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### Understanding [Embedded - CPLDs \(Complex Programmable Logic Devices\)](#)

Embedded - CPLDs, or Complex Programmable Logic Devices, are highly versatile digital logic devices used in electronic systems. These programmable components are designed to perform complex logical operations and can be customized for specific applications. Unlike fixed-function ICs, CPLDs offer the flexibility to reprogram their configuration, making them an ideal choice for various embedded systems. They consist of a set of logic gates and programmable interconnects, allowing designers to implement complex logic circuits without needing custom hardware.

### Applications of Embedded - CPLDs

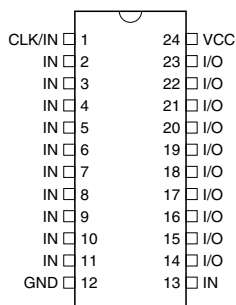
#### Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	EE PLD
Delay Time tpd(1) Max	15 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	10
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	10
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	24-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	24-SO
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf750cl-15si">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf750cl-15si</a>

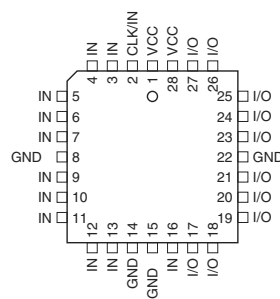
## 2. Pin Configurations

Pin	Function
CLK	Clock
IN	Logic Inputs
I/O	Bi-directional Buffers
GND	Ground
VCC	+5V Supply

### 2.1 DIP/SOIC/TSSOP



### 2.2 PLCC/LCC



Note: For PLCC, pins 1, 8, 15, and 22 can be left unconnected. For superior performance, connect VCC to pin 1 and GND to pins 8, 15, and 22.

## 3. Description

The ATF750C(L)s are twice as powerful as most other 24-pin programmable logic devices. Increased product terms, sum terms, flip-flops and output logic configurations

translate into more usable gates. High-speed logic and uniform predictable delays guarantee fast in-system performance. The ATF750C(L) is a high-performance CMOS (electrically-erasable) complex programmable logic device (CPLD) that utilizes Atmel's proven electrically-erasable technology.

Each of the ATF750C(L)'s 22 logic pins can be used as an input. Ten of these can be used as inputs, outputs or bi-directional I/O pins. Each flip-flop is individually configurable as either D- or T-type. Each flip-flop output is fed back into the array independently. This allows burying of all the sum terms and flip-flops.

There are 171 total product terms available. There are two sum terms per output, providing added flexibility. A variable format is used to assign between four to eight product terms per sum term. Much more logic can be replaced by this device than by any other 24-pin PLD. With 20 sum terms and flip-flops, complex state machines are easily implemented with logic to spare.

Product terms provide individual clocks and asynchronous resets for each flip-flop. Each flip-flop may also be individually configured to have direct input pin controlled clocking. Each output has its own enable product term. One product term provides a common synchronous preset for all flip-flops. Register preload functions are provided to simplify testing. All registers automatically reset upon power-up.

The ATF750CL is a low-power device with speeds as fast as 15 ns. The ATF750CL provides the optimum low-power CPLD solution. This device significantly reduces total system power, thereby allowing battery-powered operations.

## 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

Temperature Under Bias.....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature .....	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground .....	-2.0V to +7.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming.....	-2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground .....	-2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>

**\*NOTICE:** Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Note:** 1. Minimum voltage is -0.6V DC, which may undershoot to -2.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns. Maximum output pin voltage is  $V_{CC} + 0.75V$  DC, which may overshoot to 7.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns.

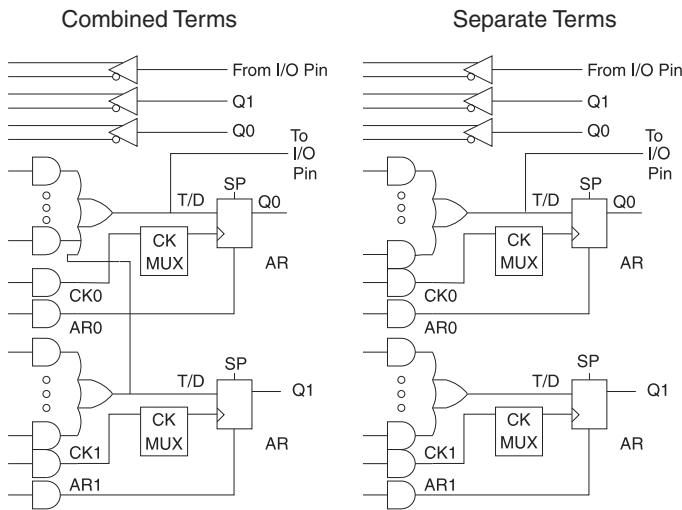
## 5. DC and AC Operating Conditions

All members of the family are specified to operate in either one of two voltage ranges. Parameters are specified as noted to be either 2.7V to 3.6V, 5V  $\pm 5\%$  or 5V  $\pm 10\%$ .

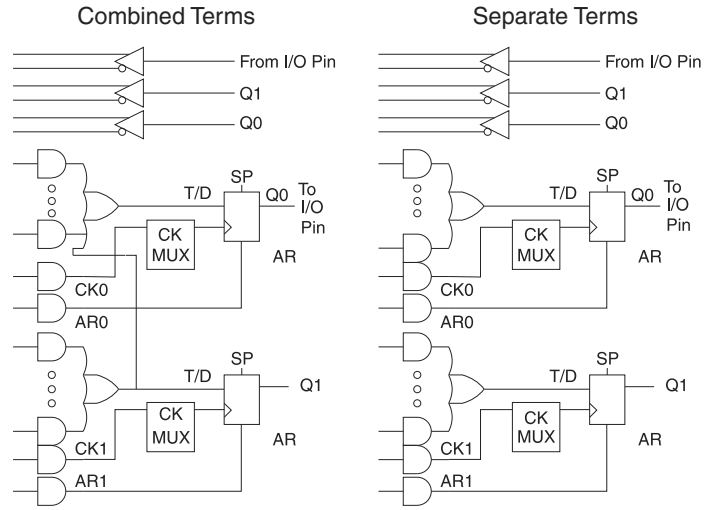
5V Operation	Commercial -7.5, -10, -15	Industrial -10, -15	Military
Operating Temperature (Ambient)	0°C - 70°C	-40°C - +85°C	-55°C - +125°C (case)
$V_{CC}$ Power Supply	5V $\pm 5\%$	5V $\pm 10\%$	5V $\pm 10\%$

## 6. Logic Options

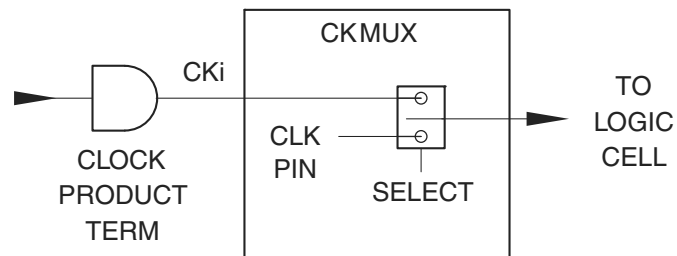
### Combinatorial Output



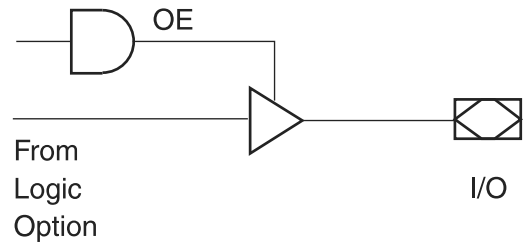
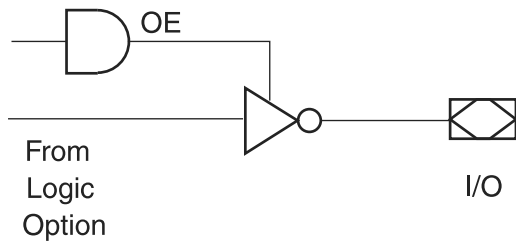
### Registered Output



## 7. Clock Mux



## 8. Output Options



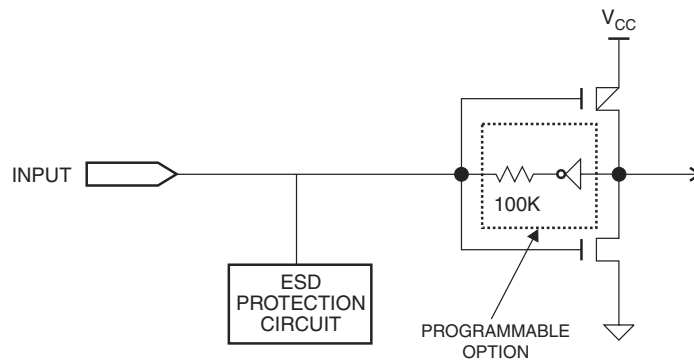
## 9. Bus-friendly Pin-keeper Input and I/Os

All input and I/O pins on the ATF750C(L) have programmable “pin-keeper” circuits. If activated, when any pin is driven high or low and then subsequently left floating, it will stay at that previous high or low level.

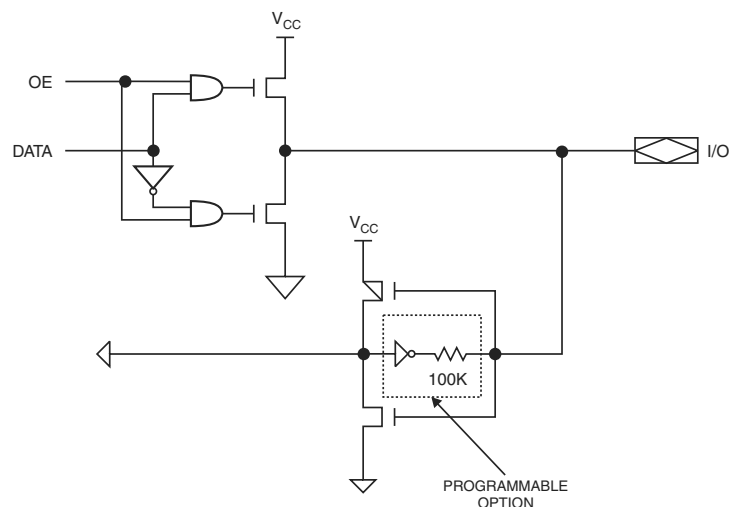
This circuitry prevents unused input and I/O lines from floating to intermediate voltage levels, which causes unnecessary power consumption and system noise. The keeper circuits eliminate the need for external pull-up resistors and eliminate their DC power consumption.

Enabling or disabling of the pin-keeper circuits is controlled by the device type chosen in the logic compiler device selection menu. Please refer to the software compiler table for more details. Once the pin-keeper circuits are disabled, normal termination procedures are required for unused inputs and I/Os.

## 10. Input Diagram



## 11. I/O Diagram

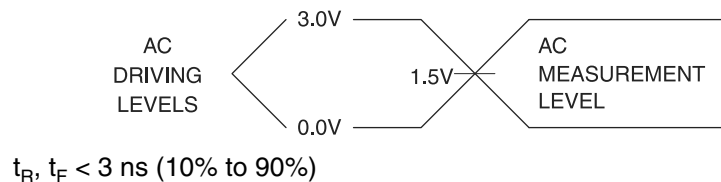


## 12. DC Characteristics

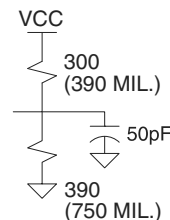
Symbol	Parameter	Condition			Min	Typ	Max	Units
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Load Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = -0.1V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 1V					10	μA
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = -0.1V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.1V					10	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply Current, Standby	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max, V <sub>IN</sub> = Max, Outputs Open	C-7, -10	Com.		125	180	mA
				Ind., Mil.		135	190	mA
			C-15	Com.		125	180	mA
				Ind., Mil.		135	190	mA
			CL-15	Com.		0.12	1	mA
				Ind.		0.15	2	mA
I <sub>OS</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Output Short Circuit Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5V					-120	mA
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage	4.5 ≤V <sub>CC</sub> ≤5.5V			-0.6		0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage				2.0		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.75	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = Min	I <sub>OL</sub> = 16 mA	Com., Ind.			0.5	V
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	Mil.			0.5	V
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA	Com.			0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = Min	I <sub>OH</sub> = -4.0 mA		2.4			V

Note: 1. Not more than one output at a time should be shorted. Duration of short circuit test should not exceed 30 sec.

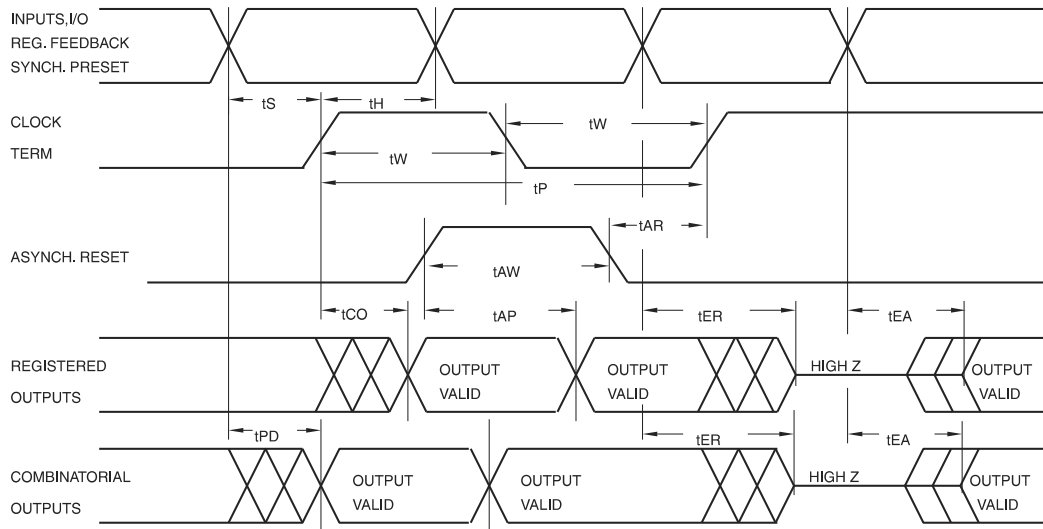
## 13. Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



## 14. Output Test Load



## 15. AC Waveforms, Product Term Clock<sup>(1)</sup>



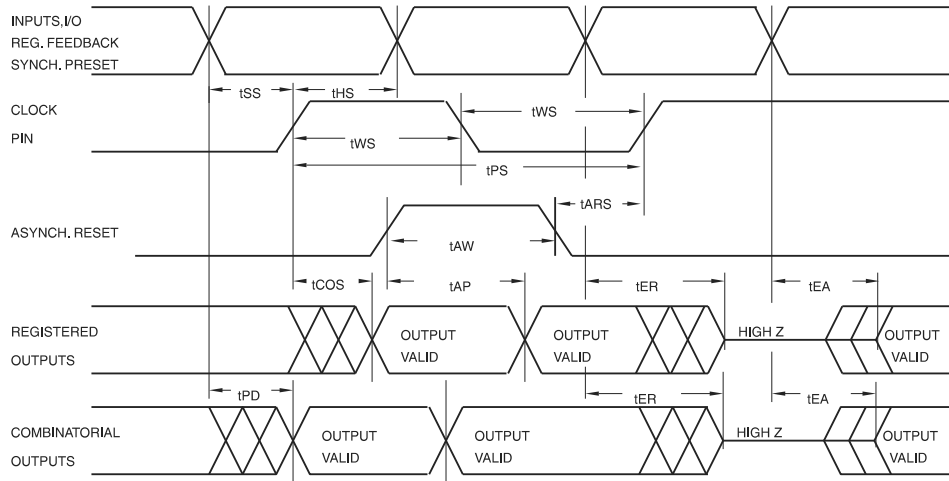
Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V and 3.0V, unless otherwise specified.

## 16. AC Characteristics, Product Term Clock<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	-7		-10		C/CL-15		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{PD}$	Input or Feedback to Non-registered Output		7.5		10		15	ns
$t_{EA}$	Input to Output Enable		7.5		10		15	ns
$t_{ER}$	Input to Output Disable		7.5		10		15	ns
$t_{CO}$	Clock to Output	3	7.5	4	10	5	12	ns
$t_{CF}$	Clock to Feedback	1	5	4	7.5	5	9	ns
$t_S$	Input Setup Time	3		4		8/12		ns
$t_{SF}$	Feedback Setup Time	3		4		7		ns
$t_H$	Hold Time	1		2		5		ns
$t_P$	Clock Period	7		11		14		ns
$t_W$	Clock Width	3.5		5.5		7		ns
$f_{MAX}$	External Feedback $1/(t_S + t_{CO})$		95		71		50/41	MHz
	Internal Feedback $1/(t_{SF} + t_{CF})$		125		86		62	MHz
	No Feedback $1/(t_P)$		142		90		71	MHz
$t_{AW}$	Asynchronous Reset Width	5		10		15		ns
$t_{AR}$	Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time	3		10		15		ns
$t_{AP}$	Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output Reset		8		12		15	ns
$t_{SP}$	Setup Time, Synchronous Preset	4		7		8		ns

Note: 1. See ordering information for valid part numbers.

## 17. AC Waveforms, Input Pin Clock<sup>(1)</sup>



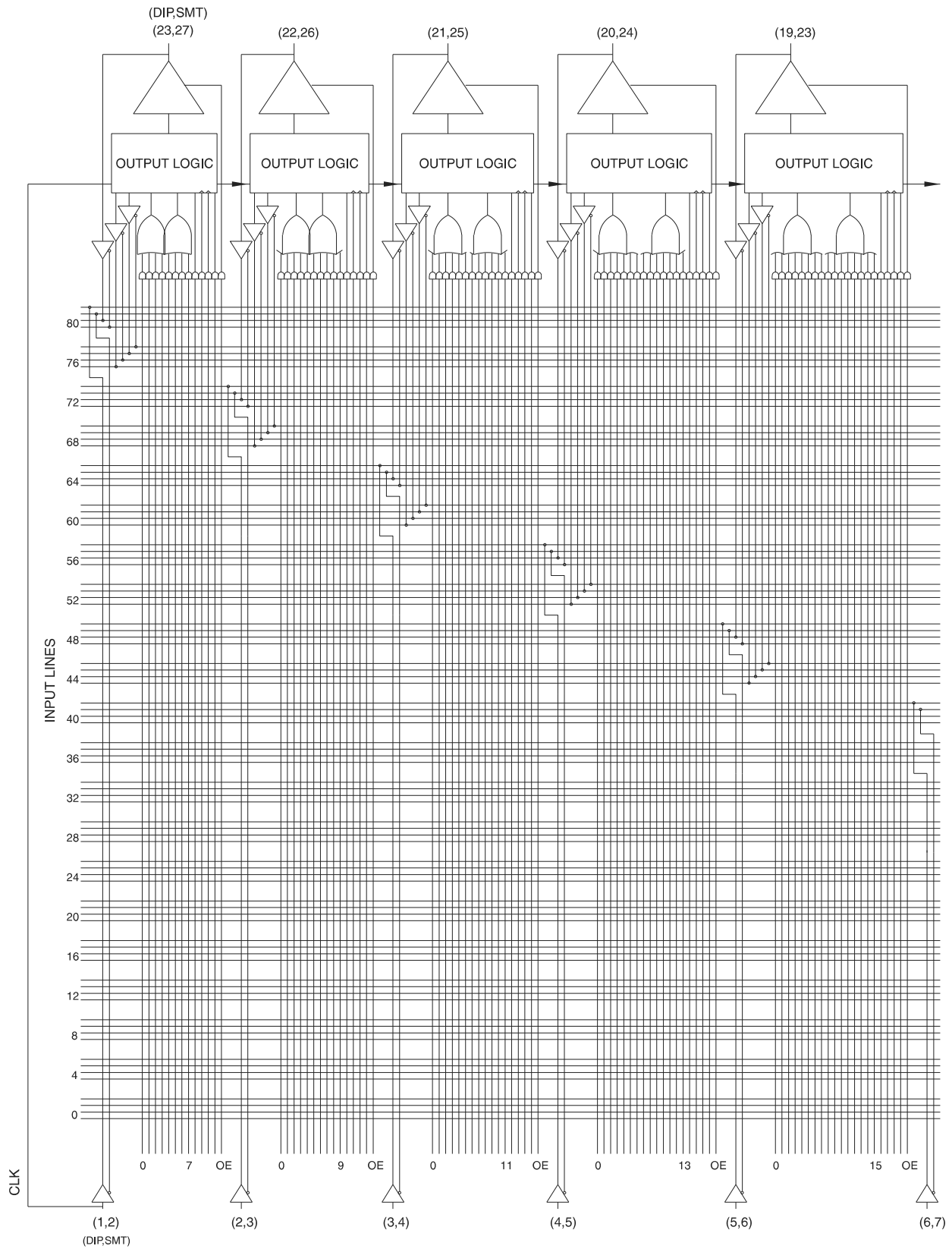
Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V and 3.0V, unless otherwise specified.

## 18. AC Characteristics, Input Pin Clock

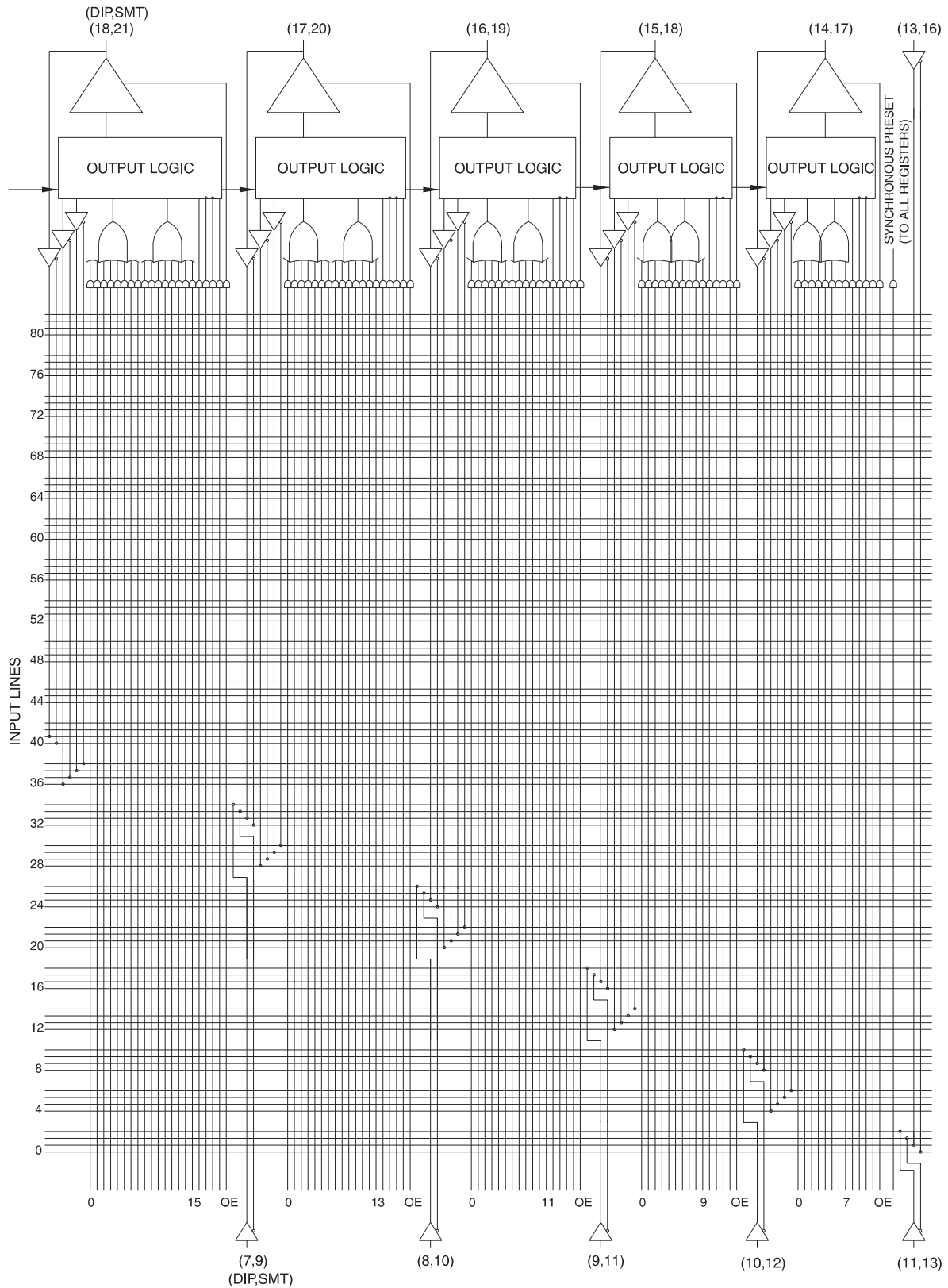
Symbol	Parameter	-7		-10		C/CL-15		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{PD}$	Input or Feedback to Non-registered Output		7.5		10		15	ns
$t_{EA}$	Input to Output Enable		7.5		10		15	ns
$t_{ER}$	Input to Output Disable		7.5		10		15	ns
$t_{COS}$	Clock to Output	0	6.5	0	7	0	10	ns
$t_{CFS}$	Clock to Feedback	0	3.5	0	5	0	5.5	ns
$t_{SS}$	Input Setup Time	4		5		8/12.5		ns
$t_{SFS}$	Feedback Setup Time	4		5		7		ns
$t_{HS}$	Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
$t_{PS}$	Clock Period	7		10		12		ns
$t_{WS}$	Clock Width	3.5		5		6		ns
$f_{MAXS}$	External Feedback $1/(t_{SS} + t_{COS})$		95		83		55/44	MHz
	Internal Feedback $1/(t_{SFS} + t_{CFS})$		133		100		80	MHz
	No Feedback $1/(t_{PS})$		142		100		83	MHz
$t_{AW}$	Asynchronous Reset Width	5		10		15		ns
$t_{ARS}$	Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time	5		10		15		ns
$t_{AP}$	Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output Reset		8		10		15	ns
$t_{SPS}$	Setup Time, Synchronous Preset	5		5/9		11		ns



## 19. Functional Logic Diagram ATF750C, Upper Half



## 20. Functional Logic Diagram ATF750C, Lower Half

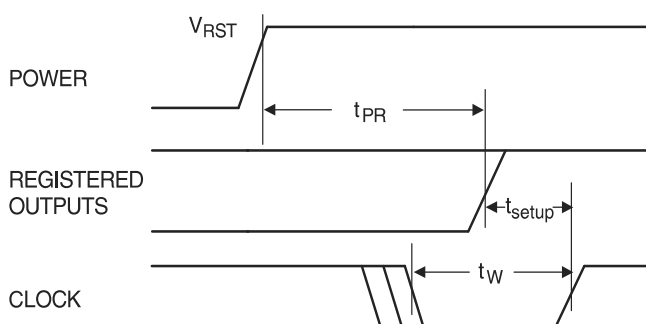


## 21. Power-up Reset

The registers in the ATF750C(L)s are designed to reset during power-up. At a point delayed slightly from  $V_{CC}$  crossing  $V_{RST}$ , all registers will be reset to the low state. The output state will depend on the polarity of the output buffer.

This feature is critical for state machine initialization. However, due to the asynchronous nature of reset and the uncertainty of how  $V_{CC}$  actually rises in the system, the following conditions are required:

1. The  $V_{CC}$  rise must be monotonic,
2. After reset occurs, all input and feedback setup times must be met before driving the clock terms or pin high, and
3. The clock pin, or signals from which clock terms are derived, must remain stable during  $t_{PR}$ .



Parameter	Description	Typ	Max	Units
$t_{PR}$	Power-up Reset Time	600	1000	ns
$V_{RST}$	Power-up Reset Voltage	2.0	4.5	V

## 22. Pin Capacitance

$f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $T = 25^\circ\text{C}^{(1)}$

	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
$C_{IN}$	5	8	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
$C_{OUT}$	6	8	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0V$

Note: 1. Typical values for nominal supply voltage. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested.

## 23. Using the ATF750C's Many Advanced Features

The ATF750C(L)'s advanced flexibility packs more usable gates into 24 pins than any other logic device. The ATF750C(L)s start with the popular 22V10 architecture, and add several enhanced features:

- **Selectable D- and T-type Registers**

Each ATF750C(L) flip-flop can be individually configured as either D- or T-type. Using the T-type configuration, JK and SR flip-flops are also easily created. These options allow more efficient product term usage.

- **Selectable Asynchronous Clocks**

Each of the ATF750C(L)'s flip-flops may be clocked by its own clock product term or directly from Pin 1 (SMD Lead 2). This removes the constraint that all registers must use the same clock. Buried state machines, counters and registers can all coexist in one device while running on separate clocks. Individual flip-flop clock source selection further allows mixing higher performance pin clocking and flexible product term clocking within one design.

- **A Full Bank of Ten More Registers**

The ATF750C(L) provides two flip-flops per output logic cell for a total of 20. Each register has its own sum term, its own reset term and its own clock term.

- **Independent I/O Pin and Feedback Paths**

Each I/O pin on the ATF750C(L) has a dedicated input path. Each of the 20 registers has its own feedback terms into the array as well. This feature, combined with individual product terms for each I/O's output enable, facilitates true bi-directional I/O design.

## 24. Synchronous Preset and Asynchronous Reset

One synchronous preset line is provided for all 20 registers in the ATF750C(L). The appropriate input signals to cause the internal clocks to go to a high state must be received during a synchronous preset. Appropriate setup and hold times must be met, as shown in the switching waveform diagram.

An individual asynchronous reset line is provided for each of the 20 flip-flops. Both master and slave halves of the flip-flops are reset when the input signals received force the internal resets high.

## 25. Software Support

All family members of the ATF750C(L) can be designed with Atmel®-WinCUPL.

Additionally, the ATF750C may be programmed to perform the ATF750(L) functional subset (no T-type flip-flops, pin clocking or D/T2 feedback) using the ATF750 JEDEC file. In this case, the ATF750C becomes a direct replacement or speed upgrade for the ATF750. The ATF750C is a direct replacement for the ATF750(L) and the ATF750B(L).

## 26. Software Compiler Mode Selection

**Table 26-1.** Software Compiler Mode Selection

Device	Atmel - WinCupL Device Mnemonic	Pin-keeper
ATF750C-DIP	V750C V750CPPK	Disabled Enabled
ATF750C-PLCC	V750LCC V750CPPKLCC	Disabled Enabled

## 27. Third Party Programmer Support

**Table 27-1.** Third Party Programmer Support

Device	Description
ATF750C (V750)	<b>V750 Cross-programming.</b> JEDEC file compatible with standard V750 JEDEC file (total fuses in JEDEC file = 14394). The Programmer will automatically program "0"s into the User Row (UES), and disable the Pin-keeper features. The Fuse Checksum will be the same as the old ATV750/L file. This device type is recommended for customers that are directly migrating from an ATV750/L device to an ATF750C/CL device.
ATF750C (V750B)	<b>V750B Cross-programming.</b> JEDEC file compatible with standard V750B JEDEC file (total fuses in JEDEC file = 14435). The Programmer will automatically program "0"s into the User Row (UES), and disable the Pin-keeper feature. The Fuse Checksum will be the same as the old ATV750B/BL file. This device type is recommended for customers that are directly migrating from an ATV750B/BL device to an ATF750C/CL device.
ATF750C	Programming of User Row (UES) bits supported and Pin-keeper bit is user-programmable. (Total fuses in JEDEC file = 14504). This is the default device type and is recommended for users that have re-compiled their source design files to specifically target the ATF750C device.

Note: 1. The ATF750C has 14,504 JEDEC fuses.

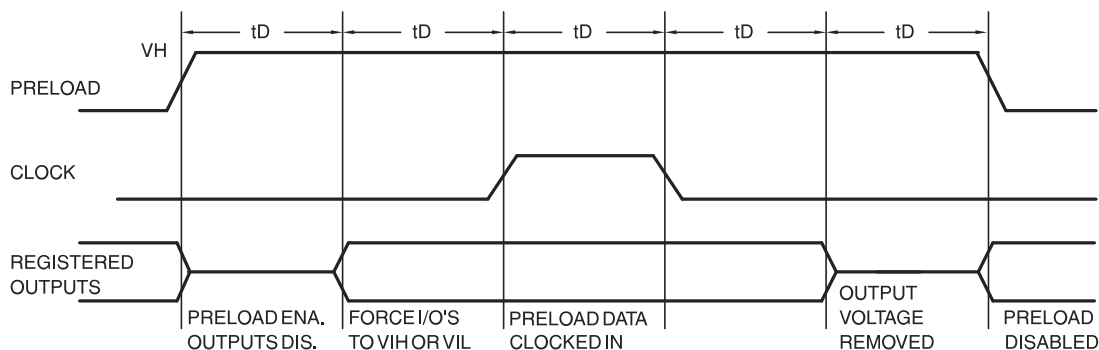
## 28. Security Fuse Usage

A single fuse is provided to prevent unauthorized copying of the ATF750C(L) fuse patterns. Once the security fuse is programmed, all fuses will appear programmed during verify.

The security fuse should be programmed last, as its effect is immediate.

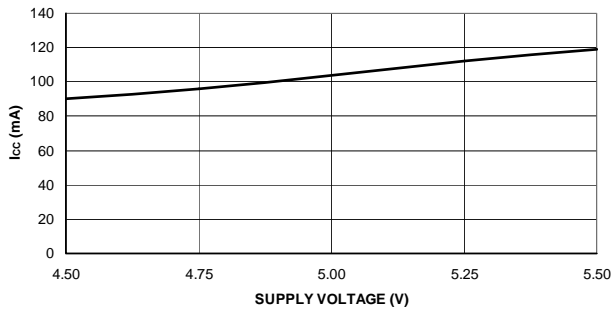
## 29. Preload of Registered Outputs

The ATF750C(L)'s registers are provided with circuitry to allow loading of each register asynchronously with either a high or a low. This feature will simplify testing since any state can be forced into the registers to control test sequencing. A  $V_{IH}$  level on the I/O pin will force the register high; a  $V_{IL}$  will force it low, independent of the output polarity. The PRELOAD state is entered by placing a 10.25V to 10.75V signal on pin 8 on DIPs, and lead 10 on SMDs. When the clock term is pulsed high, the data on the I/O pins is placed into the register chosen by the select pin

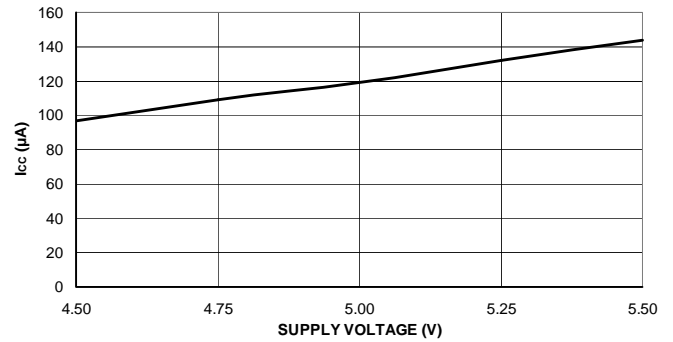


Level Forced on Registered Output Pin during Preload Cycle	Select Pin State	Register #0 State after Cycle	Register #1 State after Cycle
$V_{IH}$	Low	High	X
$V_{IL}$	Low	Low	X
$V_{IH}$	High	X	High
$V_{IL}$	High	X	Low

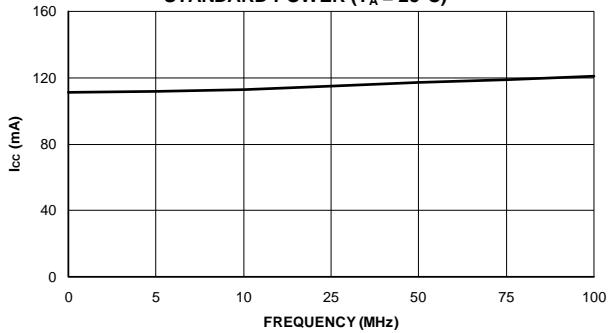
**ATF750C SUPPLY CURRENT VS.  
SUPPLY VOLTAGE ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



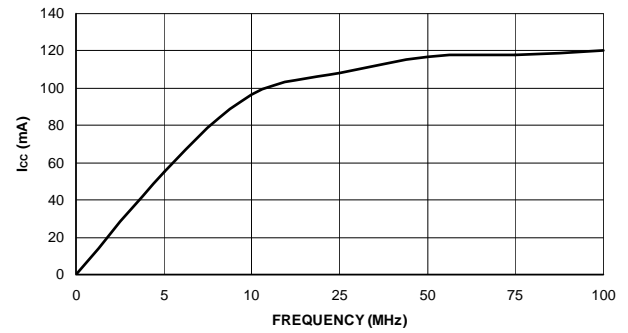
**ATF750CL SUPPLY CURRENT  
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



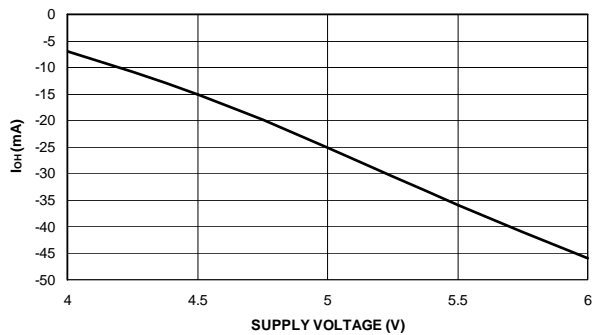
**SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY  
STANDARD POWER ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



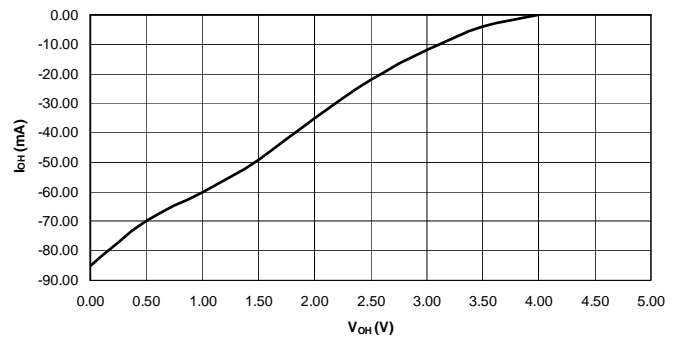
**SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY  
LOW-POWER ("L") VERSION ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



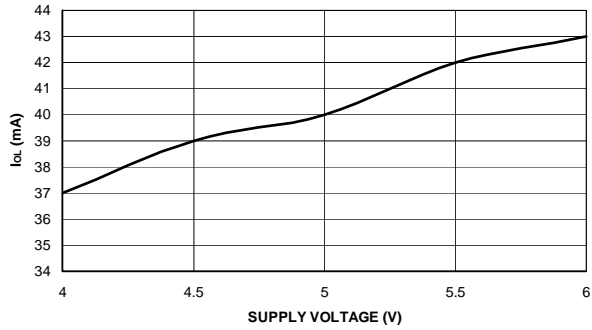
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT  
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ( $V_{OH} = 2.4\text{V}$ )**



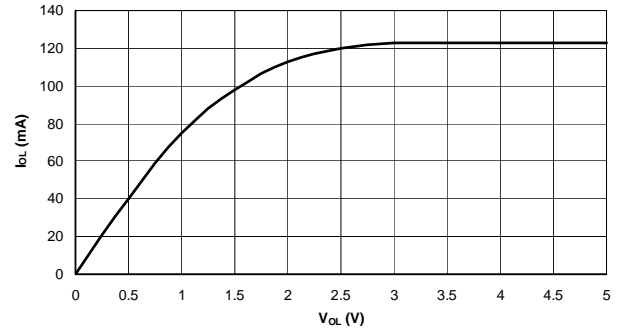
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT  
VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE ( $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**



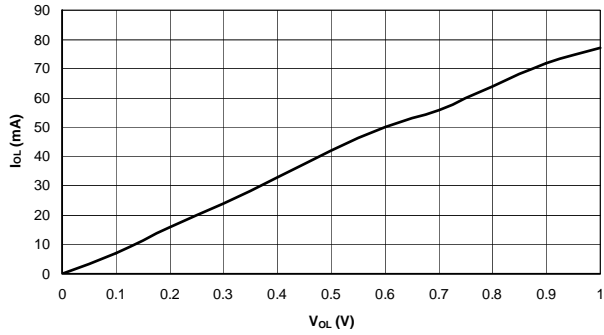
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SINK CURRENT  
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ( $V_{OL} = 0.5V$ )**



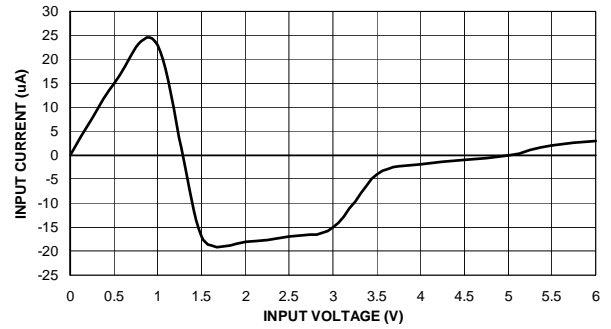
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SINK CURRENT  
VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE ( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )**



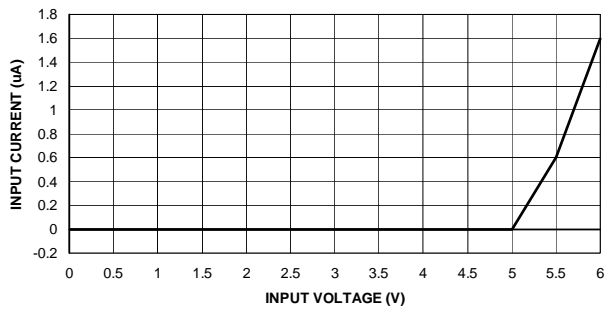
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SINK CURRENT  
VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE ( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )**



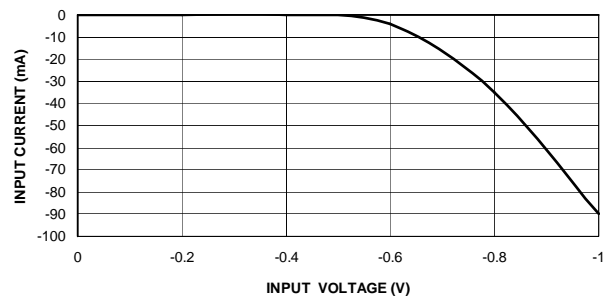
**ATF750C/CL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE  
( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )**



**ATF750C/CL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE  
( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ )  
WITHOUT PIN-KEEPER**



**ATF750C/CL INPUT CLAMP CURRENT  
VS. INPUT VOLTAGE ( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 35^\circ C$ )**





### 30. ATF750C(L) Military Ordering Information

$t_{PD}$ (ns)	$t_{COS}$ (ns)	Ext. $f_{MAXS}$ (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
10	7	83	ATF750C-10GM/883 ATF750C-10NM/883 5962-0720101MLA 5962-0720101M3A	24D3 28L 24D3 28L	Military/883 (-55°C to 125°C) Class B, Fully Compliant
15	10	55	ATF750C-15GM/883 ATF750C-15NM/883 5962-0720102MLA 5962-0720102M3A	24D3 28L 24D3 28L	

Note: 1. Special order only: TSSOP package requires special thermal management.

### 31. ATF750C(L) Green Package Options (Pb/Halide-free/RoHS Compliant)

$t_{PD}$ (ns)	$t_{COS}$ (ns)	Ext. $f_{MAXS}$ (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
7.5	6.5	95	ATF750C-7JX ATF750C-7PX ATF750C-7SX	28J 24P3 24S	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
10	7	83	ATF750C-10JU ATF750C-10PU ATF750C-10SU ATF750C-10XU	28J 24P3 24S 24X	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
15	10	44	ATF750CL-15JU ATF750CL-15PU ATF750CL-15SU ATF750CL-15XU	28J 24P3 24S 24X	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

### 32. Using “C” Product for Industrial

To use commercial product for industrial ranges, down-grade one speed grade from the Industrial to the Commercial device (7 ns “X” = 10 ns “U”) and de-rate power by 30%.

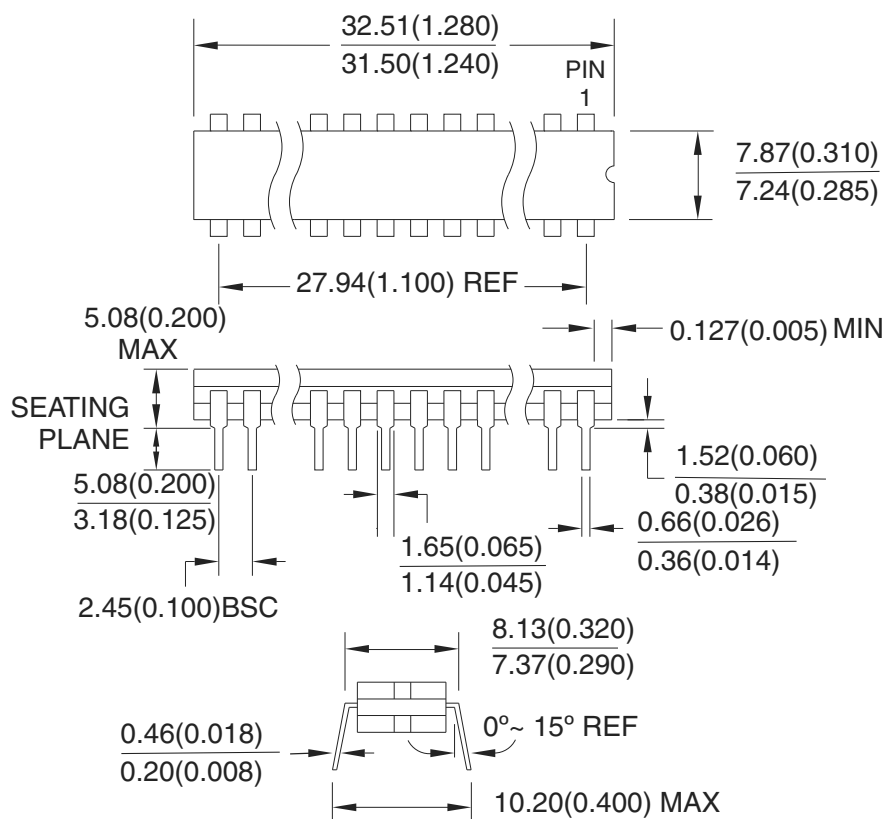
Package Type	
<b>24D3</b>	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Non-windowed Ceramic Dual Inline Package (CerDIP)
<b>28J</b>	28-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
<b>28L</b>	28-pad, Non-Windowed Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)
<b>24P3</b>	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
<b>24S</b>	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (SOIC)
<b>24X<sup>(1)</sup></b>	24-lead, 0.173" Wide, Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)

Note: 1. Special order only: TSSOP package requires special thermal management.

## 33. Packaging Information

### 33.1 24D3 – CerDIP

Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches).  
Controlling dimension: Inches.  
MIL-STD 1835 D-9 Config A (Glass Sealed)

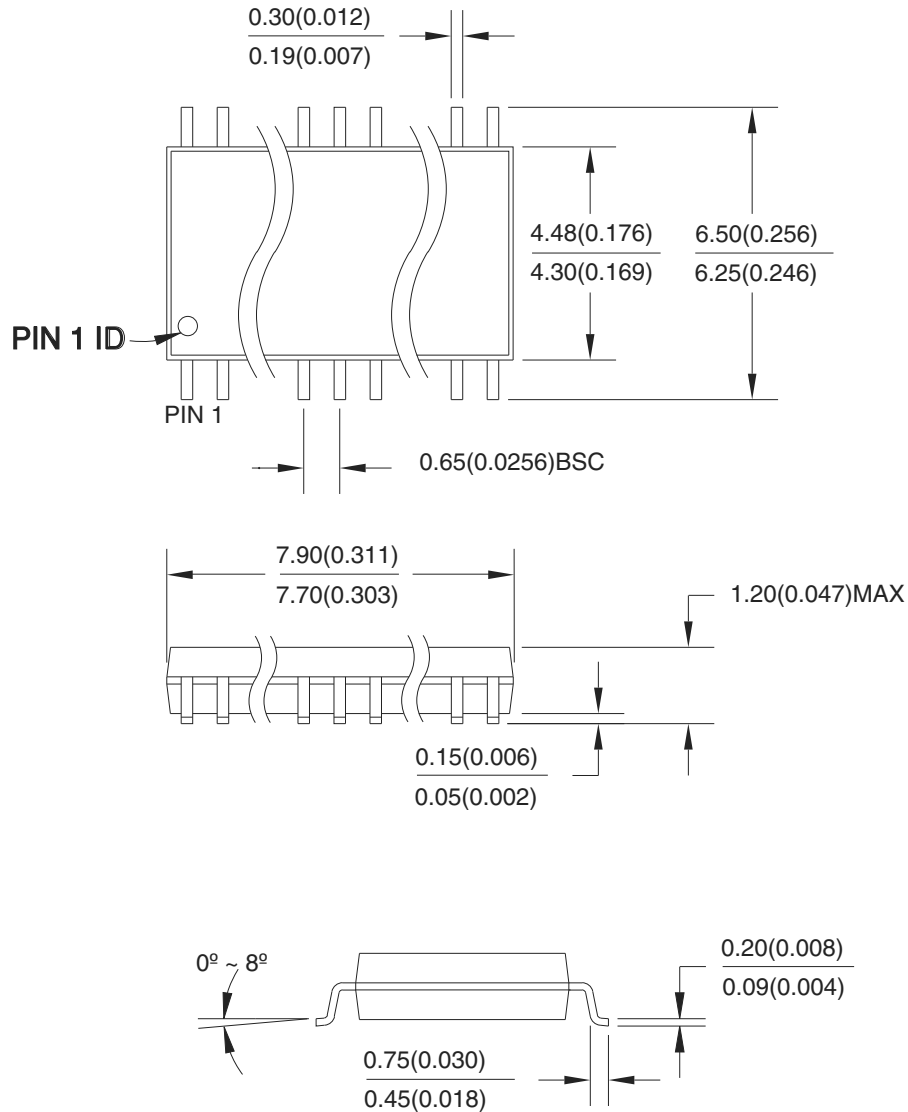


10/21/03

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	<b>TITLE</b> <b>24D3</b> , 24-lead, 0.300" Wide. Non-windowed, Ceramic Dual Inline Package (Cerdip)	<b>DRAWING NO.</b> 24D3	<b>REV.</b> B
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## 33.6 24X – TSSOP

Dimensions in Millimeter and (Inches)\*  
JEDEC STANDARD MO-153 AD  
Controlling dimension: millimeters



04/11/2001

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	<b>TITLE</b> <b>24X</b> , 24-lead (4.4 mm body width) Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)	<b>DRAWING NO.</b> 24X	<b>REV.</b> A
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## 34. Revision History

Revision Level – Release Date	History
K – July 2007	Added military-grade devices. Added fully-green RoHS-compliant devices in select speed grades and packages.
L – November 2008	Removed commercial grade leaded package options.



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