E·XFL



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Understanding Embedded - PLDs (Programmable Logic Devices)

Embedded - PLDs, or Programmable Logic Devices, are a type of digital electronic component used to build reconfigurable digital circuits. Unlike fixed-function logic devices, PLDs can be programmed to perform specific functions by the user. This flexibility allows designers to customize the logic to meet the exact needs of their applications, making PLDs a crucial component in modern embedded systems.

Applications of Embedded - PLDs (Programmable Logic Devices)

The versatility of PLDs makes them suitable for a wide range of applications. In consumer electronics, PLDs are used to enhance the functionality and performance of

Details

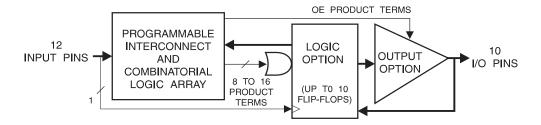
Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	EE PLD
Number of Macrocells	10
Voltage - Input	5V
Speed	7.5 ns
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	24-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	24-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf22v10c-7xc

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

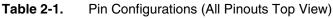
Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong



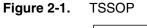
Figure 1-1. Logic Diagram

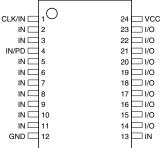


2. Pin Configurations

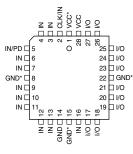


Pin Name	Function
CLK	Clock
IN	Logic Inputs
I/O	Bi-directional Buffers
GND	Ground
VCC	+5V Supply
PD	Power-down









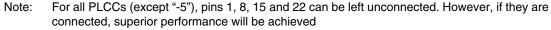


Figure 2-2. DIP/SOIC

		0		
CLK/IN	1		24	b vcc
IN 🗆	2		23	□ I/O
IN 🗆	3		22	□ I/O
IN/PD 🗆	4		21	□ I/O
IN 🗆	5		20	□ I/O
IN 🗆	6		19	□ I/O
IN 🗆	7		18	□ I/O
IN 🗆	8		17	□ I/O
IN 🗆	9		16	□ I/O
IN 🗆	10		15	□ I/O
IN 🗆	11		14	□ I/O
GND 🗆	12		13	D IN

² Atmel ATF22V10C(Q)

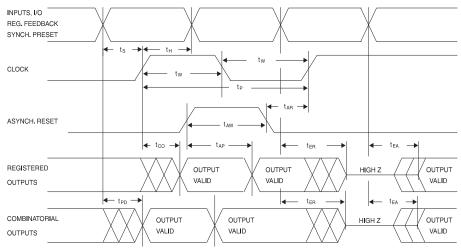


4.1 DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units		
I _{IL}	Input or I/O Low Leakage Current	$0 \le V_{IN} \le V_{IL}$ (Max)			-10.0	μA		
I _{IH}	Input or I/O High Leakage Current	$3.5 \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$					10.0	μA
		C-5, 7, 10	Com.		85.0	130.0	mA	
	Power Supply Current,	$V_{CC} = Max,$	C-10	Ind.		90.0	140.0	mA
I _{CC}	Standby	V _{IN} = Max, Outputs Open	C-15	Ind.		65.0	115.0	mA
			CQ-15	Ind.		35.0	70.0	mA
		C-5, 7, 10	Com.			150.0	mA	
		Power Supply $V_{CC} = Max$, Outputs Open, f = 15MHz	C-10	Ind., Mil.			160.0	mA
I _{CC2}	Clocked Power Supply Current		C-15	Ind.		70.0	125	mA
			C-15	Mil.			160.0	mA
			CQ-15	Ind.		40.0	80.0	mA
	Power Supply Current,	V _{CC} = Max		Com.		10.0	500.0	μA
I _{PD}	PD Mode	V _{IN} = 0, Max		Ind.		10.0	650.0	μA
I _{OS} ⁽¹⁾	Output Short Circuit Current	V _{OUT} = 0.5V					-130.0	mA
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage				-0.5		0.8	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage				2.0		V _{CC} +0.75	V
		$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{II} ,	I _{OL} = 16mA	Com., Ind.			0.5	V
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage	utput Low Voltage $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ of } V_{IL},$ $V_{CC} = \text{Min}$	$I_{OL} = 12mA$	Mil.			0.5	V
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL},$ $V_{CC} = Min$	I _{OH} = -4.0mA		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

4.2 AC Waveforms ⁽¹⁾



- Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V and 3.0V, unless otherwise specified
- 4 Atmel ATF22V10C(Q)

4.3 AC Characteristics⁽¹⁾

		-	5	-	7	-1	-10		-15	
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Мах	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
t _{PD}	Input or Feedback to Combinatorial Output	1.0	5.0	3.0	7.5	3.0	10.0	3.0	15.0	ns
t _{CO}	Clock to Output	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.5 ⁽²⁾	2.0	6.5	2.0	8.0	ns
t _{CF}	Clock to Feedback		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5	ns
t _S	Input or Feedback Setup Time	3.0		3.5		4.5		10.0		ns
t _H	Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
	External Feedback 1/(t _S + t _{CO})	142.0		125.0 ⁽³⁾		90.0		55.5		MHz
f _{MAX}	Internal Feedback 1/(t _S + t _{CF})	166.0		142.0		117.0		80.0		MHz
	No Feedback 1/(t _{WH} + t _{WL})	166.0		166.0		125.0		83.3		MHz
t _w	Clock Width (t _{WL} and t _{WH})	3.0		3.0		3.0		6.0		ns
t _{EA}	Input or I/O to Output Enable	2.0	6.0	3.0	7.5	3.0	10.0	3.0	15.0	ns
t _{ER}	Input or I/O to Output Disable	2.0	5.0	3.0	7.5	3.0	9.0	3.0	15.0	ns
t _{AP}	Input or I/O to Asynchronous Reset of Register	3.0	7.0	3.0	10.0	3.0	12.0	3.0	20.0	ns
t _{AW}	Asynchronous Reset Width	5.5		7.0		8.0			15.0	ns
t _{AR}	Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time	4.0		5.0		6.0			10.0	ns
t _{SP}	Setup Time, Synchronous Preset	4.0		4.5		6.0			10.0	ns
t _{SPR}	Synchronous Preset to Clock Recovery Time	4.0		5.0		8.0			10.0	ns

Notes: 1. See ordering information for valid part numbers

2. 5.5ns for DIP package devices

3. 111MHz for DIP package devices





4.4 Power-down AC Characteristics⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

		-	-5 -7		-10		-15			
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
t _{IVDH}	Valid Input before PD High	5.0		7.5		10.0		15.0		ns
t _{GVDH}	Valid OE before PD High	0		0		0		0		ns
t _{CVDH}	Valid Clock before PD High	0		0		0				ns
t _{DHIX}	Input Don't Care after PD High		5.0		7.0		10.0		15.0	ns
t _{DHGX}	OE Don't Care after PD High		5.0		7.0		10.0		15.0	ns
t _{DHCX}	Clock Don't Care after PD High		5.0		7.0		10.0		15.0	ns
t _{DLIV}	PD Low to Valid Input		5.0		7.5		10.0		15.0	ns
t _{DLGV}	PD Low to Valid OE		15.0		20.0		25.0		30.0	ns
t _{DLCV}	PD Low to Valid Clock		15.0		20.0		25.0		30.0	ns
t _{DLOV}	PD Low to Valid Output		20.0		25.0		30.0		35.0	ns

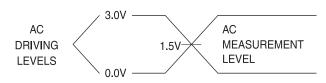
Notes: 1. Output data is latched and held

2. High-Z outputs remain high-Z

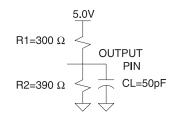
3. Clock and input transitions are ignored

4.5 Input Test Waveforms

4.5.1 Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



4.5.2 Commercial Output Test Loads



4.6 Pin Capacitance

Table 4-1. Pin Capacitance (f = 1MHz, T = $25^{\circ}C^{(1)}$)

	Тур	Мах	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

4.7 Power-up Reset

The registers in the Atmel[®] ATF22V10Cs 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, and starts below 0.7V
- 2. After reset occurs, all input and feedback setup times must be met before driving the clock pin high
- 3. The clock must remain stable during t_{PR}

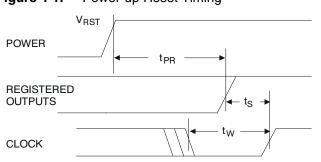


Figure 4-1. Power-up Reset Timing

4.8 Preload of Registered Outputs

The ATF22V10C registers are provided with circuitry to allow loading of each register 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 JEDEC file with preload is generated when a source file with vectors is compiled. Once downloaded, the JEDEC file preload sequence will be done automatically by most of the approved programmers after the programming.

5. Electronic Signature Word

There are 64-bits of programmable memory that are always available to the user, even if the device is secured. These bits can be used for user-specific data.

6. Security Fuse Usage

A single fuse is provided to prevent unauthorized copying of the ATF22V10C fuse patterns. Once programmed, fuse verify and preload are inhibited. However, the 64-bit User Signature remains accessible.

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

7. Programming/Erasing

Programming/erasing is performed using standard PLD programmers. See "CMOS PLD Programming Hardware and Software Support" for information on software/programming.

Parameter	Description	Тур	Max	Units
t _{PR}	Power-up Reset Time	600	1,000	ns
V _{RST}	Power-up Reset Voltage	3.8	4.5	V

 Table 7-1.
 Programming/Erasing



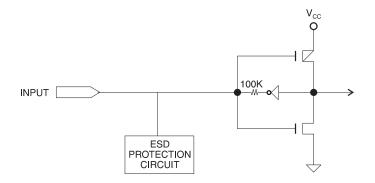


8. Input and I/O Pin-keeper Circuits

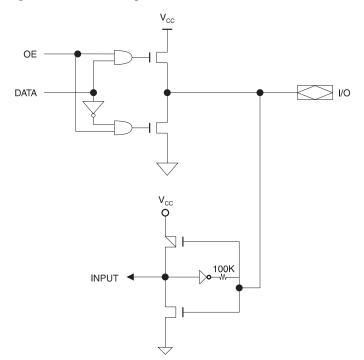
The Atmel[®] ATF22V10C contains internal input and I/O pin-keeper circuits. These circuits allow each ATF22V10C pin to hold its previous value even when it is not being driven by an external source or by the device's output buffer. This helps to ensure that all logic array inputs are at known valid logic levels. This reduces system power by preventing pins from floating to indeterminate levels. By using pin-keeper circuits rather than pull-up resistors, there is no DC current required to hold the pins in either logic state (high or low).

These pin-keeper circuits are implemented as weak feedback inverters, as shown in the Input Diagram below. These keeper circuits can easily be overdriven by standard TTL- or CMOS-compatible drivers. The typical overdrive current required is 40µA.

Figure 8-1. Input Diagram







9. Power-down Mode

The Atmel[®] ATF22V10C includes an optional pin-controlled power-down feature. When this mode is enabled, the PD pin acts as the power-down pin (Pin 4 on the DIP/SOIC packages and Pin 5 on the PLCC package). When the PD pin is high, the device supply current is reduced to less than 100mA. 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 an undetermined state at the onset of power-down will remain at the same state. 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.

PD pin configuration is controlled by the design file, and appears as a separate fuse bit in the JEDEC file. When the power-down feature is not specified in the design file, the IN/PD pin will be configured as a regular logic input.

Note: Some programmers list the 22V10 JEDEC compatible 22V10C (no PD used) separately from the non-22V10 JEDEC compatible 22V10CEX (with PD used)

10. Compiler Mode Selection

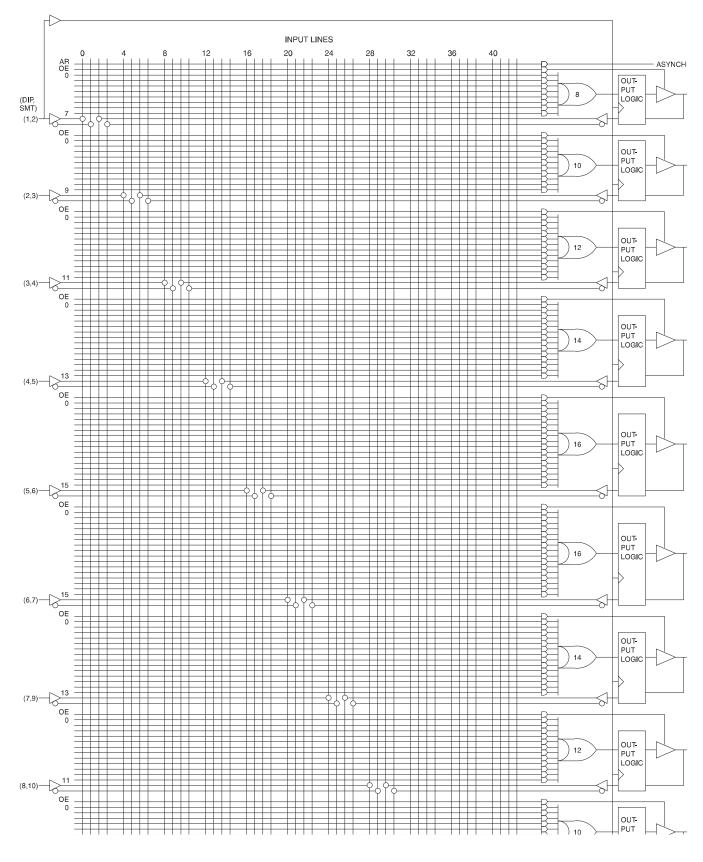
	PAL Mode	GAL Mode	Power-down Mode ⁽¹⁾
	(5828 Fuses)	(5892 Fuses)	(5893 Fuses)
Synario	ATF22V10C (DIP)	ATTF22V10C DIP (UES)	ATF22V10C DIP (PWD)
	ATF22V10C (PLCC)	ATF22C10C PLCC (UES)	ATF22V10C PLCC (PWD)
WINCUPL	P22V10	G22V10	G22V10CP
	P22V10LCC	G22V10LCC	G22V10CPLCC

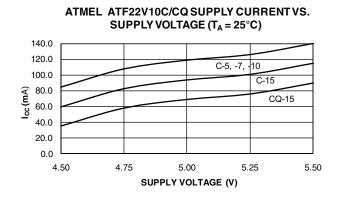
Note: 1. These device types will create a JEDEC file which when programmed in Atmel ATF22V10C devices will enable the power-down mode feature. All other device types have the feature disabled

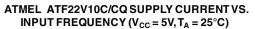


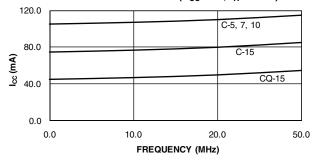


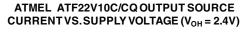
11. Functional Logic Diagram

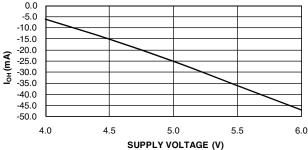




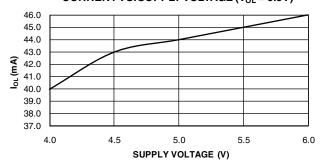


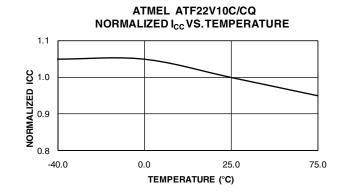




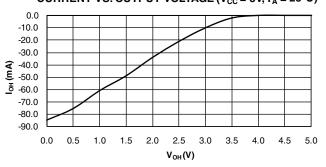


ATMEL ATF22V10C/CQ OUTPUT SINK CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE ($V_{OL} = 0.5V$)

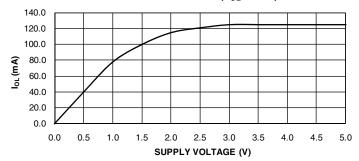




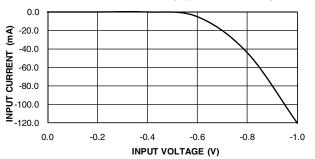
ATMEL ATF22V10C/CQ OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT VS. OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25°C)



ATMEL ATF22V10C/CQ OUTPUT SINK CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V_{OL} = 0.5V)

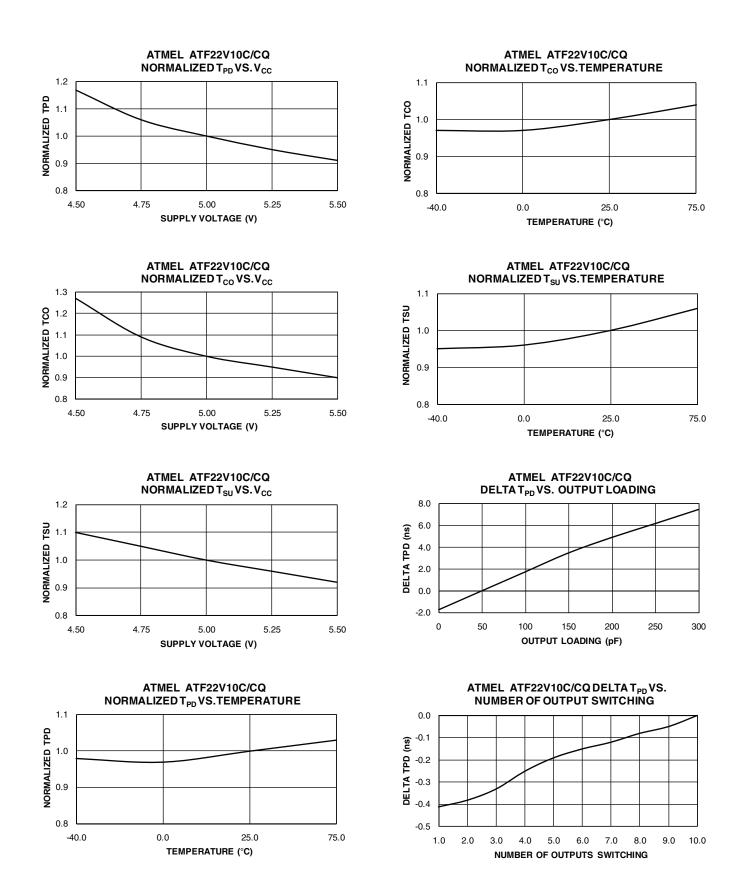


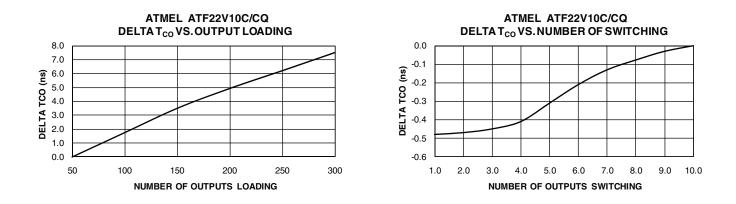
ATMEL ATF22V10C/CQ INPUT CLAMP CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE ($V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 35^{\circ}C$)















12. Ordering Information

12.1 Atmel ATF22V10C(Q) Green Package Options (Pb/Halide-free/RoHS Compliant)

t _{PD} (ns)	t _s (ns)	t _{co} (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
5	3	4	ATF22V10C-5JX	28J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
7.5	3.5	4.5	ATF22V10C-7PX ATF22V10C-7SX	24P3 24S	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
7.5	3.5	4.5	ATF22V10C-7JU	28J	Industrial (-40 [°] C to 85°C)
10	4.5	6.5	ATF22V10C-10JU ATF22V10C-10PU ATF22V10C-10SU ATF22V10C-10XU	28J 24P3 24S 24X	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
15	10		ATF22V10C-15JU ATF22V10C-15PU	28J 24P3	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
15 10	10 8	ATF22V10CQ-15JU	28J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)	

12.2 Using "C" Product for Industrial

To use commercial product for industrial temperature ranges, down-grade one speed grade from the industrial-grade to the commercial-grade device (e.g. 7ns PX = 10ns PU) and de-rate power by 30%.

12.3 Military Package Options (Lead-based)⁽¹⁾

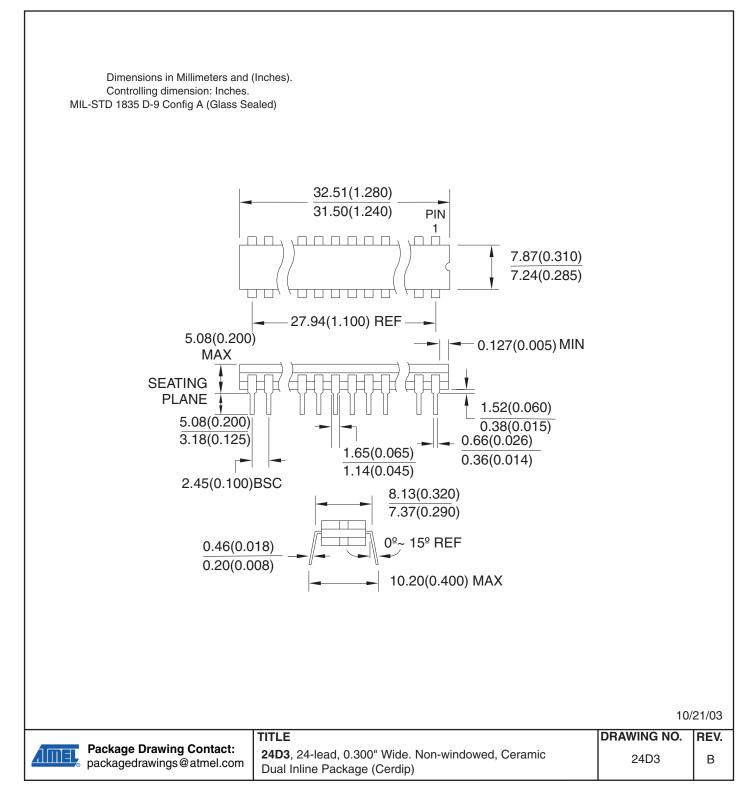
t _{PD} (ns)	t _s (ns)	t _{co} (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range	
			ATF22V10C-10GM/883	24D3	Militore	
10	4.5	6.5		ATF22V10C-10NM/883	28L	Military
10	4.5		5962-8984116LA	24D3	- (-55°C to 125°C) Class B, Fully Compliant	
			5962-89841163A	28L	Class B, Fully Compliant	
			ATF22V10C-15GM/883	24D3		
15	10		ATF22V10C-15NM/883	28L	Military (-55°C to 125°C)	
15		10 8 5962-8984115LA	10 8	5962-8984115LA	24D3	Class B, Fully Compliant
			5962-89841153A	28L		

Notes: 1. Military/DSCC parts meet the DSCC drawing specifications

Package Type			
24D3	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Non-windowed Ceramic Dual Inline Package (CERDIP)		
24P3	24-pin, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)		
24S	24-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (SOIC)		
24X	24-lead, 4.4mm Wide, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)		
28J	28J 28-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)		
28L	28-lead, Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)		

13. Packaging Information

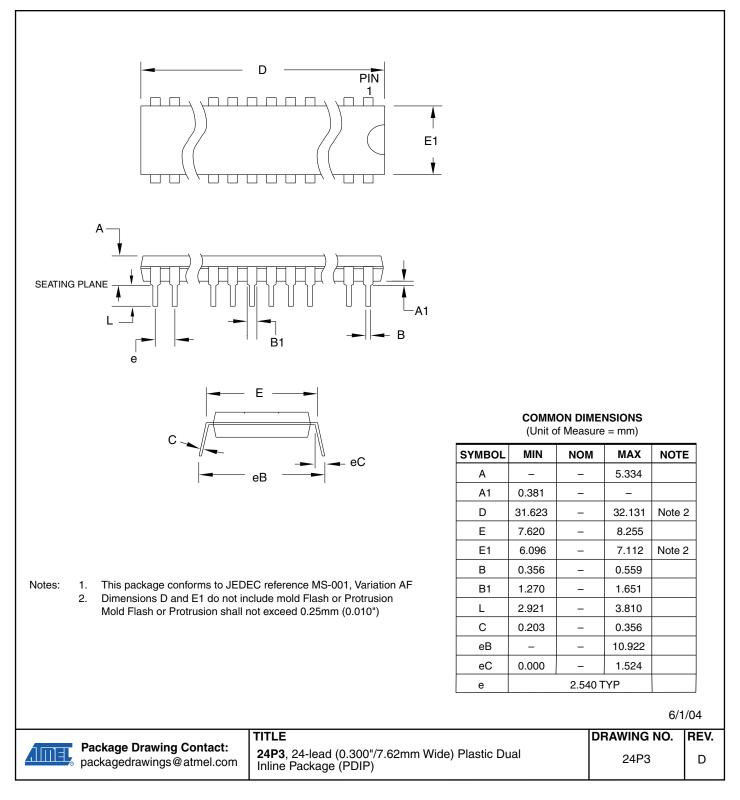
13.1 24D3 - CERDIP



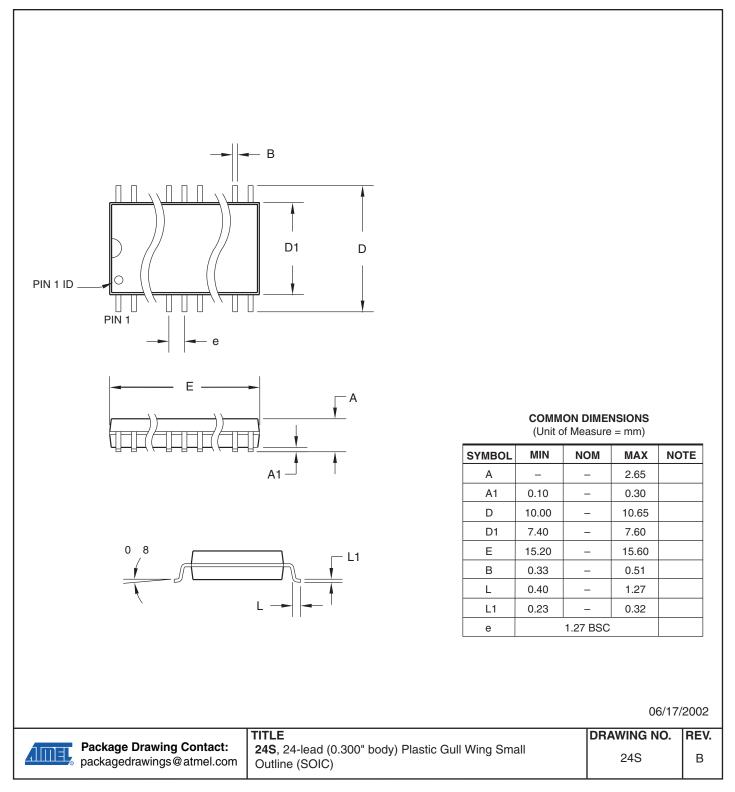




13.2 24P3 - PDIP



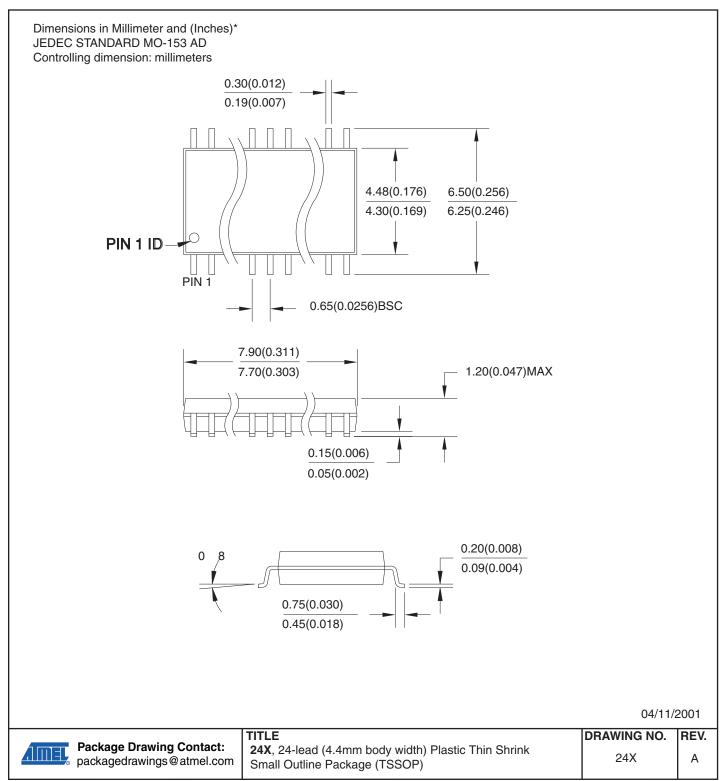
13.3 24S - SOIC



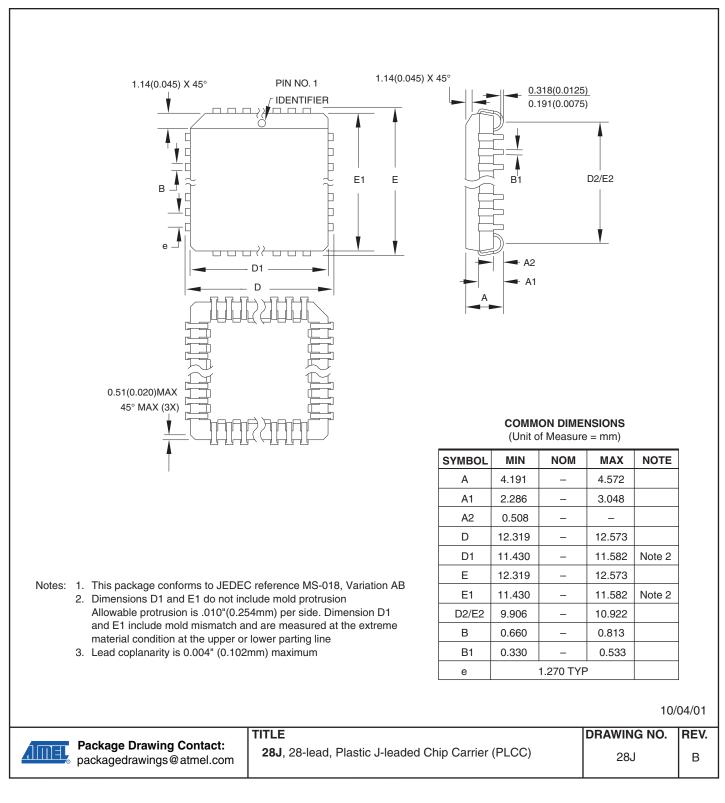




13.4 24X - TSSOP



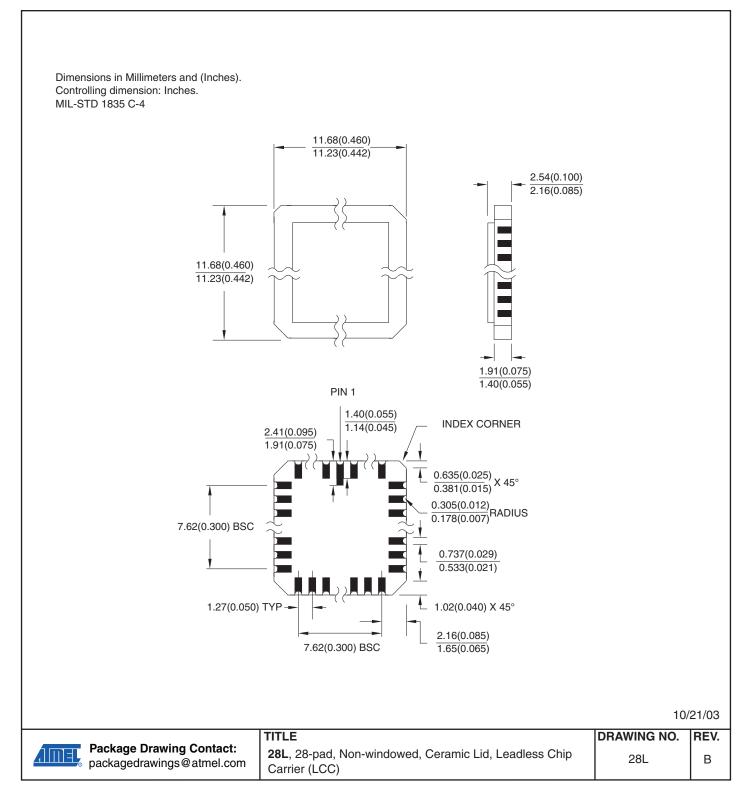
13.5 28J - PLCC







13.6 28L - LCC



14. Revision History

Doc. Rev.	Date	Comments
0735U	05/2010	Updated C-15 military device I_{CC} limit Revised the maximum power supply current in PD mode for commercial- and industrial-grade devices from 100µA to 500µA and 100µA to 650µA maximum, respectively C-15 and CQ-15 Commercial part removed from Table 4-1. Removed Mil from I_{CC} , C-15 (Ind.) parts I_{CC2} at 15mhz Max changed from 90mA to 125mA
0735T	05/2009	Added military-grade packages and removed leaded parts
0735S	08/2008	Added new green part
0735R	06/2008	Updated Green package options





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