FIR II IP Core

User Guide

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2016.05.01

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Contents

About the FIR II IP Core 1

2016.05.01

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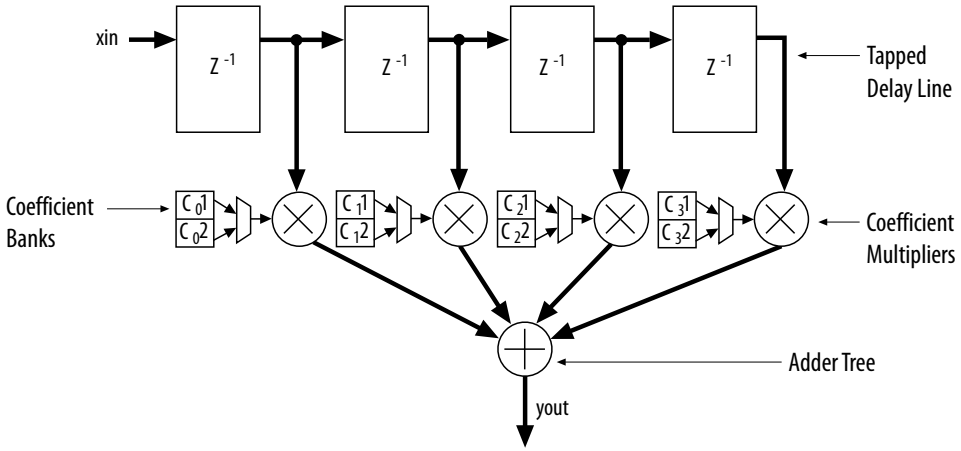
The Altera® FIR II IP core provides a fully-integrated finite impulse response (FIR) filter function optimized for use with Altera FPGA devices. The II IP core has an interactive parameter editor that allows you to easily create custom FIR filters. The parameter editor outputs IP functional simulation model files for use with Verilog HDL and VHDL simulators.

You can use the parameter editor to implement a variety of filter types, including single rate, decimation, interpolation, and fractional rate filters.

Many digital systems use signal filtering to remove unwanted noise, to provide spectral shaping, or to perform signal detection or analysis. FIR filters and infinite impulse response (IIR) filters provide these functions. Typical filter applications include signal preconditioning, band selection, and low-pass filtering.

Figure 1-1: Basic FIR Filter with Weighted Tapped Delay Line



To design a filter, identify coefficients that match the frequency response you specify for the system. These coefficients determine the response of the filter. You can change which signal frequencies pass through the filter by changing the coefficient values in the parameter editor.

Related Information

- **Introduction to Altera IP Cores**
  Provides general information about all Altera IP cores, including parameterizing, generating, upgrading, and simulating IP.
- **Creating Version-Independent IP and Qsys Simulation Scripts**
  Create simulation scripts that do not require manual updates for software or IP version upgrades.
- **Project Management Best Practices**
  Guidelines for efficient management and portability of your project and IP files.

Altera DSP IP Core Features

- Avalon® Streaming (Avalon-ST) interfaces
- DSP Builder ready
- Testbenches to verify the IP core
- IP functional simulation models for use in Altera-supported VHDL and Verilog HDL simulators

FIR II IP Core Features

- Exploiting maximal designs efficiency through hardware optimizations such as:
  - Interpolation
  - Decimation
  - Symmetry
  - Decimation half-band
  - Time sharing
- Easy system integration using Avalon Streaming (Avalon-ST) interfaces.
- Memory and multiplier trade-offs to balance the implementation between logic elements (LEs) and memory blocks (M512, M4K, M9K, M10K, M20K, or M144K).
- Support for run-time coefficient reloading capability and multiple coefficient banks.
- User-selectable output precision via truncation, saturation, and rounding.

DSP IP Core Device Family Support

Altera offers the following device support levels for Altera IP cores:

- Preliminary support—Altera verifies the IP core with preliminary timing models for this device family. The IP core meets all functional requirements, but might still be undergoing timing analysis for the device family. You can use it in production designs with caution.
- Final support—Altera verifies the IP core with final timing models for this device family. The IP core meets all functional and timing requirements for the device family. You can use it in production designs.

Table 1-1: DSP IP Core Device Family Support

Device Family	Support
Arria® II GX	Final
Arria II GZ	Final
Arria V	Final
Arria 10	Final
Cyclone® IV	Final
Cyclone V	Final
MAX® 10 FPGA	Final
Stratix® IV GT	Final
Stratix IV GX/E	Final
Stratix V	Final
Other device families	No support

DSP IP Core Verification

Before releasing a version of an IP core, Altera runs comprehensive regression tests to verify its quality and correctness. Altera generates custom variations of the IP core to exercise the various parameter options and thoroughly simulates the resulting simulation models with the results verified against master simulation models.

FIR II IP Core Release Information

Use the release information when licensing the IP core.

Table 1-2: Release Information

Item	Description
Version	16.0
Release Date	May 2016
Ordering Code	IP-FIRII
Product ID	00D8
Vendor ID	6AF7

Altera verifies that the current version of the Quartus Prime software compiles the previous version of each IP core. Altera does not verify that the Quartus Prime software compiles IP core versions older than the previous version. The *Altera IP Release Notes* lists any exceptions.

Related Information

- **Altera IP Release Notes**

- Errata for FIR II IP core in the Knowledge Base

FIR II IP Core Performance and Resource Utilization

Table 1-3: FIR II IP Core Performance—Arria V Devices

Typical expected performance using the Quartus Prime software with Arria V (5AGXFB3H4F40C4).

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	2	Decimation	—	1,607	24	0	—	1,232	64	308
8	2	Decimation	Write	2,120	24	0	—	1,298	141	308
8	2	Fractional Rate	—	1,395	16	0	—	2,074	99	281
8	2	Fractional Rate	Write	1,745	16	0	—	2,171	91	282
8	2	Fractional Rate	—	1,493	16	0	—	2,167	117	280
8	2	Fractional Rate	Write	1,852	16	0	—	2,287	116	270
8	2	Interpolation	—	1,841	32	0	—	2,429	52	282
8	2	Interpolation	Write	1,994	32	0	—	2,826	41	278
8	2	Interpolation	Multiple banks	2,001	32	0	—	2,737	74	279
8	2	Interpolation	Multiple banks; Write	2,700	32	0	—	2,972	130	282
8	2	Single rate	—	932	20	0	—	318	20	278
8	2	Single rate	Write	1,057	20	0	—	713	3	279
8	1	Decimation	—	329	3	1	—	321	33	301
8	1	Decimation	Write	430	3	1	—	366	34	307
8	1	Decimation	Multiple banks	395	3	3	—	483	44	310

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	1	Decimation	Multiple banks; Write	510	3	3	—	472	40	291
8	1	Fractional Rate	—	661	5	4	—	877	75	310
8	1	Fractional Rate	Write	788	5	4	—	936	98	309
8	1	Interpolation	—	381	5	0	—	442	32	278
8	1	Interpolation	Write	514	5	0	—	540	27	278
8	1	Single Rate	—	493	10	0	—	191	20	278
8	1	Single Rate	Write	633	10	0	—	588	1	278
1	—	Decimation	—	220	3	0	—	158	27	310
1 super sample	—	Decimation	—	404	20	0	—	400	41	305
1 super sample	—	Decimation	Write	505	20	0	—	785	35	308
1	—	Decimation	Write	318	3	0	—	208	26	309
1 Half Band	—	Decimation	—	234	3	0	—	192	34	308
1 Half Band	—	Decimation	Write	320	3	0	—	232	27	309
1	—	Fractional Rate	—	297	3	0	—	504	57	310
1	—	Fractional Rate	Write	391	3	0	—	563	56	310
1 Half Band	—	Fractional Rate	—	196	2	0	—	251	5	277
1 Half Band	—	Fractional Rate	Write	266	2	0	—	301	15	280
1	—	Interpolation	—	266	5	0	—	290	30	278

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
1 super sample	—	Interpolation	—	717	32	0	—	903	45	308
1 super sample	—	Interpolation	Write	842	32	0	—	1,281	48	308
1	—	Interpolation	Write	405	5	0	—	380	15	278
1 Half Band	—	Interpolation	—	254	3	0	—	293	8	310
1 Half Band	—	Interpolation	Write	333	4	0	—	314	10	309
1	—	Single rate	—	93	10	0	—	129	27	299
1 super sample	—	Single rate	—	262	20	0	—	307	41	309
1 super sample	—	Single rate	Write	373	20	0	—	687	40	302
1	—	Single rate	Write	228	10	0	—	519	16	300
1 Half Band	—	Single rate	—	189	5	0	—	254	63	309
1 Half Band	—	Single rate	Write	272	5	0	—	496	29	310
1	—	Single rate	Multiple banks	109	10	0	—	199	29	283
1	—	Single rate	Multiple banks; Write	395	10	0	—	361	19	282

Table 1-4: FIR II IP Core Performance—Cyclone V Devices

Typical expected performance using the Quartus Prime software with Cyclone V (5CGXFC7D6F31C6) devices.

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	2	Decimation	—	1,607	24	0	—	1,231	46	273
8	2	Decimation	Write	2,092	24	0	—	1,352	63	273

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	2	Fractional Rate	—	1,852	16	0	—	3,551	309	254
8	2	Fractional Rate	Write	2,203	16	0	—	3,675	269	255
8	2	Fractional Rate	—	1,951	16	0	—	3,543	421	227
8	2	Fractional Rate	Write	2,301	16	0	—	3,601	476	250
8	2	Interpolation	—	1,840	32	0	—	2,431	48	255
8	2	Interpolation	Write	1,988	32	0	—	2,813	57	252
8	2	Interpolation	Multiple banks	2,006	32	0	—	2,711	98	253
8	2	Interpolation	Multiple banks; Write	2,704	32	0	—	2,990	100	250
8	2	Single rate	—	934	20	0	—	317	19	252
8	2	Single rate	Write	1,053	20	0	—	704	12	251
8	1	Decimation	—	474	3	1	—	541	50	275
8	1	Decimation	Write	559	3	1	—	574	58	273
8	1	Decimation	Multiple banks	544	3	3	—	691	83	275
8	1	Decimation	Multiple banks; Write	636	3	3	—	677	82	275
8	1	Fractional Rate	—	1,165	5	4	—	1,715	205	275
8	1	Fractional Rate	Write	1,287	5	4	—	1,770	198	275
8	1	Interpolation	—	381	5	0	—	433	42	248

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	1	Interpolation	Write	513	5	0	—	540	26	250
8	1	Single Rate	—	493	10	0	—	191	18	249
8	1	Single Rate	Write	624	10	0	—	563	26	251
1	—	Decimation	—	219	3	0	—	159	23	289
1 super sample	—	Decimation	—	404	20	0	—	398	43	288
1 super sample	—	Decimation	Write	503	20	0	—	774	46	256
1	—	Decimation	Write	312	3	0	—	208	26	289
1 Half Band	—	Decimation	—	234	3	0	—	192	29	289
1 Half Band	—	Decimation	Write	323	3	0	—	228	32	288
1	—	Fractional Rate	—	422	3	0	—	723	94	310
1	—	Fractional Rate	Write	516	3	0	—	787	86	292
1 Half Band	—	Fractional Rate	—	195	2	0	—	251	12	261
1 Half Band	—	Fractional Rate	Write	267	2	0	—	299	15	252
1	—	Interpolation	—	262	5	0	—	296	25	252
1 super sample	—	Interpolation	—	708	32	0	—	914	34	272
1 super sample	—	Interpolation	Write	841	32	0	—	1,297	32	259
1	—	Interpolation	Write	400	5	0	—	382	12	258
1 Half Band	—	Interpolation	—	288	3	0	—	456	13	290

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
1 Half Band	—	Interpolation	Write	331	4	0	—	315	9	290
1	—	Single rate	—	87	10	0	—	142	14	253
1 super sample	—	Single rate	—	258	20	0	—	315	33	260
1 super sample	—	Single rate	Write	369	20	0	—	704	23	274
1	—	Single rate	Write	227	10	0	—	535	0	251
1 Half Band	—	Single rate	—	187	5	0	—	273	44	288
1 Half Band	—	Single rate	Write	274	5	0	—	506	19	275
1	—	Single rate	Multiple banks	110	10	0	—	187	41	255
1	—	Single rate	Multiple banks; Write	375	10	0	—	349	32	255

Table 1-5: FIR II IP Core Performance—Stratix V Devices

Typical expected performance using the Quartus Prime software with Stratix V (5SGSMD4H2F35C2) devices.

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	2	Decimation	—	1,609	24	—	0	1,231	60	450
8	2	Decimation	Write	2,319	24	—	0	2,077	66	450
8	2	Fractional Rate	—	1,350	16	—	0	2,099	88	448
8	2	Fractional Rate	Write	1,771	16	—	0	2,291	78	450
8	2	Fractional Rate	—	1,457	16	—	0	2,213	88	444
8	2	Fractional Rate	Write	1,873	16	—	0	2,418	89	450

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
8	2	Interpolation	—	1,777	32	—	0	2,303	15	444
8	2	Interpolation	Write	2,081	32	—	0	3,009	26	450
8	2	Interpolation	Multiple banks	1,825	32	—	0	2,473	39	430
8	2	Interpolation	Multiple banks; Write	2,652	32	—	0	2,842	236	424
8	2	Single rate	—	920	20	—	0	332	2	444
8	2	Single rate	Write	1,359	20	—	0	1,323	1	450
8	1	Decimation	—	340	3	—	0	324	25	450
8	1	Decimation	Write	463	3	—	0	457	29	450
8	1	Decimation	Multiple banks	466	3	—	0	569	42	450
8	1	Decimation	Multiple banks; Write	577	3	—	0	567	41	450
8	1	Fractional Rate	—	709	5	—	0	870	45	450
8	1	Fractional Rate	Write	852	5	—	0	991	65	450
8	1	Interpolation	—	216	5	—	0	197	13	450
8	1	Interpolation	Write	361	5	—	0	290	22	450
8	1	Single Rate	—	483	10	—	0	212	4	447
8	1	Single Rate	Write	783	10	—	0	894	4	450
1	—	Decimation	—	215	3	—	0	175	10	450

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
1 super sample	—	Decimation	—	547	20	—	0	1,167	88	450
1 super sample	—	Decimation	Write	989	20	—	0	2,214	105	450
1	—	Decimation	Write	331	3	—	0	310	7	450
1 Half Band	—	Decimation	—	226	3	—	0	206	16	450
1 Half Band	—	Decimation	Write	343	3	—	0	327	18	450
1	—	Fractional Rate	—	252	3	—	0	318	21	445
1	—	Fractional Rate	Write	353	3	—	0	380	13	450
1 Half Band	—	Fractional Rate	—	140	2	—	0	185	13	450
1 Half Band	—	Fractional Rate	Write	214	2	—	0	235	21	450
1	—	Interpolation	—	168	5	—	0	127	19	450
1 super sample	—	Interpolation	—	573	32	—	0	1,084	51	446
1 super sample	—	Interpolation	Write	870	32	—	0	1,774	136	450
1	—	Interpolation	Write	313	5	—	0	196	5	450
1 Half Band	—	Interpolation	—	253	3	—	0	292	9	450
1 Half Band	—	Interpolation	Write	370	4	—	0	418	9	450
1	—	Single rate	—	226	10	—	0	706	31	447
1 _ ssample	—	Single rate	—	468	20	—	0	1,354	53	450
1 _ ssample	—	Single rate	Write	927	20	—	0	2,267	203	450

Parameters				ALM	DSP Blocks	Memory		Registers		f_{MAX} (MHz)
Channel	Wires	Filter Type	Coefficients			M10K	M20K	Primary	Secondary	
1	—	Single rate	Write	524	10	—	0	1,391	31	500
1 Half Band	—	Single rate	—	195	5	—	0	270	50	450
1 Half Band	—	Single rate	Write	351	5	—	0	645	28	450
1	—	Single rate	Multiple banks	250	10	—	0	716	93	449
1	—	Single rate	Multiple banks; Write	671	10	—	0	1,228	50	450

FIR II IP Core Getting Started 2

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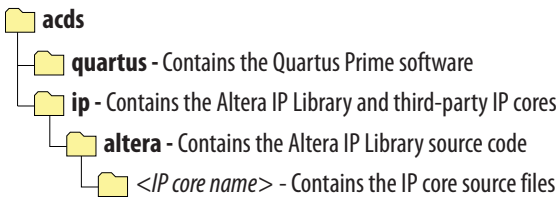
Licensing IP Cores

The Altera IP Library provides many useful IP core functions for your production use without purchasing an additional license. Some Altera MegaCore® IP functions require that you purchase a separate license for production use. However, the OpenCore® feature allows evaluation of any Altera IP core in simulation and compilation in the Quartus® Prime software. After you are satisfied with functionality and performance, visit the Self Service Licensing Center to obtain a license number for any Altera product.

Figure 2-1: IP Core Installation Path



Note: The default IP installation directory on Windows is ***<drive>*:\altera**<*version number*>; on Linux the IP installation directory is <*home directory*>**/altera/ <*version number*>**.

OpenCore Plus IP Evaluation

Altera's free OpenCore Plus feature allows you to evaluate licensed MegaCore IP cores in simulation and hardware before purchase. You only need to purchase a license for MegaCore IP cores if you decide to take your design to production. OpenCore Plus supports the following evaluations:

- Simulate the behavior of a licensed IP core in your system.
- Verify the functionality, size, and speed of the IP core quickly and easily.
- Generate time-limited device programming files for designs that include IP cores.
- Program a device with your IP core and verify your design in hardware.

OpenCore Plus evaluation supports the following two operation modes:

- Untethered—run the design containing the licensed IP for a limited time.
- Tethered—run the design containing the licensed IP for a longer time or indefinitely. This requires a connection between your board and the host computer.

Note: All IP cores that use OpenCore Plus time out simultaneously when any IP core in the design times out.

Related Information

- **Altera Licensing Site**
- **Altera Software Installation and Licensing Manual**

FIR II IP Core OpenCore Plus Timeout Behavior

All IP cores in a device time out simultaneously when the most restrictive evaluation time is reached. If a design has more than one IP core, the time-out behavior of the other IP cores may mask the time-out behavior of a specific IP core .

For IP cores, the untethered time-out is 1 hour; the tethered time-out value is indefinite. Your design stops working after the hardware evaluation time expires. The Quartus Prime software uses OpenCore Plus Files (**.ocp**) in your project directory to identify your use of the OpenCore Plus evaluation program. After you activate the feature, do not delete these files..

When the evaluation time expires, the `ast_source_data` signal goes low.

Related Information

AN 320: OpenCore Plus Evaluation of Megafunctions

IP Catalog and Parameter Editor

The IP Catalog displays the installed IP cores available for your design. Double-click any IP core to launch the parameter editor and generate files representing your IP variation. Use the following features to help you quickly locate and select an IP core:

- Filter IP Catalog to **Show IP for active device family** or **Show IP for all device families**. If you have no project open, select the **Device Family** in IP Catalog.
- Type in the Search field to locate any full or partial IP core name in IP Catalog.
- Right-click an IP core name in IP Catalog to display details about supported devices, open the IP core's installation folder, and click links to IP documentation.
- Click **Search for Partner IP**, to access partner IP information on the Altera website.

The parameter editor prompts you to specify an IP variation name, optional ports, and output file generation options. The parameter editor generates a top-level Qsys system file (**.qsys**) or Quartus Prime IP file (**.qip**) representing the IP core in your project. You can also parameterize an IP variation without an open project.

The IP Catalog is also available in Qsys (**View** > **IP Catalog**). The Qsys IP Catalog includes exclusive system interconnect, video and image processing, and other system-level IP that are not available in the Quartus Prime IP Catalog. For more information about using the Qsys IP Catalog, refer to *Creating a System with Qsys* in Volume 1 of the *Quartus Prime Handbook*.

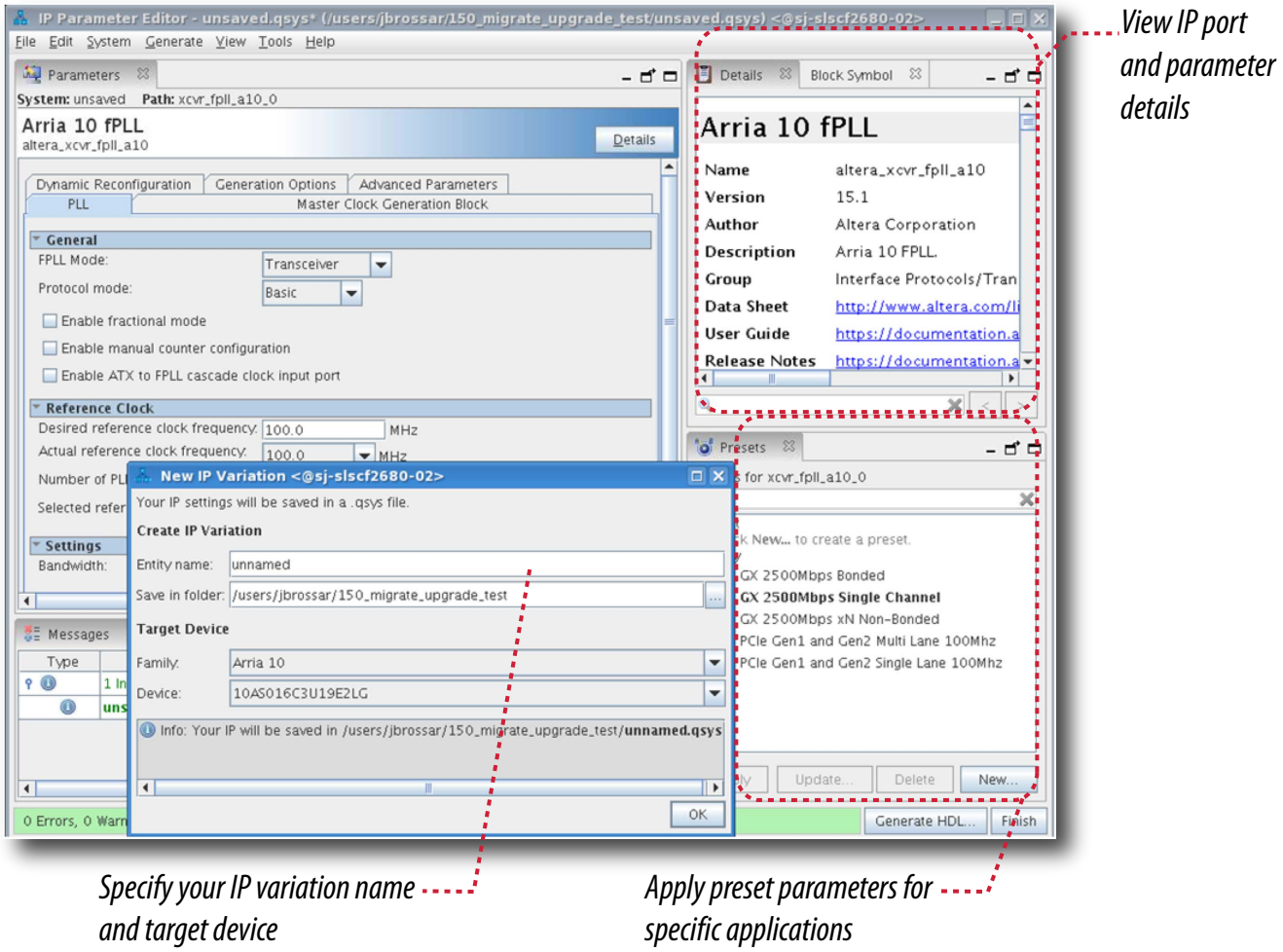
Related Information

Creating a System with Qsys

Generating IP Cores

You can quickly configure a custom IP variation in the parameter editor.
Use the following steps to specify IP core options and parameters in the parameter editor:

Figure 2-2: IP Parameter Editor



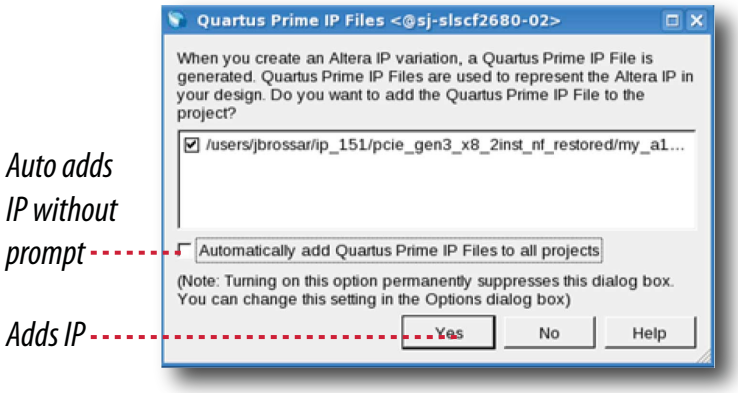
1. In the IP Catalog (**Tools** > **IP Catalog**), locate and double-click the name of the IP core to customize. The parameter editor appears.
2. Specify a top-level name for your custom IP variation. The parameter editor saves the IP variation settings in a file named ***<your_ip>*.qsys**. Click **OK**. Do not include spaces in IP variation names or paths.
3. Specify the parameters and options for your IP variation in the parameter editor, including one or more of the following:

- 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.

4. Click **Generate HDL**. The **Generation** dialog box appears.
5. Specify output file generation options, and then click **Generate**. The IP variation files synthesis and/or simulation files generate according to your specifications.
6. To generate a simulation testbench, click **Generate** > **Generate Testbench System**. Specify testbench generation options, and then click **Generate**.
7. To generate an HDL instantiation template that you can copy and paste into your text editor, click **Generate** > **Show Instantiation Template**.
8. Click **Finish**. Click **Yes** if prompted to add files representing the IP variation to your project. Optionally turn on the option to **Automatically add Quartus Prime IP Files to All Projects**. Click **Project** > **Add/Remove Files in Project** to add IP files at any time.

Figure 2-3: Adding IP Files to Project



Note: For Arria 10 devices, the generated **.qsys** file must be added to your project to represent IP and Qsys systems. For devices released prior to Arria 10 devices, the generated **.qip** and **.sip** files must be added to your project for IP and Qsys systems.

The generated **.qsys** file must be added to your project to represent IP and Qsys systems.

9. 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*.

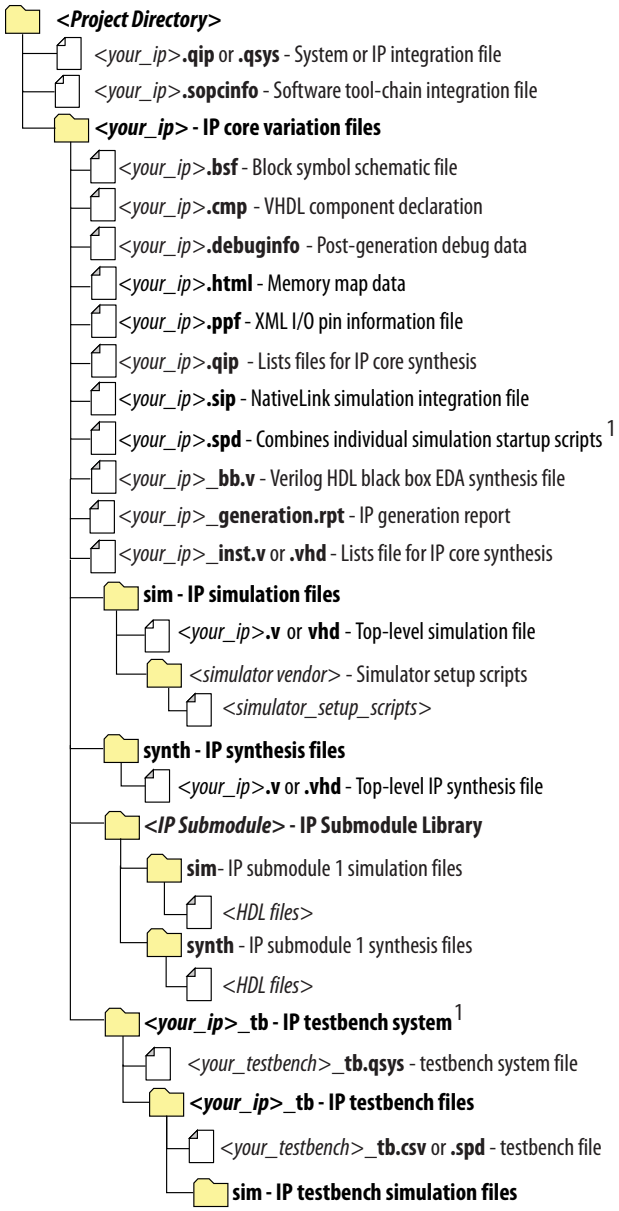
Related Information

- **IP User Guide Documentation**
- **Altera IP Release Notes**

Files Generated for Altera IP Cores and Qsys Systems

The Quartus Prime software generates the following output file structure for IP cores and Qsys systems. The generated **.qsys** file must be added to your project to represent IP and Qsys systems. For devices released prior to Arria 10 devices, the generated **.qip** and **.sip** files must be added to your Quartus Prime Standard Edition project to represent IP and Qsys systems

Figure 2-4: Files generated for IP cores and Qsys Systems



1. If supported and enabled for your IP core variation.

Table 2-1: IP Core and Qsys Simulation Generated Files

File Name	Description
<*my_ip*>.qsys	The Qsys system or top-level IP variation file.
<*system*>.sopcinfo	Describes the connections and IP component parameterizations in your Qsys system. You can parse the contents of this file to get requirements when you develop software drivers for IP components. Downstream tools such as the Nios II tool chain use this file. The **.sopcinfo** file and the **system.h** file generated for the Nios II tool chain include address map information for each slave relative to each master that accesses the slave. Different masters may have a different address map to access a particular slave component.
<*my_ip*>.cmp	The VHDL Component Declaration (**.cmp**) file is a text file that contains local generic and port definitions that you can use in VHDL design files.
<*my_ip*>.html	A report that contains connection information, a memory map showing the slave address with respect to each master that the slave connects to, and parameter assignments.
<*my_ip*>_generation.rpt	IP or Qsys generation log file. A summary of the messages during IP generation.
<*my_ip*>.debuginfo	Contains post-generation information. Passes System Console and Bus Analyzer Toolkit information about the Qsys interconnect. The Bus Analysis Toolkit uses this file to identify debug components in the Qsys interconnect.
<*my_ip*>.qip	Contains all the required information about the IP component to integrate and compile the IP component in the Quartus Prime software.
<*my_ip*>.csv	Contains information about the upgrade status of the IP component.
<*my_ip*>.bsf	A Block Symbol File (**.bsf**) representation of the IP variation for use in Quartus Prime Block Diagram Files (**.bdf**).
<*my_ip*>.spd	Required input file for `ip-make-simscript` to generate simulation scripts for supported simulators. The **.spd** file contains a list of files generated for simulation, along with information about memories that you can initialize.
<*my_ip*>.ppf	The Pin Planner File (**.ppf**) stores the port and node assignments for IP components created for use with the Pin Planner.
<*my_ip*>_bb.v	You can use the Verilog blackbox (**_bb.v**) file as an empty module declaration for use as a blackbox.

File Name	Description
<*my_ip*>.sip	Contains information required for NativeLink simulation of IP components. You must add the **.sip** file to your Quartus project to enable NativeLink for Arria II, Arria V, Cyclone IV, Cyclone V, MAX 10, MAX II, MAX V, Stratix IV, and Stratix V devices. The Quartus Prime Pro Edition does not support NativeLink simulation.
<*my_ip*>_inst.v or **_inst.vhd**	HDL example instantiation template. You can copy and paste the contents of this file into your HDL file to instantiate the IP variation.
<*my_ip*>.regmap	If the IP contains register information, the Quartus Prime software generates the .**regmap** fil. 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.
<*my_ip*>.svd	Allows HPS System Debug tools to view the register maps of peripherals connected to HPS within a Qsys system. During synthesis, the 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 Qsys can query for register map information. For system slaves, Qsys can access the registers by name.
<*my_ip*>.v <*my_ip*>.vhd	HDL files that instantiate each submodule or child IP core for synthesis or simulation.
mentor/	Contains a ModelSim® script **msim_setup.tcl** to set up and run a simulation.
aldec/	Contains a Riviera-PRO script **rivierapro_setup.tcl** to setup and run a simulation.
/synopsys/vcs **/synopsys/vcsmx**	Contains a shell script **vcs_setup.sh** to set up and run a VCS® simulation. Contains a shell script **vcsmx_setup.sh** and **synopsys_ sim.setup** file to set up and run a VCS MX® simulation.
/cadence	Contains a shell script **ncsim_setup.sh** and other setup files to set up and run an NCSIM simulation.
/submodules	Contains HDL files for the IP core submodule.
<*IP submodule*>/	For each generated IP submodule directory, Qsys generates **/synth** and **/sim** sub-directories.

Simulating Altera IP Cores

The Quartus Prime software supports RTL and gate-level simulation of Altera IP cores in supported EDA simulators. The Quartus Prime software generates simulation files for each IP core during IP generation,

including the functional simulation model, any testbench (or example design), and vendor-specific simulator setup scripts for each IP core. You can use the functional simulation model and the testbench or example design generated with your IP core for simulation. The IP generation output also includes scripts to compile and run any testbench. The generated scripts list all models or libraries required to simulate your IP core.

The Quartus Prime software provides integration with your simulator and supports multiple simulation flows, including your own scripted and custom simulation flows. Whichever flow you chose, IP core simulation involves the following steps:

1. Generate simulation model, testbench (or example design), and simulator setup script files.
2. Set up your simulator environment and any simulation script(s).
3. Compile simulation model libraries.
4. Run your simulator.

The Quartus Prime software integrates with your preferred simulation environment. This section describes how to setup and run typical scripted and NativeLink simulation flows. The Quartus Prime Pro Edition software does not support NativeLink simulation.

Related Information

Simulating Altera Designs

Simulating the FIR II IP Core Testbench in MATLAB

The MATLAB simulation uses the file **<*variation name*>_input.txt** to provide input data. The output is in the file **<*variation name*>_model_output.txt**.

1. Run the **<*variation_name*>_model.m** testbench-file from your design directory.

DSP Builder Design Flow

DSP Builder shortens digital signal processing (DSP) design cycles by helping you create the hardware representation of a DSP design in an algorithm-friendly development environment.

This IP core supports DSP Builder. Use the DSP Builder flow if you want to create a DSP Builder model that includes an IP core variation; use IP Catalog if you want to create an IP core variation that you can instantiate manually in your design.

Related Information

Using MegaCore Functions chapter in the DSP Builder Handbook.

FIR II IP Core Parameters 3

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You define a FIR filter by its coefficients. You specify the filter settings and coefficient options in the parameter editor.

The FIR II IP core provides a default 37-tap coefficient set regardless of the configurations from filter settings. The scaled value and fixed point value are recalculated based on the coefficient bit width setting. The higher the coefficient bit width, the closer the fixed frequency response is to the intended original frequency response with the expense of higher resource usage.

You can load the coefficients from a file. For example, you can create the coefficients in another application such as MATLAB or a user-created program, save the coefficients to a file, and import them into the FIR II IP core.

Related Information

Loading Coefficients from a File on page 3-4

FIR II IP Core Filter Specification

Table 3-1: Filter Specification Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
Filter Settings		
Filter Type	**Single Rate** **Decimation** **Interpolation** **Fractional Rate**	The type of FIR filter.
Interpolation Factor	1 to 128	The number of extra points to generate between the original samples.
Decimation Factor	1 to 128	The number of data points to remove between the original samples.
Maximum Number of Channels	1–128	The number of unique input channels to process.
Frequency Specification		

Parameter	Value	Description
Clock Frequency (MHz)	1–500	The frequency of the input clock.
Clock Slack	Integer	The amount of pipelining you can control independently of the clock frequency and therefore independently of the clock to sample rate ratio.
Input Sample Rate (MSPS)	Integer	The sample rate of the incoming data.
Coefficient Options		
Coefficient Scaling	Auto None	The coefficient scaling mode. Select **Auto** to apply a scaling factor in which the maximum coefficient value equals the maximum possible value for a given number of bits. Select **None** to read in pre-scaled integer values for the coefficients and disable scaling.
Coefficient Data Type	**Signed Binary** **Signed Fractional Binary**	The coefficient input data type. Select **Signed Fractional Binary** to monitor which bits are preserved and which bits are removed during the filtering process.
Coefficient Bit Width	2–32	The width of the coefficients. The default value is **8** bits.
Coefficient Fractional Bit Width	0–32	The width of the coefficient data input into the filter when you select **Signed Fractional Binary** as your coefficient data type.
Coefficients Reload Options		
Coefficients Reload	—	Turn on this option to allow coefficient reloading, which allows you to change coefficient values during run time. Also, additional input ports are added to the filter.
Base Address	Integer	The base address of the memory-mapped coefficients.
Read/Write mode	**Read** **Write** **Read/Write**	The read and write mode that determines the type of address decode to build.
Flow Control		
Back Pressure Support	—	Turn on for backpressure support. When you turn on this option, the sink indicates to the source to stop the flow of data when its FIFO buffers are full or when there is congestion on its output port.

FIR II IP Core Coefficient Settings

Table 3-2: Coefficient Settings Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
Coefficient Options		
Symmetry Mode	**Non Symmetry** **Symmetrical** **Anti-Symmetrical**	Specifies whether your filter design uses non-symmetric, symmetric, or anti-symmetric coefficients. The default value is **Non Symmetry**.
L-th Band Filter	**All taps** **Half band** 3rd–5th	Specifies the appropriate L-band Nyquist filters. Every Lth coefficient of these filters is zero, counting out from the center tap.
Coefficient Scaling	Auto None	Specifies the coefficient scaling mode. Select **Auto** to apply a scaling factor in which the maximum coefficient value equals the maximum possible value for a given number of bits. Select **None** to read in pre-scaled integer values for the coefficients and disable scaling.
Coefficient Data Type	**Signed Binary** **Signed Fractional Binary**	Specifies the coefficient input data type. Select **Signed Fractional Binary** to monitor which bits are preserved and which bits are removed during the filtering process.
Coefficient Width	2–32	Specifies the width of the coefficients. The default value is **8** bits.
Coefficient Fractional Width	0–32	Specifies the width of the coefficient data input into the filter when you select **Signed Fractional Binary** as your coefficient data type.

FIR II IP Core Coefficients

On the **Coefficients** tab, you can import coefficients from a file or view frequency or impulse response graphs.

Table 3-3: Coefficients Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
Banks	0–Number of coefficient bank -1	Click + to add coefficient banks, then select which coefficient bank to display in the coefficient table and frequency response graph.

Parameter	Value	Description
Import from file	URL	Specify the file from where you want to load coefficients.
Export to file	URL	Specify the file where you want to save coefficients.

Loading Coefficients from a File

When you import a coefficient set, the FIR II wizard shows the frequency response of the floating-point coefficients in blue and the frequency response of the fixed-point coefficients in red. The FIR II IP core supports scaling on the coefficient set.

1. Click Import coefficients, in the **File name** box, specify the name of the **.txt** file containing the coefficient set.
   - In the **.txt** file, separate the coefficients file by either white space or commas or both.
   - Use new lines to separate banks.
   - You may use blank lines as the FIR II IP core ignores them.
   - You may use floating-point or fixed-point numbers, and scientific notation.
   - Use a # character to add comments.
   - Specify an array of coefficient sets to support multiple coefficient sets.
   - Specify the number of rows to specify the number of banks.
   - All coefficient sets must have the same symmetry type and number of taps. For example:
     # bank 1 and 2 are symmetric
     1, 2, 3, 2, 1
     1 3 4 3 1

     # bank 3 is anti-symmetric
     1 2 0 -2 -1

     # bank 4 is asymmetric
     1,2,3,4,5

   Note: The file must have a minimum of five non-zero coefficients.
2. Click **Apply** to import the coefficient set.

FIR II IP Core Input and Output Options

Table 3-4: Input and Output Options Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
Input Options		
Input Data Type	**Signed Binary** **Signed Fractional Binary**	Signed binary or signed fractional binary format input data. Select **Signed Fractional Binary** to monitor which bits the IP core preserves and which bits it removes during the filtering process.

Parameter	Value	Description
Input Bit Width	1–32	The width of the input data sent to the filter.
Input Fractional Bit Width	0–32	The width of the data input into the filter when you select **Signed Fractional Binary** as your input data type.
Output Options		
Output Data Type	**Signed Binary** **Signed Fractional Binary**	Signed binary or a signed fractional binary format output data. Select **Signed Fractional Binary** to monitor which bits the IP core preserves and which bits it removes during the filtering process.
Output Bit Width	0–32	The width of the output data (with limited precision) from the filter.
Output Fractional Bit Width	0–32	The width of the output data (with limited precision) from the filter when you select **Signed Fractional Binary** as your output data.
Output MSB Rounding	**Truncation/ Saturating**	Truncate or saturate the most significant bit (MSB).
MSB Bits to Remove	0–32	The number of MSB bits to truncate or saturate. The value must not be greater than its corresponding integer bits or fractional bits.
Output LSB Rounding	**Truncation/ Rounding**	Truncate or round the least significant bit (LSB).
LSB Bits to Remove	0–32	The number of LSB bits to truncate or round. The value must not be greater than its corresponding integer bits or fractional bits.

Signed Fractional Binary on page 3-5
The FIR II IP core supports two's complement, signed fractional binary notation, which allows you to monitor which bits the IP core preserves and which bits it removes during filtering. A signed binary fractional number has the format:

MSB and LSB Truncation, Saturation, and Rounding on page 3-6
The FIR II IP Core output options on the parameter editor allow you to truncate or saturate the MSB and to truncate or round the LSB. Saturation, truncation, and rounding are non-linear operations.

Signed Fractional Binary

The FIR II IP core supports two's complement, signed fractional binary notation, which allows you to monitor which bits the IP core preserves and which bits it removes during filtering. A signed binary fractional number has the format:

<sign> <integer bits>.<fractional bits>

A signed binary fractional number is interpreted as shown below:

<sign> $<x_1$ *integer bits>.<*y_1 *fractional bits>* Original input data

<sign> $<x_2$ *integer bits>.<*y_2 *fractional bits>* Original coefficient data

<*sign*> <*i integer bits*>.<$y_1 + y_2$ *fractional bits*> Full precision after FIR calculation

<*sign*> <x_3 *integer bits*>.<y_3 *fractional bits*> Output data after limiting precision

where i = ceil(log$_2$ceil(number of coefficients/interpolation factor)) + x_1 + x_2

For example, if the number has 3 fractional bits and 4 integer bits plus a sign bit, the entire 8-bit integer number is divided by 8, which gives a number with a binary fractional component.

The total number of bits equals to the sign bits + integer bits + fractional bits. The sign + integer bits is equal to **Input Bit Width** – **Input Fractional Bit Width** with a constraint that at least 1 bit must be specified for the sign.

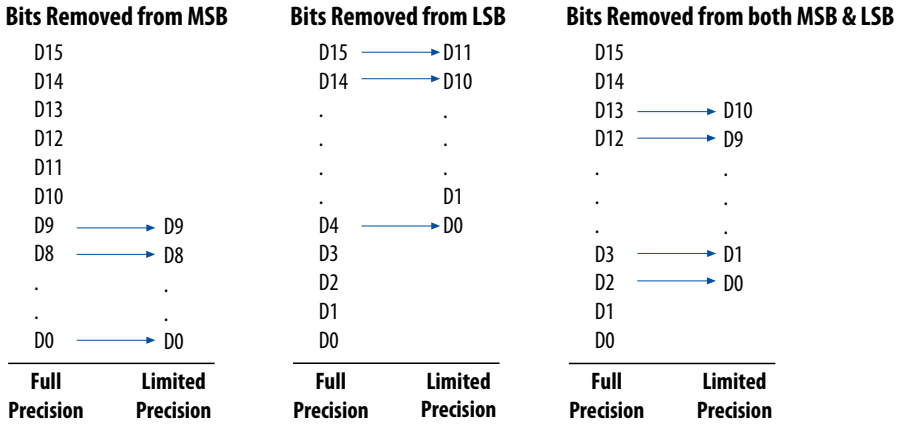
MSB and LSB Truncation, Saturation, and Rounding

The FIR II IP Core output options on the parameter editor allow you to truncate or saturate the MSB and to truncate or round the LSB. Saturation, truncation, and rounding are non-linear operations.

Table 3-5: Options for Limiting Precision

Bit Range	Option	Result
MSB	Truncate	In truncation, the filter disregards specified bits..
	Saturate	In saturation, if the filtered output is greater than the maximum positive or negative value that can be represented, the output is forced (or saturated) to the maximum positive or negative value.
LSB	Truncate	Same process as for MSB.
	Round	The output is rounded away from zero.

Figure 3-1: Removing Bits from the MSB and LSB



FIR II IP Core Implementation Options

Table 3-6: Implementation Options Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
Resource Optimization Settings		
Device Family	Menu of supported devices	The target device family.
Speed grade	Fast, medium, slow	The speed grade of the target device to balance the size of the hardware against the resources required to meet the clock frequency.
Memory Block Threshold	Integer	The balance of resources between LEs and small RAM block threshold in bits.
Dual Port RAM Threshold	Integer	The balance of resources between small and medium RAM block threshold in bits.
Large RAM Threshold	Integer	The balance of resources between medium and large RAM block threshold in bits.
Hard Multiplier Threshold	Integer	The balance of resources between LEs and DSP block multiplier threshold in bits. The default value is **-1**.
Resource Estimation		
Number of LUTs	-	Shows the number of LUTs.
Number of DSPs	-	Shows the number of DSPs.
Number of memory bits	-	Shows the number of memory bits.

Memory and Multiplier Trade-Offs

When the Quartus Prime software synthesizes your design to logic, it often creates delay blocks. The FIR II IP core tries to balance the implementation between logic elements (LEs) and memory blocks (M512, M4K, M9K, or M144K). The exact trade-off depends on the target FPGA family, but generally the trade-off attempts to minimize the absolute silicon area used. For example, if a block of RAM occupies the silicon area of two logic array blocks (LABs), a delay requiring more than 20 LEs (two LABs) is implemented as a block of RAM. However, you want to influence this trade-off.

Using Memory Block Threshold on page 3-8
This FIR II IP core threshold is the trade-off between simple delay LEs and small ROM blocks. If any delay's size is such that the number of LEs is greater than this parameter, the IP core implements delay as block RAM.

Using Dual-port RAM Threshold on page 3-8
This FIR II IP core threshold is trade-off between small and medium RAM blocks. This threshold is similar to the **Memory Block Threshold** except that it applies only to the dual-port memories.

Using Large RAM Threshold on page 3-8
This FIR II IP core threshold is the trade-off between medium and large RAM blocks. For larger delays, implement memory in medium-block RAM (M4K, M9K) or use larger M-RAM blocks (M512K, M144K).

Using Hard Multiplier Threshold on page 3-8
This FIR II IP core threshold is the trade-off between hard and soft multipliers. For devices that support hard multipliers or DSP blocks, use these resources instead of a soft multiplier made from LEs.

Using Memory Block Threshold

This FIR II IP core threshold is the trade-off between simple delay LEs and small ROM blocks. If any delay's size is such that the number of LEs is greater than this parameter, the IP core implements delay as block RAM.

1. To make more delays using block RAM, enter a lower number, such as a value in the range of 20–30.
2. To use fewer block memories, enter a larger number, such as 100.
3. To never use block memory for simple delays, enter a very large number, such as 10000.
4. Implement delays of less than three cycles in LEs because of block RAM behavior.

Note: This threshold only applies to implementing simple delays in memory blocks or logic elements. You cannot push dual memories back into logic elements.

Using Dual-port RAM Threshold

This FIR II IP core threshold is trade-off between small and medium RAM blocks. This threshold is similar to the **Memory Block Threshold** except that it applies only to the dual-port memories.

The IP core implements any dual-port memory in a block memory rather than logic elements, but for some device families different sizes of block memory may be available. The threshold value determines which medium-size RAM memory blocks IP core implements instead of small-memory RAM blocks. For example, the threshold that determines whether to use M9K blocks rather than MLAB blocks on Stratix IV devices.

1. Set the default threshold value, to implement dual memories greater than 1,280 bits as M9K blocks and dual memories less than or equal to 1,280 bits as MLABs.
2. Change this threshold to a lower value such as 200, to implement dual memories greater than 200 bits as M9K blocks and dual memories less than or equal to 200 bits as MLAB blocks.

Note: For device families with only one type of memory block, this threshold has no effect.

Using Large RAM Threshold

This FIR II IP core threshold is the trade-off between medium and large RAM blocks. For larger delays, implement memory in medium-block RAM (M4K, M9K) or use larger M-RAM blocks (M512K, M144K).

1. Set the number of bits in a memory or delay greater than this threshold, to use M-RAM.
2. Set a large value such as the default of 1,000,000 bits, to never use M-RAM blocks.

Using Hard Multiplier Threshold

This FIR II IP core threshold is the trade-off between hard and soft multipliers. For devices that support hard multipliers or DSP blocks, use these resources instead of a soft multiplier made from LEs.

For example, a 2-bit × 10-bit multiplier consumes very few LEs. The hard multiplier threshold value corresponds to the number of LEs that save a multiplier. If the hard multiplier threshold value is 100, you are allowing 100 LEs. Therefore, an 18 × 18 multiplier (that requires approximately 182–350 LEs) does

not transfer to LEs because it requires more LEs than the threshold value. However, the IP core implements a 16 × 4 multiplier that requires approximately 64 LEs as a soft multiplier with this setting.

1. Set the default to always use hard multipliers. With this value, IP core implements a 24 × 18 multiplier as two 18 × 18 multipliers.
2. Set a value of approximately 300 to keep 18 × 18 multipliers hard, but transform smaller multipliers to LEs. The IP core implements a 24 × 18 multiplier as a 6 × 18 multiplier and an 18 × 18 multiplier, so this setting builds the hybrid multipliers that you require.
3. Set a value of approximately 1,000 to implement the multipliers entirely as LEs. Essentially, you are allowing a high number (1000) of LEs to save using an 18 × 18 multiplier.
4. Set a value of approximately 10 to implement a 24 × 16 multiplier as a 36 × 36 multiplier. With the value, you are not even allowing the adder to combine two multipliers. Therefore, the system has to use a 36 × 36 multiplier in a single DSP block.

FIR II IP Core Reconfigurability

Table 3-7: Reconfigurability Parameters

Parameter	Description
Reconfiguarable carrier	Turn on to implement a reconfigurable FIR filter.
Number of modes	Enter the number of modes.
Mode to edit	Select the mode to edit.
Channel mode order	Edit the mapping. For example, for 0,1,2,3, the second element of mode 1 is 1, which means the IP core processes channel 1 on the second cycle, when you set the FIR to mode 1.
Set mode	Click to set.

Related Information

Reconfigurable FIR Filters on page 4-17

FIR II IP Core Functional Description

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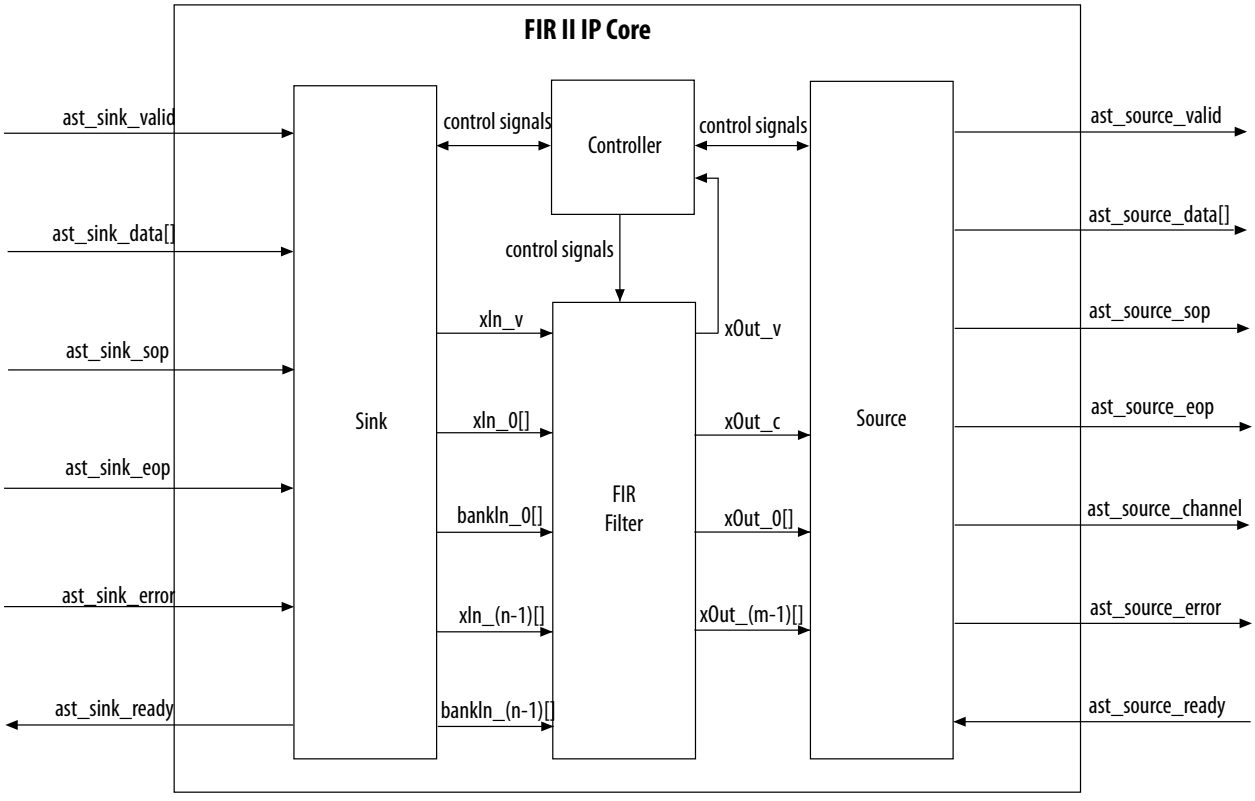
The FIR II IP core generates single rate or multrate filters, which allow you to change the sampling rate of a data path in a system. Multirate filters include both interpolation and decimation filters.

Interpolation increases the sample rate by inserting zero-valued samples between the original samples, while decimation discards samples to decrease the sample rate. The FIR II IP core automatically creates interpolation and decimation filters that have polyphase decomposition. Polyphase filters simplify the overall system design and also reduce the number of computations per cycle required by the hardware.

Figure 4-1: High Level Block Diagram of FIR II IP core with Avalon-ST Interface

The FIR II IP core generates the Avalon-ST register transfer level (RTL) wrapper.



FIR II IP Core Interpolation Filters

An interpolation filter increases the output sample rate by a factor of *I* through the insertion of *I*-1 zeros between input samples (zero padding). Polyphase decomposition reduces the number of operations per clock cycle by ignoring the zeros padded in between the original input samples. Polyphase interpolation filters provide both speed and area optimization because each polyphase filter runs at the input data rate for maximum throughput.

Figure 4-2: Polyphase Interpolation Block Diagram

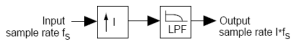
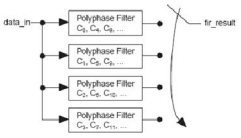


Figure 4-3: Polyphase Decomposition for Interpolation Filters



The FIR II IP core implements interpolation filters using a single engine that the different phases timeshare to optimize area. This implementation changes the overall throughput of the filter and the input sample rate. The throughput of the filter is the rate at which the filter generates the output (one output every *K* clock cycles). The input sample rate is the rate at which the filter processes input data samples (the input needs to be held for *L* clock cycles).

The values of *K* and *L* for the throughput and input sample rate of FIR II interpolation filters depend on the filter architecture.

Table 4-1: Definitions of K and L for Different Interpolation Filter Architectures

N = input bit width *I* = interpolation factor, *M* = number of serial units, *C* = clocks per output data. The structure of the multibit serial architecture requires the input bit width (*N*) to be an integer multiple of the number of serial units (*M*).

Architecture	Equations
Fully serial	$K = N$ $L = N I$
Multibit serial	$K = N/M$ $L = N I / M$
Fully parallel	$K = 1$ $L = I$

Architecture	Equations
Multicycle	$K = C$ $L = C\,I$

For systems that require higher throughput and input data rate, Altera recommends that you use parallel or multicycle variable structures.

FIR Decimation Filters

A decimation filter decreases the output sample rate by a factor of D by keeping only every D-th input sample. Polyphase decomposition reduces the number of computations per cycle by ignoring the input data samples that are discarded during down sampling. Polyphase decimation filters provide speed optimization because each polyphase filter runs at the output data rate.

Figure 4-4: Decimation Block Diagram

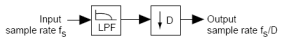
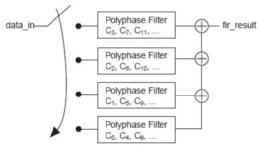


Figure 4-5: Decimation Polyphase



The FIR II IP core implements decimation filters using a single engine that is time-shared by the different phases to optimize area. This implementation changes the overall throughput of the filter and the input sample rate. The throughput of the filter is the rate at which the filter generates the output (one output every K clock cycles). The input sample rate is the rate at which the filter processes input data samples (the input needs to be held for L clock cycles).

The values of K and L for the throughput and input sample rate of FIR II decimation filters depend on the filter architecture.

Table 4-2: Definitions of K and L for Different Decimaiton Filter Architectures

N = input bit width D = decimaiton factor, M = number of serial units, C = clocks per output data. The structure of the multibit serial architecture requires the input bit width (N) to be an integer multiple of the number of serial units (M).

Architecture	Equations
Fully serial	$K = ND$ L = N

Architecture	Equations
Multibit serial	$K = ND/M$ $L = N / M$
Fully parallel	$K = D$ $L = 1$
Multicycle	$K = CD$ $L = C$

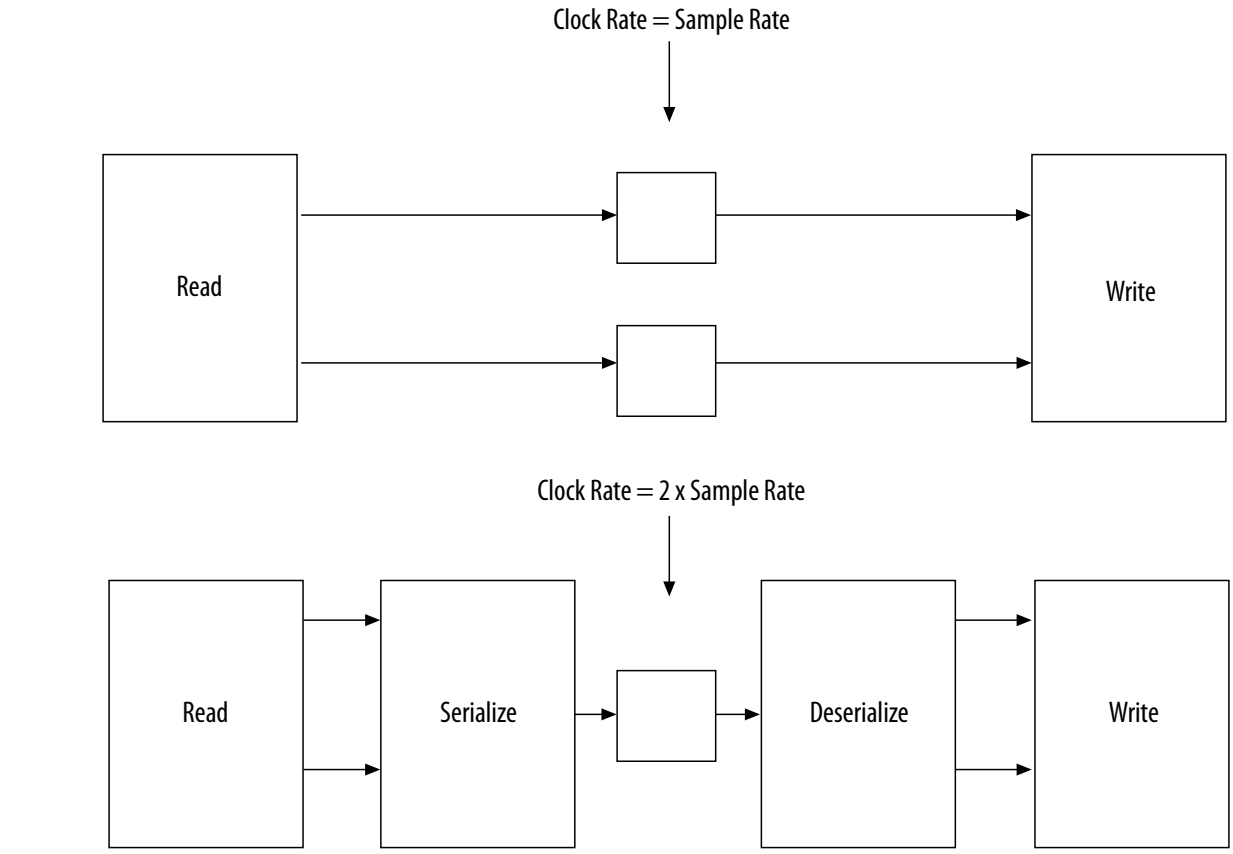
For systems that require higher throughput and input data rate, Altera recommends that you use parallel or multicycle variable structures.

FIR II IP Core Time-Division Multiplexing

The FIR II IP core optimizes hardware utilization by using time-division multiplexing (TDM). The TDM factor (or folding factor) is the ratio of the clock rate to the sample rate.

By clocking a FIR II IP core faster than the sample rate, you can reuse the same hardware. For example, by implementing a filter with a TDM factor of 2 and an internal clock multiplied by 2, you can halve the required hardware.

Figure 4-6: Time-Division Multiplexing to Save Hardware Resources



To achieve TDM, the IP core requires a serializer and deserializer before and after the reused hardware block to control the timing. The ratio of system clock frequency to sample rate determines the amount of resource saving except for a small amount of additional logic for the serializer and deserializer.

Table 4-3: Estimated Resources Required for a 49-Tap Single Rate Symmetric FIR II IP core Filter

Clock Rate (MHz)	Sample Rate (MSPS)	Logic	Multipliers	Memory Bits	TDM Factor
72	72	2230	25	0	1
144	72	1701	13	468	2
288	72	1145	7	504	4
72	36	1701	13	468	2

When the sample rate equals the clock rate, the filter is symmetric and you only need 25 multipliers. When you increase the clock rate to twice the sample rate, the number of multipliers drops to 13. When the clock rate is set to 4 times the sample rate, the number of multipliers drops to 7. If the clock rate stays the same while the new data sample rate is only 36 MSPS (million samples per second), the resource consumption is the same as twice the sample rate case.

FIR II IP Core Multichannel Operation

You can build multichannel systems directly using the required channel count, rather than creating a single channel system and scaling it up. The IP core uses vectors of wires to scale without having to cut and paste multiple blocks.

You can vectorize the FIR II IP core. If data going into the block is a vector requiring multiple instances of a FIR filter, the IP core creates multiple FIR blocks in parallel behind a single FIR II IP core block. If a decimating filter requires a smaller vector on the output, the data from individual filters is automatically time-division multiplexed onto the output vector. You do not have to join filters together with custom logic.

Vectorized Inputs

The data inputs and outputs for the FIR II IP core blocks can be vectors. Use this capability when the clock rate is insufficiently high to carry the total aggregate data. For example, 10 channels at 20 MSPS require $10 \times 20 = 200$ MSPS aggregate data rate. If you set the system clock rate to 100 MHz, two wires are required to carry this data, and so the FIR II IP core uses a vector of width 2.

This approach is unlike traditional methods because you do not need to manually instantiate two FIR filters and pass a single wire to each in parallel. Each FIR II IP core block internally vectorizes itself. For example, a FIR II IP core block can build two FIR filters in parallel and wire one element of the vector up to each FIR. The same paradigm is used on outputs, where high data rates on multiple wires are represented as vectors.

The input and output wire counts are determined by each FIR II IP core based on the clock rate, sample rate, and number of channels.

The output wire count is also affected by any rate changes in the FIR II IP core. If there is a rate change, such interpolating by two, the output aggregate sample rate doubles. The output channels are then packed into the fewest number of wires (vector width) that will support that rate. For example, an interpolate by two FIR II IP core filters might have two wires at the input, but three wires at the output.

Any necessary multiplexing and packing is performed by the FIR II IP core. The blocks connected to the inputs and outputs must have the same vector widths. Vector width errors can usually be resolved by carefully changing the sample rates.

Channelization

The number of wires and the number of channels carried on each wire are determined by parameterization, which you can specify using the following variables:

- *clockRate* is the system clock frequency (MHz).
- *inputRate* is the data sample rate per channel (MSPS).
- inputChannelNum is the number of channels. Channels are enumerated from 0 to inputChannelNum–1.
- The period (or TDM factor) is the ratio of the clock rate to the sample rate and determines the number of available time slots.
- ChanWireCount is the number of channel wires required to carry all the channels. It can be calculated by dividing the number of channels by the TDM factor. More specifically:
  - PhysChanIn = Number of channel input wires
  - PhysChanOut = Number of channel output wires
- ChanCycleCount is the number of channels carried per wire. It is calculated by dividing the number of channels by the number of channels per wire. The channel signal counts from 0 to ChanCycleCount–1. More specifically:
  - ChansPerPhyIn = Number of channels per input wire
  - ChansPerPhyOut = Number of channels per output wire

If the number of channels is greater than the clock period, multiple wires are required. Each FIR II IP core in your design is internally vectorized to build multiple FIR filters in parallel.

Figure 4-7: Channelization of Two Channels with a TDM Factor of 3

A TDM factor of 3 combines two input channels into a single output wire. (inputChannelNum = 2, ChanWireCount = 1, ChanCycleCount = 2). This example has three available time slots in the output channel and every third time slot has a 'don't care' value when the valid signal is low. The value of the channel signal while the valid signal is low does not matter.

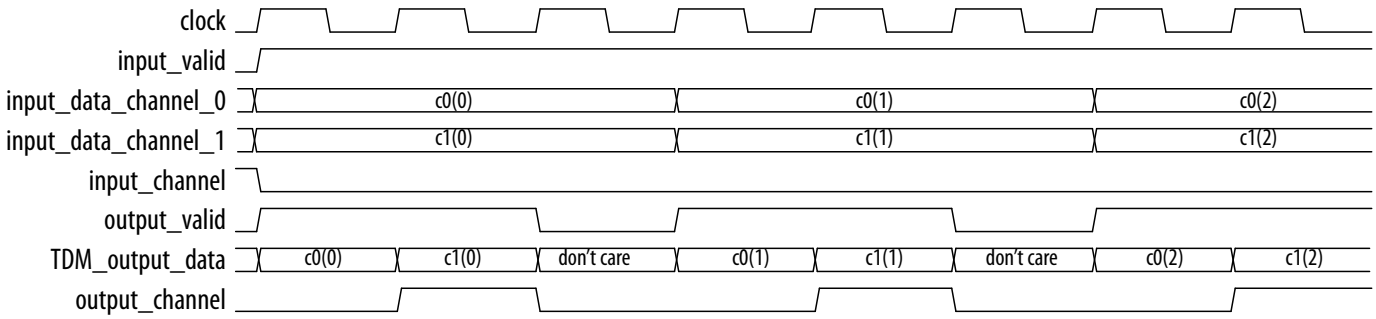
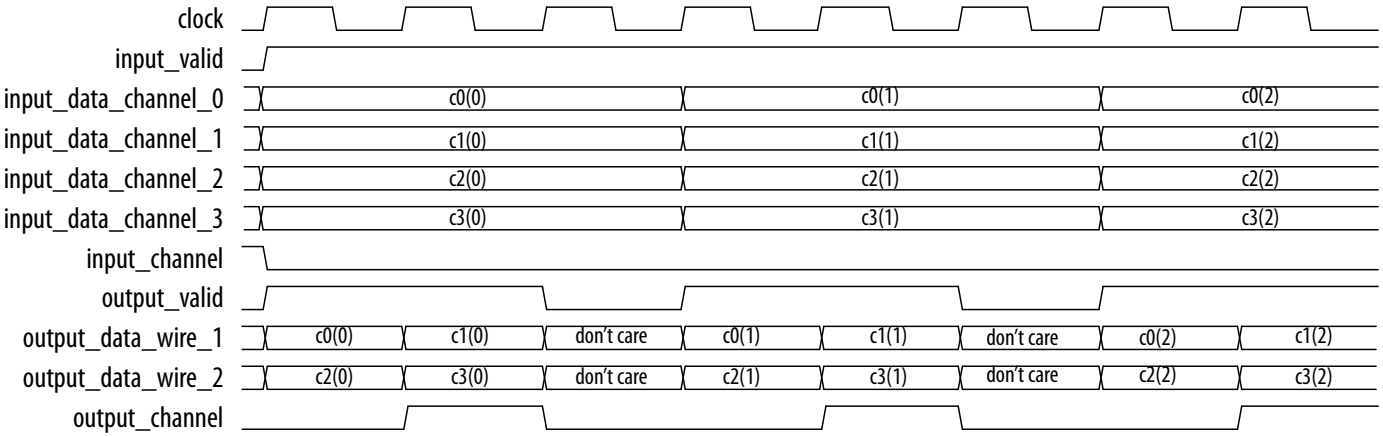


Figure 4-8: Channelization for Four Channels with a TDM Factor of 3

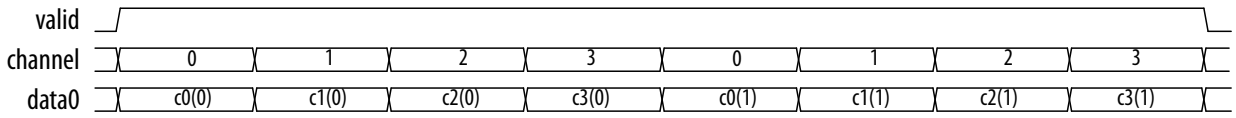
A TDM factor of 3 combines four input channels into two wires (inputChannelNum = 4, ChanWireCount = 2, ChanCycleCount = 2). This example shows two wires to carry the four channels and the cycle count is two on each wire. The channels are evenly distributed on each wire leaving the third time slot as don't care on each wire.



The channel signal is used for synchronization and scheduling of data. It specifies the channel data separation per wire. Note that the channel signal counts from 0 to ChanCycleCount–1 in synchronization with the data. Thus, for ChanCycleCount = 1, the channel signal is the same as the channel count, enumerated from 0 to inputChannelNum–1.

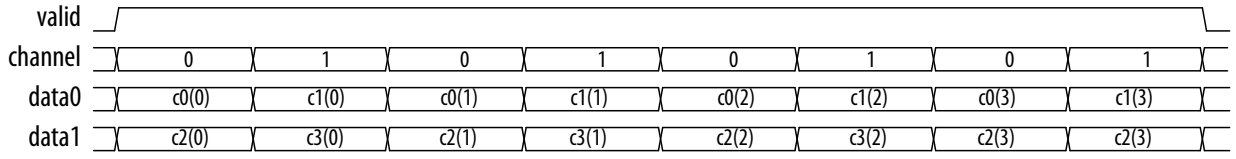
For a case with single wire, the channel signal is the same as a channel count.

Figure 4-9: Four Channels on One Wire with No Invalid Cycles



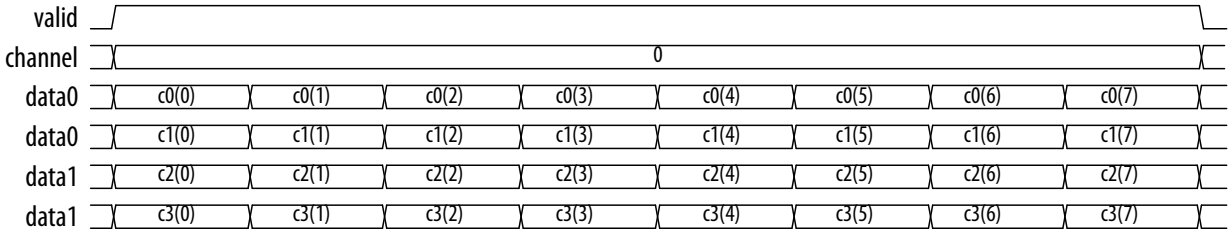
For ChanWireCount > 1, the channel signal specifies the channel data separation per wire, rather than the actual channel number. The channel signal counts from 0 to ChanCycleCount–1 rather than 0 to inputChannelNum–1.

Figure 4-10: Four Channels on Two Wires with No Invalid Cycles



Notice that the channel signal remains a single wire, not a wire for each data wire. It counts from 0 to ChanCycleCount–1.

Figure 4-11: Four Channels on Four Wires



Channel Input and Output Format

The FIR II IP core requires the inputs and the outputs to be in the same format when the number of input channel is more than one. The input data to the MegaCore must be arranged horizontally according to the channels and vertically according to the wires. The outputs should then come out in the same order, counting along horizontal row first, vertical column second.

Eight Channels on Three Wires

Figure 4-12: Eight Channels on Three Wires (Input)

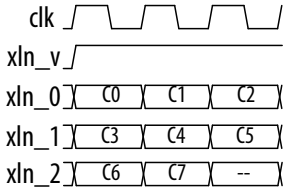
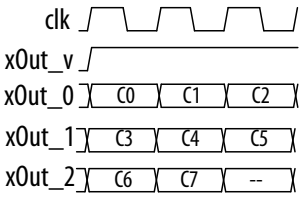


Figure 4-13: Eight Channels on Three Wires (Output)



Four Channels on Four Wires

Figure 4-14: Four Channels on Four Wires (Input)

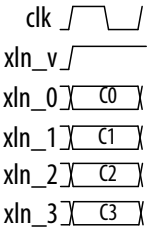
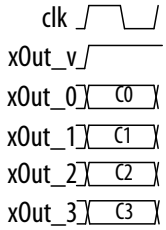


Figure 4-15: Four Channels on Four Wires (Output)



This result appears to be vertical, but that is because the number of cycles is 1, so on each wire there is only space for one piece of data.

Figure 4-16: Four Channels on Four Wires with Double Clock Rate (Input)

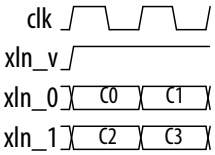
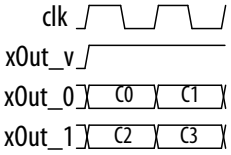


Figure 4-17: Four Channels on Four Wires with Double Clock Rate (Output)



15 Channels with 15 Valid Cycles and 17 Invalid Cycles

Sometimes invalid cycles are inserted between the input data. An example where the clock rate = 320, sample rate = 10, yields a TDM factor of 32, inputChannelNum = 15, and interpolation factor is 10. In this case, the TDM factor is greater than inputChannelNum. The optimization produces a filter with PhysChanIn = 1, ChansPerPhyIn = 15, PhysChanOut = 5, and ChansPerPhyOut = 3.

The input data format in this case is 32 cycles long, which comes from the TDM factor. The number of channels is 15, so the filter expects 15 valid cycles together in a block, followed by 17 invalid cycles. You can insert extra invalid cycles at the end, but they must not interrupt the packets of data after the process has started. If the input sample rate is less than the clock rate, the pattern is always the same: a repeating cycle, as long as the TDM factor, with the number of channels as the number of valid cycles required, and the remainder as invalid cycles.

Figure 4-18: Correct Input Format (15 valid cycles, 17 invalid cycles)

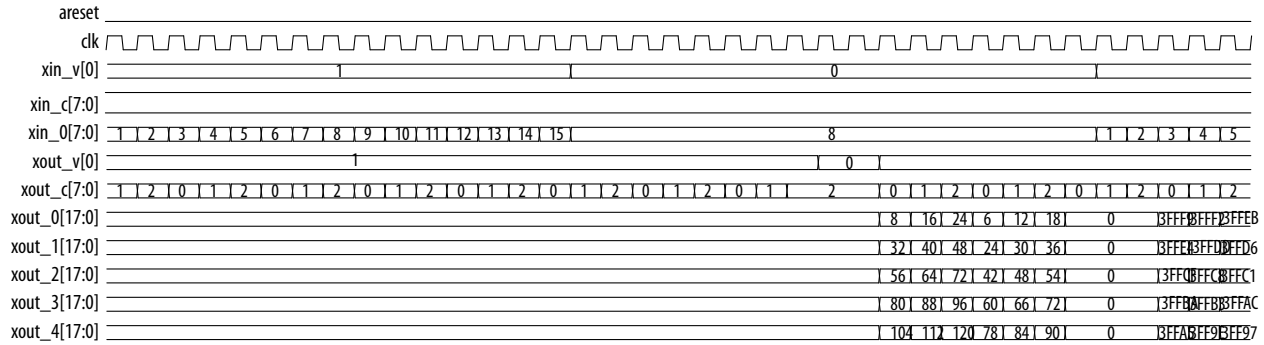


Figure 4-19: Incorrect Input Format (15 valid cycles, 0 invalid cycles)If the number of invalid cycles is less than 17, the output format is incorrect,

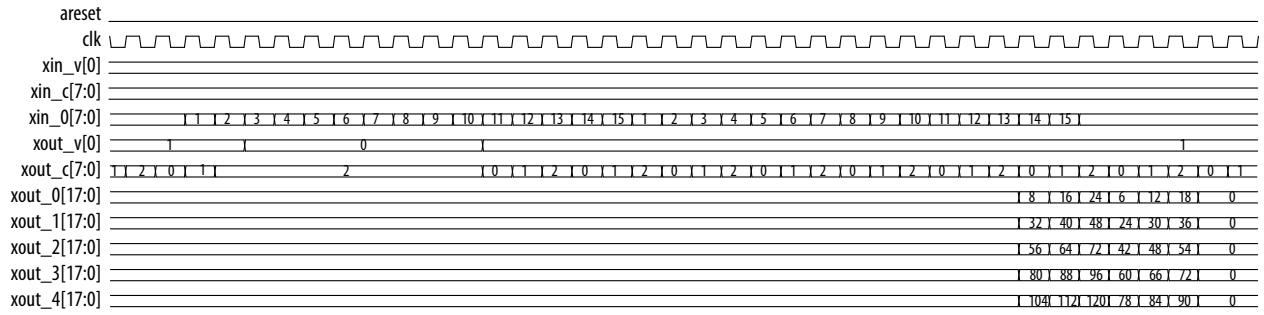
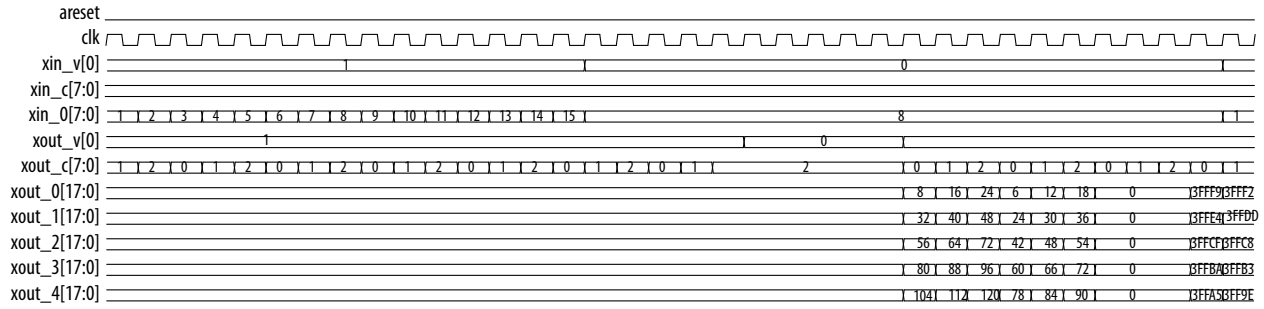


Figure 4-20: Correct Input Format (15 valid cycles, 20 invalid cycles)



22 Channels with 11 Valid Cycles and 9 Invalid Cycles

An example where the clock rate = 200, sample rate = 10 yields a TDM factor of 20, inputChannelNum = 22 and interpolation factor is 10. In this case, the TDM factor is less than inputChannelNum. The optimization produces a filter with PhysChanIn = 2, ChansPerPhyIn = 11, PhysChanOut = 11, and ChansPerPhyOut = 2.

The input format in this case is 20 cycles long, which comes from the TDM factor. The number of channels is 22, so the filter expects 11 (ChansPerPhyIn) valid cycles, followed by 9 invalid cycles (TDM factor – ChansPerPhyIn = 20 – 11). Y

Figure 4-21: Correct Input Format (11 valid cycles, 9 invalid cycles)

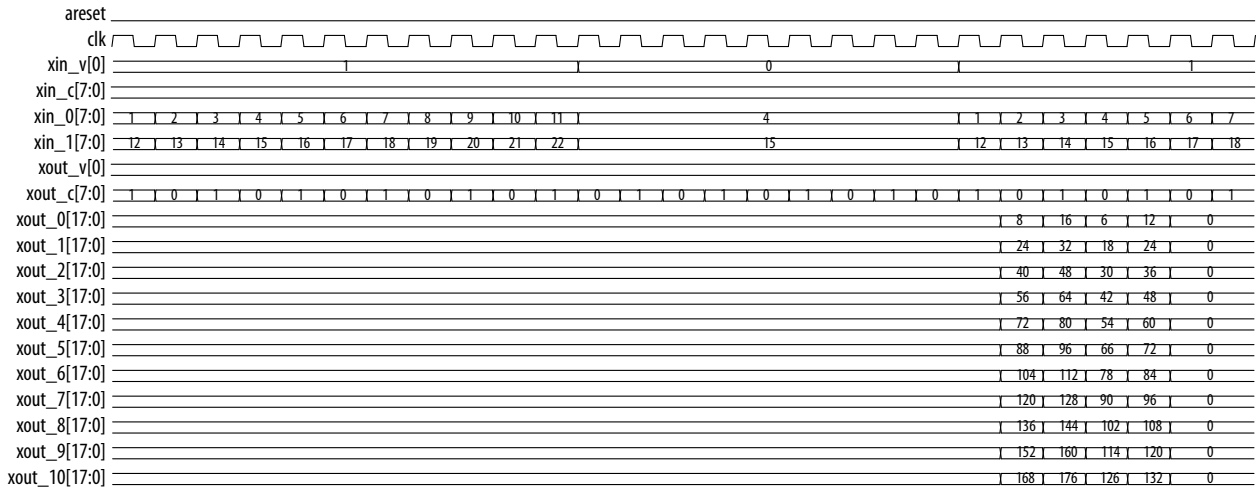


Figure 4-22: Incorrect Input Format (11 valid cycles, 0 invalid cycles)If the number of invalid cycles is less than 17, the output format is incorrect.

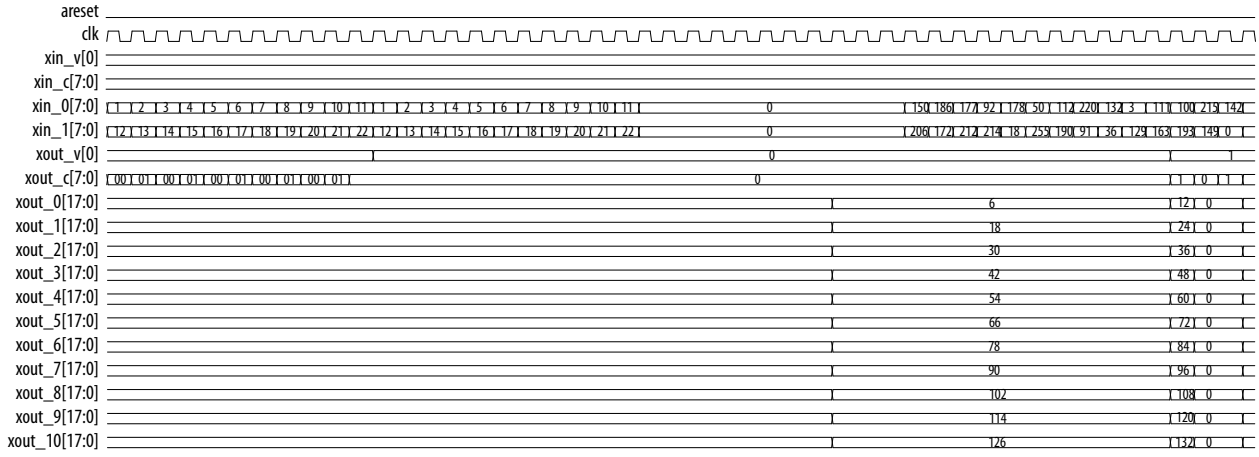
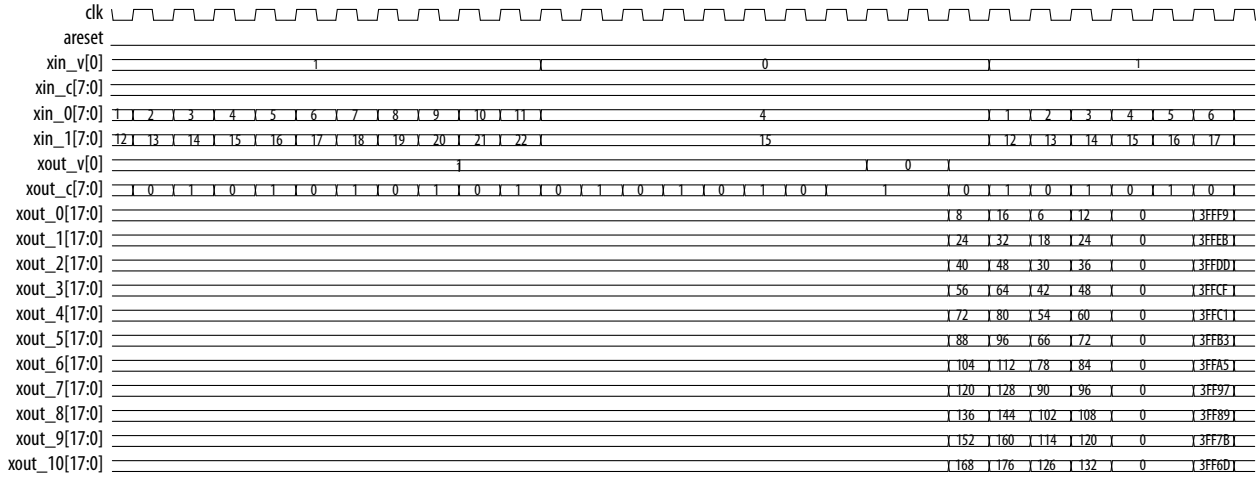


Figure 4-23: Correct Input Format (11 valid cycles, 11 invalid cycles)



You can insert extra invalid cycles at the end, which mean the number of invalid cycles can be greater than 9, but they must not interrupt the packets of data after the process has started.

Super Sample Rate

For a "super sample rate" filter the sample rate is greater than the clock rate. In this example, clock rate = 100, sample rate = 200, inputChannelNum = 1, and single rate. The optimization produces a filter with PhysChanIn = 2, ChansPerPhyIn = 1, PhysChanOut = 2, and ChansPerPhyOut = 1.

Figure 4-24: Super Sample Rate Filter (clkRate=100, inputRate=200) with inChans=1A0 is the first sample of channel A, A1 is the second sample of channel A, and so forth.

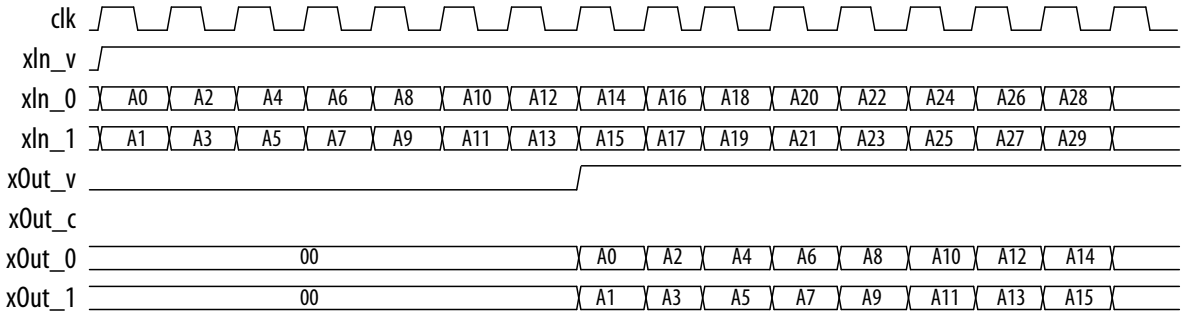
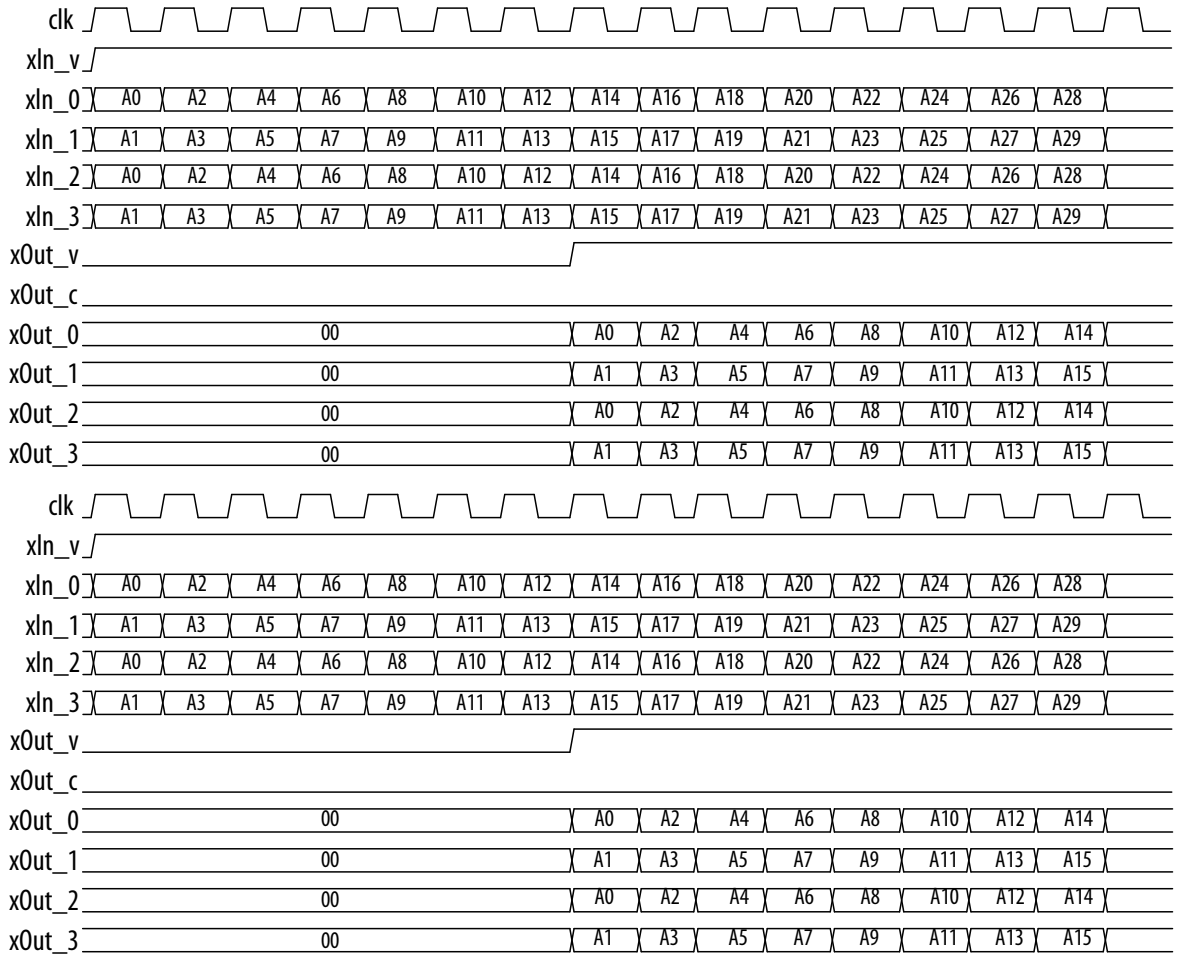


Figure 4-25: Super Sample Rate Filter (clkRate=100, inputRate=200) with inChans=2If inputChannelNum = 2



FIR II IP Core Multiple Coefficient Banks

The FIR II IP core supports multiple coefficient banks.

The FIR filter can switch between different coefficient banks dynamically, which enables the filter to switch between infinite number of coefficient sets. Therefore, while the filter uses one coefficient set, you can update other coefficient sets.You can also set different coefficient banks for different channels and use the channel signal to switch between coefficient sets.

The IP core uses multiple coefficient banks when you load multiple sets of coefficients from a file.

RT**Refer to **Loading Coefficients from a File**.

Based on the number of coefficient banks you specify, the IP core extends the width of the `ast_sink_data` signal to support two additional signals— bank signal (`bankIn`) and input data (`xIn`) signal. The most significant bits represent the bank signals and the least significant bits represent the input data.

You can switch the coefficient bank from 0 to 3 using the `bankIn` signal when the filter runs.

Figure 4-26: Timing Diagram of a Single-Channel Filter with 4 Coefficient Banks

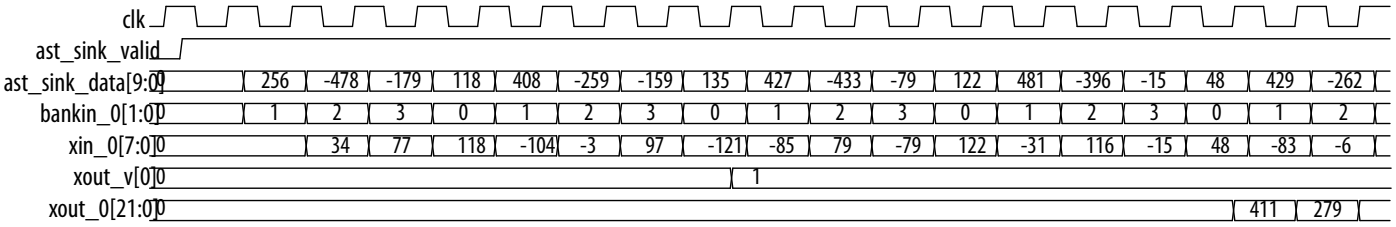
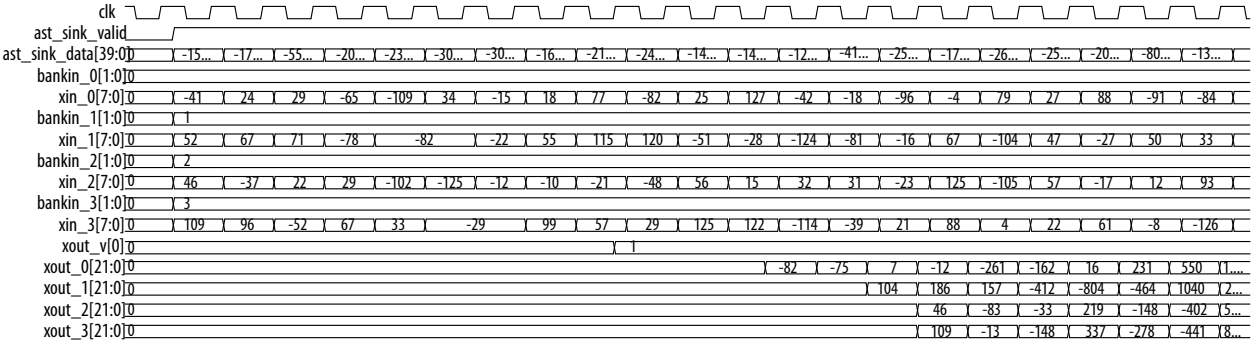


Figure 4-27: Timing Diagram of a Four-Channel Filter with 4 Coefficient Banks

Each channel has a separate corresponding coefficient set. The IP core drives the bank inputs for different channels with their channel number respectively throughout the filter operation.



Related Information

Loading Coefficients from a File on page 3-4

FIR II IP Core Coefficient Reloading

You access the internal data coefficients via a memory-mapped interface that consists of the input address, write data, write enable, read data, and read valid signals. The Avalon Memory-Mapped (Avalon-MM) interfaces operate as read and write interfaces on the master and slave components in a memory-mapped system. The memory-mapped system components include microprocessors, memories, UARTs, timers, and a system interconnect fabric that connects the master and slave interfaces. The Avalon-MM interfaces describe a wide variety of components, from an SRAM that supports simple, fixed-cycle read and write transfers to a complex, pipelined interface capable of burst transfers. In **Read** mode, the IP core reads the memory-mapped coefficients over a specified address range. In **Write** mode, the IP core writes the coefficients over a specified address range. In **Read/Write** mode, you can read or write the coefficients over a specified address range. You can use a separate bus clock for this interface. When you do not enable coefficient reloading option, the processor cannot access the specified address range, and the IP core does not read or write the coefficient data.

Coefficient reloading starts anytime during the filter run time. However, you must reload the coefficients only after you obtain all the desired output data to avoid unpredictable results. If you use multiple coefficient banks, you can reload coefficient banks that are not used and switch over to the new coefficient set when coefficient reloading is complete. You must toggle the `coeff_in_areset` signal before reloading

the coefficient with new data. The new coefficient data is read out after coefficient reloading to verify whether the coefficient reloading process is successful. When the coefficient reloading ends by deasserting the `coeff_in_we`, the input data is inserted immediately to the filter that is reloaded with the new coefficients.

The symmetrical or anti-symmetrical filters have fewer genuine coefficients, use fewer registers, and require fewer writes to reload the coefficients. For example, only write the first 19 addresses for a 37-tap symmetrical filter. When you write to all 37 addresses, the IP core ignores last 18 addresses because they are not part of the address space of the filter. Similarly, reading coefficient data from the last 18 addresses is also ignored.

When the FIR uses multiple coefficient banks, it arranges the addresses of all the coefficients in consecutive order according to the bank number.
The following example shows a 37-tap symmetrical/anti-symmetrical filter with four coefficient banks:

- Address 0–18: Bank 0
- Address 19–37: Bank 1
- Address 38–56: Bank 2
- Address 57–75: Bank 3

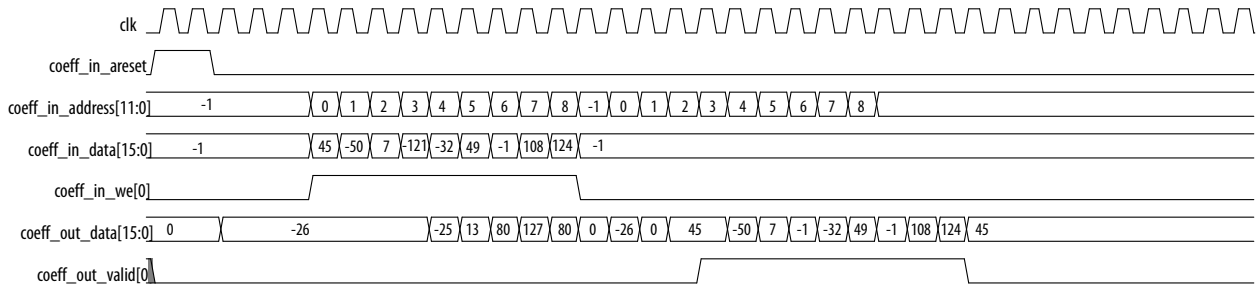
The following example shows a 37-tap non-symmetrical/anti-symmetrical filter with 2 coefficient banks:

- Address 0–36: Bank 0
- Address 37–73: Bank 1

If the coefficient bit width parameter is equal to or less than 16 bits, the width of the write data is fixed at 16 bits. If the coefficient bit width parameter is more than 16 bits, the width of the write data is fixed at 32 bits.

Figure 4-28: Timing Diagram of Coefficient Reloading in Read/Write mode

With nine coefficients.



The IP core performs a write cycle of 9 clock cycles to reload the whole coefficient data set. To complete the write cycle, assert the `coeff_in_we` signal, and provide the address (from base address to the max address) together with the new coefficient data. Then, load the new coefficient data into the memory corresponding to the address of the coefficient. The IP core reads new coefficient data during the write cycle when you deassert the `coeff_in_we` signal. When the `coeff_out_valid` signal is high, the read data is available on `coeff_out_data`.

Figure 4-29: Timing Diagram of Coefficient Reloading in Write Mode

In this mode, the IP core loads one coefficient data. The new coefficient data (123) loads into a single address (7)

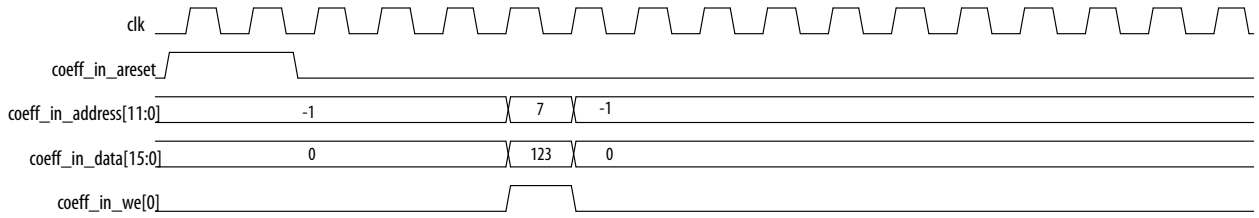


Figure 4-30: Timing Diagram of Coefficient Reloading in Read Mode

When the coeff_in_address is 3, the IP core reads coefficient data at the location, the coefficient data 80 is available on coeff_out_data when the coeff_out_valid signal is high.

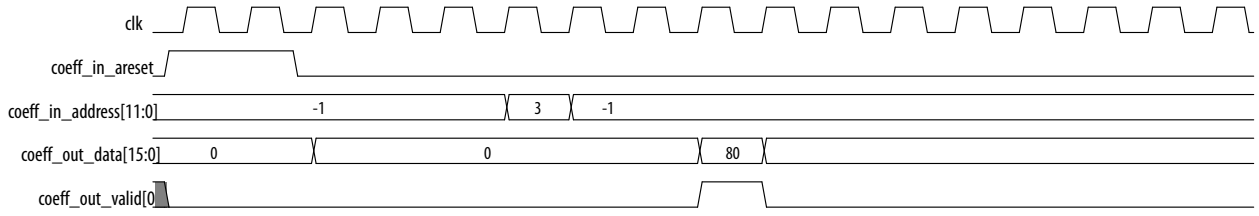
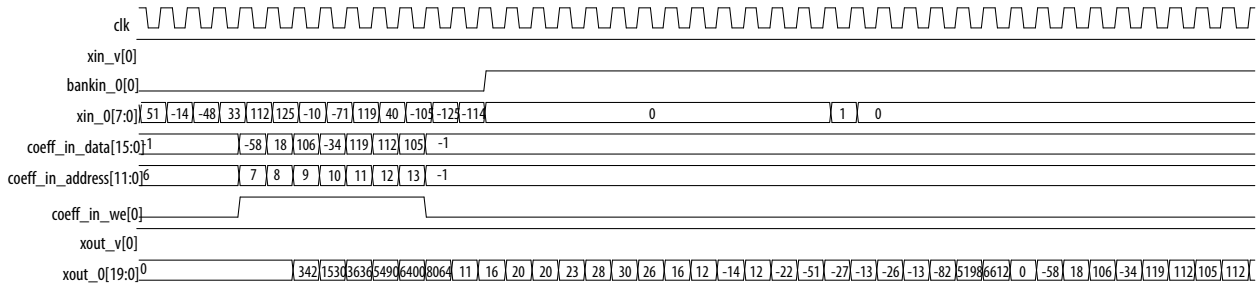


Figure 4-31: Timing Diagram of Multiple Coefficient Banks

It is a symmetry, 13-tap filter. The IP core reloads coefficients data of bank 1 (address 7-13) while the filter is running on bank 0. When the coefficient reloading is completed, bank 1 is used to produce an impulse response of the filter and you can observe the new coefficient data (-58,18,106…) from bank 1 on the filter output.



Reconfigurable FIR Filters

Trades off the bandwidth of different channels at runtime.

The input rate determines the bandwidth of the FIR. If you turn off **Reconfigurable carrier** (nonreconfigurable FIR), the IP core allocates this bandwidth equally amongst each channel. The reconfigurable FIR feature allows the IP core to allocate the bandwidth manually. You set these allocations during parameterization and you can change which allocation the IP core uses at run-time using the mode signal. You can

use one channel's bandwidth to process a different channel's data. You specify the allocation by listing the channels you want the IP core to process in the mode mapping. For example, a mode mapping of 0,1,2,2 gives channel 2 twice the bandwidth of channel 0 and 1, at the cost of not processing channel 3.

Related Information

FIR II IP Core Reconfigurability on page 3-9

FIR II IP Core Interfaces and Signals

The IP core uses an interface controller for the Avalon-ST wrapper that handles the flow control mechanism. The IP core communicates control signals between the sink interface, FIR filter, and source interface via the controller. When designing a datapath that includes the FIR II IP core, you might not need backpressure if you know the downstream components can always receive data. You might achieve a higher clock rate by driving the `ast_source_ready` signal of the FIR II IP core high, and not connecting the `ast_sink_ready` signal.

The sink and source interfaces implement the Avalon-ST protocol, which is a unidirectional flow of data. The number of bits per symbol represents the data width and the number of symbols per beat is the number of channel wires. The IP core symbol type supports signed and unsigned binary format. The ready latency on the FIR II IP core is 0.

The clock and reset interfaces drive or receive the clock and reset signals to synchronize the Avalon-ST interfaces and provide reset connectivity.

Related Information

Avalon Interface Specifications
For more information about the Avalon-ST interface properties, protocol and the data transfer timing

Avalon-ST Interfaces in DSP IP Cores

Avalon-ST interfaces define a standard, flexible, and modular protocol for data transfers from a source interface to a sink interface.

The input interface is an Avalon-ST sink and the output interface is an Avalon-ST source. The Avalon-ST interface supports packet transfers with packets interleaved across multiple channels.

Avalon-ST interface signals can describe traditional streaming interfaces supporting a single stream of data without knowledge of channels or packet boundaries. Such interfaces typically contain data, ready, and valid signals. Avalon-ST interfaces can also support more complex protocols for burst and packet transfers with packets interleaved across multiple channels. The Avalon-ST interface inherently synchronizes multichannel designs, which allows you to achieve efficient, time-multiplexed implementations without having to implement complex control logic.

Avalon-ST interfaces support backpressure, which is a flow control mechanism where a sink can signal to a source to stop sending data. The sink typically uses backpressure to stop the flow of data when its FIFO buffers are full or when it has congestion on its output.

Related Information

Avalon Interface Specifications

FIR II IP Core Avalon-ST Interfaces

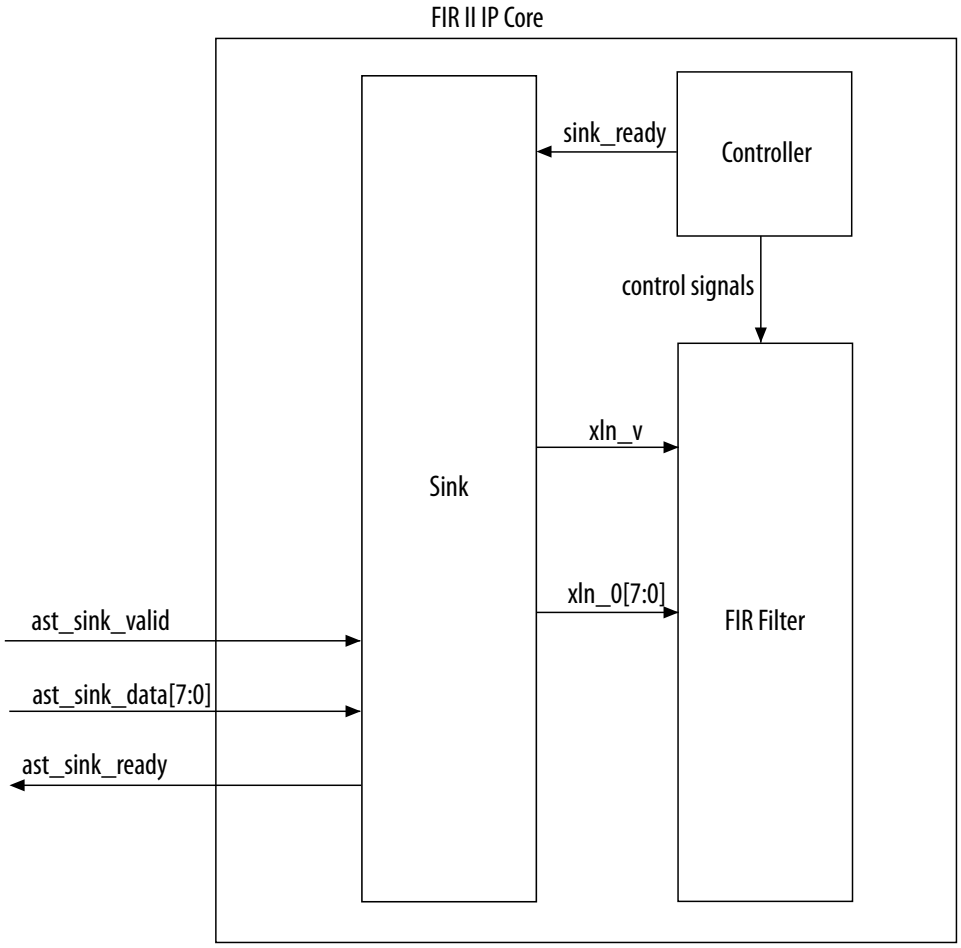
Avalon-ST Sink Interface

The sink interface can handle single or multiple channels on a single wire and multiple channels on multiple wires.

Single Channel on Single Wire

Figure 4-32: Single Channel on Single Wire Sink to FIR II IP Core

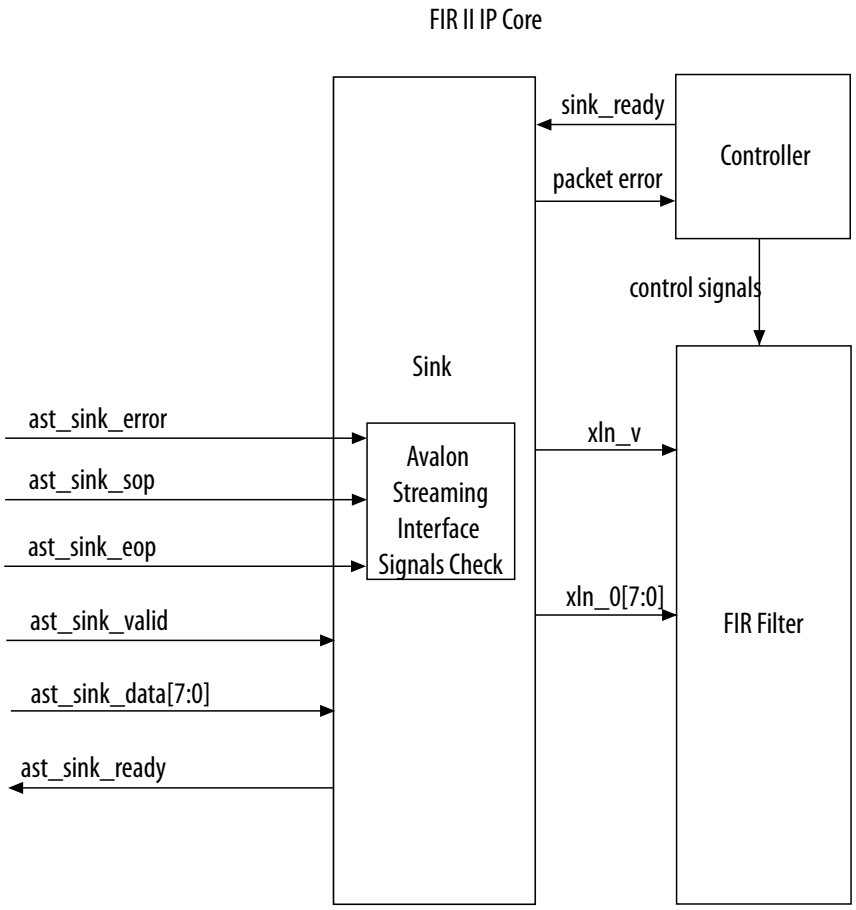
When transferring a single channel of 8bit data



Multiple Channels on Single Wire

Figure 4-33: Multiple Channels on Single Wire Sink to FIR II IP core

When transferring a packet of data over multiple channels on a single wire. The data width of each channel is 8 bits



Multiple Channels on Multiple Wires

In this example, hardware optimization produces a TDM factor of 2, number of channel wires = 3, and channels per wire = 2.

Figure 4-34: Multiple Channels on Multiple Wires

The sink interface to the FIR II IP core when transferring a packet of data over multiple channels on multiple wires. The data width of each channel is 8 bits. Number of channels = 6, clock rate = 200 MHz, and sample rate = 100 MHz

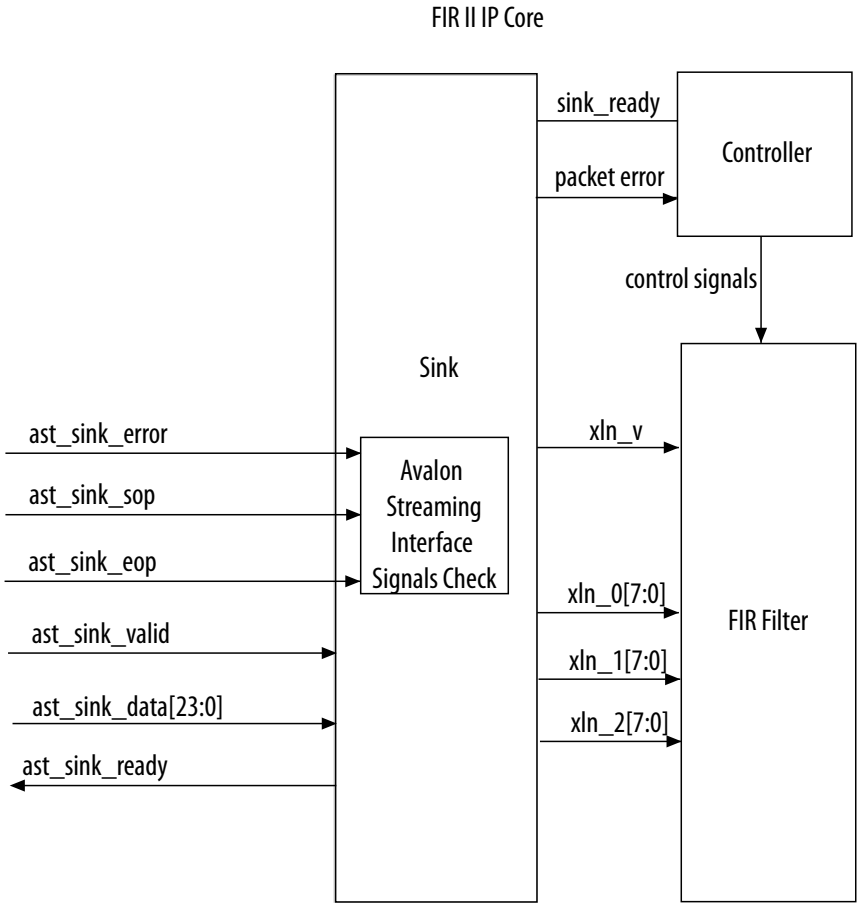
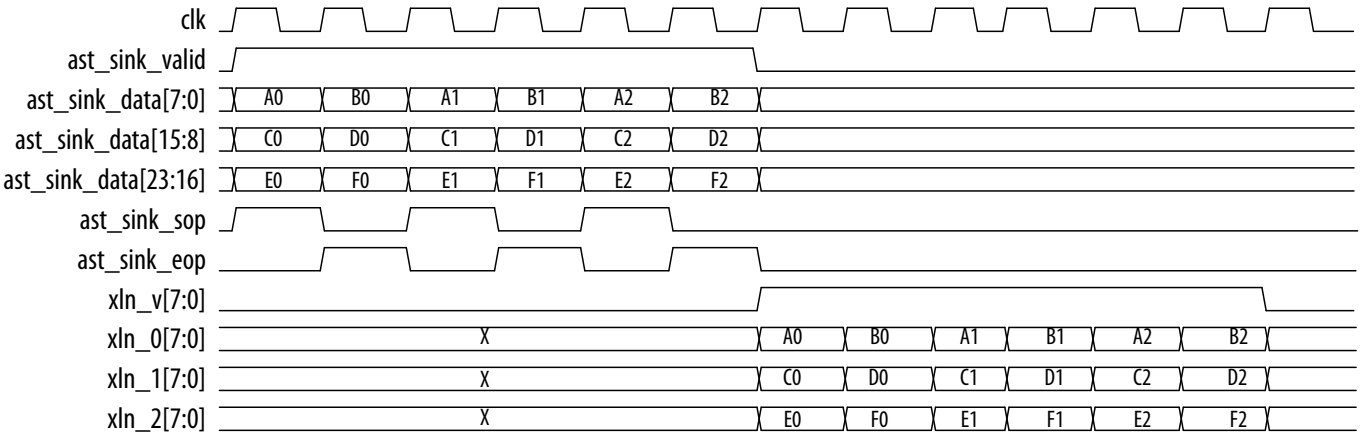


Figure 4-35: Timing Diagram of Multiple Channels on Multiple Wires

The sink interface to the FIR II IP core when transferring a packet of data over multiple channels on multiple wires. The data width of each channel is 8 bits. Number of channels = 6, clock rate = 200 MHz, and sample rate = 100 MHz



Avalon-ST Source Interface

The source interface can handle single or multiple channels on a single wire and multiple channels on multiple wires. The IP core includes an Avalon-ST FIFO in the source wrapper when the backpressure support is turned on. The Avalon-ST FIFO controls the backpressure mechanism and catches the extra cycles of data from the FIR II IP core after backpressure. On the input side of the FIR II IP core, driving the `enable_i` signal low, causes the FIR II IP core to stop. From the output side, backpressure drives the `enable_i` signal of the FIR II IP core. If the downstream module can accept data again, the FIR II IP core is instantly re-enabled.

When the packet size is greater than one (multichannel), the source interface expects your application to supply the count of data starting from 1 to the packet size. When the source interface receives the `valid` flag together with the `data_count` = 1, it starts sending out data by driving both the `ast_source_sop` and `ast_source_valid` signals high. When `data_count` equals the packet size, the `ast_source_eop` signal is driven high together with the `ast_source_valid` signal.

If the downstream components are not ready to accept any data, the source interface drives the `source_stall` signal high to tell the design to stall.

Figure 4-36: Multiple Channels on Multiple Wires

The FIR II IP core to the source interface when transferring a packet of data over multiple channels on multiple wires.

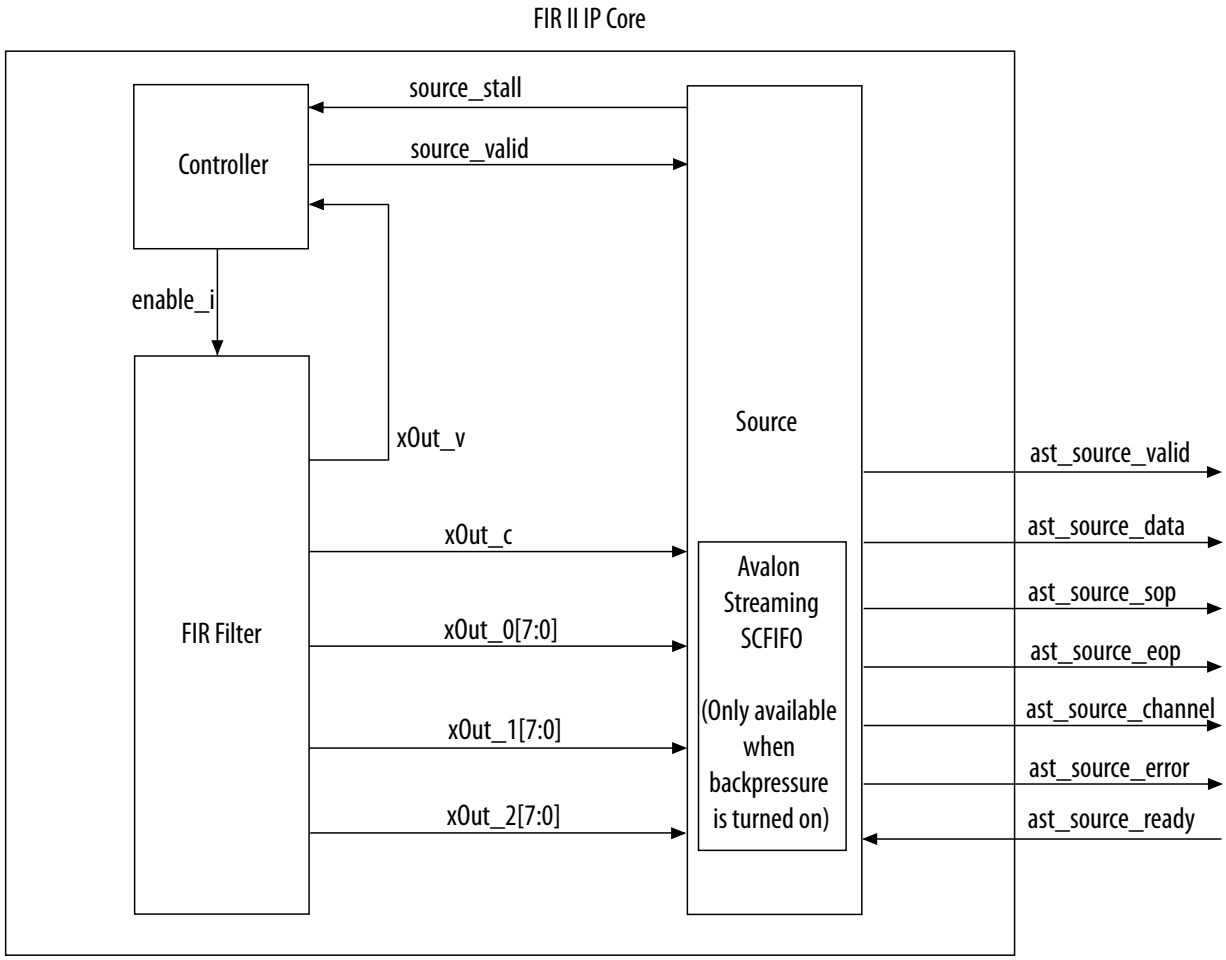
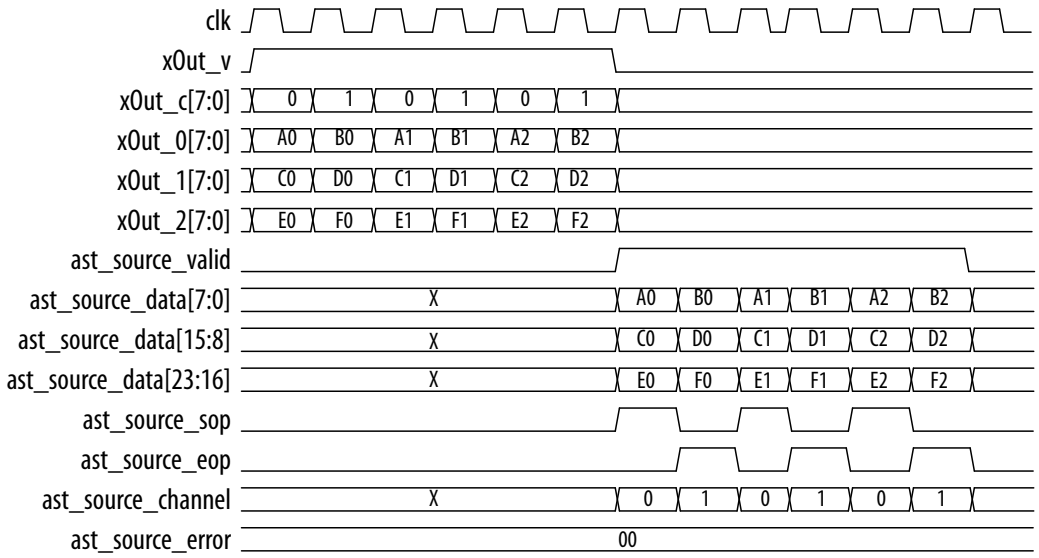


Figure 4-37: Timing Diagram of Multiple Channels on Multiple Wires

The FIR II IP core to the source interface when transferring a packet of data over multiple channels on multiple wires.



FIR II IP Core Signals

Table 4-4: FIR II IP Core Signals with Avalon-ST Interface

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
clk	Input	1	Clock signal for all internal FIR II IP core filter registers.
reset_n	Input	1	Asynchronous active low reset signal. Resets the FIR II IP core filter control circuit on the rising edge of clk.
coeff_in_clk	Input	1	Clock signal for the coefficient reloading mechanism. This clock can have a lower rate than the system clock.
coeff_in_areset	Input	1	Asynchronous active high reset signal for the coefficient reloading mechanism.
ast_sink_ready	Output	1	FIR filter asserts this signal when can accept data in the current clock cycle. This signal is not available when backpressure is turned off.
ast_sink_valid	Input	1	Assert this signal when the input data is valid. When ast_sink_valid is not asserted, the FIR processing stops until you re-assert the ast_sink_valid signal.

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
ast_sink_data	Input	(Data width + Bank width) × the number of channel input wires (PhysChanIn) where, Bank width= Log2(Number of coefficient sets)	Sample input data. For a multichannel operation (number of channel input wires > 1), the LSBs of ast_sink_data map to xln_0 of the FIR II IP core filter. For example: ast_sink_data[7:0] --> xln_0[7:0] ast_sink_data[15:8] --> xln_1[7:0] ast_sink_data[23:16] --> xln_2[7:0] For multiple coefficient banks, the MSBs of the channel data are mapped to the bank input signal and the LSBs of the channel data map to the data input signal. For reconfigurable FIR filters, the MSBs map to the mode signal. For example, Single channel with 4 coefficient banks: ast_sink_data[9:8] --> BankIn_0 ast_sink_data[7:0] --> xln_0 Multi-channel (4 channels) with 4 coefficient banks: ast_sink_data[9:8] --> BankIn_0 ast_sink_data[7:0] --> xln_0 ast_sink_data[19:18] --> BankIn_1 ast_sink_data[17:10] --> xln_1 ast_sink_data[29:28] --> BankIn_2 ast_sink_data[27:20] --> xln_2 ast_sink_data[39:38] --> BankIn_3 ast_sink_data[37:30] --> xln_3
ast_sink_sop	Input	1	Marks the start of the incoming sample group. The start of packet (SOP) is interpreted as a sample from channel 0.
ast_sink_eop	Input	1	Marks the end of the incoming sample group. If data is associated with N channels, the end of packet (EOP) must be driven high when the sample belonging to the last channel (that is, channel N-1), is presented at the data input.

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
ast_sink_error	Input	2	Error signal indicating Avalon-ST protocol violations on the sink side: • 00: No error • 01: Missing SOP • 10: Missing EOP • 11: Unexpected EOP Other types of errors are also marked as 11.
ast_source_ready	Input	1	The downstream module asserts this signal if it is able to accept data. This signal is not available when backpressure is turned off.
ast_source_valid	Output	1	The IP core asserts this signal when there is valid data to output.
ast_source_channel	Output	Log_2(number of channels per wire)	Indicates the index of the channel whose result is presented at the data output.
ast_source_data	Output	Data width × number of channel output wires (PhysChanOut)	FIR II IP core filter output. For a multichannel operation (number of channel output wires > 1), the least significant bits of ast_source_data are mapped to xOut_0 of the FIR II IP core filter. For example: xOut_0[7:0] --> ast_source_data[7:0] xOut_1[7:0] --> ast_source_data[15:8] xOut_2[7:0]--> ast_source_data[23:16]
ast_source_sop	Output	1	Marks the start of the outgoing FIR II IP core filter result group. If '1', a result corresponding to channel 0 is output.
ast_source_eop	Output	1	Marks the end of the outgoing FIR II IP core filter result group. If '1', a result corresponding to channels per wire N-1 is output, where N is the number of channels per wire.
ast_source_error	Output	2	Error signal indicating Avalon-ST protocol violations on the source side: • 00: No error • 01: Missing SOP • 10: Missing EOP • 11: Unexpected EOP Other types of errors are also marked as 11.

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
coeff_in_address	Input	Number of coefficients	Address input to write new coefficient data.
coeff_in_clk	Input	-	Clock input for coefficients.
coeff_in_areset	Input	-	Reset input for coefficients.
coeff_in_we	Input	1	Write enable for memory-mapped coefficients.
coeff_in_data	Input	Coefficient width	Data coefficient input.
coeff_in_read	Input	Coefficient width	Read enable.
coeff_out_valid	Output	1	Coefficient read valid signal.
coeff_out_data	Output	Coefficient width	Data coefficient output. The coefficient in memory at the address specified by coeff_in_address.

Document Revision History 5

2016.05.01

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FIR II IP Core User Guide revision history

Date	Version	Changes
2016.05.01	16.0	• Renamed memory and multiplier tradeoff parameters • Added resource estimation to implementation parameters • Renamed **Coefficients** parameters table to **Coefficient settings**. • Created new parameter tables: **Coefficients** and **Reconfigurability**. • Added simulating testbench in MATLAB. • Added interpolation and decimation filter descriptions.

2015.10.01	15.1	• Added interpolation factor to defintion of *i*
		• Added reconfigurable FIR filters
		• Added signal descriptions:
		  • `coeff_in_clk`
		  • `coeff_in_areset`
		  • `coeff_in_read`

2014.12.15	14.1	• Added full support for Arria 10 and MAX 10 devices • Reordered parameters tables to match wizard • Updated loading coefficients from a file instructions.
August 2014	14.0 Arria 10 Edition	• Added support for Arria 10 devices. • Added Arria 10 generated files description. • Removed table with generated file descriptions.
June 2014	14.0	• Corrected TDM timing diagram TDM_output_data signal. • Removed device support for Cyclone III and Stratix III devices • Added support for MAX 10 FPGAs. • Added instructions for using IP Catalog

Date	Version	Changes

November 2013	13.1	• Corrected coefficient file description.
		• Removed device support for following devices:
		  • HardCopy II, HardCopy III, HardCopy IV E, HardCopy IV GX
		  • Stratix, Stratix GX, Stratix II, Stratix II GX
		  • Cyclone, Cyclone II
		  • Arria GX

May 2013	13.0	Updated interpolation and decimation factor ranges.
November 2012	12.1	Added support for Arria V GZ devices.

FIR II IP Core Document Archive

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If an IP core version is not listed, the user guide for the previous IP core version applies.

IP Core Version	User Guide
15.1	FIR II IP Core User Guide
15.0	FIR II IP Core User Guide
14.1	FIR II IP Core User Guide

Related Information

About the FIR II IP Core on page 1-1
Provides a list of user guides for previous versions of the FIR II IP core.