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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**

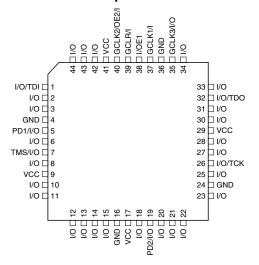
Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	In System Programmable (min 10K program/erase cycles)
Delay Time tpd(1) Max	20 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	3V ~ 3.6V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	64
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	48
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	68-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	68-PLCC (24.23x24.23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf1504asvl-20jc68

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

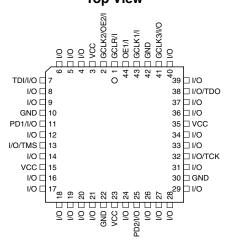
Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



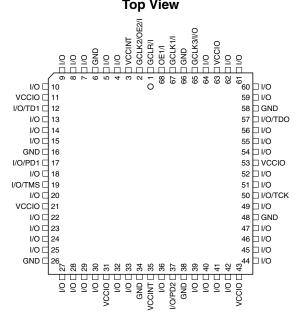
### 44-lead TQFP **Top View**



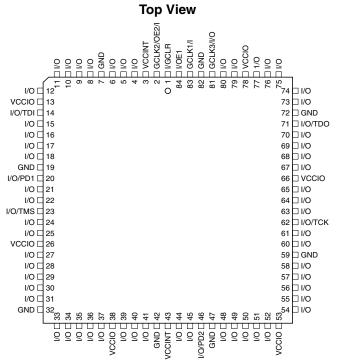
### 44-lead PLCC **Top View**



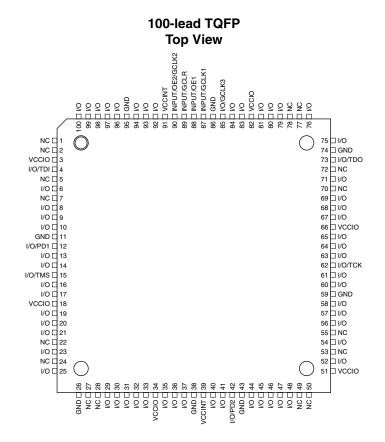
### 68-lead PLCC **Top View**



### 84-lead PLCC **Top View**



#### 100-lead PQFP **Top View** 80 NC 79 NC 78 1/0 77 1/0 NC 🗆 NC II 2 1/0 🗆 3 1/0 □ VCCIO □ 76 GND I/O/TDI ☐ 6 NC ☐ 7 75 | I/O/TDO 74 | NC 1/0 □ 73 1/0 72 NC 71 1/0 NC □ 9 I/O □ 10 I/O 🗆 11 70 1/0 1/0 🗆 12 69 🗖 1/0 68 VCCIO GND 13 67 | I/O 66 | I/O I/O/PD1 | 14 I/O | 15 65 | I/O 64 | I/O/TCK 63 | I/O 1/0 □ 16 I/O/TMS 17 1/0 🗆 18 I/O □ 19 62 1/0 61 GND 60 1/0 VCCIO 🗆 20 1/0 🗆 21 1/0 🗆 22 59 1/0 58 | I/O 57 | NC 56 | I/O 1/0 □ 23 NC ☐ 24 I/O ☐ 25 NC ☐ 26 55 🗆 NC 54 | 1/O 53 | VCCIO I/O 🗆 27 GND ☐ 28 NC ☐ 29 52 NC 51 NC NC ☐ 30 VCCIN (1988) VCCIN (1988)







### **Description**

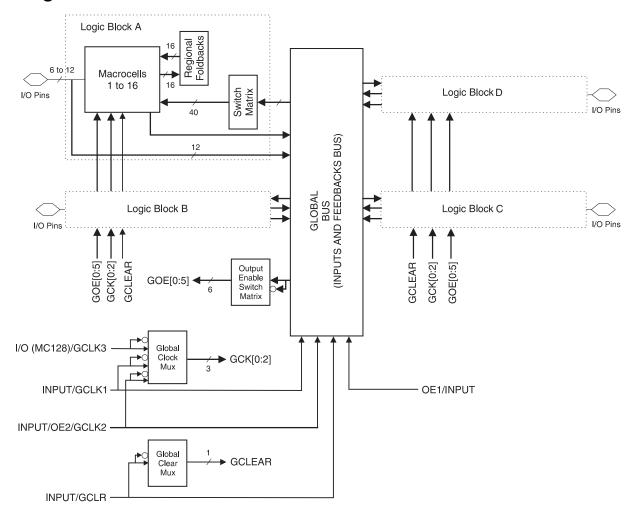
The ATF1504ASV(L) is a high-performance, high-density complex programmable logic device (CPLD) that utilizes Atmel's proven electrically-erasable memory technology. With 64 logic macrocells and up to 68 inputs, it easily integrates logic from several TTL, SSI, MSI, LSI and classic PLDs. The ATF1504ASV(L)'s enhanced routing switch matrices increase usable gate count and the odds of successful pin-locked design modifications.

The ATF1504ASV(L) has up to 68 bi-directional I/O pins and four dedicated input pins, depending on the type of device package selected. Each dedicated pin can also serve as a global control signal, register clock, register reset or output enable. Each of these control signals can be selected for use individually within each macrocell.

Each of the 64 macrocells generates a buried feedback that goes to the global bus. Each input and I/O pin also feeds into the global bus. The switch matrix in each logic block then selects 40 individual signals from the global bus. Each macrocell also generates a foldback logic term that goes to a regional bus. Cascade logic between macrocells in the ATF1504ASV(L) allows fast, efficient generation of complex logic functions. The ATF1504ASV(L) contains four such logic chains, each capable of creating sum term logic with a fan-in of up to 40 product terms.

The ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell, shown in Figure 1, is flexible enough to support highly-complex logic functions operating at high speed. The macrocell consists of five sections: product terms and product term select multiplexer, OR/XOR/CASCADE logic, a flip-flop, output select and enable, and logic array inputs.

### **Block Diagram**



Unused product terms are automatically disabled by the compiler to decrease power consumption. A security fuse, when programmed, protects the contents of the ATF1504ASV(L). Two bytes (16 bits) of User Signature are accessible to the user for purposes such as storing project name, part number, revision or date. The User Signature is accessible regardless of the state of the security fuse.

The ATF1504ASV(L) device is an in-system programmable (ISP) device. It uses the industry-standard 4-pin JTAG interface (IEEE Std. 1149.1), and is fully-compliant with JTAG's Boundary-scan Description Language (BSDL). ISP allows the device to be programmed without removing it from the printed circuit board. In addition to simplifying the manufacturing flow, ISP also allows design modifications to be made in the field via software.

# **Product Terms and Select** Mux

Each ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell has five product terms. Each product term receives as its inputs all signals from both the global bus and regional bus.

The product term select multiplexer (PTMUX) allocates the five product terms as needed to the macrocell logic gates and control signals. The PTMUX programming is determined by the design compiler, which selects the optimum macrocell configuration.





#### **OR/XOR/CASCADE** Logic

The ATF1504ASV(L)'s logic structure is designed to efficiently support all types of logic. Within a single macrocell, all the product terms can be routed to the OR gate, creating a 5-input AND/OR sum term. With the addition of the CASIN from neighboring macrocells, this can be expanded to as many as 40 product terms with little additional delay.

The macrocell's XOR gate allows efficient implementation of compare and arithmetic functions. One input to the XOR comes from the OR sum term. The other XOR input can be a product term or a fixed high- or low-level. For combinatorial outputs, the fixed level input allows polarity selection. For registered functions, the fixed levels allow DeMorgan minimization of product terms. The XOR gate is also used to emulate T- and JK-type flip-flops.

#### Flip-flop

The ATF1504ASV(L)'s flip-flop has very flexible data and control functions. The data input can come from either the XOR gate, from a separate product term or directly from the I/O pin. Selecting the separate product term allows creation of a buried registered feedback within a combinatorial output macrocell. (This feature is automatically implemented by the fitter software). In addition to D, T, JK and SR operation, the flip-flop can also be configured as a flow-through latch. In this mode, data passes through when the clock is high and is latched when the clock is low.

The clock itself can either be one of the Global CLK Signal (GCK[0:2]) or an individual product term. The flip-flop changes state on the clock's rising edge. When the GCK signal is used as the clock, one of the macrocell product terms can be selected as a clock enable. When the clock enable function is active and the enable signal (product term) is low, all clock edges are ignored. The flip-flop's asynchronous reset signal (AR) can be either the Global Clear (GCLEAR), a product term, or always off. AR can also be a logic OR of GCLEAR with a product term. The asynchronous preset (AP) can be a product term or always off.

#### **Extra Feedback**

The ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell output can be selected as registered or combinatorial. The extra buried feedback signal can be either combinatorial or a registered signal regardless of whether the output is combinatorial or registered. (This enhancement function is automatically implemented by the fitter software.) Feedback of a buried combinatorial output allows the creation of a second latch within a macrocell.

#### I/O Control

The output enable multiplexer (MOE) controls the output enable signal. Each I/O can be individually configured as an input, output or for bi-directional operation. The output enable for each macrocell can be selected from the true or compliment of the two output enable pins, a subset of the I/O pins, or a subset of the I/O macrocells. This selection is automatically done by the fitter software when the I/O is configured as an input, all macrocell resources are still available, including the buried feedback, expander and cascade logic.

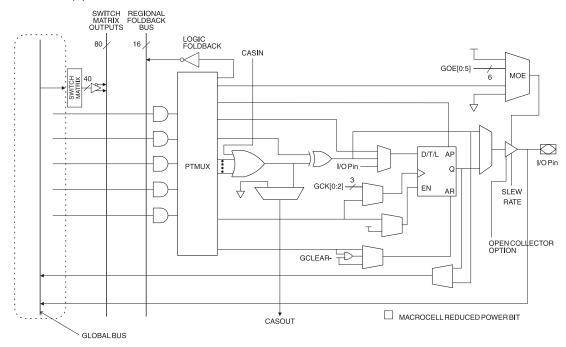
#### **Global Bus/Switch Matrix**

The global bus contains all input and I/O pin signals as well as the buried feedback signal from all 64 macrocells. The switch matrix in each logic block receives as its inputs all signals from the global bus. Under software control, up to 40 of these signals can be selected as inputs to the logic block.

#### **Foldback Bus**

Each macrocell also generates a foldback product term. This signal goes to the regional bus and is available to four macrocells. The foldback is an inverse polarity of one of the macrocell's product terms. The four foldback terms in each region allow generation of high fan-in sum terms (up to nine product terms) with little additional delay.

Figure 1. ATF1504ASV(L) Macrocell

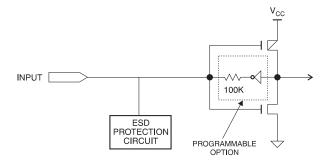


# Programmable Pin-keeper Option for Inputs and I/Os

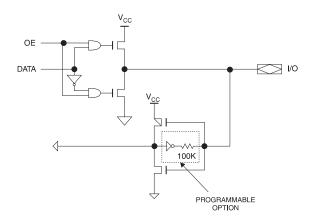
The ATF1504ASV(L) offers the option of programming all input and I/O pins so that pin keeper circuits can be utilized. When any pin is driven high or low and then subsequently left floating, it will stay at that previous high- or low-level. This circuitry prevents unused input and I/O lines from floating 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.



## **Input Diagram**



### I/O Diagram



# Speed/Power Management

The ATF1504ASV(L) has several built-in speed and power management features. The ATF1504ASV(L) contains circuitry that automatically puts the device into a low power standby mode when no logic transitions are occurring. This not only reduces power consumption during inactive periods, but also provides proportional power savings for most applications running at system speeds below 5 MHz. This feature may be selected as a device option.

To further reduce power, each ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell has a reduced-power bit feature. This feature allows individual macrocells to be configured for maximum power savings. This feature may be selected as a design option.

All ATF1504ASV(L) also have an optional power-down mode. In this mode, current drops to below 5 mA. When the power-down option is selected, either PD1 or PD2 pins (or both) can be used to power down the part. The power-down option is selected in the design source file. When enabled, the device goes into power down when either PD1 or PD2 is high. In the power-down mode, all internal logic signals are latched and held, as are any enabled outputs.

All pin transitions are ignored until the PD pin is brought low. When the power-down feature is enabled, the PD1 or PD2 pin cannot be used as a logic input or output. However, the pin's macrocell may still be used to generate buried foldback and cascade logic signals.

# **DC and AC Operating Conditions**

	Commercial	Industrial
Operating Temperature (Ambient))	0°C - 70°C	-40°C - 85°C
V <sub>CC</sub> (3.3V) Power Supply	3.0V - 3.6V	3.0V - 3.6V

## **DC Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition			Min	Тур	Max	Units
I <sub>IL</sub>	Input or I/O Low Leakage Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$			-2	-10	μΑ
I <sub>IH</sub>	Input or I/O High Leakage Current					2	10	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Tri-State Output Off-State Current	$V_O = V_{CC}$ or G	ND		-40		40	μΑ
			Ctd Mada	Com.		60		mA
	Power Supply Current,	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max	Std Mode	Ind.		75		mA
I <sub>CC1</sub>	Standby	$V_{IN} = 0, V_{CC}$	((1 2) B.A1 -	Com.		5		μΑ
			"L" Mode	Ind.		5		μΑ
I <sub>CC2</sub>	Power Supply Current, Power-down Mode	$V_{CC} = Max$ $V_{IN} = 0, V_{CC}$	"PD" Mode			0.1	5	mA
. (2)	Reduced-power Mode	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max	Std Power	Com		40		ma
I <sub>CC3</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Supply Current, Standby	$V_{IN} = 0, V_{CC}$		Ind		55		
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage				-0.3		0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage				1.7		V <sub>CCIO</sub> + 0.3	V
	O	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>II</sub>		Com.			0.45	V
	Output Low Voltage (TTL)	$V_{CCIO} = Min, I_{C}$	-	Ind.			0.45	
$V_{OL}$		V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>II</sub>		Com.			0.2	V
	Output Low Voltage (CMOS)	$V_{CC} = Min, I_{OL}$		Ind.			0.2	V
	Output High Voltage - 3.3V (TTL)		$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $V_{CCIO} = \text{Min, } I_{OH} = -2.0 \text{ mA}$		2.4			٧
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage - 3.3V (CMOS)		$V_{CCIO} = W_{IH}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ $V_{CCIO} = W_{IH}$ , $V_{CCIO} = W_{IH}$					٧

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

# **Pin Capacitance**

	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions
C <sub>IN</sub>		8	pF	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V; f = 1.0 MHz
C <sub>I/O</sub>		8	pF	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V; f = 1.0 MHz

Note: Typical values for nominal supply voltage. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested. The OGI pin (high-voltage pin during programming) has a maximum capacitance of 12 pF.



<sup>2.</sup> When microcell reduced-power feature is enabled.



# **Absolute Maximum Ratings\***

Temperature Under Bias40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground2.0V to +7.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>

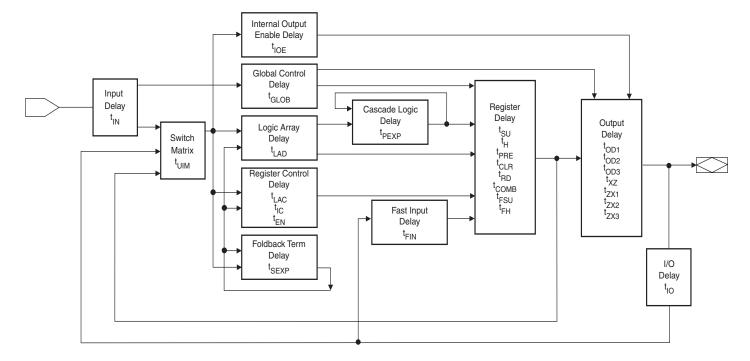
\*NOTICE:

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:

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<sub>CC</sub> + 0.75V DC, which may overshoot to 7.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns.

## **Timing Model**



# **AC Characteristics**

			15	-2		
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
t <sub>PD1</sub>	Input or Feedback to Non-Registered Output	3	15		20	ns
t <sub>PD2</sub>	I/O Input or Feedback to Non-Registered Feedback	3	12		16	ns
t <sub>SU</sub>	Global Clock Setup Time	11		13.5		ns
t <sub>H</sub>	Global Clock Hold Time	0		0		ns
t <sub>FSU</sub>	Global Clock Setup Time of Fast Input	3		3		ns
t <sub>FH</sub>	Global Clock Hold Time of Fast Input	1.0		2		MHz
t <sub>COP</sub>	Global Clock to Output Delay		9		12	ns
t <sub>CH</sub>	Global Clock High Time	5		6		ns
t <sub>CL</sub>	Global Clock Low Time	5		6		ns
t <sub>ASU</sub>	Array Clock Setup Time	5		7		ns
t <sub>AH</sub>	Array Clock Hold Time	4		4		ns
t <sub>ACOP</sub>	Array Clock Output Delay		15		18.5	ns
t <sub>ACH</sub>	Array Clock High Time	6		8		ns
t <sub>ACL</sub>	Array Clock Low Time	6		8		ns
t <sub>CNT</sub>	Minimum Clock Global Period		13		17	ns
f <sub>CNT</sub>	Maximum Internal Global Clock Frequency	76.9		66		MHz
t <sub>ACNT</sub>	Minimum Array Clock Period		13		17	ns
f <sub>ACNT</sub>	Maximum Internal Array Clock Frequency	76.9		58.8		MHz
f <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Clock Frequency	100		83.3		MHz
t <sub>IN</sub>	Input Pad and Buffer Delay		2		2.5	ns
t <sub>IO</sub>	I/O Input Pad and Buffer Delay		2		2.5	ns
t <sub>FIN</sub>	Fast Input Delay		2		2	ns
t <sub>SEXP</sub>	Foldback Term Delay		8		10	ns
t <sub>PEXP</sub>	Cascade Logic Delay		1		1	ns
t <sub>LAD</sub>	Logic Array Delay		6		8	ns
t <sub>LAC</sub>	Logic Control Delay		3.5		4.5	ns
t <sub>IOE</sub>	Internal Output Enable Delay		3		3	ns
t <sub>OD1</sub>	Output Buffer and Pad Delay (Slow slew rate = OFF; V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 5V; C <sub>L</sub> = 35 pF)		3		4	ns
t <sub>OD2</sub>	Output Buffer and Pad Delay (Slow slew rate = OFF; $V_{CCIO} = 3.3V$ ; $C_L = 35 pF$ )		3		4	ns
t <sub>OD3</sub>	Output Buffer and Pad Delay (Slow slew rate = ON; $V_{CCIO}$ = 5V or 3.3V; $C_L$ = 35 pF)		5		6	ns
t <sub>ZX1</sub>	Output Buffer Enable Delay (Slow slew rate = OFF; V <sub>CCIO</sub> = 5.0V; C <sub>L</sub> = 35 pF)		7		9	ns





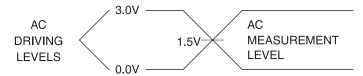
# **AC Characteristics (Continued)**

			15	-:		
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
t <sub>ZX2</sub>	Output Buffer Enable Delay (Slow slew rate = OFF; $V_{CCIO} = 3.3V$ ; $C_L = 35 pF$ )		7		9	ns
t <sub>ZX3</sub>	Output Buffer Enable Delay (Slow slew rate = ON; $V_{CCIO} = 5.0V/3.3V$ ; $C_L = 35 \text{ pF}$ )		10		11	ns
t <sub>XZ</sub>	Output Buffer Disable Delay (C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF)		6		7	ns
t <sub>SU</sub>	Register Setup Time	5		6		ns
t <sub>H</sub>	Register Hold Time	4		5		ns
t <sub>FSU</sub>	Register Setup Time of Fast Input	2		2		ns
t <sub>FH</sub>	Register Hold Time of Fast Input	2		2		ns
t <sub>RD</sub>	Register Delay		2		2.5	ns
t <sub>COMB</sub>	Combinatorial Delay		2		3	ns
t <sub>IC</sub>	Array Clock Delay		6		7	ns
t <sub>EN</sub>	Register Enable Time		6		7	ns
t <sub>GLOB</sub>	Global Control Delay		2		3	ns
t <sub>PRE</sub>	Register Preset Time		4		5	ns
t <sub>CLR</sub>	Register Clear Time		4		5	ns
t <sub>UIM</sub>	Switch Matrix Delay		2		2.5	ns
t <sub>RPA</sub>	Reduced-power Adder <sup>(2)</sup>		10		13	ns

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

- 2. The  $t_{RPA}$  parameter must be added to the  $t_{LAD}$ ,  $t_{LAC}$ ,  $t_{TIC}$ ,  $t_{ACL}$ , and  $t_{SEXP}$  parameters for macrocells running in the reduced-power mode.
- 3. See ordering information for valid part numbers.

# **Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels**



 $t_R$ ,  $t_F = 1.5$  ns typical

# **Output AC Test Loads**

$$R1 = 703\Omega$$

$$OUTPUT$$

$$PIN$$

$$R2 = 8060\Omega$$

$$CL = 35 pF$$



# JTAG-BST/ISP Overview

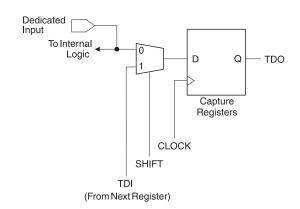
The JTAG boundary-scan testing is controlled by the Test Access Port (TAP) controller in the ATF1504ASV(L). The boundary-scan technique involves the inclusion of a shift-register stage (contained in a boundary-scan cell) adjacent to each component so that signals at component boundaries can be controlled and observed using scan testing principles. Each input pin and I/O pin has its own boundary-scan cell (BSC) in order to support boundary-scan testing. The ATF1504ASV(L) does not currently include a Test Reset (TRST) input pin because the TAP controller is automatically reset at power-up. The five JTAG modes supported include: SAMPLE/PRELOAD, EXTEST, BYPASS, IDCODE and HIGHZ. The ATF1504ASV(L)'s ISP can be fully described using JTAG's BSDL as described in IEEE Standard 1149.1b. This allows ATF1504ASV(L) programming to be described and implemented using any one of the third-party development tools supporting this standard.

The ATF1504ASV(L) has the option of using four JTAG-standard I/O pins for boundary-scan testing (BST) and in-system programming (ISP) purposes. The ATF1504ASV(L) is programmable through the four JTAG pins using the IEEE standard JTAG programming protocol established by IEEE Standard 1149.1 using 5V TTL-level programming signals from the ISP interface for in-system programming. The JTAG feature is a programmable option. If JTAG (BST or ISP) is not needed, then the four JTAG control pins are available as I/O pins.

# JTAG Boundary-scan Cell (BSC) Testing

The ATF1504ASV(L) contains up to 68 I/O pins and four input pins, depending on the device type and package type selected. Each input pin and I/O pin has its own boundary-scan cell (BSC) in order to support boundary-scan testing as described in detail by IEEE Standard 1149.1. A typical BSC consists of three capture registers or scan registers and up to two update registers. There are two types of BSCs, one for input or I/O pin, and one for the macrocells. The BSCs in the device are chained together through the capture registers. Input to the capture register chain is fed in from the TDI pin while the output is directed to the TDO pin. Capture registers are used to capture active device data signals, to shift data in and out of the device and to load data into the update registers. Control signals are generated internally by the JTAG TAP controller. The BSC configuration for the input and I/O pins and macrocells are shown below.

# BSC Configuration for Input and I/O Pins (Except JTAG TAP Pins)



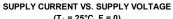
Note: The ATF1504ASV(L) has pull-up option on TMS and TDI pins. This feature is selected as a design option.

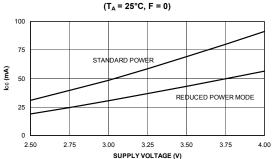
# ATF1504ASV I/O Pinouts

	DI O	44-lead	44-lead	68-lead	84-lead	100- lead	100- lead		DI O	44-lead	44-lead		84-lead	100- lead	100- lead
MC	PLC	PLCC	TQFP	PLCC	PLCC	PQFP	TQFP	MC	PLC	PLCC	TQFP	PLCC	PLCC	PQFP	TQFP
1	A	12	6	18	22	16	14	33	С	24	18	36	44	42	40
2	A A/	-	-	-	21	15	13	34	C C	-	-	-	45	43	41
3	PD1	11	5	17	20	14	12	35	C/ <b>PD2</b>	25	19	37	46	44	42
4	Α	9	3	15	18	12	10	36	С	26	20	39	48	46	44
5	Α	8	2	14	17	11	9	37	С	27	21	40	49	47	45
6	Α	-	-	13	16	10	8	38	С	-	-	41	50	48	46
7	Α	-	-	-	15	8	6	39	С	-	-	-	51	49	47
8/ <b>TDI</b>	Α	7	1	12	14	6	4	40	С	28	22	42	52	50	48
9	Α	-	-	10	12	4	100	41	С	29	23	44	54	54	52
10	Α	-	-	-	11	3	99	42	С	-	-	-	55	56	54
11	Α	6	44	9	10	100	98	43	С	-	-	45	56	58	56
12	Α	-	-	8	9	99	97	44	С	-	-	46	57	59	57
13	Α	-	-	7	8	98	96	45	С	-	-	47	58	60	58
14	Α	5	43	5	6	96	94	46	С	31	25	49	60	62	60
15	Α	-	-	-	5	95	93	47	С	-	-	-	61	63	61
16	Α	4	42	4	4	94	92	48/ <b>TCK</b>	С	32	26	50	62	64	62
17	В	21	15	33	41	39	37	49	D	33	27	51	63	65	63
18	В	-	-	-	40	38	36	50	D	-	-	-	64	66	64
19	В	20	14	32	39	37	35	51	D	34	28	52	65	67	65
20	В	19	13	30	37	35	33	52	D	36	30	54	67	69	67
21	В	18	12	29	36	34	32	53	D	37	31	55	68	70	68
22	В	-	-	28	35	33	31	54	D	-	-	56	69	71	69
23	В	-	-	-	34	32	30	55	D	-	-	-	70	73	71
24	В	17	11	27	33	31	29	56/ <b>TDO</b>	D	38	32	57	71	75	73
25	В	16	10	25	31	27	25	57	D	39	33	59	73	77	75
26	В	-	-	-	30	25	23	58	D	-	-	-	74	78	76
27	В	-	-	24	29	23	21	59	D	-	-	60	75	81	79
28	В	-	-	23	28	22	20	60	D	-	-	61	76	82	80
29	В	-	-	22	27	21	19	61	D	-	-	62	77	83	81
30	В	14	8	20	25	19	17	62	D	40	34	64	79	85	83
31	В	-	-	-	24	18	16	63	D	-	-	-	80	86	84
32/ <b>TMS</b>	В	13	7	19	23	17	15	64	D/ GCLK3	41	35	65	81	87	85

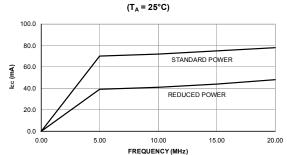




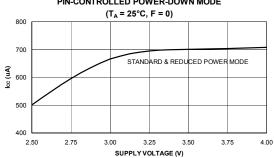




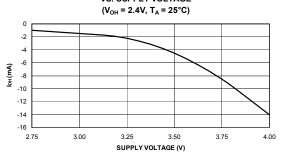
# SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY LOW-POWER ("L") VERSION



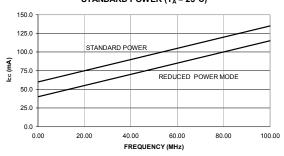
# SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE PIN-CONTROLLED POWER-DOWN MODE



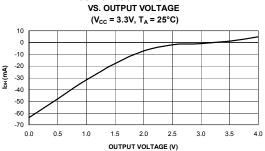
# OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



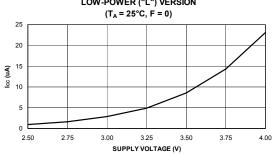
#### SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY STANDARD POWER (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)



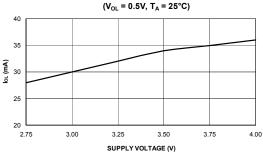
### OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT

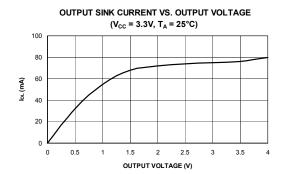


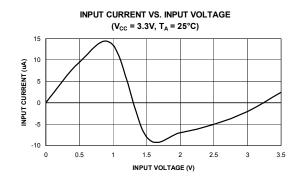
#### SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE LOW-POWER ("L") VERSION

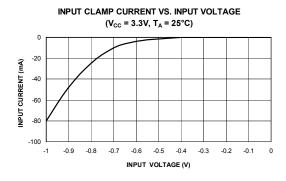


### OUTPUT SINK CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE













# **Ordering Information**

### ATF1504ASV(L) Standard Package Options

t <sub>PD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>co1</sub> (ns)	f <sub>MAX</sub> (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
			ATF1504ASV-15 AC44	44A	
			ATF1504ASV-15 JC44	44J	
15	8	100	ATF1504ASV-15 JC68 <sup>(2)</sup>	68J	Commercial
15	0	100	ATF1504ASV-15 JC84 <sup>(3)</sup>	84J	(0°C to 70°C)
			ATF1504ASV-15 QC100 <sup>(2)</sup>	100Q1	
			ATF1500ASV-15 AC100	100A	
			ATF1504ASV-15 AI44	44A	
			ATF1504ASV-15 JI44	44J	
15	8	100	ATF1504ASV-15 JI68	68J	Industrial
10			ATF1504ASV-15 JI84	84J	(-40°C to +85°C)
			ATF1504ASV-15 QI100	100Q1	
			ATF1504ASV-15 AI100	100A	
			ATF1504ASVL-20 AC44	44A	
			ATF1504ASVL-20 JC44	44J	
20	12	83.3	ATF1504ASVL-20 JC68 <sup>(2)</sup>	68J	Commercial
20	12	03.3	ATF1504ASVL-20 JC84 <sup>(3)</sup>	84J	(0°C to 70°C)
			ATF1504ASVL-20 QC100 <sup>(2)</sup>	100Q1	
			ATF1504ASVL-20 AC100	100A	
			ATF1504ASVL-20 AI44	44A	
			ATF1504ASVL-20 JI44	44J	
20	12	83.3	ATF1504ASVL-20 JI68	68J	Industrial
20	12	00.0	ATF1504ASVL-20 JI84	84J	(-40°C to +85°C)
			ATF1504ASVL-20 QI100	100Q1	
			ATF1504ASVL-20 AI100	100A	

Note:

- 1. The last time buy is Sept. 30, 2005 for shaded parts.
- 2. The recommended migration for QC100 or JC68 packages is the AU100 or the smaller JU44 packages.
- 3. The recommended migration for the JC84 package is the ATF1508ASV-15JU84

### **Using "C" Product for Industrial**

There is very little risk in using "C" devices for industrial applications because the  $V_{CC}$  conditions for 3.3V products are the same for commercial and industrial (there is only 15°C difference at the high end of the temperature range). To use commercial product for industrial temperature ranges, de-rate  $I_{CC}$  by 15%.

# ATF1504ASV(L) Green Package Options (Pb/Halide-free/RoHS Compliant)

t <sub>PD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>CO1</sub> (ns)	f <sub>MAX</sub> (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
			ATF1504ASV-15 AU44	44A	la di cabri a l
15	8	100	ATF1504ASV-15 JU44	44J	Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)
		ATF1504ASV-15 AU100		100A	(-40 0 10 +65 0)
			ATF1504ASVL-20 AU44	44A	Industrial
20	20 12	83.3	ATF1504ASVL-20 JU44	44J	(-40°C to +85°C)
			ATF1504ASVL-20 AU100	100A	(-40 C to +65 C)

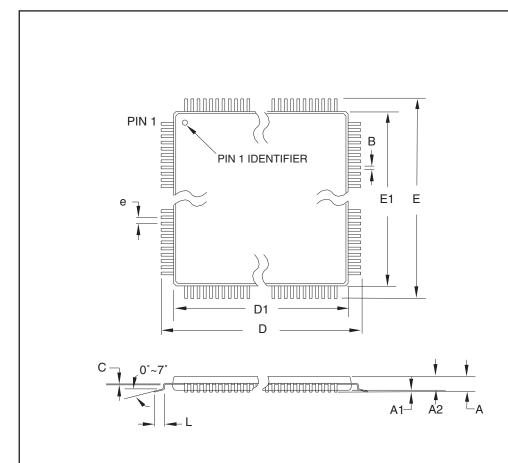
	Package Type						
44A	44-lead, Thin Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flatpack (TQFP)						
44J	44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)						
68J	68-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)						
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)						
100Q1	100-lead, 14 x 20 mm Body, Plastic Quad Flat Package (PQFP)						
100A	100-lead, 14 x 14 mm Body, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)						





# **Packaging Information**

### 44A - TQFP



# COMMON DIMENSIONS

(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
Α	_	_	1.20	
A1	0.05	_	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	11.75	12.00	12.25	
D1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
Е	11.75	12.00	12.25	
E1	9.90	10.00	10.10	Note 2
В	0.30	-	0.45	
С	0.09	_	0.20	
L	0.45	-	0.75	
е				

10/5/2001

Notes:

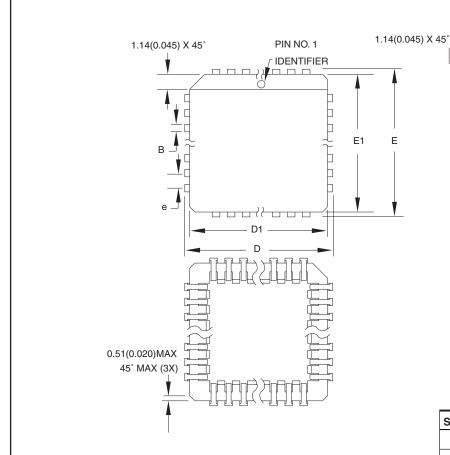
- 1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation ACB.
- 2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is 0.25 mm per side. Dimensions D1 and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mold mismatch.
- 3. Lead coplanarity is 0.10 mm maximum.

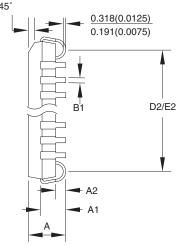
	2225 Orobard	Darkway
AMEL	2020 Oldialu	i aikway
	San Jose, CA	95131

•	IIILE					
	44A, 44-lead, 10 x 10 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness,					
	0.8 mm Lead Pitch. Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)					

DRAWING NO.	REV.	
44A	В	

### **84J - PLCC**





# **COMMON DIMENSIONS**

(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
Α	4.191	_	4.572	
A1	2.286	_	3.048	
A2	0.508	_	_	
D	30.099	_	30.353	
D1	29.210	_	29.413	Note 2
Е	30.099	_	30.353	
E1	29.210	_	29.413	Note 2
D2/E2	27.686	_	28.702	
В	0.660	_	0.813	
B1	0.330	_	0.533	
е	1.270 TYP			

Notes:

- 1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-018, Variation AF.
- 2. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold protrusion. Allowable protrusion is .010"(0.254 mm) per side. Dimension D1 and E1 include mold mismatch and are measured at the extreme material condition at the upper or lower parting line.
- 3. Lead coplanarity is 0.004" (0.102 mm) maximum.

10/04/01



2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131

TITLE 84J, 84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC) DRAWING NO. REV. 84J В





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