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

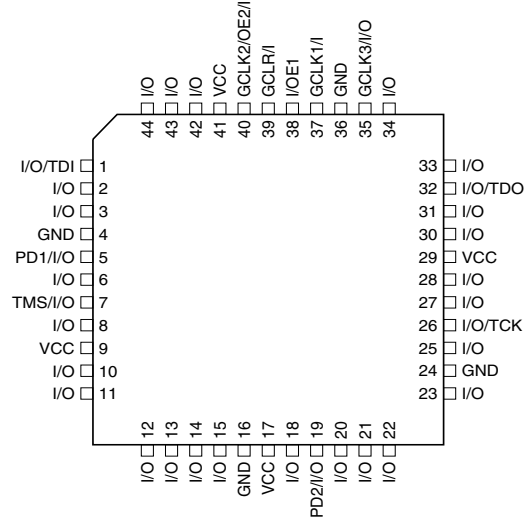
Embedded - CPLDs, or Complex Programmable Logic Devices, are highly versatile digital logic devices used in electronic systems. These programmable components are designed to perform complex logical operations and can be customized for specific applications. Unlike fixed-function ICs, CPLDs offer the 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

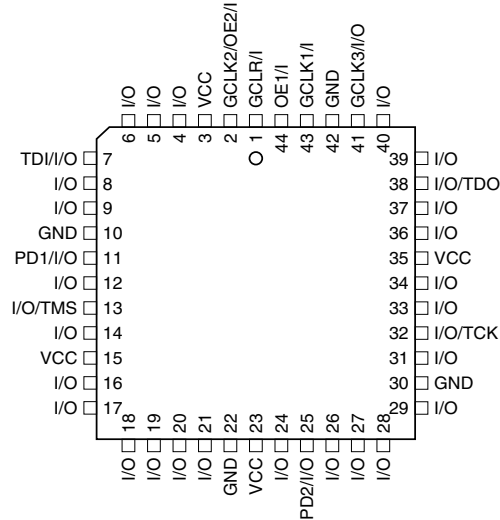
Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	In System Programmable (min 10K program/erase cycles)
Delay Time tpd(1) Max	15 ns
Voltage Supply - Internal	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Number of Logic Elements/Blocks	-
Number of Macrocells	32
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	32
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	44-PLCC (16.6x16.6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf1502as-15ji44

44-lead TQFP Top View



44-lead PLCC Top View

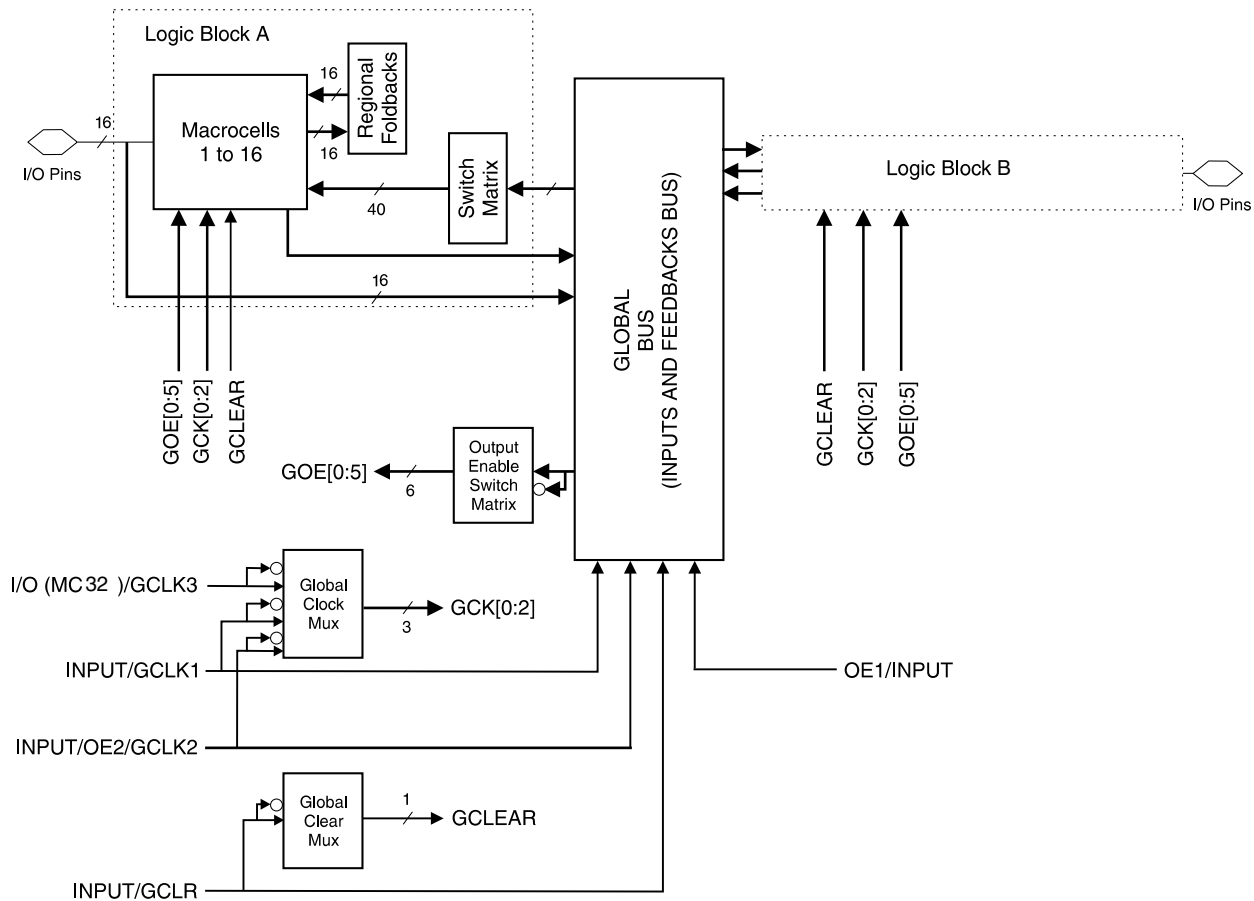


Description

The ATF1502AS is a high-performance, high-density complex programmable logic device (CPLD) that utilizes Atmel's proven electrically-erasable technology. With 32 logic macrocells and up to 36 inputs, it easily integrates logic from several TTL, SSI, MSI, LSI and classic PLDs. The ATF1502AS's enhanced routing switch matrices increase usable gate count and the odds of successful pin-locked design modifications.

The ATF1502AS has up to 32 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.

Block Diagram



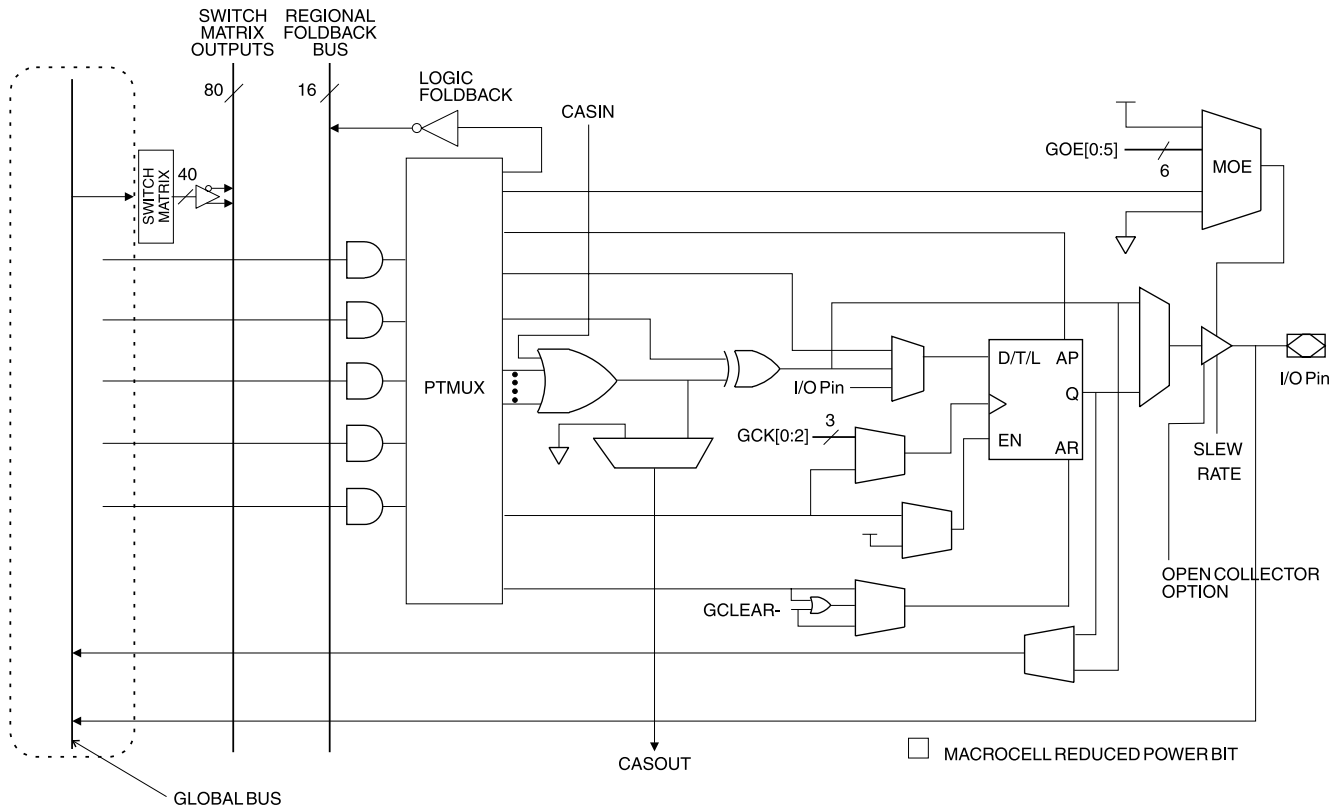
Each of the 32 macrocells generates a buried feedback that goes to the global bus. Each input and I/O pin also feeds into the global bus. The switch matrix in each logic block then selects 40 individual signals from the global bus. Each macrocell also generates a foldback logic term that goes to a regional bus. Cascade logic between macrocells in the ATF1502AS allows fast, efficient generation of complex logic functions. The ATF1502AS contains four such logic chains, each capable of creating sum term logic with a fan-in of up to 40 product terms.

The ATF1502AS 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.

Unused product terms are automatically disabled by the compiler to decrease power consumption. A security fuse, when programmed, protects the contents of the ATF1502AS. 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 ATF1502AS 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.

Figure 1. ATF1502AS Macrocell



Product Terms and Select Mux

Each ATF1502AS 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 ATF1502AS'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 ATF1502AS'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 be either one of the Global CLK signals (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 ATF1502AS(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 32 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.

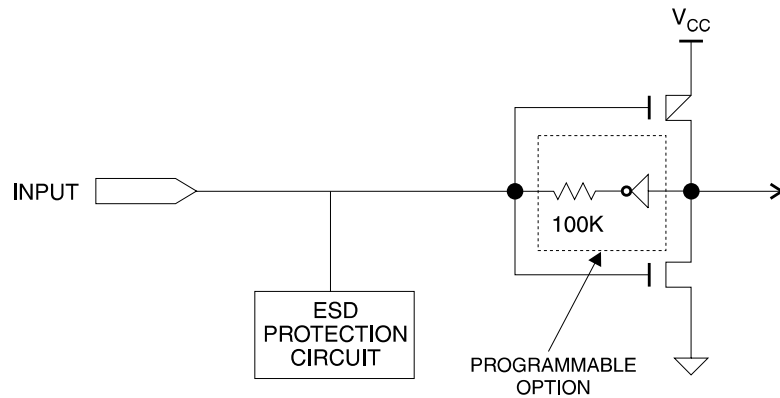
Foldback Bus

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.

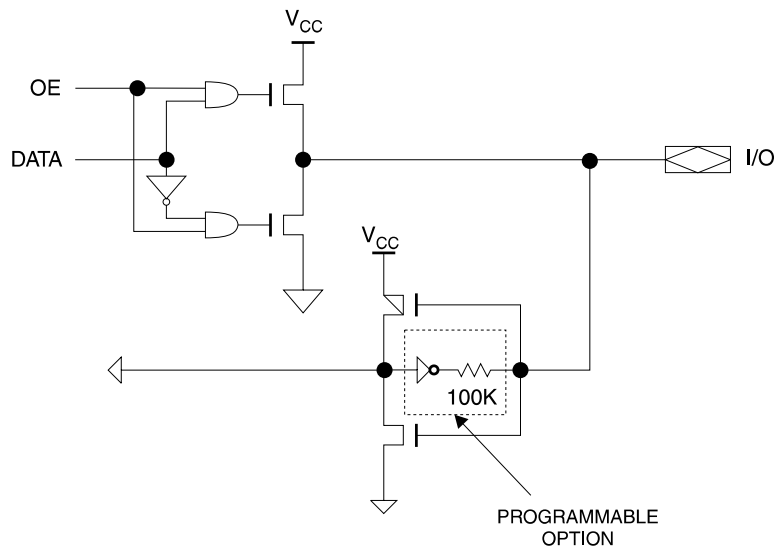
Programmable Pin-keeper Option for Inputs and I/Os

The ATF1502AS 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 ATF1502AS has several built-in speed and power management features. The ATF1502AS 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 50 MHz. This feature may be selected as a design option.

To further reduce power, each ATF1502AS 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.

The ATF1502AS also has an optional power-down mode. In this mode, current drops to below 10 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.



Atmel provides ISP hardware and software to allow programming of the ATF1502AS via the PC. ISP is performed by using either a download cable, a comparable board tester or a simple microprocessor interface.

When using the ISP hardware or software to program the ATF1502AS devices, four I/O pins must be reserved for the JTAG interface. However, the logic features that the macrocells have associated with these I/O pins are still available to the design for burned logic functions.

To facilitate ISP programming by the Automated Test Equipment (ATE) vendors, Serial Vector Format (SVF) files can be created by Atmel-provided software utilities.

ATF1502AS devices can also be programmed using standard third-party programmers. With a third-party programmer, the JTAG ISP port can be disabled, thereby allowing four additional I/O pins to be used for logic.

Contact your local Atmel representatives or Atmel PLD applications for details.

ISP Programming Protection

The ATF1502AS has a special feature that locks the device and prevents the inputs and I/O from driving if the programming process is interrupted for any reason. The inputs and I/O default to high-Z state during such a condition. In addition, the pin-keeper option preserves the previous state of the input and I/O PMS during programming.

All ATF1502AS devices are initially shipped in the erased state, thereby making them ready to use for ISP.

Note: For more information refer to the "Designing for In-System Programmability with Atmel CPLDs" application note.

JTAG-BST/ISP Overview

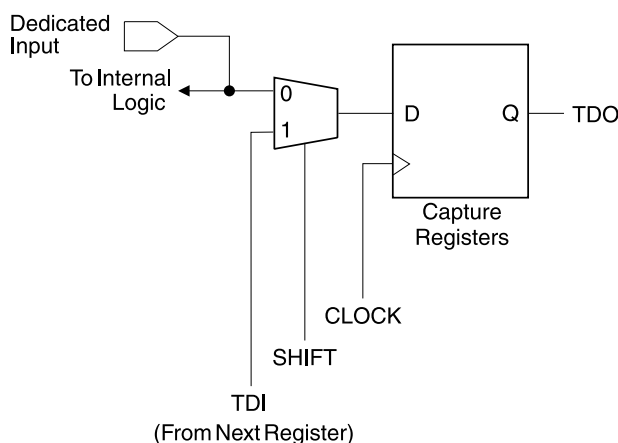
The JTAG boundary-scan testing is controlled by the Test Access Port (TAP) controller in the ATF1502AS. The boundary-scan technique involves the inclusion of a shift-register stage (contained in a boundary-scan cell) adjacent to each component so that signals at component boundaries can be controlled and observed using scan testing methods. Each input pin and I/O pin has its own boundary-scan cell (BSC) to support boundary-scan testing. The ATF1502AS does not 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 ATF1502AS's ISP can be fully described using JTAG's BSDL as described in IEEE Standard 1149.1b. This allows ATF1502AS programming to be described and implemented using any one of the third-party development tools supporting this standard.

The ATF1502AS has the option of using four JTAG-standard I/O pins for boundary-scan testing (BST) and in-system programming (ISP) purposes. The ATF1502AS 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

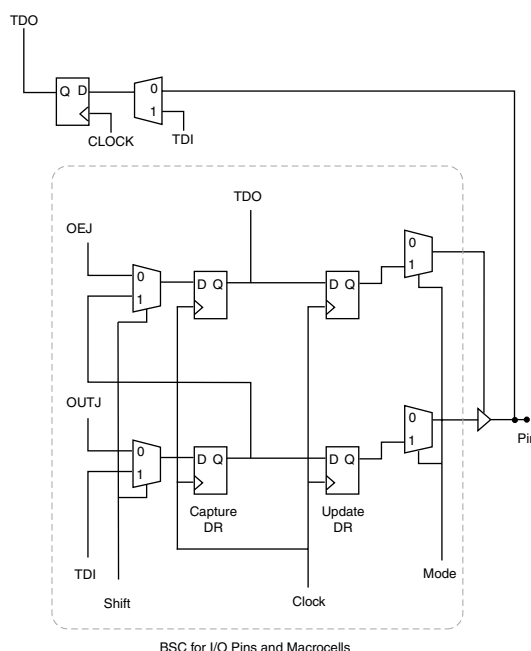
The ATF1502AS contains up to 32 I/O pins and four input pins, depending on the device type and package type selected. Each input pin and I/O pin has its own boundary-scan cell (BSC) in order to support boundary-scan testing as described in detail by IEEE Standard 1149.1. A typical BSC consists of three 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 is shown below.

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



Note: 1. The ATF1502AS has a pull-up option on TMS and TDI pins. This feature is selected as a design option.

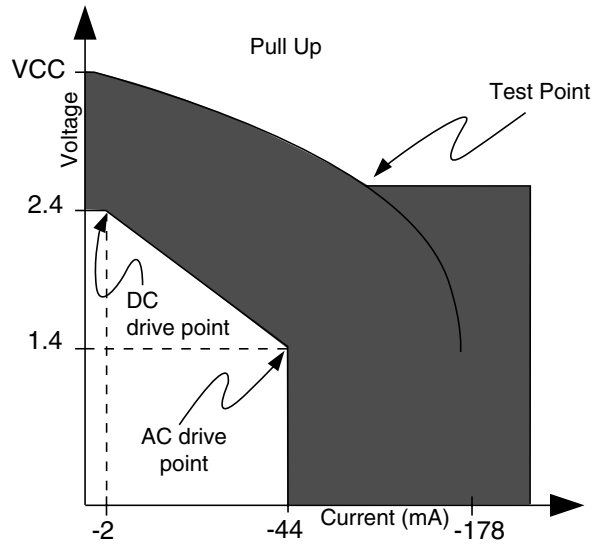
BSC Configuration for Macrocell



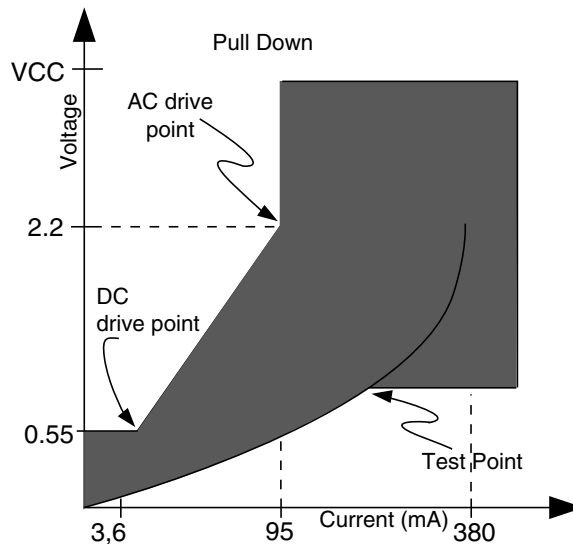
PCI Compliance

The ATF1502AS also supports the growing need in the industry to support the new Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) interface standard in PCI-based designs and specifications. The PCI interface calls for high current drivers, which are much larger than the traditional TTL drivers. In general, PLDs and FPGAs parallel outputs to support the high current load required by the PCI interface. The ATF1502AS allows this without contributing to system noise while delivering low output to output skew. Having a programmable high drive option is also possible without increasing output delay or pin capacitance. The PCI electrical characteristics appear on the next page.

PCI Voltage-to-current Curves for +5V Signaling in Pull-up Mode



PCI Voltage-to-current Curves for +5V Signaling in Pull-down Mode



PCI DC Characteristics (Preliminary)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Units
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage		4.75	5.25	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		-0.5	0.8	V
I_{IH}	Input High Leakage Current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{IN} = 2.7V$		70	μA
I_{IL}	Input Low Leakage Current ⁽¹⁾	$V_{IN} = 0.5V$		-70	μA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	$I_{OUT} = -2\text{ mA}$	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	$I_{OUT} = 3\text{ mA}, 6\text{ mA}$		0.55	V
C_{IN}	Input Pin Capacitance			10	pF
C_{CLK}	CLK Pin Capacitance			12	pF
C_{IDSEL}	IDSEL Pin Capacitance			8	pF
L_{PIN}	Pin Inductance			20	nH

Note: 1. Leakage current is with pin-keeper off.

PCI AC Characteristics (Preliminary)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Units
$I_{OH(AC)}$	Switching Current High (Test High)	$0 < V_{OUT} \leq 1.4$	-44		mA
		$1.4 < V_{OUT} < 2.4$	$-44 + (V_{OUT} - 1.4) / 0.024$		mA
		$3.1 < V_{OUT} < V_{CC}$		Equation A	mA
		$V_{OUT} = 3.1V$		-142	μA
$I_{OL(AC)}$	Switching Current Low (Test Point)	$V_{OUT} > 2.2V$	95		mA
		$2.2 > V_{OUT} > 0$	$V_{OUT} / 0.023$		mA
		$0.1 > V_{OUT} > 0$		Equation B	mA
		$V_{OUT} = 0.71$		206	mA
I_{CL}	Low Clamp Current	$-5 < V_{IN} \leq -1$	$-25 + (V_{IN} + 1) / 0.015$		mA
$SLEW_R$	Output Rise Slew Rate	0.4V to 2.4V load	1	5	V/ns
$SLEW_F$	Output Fall Slew Rate	2.4V to 0.4V load	1	5	V/ns

Notes: 1. Equation A: $I_{OH} = 11.9 (V_{OUT} - 5.25) * (V_{OUT} + 2.45)$ for $V_{CC} > V_{OUT} > 3.1V$.

2. Equation B: $I_{OL} = 78.5 * V_{OUT} * (4.4 - V_{OUT})$ for $0V < V_{OUT} < 0.71V$.

Power-down Mode

The ATF1502AS includes an optional pin-controlled power-down feature. When this mode is enabled, the PD pin acts as the power-down pin. When the PD pin is high, the device supply current is reduced to less than 5 mA. During power-down, all output data and internal logic states are latched and held. Therefore, all registered and combinatorial output data remain valid. Any outputs that were in a high-Z state at the onset will remain at high-Z. During power-down, all input signals except the power-down pin are blocked. Input and I/O hold latches remain active to ensure that pins do not float to indeterminate levels, further reducing system power. The power-down pin feature is enabled in the logic design file. Designs using the power-down pin may not use the PD pin logic array input. However, all other PD pin macrocell resources may still be used, including the buried feedback and foldback product term array inputs.

Power-down AC Characteristics⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Symbol	Parameter	-7		-10		-15		-25		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{IVDH}	Valid I, I/O before PD High	7		10		15		25		ns
$t_{GV DH}$	Valid OE ⁽²⁾ before PD High	7		10		15		25		ns
$t_{CV DH}$	Valid Clock ⁽²⁾ before PD High	7		10		15		25		ns
t_{DHIX}	I, I/O Don't Care after PD High		12		15		25		35	ns
t_{DHGX}	OE ⁽²⁾ Don't Care after PD High		12		15		25		35	ns
t_{DHCX}	Clock ⁽²⁾ Don't Care after PD High		12		15		25		35	ns
t_{DLIV}	PD Low to Valid I, I/O		1		1		1		1	μs
t_{DLGV}	PD Low to Valid OE (Pin or Term)		1		1		1		1	μs
t_{DLCV}	PD Low to Valid Clock (Pin or Term)		1		1		1		1	μs
t_{DLOV}	PD Low to Valid Output		1		1		1		1	μs

Notes: 1. For slow slew outputs, add t_{SSO} .
2. Pin or product term.

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Temperature Under Bias	-40°C to +85°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.

DC and AC Operating Conditions

	Commercial	Industrial
Operating Temperature (Ambient)	0°C - 70°C	-40°C - 85°C
V _{CC} (5V) Power Supply	5V ± 5%	5V ± 10%

DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition			Min	Typ	Max	Units
I _{IL}	Input or I/O Low Leakage Current	V _{IN} = V _{CC}				-2	-10	μA
I _{IH}	Input or I/O High Leakage Current					2	10	
I _{OZ}	Tri-state Output Off-state Current	V _O = V _{CC} or GND			-40		40	μA
I _{CC1}	Power Supply Current, Standby	V _{CC} = Max V _{IN} = 0, V _{CC}	Std Mode	Com.		60		mA
				Ind.		75		mA
			“L” Mode	Com.		10		μA
				Ind.		10		μA
I _{CC2}	Power Supply Current, Power-down Mode	V _{CC} = Max V _{IN} = 0, V _{CC}	“PD” Mode			1	5	mA
I _{CC3} ⁽²⁾	Reduced-power Mode Supply Current, Standby	V _{CC} = Max V _{IN} = 0, V _{CC}	Std Mode	Com.		35		mA
				Ind.		40		mA
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage				-0.3		0.8	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage				2.0		V _{CCIO} + 0.3	V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage (TTL)	V _{IN} = V _{IH} or V _{IL} V _{CC} = MIN, I _{OL} = 12 mA		Com.	3.0		0.45	V
				Ind.			0.45	
	Output Low Voltage (CMOS)	V _{IN} = V _{IH} or V _{IL} V _{CC} = MIN, I _{OL} = 0.1 mA		Com.			0.2	V
				Ind.			0.2	V
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage (TTL)	V _{IN} = V _{IH} or V _{IL} V _{CC} = MIN, I _{OH} = -4.0 mA				2.4		V

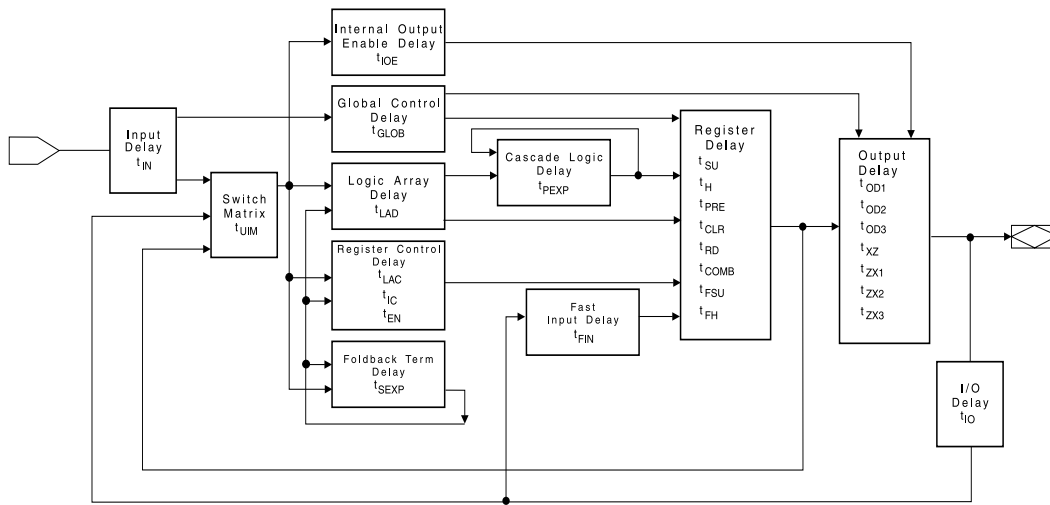
Notes: 1. Not more than one output at a time should be shorted. Duration of short circuit test should not exceed 30 sec.
2. I_{CC3} refers to the current in the reduced-power mode when macrocell reduced-power is turned on.

Pin Capacitance⁽¹⁾

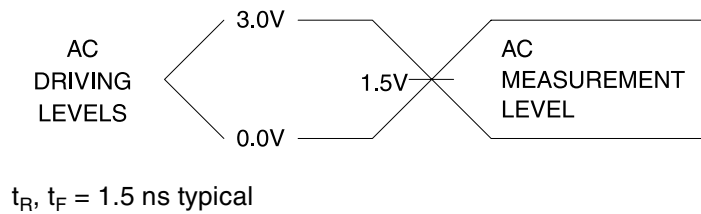
	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
C_{IN}	8	10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$; $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$
$C_{I/O}$	8	10	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0V$; $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$

Note: 1. 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.

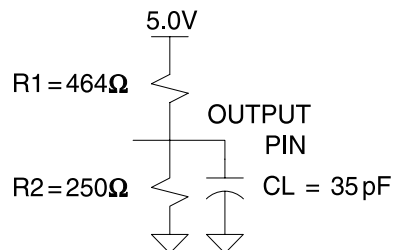
Timing Model



Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



Output AC Test Loads

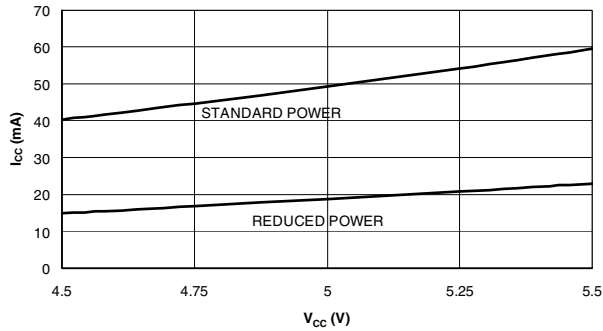


AC Characteristics (Continued)⁽¹⁾

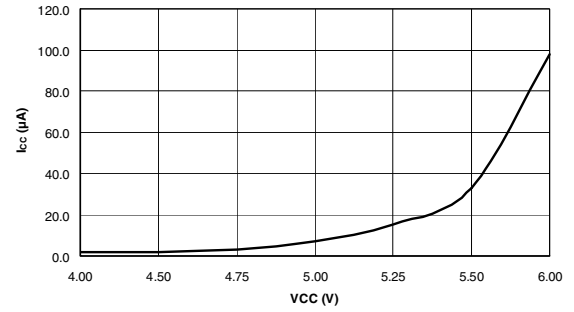
Symbol	Parameter	-7		-10		-15		-25		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{ZX3}	Output Buffer Enable Delay (Slow slew rate = ON; $V_{CCIO} = 5.0V/3.3V$; $C_L = 35$ pF)		9		9		10		12	ns
t_{XZ}	Output Buffer Disable Delay ($C_L = 5$ pF)		4		5		6		8	ns
t_{SU}	Register Setup Time	3		3		4		6		ns
t_H	Register Hold Time	2		3		4		6		ns
t_{FSU}	Register Setup Time of Fast Input	3		3		2		3		ns
t_{FH}	Register Hold Time of Fast Input	0.5		0.5		2		5		ns
t_{RD}	Register Delay		1		2		1		2	ns
t_{COMB}	Combinatorial Delay		1		2		1		2	ns
t_{IC}	Array Clock Delay		3		5		6		8	ns
t_{EN}	Register Enable Time		3		5		6		8	ns
t_{GLOB}	Global Control Delay		1		1		1		1	ns
t_{PRE}	Register Preset Time		2		3		4		6	ns
t_{CLR}	Register Clear Time		2		3		4		6	ns
t_{UIM}	Switch Matrix Delay		1		1		2		2	ns
t_{RPA}	Reduced-power Adder ⁽²⁾		10		11		13		15	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.

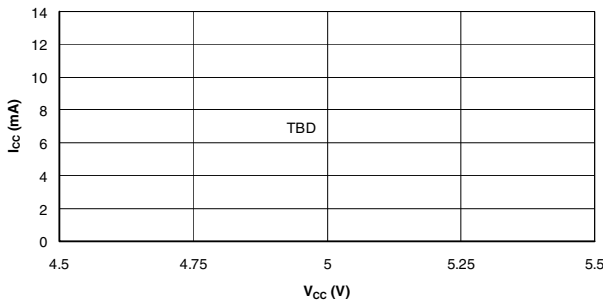
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
AS VERSION ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $F = 0$)



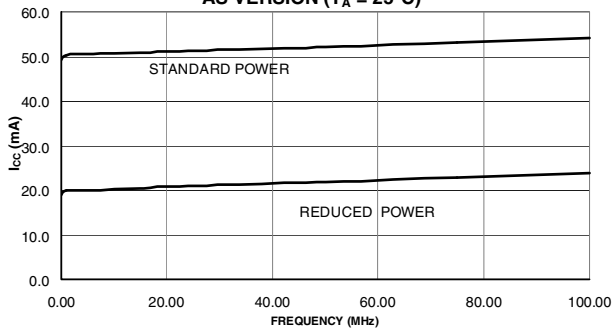
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
($T = 25^\circ\text{C}$, NON-TURBO, BIT6 = 0, BIT 30 = 0)



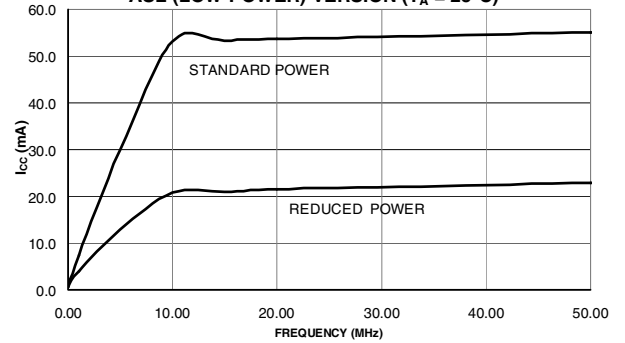
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
PIN-CONTROLLED POWER-DOWN MODE ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $F = 0$)



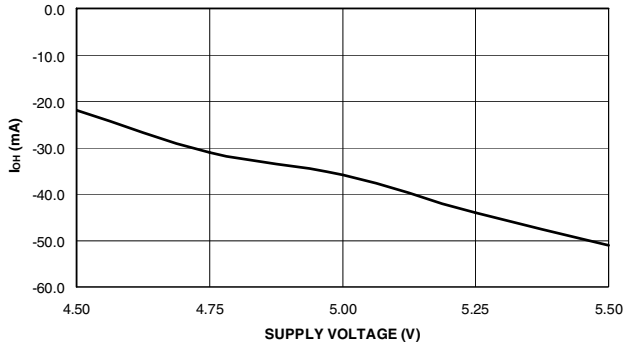
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY
AS VERSION ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



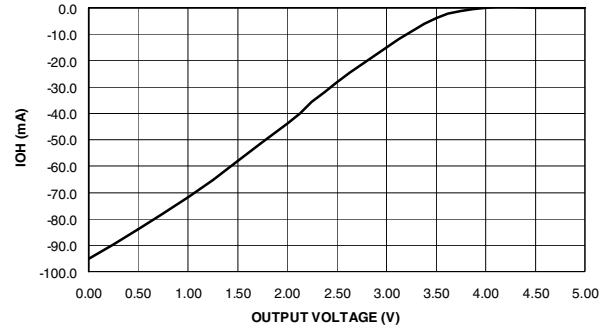
SUPPLY CURRENT VS. FREQUENCY
ASL (LOW-POWER) VERSION ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

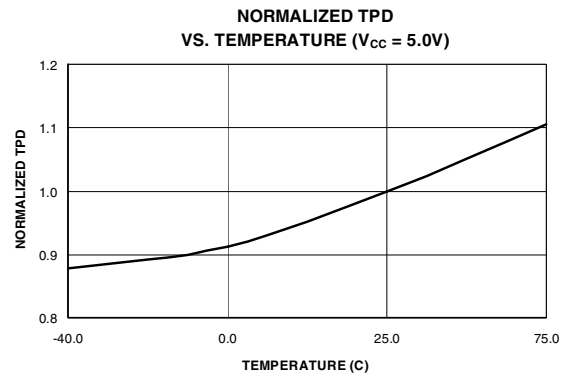
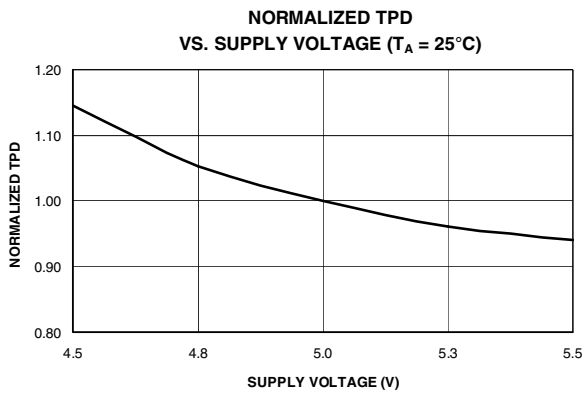
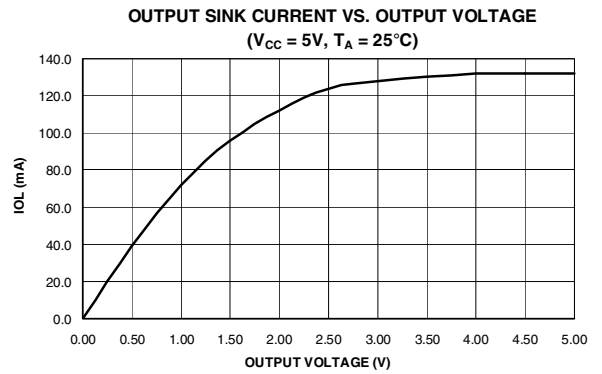
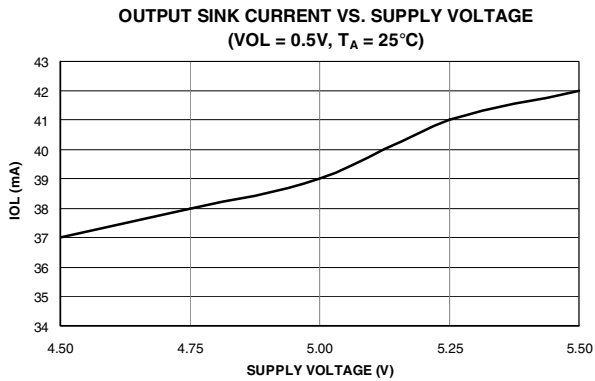
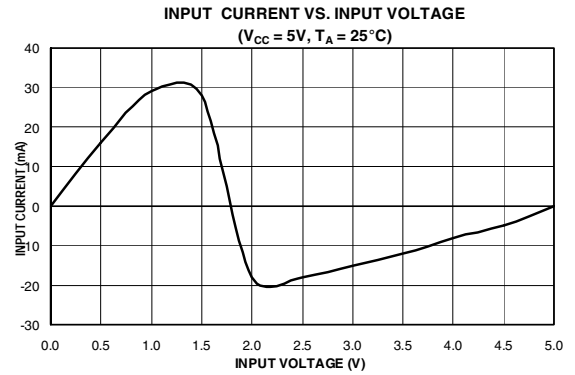
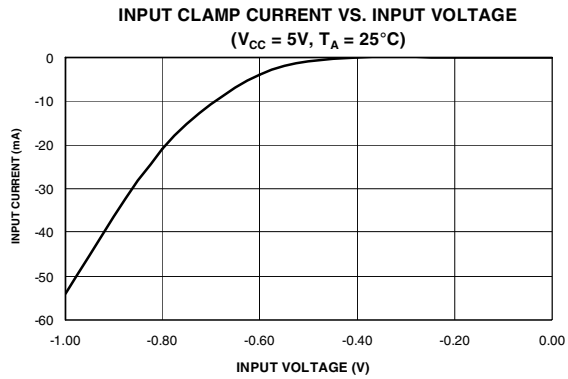


OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
($V_{OH} = 2.4\text{V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

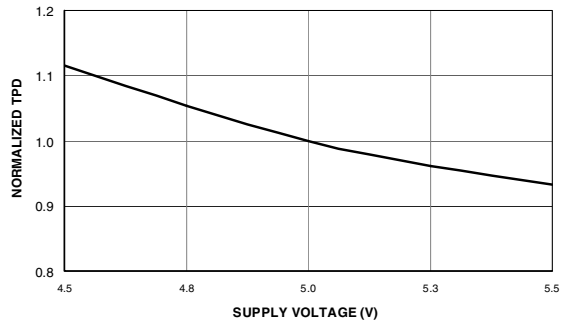


OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE
($V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

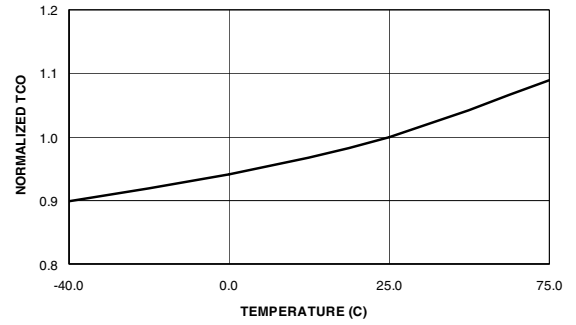




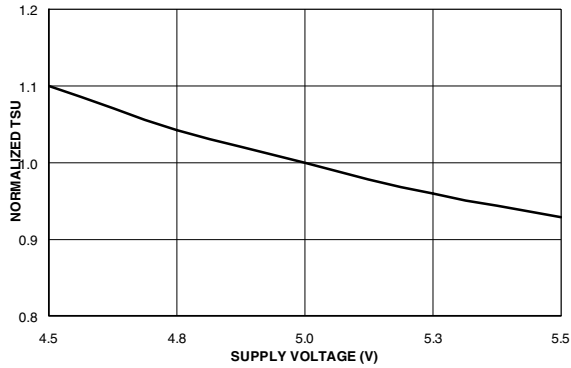
**NORMALIZED TCO
VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)**



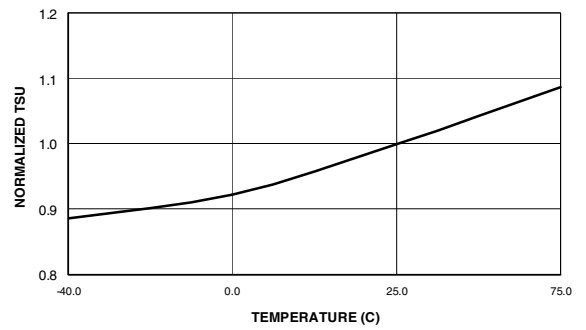
**NORMALIZED TCO
VS. TEMPERATURE ($V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$)**



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



**NORMALIZED TSU
VS. TEMPERATURE ($V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$)**



ATF1502AS Dedicated Pinouts

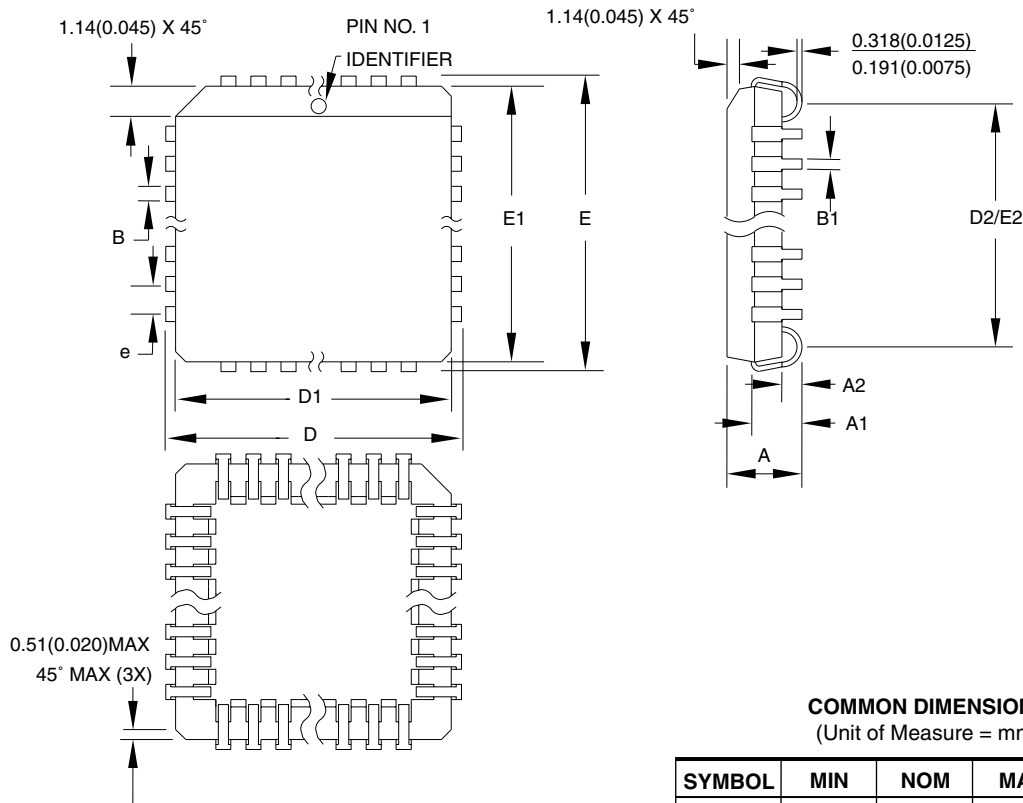
Dedicated Pin	44-lead TQFP	44-lead J-lead
INPUT/OE2/GCLK2	40	2
INPUT/GCLR	39	1
INPUT/OE1	38	44
INPUT/GCLK1	37	43
I/O / GCLK3	35	41
I/O / PD (1,2)	5, 19	11, 25
I/O / TDI (JTAG)	1	7
I/O / TMS (JTAG)	7	13
I/O / TCK (JTAG)	26	32
I/O / TDO (JTAG)	32	38
GND	4, 16, 24, 36	10, 22, 30, 42
VCC	9, 17, 29, 41	3, 15, 23, 35
# of Signal Pins	36	36
# User I/O Pins	32	32

OE (1, 2)	Global OE pins
GCLR	Global Clear pin
GCLK (1, 2, 3)	Global Clock pins
PD (1, 2)	Power-down pins
TDI, TMS, TCK, TDO	JTAG pins used for boundary-scan testing or in-system programming
GND	Ground pins
VCC	VCC pins for the device (+5V)

ATF1502AS I/O Pinouts

MC	PLC	44-lead PLCC	44-lead TQFP
1	A	4	42
2	A	5	43
3	A/PD1	6	44
4/TDI	A	7	1
5	A	8	2
6	A	9	3
7	A	11	5
8	A	12	6
9/TMS	A	13	7
10	A	14	8
11	A	16	10
12	A	17	11
13	A	18	12
14	A	19	13
15	A	20	14
16	A	21	15
17	B	41	35
18	B	40	34
19	B	39	33
20/TDO	B	38	32
21	B	37	31
22	B	36	30
23	B	34	28
24	B	33	27
25/TCK	B	32	26
26	B	31	25
27	B	29	23
28	B	28	22
29	B	27	21
30	B	26	20
31	B	25	19
32	B	24	18

44J – PLCC



COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
A	4.191	—	4.572	
A1	2.286	—	3.048	
A2	0.508	—	—	
D	17.399	—	17.653	
D1	16.510	—	16.662	Note 2
E	17.399	—	17.653	
E1	16.510	—	16.662	Note 2
D2/E2	14.986	—	16.002	
B	0.660	—	0.813	
B1	0.330	—	0.533	
e	1.270 TYP			

- Notes:
1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-018, Variation AC.
 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

44J, 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)

DRAWING NO.

44J

REV.

B



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