



HDMI Intel® Stratix 10 FPGA IP Design Example User Guide

Updated for Intel® Quartus® Prime Design Suite: **18.0**



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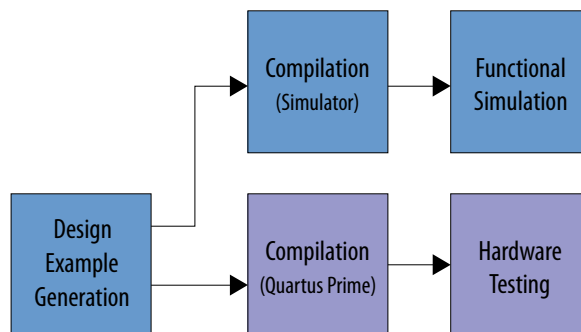


1. HDMI Intel® FPGA IP Design Example Quick Start Guide for Intel® Stratix® 10 Devices

The HDMI Intel® FPGA IP design example for Intel Stratix® 10 devices features a simulating testbench and a hardware design that supports compilation and hardware testing.

When you generate a design example, the parameter editor automatically creates the files necessary to simulate, compile, and test the design in hardware.

Figure 1. Development Steps



Related Information

[HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide](#)

1.1. Directory Structure

The directories contain the generated files for the HDMI Intel FPGA design example.

Figure 2. Directory Structure for the Design Example

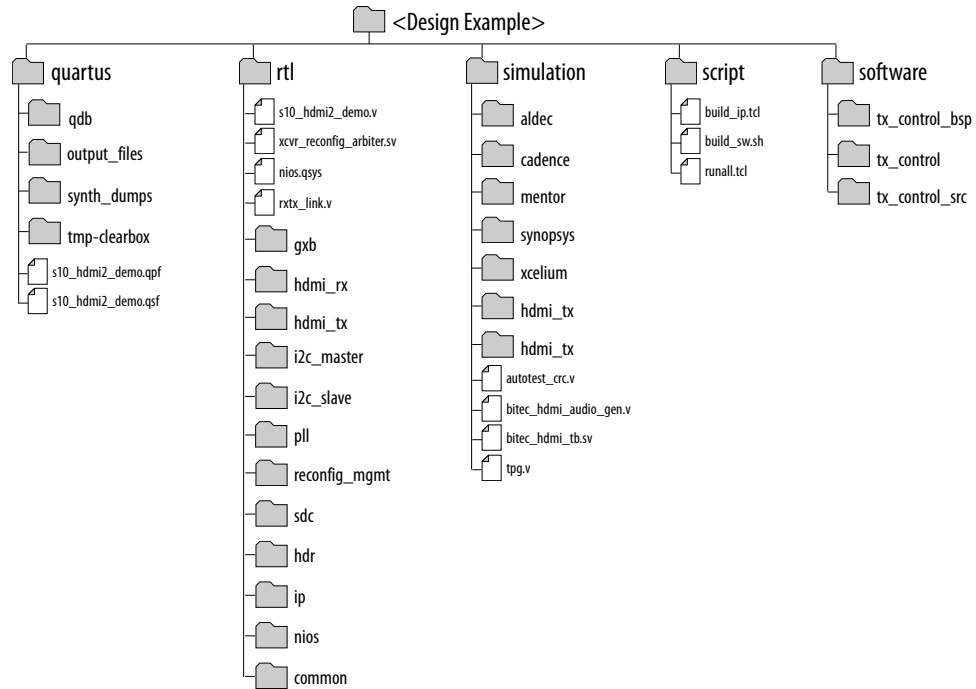


Table 1. Generated RTL Files

Folders	Files
gxb	/gxb_rx.ip
	/gxb_rx_reset.ip
	/gxb_tx.ip
	/gxb_tx_fpll.ip
	/gxb_tx_reset.ip
hdmi_rx	/hdmi_rx.ip
	/hdmi_rx_top.v
	/mr_hdmi_rx_core_top.v
	/mr_rx_oversample.v
	/symbol_aligner.v
hdmi_tx	/hdmi_tx.ip
	/hdmi_tx_top.v
	/mr_ce.v
	/mr_hdmi_tx_core_top.v
	/mr_tx_oversample.v
i2c_master	/i2c_master_bit_ctrl.v

continued...



Folders	Files
	/i2c_master_byte_ctrl.v /i2c_master_defines.v /i2c_master_top.v /oc_i2c_master.v /oc_i2c_master_hw.tcl /timescale.v
i2c_slave	/edid_ram.ip /I2Cslave.v /output_buf_i2c.ip /Panasonic.hex /i2c_avl_mst_intf_gen.v /i2c_clk_cnt.v /i2c_condt_det.v /i2c_databuffer.v /i2c_rxshifter.v /i2c_slvfsm.v /i2c_spksupp.v /i2c_txout.v /i2c_txshifter.v /i2cslave_to_avlmm_bridge.v
pll	/pll_hdmi.ip /pll_hdmi_reconfig.ip
common	/clock_control.ip /clock_crosser.v /defifo_inst.v /debouncer.v /fifo.ip
hdr	/altera_hdmi_aux_hdr.v /altera_hdmi_aux_snk.v /altera_hdmi_aux_src.v /altera_hdmi_hdr_infoframe.v /avalon_st_muxplexer.v
reconfig_mgmt	/mr_compare_pll.v /mr_compare_rx.v
<i>continued...</i>	



Folders	Files
	/mr_rate_detect.v
	/mr_reconfig_master_pll.v
	/mr_reconfig_master_rx.v
	/mr_reconfig_mgmt.v
	/mr_rom_pll_dprioaddr.v
	/mr_rom_pll_valuemask_8bpc.v
	/mr_rom_pll_valuemask_10bpc.v
	/mr_rom_pll_valuemask_12bpc.v
	/mr_rom_pll_valuemask_16bpc.v
	/mr_rom_rx_dprioaddr_bitmask.v
	/mr_rom_rx_valuemask.v
	/mr_state_machine.v
	/mr_clock_sync.v
sdc	/s10_hdmi2.sdc
	/mr_clock_sync.sdc
	/mr_reconfig_mgmt.sdc
	/jtag.sdc
	/rxtx_link.sdc

Table 2. Generated Simulation Files

Folders	Files
aldec	/aldec.do
	/rivierapro_setup.tcl
cadence	/cds.lib
	/hdl.var
	/ncsim.sh
	/ncsim_setup.sh
	<cds_libs folder>
mentor	/mentor.do
	/msim_setup.tcl
synopsys	/vcs/filelist.f
	/vcs/vcs_setup.sh
	/vcs/vcs_sim.sh
	/vcsmx/vcsmx_setup.sh
	/vcsmx/vcsmx_sim.sh

continued...



Folders	Files
	/vcsmx/synopsys_sim_setup
xcelium	/cds.lib
	/hdl.var
	/xcelium_sim.sh
	/xcelium_setup.sh
	<cds_libs folder>
hdmi_rx	/hdmi_rx.ip
	/hdmi_rx.sopcinfo
hdmi_tx	/hdmi_tx.ip
	/hdmi_tx.sopcinfo

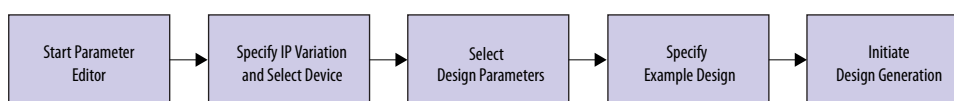
Table 3. Generated Software Files

Folders	Files
tx_control_src	/i2c.c
<i>Note: The tx_control folder will also contain duplicates of these files.</i>	/i2c.h
	/main.c
	/xcvr_gpll_rcfg.c
	/xcvr_gpll_rcfg.h

1.2. Generating the Design

Use the HDMI Intel FPGA IP parameter editor in the Intel Quartus Prime software to generate the design examples.

Figure 3. Generating the Design Flow



1. Create a project targeting **Intel Stratix 10** device family and select the desired device.
2. In the IP Catalog, locate and double-click **HDMI Intel FPGA IP**. The **New IP Variant** or **New IP Variation** window appears.
3. Specify a top-level name for your custom IP variation. The parameter editor saves the IP variation settings in a file named <your_ip>.ip.
4. Click **OK**. The parameter editor appears.
5. On the **IP** tab, configure the desired parameters for both TX and RX.
6. On the **Design Example** tab, select **Stratix 10 HDMI RX-TX Retransmit**.
7. Select **Simulation** to generate the testbench, and select **Synthesis** to generate the hardware design example.



You must select at least one of these options to generate the design example files. If you select both, the generation time is longer.

8. For **Generate File Format**, select **Verilog** or **VHDL**.
9. For **Target Development Kit**, select **Stratix 10 GX FPGA Development Kit**. If you select a development kit, then the target device (selected in **step 4**) changes to match the device on target board. For **Stratix 10 GX FPGA Development Kit**, the default device is **1SG280HU2F50E2VGS1**.
10. Click **Generate Example Design**.

1.3. Hardware and Software Requirements

Intel uses the following hardware and software to test the design example.

Hardware

- Intel Stratix 10 FPGA (H-Tile) Development Kit
- HDMI Source (Graphics Processor Unit (GPU))
- HDMI Sink (Monitor)
- Bitec HDMI FMC 2.0 daughter card (Revision 6.0)
- HDMI cables

Software

- Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition version 18.0 (for hardware testing)
- ModelSim* - Intel FPGA Edition, ModelSim - Intel FPGA Starter Edition, NCSim, Riviera-PRO*, VCS* (Verilog HDL only)/VCS MX, or Xcelium* Parallel simulator

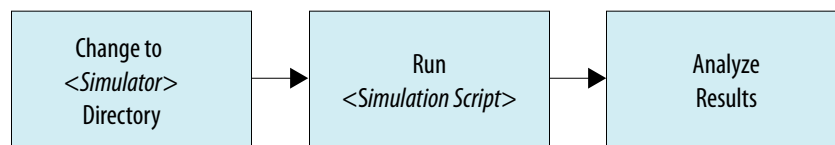
Related Information

[Intel Stratix 10 FPGA Development Kit User Guide](#)

1.4. Simulating the Design

The HDMI testbench simulates a serial loopback design from a TX instance to an RX instance. Internal video pattern generator and audio pattern generator modules drive the HDMI TX instance and the serial output from the TX instance connects to the RX instance in the testbench.

Figure 4. Design Simulation Flow



1. Go to the desired simulation folder.
2. Run the simulation script for the supported simulator of your choice. The script compiles and runs the testbench in the simulator.
3. Analyze the results.

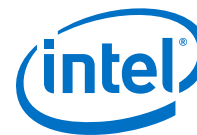


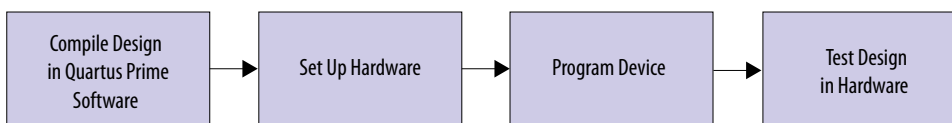
Table 4. Steps to Run Simulation

Simulator	Working Directory	Instructions
Riviera-PRO	/simulation/aldec	In the command line, type <pre>vsim -c -do aldec.do</pre>
NCSim	/simulation/cadence	In the command line, type <pre>source ncsim.sh</pre>
ModelSim	/simulation/mentor	In the command line, type <pre>vsim -c -do mentor.do</pre>
VCS	/simulation/synopsys/vcs	In the command line, type <pre>source vcs_sim.sh</pre>
VCS MX	/simulation/synopsys/vcsmx	In the command line, type <pre>source vcsmx_sim.sh</pre>
Xcelium Parallel	/simulation/xcelium	In the command line, type <pre>source xcelium_sim.sh</pre>

A successful simulation ends with the following message:

```
# SYMBOLS_PER_CLOCK = 2
# VIC = 0
# AUDIO_CLK_DIVIDE = 800
# TEST_HDMI_6G = 1
# Simulation pass
```

1.5. Compiling and Testing the Design



To compile and run a demonstration test on the hardware example design, follow these steps:

1. Ensure hardware example design generation is complete.
2. Launch the Intel Quartus Prime Pro Edition software and open `project directory/quartus/s10_hdmi2_demo.qpf`.
3. Click **Processing > Start Compilation**.
4. After successful compilation, a `.sof` file will be generated in your specified directory.
5. Connect to the on-board FMC (J13) Bitec HDMI FMC 2.0 Daughter Card (Revision 6).
6. Connect TX (P1) of the Bitec HDMI FMC 2.0 Daughter Card to an external video source.



7. Connect RX (P2) of the Bitec HDMI FMC 2.0 Daughter Card to an external video sink or video analyzer.
8. Ensure all switches on the development board are in default position.
9. Configure the selected Intel Stratix 10 device on the development board using the generated .sof file (**Tools > Programmer**).
10. The analyzer should display the video generated from the source.

Related Information

[Intel Stratix 10 FPGA Development Kit User Guide](#)

1.6. Design Limitation

You may encounter longer lock time using the HDMI RX for HDMI 2.0 resolution.

This limitation will be resolved in a future release.

1.7. HDMI Intel FPGA IP Design Example Parameters

Table 5. HDMI Intel FPGA IP Design Example Parameters for Intel Stratix 10 Devices

These options are available for Intel Stratix 10 devices only.

Parameter	Value	Description
Available Design Example		
Select Design	Stratix 10 HDMI RX-TX Retransmit	Select the design example to be generated. The generated design example has preconfigured parameter settings. It does not follow user settings.
Design Example Files		
Simulation	On, Off	Turn on this option to generate the necessary files for the simulation testbench.
Synthesis	On, Off	Turn on this option to generate the necessary files for Intel Quartus Prime compilation and hardware demonstration.
Generated HDL Format		
Generate File Format	Verilog, VHDL	Select your preferred HDL format for the generated design example fileset. <i>Note:</i> This option only determines the format for the generated top level IP files. All other files (e.g. example testbenches and top level files for hardware demonstration) are in Verilog HDL format.
Target Development Kit		
Select Board	No Development Kit, Stratix 10 GX FPGA Development Kit, Custom Development Kit	Select the board for the targeted design example.



Target Development Kit		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Development Kit: This option excludes all hardware aspects for the design example. The IP core sets all pin assignments to virtual pins. Stratix 10 GX FPGA Development Kit: This option automatically selects the project's target device to match the device on this development kit. You may change the target device using the Change Target Device parameter if your board revision has a different device variant. The IP core sets all pin assignments according to the development kit. Custom Development Kit: This option allows the design example to be tested on a third party development kit with an Intel FPGA. You may need to set the pin assignments on your own.

Target Device		
Change Target Device	On, Off	Turn on this option and select the preferred device variant for the development kit.



2. HDMI Intel FPGA IP Design Example Detailed Description

The HDMI Intel FPGA IP core design example demonstrates one HDMI instance parallel loopback comprising three RX channels and four TX channels.

Table 6. HDMI Intel FPGA Design Example for Intel Stratix 10 Devices

Design Example	Data Rate	Channel Mode	Loopback Type
Stratix 10 HDMI RX-TX Retransmit	< 6,000 Mbps	Simplex	Parallel with FIFO buffer

Features

- The design instantiates FIFO buffers to perform a direct HDMI video stream passthrough between the HDMI sink and source.
- The design uses LED status for early debugging stage.
- The design comes with RX and TX only options.
- The design demonstrates the insertion and filtering of Dynamic Range and Mastering (HDR) InfoFrame in RX-TX link module.
- The design demonstrates the management of EDID passthrough from an external HDMI sink to an external HDMI source when triggered by a TX hot-plug event.
- The design uses push-button controlled HDMI TX core signals:
 - mode signal to select DVI or HDMI encoded video frame
 - info_avi[47], info_vsi[61], and audio_info_ai[48] signals to select auxiliary packet transmission through sidebands or auxiliary data ports

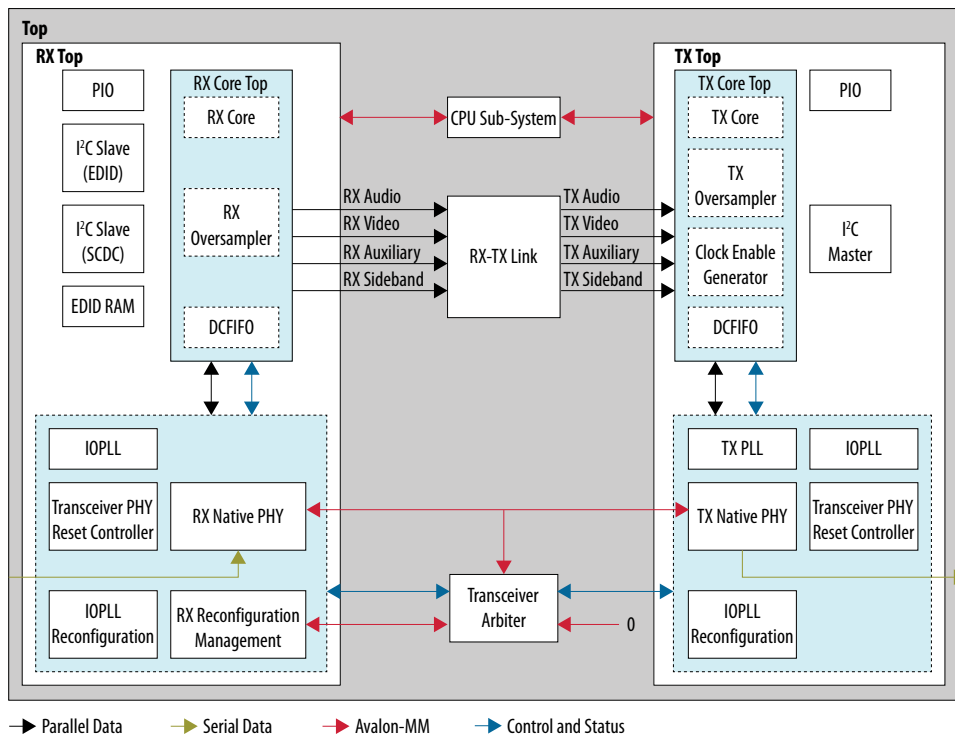
The RX instance receives a video source from the external video generator, and the data then goes through a loopback FIFO before it is transmitted to the TX instance. You need to connect an external video analyzer, monitor, or a television with HDMI connection to the TX core to verify the functionality.

2.1. HDMI RX-TX Retransmit Design Block Diagram

The HDMI RX-TX retransmit design example demonstrates parallel loopback on simplex channel mode for HDMI Intel FPGA IP core.



Figure 5. HDMI RX-TX Retransmit Block Diagram



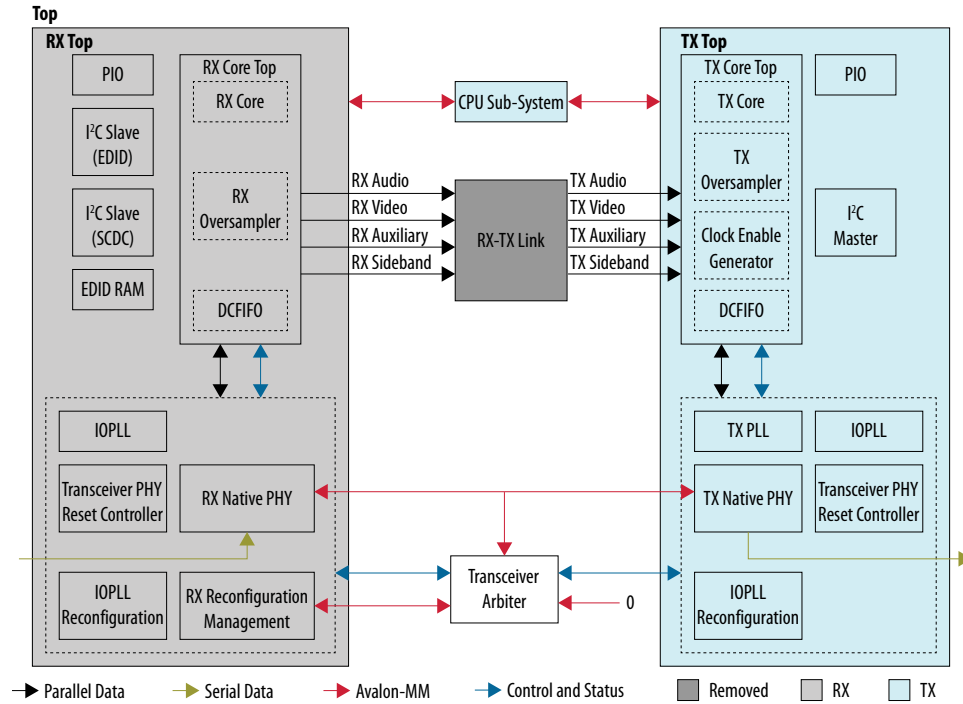
2.2. Creating TX or RX Only Designs

For advance users, you can use the HDMI design to create a TX or RX only design.

To use RX or TX only components, remove the irrelevant blocks from the design

User Requirement	Preserve	Remove	Add
HDMI RX Only	RX Top	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TX Top RX-TX Link CPU Sub-System Transceiver Arbitrer 	—
HDMI TX Only	TX Top, CPU Sub-System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RX Top RX-TX Link Transceiver Arbitrer 	Video Pattern Generator (custom module or generated from the Video and Image Processing (VIP) Suite)

Figure 6. Components Required for RX or TX Only Design



Note: If your design only requires HDMI TX or retransmitting HDMI stream from RX to TX through video frame buffer, supply the TX PLL reference clock directly from an external programmable oscillator.

2.3. Design Components

The HDMI Intel FPGA IP core design example requires these components.

Table 7. HDMI RX Top Components

Module	Description
RX Core Top	<p>The RX Core top level consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDMI RX Core—The IP core receives the serial data from the Transceiver Native PHY and performs data alignment, channel deskew, TMDS decoding, auxiliary data decoding, video data decoding, audio data decoding, and descrambling. RX Oversampler—The RX Oversampler module extracts data from the oversampled incoming data stream when the detected clock frequency band is below the transceiver minimum link rate. The oversampling factor is fixed at 5 and you can program the data width to support different number of symbols. For Intel Stratix 10 devices, the supported data width is 20 bits for 2 symbols per clock. The extracted bit is accompanied by a data valid pulse asserted every 5 clock cycles. DCFIFO —The DCFIFO transfers data from the RX transceiver recovered clock domain to the RX link speed clock domain.
I ² C Slave	<p>I²C is the interface used for Sink Display Data Channel (DDC) and Status and Data Channel (SCDC). The HDMI source uses the DDC to determine the capabilities and characteristics of the sink by reading the Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (E-EDID) data structure.</p>

continued...



Module	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 8-bit I²C slave addresses for E-EDID are 0xA0 and 0xA1. The LSB indicates the access type: 1 for read and 0 for write. When an HPD event occurs, the I²C slave responds to E-EDID data by reading from the on-chip RAM. The I²C slave-only controller also supports SCDC for HDMI 2.0 operations. The 8-bit I²C slave address for the SCDC are 0xA8 and 0xA9. When an HPD event occurs, the I²C slave performs write or read transaction to or from SCDC interface of the HDMI RX core. <p><i>Note:</i> This I²C slave-only controller for SCDC is not required if HDMI 2.0b is not intended.</p>
EDID RAM	The design stores the EDID information using the RAM 1-port IP core. A standard two-wire (clock and data) serial bus protocol (I ² C slave-only controller) transfers the CEA-861-D Compliant E-EDID data structure. This EDID RAM stores the E-EDID information.
IOPLL	<p>The IOPLL generates the RX CDR reference clock, link speed clock, and video clock for the incoming TMDS clock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output clock 0 (Link speed clock) Output clock 1 (Video clock)
Transceiver PHY Reset Controller	The Transceiver PHY reset controller ensures a reliable initialization of the RX transceivers. The reset input of this controller is triggered by the RX reconfiguration, and it generates the corresponding analog and digital reset signal to the Transceiver Native PHY block according to the reset sequencing inside the block.
RX Native PHY	Hard transceiver block that receives the serial data from an external video source. It deserializes the serial data to parallel data before passing the data to the HDMI RX core.
RX Reconfiguration Management	RX reconfiguration management that implements rate detection circuitry with the HDMI PLL to drive the RX transceiver to operate at any arbitrary link rates ranging from 250 Mbps to 6,000 Mbps. Refer to Figure 7 on page 16 below.
IOPLL Reconfiguration	IOPLL reconfiguration block facilitates dynamic real-time reconfiguration of PLLs in Intel FPGAs. This block updates the output clock frequency and PLL bandwidth in real time, without reconfiguring the entire FPGA. This block runs at 100 MHz in Intel Stratix 10 devices.
PIO	The parallel input/output (PIO) block functions as control, status and reset interfaces to or from the CPU sub-system.

Figure 7. Multi-Rate Reconfiguration Sequence Flow

The figure illustrates the multi-rate reconfiguration sequence flow of the controller when it receives input data stream and reference clock frequency, or when the transceiver is unlocked.

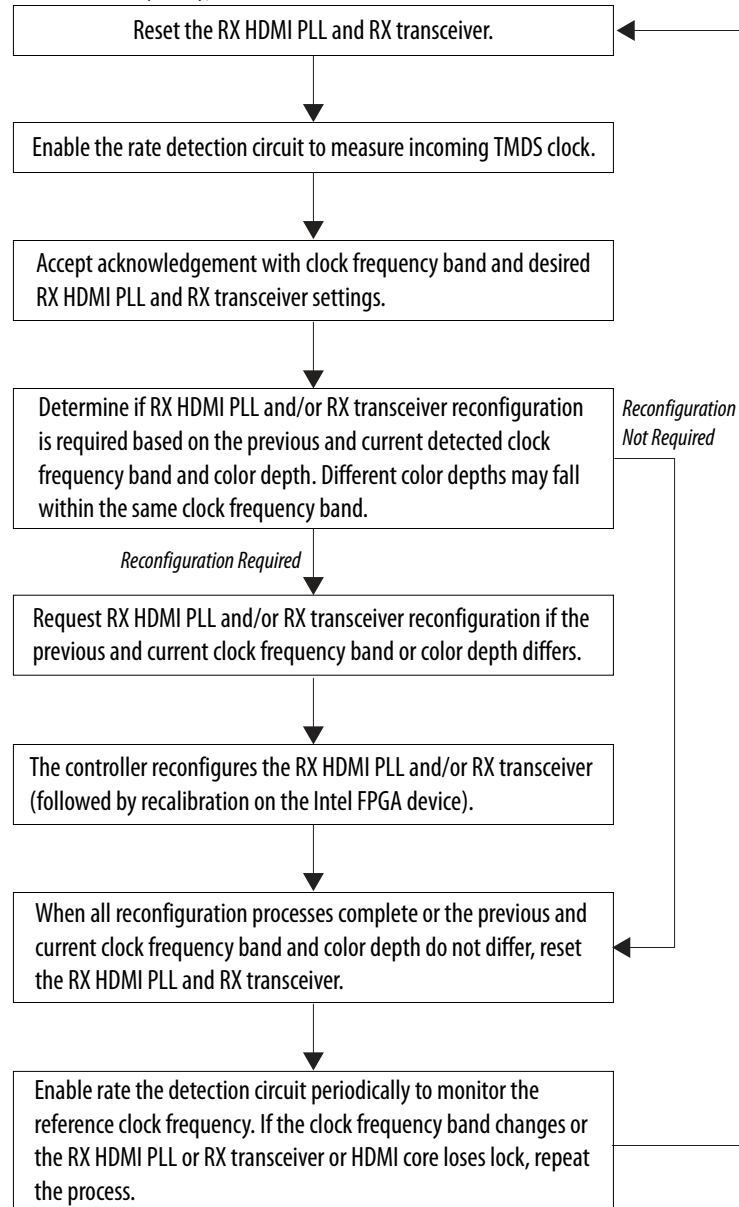


Table 8. HDMI TX Top Components

Module	Description
TX Core Top	The TX Core top level consists of:
<i>continued...</i>	



Module	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDMI TX Core—The IP core receives video data from the top level and performs TMDS encoding, auxiliary data encoding, audio data encoding, video data encoding, and scrambling. TX Oversampler—The TX Oversampler module transmits data by repeating each bit of the input word a given number of times and constructs the output words. The oversampling factor can be 3, 4, or 5 depending on the TMDS clock frequency. The TX oversampler assumes that the input word is only valid every 3, 4, or 5 clock cycles according to the oversampling factor. This block is enabled when the outgoing data stream is below the minimum link rate of the TX transceiver. When FPLL input reference clock frequency is below 50 MHz, the allowable data rate must be below 1,500 Mbps. (Refer to Table 9 on page 18.) DCFIFO —The DCFIFO transfers data from the TX link speed clock domain to the transceiver parallel clock out domain. When the Nios II processor determines the outgoing data stream is below the TX transceiver minimum data rate, the TX transceiver accepts the data from the TX oversampler. Otherwise, the TX transceiver reads the data directly from the DCFIFO with a read request asserted at all times. Clock Enable Generator—A logic that generates a clock enable pulse. This clock enable pulse asserts every 5 clock cycles and serves as a read request signal to clock the data out from the DCFIFO.
I ² C Master	<p>I²C is the interface used for Sink Display Data Channel (DDC) and Status and Data Channel (SCDC). The HDMI source uses the DDC to determine the capabilities and characteristics of the sink by reading the Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (E-EDID) data structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As DDC, I²C Master reads the EDID from the external sink to configure the EDID information EDID RAM in the HDMI RX Top or for video processing. As SCDC, I²C master transfers the SCDC data structure from the FPGA source to the external sink for HDMI 2.0b operation. For example, if the outgoing data stream is above 3,400 Mbps, the Nios II processor commands the I²C master to update the <code>TMDS_BIT_CLOCK_RATIO</code> and <code>SCRAMBLER_ENABLE</code> bits of the sink SCDC configuration register to 1.
IOPLL	<p>The IOPLL supplies the link speed clock and video clock from the incoming TMDS clock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output clock 0 (Link speed clock) Output clock 1 (Video clock)
Transceiver PHY Reset Controller	<p>The Transceiver PHY reset controller ensures a reliable initialization of the TX transceivers. The reset input of this controller is triggered from the top level, and it generates the corresponding analog and digital reset signal to the Transceiver Native PHY block according to the reset sequencing inside the block.</p> <p>The <code>tx_ready</code> output signal from this block also functions as a reset signal to the HDMI Intel FPGA IP core to indicate the transceiver is up and running, and ready to receive data from the core.</p>
Transceiver Native PHY	<p>Hard transceiver block that receives the parallel data from the HDMI TX core and serializes the data from transmitting it.</p> <p>Reconfiguration interface is enabled in the TX Native PHY block to demonstrate the connection between TX Native PHY and transceiver arbiter. No reconfiguration is performed for TX Native PHY.</p>
TX PLL	<p>The transmitter PLL block provides the serial fast clock to the Transceiver Native PHY block. For this HDMI Intel FPGA design example, fPLL is used as TX PLL.</p>
IOPLL Reconfiguration	<p>IOPLL reconfiguration block facilitates dynamic real-time reconfiguration of PLLs in Intel FPGAs. This block updates the output clock frequency and PLL bandwidth in real time, without reconfiguring the entire FPGA. This block runs at 100 MHz in Intel Stratix 10 devices.</p>
PIO	<p>The parallel input/output (PIO) block functions as control, status and reset interfaces to or from the CPU sub-system.</p>



Table 9. Transceiver Data Rate and Oversampling Factor for Each TMDS Clock Frequency Range

TMDS Clock Frequency (MHz)	TMDS Bit clock Ratio	Oversampling Factor	Transceiver Data Rate (Mbps)
85–150	1	Not applicable	3400–6000
100–340	0	Not applicable	1000–3400
50–100	0	5	2500–5000
35–50	0	3	1050–1500
30–35	0	4	1200–1400
25–30	0	5	1250–1500

Table 10. Top-Level Common Blocks

Module	Description
Transceiver Arbiter	<p>This generic functional block prevents transceivers from recalibrating simultaneously when either RX or TX transceivers within the same physical channel require reconfiguration. The simultaneous recalibration impacts applications where RX and TX transceivers within the same channel are assigned to independent IP implementations.</p> <p>This transceiver arbiter is an extension to the resolution recommended for merging simplex TX and simplex RX into the same physical channel. This transceiver arbiter also assists in merging and arbitrating the Avalon-MM RX and TX reconfiguration requests targeting simplex RX and TX transceivers within a channel as the reconfiguration interface port of the transceivers can only be accessed sequentially.</p> <p>The interface connection between the transceiver arbiter and TX/RX Native PHY/PHY Reset Controller blocks in this design example demonstrates a generic mode that apply for any IP combination using the transceiver arbiter. The transceiver arbiter is not required when only either RX or TX transceiver is used in a channel.</p> <p>The transceiver arbiter identifies the requester of a reconfiguration through its Avalon-MM reconfiguration interfaces and ensures that the corresponding <code>tx_reconfig_cal_busy</code> or <code>rx_reconfig_cal_busy</code> is gated accordingly.</p> <p>For HDMI application, only RX initiates reconfiguration. By channeling the Avalon-MM reconfiguration request through the arbiter, the arbiter identifies that the reconfiguration request originates from the RX, which then gates <code>tx_reconfig_cal_busy</code> from asserting and allows <code>rx_reconfig_cal_busy</code> to assert. The gating prevents the TX transceiver from being moved to calibration mode unintentionally.</p>

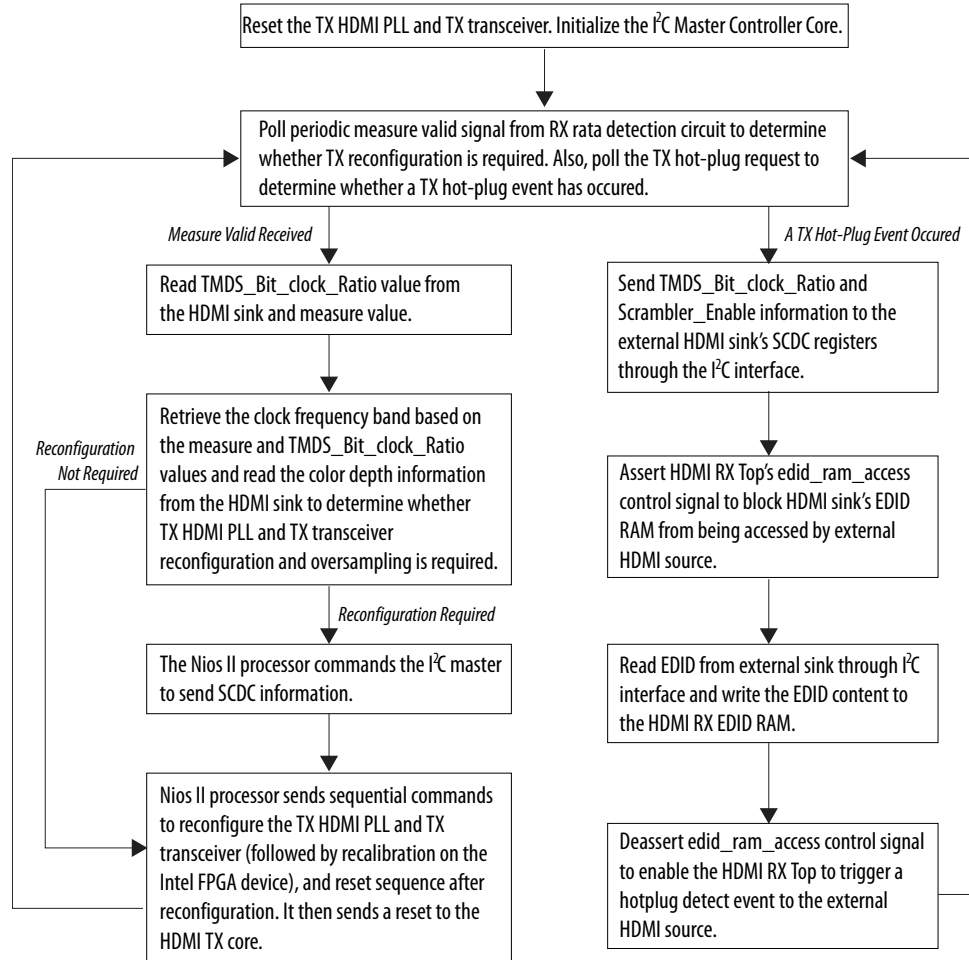
continued...



Module	Description
	<p><i>Note:</i> Because HDMI only requires RX reconfiguration, the <code>tx_reconfig_mgmt_*</code> signals are tied off. Also, the Avalon-MM interface is not required between the arbiter and the TX Native PHY block. The blocks are assigned to the interface in the design example to demonstrate generic transceiver arbiter connection to TX/RX Native PHY/PHY Reset Controller.</p>
RX-TX Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The video data output and synchronization signals from HDMI RX core loop through a DCFIFO across the RX and TX video clock domains. • The General Control Packet (GCP), InfoFrames (AVI, VSI and AI), auxiliary data, and audio data loop through DCFIFOs across the RX and TX link speed clock domains. • The auxiliary data port of the HDMI TX core controls the auxiliary data that flow through the DCFIFO through backpressure. The backpressure ensures there is no incomplete auxiliary packet on the auxiliary data port. • This block also performs external filtering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Filters the audio data and audio clock regeneration packet from the auxiliary data stream before transmitting to the HDMI TX core auxiliary data port. <p><i>Note:</i> To disable this filtering, press <code>user_pb[2]</code>. Enable this filtering to ensure there is no duplication of audio data and audio clock regeneration packet in the retransmitted auxiliary data stream.</p> – Filters the High Dynamic Range (HDR) InfoFrame from the HDMI RX auxiliary data and inserts an example HDR InfoFrame to the auxiliary data of the HDMI TX through the Avalon ST multiplexer.
CPU Sub-System	<p>The CPU sub-system functions as SCDC and DDC controllers, and source reconfiguration controller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source SCDC controller contains the I²C master controller. The I²C master controller transfers the SCDC data structure from the FPGA source to the external sink for HDMI 2.0b operation. For example, if the outgoing data stream is 6,000 Mbps, the Nios II processor commands the I²C master controller to update the <code>TMDS_BIT_CLOCK_RATIO</code> and <code>SCRAMBLER_ENABLE</code> bits of the sink TMDS configuration register to 1. • The same I²C master also transfers the DDC data structure (E-EDID) between the HDMI source and external sink. • The Nios II CPU acts as the reconfiguration controller for the HDMI source. The CPU relies on the periodic rate detection from the RX Reconfiguration Management module to determine if the TX requires reconfiguration. The Avalon-MM slave translator provides the interface between the Nios II processor Avalon-MM master interface and the Avalon-MM slave interfaces of the externally instantiated HDMI source's IOPLL and TX Native PHY. • The reconfiguration sequence flow for TX is same as RX, except that the PLL and transceiver reconfiguration and the reset sequence is performed sequentially. Refer to Figure 8 on page 20.

Figure 8. Reconfiguration Sequence Flow

The figure illustrates the Nios II software flow that involves the controls for I²C master and HDMI source.



2.4. Dynamic Range and Mastering (HDR) InfoFrame Insertion and Filtering

The HDMI Intel FPGA design example includes a demonstration of HDR InfoFrame insertion in a RX-TX loopback system.

HDMI Specification version 2.0b allows Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame to be transmitted through HDMI auxiliary stream. In the demonstration, the Auxiliary Data Insertion block supports the HDR insertion. You need only to format the intended HDR InfoFrame packet as specified in the module's signal list table and use the provided AUX Insertion Control module to schedule the insertion of the HDR InfoFrame once every video frame.

In this example configuration, in instances where the incoming auxiliary stream already includes HDR InfoFrame, the streamed HDR content is filtered. The filtering avoids conflicting HDR InfoFrames to be transmitted and ensures that only the values specified in the HDR Sample Data module are used.

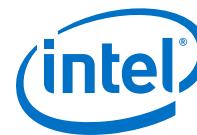


Figure 9. RX-TX Link with Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame Insertion

The figure shows the block diagram of RX-TX link including Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame insertion into the HDMI TX core auxiliary stream.

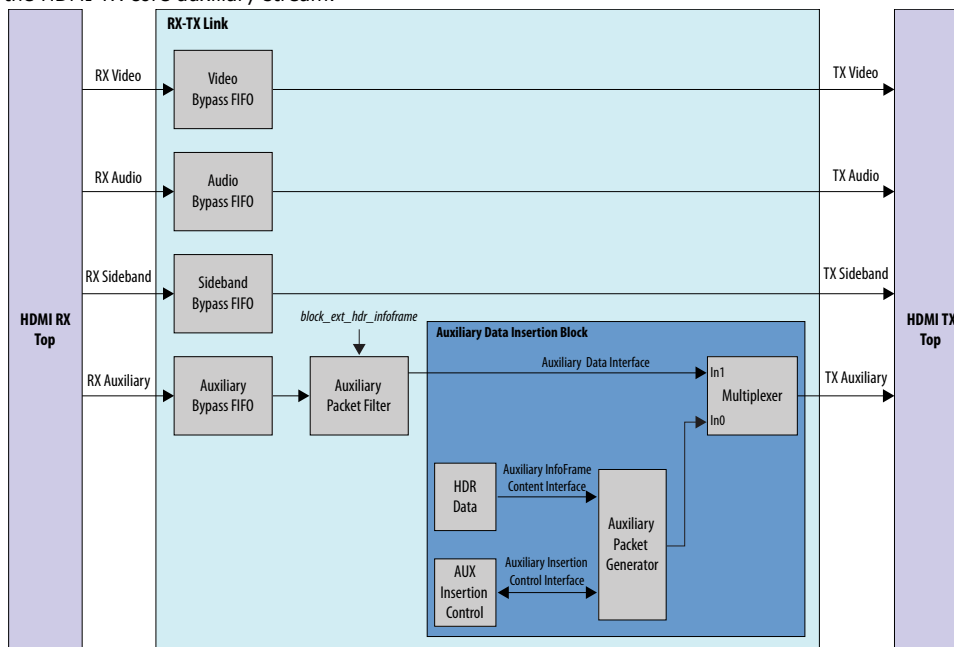
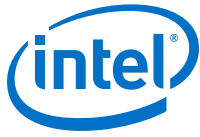


Table 11. Auxiliary Data Insertion Block (altera_hdmi_aux_hdr) Signals

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
Clock and Reset			
clk_clk	Input	1	Clock input. This clock should be connected to the link speed clock.
reset_reset_n	Input	1	Reset input.
Auxiliary Packet Generator and Multiplexer Signals			
multiplexer_out_data	Output	72	Avalon streaming output from the multiplexer.
multiplexer_out_valid	Output	1	
multiplexer_out_ready	Output	1	
multiplexer_out_startofpacket	Output	1	
multiplexer_out_endofpacket	Output	1	
multiplexer_out_channel	Output	11	
multiplexer_in_data	Input	72	Avalon streaming input to the In1 port of the multiplexer.
multiplexer_in_valid	Input	1	
multiplexer_in_ready	Input	1	
multiplexer_in_startofpacket	Input	1	
multiplexer_in_endofpacket	Input	1	



Control Signal			
hdmi_tx_vsync	Input	1	HDMI TX Video Vsync. This signal should be synchronized to the link speed clock domain. The core inserts the HDR InfoFrame to the auxiliary stream at the rising edge of this signal.

Table 12. HDR Data Module (altera_hdmi_hdr_infoframe) Signals

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
hb0	Output	8	Header byte 0 of the Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame: InfoFrame type code.
hb1	Output	8	Header byte 1 of the Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame: InfoFrame version number.
hb2	Output	8	Header byte 2 of the Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame: Length of InfoFrame.
pb	Input	224	Data byte of the Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame.

Table 13. Dynamic Range and Mastering InfoFrame Data Byte Bundle Bit-Fields

Bit-Field	Definition	Static Metadata Type 1
7:0	Data Byte 1: {5'h0, EOTF[2:0]}	
15:8	Data Byte 2: {5'h0, Static_Metadata_Descriptor_ID[2:0]}	
23:16	Data Byte 3: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_x[0], LSB
31:24	Data Byte 4: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_x[0], MSB
39:32	Data Byte 5: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_y[0], LSB
47:40	Data Byte 6: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_y[0], MSB
55:48	Data Byte 7: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_x[1], LSB
63:56	Data Byte 8: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_x[1], MSB
71:64	Data Byte 9: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_y[1], LSB
79:72	Data Byte 10: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_y[1], MSB
87:80	Data Byte 11: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_x[2], LSB
95:88	Data Byte 12: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_x[2], MSB
103:96	Data Byte 13: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_y[2], LSB
111:104	Data Byte 14: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	display primaries_y[2], MSB
119:112	Data Byte 15: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	white_point_x, LSB
127:120	Data Byte 16: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	white_point_x, MSB
135:128	Data Byte 17: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	white_point_y, LSB
<i>continued...</i>		



Bit-Field	Definition	Static Metadata Type 1
143:136	Data Byte 18: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	white_point_y, MSB
151:144	Data Byte 19: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	max_display_mastering_luminance, LSB
159:152	Data Byte 20: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	max_display_mastering_luminance, MSB
167:160	Data Byte 21: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	min_display_mastering_luminance, LSB
175:168	Data Byte 22: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	min_display_mastering_luminance, MSB
183:176	Data Byte 23: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	Maximum Content Light Level, LSB
191:184	Data Byte 24: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	Maximum Content Light Level, MSB
199:192	Data Byte 25: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	Maximum Frame-average Light Level, LSB
207:200	Data Byte 26: Static_Metadata_Descriptor	Maximum Frame-average Light Level, MSB
215:208	Reserved	
223:216	Reserved	

Disabling HDR Insertion and Filtering

Disabling HDR insertion and filter enables you to verify the retransmission of HDR content already available in the source auxiliary stream without any modification in the RX-TX Retransmit design example.

To disable HDR InfoFrame insertion and filtering:

1. Set `block_ext_hdr_infoframe` to `1'b0` in the `rxtx_link.v` file to prevent the filtering of the HDR InfoFrame from the Auxiliary stream.
2. Set `multiplexer_in0_valid` of the `avalon_st_multiplexer` instance in the `altera_hdmi_aux_hdr.v` file to `1'b0` to prevent the Auxiliary Packet Generator from forming and inserting additional HDR Infoframe into the TX Auxiliary stream.

2.5. Clocking Scheme

The clocking scheme illustrates the clock domains in the HDMI Intel FPGA IP core design example.

Figure 10. HDMI Intel FPGA Design Example Clocking Scheme

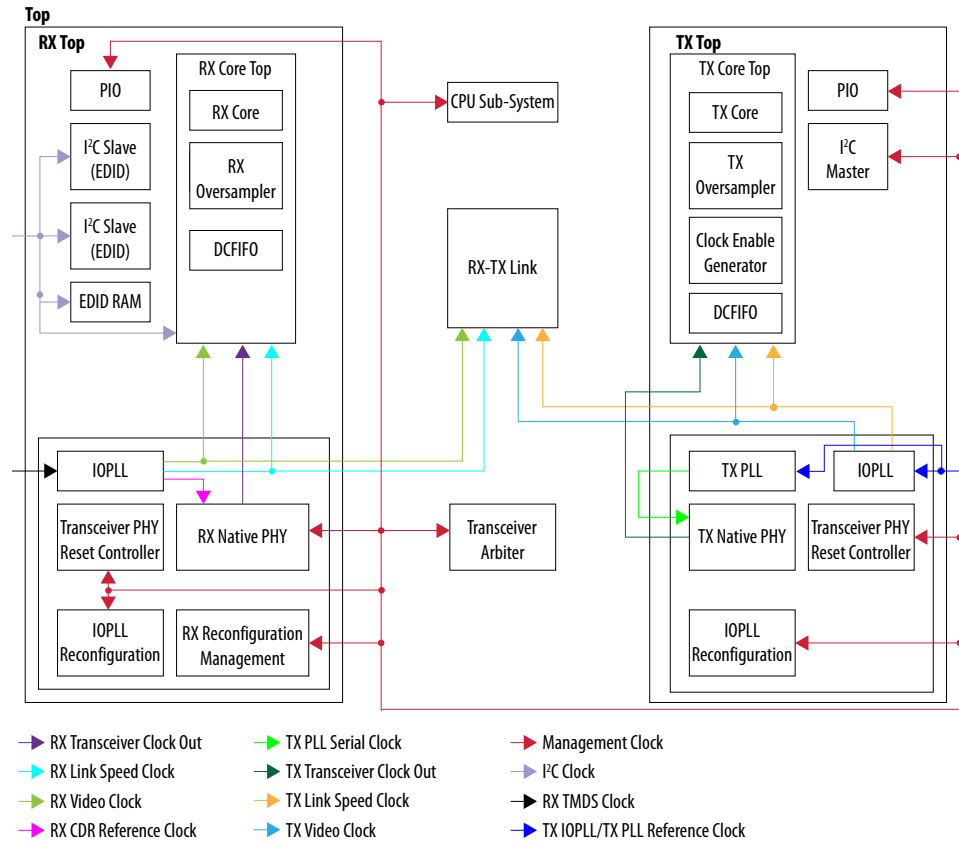


Table 14. Clocking Scheme Signals

Clock	Signal Name in Design	Description
TX IOPLL/ TX PLL Reference Clock	hdmi_clk_in	Reference clock to the TX IOPLL and TX PLL. The clock frequency is the same as the expected TMDs clock frequency from the HDMI TX TMDs clock channel. For this HDMI Intel FPGA design example, this clock is connected to the RX TMDs clock for demonstration purpose. In your application, you need to supply a dedicated clock with TMDs clock frequency from a programmable oscillator for better jitter performance. <i>Note:</i> Do not use a transceiver RX pin as a TX PLL reference clock. Your design will fail to fit if you place the HDMI TX refclk on an RX pin.
TX Transceiver Clock Out	tx_clk	Clock out recovered from the transceiver, and the frequency varies depending on the data rate and symbols per clock. TX transceiver clock out frequency = Transceiver data rate/ (Symbol per clock*10)
TX PLL Serial Clock	tx_bonding_clocks	Serial fast clock generated by TX PLL. The clock frequency is set based on the data rate.
TX/RX Link Speed Clock	ls_clk	Link speed clock. The link speed clock frequency depends on the expected TMDs clock frequency, oversampling factor, symbols per clock, and TMDs bit clock ratio.

continued...



Clock	Signal Name in Design	Description	
		TMDS Bit Clock Ratio	Link Speed Clock Frequency
		0	TMDS clock frequency/ Symbol per clock
		1	TMDS clock frequency *4 / Symbol per clock
TX/RX Video Clock	vid_clk	Video data clock. The video data clock frequency is derived from the TX link speed clock based on the color depth.	
		TMDS Bit Clock Ratio	Video Data Clock Frequency
		0	TMDS clock/ Symbol per clock/ Color depth factor
		1	TMDS clock *4 / Symbol per clock/ Color depth factor
		Bits per Color	Color Depth Factor
		8	1
		10	1.25
		12	1.5
		16	2.0
RX TMDS Clock	tmds_clk_in	TMDS clock channel from the HDMI RX and connects to the reference clock to the IOPLL.	
RX CDR Reference Clock	iopll_outclk0	Reference clock to the RX CDR of RX transceiver. This clock is fed directly from the RX TMDS clock. For transceiver data rates more than 1 Gbps, the incoming data rate is oversampled 5 times to meet the minimum transceiver data rate requirement.	
RX Transceiver Clock Out	rx_clk	Clock out recovered from the transceiver, and the frequency varies depending on the data rate and symbols per clock. RX transceiver clock out frequency = Transceiver data rate/ (Symbol per clock*10)	
Management Clock	mgmt_clk	<p>A free running 100 MHz clock for these components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avalon-MM interfaces for reconfiguration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The frequency range requirement is between 100–125 MHz. PHY reset controller for transceiver reset sequence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The frequency range requirement is between 1–500 MHz. IOPLL Reconfiguration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum clock frequency is 100 MHz. RX Reconfiguration for management CPU I²C Master 	
I ² C Clock	i2c_clk	A 50 MHz clock input that clocks I ² C slave, SCDC registers in the HDMI RX core, and EDID RAM.	

Related Information

[Using Transceiver RX Pin as CDR Reference Clock](#)



2.6. Interface Signals

The tables list the signals for the HDMI Intel FPGA IP core design example.

Table 15. Top-Level Signals

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
On-board Oscillator Signal			
clk_fpga_b3_p	Input	1	100 MHz free running clock
User Push Buttons and LEDs			
user_pb	Input	1	Push button to control the HDMI Intel FPGA design functionality
cpu_resetn	Input	1	Global reset
user_led_g	Output	8	Green LED display Refer to Table 23 on page 37 for more information about the LED functions.
user_led_r	Output	8	Red LED display Refer to Table 23 on page 37 for more information about the LED functions.
HDMI FMC Daughter Card Pins on FMC Port B			
fmcb_gbtclk_m2c_p_0	Input	1	HDMI RX TMDS clock
fmcb_dp_m2c_p	Input	3	HDMI RX red, green, and blue data channels
fmcb_dp_c2m_p	Output	4	HDMI TX clock, red, green, and blue data channels
fmcb_la_rx_p_9	Input	1	HDMI RX +5V power detect
fmcb_la_rx_p_8	Inout	1	HDMI RX hot plug detect
fmcb_la_rx_n_8	Inout	1	HDMI RX I ² C SDA
fmcb_la_tx_p_10	Input	1	HDMI RX I ² C SCL
fmcb_la_tx_p_12	Input	1	HDMI TX hot plug detect
fmcb_la_tx_n_12	Inout	1	HDMI I ² C SDA
fmcb_la_rx_p_10	Inout	1	HDMI I ² C SCL

Table 16. HDMI RX Top-Level Signals

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
Clock and Reset Signals			
mgmt_clk	Input	1	System clock input (100 MHz)
reset	Input	1	System reset input
tmds_clk_in	Input	1	HDMI RX TMDS clock
i2c_clk	Input	1	Clock input for DDC and SCDC interface
<i>continued...</i>			



Signal	Direction	Width	Description
Clock and Reset Signals			
vid_clk_out	Output	1	Video clock output
ls_clk_out	Output	8	Link speed clock output
sys_init	Output	1	System initialization to reset the system upon power-up

RX Transceiver and IOPLL Signals			
rx_serial_data	Input	3	HDMI serial data to the RX Native PHY
gxb_rx_ready	Output	1	Indicates RX Native PHY is ready
gxb_rx_cal_busy_out	Output	3	RX Native PHY calibration busy to the transceiver arbiter
gxb_rx_cal_busy_in	Input	3	Calibration busy signal from the transceiver arbiter to the RX Native PHY
iopll_locked	Output	1	Indicate IOPLL is locked
gxb_reconfig_write	Input	3	Transceiver reconfiguration Avalon-MM interface from the RX Native PHY to the transceiver arbiter
gxb_reconfig_read	Input	3	
gxb_reconfig_address	Input	33	
gxb_reconfig_writedata	Input	96	
gxb_reconfig_readdata	Output	96	
gxb_reconfig_waitrequest	Output	3	

RX Reconfiguration Management			
rx_reconfig_en	Output	1	RX Reconfiguration enables signal
measure	Output	24	HDMI RX TMDS clock frequency measurement (in 10 ms)
measure_valid	Output	1	Indicates the measure signal is valid
os	Output	1	Oversampling factor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: No oversampling • 1: 5× oversampling
reconfig_mgmt_write	Output	1	RX reconfiguration management Avalon-MM interface to transceiver arbiter
reconfig_mgmt_read	Output	1	
reconfig_mgmt_address	Output	13	
reconfig_mgmt_writedata	Output	32	
reconfig_mgmt_readdata	Input	32	
reconfig_mgmt_waitrequest	Input	1	

HDMI RX Core Signals			
TMDS_Bit_clock_Ratio	Output	1	SCDC register interfaces
audio_de	Output	1	HDMI RX core audio interfaces

continued...



HDMI RX Core Signals			
audio_data	Output	256	Refer to the <i>Sink Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
audio_info_ai	Output	48	
audio_N	Output	20	
audio_CTS	Output	20	
audio_metadata	Output	165	
audio_format	Output	5	
aux_pkt_data	Output	72	HDMI RX core auxiliary interfaces Refer to the <i>Sink Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
aux_pkt_addr	Output	6	
aux_pkt_wr	Output	1	
aux_data	Output	72	
aux_sop	Output	1	
aux_eop	Output	1	
aux_valid	Output	1	
aux_error	Output	1	HDMI RX core sideband signals Refer to the <i>Sink Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
gcp	Output	6	
info_avi	Output	112	
info_vsi	Output	61	
colordepth_mgmt_sync	Output	2	HDMI RX core video ports <i>Note: N = symbols per clock</i> Refer to the <i>Sink Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
vid_data	Output	$N*48$	
vid_vsync	Output	N	
vid_hsync	Output	N	
vid_de	Output	N	HDMI RX core control and status ports <i>Note: N = symbols per clock</i> Refer to the <i>Sink Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
mode	Output	1	
ctrl	Output	$N*6$	
locked	Output	3	
vid_lock	Output	1	HDMI RX 5V detect and hotplug detect Refer to the <i>Sink Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
in_5v_power	Input	1	
hdmi_rx_hpd_n	Inout	1	

I ² C Signals			
hdmi_rx_i2c_sda	Inout	1	HDMI RX DDC and SCDC interface
hdmi_rx_i2c_scl	Inout	1	

RX EDID RAM Signals			
edid_ram_access	Input	1	HDMI RX EDID RAM access interface.

continued...



RX EDID RAM Signals			
edid_ram_address	Input	8	Assert edid_ram_access when you want to write or read from the EDID RAM, else this signal should be kept low.
edid_ram_write	Input	1	
edid_ram_read	Input	1	
edid_ram_readdata	Output	8	
edid_ram_writedata	Input	8	
edid_ram_waitrequest	Output	1	

Table 17. HDMI TX Top-Level Signals

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
Clock and Reset Signals			
mgmt_clk	Input	1	System clock input (100 MHz)
reset	Input	1	System reset input
hdmi_clk_in	Input	1	Reference clock to TX IOPLL and TX PLL. The clock frequency is the same as the TMDS clock frequency.
vid_clk_out	Output	1	Video clock output
ls_clk_out	Output	8	Link speed clock output
sys_init	Output	1	System initialization to reset the system upon power-up
reset_xcvr	Input	1	Reset to TX transceiver
reset_pll	Input	1	Reset to IOPLL and TX PLL
reset_pll_reconfig	Output	1	Reset to PLL reconfiguration

TX Transceiver and IOPLL Signals			
tx_serial_data	Output	4	HDMI serial data from the TX Native PHY
gxb_tx_ready	Output	1	Indicates TX Native PHY is ready
gxb_tx_cal_busy_out	Output	4	TX Native PHY calibration busy signal to the transceiver arbiter
gxb_tx_cal_busy_in	Input	4	Calibration busy signal from the transceiver arbiter to the TX Native PHY
iopll_locked	Output	1	Indicate IOPLL is locked
txpll_locked	Output	1	Indicate TX PLL is locked
gxb_reconfig_write	Input	4	Transceiver reconfiguration Avalon-MM interface from the TX Native PHY to the transceiver arbiter
gxb_reconfig_read	Input	4	
gxb_reconfig_address	Input	44	
gxb_reconfig_writedata	Input	128	
gxb_reconfig_readdata	Output	128	
gxb_reconfig_waitrequest	Output	4	



TX IOPLL and TX PLL Reconfiguration Signals			
pll_reconfig_write/ tx_pll_reconfig_write	Input	1	TX IOPLL/TX PLL reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces
pll_reconfig_read/ tx_pll_reconfig_read	Input	1	
pll_reconfig_address/ tx_pll_reconfig_address	Input	10	
pll_reconfig_writedata/ tx_pll_reconfig_writedata	Input	32	
pll_reconfig_readdata/ tx_pll_reconfig_readdata	Output	32	
pll_reconfig_waitrequest/ tx_pll_reconfig_waitrequest	Output	1	
os	Input	2	Oversampling factor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: No oversampling • 1: 3× oversampling • 2: 4× oversampling • 3: 5× oversampling
measure	Input	24	Indicates the TMDS clock frequency of the transmitting video resolution.

HDMI TX Core Signals			
ctrl	Input	6*N	HDMI TX core control interfaces <i>Note: N = Symbols per clock</i> Refer to the <i>Source Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
mode	Input	1	
TMDS_Bit_clock_Ratio	Input	1	SCDC register interfaces Refer to the <i>Source Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
Scrambler_Enable	Input	1	
audio_de	Input	1	HDMI TX core audio interfaces Refer to the <i>Source Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
audio_mute	Input	1	
audio_data	Input	256	
audio_info_ai	Input	49	
audio_N	Input	22	
audio_CTS	Input	22	
audio_metadata	Input	166	
audio_format	Input	5	
aux_ready	Output	1	HDMI TX core auxiliary interfaces Refer to the <i>Source Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
aux_data	Input	72	
aux_sop	Input	1	
aux_eop	Input	1	
aux_valid	Input	1	

continued...



HDMI TX Core Signals			
gcp	Input	6	HDMI TX core sideband signals Refer to the <i>Source Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
info_avi	Input	113	
info_vsi	Input	62	
vid_data	Input	$N*48$	HDMI TX core video ports <i>Note: N = symbols per clock</i> Refer to the <i>Source Interfaces</i> section in the <i>HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide</i> for more information.
vid_vsync	Input	N	
vid_hsync	Input	N	
vid_de	Input	N	

I ² C and Hot Plug Detect Signals			
tx_i2c_avalon_waitrequest	Output	1	I ² C master Avalon-MM interfaces
tx_i2c_avalon_address	Input	3	
tx_i2c_avalon_writedata	Input	32	
tx_i2c_avalon_readdata	Output	32	
tx_i2c_avalon_chipselect	Input	1	
tx_i2c_avalon_write	Input	1	
tx_i2c_avalon_irq	Output	1	
hdmi_tx_i2c_sda	Inout	1	HDMI TX DDC and SCDC interfaces
hdmi_tx_i2c_scl	Inout	1	
hdmi_tx_hpd_n	Input	1	HDMI TX hotplug detect interfaces
tx_hpd_ack	Input	1	
tx_hpd_req	Output	1	

Table 18. Transceiver Arbiter Signals

Signal	Direction	Width	Description
clk	Input	1	Reconfiguration clock. This clock must share the same clock with the reconfiguration management blocks.
reset	Input	1	Reset signal. This reset must share the same reset with the reconfiguration management blocks.
rx_rcfg_en	Input	1	RX reconfiguration enable signal
tx_rcfg_en	Input	1	TX reconfiguration enable signal
rx_rcfg_ch	Input	2	Indicates which channel to be reconfigured on the RX core. This signal must always remain asserted.
tx_rcfg_ch	Input	2	Indicates which channel to be reconfigured on the TX core. This signal must always remain asserted.
rx_reconfig_mgmt_write	Input	1	Reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces from the RX reconfiguration management

continued...



Signal	Direction	Width	Description
rx_reconfig_mgmt_read	Input	1	Reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces from the TX reconfiguration management
rx_reconfig_mgmt_address	Input	11	
rx_reconfig_mgmt_writedata	Input	32	
rx_reconfig_mgmt_readdata	Output	32	
rx_reconfig_mgmt_waitrequest	Output	1	
tx_reconfig_mgmt_write	Input	1	
tx_reconfig_mgmt_read	Input	1	
tx_reconfig_mgmt_address	Input	11	
tx_reconfig_mgmt_writedata	Input	32	
tx_reconfig_mgmt_readdata	Output	32	
tx_reconfig_mgmt_waitrequest	Output	1	
reconfig_write	Output	1	Reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces to the transceiver
reconfig_read	Output	1	
reconfig_address	Output	11	
reconfig_writedata	Output	32	
rx_reconfig_readdata	Input	32	
rx_reconfig_waitrequest	Input	1	
tx_reconfig_readdata	Input	1	
tx_reconfig_waitrequest	Input	1	
rx_cal_busy	Input	1	Calibration status signal from the RX transceiver
tx_cal_busy	Input	1	Calibration status signal from the TX transceiver
rx_reconfig_cal_busy	Output	1	Calibration status signal to the RX transceiver PHY reset control
tx_reconfig_cal_busy	Output	1	Calibration status signal from the TX transceiver PHY reset control

Table 19. RX-TX Link Signals

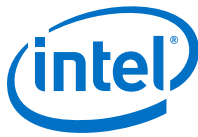
Signal	Direction	Width	Description
reset	Input	1	Reset to the video/audio/auxiliary/sidebands FIFO buffer.
mgmt_clk	Input	1	100 MHz clock
i2c_clk	Input	1	I ² C clock
hdmi_tx_ls_clk	Input	1	HDMI TX link speed clock
hdmi_rx_ls_clk	Input	1	HDMI RX link speed clock
hdmi_tx_vid_clk	Input	1	HDMI TX video clock
hdmi_rx_vid_clk	Input	1	HDMI RX video clock

continued...



Signal	Direction	Width	Description
sys_init	Input	1	System initialization to reset the system upon power-up
wd_reset	Input	1	Watchdog timer reset
hdmi_rx_locked	Input	3	Indicates HDMI RX locked status
hdmi_rx_de	Input	N	HDMI RX video interfaces <i>Note: N = symbols per clock</i>
hdmi_rx_hsync	Input	N	
hdmi_rx_vsync	Input	N	
hdmi_rx_data	Input	$N*48$	
rx_audio_format	Input	5	HDMI RX audio interfaces
rx_audio_metadata	Input	165	
rx_audio_info_ai	Input	48	
rx_audio_CTS	Input	20	
rx_audio_N	Input	20	
rx_audio_de	Input	1	
rx_audio_data	Input	256	
rx_gcp	Input	6	
rx_info_avi	Input	112	
rx_info_vsi	Input	61	
rx_aux_eop	Input	1	HDMI RX auxiliary interfaces
rx_aux_sop	Input	1	
rx_aux_valid	Input	1	
rx_aux_data	Input	72	
hdmi_tx_de	Output	N	HDMI TX video interfaces <i>Note: N = symbols per clock</i>
hdmi_tx_hsync	Output	N	
hdmi_tx_vsync	Output	N	
hdmi_tx_data	Output	$N*48$	
tx_audio_format	Output	5	HDMI TX audio interfaces
tx_audio_metadata	Output	165	
tx_audio_info_ai	Output	48	
tx_audio_CTS	Output	20	
tx_audio_N	Output	20	
tx_audio_de	Output	1	
tx_audio_data	Output	256	
tx_gcp	Output	6	
tx_info_avi	Output	112	

continued...



Signal	Direction	Width	Description
tx_info_vsi	Output	61	HDMI TX auxiliary interfaces
tx_aux_eop	Output	1	
tx_aux_sop	Output	1	
tx_aux_valid	Output	1	
tx_aux_data	Output	72	
tx_aux_ready	Output	1	

Table 20. Platform Designer System Signals

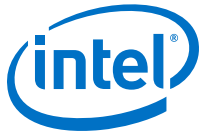
Signal	Direction	Width	Description
cpu_clk	Input	1	CPU clock
cpu_clk_reset_n	Input	1	CPU reset
tmads_bit_clock_ratio_pio_external_connection_export	Input	1	TMDS bit clock ratio
measure_pio_external_connection_export	Input	24	Expected TMDS clock frequency
measure_valid_req_export	Input	1	Indicates measure PIO is valid
measure_valid_ack_export	Input	1	
oc_i2c_master_av_slave_translator_avalon_anti_slave_0_address	Output	3	I ² C Master Avalon-MM interfaces
oc_i2c_master_av_slave_translator_avalon_anti_slave_0_write	Output	1	
oc_i2c_master_av_slave_translator_avalon_anti_slave_0_readdata		32	
oc_i2c_master_av_slave_translator_avalon_anti_slave_0_writedata	Output	32	
oc_i2c_master_av_slave_translator_avalon_anti_slave_0_waitrequest	Input	1	
oc_i2c_master_av_slave_translator_avalon_anti_slave_0_chipselect	Output	1	
edid_ram_access_pio_external_connection_export	Output	1	EDID RAM access interfaces. Assert <code>edid_ram_access_pio_external_connection_export</code> when you want to write to or read from the EDID RAM on the RX top. Connect EDID RAM access Avalon-MM slave in Platform Designer to the EDID RAM interface on the top-level RX modules.
edid_ram_slave_translator_address	Output	8	
edid_ram_slave_translator_write	Output	1	
edid_ram_slave_translator_read	Output	1	
edid_ram_slave_translator_readdata	Input	8	
edid_ram_slave_translator_writedata	Output	8	
edid_ram_slave_translator_waitrequest	Input	1	
tx_pll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_anti_slave_waitrequest	Input	1	TX PLL Reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces

continued...



Signal	Direction	Width	Description
tx_pll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_writedata	Output	32	
tx_pll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_address	Output	11	
tx_pll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_write	Output	1	
tx_pll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_read	Output	1	
tx_pll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_readdata	Input	32	
tx_pll_waitrequest_pio_external_connection_export	Input	1	TX PLL waitrequest
tx_pma_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_address	Output	13	TX PMA Reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces
tx_pma_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_write	Output	1	
tx_pma_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_read	Output	1	
tx_pma_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_readdata	Input	32	
tx_pma_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_writedata	Output	32	
tx_pma_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_waitrequest	Input	1	
tx_pma_waitrequest_pio_external_connection_export	Input	1	TX PMA waitrequest
tx_pma_cal_busy_pio_external_connection_export	Input	1	TX PMA Recalibration Busy
tx_pma_ch_export	Output	2	TX PMA Channels
tx_rcfg_en_pio_external_connection_export			TX PMA Reconfiguration Enable
tx_iopll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_writedata	Output	32	TX IOPLL Reconfiguration Avalon-MM interfaces
tx_iopll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_address	Output	9	
tx_iopll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_write	Output	1	
tx_iopll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_read	Output	1	
tx_iopll_rcfg_mgmt_translator_avalon_slave_readdata	Input	32	
tx_os_pio_external_connection_export	Output	2	Oversampling factor:

continued...



Signal	Direction	Width	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No oversampling 1: 3× oversampling 2: 4× oversampling 3: 5× oversampling
tx_rst_pll_pio_external_connection_export	Output	1	Reset to IOPLL and TX PLL
tx_rst_xcvr_pio_external_connection_export	Output	1	Reset to TX Native PHY
wd_timer_resetrequest_reset	Output	1	Watchdog timer reset
color_depth_pio_external_connection_export	Input	2	Color depth
tx_hpd_ack_pio_external_connection_export	Output	1	For TX hotplug detect handshaking
tx_hpd_req_pio_external_connection_export	Input	1	

Related Information

- [Sink Interfaces in the HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide](#)
- [Source Interfaces in the HDMI Intel FPGA IP User Guide](#)

2.7. Design RTL Parameters

Use the HDMI TX and RX Top RTL parameters to customize the design example.

Most of the design parameters are available in the HDMI Intel FPGA IP Design Example parameter editor. You can still change the design example settings you made in the parameter editor through the RTL parameters.

Table 21. HDMI RX Top Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
SUPPORT_DEEP_COLOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No deep color 1: Deep color 	Determines if the core can encode deep color formats.
SUPPORT_AUXILIARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No AUX 1: AUX 	Determines if the auxiliary channel encoding is included.
SYMBOLS_PER_CLOCK	2	Supports only 2 symbols per clock for Intel Stratix 10 devices.
SUPPORT_AUDIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No audio 1: Audio 	Determines if the core can encode audio.
POLARITY_INVERSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: Invert polarity 1: Do not invert polarity 	Set this parameter to 1 to invert the value of each bit of the input data. Setting this parameter to 1 assigns 4'b1111 to the rx_polinv port of the RX transceiver.

Table 22. HDMI TX Top Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
USE_FPLL	1	Supports fPLL as TX PLL only for Intel Stratix 10 devices. Always set this parameter to 1.
SUPPORT_DEEP_COLOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No deep color 1: Deep color 	Determines if the core can encode deep color formats.
<i>continued...</i>		



Parameter	Value	Description
SUPPORT_AUXILIARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No AUX 1: AUX 	Determines if the auxiliary channel encoding is included.
SYMBOLS_PER_CLOCK	2	Supports only 2 symbols per clock for Intel Stratix 10 devices.
SUPPORT_AUDIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No audio 1: Audio 	Determines if the core can encode audio.
POLARITY_INVERSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: Invert polarity 1: Do not invert polarity 	Set this parameter to 1 to invert the value of each bit of the input data. Setting this parameter to 1 assigns 4'b1111 to the tx_polinvt port of the TX transceiver.

2.8. Hardware Setup

The HDMI Intel FPGA IP design example is HDMI 2.0b capable and performs a loop-through demonstration for a standard HDMI video stream.

To run the hardware test, connect an HDMI-enabled device—such as a graphics card with HDMI interface—to the Transceiver Native PHY RX block, and the HDMI sink input.

1. The HDMI sink decodes the port into a standard video stream and sends it to the clock recovery core.
2. The HDMI RX core decodes the video, auxiliary, and audio data to be looped back in parallel to the HDMI TX core through the DCFIFO.
3. The HDMI source port of the FMC daughter card transmits the image to a monitor.

Note: If you want to use another Intel FPGA development board, you must change the device assignments and the pin assignments. The transceiver analog setting is tested for the Intel Stratix 10 FPGA development kit and Bitec HDMI FMC 2.0 daughter card. You may modify the settings for your own board.

Table 23. On-board Push Button and LED Functions

Push Button/LED	Function
cpu_resetrn	Press once to perform system reset.
user_pb[0]	Press once to toggle the HPD signal to the standard HDMI source.
user_pb[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press and hold to instruct the TX core to send the DVI encoded signal. Release to send the HDMI encoded signal.
user_pb[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press and hold to instruct the TX core to stop sending the InfoFrames from the sideband signals. Release to resume sending the InfoFrames from the sideband signals.
USER_LED[0]	HDMI PLL lock status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green = RX HDMI PLL is locked. Red = TX HDMI PLL is locked. Orange = Both RX and TX HDMI PLLs are locked. Off = Both RX and TX HDMI PLLs are not locked.
USER_LED[1]	Transceiver ready status.

continued...



Push Button/LED	Function
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green = RX transceiver is ready. Red = TX transceiver is ready. Orange = Both RX and TX transceivers are ready. Off = Both RX and TX transceivers are not ready.
USER_LED[2]	RX HDMI core and TX transceiver PLL lock status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green = RX HDMI core is locked. Red = TX transceiver PLL is locked. Orange = RX HDMI core and TX transceiver PLL are locked. Off = RX HDMI core and TX transceiver PLL are not locked.
USER_LED[3]	Oversampling status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green = RX is oversampled. Red = TX is oversampled. Orange = Both RX and TX are oversampled (Data rate < 1,000 Mbps). Off = Both RX and TX are not oversampled (Data rate ≥ 1,000 Mbps).

2.9. Simulation Testbench

The simulation testbench simulates the HDMI TX serial loopback to the RX core.

Figure 11. HDMI Intel FPGA IP Core Simulation Testbench Block Diagram

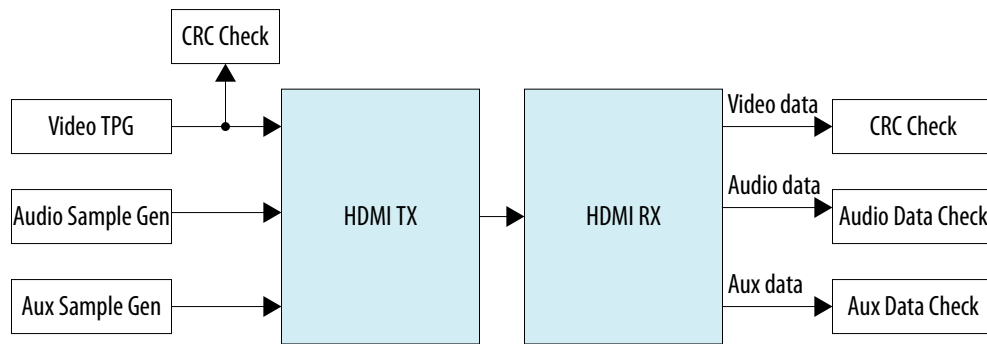


Table 24. Testbench Components

Component	Description
Video TPG	The video test pattern generator (TPG) provides the video stimulus.
Audio Sample Gen	The audio sample generator provides audio sample stimulus. The generator generates an incrementing test data pattern to be transmitted through the audio channel.
Aux Sample Gen	The aux sample generator provides the auxiliary sample stimulus. The generator generates a fixed data to be transmitted from the transmitter.
CRC Check	This checker verifies if the TX transceiver recovered clock frequency matches the desired data rate.
Audio Data Check	The audio data check compares whether the incrementing test data pattern is received and decoded correctly.
Aux Data Check	The aux data check compares whether the expected aux data is received and decoded correctly on the receiver side.



The HDMI simulation testbench does the following verification tests:

HDMI Feature	Verification
Video data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The testbench implements CRC checking on the input and output video. It checks the CRC value of the transmitted data against the CRC calculated in the received video data. The testbench then performs the checking after detecting 4 stable V-SYNC signals from the receiver.
Auxiliary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aux sample generator generates a fixed data to be transmitted from the transmitter. On the receiver side, the generator compares whether the expected auxiliary data is received and decoded correctly.
Audio data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The audio sample generator generates an incrementing test data pattern to be transmitted through the audio channel. On the receiver side, the audio data checker checks and compares whether the incrementing test data pattern is received and decoded correctly.

A successful simulation ends with the following message:

```
# SYMBOLS_PER_CLOCK = 2
# VIC = 0
# AUDIO_CLK_DIVIDE = 800
# TEST_HDMI_6G = 1
# Simulation pass
```

Table 25. HDMI Intel FPGA Design Example Supported Simulators

Simulator	Verilog HDL	VHDL
ModelSim - Intel FPGA Edition/ ModelSim - Intel FPGA Starter Edition	Yes	Yes
VCS/VCS MX	Yes	Yes
Riviera-PRO	Yes	Yes
NCSim	Yes	No
Xcelium Parallel	Yes	No



3. Document Revision History for the HDMI Intel Stratix 10 FPGA IP Design Example User Guide

Document Version	Intel Quartus Prime Version	Changes
2018.05.07	18.0	Initial release.

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