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## **Intel<sup>®</sup> MAX<sup>®</sup> 10 FPGA Device Overview**



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## Intel® MAX® 10 FPGA Device Overview

Intel® MAX® 10 devices are single-chip, non-volatile low-cost programmable logic devices (PLDs) to integrate the optimal set of system components.

The highlights of the Intel MAX 10 devices include:

- · Internally stored dual configuration flash
- User flash memory
- Instant on support
- Integrated analog-to-digital converters (ADCs)
- Single-chip Nios II soft core processor support

Intel MAX 10 devices are the ideal solution for system management, I/O expansion, communication control planes, industrial, automotive, and consumer applications.

#### **Related Links**

Intel MAX 10 FPGA Device Datasheet

## **Key Advantages of Intel MAX 10 Devices**

#### Table 1. Key Advantages of Intel MAX 10 Devices

Advantage	Supporting Feature
Simple and fast configuration	Secure on-die flash memory enables device configuration in less than 10 ms
Flexibility and integration	Single device integrating PLD logic, RAM, flash memory, digital signal processing (DSP), ADC, phase-locked loop (PLL), and I/Os Small packages available from 3 mm × 3 mm
Low power	Sleep mode—significant standby power reduction and resumption in less than 1 ms     Longer battery life—resumption from full power-off in less than 10 ms
20-year-estimated life cycle	Built on TSMC's 55 nm embedded flash process technology
High productivity design tools	<ul> <li>Intel Quartus® Prime Lite edition (no cost license)</li> <li>Platform Designer (Standard) system integration tool</li> <li>DSP Builder for Intel FPGAs</li> <li>Nios® II Embedded Design Suite (EDS)</li> </ul>

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## **Summary of Intel MAX 10 Device Features**

## Table 2. Summary of Features for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Packaging  Lite M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	m TSMC Embedded Flash (Flash + SRAM) process technology  bw cost, small form factor packages—support multiple packaging echnologies and pin pitches  ultiple device densities with compatible package footprints for seamless higration between different device densities  oHS6-compliant  -input look-up table (LUT) and single register logic element (LE) Es arranged in logic array block (LAB)  mbedded RAM and user flash memory locks and PLLs  mbedded multiplier blocks eneral purpose I/Os  19K—9 kilobits (Kb) memory blocks ascadable blocks to create RAM, dual port, and FIFO functions  ser accessible non-volatile storage igh speed operating frequency arge memory size igh data retention fultiple interface option  me 18 × 18 or two 9 × 9 multiplier modes
Core architecture  Core architecture  A L L E C C E E C C C E E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C C E E C C E E C C E E C C E E C C E E C C E E C E E C C E E E C C E	echnologies and pin pitches fultiple device densities with compatible package footprints for seamless higration between different device densities oHS6-compliant  -input look-up table (LUT) and single register logic element (LE) Es arranged in logic array block (LAB) mbedded RAM and user flash memory locks and PLLs mbedded multiplier blocks eneral purpose I/Os  19K—9 kilobits (Kb) memory blocks ascadable blocks to create RAM, dual port, and FIFO functions  ser accessible non-volatile storage igh speed operating frequency arge memory size igh data retention fultiple interface option
Internal memory blocks  Internal memory blocks  User flash memory (UFM)  H LL H M  Embedded multiplier blocks  O C P  ADC  I Clock networks  I H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	Es arranged in logic array block (LAB) mbedded RAM and user flash memory locks and PLLs mbedded multiplier blocks eneral purpose I/Os  9K—9 kilobits (Kb) memory blocks ascadable blocks to create RAM, dual port, and FIFO functions  ser accessible non-volatile storage igh speed operating frequency arge memory size igh data retention lultiple interface option
User flash memory (UFM)  User flash memory (UFM)  H L H M  Embedded multiplier blocks  O C D  ADC  1 U Clock networks  G H	ascadable blocks to create RAM, dual port, and FIFO functions ser accessible non-volatile storage igh speed operating frequency arge memory size igh data retention ultiple interface option
Embedded multiplier blocks  OPP  ADC  1  Clock networks  OPH  ADC  HORD  HORD	igh speed operating frequency arge memory size igh data retention ultiple interface option
ADC	ne 18 × 18 or two 9 × 9 multiplier modes
Clock networks  • U • C • II • H	ascadable blocks enabling creation of filters, arithmetic functions, and image rocessing pipelines
• H	2-bit successive approximation register (SAR) type p to 17 analog inputs umulative speed up to 1 million samples per second (MSPS) ntegrated temperature sensing capability
Internal oscillator Built	lobal clocks support igh speed frequency in clock network
	in internal ring oscillator
• L • H • C • Z	nalog-based ow jitter igh precision clock synthesis lock delay compensation ero delay buffering lultiple output taps
• O	ultiple I/O standards support n-chip termination (OCT) p to 830 megabits per second (Mbps) LVDS receiver, 800 Mbps LVDS ansmitter
External memory interface (EMIF) (1) Supp	

<sup>(1)</sup> EMIF is only supported in selected Intel MAX 10 device density and package combinations. Refer to the *External Memory Interface User Guide* for more information.

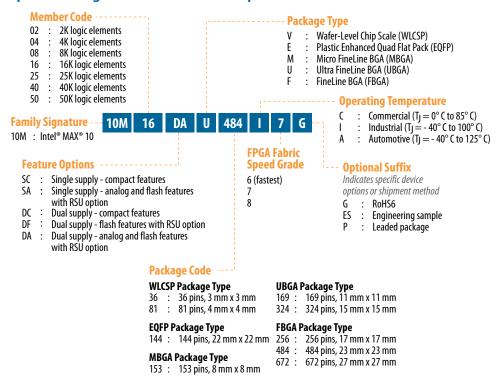
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Feature	Description
	DDR3, DDR3L, DDR2, LPDDR2 (on 10M16, 10M25, 10M40, and 10M50.)     SRAM (Hardware support only)  Note: For 600 Mbps performance, –6 device speed grade is required.     Performance varies according to device grade (commercial, industrial, or automotive) and device speed grade (–6 or –7). Refer to the Intel MAX 10 FPGA Device Datasheet or External Memory Interface Spec Estimator for more details.
Configuration	Internal configuration  JTAG  Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) 128-bit encryption and compression options  Flash memory data retention of 20 years at 85 °C
Flexible power supply schemes	Single- and dual-supply device options     Dynamically controlled input buffer power down     Sleep mode for dynamic power reduction

## **Intel MAX 10 Device Ordering Information**

Figure 1. Sample Ordering Code and Available Options for Intel MAX 10 Devices



Note:

The -I6 and -A6 speed grades of the Intel MAX 10 FPGA devices are not available by default in the Intel Quartus Prime software. Contact your local Intel sales representatives for support.

#### **Related Links**

Intel FPGA Product Selector

Provides the latest information about Intel FPGAs.



#### **Intel MAX 10 Device Feature Options**

Table 3. Feature Options for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Option	Feature			
Compact	Devices with core architecture featuring single configuration image with self-configuration capability			
Flash	Devices with core architecture featuring:  Dual configuration image with self-configuration capability  Remote system upgrade capability  Memory initialization			
Analog	Devices with core architecture featuring:  Dual configuration image with self-configuration capability Remote system upgrade capability Memory initialization Integrated ADC			

#### **Intel MAX 10 Device Maximum Resources**

**Table 4.** Maximum Resource Counts for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Resource		Device						
		10M02	10M04	10M08	10M16	10M25	10M40	10M50
Logic Elements (LE) (K)		2	4	8	16	25	40	50
M9K Memo	ory (Kb)	108	189	378	549	675	1,260	1,638
User Flash Memory (Kb) (2)		96	1,248	1,376	2,368	3,200	5,888	5,888
18 × 18 Multiplier		16	20	24	45	55	125	144
PLL		2	2	2	4	4	4	4
GPIO		246	246	250	320	360	500	500
LVDS	Dedicated Transmitter	15	15	15	22	24	30	30
	Emulated Transmitter	114	114	116	151	171	241	241
	Dedicated Receiver	114	114	116	151	171	241	241
Internal Configuration Image		1	2	2	2	2	2	2
ADC		_	1	1	1	2	2	2

<sup>(2)</sup> The maximum possible value including user flash memory and configuration flash memory. For more information, refer to Intel MAX 10 User Flash Memory User Guide.

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## **Intel MAX 10 Devices I/O Resources Per Package**

Table 5. Package Plan for Intel MAX 10 Single Power Supply Devices

Device			Package		
	Туре	M153 153-pin MBGA	U169 169-pin UBGA	U324 324-pin UBGA	E144 144-pin EQFP
	Size	8 mm × 8 mm	11 mm × 11 mm	15 mm × 15 mm	22 mm × 22 mm
	Ball Pitch	0.5 mm	0.8 mm	0.8 mm	0.5 mm
10M02		112	130	246	101
10M04		112	130	246	101
10M08		112	130	246	101
10M16		_	130	246	101
10M25		_	_	_	101
10M40		_	_	_	101
10M50		_	_	_	101

Table 6. Package Plan for Intel MAX 10 Dual Power Supply Devices

Device				Package			
	Туре	V36 36-pin WLCSP	V81 81-pin WLCSP	U324 324-pin UBGA	F256 256-pin FBGA	F484 484-pin FBGA	F672 672-pin FBGA
	Size	3 mm × 3 mm	4 mm × 4 mm	15 mm × 15 mm	17 mm × 17 mm	23 mm × 23 mm	27 mm × 27 mm
	Ball Pitch	0.4 mm	0.4 mm	0.8 mm	1.0 mm	1.0 mm	1.0 mm
10M02	•	27	_	160	_	_	_
10M04		_	_	246	178	_	_
10M08		_	56	246	178	250	_
10M16		_	_	246	178	320	_
10M25		_	_	_	178	360	_
10M40		_	_	_	178	360	500
10M50		_	_	_	178	360	500

#### **Related Links**

- Intel MAX 10 General Purpose I/O User Guide
- Intel MAX 10 High-Speed LVDS I/O User Guide

## **Intel MAX 10 Vertical Migration Support**

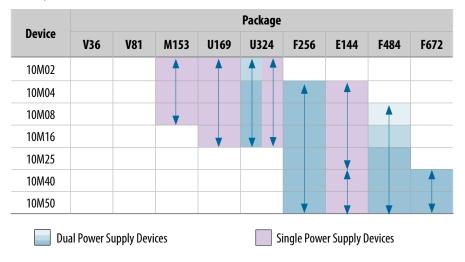
Vertical migration supports the migration of your design to other Intel MAX 10 devices of different densities in the same package with similar I/O and ADC resources.



#### **Intel MAX 10 I/O Vertical Migration Support**

#### Figure 2. Migration Capability Across Intel MAX 10 Devices

- The arrows indicate the migration paths. The devices included in each vertical migration path are shaded. Non-migratable devices are omitted. Some packages have several migration paths. Devices with lesser I/O resources in the same path have lighter shades.
- To achieve the full I/O migration across product lines in the same migration path, restrict I/Os usage to match the product line with the lowest I/O count.

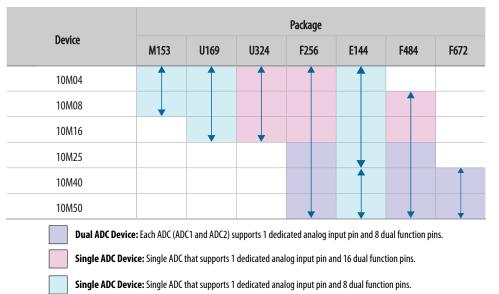


Note: To verify the pin migration compatibility, use the Pin Migration View window in the Intel Quartus Prime software Pin Planner.

#### **Intel MAX 10 ADC Vertical Migration Support**

#### Figure 3. ADC Vertical Migration Across Intel MAX 10 Devices

The arrows indicate the ADC migration paths. The devices included in each vertical migration path are shaded.





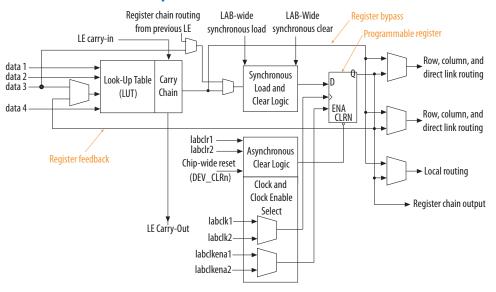
**Table 7.** Pin Migration Conditions for ADC Migration

Source	Target	Migratable Pins
Single ADC device Single ADC device		You can migrate all ADC input pins
Dual ADC device	Dual ADC device	
Single ADC device	Dual ADC device	One dedicated analog input pin.
Dual ADC device	Single ADC device	Eight dual function pins from the ADC1 block of the source device to the ADC1 block of the target device.

## **Logic Elements and Logic Array Blocks**

The LAB consists of 16 logic elements (LE) and a LAB-wide control block. An LE is the smallest unit of logic in the Intel MAX 10 device architecture. Each LE has four inputs, a four-input look-up table (LUT), a register, and output logic. The four-input LUT is a function generator that can implement any function with four variables.

Figure 4. Intel MAX 10 Device Family LEs



## **Analog-to-Digital Converter**

Intel MAX 10 devices feature up to two ADCs. You can use the ADCs to monitor many different signals, including on-chip temperature.

Table 8. ADC Features

Feature	Description		
12-bit resolution	Translates analog signal to digital data for information processing, computing, data transmission, and control systems Provides a 12-bit digital representation of the observed analog signal		
Up to 1 MSPS sampling rate	Monitors single-ended external inputs with a cumulative sampling rate of 25 kilosamples per second to 1 MSPS in normal mode		
	continued		



Feature	Description
Up to 17 single-ended external inputs for single ADC devices	One dedicated analog and 16 dual function input pins
Up to 18 single-ended external inputs for dual ADC devices	One dedicated analog and eight dual-function input pins in each ADC block     Simultaneous measurement capability for dual ADC devices
On-chip temperature sensor	Monitors external temperature data input with a sampling rate of up to 50 kilosamples per second

## **User Flash Memory**

The user flash memory (UFM) block in Intel MAX 10 devices stores non-volatile information.

UFM provides an ideal storage solution that you can access using Avalon Memory-Mapped (Avalon-MM) slave interface protocol.

#### Table 9. UFM Features

Features	Capacity
Endurance	Counts to at least 10,000 program/erase cycles
Data retention	20 years at 85 °C     10 years at 100 °C
Operating frequency	Maximum 116 MHz for parallel interface and 7.25 MHz for serial interface
Data length	Stores data up to 32 bits length in parallel

## **Embedded Multipliers and Digital Signal Processing Support**

Intel MAX 10 devices support up to 144 embedded multiplier blocks. Each block supports one individual  $18 \times 18$ -bit multiplier or two individual  $9 \times 9$ -bit multipliers.

With the combination of on-chip resources and external interfaces in Intel MAX 10 devices, you can build DSP systems with high performance, low system cost, and low power consumption.

You can use the Intel MAX 10 device on its own or as a DSP device co-processor to improve price-to-performance ratios of DSP systems.

You can control the operation of the embedded multiplier blocks using the following options:

- Parameterize the relevant IP cores with the Intel Quartus Prime parameter editor
- Infer the multipliers directly with VHDL or Verilog HDL

System design features provided for Intel MAX 10 devices:

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- DSP IP cores:
  - Common DSP processing functions such as finite impulse response (FIR), fast Fourier transform (FFT), and numerically controlled oscillator (NCO) functions
  - Suites of common video and image processing functions
- Complete reference designs for end-market applications
- DSP Builder for Intel FPGAs interface tool between the Intel Quartus Prime software and the MathWorks Simulink and MATLAB design environments
- DSP development kits

## **Embedded Memory Blocks**

The embedded memory structure consists of M9K memory blocks columns. Each M9K memory block of a Intel MAX 10 device provides 9 Kb of on-chip memory capable of operating at up to 284 MHz. The embedded memory structure consists of M9K memory blocks columns. Each M9K memory block of a Intel MAX 10 device provides 9 Kb of on-chip memory. You can cascade the memory blocks to form wider or deeper logic structures.

You can configure the M9K memory blocks as RAM, FIFO buffers, or ROM.

The Intel MAX 10 device memory blocks are optimized for applications such as high throughput packet processing, embedded processor program, and embedded data storage.

Table 10. M9K Operation Modes and Port Widths

Operation Modes	Port Widths
Single port	×1, ×2, ×4, ×8, ×9, ×16, ×18, ×32, and ×36
Simple dual port	×1, ×2, ×4, ×8, ×9, ×16, ×18, ×32, and ×36
True dual port	×1, ×2, ×4, ×8, ×9, ×16, and ×18

#### **Clocking and PLL**

Intel MAX 10 devices offer the following resources: global clock (GCLK) networks and phase-locked loops (PLLs) with a 116-MHz built-in oscillator.

Intel MAX 10 devices support up to 20 global clock (GCLK) networks with operating frequency up to 450 MHz. The GCLK networks have high drive strength and low skew.

The PLLs provide robust clock management and synthesis for device clock management, external system clock management, and I/O interface clocking. The high precision and low jitter PLLs offers the following features:

- Reduction in the number of oscillators required on the board
- Reduction in the device clock pins through multiple clock frequency synthesis from a single reference clock source
- Frequency synthesis
- On-chip clock de-skew
- Jitter attenuation
- Dynamic phase-shift



- · Zero delay buffer
- Counter reconfiguration
- Bandwidth reconfiguration
- Programmable output duty cycle
- PLL cascading
- Reference clock switchover
- Driving of the ADC block

## FPGA General Purpose I/O

The Intel MAX 10 I/O buffers support a range of programmable features.

These features increase the flexibility of I/O utilization and provide an alternative to reduce the usage of external discrete components such as a pull-up resistor and a PCI clamp diode.

## **External Memory Interface**

Dual-supply Intel MAX 10 devices feature external memory interfaces solution that uses the I/O elements on the right side of the devices together with the UniPHY IP.

With this solution, you can create external memory interfaces to 16-bit SDRAM components with error correction coding (ECC).

Note:

The external memory interface feature is available only for dual-supply Intel MAX 10 devices.

**Table 11. External Memory Interface Performance** 

External Memory Interface <sup>(3)</sup>	I/O Standard	Maximum Width	Maximum Frequency (MHz)
DDR3 SDRAM	SSTL-15	16 bit + 8 bit ECC	303
DDR3L SDRAM	SSTL-135	16 bit + 8 bit ECC	303
DDR2 SDRAM	SSTL-18	16 bit + 8 bit ECC	200
LPDDR2 SDRAM	HSUL-12	16 bit without ECC	200 <sup>(4)</sup>

#### **Related Links**

#### External Memory Interface Spec Estimator

Provides a parametric tool that allows you to find and compare the performance of the supported external memory interfaces in Intel FPGAs.

<sup>(3)</sup> The device hardware supports SRAM. Use your own design to interface with SRAM devices.

To achieve the specified performance, constrain the memory device I/O and core power supply variation to within  $\pm 3\%$ . By default, the frequency is 167 MHz.

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## **Configuration**

#### **Table 12.** Configuration Features

Feature	Description	
Dual configuration	Stores two configuration images in the configuration flash memory (CFM)     Selects the first configuration image to load using the CONFIG_SEL pin	
Design security	Supports 128-bit key with non-volatile key programming     Limits access of the JTAG instruction during power-up in the JTAG secure mode     Unique device ID for each Intel MAX 10 device	
SEU Mitigation	Auto-detects cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors during configuration     Provides optional CRC error detection and identification in user mode	
Dual-purpose configuration pin	<ul> <li>Functions as configuration pins prior to user mode</li> <li>Provides options to be used as configuration pin or user I/O pin in user mode</li> </ul>	
Configuration data compression	<ul> <li>Decompresses the compressed configuration bitstream data in real-time during configuration</li> <li>Reduces the size of configuration image stored in the CFM</li> </ul>	
Instant-on	Provides the fastest power-up mode for Intel MAX 10 devices.	

#### Table 13. Configuration Schemes for Intel MAX 10 Devices

Configuration Scheme	Compression	Encryption	Dual Image Configuration	Data Width
Internal Configuration	Yes	Yes	Yes	_
JTAG	_	_	_	1

## **Power Management**

#### **Table 14.** Power Options

Power Options	Advantage	
Single-supply device	Saves board space and costs.	
Dual-supply device	Consumes less power     Offers higher performance	
Power management controller scheme	<ul> <li>Reduces dynamic power consumption when certain applications are in standby mode</li> <li>Provides a fast wake-up time of less than 1 ms.</li> </ul>	

## **Document Revision History for Intel MAX 10 FPGA Device Overview**

Date	Version	Changes
December 2017	2017.12.15	Added the U324 package for the Intel MAX 10 single power supply devices.
		Updated the 10M02 GPIO and LVDS count in the Maximum Resource     Counts for Intel MAX 10 Devices table.
		Updated the I/O vertical migration figure.
February 2017	2017.02.21	Rebranded as Intel.
		continued



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Date	Version	Changes	
December 2016	2016.12.20	<ul> <li>Updated EMIF information in the Summary of Features for Intel MAX 10 Devices table. EMIF is only supported in selected Intel MAX 10 device density and package combinations, and for 600 Mbps performance, -6 device speed grade is required.</li> <li>Updated the device ordering information to include P for leaded package.</li> </ul>	
May 2016	2016.05.02	<ul> <li>Removed all preliminary marks.</li> <li>Update the ADC sampling rate description. The ADC feature monitors single-ended external inputs with a cumulative sampling rate of 25 kilosamples per second to 1 MSPS in normal mode.</li> </ul>	
November 2015	2015.11.02	Removed SF feature from the device ordering information figure.     Changed instances of <i>Quartus II</i> to <i>Intel Quartus Prime</i> .	
May 2015	2015.05.04	<ul> <li>Added clearer descriptions for the feature options listed in the device ordering information figure.</li> <li>Updated the maximum dedicated LVDS transmitter count of 10M02 device from 10 to 9.</li> <li>Removed the F672 package of the Intel MAX 10 10M25 device:  — Updated the devices I/O resources per package.  — Updated the I/O vertical migration support.  — Updated the ADC vertical migration support.</li> <li>Updated the maximum resources for 10M25 device:  — Maximum GPIO from 380 to 360.  — Maximum dedicated LVDS transmitter from 26 to 24.  — Maximum emulated LVDS transmitter from 181 to 171.  — Maximum dedicated LVDS receiver from 181 to 171.</li> <li>Added ADC information for the E144 package of the 10M04 device.</li> <li>Updated the ADC vertical migration diagram to clarify that there are single ADC devices with eight and 16 dual function pins.</li> <li>Removed the note about contacting Altera for DDR3, DDR3L, DDR2, and LPDDR2 external memory interface support. The Intel Quartus Prime software supports these external memory interfaces from version 15.0.</li> </ul>	
December 2014	2014.12.15	<ul> <li>Changed terms:         <ul> <li>"dual image" to "dual configuration image"</li> <li>"dual-image configuration" to dual configuration"</li> </ul> </li> <li>Added memory initialization feature for Flash and Analog devices.</li> <li>Added maximum data retention capacity of up to 20 years for UFM feature.</li> <li>Added maximum operating frequency of 7.25 MHz for serial interface for UFM feature.</li> </ul>	
September 2014	2014.09.22	Initial release.	



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