, –C6	1.07	1.1	1.13	V
		–I3	1.12	1.15	1.18	V
$V_{CCPGM}$	Configuration pins power supply	3.3 V	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		3.0 V	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
		1.8 V	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
$V_{CC\_AUX}$	Auxiliary supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
$V_{CCBAT}^{(2)}$	Battery back-up power supply (For design security volatile key register)	—	1.2	—	3.0	V
$V_{CCPD}^{(3)}$	I/O pre-driver power supply	3.3 V	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		3.0 V	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

<sup>(1)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(2)</sup> If you do not use the design security feature in Arria V devices, connect  $V_{CCBAT}$  to a 1.5-V, 2.5-V, or 3.0-V power supply. Arria V power-on reset (POR) circuitry monitors  $V_{CCBAT}$ . Arria V devices do not exit POR if  $V_{CCBAT}$  is not powered up.

<sup>(3)</sup>  $V_{CCPD}$  must be 2.5 V when  $V_{CCIO}$  is 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.35, 1.25, or 1.2 V.  $V_{CCPD}$  must be 3.0 V when  $V_{CCIO}$  is 3.0 V.  $V_{CCPD}$  must be 3.3 V when  $V_{CCIO}$  is 3.3 V.



Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(1)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CCIO</sub>	I/O buffers power supply	3.3 V	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		3.0 V	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
		1.8 V	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
		1.5 V	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
		1.35 V	1.283	1.35	1.418	V
		1.25 V	1.19	1.25	1.31	V
		1.2 V	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
V <sub>CCD_FPLL</sub>	PLL digital voltage regulator power supply	—	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
V <sub>CCA_FPLL</sub>	PLL analog voltage regulator power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V <sub>I</sub>	DC input voltage	—	−0.5	—	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage	—	0	—	V <sub>CCIO</sub>	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature	Commercial	0	—	85	°C
		Industrial	−40	—	100	°C
t <sub>RAMP</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	Power supply ramp time	Standard POR	200 μs	—	100 ms	—
		Fast POR	200 μs	—	4 ms	—

<sup>(1)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(4)</sup> This is also applicable to HPS power supply. For HPS power supply, refer to t<sub>RAMP</sub> specifications for standard POR when HPS\_PORSEL = 0 and t<sub>RAMP</sub> specifications for fast POR when HPS\_PORSEL = 1.

## Transceiver Power Supply Operating Conditions

Table 1-4: Transceiver Power Supply Operating Conditions for Arria V Devices

Symbol	Description	Minimum <sup>(5)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(5)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CCA_GXBL</sub>	Transceiver high voltage power (left side)	2.375	2.500	2.625	V
V <sub>CCA_GXBR</sub>	Transceiver high voltage power (right side)				
V <sub>CCR_GXBL</sub>	GX and SX speed grades—receiver power (left side)	1.08/1.12	1.1/1.15 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.14/1.18	V
V <sub>CCR_GXBR</sub>	GX and SX speed grades—receiver power (right side)				
V <sub>CCR_GXBL</sub>	GT and ST speed grades—receiver power (left side)	1.17	1.20	1.23	V
V <sub>CCR_GXBR</sub>	GT and ST speed grades—receiver power (right side)				
V <sub>CCT_GXBL</sub>	GX and SX speed grades—transmitter power (left side)	1.08/1.12	1.1/1.15 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.14/1.18	V
V <sub>CCT_GXBR</sub>	GX and SX speed grades—transmitter power (right side)				
V <sub>CCT_GXBL</sub>	GT and ST speed grades—transmitter power (left side)	1.17	1.20	1.23	V
V <sub>CCT_GXBR</sub>	GT and ST speed grades—transmitter power (right side)				
V <sub>CCH_GXBL</sub>	Transmitter output buffer power (left side)	1.425	1.500	1.575	V
V <sub>CCH_GXBR</sub>	Transmitter output buffer power (right side)				

<sup>(5)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(6)</sup> For data rate ≤3.2 Gbps, connect V<sub>CCR\_GXBL/R</sub>, V<sub>CCT\_GXBL/R</sub>, or V<sub>CCL\_GXBL/R</sub> to either 1.1-V or 1.15-V power supply. For data rate >3.2 Gbps, connect V<sub>CCR\_GXBL/R</sub>, V<sub>CCT\_GXBL/R</sub>, or V<sub>CCL\_GXBL/R</sub> to a 1.15-V power supply. For details, refer to the Arria V GT, GX, ST, and SX Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines.

Symbol	Description	Minimum <sup>(5)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(5)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CCL_GXBL</sub>	GX and SX speed grades—clock network power (left side)	1.08/1.12	1.1/1.15 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.14/1.18	V
V <sub>CCL_GXBR</sub>	GX and SX speed grades—clock network power (right side)				
V <sub>CCL_GXBL</sub>	GT and ST speed grades—clock network power (left side)	1.17	1.20	1.23	V
V <sub>CCL_GXBR</sub>	GT and ST speed grades—clock network power (right side)				

**Related Information****Arria V GT, GX, ST, and SX Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines**

Provides more information about the power supply connection for different data rates.

**HPS Power Supply Operating Conditions****Table 1-5: HPS Power Supply Operating Conditions for Arria V SX and ST Devices**

This table lists the steady-state voltage and current values expected from Arria V system-on-a-chip (SoC) devices with ARM®-based hard processor system (HPS). Power supply ramps must all be strictly monotonic, without plateaus. Refer to Recommended Operating Conditions for Arria V Devices table for the steady-state voltage values expected from the FPGA portion of the Arria V SoC devices.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(7)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(7)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CC_HPS</sub>	HPS core voltage and periphery circuitry power supply	–C4, –I5, –C5, –C6	1.07	1.1	1.13	V
		–I3	1.12	1.15	1.18	V

<sup>(5)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(7)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(7)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(7)</sup>	Unit
$V_{CCPD\_HPS}^{(8)}$	HPS I/O pre-driver power supply	3.3 V	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		3.0 V	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
$V_{CCIO\_HPS}$	HPS I/O buffers power supply	3.3 V	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		3.0 V	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
		1.8 V	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
		1.5 V	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
		1.35 V <sup>(9)</sup>	1.283	1.35	1.418	V
$V_{CCRSTCLK\_HPS}$	HPS reset and clock input pins power supply	3.3 V	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		3.0 V	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
		1.8 V	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
$V_{CCPLL\_HPS}$	HPS PLL analog voltage regulator power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

<sup>(7)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(8)</sup>  $V_{CCPD\_HPS}$  must be 2.5 V when  $V_{CCIO\_HPS}$  is 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, or 1.2 V.  $V_{CCPD\_HPS}$  must be 3.0 V when  $V_{CCIO\_HPS}$  is 3.0 V.  $V_{CCPD\_HPS}$  must be 3.3 V when  $V_{CCIO\_HPS}$  is 3.3 V.

<sup>(9)</sup>  $V_{CCIO\_HPS}$  1.35 V is supported for HPS row I/O bank only.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(7)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(7)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CC_AUX_SHARED</sub>	HPS auxiliary power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

**Related Information**

**Recommended Operating Conditions** on page 1-4

Provides the steady-state voltage values for the FPGA portion of the device.

**DC Characteristics****Supply Current and Power Consumption**

Altera offers two ways to estimate power for your design—the Excel-based Early Power Estimator (EPE) and the Quartus® Prime PowerPlay Power Analyzer feature.

Use the Excel-based EPE before you start your design to estimate the supply current for your design. The EPE provides a magnitude estimate of the device power because these currents vary greatly with the resources you use.

The Quartus Prime 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.

**Related Information**

- **PowerPlay Early Power Estimator User Guide**  
Provides more information about power estimation tools.
- **PowerPlay Power Analysis chapter, Quartus Prime Handbook**  
Provides more information about power estimation tools.

<sup>(7)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

## I/O Pin Leakage Current

**Table 1-6: I/O Pin Leakage Current for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_I$	Input pin	$V_I = 0\text{ V to }V_{CCIOMAX}$	-30	—	30	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	Tri-stated I/O pin	$V_O = 0\text{ V to }V_{CCIOMAX}$	-30	—	30	$\mu\text{A}$

## Bus Hold Specifications

**Table 1-7: Bus Hold Parameters for Arria V Devices**

The bus-hold trip points are based on calculated input voltages from the JEDEC standard.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V)												Unit
			1.2		1.5		1.8		2.5		3.0		3.3		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Bus-hold, low, sustaining current	I <sub>SUSL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> > V <sub>IL</sub> (max)	8	—	12	—	30	—	50	—	70	—	70	—	μA
Bus-hold, high, sustaining current	I <sub>SUSH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>IH</sub> (min)	−8	—	−12	—	−30	—	−50	—	−70	—	−70	—	μA
Bus-hold, low, overdrive current	I <sub>ODL</sub>	0 V < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>CCIO</sub>	—	125	—	175	—	200	—	300	—	500	—	500	μA
Bus-hold, high, overdrive current	I <sub>ODH</sub>	0 V < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>CCIO</sub>	—	−125	—	−175	—	−200	—	−300	—	−500	—	−500	μA

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V)												Unit
			1.2		1.5		1.8		2.5		3.0		3.3		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Bus-hold trip point	V <sub>TRIP</sub>	—	0.3	0.9	0.375	1.125	0.68	1.07	0.7	1.7	0.8	2	0.8	2	V

### OCT Calibration Accuracy Specifications

If you enable on-chip termination (OCT) calibration, calibration is automatically performed at power up for I/Os connected to the calibration block.

**Table 1-8: OCT Calibration Accuracy Specifications for Arria V Devices**

Calibration accuracy for the calibrated on-chip series termination ( $R_S$  OCT) and on-chip parallel termination ( $R_T$  OCT) are applicable at the moment of calibration. When process, voltage, and temperature (PVT) conditions change after calibration, the tolerance may change.

Symbol	Description	Condition (V)	Calibration Accuracy			Unit
			-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	
25- $\Omega$ $R_S$	Internal series termination with calibration (25- $\Omega$ setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	%
50- $\Omega$ $R_S$	Internal series termination with calibration (50- $\Omega$ setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	%
34- $\Omega$ and 40- $\Omega$ $R_S$	Internal series termination with calibration (34- $\Omega$ and 40- $\Omega$ setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 1.5, 1.35, 1.25, 1.2$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	%
48- $\Omega$ , 60- $\Omega$ , and 80- $\Omega$ $R_S$	Internal series termination with calibration (48- $\Omega$ , 60- $\Omega$ , and 80- $\Omega$ setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 1.2$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	%
50- $\Omega$ $R_T$	Internal parallel termination with calibration (50- $\Omega$ setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2$	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%
20- $\Omega$ , 30- $\Omega$ , 40- $\Omega$ , 60- $\Omega$ , and 120- $\Omega$ $R_T$	Internal parallel termination with calibration (20- $\Omega$ , 30- $\Omega$ , 40- $\Omega$ , 60- $\Omega$ , and 120- $\Omega$ setting)	$V_{CCIO} = 1.5, 1.35, 1.25$	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%

Symbol	Description	Condition (V)	Calibration Accuracy			Unit
			-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	
60- $\Omega$ and 120- $\Omega$ R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration (60- $\Omega$ and 120- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%
25- $\Omega$ R <sub>S_left_shift</sub>	Internal left shift series termination with calibration (25- $\Omega$ R <sub>S_left_shift</sub> setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2	±15	±15	±15	%

### OCT Without Calibration Resistance Tolerance Specifications

**Table 1-9: OCT Without Calibration Resistance Tolerance Specifications for Arria V Devices**

This table lists the Arria V OCT without calibration resistance tolerance to PVT changes.

Symbol	Description	Condition (V)	ResistanceTolerance			Unit
			-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	
25- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0, 2.5	±30	±40	±40	%
25- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.8, 1.5	±30	±40	±40	%
25- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2	±35	±50	±50	%
50- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (50- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0, 2.5	±30	±40	±40	%
50- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (50- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.8, 1.5	±30	±40	±40	%
50- $\Omega$ R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (50- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2	±35	±50	±50	%
100- $\Omega$ R <sub>D</sub>	Internal differential termination (100- $\Omega$ setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 2.5	±25	±40	±40	%



**Figure 1-1: Equation for OCT Variation Without Recalibration**

$$R_{OCT} = R_{SCAL} \left( 1 + \left\langle \frac{dR}{dT} \times \Delta T \right\rangle \pm \left\langle \frac{dR}{dV} \times \Delta V \right\rangle \right)$$

The definitions for the equation are as follows:

- The  $R_{OCT}$  value calculated shows the range of OCT resistance with the variation of temperature and  $V_{CCIO}$ .
- $R_{SCAL}$  is the OCT resistance value at power-up.
- $\Delta T$  is the variation of temperature with respect to the temperature at power up.
- $\Delta V$  is the variation of voltage with respect to the  $V_{CCIO}$  at power up.
- $dR/dT$  is the percentage change of  $R_{SCAL}$  with temperature.
- $dR/dV$  is the percentage change of  $R_{SCAL}$  with voltage.

### OCT Variation after Power-Up Calibration

**Table 1-10: OCT Variation after Power-Up Calibration for Arria V Devices**

This table lists OCT variation with temperature and voltage after power-up calibration. The OCT variation is valid for a  $V_{CCIO}$  range of  $\pm 5\%$  and a temperature range of  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Symbol	Description	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)	Value	Unit
dR/dV	OCT variation with voltage without recalibration	3.0	0.100	%/mV
		2.5	0.100	
		1.8	0.100	
		1.5	0.100	
		1.35	0.150	
		1.25	0.150	
		1.2	0.150	

Symbol	Description	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V)	Value	Unit
dR/dT	OCT variation with temperature without recalibration	3.0	0.189	%/°C
		2.5	0.208	
		1.8	0.266	
		1.5	0.273	
		1.35	0.200	
		1.25	0.200	
		1.2	0.317	

## Pin Capacitance

**Table 1-11: Pin Capacitance for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Maximum	Unit
C <sub>IOTB</sub>	Input capacitance on top/bottom I/O pins	6	pF
C <sub>IOLR</sub>	Input capacitance on left/right I/O pins	6	pF
C <sub>OUTFB</sub>	Input capacitance on dual-purpose clock output/feedback pins	6	pF
C <sub>IOVREF</sub>	Input capacitance on V <sub>REF</sub> pins	48	pF

## Hot Socketing

**Table 1-12: Hot Socketing Specifications for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Maximum	Unit
I <sub>IOPIN</sub> (DC)	DC current per I/O pin	300	μA
I <sub>IOPIN</sub> (AC)	AC current per I/O pin	8 <sup>(10)</sup>	mA
I <sub>XCVR-TX</sub> (DC)	DC current per transceiver transmitter (TX) pin	100	mA

Symbol	Description	Maximum	Unit
$I_{XCVR-RX} (DC)$	DC current per transceiver receiver (RX) pin	50	mA

### Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor

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

**Table 1-13: Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor Values for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Condition (V) <sup>(11)</sup>	Value <sup>(12)</sup>	Unit
$R_{PU}$	Value of the I/O pin pull-up resistor before and during configuration, as well as user mode if you have enabled the programmable pull-up resistor option.	$V_{CCIO} = 3.3 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 3.0 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 2.5 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 1.8 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 1.5 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 1.35 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 1.25 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		$V_{CCIO} = 1.2 \pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$

### Related Information

#### [Arria V GT, GX, ST, and SX Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines](#)

Provides more information about the pins that support internal weak pull-up and internal weak pull-down features.

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

<sup>(11)</sup> Pin pull-up resistance values may be lower if an external source drives the pin higher than  $V_{CCIO}$ .

<sup>(12)</sup> Valid with  $\pm 10\%$  tolerances to cover changes over PVT.

## I/O Standard Specifications

Tables in this section list the input voltage ( $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$ ), output voltage ( $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$ ), and current drive characteristics ( $I_{OH}$  and  $I_{OL}$ ) for various I/O standards supported by Arria V devices.

You must perform timing closure analysis to determine the maximum achievable frequency for general purpose I/O standards.

### Single-Ended I/O Standards

**Table 1-14: Single-Ended I/O Standards for Arria V Devices**

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{IL}$ (V)		$V_{IH}$ (V)		$V_{OL}$ (V)	$V_{OH}$ (V)	$I_{OL}^{(13)}$ (mA)	$I_{OH}^{(13)}$ (mA)
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min		
3.3-V LVTTL	3.135	3.3	3.465	-0.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.45	2.4	4	-4
3.3-V LVCMOS	3.135	3.3	3.465	-0.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.2	$V_{CCIO} - 0.2$	2	-2
3.0-V LVTTL	2.85	3	3.15	-0.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.4	2.4	2	-2
3.0-V LVCMOS	2.85	3	3.15	-0.3	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.2	$V_{CCIO} - 0.2$	0.1	-0.1
3.0-V PCI	2.85	3	3.15	—	$0.3 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$0.1 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.9 \times V_{CCIO}$	1.5	-0.5
3.0-V PCI-X	2.85	3	3.15	—	$0.35 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$0.1 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.9 \times V_{CCIO}$	1.5	-0.5
2.5 V	2.375	2.5	2.625	-0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.4	2	1	-1
1.8 V	1.71	1.8	1.89	-0.3	$0.35 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.65 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	0.45	$V_{CCIO} - 0.45$	2	-2
1.5 V	1.425	1.5	1.575	-0.3	$0.35 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.65 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$0.25 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.75 \times V_{CCIO}$	2	-2
1.2 V	1.14	1.2	1.26	-0.3	$0.35 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.65 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$0.25 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.75 \times V_{CCIO}$	2	-2

<sup>(13)</sup> To meet the  $I_{OL}$  and  $I_{OH}$  specifications, you must set the current strength settings accordingly. For example, to meet the 3.3-V LVTTL specification (4 mA), you should set the current strength settings to 4 mA. Setting at lower current strength may not meet the  $I_{OL}$  and  $I_{OH}$  specifications in the datasheet.

## Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Reference Voltage Specifications

Table 1-15: Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Reference Voltage Specifications for Arria V Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{REF}$ (V)			$V_{TT}$ (V)		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
SSTL-2 Class I, II	2.375	2.5	2.625	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{REF} - 0.04$	$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} + 0.04$
SSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.833	0.9	0.969	$V_{REF} - 0.04$	$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} + 0.04$
SSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$
SSTL-135 Class I, II	1.283	1.35	1.418	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$
SSTL-125 Class I, II	1.19	1.25	1.26	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$
HSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.85	0.9	0.95	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$	—
HSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.68	0.75	0.9	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$	—
HSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	$0.47 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.53 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$	—
HSUL-12	1.14	1.2	1.3	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	—	—

## Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards Signal Specifications

Table 1-16: Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards Signal Specifications for Arria V Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{IL(DC)} (V)$		$V_{IH(DC)} (V)$		$V_{IL(AC)} (V)$	$V_{IH(AC)} (V)$	$V_{OL} (V)$	$V_{OH} (V)$	$I_{OL}^{(14)} (mA)$	$I_{OH}^{(14)} (mA)$
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min	Max	Min		
SSTL-2 Class I	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.31$	$V_{REF} + 0.31$	$V_{TT} - 0.608$	$V_{TT} + 0.608$	8.1	-8.1
SSTL-2 Class II	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.31$	$V_{REF} + 0.31$	$V_{TT} - 0.81$	$V_{TT} + 0.81$	16.2	-16.2
SSTL-18 Class I	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.25$	$V_{REF} + 0.25$	$V_{TT} - 0.603$	$V_{TT} + 0.603$	6.7	-6.7
SSTL-18 Class II	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.25$	$V_{REF} + 0.25$	0.28	$V_{CCIO} - 0.28$	13.4	-13.4
SSTL-15 Class I	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.175$	$V_{REF} + 0.175$	$0.2 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 \times V_{CCIO}$	8	-8
SSTL-15 Class II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.175$	$V_{REF} + 0.175$	$0.2 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 \times V_{CCIO}$	16	-16
SSTL-135	—	$V_{REF} - 0.09$	$V_{REF} + 0.09$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.16$	$V_{REF} + 0.16$	$0.2 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	—
SSTL-125	—	$V_{REF} - 0.85$	$V_{REF} + 0.85$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.2 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	—
HSTL-18 Class I	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	8	-8
HSTL-18 Class II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	16	-16
HSTL-15 Class I	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	8	-8

<sup>(14)</sup> To meet the  $I_{OL}$  and  $I_{OH}$  specifications, you must set the current strength settings accordingly. For example, to meet the SSTL15CI specification (8 mA), you should set the current strength settings to 8 mA. Setting at lower current strength may not meet the  $I_{OL}$  and  $I_{OH}$  specifications in the datasheet.

I/O Standard	$V_{IL(DC)} (V)$		$V_{IH(DC)} (V)$		$V_{IL(AC)} (V)$	$V_{IH(AC)} (V)$	$V_{OL} (V)$	$V_{OH} (V)$	$I_{OL}^{(14)} (mA)$	$I_{OH}^{(14)} (mA)$
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min	Max	Min		
HSTL-15 Class II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	16	-16
HSTL-12 Class I	-0.15	$V_{REF} - 0.08$	$V_{REF} + 0.08$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.15$	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.25 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.75 \times V_{CCIO}$	8	-8
HSTL-12 Class II	-0.15	$V_{REF} - 0.08$	$V_{REF} + 0.08$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.15$	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.25 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.75 \times V_{CCIO}$	16	-16
HSUL-12	—	$V_{REF} - 0.13$	$V_{REF} + 0.13$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.22$	$V_{REF} + 0.22$	$0.1 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.9 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	—

## Differential SSTL I/O Standards

Table 1-17: Differential SSTL I/O Standards for Arria V Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO} (V)$			$V_{SWING(DC)} (V)$		$V_{X(AC)} (V)$			$V_{SWING(AC)} (V)$	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
SSTL-2 Class I, II	2.375	2.5	2.625	0.3	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.2$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.2$	0.62	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$
SSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.25	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.175$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.175$	0.5	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$
SSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.2	<sup>(15)</sup>	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.15$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.15$	$2(V_{IH(AC)} - V_{REF})$	$2(V_{IL(AC)} - V_{REF})$
SSTL-135	1.283	1.35	1.45	0.18	<sup>(15)</sup>	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.15$	$V_{CCIO}/2$	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.15$	$2(V_{IH(AC)} - V_{REF})$	$2(V_{IL(AC)} - V_{REF})$

<sup>(14)</sup> To meet the  $I_{OL}$  and  $I_{OH}$  specifications, you must set the current strength settings accordingly. For example, to meet the SSTL15CI specification (8 mA), you should set the current strength settings to 8 mA. Setting at lower current strength may not meet the  $I_{OL}$  and  $I_{OH}$  specifications in the datasheet.

<sup>(15)</sup> The maximum value for  $V_{SWING(DC)}$  is not defined. However, each single-ended signal needs to be within the respective single-ended limits ( $V_{IH(DC)}$  and  $V_{IL(DC)}$ ).

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{SWING(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{X(AC)}$ (V)			$V_{SWING(AC)}$ (V)	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
SSTL-125	1.19	1.25	1.31	0.18	<sup>(15)</sup>	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.15$	$V_{CCIO}/2$	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.15$	$2(V_{IH(AC)} - V_{REF})$	$2(V_{IL(AC)} - V_{REF})$

## Differential HSTL and HSUL I/O Standards

Table 1-18: Differential HSTL and HSUL I/O Standards for Arria V Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{DIF(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{X(AC)}$ (V)			$V_{CM(DC)}$ (V)			$V_{DIF(AC)}$ (V)	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
HSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.2	—	0.78	—	1.12	0.78	—	1.12	0.4	—
HSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.2	—	0.68	—	0.9	0.68	—	0.9	0.4	—
HSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	0.16	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	—	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	$0.4 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.6 \times V_{CCIO}$	0.3	$V_{CCIO} + 0.48$
HSUL-12	1.14	1.2	1.3	0.26	0.26	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO} - 0.12$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO} + 0.12$	$0.4 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.6 \times V_{CCIO}$	0.44	0.44

## Differential I/O Standard Specifications

Table 1-19: Differential I/O Standard Specifications for Arria V Devices

Differential inputs are powered by  $V_{CCPD}$  which requires 2.5 V.



I/O Standard	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V)			V <sub>ID</sub> (mV) <sup>(16)</sup>			V <sub>ICM(DC)</sub> (V)			V <sub>OD</sub> (V) <sup>(17)</sup>			V <sub>OCM</sub> (V) <sup>(17)(18)</sup>		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
PCML	Transmitter, receiver, and input reference clock pins of high-speed transceivers use the PCML I/O standard. For transmitter, receiver, and reference clock I/O pin specifications, refer to Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices and Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices tables.														
2.5 V LVDS <sup>(19)</sup>	2.375	2.5	2.625	100	V <sub>CM</sub> = 1.25 V	—	0.05	D <sub>MAX</sub> ≤ 1.25 Gbps	1.80	0.247	—	0.6	1.125	1.25	1.375
						—	1.05	D <sub>MAX</sub> > 1.25 Gbps	1.55						
RSDS (HIO) <sup>(20)</sup>	2.375	2.5	2.625	100	V <sub>CM</sub> = 1.25 V	—	0.25	—	1.45	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.4
Mini-LVDS (HIO) <sup>(21)</sup>	2.375	2.5	2.625	200	—	600	0.300	—	1.425	0.25	—	0.6	1	1.2	1.4
LVPECL <sup>(22)</sup>	—	—	—	300	—	—	0.60	D <sub>MAX</sub> ≤ 700 Mbps	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
							1.00	D <sub>MAX</sub> > 700 Mbps	1.60						

**Related Information**

- [Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices](#) on page 1-23  
Provides the specifications for transmitter, receiver, and reference clock I/O pin.

<sup>(16)</sup> The minimum V<sub>ID</sub> value is applicable over the entire common mode range, V<sub>CM</sub>.

<sup>(17)</sup> R<sub>L</sub> range: 90 ≤ R<sub>L</sub> ≤ 110 Ω.

<sup>(18)</sup> This applies to default pre-emphasis setting only.

<sup>(19)</sup> For optimized LVDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be within 1.0 V to 1.6 V for data rates above 1.25 Gbps and 0 V to 1.85 V for data rates below 1.25 Gbps.

<sup>(20)</sup> For optimized RSBS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be within 0.25 V to 1.45 V.

<sup>(21)</sup> For optimized Mini-LVDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be within 0.3 V to 1.425 V.

<sup>(22)</sup> For optimized LVPECL receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be within 0.85 V to 1.75 V for data rates above 700 Mbps and 0.45 V to 1.95 V for data rates below 700 Mbps.

- [Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices](#) on page 1-29  
Provides the specifications for transmitter, receiver, and reference clock I/O pin.

## Switching Characteristics

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

### Transceiver Performance Specifications

#### Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Table 1-20: Reference Clock Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O standards	1.2 V PCML, 1.4 V PCML,1.5 V PCML, 2.5 V PCML, Differential LVPECL <sup>(23)</sup> , HCSL, and LVDS							
Input frequency from REFCLK input pins	—	27	—	710	27	—	710	MHz
Rise time	Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal <sup>(24)</sup>	—	—	400	—	—	400	ps
Fall time	Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal <sup>(24)</sup>	—	—	400	—	—	400	ps
Duty cycle	—	45	—	55	45	—	55	%
Peak-to-peak differential input voltage	—	200	—	300 <sup>(25)</sup> /2000	200	—	300 <sup>(25)</sup> /2000	mV

<sup>(23)</sup> Differential LVPECL signal levels must comply to the minimum and maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage specified in this table.

<sup>(24)</sup> REFCLK performance requires to meet transmitter REFCLK phase noise specification.

<sup>(25)</sup> The maximum peak-to peak differential input voltage of 300 mV is allowed for DC coupled link.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Spread-spectrum modulating clock frequency	PCI Express® (PCIe)	30	—	33	30	—	33	kHz
Spread-spectrum downspread	PCIe	—	0 to -0.5%	—	—	0 to -0.5%	—	—
On-chip termination resistors	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	$\Omega$
V <sub>ICM</sub> (AC coupled)	—	—	1.1/1.15 <sup>(26)</sup>	—	—	1.1/1.15 <sup>(26)</sup>	—	V
V <sub>ICM</sub> (DC coupled)	HCSL I/O standard for the PCIe reference clock	250	—	550	250	—	550	mV
Transmitter REFCLK phase noise <sup>(27)</sup>	10 Hz	—	—	-50	—	—	-50	dBc/Hz
	100 Hz	—	—	-80	—	—	-80	dBc/Hz
	1 KHz	—	—	-110	—	—	-110	dBc/Hz
	10 KHz	—	—	-120	—	—	-120	dBc/Hz
	100 KHz	—	—	-120	—	—	-120	dBc/Hz
	≥1 MHz	—	—	-130	—	—	-130	dBc/Hz
R <sub>REF</sub>	—	—	2000 ±1%	—	—	2000 ±1%	—	$\Omega$

<sup>(26)</sup> For data rate ≤3.2 Gbps, connect V<sub>CCR\_GXBL/R</sub> to either 1.1-V or 1.15-V power supply. For data rate >3.2 Gbps, connect V<sub>CCR\_GXBL/R</sub> to a 1.15-V power supply. For details, refer to the Arria V GT, GX, ST, and SX Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines.

<sup>(27)</sup> The transmitter REFCLK phase jitter is 30 ps p-p at bit error rate (BER) 10<sup>-12</sup>.

Table 1-21: Transceiver Clocks Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
fixedclk clock frequency	PCIe Receiver Detect	—	125	—	—	125	—	MHz
Transceiver Reconfiguration Controller IP (mgmt_clk_clk) clock frequency	—	75	—	125	75	—	125	MHz

Table 1-22: Receiver Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O standards	1.5 V PCML, 2.5 V PCML, LVPECL, and LVDS							
Data rate <sup>(28)</sup>	—	611	—	6553.6	611	—	3125	Mbps
Absolute V <sub>MAX</sub> for a receiver pin <sup>(29)</sup>	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2	V
Absolute V <sub>MIN</sub> for a receiver pin	—	−0.4	—	—	−0.4	—	—	V
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage V <sub>ID</sub> (diff p-p) before device configuration	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	V
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage V <sub>ID</sub> (diff p-p) after device configuration	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	2.2	V

<sup>(28)</sup> To support data rates lower than the minimum specification through oversampling, use the CDR in LTR mode only.<sup>(29)</sup> The device cannot tolerate prolonged operation at this absolute maximum.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Minimum differential eye opening at the receiver serial input pins <sup>(30)</sup>	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	mV
V <sub>ICM</sub> (AC coupled)	—	—	0.7/0.75/ 0.8 <sup>(31)</sup>	—	—	0.7/0.75/ 0.8 <sup>(31)</sup>	—	mV
V <sub>ICM</sub> (DC coupled)	≤ 3.2Gbps <sup>(32)</sup>	670	700	730	670	700	730	mV
Differential on-chip termination resistors	85-Ω setting	—	85	—	—	85	—	Ω
	100-Ω setting	—	100	—	—	100	—	Ω
	120-Ω setting	—	120	—	—	120	—	Ω
	150-Ω setting	—	150	—	—	150	—	Ω
t <sub>LTR</sub> <sup>(33)</sup>	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	μs
t <sub>LTD</sub> <sup>(34)</sup>	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	μs
t <sub>LTD_manual</sub> <sup>(35)</sup>	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	μs
t <sub>LTR_LTD_manual</sub> <sup>(36)</sup>	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	μs
Programmable ppm detector <sup>(37)</sup>	—	±62.5, 100, 125, 200, 250, 300, 500, and 1000						ppm

<sup>(30)</sup> The differential eye opening specification at the receiver input pins assumes that you have disabled the **Receiver Equalization** feature. If you enable the **Receiver Equalization** feature, the receiver circuitry can tolerate a lower minimum eye opening, depending on the equalization level.

<sup>(31)</sup> The AC coupled V<sub>ICM</sub> = 700 mV for Arria V GX and SX in PCIe mode only. The AC coupled V<sub>ICM</sub> = 750 mV for Arria V GT and ST in PCIe mode only.

<sup>(32)</sup> For standard protocol compliance, use AC coupling.

<sup>(33)</sup> 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.

<sup>(34)</sup> t<sub>LTD</sub> is time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the rx\_is\_lockedtodata signal goes high.

<sup>(35)</sup> 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.

<sup>(36)</sup> 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.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Run length	—	—	—	200	—	—	200	UI
Programmable equalization AC and DC gain	AC gain setting = 0 to 3 <sup>(38)</sup> DC gain setting = 0 to 1	Refer to CTLE Response at Data Rates > 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices and CTLE Response at Data Rates ≤ 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices diagrams.						dB

Table 1-23: Transmitter Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O standards	1.5 V PCML							
Data rate	—	611	—	6553.6	611	—	3125	Mbps
V <sub>OCM</sub> (AC coupled)	—	—	650	—	—	650	—	mV
V <sub>OCM</sub> (DC coupled)	≤ 3.2Gbps <sup>(32)</sup>	670	700	730	670	700	730	mV
Differential on-chip termination resistors	85-Ω setting	—	85	—	—	85	—	Ω
	100-Ω setting	—	100	—	—	100	—	Ω
	120-Ω setting	—	120	—	—	120	—	Ω
	150-Ω setting	—	150	—	—	150	—	Ω
Intra-differential pair skew	TX V <sub>CM</sub> = 0.65 V (AC coupled) and slew rate of 15 ps	—	—	15	—	—	15	ps
Intra-transceiver block transmitter channel-to-channel skew	×6 PMA bonded mode	—	—	180	—	—	180	ps

<sup>(37)</sup> The rate match FIFO supports only up to ±300 parts per million (ppm).<sup>(38)</sup> The Quartus Prime software allows AC gain setting = 3 for design with data rate between 611 Mbps and 1.25 Gbps only.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 4			Transceiver Speed Grade 6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Inter-transceiver block transmitter channel-to-channel skew <sup>(39)</sup>	×N PMA bonded mode	—	—	500	—	—	500	ps

Table 1-24: CMU PLL Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Symbol/Description	Transceiver Speed Grade 4		Transceiver Speed Grade 6		Unit
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Supported data range	611	6553.6	611	3125	Mbps
fPLL supported data range	611	3125	611	3125	Mbps

Table 1-25: Transceiver-FPGA Fabric Interface Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices

Symbol/Description	Transceiver Speed Grade 4 and 6		Unit
	Min	Max	
Interface speed (single-width mode)	25	187.5	MHz
Interface speed (double-width mode)	25	163.84	MHz

**Related Information**

- [CTLE Response at Data Rates > 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain](#) on page 1-35
- [CTLE Response at Data Rates ≤ 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain](#) on page 1-36
- [Arria V GT, GX, ST, and SX Device Family Pin Connection Guidelines](#)  
Provides more information about the power supply connection for different data rates.

<sup>(39)</sup> This specification is only applicable to channels on one side of the device across two transceiver banks.

## Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Table 1-26: Reference Clock Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O standards	1.2 V PCML, 1.4 VPCML, 1.5 V PCML, 2.5 V PCML, Differential LVPECL <sup>(40)</sup> , HCSL, and LVDS				
Input frequency from REFCLK input pins	—	27	—	710	MHz
Rise time	Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal <sup>(41)</sup>	—	—	400	ps
Fall time	Measure at ±60 mV of differential signal <sup>(41)</sup>	—	—	400	ps
Duty cycle	—	45	—	55	%
Peak-to-peak differential input voltage	—	200	—	300 <sup>(42)</sup> /2000	mV
Spread-spectrum modulating clock frequency	PCI Express (PCIe)	30	—	33	kHz
Spread-spectrum downspread	PCIe	—	0 to –0.5%	—	—
On-chip termination resistors	—	—	100	—	Ω
V <sub>ICM</sub> (AC coupled)	—	—	1.2	—	V
V <sub>ICM</sub> (DC coupled)	HCSL I/O standard for the PCIe reference clock	250	—	550	mV

<sup>(40)</sup> Differential LVPECL signal levels must comply to the minimum and maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage specified in this table.<sup>(41)</sup> REFCLK performance requires to meet transmitter REFCLK phase noise specification.<sup>(42)</sup> The maximum peak-to peak differential input voltage of 300 mV is allowed for DC coupled link.



Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Transmitter $\text{REFCLK}$ phase noise <sup>(43)</sup>	10 Hz	—	—	–50	dBc/Hz
	100 Hz	—	—	–80	dBc/Hz
	1 KHz	—	—	–110	dBc/Hz
	10 KHz	—	—	–120	dBc/Hz
	100 KHz	—	—	–120	dBc/Hz
	$\geq 1$ MHz	—	—	–130	dBc/Hz
$R_{\text{REF}}$	—	—	$2000 \pm 1\%$	—	$\Omega$

Table 1-27: Transceiver Clocks Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
$\text{fixedclk}$ clock frequency	PCIe Receiver Detect	—	125	—	MHz
Transceiver Reconfiguration Controller IP ( $\text{mgmt\_clk\_clk}$ ) clock frequency	—	75	—	125	MHz

Table 1-28: Receiver Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O Standards	1.5 V PCML, 2.5 V PCML, LVPECL, and LVDS				
Data rate (6-Gbps transceiver) <sup>(44)</sup>	—	611	—	6553.6	Mbps

<sup>(43)</sup> The transmitter  $\text{REFCLK}$  phase jitter is 30 ps p-p (5 ps RMS) with bit error rate (BER)  $10^{-12}$ , equivalent to 14 sigma.<sup>(44)</sup> To support data rates lower than the minimum specification through oversampling, use the CDR in LTR mode only.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Data rate (10-Gbps transceiver) <sup>(44)</sup>	—	0.611	—	10.3125	Gbps
Absolute $V_{MAX}$ for a receiver pin <sup>(45)</sup>	—	—	—	1.2	V
Absolute $V_{MIN}$ for a receiver pin	—	-0.4	—	—	V
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p-p) before device configuration	—	—	—	1.6	V
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p-p) after device configuration	—	—	—	2.2	V
Minimum differential eye opening at the receiver serial input pins <sup>(46)</sup>	—	100	—	—	mV
$V_{ICM}$ (AC coupled)	—	—	750 <sup>(47)</sup> /800	—	mV
$V_{ICM}$ (DC coupled)	$\leq 3.2\text{Gbps}$ <sup>(48)</sup>	670	700	730	mV
Differential on-chip termination resistors	85- $\Omega$ setting	85			$\Omega$
	100- $\Omega$ setting	100			$\Omega$
	120- $\Omega$ setting	120			$\Omega$
	150- $\Omega$ setting	150			$\Omega$
$t_{LTR}$ <sup>(49)</sup>	—	—	—	10	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{LTD}$ <sup>(50)</sup>	—	4	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$

<sup>(45)</sup> The device cannot tolerate prolonged operation at this absolute maximum.

<sup>(46)</sup> The differential eye opening specification at the receiver input pins assumes that you have disabled the **Receiver Equalization** feature. If you enable the **Receiver Equalization** feature, the receiver circuitry can tolerate a lower minimum eye opening, depending on the equalization level.

<sup>(47)</sup> The AC coupled  $V_{ICM}$  is 750 mV for PCIe mode only.

<sup>(48)</sup> For standard protocol compliance, use AC coupling.

<sup>(49)</sup>  $t_{LTR}$  is the time required for the receive CDR to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.

<sup>(50)</sup>  $t_{LTD}$  is time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the `rx_is_lockedto data` signal goes high.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
$t_{LTD\_manual}^{(51)}$	—	4	—	—	$\mu s$
$t_{LTR\_LTD\_manual}^{(52)}$	—	15	—	—	$\mu s$
Programmable ppm detector <sup>(53)</sup>	—	$\pm 62.5, 100, 125, 200, 250, 300, 500,$ and $1000$			ppm
Run length	—	—	—	200	UI
Programmable equalization AC and DC gain	AC gain setting = 0 to 3 <sup>(54)</sup> DC gain setting = 0 to 1	Refer to CTLE Response at Data Rates > 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices and CTLE Response at Data Rates $\leq 3.25$ Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices diagrams.			

Table 1-29: Transmitter Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O standards	1.5 V PCML				
Data rate (6-Gbps transceiver)	—	611	—	6553.6	Mbps
Data rate (10-Gbps transceiver)	—	0.611	—	10.3125	Gbps
V <sub>OCM</sub> (AC coupled)	—	—	650	—	mV
V <sub>OCM</sub> (DC coupled)	≤ 3.2 Gbps <sup>(48)</sup>	670	700	730	mV

<sup>(51)</sup>  $t_{LTD\_manual}$  is the time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the `rx_is_lockedto data` signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.

<sup>(52)</sup>  $t_{LTR\_LTD\_manual}$  is the time the receiver CDR must be kept in lock to reference (LTR) mode after the `rx_is_lockedto ref` signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.

<sup>(53)</sup> The rate match FIFO supports only up to  $\pm 300$  ppm.

<sup>(54)</sup> The Quartus Prime software allows AC gain setting = 3 for design with data rate between 611 Mbps and 1.25 Gbps only.

Symbol/Description	Condition	Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Differential on-chip termination resistors	85- $\Omega$ setting	—	85	—	$\Omega$
	100- $\Omega$ setting	—	100	—	$\Omega$
	120- $\Omega$ setting	—	120	—	$\Omega$
	150- $\Omega$ setting	—	150	—	$\Omega$
Intra-differential pair skew	TX $V_{CM} = 0.65$ V (AC coupled) and slew rate of 15 ps	—	—	15	ps
Intra-transceiver block transmitter channel-to-channel skew	$\times 6$ PMA bonded mode	—	—	180	ps
Inter-transceiver block transmitter channel-to-channel skew <sup>(55)</sup>	$\times N$ PMA bonded mode	—	—	500	ps

Table 1-30: CMU PLL Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Symbol/Description	Transceiver Speed Grade 3		Unit
	Min	Max	
Supported data range	0.611	10.3125	Gbps
fPLL supported data range	611	3125	Mbps

<sup>(55)</sup> This specification is only applicable to channels on one side of the device across two transceiver banks.

Table 1-31: Transceiver-FPGA Fabric Interface Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices

Symbol/Description	Transceiver Speed Grade 3		Unit
	Min	Max	
Interface speed (PMA direct mode)	50	153.6 <sup>(56)</sup> , 161 <sup>(57)</sup>	MHz
Interface speed (single-width mode)	25	187.5	MHz
Interface speed (double-width mode)	25	163.84	MHz

**Related Information**

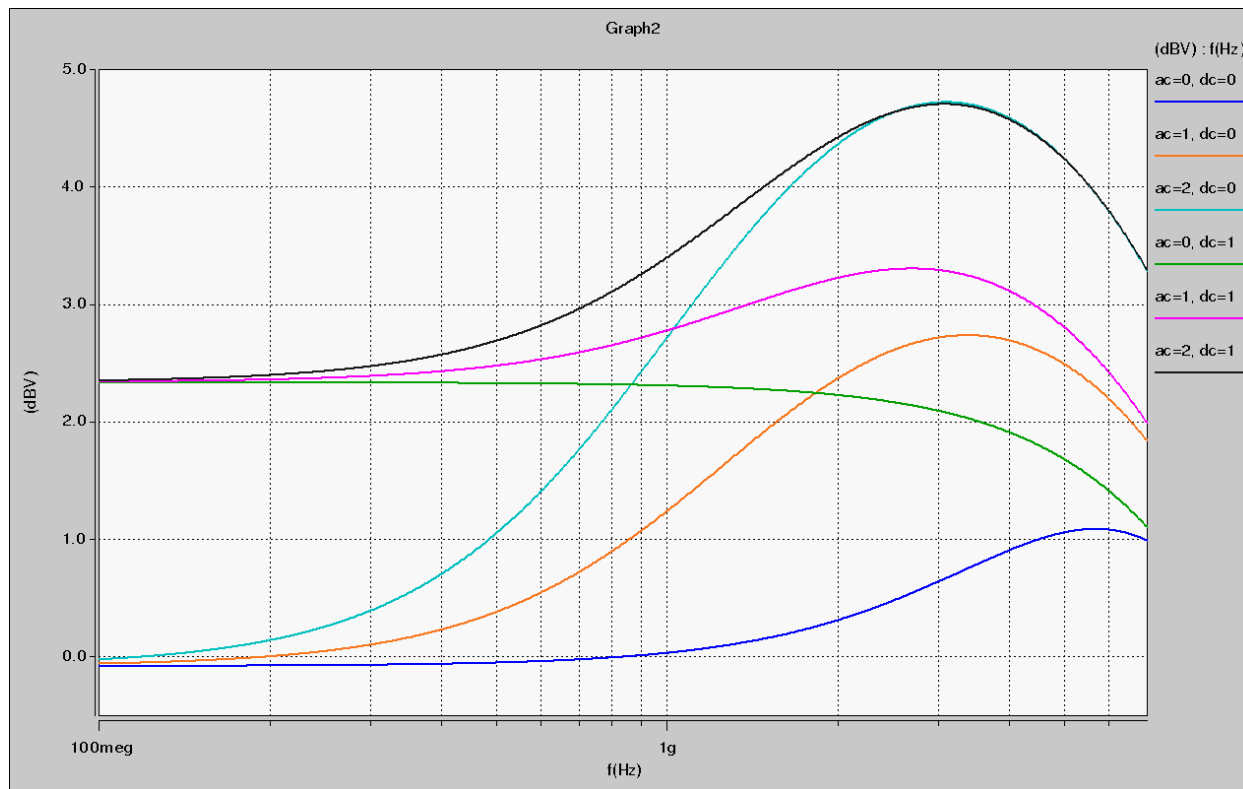
- [CTLE Response at Data Rates > 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain](#) on page 1-35
- [CTLE Response at Data Rates ≤ 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain](#) on page 1-36

<sup>(56)</sup> The maximum frequency when core transceiver local routing is selected.

<sup>(57)</sup> The maximum frequency when core transceiver network routing (GCLK, RCLK, or PCLK) is selected.

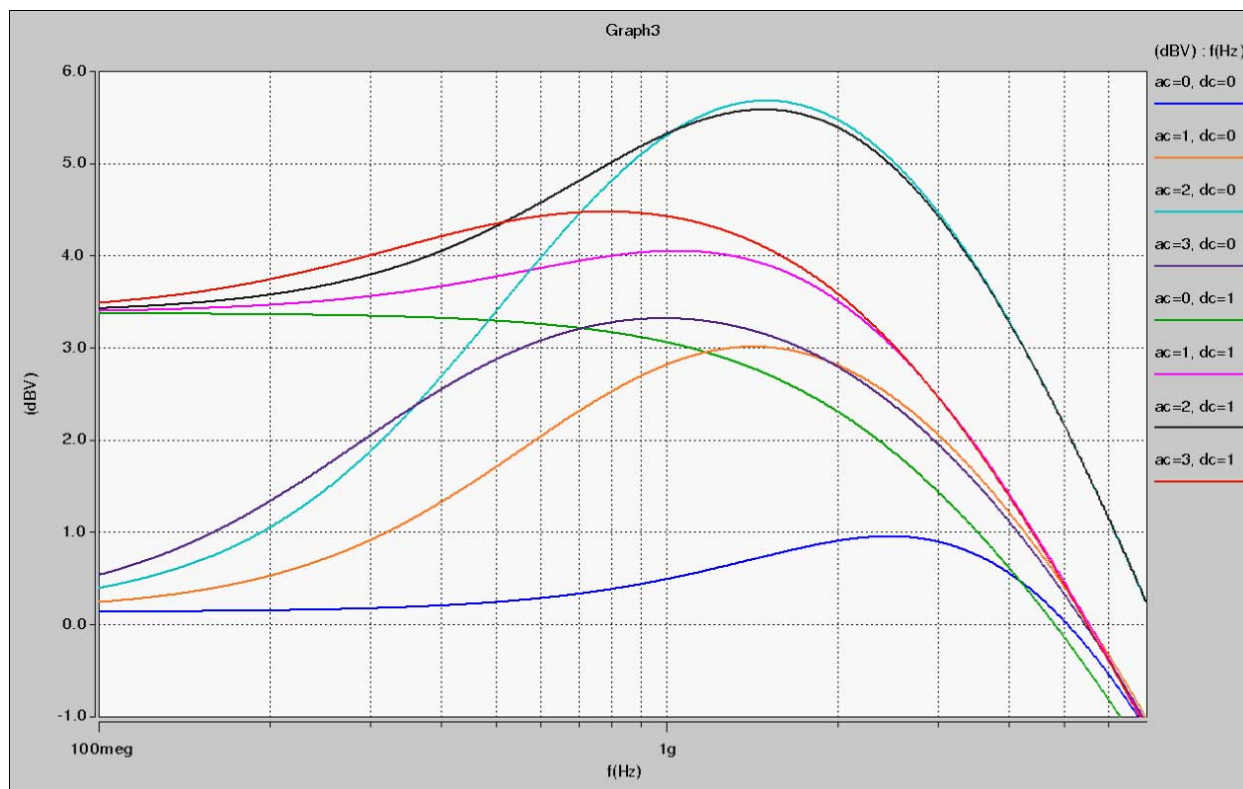
## CTLE Response at Data Rates > 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain

Figure 1-2: Continuous Time-Linear Equalizer (CTLE) Response at Data Rates > 3.25 Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices



## CTLE Response at Data Rates $\leq 3.25$ Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain

Figure 1-3: CTLE Response at Data Rates  $\leq 3.25$  Gbps across Supported AC Gain and DC Gain for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices



Typical TX  $V_{OD}$  Setting for Arria V Transceiver Channels with termination of 100  $\Omega$ Table 1-32: Typical TX  $V_{OD}$  Setting for Arria V Transceiver Channels with termination of 100  $\Omega$ 

Symbol	$V_{OD}$ Setting <sup>(58)</sup>	$V_{OD}$ Value (mV)	$V_{OD}$ Setting <sup>(58)</sup>	$V_{OD}$ Value (mV)
$V_{OD}$ differential peak-to-peak typical	6 <sup>(59)</sup>	120	34	680
	7 <sup>(59)</sup>	140	35	700
	8 <sup>(59)</sup>	160	36	720
	9	180	37	740
	10	200	38	760
	11	220	39	780
	12	240	40	800
	13	260	41	820
	14	280	42	840
	15	300	43	860
	16	320	44	880
	17	340	45	900
	18	360	46	920
	19	380	47	940
	20	400	48	960
	21	420	49	980
	22	440	50	1000
	23	460	51	1020
	24	480	52	1040

<sup>(58)</sup> Convert these values to their binary equivalent form if you are using the dynamic reconfiguration mode for PMA analog controls.<sup>(59)</sup> Only valid for data rates  $\leq 5$  Gbps.



Symbol	V <sub>OD</sub> Setting <sup>(58)</sup>	V <sub>OD</sub> Value (mV)	V <sub>OD</sub> Setting <sup>(58)</sup>	V <sub>OD</sub> Value (mV)
	25	500	53	1060
	26	520	54	1080
	27	540	55	1100
	28	560	56	1120
	29	580	57	1140
	30	600	58	1160
	31	620	59	1180
	32	640	60	1200
	33	660		

## Transmitter Pre-Emphasis Levels

The following table lists the simulation data on the transmitter pre-emphasis levels in dB for the first post tap under the following conditions:

- Low-frequency data pattern—five 1s and five 0s
- Data rate—2.5 Gbps

The levels listed are a representation of possible pre-emphasis levels under the specified conditions only and the pre-emphasis levels may change with data pattern and data rate.

Arria V devices only support 1st post tap pre-emphasis with the following conditions:

- The 1st post tap pre-emphasis settings must satisfy  $|B| + |C| \leq 60$  where  $|B| = V_{OD}$  setting with termination value,  $R_{TERM} = 100 \Omega$  and  $|C| = 1st$  post tap pre-emphasis setting.
- $|B| - |C| > 5$  for data rates  $< 5$  Gbps and  $|B| - |C| > 8.25$  for data rates  $> 5$  Gbps.
- $(V_{MAX}/V_{MIN} - 1)\% < 600\%$ , where  $V_{MAX} = |B| + |C|$  and  $V_{MIN} = |B| - |C|$ .

Exception for PCIe Gen2 design: V<sub>OD</sub> setting = 43 and pre-emphasis setting = 19 are allowed for PCIe Gen2 design with transmit de-emphasis – 6dB setting (pipe\_txdeemp = 1'b0) using Altera PCIe Hard IP and PIPE IP cores.

<sup>(58)</sup> Convert these values to their binary equivalent form if you are using the dynamic reconfiguration mode for PMA analog controls.

For example, when  $V_{OD} = 800$  mV, the corresponding  $V_{OD}$  value setting is 40. The following conditions show that the 1st post tap pre-emphasis setting = 2 is valid:

- $|B| + |C| \leq 60 \rightarrow 40 + 2 = 42$
- $|B| - |C| > 5 \rightarrow 40 - 2 = 38$
- $(V_{MAX}/V_{MIN} - 1)\% < 600\% \rightarrow (42/38 - 1)\% = 10.52\%$

To predict the pre-emphasis level for your specific data rate and pattern, run simulations using the Arria V HSSI HSPICE models.

**Table 1-33: Transmitter Pre-Emphasis Levels for Arria V Devices**

Quartus Prime 1st Post Tap Pre-Emphasis Setting	Quartus Prime $V_{OD}$ Setting							Unit
	10 (200 mV)	20 (400 mV)	30 (600 mV)	35 (700 mV)	40 (800 mV)	45 (900 mV)	50 (1000 mV)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	dB
1	1.97	0.88	0.43	0.32	0.24	0.19	0.13	dB
2	3.58	1.67	0.95	0.76	0.61	0.5	0.41	dB
3	5.35	2.48	1.49	1.2	1	0.83	0.69	dB
4	7.27	3.31	2	1.63	1.36	1.14	0.96	dB
5	—	4.19	2.55	2.1	1.76	1.49	1.26	dB
6	—	5.08	3.11	2.56	2.17	1.83	1.56	dB
7	—	5.99	3.71	3.06	2.58	2.18	1.87	dB
8	—	6.92	4.22	3.47	2.93	2.48	2.11	dB
9	—	7.92	4.86	4	3.38	2.87	2.46	dB
10	—	9.04	5.46	4.51	3.79	3.23	2.77	dB
11	—	10.2	6.09	5.01	4.23	3.61	—	dB
12	—	11.56	6.74	5.51	4.68	3.97	—	dB
13	—	12.9	7.44	6.1	5.12	4.36	—	dB
14	—	14.44	8.12	6.64	5.57	4.76	—	dB
15	—	—	8.87	7.21	6.06	5.14	—	dB

Quartus Prime 1st Post Tap Pre-Emphasis Setting	Quartus Prime V <sub>OD</sub> Setting							Unit
	10 (200 mV)	20 (400 mV)	30 (600 mV)	35 (700 mV)	40 (800 mV)	45 (900 mV)	50 (1000 mV)	
16	—	—	9.56	7.73	6.49	—	—	dB
17	—	—	10.43	8.39	7.02	—	—	dB
18	—	—	11.23	9.03	7.52	—	—	dB
19	—	—	12.18	9.7	8.02	—	—	dB
20	—	—	13.17	10.34	8.59	—	—	dB
21	—	—	14.2	11.1	—	—	—	dB
22	—	—	15.38	11.87	—	—	—	dB
23	—	—	—	12.67	—	—	—	dB
24	—	—	—	13.48	—	—	—	dB
25	—	—	—	14.37	—	—	—	dB
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dB
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dB
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dB
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dB
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dB
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dB

**Related Information****[SPICE Models for Altera Devices](#)**

Provides the Arria V HSSI HSPICE models.

**Transceiver Compliance Specification**

The following table lists the physical medium attachment (PMA) specification compliance of all supported protocol for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST devices. For more information about the protocol parameter details and compliance specifications, contact your Altera Sales Representative.

**Table 1-34: Transceiver Compliance Specification for All Supported Protocol for Arria V GX, GT, SX, and ST Devices**

Protocol	Sub-protocol	Data Rate (Mbps)
PCIe	PCIe Gen1	2,500
	PCIe Gen2	5,000
	PCIe Cable	2,500
XAUI	XAUI 2135	3,125
Serial RapidIO® (SRIO)	SRIO 1250 SR	1,250
	SRIO 1250 LR	1,250
	SRIO 2500 SR	2,500
	SRIO 2500 LR	2,500
	SRIO 3125 SR	3,125
	SRIO 3125 LR	3,125
	SRIO 5000 SR	5,000
	SRIO 5000 MR	5,000
	SRIO 5000 LR	5,000
	SRIO_6250_SR	6,250
	SRIO_6250_MR	6,250
	SRIO_6250_LR	6,250

Protocol	Sub-protocol	Data Rate (Mbps)
Common Public Radio Interface (CPRI)	CPRI E6LV	614.4
	CPRI E6HV	614.4
	CPRI E6LVII	614.4
	CPRI E12LV	1,228.8
	CPRI E12HV	1,228.8
	CPRI E12LVII	1,228.8
	CPRI E24LV	2,457.6
	CPRI E24LVII	2,457.6
	CPRI E30LV	3,072
	CPRI E30LVII	3,072
	CPRI E48LVII	4,915.2
	CPRI E60LVII	6,144
	CPRI E96LVIII <sup>(60)</sup>	9,830.4
Gbps Ethernet (GbE)	GbE 1250	1,250
OBSAI	OBSAI 768	768
	OBSAI 1536	1,536
	OBSAI 3072	3,072
	OBSAI 6144	6,144
Serial digital interface (SDI)	SDI 270 SD	270
	SDI 1485 HD	1,485
	SDI 2970 3G	2,970

<sup>(60)</sup> You can achieve compliance with TX channel restriction of one HSSI channel per six-channel transceiver bank.

Protocol	Sub-protocol	Data Rate (Mbps)
SONET	SONET 155	155.52
	SONET 622	622.08
	SONET 2488	2,488.32
Gigabit-capable passive optical network (GPON)	GPON 155	155.52
	GPON 622	622.08
	GPON 1244	1,244.16
	GPON 2488	2,488.32
QSGMII	QSGMII 5000	5,000

## Core Performance Specifications

### Clock Tree Specifications

Table 1-35: Clock Tree Specifications for Arria V Devices

Parameter	Performance			Unit
	-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	
Global clock and Regional clock	625	625	525	MHz
Peripheral clock	450	400	350	MHz

### PLL Specifications

Table 1-36: PLL Specifications for Arria V Devices

This table lists the Arria V PLL block specifications. Arria V PLL block does not include HPS PLL.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{IN}$	Input clock frequency	–3 speed grade	5	—	800 <sup>(61)</sup>	MHz
		–4 speed grade	5	—	800 <sup>(61)</sup>	MHz
		–5 speed grade	5	—	750 <sup>(61)</sup>	MHz
		–6 speed grade	5	—	625 <sup>(61)</sup>	MHz
$f_{INPFD}$	Integer input clock frequency to the phase frequency detector (PFD)	—	5	—	325	MHz
$f_{FINPFD}$	Fractional input clock frequency to the PFD	—	50	—	160	MHz
$f_{VCO}^{(62)}$	PLL voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) operating range	–3 speed grade	600	—	1600	MHz
		–4 speed grade	600	—	1600	MHz
		–5 speed grade	600	—	1600	MHz
		–6 speed grade	600	—	1300	MHz
$t_{EINDUTY}$	Input clock or external feedback clock input duty cycle	—	40	—	60	%
$f_{OUT}$	Output frequency for internal global or regional clock	–3 speed grade	—	—	500 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
		–4 speed grade	—	—	500 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
		–5 speed grade	—	—	500 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
		–6 speed grade	—	—	400 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz

<sup>(61)</sup> This specification is limited in the Quartus Prime software by the I/O maximum frequency. The maximum I/O frequency is different for each I/O standard.

<sup>(62)</sup> The VCO frequency reported by the Quartus Prime software takes into consideration the VCO post-scale counter  $\kappa$  value. Therefore, if the counter  $\kappa$  has a value of 2, the frequency reported can be lower than the  $f_{VCO}$  specification.

<sup>(63)</sup> This specification is limited by the lower of the two: I/O  $f_{MAX}$  or  $F_{OUT}$  of the PLL.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{\text{OUT\_EXT}}$	Output frequency for external clock output	–3 speed grade	—	—	670 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
		–4 speed grade	—	—	670 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
		–5 speed grade	—	—	622 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
		–6 speed grade	—	—	500 <sup>(63)</sup>	MHz
$t_{\text{OUTDUTY}}$	Duty cycle for external clock output (when set to 50%)	—	45	50	55	%
$t_{\text{FCOMP}}$	External feedback clock compensation time	—	—	—	10	ns
$t_{\text{DYCONFIGCLK}}$	Dynamic configuration clock for <code>mgmt_clk</code> and <code>scanclk</code>	—	—	—	100	MHz
$t_{\text{LOCK}}$	Time required to lock from end-of-device configuration or deassertion of <code>areset</code>	—	—	—	1	ms
$t_{\text{DLOCK}}$	Time required to lock dynamically (after switchover or reconfiguring any non-post-scale counters/delays)	—	—	—	1	ms
$f_{\text{CLBW}}$	PLL closed-loop bandwidth	Low	—	0.3	—	MHz
		Medium	—	1.5	—	MHz
		High <sup>(64)</sup>	—	4	—	MHz
$t_{\text{PLL\_PSERR}}$	Accuracy of PLL phase shift	—	—	—	±50	ps
$t_{\text{ARESET}}$	Minimum pulse width on the <code>areset</code> signal	—	10	—	—	ns
$t_{\text{INCCJ}}^{(65)(66)}$	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter	$F_{\text{REF}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	0.15	UI (p-p)
		$F_{\text{REF}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	±750	ps (p-p)

<sup>(64)</sup> High bandwidth PLL settings are not supported in external feedback mode.<sup>(65)</sup> A high input jitter directly affects the PLL output jitter. To have low PLL output clock jitter, you must provide a clean clock source with jitter < 120 ps.<sup>(66)</sup>  $F_{\text{REF}}$  is  $f_{\text{IN}}/N$ , specification applies when  $N = 1$ .



Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{OUTPJ\_DC}}^{(67)}$	Period jitter for dedicated clock output in integer PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	175	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	17.5	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTPJ\_DC}}^{(67)}$	Period jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	250 <sup>(68)</sup> , 175 <sup>(69)</sup>	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	25 <sup>(68)</sup> , 17.5 <sup>(69)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{OUTCCJ\_DC}}^{(67)}$	Cycle-to-cycle jitter for dedicated clock output in integer PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	175	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	17.5	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTCCJ\_DC}}^{(67)}$	Cycle-to-cycle jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	250 <sup>(68)</sup> , 175 <sup>(69)</sup>	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	25 <sup>(68)</sup> , 17.5 <sup>(69)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{OUTPJ\_IO}}^{(67)(70)}$	Period jitter for clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTPJ\_IO}}^{(67)(68)(70)}$	Period jitter for clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{OUTCCJ\_IO}}^{(67)(70)}$	Cycle-to-cycle jitter for clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTCCJ\_IO}}^{(67)(68)(70)}$	Cycle-to-cycle jitter for clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)

<sup>(67)</sup> 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 Memory Output Clock Jitter Specification for Arria V Devices table.

<sup>(68)</sup> This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{\text{VCO}}$  for fractional value range 0.05–0.95 must be  $\geq 1000 \text{ MHz}$ .

<sup>(69)</sup> This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{\text{VCO}}$  for fractional value range 0.20–0.80 must be  $\geq 1200 \text{ MHz}$ .

<sup>(70)</sup> External memory interface clock output jitter specifications use a different measurement method, which are available in Memory Output Clock Jitter Specification for Arria V Devices table.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{CASC\_OUTPJ\_DC}}^{(67)(71)}$	Period jitter for dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs	$F_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	175	ps (p-p)
		$F_{\text{OUT}} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	—	—	17.5	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{DRIFT}}$	Frequency drift after $\text{PFDENA}$ is disabled for a duration of 100 $\mu\text{s}$	—	—	—	$\pm 10$	%
$dK_{\text{BIT}}$	Bit number of Delta Sigma Modulator (DSM)	—	8	24	32	bits
$k_{\text{VALUE}}$	Numerator of fraction	—	128	8388608	2147483648	—
$f_{\text{RES}}$	Resolution of VCO frequency	$f_{\text{INPFD}} = 100 \text{ MHz}$	390625	5.96	0.023	Hz

**Related Information**

**Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications** on page 1-57

Provides more information about the external memory interface clock output jitter specifications.

<sup>(71)</sup> The cascaded PLL specification is only applicable with the following conditions:

- Upstream PLL:  $0.59 \text{ MHz} \leq \text{Upstream PLL BW} < 1 \text{ MHz}$
- Downstream PLL:  $\text{Downstream PLL BW} > 2 \text{ MHz}$

## DSP Block Performance Specifications

Table 1-37: DSP Block Performance Specifications for Arria V Devices

Mode		Performance			Unit
		-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	
Modes using One DSP Block	Independent $9 \times 9$ multiplication	370	310	220	MHz
	Independent $18 \times 19$ multiplication	370	310	220	MHz
	Independent $18 \times 25$ multiplication	370	310	220	MHz
	Independent $20 \times 24$ multiplication	370	310	220	MHz
	Independent $27 \times 27$ multiplication	310	250	200	MHz
	Two $18 \times 19$ multiplier adder mode	370	310	220	MHz
	$18 \times 18$ multiplier added summed with 36-bit input	370	310	220	MHz
Modes using Two DSP Blocks	Complex $18 \times 19$ multiplication	370	310	220	MHz

## Memory Block Performance Specifications

To achieve the maximum memory block performance, use a memory block clock that comes through global clock routing from an on-chip PLL and set to 50% output duty cycle. Use the Quartus Prime software to report timing for the memory block clocking schemes.

When you use the error detection cyclical redundancy check (CRC) feature, there is no degradation in  $f_{MAX}$ .

Table 1-38: Memory Block Performance Specifications for Arria V Devices

Memory	Mode	Resources Used		Performance			Unit
		ALUTs	Memory	–I3, –C4	–I5, –C5	–C6	
MLAB	Single port, all supported widths	0	1	500	450	400	MHz
	Simple dual-port, all supported widths	0	1	500	450	400	MHz
	Simple dual-port with read and write at the same address	0	1	400	350	300	MHz
	ROM, all supported width	—	—	500	450	400	MHz
M10K Block	Single-port, all supported widths	0	1	400	350	285	MHz
	Simple dual-port, all supported widths	0	1	400	350	285	MHz
	Simple dual-port with the read-during-write option set to <b>Old Data</b> , all supported widths	0	1	315	275	240	MHz
	True dual port, all supported widths	0	1	400	350	285	MHz
	ROM, all supported widths	0	1	400	350	285	MHz

## Internal Temperature Sensing Diode Specifications

Table 1-39: Internal Temperature Sensing Diode Specifications for Arria V Devices

Temperature Range	Accuracy	Offset Calibrated Option	Sampling Rate	Conversion Time	Resolution	Minimum Resolution with no Missing Codes
–40 to 100°C	±8°C	No	1 MHz	< 100 ms	8 bits	8 bits

## Periphery Performance

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

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 Specifications

Table 1-40: High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V Devices

When  $J = 3$  to 10, use the serializer/deserializer (SERDES) block. When  $J = 1$  or 2, bypass the SERDES block.

For LVDS applications, you must use the PLLs in integer PLL mode.

The Arria V devices support the following output standards using true LVDS output buffer types on all I/O banks.

- True RSDS output standard with data rates of up to 360 Mbps
- True mini-LVDS output standard with data rates of up to 400 Mbps

Symbol		Condition	-I3, -C4			-I5, -C5			-C6			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$f_{\text{HCLK\_in}}$ (input clock frequency) True Differential I/O Standards		Clock boost factor $W = 1$ to $40^{(72)}$	5	—	800	5	—	750	5	—	625	MHz
$f_{\text{HCLK\_in}}$ (input clock frequency) Single-Ended I/O Standards <sup>(73)</sup>		Clock boost factor $W = 1$ to $40^{(72)}$	5	—	625	5	—	625	5	—	500	MHz
$f_{\text{HCLK\_in}}$ (input clock frequency) Single-Ended I/O Standards <sup>(74)</sup>		Clock boost factor $W = 1$ to $40^{(72)}$	5	—	420	5	—	420	5	—	420	MHz
$f_{\text{HCLK\_OUT}}$ (output clock frequency)		—	5	—	$625^{(75)}$	5	—	$625^{(75)}$	5	—	$500^{(75)}$	MHz
Transmitter	True Differential I/O Standards - $f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate)	SERDES factor $J = 3$ to $10^{(76)}$	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	1250	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	1250	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	1050	Mbps

<sup>(72)</sup> Clock boost factor ( $W$ ) is the ratio between the input data rate and the input clock rate.

<sup>(73)</sup> This applies to DPA and soft-CDR modes only.

<sup>(74)</sup> This applies to non-DPA mode only.

<sup>(75)</sup> This is achieved by using the LVDS clock network.

<sup>(76)</sup> The  $F_{\text{max}}$  specification is based on the fast clock used for serial data. The interface  $F_{\text{max}}$  is also dependent on the parallel clock domain which is design dependent and requires timing analysis.

<sup>(77)</sup> 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.

Symbol	Condition	-I3, -C4			-I5, -C5			-C6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
	SERDES factor $J \geq 8^{(76)(78)}$ , LVDS TX with RX DPA	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	1600	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	1500	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	1250	Mbps
	SERDES factor $J = 1$ to 2, Uses DDR Registers	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(79)</sup>	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(79)</sup>	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(79)</sup>	Mbps
Emulated Differential I/O Standards with Three External Output Resistor Network - $f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate) <sup>(80)</sup>	SERDES factor $J = 4$ to $10^{(81)}$	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	945	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	945	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	945	Mbps
Emulated Differential I/O Standards with One External Output Resistor Network - $f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate) <sup>(80)</sup>	SERDES factor $J = 4$ to $10^{(81)}$	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	200	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	200	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	200	Mbps
$t_{\text{x jitter}}$ - True Differential I/O Standards	Total Jitter for Data Rate 600 Mbps – 1.25 Gbps	—	—	160	—	—	160	—	—	160	ps
	Total Jitter for Data Rate < 600 Mbps	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	UI

<sup>(78)</sup> The  $V_{\text{CC}}$  and  $V_{\text{CCP}}$  must be on a separate power layer and a maximum load of 5 pF for chip-to-chip interface.

<sup>(79)</sup> The maximum ideal data rate is the SERDES factor ( $J$ ) x the PLL maximum output frequency ( $f_{\text{OUT}}$ ), provided you can close the design timing and the signal integrity simulation is clean.

<sup>(80)</sup> 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 the leftover timing margin.

<sup>(81)</sup> When using True LVDS RX channels for emulated LVDS TX channel, only serialization factors 1 and 2 are supported.

Symbol	Condition	-I3, -C4			-I5, -C5			-C6			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$t_{x \text{ Jitter}}$ -Emulated Differential I/O Standards with Three External Output Resistor Network	Total Jitter for Data Rate 600 Mbps – 1.25 Gbps	—	—	260	—	—	300	—	—	350	ps
	Total Jitter for Data Rate < 600 Mbps	—	—	0.16	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.21	UI
$t_{x \text{ Jitter}}$ -Emulated Differential I/O Standards with One External Output Resistor Network	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	0.15	—	—	0.15	UI
$t_{\text{DUTY}}$	TX output clock duty cycle for both True and Emulated Differential I/O Standards	45	50	55	45	50	55	45	50	55	%
$t_{\text{RISE}}$ and $t_{\text{FALL}}$	True Differential I/O Standards <sup>(82)</sup>	—	—	160	—	—	180	—	—	200	ps
	Emulated Differential I/O Standards with Three External Output Resistor Network	—	—	250	—	—	250	—	—	300	ps
	Emulated Differential I/O Standards with One External Output Resistor Network	—	—	500	—	—	500	—	—	500	ps

<sup>(82)</sup> This applies to default pre-emphasis and  $V_{\text{OD}}$  settings only.

Symbol		Condition	-I3, -C4			-I5, -C5			-C6			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
	TCCS	True Differential I/O Standards	—	—	150	—	—	150	—	—	150	ps
		Emulated Differential I/O Standards	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps
Receiver	True Differential I/O Standards - $f_{\text{HSDRDPA}}$ (data rate)	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10 <sup>(76)</sup>	150	—	1250	150	—	1250	150	—	1050	Mbps
		SERDES factor J ≥ 8 with DPA <sup>(76)(78)</sup>	150	—	1600	150	—	1500	150	—	1250	Mbps
	$f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate)	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(83)</sup>	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(83)</sup>	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(83)</sup>	Mbps
		SERDES factor J = 1 to 2, uses DDR registers	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(79)</sup>	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(79)</sup>	<sup>(77)</sup>	—	<sup>(79)</sup>	Mbps
DPA Mode	DPA run length	—	—	—	10000	—	—	10000	—	—	10000	UI
Soft-CDR Mode	Soft-CDR ppm tolerance	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	±ppm
Non-DPA Mode	Sampling Window	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps

<sup>(83)</sup> 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.



## DPA Lock Time Specifications

Figure 1-4: Dynamic Phase Alignment (DPA) Lock Time Specifications with DPA PLL Calibration Enabled

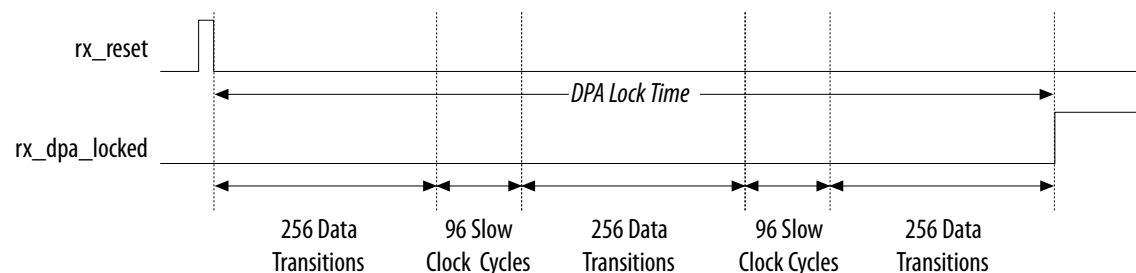


Table 1-41: DPA Lock Time Specifications for Arria V Devices

The specifications are applicable to both commercial and industrial grades. The DPA lock time is for one channel. One data transition is defined as a 0-to-1 or 1-to-0 transition.

Standard	Training Pattern	Number of Data Transitions in One Repetition of the Training Pattern	Number of Repetitions per 256 Data Transitions <sup>(84)</sup>	Maximum Data Transition
SPI-4	00000000001111111111	2	128	640
Parallel Rapid I/O	00001111	2	128	640
	10010000	4	64	640
Miscellaneous	10101010	8	32	640
	01010101	8	32	640

<sup>(84)</sup> This is the number of repetitions for the stated training pattern to achieve the 256 data transitions.

## LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Specifications

Figure 1-5: LVDS Soft-Clock Data Recovery (CDR)/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Specification for a Data Rate Equal to 1.25 Gbps

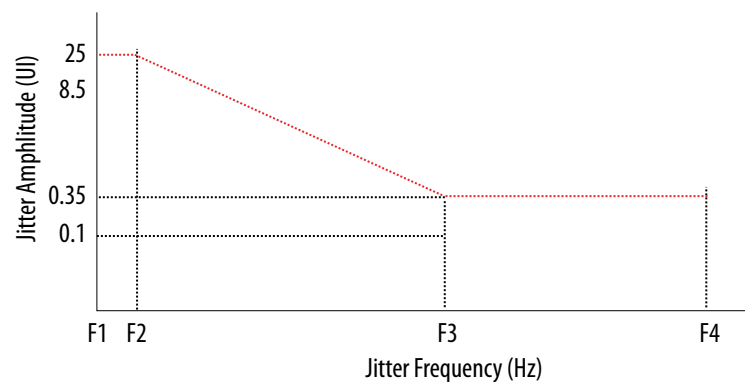
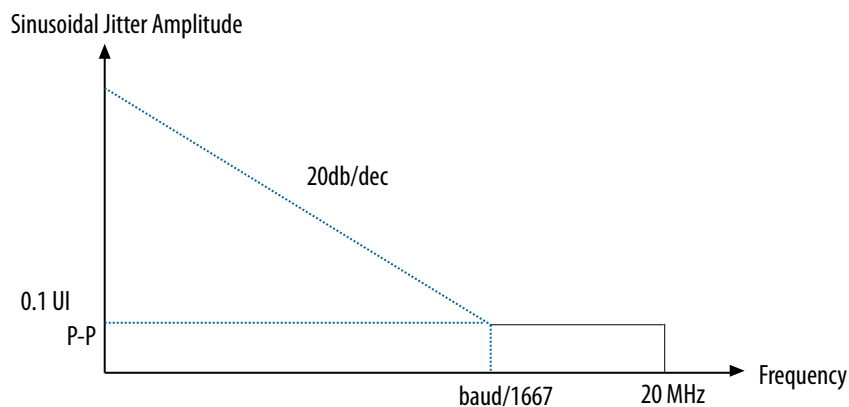


Table 1-42: LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Mask Values for a Data Rate Equal to 1.25 Gbps

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

Figure 1-6: LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Specification for a Data Rate Less than 1.25 Gbps



## DLL Frequency Range Specifications

Table 1-43: DLL Frequency Range Specifications for Arria V Devices

Parameter	-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	Unit
DLL operating frequency range	200 – 667	200 – 667	200 – 667	MHz

## DQS Logic Block Specifications

Table 1-44: DQS Phase Shift Error Specifications for DLL-Delayed Clock ( $t_{DQS\_PSERR}$ ) for Arria V Devices

This error specification is the absolute maximum and minimum error.

Number of DQS Delay Buffer	-I3, -C4	-I5, -C5	-C6	Unit
2	40	80	80	ps

## Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications

**Table 1-45: Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications for Arria V Devices**

The memory output clock jitter measurements are for 200 consecutive clock cycles, as specified in the JEDEC DDR2/DDR3 SDRAM standard.

The memory output clock jitter is applicable when an input jitter of 30 ps (p-p) is applied with bit error rate (BER)  $10^{-12}$ , equivalent to 14 sigma.

Altera recommends using the UniPHY intellectual property (IP) with PHYCLK connections for better jitter performance.

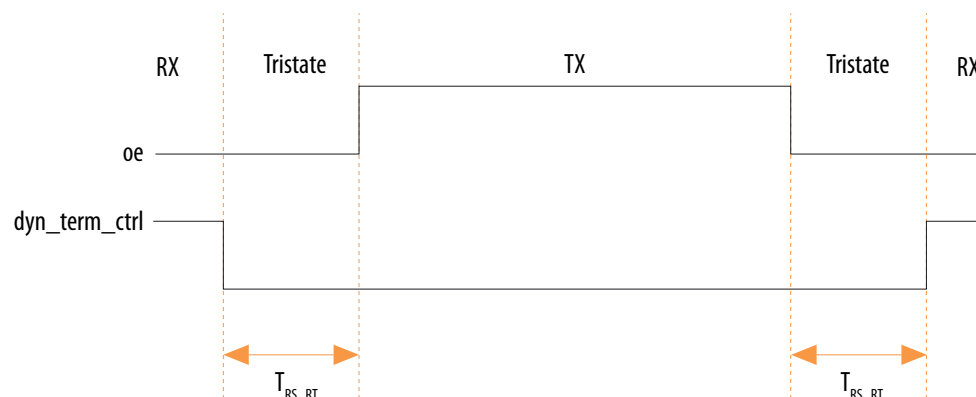
Parameter	Clock Network	Symbol	-I3, -C4		-I5, -C5		-C6		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Clock period jitter	PHYCLK	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-41	41	-50	50	-55	55	ps
Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	PHYCLK	$t_{JIT(cc)}$	63		90		94		ps

## OCT Calibration Block Specifications

**Table 1-46: OCT Calibration Block Specifications for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OCTUSRCLK	Clock required by OCT calibration blocks	—	—	20	MHz
$T_{OCTCAL}$	Number of OCTUSRCLK clock cycles required for $R_S$ OCT/ $R_T$ OCT calibration	—	1000	—	Cycles
$T_{OCTSHIFT}$	Number of OCTUSRCLK clock cycles required for OCT code to shift out	—	32	—	Cycles
$T_{RS\_RT}$	Time required between the <code>dyn_term_ctrl</code> and <code>oe</code> signal transitions in a bidirectional I/O buffer to dynamically switch between $R_S$ OCT and $R_T$ OCT	—	2.5	—	ns

Figure 1-7: Timing Diagram for oe and dyn\_term\_ctrl Signals



## Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD) Specifications

Table 1-47: Worst-Case DCD on Arria V I/O Pins

The output DCD cycle only applies to the I/O buffer. It does not cover the system DCD.

Symbol	-I3, -C4		-C5, -I5		-C6		Unit
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output Duty Cycle	45	55	45	55	45	55	%

## HPS Specifications

This section provides HPS specifications and timing for Arria V devices.

For HPS reset, the minimum reset pulse widths for the HPS cold and warm reset signals (HPS\_nRST and HPS\_nPOR) are six clock cycles of HPS\_CLK1.

## HPS Clock Performance

**Table 1-48: HPS Clock Performance for Arria V Devices**

Symbol/Description	–I3	–C4	–C5, –I5	–C6	Unit
mpu_base_clk (microprocessor unit clock)	1050	925	800	700	MHz
main_base_clk (L3/L4 interconnect clock)	400	400	400	350	MHz
h2f_user0_clk	100	100	100	100	MHz
h2f_user1_clk	100	100	100	100	MHz
h2f_user2_clk	200	200	200	160	MHz

## HPS PLL Specifications

### HPS PLL VCO Frequency Range

**Table 1-49: HPS PLL VCO Frequency Range for Arria V Devices**

Description	Speed Grade	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
VCO range	–C5, –I5, –C6	320	1,600	MHz
	–C4	320	1,850	MHz
	–I3	320	2,100	MHz

### HPS PLL Input Clock Range

The HPS PLL input clock range is 10 – 50 MHz. This clock range applies to both HPS\_CLK1 and HPS\_CLK2 inputs.

#### Related Information

#### [Clock Select, Booting and Configuration chapter](#)

Provides more information about the clock range for different values of clock select (CSEL).

## HPS PLL Input Jitter

Use the following equation to determine the maximum input jitter (peak-to-peak) the HPS PLLs can tolerate. The divide value (N) is the value programmed into the denominator field of the VCO register for each PLL. The PLL input reference clock is divided by this value. The range of the denominator is 1 to 64.

$$\text{Maximum input jitter} = \text{Input clock period} \times \text{Divide value (N)} \times 0.02$$

**Table 1-50: Examples of Maximum Input Jitter**

Input Reference Clock Period	Divide Value (N)	Maximum Jitter	Unit
40 ns	1	0.8	ns
40 ns	2	1.6	ns
40 ns	4	3.2	ns

## Quad SPI Flash Timing Characteristics

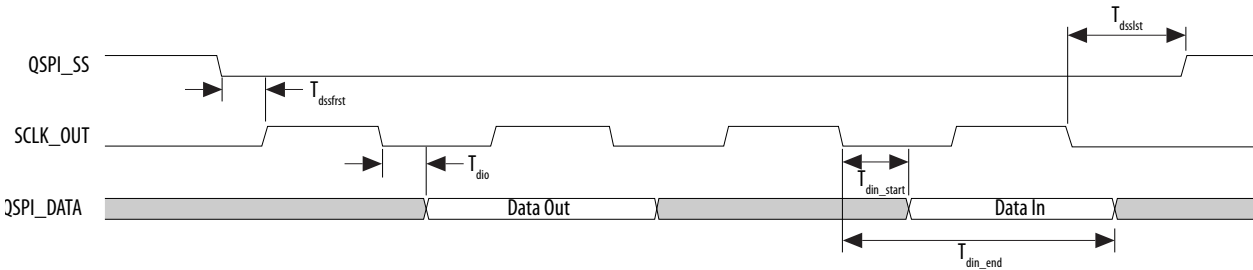
**Table 1-51: Quad Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Flash Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
F <sub>clk</sub>	SCLK_OUT clock frequency (External clock)	—	—	108	MHz
T <sub>qspi_clk</sub>	QSPI_CLK clock period (Internal reference clock)	2.32	—	—	ns
T <sub>dutycycle</sub>	SCLK_OUT duty cycle	45	—	55	%
T <sub>dssfrst</sub>	Output delay QSPI_SS valid before first clock edge	—	1/2 cycle of SCLK_OUT	—	ns
T <sub>dsslst</sub>	Output delay QSPI_SS valid after last clock edge	–1	—	1	ns
T <sub>dio</sub>	I/O data output delay	–1	—	1	ns
T <sub>din_start</sub>	Input data valid start	—	—	$(2 + R_{\text{delay}}) \times T_{\text{qspi\_clk}} - 7.52^{(85)}$	ns

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{din\_end}$	Input data valid end	$(2 + R_{delay}) \times T_{qspi\_clk} - 1.21^{(85)}$	—	—	ns

Figure 1-8: Quad SPI Flash Timing Diagram

This timing diagram illustrates clock polarity mode 0 and clock phase mode 0.



Related Information

[Quad SPI Flash Controller Chapter, Arria V Hard Processor System Technical Reference Manual](#)

Provides more information about Rdelay.

SPI Timing Characteristics

Table 1-52: SPI Master Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

The setup and hold times can be used for Texas Instruments SSP mode and National Semiconductor Microwire mode.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{clk}$	CLK clock period	16.67	—	ns
$T_{su}$	SPI Master-in slave-out (MISO) setup time	8.35 <sup>(86)</sup>	—	ns

<sup>(85)</sup>  $R_{delay}$  is set by programming the register `qspiregs.rddatacap`. For the SoC EDS software version 13.1 and later, Altera provides automatic Quad SPI calibration in the preloader. For more information about  $R_{delay}$ , refer to the Quad SPI Flash Controller chapter in the Arria V Hard Processor System Technical Reference Manual.



Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$T_h$	SPI MISO hold time	1	—	ns
$T_{\text{duty cycle}}$	SPI_CLK duty cycle	45	55	%
$T_{\text{dssfrst}}$	Output delay SPI_SS valid before first clock edge	8	—	ns
$T_{\text{dsslst}}$	Output delay SPI_SS valid after last clock edge	8	—	ns
$T_{\text{dio}}$	Master-out slave-in (MOSI) output delay	–1	1	ns

<sup>(86)</sup> This value is based on  $\text{rx\_sample\_dly} = 1$  and  $\text{spi\_m\_clk} = 120$  MHz.  $\text{spi\_m\_clk}$  is the internal clock that is used by SPI Master to derive its  $\text{SCLK\_OUT}$ . These timings are based on  $\text{rx\_sample\_dly}$  of 1. This delay can be adjusted as needed to accommodate slower response times from the slave. Note that a delay of 0 is not allowed. The setup time can be used as a reference starting point. It is very crucial to do a calibration to get the correct  $\text{rx\_sample\_dly}$  value because each SPI slave device may have different output delay and each application board may have different path delay. For more information about  $\text{rx\_sample\_delay}$ , refer to the SPI Controller chapter in the Hard Processor System Technical Reference Manual.

Figure 1-9: SPI Master Timing Diagram

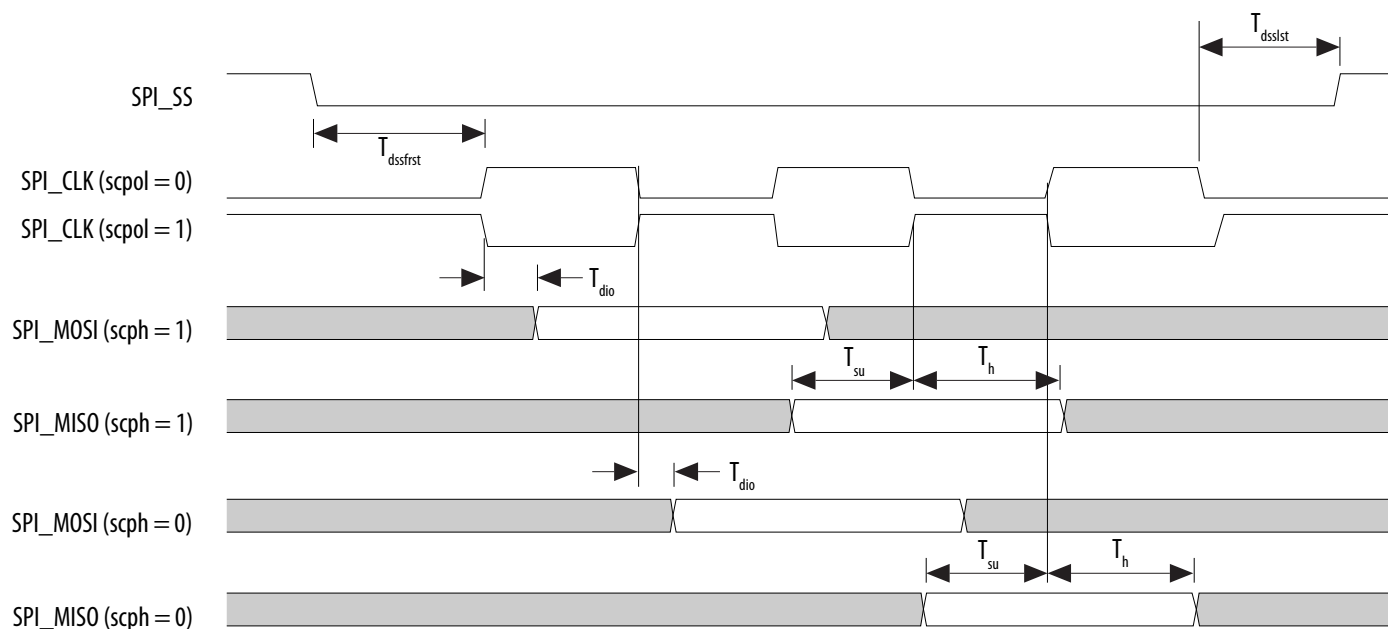
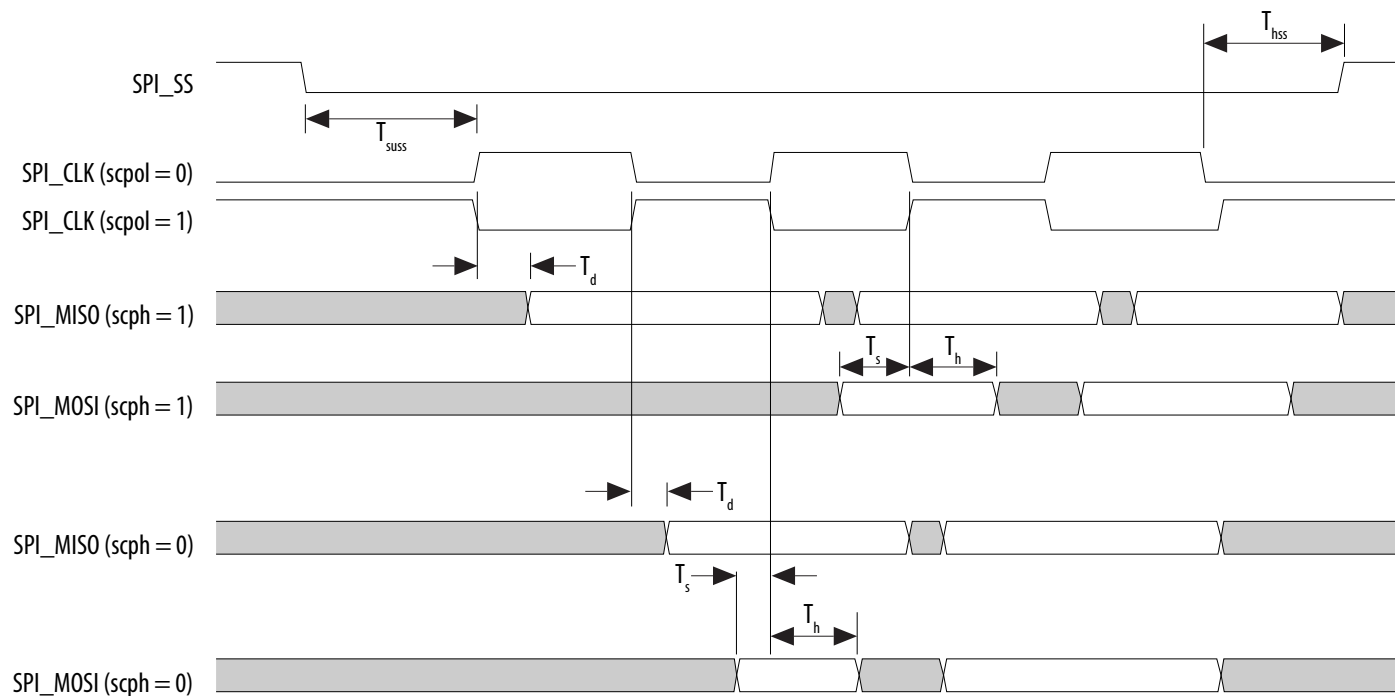


Table 1-53: SPI Slave Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

The setup and hold times can be used for Texas Instruments SSP mode and National Semiconductor Microwire mode.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{clk}$	CLK clock period	20	—	ns
$T_s$	MOSI Setup time	5	—	ns
$T_h$	MOSI Hold time	5	—	ns
$T_{suss}$	Setup time SPI_SS valid before first clock edge	8	—	ns
$T_{hss}$	Hold time SPI_SS valid after last clock edge	8	—	ns
$T_d$	MISO output delay	—	6	ns

Figure 1-10: SPI Slave Timing Diagram

**Related Information****[SPI Controller, Arria V Hard Processor System Technical Reference Manual](#)**

Provides more information about rx\_sample\_delay.

**SD/MMC Timing Characteristics****Table 1-54: Secure Digital (SD)/MultiMediaCard (MMC) Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices**

After power up or cold reset, the Boot ROM uses `drvsel = 3` and `smplsel = 0` to execute the code. At the same time, the SD/MMC controller enters the Identification Phase followed by the Data Phase. During this time, the value of interface output clock `SDMMC_CLK_OUT` changes from a maximum of 400 kHz (Identification Phase) up to a maximum of 12.5 MHz (Data Phase), depending on the internal reference clock `SDMMC_CLK` and the `CSEL` setting. The value of `SDMMC_CLK` is based on the external oscillator frequency and has a maximum value of 50 MHz.

After the Boot ROM code exits and control is passed to the preloader, software can adjust the value of `drvsel` and `smp1sel` via the system manager. `drvsel` can be set from 1 to 7 and `smp1sel` can be set from 0 to 7. While the preloader is executing, the values for `SDMMC_CLK` and `SDMMC_CLK_OUT` increase to a maximum of 200 MHz and 50 MHz respectively.

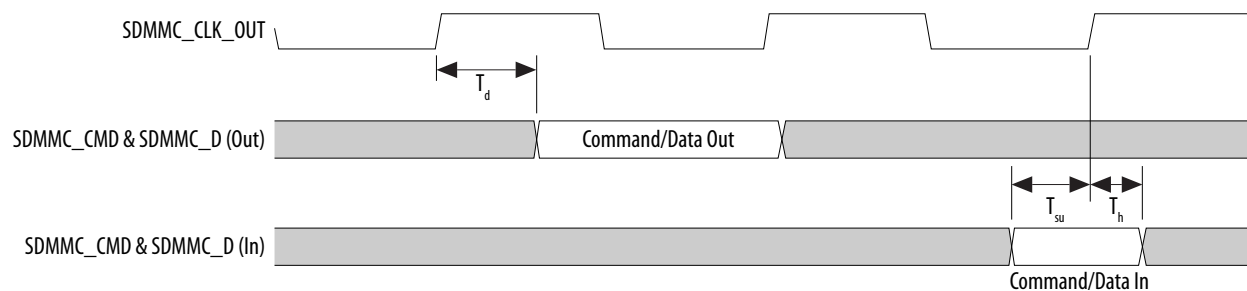
The SD/MMC interface calibration support will be available in a future release of the preloader through the SoC EDS software update.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{\text{sdmmc\_clk}}$ (internal reference clock)	SDMMC_CLK clock period (Identification mode)	20	—	ns
	SDMMC_CLK clock period (Default speed mode)	5	—	ns
	SDMMC_CLK clock period (High speed mode)	5	—	ns
$T_{\text{sdmmc\_clk\_out}}$ (interface output clock)	SDMMC_CLK_OUT clock period (Identification mode)	2500	—	ns
	SDMMC_CLK_OUT clock period (Default speed mode)	40	—	ns
	SDMMC_CLK_OUT clock period (High speed mode)	20	—	ns
$T_{\text{duty cycle}}$	SDMMC_CLK_OUT duty cycle	45	55	%
$T_d$	SDMMC_CMD/SDMMC_D output delay	$(T_{\text{sdmmc\_clk}} \times \text{drvsel})/2 - 1.23^{(87)}$	$(T_{\text{sdmmc\_clk}} \times \text{drvsel})/2 + 1.69^{(87)}$	ns
$T_{\text{su}}$	Input setup time	$1.05 - (T_{\text{sdmmc\_clk}} \times \text{smp1sel})/2^{(88)}$	—	ns
$T_h$	Input hold time	$(T_{\text{sdmmc\_clk}} \times \text{smp1sel})/2^{(88)}$	—	ns

<sup>(87)</sup> `drvsel` is the drive clock phase shift select value.

<sup>(88)</sup> `smp1sel` is the sample clock phase shift select value.

Figure 1-11: SD/MMC Timing Diagram

**Related Information**

**Booting and Configuration Chapter, Arria V Hard Processor System Technical Reference Manual**

Provides more information about CSEL pin settings in the SD/MMC Controller CSEL Pin Settings table.

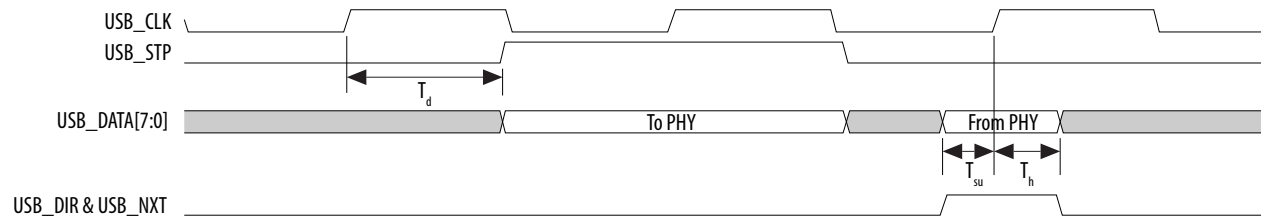
**USB Timing Characteristics**

PHYs that support LPM mode may not function properly with the USB controller due to a timing issue. It is recommended that designers use the MicroChip USB3300 PHY device that has been proven to be successful on the development board.

Table 1-55: USB Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{clk}$	USB CLK clock period	—	16.67	—	ns
$T_d$	CLK to USB_STP/USB_DATA[7:0] output delay	4.4	—	11	ns
$T_{su}$	Setup time for USB_DIR/USB_NXT/USB_DATA[7:0]	2	—	—	ns
$T_h$	Hold time for USB_DIR/USB_NXT/USB_DATA[7:0]	1	—	—	ns

Figure 1-12: USB Timing Diagram

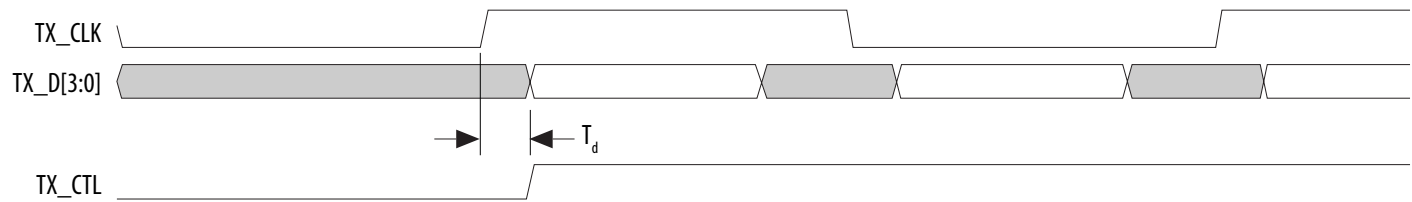


Ethernet Media Access Controller (EMAC) Timing Characteristics

Table 1-56: Reduced Gigabit Media Independent Interface (RGMII) TX Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

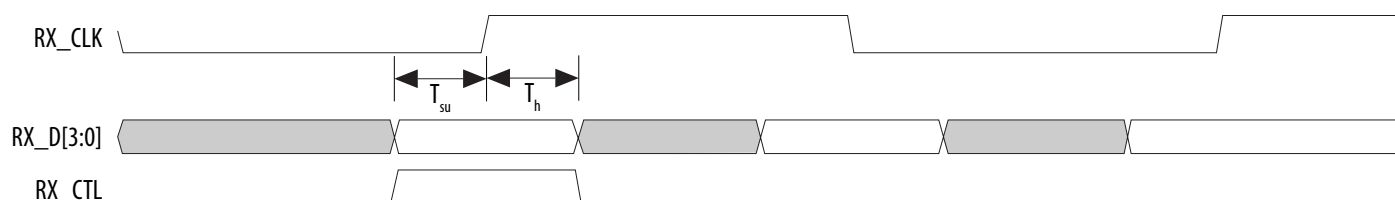
Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{clk}$ (1000Base-T)	TX_CLK clock period	—	8	—	ns
$T_{clk}$ (100Base-T)	TX_CLK clock period	—	40	—	ns
$T_{clk}$ (10Base-T)	TX_CLK clock period	—	400	—	ns
$T_{duty cycle}$	TX_CLK duty cycle	45	—	55	%
$T_d$	TX_CLK to TXD/TX_CTL output data delay	-0.85	—	0.15	ns

Figure 1-13: RGMII TX Timing Diagram



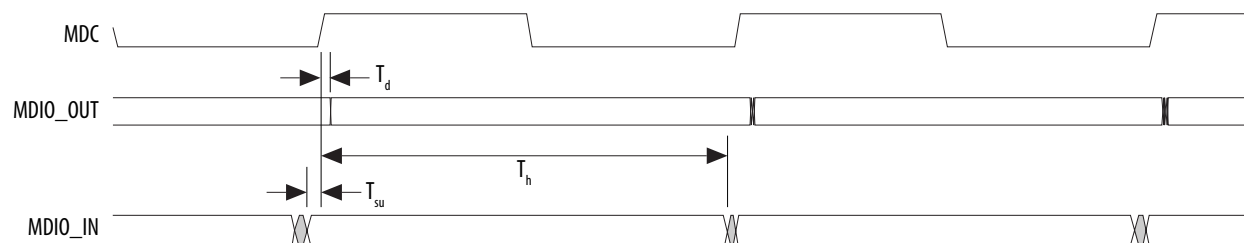
**Table 1-57: RGMII RX Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Unit
$T_{clk}$ (1000Base-T)	RX_CLK clock period	—	8	ns
$T_{clk}$ (100Base-T)	RX_CLK clock period	—	40	ns
$T_{clk}$ (10Base-T)	RX_CLK clock period	—	400	ns
$T_{su}$	RX_D/RX_CTL setup time	1	—	ns
$T_h$	RX_D/RX_CTL hold time	1	—	ns

**Figure 1-14: RGMII RX Timing Diagram****Table 1-58: Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{clk}$	MDC clock period	—	400	—	ns
$T_d$	MDC to MDIO output data delay	10	—	20	ns
$T_s$	Setup time for MDIO data	10	—	—	ns
$T_h$	Hold time for MDIO data	0	—	—	ns

Figure 1-15: MDIO Timing Diagram

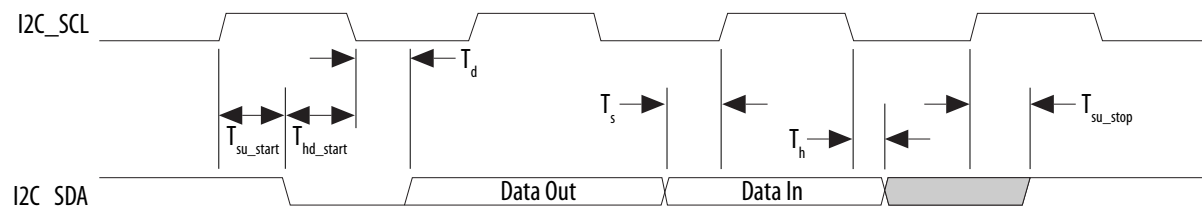


## I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Characteristics

Table 1-59: I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

Symbol	Description	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
$T_{clk}$	Serial clock (SCL) clock period	10	—	2.5	—	$\mu s$
$T_{clkhigh}$	SCL high time	4.7	—	0.6	—	$\mu s$
$T_{clklow}$	SCL low time	4	—	1.3	—	$\mu s$
$T_s$	Setup time for serial data line (SDA) data to SCL	0.25	—	0.1	—	$\mu s$
$T_h$	Hold time for SCL to SDA data	0	3.45	0	0.9	$\mu s$
$T_d$	SCL to SDA output data delay	—	0.2	—	0.2	$\mu s$
$T_{su\_start}$	Setup time for a repeated start condition	4.7	—	0.6	—	$\mu s$
$T_{hd\_start}$	Hold time for a repeated start condition	4	—	0.6	—	$\mu s$
$T_{su\_stop}$	Setup time for a stop condition	4	—	0.6	—	$\mu s$



Figure 1-16: I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Diagram

## NAND Timing Characteristics

Table 1-60: NAND ONFI 1.0 Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

The NAND controller supports Open NAND FLASH Interface (ONFI) 1.0 Mode 5 timing as well as legacy NAND devices. This table lists the requirements for ONFI 1.0 mode 5 timing. The HPS NAND controller can meet this timing by programming the c4 output of the main HPS PLL and timing registers provided in the NAND controller.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{wp}^{(89)}$	Write enable pulse width	10	—	ns
$T_{wh}^{(89)}$	Write enable hold time	7	—	ns
$T_{rp}^{(89)}$	Read enable pulse width	10	—	ns
$T_{reh}^{(89)}$	Read enable hold time	7	—	ns
$T_{clesu}^{(89)}$	Command latch enable to write enable setup time	10	—	ns
$T_{cleh}^{(89)}$	Command latch enable to write enable hold time	5	—	ns
$T_{cesu}^{(89)}$	Chip enable to write enable setup time	15	—	ns
$T_{ceh}^{(89)}$	Chip enable to write enable hold time	5	—	ns
$T_{alesu}^{(89)}$	Address latch enable to write enable setup time	10	—	ns
$T_{aleh}^{(89)}$	Address latch enable to write enable hold time	5	—	ns
$T_{dsu}^{(89)}$	Data to write enable setup time	10	—	ns

<sup>(89)</sup> Timing of the NAND interface is controlled through the NAND configuration registers.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{dh}^{(89)}$	Data to write enable hold time	5	—	ns
$T_{cea}$	Chip enable to data access time	—	25	ns
$T_{rea}$	Read enable to data access time	—	16	ns
$T_{rhz}$	Read enable to data high impedance	—	100	ns
$T_{rr}$	Ready to read enable low	20	—	ns

Figure 1-17: NAND Command Latch Timing Diagram

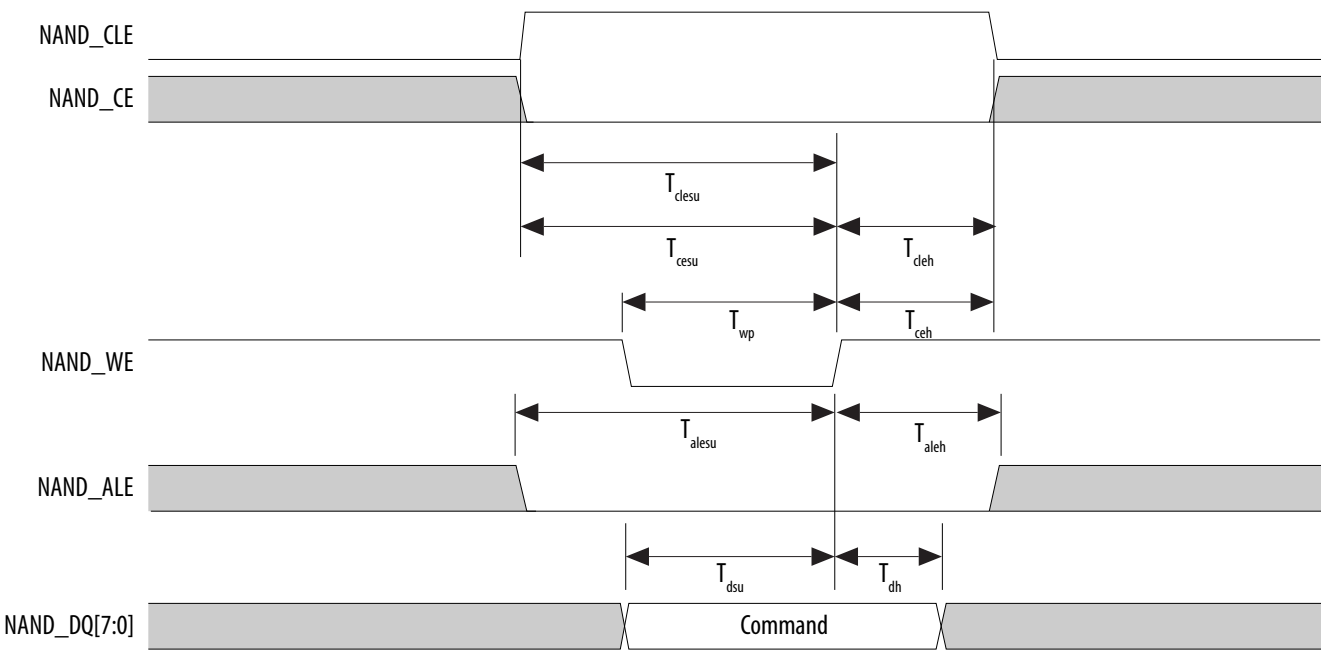


Figure 1-18: NAND Address Latch Timing Diagram

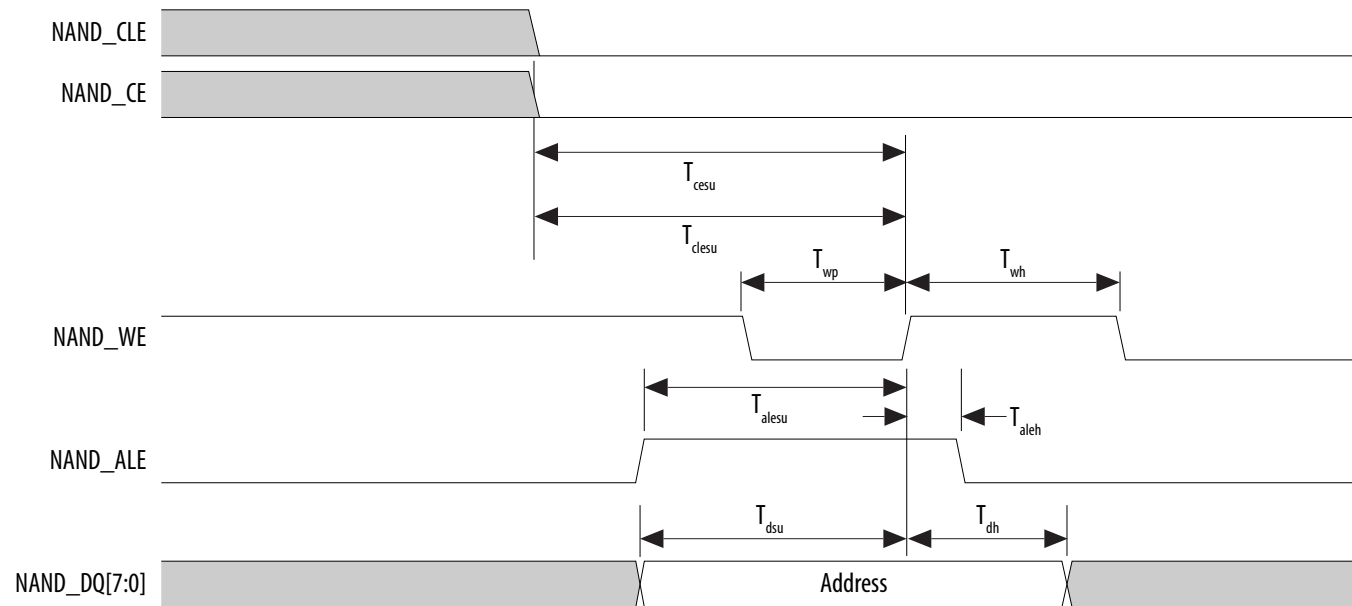


Figure 1-19: NAND Data Write Timing Diagram

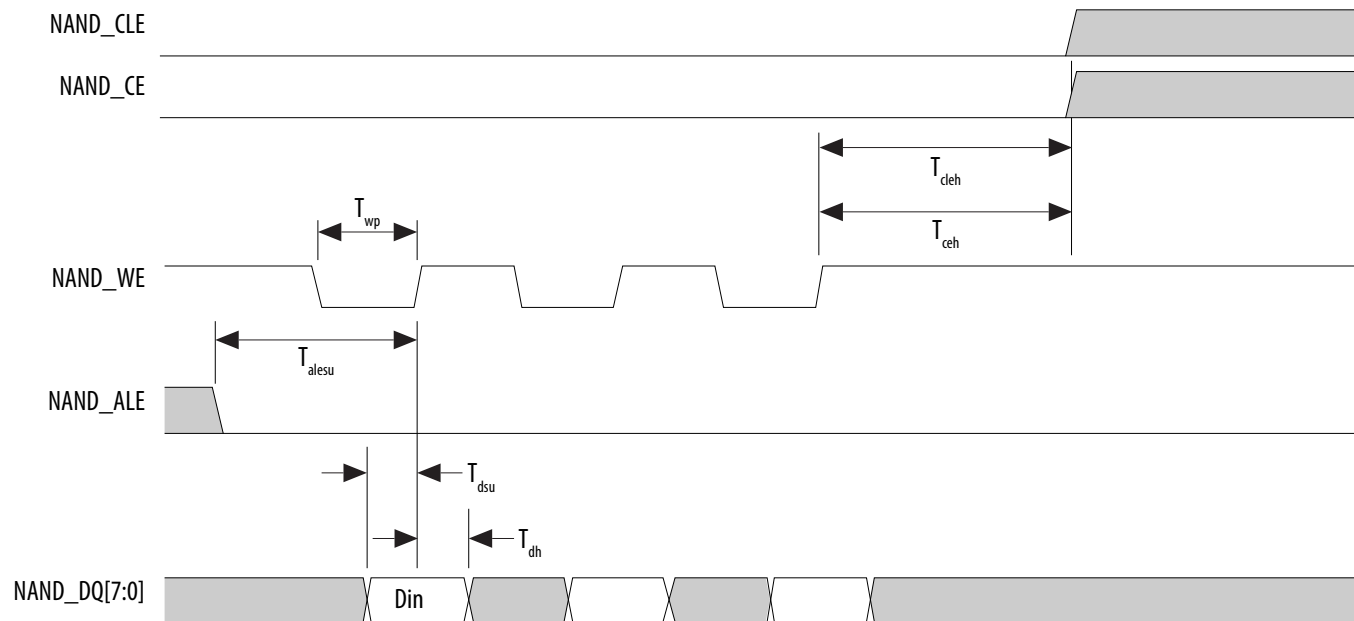
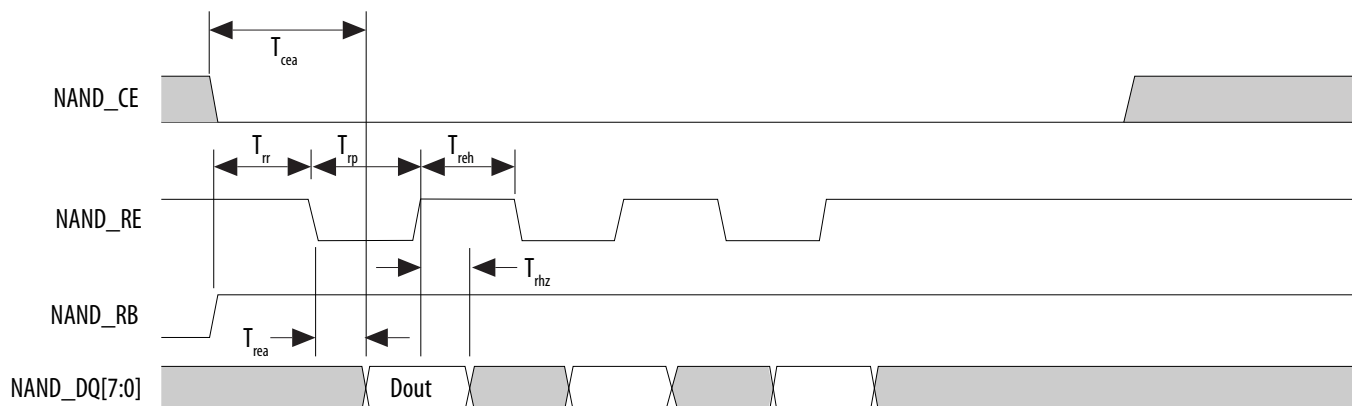


Figure 1-20: NAND Data Read Timing Diagram



## ARM Trace Timing Characteristics

Table 1-61: ARM Trace Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices

Most debugging tools have a mechanism to adjust the capture point of trace data.

Description	Min	Max	Unit
CLK clock period	12.5	—	ns
CLK maximum duty cycle	45	55	%
CLK to D0 –D7 output data delay	–1	1	ns

## UART Interface

The maximum UART baud rate is 6.25 megasymbols per second.

## GPIO Interface

The minimum detectable general-purpose I/O (GPIO) pulse width is 2  $\mu$ s. The pulse width is based on a debounce clock frequency of 1 MHz.

## HPS JTAG Timing Specifications

**Table 1-62: HPS JTAG Timing Parameters and Values for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{JCP}$	TCK clock period	30	—	ns
$t_{JCH}$	TCK clock high time	14	—	ns
$t_{JCL}$	TCK clock low time	14	—	ns
$t_{JPSU}$ (TDI)	TDI JTAG port setup time	2	—	ns
$t_{JPSU}$ (TMS)	TMS JTAG port setup time	3	—	ns
$t_{JPH}$	JTAG port hold time	5	—	ns
$t_{JPCO}$	JTAG port clock to output	—	12 <sup>(90)</sup>	ns
$t_{JPZX}$	JTAG port high impedance to valid output	—	14 <sup>(90)</sup>	ns
$t_{JPXZ}$	JTAG port valid output to high impedance	—	14 <sup>(90)</sup>	ns

## Configuration Specifications

This section provides configuration specifications and timing for Arria V devices.

### POR Specifications

**Table 1-63: Fast and Standard POR Delay Specification for Arria V Devices**

POR Delay	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Fast	4	12 <sup>(91)</sup>	ms

<sup>(90)</sup> A 1-ns adder is required for each  $V_{CCIO\_HPS}$  voltage step down from 3.0 V. For example,  $t_{JPCO}$  = 13 ns if  $V_{CCIO\_HPS}$  of the TDO I/O bank = 2.5 V, or 14 ns if it equals 1.8 V.

<sup>(91)</sup> The maximum pulse width of the fast POR delay is 12 ms, providing enough time for the PCIe hard IP to initialize after the POR trip.

POR Delay	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Standard	100	300	ms

**Related Information****MSEL Pin Settings**

Provides more information about POR delay based on MSEL pin settings for each configuration scheme.

## FPGA JTAG Configuration Timing

**Table 1-64: FPGA JTAG Timing Parameters and Values for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{JCP}$	TCK clock period	30, 167 <sup>(92)</sup>	—	ns
$t_{JCH}$	TCK clock high time	14	—	ns
$t_{JCL}$	TCK clock low time	14	—	ns
$t_{JPSU}$ (TDI)	TDI JTAG port setup time	2	—	ns
$t_{JPSU}$ (TMS)	TMS JTAG port setup time	3	—	ns
$t_{JPH}$	JTAG port hold time	5	—	ns
$t_{JPCO}$	JTAG port clock to output	—	12 <sup>(93)</sup>	ns
$t_{JPZX}$	JTAG port high impedance to valid output	—	14 <sup>(93)</sup>	ns
$t_{JPXZ}$	JTAG port valid output to high impedance	—	14 <sup>(93)</sup>	ns

<sup>(92)</sup> The minimum TCK clock period is 167 ns if  $V_{CCBAT}$  is within the range 1.2 V – 1.5 V when you perform the volatile key programming.

<sup>(93)</sup> A 1-ns adder is required for each VCCIO voltage step down from 3.0 V. For example,  $t_{JPCO}$  = 13 ns if VCCIO of the TDO I/O bank = 2.5 V, or 14 ns if it equals 1.8 V.

## FPP Configuration Timing

### DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio (r) for FPP Configuration

Fast passive parallel (FPP) configuration requires a different DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio when you turn on encryption or the compression feature.

Depending on the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio, the host must send a DCLK frequency that is  $r$  times the DATA[] rate in byte per second (Bps) or word per second (Wps). For example, in FPP  $\times 16$  where the  $r$  is 2, the DCLK frequency must be 2 times the DATA[] rate in Wps.

**Table 1-65: DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for Arria V Devices**

Configuration Scheme	Encryption	Compression	DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio (r)
FPP (8-bit wide)	Off	Off	1
	On	Off	1
	Off	On	2
	On	On	2
FPP (16-bit wide)	Off	Off	1
	On	Off	2
	Off	On	4
	On	On	4

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

When you enable decompression or the design security feature, the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio varies for FPP  $\times 8$  and FPP  $\times 16$ . For the respective DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio, refer to the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for Arria V Devices table.

**Table 1-66: FPP Timing Parameters When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is 1 for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CF2CD}$	nCONFIG low to CONF_DONE low	—	600	ns
$t_{CF2ST0}$	nCONFIG low to nSTATUS low	—	600	ns
$t_{CFG}$	nCONFIG low pulse width	2	—	$\mu$ s



Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
t <sub>STATUS</sub>	nSTATUS low pulse width	268	1506 <sup>(94)</sup>	μs
t <sub>CF2ST1</sub>	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1506 <sup>(95)</sup>	μs
t <sub>CF2CK</sub> <sup>(96)</sup>	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1506	—	μs
t <sub>ST2CK</sub> <sup>(96)</sup>	nSTATUS high to first rising edge of DCLK	2	—	μs
t <sub>DSU</sub>	DATA[ ] setup time before rising edge on DCLK	5.5	—	ns
t <sub>DH</sub>	DATA[ ] hold time after rising edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
t <sub>CH</sub>	DCLK high time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{\text{MAX}}$	—	s
t <sub>CL</sub>	DCLK low time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{\text{MAX}}$	—	s
t <sub>CLK</sub>	DCLK period	$1/f_{\text{MAX}}$	—	s
f <sub>MAX</sub>	DCLK frequency (FPP × 8/ × 16)	—	125	MHz
t <sub>CD2UM</sub>	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(97)</sup>	175	437	μs
t <sub>CD2CU</sub>	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	4 × maximum DCLK period	—	—
t <sub>CD2UMC</sub>	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	t <sub>CD2CU</sub> + (T <sub>init</sub> × CLKUSR period)	—	—
T <sub>init</sub>	Number of clock cycles required for device initialization	8,576	—	Cycles

**Related Information****FPP Configuration Timing**

Provides the FPP configuration timing waveforms.

<sup>(94)</sup> You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or the nSTATUS low pulse width.

<sup>(95)</sup> You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by externally holding the nSTATUS low.

<sup>(96)</sup> If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the t<sub>ST2CK</sub> specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the t<sub>CF2CK</sub> specification.

<sup>(97)</sup> The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you chose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

## FPP Configuration Timing when DCLK-to-DATA[] &gt;1

Table 1-67: FPP Timing Parameters When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1 for Arria V Devices

Use these timing parameters when you use the decompression and design security features.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CF2CD}$	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	1506 <sup>(98)</sup>	μs
$t_{CF2ST1}$	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1506 <sup>(99)</sup>	μs
$t_{CF2CK}^{(100)}$	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1506	—	μs
$t_{ST2CK}^{(100)}$	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	$N - 1/f_{DCLK}^{(101)}$	—	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
$t_R$	Input rise time	—	40	ns
$t_F$	Input fall time	—	40	ns
$t_{CD2UM}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(102)</sup>	175	437	μs

<sup>(98)</sup> This value can be obtained if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.

<sup>(99)</sup> This value can be obtained if you do not delay configuration by externally holding nSTATUS low.

<sup>(100)</sup> If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the  $t_{ST2CK}$  specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the  $t_{CF2CK}$  specification.

<sup>(101)</sup>  $N$  is the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio and  $f_{DCLK}$  is the DCLK frequency of the system.

<sup>(102)</sup> The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you chose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CD2CU}$	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	$4 \times \text{maximum DCLK period}$	—	—
$t_{CD2UMC}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU} + (T_{init} \times \text{CLKUSR period})$	—	—
$T_{init}$	Number of clock cycles required for device initialization	8,576	—	Cycles

**Related Information****FPP Configuration Timing**

Provides the FPP configuration timing waveforms.

## AS Configuration Timing

**Table 1-68: AS Timing Parameters for AS  $\times 1$  and  $\times 4$  Configurations in Arria V Devices**

The minimum and maximum numbers apply to both the internal oscillator and CLKUSR when either one is used as the clock source for device configuration.

The  $t_{CF2CD}$ ,  $t_{CF2ST0}$ ,  $t_{CFG}$ ,  $t_{STATUS}$ , and  $t_{CF2ST1}$  timing parameters are identical to the timing parameters for passive serial (PS) mode listed in PS Timing Parameters for Arria V Devices table. You can obtain the  $t_{CF2ST1}$  value if you do not delay configuration by externally holding  $nSTATUS$  low.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CO}$	DCLK falling edge to the AS_DATA0/ASDO output	—	2	ns
$t_{SU}$	Data setup time before the falling edge on DCLK	1.5	—	ns
$t_{DH}$	Data hold time after the falling edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
$t_{CD2UM}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode	175	437	$\mu s$
$t_{CD2CU}$	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	$4 \times \text{maximum DCLK period}$	—	—
$t_{CD2UMC}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU} + (T_{init} \times \text{CLKUSR period})$	—	—
$T_{init}$	Number of clock cycles required for device initialization	8,576	—	Cycles

**Related Information**

- [PS Configuration Timing](#) on page 1-81
- [AS Configuration Timing](#)  
Provides the AS configuration timing waveform.

## DCLK Frequency Specification in the AS Configuration Scheme

**Table 1-69: DCLK Frequency Specification in the AS Configuration Scheme**

This table lists the internal clock frequency specification for the AS configuration scheme. The DCLK frequency specification applies when you use the internal oscillator as the configuration clock source. The AS multi-device configuration scheme does not support DCLK frequency of 100 MHz.

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
DCLK frequency in AS configuration scheme	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

## PS Configuration Timing

**Table 1-70: PS Timing Parameters for Arria V Devices**

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
t <sub>CF2CD</sub>	nCONFIG low to CONF_DONE low	—	600	ns
t <sub>CF2ST0</sub>	nCONFIG low to nSTATUS low	—	600	ns
t <sub>CFG</sub>	nCONFIG low pulse width	2	—	μs
t <sub>STATUS</sub>	nSTATUS low pulse width	268	1506 <sup>(103)</sup>	μs
t <sub>CF2ST1</sub>	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1506 <sup>(104)</sup>	μs

<sup>(103)</sup> You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.

<sup>(104)</sup> You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by externally holding nSTATUS low.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CF2CK}^{(105)}$	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1506	—	$\mu s$
$t_{ST2CK}^{(105)}$	nSTATUS high to first rising edge of DCLK	2	—	$\mu s$
$t_{DSU}$	DATA[ ] setup time before rising edge on DCLK	5.5	—	ns
$t_{DH}$	DATA[ ] hold time after rising edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
$t_{CH}$	DCLK high time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$t_{CL}$	DCLK low time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$t_{CLK}$	DCLK period	$1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$f_{MAX}$	DCLK frequency	—	125	MHz
$t_{CD2UM}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(106)</sup>	175	437	$\mu s$
$t_{CD2CU}$	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	4 × maximum DCLK period	—	—
$t_{CD2UMC}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU} + (T_{init} \times CLKUSR \text{ period})$	—	—
$T_{init}$	Number of clock cycles required for device initialization	8,576	—	Cycles

**Related Information****PS Configuration Timing**

Provides the PS configuration timing waveform.

<sup>(105)</sup> If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the  $t_{ST2CK}$  specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the  $t_{CF2CK}$  specification.

<sup>(106)</sup> The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you chose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

## Initialization

**Table 1-71: Initialization Clock Source Option and the Maximum Frequency for Arria V Devices**

Initialization Clock Source	Configuration Scheme	Maximum Frequency (MHz)	Minimum Number of Clock Cycles
Internal Oscillator	AS, PS, and FPP	12.5	$T_{init}$
CLKUSR <sup>(107)</sup>	PS and FPP	125	
	AS	100	
DCLK	PS and FPP	125	

## Configuration Files

**Table 1-72: Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Arria V Devices**

Use this table to estimate the file size before design compilation. Different configuration file formats, such as a hexadecimal file (.hex) or tabular text file (.ttf) format, have different file sizes.

For the different types of configuration file and file sizes, refer to the Quartus Prime software. However, for a specific version of the Quartus Prime software, any design targeted for the same device has the same uncompressed configuration file size.

The IOCSR raw binary file (.rbf) size is specifically for the Configuration via Protocol (CvP) feature.

<sup>(107)</sup> To enable CLKUSR as the initialization clock source, turn on the **Enable user-supplied start-up clock (CLKUSR)** option in the Quartus Prime software from the **General** panel of the **Device and Pin Options** dialog box.

Variant	Member Code	Configuration .rbf Size (bits)	IOCSR .rbf Size (bits)
Arria V GX	A1	71,015,712	439,960
	A3	71,015,712	439,960
	A5	101,740,800	446,360
	A7	101,740,800	446,360
	B1	137,785,088	457,368
	B3	137,785,088	457,368
	B5	185,915,808	463,128
	B7	185,915,808	463,128
Arria V GT	C3	71,015,712	439,960
	C7	101,740,800	446,360
	D3	137,785,088	457,368
	D7	185,915,808	463,128
Arria V SX	B3	185,903,680	450,968
	B5	185,903,680	450,968
Arria V ST	D3	185,903,680	450,968
	D5	185,903,680	450,968

## Minimum Configuration Time Estimation

**Table 1-73: Minimum Configuration Time Estimation for Arria V Devices**

The estimated values are based on the configuration .rbf sizes in Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Arria V Devices table.

Variant	Member Code	Active Serial <sup>(108)</sup>			Fast Passive Parallel <sup>(109)</sup>		
		Width	DCLK (MHz)	Minimum Configuration Time (ms)	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Minimum Configuration Time (ms)
Arria V GX	A1	4	100	178	16	125	36
	A3	4	100	178	16	125	36
	A5	4	100	255	16	125	51
	A7	4	100	255	16	125	51
	B1	4	100	344	16	125	69
	B3	4	100	344	16	125	69
	B5	4	100	465	16	125	93
	B7	4	100	465	16	125	93
Arria V GT	C3	4	100	178	16	125	36
	C7	4	100	255	16	125	51
	D3	4	100	344	16	125	69
	D7	4	100	465	16	125	93
Arria V SX	B3	4	100	465	16	125	93
	B5	4	100	465	16	125	93
Arria V ST	D3	4	100	465	16	125	93
	D5	4	100	465	16	125	93

**Related Information****Configuration Files** on page 1-83<sup>(108)</sup> DCLK frequency of 100 MHz using external CLKUSR.<sup>(109)</sup> Maximum FPGA FPP bandwidth may exceed bandwidth available from some external storage or control logic.



## Remote System Upgrades

**Table 1-74: Remote System Upgrade Circuitry Timing Specifications for Arria V Devices**

Parameter	Minimum	Unit
$t_{RU\_nCONFIG}^{(110)}$	250	ns
$t_{RU\_nRSTIMER}^{(111)}$	250	ns

### Related Information

- [Remote System Upgrade State Machine](#)  
Provides more information about configuration reset (RU\_CONFIG) signal.
- [User Watchdog Timer](#)  
Provides more information about reset\_timer (RU\_nRSTIMER) signal.

## User Watchdog Internal Oscillator Frequency Specifications

**Table 1-75: User Watchdog Internal Oscillator Frequency Specifications for Arria V Devices**

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
User watchdog internal oscillator frequency	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 Prime 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.

<sup>(110)</sup> This is equivalent to strobing the reconfiguration input of the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE IP core high for the minimum timing specification.

<sup>(111)</sup> This is equivalent to strobing the reset timer input of the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE IP core high for the minimum timing specification.

The Quartus Prime 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.

#### Related Information

#### [Arria V I/O Timing Spreadsheet](#)

Provides the Arria V Excel-based I/O timing spreadsheet.

## Programmable IOE Delay

**Table 1-76: I/O element (IOE) Programmable Delay for Arria V Devices**

Parameter <sup>(112)</sup>	Available Settings	Minimum Offset <sup>(113)</sup>	Fast Model		Slow Model					Unit
			Industrial	Commercial	–C4	–C5	–C6	–I3	–I5	
D1	32	0	0.508	0.517	0.870	1.063	1.063	0.872	1.057	ns
D3	8	0	1.763	1.795	2.999	3.496	3.571	3.031	3.643	ns
D4	32	0	0.508	0.518	0.869	1.063	1.063	1.063	1.057	ns
D5	32	0	0.508	0.517	0.870	1.063	1.063	0.872	1.057	ns

## Programmable Output Buffer Delay

**Table 1-77: Programmable Output Buffer Delay for Arria V Devices**

This table lists the delay chain settings that control the rising and falling edge delays of the output buffer.

You can set the programmable output buffer delay in the Quartus Prime 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.

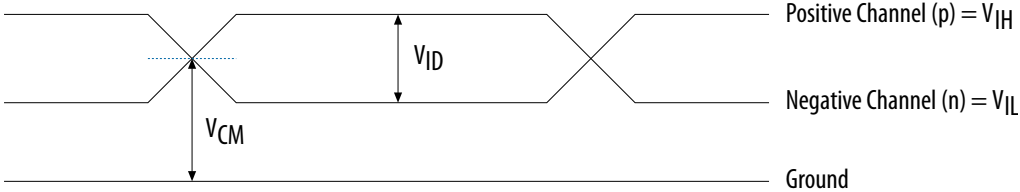
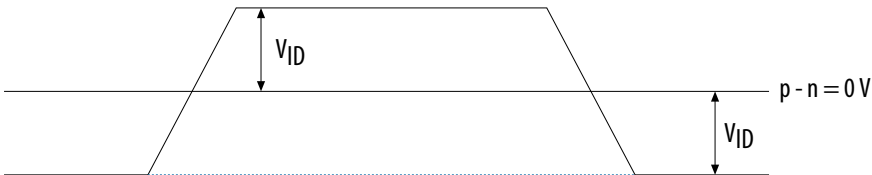
<sup>(112)</sup> You can set this value in the Quartus Prime software by selecting **D1**, **D3**, **D4**, and **D5** in the **Assignment Name** column of **Assignment Editor**.

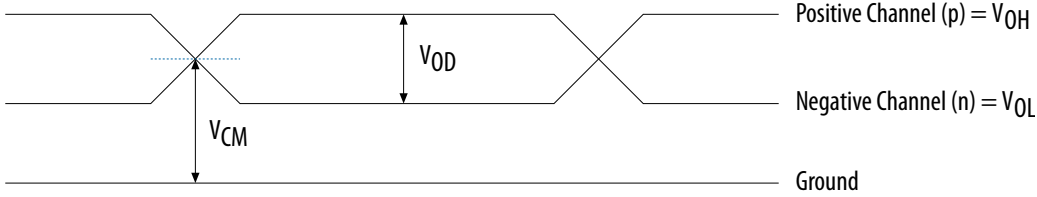
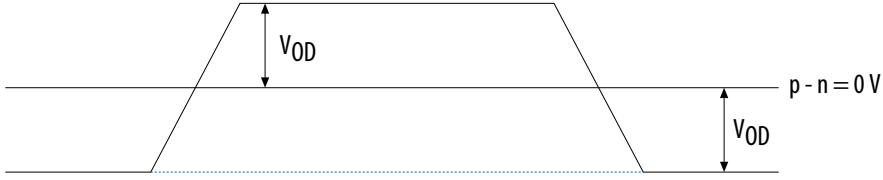
<sup>(113)</sup> Minimum offset does not include the intrinsic delay.

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
$D_{\text{OUTBUF}}$	Rising and/or falling edge delay	0 (default)	ps
		50	ps
		100	ps
		150	ps

## Glossary

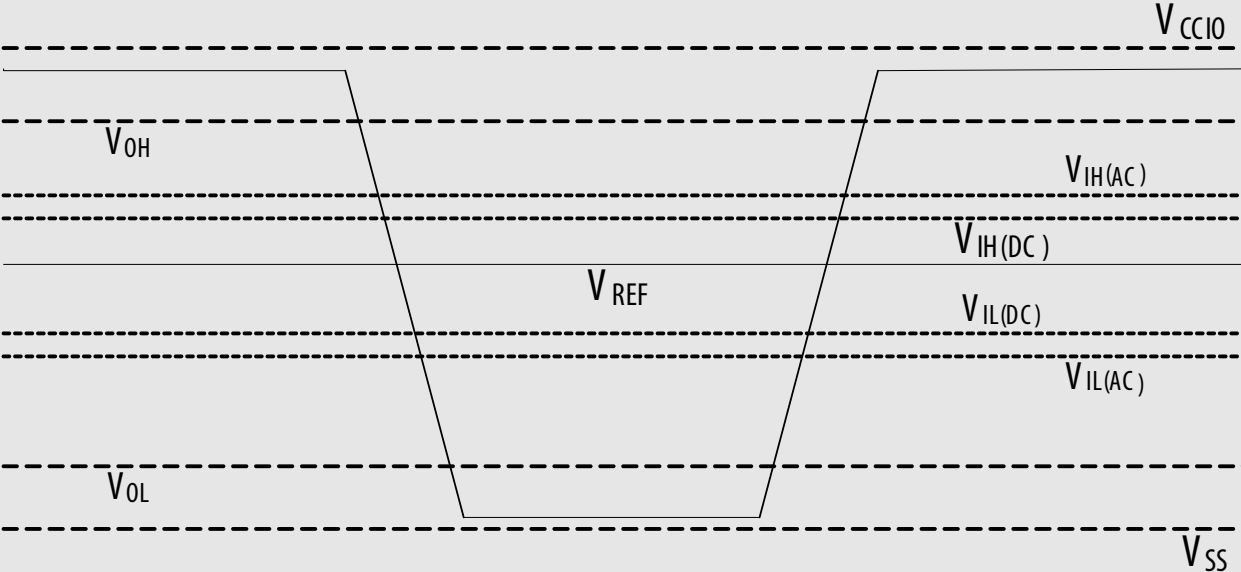
Table 1-78: Glossary

Term	Definition
Differential I/O standards	<p>Receiver Input Waveforms</p> <p><b>Single-Ended Waveform</b></p>  <p>Positive Channel (p) = <math>V_{IH}</math></p> <p>Negative Channel (n) = <math>V_{IL}</math></p> <p>Ground</p> <p><b>Differential Waveform</b></p>  <p><math>p - n = 0V</math></p>

Term	Definition
	<p>Transmitter Output Waveforms</p> <p><b>Single-Ended Waveform</b></p>  <p><b>Differential Waveform</b></p> 
$f_{\text{HCLK}}$	Left/right PLL input clock frequency.
$f_{\text{HSDR}}$	High-speed I/O block—Maximum/minimum LVDS data transfer rate ( $f_{\text{HSDR}} = 1/\text{TUI}$ ), non-DPA.
$f_{\text{HSDRDPA}}$	High-speed I/O block—Maximum/minimum LVDS data transfer rate ( $f_{\text{HSDRDPA}} = 1/\text{TUI}$ ), DPA.
J	High-speed I/O block—Deserialization factor (width of parallel data bus).

Term	Definition
JTAG timing specifications	<p>JTAG Timing Specifications</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the timing relationships between JTAG signals TMS, TDI, TCK, and TDO. TMS and TDI are high during the first two clock cycles and low during the next two. TCK is a periodic clock signal. TDO is high during the first two clock cycles and low during the next two. Various timing parameters are labeled: <math>t_{JCP}</math> (TCK high pulse width), <math>t_{JCH}</math> (TCK high setup time), <math>t_{JCL}</math> (TCK high hold time), <math>t_{JPSU}</math> (TCK high setup time to TDO), <math>t_{JPH}</math> (TCK high hold time to TDO), <math>t_{JPZX}</math> (TCK high setup time to TDO), <math>t_{JPCO}</math> (TCK high hold time to TDO), and <math>t_{JPXZ}</math> (TCK high hold time to TDO).</p>

Term	Definition
PLL specifications	<p>Diagram of PLL specifications</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reconfigurable in User Mode</li></ul> <p>Note:</p> <p>(1) Core Clock can only be fed by dedicated clock input pins or PLL outputs.</p>
R <sub>L</sub>	Receiver differential input discrete resistor (external to the Arria V device).
Sampling window (SW)	<p>Timing diagram—The period of time during which the data must be valid in order to capture it correctly. The setup and hold times determine the ideal strobe position in the sampling window, as shown:</p> <p>Bit Time</p> <p>0.5 x TCCS   RSKM   Sampling Window (SW)   RSKM   0.5 x TCCS</p>

Term	Definition
Single-ended voltage referenced I/O standard	<p>The JEDEC standard for the SSTL and HSTL I/O defines both the AC and DC input signal values. The AC values indicate the voltage levels at which the receiver must meet its timing specifications. The DC values indicate the voltage levels at which the final logic state of the receiver is unambiguously defined. After the receiver input has crossed the AC value, the receiver changes to the new logic state.</p> <p>The new logic state is then maintained as long as the input stays beyond the DC threshold. This approach is intended to provide predictable receiver timing in the presence of input waveform ringing.</p> <p>Single-Ended Voltage Referenced I/O Standard</p> 
$t_C$	High-speed receiver/transmitter input and output clock period.
TCCS (channel-to-channel-skew)	The timing difference between the fastest and slowest output edges, including the $t_{CO}$ variation and clock skew, across channels driven by the same PLL. The clock is included in the TCCS measurement (refer to the Timing Diagram figure under SW in this table).
$t_{DUTY}$	High-speed I/O block—Duty cycle on high-speed transmitter output clock.

Term	Definition
$t_{\text{FALL}}$	Signal high-to-low transition time (80–20%)
$t_{\text{INCCJ}}$	Cycle-to-cycle jitter tolerance on the PLL clock input
$t_{\text{OUTPJ\_IO}}$	Period jitter on the GPIO driven by a PLL
$t_{\text{OUTPJ\_DC}}$	Period jitter on the dedicated clock output driven by a PLL
$t_{\text{RISE}}$	Signal low-to-high transition time (20–80%)
Timing Unit Interval (TUI)	The timing budget allowed for skew, propagation delays, and the data sampling window. (TUI = $1 / (\text{Receiver Input Clock Frequency Multiplication Factor}) = t_c/w$ )
$V_{\text{CM(DC)}}$	DC common mode input voltage.
$V_{\text{ICM}}$	Input common mode voltage—The common mode of the differential signal at the receiver.
$V_{\text{ID}}$	Input differential voltage swing—The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission at the receiver.
$V_{\text{DIF(AC)}}$	AC differential input voltage—Minimum AC input differential voltage required for switching.
$V_{\text{DIF(DC)}}$	DC differential input voltage— Minimum DC input differential voltage required for switching.
$V_{\text{IH}}$	Voltage input high—The minimum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic high.
$V_{\text{IH(AC)}}$	High-level AC input voltage
$V_{\text{IH(DC)}}$	High-level DC input voltage
$V_{\text{IL}}$	Voltage input low—The maximum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic low.
$V_{\text{IL(AC)}}$	Low-level AC input voltage
$V_{\text{IL(DC)}}$	Low-level DC input voltage
$V_{\text{OCM}}$	Output common mode voltage—The common mode of the differential signal at the transmitter.
$V_{\text{OD}}$	Output differential voltage swing—The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission line at the transmitter.
$V_{\text{SWING}}$	Differential input voltage
$V_{\text{X}}$	Input differential cross point voltage



Term	Definition
$V_{OX}$	Output differential cross point voltage
W	High-speed I/O block—Clock boost factor

## Document Revision History

Date	Version	Changes
December 2016	2016.12.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated <math>V_{ICM}</math> (AC coupled) specifications in Receiver Specifications for Arria V GX and SX Devices table.</li> <li>Added maximum specification for <math>T_d</math> in Management Data Input/Output (MDIO) Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices table.</li> <li>Updated <math>T_{init}</math> specifications in the following tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FPP Timing Parameters When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is 1 for Arria V Devices</li> <li>FPP Timing Parameters When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1 for Arria V Devices</li> <li>AS Timing Parameters for AS <math>\times 1</math> and <math>\times 4</math> Configurations in Arria V Devices</li> <li>PS Timing Parameters for Arria V Devices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
June 2016	2016.06.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed pin capacitance to maximum values.</li> <li>Updated SPI Master Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices table. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added <math>T_{su}</math> and <math>T_h</math> specifications.</li> <li>Removed <math>T_{dinmax}</math> specifications.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Updated SPI Master Timing Diagram.</li> <li>Updated <math>T_{clk}</math> spec from maximum to minimum in I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices table.</li> </ul>

Date	Version	Changes
December 2015	2015.12.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Updated Quad Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Flash Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices table.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Updated <math>F_{clk}</math>, <math>T_{duty\ cycle}</math>, and <math>T_{dss\ first}</math> specifications.</li><li>Added <math>T_{qspi\_clk}</math>, <math>T_{din\_start}</math>, and <math>T_{din\_end}</math> specifications.</li><li>Removed <math>T_{din\ max}</math> specifications.</li></ul></li><li>Updated the minimum specification for <math>T_{clk}</math> to 16.67 ns and removed the maximum specification in SPI Master Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices table.</li><li>Updated Secure Digital (SD)/MultiMediaCard (MMC) Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices table.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Updated <math>T_{clk}</math> to <math>T_{sdmmc\_clk\_out}</math> symbol.</li><li>Updated <math>T_{sdmmc\_clk\_out}</math> and <math>T_d</math> specifications.</li><li>Added <math>T_{sdmmc\_clk}</math>, <math>T_{su}</math>, and <math>T_h</math> specifications.</li><li>Removed <math>T_{din\ max}</math> specifications.</li></ul></li><li>Updated the following diagrams:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quad SPI Flash Timing Diagram</li><li>SD/MMC Timing Diagram</li></ul></li><li>Updated configuration .rbf sizes for Arria V devices.</li><li>Changed instances of <i>Quartus II</i> to <i>Quartus Prime</i>.</li></ul>

Date	Version	Changes
June 2015	2015.06.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added the supported data rates for the following output standards using true LVDS output buffer types in the High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V Devices table: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True RSDS output standard: data rates of up to 360 Mbps</li> <li>True mini-LVDS output standard: data rates of up to 400 Mbps</li> </ul> </li> <li>Added note in the condition for Transmitter—Emulated Differential I/O Standards <math>f_{HSDR}</math> data rate parameter in the High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V Devices table. Note: When using True LVDS RX channels for emulated LVDS TX channel, only serialization factors 1 and 2 are supported.</li> <li>Changed Queued Serial Peripheral Interface (QSPI) to Quad Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Flash.</li> <li>Updated <math>T_h</math> location in I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Diagram.</li> <li>Updated <math>T_{wp}</math> location in NAND Address Latch Timing Diagram.</li> <li>Corrected the unit for <math>t_{DH}</math> from ns to s in FPP Timing Parameters When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1 for Arria V Devices table.</li> <li>Updated the maximum value for <math>t_{CO}</math> from 4 ns to 2 ns in AS Timing Parameters for AS ×1 and ×4 Configurations in Arria V Devices table.</li> <li>Moved the following timing diagrams to the Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices chapter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FPP Configuration Timing Waveform When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is 1</li> <li>FPP Configuration Timing Waveform When DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1</li> <li>AS Configuration Timing Waveform</li> <li>PS Configuration Timing Waveform</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Date	Version	Changes
January 2015	2015.01.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated the description for <math>V_{CC\_AUX\_SHARED}</math> to “HPS auxiliary power supply” in the following tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absolute Maximum Ratings for Arria V Devices</li> <li>HPS Power Supply Operating Conditions for Arria V SX and ST Devices</li> </ul> </li> <li>Added statement in I/O Standard Specifications: You must perform timing closure analysis to determine the maximum achievable frequency for general purpose I/O standards.</li> <li>Updated the conditions for transceiver reference clock rise time and fall time: Measure at <math>\pm 60</math> mV of differential signal. Added a note to the conditions: <math>REFCLK</math> performance requires to meet transmitter <math>REFCLK</math> phase noise specification.</li> <li>Updated the description in Periphery Performance Specifications to mention that proper timing closure is required in design.</li> <li>Updated HPS Clock Performance <math>main\_base\_clk</math> specifications from 525 MHz (for –I3 speed grade) and 462 MHz (for –C4 speed grade) to 400 MHz.</li> <li>Updated HPS PLL VCO maximum frequency to 1,600 MHz (for –C5, –I5, and –C6 speed grades), 1,850 MHz (for –C4 speed grade), and 2,100 MHz (for –I3 speed grade).</li> <li>Changed the symbol for HPS PLL input jitter divide value from NR to N.</li> <li>Removed “Slave select pulse width (Texas Instruments SSP mode)” parameter from the following tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPI Master Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices</li> <li>SPI Slave Timing Requirements for Arria V Devices</li> </ul> </li> <li>Added descriptions to USB Timing Characteristics section in HPS Specifications: PHYs that support LPM mode may not function properly with the USB controller due to a timing issue. It is recommended that designers use the MicroChip USB3300 PHY device that has been proven to be successful on the development board.</li> <li>Added HPS JTAG timing specifications.</li> <li>Updated FPGA JTAG timing specifications note as follows: A 1-ns adder is required for each <math>V_{CCIO}</math> voltage step down from 3.0 V. For example, <math>t_{pCO} = 13</math> ns if <math>V_{CCIO}</math> of the TDO I/O bank = 2.5 V, or 14 ns if it equals 1.8 V.</li> <li>Updated the value in the <math>V_{ICM}</math> (AC Coupled) row and in note 6 from 650 mV to 750 mV in the Transceiver Specifications for Arria V GT and ST Devices table.</li> </ul>

Date	Version	Changes
July 2014	3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added a note in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5: The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.</li> <li>Updated <math>V_{CC\_HPS}</math> specification in Table 5.</li> <li>Added a note in Table 19: Differential inputs are powered by <math>V_{CCPD}</math> which requires 2.5 V.</li> <li>Updated "Minimum differential eye opening at the receiver serial input pins" specification in Table 20 and Table 21.</li> <li>Updated description in "HPS PLL Specifications" section.</li> <li>Updated VCO range maximum specification in Table 39.</li> <li>Updated <math>T_d</math> and <math>T_h</math> specifications in Table 45.</li> <li>Added <math>T_h</math> specification in Table 47 and Figure 13.</li> <li>Updated a note in Figure 20, Figure 21, and Figure 23 as follows: Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration. DCLK is ignored after configuration is complete. It can toggle high or low if required.</li> <li>Removed "Remote update only in AS mode" specification in Table 58.</li> <li>Added DCLK device initialization clock source specification in Table 60.</li> <li>Added description in "Configuration Files" section: The IOCSR .rbf size is specifically for the Configuration via Protocol (CvP) feature.</li> <li>Removed <math>f_{MAX\_RU\_CLK}</math> specification in Table 63.</li> </ul>
February 2014	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated <math>V_{CCRSTCLK\_HPS}</math> maximum specification in Table 1.</li> <li>Added <math>V_{CC\_AUX\_SHARED}</math> specification in Table 1.</li> </ul>
December 2013	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added "HPS PLL Specifications".</li> <li>Added Table 24, Table 39, and Table 40.</li> <li>Updated Table 1, Table 3, Table 5, Table 19, Table 20, Table 21, Table 38, Table 41, Table 42, Table 43, Table 44, Table 45, Table 46, Table 47, Table 48, Table 49, Table 50, Table 51, Table 55, Table 56, and Table 59.</li> <li>Updated Figure 7, Figure 13, Figure 15, Figure 16, and Figure 19.</li> <li>Removed table: GPIO Pulse Width for Arria V Devices.</li> </ul>

Date	Version	Changes
August 2013	3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Removed “Pending silicon characterization” note in Table 29.</li><li>Updated Table 25.</li></ul>
August 2013	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Removed Preliminary tags for Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 5, Table 6, Table 7, Table 9, Table 12, Table 13, Table 14, Table 15, Table 16, Table 17, Table 18, Table 19, Table 20, Table 21, Table 22, Table 23, Table 24, Table 25, Table 26, Table 27, Table 28, Table 29, Table 30, Table 31, Table 35, Table 36, Table 51, Table 53, Table 54, Table 55, Table 56, Table 57, Table 60, Table 62, and Table 64.</li><li>Updated Table 1, Table 3, Table 11, Table 19, Table 20, Table 21, Table 22, Table 25, and Table 29.</li></ul>
June 2013	3.3	Updated Table 20, Table 21, Table 25, and Table 38.
May 2013	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Added Table 37.</li><li>Updated Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 20, Figure 22, and Figure 23.</li><li>Updated Table 1, Table 5, Table 10, Table 13, Table 19, Table 20, Table 21, Table 23, Table 29, Table 39, Table 40, Table 46, Table 56, Table 57, Table 60, and Table 64.</li><li>Updated industrial junction temperature range for –I3 speed grade in “PLL Specifications” section.</li></ul>
March 2013	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Added HPS reset information in the “HPS Specifications” section.</li><li>Added Table 60.</li><li>Updated Table 1, Table 3, Table 17, Table 20, Table 29, and Table 59.</li><li>Updated Figure 21.</li></ul>

Date	Version	Changes
November 2012	3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Table 2, Table 4, Table 9, Table 14, Table 16, Table 17, Table 20, Table 21, Table 25, Table 29, Table 36, Table 56, Table 57, and Table 60.</li> <li>Removed table: Transceiver Block Jitter Specifications for Arria V Devices.</li> <li>Added HPS information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added “HPS Specifications” section.</li> <li>Added Table 38, Table 39, Table 40, Table 41, Table 42, Table 43, Table 44, Table 45, Table 46, Table 47, Table 48, Table 49, and Table 50.</li> <li>Added Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16, Figure 17, Figure 18, and Figure 19.</li> <li>Updated Table 3 and Table 5.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
October 2012	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Arria V GX <math>V_{CCR\_GXBL/R}</math>, <math>V_{CCT\_GXBL/R}</math>, and <math>V_{CCL\_GXBL/R}</math> minimum and maximum values, and data rate in Table 4.</li> <li>Added receiver <math>V_{ICM}</math> (AC coupled) and <math>V_{ICM}</math> (DC coupled) values, and transmitter <math>V_{OCM}</math> (AC coupled) and <math>V_{OCM}</math> (DC coupled) values in Table 20 and Table 21.</li> </ul>
August 2012	2.3	Updated the SERDES factor condition in Table 30.
July 2012	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated the maximum voltage for <math>V_I</math> (DC input voltage) in Table 1.</li> <li>Updated Table 20 to include the Arria V GX -I3 speed grade.</li> <li>Updated the minimum value of the fixedclk clock frequency in Table 20 and Table 21.</li> <li>Updated the SERDES factor condition in Table 30.</li> <li>Updated Table 50 to include the IOE programmable delay settings for the Arria V GX -I3 speed grade.</li> </ul>
June 2012	2.1	Updated $V_{CCR\_GXBL/R}$ , $V_{CCT\_GXBL/R}$ , and $V_{CCL\_GXBL/R}$ values in Table 4.

Date	Version	Changes
June 2012	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated for the Quartus II software v12.0 release:</li><li>• Restructured document.</li><li>• Updated “Supply Current and Power Consumption” section.</li><li>• Updated Table 20, Table 21, Table 24, Table 25, Table 26, Table 35, Table 39, Table 43, and Table 52.</li><li>• Added Table 22, Table 23, and Table 33.</li><li>• Added Figure 1–1 and Figure 1–2.</li><li>• Added “Initialization” and “Configuration Files” sections.</li></ul>
February 2012	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated Table 2–1.</li><li>• Updated Transceiver-FPGA Fabric Interface rows in Table 2–20.</li><li>• Updated <math>V_{CCP}</math> description.</li></ul>
December 2011	1.2	Updated Table 2–1 and Table 2–3.
November 2011	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated Table 2–1, Table 2–19, Table 2–26, and Table 2–36.</li><li>• Added Table 2–5.</li><li>• Added Figure 2–4.</li></ul>
August 2011	1.0	Initial release.



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This document covers the electrical and switching characteristics for Arria V GZ devices. Electrical characteristics include operating conditions and power consumption. Switching characteristics include transceiver specifications, core, and periphery performance. This document also describes I/O timing, including programmable I/O element (IOE) delay and programmable output buffer delay.

**Related Information****[Arria V Device Overview](#)**

For information regarding the densities and packages of devices in the Arria V GZ family.

## Electrical Characteristics

### Operating Conditions

When you use Arria V GZ devices, they are rated according to a set of defined parameters. To maintain the highest possible performance and reliability of Arria V GZ devices, you must consider the operating requirements described in this datasheet.

Arria V GZ devices are offered in commercial and industrial temperature grades.

Commercial devices are offered in –3 (fastest) and –4 core speed grades. Industrial devices are offered in –3L and –4 core speed grades. Arria V GZ devices are offered in –2 and –3 transceiver speed grades.

**Table 2-1: Commercial and Industrial Speed Grade Offering for Arria V GZ Devices**

C = Commercial temperature grade; I = Industrial temperature grade.

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Lower number refers to faster speed grade.

L = Low power devices.

Transceiver Speed Grade	Core Speed Grade			
	C3	C4	I3L	I4
2	Yes	—	Yes	—
3	—	Yes	—	Yes

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings define the maximum operating conditions for Arria V GZ 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.

**Caution:** Conditions other than those listed in the following table 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.

**Table 2-2: Absolute Maximum Ratings for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply for core voltage and periphery circuitry	−0.5	1.35	V
V <sub>CCPT</sub>	Power supply for programmable power technology	−0.5	1.8	V
V <sub>CCPGM</sub>	Power supply for configuration pins	−0.5	3.9	V
V <sub>CC_AUX</sub>	Auxiliary supply for the programmable power technology	−0.5	3.4	V
V <sub>CCBAT</sub>	Battery back-up power supply for design security volatile key register	−0.5	3.9	V
V <sub>CCPD</sub>	I/O pre-driver power supply	−0.5	3.9	V
V <sub>CCIO</sub>	I/O power supply	−0.5	3.9	V
V <sub>CCD_FPLL</sub>	PLL digital power supply	−0.5	1.8	V
V <sub>CCA_FPLL</sub>	PLL analog power supply	−0.5	3.4	V

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$V_I$	DC input voltage	-0.5	3.8	V
$T_J$	Operating junction temperature	-55	125	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature (No bias)	-65	150	°C
$I_{OUT}$	DC output current per pin	-25	40	mA

**Table 2-3: Transceiver Power Supply Absolute Conditions for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Description	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$V_{CCA\_GXBL}$	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (left side)	-0.5	3.75	V
$V_{CCA\_GXBR}$	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (right side)	-0.5	3.75	V
$V_{CCHIP\_L}$	Transceiver hard IP power supply (left side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCHSSI\_L}$	Transceiver PCS power supply (left side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCHSSI\_R}$	Transceiver PCS power supply (right side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCR\_GXBL}$	Receiver analog power supply (left side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCR\_GXBR}$	Receiver analog power supply (right side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCT\_GXBL}$	Transmitter analog power supply (left side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCT\_GXBR}$	Transmitter analog power supply (right side)	-0.5	1.35	V
$V_{CCH\_GXBL}$	Transmitter output buffer power supply (left side)	-0.5	1.8	V
$V_{CCH\_GXBR}$	Transmitter output buffer power supply (right side)	-0.5	1.8	V

### Maximum Allowed Overshoot and Undershoot Voltage

During transitions, input signals may overshoot to the voltage shown in the following table. They may also undershoot to -2.0 V for input currents less than 100 mA and periods shorter than 20 ns.

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.

**Table 2-4: Maximum Allowed Overshoot During Transitions for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Description	Condition (V)	Overshoot Duration as % @ $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Unit
Vi (AC)	AC input voltage	3.8	100	%
		3.85	64	%
		3.9	36	%
		3.95	21	%
		4	12	%
		4.05	7	%
		4.1	4	%
		4.15	2	%
		4.2	1	%

## Recommended Operating Conditions

**Table 2-5: Recommended Operating Conditions for Arria V GZ Devices**

Power supply ramps must all be strictly monotonic, without plateaus.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(114)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(114)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Core voltage and periphery circuitry power supply <sup>(115)</sup>	—	0.82	0.85	0.88	V

<sup>(114)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(115)</sup> The V<sub>CC</sub> core supply must be set to 0.9 V if the Partial Reconfiguration (PR) feature is used.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(114)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(114)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CCPT</sub>	Power supply for programmable power technology	—	1.45	1.50	1.55	V
V <sub>CC_AUX</sub>	Auxiliary supply for the programmable power technology	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V <sub>CCPD</sub> <sup>(116)</sup>	I/O pre-driver (3.0 V) power supply	—	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
	I/O pre-driver (2.5 V) power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V <sub>CCIO</sub>	I/O buffers (3.0 V) power supply	—	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
	I/O buffers (2.5 V) power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	I/O buffers (1.8 V) power supply	—	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
	I/O buffers (1.5 V) power supply	—	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
	I/O buffers (1.35 V) power supply	—	1.283	1.35	1.45	V
	I/O buffers (1.25 V) power supply	—	1.19	1.25	1.31	V
	I/O buffers (1.2 V) power supply	—	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
V <sub>CCPGM</sub>	Configuration pins (3.0 V) power supply	—	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
	Configuration pins (2.5 V) power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
	Configuration pins (1.8 V) power supply	—	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
V <sub>CCA_FPLL</sub>	PLL analog voltage regulator power supply	—	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
V <sub>CCD_FPLL</sub>	PLL digital voltage regulator power supply	—	1.45	1.5	1.55	V
V <sub>CCBAT</sub> <sup>(117)</sup>	Battery back-up power supply (For design security volatile key register)	—	1.2	—	3.0	V

<sup>(114)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(116)</sup> V<sub>CCPD</sub> must be 2.5 V when V<sub>CCIO</sub> is 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.35, 1.25 or 1.2 V. V<sub>CCPD</sub> must be 3.0 V when V<sub>CCIO</sub> is 3.0 V.

<sup>(117)</sup> If you do not use the design security feature in Arria V GZ devices, connect V<sub>CCBAT</sub> to a 1.2- to 3.0-V power supply. Arria V GZ power-on-reset (POR) circuitry monitors V<sub>CCBAT</sub>. Arria V GZ devices do not exit POR if V<sub>CCBAT</sub> is not powered up.

Symbol	Description	Condition	Minimum <sup>(114)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(114)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>I</sub>	DC input voltage	—	−0.5	—	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage	—	0	—	V <sub>CCIO</sub>	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature	Commercial	0	—	85	°C
		Industrial	−40	—	100	°C
t <sub>RAMP</sub>	Power supply ramp time	Standard POR	200 μs	—	100 ms	—
		Fast POR	200 μs	—	4 ms	—

### Recommended Transceiver Power Supply Operating Conditions

**Table 2-6: Recommended Transceiver Power Supply Operating Conditions for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Description	Minimum <sup>(118)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(118)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>CCA_GXBL</sub> (119), (120)	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (left side)	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.375	2.5	2.625	
V <sub>CCA_GXBR</sub> (119), (120)	Transceiver channel PLL power supply (right side)	2.85	3.0	3.15	V
		2.375	2.5	2.625	
V <sub>CCHIP_L</sub>	Transceiver hard IP power supply (left side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
V <sub>CCHSSI_L</sub>	Transceiver PCS power supply (left side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
V <sub>CCHSSI_R</sub>	Transceiver PCS power supply (right side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V

<sup>(114)</sup> The power supply value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(118)</sup> This value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(119)</sup> This supply must be connected to 3.0 V if the CMU PLL, receiver CDR, or both, are configured at a base data rate > 6.5 Gbps. Up to 6.5 Gbps, you can connect this supply to either 3.0 V or 2.5 V.

<sup>(120)</sup> When using ATX PLLs, the supply must be 3.0 V.

Symbol	Description	Minimum <sup>(118)</sup>	Typical	Maximum <sup>(118)</sup>	Unit
$V_{CCR\_GXBL}^{(121)}$	Receiver analog power supply (left side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
		0.97	1.0	1.03	
		1.03	1.05	1.07	
$V_{CCR\_GXBR}^{(121)}$	Receiver analog power supply (right side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
		0.97	1.0	1.03	
		1.03	1.05	1.07	
$V_{CCT\_GXBL}^{(121)}$	Transmitter analog power supply (left side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
		0.97	1.0	1.03	
		1.03	1.05	1.07	
$V_{CCT\_GXBR}^{(121)}$	Transmitter analog power supply (right side)	0.82	0.85	0.88	V
		0.97	1.0	1.03	
		1.03	1.05	1.07	
$V_{CCH\_GXBL}$	Transmitter output buffer power supply (left side)	1.425	1.5	1.575	V
$V_{CCH\_GXBR}$	Transmitter output buffer power supply (right side)	1.425	1.5	1.575	V

<sup>(118)</sup> This value describes the budget for the DC (static) power supply tolerance and does not include the dynamic tolerance requirements. Refer to the PDN tool for the additional budget for the dynamic tolerance requirements.

<sup>(121)</sup> 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 rate up to 6.5 Gbps, you can connect this supply to 0.85 V.

## Transceiver Power Supply Requirements

Table 2-7: Transceiver Power Supply Voltage Requirements for Arria V GZ Devices

Conditions	VCCR_GXB and VCCT_GXB <sup>(122)</sup>	VCCA_GXB	VCCH_GXB	Unit
If BOTH of the following conditions are true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data rate &gt; 10.3 Gbps.</li> <li>DFE is used.</li> </ul>	1.05	3.0	1.5	V
If ANY of the following conditions are true <sup>(123)</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATX PLL is used.</li> <li>Data rate &gt; 6.5Gbps.</li> <li>DFE (data rate ≤ 10.3 Gbps), AEQ, or EyeQ feature is used.</li> </ul>	1.0			
If ALL of the following conditions are true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATX PLL is not used.</li> <li>Data rate ≤ 6.5Gbps.</li> <li>DFE, AEQ, and EyeQ are not used.</li> </ul>	0.85	2.5		

## DC Characteristics

## Supply Current

Standby 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.

<sup>(122)</sup> 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 0.85 V, they can be shared with the VCC core supply.

<sup>(123)</sup> Choose this power supply voltage requirement option if you plan to upgrade your design later with any of the listed conditions.



**Related Information**

- [PowerPlay Early Power Estimator User Guide](#)  
For more information about the EPE tool.
- [PowerPlay Power Analysis](#)  
For more information about PowerPlay power analysis.

**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.

**Note:** 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.

**Related Information**

- [PowerPlay Early Power Estimator User Guide](#)  
For more information about the EPE tool.
- [PowerPlay Power Analysis](#)  
For more information about PowerPlay power analysis.

**I/O Pin Leakage Current****Table 2-8: I/O Pin Leakage Current for Arria V GZ Devices**

If  $V_O = V_{CCIO}$  to  $V_{CCIO_{MAX}}$ , 100  $\mu A$  of leakage current per I/O is expected.

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_I$	Input pin	$V_I = 0\text{ V to }V_{CCIO_{MAX}}$	-30	—	30	$\mu A$
$I_{OZ}$	Tri-stated I/O pin	$V_O = 0\text{ V to }V_{CCIO_{MAX}}$	-30	—	30	$\mu A$

## Bus Hold Specifications

Table 2-9: Bus Hold Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	V <sub>CCIO</sub>										Unit
			1.2 V		1.5 V		1.8 V		2.5 V		3.0 V		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Low sustaining current	I <sub>SUSL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> > V <sub>IL</sub> (maximum)	22.5	—	25.0	—	30.0	—	50.0	—	70.0	—	μA
High sustaining current	I <sub>SUSH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>IH</sub> (minimum)	−22.5	—	−25.0	—	−30.0	—	−50.0	—	−70.0	—	μA
Low overdrive current	I <sub>ODL</sub>	0V < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>CCIO</sub>	—	120	—	160	—	200	—	300	—	500	μA
High overdrive current	I <sub>ODH</sub>	0V < V <sub>IN</sub> < V <sub>CCIO</sub>	—	−120	—	−160	—	−200	—	−300	—	−500	μA
Bus-hold trip point	V <sub>TRIP</sub>	—	0.45	0.95	0.50	1.00	0.68	1.07	0.70	1.70	0.80	2.00	V

## On-Chip Termination (OCT) Specifications

If you enable OCT calibration, calibration is automatically performed at power-up for I/Os connected to the calibration block.

Table 2-10: OCT Calibration Accuracy Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

OCT calibration accuracy is valid at the time of calibration only.

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Calibration Accuracy		Unit
			C3, I3L	C4, I4	
25-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (25-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	±15	±15	%
50-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (50-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	±15	±15	%
34-Ω and 40-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (34-Ω and 40-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.5, 1.35, 1.25, 1.2 V	±15	±15	%
48-Ω, 60-Ω, 80-Ω, and 240-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination with calibration (48-Ω, 60-Ω, 80-Ω, and 240-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2 V	±15	±15	%
50-Ω R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration (50-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%
20-Ω, 30-Ω, 40-Ω, 60-Ω, and 120-Ω R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration (20-Ω, 30-Ω, 40-Ω, 60-Ω, and 120-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.5, 1.35, 1.25 V	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%
60-Ω and 120-Ω R <sub>T</sub>	Internal parallel termination with calibration (60-Ω and 120-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2	-10 to +40	-10 to +40	%
25-Ω R <sub>S_left_shift</sub>	Internal left shift series termination with calibration (25-Ω R <sub>S_left_shift</sub> setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0, 2.5, 1.8, 1.5, 1.2 V	±15	±15	%

Table 2-11: OCT Without Calibration Resistance Tolerance Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Resistance Tolerance		Unit
			C3, I3L	C4, I4	
25-Ω R, 50-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 3.0 and 2.5 V	±40	±40	%

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Resistance Tolerance		Unit
			C3, I3L	C4, I4	
25-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.8 and 1.5 V	±40	±40	%
25-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (25-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2 V	±50	±50	%
50-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (50-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.8 and 1.5 V	±40	±40	%
50-Ω R <sub>S</sub>	Internal series termination without calibration (50-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 1.2 V	±50	±50	%
100-Ω R <sub>D</sub>	Internal differential termination (100-Ω setting)	V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 2.5 V	±25	±25	%

Figure 2-1: OCT Variation Without Re-Calibration for Arria V GZ Devices

$$R_{\text{OCT}} = R_{\text{SCAL}} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{dR}{dT} \times \Delta T \right) \pm \left( \frac{dR}{dV} \times \Delta V \right) \right)$$

Notes:

1. The R<sub>OCT</sub> value shows the range of OCT resistance with the variation of temperature and V<sub>CCIO</sub>.
2. R<sub>SCAL</sub> 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<sub>CCIO</sub> at power-up.
5. dR/dT is the percentage change of R<sub>SCAL</sub> with temperature.
6. dR/dV is the percentage change of R<sub>SCAL</sub> with voltage.

Table 2-12: OCT Variation after Power-Up Calibration for Arria V GZ Devices

Valid for a V<sub>CCIO</sub> range of ±5% and a temperature range of 0° to 85°C.

Symbol	Description	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V)	Typical	Unit
dR/dV	OCT variation with voltage without re-calibration	3.0	0.0297	%/mV
		2.5	0.0344	
		1.8	0.0499	
		1.5	0.0744	
		1.2	0.1241	
dR/dT	OCT variation with temperature without re-calibration	3.0	0.189	%/°C
		2.5	0.208	
		1.8	0.266	
		1.5	0.273	
		1.2	0.317	

### Pin Capacitance

Table 2-13: Pin Capacitance for Arria V GZ Devices

Symbol	Description	Maximum	Unit
C <sub>IOTB</sub>	Input capacitance on the top and bottom I/O pins	6	pF
C <sub>IOLR</sub>	Input capacitance on the left and right I/O pins	6	pF
C <sub>OUTFB</sub>	Input capacitance on dual-purpose clock output and feedback pins	6	pF

## Hot Socketing

Table 2-14: Hot Socketing Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

Symbol	Description	Maximum
$I_{IOPIN} (DC)$	DC current per I/O pin	300 $\mu A$
$I_{IOPIN} (AC)$	AC current per I/O pin	8 mA <sup>(124)</sup>
$I_{XCVR-TX} (DC)$	DC current per transceiver transmitter pin	100 mA
$I_{XCVR-RX} (DC)$	DC current per transceiver receiver pin	50 mA

## Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor

Table 2-15: Internal Weak Pull-Up Resistor for Arria V GZ Devices

All I/O pins have an option to enable the weak pull-up resistor except the configuration, test, and JTAG pins. The internal weak pull-down feature is only available for the JTAG  $TCK$  pin. The typical value for this internal weak pull-down resistor is approximately 25 k $\Omega$ .

Symbol	Description	$V_{CCIO}$ Conditions (V) <sup>(125)</sup>	Value <sup>(126)</sup>	Unit
$R_{PU}$	Value of the I/O pin pull-up resistor before and during configuration, as well as user mode if you enable the programmable pull-up resistor option.	3.0 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		2.5 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		1.8 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		1.5 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		1.35 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		1.25 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$
		1.2 $\pm 5\%$	25	k $\Omega$

<sup>(124)</sup> The I/O ramp rate is 10 ns or more. For ramp rates faster than 10 ns,  $|I_{IOPIN}| = C dv/dt$ , in which C is the I/O pin capacitance and  $dv/dt$  is the slew rate.

<sup>(125)</sup> The pin pull-up resistance values may be lower if an external source drives the pin higher than  $V_{CCIO}$ .

<sup>(126)</sup> These specifications are valid with a  $\pm 10\%$  tolerance to cover changes over PVT.

## I/O Standard Specifications

The  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  values are valid at the corresponding  $I_{OH}$  and  $I_{OL}$ , respectively.

Table 2-16: Single-Ended I/O Standards for Arria V GZ Devices

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

Table 2-17: Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Reference Voltage Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{REF}$ (V)			$V_{TT}$ (V)		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
SSTL-2 Class I, II	2.375	2.5	2.625	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$V_{REF} - 0.04$	$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} + 0.04$
SSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.833	0.9	0.969	$V_{REF} - 0.04$	$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} + 0.04$
SSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{REF}$ (V)			$V_{TT}$ (V)		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
SSTL-135 Class I, II	1.283	1.35	1.418	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$
SSTL-125 Class I, II	1.19	1.25	1.26	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$
SSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.20	1.26	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$
HSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.85	0.9	0.95	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$	—
HSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.68	0.75	0.9	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$	—
HSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	$0.47 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.53 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2$	—
HSUL-12	1.14	1.2	1.3	$0.49 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.5 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	—	—

Table 2-18: Single-Ended SSTL, HSTL, and HSUL I/O Standards Signal Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{IL(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{IH(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{IL(AC)}$ (V)	$V_{IH(AC)}$ (V)	$V_{OL}$ (V)	$V_{OH}$ (V)	$I_{ol}$ (mA)	$I_{oh}$ (mA)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min	Max	Min		
SSTL-2 Class I	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.31$	$V_{REF} + 0.31$	$V_{TT} - 0.608$	$V_{TT} + 0.608$	8.1	-8.1
SSTL-2 Class II	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.31$	$V_{REF} + 0.31$	$V_{TT} - 0.81$	$V_{TT} + 0.81$	16.2	-16.2
SSTL-18 Class I	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.25$	$V_{REF} + 0.25$	$V_{TT} - 0.603$	$V_{TT} + 0.603$	6.7	-6.7



I/O Standard	$V_{IL(DC)} (V)$		$V_{IH(DC)} (V)$		$V_{IL(AC)} (V)$	$V_{IH(AC)} (V)$	$V_{OL} (V)$	$V_{OH} (V)$	$I_{ol} (mA)$	$I_{oh} (mA)$
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Min	Max	Min		
SSTL-18 Class II	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.3$	$V_{REF} - 0.25$	$V_{REF} + 0.25$	0.28	$V_{CCIO} - 0.28$	13.4	-13.4
SSTL-15 Class I	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.175$	$V_{REF} + 0.175$	$0.2 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 \times V_{CCIO}$	8	-8
SSTL-15 Class II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.175$	$V_{REF} + 0.175$	$0.2 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 \times V_{CCIO}$	16	-16
SSTL-135 Class I, II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.09$	$V_{REF} + 0.09$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.16$	$V_{REF} + 0.16$	$0.2 * V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 * V_{CCIO}$	—	—
SSTL-125 Class I, II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.85$	$V_{REF} + 0.85$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.2 * V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 * V_{CCIO}$	—	—
SSTL-12 Class I, II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.2 * V_{CCIO}$	$0.8 * V_{CCIO}$	—	—
HSTL-18 Class I	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	8	-8
HSTL-18 Class II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	16	-16
HSTL-15 Class I	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	8	-8
HSTL-15 Class II	—	$V_{REF} - 0.1$	$V_{REF} + 0.1$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.2$	$V_{REF} + 0.2$	0.4	$V_{CCIO} - 0.4$	16	-16
HSTL-12 Class I	-0.15	$V_{REF} - 0.08$	$V_{REF} + 0.08$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.15$	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.25 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.75 \times V_{CCIO}$	8	-8
HSTL-12 Class II	-0.15	$V_{REF} - 0.08$	$V_{REF} + 0.08$	$V_{CCIO} + 0.15$	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$0.25 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.75 \times V_{CCIO}$	16	-16
HSUL-12	—	$V_{REF} - 0.13$	$V_{REF} + 0.13$	—	$V_{REF} - 0.22$	$V_{REF} + 0.22$	$0.1 \times V_{CCIO}$	$0.9 \times V_{CCIO}$	—	—

Table 2-19: Differential SSTL I/O Standards for Arria V GZ Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{SWING(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{X(AC)}$ (V)			$V_{SWING(AC)}$ (V)	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
SSTL-2 Class I, II	2.375	2.5	2.625	0.3	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.2$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.2$	0.62	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$
SSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.25	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.175$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.175$	0.5	$V_{CCIO} + 0.6$
SSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.2	<sup>(127)</sup>	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.15$	—	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.15$	0.35	—
SSTL-135 Class I, II	1.283	1.35	1.45	0.2	<sup>(127)</sup>	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.15$	$V_{CCIO}/2$	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.15$	$2(V_{IH(AC)} - V_{REF})$	$2(V_{IL(AC)} - V_{REF})$
SSTL-125 Class I, II	1.19	1.25	1.31	0.18	<sup>(127)</sup>	$V_{CCIO}/2 - 0.15$	$V_{CCIO}/2$	$V_{CCIO}/2 + 0.15$	$2(V_{IH(AC)} - V_{REF})$	—
SSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	0.18	—	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	$V_{CCIO}/2$	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	-0.30	0.30

Table 2-20: Differential HSTL and HSUL I/O Standards for Arria V GZ Devices

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V)			$V_{DIF(DC)}$ (V)		$V_{X(AC)}$ (V)			$V_{CM(DC)}$ (V)			$V_{DIF(AC)}$ (V)	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
HSTL-18 Class I, II	1.71	1.8	1.89	0.2	—	0.78	—	1.12	0.78	—	1.12	0.4	—
HSTL-15 Class I, II	1.425	1.5	1.575	0.2	—	0.68	—	0.9	0.68	—	0.9	0.4	—

<sup>(127)</sup> The maximum value for  $V_{SWING(DC)}$  is not defined. However, each single-ended signal needs to be within the respective single-ended limits ( $V_{IH(DC)}$  and  $V_{IL(DC)}$ ).

I/O Standard	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V)			V <sub>DIF(DC)</sub> (V)		V <sub>X(AC)</sub> (V)			V <sub>CM(DC)</sub> (V)			V <sub>DIF(AC)</sub> (V)	
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max
HSTL-12 Class I, II	1.14	1.2	1.26	0.16	V <sub>CCIO</sub> + 0.3	—	0.5 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	—	0.4 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.6 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.3	V <sub>CCIO</sub> + 0.48
HSUL-12	1.14	1.2	1.3	0.26	0.26	0.5 × V <sub>CCIO</sub> - 0.12	0.5 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCIO</sub> + 0.12	0.4 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.6 × V <sub>CCIO</sub>	0.44	0.44

Table 2-21: Differential I/O Standard Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

I/O Standard	V <sub>CCIO</sub> (V) <sup>(128)</sup>			V <sub>ID</sub> (mV) <sup>(129)</sup>			V <sub>ICM(DC)</sub> (V)			V <sub>OD</sub> (V) <sup>(130)</sup>			V <sub>OCM</sub> (V) <sup>(130)</sup>		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
PCML	Transmitter, receiver, and input reference clock pins of the high-speed transceivers use the PCML I/O standard. For transmitter, receiver, and reference clock I/O pin specifications, refer to the "Transceiver Performance Specifications" section.														
2.5 V LVDS <sup>(131)</sup>	2.375	2.5	2.625	100	V <sub>CM</sub> = 1.25 V	—	0.05	D <sub>MAX</sub> ≤ 700 Mbps	1.8	0.247	—	0.6	1.125	1.25	1.375
						—	1.05	D <sub>MAX</sub> > 700 Mbps	1.55	0.247	—	0.6	1.125	1.25	1.375
BLVDS <sup>(132)</sup>	2.375	2.5	2.625	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>(128)</sup> Differential inputs are powered by VCCPD which requires 2.5 V.

<sup>(129)</sup> The minimum V<sub>ID</sub> value is applicable over the entire common mode range, V<sub>CM</sub>.

<sup>(130)</sup> RL range: 90 ≤ RL ≤ 110 Ω.

<sup>(131)</sup> For optimized LVDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 0.25 V to 1.6 V for data rates above 700 Mbps, and 0 V to 1.85 V for data rates below 700 Mbps.

<sup>(132)</sup> There are no fixed V<sub>ICM</sub>, V<sub>OD</sub>, and V<sub>OCM</sub> specifications for BLVDS. They depend on the system topology.

I/O Standard	$V_{CCIO}$ (V) <sup>(128)</sup>			$V_{ID}$ (mV) <sup>(129)</sup>			$V_{ICM(DC)}$ (V)			$V_{OD}$ (V) <sup>(130)</sup>			$V_{OCM}$ (V) <sup>(130)</sup>		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Condition	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
RSDS (HIO) <sup>(133)</sup>	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) <sup>(134)</sup>	2.375	2.5	2.625	200	—	600	0.4	—	1.325	0.25	—	0.6	1	1.2	1.4
LVPECL <sup>(135), (136)</sup>	—	—	—	300	—	—	0.6	$D_{MAX} \leq 700$ Mbps	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	300	—	—	1	$D_{MAX} > 700$ Mbps	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Related Information**[Glossary](#) on page 2-73<sup>(128)</sup> Differential inputs are powered by VCCPD which requires 2.5 V.<sup>(129)</sup> The minimum VID value is applicable over the entire common mode range, VCM.<sup>(130)</sup> RL range:  $90 \leq RL \leq 110 \Omega$ .<sup>(133)</sup> For optimized RSDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 0.25 V to 1.45 V.<sup>(134)</sup> For optimized Mini-LVDS receiver performance, the receiver voltage input range must be between 0.3 V to 1.425 V.<sup>(135)</sup> LVPECL is only supported on dedicated clock input pins.<sup>(136)</sup> 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.

## Switching Characteristics

### Transceiver Performance Specifications

#### Reference Clock

**Table 2-22: Reference Clock Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Reference Clock								
Supported I/O Standards	Dedicated reference clock pin	1.2-V PCML, 1.4-V PCML, 1.5-V PCML, 2.5-V PCML, Differential LVPECL, LVDS, and HCSL						
	RX reference clock pin	1.4-V PCML, 1.5-V PCML, 2.5-V PCML, LVPECL, and LVDS						
Input Reference Clock Frequency (CMU PLL) <sup>(137)</sup>	—	40	—	710	40	—	710	MHz
Input Reference Clock Frequency (ATX PLL) <sup>(137)</sup>	—	100	—	710	100	—	710	MHz

<sup>(137)</sup> The input reference clock frequency options depend on the data rate and the device speed grade.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Rise time	Measure at $\pm 60$ mV of differential signal <sup>(138)</sup>	—	—	400	—	—	400	ps
Fall time	Measure at $\pm 60$ mV of differential signal <sup>(138)</sup>	—	—	400	—	—	400	
Duty cycle	—	45	—	55	45	—	55	%
Spread-spectrum modulating clock frequency	PCI Express® (PCIe)	30	—	33	30	—	33	kHz
Spread-spectrum downspread	PCIe	—	0 to -0.5	—	—	0 to -0.5	—	%
On-chip termination resistors	—	—	100	—	—	100	—	$\Omega$
Absolute $V_{MAX}$	Dedicated reference clock pin	—	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	V
	RX reference clock pin	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2	
Absolute $V_{MIN}$	—	-0.4	—	—	-0.4	—	—	V
Peak-to-peak differential input voltage	—	200	—	1600	200	—	1600	mV
$V_{ICM}$ (AC coupled)	Dedicated reference clock pin	1000/900/850 <sup>(139)</sup>			1000/900/850 <sup>(139)</sup>			mV
	RX reference clock pin	1.0/0.9/0.85 <sup>(140)</sup>			1.0/0.9/0.85 <sup>(140)</sup>			mV
$V_{ICM}$ (DC coupled)	HCSL I/O standard for PCIe reference clock	250	—	550	250	—	550	mV

<sup>(138)</sup> REFCLK performance requires to meet transmitter REFCLK phase noise specification.<sup>(139)</sup> The reference clock common mode voltage is equal to the  $V_{CCR\_GXB}$  power supply level.<sup>(140)</sup> This supply follows  $V_{CCR\_GXB}$

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Transmitter REFCLK Phase Noise (622 MHz) <sup>(141)</sup>	100 Hz	—	—	-70	—	—	-70	dBc/Hz
	1 kHz	—	—	-90	—	—	-90	dBc/Hz
	10 kHz	—	—	-100	—	—	-100	dBc/Hz
	100 kHz	—	—	-110	—	—	-110	dBc/Hz
	≥1 MHz	—	—	-120	—	—	-120	dBc/Hz
Transmitter REFCLK Phase Jitter (100 MHz) <sup>(142)</sup>	10 kHz to 1.5 MHz (PCIe)	—	—	3	—	—	3	ps (rms)
R <sub>REF</sub>	—	—	1800 ±1%	—	—	1800 ±1%	—	Ω

**Related Information**[Arria V Device Overview](#)

For more information about device ordering codes.

**Transceiver Clocks****Table 2-23: Transceiver Clocks Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

<sup>(141)</sup> 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).

<sup>(142)</sup> 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.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
fixedclk clock frequency	PCIe Receiver Detect	—	100 or 125	—	—	100 or 125	—	MHz
Reconfiguration clock (mgmt_clk_clk) frequency	—	100	—	125	100	—	125	MHz

**Related Information**[Arria V Device Overview](#)

For more information about device ordering codes.

**Receiver****Table 2-24: Receiver Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O Standards	1.4-V PCML, 1.5-V PCML, 2.5-V PCML, LVPECL, and LVDS							
Data rate (Standard PCS) <sup>(143)</sup> , <sup>(144)</sup>	—	600	—	9900	600	—	8800	Mbps
Data rate (10G PCS) <sup>(143)</sup> , <sup>(144)</sup>	—	600	—	12500	600	—	10312.5	Mbps
Absolute V <sub>MAX</sub> for a receiver pin <sup>(145)</sup>	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2	V
Absolute V <sub>MIN</sub> for a receiver pin	—	−0.4	—	—	−0.4	—	—	V

<sup>(143)</sup> The line data rate may be limited by PCS-FPGA interface speed grade.

<sup>(144)</sup> To support data rates lower than the minimum specification through oversampling, use the CDR in LTR mode only.

<sup>(145)</sup> The device cannot tolerate prolonged operation at this absolute maximum.



Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p-p) before device configuration	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	V
Maximum peak-to-peak differential input voltage $V_{ID}$ (diff p-p) after device configuration <sup>(146)</sup>	$V_{CCR\_GXB} = 1.0\text{ V}$ ( $V_{ICM} = 0.75\text{ V}$ )	—	—	1.8	—	—	1.8	V
	$V_{CCR\_GXB} = 0.85\text{ V}$ ( $V_{ICM} = 0.6\text{ V}$ )	—	—	2.4	—	—	2.4	V
Minimum differential eye opening at receiver serial input pins <sup>(147)(148)</sup>	—	85	—	—	85	—	—	mV
Differential on-chip termination resistors	85- $\Omega$ setting	—	$85 \pm 30\%$	—	—	$85 \pm 30\%$	—	$\Omega$
	100- $\Omega$ setting	—	$100 \pm 30\%$	—	—	$100 \pm 30\%$	—	$\Omega$
	120- $\Omega$ setting	—	$120 \pm 30\%$	—	—	$120 \pm 30\%$	—	$\Omega$
	150- $\Omega$ setting	—	$150 \pm 30\%$	—	—	$150 \pm 30\%$	—	$\Omega$

<sup>(146)</sup> The maximum peak to peak differential input voltage  $V_{ID}$  after device configuration is equal to  $4 \times (\text{absolute } V_{MAX} \text{ for receiver pin} - V_{ICM})$ .

<sup>(147)</sup> 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.

<sup>(148)</sup> Minimum eye opening of 85 mV is only for the unstressed input eye condition.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$V_{ICM}$ (AC and DC coupled)	$V_{CCR\_GXB} = 0.85\text{ V}$ full bandwidth	—	600	—	—	600	—	mV
	$V_{CCR\_GXB} = 0.85\text{ V}$ half bandwidth	—	600	—	—	600	—	mV
	$V_{CCR\_GXB} = 1.0\text{ V}$ full bandwidth	—	700	—	—	700	—	mV
	$V_{CCR\_GXB} = 1.0\text{ V}$ half bandwidth	—	700	—	—	700	—	mV
$t_{LTR}^{(149)}$	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{LTD}^{(150)}$	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{LTD\_manual}^{(151)}$	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{LTR\_LTD\_manual}^{(152)}$	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Programmable equalization (AC Gain)	Full bandwidth (6.25 GHz) Half bandwidth (3.125 GHz)	—	—	16	—	—	16	dB

<sup>(149)</sup>  $t_{LTR}$  is the time required for the receive CDR to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.

<sup>(150)</sup>  $t_{LTD}$  is time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the `rx_is_lockedto data` signal goes high.

<sup>(151)</sup>  $t_{LTD\_manual}$  is the time required for the receiver CDR to start recovering valid data after the `rx_is_lockedto data` signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.

<sup>(152)</sup>  $t_{LTR\_LTD\_manual}$  is the time the receiver CDR must be kept in lock to reference (LTR) mode after the `rx_is_lockedto ref` signal goes high when the CDR is functioning in the manual mode.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Programmable DC gain	DC gain setting = 0	—	0	—	—	0	—	dB
	DC gain setting = 1	—	2	—	—	2	—	dB
	DC gain setting = 2	—	4	—	—	4	—	dB
	DC gain setting = 3	—	6	—	—	6	—	dB
	DC gain setting = 4	—	8	—	—	8	—	dB

**Related Information**[Arria V Device Overview](#)

For more information about device ordering codes.

**Transmitter****Table 2-25: Transmitter Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported I/O Standards	1.4-V and 1.5-V PCML							
Data rate (Standard PCS)	—	600	—	9900	600	—	8800	Mbps
Data rate (10G PCS)	—	600	—	12500	600	—	10312.5	Mbps

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Differential on-chip termination resistors	85- $\Omega$ setting	—	85 $\pm$ 20%	—	—	85 $\pm$ 20%	—	$\Omega$
	100- $\Omega$ setting	—	100 $\pm$ 20%	—	—	100 $\pm$ 20%	—	$\Omega$
	120- $\Omega$ setting	—	120 $\pm$ 20%	—	—	120 $\pm$ 20%	—	$\Omega$
	150- $\Omega$ setting	—	150 $\pm$ 20%	—	—	150 $\pm$ 20%	—	$\Omega$
V <sub>OCM</sub> (AC coupled)	0.65-V setting	—	650	—	—	650	—	mV
V <sub>OCM</sub> (DC coupled)	—	—	650	—	—	650	—	mV
Intra-differential pair skew	Tx V <sub>CM</sub> = 0.5 V and slew rate of 15 ps	—	—	15	—	—	15	ps
Intra-transceiver block transmitter channel-to-channel skew	x6 PMA bonded mode	—	—	120	—	—	120	ps
Inter-transceiver block transmitter channel-to-channel skew	xN PMA bonded mode	—	—	500	—	—	500	ps

**Related Information**[Arria V Device Overview](#)

For more information about device ordering codes.

## CMU PLL

Table 2-26: CMU PLL Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported data range	—	600	—	12500	600	—	10312.5	Mbps
$t_{\text{pll\_powerdown}}$ <sup>(153)</sup>	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	μs
$t_{\text{pll\_lock}}$ <sup>(154)</sup>	—		—	10	—	—	10	μs

## Related Information

[Arria V Device Overview](#)

For more information about device ordering codes.

## ATX PLL

Table 2-27: ATX PLL Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

<sup>(153)</sup>  $t_{\text{pll\_powerdown}}$  is the PLL powerdown minimum pulse width.

<sup>(154)</sup>  $t_{\text{pll\_lock}}$  is the time required for the transmitter CMU/ATX PLL to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported data rate range	VCO post-divider L = 2	8000	—	12500	8000	—	10312.5	Mbps
	L = 4	4000	—	6600	4000	—	6600	Mbps
	L = 8 <sup>(155)</sup>	2000	—	3300	2000	—	3300	Mbps
t <sub>pll_powerdown</sub> <sup>(156)</sup>	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	μs
t <sub>pll_lock</sub> <sup>(157)</sup>	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	μs

**Related Information**

- [Arria V Device Overview](#)  
For more information about device ordering codes.
- [Transceiver Clocking in Arria V Devices](#)  
For more information about clocking ATX PLLs.
- [Dynamic Reconfiguration in Arria V Devices](#)  
For more information about reconfiguring ATX PLLs.

**Fractional PLL****Table 2-28: Fractional PLL Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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 *Arria V Device Overview*.

<sup>(155)</sup> This clock can be further divided by central or local clock dividers making it possible to use ATX PLL for data rates < 1 Gbps. For more information about ATX PLLs, refer to the Transceiver Clocking in Arria V Devices chapter and the Dynamic Reconfiguration in Arria V Devices chapter.

<sup>(156)</sup> t<sub>pll\_powerdown</sub> is the PLL powerdown minimum pulse width.

<sup>(157)</sup> 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.

Symbol/Description	Conditions	Transceiver Speed Grade 2			Transceiver Speed Grade 3			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Supported data range	—	600	—	3250/ 3125 <sup>(158)</sup>	600	—	3250/ 3125 <sup>(158)</sup>	Mbps
$t_{\text{pll\_powerdown}}$ <sup>(159)</sup>	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	μs
$t_{\text{pll\_lock}}$ <sup>(160)</sup>	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	μs

**Related Information**[Arria V Device Overview](#)

For more information about device ordering codes.

**Clock Network Data Rate****Table 2-29: Clock Network Maximum Data Rate Transmitter Specifications**

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.

Clock Network	ATX PLL			CMU PLL <sup>(161)</sup>			fPLL		
	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>(162)</sup>	12.5	—	6	12.5	—	6	3.125	—	3
x6 <sup>(162)</sup>	—	12.5	6	—	12.5	6	—	3.125	6
x6 PLL Feedback <sup>(163)</sup>	—	12.5	Side-wide	—	12.5	Side-wide	—	—	—

<sup>(158)</sup> When you use fPLL as a TXPLL of the transceiver.

<sup>(159)</sup>  $t_{\text{pll\_powerdown}}$  is the PLL powerdown minimum pulse width.

<sup>(160)</sup>  $t_{\text{pll\_lock}}$  is the time required for the transmitter CMU/ATX PLL to lock to the input reference clock frequency after coming out of reset.

<sup>(161)</sup> ATX PLL is recommended at 8 Gbps and above data rates for improved jitter performance.

<sup>(162)</sup> Channel span is within a transceiver bank.

<sup>(163)</sup> Side-wide channel bonding is allowed up to the maximum supported by the PHY IP.

Clock Network	ATX PLL			CMU PLL <sup>(161)</sup>			fPLL		
	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
xN (PCIe)	—	8.0	8	—	5.0	8	—	—	—
xN (Native PHY IP)	8.0	8.0	Up to 13 channels above and below PLL	7.99	7.99	Up to 13 channels above and below PLL	3.125	3.125	Up to 13 channels above and below PLL
	—	8.01 to 9.8304	Up to 7 channels above and below PLL						

## Standard PCS Data Rate

**Table 2-30: Standard PCS Approximate Maximum Date Rate (Gbps) for Arria V GZ Devices**

The maximum data rate is also constrained by the transceiver speed grade. Refer to the “Commercial and Industrial Speed Grade Offering for Arria V GZ Devices” table for the transceiver speed grade.

Mode <sup>(164)</sup>	Transceiver Speed Grade	PMA Width	20	20	16	16	10	10	8	8
		PCS/Core Width	40	20	32	16	20	10	16	8
FIFO	2	C3, I3L core speed grade	9.9	9	7.84	7.2	5.3	4.7	4.24	3.76
	3	C4, I4 core speed grade	8.8	8.2	7.2	6.56	4.8	4.3	3.84	3.44

<sup>(161)</sup> ATX PLL is recommended at 8 Gbps and above data rates for improved jitter performance.

<sup>(164)</sup> 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.



Mode <sup>(164)</sup>	Transceiver Speed Grade	PMA Width	20	20	16	16	10	10	8	8
		PCS/Core Width	40	20	32	16	20	10	16	8
Register	2	C3, I3L core speed grade	9.9	9	7.92	7.2	4.9	4.5	3.92	3.6
	3	C4, I4 core speed grade	8.8	8.2	7.04	6.56	4.4	4.1	3.52	3.28

**Related Information**[Operating Conditions](#) on page 2-1**10G PCS Data Rate****Table 2-31: 10G PCS Approximate Maximum Data Rate (Gbps) for Arria V GZ Devices**

Mode <sup>(165)</sup>	Transceiver Speed Grade	PMA Width	64	40	40	40	32	32
		PCS Width	64	66/67	50	40	64/66/67	32
FIFO	2	C3, I3L core speed grade	12.5	12.5	10.69	12.5	10.88	10.88
	3	C4, I4 core speed grade	10.3125	10.3125	10.69	10.3125	9.92	9.92
Register	2	C3, I3L core speed grade	12.5	12.5	10.69	12.5	10.88	10.88
	3	C4, I4 core speed grade	10.3125	10.3125	10.69	10.3125	9.92	9.92

<sup>(164)</sup> 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.

<sup>(165)</sup> 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.

## Typical VOD Settings

**Table 2-32: Typical  $V_{OD}$  Setting for Arria V GZ Channel, TX Termination = 100  $\Omega$**

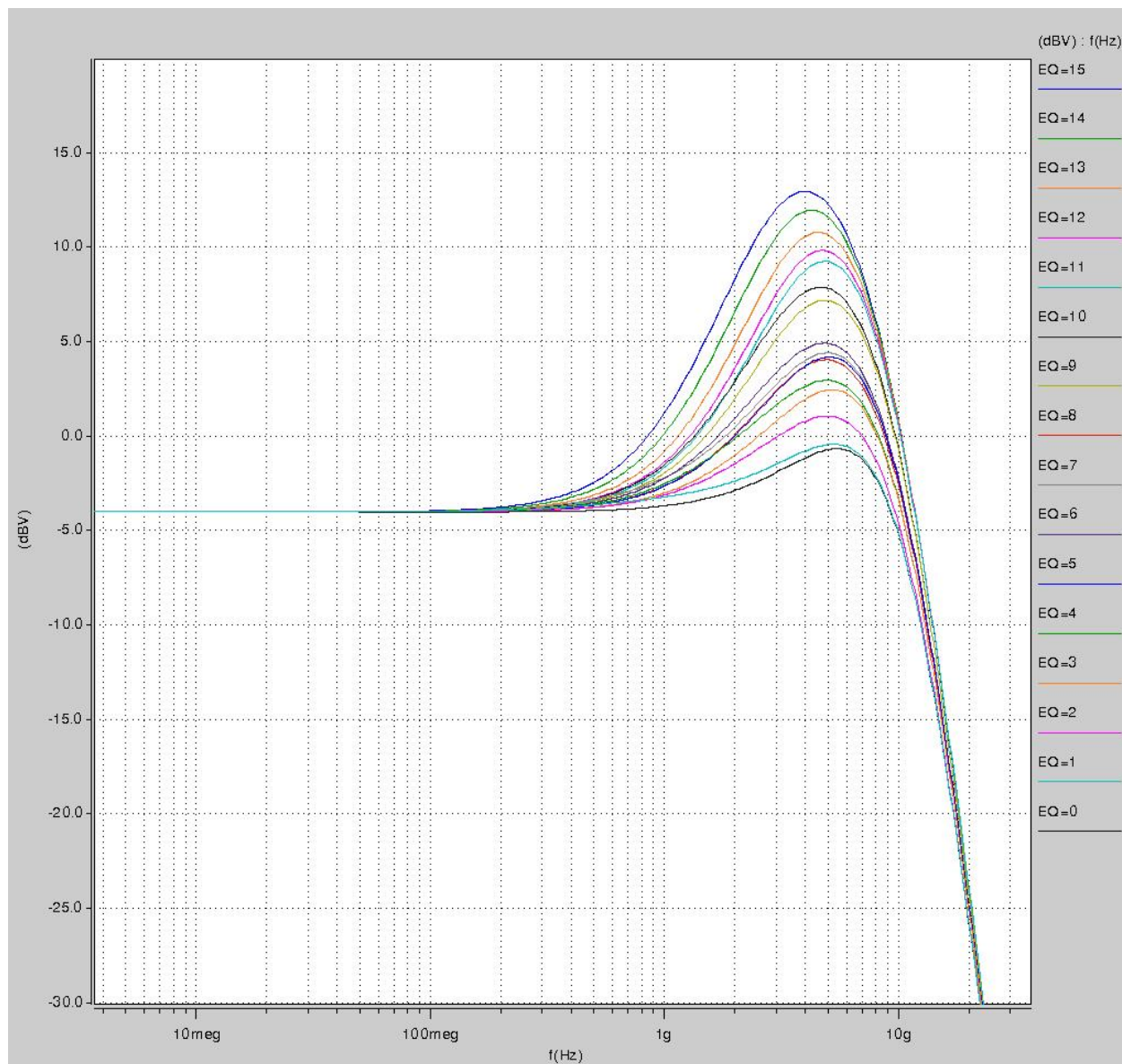
The tolerance is +/-20% for all VOD settings except for settings 2 and below.

Symbol	$V_{OD}$ Setting	$V_{OD}$ Value (mV)	$V_{OD}$ Setting	$V_{OD}$ Value (mV)
$V_{OD}$ differential peak to peak typical	0 <sup>(166)</sup>	0	32	640
	1 <sup>(166)</sup>	20	33	660
	2 <sup>(166)</sup>	40	34	680
	3 <sup>(166)</sup>	60	35	700
	4 <sup>(166)</sup>	80	36	720
	5 <sup>(166)</sup>	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

<sup>(166)</sup> If TX termination resistance = 100  $\Omega$ , this VOD setting is illegal.

Symbol	V <sub>OD</sub> Setting	V <sub>OD</sub> Value (mV)	V <sub>OD</sub> Setting	V <sub>OD</sub> Value (mV)
V <sub>OD</sub> differential peak to peak typical	15	300	47	940
	16	320	48	960
	17	340	49	980
	18	360	50	1000
	19	380	51	1020
	20	400	52	1040
	21	420	53	1060
	22	440	54	1080
	23	460	55	1100
	24	480	56	1120
	25	500	57	1140
	26	520	58	1160
	27	540	59	1180
	28	560	60	1200
	29	580	61	1220
	30	600	62	1240
	31	620	63	1260

Figure 2-2: AC Gain Curves for Arria V GZ Channels (full bandwidth)



## Core Performance Specifications

### Clock Tree Specifications

**Table 2-33: Clock Tree Performance for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Performance		Unit
	C3, I3L	C4, I4	
Global and Regional Clock	650	580	MHz
Periphery Clock	500	500	MHz

### PLL Specifications

**Table 2-34: PLL Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{IN}^{(167)}$	Input clock frequency (C3, I3L speed grade)	5	—	800	MHz
	Input clock frequency (C4, I4 speed grade)	5	—	650	MHz
$f_{INPFD}$	Input frequency to the PFD	5	—	325	MHz
$f_{FINPFD}$	Fractional Input clock frequency to the PFD	50	—	160	MHz
$f_{VCO}^{(168)}$	PLL VCO operating range (C3, I3L speed grade)	600	—	1600	MHz
	PLL VCO operating range (C4, I4 speed grade)	600	—	1300	MHz
$t_{EINDUTY}$	Input clock or external feedback clock input duty cycle	40	—	60	%

<sup>(167)</sup> 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.

<sup>(168)</sup> 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.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{OUT}^{(169)}$	Output frequency for an internal global or regional clock (C3, I3L speed grade)	—	—	650	MHz
	Output frequency for an internal global or regional clock (C4, I4 speed grade)	—	—	580	MHz
$f_{OUT\_EXT}^{(169)}$	Output frequency for an external clock output (C3, I3L speed grade)	—	—	667	MHz
	Output frequency for an external clock output (C4, I4 speed grade)	—	—	533	MHz
$t_{OUTDUTY}$	Duty cycle for a dedicated external clock output (when set to 50%)	45	50	55	%
$t_{FCOMP}$	External feedback clock compensation time	—	—	10	ns
$f_{DYCONFIGCLK}$	Dynamic configuration clock for <code>mgmt_clk</code> and <code>scanclk</code>	—	—	100	MHz
$t_{LOCK}$	Time required to lock from the end-of-device configuration or deassertion of <code>areset</code>	—	—	1	ms
$t_{DLOCK}$	Time required to lock dynamically (after switchover or reconfiguring any non-post-scale counters/ delays)	—	—	1	ms
$f_{CLBW}$	PLL closed-loop low bandwidth	—	0.3	—	MHz
	PLL closed-loop medium bandwidth	—	1.5	—	MHz
	PLL closed-loop high bandwidth <sup>(170)</sup>	—	4	—	MHz
$t_{PLL\_PSERR}$	Accuracy of PLL phase shift	—	—	±50	ps
$t_{ARESET}$	Minimum pulse width on the <code>areset</code> signal	10	—	—	ns

<sup>(169)</sup> This specification is limited by the lower of the two: I/O  $f_{MAX}$  or  $f_{OUT}$  of the PLL.

<sup>(170)</sup> High bandwidth PLL settings are not supported in external feedback mode.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{INCCJ}}^{(171), (172)}$	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter ( $f_{\text{REF}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	0.15	UI (p-p)
	Input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter ( $f_{\text{REF}} < 100$ MHz)	-750	—	+750	ps (p-p)
$t_{\text{OUTPJ\_DC}}^{(173)}$	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	175	ps (p-p)
	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	17.5	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTPJ\_DC}}^{(173)}$	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	250 <sup>(176)</sup> , 175 <sup>(174)</sup>	ps (p-p)
	Period Jitter for dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	25 <sup>(176)</sup> , 17.5 <sup>(174)</sup>	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{OUTCCJ\_DC}}^{(173)}$	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	175	ps (p-p)
	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	17.5	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTCCJ\_DC}}^{(173)}$	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	250 <sup>(176)</sup> , 175 <sup>(174)</sup>	ps (p-p)
	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a dedicated clock output in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	25 <sup>(176)</sup> , 17.5 <sup>(174)</sup>	mUI (p-p)

<sup>(171)</sup> A high input jitter directly affects the PLL output jitter. To have low PLL output clock jitter, you must provide a clean clock source with jitter < 120 ps.

<sup>(172)</sup> The  $f_{\text{REF}}$  is  $f_{\text{IN}}/N$  specification applies when  $N = 1$ .

<sup>(173)</sup> 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 the "Worst-Case DCD on Arria V GZ I/O Pins" table.

<sup>(174)</sup> This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{\text{VCO}}$  for fractional value range 0.20–0.80 must be  $\geq 1200$  MHz.

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{OUTPJ\_IO}}^{(173), (175)}$	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTPJ\_IO}}^{(173), (175), (176)}$	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
	Period Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{OUTCCJ\_IO}}^{(173), (175)}$	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in integer PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{FOUTCCJ\_IO}}^{(173), (175), (176)}$	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	600	ps (p-p)
	Cycle-to-cycle Jitter for a clock output on a regular I/O in fractional PLL ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	60	mUI (p-p)
$t_{\text{CASC\_OUTPJ\_DC}}^{(173), (177)}$	Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ( $f_{\text{OUT}} \geq 100$ MHz)	—	—	175	ps (p-p)
	Period Jitter for a dedicated clock output in cascaded PLLs ( $f_{\text{OUT}} < 100$ MHz)	—	—	17.5	mUI (p-p)
$dK_{\text{BIT}}$	Bit number of Delta Sigma Modulator (DSM)	8	24	32	Bits

<sup>(175)</sup> The external memory interface clock output jitter specifications use a different measurement method, which is available in the "Memory Output Clock Jitter Specification for Arria V GZ Devices" table.

<sup>(176)</sup> This specification only covered fractional PLL for low bandwidth. The  $f_{\text{VCO}}$  for fractional value range 0.05–0.95 must be  $\geq 1000$  MHz.

<sup>(177)</sup> The cascaded PLL specification is only applicable with the following condition:

- Upstream PLL:  $0.59\text{MHz} \leq \text{Upstream PLL BW} < 1$  MHz
- Downstream PLL:  $\text{Downstream PLL BW} > 2$  MHz



Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$k_{\text{VALUE}}$	Numerator of Fraction	128	8388608	2147483648	—
$f_{\text{RES}}$	Resolution of VCO frequency ( $f_{\text{INPFD}} = 100 \text{ MHz}$ )	390625	5.96	0.023	Hz

**Related Information**

- [Duty Cycle Distortion \(DCD\) Specifications](#) on page 2-56
- [DLL Range Specifications](#) on page 2-53

**DSP Block Specifications****Table 2-35: DSP Block Performance Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

Mode	Performance		Unit
	C3, I3L	C4	I4
<b>Modes using One DSP Block</b>			
Three $9 \times 9$	480	420	MHz
One $18 \times 18$	480	420	400
Two partial $18 \times 18$ (or $16 \times 16$ )	480	420	400
One $27 \times 27$	400	350	MHz
One $36 \times 18$	400	350	MHz
One sum of two $18 \times 18$ (One sum of two $16 \times 16$ )	400	350	MHz
One sum of square	400	350	MHz
One $18 \times 18$ plus $36(a \times b) + c$	400	350	MHz
<b>Modes using Two DSP Blocks</b>			
Three $18 \times 18$	400	350	MHz
One sum of four $18 \times 18$	380	300	MHz

Mode	Performance		Unit
	C3, I3L	C4	I4
One sum of two $27 \times 27$	380	300	290
One sum of two $36 \times 18$	380	300	MHz
One complex $18 \times 18$	400	350	MHz
One $36 \times 36$	380	300	MHz
<b>Modes using Three DSP Blocks</b>			
One complex $18 \times 25$	340	275	265
<b>Modes using Four DSP Blocks</b>			
One complex $27 \times 27$	350	310	MHz

## Memory Block Specifications

**Table 2-36: Memory Block Performance Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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.

When you use the error detection cyclical redundancy check (CRC) feature, there is no degradation in  $F_{MAX}$ .

Memory	Mode	Resources Used		Performance				Unit
		ALUTs	Memory	C3	C4	I3L	I4	
MLAB	Single port, all supported widths	0	1	400	315	400	315	MHz
	Simple dual-port, x32/x64 depth	0	1	400	315	400	315	MHz
	Simple dual-port, x16 depth <sup>(178)</sup>	0	1	533	400	533	400	MHz
	ROM, all supported widths	0	1	500	450	500	450	MHz

<sup>(178)</sup> The  $F_{MAX}$  specification is only achievable with Fitter options, **MLAB Implementation In 16-Bit Deep Mode** enabled.

Memory	Mode	Resources Used		Performance				Unit
		ALUTs	Memory	C3	C4	I3L	I4	
M20K Block	Single-port, all supported widths	0	1	650	550	500	450	MHz
	Simple dual-port, all supported widths	0	1	650	550	500	450	MHz
	Simple dual-port with the read-during-write option set to <b>Old Data</b> , all supported widths	0	1	455	400	455	400	MHz
	Simple dual-port with ECC enabled, $512 \times 32$	0	1	400	350	400	350	MHz
	Simple dual-port with ECC and optional pipeline registers enabled, $512 \times 32$	0	1	500	450	500	450	MHz
	True dual port, all supported widths	0	1	650	550	500	450	MHz
	ROM, all supported widths	0	1	650	550	500	450	MHz

## Temperature Sensing Diode Specifications

Table 2-37: 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 2-38: External Temperature Sensing Diode Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{bias}$ , diode source current	8	—	200	μA
$V_{bias}$ , voltage across diode	0.3	—	0.9	V
Series resistance	—	—	< 1	Ω

Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Diode ideality factor	1.006	1.008	1.010	—

## Periphery Performance

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.

**Note:** 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

### High-Speed Clock Specifications

**Table 2-39: High-Speed Clock Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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

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

For LVDS applications, you must use the PLLs in integer PLL mode.

Arria V GZ devices support the following output standards using true LVDS output buffer types on all I/O banks.

- True RSDS output standard with data rates of up to 230 Mbps
- True mini-LVDS output standard with data rates of up to 340 Mbps

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$f_{\text{HCLK\_in}}$ (input clock frequency) True Differential I/O Standards <sup>(179)</sup>	Clock boost factor $W = 1$ to $40$ <sup>(180)</sup>	5	—	625	5	—	525	MHz
$f_{\text{HCLK\_in}}$ (input clock frequency) Single Ended I/O Standards	Clock boost factor $W = 1$ to $40$ <sup>(180)</sup>	5	—	625	5	—	525	MHz
$f_{\text{HCLK\_in}}$ (input clock frequency) Single Ended I/O Standards	Clock boost factor $W = 1$ to $40$ <sup>(180)</sup>	5	—	420	5	—	420	MHz
$f_{\text{HCLK\_OUT}}$ (output clock frequency)	—	5	—	625 <sup>(181)</sup>	5	—	525 <sup>(181)</sup>	MHz

### Transmitter High-Speed I/O Specifications

**Table 2-40: Transmitter High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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

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

<sup>(179)</sup> This only applies to DPA and soft-CDR modes.

<sup>(180)</sup> Clock Boost Factor ( $W$ ) is the ratio between the input data rate to the input clock rate.

<sup>(181)</sup> This is achieved by using the LVDS clock network.

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
True Differential I/O Standards - $f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate)	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10 <sup>(182), (183)</sup>	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	1250	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	1050	Mbps
	SERDES factor J ≥ 4 LVDS TX with DPA <sup>(185), (186), (187), (188)</sup>	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	1600	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	1250	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 2, uses DDR Registers	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	<sup>(189)</sup>	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	<sup>(189)</sup>	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 1, uses SDR Register	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	<sup>(189)</sup>	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	<sup>(189)</sup>	Mbps
Emulated Differential I/O Standards with Three External Output Resistor Networks - $f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate) <sup>(190)</sup>	SERDES factor J = 4 to 10 <sup>(191)</sup>	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	840	<sup>(184)</sup>	—	840	Mbps

<sup>(182)</sup> If the receiver with DPA enabled and transmitter are using shared PLLs, the minimum data rate is 150 Mbps.

<sup>(183)</sup> The  $F_{\text{MAX}}$  specification is based on the fast clock used for serial data. The interface  $F_{\text{MAX}}$  is also dependent on the parallel clock domain which is design dependent and requires timing analysis.

<sup>(184)</sup> 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.

<sup>(185)</sup> Arria V GZ RX LVDS will need DPA. For Arria V GZ TX LVDS, the receiver side component must have DPA.

<sup>(186)</sup> Requires package skew compensation with PCB trace length.

<sup>(187)</sup> Do not mix single-ended I/O buffer within LVDS I/O bank.

<sup>(188)</sup> Chip-to-chip communication only with a maximum load of 5 pF.

<sup>(189)</sup> The maximum ideal data rate is the SERDES factor (J) x the PLL maximum output frequency ( $f_{\text{OUT}}$ ) provided you can close the design timing and the signal integrity simulation is clean.

<sup>(190)</sup> 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.

<sup>(191)</sup> When using True LVDS RX channels for emulated LVDS TX channel, only serialization factors 1 and 2 are supported.

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$t_{x \text{ Jitter}}$ - True Differential I/O Standards	Total Jitter for Data Rate 600 Mbps - 1.25 Gbps	—	—	160	—	—	160	ps
	Total Jitter for Data Rate < 600 Mbps	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	UI
$t_{x \text{ Jitter}}$ - Emulated Differential I/O Standards with Three External Output Resistor Network	Total Jitter for Data Rate 600 Mbps - 1.25 Gbps	—	—	300	—	—	325	ps
	Total Jitter for Data Rate < 600 Mbps	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.25	UI
$t_{\text{DUTY}}$	Transmitter output clock duty cycle for both True and Emulated Differential I/O Standards	45	50	55	45	50	55	%
$t_{\text{RISE}} \& t_{\text{FALL}}$	True Differential I/O Standards	—	—	200	—	—	200	ps
	Emulated Differential I/O Standards with three external output resistor networks	—	—	250	—	—	300	ps
TCCS	True Differential I/O Standards	—	—	150	—	—	150	ps
	Emulated Differential I/O Standards	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps

### Receiver High-Speed I/O Specifications

**Table 2-41: Receiver High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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

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

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
True Differential I/O Standards - $f_{\text{HSDRDPA}}$ (data rate)	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10 (192), (193), (194), (195), (196), (197)	150	—	1250	150	—	1050	Mbps
	SERDES factor J $\geq 4$ LVDS RX with DPA (193), (195), (196), (197)	150	—	1600	150	—	1250	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 2, uses DDR Registers	(198)	—	(199)	(198)	—	(199)	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 1, uses SDR Register	(198)	—	(199)	(198)	—	(199)	Mbps
$f_{\text{HSDR}}$ (data rate)	SERDES factor J = 3 to 10	(198)	—	(200)	(198)	—	(200)	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 2, uses DDR Registers	(198)	—	(199)	(198)	—	(199)	Mbps
	SERDES factor J = 1, uses SDR Register	(198)	—	(199)	(198)	—	(199)	Mbps

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

(193) Arria V GZ RX LVDS will need DPA. For Arria V GZ TX LVDS, the receiver side component must have DPA.

(194) Arria V GZ LVDS serialization and de-serialization factor needs to be x4 and above.

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

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

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

(198) 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.

(199) The maximum ideal data rate is the SERDES factor (J) x the PLL maximum output frequency ( $f_{\text{OUT}}$ ) provided you can close the design timing and the signal integrity simulation is clean.

(200) 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.



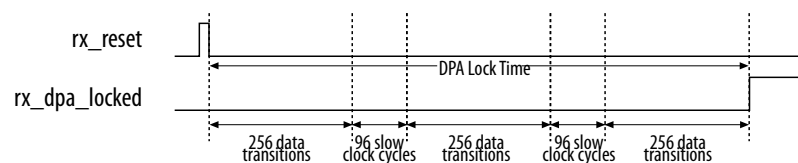
## DPA Mode High-Speed I/O Specifications

**Table 2-42: High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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

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

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
DPA run length	—	—	—	10000	—	—	10000	UI

**Figure 2-3: DPA Lock Time Specification with DPA PLL Calibration Enabled****Table 2-43: DPA Lock Time Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

The DPA lock time is for one channel.

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

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

Standard	Training Pattern	Number of Data Transitions in One Repetition of the Training Pattern	Number of Repetitions per 256 Data Transitions <sup>(201)</sup>	Maximum
SPI-4	00000000001111111111	2	128	640 data transitions

<sup>(201)</sup> This is the number of repetitions for the stated training pattern to achieve the 256 data transitions.

Standard	Training Pattern	Number of Data Transitions in One Repetition of the Training Pattern	Number of Repetitions per 256 Data Transitions <sup>(201)</sup>	Maximum
Parallel Rapid I/O	00001111	2	128	640 data transitions
	10010000	4	64	640 data transitions
Miscellaneous	10101010	8	32	640 data transitions
	01010101	8	32	640 data transitions

### Soft CDR Mode High-Speed I/O Specifications

**Table 2-44: High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

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

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

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Soft-CDR ppm tolerance	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	± ppm

<sup>(201)</sup> This is the number of repetitions for the stated training pattern to achieve the 256 data transitions.

Figure 2-4: LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Specification for a Data Rate  $\geq 1.25$  Gbps

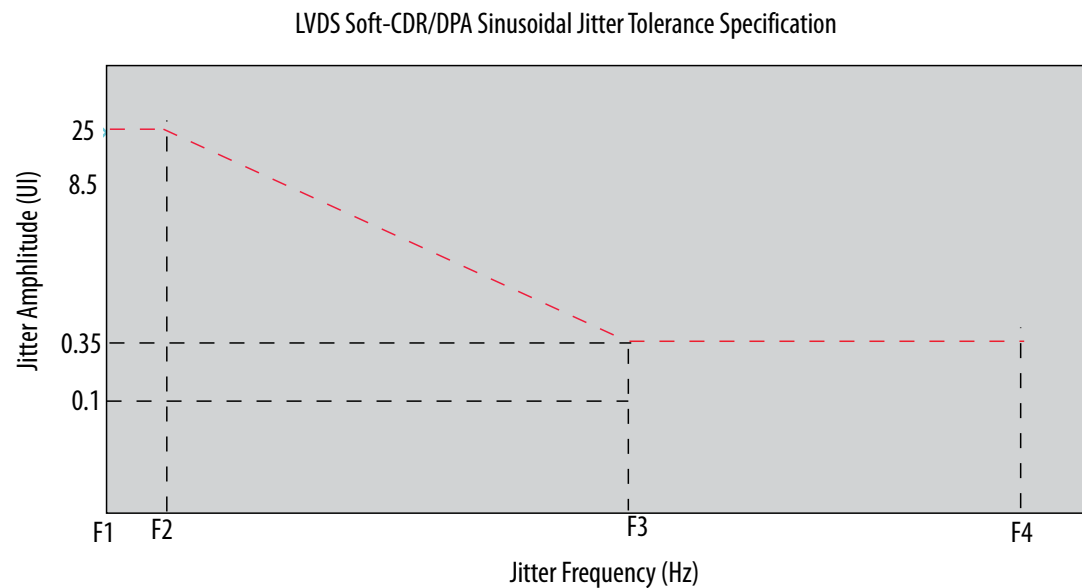
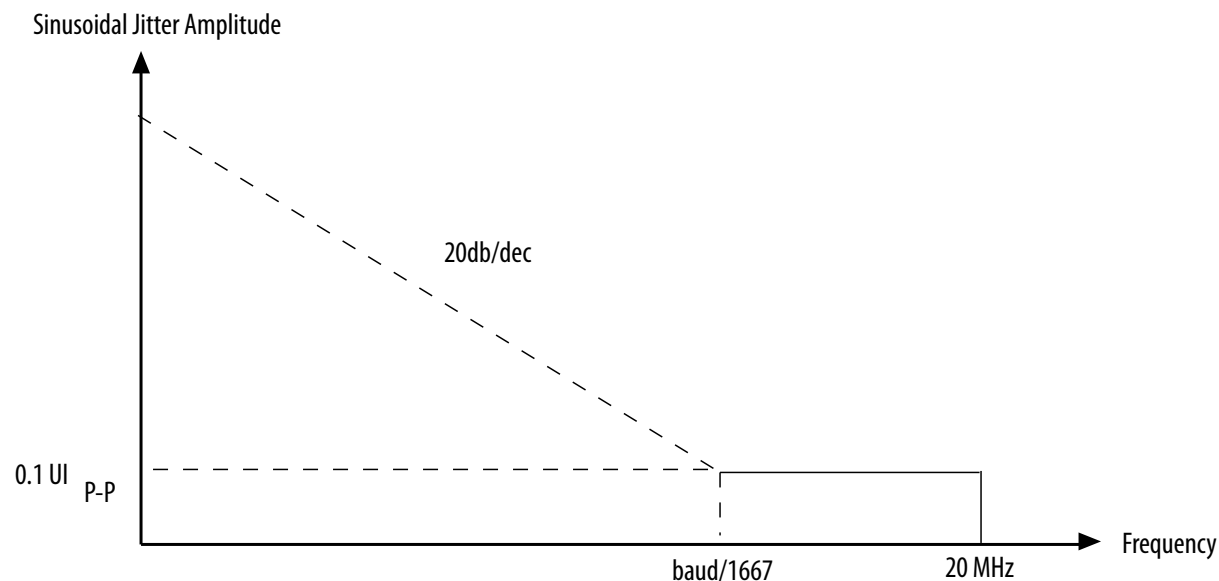


Table 2-45: LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Mask Values for a Data Rate  $\geq 1.25$  Gbps

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

Figure 2-5: LVDS Soft-CDR/DPA Sinusoidal Jitter Tolerance Specification for a Data Rate &lt; 1.25 Gbps



## Non DPA Mode High-Speed I/O Specifications

Table 2-46: High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

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

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

Symbol	Conditions	C3, I3L			C4, I4			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Sampling Window	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	ps

## DLL Range Specifications

**Table 2-47: DLL Range Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices**

Arria V GZ 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.

Parameter	C3, I3L	C4, I4	Unit
DLL operating frequency range	300 – 890	300 – 890	MHz

## DQS Logic Block Specifications

**Table 2-48: DQS Phase Offset Delay Per Setting for Arria V GZ Devices**

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

The delay settings are linear with a cumulative delay variation of 40 ps for all speed grades. For example, when using a –3 speed grade and applying a 10-phase offset setting to a 90° phase shift at 400 MHz, the expected average cumulative delay is  $[625 \text{ ps} + (10 \times 11 \text{ ps}) \pm 20 \text{ ps}] = 735 \text{ ps} \pm 20 \text{ ps}$ .

Speed Grade	Min	Max	Unit
C3, I3L	8	15	ps
C4, I4	8	16	ps

**Table 2-49: DQS Phase Shift Error Specification for DLL-Delayed Clock ( $t_{\text{DQS\_PSERR}}$ ) for Arria V GZ Devices**

This error specification is the absolute maximum and minimum error. For example, skew on three DQS delay buffers in a –3 speed grade is  $\pm 84 \text{ ps}$  or  $\pm 42 \text{ ps}$ .

Number of DQS Delay Buffers	C3, I3L	C4, I4	Unit
1	30	32	ps
2	60	64	ps
3	90	96	ps

Number of DQS Delay Buffers	C3, I3L	C4, I4	Unit
4	120	128	ps

## Memory Output Clock Jitter Specifications

**Table 2-50: Memory Output Clock Jitter Specification for Arria V GZ Devices**

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.

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

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.

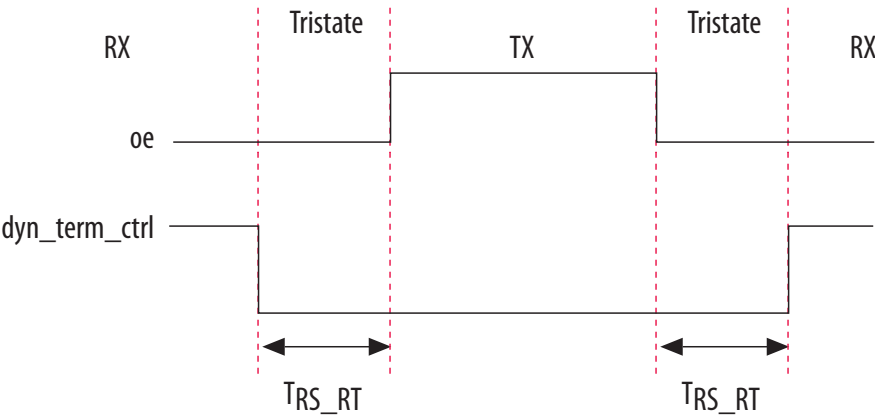
Clock Network	Parameter	Symbol	C3, I3L		C4, I4		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
Regional	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-55	55	-55	55	ps
	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{JIT(cc)}$	-110	110	-110	110	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-82.5	82.5	-82.5	82.5	ps
Global	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-82.5	82.5	-82.5	82.5	ps
	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{JIT(cc)}$	-165	165	-165	165	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-90	90	-90	90	ps
PHY Clock	Clock period jitter	$t_{JIT(per)}$	-30	30	-35	35	ps
	Cycle-to-cycle period jitter	$t_{JIT(cc)}$	-60	60	-70	70	ps
	Duty cycle jitter	$t_{JIT(duty)}$	-45	45	-56	56	ps

OCT Calibration Block Specifications

Table 2-51: OCT Calibration Block Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OCTUSRCLK	Clock required by the OCT calibration blocks	—	—	20	MHz
T <sub>OCTCAL</sub>	Number of OCTUSRCLK clock cycles required for OCT R <sub>S</sub> /R <sub>T</sub> 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 <sub>S</sub> and R <sub>T</sub> (See the figure below.)	—	2.5	—	ns

Figure 2-6: Timing Diagram for oe and dyn\_term\_ctrl Signals



## Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD) Specifications

**Table 2-52: Worst-Case DCD on Arria V GZ I/O Pins**

The DCD numbers do not cover the core clock network.

Symbol	C3, I3L		C4, I4		Unit
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output Duty Cycle	45	55	45	55	%

## Configuration Specification

### POR Specifications

**Table 2-53: Fast and Standard POR Delay Specification for Arria V GZ Devices**

Select the POR delay based on the MSEL setting as described in the “Configuration Schemes for Arria V Devices” table in the *Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices* chapter.

POR Delay	Minimum (ms)	Maximum (ms)
Fast	4	12 <sup>(202)</sup>
Standard	100	300

#### Related Information

[Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices](#)

<sup>(202)</sup> The maximum pulse width of the fast POR delay is 12 ms, providing enough time for the PCIe hard IP to initialize after the POR trip.



## JTAG Configuration Specifications

**Table 2-54: JTAG Timing Parameters and Values for Arria V GZ Devices**

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{JCP}$	TCK clock period	30	—	ns
$t_{JCP}$	TCK clock period	167 <sup>(203)</sup>	—	ns
$t_{JCH}$	TCK clock high time	14	—	ns
$t_{JCL}$	TCK clock low time	14	—	ns
$t_{JPSU}$ (TDI)	TDI JTAG port setup time	2	—	ns
$t_{JPSU}$ (TMS)	TMS JTAG port setup time	3	—	ns
$t_{JPH}$	JTAG port hold time	5	—	ns
$t_{JPCO}$	JTAG port clock to output	—	11 <sup>(204)</sup>	ns
$t_{JPZX}$	JTAG port high impedance to valid output	—	14 <sup>(204)</sup>	ns
$t_{JPXZ}$	JTAG port valid output to high impedance	—	14 <sup>(204)</sup>	ns

## Fast Passive Parallel (FPP) Configuration Timing

### DCLK-to-DATA[ ] Ratio (r) for FPP Configuration

FPP configuration requires a different DCLK-to-DATA[ ] ratio when you turn on encryption or the compression feature.

<sup>(203)</sup> 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.

<sup>(204)</sup> A 1-ns adder is required for each V<sub>CCIO</sub> voltage step down from 3.0 V. For example,  $t_{JPCO}$  = 12 ns if V<sub>CCIO</sub> of the TDO I/O bank = 2.5 V, or 13 ns if it equals 1.8 V.

**Table 2-55: DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for Arria V GZ Devices**

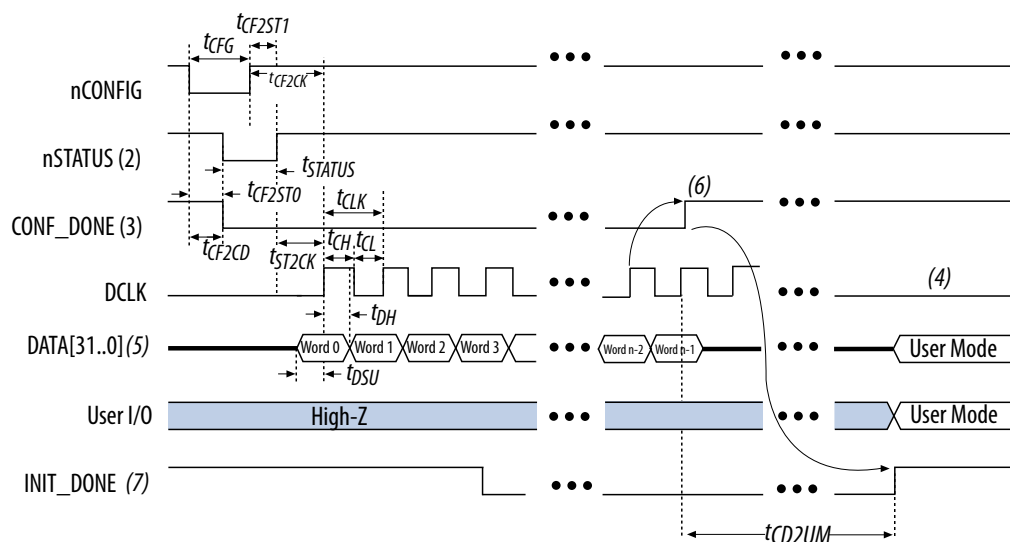
Depending on the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio, the host must send a DCLK frequency that is  $r$  times the data rate in bytes per second (Bps), or words per second (Wps). For example, in FPP  $\times 16$  when the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio is 2, the DCLK frequency must be 2 times the data rate in Wps. Arria V GZ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

Configuration Scheme	Decompression	Design Security	DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio
FPP $\times 8$	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	1
	Enabled	Disabled	2
	Enabled	Enabled	2
FPP $\times 16$	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	2
	Enabled	Disabled	4
	Enabled	Enabled	4
FPP $\times 32$	Disabled	Disabled	1
	Disabled	Enabled	4
	Enabled	Disabled	8
	Enabled	Enabled	8

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

Figure 2-7: FPP Configuration Timing Waveform When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is 1

Timing waveform for FPP configuration when using a MAX<sup>®</sup> II or MAX V device as an external host.



### Notes:

1. 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.
2. After power-up, the Arria V GZ device holds nSTATUS low for the time of the POR delay.
3. After power-up, before and during configuration, CONF\_DONE is low.
4. Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration. DCLK is ignored after configuration is complete. It can toggle high or low if required.
5. For FPP  $\times 16$ , use DATA[15..0]. For FPP  $\times 8$ , 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.
6. To ensure a successful configuration, send the entire configuration data to the Arria V GZ device. CONF\_DONE is released high when the Arria V GZ 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.
7. After the option bit to enable the INIT\_DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT\_DONE goes low.

**Note:** When you enable the decompression or design security feature, the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio varies for FPP ×8, FPP ×16, and FPP ×32. For the respective DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio, refer to the "DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for Arria V GZ Devices" table.

**Table 2-56: FPP Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is 1**

Use these timing parameters when the decompression and design security features are disabled.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CF2CD}$	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 <sup>(205)</sup>	μs
$t_{CF2ST1}$	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1,506 <sup>(206)</sup>	μs
$t_{CF2CK}$ (207)	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1,506	—	μs
$t_{ST2CK}$ <sup>(207)</sup>	nSTATUS high to first rising edge of DCLK	2	—	μs
$t_{DSU}$	DATA[] setup time before rising edge on DCLK	5.5	—	ns
$t_{DH}$	DATA[] hold time after rising edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
$t_{CH}$	DCLK high time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$t_{CL}$	DCLK low time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$t_{CLK}$	DCLK period	$1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$f_{MAX}$	DCLK frequency (FPP ×8/×16)	—	125	MHz
	DCLK frequency (FPP ×32)	—	100	MHz
$t_{CD2UM}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(208)</sup>	175	437	μs

<sup>(205)</sup> This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.

<sup>(206)</sup> This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by externally holding the nSTATUS low.

<sup>(207)</sup> If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the  $t_{ST2CK}$  specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the  $t_{CF2CK}$  specification.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CD2CU}$	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	$4 \times \text{maximum DCLK period}$	—	—
$t_{CD2UMC}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU} + (8576 \times \text{CLKUSR period})$ (209)	—	—

**Related Information**

- [DCLK-to-DATA\[\] Ratio \(r\) for FPP Configuration](#) on page 2-57
- [Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices](#)

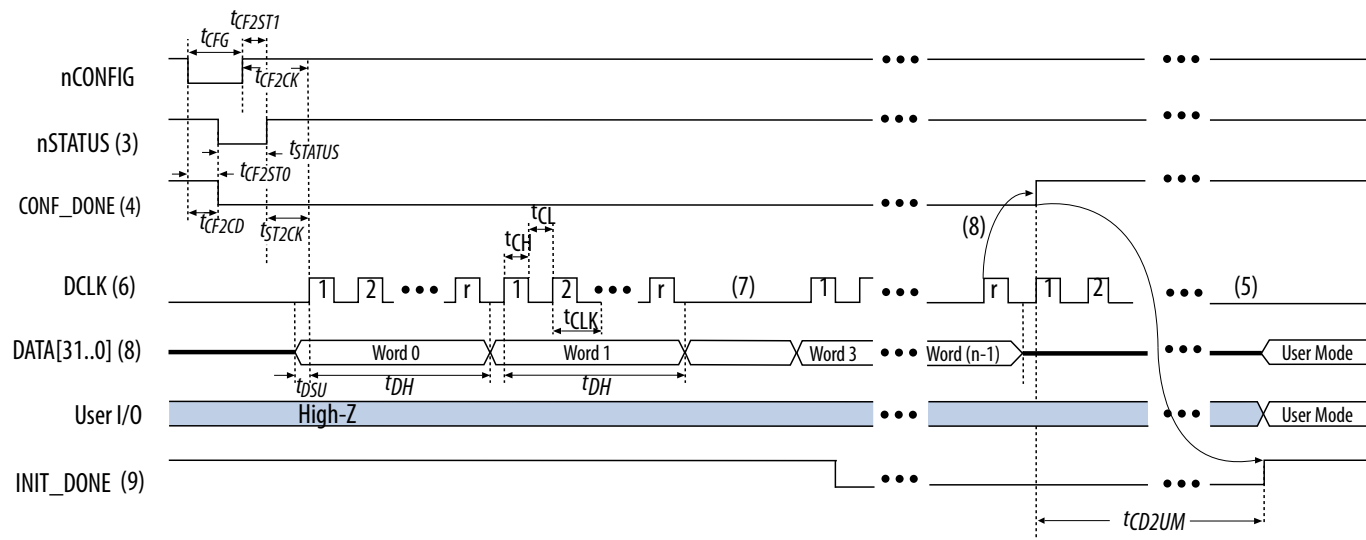
(208) The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you chose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

(209) 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 Arria V Devices* chapter.

## FPP Configuration Timing when DCLK to DATA[] &gt; 1

Figure 2-8: FPP Configuration Timing Waveform When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1 ,

Timing when using a MAX II device, MAX V device, or microprocessor as an external host.



## Notes:

1. To find out the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio for your system, refer to the "DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for Arria V GZ Devices" table.
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 Arria V GZ device holds nSTATUS low for the time as specified by the POR delay.
4. After power-up, before and during configuration, CONF\_DONE is low.
5. Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration is complete. DCLK is ignored after configuration is complete. It can toggle high or low if required.
6. "r" denotes the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio. For the DCLK-to-DATA[] ratio based on the decompression and the design security feature enable settings, refer to the "DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio for Arria V GZ Devices" table.
7. If needed, pause DCLK by holding it low. When DCLK restarts, the external host must provide data on the DATA[31..0] pins prior to sending the first DCLK rising edge.
8. To ensure a successful configuration, send the entire configuration data to the Arria V GZ device. CONF\_DONE is released high after the Arria V GZ 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.
9. After the option bit to enable the INIT\_DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT\_DONE goes low.

**Table 2-57: FPP Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is >1**

Use these timing parameters when you use the decompression and design security features.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CF2CD}$	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 <sup>(210)</sup>	μs
$t_{CF2ST1}$	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1,506 <sup>(211)</sup>	μs
$t_{CF2CK}$ <sup>(212)</sup>	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1,506	—	μs
$t_{ST2CK}$ <sup>(212)</sup>	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	$N - 1/f_{DCLK}$ <sup>(213)</sup>	—	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 <sup>(214)</sup>	175	437	μs

<sup>(210)</sup> You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.

<sup>(211)</sup> You can obtain this value if you do not delay configuration by externally holding the nSTATUS low.

<sup>(212)</sup> If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the  $t_{ST2CK}$  specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the  $t_{CF2CK}$  specification.

<sup>(213)</sup> N is the DCLK-to-DATA ratio and  $f_{DCLK}$  is the DCLK frequency the system is operating.

<sup>(214)</sup> The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you use the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CD2CU}$	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	$4 \times \text{maximum DCLK period}$	—	—
$t_{CD2UMC}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU} + (8576 \times \text{CLKUSR period})^{(215)}$	—	—

**Related Information**

- [DCLK-to-DATA\[\] Ratio \(r\) for FPP Configuration](#) on page 2-57
- [Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices](#)

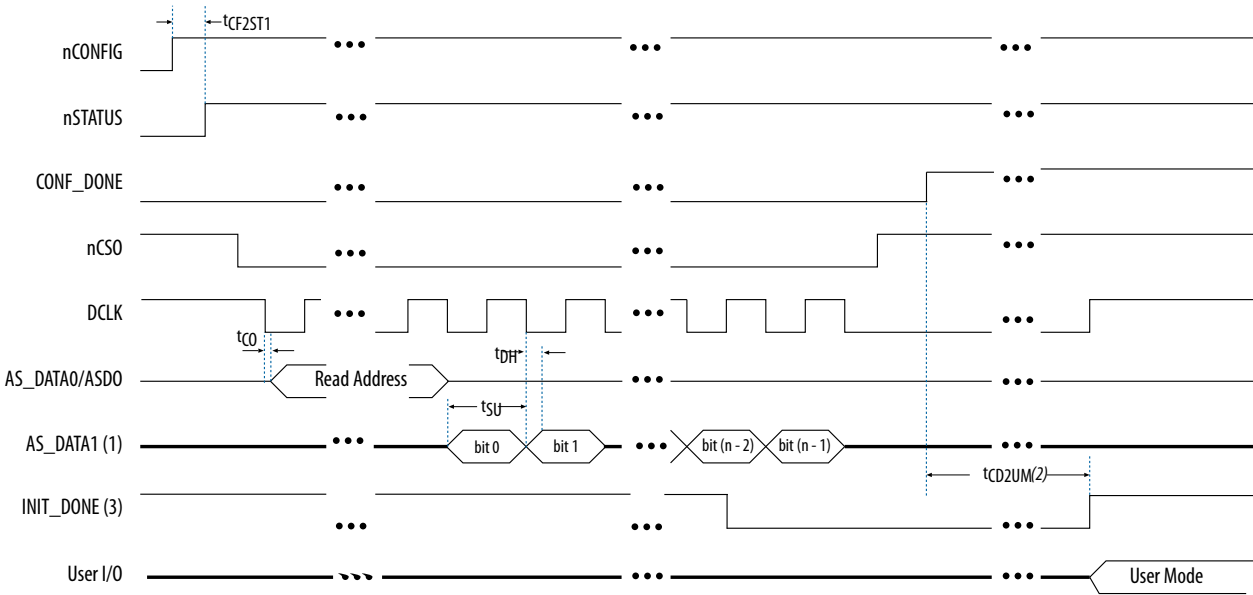
<sup>(215)</sup> To enable the CLKUSR pin as the initialization clock source and to obtain the maximum frequency specification on these pins, refer to the “Initialization” section of the *Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices* chapter.



# Active Serial Configuration Timing

Figure 2-9: AS Configuration Timing

Timing waveform for the active serial (AS) x1 mode and AS x4 mode configuration timing.



- Notes:
- 1. If you are using AS x4 mode, this signal represents the AS\_DATA[3:0] and ERQ 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 2-58: AS Timing Parameters for AS x1 and AS x4 Configurations in Arria V GZ Devices

The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you choose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

$t_{CF2CD}$ ,  $t_{CF2ST0}$ ,  $t_{CFG}$ ,  $t_{STATUS}$ , and  $t_{CF2ST1}$  timing parameters are identical to the timing parameters for PS mode listed in the "PS Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices" table.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
t <sub>CO</sub>	DCLK falling edge to AS_DATA0/ASDO output	—	4	ns
t <sub>SU</sub>	Data setup time before falling edge on DCLK	1.5	—	ns
t <sub>H</sub>	Data hold time after falling edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
t <sub>CD2UM</sub>	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(216)</sup>	175	437	μs
t <sub>CD2CU</sub>	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	4 × maximum DCLK period	—	—
t <sub>CD2UMC</sub>	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	t <sub>CD2CU</sub> + (8576 × CLKUSR period)	—	—

Table 2-59: DCLK Frequency Specification in the AS Configuration Scheme

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

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

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

#### Related Information

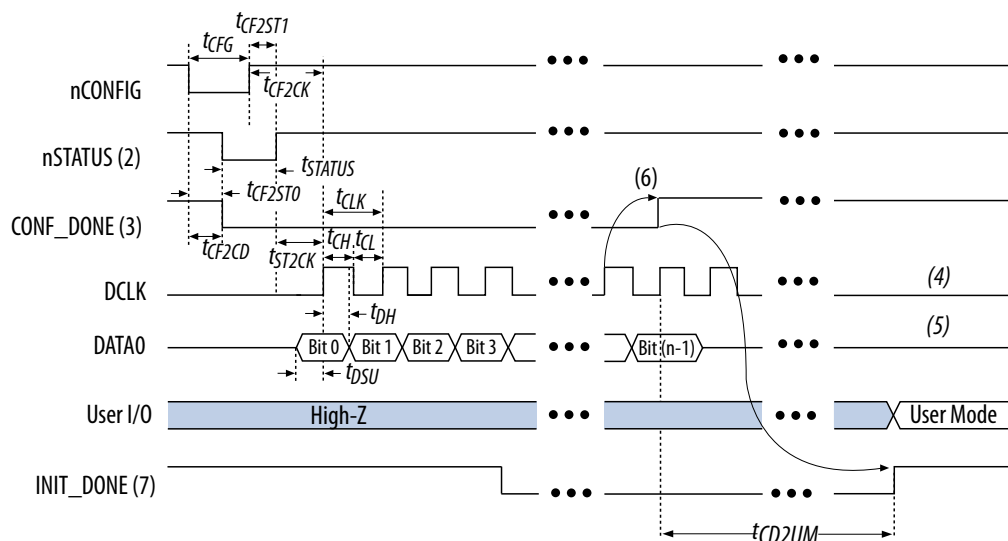
- [Passive Serial Configuration Timing](#) on page 2-67
- [Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices](#)

<sup>(216)</sup> To enable the CLKUSR pin as the initialization clock source and to obtain the maximum frequency specification on this pin, refer to the “Initialization” section of the *Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices* chapter.

## Passive Serial Configuration Timing

Figure 2-10: PS Configuration Timing Waveform

Timing waveform for a passive serial (PS) configuration when using a MAX II device, MAX V device, or microprocessor as an external host.



### Notes:

1. 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.
2. After power-up, the Arria V GZ device holds nSTATUS low for the time of the POR delay.
3. After power-up, before and during configuration, CONF\_DONE is low.
4. Do not leave DCLK floating after configuration. DCLK is ignored after configuration is complete. It can toggle high or low if required.
5. DATA0 is available as a user I/O pin after configuration. The state of this pin depends on the dual-purpose pin settings in the Device and Pins Option.
6. To ensure a successful configuration, send the entire configuration data to the Arria V GZ device. CONF\_DONE is released high after the Arria V GZ 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.
7. After the option bit to enable the INIT\_DONE pin is configured into the device, the INIT\_DONE goes low.

Table 2-60: PS Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{CF2CD}$	nCONFIG low to CONF_DONE low	—	600	ns
$t_{CF2ST0}$	nCONFIG low to nSTATUS low	—	600	ns
$t_{CFG}$	nCONFIG low pulse width	2	—	$\mu$ s
$t_{STATUS}$	nSTATUS low pulse width	268	1,506 <sup>(217)</sup>	$\mu$ s
$t_{CF2ST1}$	nCONFIG high to nSTATUS high	—	1,506 <sup>(218)</sup>	$\mu$ s
$t_{CF2CK}$ (219)	nCONFIG high to first rising edge on DCLK	1,506	—	$\mu$ s
$t_{ST2CK}$ <sup>(219)</sup>	nSTATUS high to first rising edge of DCLK	2	—	$\mu$ s
$t_{DSU}$	DATA[] setup time before rising edge on DCLK	5.5	—	ns
$t_{DH}$	DATA[] hold time after rising edge on DCLK	0	—	ns
$t_{CH}$	DCLK high time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$t_{CL}$	DCLK low time	$0.45 \times 1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$t_{CLK}$	DCLK period	$1/f_{MAX}$	—	s
$f_{MAX}$	DCLK frequency	—	125	MHz
$t_{CD2UM}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode <sup>(220)</sup>	175	437	$\mu$ s
$t_{CD2CU}$	CONF_DONE high to CLKUSR enabled	$4 \times$ maximum DCLK period	—	—
$t_{CD2UMC}$	CONF_DONE high to user mode with CLKUSR option on	$t_{CD2CU} + (8576 \times \text{CLKUSR period})$ <sup>(221)</sup>	—	—

<sup>(217)</sup> This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by extending the nCONFIG or nSTATUS low pulse width.

<sup>(218)</sup> This value is applicable if you do not delay configuration by externally holding the nSTATUS low.

<sup>(219)</sup> If nSTATUS is monitored, follow the  $t_{ST2CK}$  specification. If nSTATUS is not monitored, follow the  $t_{CF2CK}$  specification.

<sup>(220)</sup> The minimum and maximum numbers apply only if you choose the internal oscillator as the clock source for initializing the device.

## Related Information

## Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices

## Initialization

Table 2-61: Initialization Clock Source Option and the Maximum Frequency for Arria V GZ Devices

Initialization Clock Source	Configuration Schemes	Maximum Frequency (MHz)	Minimum Number of Clock Cycles
Internal Oscillator	AS, PS, FPP	12.5	8576
CLKUSR <sup>(222)</sup>	PS, FPP	125	
	AS	100	
DCLK	PS, FPP	125	

## Configuration Files

Use the following table to estimate the file size before design compilation. Different configuration file formats, such as a hexadecimal file (.hex) or tabular text file (.tcf) format, have different file sizes.

For the different types of configuration file and file sizes, refer to the Quartus II software. However, for a specific version of the Quartus II software, any design targeted for the same device has the same uncompressed configuration file size.

<sup>(221)</sup> 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 Arria V Devices* chapter.

<sup>(222)</sup> To enable CLKUSR as the initialization clock source, turn on the **Enable user-supplied start-up clock (CLKUSR)** option in the Quartus II software from the **General** panel of the **Device and Pin Options** dialog box.

Table 2-62: Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Arria V GZ Devices

Variant	Member Code	Configuration .rbf Size (bits)	IOCSR .rbf Size (bits) <sup>(223)</sup>
Arria V GZ	E1	137,598,880	562,208
	E3	137,598,880	562,208
	E5	213,798,880	561,760
	E7	213,798,880	561,760

Table 2-63: Minimum Configuration Time Estimation for Arria V GZ Devices

Variant	Member Code	Active Serial <sup>(224)</sup>			Fast Passive Parallel <sup>(225)</sup>		
		Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (ms)	Width	DCLK (MHz)	Min Config Time (ms)
Arria V GZ	E1	4	100	344	32	100	43
	E3	4	100	344	32	100	43
	E5	4	100	534	32	100	67
	E7	4	100	534	32	100	67

## Remote System Upgrades Circuitry Timing Specification

Table 2-64: Remote System Upgrade Circuitry Timing Specifications

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
$t_{RU\_nCONFIG}$ <sup>(226)</sup>	250	—	ns
$t_{RU\_nRSTIMER}$ <sup>(227)</sup>	250	—	ns

<sup>(223)</sup> The IOCSR .rbf size is specifically for the Configuration via Protocol (CvP) feature.

<sup>(224)</sup> DCLK frequency of 100 MHz using external CLKUSR.

<sup>(225)</sup> Max FPGA FPP bandwidth may exceed bandwidth available from some external storage or control logic.

**Related Information**

- [Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices](#)  
For more information about the reconfiguration input for the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE IP core, refer to the “User Watchdog Timer” section.
- [Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices](#)  
For more information about the `reset_timer` input for the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE IP core, refer to the “Remote System Upgrade State Machine” section.

## User Watchdog Internal Oscillator Frequency Specification

**Table 2-65: User Watchdog Internal Oscillator Frequency Specifications**

Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
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.

**Related Information**

[Arria V Devices Documentation page](#)

For the Excel-based I/O Timing spreadsheet

<sup>(226)</sup> This is equivalent to strobing the reconfiguration input of the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE IP core high for the minimum timing specification. For more information, refer to the “Remote System Upgrade State Machine” section in the *Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices* chapter.

<sup>(227)</sup> This is equivalent to strobing the `reset_timer` input of the ALTREMOTE\_UPDATE IP core high for the minimum timing specification. For more information, refer to the “User Watchdog Timer” section in the *Configuration, Design Security, and Remote System Upgrades in Arria V Devices* chapter.

## Programmable IOE Delay

Table 2-66: IOE Programmable Delay for Arria V GZ Devices

Parameter <sup>(228)</sup>	Available Settings	Min Offset <sup>(229)</sup>	Fast Model		Slow Model				Unit
			Industrial	Commercial	C3	C4	I3L	I4	
D1	64	0	0.464	0.493	0.924	1.011	0.921	1.006	ns
D2	32	0	0.230	0.244	0.459	0.503	0.456	0.500	ns
D3	8	0	1.587	1.699	2.992	3.192	3.047	3.257	ns
D4	64	0	0.464	0.492	0.924	1.011	0.920	1.006	ns
D5	64	0	0.464	0.493	0.924	1.011	0.921	1.006	ns
D6	32	0	0.229	0.244	0.458	0.503	0.456	0.499	ns

## Programmable Output Buffer Delay

Table 2-67: Programmable Output Buffer Delay for Arria V GZ Devices

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.

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
D <sub>OUTBUF</sub>	Rising and/or falling edge delay	0 (default)	ps
		50	ps
		100	ps
		150	ps

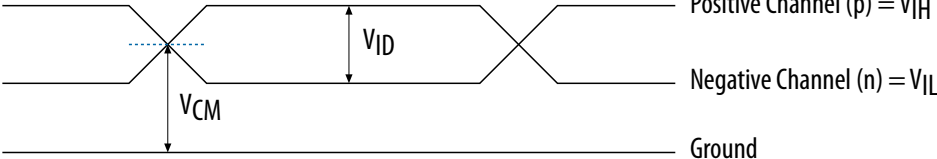

<sup>(228)</sup> You can set this value in the Quartus II software by selecting **D1**, **D2**, **D3**, **D4**, **D5**, and **D6** in the **Assignment Name** column of **Assignment Editor**.

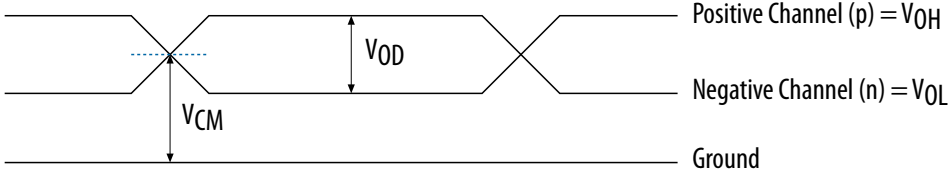
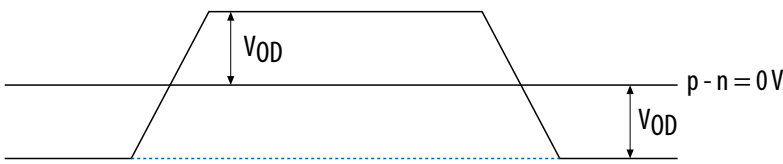
<sup>(229)</sup> Minimum offset does not include the intrinsic delay.

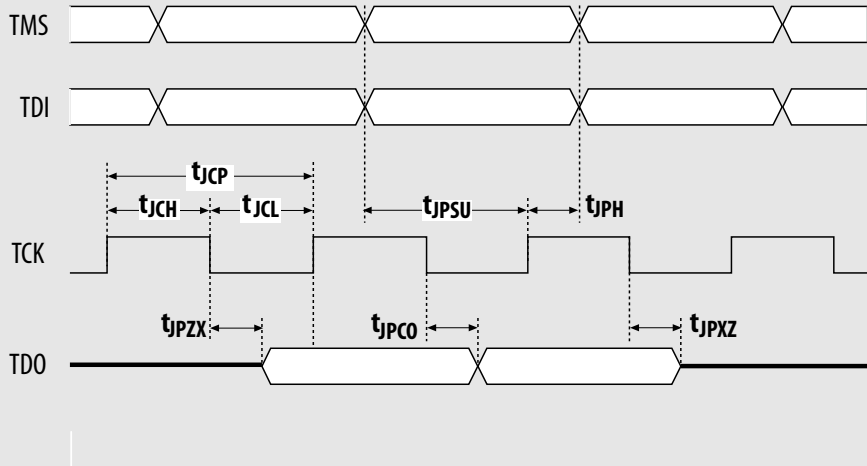
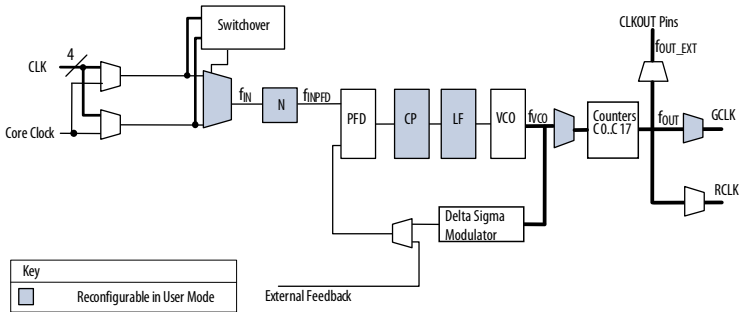


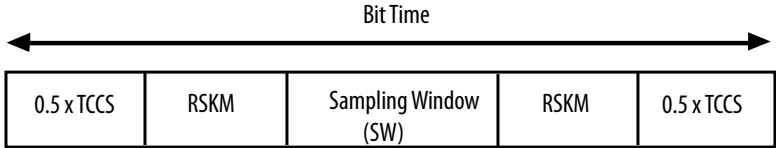
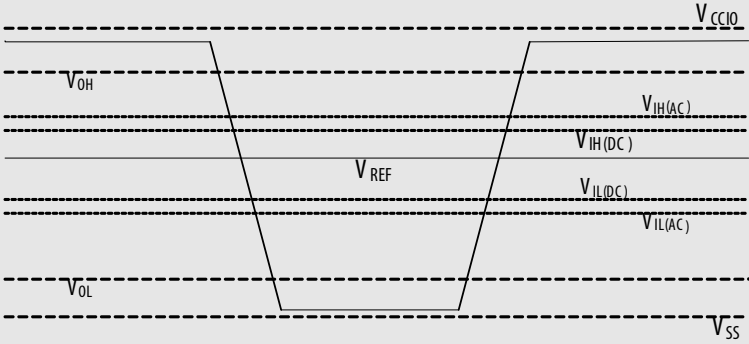
# Glossary

Table 2-68: Glossary

Term	Definition
Differential I/O Standards	<div>Receiver Input Waveforms</div> <div><div>Single-Ended Waveform</div><p>Positive Channel (p) = <math>V_{IH}</math></p><p>Negative Channel (n) = <math>V_{IL}</math></p><p>Ground</p></div> <div><div>Differential Waveform</div><p><math>p - n = 0V</math></p></div> <div>Transmitter Output Waveforms</div>

Term	Definition
	<p><b>Single-Ended Waveform</b></p>  <p><b>Differential Waveform</b></p> 
$f_{\text{HCLK}}$	Left and right PLL input clock frequency.
$f_{\text{HSDR}}$	High-speed I/O block—Maximum and minimum LVDS data transfer rate ( $f_{\text{HSDR}} = 1/\text{TUI}$ ), non-DPA.
$f_{\text{HSDRDPA}}$	High-speed I/O block—Maximum and minimum LVDS data transfer rate ( $f_{\text{HSDRDPA}} = 1/\text{TUI}$ ), DPA.
J	High-speed I/O block—Deserialization factor (width of parallel data bus).

Term	Definition
JTAG Timing Specifications	<p>JTAG Timing Specifications:</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the timing relationships between JTAG signals. TMS and TDI are shown as high-impedance signals during certain phases. TCK is the clock signal. TDO is the data output signal. The timing parameters are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><math>t_{JCP}</math>: JTAG Capture Period</li><li><math>t_{JCH}</math>: JTAG Clock High</li><li><math>t_{JCL}</math>: JTAG Clock Low</li><li><math>t_{JPSU}</math>: JTAG Period Setup</li><li><math>t_{JPH}</math>: JTAG Period High</li><li><math>t_{JPZX}</math>: JTAG Period Zero</li><li><math>t_{JPCO}</math>: JTAG Period Control</li><li><math>t_{JPXZ}</math>: JTAG Period Zero</li></ul>
PLL Specifications	<p>Diagram of PLL Specifications</p>  <p>The diagram shows the internal structure of a PLL. The Core Clock is input to a Switchover block, which then feeds into a PFD (Phase-Frequency Divider). The PFD output goes through a CP (Charge Pump) and an LF (Loop Filter) to the VCO (Voltage-Controlled Oscillator). The VCO output is fed back to the PFD and also passes through a Delta Sigma Modulator. The output of the Delta Sigma Modulator is fed back to the PFD. The VCO output also goes through a Counters block (CO, C, 17) to produce the final output. The output is then split into CLKOUT Pins, fOUT_EXT, fOUT, GCLK, and RCLK. A Key indicates that components in blue are Reconfigurable in User Mode.</p> <p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reconfigurable in User Mode</li></ul> <p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Core Clock can only be fed by dedicated clock input pins or PLL outputs.</li></ol>

Term	Definition
$R_L$	Receiver differential input discrete resistor (external to the Arria V GZ device).
SW (sampling window)	<p>Timing Diagram—the period of time during which the data must be valid in order to capture it correctly. The setup and hold times determine the ideal strobe position within the sampling window, as shown:</p>  <p>The diagram shows a horizontal timeline. A double-headed arrow labeled 'Bit Time' spans the entire duration. Below this, a sequence of boxes represents time intervals: '0.5 x TCCS', 'RSKM', 'Sampling Window (SW)', 'RSKM', and '0.5 x TCCS'. The 'Sampling Window (SW)' is the central interval where data must be valid.</p>
Single-ended voltage referenced I/O standard	<p>The JEDEC standard for SSTL and HSTL I/O defines both the AC and DC input signal values. The AC values indicate the voltage levels at which the receiver must meet its timing specifications. The DC values indicate the voltage levels at which the final logic state of the receiver is unambiguously defined. After the receiver input has crossed the AC value, the receiver changes to the new logic state.</p> <p>The new logic state is then maintained as long as the input stays beyond the DC threshold. This approach is intended to provide predictable receiver timing in the presence of input waveform ringing:</p> <p>Single-Ended Voltage Referenced I/O Standard</p>  <p>The diagram shows a trapezoidal waveform representing a signal transition. Horizontal dashed lines indicate various voltage levels: <math>V_{OH}</math> (top), <math>V_{OH(AC)}</math> (just below <math>V_{OH}</math>), <math>V_{OH(DC)}</math> (below <math>V_{OH(AC)}</math>), <math>V_{REF}</math> (middle), <math>V_{IL(DC)}</math> (below <math>V_{REF}</math>), <math>V_{IL(AC)}</math> (just above <math>V_{IL(DC)}</math>), <math>V_{SS}</math> (bottom), and <math>V_{CCIO}</math> (top right). The waveform starts at <math>V_{OH}</math>, falls through <math>V_{OH(AC)}</math> and <math>V_{OH(DC)}</math> to <math>V_{IL(AC)}</math>, then through <math>V_{IL(DC)}</math> to <math>V_{SS}</math>, and finally rises back through <math>V_{IL(DC)}</math> and <math>V_{IL(AC)}</math> to <math>V_{OH}</math>.</p>

Term	Definition
$t_C$	High-speed receiver and transmitter input and output clock period.
TCCS (channel-to-channel-skew)	The timing difference between the fastest and slowest output edges, including $t_{CO}$ variation and clock skew, across channels driven by the same PLL. The clock is included in the TCCS measurement (refer to the Timing Diagram figure under SW in this table).
$t_{DUTY}$	High-speed I/O block—Duty cycle on the high-speed transmitter output clock.
$t_{FALL}$	Signal high-to-low transition time (80-20%)
$t_{INCCJ}$	Cycle-to-cycle jitter tolerance on the PLL clock input.
$t_{OUTPJ\_IO}$	Period jitter on the general purpose I/O driven by a PLL.
$t_{OUTPJ\_DC}$	Period jitter on the dedicated clock output driven by a PLL.
$t_{RISE}$	Signal low-to-high transition time (20-80%)
Timing Unit Interval (TUI)	The timing budget allowed for skew, propagation delays, and the data sampling window. ( $TUI = 1/(\text{receiver input clock frequency multiplication factor}) = t_C/w$ )
$V_{CM(DC)}$	DC common mode input voltage.
$V_{ICM}$	Input common mode voltage—The common mode of the differential signal at the receiver.
$V_{ID}$	Input differential voltage swing—The difference in voltage between the positive and complementary conductors of a differential transmission at the receiver.
$V_{DIF(AC)}$	AC differential input voltage—Minimum AC input differential voltage required for switching.
$V_{DIF(DC)}$	DC differential input voltage— Minimum DC input differential voltage required for switching.
$V_{IH}$	Voltage input high—The minimum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic high.
$V_{IH(AC)}$	High-level AC input voltage
$V_{IH(DC)}$	High-level DC input voltage
$V_{IL}$	Voltage input low—The maximum positive voltage applied to the input which is accepted by the device as a logic low.
$V_{IL(AC)}$	Low-level AC input voltage
$V_{IL(DC)}$	Low-level DC input voltage

Term	Definition
$V_{OCM}$	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	High-speed I/O block—clock boost factor

## Document Revision History

Date	Version	Changes
February 2017	2017.02.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed the minimum value for <math>t_{CD2UMC}</math> in the "FPP Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is 1" table.</li> <li>Changed the minimum value for <math>t_{CD2UMC}</math> in the "FPP Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices When the DCLK-to-DATA[] Ratio is &gt;1" table.</li> <li>Changed the minimum value for <math>t_{CD2UMC}</math> in the "AS Timing Parameters for AS x1 and AS x4 Configurations in Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li> <li>Changed the minimum value for <math>t_{CD2UMC}</math> in the "PS Timing Parameters for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li> <li>Changed the minimum number of clock cycles value in the "Initialization Clock Source Option and the Maximum Frequency for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li> </ul>

Date	Version	Changes
June 2016	2016.06.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changed column heading from "Value" to "Maximum" in the "Pin Capacitance for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Changed the minimum supported data rate range values from "1000" to "2000" in the "ATX PLL Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Added the supported data rates for the following output standards using true LVDS output buffer types in the "High-Speed Clock Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• True RSDS output standard: data rates of up to 230 Mbps</li><li>• True mini-LVDS output standard: data rates of up to 340 Mbps</li></ul></li></ul>
December 2015	2015.12.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removed the CDR ppm tolerance specification from the "Receiver Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Removed transmitter rise and fall time specifications from the "Transmitter Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Changed the .rbf sizes in the "Uncompressed .rbf Sizes for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Added a footnote to the "Transmitter High-Speed I/O Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li></ul>
June 2015	2015.06.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changed the conditions for the reference clock rise and fall time and added a note to the condition in the "Reference Clock Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Added a note to the "Minimum differential eye opening at receiver serial input pins" specification in the "Receiver Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li></ul>
January 2015	2015.01.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Added 240-Ω to the "OCT Calibration Accuracy Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Changed the CDR PPM tolerance spec in the "Receiver Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li><li>• Added additional max data rate for fPLL in the "Fractional PLL Specifications for Arria V GZ Devices" table.</li></ul>

Date	Version	Changes
July 2014	3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Table 21.</li> <li>Updated Table 22 <math>V_{OCM}</math> (DC Coupled) condition.</li> <li>Updated the DCLK note to Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 9.</li> <li>Added note to Table 5 and Table 6.</li> <li>Added the DCLK specification to Table 50.</li> <li>Added note to Table 51.</li> <li>Updated the list of parameters in Table 53.</li> </ul>
February 2014	3.7	Updated Table 28.
December 2013	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Table 2, Table 13, Table 18, Table 19, Table 22, Table 30, Table 33, Table 37, Table 38, Table 45, Table 46, Table 47, Table 56, Table 49.</li> <li>Updated “PLL Specifications”.</li> </ul>
August 2013	3.5	Updated Table 28.
August 2013	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed Preliminary tags for Table 2, Table 4, Table 5, Table 14, Table 27, Table 28, Table 29, Table 31, Table 32, Table 43, Table 45, Table 46, Table 47, Table 48, Table 49, Table 50, and Table 54.</li> <li>Updated Table 2 and Table 28.</li> </ul>
June 2013	3.3	Updated Table 23, Table 28, Table 51, and Table 55.
May 2013	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added Table 23.</li> <li>Updated Table 5, Table 22, Table 26, and Table 57.</li> <li>Updated Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9.</li> </ul>
March 2013	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Table 2, Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 19, Table 22, Table 26, Table 29, Table 52.</li> <li>Updated “Maximum Allowed Overshoot and Undershoot Voltage”.</li> </ul>
December 2012	3.0	Initial release.