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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.

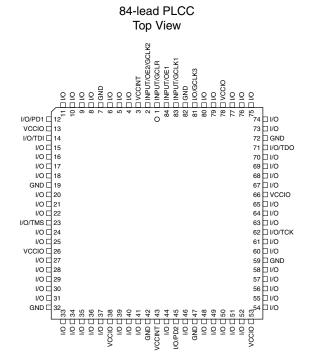
### **Applications of Embedded - CPLDs**

Details	
Product Status	Active
Programmable Type	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	128
Number of Gates	-
Number of I/O	80
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf1508asvl-20au100

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

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

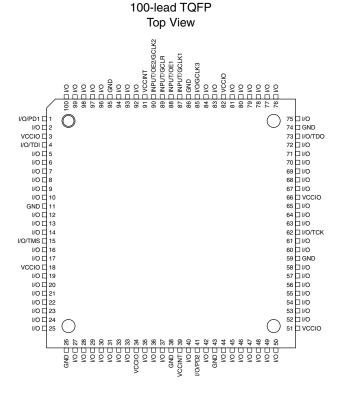


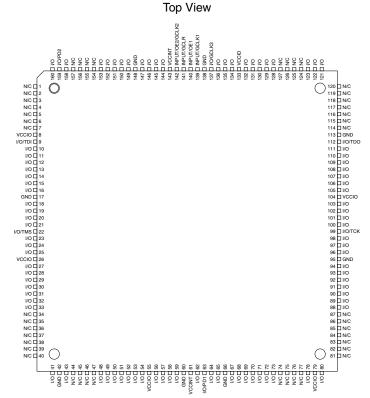


#### 35 VCCNT 92 INPUT/OE/CLK2 91 INPUT/OE/CLK3 90 INPUT/OE/CLK3 98 INPUT/OE/CLK3 88 GND 87 IV/OE/CLK3 88 IV/O 86 IV/O 86 IV/OE/CLK3 89 IV/OE/CLK3 100 D VO 99 D VO 99 D VO 97 D G ND 96 D VO 96 D VO 96 D VO 97 D VO 98 D VO I/O 🗆 1 80 10 79 | 1/0 78 | 1/0 1/0 🗆 2 I/O/PD1 3 1/0 🗆 4 77 🗆 1/0 VCCIO H 5 76 GND 75 1/0/TDO I/O/TDI 🗆 6 74 | 1/0 73 | 1/0 1/0 🗖 7 1/0 🗆 8 I/O 🗆 9 72 | I/O 71 | I/O 70 1/0 69 1/0 1/0 🗆 11 1/0 | 12 68 VCCIO 67 1/0 GND 🗆 13 I/O 🗖 14 1/0 🗆 15 66 🗆 1/0 1/0 🗖 16 65 1/0 I/O/TMS | 17 64 1/O/TCK 63 H I/O I/O H 18 1/0 🗆 19 61 GND 60 1/0 ACCIO LL 50 1/0 🗆 21 1/0 日 22 59 🗆 1/0 58 1/0 57 | 1/0 56 | 1/0 1/0 🗆 24 1/0 25 I/O □ 26 I/O □ 27 55 | I/O 54 | I/O GND 28 53 VCCIO 52 1/0 1/0 🗆 30 51 1/0

100-lead PQFP

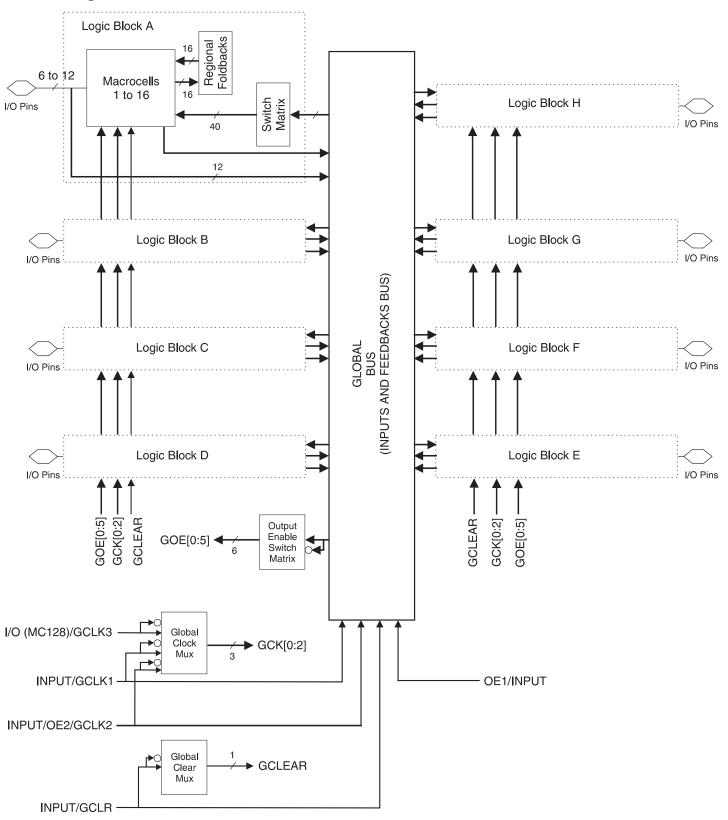
Top View





160-lead PQFP

# **Block Diagram**







### **Description**

The ATF1508ASV(L) is a high-performance, high-density complex programmable logic device (CPLD) that utilizes Atmel's proven electrically-erasable technology. With 128 logic macrocells and up to 100 inputs, it easily integrates logic from several TTL, SSI, MSI, LSI and classic PLDs. The ATF1508ASV(L)'s enhanced routing switch matrices increase usable gate count and increase odds of successful pin-locked design modifications.

The ATF1508ASV(L) has up to 96 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 128 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 ATF1508ASV(L) allows fast, efficient generation of complex logic functions. The ATF1508ASV(L) contains eight such logic chains, each capable of creating sum term logic with a fan-in of up to 40 product terms.

The ATF1508ASV(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.

Unused macrocells are automatically disabled by the compiler to decrease power consumption. A security fuse, when programmed, protects the contents of the ATF1508ASV(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 ATF1508ASV(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 ATF1508ASV(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 ATF1508ASV(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.

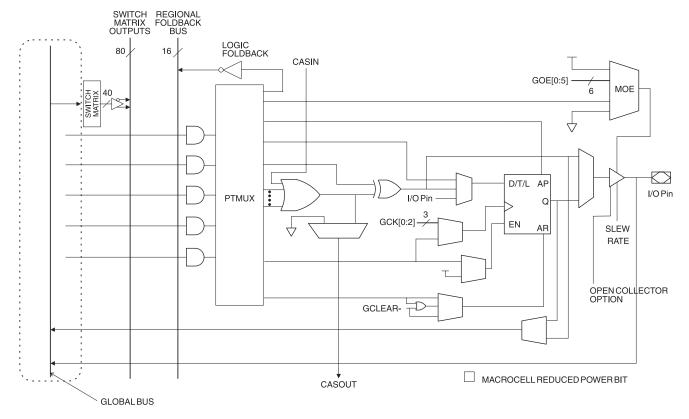
The macrocell's XOR gate allows efficient implementation of compare and arithmetic functions. One input to the XOR comes from the OR sum term. The other XOR input can be a product term or a fixed high- or low-level. For combinatorial outputs, the fixed level input allows polarity selection. For registered 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 ATF1508ASV(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 the Global CLK Signal (GCK) 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.

Figure 1. ATF1508ASV(L) Macrocell







### Extra Feedback

The ATF15xxSE Family 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 128 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 16 macrocells. The foldback is an inverse polarity of one of the macrocell's product terms. The 16 foldback terms in each region allow generation of high fan-in sum terms (up to 21 product terms) with little additional delay.

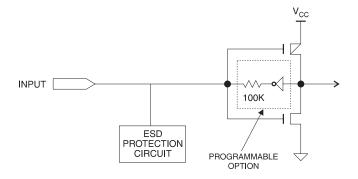
### **Open-collector Output Option**

This option enables the device output to provide control signals such as an interrupt that can be asserted by any of the several devices.

# Programmable Pinkeeper Option for Inputs and I/Os

The ATF1508ASV(L) offers the option of programming all input and I/O pins so that "pinkeeper" 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**

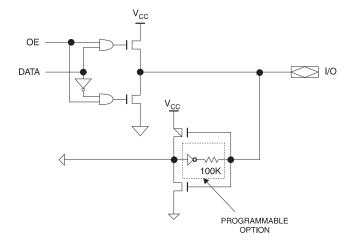


# Speed/Power Management

The ATF1508ASV(L) has several built-in speed and power management features. The ATF1508ASV(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.

To further reduce power, each ATF1508ASV(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.

# I/O Diagram







All ATF1508 also have 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.

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.

All power-down AC characteristic parameters are computed from external input or I/O pins, with reduced-power bit turned on. For macrocells in reduced-power mode (reduced-power bit turned on), the reduced-power adder,  $t_{RPA}$ , must be added to the AC parameters, which include the data paths  $t_{LAD}$ ,  $t_{LAC}$ ,  $t_{IC}$ ,  $t_{ACL}$ ,  $t_{ACH}$  and  $t_{SEXP}$ .

Each output also has individual slew rate control. This may be used to reduce system noise by slowing down outputs that do not need to operate at maximum speed. Outputs default to slow switching, and may be specified as fast switching in the design file.

# Design Software Support

ATF1508ASV(L) designs are supported by several third-party tools. Automated fitters allow logic synthesis using a variety of high-level description languages and formats.

### Power-up Reset

The ATF1508ASV is designed with a power-up reset, a feature critical for state machine initialization. At a point delayed slightly from  $V_{CC}$  crossing  $V_{RST}$ , all registers will be initialized, and the state of each output will depend on the polarity of its buffer. However, due to the asynchronous nature of reset and uncertainty of how  $V_{CC}$  actually rises in the system, the following conditions are required:

- 1. The V<sub>CC</sub> rise must be monotonic,
- 2. After reset occurs, all input and feedback setup times must be met before driving the clock pin high, and,
- 3. The clock must remain stable during T<sub>D</sub>.

The ATF1508ASV has two options for the hysteresis about the reset level,  $V_{RST}$ , Small and Large. To ensure a robust operating environment in applications where the device is operated near 3.0V, Atmel recommends that during the fitting process users configure the device with the Power-up Reset hysteresis set to Large. For conversions, Atmel POF2JED users should include the flag "-power\_reset" on the command line after "filename.POF". To allow the registers to be properly reinitialized with the Large hysteresis option selected, the following condition is added:

4. If  $V_{CC}$  falls below 2.0V, it must shut off completely before the device is turned on again.

When the Large hysteresis option is active,  $I_{CC}$  is reduced by several hundred microamps as well.

# **Security Fuse Usage**

A single fuse is provided to prevent unauthorized copying of the ATF1508ASV(L) fuse patterns. Once programmed, fuse verify is inhibited. However, User Signature and device ID remains accessible.



# **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	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$			-2	-10	μΑ	
I <sub>IH</sub>	Input or I/O High Leakage Current					2	10	μΑ
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Tri-State Output Off-State Current	$V_{O} = V_{CC}$ or $G$	AND		-40		40	μΑ
			Otal Manda	Com.		115		mA
	Power Supply	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max	Std Mode	Ind.		135		mA
I <sub>CC1</sub>	Current, Standby	$V_{IN} = 0, V_{CC}$	"! " NA! -	Com.		5		μΑ
			"L" Mode	Ind.		5		μΑ
I <sub>CC2</sub>	Power Supply Current, Power-down Mode	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max V <sub>IN</sub> = 0, V <sub>CC</sub> "PD" Mode			0.1	5	mA	
. (2)	Reduced-power Mode	V <sub>CC</sub> = Max	0	Com.		60		mA
I <sub>CC3</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	Supply Current, Standby	$V_{IN} = 0, V_{CC}$	Std Mode	Ind.		80		mA
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
	Outside the second	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $V_{CC} = \text{Min, } I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$		Com.			0.45	V
.,	Output Low Voltage (TTL)			Ind.			0.45	V
$V_{OL}$		V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V		Com.			0.2	V
	Output Low Voltage (CMOS)	$V_{CC}^{IN} = Min, I_{OI}$		Ind.			0.2	V
.,	Output High Voltage - 3.3V (TTL)	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ $V_{CC} = Min$ , $I_{OH} = -2.0$ mA			2.4			٧
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage - 3.3V (CMOS)	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ $V_{CCIO} = \text{Min, } I_{OH} = -0.1 \text{ mA}$			V <sub>CCIO</sub> - 0.2			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>  $I_{CC3}$  refers to the current in the reduced-power mode when macrocell reduced-power is turned ON.

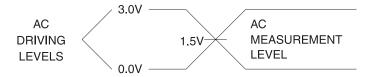
# **AC** Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup> (Continued)

			15	-20		
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 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.

# **Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels**



 $t_R$ ,  $t_F = 1.5$  ns typical

### **JTAG-BST Overview**

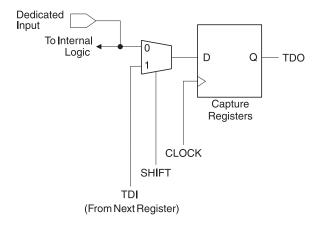
The JTAG-BST (JTAG boundary-scan testing) is controlled by the Test Access Port (TAP) controller in the ATF1508ASV(L). The boundary-scan technique involves the inclusion of a shift-register stage (contained in a boundary-scan cell) adjacent to each component so that signals at component boundaries can 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 ATF1508ASV(L) does not currently include a Test Reset (TRST) input pin because the TAP controller is automatically reset at power-up. The six JTAG-BST modes supported include: SAMPLE/PRELOAD, EXTEST, BYPASS and IDCODE. BST on the ATF1508ASV(L) is implemented using the Boundary-scan Definition Language (BSDL) described in the JTAG specification (IEEE Standard 1149.1). Any third-party tool that supports the BSDL format can be used to perform BST on the ATF1508ASV(L).

The ATF1508ASV(L) also has the option of using four JTAG-standard I/O pins for insystem programming (ISP). The ATF1508ASV(L) is programmable through the four JTAG pins using programming-compatible with the IEEE JTAG Standard 1149.1. Programming is performed by using 5V TTL-level programming signals from the JTAG ISP interface. 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 ATF1508ASV(L) contains up to 96 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 (BST) 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 Pins and Macrocells (Except JTAG TAP Pins)**



Note: The ATF1508ASV(L) has pull-up option on TMS and TDI pins. This feature is selected as a design option.

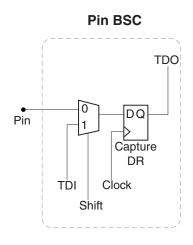


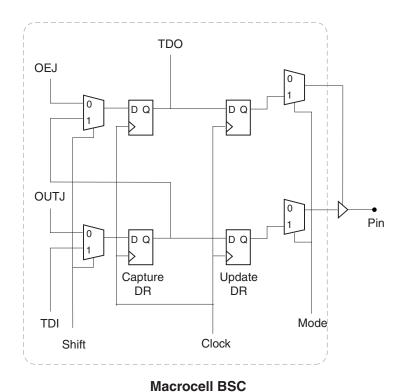


# Boundary-scan Definition Language (BSDL) Models for the ATF1508

These are now available in all package types via the Atmel web site. These models can be used for Boundary-scan Test Operation in the ATF1508ASV(L) and have been scheduled to conform to the IEEE 1149.1 standard.

# **BSC Configuration for Macrocell**





# ATF1508ASV(L) Dedicated Pinouts

Dedicated Pin	84-lead J-lead	100-lead PQFP	100-lead TQFP	160-lead PQFP
INPUT/OE2/GCLK2	2	92	90	142
INPUT/GCLR	1	91	89	141
INPUT/OE1	84	90	88	140
INPUT/GCLK1	83	89	87	139
I/O/GCLK3	81	87	85	137
I/O/PD (1, 2)	12,45	3,43	1,41	63,159
I/O/TDI(JTAG)	14	6	4	9
I/O/TMS(JTAG)	23	17	15	22
I/O/TCK(JTAG)	62	64	62	99
I/O/TDO(JTAG)	71	75	73	112
GND	7,19,32,42, 47,59,72,82	13,28,40,45, 61,76,88,97	11,26,38,43, 59,74,86,95	17,42,60,66,95, 113,138,148
VCC	3,13,26,38, 43,53,66,78	5,20,36,41, 53,68,84,93	3,18,34,39, 51,66,82,91	8,26,55,61,79,104,133,143
N/C	-	-	-	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,34,35,36, 37,38,39,40,44,45,46, 47,74,75,76,77,81,82, 83,84,85,86,87,114, 115,116,117,118,119, 120,124,125,126,127, 154,155,156,157
# of SIGNAL PINS	68	84	84	100
# USER I/O PINS	64	80	80	96

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

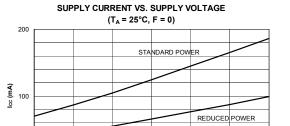


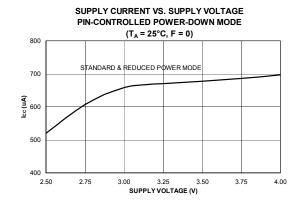


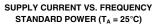
# ATF1508ASV(L) I/O Pinouts

МС	PLB	84-lead J-lead	100-lead PQFP	100-lead TQFP	160-lead PQFP	МС	PLB	84-lead J-lead	100-lead PQFP	100-lead TQFP	160-lead PQFP
1	Α	-	4	2	160	33	С	-	27	25	41
2	Α	-	-	-	-	34	С	-	-	-	-
3	A/ <b>PD1</b>	12	3	1	159	35	С	31	26	24	33
4	Α	-	-	-	158	36	С	-	-	-	32
5	Α	11	2	100	153	37	С	30	25	23	31
6	Α	10	1	99	152	38	С	29	24	22	30
7	Α	-	-	-	-	39	С	-	-	-	-
8	Α	9	100	98	151	40	С	28	23	21	29
9	Α	-	99	97	150	41	С	-	22	20	28
10	Α	-	-	-	-	42	С	-	-	-	-
11	Α	8	98	96	149	43	С	27	21	19	27
12	Α	-	-	-	147	44	С	-	-	-	25
13	Α	6	96	94	146	45	С	25	19	17	24
14	Α	5	95	93	145	46	С	24	18	16	23
15	Α	-	-	-	-	47	С	-	-	-	-
16	А	4	94	92	144	48	C/ TMS	23	17	15	22
17	В	22	16	14	21	49	D	41	39	37	59
18	В	-	-	-	-	50	D	-	-	-	-
19	В	21	15	13	20	51	D	40	38	36	58
20	В	-	-	-	19	52	D	-	-	-	57
21	В	20	14	12	18	53	D	39	37	35	56
22	В	-	12	10	16	54	D	-	35	33	54
23	В	-	-	-	-	55	D	-	-	-	-
24	В	18	11	9	15	56	D	37	34	32	53
25	В	17	10	8	14	57	D	36	33	31	52
26	В	-	-	-	-	58	D	-	-	-	-
27	В	16	9	7	13	59	D	35	32	30	51
28	В	-	-	-	12	60	D	-	-	-	50
29	В	15	8	6	11	61	D	34	31	29	49
30	В	-	7	5	10	62	D	-	30	28	48
31	В	-	-	-	-	63	D	-	-	-	-
32	B/ <b>TDI</b>	14	6	4	9	64	D	33	29	27	43
65	Е	44	42	40	62	97	G	63	65	63	100
66	E	-	-	-	-	98	G	-	-	-	-









3.25

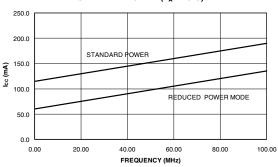
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

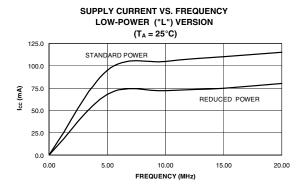
3.75

4.00

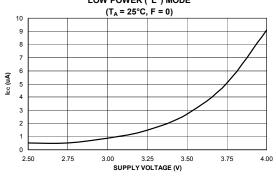
2.50

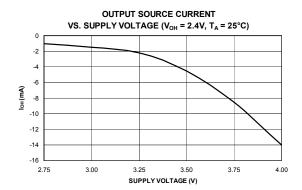
2.75

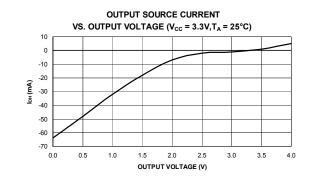


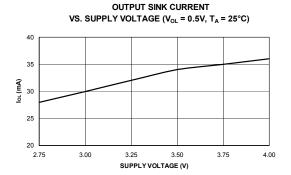


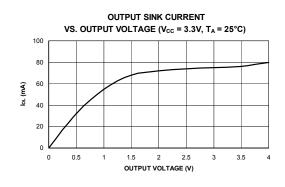
# SUPPLY CURRENT VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE LOW POWER ("L") MODE

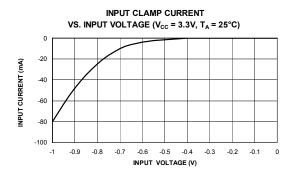


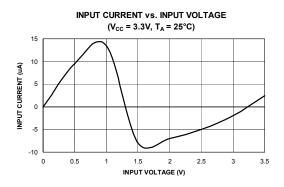














# **Ordering Information**

### ATF1508ASV(L) Standard Package Options

t <sub>PD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>CO1</sub> (ns)	f <sub>MAX</sub> (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
			ATF1508ASV-15 JC84	84J	
	8	100	ATF1508ASV-15 QC100	100Q1	Commercial
	0	100	ATF1508ASV-15 AC100	100A	(0°C to 70°C)
15			ATF1508ASV-15 QC160	160Q	
			ATF1508ASV-15 JI84	84J	
	8	100	ATF1508ASV-15 QI100	100Q1	Industrial
	8		ATF1508ASV-15 AI100	100A	(-40°C to +85°C)
			ATF1508ASV-15 QI160	160Q	
			ATF1508ASVL-20 JC84	84J	
	12	83.3	ATF1508ASVL-20 QC100	100Q1	Commercial
	12	03.3	ATF1508ASVL-20 AC100	100A	(0°C to 70°C)
20			ATF1508ASVL-20 QC160	160Q	
20			ATF1508ASVL-20 JI84	84J	
	12	92.2	ATF1508ASVL-20 QI100	100Q1	Industrial
	12	83.3	ATF1508ASVL-20 AI100	100A	(-40°C to +85°C)
			ATF1508ASVL-20 QI160	160Q	

Note: 1. The last time buy is Sept. 30, 2005 for shaded parts.

### **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%.

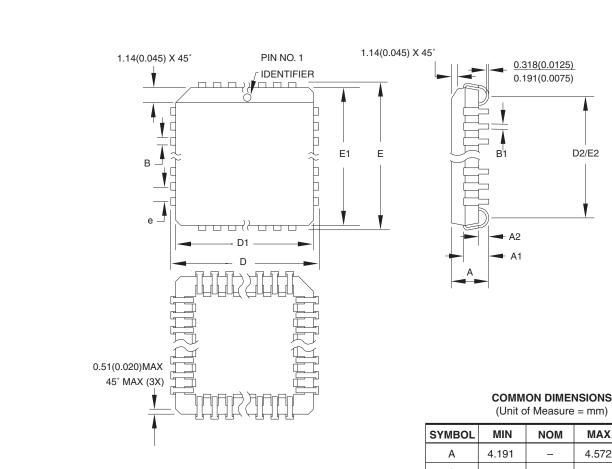
# ATF1508ASV(L) Green Package Options (Pb/Halide-free/RoHS Compliant)

t <sub>PD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>co1</sub> (ns)	f <sub>MAX</sub> (MHz)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
15	8	100	ATF1508ASV-15 JU84 ATF1508ASV-15 AU100	84J 100A	Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)
20	12	83.3	ATF1508ASVL-20 JU84 ATF1508ASVL-20 AU100	84J 100A	Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)

	Package Type					
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)					
100Q1	100-lead, Plastic Quad Pin Flat Package (PQFP)					
100A	100-lead, Very Thin Plastic Gull Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)					
160Q	160-lead, Plastic Quad Pin Flat Package (PQFP)					

# **Packaging Information**

## 84J - PLCC



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.

COMMON	<b>DIMENSIONS</b>
/I Init of NA	

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				

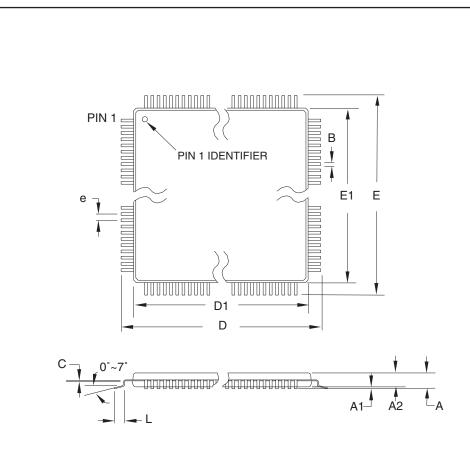
10/04/01

TITLE					
<b>84J</b> , 8	4-lead, l	Plastic J-leade	d Chip	Carrier	(PLCC)

DRAWING NO.	REV.	
84J	В	



## 100A - TQFP



### **COMMON DIMENSIONS**

(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
А	_	-	1.20	
A1	0.05	_	0.15	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
D	15.75	16.00	16.25	
D1	13.90	14.00	14.10	Note 2
Е	15.75	16.00	16.25	
E1	13.90	14.00	14.10	Note 2
В	0.17	_	0.27	
С	0.09	_	0.20	
L	0.45	_	0.75	
е	e 0.50 TYP			

Notes:

- 1. This package conforms to JEDEC reference MS-026, Variation AED.
- 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 0.08 mm maximum.

AMEL

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131 TITLE

**100A**, 100-lead, 14 x 14 mm Body Size, 1.0 mm Body Thickness, 0.5 mm Lead Pitch, Thin Profile Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)

DRAWING NO.	REV.	
100A	С	

10/5/2001



# **Revision History**

Revision	Comments	
1408H	Corrected list of last buy parts.	
1408G	Green package options added.	





### **Atmel Corporation**

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131, USA Tel: 1(408) 441-0311

Fax: 1(408) 487-2600

### Regional Headquarters

### Europe

Atmel Sarl Route des Arsenaux 41 Case Postale 80 CH-1705 Fribourg Switzerland

Tel: (41) 26-426-5555 Fax: (41) 26-426-5500

### Asia

Room 1219 Chinachem Golden Plaza 77 Mody Road Tsimshatsui East Kowloon Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2721-9778 Fax: (852) 2722-1369

### 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

### **Atmel Operations**

### Memory

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131, USA Tel: 1(408) 441-0311 Fax: 1(408) 436-4314

### Microcontrollers

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131, USA Tel: 1(408) 441-0311 Fax: 1(408) 436-4314

La Chantrerie BP 70602 44306 Nantes Cedex 3, France

Tel: (33) 2-40-18-18-18 Fax: (33) 2-40-18-19-60

### ASIC/ASSP/Smart Cards

Zone Industrielle 13106 Rousset Cedex, France Tel: (33) 4-42-53-60-00

Fax: (33) 4-42-53-60-01

1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd. Colorado Springs, CO 80906, USA

Tel: 1(719) 576-3300 Fax: 1(719) 540-1759

Scottish Enterprise Technology Park Maxwell Building East Kilbride G75 0QR, Scotland

Tel: (44) 1355-803-000 Fax: (44) 1355-242-743

### RF/Automotive

Theresienstrasse 2 Postfach 3535 74025 Heilbronn, Germany

Tel: (49) 71-31-67-0 Fax: (49) 71-31-67-2340

1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd. Colorado Springs, CO 80906, USA

Tel: 1(719) 576-3300 Fax: 1(719) 540-1759

Biometrics/Imaging/Hi-Rel MPU/ High Speed Converters/RF Datacom

Avenue de Rochepleine

BP 123

38521 Saint-Egreve Cedex, France

Tel: (33) 4-76-58-30-00 Fax: (33) 4-76-58-34-80

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