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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	Active
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-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	24-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf750cl-15xu

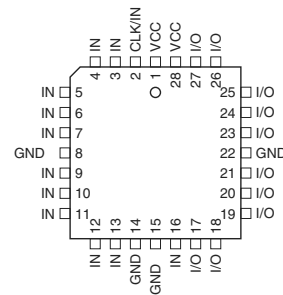
2. Pin Configurations

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 ⁽¹⁾
Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming.....	-2.0V to +14.0V ⁽¹⁾
Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground.....	-2.0V to +14.0V ⁽¹⁾

*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.

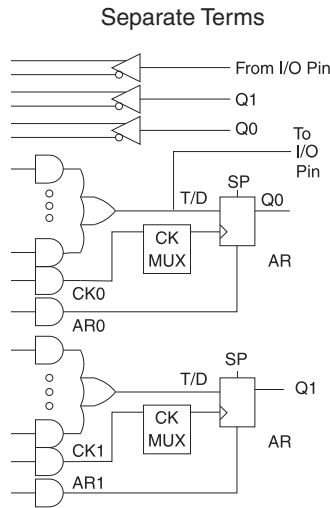
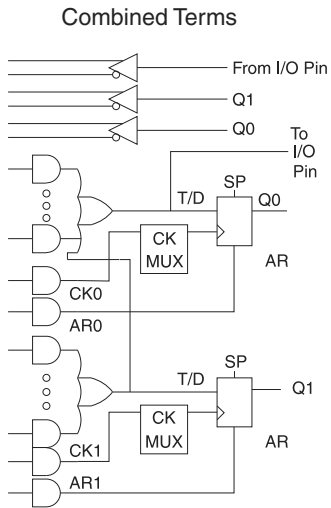
5. DC and AC Operating Conditions

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 $\pm 10\%$.

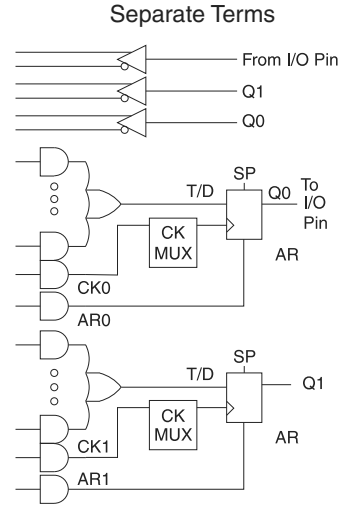
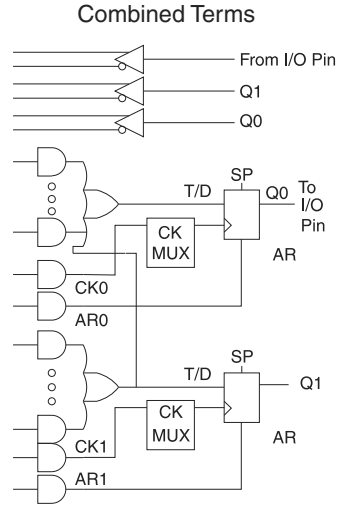
5V Operation	Commercial -7.5, -10, -15	Industrial -10, -15	Military
Operating Temperature (Ambient)	0°C - 70°C	-40°C - +85°C	-55°C - +125°C (case)
V_{CC} Power Supply	5V $\pm 5\%$	5V $\pm 10\%$	5V $\pm 10\%$

6. Logic Options

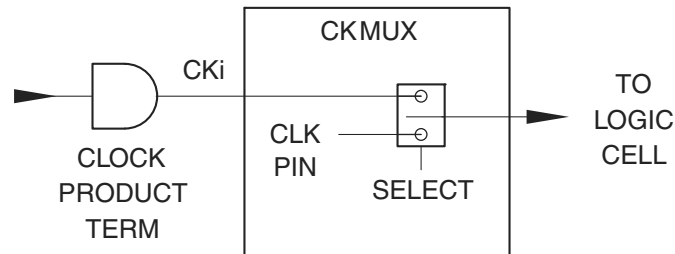
Combinatorial Output



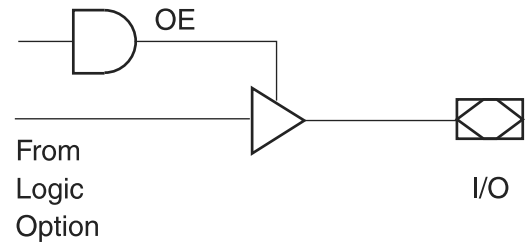
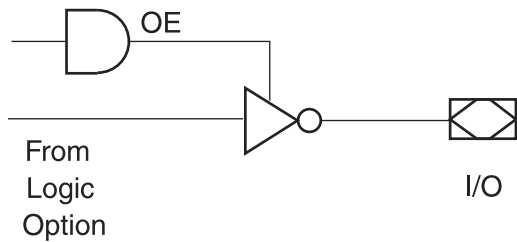
Registered Output



7. Clock Mux



8. Output Options



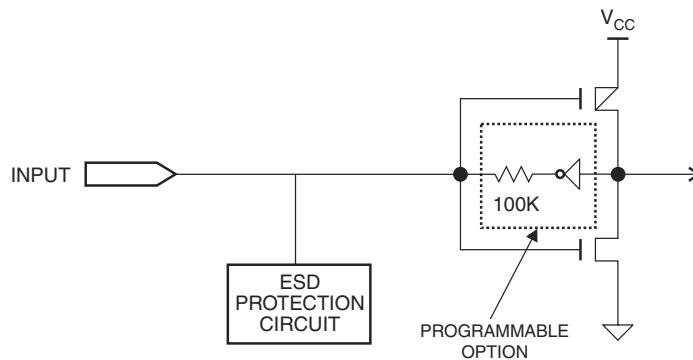
9. Bus-friendly Pin-keeper Input and I/Os

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.

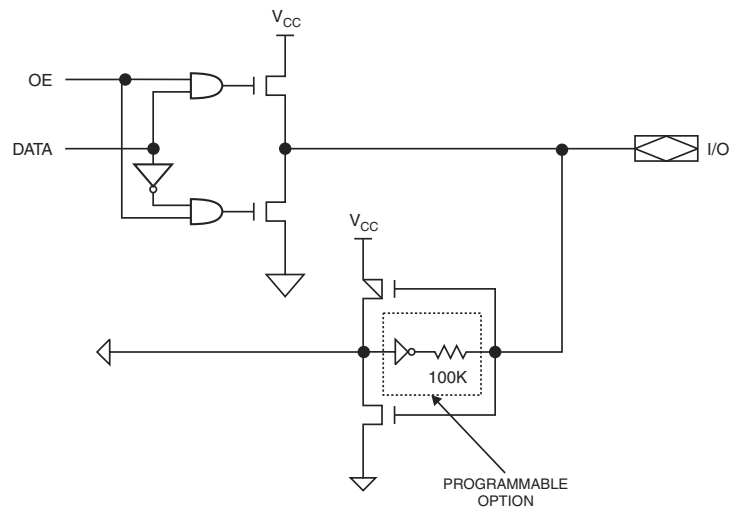
This circuitry prevents unused input and I/O lines from floating to intermediate voltage levels, which causes unnecessary power consumption and system noise. The keeper circuits eliminate the need for external pull-up resistors and eliminate their DC power consumption.

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

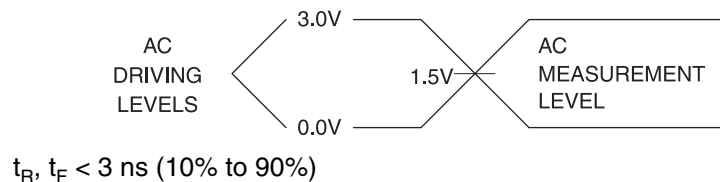


12. DC Characteristics

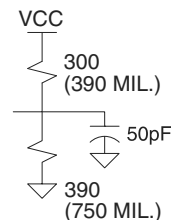
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units	
I_{LI}	Input Load Current	$V_{IN} = -0.1V$ to $V_{CC} + 1V$			10	μA	
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = -0.1V$ to $V_{CC} + 0.1V$			10	μA	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current, Standby	$V_{CC} = \text{Max},$ $V_{IN} = \text{Max},$ Outputs Open	C-7, -10	Com.	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				
$I_{OS}^{(1)}$	Output Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0.5V$			-120	mA	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	$4.5 \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$	-0.6		0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0		$V_{CC} + 0.75$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL},$ $V_{CC} = \text{Min}$	$I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$	Com., Ind.		0.5	V
			$I_{OL} = 12 \text{ mA}$	Mil.		0.5	V
			$I_{OL} = 24 \text{ mA}$	Com.		0.8	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL},$ $V_{CC} = \text{Min}$	$I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$	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.

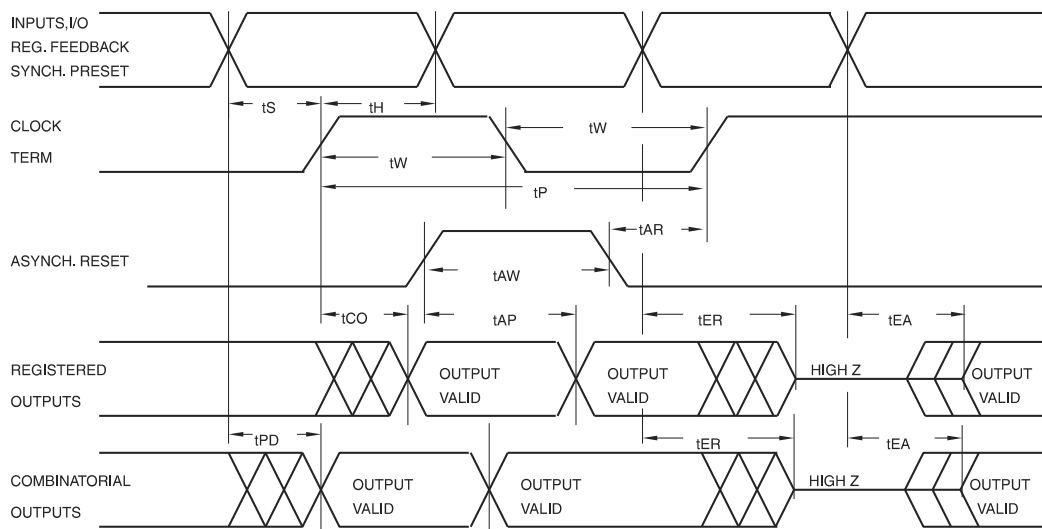
13. Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



14. Output Test Load



15. AC Waveforms, Product Term Clock⁽¹⁾



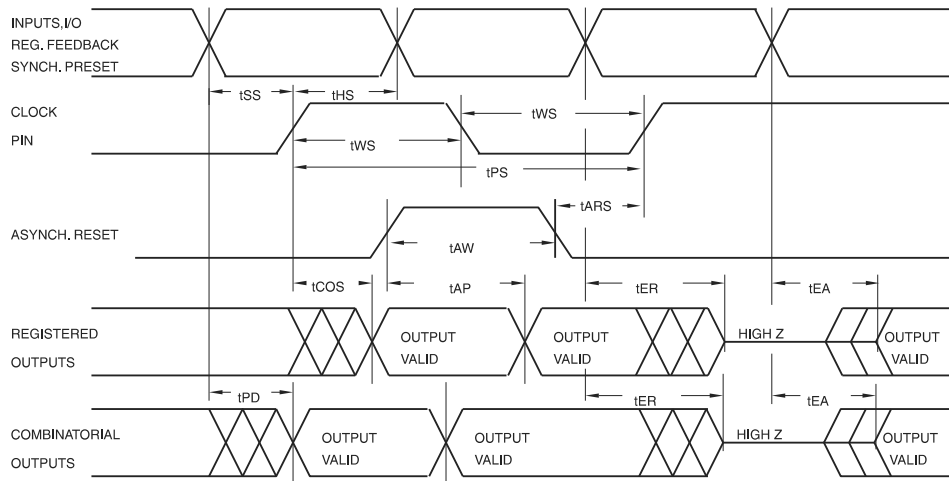
Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V and 3.0V, unless otherwise specified.

16. AC Characteristics, Product Term Clock⁽¹⁾

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⁽¹⁾

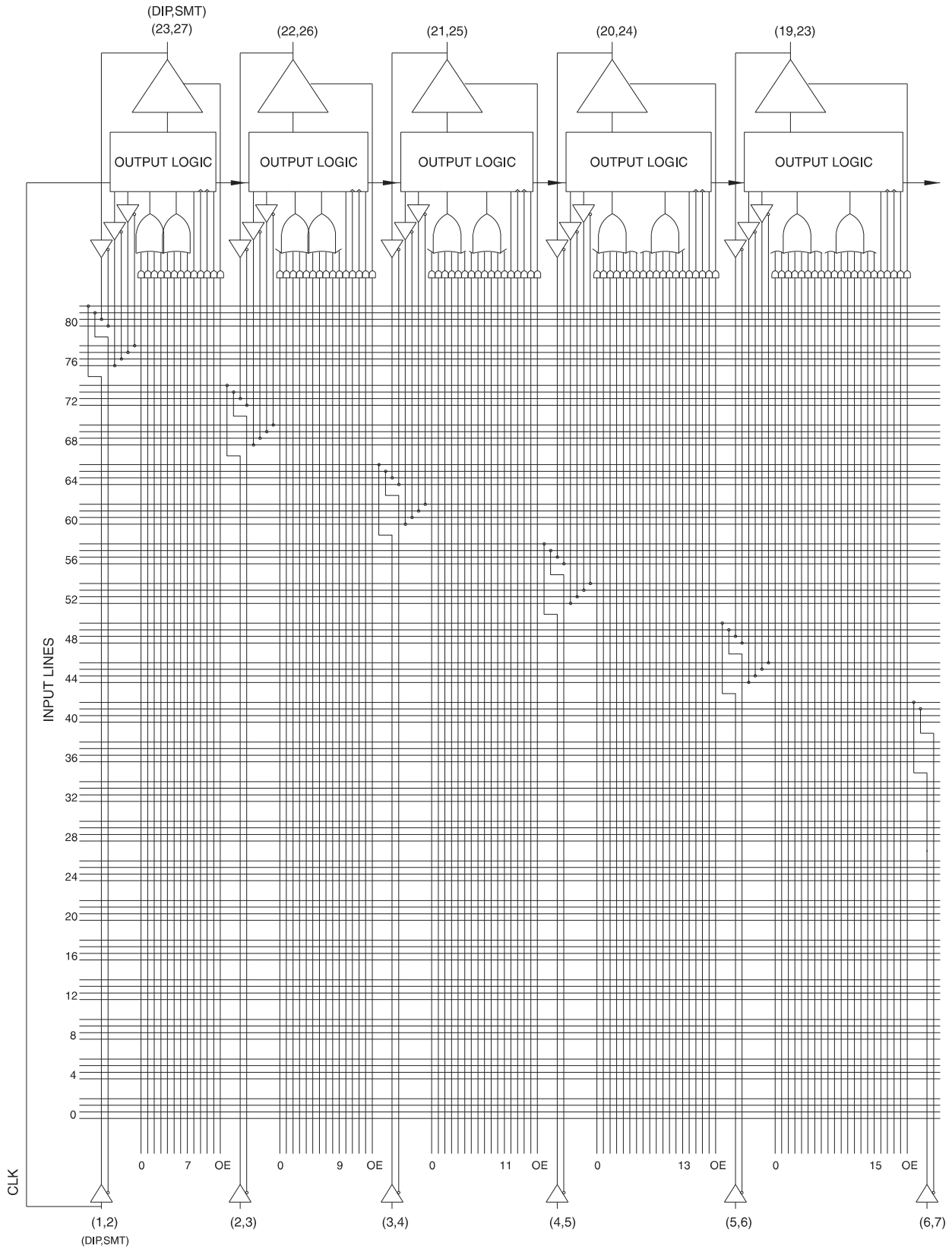


Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V and 3.0V, unless otherwise specified.

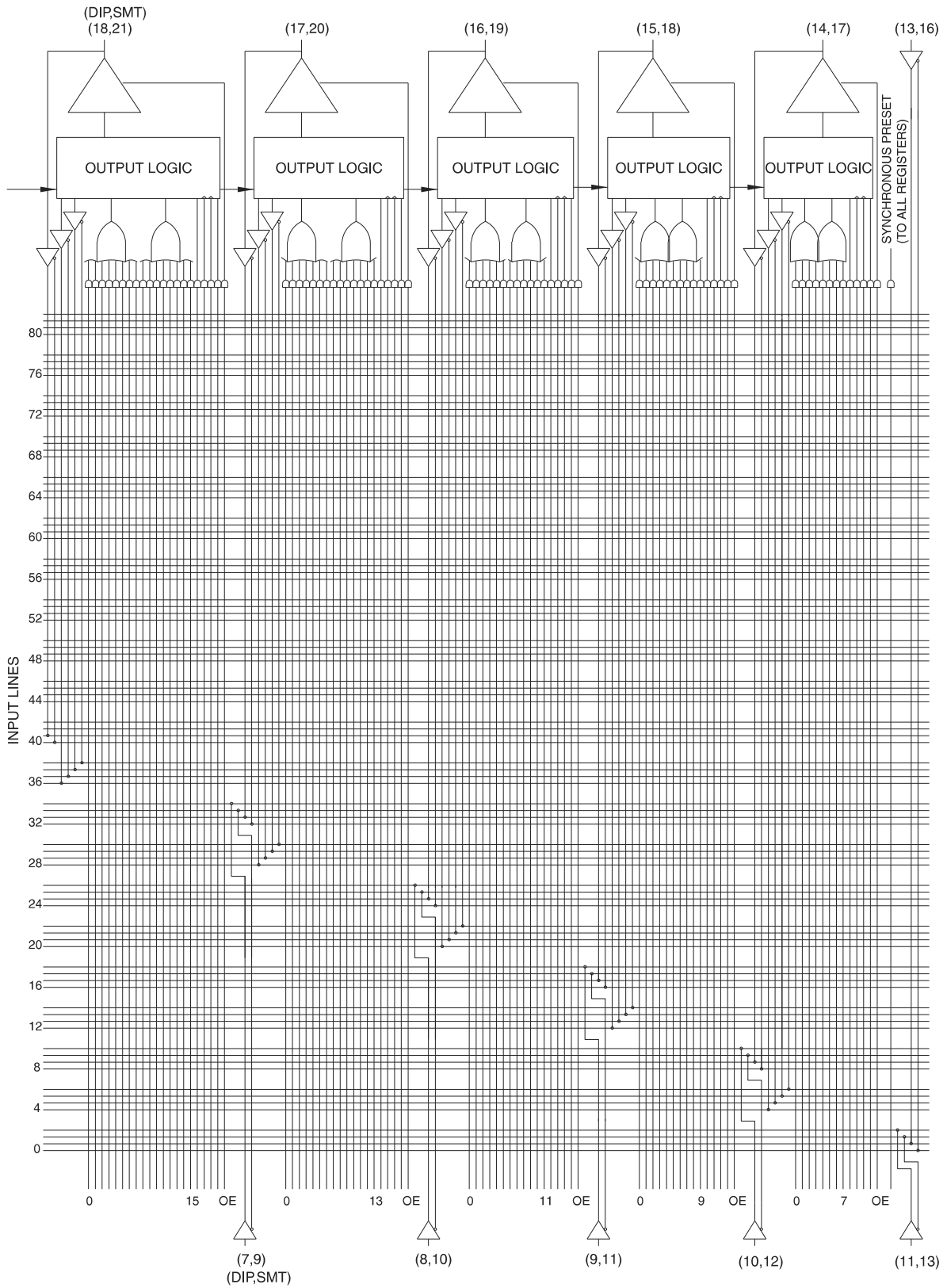
18. AC Characteristics, Input Pin Clock

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

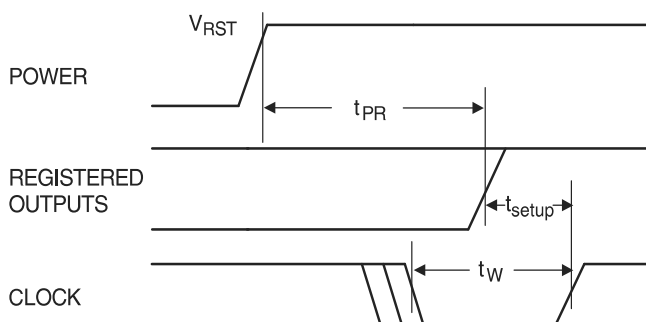


21. Power-up Reset

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.

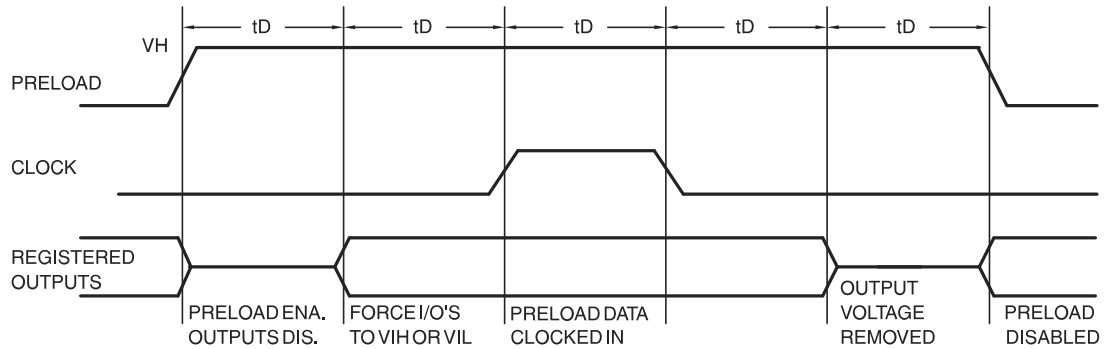
25. Software Support

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

Additionally, the ATF750C may be programmed to perform the ATV750(L) functional subset (no T-type flip-flops, pin clocking or D/T2 feedback) using the ATV750 JEDEC file. In this case, the ATF750C becomes a direct replacement or speed upgrade for the ATV750. The ATF750C is a direct replacement for the ATV750(L) and the ATV750B(L).

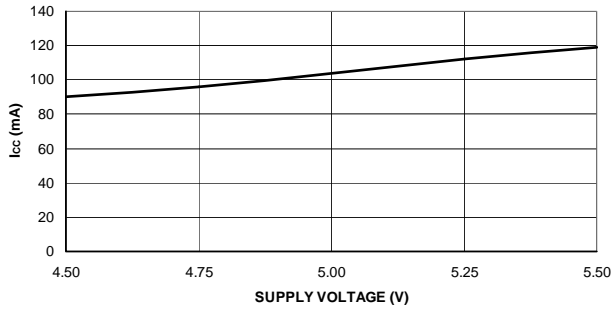
29. Preload of Registered Outputs

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

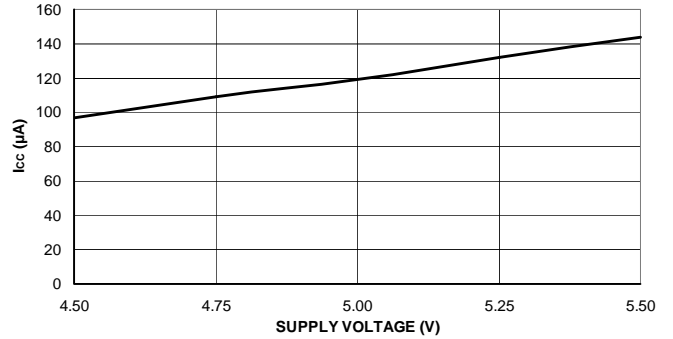


Level Forced on Registered Output Pin during Preload Cycle	Select Pin State	Register #0 State after Cycle	Register #1 State after Cycle
V_{IH}	Low	High	X
V_{IL}	Low	Low	X
V_{IH}	High	X	High
V_{IL}	High	X	Low

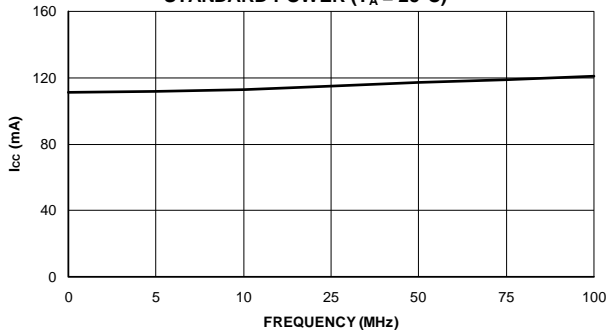
ATF750C SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



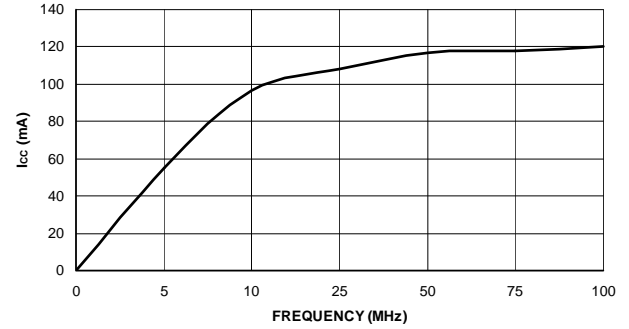
ATF750CL SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



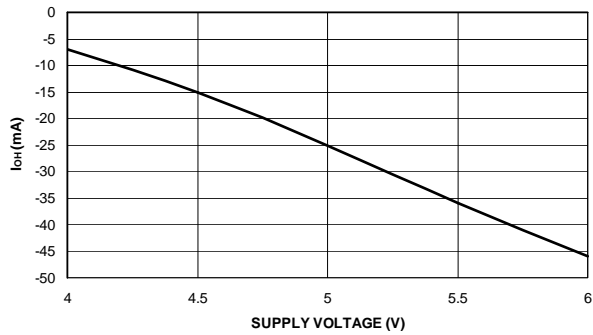
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY STANDARD POWER ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



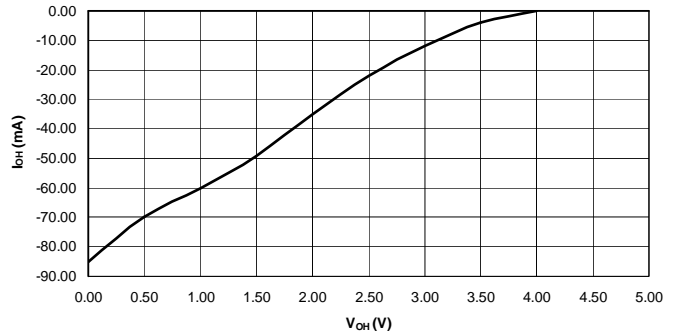
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY LOW-POWER ("L") VERSION ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



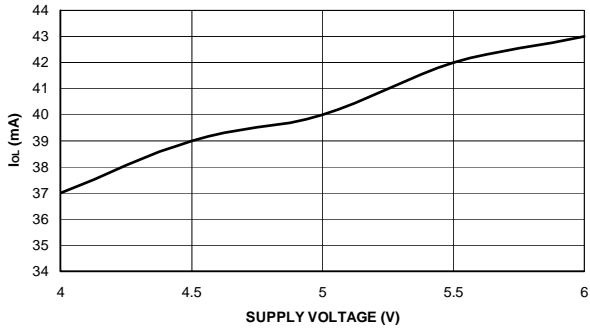
ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ($V_{OH} = 2.4\text{V}$)



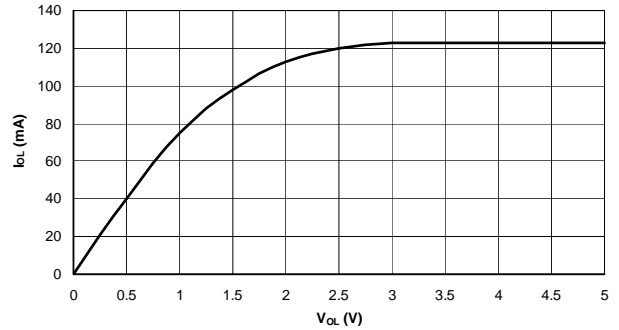
ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE ($V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



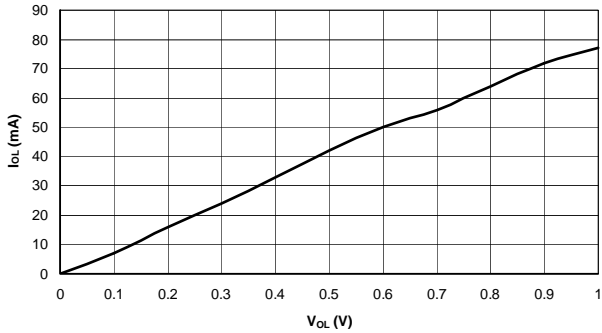
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SINK CURRENT
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ($V_{OL} = 0.5V$)**



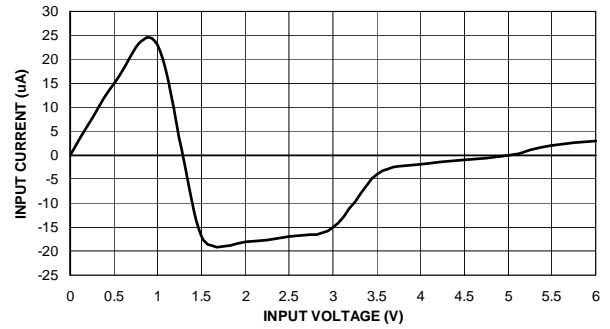
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SINK CURRENT
VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE ($V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C$)**



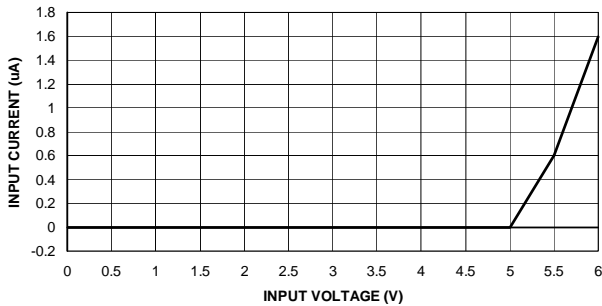
**ATF750C/CL OUTPUT SINK CURRENT
VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE ($V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C$)**



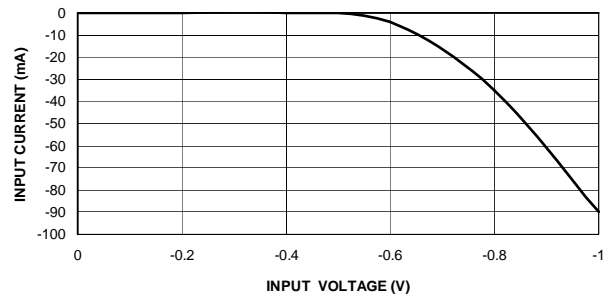
**ATF750C/CL INPUT CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE
($V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C$)**



**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	24D3	Military/883 (-55° C to 125° C) Class B, Fully Compliant
			ATF750C-10NM/883	28L	
			5962-0720101MLA	24D3	
			5962-0720101M3A	28L	
15	10	55	ATF750C-15GM/883	24D3	
			ATF750C-15NM/883	28L	
			5962-0720102MLA	24D3	
			5962-0720102M3A	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	28J	Commercial (0° C to 70° C)
			ATF750C-7PX	24P3	
			ATF750C-7SX	24S	
10	7	83	ATF750C-10JU	28J	Industrial (-40° C to 85° C)
			ATF750C-10PU	24P3	
			ATF750C-10SU	24S	
			ATF750C-10XU	24X	
15	10	44	ATF750CL-15JU	28J	Industrial (-40° C to 85° C)
			ATF750CL-15PU	24P3	
			ATF750CL-15SU	24S	
			ATF750CL-15XU	24X	

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%.

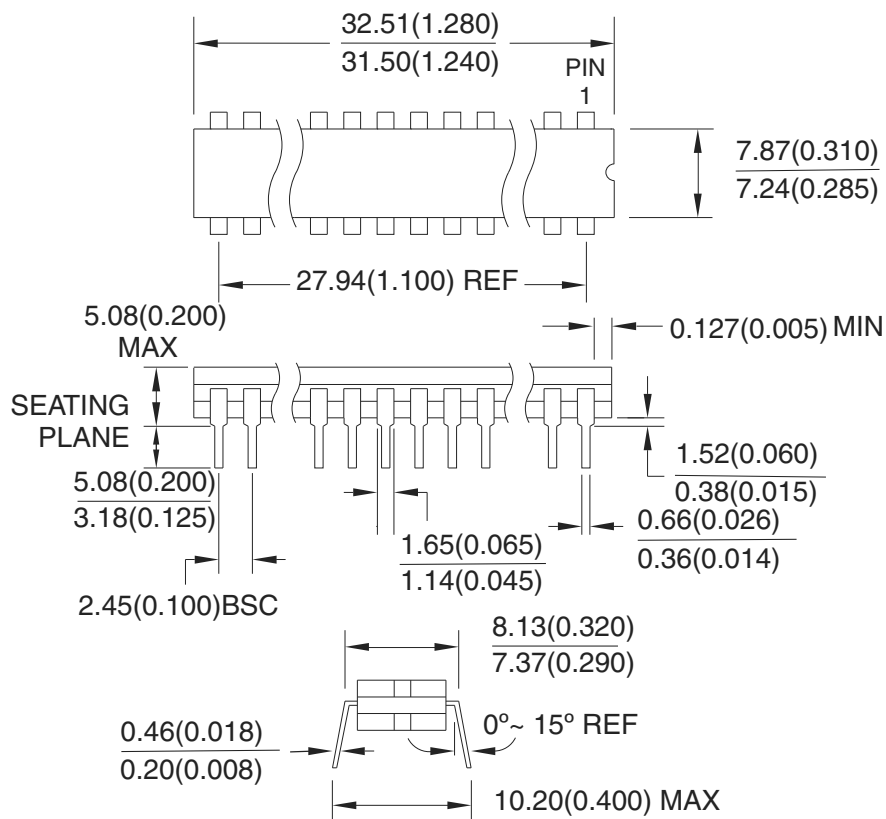
Package Type	
24D3	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Non-windowed Ceramic Dual Inline Package (CerDIP)
28J	28-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
28L	28-pad, Non-Windowed Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)
24P3	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
24S	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull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

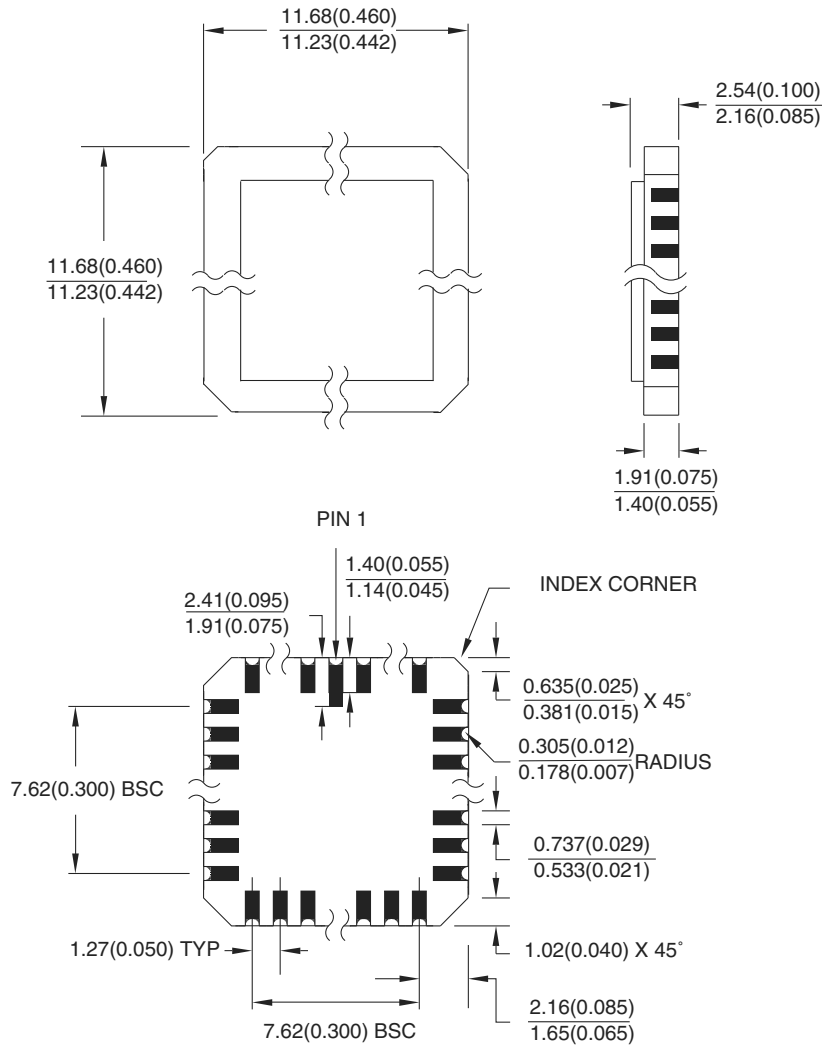


10/21/03

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	TITLE 24D3 , 24-lead, 0.300" Wide. Non-windowed, Ceramic Dual Inline Package (Cerdip)	DRAWING NO. 24D3	REV. B
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33.3 28L – LCC

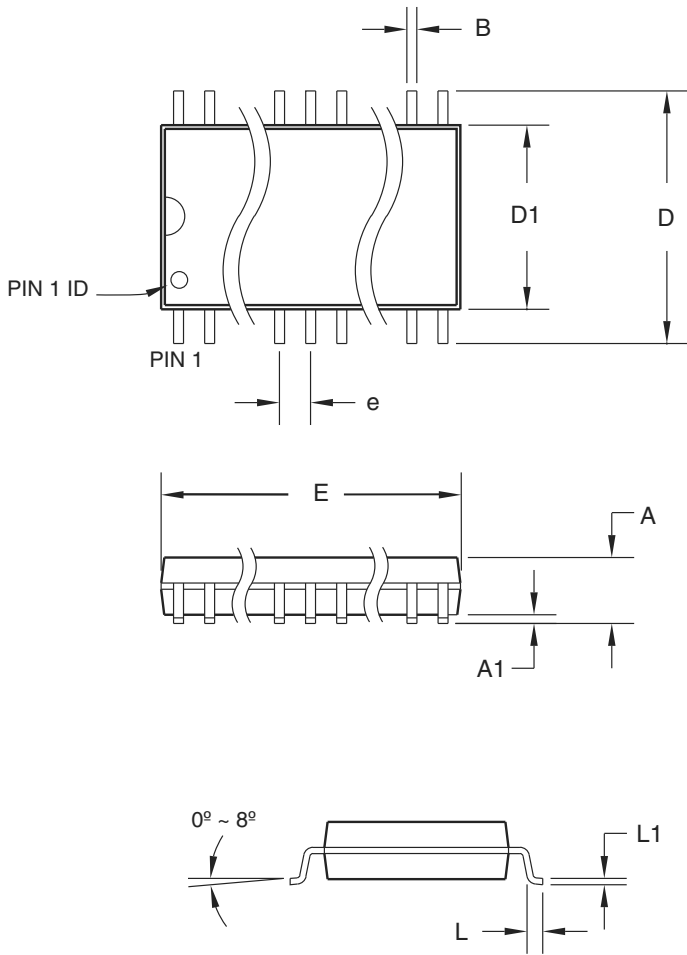
Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches).
 Controlling dimension: Inches.
 MIL-STD 1835 C-4



10/21/03

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	TITLE 28L , 28-pad, Non-windowed, Ceramic Lid, Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)	DRAWING NO. 28L	REV. B
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33.5 24S – SOIC



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

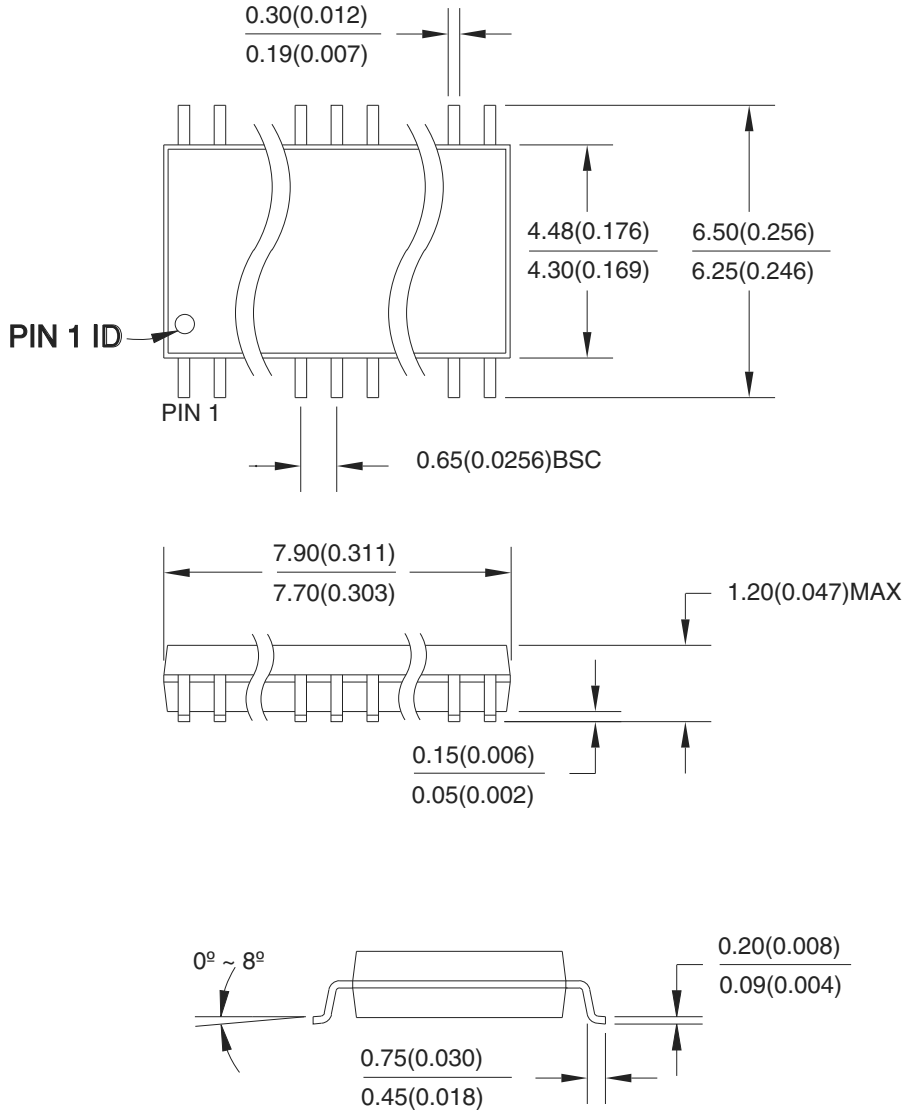
SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	–	–	2.65	
A1	0.10	–	0.30	
D	10.00	–	10.65	
D1	7.40	–	7.60	
E	15.20	–	15.60	
B	0.33	–	0.51	
L	0.40	–	1.27	
L1	0.23	–	0.32	
e	1.27 BSC			

06/17/2002

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	TITLE 24S, 24-lead (0.300" body) Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (SOIC)	DRAWING NO. 24S	REV. 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	TITLE 24X, 24-lead (4.4 mm body width) Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (TSSOP)	DRAWING NO. 24X	REV. A
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Headquarters

Atmel Corporation
2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
USA
Tel: 1(408) 441-0311
Fax: 1(408) 487-2600

International

Atmel Asia
Unit 1-5 & 16, 19/F
BEA Tower, Millennium City 5
418 Kwun Tong Road
Kwun Tong, Kowloon
Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2245-6100
Fax: (852) 2722-1369

Atmel Europe
Le Krebs
8, Rue Jean-Pierre Timbaud
BP 309
78054 Saint-Quentin-en-
Yvelines Cedex
France
Tel: (33) 1-30-60-70-00
Fax: (33) 1-30-60-71-11

Atmel Japan
9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa Bldg.
1-24-8 Shinkawa
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033
Japan
Tel: (81) 3-3523-3551
Fax: (81) 3-3523-7581

Product Contact

Web Site
www.atmel.com

Technical Support
pld@atmel.com

Sales Contact
www.atmel.com/contacts

Literature Requests
www.atmel.com/literature

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