Introduction
To meet the demand for higher system speed in data communications, semiconductor vendors use increasingly advanced processing technologies requiring lower operating voltages. As a result, printed circuit boards (PCBs) often incorporate devices conforming to one of several voltage level I/O standards, such as 3.3-V, 2.5-V, 1.8-V and 1.5-V. A mixture of components with various voltage level I/O standards on a single PCB is inevitable.

In order to accommodate this mixture of devices on a single PCB, a device that can act as a bridge or interface between these devices is needed. The Cyclone™ device family’s MultiVolt™ I/O operation capability meets the increasing demand for compatibility with devices of different voltages. MultiVolt I/O operation separates the power supply voltage from the output voltage, enabling Cyclone devices to interoperate with other devices using different voltage levels on the same PCB.

In addition to MultiVolt I/O operation, this application note discusses several other features that allow you to use Cyclone devices in multiple-voltage systems without damaging the device or the system, including:

- Hot-Socketing—add and remove Cyclone devices to and from a powered-up system without affecting the device or system operation
- Power-Up Sequence flexibility—Cyclone devices can accommodate any possible power-up sequence
- Power-On Reset—Cyclone devices maintain a reset state until voltage is within operating range

I/O Standards
The I/O buffer of a Cyclone device is programmable and supports a wide range of I/O voltage standards. Each I/O bank in a Cyclone device can be programmed to comply with a different I/O standard. All I/O banks can be configured with the following I/O standards:

- 3.3-V LVTTL/LVCMS
- 2.5-V LVTTL/LVCMS
- 1.8-V LVTTL/LVCMS
- 1.5-V LVCMS
- LVDS
- SSTL-2 Class I and II
- SSTL-3 Class I and II
I/O banks 1 and 3 also include 3.3-V PCI I/O standard interface capability. See Figure 1.

**Figure 1. I/O Standards Supported by Cyclone Devices**

Notes (1), (2), (3)

(1) Figure 1 is a top view of the silicon die.
(2) Figure 1 is a graphical representation only. Refer to the pin list and the Quartus II® software for exact pin locations.
(3) The EP1C3 device in the 100-pin thin quad flat pack (TQFP) package does not have support for a PLL LVDS input or an external clock output.

**MultiVolt I/O Operation**

Cyclone devices include MultiVolt I/O operation capability, allowing the core and I/O blocks of the device to be powered-up with separate supply voltages. The VCCINT pins supply power to the device core and the VCCIO pins supply power the device’s I/O buffers.

Supply all device VCCIO pins that have MultiVolt I/O capability at the same voltage level (e.g., 3.3 V, 2.5 V, 1.8V, or 1.5V). See Figure 2.
A Cyclone device may not correctly interoperate with a 5.0-V device if the output of the Cyclone device is connected directly to the input of the 5.0-V device. If $V_{\text{OUT}}$ of the Cyclone device is greater than $V_{\text{CCIO}}$, the PMOS pull-up transistor still conducts if the pin is driving high, preventing an external pull-up resistor from pulling the signal to 5.0 V.

A Cyclone device can drive a 5.0-V LVTTL device by connecting the $V_{\text{CCIO}}$ pins of the Cyclone device to 3.3 V. This is because the output high voltage ($V_{\text{OH}}$) of a 3.3-V interface meets the minimum high-level voltage of 2.4 V of a 5.0-V LVTTL device. (A Cyclone device cannot drive a 5.0-V LVCMOS device.)

Because the Cyclone devices are 3.3-V, 32-bit, 66 MHz PCI compliant the input circuitry accepts a maximum high-level input voltage ($V_{\text{IH}}$) of 4.1 V. To drive a Cyclone device with a 5.0-V device, you must connect a resistor ($R_2$) between the Cyclone device and the 5.0-V device. See Figure 3.
Figure 3. Driving a Cyclone Device with a 5.0-Volt Device

If \( V_{CCIO} \) is between 3.0 V and 3.6 V and the PCI clamping diode is enabled, the voltage at point B in Figure 3 is 4.3 V or less. To limit large current draw from the 5.0-V device, \( R_2 \) should be small enough for a fast signal rise time and large enough so that it does not violate the high-level output current (\( I_{OH} \)) specifications of the devices driving the trace. The PCI clamping diode in the Cyclone device can support 25mA of current.

To compute the required value of \( R_2 \), first calculate the model of the pull-up transistors on the 5.0-V device. This output resistor (\( R_1 \)) can be modeled by dividing the 5.0-V device supply voltage (\( V_{CC} \)) by the \( I_{OH} \): 
\[
R_1 = \frac{V_{CC}}{I_{OH}}
\]

Figure 4 shows an example of typical output drive characteristics of a 5.0-V device.
As shown above, $R_1 = 5.0 \, \text{V} / 135 \, \text{mA}$.

The values usually shown in data sheets reflect typical operating conditions. Subtract 20% from the data sheet value for guard band. This subtraction applied to the above example gives $R_1$ a value of $30 \, \Omega$.

$R_2$ should be selected to not violate the driving device’s IOH specification. For example, if the above device has a maximum IOH of 8 mA, given the PCI clamping diode, $V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{CCIO}} + 0.7 \, \text{V} = 3.7 \, \text{V}$. Given that the maximum supply load of a 5.0-V device ($V_{\text{CC}}$) will be 5.25 V, the value of $R_2$ can be calculated as follows:

$$R_2 = \frac{(5.25 \, \text{V} - 3.7 \, \text{V}) - (8 \, \text{mA} \times 30 \, \Omega)}{8 \, \text{mA}} = 164 \, \Omega.$$

This analysis assumes worst-case conditions. If your system will not see a wide variation in voltage-supply levels, you can adjust these calculations accordingly.

Because 5.0-V device tolerance in Cyclone devices requires use of the PCI clamp, and this clamp is activated during configuration, 5.0-V signals may not be driven into the device until it is configured.
Hot-Socketing

Hot-socketing, also known as hot-swapping, refers to inserting or removing a board or device into or out of a system board while system power is on. For a system to support hot-socketing, plug-in or removal of the subsystem or device must not damage the system or disrupt system operation.

All devices in the Cyclone family are designed to support hot-socketing without special design requirements. The following features have been implemented in Cyclone devices to facilitate hot-socketing:

- Devices can be driven before power-up with no damage to the device.
- I/O pins remain tri-stated during power-up.
- Signal pins do not drive the VCCIO or VCCINT power supplies.

Because 5.0-V tolerance in Cyclone devices require the use of the PCI clamping diode, and the clamping diode is only available after configuration has finished, be careful not to connect 5.0-V signals to the device.

Devices Can Be Driven before Power-Up

The device I/O pins, dedicated input pins, and dedicated clock pins of Cyclone devices can be driven before or during power-up without damaging the devices.

I/O Pins Remain Tri-Styled during Power-Up

A device that does not support hot-socketing may interrupt system operation or cause contention by driving out before or during power-up. For Cyclone devices, I/O pins are tri-stated before and during power-up and configuration, and will not drive out.

Signal Pins Do Not Drive the VCCIO or VCCINT Power Supplies

A device that does not support hot-socketing will short power supplies together when powered-up through its signal pins. This irregular power-up can damage both the driving and driven devices and can disrupt card power-up.

In Cyclone devices, there is no current path from I/O pins, dedicated input pins, or dedicated clock pins to the VCCIO or VCCINT pins before or during power-up. A Cyclone device may be inserted into (or removed from) a powered-up system board without damaging or interfering with system-board operation. When hot-socketing, Cyclone devices have a minimal effect on the signal integrity of the backplane.
The maximum DC current when hot-socketing Cyclone devices is less than 300 µA, whereas the maximum AC current during hot-socketing is less than 8 mA for a period of 10ns or less.

During hot-socketing, the signal pins of a device may be connected and driven by the active system before the power supply can provide current to the device $V_{CC}$ and ground planes. Known as latch-up, this condition can cause parasitic diodes to turn on within the device, causing the device to consume a large amount of current, and possibly causing electrical damage. This operation can also cause parasitic diodes to turn on inside of the driven device. Cyclone devices are immune to latch-up when hot-socketing.

**Power-Up Sequence**

Because Cyclone devices can be used in a multi-voltage environment, they are designed to tolerate any possible power-up sequence. Either $V_{CCINT}$ or $V_{CCIO}$ can initially supply power to the device, and 3.3-V, 2.5-V, 1.8-V, or 1.5-V input signals can drive the devices without special precautions before $V_{CCINT}$ or $V_{CCIO}$ is applied. Cyclone devices can operate with a $V_{CCIO}$ voltage level that is higher than the $V_{CCINT}$ level. You can also change the $V_{CCIO}$ supply voltage while the board is powered-up. However, you must ensure that the $V_{CCINT}$ and $V_{CCIO}$ power supplies stay within the correct device operating conditions.

When $V_{CCIO}$ and $V_{CCINT}$ are supplied from different power sources to a Cyclone device, a delay between $V_{CCIO}$ and $V_{CCINT}$ may occur. Normal operation does not occur until both power supplies are in their recommended operating range. When $V_{CCINT}$ is powered-up, the IEEE Std. 1149.1 Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) circuitry is active. If $TMS$ and $TCK$ are connected to $V_{CCIO}$ and $V_{CCIO}$ is not powered-up, the JTAG signals are left floating. Thus, any transition on $TCK$ can cause the state machine to transition to an unknown JTAG state, leading to incorrect operation when $V_{CCIO}$ is finally powered-up. To disable the JTAG state during the power-up sequence, $TCK$ should be pulled low to ensure that an inadvertent rising edge does not occur on $TCK$.

**Power-On Reset**

When designing a circuit, it is important to consider system state at power-up. Cyclone devices maintain a reset state during power-up. When power is applied to a Cyclone device, a power-on-reset event occurs if $V_{CC}$ reaches the recommended operating range within a certain period of time (specified as a maximum $V_{CC}$ rise time). A POR event does not occur if these conditions are not met because slower rise times can cause incorrect device initialization and functional failure.

If $V_{CCINT}$ does not remain in the specified operating range, operation is not assured until $V_{CCINT}$ re-enters the range.
Conclusion

PCBs often contain a mix of 5.0-V, 3.3-V, 2.5-V, 1.8-V, and 1.5-V devices. The Cyclone device family’s MultiVolt I/O operation capability allows you to incorporate newer-generation devices with devices of varying voltage levels. This capability also enables the device core to run at its core voltage, $V_{CCINT}$, while maintaining I/O pin compatibility with other logic levels. Altera has taken further steps to make system design easier by designing devices that allow $V_{CCINT}$ and $V_{CCIO}$ to power-up in any sequence and by incorporating support for hot-socketing.