## Contents

1. Creating a Partial Reconfiguration Design
   - 1.1. Partial Reconfiguration Terminology
   - 1.2. Partial Reconfiguration Process Sequence
   - 1.3. Internal Host Partial Reconfiguration
   - 1.4. External Host Partial Reconfiguration
   - 1.5. Partial Reconfiguration Design Considerations
     - 1.5.1. Partial Reconfiguration Design Guidelines
     - 1.5.2. PR File Management
     - 1.5.3. Evaluating PR Region Initial Conditions
     - 1.5.4. Creating Wrapper Logic for PR Regions
     - 1.5.5. Creating Freeze Logic for PR Regions
     - 1.5.6. Resetting the PR Region Registers
     - 1.5.7. Promoting Global Signals in a PR Region
     - 1.5.8. Planning Clocks and other Global Routing
     - 1.5.9. Implementing Clock Enable for On-Chip Memories with Initialized Contents
   - 1.6. Partial Reconfiguration Design Flow
     - 1.6.1. Step 1: Identify Partial Reconfiguration Resources
     - 1.6.2. Step 2: Create Design Partitions
     - 1.6.3. Step 3: Floorplan the Design
     - 1.6.4. Step 4: Add the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel FPGA IP
     - 1.6.5. Step 5: Define Personas
     - 1.6.6. Step 6: Create Revisions for Personas
     - 1.6.7. Step 7: Compile the BaseRevision and Export the Static Region
     - 1.6.8. Step 8: Setup PR Implementation Revisions
     - 1.6.9. Step 9: Program the FPGA Device
     - 1.6.10. Generating a Merged .pmsf File from Multiple .pmsf Files
   - 1.7. Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration
   - 1.8. Partial Reconfiguration Design Timing Analysis
     - 1.8.1. Running Timing Analysis on Aggregate Revisions
   - 1.9. Partial Reconfiguration Design Simulation
     - 1.9.1. Partial Reconfiguration Simulation Flow
   - 1.10. Partial Reconfiguration Design Debugging
     - 1.10.1. Debugging PR Designs with Signal Tap Logic Analyzer
   - 1.11. PR Bitstream Compression and Encryption (Intel Arria 10 Designs)
     - 1.11.1. Generating an Encrypted PR Bitstream
     - 1.11.2. Clock-to-Data Ratio for Bitstream Encryption and Compression
     - 1.11.3. Data Compression Comparison
   - 1.12. Avoiding PR Programming Errors
   - 1.13. Creating a Partial Reconfiguration Design Revision History
2. Partial Reconfiguration Solutions IP User Guide
   - 2.1. Internal and External PR Host Configurations
   - 2.2. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP
     - 2.2.1. Memory Map
     - 2.2.2. Parameters
     - 2.2.3. Ports
     - 2.2.4. Timing Specifications

---


2
2.3. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP........................... 65
  2.3.1. Slave Interface........................................................................................ 65
  2.3.2. Reconfiguration Sequence......................................................................... 66
  2.3.3. Interrupt Interface................................................................................... 66
  2.3.4. Parameters............................................................................................. 67
  2.3.5. Ports...................................................................................................... 69
  2.3.6. Timing Specifications................................................................................73
  2.3.7. PR Control Block and CRC Block Verilog HDL Manual Instantiation...........74
  2.3.8. PR Control Block and CRC Block VHDL Manual Instantiation................... 74
  2.3.9. Control Block Signals................................................................................76
  2.3.10. Configuring an External Host for Intel Arria 10 Designs.............................79
2.4. Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP......... 82
  2.4.1. Parameters............................................................................................. 82
  2.4.2. Ports...................................................................................................... 83
  2.4.3. Configuring an External Host for Intel Stratix 10 Designs.............................84
2.5. Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Intel FPGA IP..............................................85
  2.5.1. Registers................................................................................................ 86
  2.5.2. Parameters............................................................................................. 89
  2.5.3. Ports...................................................................................................... 90
2.6. Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP...................................92
  2.6.1. Parameters............................................................................................. 94
  2.6.2. Interface Ports......................................................................................... 96
2.7. Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP..................................101
  2.7.1. Parameters............................................................................................103
  2.7.2. Ports ................................................................................................... 104
2.8. Generating and Simulating Intel FPGA IP...............................................................107
  2.8.1. Generating IP Cores (Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition).................................107
  2.8.2. Running the Freeze Bridge Update script...................................................109
  2.8.3. IP Core Generation Output (Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition).........................110
  2.8.4. Intel Arria 10 PR Control Block Simulation Model........................................113
  2.8.5. Generating the PR Persona Simulation Model.............................................115
2.9. Partial Reconfiguration Solutions IP User Guide Revision History...............................116

A. Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guides............................................................. 117
1. Creating a Partial Reconfiguration Design

Partial reconfiguration (PR) allows you to reconfigure a portion of the FPGA dynamically, while the remaining FPGA design continues to function. You can define multiple personas for a particular region in your design, without impacting operation in areas outside this region. This methodology is effective in systems with multiple functions that time-share the same FPGA device resources. PR enables the implementation of more complex FPGA systems.

The Intel® Quartus® Prime Pro Edition software supports the PR feature for the Intel Arria® 10 and Intel Stratix® 10 device families.\(^{(1)}\)

**Figure 1. Partial Reconfiguration Design**

PR provides the following advancements over a flat design:

- Allows run-time design reconfiguration
- Increases scalability of the design through time-multiplexing
- Lowers cost and power consumption through efficient use of board space
- Supports dynamic time-multiplexing functions in the design
- Improves initial programming time through smaller bitstreams
- Reduces system down-time through line upgrades
- Enables easy system update by allowing remote hardware change
- A simplified compilation flow for partial reconfiguration

\(^{(1)}\) The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software also supports compilation of PR designs for Intel Cyclone® 10 GX devices, but does not yet support Intel Cyclone 10 GX PR bitstream generation.
Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration

Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software also supports hierarchical partial reconfiguration (HPR), with multiple parent and child design partitions, or multiple levels of partitions in a design. In HPR designs, a static region instantiates a parent PR region, and a parent PR region instantiates a child PR region. The same PR region reprogramming is possible for the child and parent partitions. Refer to the Partial Reconfiguration Tutorials for detailed HPR instructions.

Static Update Partial Reconfiguration

Static update partial reconfiguration (SUPR) allows you to define and modify a specialized static region, without requiring recompilation of all personas. This technique is useful for a portion of a design that you may possibly want to change for risk mitigation, but that never requires runtime reconfiguration. In PR without an SUPR partition, you must recompile all personas for any change to the static region. Refer to the Partial Reconfiguration Tutorials for detailed SUPR instructions.

Partial Reconfiguration Design Simulation

The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports simulation of PR persona transitions through use of simulation multiplexers. You use the simulation multiplexers to change which persona drives logic inside the PR region during simulation. This simulation allows you to observe the resulting change and the intermediate effect in a reconfigurable partition. Refer to Partial Reconfiguration Design Simulation on page 45 for details.

Related Information

- Partial Reconfiguration Tutorials
- Intel Stratix 10 Configuration User Guide
- Intel Arria 10 Configuration User Guide
- Intel Arria 10 Reconfiguration Interface and Dynamic Reconfiguration
- Intel Cyclone 10 GX Core Fabric and General Purpose I/Os Handbook

1.1. Partial Reconfiguration Terminology

This document refers to the following terms to explain partial reconfiguration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floorplan</td>
<td>The layout of physical resources on the device. Creating a design floorplan, or floorplanning, is the process of mapping the logical design hierarchy to physical regions in the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration</td>
<td>Partial reconfiguration that includes multiple parent and child design partitions, or nesting of partitions in the same design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR control block</td>
<td>A dedicated block in Intel Arria 10 FPGAs. The PR control block processes the PR requests, handshake protocols, and verifies the cyclic redundancy check (CRC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR host</td>
<td>The system for coordinating PR. The PR host communicates with the PR control block (Intel Arria 10 designs) or Secure Device Manager (Intel Stratix 10 designs). Implement the PR host within the FPGA (internal PR host) or in a chip or microprocessor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued...
### Term | Description
--- | ---
PR partition | Design partition that you designate as Reconfigurable. A PR project can contain one or more PR partitions.
PR Solutions Intel FPGA IP | Suite of Intel FPGA IP that simplify implementation of PR handshaking and freeze logic.
PR region | An area in the FPGA that you associate with a partially reconfigurable partition. A PR region contains the core locations of the device you want to reconfigure. A device can contain more than one PR region. A PR region can be core-only, such as LAB, RAM, or DSP.
PR persona | A specific PR partition implementation in a PR region. A PR region can contain multiple personas. Static regions contain only one persona.
Revision | A collection of settings and constraints for one version of your project. An Intel Quartus Prime Settings File (.qsf) preserves each revision of your project. Your Intel Quartus Prime project can contain several revisions. Revisions allow you to organize several versions of your design within a single project.
Secure Device Manager (SDM) | A triple-redundant processor-based Intel Stratix 10 FPGA block that performs authentication, decryption, and decompression on the configuration data the block receives, before sending the data over to the configurable nodes through the configuration network.
Snapshot | The output of a Compiler stage. You can export the synthesis or final compilation results snapshot.
Static region | All areas outside the PR regions in your project. You associate the static region with the top-level partition of the design. The static region contains both the core and periphery locations of the device.
Static update partial reconfiguration | A static region that allows change, without requiring the recompilation of all personas. This technique is useful for a portion of a design that you may possibly want to change for risk mitigation, but that never requires runtime reconfiguration.

### Related Information
Partial Reconfiguration Solutions IP User Guide on page 57

### 1.2. Partial Reconfiguration Process Sequence

Your partial reconfiguration design must initiate the PR operation and deliver the configuration file to the PR control block (Intel Arria 10 designs) or SDM (Intel Stratix 10 designs). Before partial reconfiguration, you must ensure that the FPGA device is in user mode, and in a functional state. The following steps describe the partial reconfiguration sequence:

1. Send the stop_req signal to the PR region from the sequential PR control logic to prepare for the PR operation. Upon receiving this signal, the PR regions complete any pending transactions and stop accepting new transactions.
2. Wait for the stop_ack signal to indicate that the PR region is ready for partial reconfiguration.
3. Use PR control logic to freeze all necessary outputs of the PR regions. Additionally, drive the clock enable for any initialized RAMs to disabled state.
4. Send the PR bitstream to the PR control block (Intel Arria 10 designs) or SDM (Intel Stratix 10 designs) to initiate the PR process for the PR region. When using any of the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel FPGA IP, the Avalon\textsuperscript{\textregistered}-MM or
Avalon-ST interface on the IP core provides this functionality. When directly instantiating the PR control block for Intel Arria 10 designs, refer to Intel Arria 10 PR Control Block Signal Timing Diagrams on page 77.

5. On successful completion of the PR operation, reset the PR region.
6. Signal the start of PR operation by asserting the `start_req` signal, and deasserting the `freeze` signal.
7. Wait for the `start_ack` signal to indicate that the PR region is ready for operation.
8. Resume operation of the FPGA with the newly reconfigured PR region.

**Figure 2. PR Process Sequence Timing Diagram**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partial Reconfiguration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unbounded time between stop_req and stop_ack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop_req is deasserted when stop_ack is asserted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start_req is asserted when freeze is deasserted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3. Internal Host Partial Reconfiguration

In internal host control, an internal controller, a Nios® II processor, or an interface such as PCI Express* (PCIe*) or Ethernet, communicates directly with the Intel Arria 10 PR control block, or with the Intel Stratix 10 SDM.

To transfer the PR bitstream into the PR control block or SDM, you use the Avalon-MM interface on the Intel Arria 10 or Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration IP core. When the device enters user mode, you initiate partial reconfiguration through the FPGA core fabric using the PR internal host.

**Note:** If you create your own control logic for the PR host, the logic must meet the PR interface requirements.
When performing partial reconfiguration with an internal host, use the dedicated PR pins (PR_REQUEST, PR_READY, PR_DONE, and PR_ERROR) as regular I/Os. Implement your static region logic to retrieve the PR programming bitstreams from an external memory, for processing by the internal host.

(2) \texttt{nCONFIG} can lock the device and force a power-cycle. PR programming may corrupt the static logic, due to improper use, causing disconnection of the core clock input to configuration block and unresponsive configuration. You must reset the PR IP before toggling \texttt{nCONFIG}. 

---

1. Creating a Partial Reconfiguration Design

UG-20136 | 2018.12.07
Send the programming bitstreams for partial reconfiguration through the PCI Express link. Then, you process the bitstreams with your PR control logic and send the bitstreams to the PR IP core for programming. nCONFIG moves the device out of the user mode into the device configuration mode.

### 1.4. External Host Partial Reconfiguration

In external host control, an external FPGA or CPU controls the PR configuration using external dedicated PR pins on the target device. When using an external host, you must implement the control logic for transmission of the bitstream to the hard FPGA programming pins.

**Related Information**

- [Configuring an External Host for Intel Arria 10 Designs](#) on page 79 for a description of external configuration PR pins
- [Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP](#) on page 82
- [Configuring an External Host for Intel Stratix 10 Designs](#) on page 84 for a description of external configuration PR pins

### 1.5. Partial Reconfiguration Design Considerations

Partial reconfiguration is an advanced design flow in the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software. Creating a partial reconfiguration design requires an understanding of how the PR design guidelines apply to your design. When designing for partial reconfiguration, you must consider the entire system-level behavior initial conditions to maintain the integrity and correctness of the static region operation.

For example, during PR programming, you must ensure that other parts of the system do not read or write to the PR region. You must also freeze the write enable output from the PR region into the static region, to avoid interference with static region operation. If all personas for your design do not have identical top-level interfaces, you must create the wrapper logic to ensure that all the personas appear similar to the static region. Upon partial reconfiguration of a PR region, you must bring the registers in the PR region to a known state by applying a reset sequence. There are
specific guidelines for global signals and on-chip memories. The following sections provide design considerations and guidelines to help you create design files for a PR design.

**FPGA Device and Software Considerations**

- Only Intel Arria 10 devices in -1, -2 and -3 speed grade support partial reconfiguration. All Intel Stratix 10 devices support PR.
- Use the nominal VCC of 0.9V or 0.95V as per the datasheet, including VID enabled devices.
- To minimize Intel Arria 10 programming files size, ensure that the PR regions are short and wide. For Intel Stratix 10 designs, use sector-aligned PR regions.
- The Intel Quartus Prime Standard Edition software does not support partial reconfiguration for Intel Arria 10 devices, nor provide any support for Intel Stratix 10 devices.
- The current version of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports only one Signal Tap File (.stp) per revision.

**Design Partition Considerations**

- Reconfigurable partitions can only contain core resources, such as LABs, RAMs, and DSPs. All periphery resources, such as the transceivers, external memory interface, HPS, and clocks must be in the static portion of the design.
- To physically partition the device between static and individual PR regions, floorplan each PR region into exclusive, core-only, placement regions, with associated routing regions.
- A reconfiguration partition must contain the super-set of all ports that you use across all PR personas.

**Clocking, Reset, and Freeze Signal Considerations**

- The maximum number of clocks or other global signals for any Intel Arria 10 PR region is 33. The maximum number of clocks or other global signals for any Intel Stratix 10 PR region is 32. In the current version of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software, no two PR regions can share a row-clock.
- PR regions do not require any input freeze logic. However, you must freeze all the outputs of each PR region to a known constant value to avoid unknown data during partial reconfiguration.
- Increase the reset length by 1 cycle to account for register duplication in the Fitter.
- Ensure that all low-skew global signals (clocks and resets) driving into PR region in base revision compilations have destinations.
### 1.5.1. Partial Reconfiguration Design Guidelines

The following table lists important design guidelines at various steps in the PR design flow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PR Design Step</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designing for partial reconfiguration</td>
<td>Do not assume initial states in registers inside PR region. After PR is complete, ensure that you reset all the control path registers to a known state, but omit the data path registers.</td>
<td>Registers inside the PR region contain undefined values after reconfiguration. Omitting data path registers reduces congestion on reset signals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You cannot define synchronous reset as a global signal for Intel Arria 10 partial reconfiguration.</td>
<td>PR regions do not support synchronous reset of registers as a global signal, because the Intel Arria 10 LAB does not support synchronous clear (aclr) signal on a global buffer. The LAB supports the asynchronous clear (aclr) signal driven from a local input, or from a global network row clock. As a result, only the aclr can be a global signal, feeding registers in a PR region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partitioning the design</td>
<td>Register all the inputs and outputs for your PR region.</td>
<td>Improves timing closure and time budgeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce the number of signals interfacing the PR region with the static region in your design.</td>
<td>Reduces the wire LUT count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a wrapper for your PR region.</td>
<td>The wrapper creates common footprint to static region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drive all the PR region output ports to inactive state when the PR region is held in reset and/or the freeze bit is asserted for the PR region.</td>
<td>Prevents the static region logic from receiving random data during the partial reconfiguration operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PR boundary I/O interface must be a superset of all the PR persona I/O interfaces.</td>
<td>Ensures that each PR partition implements the same ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing for partial reconfiguration</td>
<td>Complete all pending transactions.</td>
<td>Ensures that the static region is not in a wait state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining a partially working system during partial reconfiguration</td>
<td>Hold all outputs to known constant values.</td>
<td>Ensures that the undefined values the PR region receives during and after the reconfiguration do not affect the PR control logic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initializing after partial reconfiguration</td>
<td>Initialize after reset.</td>
<td>Retrieves state from memory or other device resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debugging the design using Signal Tap Logic Analyzer</td>
<td>• Do not tap signals in the default personas.</td>
<td>The current version of the Intel Quartus Prime software supports only one .stp (Signal Tap file) per revision. This limitation requires you to select partitions, one at a time, to tap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Store all the tapped signals from a persona in one .stp file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not tap across regions in the same .stp file.</td>
<td>Ensures consistent interface (boundary) across all personas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tap only the pre-synthesis signals. In the Node Finder, filter for Signal Tap: pre-synthesis.</td>
<td>Ensures that the signal tapping of PR personas start from synthesis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5.2. PR File Management

You can simplify the management of PR personas and their corresponding source files by observing one of the following PR project file management methods.

To illustrate these methods, consider a design that includes two PR regions, each with the possible apple, orange, and banana personas.

Figure 6. Example Design with Two PR Regions and Three Personas

Method 1 (Preferred): Specify Unique Entity and File Names for Each Persona

In PR file management method 1, you specify unique entity and file name pairs for each persona in the project. For example:

- Define the apple persona in the apple.sv file
- Define the orange persona in the orange.sv file
- Define the banana persona in the banana.sv file

Note: For successful compilation and PR operation, all personas must have the exact same port names and widths defined in each .sv file.

In the base PR revision RTL, you specify "apple" as the PR persona for both PR regions:

Figure 7. Setting the Base PR Persona to "apple"
When you set the base persona to \([\text{apple, apple}]\) by setting `u_fruit_0` and `u_fruit_1` as the PR partition and regions, you can easily change the persona occupying the PR region using the **Entity Rebinding** (ENTITY_REBINDING) option in the Design Partitions Window, or by editing the `.qsf` directly, as the following examples show:

To specify the orange persona for the PR implementation (impl) revision:

```plaintext
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING orange -to u_fruit_0
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING orange -to u_fruit_1
```

To specify the banana persona for the PR implementation (impl) revision:

```plaintext
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING banana -to u_fruit_0
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING banana -to u_fruit_1
```

To specify the different personas for each PR region:

```plaintext
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING orange -to u_fruit_0
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING banana -to u_fruit_1
```

For each implementation revision, you must ensure that you include the corresponding source file in the project (**Project ➤ Add/Remove Files in Project**).

**Method 2: Parametrize a Single File as PR Persona**

In PR file management method 2, you use a wrapper file and parameters to parameterize a single file that defines all personas. For example, consider the same design that method 1 describes with two PR regions, each with three possible personas for each PR region.
Figure 8. **Wrapper and Parameters in Single File**

In the following example, `u_fruit_0` and `u_fruit_1` are set as the PR partitions and regions in the base compile. The `FRUIT_TYPE` parameter of 0 generates the *apple* entity for both PR personas.

```verilog
//design_top.sv
module design_top ();

fruit u_fruit_0
  #(FRUIT_TYPE=0) ()
endmodule

fruit u_fruit_1
  #(FRUIT_TYPE=0) ()
endmodule

module fruit
  #(parameter FRUIT_TYPE=0)
  ()

  generate if (FRUIT_TYPE=0) begin: gen_apple
    apple appl_inst ();
  end
dendgenerate

  generate if (FRUIT_TYPE=1) begin: gen_orange
    orange orange_inst ();
  end
dendgenerate

  generate if (FRUIT_TYPE=2) begin: gen_banana
    banana banana_inst ();
  end
dendgenerate
endmodule
```

You can then change the parameter values to change the personas. For example, to specify the orange persona for both PR regions, set the `FRUIT_TYPE` parameter to 1:

```verilog
(FRUIT_TYPE=1)
```

In addition to these changes to RTL, you must also follow these additional steps when using method 2 to update the `.qsf`:

1. Create a copy of your `fruit.sv` file. Name the file with a unique name, such as `x_fruit.sv`. Also rename the entity to match the `.sv` file.

2. Set the default parameter of `FRUIT_TYPE` to a Verilog macro, in this case, `X_FRUIT_TYPE`. 
3. Add `x_fruit.sv` to the project (Project ➤ Add/Remove Files in Project).

4. Specify the following in the PR implementation revision's `.qsf` file:
   a. Add the following line to set the `X_FRUIT_TYPE` Verilog macro to 1, and to specify the proper parameter for "fruit" that instantiates the correct FRUIT_TYPE:

   ```verilog
   set_global_assignment -name VERILOG_MACRO "X_FRUIT_TYPE=1"
   ```

   b. Specify the entity rebinding assignment to associate the new `x_fruit` entity with instances of `u_fruit_0` and `u_fruit_1`:

   ```verbatim
   set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING x_fruit -to u_fruit_0
   set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING x_fruit -to u_fruit_1
   ```

   These `.qsf` changes set orange as the new persona for both PR regions.

5. One downside of method 2 is that the Verilog macro set in the `.qsf` file is global. Therefore, every instance of `X_FRUIT_TYPE` in the project defaults to a value of 1. This result may be suitable if you want both PR personas to be of the same type. However, if you want to specify "orange" for one persona and "banana" for another persona in one PR implementation compile, you must create another copy of the `fruit.sv` file with a unique name and Verilog macro:
6. Specify the following in the PR implementation revision’s .qsf file:
   a. Add the following line to set the `X_FRUIT_TYPE Verilog macro to 1, and to specify the proper parameter for "fruit" that instantiates the correct FRUIT_TYPE:

   ```verilog
   set_global_assignment -name VERILOG_MACRO "X_FRUIT_TYPE=1"
   set_global_assignment -name VERILOG_MACRO "Y_FRUIT_TYPE=2"
   ```

   b. Specify the entity rebinding assignment to associate the new `x_fruit` entity with instances of `u_fruit_0` and the new `y_fruit` entity with `u_fruit_1`:

   ```verilog
   set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING x_fruit -to u_fruit_0
   set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING y_fruit -to u_fruit_1
   ```

   These .qsf changes specify orange as the persona for the first PR region, and banana as the persona for the second PR region.

1.5.3. Evaluating PR Region Initial Conditions

Unintended initial conditions in a PR region can lead to errors during partial reconfiguration. Your design may include unintended initial conditions, especially if you port a design not originally intended for partial reconfiguration. The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software reports any initial conditions in the PR partitions for your evaluation following synthesis.

After running synthesis on an implementation partition, you can view the Registers with Explicit Power-Up Settings report for the partition to identify, locate, and correct any unintended initial conditions. The Messages window also generates a warning or error message about any initial conditions during synthesis processing. After
evaluating the initial condition, you can determine whether the condition is correct for design functionality, or change the design to remove dependence on an initial condition that is incompatible with partial reconfiguration.

Figure 11. Registers with Explicit Power-Up Settings Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Register Name</th>
<th>Power-Up Setting</th>
<th>Derived from Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>counter</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5.4. Creating Wrapper Logic for PR Regions

If all personas for your design do not have identical top-level interfaces, you must create the wrapper logic to ensure that all the personas appear similar to the static region. Define a wrapper for each persona, and instantiate the persona logic within the wrapper. If all personas have identical top-level interfaces, the personas do not require wrapper logic. In this wrapper, you can create dummy ports to ensure that all the personas of a PR region have the same connection to the static region.

During the PR compilation, the Compiler converts each of the non-global ports on interfaces of the PR region into boundary port wire LUTs. The naming convention for boundary port wire LUTs are \(<input\_port>\sim IPORT\) for input ports, and \(<output\_port>\sim OPORT\) for output ports. For example, the instance name of the wire LUT for an input port with the name \(\text{my\_input}\), on a PR region with the name \(\text{my\_region}\), is \(\text{my\_region}\|\text{my\_input}\sim IPORT\).

1. Manually floorplan the boundary ports using Logic Lock region assignments, or place the boundary ports automatically using the Fitter. The Fitter places the boundary ports during the base revision compile. The boundary LUTs are invariant locations the Fitter derives from the persona you compile. These LUTs represent the boundaries between the static region and the PR routing and logic. The placement remains stationary regardless of the underlying persona, because the routing from the static logic does not vary with a different persona implementation.

2. To constrain all boundary ports within a given region, use a wildcard assignment. For example:

   ```
   set_instance_assignment -name PLACE_REGION °65 59 65 85° -to \
   u_my_top\|design\_inst\|pr\_inst\|pr\_inputs\|data\_in\sim IPORT
   ```

   This assignment constrains all the wire LUTS corresponding to the IPORTS that you specify within the place region, between the coordinates (65 59) and (65 85).
Optionally, floorplan the boundary ports down to the LAB level, or individual LUT level. To floorplan to the LAB level, create a 1x1 Logic Lock PLACE_REGION constraint (single LAB tall and a single LAB wide). Optionally, specify a range constraint by creating a Logic Lock placement region that spans the range. For more information about floorplan assignments, refer to *Floorplan the Partial Reconfiguration Design*.

**Related Information**

*Step 3: Floorplan the Design* on page 29
For more information on floorplanning your design.

### 1.5.5. Creating Freeze Logic for PR Regions

When partially reconfiguring a design, freeze all the outputs of each PR region to a known constant value. This freezing prevents the signal receivers in the static region from receiving undefined signals during the partial reconfiguration process.

The PR region cannot drive valid data until the partial reconfiguration process is complete, and the PR region is reset. Freezing is important for control signals that you drive from the PR region.

The freeze technique that you choose is optional, depending on the particular characteristics of your design. The freeze logic must reside in the static region of your design. A common freeze technique is to instantiate 2-to-1 multiplexers on each output of the PR region, to hold the output constant during partial reconfiguration.

**Figure 13.  Freeze Technique #1**

An alternative freeze technique is to register all outputs of the PR region in the static region. Then, use an enable signal to hold the output of these registers constant during partial reconfiguration.
The Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP core includes a freeze port for the region that it controls. Include this IP component with your system-level control logic to freeze the PR region output. For designs with multiple PR regions, instantiate one PR Region Controller IP core for each PR region in the design. The Intel Quartus Prime software includes the Avalon-MM Freeze Bridge and Avalon-ST Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP cores. You can use these IP cores to implement freeze logic, or design your own freeze logic for these standard interface types.

The static region logic must be independent of all the outputs from the PR regions for a continuous operation. Control the outputs of the PR regions by adding the appropriate freeze logic for your design.

Note: There is no requirement to freeze the global and non-global inputs of a PR region for Intel Arria 10 or Intel Stratix 10 devices.

Related Information
- Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP on page 101
- Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP on page 92

1.5.6. Resetting the PR Region Registers

Upon partial reconfiguration of a PR region, the status of the PR region registers become indeterminate. Bring the registers in the PR region to a known state by applying a reset sequence for the PR region. This reset ensures that the system behaves to your specifications. Simply reset the control path of the PR region, if the datapath eventually flushes out within a finite number of cycles. Use active-high local reset instead of active-low, wherever applicable. This technique allows you to automatically hold the PR region in reset, by virtue of the boundary port wire LUT.

Table 3. Supported PR Reset Implementation Guideline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PR Reset Type</th>
<th>Active-High Synchronous Reset</th>
<th>Active-High Asynchronous Reset</th>
<th>Active-Low Synchronous Reset</th>
<th>Active-Low Asynchronous Reset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On local signal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On global signal</td>
<td>• No (Intel Arria 10)</td>
<td>• Yes (Intel Stratix 10)</td>
<td>• No (Intel Arria 10)</td>
<td>• Yes (Intel Stratix 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5.7. Promoting Global Signals in a PR Region

In non-PR designs, the Intel Quartus Prime software automatically promotes high fan-out signals onto dedicated global networks. The global promotion occurs in the Plan stage of design compilation.

In PR designs, the Compiler disables global promotion for signals originating within the logic of a PR region. Instantiate the clock control blocks only in the static region, because the clock floorplan and the clock buffers must be a part of the static region of the design. Manually instantiating a clock control block in a PR region, or assigning a signal in a PR region with the GLOBAL_SIGNAL assignment, results in compilation error. To drive a signal originating from the PR region onto a global network:

1. Expose the signal from the PR region.
2. Drive the signal onto the global network from the static region.
3. Drive the signal back into the PR region.

You can drive a maximum of 33 clocks (for Intel Arria 10 devices) or 32 clocks (for Intel Stratix 10 devices) into any PR region, but you cannot share a row clock between two PR regions.

When promoting global signals, the Compiler allows only certain signals to be global inside the PR regions. Use only global signals to route certain secondary signals into a PR region. The following table lists the restriction for each block:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Type</th>
<th>Supported Global Network Signals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAB, MLAB</td>
<td>Clock, ACLR, SCLR(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM, ROM (M20K)</td>
<td>Clock, ACLR, Write Enable (WE), Read Enable (RE), SCLR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Clock, ACLR, SCLR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5.7.1. Viewing Row Clock Region Boundaries

You can use the Chip Planner to visualize the row clock region boundaries, and to ensure that no two PR regions share a row clock region.

1. Right-click a PR partition name in the Design Partitions Window and click Locate Node ➤ Locate in Chip Planner.

(3) Only Intel Stratix 10 designs support global SCLR.
1.5.8. Planning Clocks and other Global Routing

There are special PR considerations for the planning for clocks and other global routing. For Intel Stratix 10 designs, you can use the low skew networks (globals) for clocks or resets.

During the base revision compile, you must route any global signal that any PR persona requires into a destination in the PR region. For clocks signals, this destination is a register or other synchronous element and the signal entering the clock input. For a reset, the destination should be fed into the appropriate input.

This requirement occurs because PR only reconfigures the last part of the low skew network. If you do not route the root and middle sections of the network during the base compile, you cannot use that revision for the PR.

Consider an example with a super-set of signals for a PR region that consists of:
- Three clocks—clk_1, clk_2, and clk_3.
- Two resets—rst_1 and rst_2.
- Base PR persona—uses clk_1, clk_2, and rst_1 only.
- Other personas—use clk_3 and rst_2 only.
In this example, the base persona must have a proper destination for the "unused" `clk_3` and `rst_2`. You can accomplish this by driving a single register with a (*no prune*) directive inside the base PR persona, with `clk_3` and reset using `rst_2`.

Omitting these destinations results in an error during compilation of the PR implementation second persona.

### 1.5.9. Implementing Clock Enable for On-Chip Memories with Initialized Contents

Follow these guidelines to implement clock enable for on-chip memories with initialized contents:

1. To avoid spurious writes during PR programming for memories with initialized contents, implement the clock enable circuit in the same PR region as the M20K or MLAB RAM. This circuit depends on an active-high clear signal from the static region.
2. Before you begin the PR programming, assert this signal to disable the memory’s clock enable. Your system PR controller must deassert the clear signal on PR programming completion. You can use the freeze signal for this purpose.
3. Use the Intel Quartus Prime IP Catalog or Platform Designer to instantiate the On-Chip Memory and RAM Intel FPGA IP cores that include an option to automatically add this circuitry.

**Figure 16. RAM Clock Enable Circuit for PR Region**

**Example 1. Verilog RTL for Clock Enable**

```verilog
reg ce_reg;
reg [1:0] ce_delay;

always @(posedge clock, posedge freeze) begin
  if (freeze) begin
    ce_delay <= 2'b0;
  end
  else begin
    ce_delay <= {ce_delay[0], 1'b1};
  end
end
```
Example 2. VHDL RTL for Clock Enable

ENTITY mem_enable_vhd IS PORT(
  clock      : in  std_logic;
  freeze  : in  std_logic;
  clken_in : in std_logic;
  ram_wrclocken : out std_logic);
END mem_enable_vhd;

ARCHITECTURE behave OF mem_enable_vhd is
  SIGNAL ce_reg: std_logic;
  SIGNAL ce_delay: std_logic_vector(1 downto 0);
BEGIN
  PROCESS (clock, freeze)
  BEGIN
    IF ((clock'EVENT AND clock = '1') or (freeze'EVENT AND freeze = '1')) THEN
      IF (freeze = '1') THEN
        ce_delay <= "00";
      ELSE
        ce_delay <= ce_delay(0) & '1';
      END IF;
    END IF;
  END PROCESS;
  PROCESS (clock, ce_delay(1))
  BEGIN
    IF ((clock'EVENT AND clock = '1') or (ce_delay(1)'EVENT AND ce_delay(1) = '0')) THEN
      IF (ce_delay(1) = '0') THEN
        ce_reg <= '0';
      ELSE
        ce_reg <= clken_in;
      END IF;
    END IF;
  END PROCESS;
  ram_wrclocken <= ce_reg;
END ARCHITECTURE behave;

Related Information
Embedded Memory User Guide

1.5.9.1. Clock Gating

An alternate method to avoid spurious writes of initialized content memories is to gate the clock feeding the memories in the static region of your design. Clock gating is logically equivalent to using clock enable on the memories. This method provides the following benefits:
- Uses the enable port of the global clock buffers to disable the clock before starting the partial reconfiguration operation. Also enables the clock on PR completion.
- Ensures that the clock does not switch during reconfiguration, and requires no additional logic to avoid spurious writes.

**Figure 17. Global Clock Control Block**

![Global Clock Control Block Diagram]

**Related Information**
Clock Control Block (ALTCLKCTRL) Intel FPGA IP User Guide

### 1.6. Partial Reconfiguration Design Flow

The PR design flow requires initial planning. This planning involves setting up one or more design partitions, and then determining the placement assignments in the floorplan. Well-planned PR partitions improve design area utilization and performance. The Intel Quartus Prime software also allows you to create nested PR regions as part of an HPR flow. Reprogramming a child PR region does not affect the parent or the static region. In the HPR flow, reprogramming the parent region, reprograms the associated child region with the default child persona, without affecting the static region. The HPR flow does not impose any restrictions on the number of sub-partitions you can create in your design.

The PR design flow uses the project revisions feature in the Intel Quartus Prime software. Your initial design is the base revision, where you define the static region boundaries and reconfigurable regions on the FPGA. From the base revision, you create multiple revisions. These revisions contain the different implementations for the PR regions. However, all PR implementation revisions use the same top-level placement and routing results from the base revision.
1. Creating a Partial Reconfiguration Design

1.6.1. Step 1: Identify Partial Reconfiguration Resources

When designing for partial reconfiguration, you must first determine the logical hierarchy boundaries that you can define as reconfigurable partitions. Next, set up the design hierarchy and source code to support this partitioning.

Reconfigurable partitions can contain only core resources, such as LABs, embedded memory blocks (M20Ks and MLABs), and DSP blocks in the FPGA. All periphery resources, such as transceivers, external memory interfaces, GPIOs, I/O receivers, and hard processor system (HPS), must be in the static portion of the design. Partial reconfiguration of global network buffers for clocks and resets is not possible.
Table 5.  Supported Reconfiguration Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardware Resource Block</th>
<th>Reconfiguration Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logic Block</td>
<td>Partial reconfiguration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Signal Processing</td>
<td>Partial reconfiguration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Block</td>
<td>Partial reconfiguration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Routing</td>
<td>Partial reconfiguration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transceivers/PLL</td>
<td>Dynamic reconfiguration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/O Blocks</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Control Blocks</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 19.  Available Resource Types in Intel Arria 10 Devices

Use any Intel Quartus Prime-supported design entry method to create core-only logic for a PR partition, including Platform Designer, the Intel HLS Compiler, or standard SystemVerilog, Verilog HDL, and VHDL design files.

The following Intel FPGA IP cores support system-level debugging in the static region:

- In-System Memory Content Editor
- In-System Sources and Probes Editor
- Virtual JTAG
- Nios II JTAG Debug Module
- Signal Tap Logic Analyzer
1.6.2. Step 2: Create Design Partitions

Create design partitions for each PR region that you want to partially reconfigure. You can create any number of independent partitions or PR regions in your design. Create design partitions for partial reconfiguration from the Project Navigator, or the Design Partitions Window.

A design partition is only logical partitioning of the design, and does not specify a physical area on the device. You associate a partition with a specific area of the FPGA using Logic Lock Region floorplan assignments. To avoid partitions obstructing design optimization, group the logic together within the same partition. If your design includes a hierarchical PR flow with parent and child partitions, you can define multiple parent or child partitions in your design, as well as multiple levels of PR partitions.

When you create a **Reconfigurable** partition, the Compiler preserves post-synthesis results for the partition and reuses the post-synthesis netlist, if you make no partition changes requiring re-synthesis. Otherwise, the Compiler resynthesizes the partition from the source files. The Compiler adds wire LUTs for each interface of a **Reconfigurable** partition, and performs additional checks for PR compatibility.

Follow these steps to create and modify design partitions:

1. To elaborate the design, click **Processing ➤ Start ➤ Start Analysis & Elaboration**. You must run elaboration before creating partitions.
2. In the Project Navigator, right-click an instance in the **Hierarchy** tab, click **Design Partition ➤ Set as Design Partition**. A design partition icon appears next to each partition you create.

**Figure 20. Create Design Partition**

3. To view and edit all design partitions in the project, click **Assignments ➤ Design Partitions Window**.
4. Specify the appropriate settings for the partition in the Design Partitions Window:
Table 6. Design Partition Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partition Name</td>
<td>Specifies the partition name. Each partition name must be unique and consist of only alphanumeric characters. The Intel Quartus Prime software automatically creates a top-level &quot;root_partition&quot; for each project revision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchy Path</td>
<td>Specifies the hierarchy path of the entity instance that you assign to the partition. You specify this value in the Create New Partition dialog box. The root partition hierarchy path is <code>.</code>, which represents the root of the design hierarchy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Type                        | Double-click to specify one of the following partition types that control how the Compiler processes and implements the partition:  
  • **Default**—Identifies a standard partition. The Compiler processes the partition using the associated design source files.  
  • **Reconfigurable**—Identifies a reconfigurable partition in a partial reconfiguration flow. Specify the Reconfigurable type to preserve synthesis results, while allowing reflash of the partition in the PR flow.  
  • **Reserved Core**—Identifies a partition in a block-based design flow that is reserved for core development by a Consumer reusing the device periphery.                                                                                             |
| Preservation Level          | Specifies one of the following preservation levels for the partition:  
  • **Not Set**—specifies no preservation level. The partition compiles from source files.  
  • **synthesized**—the partition compiles using the synthesized snapshot.  
  • **final**—the partition compiles using the final snapshot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Empty                       | Specifies an empty partition that the Compiler skips. This setting is incompatible with the Reserved Core and Partition Database File settings for the same partition. The Preservation Level must be Not Set. An empty partition cannot have any child partitions.                                                                                                               |
| Partition Database File     | Specifies a Partition Database File (.qdb) that the Compiler uses during compilation of the partition. You export the .qdb for the stage of compilation that you want to reuse (synthesized or final). Assign the .qdb to a partition to reuse those results in another context.                                                                                                                          |
| Entity Re-binding           | • PR Flow—specifies the entity that replaces the default persona in each implementation revision.  
  • Root Partition Reuse Flow —specifies the entity that replaces the reserved core logic in the consumer project.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Color                       | Specifies the color-coding of the partition in the Chip Planner and Design Partition Planner displays.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Post Synthesis Export File  | Automatically exports post-synthesis compilation results for the partition to the .qdb that you specify, each time Analysis & Synthesis runs. You can automatically export any design partition that does not have a preserved parent partition, including the root_partition.                                                                                                                   |
| Post Final Export File      | Automatically exports post-final compilation results for the partition to the .qdb that you specify, each time the final stage of the Fitter runs. You can automatically export any design partition that does not have a preserved parent partition, including the root_partition.                                                                                                                   |

Figure 21. Design Partitions Window

![Design Partitions Window](image_url)
1.6.3. Step 3: Floorplan the Design

Use Logic Lock floorplan constraints in your PR design to physically partition the device. Each PR partition in your design must have a corresponding, exclusive physical partition. You create Logic Lock regions to define the physical partition for your PR region. This partitioning ensures that the resources available to the PR region are the same for any persona that you implement.

Your PR region must include only core logic, such as LABs, RAMs, ROMs, and DSPs in a PR region. Intel Stratix 10 designs can also include Hyper-Registers in the PR partition. Instantiate all periphery design elements, such as transceivers, external memory interfaces, and clock networks in the static region of the design. The Logic Lock regions you create can cross periphery locations, such as the I/O columns and the HPS, because the constraint is core-only.

Figure 22. PR Region Floorplan

There are two region types:

- **Place regions**—use these regions to constrain logic to a specific area of the device. The Fitter places the logic in the region you specify. The Fitter can also place other logic in the region unless you designate the region as **Reserved**.

- **Route regions**—use these regions to constrain routing to a specific area. The routing region must fully enclose the placement region. Additionally, the routing regions for the PR regions cannot overlap.
Follow these guidelines when floorplanning your PR design:

- Complete the periphery and clock floorplan before core floorplanning. You can use Interface Planner (Tools > Interface Planner) to create periphery floorplan assignments for your design.

- Define a routing region that is at least 1 unit larger than the placement region in all directions.

- Do not overlap the routing regions of multiple PR regions.

- Select the PR region row-wise for least bitstream overhead. In Intel Arria 10 devices, the short, wide regions have smaller bitstream size than tall, narrow regions. Intel Stratix 10 configuration occurs on sectors. For the least bitstream overhead, ensure that you align the PR region to sectors.

- For Intel Arria 10 devices, the height of your floorplan affects the reconfiguration time. A floorplan larger in the $Y$ direction takes longer to reconfigure. This condition does not apply to Intel Stratix 10 devices because they configure according to sectors.

- Define sub Logic Lock regions within PR regions to improve timing closure.

- If your design includes HPR parent and child partitions, the placement region of the parent region must fully enclose the routing and placement region of its child region. Also, the parent wire LUTs must be in an area, outside the child PR region. This requirement is because the child PR region is exclusive to all other logic, which includes the parent and the static region.

Related Information


1.6.3.1. Applying Floorplan Constraints Incrementally

PR implementation requires additional constraints that identify the reconfigurable partitions of the design and device. These constraints significantly impact the Compiler’s timing closure ability. You can avoid and more easily correct timing closure issues by incrementally implementing each constraint, running the Compiler, then verifying timing closure.
PR designs require a more constrained floorplan, compared to a flat design. The overall density and performance of a PR design may be lower than an equivalent flat design.

The following steps describe incrementally developing the requirements for your PR design:

1. Implement the base revision using the most complex persona for each PR partition. This initial implementation must include the complete design with all periphery constraints, and top-level .sdc timing constraints. Do not include any Logic Lock region constraints for the PR regions with this implementation.

2. Create partitions by setting the region **Type** option to **Default** in the Design Partitions Window, for all the PR partitions.

3. Register the boundaries of each partition to ensure adequate timing margin.

4. Verify successful timing closure using the Timing Analyzer.

5. Ensure that all the desired signals are driven on global networks. Disable the Auto Global Clock option in the Fitter (Assignments ➤ Settings ➤ Compiler Settings ➤ Advanced Settings (Fitter)), to avoid promoting non-global signals.

6. Create Logic Lock core-only placement regions for each of the partitions.

7. Recompile the base revision with the Logic Lock constraints, and then verify timing closure.

8. Enable the **Reserved** option for each Logic Lock region to ensure the exclusive placement of the PR partitions within the placement regions. Enabling the **Reserved** option avoids placing the static region logic in the placement region of the PR partition.

9. Recompile the base revision with the **Reserved** constraint, and then verify timing closure.

10. In the Design Partitions Window, specify the **Type** for each of the PR partitions as **Reconfigurable**. This assignment ensures that the Compiler adds wire LUTs for each interface of the PR partition, and performs additional compilation checks for partial reconfiguration.

11. Recompile the base revision with the **Reconfigurable** constraint, and then verify timing closure. You can now export the top-level partition for reuse in the PR implementation compilation of the different personas.

### 1.6.4. Step 4: Add the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel FPGA IP

Depending on the target device family, you can add the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP or the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP to your design to send the partial reconfiguration bitstream to the PR control block or SDM in an internal host configuration.

#### 1.6.4.1. Adding the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP

You can customize and instantiate the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP from the IP Catalog (Tools ➤ IP Catalog).
The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP interfaces with the Intel Stratix 10 Secure Device Manager (SDM) to manage the bitstream source. The SDM performs authentication and decompression on the configuration data. You can use this IP core in an Intel Stratix 10 design when performing partial reconfiguration with an internal PR host, Nios II processor, PCI Express, or Ethernet interface.

**Figure 24. Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration Controller (Avalon-ST Interface)**

The Intel Quartus Prime software supports PR over the core interface using the Intel Stratix 10 PR Controller IP core, or PR over the JTAG device pins. PR over JTAG does not require instantiation of the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP.

**Related Information**

Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP on page 60

1.6.4.2. Adding the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP interfaces with the Intel Arria 10 or Intel Cyclone 10 GX PR control block to manage the bitstream source.

Use this IP core in Intel Arria 10 or Intel Cyclone 10 GX designs when performing partial reconfiguration with an internal PR host, Nios II processor, PCI Express, or Ethernet interface.

During partial reconfiguration, you send a PR bitstream stored outside the FPGA to the PR control block inside the FPGA. This communication enables the control block to update the CRAM bits necessary for reconfiguring the PR region in the FPGA. The PR bitstream contains the instructions (opcodes) and the configuration bits necessary for reconfiguring a specific PR region.

---

(4) Avalon-MM Interface variant also available.

(5) The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software also supports compilation of PR designs for Intel Cyclone 10 GX devices, but does not yet support Intel Cyclone 10 GX PR bitstream generation.
1.6.5. Step 5: Define Personas

Your partial reconfiguration design can have multiple PR partitions, each with multiple personas. You define the unique function of each persona in separate Verilog HDL, SystemVerilog HDL, or VHDL design files in the project directory. All the PR personas must use the same set of signals to interact with the static region.

Ensure that the signals interacting with the static region are a super-set of all the signals in all the personas. A PR design requires an identical I/O interface for each persona in the PR region. If all personas for your design do not have identical interfaces, you must also create wrapper logic to interface with the static region.

Note: If using the Intel Quartus Prime Text Editor, disable Add file to current project when saving the files. These persona source files should not be part of the Intel Quartus Prime project or compilations.

Related Information

- Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP on page 65
- PR Control Block and CRC Block Verilog HDL Manual Instantiation on page 74
- PR Control Block and CRC Block VHDL Manual Instantiation on page 74
1.6.6. Step 6: Create Revisions for Personas

Create a base revision for the design, as well as PR implementation revisions for each of the personas. When you define revisions in the GUI or at the command line, the Intel Quartus Prime software automatically adds these assignments required for PR implementation:

- **Entity Rebinding assignment (ENTITY.REBINDING)**—for each PR partition, the software adds an entity rebinding assignment with a place holder for the entity name. Your design may not require all of the entity rebinding assignments of each PR partition, based on the design and the implementation revision. For example, in HPR designs that use the default persona for the parent partition, you add the .qdb file for PR parent, and then use entity rebinding only for the child.

- **QDB File Partition assignment (QDB_FILE_PARTITION)**—the software adds this assignment for the static region, if you specify a .qdb file name.

- **Revision Type Assignment (REVISION_TYPE)**

To create the PR implementation revisions:

1. Click **Project ➤ Revisions**.
2. To create a new revision, double-click **<<new revision>>**.
3. Specify a unique **Revision name**.
4. Select an existing revision for the **Based on revision** option.
5. For the **Revision type**, select **Partial Reconfiguration - Base** for the base revision or **Partial Reconfiguration - Persona Implementation** for an implementation revision.
6. Click **Apply** and **OK**.

The following assignments in the respective revision's `.qsf` file correspond to specifying the revision type from the **Settings** dialog box:

**Base Revision Assignment:**

```
set_global_assignment -name REVISION_TYPE PR_BASE
```

**Implementation Revision Assignment:**

```
set_global_assignment -name REVISION_TYPE PR_IMPL
```

For each PR partition, the Intel Quartus Prime software also adds the entity rebind assignment to the `.qsf`:

```
set_instance_assignment -name ENTITY_REBINDING <entity_name> -to <hierarchical_path>
```

If you base a new implementation revision on an existing `.qdb` file, The Intel Quartus Prime software also adds the `.qdb` file partition assignment, with a placeholder for the file name:

```
set_instance_assignment -name QDB_FILE_PARTITION <QDB file name>
```

As an example, to create a new implementation revision that uses a `.qdb` file from a base revision, use the following command:

```
create_revision impl_new -based_on <base_revision> \
   -new_rev_type impl -root_partition_qdb_file base_static.qdb
```
• impl_new—specifies the name of a new implementation revision.
• -based_on <based_on_revision> — specifies the PR base revision that
  the new impl revision is based on. Some global assignments from the
  based_on revision are copied over to the impl revision. Placeholder entity
  rebinding assignments are created in the impl revision for each PR partition in
  the base.
• -new_rev_type <rev_type>— only useful rev-type is impl.
• root_partition_qdb_file <qdb_file>—creates a
  QDB_FILE_PARTITION assignment in impl revision with the specified .qdb
  file.

Figure 27. Partial Reconfiguration Compilation Flow

1.6.7. Step 7: Compile the Base Revision and Export the Static Region

After defining and floorplanning PR partitions and revisions, you compile the base
revision and export the static region. You can export individual design partitions
manually, or you export one or more partitions automatically each time you run the
Compiler.

Follow these steps to compile and export the base and static region:

1. To specify the current revision, click Project ▶ Revisions, and then select the
   base revision as current, or select the base revision from the main toolbar drop-
   down list.
2. For Intel Arria 10 designs, you can optionally add the following assignments to
   the .qsf to automatically generate the required PR bitstreams following
   compilation. This step is not required for Intel Stratix 10 designs.

   ```
   set_global_assignment -name GENERATE_PR_RBF_FILE ON
   set_global_assignment -name ON_CHIP_BITSTREAM_DECOMPRESSION OFF
   ```
3. To compile the base revision, click Processing ▶ Start Compilation.
4. To export the static region, click Project ▶ Export Design Partition and specify
   options for the partition export:
5. Alternatively, follow these steps to automatically export one or more design partitions after each compilation. You can automatically export any design partition that does not have a preserved parent partition, including the root_partition.

   a. To open the Design Partitions Window, click Assignments ➤ Design Partitions Window.
   
   b. To automatically export a partition with synthesis results after each time you run synthesis, specify the a .qdb export path and file name for the Post Synthesis Export File option for that partition. If you specify only a file name without path, the file exports to the output_files directory after compilation.
   
   c. To automatically export a partition with final snapshot results each time you run the Fitter, specify a .qdb file name for the Post Final Export File option for that partition.
1.6.8. Step 8: Setup PR Implementation Revisions

You must prepare the PR implementation revisions before you can generate the PR bitstream for device programming. This setup includes adding the static region .qdb file as the source file for each implementation revision. In addition, you must specify the corresponding entity of the PR region.

Follow these steps to setup the PR implementation revisions:

1. Set an implementation revision as the Current Revision.
2. To specify the .qdb file as the source for root_partition, click Assignments ➤ Design Partitions Window. Double-click the Partition Database File cell and specify the appropriate .qdb file.
3. For each PR implementation revision, specify the name of the entity that you want to partially reconfigure in the Entity Re-binding cell. This entity name comes from the design file for the persona you want to implement in this implementation revision.
4. To compile the design, click **Processing ➤ Start Compilation**.

5. Repeat steps 1 through 4 to setup and compile each implementation revision. Alternatively, use a simple Tcl script to compile all implementation revisions:

```tcl
set_current_revision <implementation1 revision name>
execute_flow -compile
set_current_revision <implementation2 revision name>
execute_flow -compile
```

### 1.6.9. Step 9: Program the FPGA Device

The Intel Quartus Prime Assembler generates the PR bitstreams for your design personas. For Intel Arria 10 designs, you send the bitstreams to the PR control block. For Intel Stratix 10 designs, you send the PR bitstreams to the SDM. You must compile the PR project, including the base revision, and at least one implementation revision, before generating the PR bitstreams.

For Intel Stratix 10 designs, the Assembler generates a configuration `.rbf` automatically at the end of compilation. For Intel Arria 10 designs, you can add the `GENERATE_PR_RBF_FILE` assignment to the `.qsf` or use the **Convert Programming Files** dialog box to convert the Partial-Masked SRAM Object Files (`.pmsf`) to an `.rbf` file, as Generating PR Bitstreams for Intel Arria 10 Designs on page 40 describes.

#### Table 8. Programming Files for PR Designs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programming File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;rev&gt;.&lt;pr_region&gt;.pmsf</code></td>
<td>Contains the partial-mask bits for the PR region. The <code>.pmsf</code> file contains all the information for creating PR bitstreams. <em>Note:</em> The default file name corresponds to the partition name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;rev&gt;.&lt;static_region&gt;.msf</code></td>
<td>Contains the mask bits for the static region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;rev&gt;.sof</code></td>
<td>Contains configuration information for the entire device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 3. Programming File Generation for a Partial Reconfiguration Design

Figure 31. Programming File Generation

This example design contains a PR region and the following revisions:

- Base revision with persona A
- PR revision with persona B
- PR revision with persona C

1.6.9.1. Generating PR Bitstreams for Intel Arria 10 Designs

For Intel Arria 10 designs, use either of the following methods to process the PR bitstreams and generate the Raw Binary File (.rbf) file for reconfiguration. For Intel Stratix 10 designs, the Assembler generates a configuration .rbf automatically at the end of compilation.

Generating PR Bitstreams During Compilation

Follow these steps to generate the .rbf file during compilation:

1. Add the following assignments to the revision .qsf to automatically generate the required PR bitstreams following compilation:

   ```
   set_global_assignment -name GENERATE_PR_RBF_FILE ON
   set_global_assignment -name ON_CHIP_BITSTREAM_DECOMPRESSION OFF
   ```

2. To compile the revision and generate the .rbf, click Processing ➤ Start Compilation.
Generating PR Bitstreams with Convert Programming Files Dialog Box

Follow these steps to generate the .rbf with the Convert Programming Files dialog box:

1. Click File ➤ Convert Programming Files. The Convert Programming Files dialog box appears.
2. Specify the output file name and Programming file type as Raw Binary File for Partial Reconfiguration (.rbf).
3. To add the input .pmsf file to convert, click Add File.
4. Select the newly added .pmsf file, and click Properties.
5. Enable or disable any of the following options:
   - **Compression**—enables compression on PR bitstream.
   - **Enhanced compression**—enables enhanced compression on PR bitstream.
   - **Generate encrypted bitstream**—generates encrypted independent bitstreams for base image and PR image. You can encrypt the PR image even if your base image has no encryption. The PR image can have a separate encryption key file (.ekp). If you enable **Generate encrypted bitstream**, enable or disable the **Enable volatile security key**, **Use encryption lock file**, and **Generate key programming file** options.

*Note:* Enabling the **Generate encrypted bitstream** option automatically disables **Compression** and **Enhanced compression**. Enabling **Compression** or **Enhanced compression** automatically disables **Generate encrypted bitstream**. You cannot use compression and encryption at the same time. Enabling the **Use encryption lock file** option requires import of the encryption lock (.qlk) file generated from the base image.
1.6.9.2. Raw Binary Programming File Byte Sequence Transmission Examples

The raw binary programming file (.rbf) file contains the device configuration data in little-endian raw binary format. The following example shows transmitting the .rbf byte sequence 02 1B EE 01 in x32 mode:

Table 9. Writing to the PR control block or SDM in x32 mode

In x32 mode, the first byte in the file is the least significant byte of the configuration double word, and the fourth byte is the most significant byte.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Double Word = 01EE1B02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSB: BYTE0 = 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE1 = 1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE2 = EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSB: BYTE3 = 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D[7..0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D[15..8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D[23..16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D[31..24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000 0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001 1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1110 1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000 0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6.10. Generating a Merged .pmsf File from Multiple .pmsf Files

Use a single merged .rbf file to reconfigure two PR regions simultaneously. To merge two or more .pmsf files:
1. Open the Convert Programming Files dialog box.
2. Specify the output file name and programming file type as Merged Partial-Mask SRAM Object File (.pmsf).
3. In the Input files to convert dialog box, select PMSF Data.
4. To add input files, click Add File. You must specify two or more files for merging.
5. To generate the merged file, click Generate.

Alternatively, to merge two or more .pmsf files from the Intel Quartus Prime shell, type the following command:

```
quartus_cpf --merge_pmsf=<number of merged files> <pmsf_input_file_1> <pmsf_input_file_2> <pmsf_input_file_etc> <pmsf_output_file>
```

For example, to merge two .pmsf files, type the following command:

```
quartus_cpf --merge_pmsf=<2> <pmsf_input_file_1> <pmsf_input_file_2> <pmsf_output_file>
```

1.7. Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration

Hierarchical partial reconfiguration (HPR) is an extension of partial reconfiguration (PR), where you contain one PR region within another PR region. You can create multiple personas for both the child and parent partitions. You nest the child partitions within their parent partitions. Reconfiguring a parent partition does not impact the operation in the static region, but replaces the child partitions of the parent region with default child partition personas.

The HPR design flow includes the following steps:
1. Create a base revision for the design and export the static region, as Step 7: Compile the Base Revision and Export the Static Region on page 36 describes.
2. Create the implementation revision for each persona, as Step 8: Setup PR Implementation Revisions on page 38 describes, and export the parent partitions.
3. Specify the .qdb file partition for the static and parent regions.
4. Specify the corresponding entity for the parent or child.

When compiling the implementation revision for an HPR design, you must fully floorplan the child partition, similar to planning the PR region of a base revision.

Related Information

AN826: Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration Tutorial for Intel Stratix 10 GX FPGA Development Board
for step-by-step HPR instructions
1.8. Partial Reconfiguration Design Timing Analysis

The interface between partial and static partitions remains the same for each PR implementation revision. Perform timing analysis on each PR implementation revision to ensure that there are no timing violations. To ensure timing closure of a design with multiple PR regions, you can create aggregate revisions for all possible PR region combinations for timing analysis.

**Note:**
Logic Lock regions impose placement constraints that affect the performance and resource utilization of your PR design. Ensure that the design has additional timing allowance and available device resources. Selecting the largest and most timing-critical persona as your base persona optimizes the timing closure.

**Related Information**

1.8.1. Running Timing Analysis on Aggregate Revisions

To ensure timing closure of a design with multiple PR regions, you create aggregate revisions for all possible PR region combinations and run timing analysis.

1. To open the **Revisions** dialog box, click **Project > Revisions**.
2. To create a new revision, double-click <<new revision>>.
3. Specify the **Revision name** and select the base revision for **Based on Revision**.
4. To export the post-fit database from the base compile (static partition), type the following command in the Intel Quartus Prime shell:

   ```
quartus_cdb <project name> <base revision> --export_block ""root_partition"" --snapshot final --file ""<base revision name>.qdb"
```

   **Note:** Ensure that you include all the .sdc and .ip files for the static and PR regions. To detect the clocks, ensure that the .sdc file for the PR Controller IP follows the entry of any .sdc file that creates the clocks that the IP core uses. You facilitate this order by ensuring the .ip file for the PR Controller IP comes after any .ip or .sdc files that you use to create these clocks in the .qsf file for the project revision. Refer to Partial Reconfiguration Solutions IP User Guide on page 57 for more information.

5. To export the post-fit database from multiple personas (for the PR implementation revisions), type the following commands in the Intel Quartus Prime shell:

   ```
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <PR1 revision> --export_block 
   "<PR1 Partition name>" --snapshot final --file "pr1.qdb"
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <PR2 revision> --export_block 
   "<PR2 Partition name>" --snapshot final --file "pr2.qdb"
```

6. To import the post-fit databases of the static region as an aggregate revision, type the following commands in the Intel Quartus Prime shell:

   ```
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <aggr_rev> --import_block 
   ""root_partition"" --file ""<base revision name>.qdb"
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <aggr_rev> --import_block 
   "<PR1 Partition name>" --file "pr1.qdb"
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <aggr_rev> --import_block 
   "<PR2 Partition name>" --file "pr2.qdb"
```
7. To integrate post-fit database of all the partitions, type the following command in the Intel Quartus Prime shell:

```bash
quartus_fit <project name> -c <aggr_rev>
```

*Note:* The Fitter verifies the legality of the post-fit database, and combines the netlist for timing analysis. The Fitter does not reroute the design.

8. To perform timing analysis on the aggregate revision, type the following command in the Intel Quartus Prime shell:

```bash
quartus_sta <proj name> -c <aggr_rev>
```

9. Run timing analysis on aggregate revision for all possible PR persona combinations. If a specific persona fails timing closure, recompile the persona and perform timing analysis again.

### 1.9. Partial Reconfiguration Design Simulation

Simulation verifies the behavior of your design before device programming. The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports simulating the delivery of a partial reconfiguration bitstream to the PR control block. This simulation allows you to observe the resulting change and the intermediate effect in a reconfigurable partition.

The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports simulation of PR persona transitions through use of simulation multiplexers. You use the simulation multiplexers to change which persona drives logic inside the PR region during simulation. This simulation allows you to observe the resulting change and the intermediate effect in a reconfigurable partition.

Similar to non-PR design simulations, preparing for a PR simulation involves setting up your simulator working environment, compiling simulation model libraries, and running your simulation. The Intel Quartus Prime software provides simulation components to help simulate a PR design, and can generate the gate-level PR simulation models for each persona. Use either the behavioral RTL or the gate-level PR simulation model for simulation of the PR personas. The gate-level PR simulation model allows for accurate simulation of registers in your design, and reset sequence verification. These technology-mapped registers do not assume initial conditions.

**Related Information**
- Generating and Simulating Intel FPGA IP on page 107
- Simulating Intel FPGA Designs

### 1.9.1. Partial Reconfiguration Simulation Flow

At a high-level, a PR operation consists of the following steps:

1. System-level preparation for a PR event.
2. Retrieval of the partial bitstream from memory.
3. Transmission of the partial bitstream to the Intel Arria 10 PR control block or Intel Stratix 10 SDM.
4. Resulting change in the design as a new persona becomes active.
5. Post-PR system coordination.
6. Use of the new persona in the system.
You can simulate each of these process steps in isolation, or as a larger sequence depending on your verification type requirement.

**Related Information**
- Intel Arria 10 PR Control Block Simulation Model on page 113
- Generating the PR Persona Simulation Model on page 115

### 1.9.1.1. Simulating PR Persona Replacement

The logical operation of the PR partition changes when a new persona loads during the partial reconfiguration process. Simulate the replacement of personas using multiplexers on the input and output of the persona under simulation. Create RTL wrapper logic to represent the top-level of the persona. The wrapper instantiates the default persona during compilation. During simulation, the wrapper allows the replacement of the active persona with another persona. Instantiate each persona as the behavioral RTL in the PR simulation model the Intel Quartus Prime EDA Netlist Writer generates. The Intel Quartus Prime software includes simulation modules to interface with your simulation testbench:

- altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in
- altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out
- altera_pr_persona_if (SystemVerilog interface allows you to connect the wrapper multiplexers to a testbench driver)

**Figure 33. Simulation of PR Persona Switching**
Example 4. RTL Wrapper for PR Persona Switching Simulation

The `pr_activate` input of the `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out` module enables the MUX to output X. This functionality allows the simulation of unknown outputs from the PR persona, and also verifies the normal operation of the design’s freeze logic. The following code corresponds to the simulation of PR persona switching, shown in the above figure:

```verilog
module pr_core_wrapper
(input wire a,
 input wire b,
 output wire o );

localparam ENABLE_PERSONA_1 = 1;
localparam ENABLE_PERSONA_2 = 1;
localparam ENABLE_PERSONA_3 = 1;
localparam NUM_PERSONA = 3;

logic pr_activate;
int persona_select;

altera_pr_persona_if persona_bfm();
assign pr_activate = persona_bfm.pr_activate;
assign persona_select = persona_bfm.persona_select;

wire a_mux [NUM_PERSONA-1:0];
wire b_mux [NUM_PERSONA-1:0];
wire o_mux [NUM_PERSONA-1:0];
genenerate
if (ENABLE_PERSONA_1) begin
  localparam persona_id = 0;
  `ifdef ALTERA_ENABLE_PR_MODEL
    assign u_persona_0.altera_sim_pr_activate = pr_activate;
  `endif
  pr_and u_persona_0
  (.a(a_mux[persona_id]),
   .b(b_mux[persona_id]),
   .o(o_mux[persona_id])
  );
end
gendefgenerate

if (ENABLE_PERSONA_2) begin
  localparam persona_id = 1;
  `ifdef ALTERA_ENABLE_PR_MODEL
    assign u_persona_1.altera_sim_pr_activate = pr_activate;
  `endif
  pr_or u_persona_1
  (.a(a_mux[persona_id]),
   .b(b_mux[persona_id]),
   .o(o_mux[persona_id])
  );
end
gendefgenerate

if (ENABLE_PERSONA_3) begin

end
```
1.9.1.2. altera_pr_persona_if Module

Instantiate the `altera_pr_persona_if` SystemVerilog interface in a PR region simulation wrapper to connect to all the wrapper multiplexers. Optionally, connect `pr_activate` to the PR simulation model.

Connect the interface’s `persona_select` to the `sel` port of all input and output multiplexers. Connect the `pr_activate` to the `pr_activate` of all the output multiplexers. Optionally, connect the report events to the report event ports of the PR simulation model. Then, the PR region driver testbench component can drive the interface.

```systemverilog
interface altera_pr_persona_if;
    logic pr_activate;
    int persona_select;
    event report_storage_if_x_event;
    event report_storage_if_1_event;
    event report_storage_if_0_event;
    event report_storage_event;

    initial begin
        pr_activate <= 1'b0;
    end
endinterface : altera_pr_persona_if
```

The `<QUARTUS_INSTALL_DIR>/eda/sim_lib/altera_lnsim.sv` file defines the `altera_pr_persona_if` component.

1.9.1.3. altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out Module

The `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out` module allows you to multiplex the outputs of all PR personas to the outputs of the PR region wrapper.
Instantiate one multiplexer per output port. Specify the active persona using the sel port of the multiplexer. The pr_activate port allows you to drive the multiplexer output to "x", to emulate the unknown value of PR region outputs during a PR operation. Parameterize the component to specify the number of persona inputs, the multiplexer width, and the MUX output value when pr_activate asserts.

```
module altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out #(parameter NUM_PERSONA = 1,
                             parameter WIDTH = 1,
                             parameter [0:0] DISABLED_OUTPUT_VAL = 1'bx
                      )
                      (input int sel,
                       input wire [WIDTH-1 : 0] mux_in [NUM_PERSONA-1:0],
                       output reg [WIDTH-1 : 0] mux_out,
                       input wire pr_activate
                      );

always_comb begin
    if ((sel < NUM_PERSONA) && (!pr_activate))
        mux_out = mux_in[sel];
    else
        mux_out = {WIDTH{DISABLED_OUTPUT_VAL}};
end
endmodule : altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out
```

The `<QUARTUS_INSTALL_DIR>/eda/sim_lib/altera_lnsim.sv` file defines the `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_out` component.

1.9.1.4. `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in` Module

The `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in` module allows you to de-multiplex inputs to a PR partition wrapper for all PR personas.

Instantiate one multiplexer per input port. Specify the active persona using the sel port of the multiplexer. Parameterize the component to specify the number of persona outputs, the multiplexer width, and the MUX output for any disabled output. When using the `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in` to mux a clock input, use the DISABLED_OUTPUT_VAL of 0, to ensure there are no simulation clock events of the disabled personas.

```
module altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in#(
                             parameter NUM_PERSONA = 1,
                             parameter WIDTH = 1,
                             parameter [0:0] DISABLED_OUTPUT_VAL = 1'bx
                      )
                      (input int sel,
                       input wire [WIDTH-1:0] mux_in,
                       output reg [WIDTH-1 : 0] mux_out [NUM_PERSONA-1:0]
                      );

always_comb begin
    for (int i = 0; i < NUM_PERSONA; i++)
        if (i == sel)
            mux_out[i] = mux_in;
        else
            mux_out[i] = {WIDTH{DISABLED_OUTPUT_VAL}};
end
endmodule : altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in
```

The `<QUARTUS_INSTALL_DIR>/eda/sim_lib/altera_lnsim.sv` file defines the `altera_pr_wrapper_mux_in` component.
1.10. Partial Reconfiguration Design Debugging

The Signal Tap logic analyzer allows you to debug static or PR regions of a design. If you only want to debug the static region, you can use the In-System Sources and Probes Editor, In-System Memory Content Editor, or JTAG Avalon Master Bridge.

Related Information

1.10.1. Debugging PR Designs with Signal Tap Logic Analyzer

To use the Signal Tap logic analyzer to debug PR designs, you must create a debug bridge to extend Signal Tap debugging into the PR partition. You can then use Signal Tap to debug by connecting to the debug bridge. To use the debug bridge, you instantiate the SLD JTAG Bridge Agent Intel FPGA IP and SLD JTAG Bridge Host pair for each PR region in your design.

Perform the following steps during the early planning stage, to ensure you can use Signal Tap to debug your static as well as PR region:

1. Instantiate the SLD JTAG Bridge Agent IP in the static region.
2. Instantiate the SLD JTAG Bridge Host IP in the PR region of the default persona.
3. Instantiate the SLD JTAG Bridge Host IP for each of the personas when creating revisions for the personas.

The Signal Tap logic analyzer uses the hierarchical debug capabilities provided by Intel Quartus Prime software to tap signals in the static and PR regions simultaneously.

You can debug multiple personas present in your PR region, as well as multiple PR regions. For complete information on the debug infrastructure using hierarchical hubs, refer to Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Debug Tools.

Related Information

• AN 845: Signal Tap Tutorial for Intel Arria 10 Partial Reconfiguration Design
• AN 841: Signal Tap Tutorial for Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration Design
• Instantiating the SLD JTAG Bridge Agent
• Instantiating the SLD JTAG Bridge Host

1.11. PR Bitstream Compression and Encryption (Intel Arria 10 Designs)

You can compress and encrypt the base bitstream and the PR bitstream for your PR project using options available in the Intel Quartus Prime software.
Compress the base and PR programming bitstreams independently, based on your design requirements. When encrypting only the base image, specify whether or not to encrypt the PR images. The following guidelines apply to PR bitstream compression and encryption:

- You can encrypt the base and PR image independently. In addition, you can use different encryption keys in each case. For example, you can use a non-volatile encryption key for the base image, and a volatile encryption key for the PR image.
- Refer to Table 10 on page 52 to ensure the correct Clock-to-Data (CD) ratio setting for encryption or compression.

For partial reconfiguration with the PR Controller IP core, specify enhanced compression by turning on the **Enhanced compression** option when specifying the parameters in the IP Catalog or Platform Designer parameter editors.

**Note:** You cannot use hardware or enhanced compression together with encryption simultaneously.

### 1.11.1. Generating an Encrypted PR Bitstream

To partially reconfigure your Intel Arria 10 device with an encrypted bitstream:

**Note:** Intel Quartus Prime software does not support bitstream encryption and compression for Intel Stratix 10 designs.

1. Create a 256-bit key file (.key).
2. To generate the key programming file (.ekp) from the Intel Quartus Prime shell, type the following command:

   ```sh
   quartus_cpf --key <keyfile> <keyid> <base_sof_file> <output_ekp_file>
   ``

   For example:

   ```sh
   quartus_cpf --key my_key.key:key1 base.sof key.ekp
   ```

3. To generate the encrypted PR bitstream (.rbf), run the following command:

   ```sh
   quartus_cpf -c <pr_pmsf_file> <pr_rbf_file>
   qcrypt -e --keyfile=<keyfile> --keyname=<keyid> -lockto=<qlk_file> --keystore=battery|OTP <pr_rbf_file> <pr_encrypted_rbf_file>
   ```

   - **lockto**—specifies the encryption lock.
   - **keystore**—specifies the volatile key (battery) or the non-volatile key (OTP).

   For example:

   ```sh
   quartus_cpf -c top_v1.pr_region.pmsf top_v1.pr_region.rbf 
   qcrypt -e --keyfile=my_key.key --keyname=key1 --keytype=battery top_v1.pr_region.rbf top_v1.encrypted.rbf
   ```

4. To program the key file as volatile key (default) into the device, type the following command:

   ```sh
   quartus_pgm -m jtag -o P;<output_ekp_file>
   ```
For example:
```
quartus_pgm -m jtag -o P;key.ekp
```

5. To program the base image into the device, type the following command:
```
quartus_pgm -m jtag -o P;<base_sof_file>
```
For example:
```
quartus_pgm -m jtag -o P;base.sof
```

6. To partially reconfigure the device with the encrypted bitstream, type the following command:
```
quartus_pgm -m jtag --pr <output_encrypted_rbf_file>
```
For example:
```
quartus_pgm -m jtag --pr top_v1_encrypted.rbf
```

**Note:** `qcrypt` generates an error if the **Enable bitstream compatibility check** parameter is enabled for an instance of the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10 FPGA IP. Use one of the following methods to avoid this error:

- Use the **Convert Programming Files** dialog box, rather than `qcrypt`, to generate the encrypted PR bitstream, as *Generating PR Bitstreams for Intel Arria 10 Designs* on page 40 describes.
- If you want use `qcrypt` with Intel Arria 10 designs, regenerate the Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP without the **Enable bitstream compatibility check** option enabled, and with the **Enable hierarchical PR support** option enabled, as *Adding the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP* on page 32 describes. Recompile the design before regenerating the PR bitstream.

**Related Information**

AN 556: Using the Design Security Features in Intel FPGAs

---

### 1.11.2. Clock-to-Data Ratio for Bitstream Encryption and Compression

The following table lists the valid combinations of bitstream encryption and compression. The Clock-to-Data (CD) ratio is defined as the number of clock cycles that each cycle of data must remain valid before the next clock cycle. For example, a CD ratio of 4 means that the data must remain valid for 4 clock cycles before the next cycle. Enhanced decompression uses the same CD ratio as plain bitstreams (that is, with both encryption and compression off). When enhanced compression is enabled, always refer to x16 data width. If you use compression and enhanced compression together, the CD ratio follows the compression bitstream - 4. If you use plain and enhanced compression together, the CD ratio follows the plain bitstream - 1.

**Table 10. Valid Combinations and CD Ratio for Bitstream Encryption and Compression**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Data Width</th>
<th>AES Encryption</th>
<th>Basic Compression</th>
<th>CD Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x8</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*continued...*
Use the exact CD ratio that the *Valid combinations and CD Ratio for Bitstream Encryption and Compression* table specifies for different bitstream types. The CD ratio for plain `.rbf` must be 1. The CD ratio for compressed `.rbf` must be 2, 4 or 8, depending on the width. Do not specify the CD ratio as the necessary minimum to support different bitstream types.

**Note:** Intel Quartus Prime software does not support both bitstream encryption and compression for Intel Stratix 10 designs.

### 1.11.3. Data Compression Comparison

Standard compression results in a 30-45% decrease in `.rbf` size. Use of the enhanced data compression algorithm results in 55-75% decrease in `.rbf` size. The algorithm increases the compression at the expense of additional core area required to implement the compression algorithm.

The following figure shows the compression ratio comparison across PR designs with varying degrees of Logic Element (LE):

**Figure 34. Compression Ratio Comparison between Standard Compression and Enhanced Compression**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Data Width</th>
<th>AES Encryption</th>
<th>Basic Compression</th>
<th>CD Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x16</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x32</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.12. Avoiding PR Programming Errors

You can use the following guidelines to avoid or resolve common PR programming errors.

Table 11. PR Programming Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PR Programming Guideline</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device in project must match device on board</td>
<td>Confirm the target FPGA device that you specify for the project matches the device on the development kit you target. These two devices must be the same. Click Assignments ➤ Device to view the target device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmer versions must match</td>
<td>When using the Intel Quartus Prime Programmer for PR programming, confirm that the Programmer version matches the Intel Quartus Prime version that you use for compilation. A mismatch between the Programmer and Intel Quartus Prime software version can occur if you compile on one machine, and then program on a different machine with a different Intel Quartus Prime version. The software version match is especially critical for Intel Stratix 10 designs, because the Intel Stratix 10 PR configuration hardware has dependencies inside the Programmer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Specify a lower JTAG clock frequency      | Lower the JTAG clock frequency to 6MHz:  
1. In the Programmer window, click Hardware Setup, and then select Intel FPGA Download Cable II as the programming hardware.  
2. For the Hardware frequency, specify a value from 24000000 (24MHz) to 6000000 (6MHz). |
| Close timing for all revisions            | Confirm that each project revision closes timing after design compilation:  
1. In the Compilation Report, expand the Timing Analyzer ➤ Slow 900mV 100C Model folders, and then view the Setup Summary, Hold Summary, Recovery Summary, Removal Summary, and Minimum Pulse Width Summary reports. In each report, verify that there are no timing violations indicated by a negative Slack value in the report.  
2. Repeat step 1 to verify timing closure in the Slow 900mV 0C Model, the Fast 900mV 100C Model, and the Fast 900mV 0C Model. The design closes timing when there are no negative Slack values for any clock in the report. |

continued...
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each project revision in the PR design.

**Note:** If an error occurs during PR operation for Intel Stratix 10 designs using Single Event Upset (SEU) detection, the PR region is frozen, becomes non-functional, and SEU disables for all sectors the PR region covers. The Avalon-ST status interface or the Avalon-MM register map of the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP reflects this error status. To resolve this error and restore the SEU detection, perform another PR operation to reload a valid PR bitstream.

### 1.13. Creating a Partial Reconfiguration Design Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Version</th>
<th>Intel Quartus Prime Version</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2018.10.24       | 18.1.0                     | • Added "PR File Management" topic.  
|                  |                            | • Updated first guideline in "Partial Reconfiguration Design Guidelines." |
| 2018.09.24       | 18.1.0                     | • Described automated .qdb partition export in "Exporting a Design Partition."  
|                  |                            | • Added details about required assignments to “Step 6: Create Revisions for Personas.”  
|                  |                            | • Removed references to placed snapshot. Only synthesized and final snapshots are supported.  
|                  |                            | • Corrected description of Entity Re-binding option in Design Partition Settings table.  
|                  |                            | • Added command line instructions for creating a revision.  
|                  |                            | • Stated PR compilation flow support for Intel Cyclone 10 GX devices.  
|                  |                            | • Updated Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10 FPGA IP name to Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP.  
|                  |                            | • Added "Viewing Row Clock Region Boundaries."  
|                  |                            | • Added "Planning Clocks and other Global Routing." |
| 2018.07.18       | 18.0.0                     | • Corrected signals in Simulation of PR Persona Switching diagram. |
| 2018.06.18       | 18.0.0                     | • Corrected syntax errors and added note in Running Timing Analysis on Aggregate Revisions. |

*continued...*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Version</th>
<th>Intel Quartus Prime Version</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2018.05.29       | 18.0.0                     | • Added description of "|" that identifies the root partition hierarchy path in Design Partitions Window.  
|                  |                            | • Clarified .qsf assignment in Running Timing Analysis on Aggregate Revisions. |
| 2018.05.07       | 18.0.0                     | • Added description of new Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP.  
|                  |                            | • Removed descriptions of obsolete synthesis-only revisions and corresponding personas. Replaced with latest simplified flow instructions.  
|                  |                            | • Updated names of Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10 FPGA IP and Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP.  
|                  |                            | • Added Design Partition Settings topic.  
|                  |                            | • Added Evaluating PR Partition Initial Conditions topic.  
|                  |                            | • Added Avoiding PR Programming Errors topic.  
|                  |                            | • Described qcrypt incompatibility with Enable bitstream compatibility check and workaround.  
|                  |                            | • Added as chapter in new Partial Reconfiguration User Guide.  
|                  |                            | • Updated command-line syntax in Running Timing Analysis on Aggregate Revisions topic.  
|                  |                            | • Removed obsolete HPR flow script information and linked to AN826: Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration Tutorial for Intel Stratix 10 GX FPGA Development Board  
|                  |                            | • Added note about recovery after PR error when using SEU detection in Intel Stratix 10 designs. |
| 2017.11.06       | 17.1.0                     | • Added partial reconfiguration support for Intel Stratix 10 devices.  
|                  |                            | • Added descriptions of Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP, SUPR, HPR, and SDM to terms list.  
|                  |                            | • Updated for latest Intel branding and software user interface. |
| 2017.05.08       | 17.0.0                     | • Added information about Hierarchical Partial Reconfiguration.  
|                  |                            | • Added new topic Partial Reconfiguration Simulation and Verification.  
|                  |                            | • Added new topic 'Run Timing Analysis on a Design with Multiple PR Partitions'.  
|                  |                            | • Updated Freeze Logic for PR Regions.  
|                  |                            | • Added new topic Debugging Using Signal Tap Logic Analyzer.  
|                  |                            | • Other minor updates. |
| 10.31.2016       | 16.1.0                     | • Initial release. |

**Related Information**

Altera Documentation Archive

For previous versions of the Intel Quartus Prime Handbook, search the Altera documentation archives.
2. Partial Reconfiguration Solutions IP User Guide

The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software includes the following Intel FPGA IP cores that simplify partial reconfiguration implementation.

Instantiate one or more of these IP cores to implement handshake and freeze logic for PR functionality in your design. Alternatively, create your own PR handshake and freeze logic that interfaces with the PR region.

Table 12. Partial Reconfiguration IP Cores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intel FPGA IP</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP</strong></td>
<td>Dedicated IP component that sends the partial reconfiguration bitstream for the Intel Stratix 10 FPGA. The PR bitstream performs reconfiguration by adjusting CRAM bits in the FPGA.</td>
<td>One instance per FPGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP</strong></td>
<td>IP component that supports Intel Stratix 10 FPGA partial reconfiguration via an external source over dedicated PR pins.</td>
<td>One instance per FPGA for external configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP</strong></td>
<td>Dedicated IP component that sends the partial reconfiguration bitstream to the Intel Arria 10 or Intel Cyclone 10 GX FPGA. The PR bitstream performs reconfiguration by adjusting CRAM bits in the FPGA.(6)</td>
<td>One instance per FPGA, internal or external configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Intel FPGA IP</strong></td>
<td>Provides a standard Avalon Memory Mapped (Avalon-MM) interface to the block that controls handshaking with the PR region. Ensures that PR region stops, resets, and restarts, according to the PR handshake.</td>
<td>One instance per PR region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP</strong></td>
<td>Provides freeze capabilities to the PR region for Avalon-MM interfaces.</td>
<td>One instance for each interface in each PR region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP</strong></td>
<td>Provides freeze capabilities to the PR region for Avalon Streaming (Avalon-ST) interfaces.</td>
<td>One instance for each interface in each PR region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1. Internal and External PR Host Configurations

You perform PR with either an internal host residing in the core resources, or with an external host via dedicated device pins. Use of an internal host stores all PR host logic on the FPGA device, rather than on an external device. The PR host interfaces with the control block through simple handshaking and data transfer.

---

(6) The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports compilation of PR designs for Intel Cyclone 10 GX devices, but does not yet support Intel Cyclone 10 GX PR bitstream generation.
Figure 35. Intel Arria 10 Partial Reconfiguration IP Components (Internal Host)

Figure 36. Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration IP Components (Internal Host)
Figure 37. Partial Reconfiguration with Microcontroller External Host (Intel Arria 10 device)

Figure 38. Partial Reconfiguration with HPS Internal Host (Intel Arria 10 device)
2.2. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP provides partial reconfiguration functionality for Intel Stratix 10 designs. The IP core provides a standard interface to the Intel Stratix 10 FPGA secure device manager (SDM), and has a maximum clock frequency of 200 MHz.

**Figure 39.** Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration Controller (Avalon-ST Interface)

**Note:** If an error occurs during PR operation for Intel Stratix 10 designs using Single Event Upset (SEU) detection, the PR region is frozen, becomes non-functional, and SEU disables for all sectors the PR region covers. The Avalon-ST status interface or the Avalon-MM register map of the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP reflects this error status. To resolve this error and restore the SEU detection, perform another PR operation to reload a valid PR bitstream.

2.2.1. Memory Map

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP has the following memory map.

**Table 13.** Avalon-MM Slave Memory Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address Offset</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR_DATA</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Every data write to this address indicates this bitstream is sending to the IP core.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*continued...*

(7) Avalon-MM Interface variant also available.
Width is set by the Input data width parameter.

PR_CSR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address Offset</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PR_CSR | 0x01           | 32    | Read or Write | Control and status registers with the following offset bits:  
• 31 - 6: Reserved.  
• 5: Read/Write for irq signal mask bit. Write 1 to this bit enable irq signal and 0 to disable the irq signal.  
• 4: Read/Clear for irq signal. The irq signal asserts if an error occurs. The Master must read the status signal and clear the interrupt by writing 1 to this bit.  
• 3 - 1: Read-only for status signal.  
• 0: Read/Write for pr_start signal. To streamline the flow, the IP core automatically de-asserts to value 0, one clock cycle after the signal asserts. |

PR_SW_VER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address Offset</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR_SW_VER</td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Read-only SW version register. Register is currently 0xBA500000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Information
Avalon Interface Specifications

2.2.2. Parameters

The Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP core supports customization of the following parameters.

Table 14. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP Parameter Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Avalon-ST or Avalon-MM slave interface</td>
<td>Avalon-ST/ Avalon-MM</td>
<td>Enables the controller's Avalon-ST or Avalon-MM slave interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input data width</td>
<td>&lt;bits&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the controller’s data conduit interface in bits. The IP supports device widths of 32 and 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable interrupt interface</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Enables interrupt assertion for detection of incompatible bitstream, CRC_ERROR, PR_ERROR, or successful partial reconfiguration. Upon interrupt, query PR_CSR[4:2] for status. Write a 1 to PR_CSR[5] to clear the interrupt. Use only together with the Avalon-MM slave interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable protocol error</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reads out the error bit from the CSR register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.3. Ports

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP includes the following interface ports.
Figure 42. Avalon-MM Slave Interface Ports

Table 15. Clock/Reset Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Asynchronous reset for the PR Controller IP core. Resetting the PR Controller IP core during a partial reconfiguration operation can cause the device to lock up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Input clock to the PR Controller IP core. The input clock must be free-running. The IP core has a maximum clock frequency of 200 MHz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16. Avalon-ST Slave interface Ports

These ports are available when you enable the Avalon-ST slave interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr_start</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>A signal arriving at this port asserted high initiates a PR event. You must assert this signal high for a minimum of one clock cycle, and de-assert it low, prior to the end of the PR operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avst_sink_data[]</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avst_sink_valid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST data valid signal that indicates the avst_sink_data port contains valid data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avst_sink_ready</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST ready signal that indicates the device is ready to read the streaming data on the avst_sink_data port whenever the avst_sink_valid signal asserts high. Stop sending valid data when this port is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status[2:.0]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>A 3-bit error output that indicates the status of a PR event. Once the outputs latch high as follow, you can only reset the outputs at the beginning of the next PR event: 3'b000 - power-up nreset asserted 3'b001 - configuration system is busy 3'b010 - PR operation is in progress 3'b011 - PR operation successful 3'b100 - PR_ERROR is triggered 3'b101 - Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17. **Avalon-MM Slave Interface Ports**

These ports are available when you enable the Avalon-MM slave interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_address</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM address bus in the unit of Word addressing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM read control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM read data bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM write control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM write data bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_waitrequest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Upon assertion, indicates that the IP is busy and the IP is unable to respond to a read or write request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irq</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Interrupt signal when you enable the Enable interrupt interface parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2.4. Timing Specifications

The following timing diagram illustrates a successful PR operation with the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP. The `status[2:0]` output signal indicates whether the operations passes or fails. The PR operation initiates upon assertion of the `pr_start` signal. Monitor the `status[]` signal to detect the end of the PR operation.

**Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP**

**Figure 43. Timing Specifications**
2.3. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP provides a standard interface to the partial reconfiguration functionality in the PR control block. Use this IP core to avoid manually instantiating a PR control block interface. The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP supports Intel Arria 10 and Intel Cyclone 10 GX(8) PR designs with a maximum clock frequency of 100MHz.

Figure 44. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP

2.3.1. Slave Interface

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP core provides an Avalon-MM slave interface to read and write to PR configuration registers.

Table 18. Data/CSR Memory Map Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address Offset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR_DATA</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Every data write to this address indicates this bitstream is sent to the IP core. Performing a read on this address returns all 0’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_CSR</td>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>Read or Write</td>
<td>Control and status registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version Register</td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>Read-Only</td>
<td>Read-only SW version register. Register is currently 0xAA500003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR Bitstream ID</td>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>Read-Only</td>
<td>Read-only PR POF ID register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8) The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports compilation of PR designs for Intel Cyclone 10 GX devices, but does not yet support PR bitstream generation.
Table 19.  PR_CSR Control and Status Registers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Offset</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0          | Read and write control register for pr_start signal. Refer to Ports on page 69 for details on the pr_start signal.  
pr_start = PR_CSR[0]  
The IP core deasserts PR_CSR[0] to value 0 automatically, one clock cycle after the PR_CSR[0] asserts. This streamlines the flow to avoid manual assertion and de-assertion of this register to control pr_start signal. |
| 1          | Reserved. |
| 2-4        | Read-only status register for status[2:0] signal.  
PR_CSR[4:2] = status[2:0]  
Refer to Ports on page 69 for details on the status signals. |
| 5          | Read and clear bit for interrupt.  
If you enable the interrupt interface, reading this bit returns the value of the irq signal.  
Writing a 1 clears the interrupt.  
If you disable the interrupt interface, reading this bit always returns a value of 0. |
| 0-31       | Reserved bits. Depends on the Avalon-MM data bus width. |

Related Information
Avalon Interface Specifications

2.3.2. Reconfiguration Sequence

Partial reconfiguration occurs through the Avalon-MM slave interface in the following sequence:

1. Avalon-MM master component writes 0x01 to IP address offset 0x1 to trigger PR operation.
2. Optionally poll the status register until PR Operation in Progress. Not polling results in waitrequest on first word.
3. Avalon-MM master component writes PR bitstream to IP address offset 0x0, until all the PR bitstream writes. When enhanced decompression is on, waitrequest activates throughout the PR operation. Ensure that your master can handle waitrequest from the slave interface.
4. Avalon-MM master component reads the data from IP address offset 0x1 to check the status[2:0] value. Optionally, the Avalon-MM master component reads the status[2:0] of this IP during a PR operation to detect any early failure, for example, PR_ERROR.

2.3.3. Interrupt Interface

If you enable the Avalon Memory Mapped Slave interface, you can use the optional interrupt interface of the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP.
The IP core asserts irq during the following events:

### Table 20. Interrupt Interface Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3'b001</td>
<td>PR_ERROR occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'b010</td>
<td>CRC_ERROR occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'b011</td>
<td>The IP core detects an incompatible bitstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'b101</td>
<td>The result of a successful PR operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After irq asserts, the master performs one or more of the following:

- Query for the status of the PR IP core; PR_CSR[4:2].
- Carry out some action, such as error reporting.
- Once the interrupt is serviced, clear the interrupt by writing a "1" to PR_CSR[5].

### 2.3.4. Parameters

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP supports customization of the following parameters.

### Table 21. Parameter Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use as partial reconfiguration internal host</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables the controller for use as an internal host. Enabling this option auto-instantiates prblock and crcblock WYSIWYG as part of your design. Disable this option to use the controller as an external host. Connect additional interface signals to the dedicated partial reconfiguration pins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable JTAG debug mode</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables access to the controller by the Intel Quartus Prime Programmer for partial reconfiguration over a JTAG interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Avalon-MM slave interface</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables the controller’s Avalon-MM slave interface. When this setting is Off, the IP controller enables the conduit interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable interrupt interface</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables interrupt assertion for detection of incompatible bitstream, CRC_ERROR, PR_ERROR, or successful partial reconfiguration. Upon interrupt, query PR_CSR[4:2] for status. Write a 1 to PR_CSR[5] to clear the interrupt. Use only together with the Avalon-MM slave interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable freeze interface</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables the controller's single-bit freeze interface. This interface identifies whether any region in the design is active or frozen for partial reconfiguration operations. Leave this interface off, and use the freeze interface from the Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable bitstream compatibility check</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables bitstream compatibility checks during partial reconfiguration operation from the external host. Bitstream compatibility check automatically enables when you use partial reconfiguration by internal host. Specify the partial reconfiguration bitstream ID value if you enable this option for partial reconfiguration by external host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR bitstream ID</td>
<td>&lt;32-bit integer&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a signed, 32-bit integer value of the partial reconfiguration bitstream ID for the external host. This value must match the partial reconfiguration bitstream ID that the Compiler generates for the target partial reconfiguration design. Locate the partial reconfiguration bitstream ID of the target partial reconfiguration design in the Assembler report (.asm.rpt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input data width</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the controller’s data conduit interface in bits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 22. Advanced Settings

| Parameter                                                      | Value   | Description                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                               |         |                                                                                                                                              |
| Clock-to-data ratio                                           | 1 | 4 | 8                                                                                                                                           |
| Specifies the clock-to-data ratio that corresponds with the partial reconfiguration bitstream data type. Refer to the Valid combinations and CD Ratio for Bitstream Encryption and Compression Table. |
| Divide error detection frequency by                          | 1..256  | Specifies the divide value of the internal clock. This value determines the frequency of the error detection CRC. The divide value must be a power of two. Refer to device documentation to determine the frequency of the internal clock for the device you select. |
| Enable enhanced decompression                                 | On/Off  | Enable enhanced decompression of partial reconfiguration bitstreams.                                                                          |

**Auto-instantiate partial reconfiguration control block**

- **Value**: On/Off
- **Description**: Automatically includes the partial reconfiguration control block in the controller. When using the controller as an internal host, disable this option to share the partial reconfiguration block with other IP cores. Rather, manually instantiate the partial reconfiguration control block, and connect the relevant signals to the controller.

**Auto-instantiate CRC block**

- **Value**: On/Off
- **Description**: Automatically includes the CRC block within the controller. Leave this option enabled unless you plan to use single event upset (SEU) IP in the same PR design. If you disable this option, IP generation exports the `crc_error_pin` for manual connection to an external CRC block that you manually instantiate. If you disable this option and then subsequently leave the exported `crc_error_pin` floating, the PR operation is undetermined due to unexpected `crc_error_pin`.

**Generate timing constraints file**

- **Value**: On/Off
- **Description**: Automatically generates an appropriate Synopsys Design Constraints (.sdc) file to constrain the timing of the controller. Disable this option when providing timing constraints in another file.
Related Information

Clock Networks and PLLs in Arria 10 Devices

2.3.5. Ports

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP includes the following interface ports.

Figure 46. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Interface Ports (Internal Host)
Figure 47. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Interface Ports (External Host)

Table 23. Clock/Reset Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nreset</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Asynchronous reset for the PR Controller IP core. Resetting the PR Controller IP core during a partial reconfiguration operation initiates the withdrawal sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>User input clock to the PR Controller IP core. The IP core has a maximum clock frequency of 100MHz. The IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 24. Freeze Interface Port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Active high signal that freezes the PR interface signals of any region undergoing partial reconfiguration. De-assertion of this signal indicates the end of PR operation. Use the Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP rather than the Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP freeze signal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 25. Conduit Interface Ports
These ports are available when **Enable Avalon-MM slave interface** is Off.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr_start</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>A 0 to 1 transition on this port initiates a PR event. You must assert this signal high for a minimum of one clock cycle, and de-assert the signal low prior to the end of the PR operation. This operation ensures the PR Controller IP core is ready to accept the next pr_start trigger event when the freeze signal is low. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data[]</td>
<td>1, 8, 16, or 32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Selectable input PR data bus width, either x1, x8, x16, or x32. Once a PR event triggers, the PR event is synchronous with the rising edge of the clk signal, whenever the data_valid signal is high, and the data_ready signal is high. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_valid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>A 0 to 1 transition on this port indicates the data[] port contains valid data. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_ready</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>A 0 to 1 transition on this port indicates the PR Controller IP core is ready to read the valid data on the data[] port, whenever the data_valid signal asserts high. The data sender must stop sending valid data if this port is low. This signal deasserts low during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status[2..0]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>A 3-bit output that indicates the status of PR events. When the IP detects an error (PR_ERROR, CRC_ERROR, or incompatible bitstream error), this signal latches high. This signal only resets at the beginning of the next PR event, when pr_start is high, and freeze is low. For example: 3'b000 – power-up or nreset asserts 3'b001 – PR_ERROR triggers 3'b010 – CRC_ERROR triggers 3'b011 – Incompatible bitstream error detection 3'b100 – PR operation in progress 3'b101 – PR operation passes 3'b110 – Reserved bit 3'b111 – Reserved bit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 26. Avalon-MM Slave Interface Ports
These signals are available when **Enable Avalon-MM slave interface** is On.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_address</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM address bus. The address bus is in the unit of Word addressing. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM read control. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 27. Interrupt Interface Ports
These ports are available when Enable interrupt interface is On.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM read data bus. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM write control. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM write data bus. The PR Controller IP core ignores this signal during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avmm_slave_waitrequest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicates that the IP is busy. Also indicates that the IP core is unable to respond to a read or write request. The IP core pulls this signal high during JTAG debug operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 28. CRC BLOCK Interface
These ports are available when Use as Partial Reconfiguration Internal Host is Off, or when you instantiate the CRCBLOCK manually for an internal host.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crc_error_pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Available when you use the PR Controller IP core as an External Host. Connect this port to the dedicated CRC_ERROR pin of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 29. PR Block Interface
These options are available when Use as Partial Reconfiguration Internal Host is Off, or when you instantiate the PRBLOCK manually for an internal host.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr_ready_pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Connect this port to the dedicated PR READY pin of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_error_pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Connect this port to the dedicated PR ERROR pin of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_done_pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Connect this port to the dedicated PR DONE pin of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_request_pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Connect this port to the dedicated PR REQUEST pin of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_clk_pin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Connect this port to the dedicated DCLK of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_data_pin[31..0]</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32 Output</td>
<td>Connect this port to the dedicated DATA[31..0] pins of the FPGA undergoing partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.6. Timing Specifications

The following timing diagram illustrates a successful PR operation with Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP. The \texttt{status[2:0]} output signal indicates whether the operations passes or fails. The PR operation initiates upon assertion of the \texttt{pr\_start} signal. Monitor the \texttt{status[]} signal to detect the end of the PR operation.

![Figure 48. Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP Timing Specifications](image)

The following notes correspond to locations (1) through (7) in the timing diagram:

1. **Assert** \texttt{pr\_start} signal high for a minimum of one clock cycle to initiate PR. **Deassert** \texttt{pr\_start} before sending the last data.

2. \texttt{status[]} signal updates after \texttt{pr\_start} is acknowledged. This signal changes during a PR operation if CRC\_ERROR, PR\_ERROR, or bitstream incompatibility error occurs.

3. \texttt{status[]} signal changes after a PR operation if CRC\_ERROR asserts and no error occurs during the previous PR operation.

4. There is no requirement to assert the \texttt{data\_valid} signal at the same time as the \texttt{pr\_start} signal. Provide the \texttt{data[]}, and assert \texttt{data\_valid}, when appropriate.

5. Either drive the \texttt{data\_valid} signal low after sending the last data, or continue to assert \texttt{data\_valid} high with dummy data on \texttt{data[]} until the IP reads the end of PR from \texttt{status[]}.

6. \texttt{data[]} transfers only when \texttt{data\_valid} and \texttt{data\_ready} assert on the same cycle. Do not drive new data on the data bus, when both \texttt{data\_valid} and \texttt{data\_ready} are not high.

7. The \texttt{data\_ready} signal drives low after the PR IP Controller core receives the last data, or when the PR IP Controller cannot accept data.
2.3.7. PR Control Block and CRC Block Verilog HDL Manual Instantiation

The Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 IP includes the PR control block. However, if you create your own custom logic to perform the function of the IP core, you can manually instantiate the control block to communicate with the FPGA system.

The following example instantiates a PR control block inside a top-level Intel Arria 10 PR project, Chip_Top, in Verilog HDL:

```verilog
module Chip_Top (
    //User I/O signals (excluding PR related signals)
    ..
    ..
    //PR interface and configuration signals declaration
    wire pr_request;
    wire pr_ready;
    wire pr_done;
    wire crc_error;
    wire dclk;
    wire [31:0] pr_data;

twentynm_prblock m_pr
    (
        .clk (dclk),
        .corectl (1'b1),
        .prrequest (pr_request),
        .data (pr_data),
        .error (pr_error),
        .ready (pr_ready),
        .done (pr_done)
    );

twentynm_crcblock m_crc
    (
        .clk (clk),
        .shiftnld (1'b1),
        .crcerror (crc_error)
    );
endmodule
```

For more information about port connectivity for reading the Error Message Register (EMR), refer to the AN539: Test Methodology of Error Detection and Recovery using CRC.

Related Information

AN539: Test Methodology of Error Detection and Recovery using CRC in Intel FPGA Devices

2.3.8. PR Control Block and CRC Block VHDL Manual Instantiation

The following example shows manual instantiation of a PR control block inside your top-level Intel Arria 10 project, Chip_Top, in VHDL:

```vhdl
module Chip_Top is port (  
    --User I/O signals (excluding signals that relate to PR)  
    ..  
    ..  
)  
-- Following shows the connectivity within the Chip_Top module  
Core_Top : Core_Top
```

For more information about port connectivity for reading the Error Message Register (EMR), refer to the AN539: Test Methodology of Error Detection and Recovery using CRC.
2.3.8.1. PR Control Block and CRC Block VHDL Component Declaration

The following example shows manual instantiation of the PR control block and the CRC block in your Intel Arria 10 PR design:

1. Use the code sample below, containing the component declaration in VHDL. This code performs the PR function from within the core (code block within Core_Top).

```vhdl
module Chip_Top is port (  
    --User I/O signals (excluding signals that relate to PR)  
    ..  
    ..  
);  
-- Following shows the connectivity within the Chip_Top module  
Core_Top : Core_Top  
port_map (  
    ..  
    ..  
);  

m_pr : twentynm_prblock  
port_map(  
    clk => dclk,  
    corectl =>'1', --1 - when using PR from inside  
    --0 - for PR from pins; You must also enable  
    -- the appropriate option in Quartus Prime settings  
    prrequest => pr_request,  
    data => pr_data,  
    error => pr_error,  
    ready => pr_ready,  
    done => pr_done  
);  

m_crc : twentynm_crcblock  
port_map(  
    shiftnld => '1', --If you want to read the EMR register when  
    clk => dummy_clk, --error occurs, refer to AN539 for the  
    --connectivity for this signal. If you only want  
    --to detect CRC errors, but plan to take no  
    --further action, you can tie the shiftnld  
    --signal to logical high.  
    crcerror => crc_error  
);  
```
Note: This VHDL example is adaptable for Verilog HDL instantiation.

2. Add additional ports to Core_Top to connect to both components.

3. Follow these rules when connecting the PR control block to the rest of your design:
   - Set the corectl signal to '1' (when using partial reconfiguration from core) or to '0' (when using partial reconfiguration from pins).
   - The corectl signal must match the Enable PR pins option setting in the Device and Pin Options dialog box (Assignments ▶ Device ▶ Device and Pin Options).
   - When performing partial reconfiguration from pins, the Fitter automatically assigns the PR unassigned pins. Assign all the dedicated PR pins using Pin Planner (Assignments ▶ Pin Planner) or Assignment Editor (Assignments ▶ Assignment Editor).
   - When performing partial reconfiguration from the core logic, connect the prblock signals to either core logic or I/O pins, excluding the dedicated programming pin, such as DCLK.

2.3.9. Control Block Signals

The following table lists the partial reconfiguration control block interface signals for the Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr_data</td>
<td>[31:0]</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Carries the configuration bitstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_done</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicates that the PR process is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_ready</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicates that the control block is ready to accept PR data from the control logic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_error</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicates a partial reconfiguration error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_request</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Indicates that the PR process is ready to begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corectl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Determines whether you are performing the partial reconfiguration internally, or through pins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
- Use data signal width of x8, x16, or x32 in your PR design.
- All the inputs and outputs are asynchronous to the PR clock (clk), except data signal. data signal is synchronous to clk signal.
- PR clock must be free-running.
- data signal must be 0 while waiting for ready signal.
2.3.9.1. Intel Arria 10 PR Control Block Signal Timing Diagrams

2.3.9.1.1. Successful PR Session (Intel Arria 10 Example)

The following flow describes a successful Intel Arria 10 PR session:

1. Assert PR_REQUEST and wait for PR_READY; drive PR_DATA to 0.
2. The PR control block asserts PR_READY, asynchronous to clk.
3. Start sending Raw Binary File (.rbf) to the PR control block, with 1 valid word per clock cycle. On .rbf file transfer completion, drive PR_DATA to 0. The PR control block asynchronously asserts PR_DONE when the control block completes the reconfiguration operation. The PR control block deasserts PR_READY on configuration completion.
4. Deassert PR_REQUEST. The PR control block acknowledges the end of PR_REQUEST, and deasserts PR_DONE. The host can now initiate another PR session.

![Timing Diagram for Successful Intel Arria 10 PR Session](image)

Minimum Width Requirement of 6 cycles on PR_REQUEST to Initiate a PR Session

Figure 49. Timing Diagram for Successful Intel Arria 10 PR Session

**Related Information**

Raw Binary Programming File Byte Sequence Transmission Examples on page 42

2.3.9.1.2. Unsuccessful PR Session with Configuration Frame Readback Error (Intel Arria 10 Example)

The following flow describes an Intel Arria 10 PR session with error in the EDCRC verification of a configuration frame readback:

1. The PR control block internally detects a CRC error.
2. The CRC control block then asserts CRC_ERROR.
3. The PR control block asserts the PR_ERROR.
4. The PR control block deasserts PR_READY, so that the host can withdraw the PR_REQUEST.
5. The PR control block deasserts CRC_ERROR and clears the internal CRC_ERROR signal to get ready for a new PR session. The host can now initiate another PR session.
2.3.9.1.3. Unsuccessful PR Session with PR_ERROR (Intel Arria 10 Example)

The following flow describes an Intel Arria 10 PR session with transmission error or configuration CRC error:

1. The PR control block asserts PR_ERROR.
2. The PR control block deasserts PR_READY, so that the host can withdraw PR_REQUEST.
3. The PR control block deasserts PR_ERROR to get ready for a new PR session. The host can now initiate another PR session.

2.3.9.1.4. Late Withdrawal PR Session (Intel Arria 10 Example)

The following flow describes a late withdrawal Intel Arria 10 PR session:

1. The PR host can withdraw the request after the PR control block asserts PR_READY.
2. The PR control block deasserts PR_READY. The host can now initiate another PR session.
Figure 52. Timing Diagram for Late Withdrawal Intel Arria 10 PR Session

Note: The PR host can withdraw the request any time before the PR controller asserts PR_READY. Therefore, the PR host must not return until the PR control block asserts PR_READY. Provide at least 10 PR_CLK cycles after deassertion of PR_REQUEST, before requesting a new PR session.

2.3.10. Configuring an External Host for Intel Arria 10 Designs

When using external host configuration, the external host initiates partial reconfiguration, and monitors the PR status using the external PR dedicated pins during user mode. In this mode, the external host must respond appropriately to the handshake signals for successful partial reconfiguration. The external host writes the partial bitstream data from external memory into the Intel Arria 10 device. Coordinate system-level partial reconfiguration by ensuring that you prepare the correct PR region for partial reconfiguration. After reconfiguration, return the PR region into operating state.

To use an external host for your design:

1. Click Assignments ➤ Device ➤ Device & Pin Options.
2. Select the Enable PR Pins option in the Device & Pin Options dialog box. This option automatically creates the special partial reconfiguration pins, and defines the pins in the device pin-out. This option also automatically connects the pins to PR control block internal path.
   
   Note: If you do not select this option, you must use an internal or HPS host. You do not need to define pins in your design top-level entity.
3. Connect these top-level pins to the specific ports in the PR control block.
The following table lists the PR pins that automatically constrain when you turn on **Enable PR Pins**, and the specific PR control block port connection to the pin:

### Table 31. **Partial Reconfiguration Dedicated Pins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>PR Control Block Port Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR_REQUEST</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>prrequest</td>
<td>Logic high on this pin indicates that the PR host is requesting partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_READY</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>ready</td>
<td>Logic high on this pin indicates that the PR control block is ready to begin partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_DONE</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>Logic high on this pin indicates that the partial reconfiguration is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_ERROR</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>Logic high on this pin indicates an error in the device during partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA[31:0]</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>These pins provide connectivity for PR_DATA to transfer the PR bitstream to the PR controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCLK</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>clk</td>
<td>Receives synchronous PR_DATA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

1. PR_DATA can be 8, 16, or 32-bits in width.
2. Ensure that you connect the corectl port of the PR control block to 0.

### Example 5. **Verilog RTL for External Host PR**

```verilog
module top(
    // PR control block signals
    input logic        pr_clk,
    input logic        pr_request,
    input logic [31:0] pr_data,
    output logic        pr_error,
    output logic        pr_ready,
    output logic        pr_done,

    // User signals
    input logic i1_main,
    input logic i2_main,
    output logic o1
);

// Instantiate the PR control block
twentynm_prblock m_prblock
(
    .clk(pr_clk),
    .corectl(1'b0),
    .prrequest(pr_request),
    .data(pr_data),
    .error(pr_error),
    .ready(pr_ready),
    .done(pr_done)
);
```

---

80

Example 6. VHDL RTL for External Host PR

```vhdl
library ieee;
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;

entity top is
port(
    -- PR control block signals
    pr_clk: in std_logic;
    pr_request: in std_logic;
    pr_data: in std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
    pr_error: out std_logic;
    pr_ready: out std_logic;
    pr_done: out std_logic;

    -- User signals
    i1_main: in std_logic;
    i2_main: in std_logic;
    o1: out std_logic
);
end top;

architecture behav of top is
begin
pr_gnd <= '0';

-- Instantiate the PR control block
m_prblock: twentynm_prblock port map
(pr_clk, pr_gnd, pr_request, pr_data, pr_error, pr_ready, pr_done);
```

```vhdl
component twentynm_prblock is
port(
    clk: in std_logic;
    corectl: in std_logic;
    prrequest: in std_logic;
    data: in std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
    error: out std_logic;
    ready: out std_logic;
    done: out std_logic
);
end component;

component pr_v1 is
port(
    i1: in std_logic;
    i2: in std_logic;
    o1: out std_logic
);
end component;

signal pr_gnd : std_logic;
begin
pr_gnd <= '0';

-- Instantiate the PR control block
m_prblock: twentynm_prblock port map
(pr_clk, pr_gnd, pr_request, pr_data, pr_error, pr_ready, pr_done)
```
2.4. Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP

The Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP supports partial reconfiguration via an external source.

When using external configuration, you must connect all the top-level ports of the Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP to the pr_request and status pins, to allow the handshaking of the host with SDM from the Intel Stratix 10 core. The SDM determines which types of configuration pins to use, according your MSEL setting.

![Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP](image)

2.4.1. Parameters

The Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP supports customization of the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Busy Interface</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Allows you to Enable or Disable the Busy interface, which asserts a signal to indicate that PR processing is in progress during external configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.2. Ports

The Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP includes the following interface ports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr_request</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Indicates that the PR process is ready to begin. The signal is a conduit not synchronous to any clock signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_error</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicates a partial reconfiguration error. The signal is a conduit not synchronous to any clock signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_done</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicates that the PR process is complete. The signal is a conduit not synchronous to any clock signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start_addr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Specifies the start address of PR data in Active Serial Flash. You enable this signal by selecting either Avalon-ST or Active Serial for the Enable Avalon-ST Pins or Active Serial Pins parameter. The signal is a conduit not synchronous to any clock signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Active high, synchronous reset signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out_clock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Clock source that generates from an internal oscillator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>The IP asserts this signal to indicate PR data transfer in progress. You enable this signal by selecting Enable for the Enable busy interface parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.3. Configuring an External Host for Intel Stratix 10 Designs

You can optionally use an external host to write the partial bitstream data from external memory into the Intel Stratix 10 device. When using external host configuration, the external host initiates partial reconfiguration by asserting the `pr_request` signal. The external host monitors the PR status through the `pr_done` and `pr_error` signals.

The external host must respond appropriately to the handshake signals for successful partial reconfiguration. Co-ordinate system-level partial reconfiguration by ensuring that you prepare the correct PR region for partial reconfiguration. After reconfiguration, return the PR region into operating state.

To configure an external host for Intel Stratix 10 designs, follow these steps:

1. Parameterize and generate the Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP, as Generating IP Cores (Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition) on page 107 describes.

2. Connect the Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller `pr_request`, `pr_done`, and `pr_error` signals to top-level pins for control and monitor by the external host. You can assign the pin location by clicking Assignments ➤ Pin Planner.

3. Click Assignments ➤ Device, and then click the Device & Pin Options button.

4. In the Category list, click Configuration.

5. For the Configuration scheme, select the scheme that matches with your full device configuration. For example, if your full device configuration uses the AVSTx32 scheme, the PR configuration must use AVSTx32. This option automatically reserves dedicated Avalon-ST configuration pins for partial reconfiguration during user mode. The pins are exactly same as the Avalon-ST pins that you use for full device configuration.

The following table describes the PR pins that the external host uses. The PR streaming to Avalon-ST pins must conform to the Avalon-ST specification for data transfer with backpressure.

**Table 34. Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Pins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>pr_request</code></td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>User-assigned port connected to Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller IP. Logic high on this pin indicates that the PR host is requesting partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pr_done</code></td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>User-assigned port connected to Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller IP. Logic high on this pin indicates that the partial reconfiguration is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pr_error</code></td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>User-assigned port connected to Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller IP. Logic high on this pin indicates an error in the device during partial reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `avst_data:` pins provide connectivity for the external host to transfer the PR bitstream to the SDM. The `avstx8` data pins are part of the SDM 1/0. `avstx16` and `avstx32` data pins are from I/O 48 bank 3A.

...continued...
### Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avst_clk</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Clocks the Avalon-ST interfaces. <code>avst_data</code> and <code>avst_valid</code> are synchronous with <code>avst_clk</code>. The <code>avstx8 clk</code> pin is part of the SDM I/O. <code>avstx16</code> and <code>avstx32</code> are from I/O 48 bank 3A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avst_valid</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Logic high on this pin indicates the data in <code>avst_data</code> is valid data. The <code>avstx8</code> data pins are part of the SDM I/O. <code>avstx16</code> and <code>avstx32</code> data pins are from I/O 48 bank 3A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avst_ready</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Logic high on this pin indicates the SDM is ready to accept data from an external host. This output is part of the SDM I/O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.5. Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Intel FPGA IP

The Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Intel FPGA IP provides a standard interface through the Freeze Control block that controls handshaking with the PR region. The PR handshake ensures that PR region transactions complete before freeze of the interface.

![PR Region Controller IP Core](image)

#### Figure 55. Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP Core

**Table 35. PR Region Controller Sections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freeze Control and Status Register</td>
<td>Freeze status register that generates the freeze output signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeze Control Block</td>
<td>Performs PR handshaking and resets the PR region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduit Splitter</td>
<td>Connects the controller’s freeze signal to one or more Freeze Bridge components. Receives the freeze signal from the Freeze Control Block, and assigns the freeze input signal to one or more freeze output signals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduit Merger</td>
<td>Connects the illegal_request signal from one or more Freeze Bridge components to the PR Region Controller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The illegal_request is a single-bit output signal from the Freeze Bridge. Conduit Merger concatenates the single-bit signal from multiple Freeze Bridges into a multi-bit bus. The Conduit Merger then connects the bus to the Freeze Control Block.

### 2.5.1. Registers

The Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP core performs the following operations in a partial reconfiguration:

**Figure 56. Freeze Control Block PR Handshake Timing**

- **Unbounded time between stop_req and stop_ack**
- **stop_req is deasserted when stop_ack is asserted**
- **start_req is asserted when freeze is deasserted**
- **stop_req deasserted when start_ack asserted**
- **region_reset is fully user controlled**
- **Unbounded time between start_req and start_ack when start_ack asserted**
- **start_reg deasserted when start_ack asserted**
**Figure 57. Register States and Programming Model**

**Freeze Controller States**
- Controller detects “1” on freeze_csr_ctrl register freeze_req
  - Controller asserts stop_req to stop executing current PR region content
  - PR region asserts stop_ack?
    - Yes: Controller deasserts stop_req and asserts freeze to freeze the bridges and other region outputs
    - No: Controller asserts freeze_csr_status register freeze_status bit
  - Write ‘1’ to freeze_csr_ctrl register freeze_bit deasserted?
    - Yes: Controller asserts start_req to start new persona
    - No: PR and Region Reset Occur
      - Wait X cycles before writing ‘0’ to freeze_csr_ctrl reset_req bit to deassert PR region reset
      - Write ‘1’ to reset_req bit of freeze_csr_ctrl to assert PR reset
      - Do Partial Reconfiguration thru HPS FPGA manager or PR Controller IP
      - Wait X cycles before writing ‘0’ to freeze_csr_ctrl reset_req bit to deassert PR region reset
      - freeze_csr_status unfreeze_status bit ‘1’?
        - Yes: Partial Reconfiguration operation complete
        - No: freeze_csr_ctrl register freeze_bit deasserted!
- Controller asserts start_req to start new persona
  - start_ack asserted by PR region?
    - Yes: Controller deasserts start_req and asserts freeze_csr_status register unfreeze_status bit
    - No: freeze_csr_status unfreeze_status bit ‘1’?
      - Yes: Partial Reconfiguration operation complete
      - No: freeze_csr_ctrl register unfreeze_status bit deasserted!

**Software Programming Flow**
- Confirm all freeze_csr_status register bits read ‘0’
  - Write ‘1’ to freeze_csr_ctrl freeze_req bit
  - freeze_csr_status freeze_status bit ‘1’?
    - Yes: Write ‘1’ to reset_req bit of freeze_csr_ctrl to assert PR reset
    - No: Do Partial Reconfiguration thru HPS FPGA manager or PR Controller IP
  - freeze_csr_ctrl register freeze_bit deasserted?
    - Yes: Wait X cycles before writing ‘0’ to freeze_csr_ctrl reset_req bit to deassert PR region reset
    - No: Partial Reconfiguration operation complete
### Table 36. Register Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address Offset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>freeze_csr_status</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Read-Only</td>
<td>Freeze status register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr_ctrl</td>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>Read or Write</td>
<td>Control register to enable and disable freeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_illegal_req</td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>Read or Write</td>
<td>High on any bit indicates an illegal request during the freeze state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_reg_version</td>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>Read-Only</td>
<td>Read-only version register. This register is currently 0xAD000003.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 37. freeze_csr_status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31:2</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0x0</td>
<td>Reserved bits. Reading these bits always returns zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>unfreeze_status</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hardware sets this bit to 1 after the PR region returns start_ack to indicate successful start of the persona. Hardware clears this bit to 0 when the unfreeze_req bit is low. This bit is 1 when bridges and other PR region outputs release from reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>freeze_status</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hardware sets this bit to 1 after the PR region returns the stop_ack signal to indicate that the PR region is ready to enter the frozen state. Hardware clears this bit to 0 when the freeze_req bit is low. This bit is 0 when bridges and other PR region outputs release from reset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 38. freeze_csr_ctrl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31:3</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0x0</td>
<td>Reserved bits. Reading these bits always returns zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>unfreeze_req</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Write 1 to this bit to request unfreezing the PR region interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardware clears this bit after unfreeze_status is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Write 0 to this bit to terminate the unfreeze request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not assert this bit and the freeze_req bit at the same time. If both freeze_req and unfreeze_req assert at the same time, it is an invalid operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>reset_req</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Write 1 to start resetting the PR persona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Write 0 to stop resetting the PR persona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>freeze_req</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Write 1 to this bit to start freezing the PR region interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardware clears this bit after freeze_status is high.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 39. freeze_illegal_request**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31:n</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0x0</td>
<td>Reserved bits. Reading these bits always returns zeros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-1:0</td>
<td>illegal_request</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>High on any bit of this bus indicates a read or write issue by a static region master when an Avalon-MM slave freeze bridge is in the freeze state. Identify which freeze bridge has an illegal request by checking each bit on the bus. For example, when illegal_request bit 2 is high, an illegal request occurred in the freeze bridge that connects to interface freeze_conduit_in2. This bus triggers the interrupt signal. Write 1 to clear this bit. n is the number of bridges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 40. freeze_reg_version**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31:0</td>
<td>Version Register</td>
<td>Read-Only</td>
<td>AD000003</td>
<td>This register bit indicates the CSR register version number. Currently the CSR register is version 0xAD000003.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.5.2. Parameters

The Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP core supports customization of the following parameters.

**Table 41. Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Parameter Settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Avalon-MM CSR register</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Enables Avalon-MM CSR registers in the PR region controller. Disable this option to expose a conduit interface and not instantiate the CSR block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable interrupt port for illegal request</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Enables the interrupt port for illegal operations in the PR region controller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*continued...*
### Parameter Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of freeze interfaces</td>
<td><em>number</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the number of freeze interfaces for freeze operations. You can connect each freeze interface to a freeze bridge or you can use the interface to control other freeze logic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable freeze interface without illegal request port</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Enables creation of additional freeze interface, without the illegal request port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the number of freeze interfaces without illegal request port</td>
<td><em>number</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the number of freeze interfaces without an illegal request port for freeze operations. Only available when you turn on Enable freeze interface without illegal request port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 58. Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Parameter Editor

![Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller Parameter Editor](image)

### 2.5.3. Ports

The Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller IP has the following ports.

#### Table 42. Freeze CSR Block Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock_clk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>IP core input clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset_reset</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Synchronous reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avl_csr_addr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM address bus. The address bus is in word addressing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avl_csr_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM read control to CSR block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avl_csr_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM write control to CSR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*continued...*
### Table 43. Freeze Control Block Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avl_csr_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM write data bus to CSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avl_csr_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM read data bus from CSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrupt_sender_irq</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>output</td>
<td>Trigger by illegal read or illegal write.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 44. Conduit Splitter and Merger Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bridge_freeze0_freeze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>This output connects to the freeze input signal of a freeze bridge IP or to control other freeze logic. (Multiple interfaces generate according to the number of freeze interfaces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge_freeze0_illegal_request</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>This input connects to the illegal_request output signal from an instance of the Freeze Bridge IP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6. Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP

The Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge IP freezes a PR region Avalon-MM interface when the freeze input signal is high. It is recommended that each Avalon-MM interface to a PR region use an instance of the Freeze Bridge IP.
Figure 61. Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge

Table 45. Read and Write Request to PR Region Avalon-MM Slave Interface

The Freeze Bridge handles read and write transactions differently for each of the following possible interface configurations. The Freeze Bridge is in the freeze state until the PR region or PR region controller asserts the freeze signal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Connection</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Read request to Avalon-MM slave interface in PR region** | 1. During the freeze state, any read transaction responds with bogus data \texttt{<h'DEADBEEF>'}. The corresponding freeze\_illegal\_request register bit sets.  
2. During the freeze state, readrequest, writerrequest, waitrequest, beginbursttransfer, lock, and debugaccess signals in the PR region interface tie low.  
3. The Avalon-MM slave response signal constantly returns 2'b10, to indicate an unsuccessful transaction from an endpoint slave.  
4. If you disable Enable Freeze port from PR region, the IP generates no responses. |
| **Write request to slave interface in PR region** | 1. The Freeze Bridge ignores any write transactions during the freeze state. The Freeze Bridge pulls the waitrequest, beginbursttransfer, lock, and debugaccess signals low. The IP sets the corresponding freeze\_illegal\_request register bit.  
2. The Avalon-MM slave response signal updates with 2'b10 to indicate an unsuccessful transaction from an endpoint slave.  
3. If you disable Enable Freeze port from PR region, the IP generates no responses. |

Table 46. Read and Write Request from PR Region Avalon-MM Master Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Connection</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Read/Write request from Avalon-MM master interface in PR region (old or new persona)** | 1. During the freeze state the IP ignores the read and write signals from the PR region.  
2. The read and write signals to the static region deassert. |

Table 47. Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Signal Behavior

The table below summarizes the Avalon interface output signal behavior when the Freeze Bridge is in a frozen state. When not frozen, all signals are just pass-through.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Avalon-MM Slave Bridge</th>
<th>Avalon-MM Master Bridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>'b0 (tie low)</td>
<td>'b0 (tie low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>'b0 (tie low)</td>
<td>'b0 (tie low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Pass through</td>
<td>Pass through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writedata</td>
<td>Pass through</td>
<td>Pass through</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued...
### 2.6.1. Parameters

The Avalon-MM Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge IP core supports customization of the following parameters.

#### Table 48. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR region interface Type</td>
<td>Avalon-MM Slave</td>
<td>Specifies the interface type for interfacing the PR region with the Freeze Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avalon-MM Master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Freeze port from PR region</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables the freeze port that freezes all the outputs of each PR region to a known constant value. Freezing prevents the signal receivers in the static region from receiving undefined signals during the partial reconfiguration process. The freeze of a bridge is the logical OR of this signal from the PR region, and the freeze from the PR region controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable the bridge to track unfinished transaction</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables the bridge to track unfinished transactions before freezing the Avalon interface. Turn on this option when there is no custom logic to stop the Avalon transaction between the PR region and the static region. If you do not need this feature, disable this option to reduce the size of the IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled Avalon Interface Signal</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Enable (Yes) or disable (No) specific optional Freeze Bridge interface ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address width</td>
<td>&lt;1-64&gt;</td>
<td>Address width in bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol width</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>Data symbol width in bits. The symbol width should be 8 for byte-oriented interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of symbols</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>Number of symbols per word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burstcount width</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>The width of the burst count in bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linewrap burst</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>When On, the address for bursts wraps instead of incrementing. With a wrapping burst, when the address reaches a burst boundary, the address wraps back to the previous burst boundary. Consequently, the IP uses only the low order bits for addressing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant burst behavior</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>When On, memory bursts are constant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burst on burst boundaries only</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>When On, memory bursts are aligned to the address size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pending reads</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>The maximum number of pending reads that the slave can queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pending writes</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>The maximum number of pending writes that the slave can queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed read latency (cycles)</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the read latency for fixed-latency slaves. Not useful on interfaces that include the readdatavalid signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed read wait time (cycles)</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>For master interfaces that do not use the waitrequest signal. The read wait time indicates the number of cycles before the master responds to a read. The timing is as if the master asserted waitrequest for this number of cycles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed write wait time (cycles)</td>
<td>&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>For master interfaces that do not use the waitrequest signal. The write wait time indicates the number of cycles before the master accepts a write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address type</td>
<td>WORDS/SYMBOLS</td>
<td>Sets slave interface address type to symbols or words.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6.2. Interface Ports

Table 49. Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Input clock for the IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset_n</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Synchronous reset for the IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_freeze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>When this signal is high, the bridge handles any current transaction properly then freezes the Avalon-MM PR interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_illegal_request</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>High on this bus indicates that an illegal request was issued to the bridge during the freeze state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_freeze_pr_freeze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Enabled freeze port coming from the PR region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 50. Avalon-MM Slave to PR Region Master Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region read port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_waitrequest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region waitrequest port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region write port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_address</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region address port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_byteenable</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region byteenable port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region writedata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region readdata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_burstcount</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region burstcount port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_readdatavalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region readdatavalid port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_beginbursttransfer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region beginbursttransfer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_debugaccess</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region debugaccess port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region response port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_lock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region lock port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_pr_writeresponsevalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM slave bridge to PR region writeresponsevalid port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 51. Avalon-MM Slave to Static Region Master Interface Ports

**Note:** Same setting as Avalon-MM master to PR region slave interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region read port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_waitrequest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region waitrequest port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region write port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_address</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region address port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_byteenable</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region byteenable port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region writedata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region readdata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_burstcount</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region burstcount port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_beginbursttransfer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region beginbursttransfer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_debugaccess</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region debugaccess port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region response port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_lock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region lock port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slv_bridge_to_sr_writereponsevalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM slave bridge to static region writereponsevalid port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 52. Avalon-MM Master to PR Region Slave Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region read port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_waitrequest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region waitrequest port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region write port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_address</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region address port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_byteenable</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region byteenable port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region writedata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region readdata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_burstcount</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region burstcount port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_readdatavalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region readdatavalid port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_beginbursttransfer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region beginbursttransfer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_debugaccess</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region debugaccess port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*continued...*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region response port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_lock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region lock port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_writeresponsevalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-MM master bridge to PR region writeresponsevalid port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 53. **Avalon-MM Master to Static Region Slave Interface Ports**

Same setting as Avalon-MM slave to PR region master interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_read</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region read port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_SR_waitrequest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region read port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_write</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region read port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_address</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region address port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_byteenable</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region byteenable port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_writedata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region writedata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_readdata</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region readdata port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_burstcount</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region burstcount port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_readdatavalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region readdatavalid port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_beginbursttransfer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region beginbursttransfer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_debugaccess</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region debugaccess port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region response port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_lock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region lock port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_writeresponsevalid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-MM master bridge to static region writeresponsevalid port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 63. Avalon-MM Master Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slave Side of Bridge</th>
<th>avimm_pr_freeze_bridge_0</th>
<th>Master Side of Bridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td></td>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_freeze</td>
<td></td>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_illegal_request</td>
<td></td>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_read</td>
<td></td>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_address[31:0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_write</td>
<td></td>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_burstcount[2:0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_address[31:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td>mst_bridge_to_sr_writevalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_prbyterenable[3:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_readdata[31:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_burstcount[2:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_readvalid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_begnbursttransfer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_debugaccess</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_response[1:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_lock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst_bridge_to_pr_writeresponsevalid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset_n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 64. Avalon-MM Slave Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Master Side of Bridge</th>
<th>avimm_pr_freeze_bridge_0</th>
<th>Slave Side of Bridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td></td>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_freeze</td>
<td></td>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_illegal_request</td>
<td></td>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_read</td>
<td></td>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_address[31:0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_write</td>
<td></td>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_burstcount[2:0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_address[31:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_writevalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_prbyterenable[3:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_readdata[31:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_burstcount[2:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_readvalid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_begnbursttransfer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_debugaccess</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_response[1:0]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_lock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly_bridge_to_pr_writeresponsevalid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*altera_avimm_pr_freeze_bridge*
2.7. Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Intel FPGA IP

The Avalon-ST Freeze Bridge component freezes a PR region Avalon-ST interface when the `freeze` input signal is high. The Avalon-ST Freeze Bridge IP ensures that any transaction is complete before freezing the connected interface. It is recommended that each Avalon-ST interface to a PR region use an instance of the Freeze Bridge IP.

Figure 65. Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge

Table 54. Avalon-ST Source Freeze Bridge Interface Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Type</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Source interface in the PR region with packet transfer (old or new persona)** | 1. When the `freeze` signal goes high, the Freeze Bridge handles the `startofpacket`, `endofpacket`, and `empty` bits and does not send transactions to the static region.  
2. When the Freeze Bridge detects a `startofpacket` transaction without a corresponding `endofpacket` during the frozen state, this indicates an unfinished transaction.  
3. The bridge then completes the transaction by asserting `valid` and `endofpacket` high to the static region for one clock cycle.  
4. The `channel` signal remains constant, while data bits are set to `hDEADBEEF` and error bit is set to `1'b1`.  
5. The `illegal_request` output signal triggers update of the CSR register in the Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller. |
| **Source interface in the PR region without packet transfer (old or new persona)** | When the `freeze` signal is high, the Freeze Bridge does not send transactions to the static region. The Freeze Bridge remains idle until the bridge leaves the frozen state. |
| **Source interface in the PR region with max_channel > 1 (old or new persona)** | When multiple channels transfer unfinished transactions, the Freeze Bridge tracks the `channel` values to ensure that all packet transactions from different channels end by asserting the `endofpacket` bit during the frozen state. |
| **Source interface in the PR region with ready_latency > 0 (old or new persona)** | When the Freeze Bridge drives `endofpacket`, `valid`, or `channel` outputs to the static region, the Freeze Bridge reads the `ready_latency` value. The `ready_latency` value defines the actual clock cycle when the sink component is ready for data. |
Figure 66. Source Bridge Handling of Unfinished Packet Transaction During Freeze

Figure 67. PR Freeze Bridge Asserting valid Signal to End Packet Transactions

Table 55. Avalon-ST Sink Freeze Bridge Interface Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Type</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sink interface in PR region</td>
<td>For transactions that includes packet transfers, when the freeze signal goes high, the Freeze Bridge holds the ready signal high to the static region source until any unfinished transaction completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Type</td>
<td>Behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For transactions that do not include packet transfers, when the freeze signal goes high, the Freeze Bridge holds the ready signal low during the freeze period. The illegal_request signal asserts high to indicate that the current transaction is an error. Configure the design to stop sending transactions to the PR region after the illegal_request signal is high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink interface in PR region with ready_latency &gt; 0</td>
<td>When the Freeze Bridge drives endofpacket, valid, or channel outputs to the PR region, the Freeze Bridge must observe the ready_latency value. The ready_latency value defines the actual clock cycle when the sink component is ready for data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.7.1. Parameters

The Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge IP core supports customization of the following parameters.

**Figure 68.** Parameter Editor

![Parameter Editor](image-url)
Table 56. Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR region Interface Type</td>
<td>Avalon-ST Source/Avalon-ST Sink</td>
<td>Specifies the interface type for interfacing the PR region with the freeze bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Freeze port from PR region</td>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Enables the freeze port to freeze all the outputs of each PR region to a known constant value. Freezing prevents the signal receivers in the static region from receiving undefined signals during the partial reconfiguration process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Yes or No to enable or disable interface ports</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Enables or disables specific optional freeze bridge interface ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel width</td>
<td>&lt;1-128&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the width of the channel signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error width</td>
<td>&lt;1-256&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the width of the error signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data bits per symbol</td>
<td>&lt;1-512&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the number of bits per symbol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbols per beat</td>
<td>&lt;1-512&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the number of symbols that transfer on every valid clock cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error descriptors</td>
<td>&lt;text&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies one or more strings to describe the error condition for each bit of the error port on the sink interface connected to the source interface. Click the plus or minus buttons to add or remove descriptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max channel number</td>
<td>&lt;0-255&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of output channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready latency</td>
<td>&lt;0-8&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies what ready latency to expect from the source interface connected to the sink interface. The ready latency is the number of cycles from the time ready asserts until valid data is driven.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7.2. Ports

The Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge IP has the following ports.

Figure 69. Avalon-ST Sink Interface Ports
Figure 70. Avalon-ST Source Interface Ports

Table 57. Avalon-ST Partial Reconfiguration Freeze Bridge Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Input clock for the IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_freeze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>When this signal is high, the bridge handles any current transaction properly then freezes the PR interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze_conduit_illegal_request</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>High on this bus indicates that an illegal request was issued to the bridge during the freeze state. n - number of freeze bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr_freeze_pr_freeze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Enabled freeze port from the PR region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset_n</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Synchronous reset for the IP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 58. Avalon-ST Sink to Static Region Interface Ports

Same setting as Avalon-ST sink to PR region interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_channel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region channel port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_data</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region data port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_empty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region empty port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_error</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region error port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_ready</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region ready port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 59. Avalon-ST Sink to PR Region Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_valid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region valid port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_endofpacket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region endofpacket port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sink_bridge_to_sr_startofpacket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST sink bridge to static region startofpacket port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 60. Avalon-ST Source to Static Region Interface Ports

Same setting as Avalon-ST source to PR region interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_channel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region channel port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_data</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region data port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_empty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region empty port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_error</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region error port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_ready</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region ready port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_valid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region valid port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_endofpacket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region endofpacket port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_sr_startofpacket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Avalon-ST source bridge to static region startofpacket port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 61. Avalon-ST Source to PR Region Interface Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_channel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region channel port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_data</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region data port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_empty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region empty port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_error</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region error port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_ready</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region ready port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_valid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region valid port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_endofpacket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region endofpacket port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_bridge_to_pr_startofpacket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Optional Avalon-ST source bridge to PR region startofpacket port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.8. Generating and Simulating Intel FPGA IP

Use the following information to generate and simulate an IP core variation.

#### 2.8.1. Generating IP Cores (Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition)

Quickly configure Intel FPGA IP cores in the Intel Quartus Prime parameter editor. Double-click any component in the IP Catalog to launch the parameter editor. The parameter editor allows you to define a custom variation of the IP core. The parameter editor generates the IP variation synthesis and optional simulation files, and adds the .ip file representing the variation to your project automatically.

Follow these steps to locate, instantiate, and customize an IP core in the parameter editor:

1. Create or open an Intel Quartus Prime project (.qpf) to contain the instantiated IP variation.

2. In the IP Catalog (Tools ➤ IP Catalog), locate and double-click the name of the IP core to customize. To locate a specific component, type some or all of the component’s name in the IP Catalog search box. The New IP Variation window appears.

3. Specify a top-level name for your custom IP variation. Do not include spaces in IP variation names or paths. The parameter editor saves the IP variation settings in a file named <your_ip>.ip. Click OK. The parameter editor appears.
4. Set the parameter values in the parameter editor and view the block diagram for the component. The Parameterization Messages tab at the bottom displays any errors in IP parameters:
   - Optionally, select preset parameter values if provided for your IP core. Presets specify initial parameter values for specific applications.
   - Specify parameters defining the IP core functionality, port configurations, and device-specific features.
   - Specify options for processing the IP core files in other EDA tools.

   Note: Refer to your IP core user guide for information about specific IP core parameters.

5. Click Generate HDL. The Generation dialog box appears.

6. Specify output file generation options, and then click Generate. The synthesis and simulation files generate according to your specifications.

7. To generate a simulation testbench, click Generate ➤ Generate Testbench System. Specify testbench generation options, and then click Generate.

8. To generate an HDL instantiation template that you can copy and paste into your text editor, click Generate ➤ Show Instantiation Template.

9. Click Finish. Click Yes if prompted to add files representing the IP variation to your project.

10. After generating and instantiating your IP variation, make appropriate pin assignments to connect ports.
Note: Some IP cores generate different HDL implementations according to the IP core parameters. The underlying RTL of these IP cores contains a unique hash code that prevents module name collisions between different variations of the IP core. This unique code remains consistent, given the same IP settings and software version during IP generation. This unique code can change if you edit the IP core's parameters or upgrade the IP core version. To avoid dependency on these unique codes in your simulation environment, refer to Generating a Combined Simulator Setup Script.

Related Information
- Introduction to Intel FPGA IP Cores
- Generating a Combined Simulator Setup Script

2.8.2. Running the Freeze Bridge Update script

When instantiating the Freeze Bridge as a Platform Designer system component, the interface connections between the Freeze Bridge and the PR region must match, so that Platform Designer inserts no extra interconnect during system generation. Rather than manually matching the Avalon interface properties individually in the parameter editor, you can run the provided Update Freeze Bridge Parameters script to update Freeze Bridge Avalon interface properties automatically.

Running this script updates the master and slave interfaces or the sink and source interfaces of the Freeze Bridge, according to the Avalon property settings of the connecting PR region component.

To run the Update Freeze Bridge Parameters script:
1. Open a Platform Designer system containing one or more instances of the Freeze Bridge component.
3. To update all freeze bridges in your Platform Designer system, set update_all_freeze_bridges to 1 in the Additional Commands section of the script. To update only a single freeze bridge, click the freeze bridge instance.
4. Click Run Script. The script runs and updates the freeze bridge parameters.
2.8.3. IP Core Generation Output (Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition)

The Intel Quartus Prime software generates the following output file structure for individual IP cores that are not part of a Platform Designer system.
Figure 73. Individual IP Core Generation Output (Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition)

Table 62. Output Files of Intel FPGA IP Generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;your_ip&gt;.ip</code></td>
<td>Top-level IP variation file that contains the parameterization of an IP core in your project. If the IP variation is part of a Platform Designer system, the parameter editor also generates a <code>.qsys</code> file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;your_ip&gt;.cmp</code></td>
<td>The VHDL Component Declaration (.cmp) file is a text file that contains local generic and port definitions that you use in VHDL design files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;your_ip&gt;_generation.rpt</code></td>
<td>IP or Platform Designer generation log file. Displays a summary of the messages during IP generation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If supported and enabled for your IP core variation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.qgsimc</td>
<td>Simulation caching file that compares the .qsys and .ip files with the current parameterization of the Platform Designer system and IP core. This comparison determines if Platform Designer can skip regeneration of the HDL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.qgsynth</td>
<td>Synthesis caching file that compares the .qsys and .ip files with the current parameterization of the Platform Designer system and IP core. This comparison determines if Platform Designer can skip regeneration of the HDL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.csv</td>
<td>Contains information about the upgrade status of the IP component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.bsf</td>
<td>A symbol representation of the IP variation for use in Block Diagram Files (.bdf).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.spd</td>
<td>Input file that ip-make-simscript requires to generate simulation scripts. The .spd file contains a list of files you generate for simulation, along with information about memories that you initialize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.ppf</td>
<td>The Pin Planner File (.ppf) stores the port and node assignments for IP components you create for use with the Pin Planner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;_bb.v</td>
<td>Use the Verilog blackbox (_bb.v) file as an empty module declaration for use as a blackbox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;_inst.v or _inst.vhd</td>
<td>HDL example instantiation template. Copy and paste the contents of this file into your HDL file to instantiate the IP variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.regmap</td>
<td>If the IP contains register information, the Intel Quartus Prime software generates the .regmap file. The .regmap file describes the register map information of master and slave interfaces. This file complements the .sopcinfo file by providing more detailed register information about the system. This file enables register display views and user customizable statistics in System Console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.svd</td>
<td>Allows HPS System Debug tools to view the register maps of peripherals that connect to HPS within a Platform Designer system. During synthesis, the Intel Quartus Prime software stores the .svd files for slave interface visible to the System Console masters in the .sof file in the debug session. System Console reads this section, which Platform Designer queries for register map information. For system slaves, Platform Designer accesses the registers by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;your_ip&gt;.v &lt;your_ip&gt;.vhd</td>
<td>HDL files that instantiate each submodule or child IP core for synthesis or simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mentor/</td>
<td>Contains a msim_setup.tcl script to set up and run a ModelSim* simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldec/</td>
<td>Contains a Riviera-PRO* script rivierapro_setup.tcl to setup and run a simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/synopsys/vcs</td>
<td>Contains a shell script vcs_setup.sh to set up and run a VCS* simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/synopsys/vcsmx</td>
<td>Contains a shell script vcsmx_setup.sh and synopsys_sim.setup file to set up and run a VCS MX simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cadence</td>
<td>Contains a shell script ncsim_setup.sh and other setup files to set up and run an NCSim simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/xcelium</td>
<td>Contains an Xcelium* Parallel simulator shell script xcelium_setup.sh and other setup files to set up and run a simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/submodules</td>
<td>Contains HDL files for the IP core submodule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;IP submodule&gt;/</td>
<td>Platform Designer generates /synth and /sim sub-directories for each IP submodule directory that Platform Designer generates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.8.4. Intel Arria 10 PR Control Block Simulation Model

The Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software supports simulating the delivery of a partial reconfiguration bitstream to the PR control block. This simulation allows you to observe the resulting change and the intermediate effect in a reconfigurable partition.

The Intel Arria 10 PR control block supports PR simulation. Sending a simulation RBF (PR bitstream) allows the PR control block to behave accordingly, to PR simulation success or PR simulation failure. To activate simulation of a specific PR persona in your PR region simulation wrapper, use a PR ID encoded in the simulation RBF, in conjunction with the PR control block. Simulate the PR control block either as standalone, or as part of the simulation file set for the Intel Arria 10 Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP core.

**Figure 74. Intel Arria 10 PR Control Block Simulation Model**

![Diagram of PR Control Block](image)

The Intel Arria 10 PR control block simulation model contains two additional simulation-only ports—\( \text{sim\_state} \) and \( \text{sim\_pr\_id} \). Connect these simulation ports, and the other ports, to the `twentynm_prblock_if` SystemVerilog interface. This connection allows monitoring of the PR control block using your testbench’s PR control block monitor. The Intel Quartus Prime software automatically instantiates the `twentynm_prblock_if` interface when generating the simulation file set of the Intel Arria 10 Partial Reconfiguration IP core. Obtain a reference to the `twentynm_prblock_if` that the IP instantiates by using the `alt_pr_test_pkg::twentynm_prblock_if_mgr` singleton, as shown in the following example:

```verilog
virtual twentynm_prblock_if prblock_if;
alt_pr_test_pkg::twentynm_prblock_if_mgr cb_mgr;

// Get the PR control block from the prblock manager
cb_mgr = alt_pr_test_pkg::twentynm_prblock_if_mgr::get();
prblock_if = cb_mgr.if_ref;
```

The code for the `twentynm_prblock_if` interface is as follows:

```verilog
interface twentynm_prblock_if(input logic pr_clk, input logic clk);
logic prrequest;
logic [31:0] data;
wire error;
wire ready;
wire done;
logic [31:0] sim_only_state;
wire [31:0] sim_only_pr_id;

// All signals are async except data
clocking cb1 @(posedge pr_clk);
output data;
```

Send Feedback
endclocking
endinterface : twentynm_prblock_if

For more information on the twentynm_prblock_if interface, refer to the <installation directory>/eda/sim_lib/altera_lnsim.sv file.

The simulation state of the Intel Arria 10 PR control block simulation model represents the PR_EVENT_TYPE enumeration state of the control block. The twentynm_prblock_test_pkg SystemVerilog package defines these enumerations. These states represent the different allowed states for the control block. The defined control block enumerations are:

```vhdl
package twentynm_prblock_test_pkg;
typedef enum logic [31:0] {
    NONE,
    IDLE,
    PR_REQUEST,
    PR_IN_PROGRESS,
    PR_COMPLETE_SUCCESS,
    PR_COMPLETE_ERROR,
    PR_INCOMPLETE_EARLY_WITHDRAWL,
    PR_INCOMPLETE_LATE_WITHDRAWL
} PR_EVENT_TYPE;
```

When the simulation state is PR_IN_PROGRESS, the affected PR region must have its simulation output multiplexes driven to X, by asserting the pr_activate signal. This action simulates the unknown outputs of the PR region during partial reconfiguration. In addition, you must assert the pr_activate signal in the PR simulation model to load all registers in the PR model with the PR activation value.

Once the simulation state reaches PR_COMPLETE_SUCCESS, activate the appropriate PR persona using the appropriate PR region simulation wrapper mux sel signals. You can decode the region, as well as the specific select signal from the sim_only_pr_id signal of the PR control block. This ID corresponds to the encoded ID in the simulation RBF.

**Table 63. Required Sequence of Words in Simulation RBF**

Step 1 writes zero or more of the following words. All other steps write only 1 word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>zero padding blocks</td>
<td>0x00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PR_HEADER_WORD</td>
<td>0x0000A65C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PR_ID</td>
<td>32-bit user ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PRDATA_COUNT_0</td>
<td>0x01234567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PRDATA_COUNT_1</td>
<td>0x89ABCDEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PRDATA_COUNT_2</td>
<td>0x02468ACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PRDATA_COUNT_3</td>
<td>0x13579BDF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The PR_ID word is output on the sim_only_pr_id word, starting at PRDATA_COUNT_0. Using a different value for the header or data count results in PR simulation errors.

**Related Information**
- Simulating PR Persona Replacement on page 46
2.8.5. Generating the PR Persona Simulation Model

Use the Intel Quartus Prime EDA Netlist Writer to create the simulation model for a PR persona. The simulation model represents the post-synthesis, gate-level netlist for the persona.

When using the PR simulation model for the persona, the netlist includes a new `altera_sim_pr_activate` top-level signal for the model. You can asynchronously drive this signal to load all registers in the model with X. This feature allows you to verify the reset sequence of the new persona on PR event completion. Verify the reset sequence through inspection, using SystemVerilog assertions, or using other checkers.

By default, the PR simulation model asynchronously loads X into the register’s storage element on `pr_activate` signal assertion. You can parameterize this behavior on a per register basis, or on a simulation-wide default basis. The simulation model supports four built-in modes:

- load X
- load 1
- load 0
- load rand

Specify these modes using the SystemVerilog classes:

- `dffeas_pr_load_x`
- `dffeas_load_1`
- `dffeas_load_0`
- `dffeas_load_rand`

Optionally, you can create your own PR activation class, where your class must define the `pr_load` variable to specify the PR activation value.

Follow these steps to generate the simulation model for a PR design:

1. Open the base revision of a PR project in Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition, and then click **Processing ➤ Start ➤ Start Analysis & Synthesis**. Alternatively, run this command-line equivalent:

   ```
quartus_syn <project name> -c <base revision name>
   ```

2. After synthesis is complete, click **Project ➤ Export Design Partition**, and then select the **root partition** for the **Partition name**, and select **synthesized** for the **Snapshot**. Click **OK**. Alternatively, run this command-line equivalent:

   ```
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <base revision name> \
   --export_block root_partition --snapshot synthesized \
   --file <static qdb name>
   ```

3. Click **Project ➤ Revisions** and switch the current revision to that of the persona you want to export.
4. Click **Processing ➤ Start ➤ Start Analysis & Synthesis**. Alternatively, run this command-line equivalent:

```
quartus_syn <project name> -c <persona revision name>
```

5. After synthesis of the persona revision completes, execute the following at the command line to generate the PR simulation model:

```
quartus_eda <project name> -c <persona revision name> "--pr --simulation \ --tool=modelsim --format=verilog --partition=<pr partition name> \ --module=<partition name>=<persona module name>
```

6. Repeat steps 3 through 5 for all personas that you want to simulate.

**Example 7. Complete PR Simulation Model Generation Script**

```
quartus_syn <project name> -c <base revision name> 
quartus_cdb <project name> -c <base revision name> 
  "--export_block root_partition --snapshot synthesized 
  --file <static qdb name>
quartus_syn <project name> -c <persona revision name> 
quartus_eda <project name> -c <persona revision name> 
  "--pr --simulation --tool=modelsim --format=verilog 
  --partition=<pr partition name> --module=<partition name>=<persona module name>
```

### 2.9. Partial Reconfiguration Solutions IP User Guide Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Version</th>
<th>Intel Quartus Prime Version</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2018.12.07       | 18.1.0                     | • Corrected typographical error in "Partial Reconfiguration IP Cores" table.  
                    |                            | • Corrected typographical error in "Avalon-MM Slave to PR Region Master Interface Ports" table. |
| 2018.09.24       | 18.1.0                     | • Updated specification for Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP from 250 MHz to 200 MHz.  
                    |                            | • Stated PR compilation flow support for Intel Cyclone 10 GX devices.  
                    |                            | • Updated Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10 FPGA IP name to Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10/Cyclone 10 FPGA IP. |
| 2018.06.27       | 18.0.0                     | Updated freeze_status signal description in Registers: Partial Reconfiguration Region Controller. |
| 2018.06.18       | 18.0.0                     | • Corrected syntax error in Generating the PR Persona Simulation Model. |
| 2018.05.07       | 18.0.0                     | • Added description of new Partial Reconfiguration External Configuration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP.  
                    |                            | • Updated names of Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10 FPGA IP and Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP.  
                    |                            | • Enhanced explanation of **Auto-instantiate CRC block** Partial Reconfiguration Controller Intel Arria 10 parameter.  
                    |                            | • Added as chapter in new **Partial Reconfiguration User Guide**.  
                    |                            | • Added note about recovery after PR error when using SEU detection in Intel Stratix 10 designs. |
| 2017.11.06       | 17.1.0                     | • Added support for Intel Stratix 10 Partial Reconfiguration Controller IP core.  
                    |                            | • Updated for latest Intel product naming conventions. |
| 2017.05.08       | 17.0.0                     | Initial public release. |
A. Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guides

Refer to the following user guides for comprehensive information on all phases of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition FPGA design flow.

**Related Information**

- **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Getting Started**
  Introduces the basic features, files, and design flow of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software, including managing Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition projects and IP, initial design planning considerations, and project migration from previous software versions.

  Describes creating and optimizing systems using Platform Designer, a system integration tool that simplifies integrating customized IP cores in your project. Platform Designer automatically generates interconnect logic to connect intellectual property (IP) functions and subsystems.

  Describes best design practices for designing FPGAs with the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software. HDL coding styles and synchronous design practices can significantly impact design performance. Following recommended HDL coding styles ensures that Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition synthesis optimally implements your design in hardware.

- **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Design Compilation**
  Describes set up, running, and optimization for all stages of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition Compiler. The Compiler synthesizes, places, and routes your design before generating a device programming file.

  Describes Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition settings, tools, and techniques that you can use to achieve the highest design performance in Intel FPGAs. Techniques include optimizing the design netlist, addressing critical chains that limit retiming and timing closure, and optimization of device resource usage.

  Describes operation of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition Programmer, which allows you to configure Intel FPGA devices, and program CPLD and configuration devices, via connection with an Intel FPGA download cable.

- **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Block-Based Design**
  Describes block-based design flows, also known as modular or hierarchical design flows. These advanced flows enable preservation of design blocks (or logic that comprises a hierarchical design instance) within a project, and reuse of design blocks in other projects.
• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Partial Reconfiguration**  
  Describes Partial Reconfiguration, an advanced design flow that allows you to reconfigure a portion of the FPGA dynamically, while the remaining FPGA design continues to function. Define multiple personas for a particular design region, without impacting operation in other areas.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Third-party Simulation**  
  Describes RTL- and gate-level design simulation support for third-party simulation tools by Aldec*, Cadence*, Mentor Graphics*, and Synopsys* that allow you to verify design behavior before device programming. Includes simulator support, simulation flows, and simulating Intel FPGA IP.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Third-party Synthesis**  
  Describes support for optional synthesis of your design in third-party synthesis tools by Mentor Graphics*, and Synopsys*. Includes design flow steps, generated file descriptions, and synthesis guidelines.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Third-party Logic Equivalence Checking Tools**  
  Describes support for optional logic equivalence checking (LEC) of your design in third-party LEC tools by OneSpin*. Describes how to verify the logic equivalence between compilation netlists.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Debug Tools**  
  Describes a portfolio of Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition in-system design debugging tools for real-time verification of your design. These tools provide visibility by routing (or “tapping”) signals in your design to debugging logic. These tools include System Console, Signal Tap logic analyzer, Transceiver Toolkit, In-System Memory Content Editor, and In-System Sources and Probes Editor.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Timing Analyzer**  
  Explains basic static timing analysis principals and use of the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition Timing Analyzer, a powerful ASIC-style timing analysis tool that validates the timing performance of all logic in your design using an industry-standard constraint, analysis, and reporting methodology.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Power Analysis and Optimization**  
  Describes the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition Power Analysis tools that allow accurate estimation of device power consumption. Estimate the power consumption of a device to develop power budgets and design power supplies, voltage regulators, heat sink, and cooling systems.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Design Constraints**  
  Describes timing and logic constraints that influence how the Compiler implements your design, such as pin assignments, device options, logic options, and timing constraints. Use the Interface Planner to prototype interface implementations, plan clocks, and quickly define a legal device floorplan. Use the Pin Planner to visualize, modify, and validate all I/O assignments in a graphical representation of the target device.

• **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: PCB Design Tools**  
  Describes support for optional third-party PCB design tools by Mentor Graphics* and Cadence*. Also includes information about signal integrity analysis and simulations with HSPICE and IBIS Models.
- **Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition User Guide: Scripting**
  Describes use of Tcl and command line scripts to control the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software and to perform a wide range of functions, such as managing projects, specifying constraints, running compilation or timing analysis, or generating reports.