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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	1600
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	108
Number of Gates	9000
Voltage - Supply	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TC)
Package / Case	132-BQFP Bumpered
Supplier Device Package	132-BQFP (27.44x27.44)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at6003-2qi

Devices range in size from 4,000 to 30,000 usable gates, and 1024 to 6400 registers. Pin locations are consistent throughout the AT6000 Series for easy design migration. High-I/O versions are available for the lower gate count devices.

AT6000 Series FPGAs utilize a reliable 0.6 μm single-poly, double-metal CMOS process and are 100% factory-tested.

Atmel's PC- and workstation-based Integrated Development System is used to create AT6000 Series designs. Multiple design entry methods are supported.

The Atmel architecture was developed to provide the highest levels of performance, functional density and design flexibility in an FPGA. The cells in the Atmel array are small, very efficient and contain the most important and most commonly used logic and wiring functions. The cell's small size leads to arrays with large numbers of cells, greatly multiplying the functionality in each cell. A simple, high-speed busing network provides fast, efficient communication over medium and long distances.

The Symmetrical Array

At the heart of the Atmel architecture is a symmetrical array of identical cells (Figure 1). The array is continuous and completely uninterrupted from one edge to the other, except for bus *repeaters* spaced every eight cells (Figure 2).

In addition to logic and storage, cells can also be used as wires to connect functions together over short distances and are useful for routing in tight spaces.

The Busing Network

There are two kinds of buses: local and express (see Figures 2 and 3).

Local buses are the link between the array of cells and the busing network. There are two local buses – North-South 1 and 2 (NS1 and NS2) – for every column of cells, and two local buses – East-West 1 and 2 (EW1 and EW2) – for every row of cells. In a sector (an 8 x 8 array of cells enclosed by repeaters) each local bus is connected to every cell in its column or row, thus providing every cell in the array with read/write access to two North-South and two East-West buses.

Figure 1. Symmetrical Array Surrounded by I/O



Figure 2. Busing Network (one sector)



Figure 3. Cell-to-cell and Bus-to-bus Connections



Each cell, in addition, provides the ability to route a signal on a 90° turn between the NS1 bus and EW1 bus and between the NS2 bus and EW2 bus.

Express buses are not connected directly to cells, and thus provide higher speeds. They are the fastest way to cover long, straight-line distances within the array.

Each express bus is paired with a local bus, so there are two express buses for every column and two express buses for every row of cells.

Connective units, called repeaters, spaced every eight cells, divide each bus, both local and express, into segments spanning eight cells. Repeaters are aligned in rows and columns thereby partitioning the array into 8 x 8 sectors of cells. Each repeater is associated with a local/express pair, and on each side of the repeater are connections to a local-bus segment and an express-bus segment. The repeater can be programmed to provide any one of twenty-one connecting functions. These functions are symmetric with respect to both the two repeater sides and the two types of buses.

Among the functions provided are the ability to:

- Isolate bus segments from one another
- Connect two local-bus segments
- Connect two express-bus segments
- Implement a local/express transfer

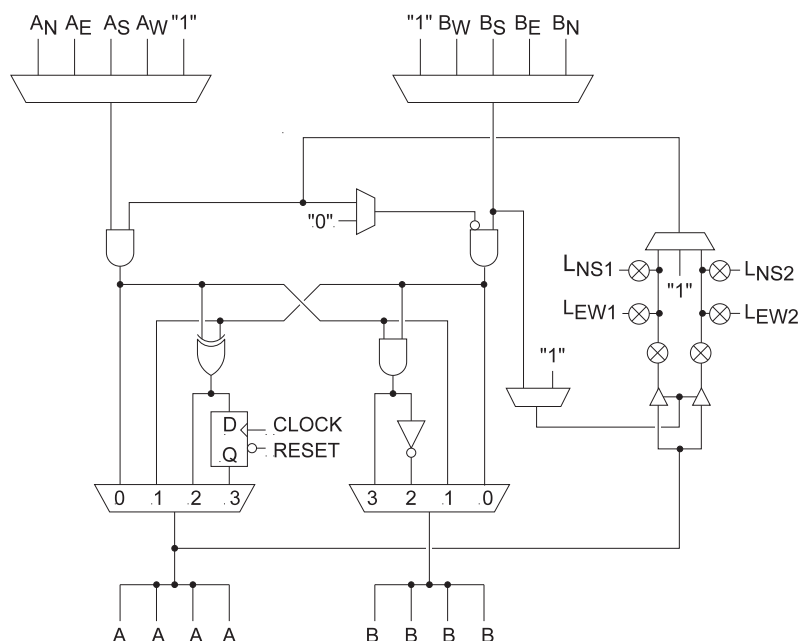
In all of these cases, each connection provides signal regeneration and is thus unidirectional. For bidirectional connections, the basic repeater function for the NS2 and EW2 repeaters is augmented with a special programmable connection allowing bidirectional communication between local-bus segments. This option is primarily used to implement long, tristate buses.

The Cell Structure

The Atmel cell (Figure 4) is simple and small and yet can be programmed to perform all the logic and wiring functions needed to implement any digital circuit. Its four sides are functionally identical, so each cell is completely symmetrical.

Read/write access to the four local buses – NS1, EW1, NS2 and EW2 – is controlled, in part, by four bidirectional pass gates connected directly to the buses. To read a local bus, the pass gate for that bus is turned on and the three-input multiplexer is set accordingly. To write to a local bus, the pass gate for that bus and the pass gate for the associated tristate driver are both turned on. The two-input multiplexer supplying the control signal to the drivers permits either: (1) active drive, or (2) dynamic tristating controlled by the B input. Turning between L_{NS1} and L_{EW1} or between L_{NS2} and L_{EW2} is accomplished by turning on the two associated pass gates. The operations of reading, writing and turning are subject to the restriction that each bus can be involved in no more than a **single** operation.

Figure 4. Cell Structure



In addition to the four local-bus connections, a cell receives two inputs and provides two outputs to each of its North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W) neighbors. These inputs and outputs are divided into two classes: “A” and “B”. There is an A input and a B input from each neighboring cell and an A output and a B output driving all four neighbors. Between cells, an A output is always connected to an A input and a B output to a B input.

Within the cell, the four A inputs and the four B inputs enter two separate, independently configurable multiplexers. Cell flexibility is enhanced by allowing each multiplexer to select also the logical constant “1”. The two multiplexer outputs enter the two upstream AND gates.

Downstream from these two AND gates are an Exclusive-OR (XOR) gate, a register, an AND gate, an inverter and two four-input multiplexers producing the A and B outputs. These multiplexers are controlled in tandem (unlike the A and B input multiplexers) and determine the function of the cell.

- In State 0 – corresponding to the “0” inputs of the multiplexers – the output of the left-hand upstream AND gate is connected to the cell’s A output, and the output of the right-hand upstream AND gate is connected to the cell’s B output.
- In State 1 – corresponding to the “1” inputs of the multiplexers – the output of the left-hand upstream AND gate is connected to the cell’s B output, the output of the right-hand upstream AND gate is connected to the cell’s A output.
- In State 2 – corresponding to the “2” inputs of the multiplexers – the XOR of the outputs from the two upstream AND gates is provided to the cell’s A output, while the NAND of these two outputs is provided to the cell’s B output.

- In State 3 – corresponding to the “3” inputs of the multiplexers – the XOR function of State 2 is provided to the D input of a D-type flip-flop, the Q output of which is connected to the cell’s A output. Clock and asynchronous reset signals are supplied externally as described later. The AND of the outputs from the two upstream AND gates is provided to the cell’s B output.

Logic States

The Atmel cell implements a rich and powerful set of logic functions, stemming from 44 logical cell states which permute into 72 physical states. Some states use both A and B inputs. Other states are created by selecting the “1” input on either or both of the input multiplexers.

There are 28 combinatorial primitives created from the cell’s tristate capabilities and the 20 physical states represented in Figure 5. Five logical primitives are derived from the physical constants shown in Figure 7. More complex functions are created by using cells in combination.

A two-input AND feeding an XOR (Figure 8) is produced using a single cell (Figure 9). A two-to-one multiplexer selects the logical constant “0” and feeds it to the right-hand AND gate. The AND gate acts as a feed-through, letting the B input pass through to the XOR. The three-to-one multiplexer on the right side selects the local-bus input, LNS1, and passes it to the left-hand AND gate. The A and LNS1 signals are the inputs to the AND gate. The output of the AND gate feeds into the XOR, producing the logic state (A•L) XOR B.

Figure 5. Combinatorial Physical States

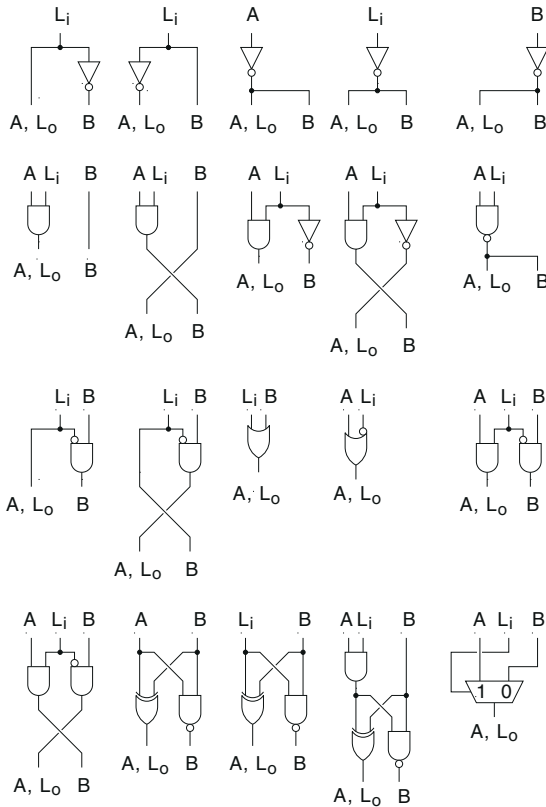


Figure 6. Register States

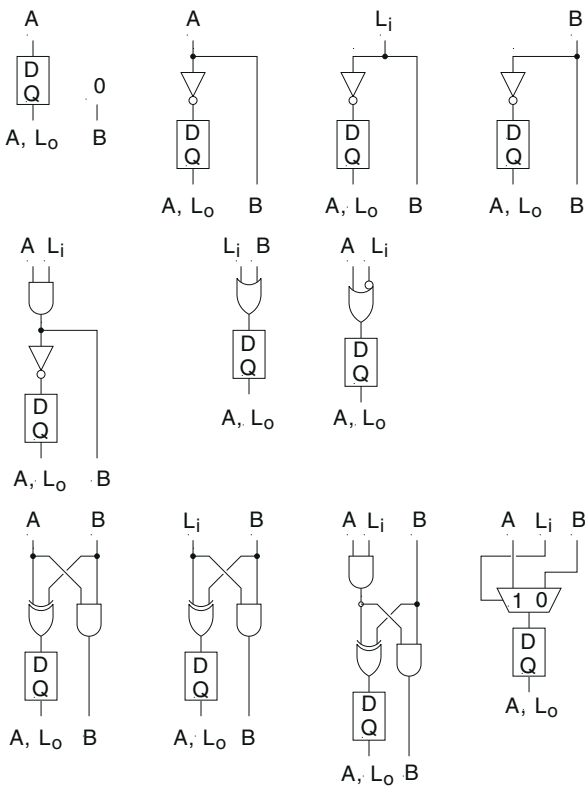


Figure 7. Physical Constants

0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
A, L ₀	B	A, L ₀	B	A, L ₀	B	A, L ₀	B

Figure 8. Two-input AND Feeding XOR

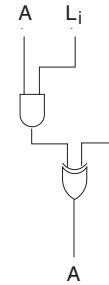


Figure 9. Cell Configuration (A•L) XOR B

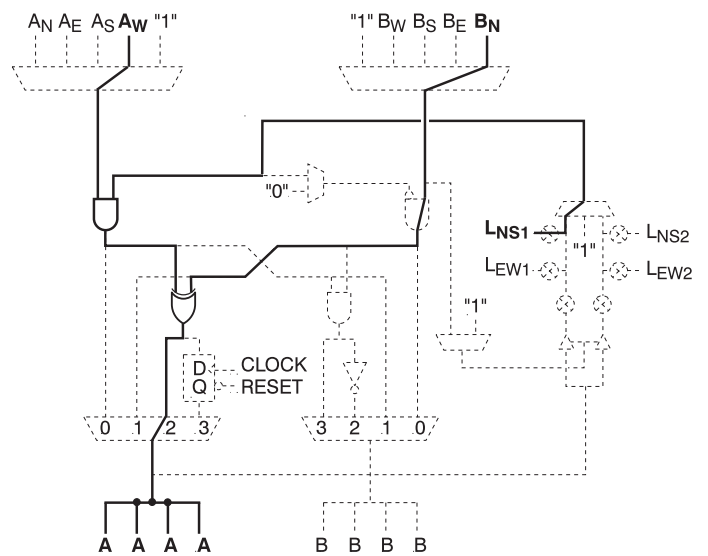


Figure 11. A-type I/O Logic

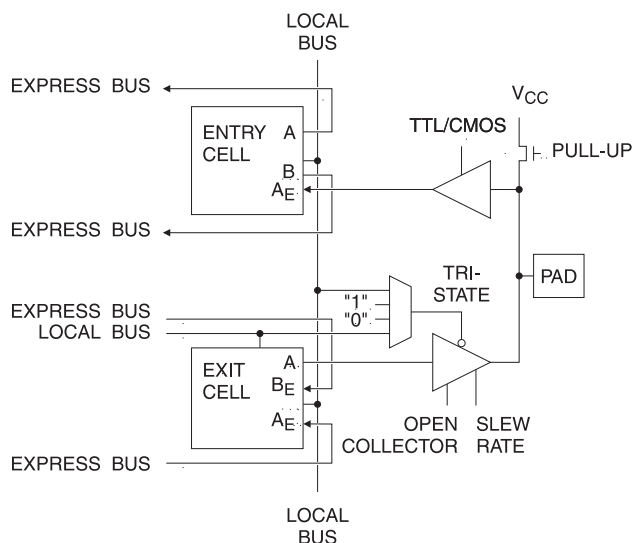
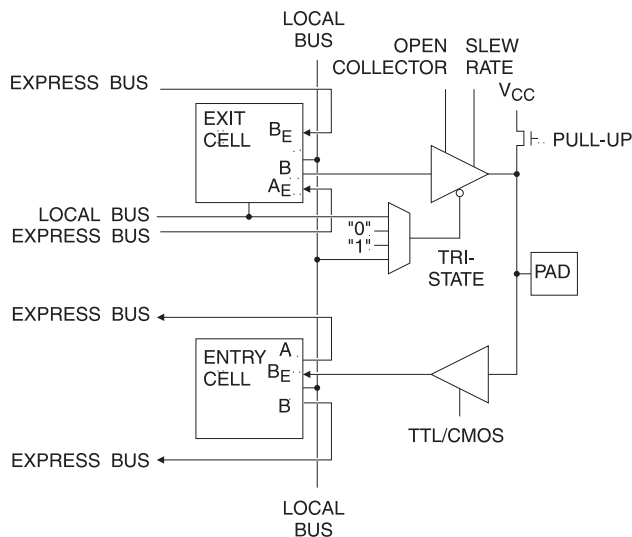


Figure 12. B-type I/O Logic



TTL/CMOS Inputs

A user-configurable bit determines the threshold level – TTL or CMOS – of the input buffer.

Open Collector/Tristate Outputs

A user-configurable bit which enables or disables the active pull-up of the output device.

Slew Rate Control

A user-configurable bit controls the slew rate – fast or slow – of the output buffer. A slow slew rate, which reduces noise and ground bounce, is recommended for outputs that are not speed-critical. Fast and slow slew rates have the same DC-current sinking capabilities, but the rate at which each allows the output devices to reach full drive differs.

Pull-up

A user-configurable bit controls the pull-up transistor in the I/O pin. Its primary function is to provide a logical “1” to unused input pins. When on, it is approximately equivalent to a 25K resistor to V_{CC} .

Enable Select

User-configurable bits determine the output-enable for the output driver. The output driver can be static – always on or always off – or dynamically controlled by a signal generated in the array. Four options are available from the array: (1) the control is low and always driving; (2) the control is high and never driving; (3) the control is connected to a vertical local bus associated with the output cell; or (4) the control is connected to a horizontal local bus associated with the output cell. On power-up, the user I/Os are configured as inputs with pull-up resistors.

In addition to the functionality provided by the I/O logic, the entrance and exit cells provide the ability to register both inputs and outputs. Also, these perimeter cells (unlike interior cells) are connected directly to express buses: the edge-facing A and B outputs of the entrance cell are connected to express buses, as are the edge-facing A and B inputs of the exit cell. These buses are perpendicular to the edge, and provide a rapid means of bringing I/O signals to and from the array interior and the opposite edge of the chip.

Chip Configuration

The Integrated Development System generates the SRAM bit pattern required to configure a AT6000 Series device. A PC parallel port, microprocessor, EPROM or serial configuration memory can be used to download configuration patterns.

Users select from several configuration modes. Many factors, including board area, configuration speed and the number of designs implemented in parallel can influence the user's final choice.

Configuration is controlled by dedicated configuration pins and dual-function pins that double as I/O pins when the device is in operation. The number of dual-function pins required for each mode varies.

The devices can be partially reconfigured while in operation. Portions of the device not being modified remain operational during reconfiguration. Simultaneous configuration of more than one device is also possible. Full configuration takes as little as a millisecond, partial configuration is even faster.

Refer to the Pin Function Description section following for a brief summary of the pins used in configuration. For more information about configuration, refer to the AT6000 Series Configuration data sheet.

Pin Function Description

This section provides abbreviated descriptions of the various AT6000 Series pins. For more complete descriptions, refer to the AT6000 Series Configuration data sheet.

Pinout tables for the AT6000 series of devices follow.

Power Pins

V_{CC} , V_{DD} , GND, V_{SS}

V_{CC} and GND are the I/O supply pins, V_{DD} and V_{SS} are the internal logic supply pins. V_{CC} and V_{DD} should be tied to the same trace on the printed circuit board. GND and V_{SS} should be tied to the same trace on the printed circuit board.

Input/Output Pins

All I/O pins can be used in the same way (refer to the I/O section of the architecture description). Some I/O pins are dual-function pins used during configuration of the array. When not being used for configuration, dual-function I/Os are fully functional as normal I/O pins. On initial power-up, all I/Os are configured as TTL inputs with a pull-up.

Dedicated Timing and Control Pins

\overline{CON}

Configuration-in-process pin. After power-up, \overline{CON} stays low until power-up initialization is complete, at which time \overline{CON} is then released. \overline{CON} is an open collector signal. After power-up initialization, forcing \overline{CON} low begins the configuration process.

\overline{CS}

Configuration enable pin. All configuration pins are ignored if \overline{CS} is high. \overline{CS} must be held low throughout the configuration process. \overline{CS} is a TTL input pin.

M0, M1, M2

Configuration mode pins are used to determine the configuration mode. All three are TTL input pins.

CCLK

Configuration clock pin. CCLK is a TTL input or a CMOS output depending on the mode of operation. In modes 1, 2, 3, and 6 it is an input. In modes 4 and 5 it is an output with a typical frequency of 1 MHz. In all modes, the rising edge of the CCLK signal is used to sample inputs and change outputs.

CLOCK

External logic source used to drive the internal global clock line. Registers toggle on the rising edge of CLOCK. The CLOCK signal is neither used nor affected by the configuration modes. It is always a TTL input.

\overline{RESET}

Array register asynchronous reset. \overline{RESET} drives the internal global reset. The \overline{RESET} signal is neither used nor affected by the configuration modes. It is always a TTL input.

Dual-function Pins

When \overline{CON} is high, dual-function I/O pins act as device I/Os; when \overline{CON} is low, dual-function pins are used as configuration control or data signals as determined by the configuration modes. Care must be taken when using these pins to ensure that configuration activity does not interfere with other circuitry connected to these pins in the application.

D0 or I/O

Serial configuration modes use D0 as the serial data input pin. Parallel configuration modes use D0 as the least-significant bit. Input data must meet setup and hold requirements with respect to the rising edge of CCLK. D0 is a TTL input during configuration.

D1 to D7 or I/O

Parallel configuration modes use these pins as inputs. Serial configuration modes do not use them. Data must meet setup and hold requirements with respect to the rising edge of CCLK. D1 - D7 are TTL inputs during configuration.

A0 to A16 or I/O

During configuration in modes 1, 2 and 5, these pins are CMOS outputs and act as the address pins for a parallel EPROM. A0 - A16 eliminates the need for an external address counter when using an external parallel nonvolatile

Pinout Assignment

Left Side (Top to Bottom)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
-	-	-	I/O51(A)	-	-	-	-	B1	1	1
I/O24(A) or A7	I/O30(A) or A7	I/O27(A) or A7	I/O50(A) or A7	12	1	18	1	C1	2	2
-	I/O29(B)	-	I/O49(A)	-	-	-	2	D1	3	3
-	-	-	I/O48(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	4	5
-	-	-	I/O47(A)	-	-	-	-	E1	5	6
-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	6	7
-	I/O28(A)	I/O26(A)	I/O46(A)	-	-	19	3	G1	7	8
I/O23(A) or A6	I/O27(A) or A6	I/O25(A) or A6	I/O45(A) or A6	13	2	20	4	H1	8	9
-	-	-	I/O44(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	I/O43(A)	-	-	-	-	C2	9	11
I/O22(B)	I/O26(A)	I/O24(A)	I/O42(A)	-	-	21	5	D2	10	12
I/O21(A) or A5	I/O25(A) or A5	I/O23(A) or A5	I/O41(A) or A5	14	3	22	6	E2	11	13
-	-	-	I/O40(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	I/O39(A)	-	-	-	-	F2	12	15
I/O20(B)	I/O24(B)	I/O22(A)	I/O38(A)	-	4	23	7	G2	13	16
I/O19(A) or A4	I/O23(A) or A4	I/O21(A) or A4	I/O37(A) or A4	15	5	24	8	H2	14	17
-	-	-	I/O36(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
I/O18(B)	I/O22(B)	I/O20(A)	I/O35(A)	-	-	25	9	D3	15	19
I/O17(A) or A3	I/O21(A) or A3	I/O19(A) or A3	I/O34(A) or A3	16	6	26	10	E3	16	20
I/O16(B)	I/O20(B)	I/O18(A)	I/O33(A)	-	7	27	11	F3	17	21
-	-	-	I/O32(B)	-	-	-	-	-	18	22
I/O15(A) or A2	I/O19(A) or A2	I/O17(A) or A2	I/O31(A) or A2	17	8	28	12	G3	19	23
-	I/O18(B)	I/O16(A)	I/O30(A)	-	-	29	13	H3	20	24
GND	GND	GND	GND	18	9	30	14	GND ⁽²⁾	21	25
VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	19	10	31	15	GND ⁽²⁾	22	26
I/O14(A) or A1	I/O17(A) or A1	I/O15(A) or A1	I/O29(A) or A1	20	11	32	16	F4	23	27
-	-	-	I/O28(B)	-	-	-	-	-	24	28
-	I/O16(B)	-	I/O27(A)	-	-	-	17	G4	25	29
I/O13(A) or A0	I/O15(A) or A0	I/O14(A) or A0	I/O26(A) or A0	21	12	33	18	H4	26	30
I/O12(B) or D7	I/O14(A) or D7	I/O13(A) or D7	I/O25(B) or D7	22	13	34	19	H5	27	31
-	-	-	I/O24(B)	-	-	-	-	-	28	32
I/O11(A) or D6	I/O13(A) or D6	I/O12(A) or D6	I/O23(A) or D6	23	14	35	20	J4	29	33


- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment

Bottom Side (Left to Right)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
CON	CON	CON	CON	33	26	51	37	M5	53	61
-	-	-	I/O204(A)	-	-	-	-	M6	54	62
I/O96(A)	I/O120(A)	I/O108(A)	I/O203(A)	34	27	52	38	M7	55	63
-	I/O119(B)	-	I/O202(A)	-	-	-	39	R2	56	64
-	-	-	I/O201(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	57	66
-	-	-	I/O200(A)	-	-	-	-	R3	58	67
-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	59	68
-	I/O118(A)	I/O107(A)	I/O199(A)	-	-	53	40	R5	60	69
I/O95(A) or CSOUT	I/O117(A) or CSOUT	I/O106(A) or CSOUT	I/O198(A) or CSOUT	35	28	54	41	R6	61	70
-	-	-	I/O197(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
-	-	-	I/O196(A)	-	-	-	-	R7	62	72
I/O94(B)	I/O116(A)	I/O105(A)	I/O195(A)	-	-	55	42	P3	63	73
I/O93(A)	I/O115(A)	I/O104(A)	I/O194(A)	36	29	56	43	P4	64	74
-	-	-	I/O193(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
-	-	-	I/O192(A)	-	-	-	-	P5	65	76
I/O92(B)	I/O114(B)	I/O103(A)	I/O191(A)	-	30	57	44	P6	66	77
I/O91(A) or CHECK	I/O113(A) or CHECK	I/O102(A) or CHECK	I/O190(A) or CHECK	37	31	58	45	P7	67	78
-	-	-	I/O189(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
I/O90(B)	I/O112(B)	I/O101(A)	I/O188(A)	-	-	59	46	N4	68	80
I/O89(A) or ERR	I/O111(A) or ERR	I/O100(A) or ERR	I/O187(A) or ERR	38	32	60	47	N5	69	81
I/O88(B)	I/O110(B)	I/O99(A)	I/O186(A)	-	33	61	48	N6	70	82
-	-	-	I/O185(B)	-	-	-	-	-	71	83
I/O87(A)	I/O109(A)	I/O98(A)	I/O184(A)	39	34	62	49	N7	72	84
-	I/O108(B)	I/O97(A)	I/O183(A)	-	-	63	50	M8	73	85
GND	GND	GND	GND	40	35	64	51	GND ⁽²⁾	74	86
I/O86(A)	I/O107(A)	I/O96(A)	I/O182(A)	41	36	65	52	M9	75	87
-	-	-	I/O181(B)	-	-	-	-	-	76	88
-	I/O106(B)	-	I/O180(A)	-	-	-	53	M10	77	89
I/O85(A)	I/O105(A)	I/O95(A)	I/O179(A)	42	37	66	54	M11	78	90
CS	CS	CS	CS	43	38	67	55	L8	79	91
I/O84(B)	I/O104(A)	I/O94(A)	I/O178(A)	44	39	68	56	M12	80	92

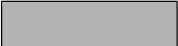
Notes: 1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.

2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.

3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment (Continued)

Right Side (Bottom to Top)										
AT6002 ⁽⁵⁾	AT6003 ⁽⁵⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽⁵⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽⁵⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽⁵⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽⁵⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽⁵⁾ PQFP
I/O59(A)	I/O73(A)	I/O66(A)	I/O125(A)	65	64	101	92	G12	133	153
I/O58(A)	I/O72(A)	I/O65(A)	I/O124(A)	66	65	102	93	F12	134	154
VDD	VDD	VDD	VDD	67	66	103	94	PWR ⁽¹⁾	135	155
VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	68	67	104	95	PWR ⁽¹⁾	136	156
I/O57(B)	I/O71(B)	I/O64(A)	I/O123(A)	-	-	105	96	G13	137	157
-	-	-	I/O122(B)	-	-	-	-	-	138	158
I/O56(A)	I/O70(A)	I/O63(A)	I/O121(A)	69	68	106	97	F13	139	159
I/O55(B)	I/O69(B)	I/O62(A)	I/O120(A)	-	69	107	98	E13	140	160
-	-	-	I/O119(A)	-	-	-	-	D13	141	161
-	-	-	I/O118(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
I/O54(A)	I/O68(A)	I/O61(A)	I/O117(A)	70	70	108	99	C13	142	163
-	I/O67(B)	I/O60(A)	I/O116(A)	-	-	109	100	G14	143	164
-	-	-	I/O115(A)	-	-	-	-	F14	144	165
GND	GND	GND	GND	-	-	110	101	GND ⁽²⁾	145	166
-	-	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	146	167
-	-	-	I/O114(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
I/O53(A)	I/O66(A)	I/O59(A)	I/O113(A)	71	71	111	102	D14	147	169
I/O52(B)	I/O65(B)	I/O58(A)	I/O112(A)	-	72	112	103	C14	148	170
-	-	-	I/O111(A)	-	-	-	-	B14	149	171
-	-	-	I/O110(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
I/O51(A)	I/O64(A)	I/O57(A)	I/O109(A)	72	73	113	104	G15	150	173
I/O50(B)	I/O63(A)	I/O56(A)	I/O108(A)	-	-	114	105	F15	151	174
-	-	-	I/O107(A)	-	-	-	-	E15	152	175
-	-	-	I/O106(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
-	I/O62(B)	-	I/O105(A)	-	-	-	106	D15	153	177
I/O49(A)	I/O61(A)	I/O55(A)	I/O104(A)	73	74	115	107	C15	154	178'
-	-	-	I/O103(A)	-	-	-	-	B15	155	179
M2	M2	M2	M2	74	75	116	108	A15	156	180

- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3. 85 = Pin 85 on AT6005.
 4. 85 = Pin 85 on AT6003 and AT6010.
 5.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment

Top Side (Right to Left)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
M1	M1	M1	M1	75	76	117	109	D11	157	181
-	-	-	I/O102(A)	-	-	-	-	D10	158	182
I/O48(A)	I/O60(A)	I/O54(A)	I/O101(A)	76	77	118	110	D9	159	183
-	I/O59(B)	-	I/O100(A)	-	-	-	111	A14	160	184
-	-	-	I/O99(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	161	186
-	-	-	I/O98(A)	-	-	-	-	A13	162	187
-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	163	188
-	I/O58(A)	I/O53(A)	I/O97(A)	-	-	119	112	A11	164	189
I/O47(A)	I/O57(A)	I/O52(A)	I/O96(A)	77	78	120	113	A10	165	190
-	-	-	I/O95(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
-	-	-	I/O94(A)	-	-	-	-	A9	166	192
I/O46(B)	I/O56(A)	I/O51(A)	I/O93(A)	-	-	121	114	B13	167	193
I/O45(A)	I/O55(A)	I/O50(A)	I/O92(A)	78	79	122	115	B12	168	194
-	-	-	I/O91(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
-	-	-	I/O90(A)	-	-	-	-	B11	169	196
I/O44(B)	I/O54(B)	I/O49(A)	I/O89(A)	-	80	123	116	B10	170	197
I/O43(A)	I/O53(A)	I/O48(A)	I/O88(A)	79	81	124	117	B9	171	198
-	-	-	I/O87(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
I/O42(B)	I/O52(B)	I/O47(A)	I/O86(A)	-	-	125	118	C12	172	200
I/O41(A)	I/O51(A)	I/O46(A)	I/O85(A)	80	82	126	119	C11	173	201
I/O40(B)	I/O50(B)	I/O45(A)	I/O84(A)	-	83	127	120	C10	174	202
-	-	-	I/O83(B)	-	-	-	-	-	175	203
I/O39(A)	I/O49(A)	I/O44(A)	I/O82(A)	81	84	128	121	C9	176	204
-	I/O48(B)	I/O43(A)	I/O81(A)	-	-	129	122	D8	177	205
GND	GND	GND	GND	82	85	130	123	GND ⁽²⁾	178	206
I/O38(A)	I/O47(A)	I/O42(A)	I/O80(A)	83	86	131	124	D7	179	207
-	-	-	I/O79(B)	-	-	-	-	-	180	208
-	I/O46(B)	-	I/O78(A)	-	-	-	125	D6	181	209
I/O37(A) or A16	I/O45(A) or A16	I/O41(A) or A16	I/O77(A) or A16	84	87	132	126	D5	182	210
CLOCK	CLOCK	CLOCK	CLOCK	1	88	1	127	E8	183	211
I/O36(B) or A15	I/O44(B) or A15	I/O40(A) or A15	I/O76(A) or A15	2	89	2	128	D4	184	212


Notes: 1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.

2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.

3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment (Continued)

Top Side (Right to Left)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
-	-	-	I/O75(B)	-	-	-	-	-	185	213
I/O35(A) or A14	I/O43(A) or A14	I/O39(A) or A14	I/O74(A) or A14	3	90	3	129	C8	186	214
-	-	-	VDD	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	187	215
VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	4	91	4	130	PWR ⁽¹⁾	188	216
I/O34(A) or A13	I/O42(A) or A13	I/O38(A) or A13	I/O73(A) or A13	5	92	5	131	C5	189	217
I/O33(B)	I/O41(B)	I/O37(A)	I/O72(A)	-	-	6	132	C4	190	218
-	-	-	I/O71(B)	-	-	-	-	-	191	219
I/O32(A) or A12	I/O40(A) or A12	I/O36(A) or A12	I/O70(A) or A12	6	93	7	133	C3	192	220
I/O31(B)	I/O39(B)	I/O35(A)	I/O69(A)	-	94	8	134	B8	193	221
-	-	-	I/O68(A)	-	-	-	-	B7	194	222
-	-	-	I/O67(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
I/O30(A) or A11	I/O38(A) or A11	I/O34(A) or A11	I/O66(A) or A11	7	95	9	135	B6	195	224
-	I/O37(B)	I/O33(A)	I/O65(A)	-	-	10	136	B5	196	225
-	-	-	I/O64(A)	-	-	-	-	B4	197	226
GND	GND	GND	GND	-	-	11	137	GND ⁽²⁾	198	227
-	-	-	I/O63(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
I/O29(A) or A10	I/O36(A) or A10	I/O32(A) or A10	I/O62(A) or A10	8	96	12	138	B3	199	229
I/O28(B)	I/O35(B)	I/O31(A)	I/O61(A)	-	97	13	139	B2	200	230
-	-	-	I/O60(A)	-	-	-	-	A8	201	231
-	-	-	I/O59(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
I/O27(A) or A9	I/O34(A) or A9	I/O30(A) or A9	I/O58(A) or A9	9	98	14	140	A7	202	233
I/O26(B)	I/O33(A)	I/O29(A)	I/O57(A)	-	-	15	141	A6	203	234
-	-	-	I/O56(A)	-	-	-	-	A5	204	235
-	-	-	I/O55(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
-	I/O32(B)	-	I/O54(A)	-	-	-	142	A4	205	237
I/O25(A) or A8	I/O31(A) or A8	I/O28(A) or A8	I/O53(A) or A8	10	99	16	143	A3	206	238
-	-	-	I/O52(A)	-	-	-	-	A2	-207	239
M0	M0	M0	M0	11	100	17	144	A1	208	240

- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

AC Timing Characteristics – 5V Operation

Delays are based on fixed load. Loads for each type of device are described in the notes. Delays are in nanoseconds. Worst case: $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ to $5.25V$. Temperature = $0^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$.

Cell Function	Parameter	From	To	Load Definition ⁽⁷⁾	-1	-2	-4	Units
Wire ⁽⁴⁾	$t_{PD} (max)^{(4)}$	A, B, L	A, B	1	0.8	1.2	1.8	ns
NAND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	1.6	2.2	3.2	ns
XOR	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	A	1	1.8	2.4	4.0	ns
AND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	1.7	2.2	3.2	ns
MUX	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B	A	1	1.7	2.3	4.0	ns
		L	A	1	2.1	3.0	4.9	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{setup} (min)$	A, B, L	CLK	-	1.5	2.0	3.0	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{hold} (min)$	CLK	A, B, L	-	0	0	0	ns
D-Flip-flop	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLK	A	1	1.5	2.0	3.0	ns
Bus Driver	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	L	2	2.0	2.6	4.0	ns
Repeater	$t_{PD} (max)$	L, E	E	3	1.3	1.6	2.3	ns
		L, E	L	2	1.7	2.1	3.0	ns
Column Clock	$t_{PD} (max)$	GCLK, A, ES	CLK	3	1.8	2.4	3.0	ns
Column Reset	$t_{PD} (max)$	GRES, A, EN	RES	3	1.8	2.4	3.0	ns
Clock Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLOCK PIN	GCLK	-	1.6	2.0	2.9	ns
Reset Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	RESET PIN	GRES	-	1.5	1.9	2.8	ns
TTL Input ⁽¹⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	1.0	1.2	1.5	ns
CMOS Input ⁽²⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	1.3	1.4	2.3	ns
Fast Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	4	3.3	3.5	6.0	ns
Slow Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	4	7.5	8.0	12.0	ns
Output Disable ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	4	3.1	3.3	5.5	ns
Fast Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	4	3.8	4.0	6.5	ns
Slow Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	4	8.2	8.5	12.5	ns

Device	Cell Types	Outputs	$I_{CC} (max)$
Cell ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop	A, B	4.5 $\mu A/MHz$
Bus ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop, Repeater	L	2.5 $\mu A/MHz$
Column Clock ⁽⁶⁾	Column Clock Driver	CLK	40 $\mu A/MHz$

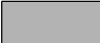
- Notes:
1. TTL buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1.5V at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 2. CMOS buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1/2 V_{CC} at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 3. Buffer delay is to a pad voltage of 1.5V with one output switching.
 4. Max specifications are the average of t_{PDLH} and t_{PDHL} .
 5. Parameter based on characterization and simulation; not tested in production
 6. Exact power calculation is available in an Atmel application note.
 7. Load Definition: 1 = Load of one A or B input; 2 = Load of one L input; 3 = Constant Load; 4 = Tester Load of 50 pF.

AC Timing Characteristics – 3.3V Operation ⁽⁸⁾

Delays are based on fixed load. Loads for each type of device are described in the notes. Delays are in nanoseconds. Worst case: $V_{CC} = 3.0V$ to $3.6V$. Temperature = $0^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$.

Cell Function	Parameter	From	To	Load Definition ⁽⁷⁾	-4	Units
Wire ⁽⁴⁾	$t_{PD} (max)^{(4)}$	A, B, L	A, B	1	1.8	ns
NAND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	3.2	ns
XOR	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	A	1	4.0	ns
AND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	3.2	ns
MUX	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B	A	1	4.0	ns
		L	A	1	4.9	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{setup} (min)$	A, B, L	CLK	-	3.0	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{hold} (min)$	CLK	A, B, L	-	0	ns
D-Flip-flop	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLK	A	1	3.0	ns
Bus Driver	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	L	2	4.0	ns
Repeater	$t_{PD} (max)$	L, E	E	3	2.3	ns
		L, E	L	2	3.0	ns
Column Clock	$t_{PD} (max)$	GCLK, A, ES	CLK	3	3.0	ns
Column Reset	$t_{PD} (max)$	GRES, A, EN	RES	3	3.0	ns
Clock Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLOCK PIN	GCLK	4	2.9	ns
Reset Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	RESET PIN	GRES	5	2.8	ns
TTL Input ⁽¹⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	1.5	ns
CMOS Input ⁽²⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	2.3	ns
Fast Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	6	6.0	ns
Slow Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	6	12.0	ns
Output Disable ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	6	5.5	ns
Fast Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	6	6.5	ns
Slow Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	6	12.5	ns

Device	Cell Types	Outputs	$I_{CC} (max)$
Cell ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop	A, B	2.3 $\mu A/MHz$
Bus ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop, Repeater	L	1.3 $\mu A/MHz$
Column Clock ⁽⁶⁾	Column Clock Driver	CLK	20 $\mu A/MHz$

- Notes:
1. TTL buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1.5V at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 2. CMOS buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1/2 V_{CC} at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 3. Buffer delay is to a pad voltage of 1.5V with one output switching.
 4. Max specifications are the average of t_{PDLH} and t_{PDHL} .
 5. Parameter based on characterization and simulation; not tested in production
 6. Exact power calculation is available in an Atmel application note.
 7. Load Definition: 1 = Load of one A or B input; 2 = Load of one L input; 3 = Constant Load; 4 = Load of 28 Clock Columns; 5 = Load of 28 Reset Columns; 6 = Tester Load of 50 pF.
 8.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	-0.5V to + 7.0V
DC Input Voltage (V_{IN})	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
DC Output Voltage (V_{ON})	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
Storage Temperature Range (TSTG)	-65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation (PD)	1500 mW
Lead Temperature (T_L) (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C
ESD ($R_{ZAP} = 1.5K$, $C_{ZAP} = 100$ pF)	2000V

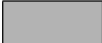
*NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

DC and AC Operating Range – 5V Operation

		AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Commercial ⁽¹⁾	AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Industrial	AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Military ⁽¹⁾
Operating Temperature (Case)		0°C - 70°C	-40°C - 85°C	-55°C - 125°C
V_{CC} Power Supply		5V ± 5%	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Input Voltage Level (TTL)	High (V_{IHT})	2.0V - V_{CC}	2.0V - V_{CC}	2.0V - V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILT})	0V - 0.8V	0V - 0.8V	0V - 0.8V
Input Voltage Level (CMOS)	High (V_{IHC})	70% - 100% V_{CC}	70% - 100% V_{CC}	70% - 100% V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILC})	0 - 30% V_{CC}	0 - 30% V_{CC}	0 - 30% V_{CC}
Input Signal Transition Time (T_{IN})		50 ns (max)	50 ns (max)	50 ns (max)

DC and AC Operating Range – 3.3V Operation⁽¹⁾

		AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ , AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ , AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Commercial
Operating Temperature (Case)		0°C - 70°C
V_{CC} Power Supply		3.3V ± 5%
Input Voltage Level (TTL)	High (V_{IHT})	2.0V - V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILT})	0V - 0.8V
Input Voltage Level (CMOS)	High (V_{IHC})	70% - 100% V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILC})	0 - 30% V_{CC}
Input Signal Transition Time (T_{IN})		50 ns (max)

Note: 1.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

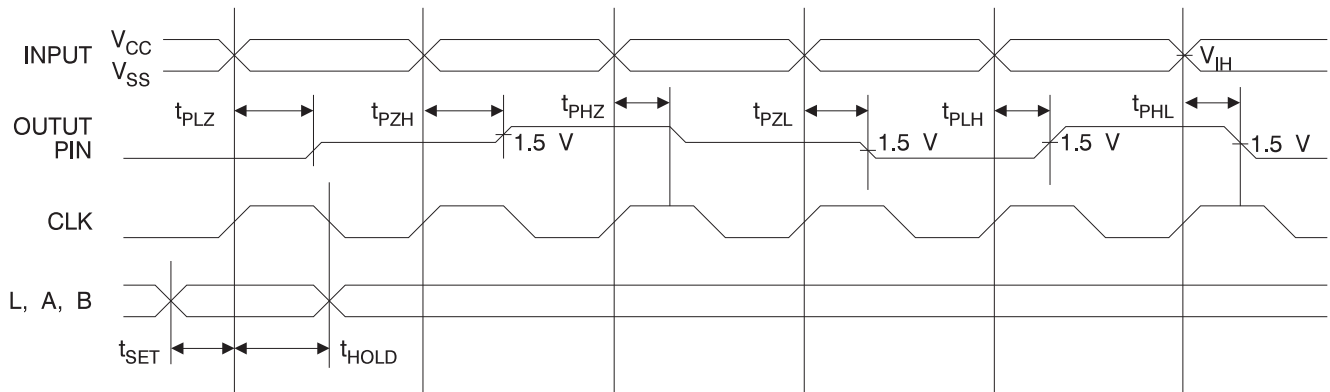
DC Characteristics – 3.3V Operation⁽²⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Units
V_{IH}	High-level Input Voltage	Commercial	CMOS	70% V_{CC}	V
			TTL	2.0	V
V_{IL}	Low-level Input Voltage	Commercial	CMOS	0	30% V_{CC}
			TTL	0	0.8
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	Commercial	$I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	2.4	V
			$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	2.0	V
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	Commercial	$I_{OL} = +2 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	0.4	V
			$I_{OL} = +6 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	0.5	V
I_{OZH}	High-level Tristate	$V_O = V_{CC} \text{ (max)}$		10	μA
	Output Leakage Current				
I_{OZL}	High-level Tristate	Without Pull-up, $V_O = V_{SS}$	-10		μA
	Output Leakage Current	With Pull-up, $V_O = V_{SS}$	-500		μA
I_{IH}	High-level Input Current	$V_{IN} = V_{CC} \text{ (max)}$		10	μA
I_{IL}	Low-level Input Current	Without Pull-up, $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	-10		μA
		With Pull-up, $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	-500		μA
I_{CC}	Power Consumption	Without Internal Oscillator (Standby)		200	μA
$C_{IN}^{(1)}$	Input Capacitance	All Pins		10	pF

Notes: 1. Parameter based on characterization and simulation; it is not tested in production.


2. Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Device Timing: During Operation



Ordering Information – AT6005


Usable Gates	Speed Grade (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
15,000	2	AT6005-2AU	100A	5V Industrial Temperature (-40°C to 85°C)
15,000	2	AT6005-2AC	100A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6005A-2AC	144A	
		AT6005-2JC	84J	
		AT6005-2QC	132Q	
		AT6005A-2QC	208Q	
		AT6005-2AI	100A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6005A-2AI	144A	
		AT6005-2JI	84J	
		AT6005-2QI	132Q	
		AT6005A-2QI	208Q	
15,000	4	AT6005-4AC	100A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6005A-4AC	144A	
		AT6005-4JC	84J	
		AT6005-4QC	132Q	
		AT6005A-4QC	208Q	
		AT6005LV-4AC	100A	3.3V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6005ALV-4AC	144A	
		AT6005LV-4JC	84J	
		AT6005LV-4QC	132Q	
		AT6005ALV-4QC	208Q	
		AT6005-4AI	100A	5V Commercial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6005A-4AI	144A	
		AT6005-4JI	84J	
		AT6005-4QI	132Q	
		AT6005A-4QI	208Q	

Note: 1  Obsolete. Package options are not recommended for new design.

Package Type	
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
100A	100-lead, Very Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (VQFP)
132Q	132-lead, Bumped Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (BQFP)
144A	144-lead, Thin (1.4 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
208Q	208-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)
240Q	240-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)

Ordering Information – AT6010

Usable Gates	Speed Grade (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
30,000	2	AT6010A-2AU	144A	5V Industrial Temperature (-40°C to 85°C)
30,000	2	AT6010-2JC	84J	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6010A-2AC	144A	
		AT6010-2QC	132Q	
		AT6010A-2QC	208Q	
		AT6010H-2QC	240Q	
		AT6010-2JI	84J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6010A-2AI	144A	
		AT6010-2QI	132Q	
		AT6010A-2QI	208Q	
		AT6010H-2QI	240Q	
30,000	4	AT6010A-4AC	144A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6010-4QC	132Q	
		AT6010-4JC	84J	
		AT6010A-4QC	208Q	
		AT6010H-4QC	240Q	
		AT6010ALV-4AC	144A	3.3V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6010LV-4QC	132Q	
		AT6010LV-4JC	84J	
		AT6010ALV-4QC	208Q	
		AT6010HLV-4QC	240Q	
		AT6010A-4AI	144A	5V Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6010-4QI	132Q	
		AT6010-4JI	84J	
		AT6010A-4QI	208Q	
		AT6010H-4QI	240Q	

Note: 1  Obsolete. Package options are not recommended for new design.

Package Type	
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
100A	100-lead, Very Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (VQFP)
132Q	132-lead, Bumped Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (BQFP)
144A	144-lead, Thin (1.4 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
208Q	208-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)
240Q	240-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)

Revision History

Doc. No.	Date	Description
0264G	04/2015	Obsoleted AT6002, AT6003, and all AT6K low voltage (LV) devices and the AT6005 and AT6010A lead based packages. Added lead free packages options for AT6005 and AT6010A devices.
0264F	10/2009	



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