

## Features

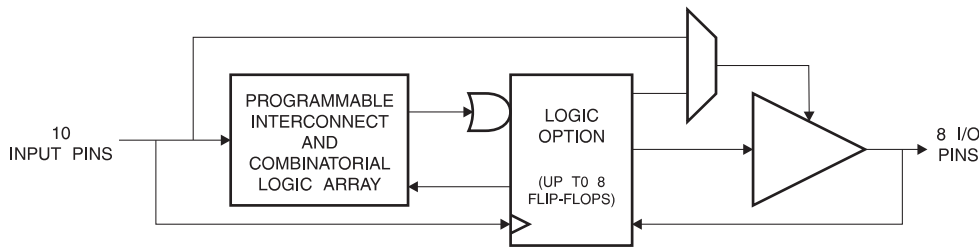
- Industry Standard Architecture  
Emulates Many 20-Pin PALs®  
Low Cost Easy-to-Use Software Tools
- High Speed Electrically Erasable Programmable Logic Devices  
7.5 ns Maximum Pin-to-Pin Delay
- Several Power Saving Options

Device	I <sub>CC</sub> , Stand-By	I <sub>CC</sub> , Active
ATF16V8B	50 mA	55 mA
ATF16V8BQ	35 mA	40 mA
ATF16V8BQL	5 mA	20 mA

- CMOS and TTL Compatible Inputs and Outputs  
Input and I/O Pull-Up Resistors
- Advanced Flash Technology  
Reprogrammable  
100% Tested
- High Reliability CMOS Process  
20 Year Data Retention  
100 Erase/Write Cycles  
2,000V ESD Protection  
200 mA Latchup Immunity
- Commercial, and Industrial Temperature Ranges
- Dual-in-Line and Surface Mount Packages in Standard Pinouts

**High  
Performance  
Flash PLD**

## Block Diagram



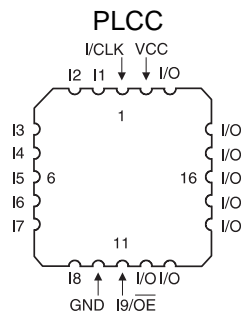
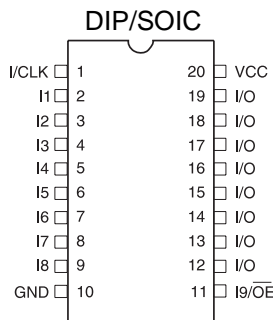
## Description

The ATF16V8B is a high performance CMOS (Electrically Erasable) Programmable Logic Device (PLD) which utilizes Atmel's proven electrically erasable Flash memory technology. Speeds down to 7.5 ns are offered. All speed ranges are specified over the full 5V ± 10% range for industrial temperature ranges, and 5V ± 5% for commercial temperature ranges.

(continued)

## Pin Configurations

Pin Name	Function
CLK	Clock
I	Logic Inputs
I/O	Bidirectional Buffers
OE	Output Enable
VCC	+5V Supply



Top view

0364C



## Description (Continued)

Several low power options allow selection of the best solution for various types of power-limited applications. Each of these options significantly reduces total system power and enhances system reliability.

The ATF16V8Bs incorporate a superset of the generic architectures, which allows direct replacement of the 16R8 family and most 20-pin combinatorial PLDs. Eight outputs are each allocated eight product terms. Three different modes of operation, configured automatically with software, allow highly complex logic functions to be realized.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

Temperature Under Bias.....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature.....	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground.....	-2.0V to +7.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming.....	-2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground.....	-2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>

\*NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note:

1. Minimum voltage is -0.6V dc, which may undershoot to -2.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns. Maximum output pin voltage is  $V_{CC} + 0.75V$  dc, which may overshoot to 7.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns.

## DC and AC Operating Conditions

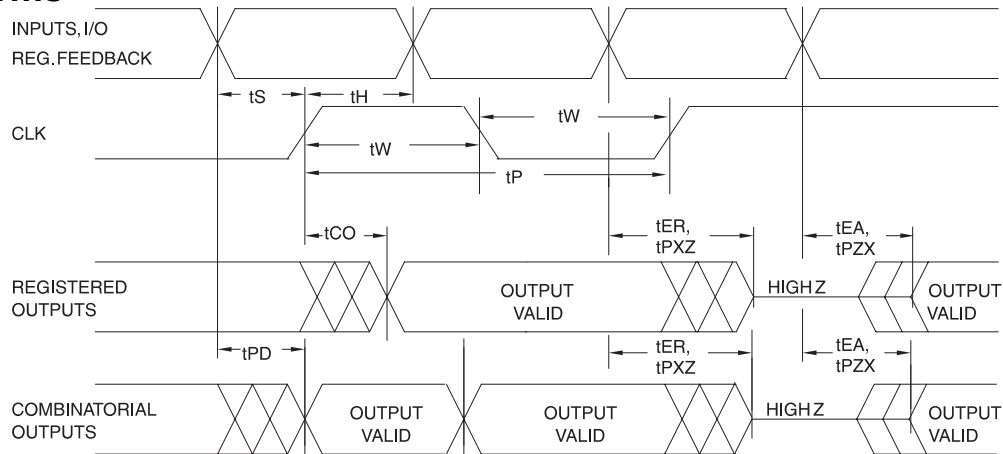
	Commercial	Industrial
Operating Temperature (Case)	0°C - 70°C	-40°C - 85°C
V <sub>CC</sub> Power Supply	5V ± 5%	5V ± 10%

## DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units	
$I_{IL}$	Input or I/O Low Leakage Current	$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{IL} (MAX)$		-35	-100	$\mu A$	
$I_{IH}$	Input or I/O High Leakage Current	$3.5 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$			10	$\mu A$	
$I_{CC}$	Power Supply Current, Standby	$V_{CC} = MAX,$ $V_{IN} = MAX,$ Outputs Open	B-7, -10	Com.	55	85	mA
				Ind.	55	95	mA
			B-15, -25	Com.	50	75	mA
				Ind.	50	80	mA
			BQ-10	Com.	35	55	mA
			BQL-15, -25	Com.	5	10	mA
				Ind.	5	15	mA
$I_{CC2}$	Clocked Power Supply Current	$V_{CC} = MAX,$ Outputs Open	BQL-15, -25	Com.	1		mA/MHz <sup>(2)</sup>
				Ind.	1		mA/MHz <sup>(2)</sup>
$I_{CC3}$	Clocked Power Supply Current	$V_{CC} = MAX,$ Outputs Open, $f = 15 \text{ MHz}$	B-7, -10	Com.	60	90	mA
				Ind.	60	100	mA
			B-15, -25	Com.	55	85	mA
				Ind.	55	95	mA
			BQ-10	Com.	40	55	mA
			BQL-15, -25	Com.	20	35	mA
			Ind.	20	40	mA	
$I_{OS}^{(1)}$	Output Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0.5V$			-130	mA	
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		-0.5		0.8	V	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage		2.0		$V_{CC} + 0.75$	V	
$V_{OL}$	Output High Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL},$ $V_{CC} = MIN$			0.5	V	
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage	$V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL},$ $V_{CC} = MIN$			2.4	V	
							$I_{OL} = -24 \text{ mA}$ Com., Ind.
			$I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$				

Notes: 1. Not more than one output at a time should be shorted. Duration of short circuit test should not exceed 30 sec.  
2. Low frequency only. See Supply Current versus Input Frequency curves.

## AC Waveforms <sup>(1)</sup>



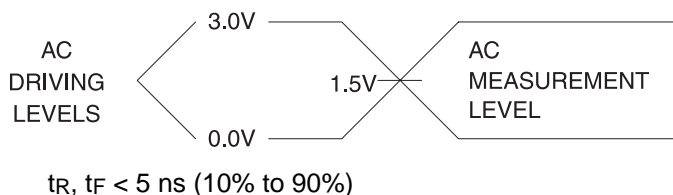
Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V and 3.0V, unless otherwise specified.

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

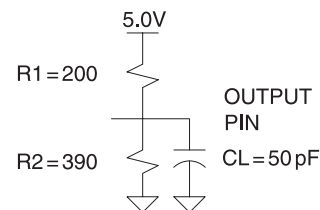
Symbol	Parameter	-7 <sup>(2)</sup>		-10		-15		-25		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>PD</sub>	Input or Feedback to Non-Registered Output	3	7.5	3	10	3	15	3	25	ns
	8 outputs switching									
	1 output switching		7							ns
t <sub>CF</sub>	Clock to Feedback		3		6		8		10	ns
t <sub>CO</sub>	Clock to Output	2	5	2	7	2	10	2	12	ns
t <sub>S</sub>	Input or Feedback Setup Time	5		7.5		12		15		ns
t <sub>H</sub>	Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t <sub>P</sub>	Clock Period	8		12		16		24		ns
t <sub>W</sub>	Clock Width	4		6		8		12		ns
F <sub>MAX</sub>	External Feedback 1/(t <sub>S</sub> +t <sub>CO</sub> )		100		68		45		37	MHz
	Internal Feedback 1/(t <sub>S</sub> + t <sub>CF</sub> )		125		74		50		40	MHz
	No Feedback 1/(t <sub>P</sub> )		125		83		62		41	MHz
t <sub>EA</sub>	Input to Output Enable — Product Term	3	9	3	10	3	15	3	20	ns
t <sub>ER</sub>	Input to Output Disable — Product Term	2	9	2	10	2	15	2	20	ns
t <sub>PZX</sub>	$\overline{OE}$ pin to Output Enable	2	6	2	10	2	15	2	20	ns
t <sub>PXZ</sub>	$\overline{OE}$ pin to Output Disable	1.5	6	1.5	10	1.5	15	1.5	20	ns

Notes: 1. See ordering information for valid part numbers and speed grades.  
2. Recommend ATF16V8C-7.

## Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels:



## Output Test Loads: Commercial



## Pin Capacitance ( $f = 1 \text{ MHz, } T = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
$C_{IN}$	5	8	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
$C_{OUT}$	6	8	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0V$

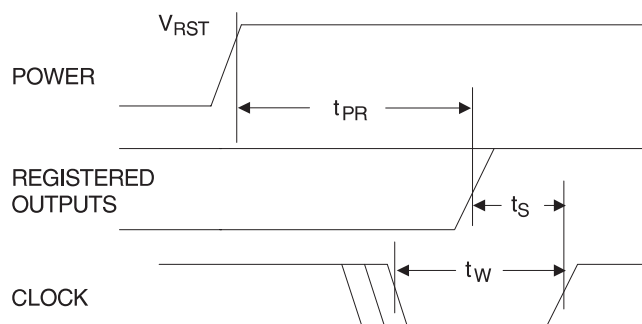
Note: 1. Typical values for nominal supply voltage. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested.

## Power Up Reset

The registers in the ATF16V8Bs 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. As a result, the registered output state will always be high on power-up.

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,
- 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  $t_{PR}$ .



Parameter	Description	Typ	Max	Units
$t_{PR}$	Power-Up Reset Time	600	1,000	ns
$V_{RST}$	Power-Up Reset Voltage	3.8	4.5	V

## Preload of Registered Outputs

The ATF16V8B's 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.

## Security Fuse Usage

A single fuse is provided to prevent unauthorized copying of the ATF16V8B 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.

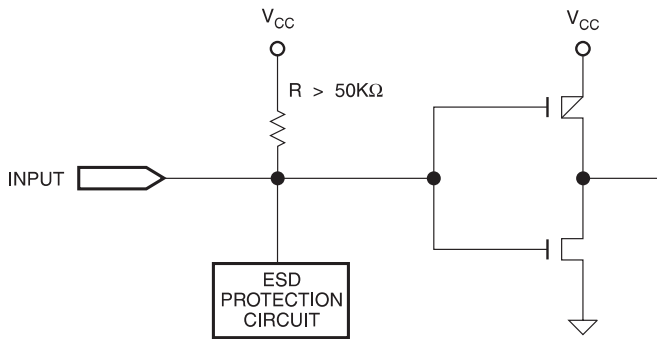
## Electronic Signature Word

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.

## Programming/Erasing

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

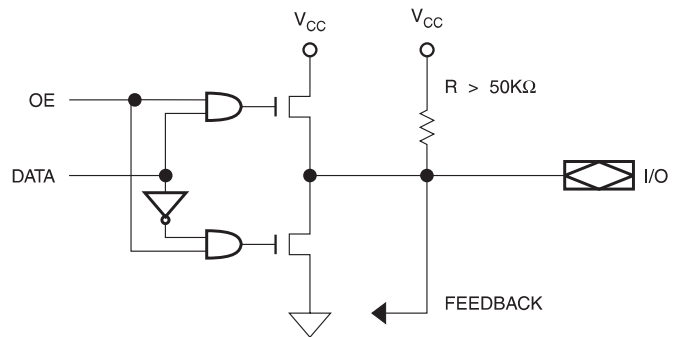
## Input Diagram



## Input and I/O Pull-Ups

All ATF16V8B family members have internal input and I/O pull-up resistors. Therefore, whenever inputs or I/Os are not being driven externally, they will float to  $V_{CC}$ . This ensures that all logic array inputs are at known states. These are relatively weak active pull-ups that can easily be overdriven by TTL-compatible drivers (see input and I/O diagrams below).

## I/O Diagram



## Functional Logic Diagram Description

The Logic Option and Functional Diagrams describe the ATF16V8B architecture. Eight configurable macrocells can be configured as a registered output, combinatorial I/O, combinatorial output, or dedicated input.

The ATF16V8B can be configured in one of three different modes. Each mode makes the ATF16V8B look like a different device. Most PLD compilers can choose the right mode automatically. The user can also force the selection by supplying the compiler with a mode selection. The determining factors would be the usage of register versus combinatorial outputs and dedicated outputs versus outputs with output enable control.

The ATF16V8B universal architecture can be programmed to emulate many 20-pin PAL devices. These

architectural subsets can be found in each of the configuration modes described in the following pages. The user can download the listed subset device JEDEC programming file to the PLD programmer, and the ATF16V8B can be configured to act like the chosen device. Check with your programmer manufacturer for this capability.

Unused product terms are automatically disabled by the compiler to decrease power consumption. A Security Fuse, when programmed, protects the content of the ATF16V8B. Eight bytes (64 fuses) 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.

## Compiler Mode Selection

	Registered	Complex	Simple	Auto Select
ABEL, Atmel-ABEL	P16V8R	P16V8C	P16V8AS	P16V8
CUPL	G16V8MS	G16V8MA	G16V8AS	G16V8A
LOG/iC	GAL16V8_R <sup>(1)</sup>	GAL16V8_C7 <sup>(1)</sup>	GAL16V8_C8 <sup>(1)</sup>	GAL16V8
OrCAD-PLD	"Registered"	"Complex"	"Simple"	GAL16V8A
PLDesigner	P16V8R	P16V8C	P16V8C	P16V8A
Tango-PLD	G16V8R	G16V8C	G16V8AS	G16V8

Note: 1. Only applicable for version 3.4 or lower.

## Macrocell Configuration

Software compilers support the three different OMC modes as different device types. Most compilers have the ability to automatically select the device type, generally based on the register usage and output enable (OE) usage. Register usage on the device forces the software to choose the registered mode. All combinatorial outputs with OE controlled by the product term will force the software to choose the complex mode. The software will choose the simple mode only when all outputs are dedicated combinatorial without OE control. The different device types can be used to override the automatic device selection by the software. For further details, refer to the compiler software manuals.

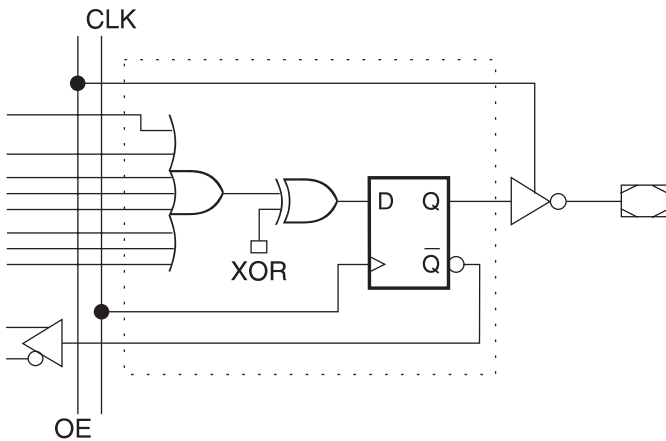
When using compiler software to configure the device, the user must pay special attention to the following restrictions in each mode.

## ATF16V8B Registered Mode

### PAL Device Emulation / PAL Replacement

The registered mode is used if one or more registers are required. Each macrocell can be configured as either a registered or combinatorial output or I/O, or as an input. For a registered output or I/O, the output is enabled by the  $\overline{OE}$  pin, and the register is clocked by the CLK pin. Eight product terms are allocated to the sum term. For a combinatorial output or I/O, the output enable is controlled by a product term, and seven product terms are allocated to the

### Registered Configuration for Registered Mode <sup>(1, 2)</sup>



Notes:

1. Pin 1 controls common  $\overline{CLK}$  for the registered outputs.  
Pin 11 controls common  $\overline{OE}$  for the registered outputs.  
Pin 1 and Pin 11 are permanently configured as  $\overline{CLK}$  and  $\overline{OE}$ .
2. The development software configures all the architecture control bits and checks for proper pin usage automatically.

In **registered mode** pin 1 and pin 11 are permanently configured as clock and output enable, respectively. These pins cannot be configured as dedicated inputs in the registered mode.

In **complex mode** pin 1 and pin 11 become dedicated inputs and use the feedback paths of pin 19 and pin 12 respectively. Because of this feedback path usage, pin 19 and pin 12 do not have the feedback option in this mode.

In **simple mode** all feedback paths of the output pins are routed via the adjacent pins. In doing so, the two inner most pins (pins 15 and 16) will not have the feedback option as these pins are always configured as dedicated combinatorial output.

sum term. When the macrocell is configured as an input, the output enable is permanently disabled.

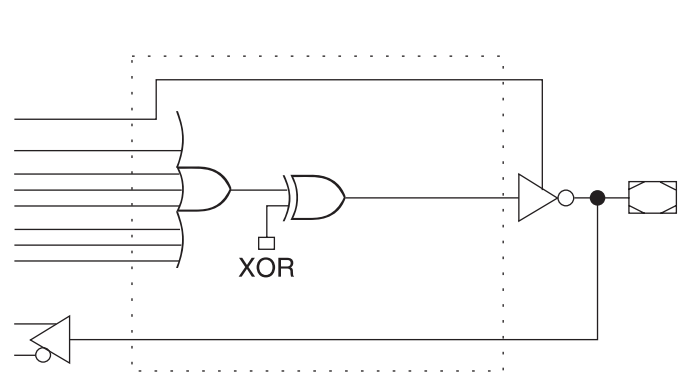
Any register usage will make the compiler select this mode. The following registered devices can be emulated using this mode:

16R8 16RP8

16R6 16RP6

16R4 16RP4

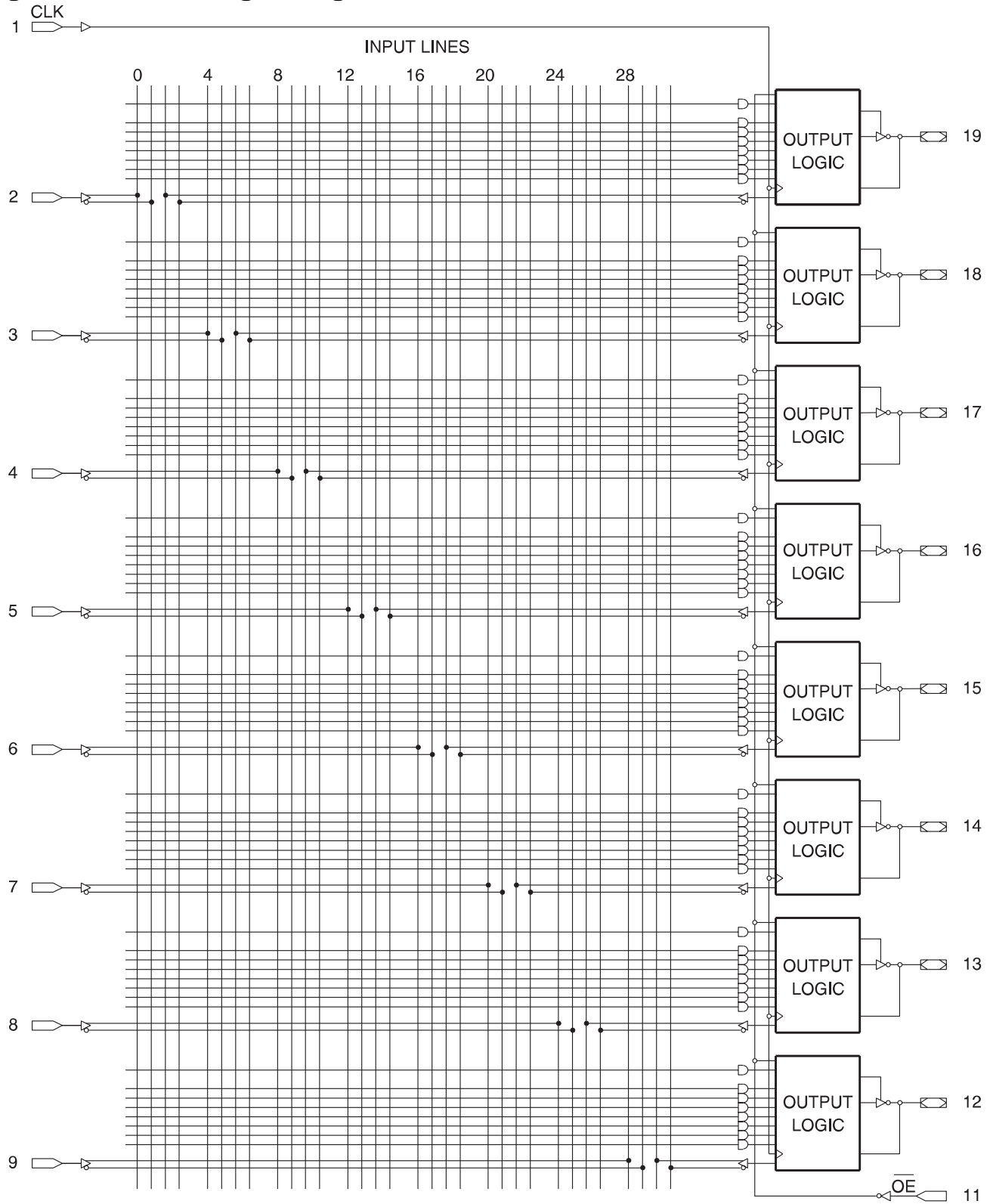
### Combinatorial Configuration for Registered Mode <sup>(1, 2)</sup>



Notes:

1. Pin 1 and Pin 11 are permanently configured as  $\overline{CLK}$  and  $\overline{OE}$ .
2. The development software configures all the architecture control bits and checks for proper pin usage automatically.

# Registered Mode Logic Diagram





## ATF16V8B Complex Mode

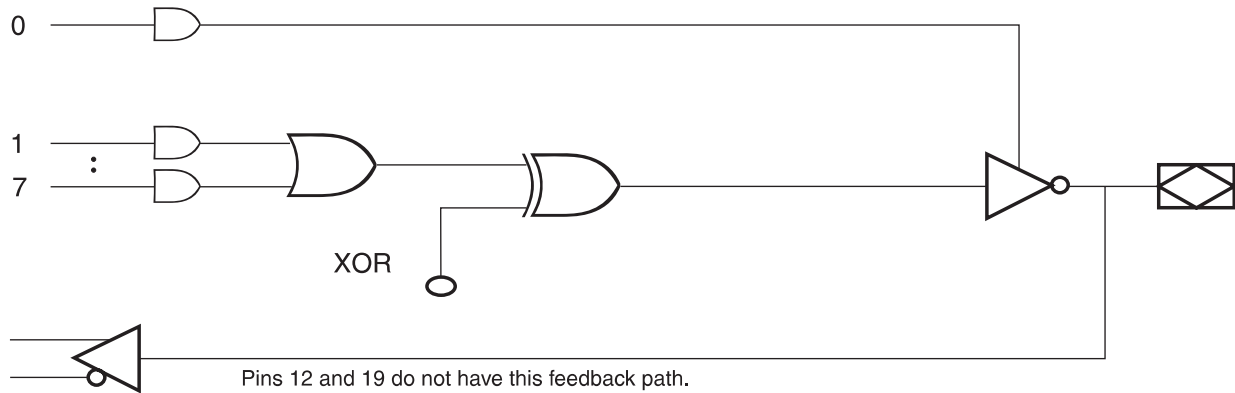
### PAL Device Emulation/PAL Replacement

In the Complex Mode, combinatorial output and I/O functions are possible. Pins 1 and 11 are regular inputs to the array. Pins 13 through 18 have pin feedback paths back to the AND-array, which makes full I/O capability possible. Pins 12 and 19 (outermost macrocells) are outputs only. They do not have input capability. In this mode, each macrocell has seven product terms going to the sum term and one product term enabling the output.

Combinatorial applications with an OE requirement will make the compiler select this mode. The following devices can be emulated using this mode:

- 16L8
- 16H8
- 16P8

### Complex Mode Option



## ATF16V8B Simple Mode

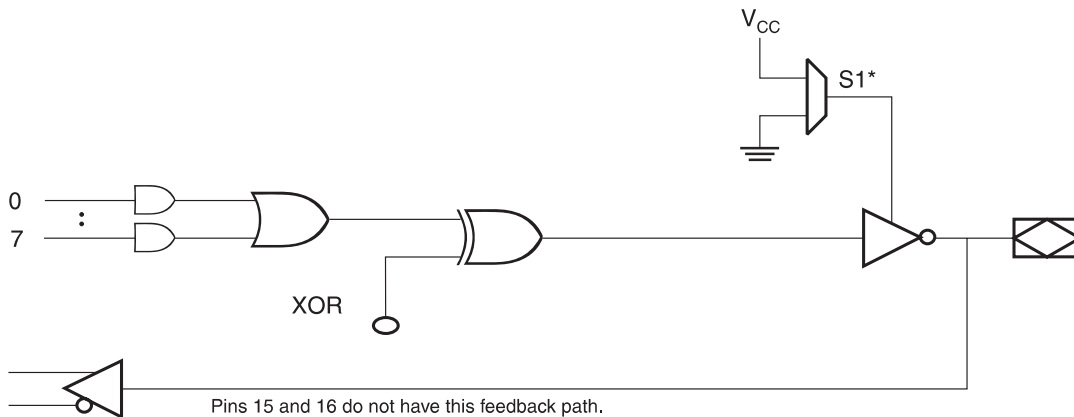
### PAL Device Emulation / PAL Replacement

In the Simple Mode, 8 product terms are allocated to the sum term. Pins 15 and 16 (center macrocells) are permanently configured as combinatorial outputs. Other macrocells can be either inputs or combinatorial outputs with pin feedback to the AND-array. Pins 1 and 11 are regular inputs.

The compiler selects this mode when all outputs are combinatorial without OE control. The following simple PALs can be emulated using this mode:

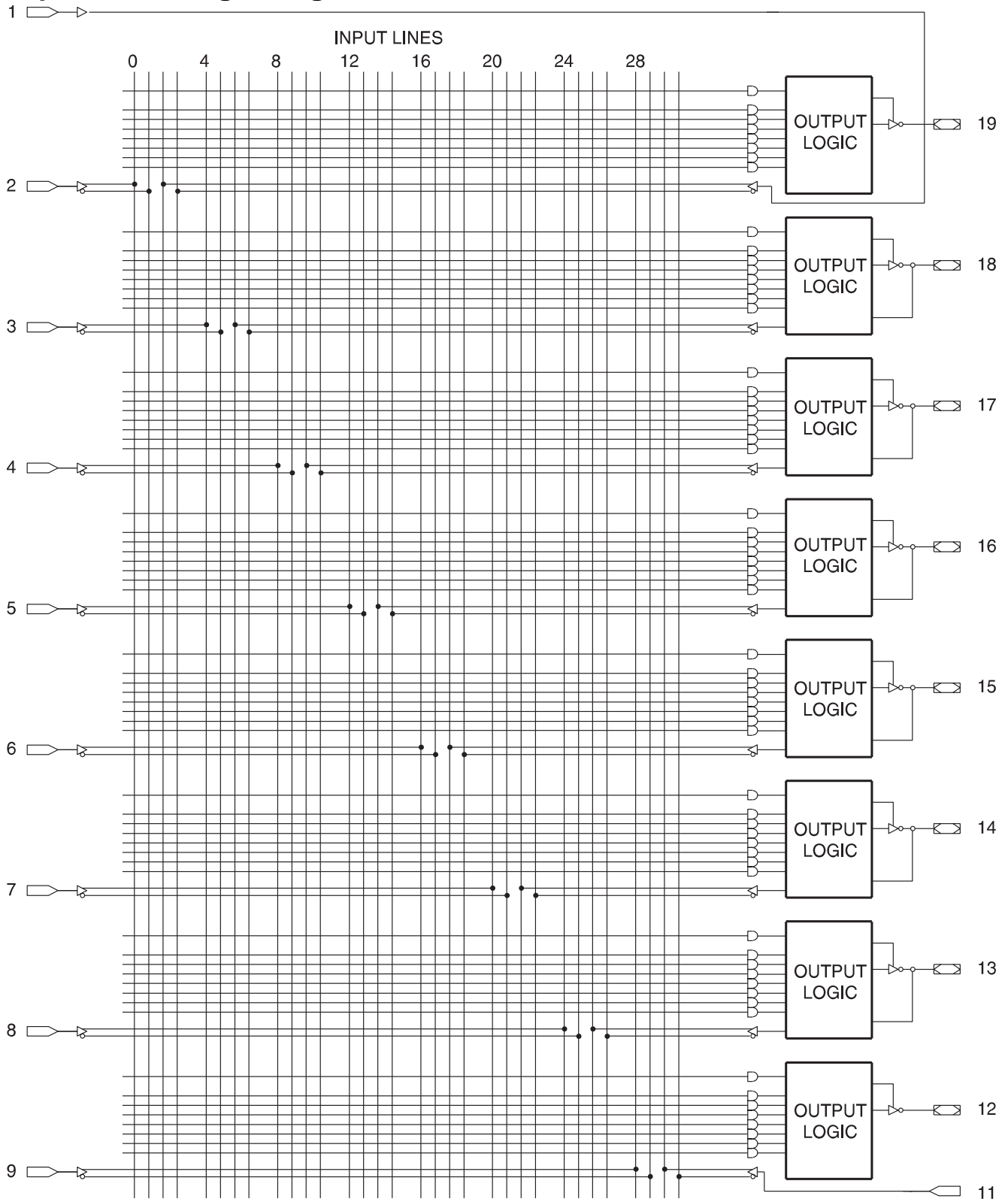
- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 10L8 | 10H8 | 10P8 |
| 12L6 | 12H6 | 12P6 |
| 14L4 | 14H4 | 14P4 |
| 16L2 | 16H2 | 16P2 |

### Simple Mode Option

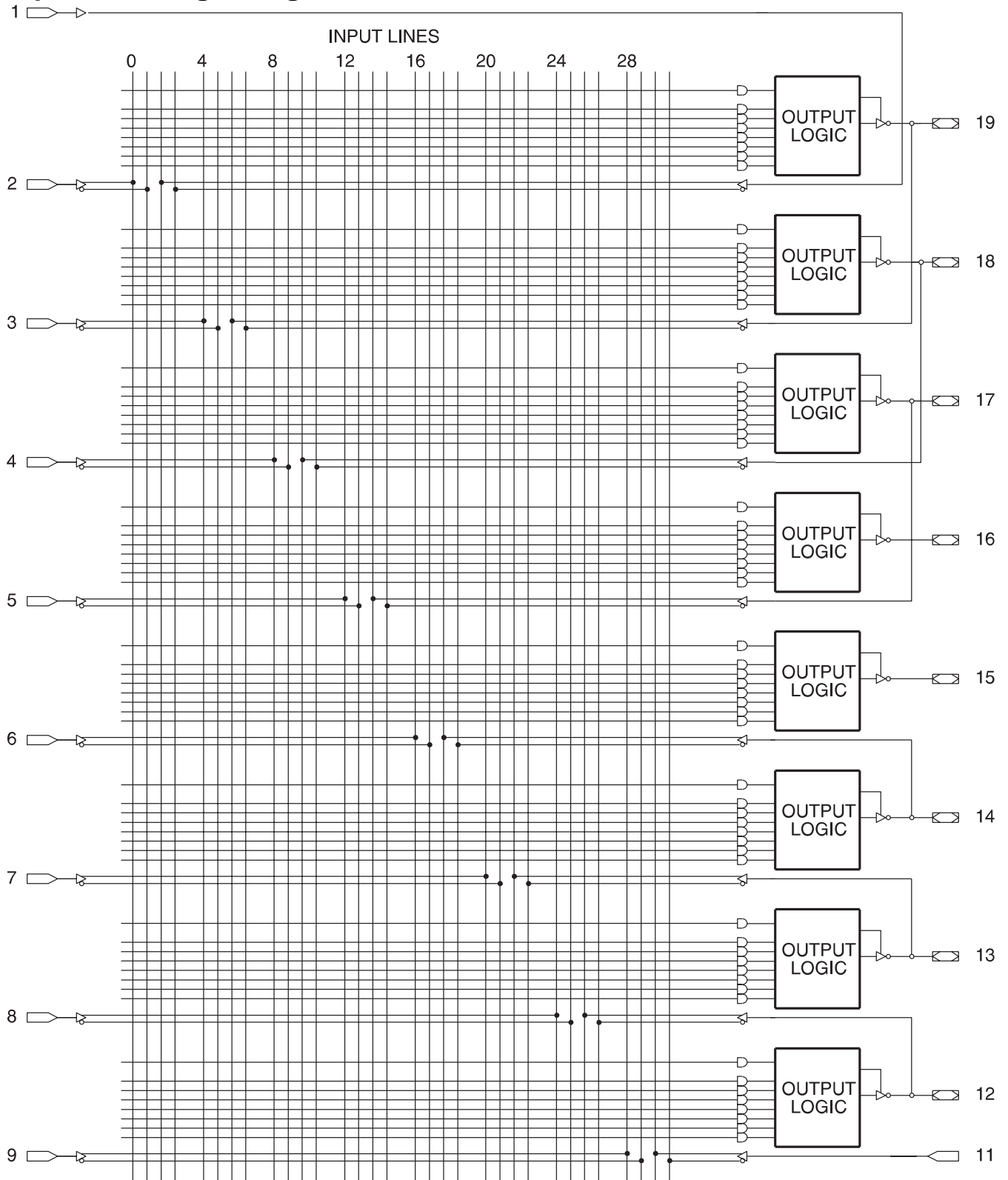


\* - Pins 15 and 16 are always enabled.

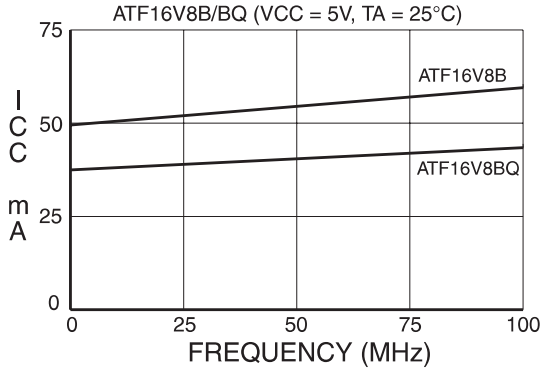
# Complex Mode Logic Diagram



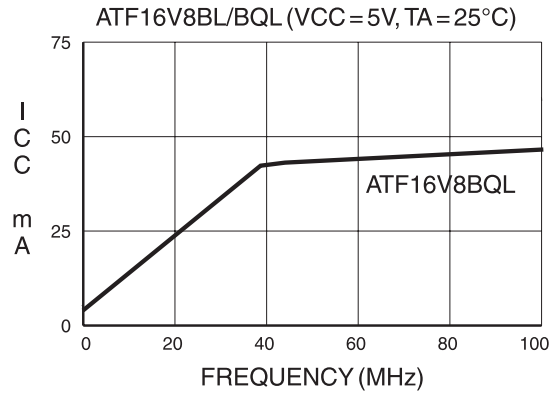
Simple Mode Logic Diagram



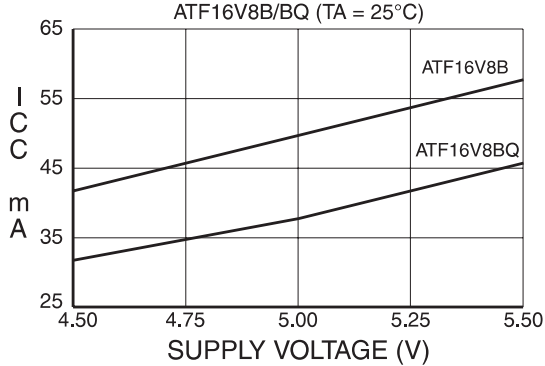
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT FREQUENCY



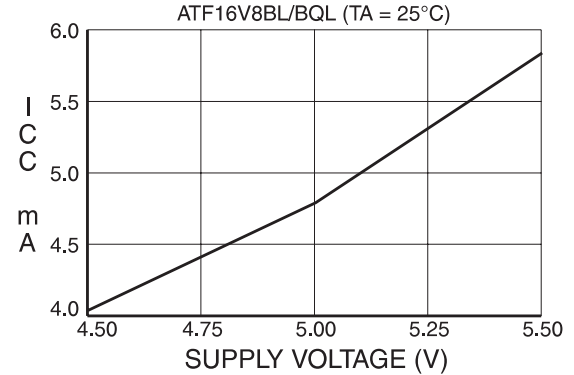
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT FREQUENCY



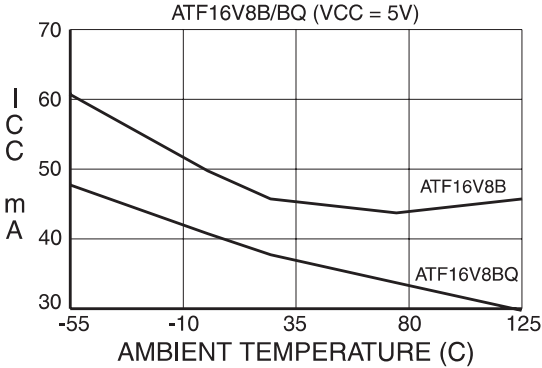
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



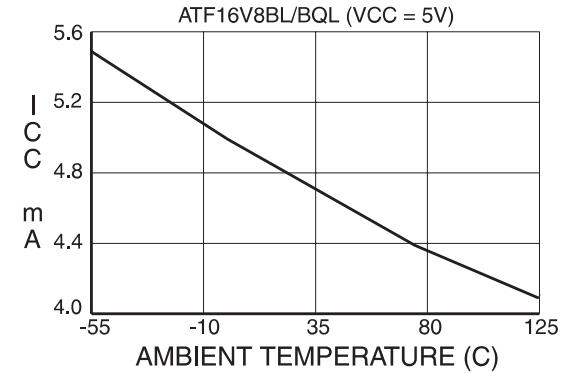
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



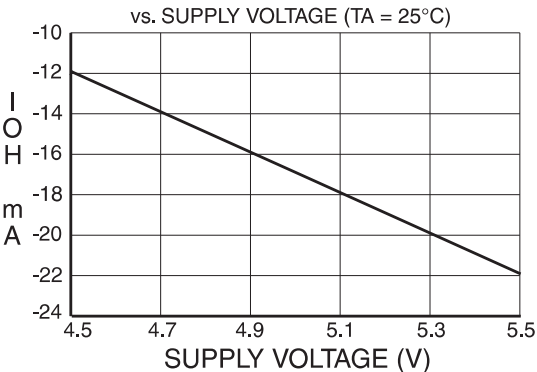
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



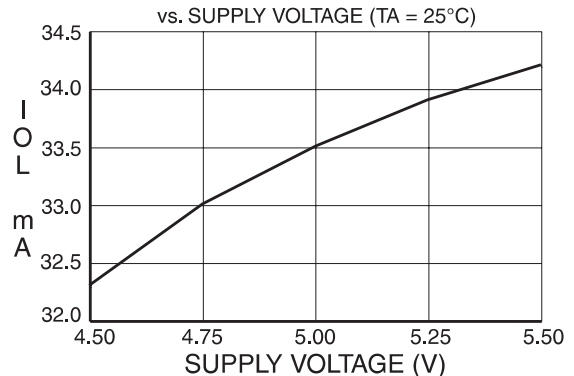
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

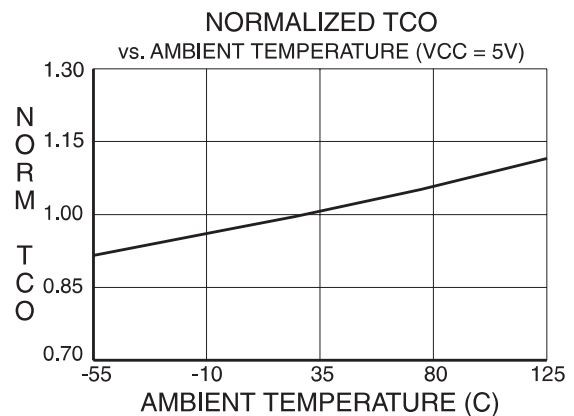
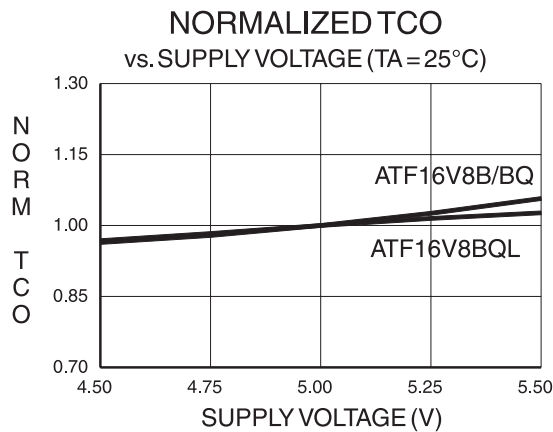
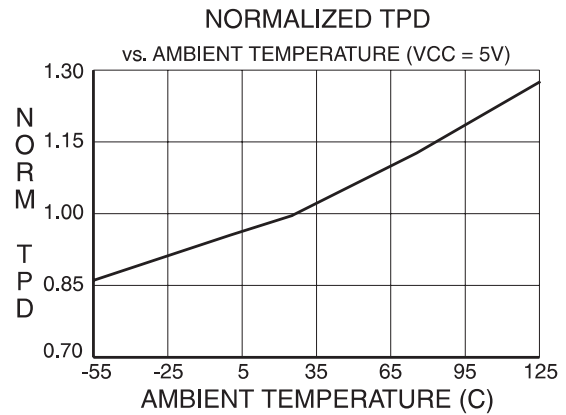
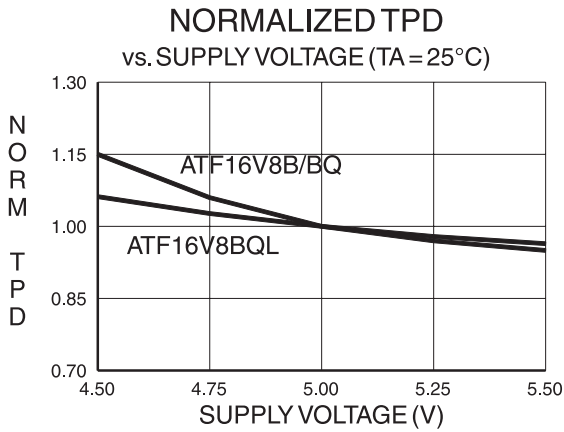
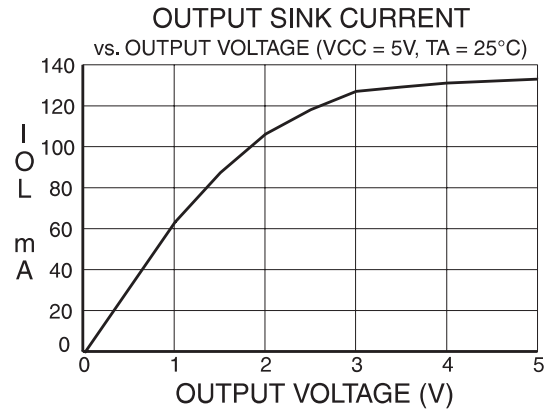
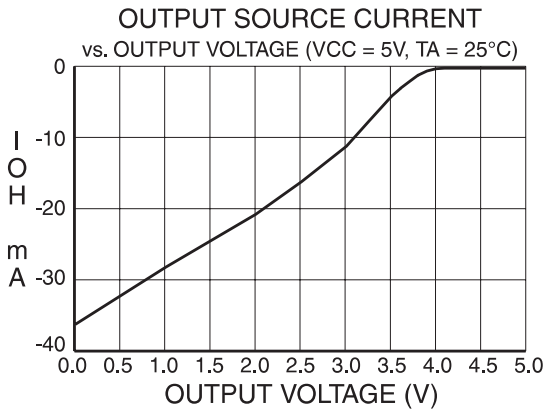
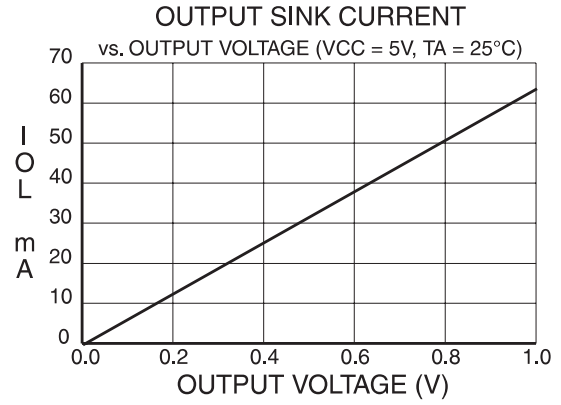
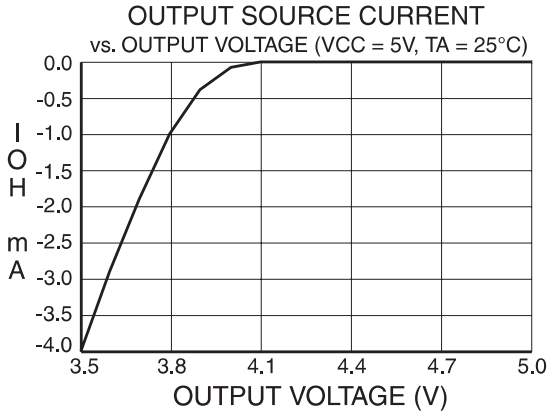


OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT



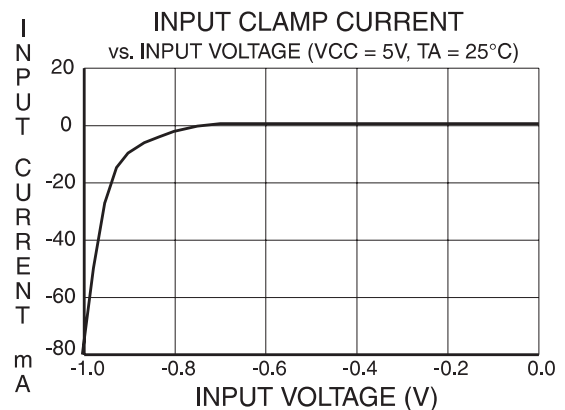
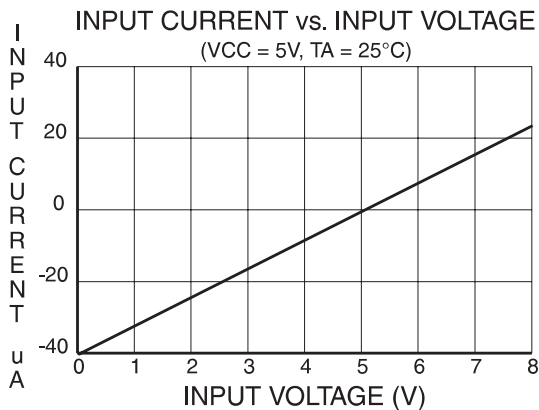
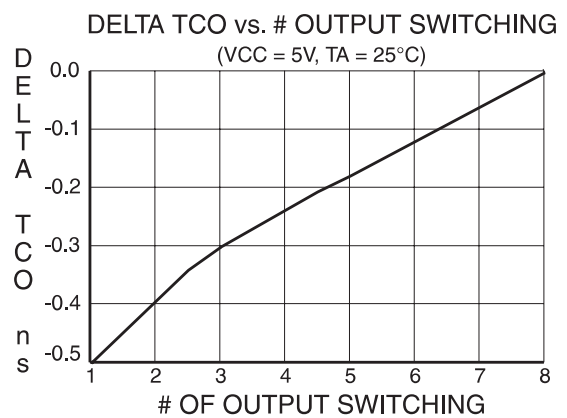
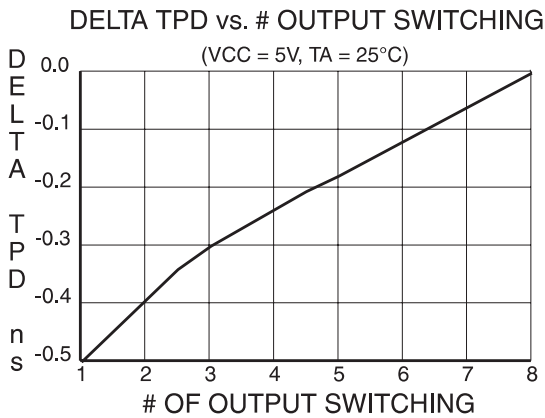
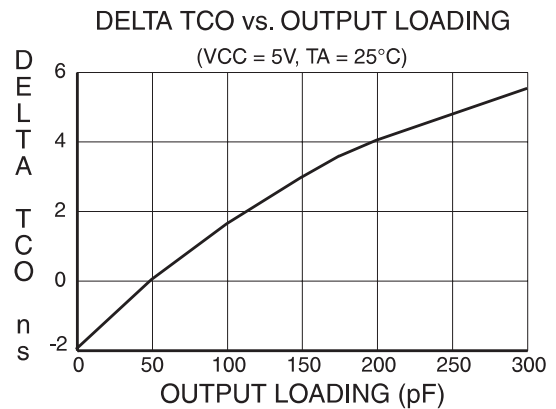
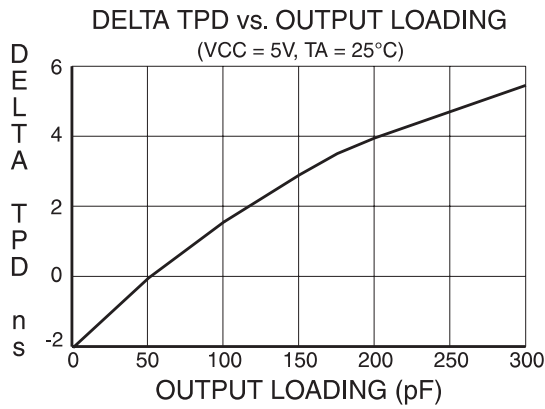
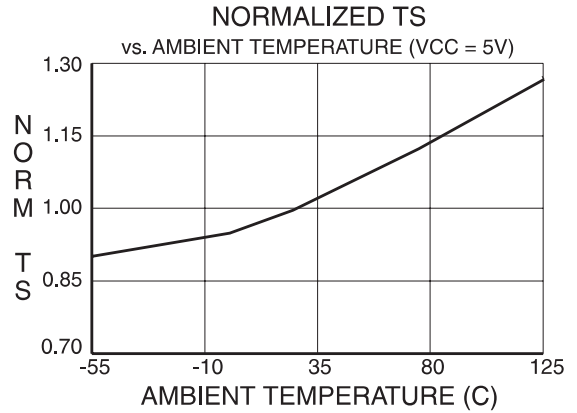
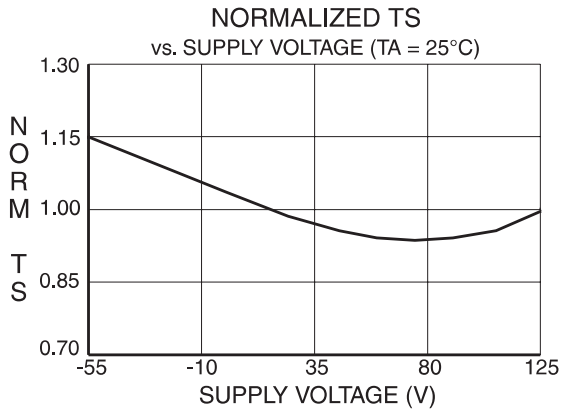
OUTPUT SINK CURRENT





Note: 1. All normalized values referenced to maximum specification in AC Characteristics in the data sheet.





## Ordering Information

t <sub>PD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>S</sub> (ns)	t <sub>CO</sub> (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
7.5	5	5	ATF16V8B-7JC <sup>(1)</sup>	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-7PC <sup>(1)</sup>	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-7SC <sup>(1)</sup>	20S	
10	7.5	7	ATF16V8B-10JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-10PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-10SC	20S	
			ATF16V8B-10JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8B-10PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-10SI	20S	
15	12	10	ATF16V8B-15JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-15PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-15SC	20S	
			ATF16V8B-15JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8B-15PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-15SI	20S	
25	15	12	ATF16V8B-25JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-25PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-25SC	20S	
			ATF16V8B-25JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8B-25PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-25SI	20S	

Note: 1. Recommend ATF16V8C-7.



## Ordering Information

t <sub>PD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>s</sub> (ns)	t <sub>CO</sub> (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
10	7.5	7	ATF16V8BQ-10JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8BQ-10PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8BQ-10SC	20S	
15	12	10	ATF16V8BQL-15JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8BQL-15PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8BQL-15SC	20S	
25	15	12	ATF16V8BQL-25JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8BQL-25PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8BQL-25SC	20S	
			ATF16V8BQL-25JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8BQL-25PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8BQL-25SI	20S	

Package Type	
<b>20J</b>	20 Lead, Plastic J-Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
<b>20P3</b>	20 Lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
<b>20S</b>	20 Lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline (SOIC)