signetics

BIPOLAR FIELD-PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAY (16X8X48 FPLA) 82S101 (OPEN COLLECTOR) 82S100 (TRI-STATE)

82S100
82S101

OBJECTIVE SPECIFICATION

APRIL 1975

DIGITAL 8000 SERIES TTL/MEMORY

DESCRIPTION

The 82S100 (Tri-State Outputs) and the 82S101 (Open Collector Outputs) are Bipolar Programmable Logic Arrays, containing 48 Product terms (AND terms), and 8 output functions. Each output function can be programmed either true active-High (Fp), or true active-Low ($F\overset{*}{p}$). The true state of the output functions is controlled via an output Sum (OR) Matrix by a logical combination of 16-input variables, or their complements, up to 48 terms.

Both devices are field-programmable, which means that custom patterns are immediately available by following the fusing procedure outlined in this data sheet.

The 82S100 and 82S101 are fully TTL compatible, and include a chip-enable clocking input for output deskewing and inhibit. They feature either Open Collector or Tri-State outputs for ease of expansion of product terms and/or input variables.

FEATURES

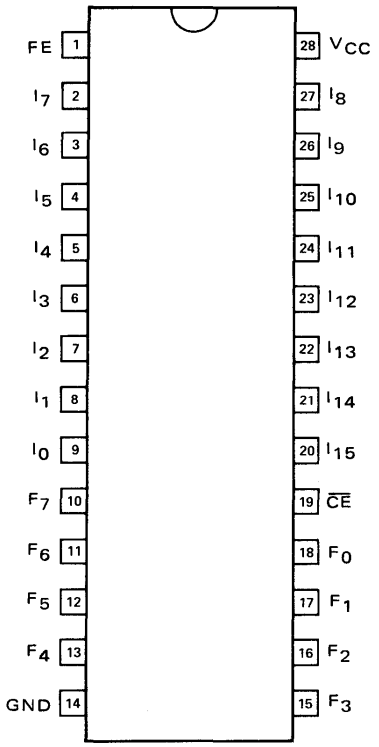
- FIELD PROGRAMMABLE (Ni-Cr LINK)
- INPUT VARIABLES – 16
- OUTPUT FUNCTIONS – 8
- PRODUCT TERMS – 48
- ADDRESS ACCESS TIME – 50ns, MAXIMUM
- POWER DISSIPATION – 600mW, TYPICAL
- INPUT LOADING – (–100μA), MAXIMUM
- OUTPUT OPTION:
  TRI-STATE OUTPUTS – 82S100
  OPEN COLLECTOR OUTPUTS – 82S101
- OUTPUT DISABLE FUNCTION:
  TRI-STATE – Hi-Z
  OPEN COLLECTOR – Hi
- CERAMIC DIP

APPLICATIONS

LARGE READ ONLY MEMORY
RANDOM LOGIC
CODE CONVERSION
PERIPHERAL CONTROLLERS
LOOK-UP AND DECISION TABLES
MICROPROGRAMMING
ADDRESS MAPPING
CHARACTER GENERATORS
SEQUENTIAL CONTROLLERS

PIN CONFIGURATION

I PACKAGE



TRUTH TABLE

LET:

$P_n = \Pi_0^{15} (k_m I_m + j_m \overline{I_m})$; k = 0, 1, X (Don't Care)

n = 0, 1, 2, ... , 47

where:

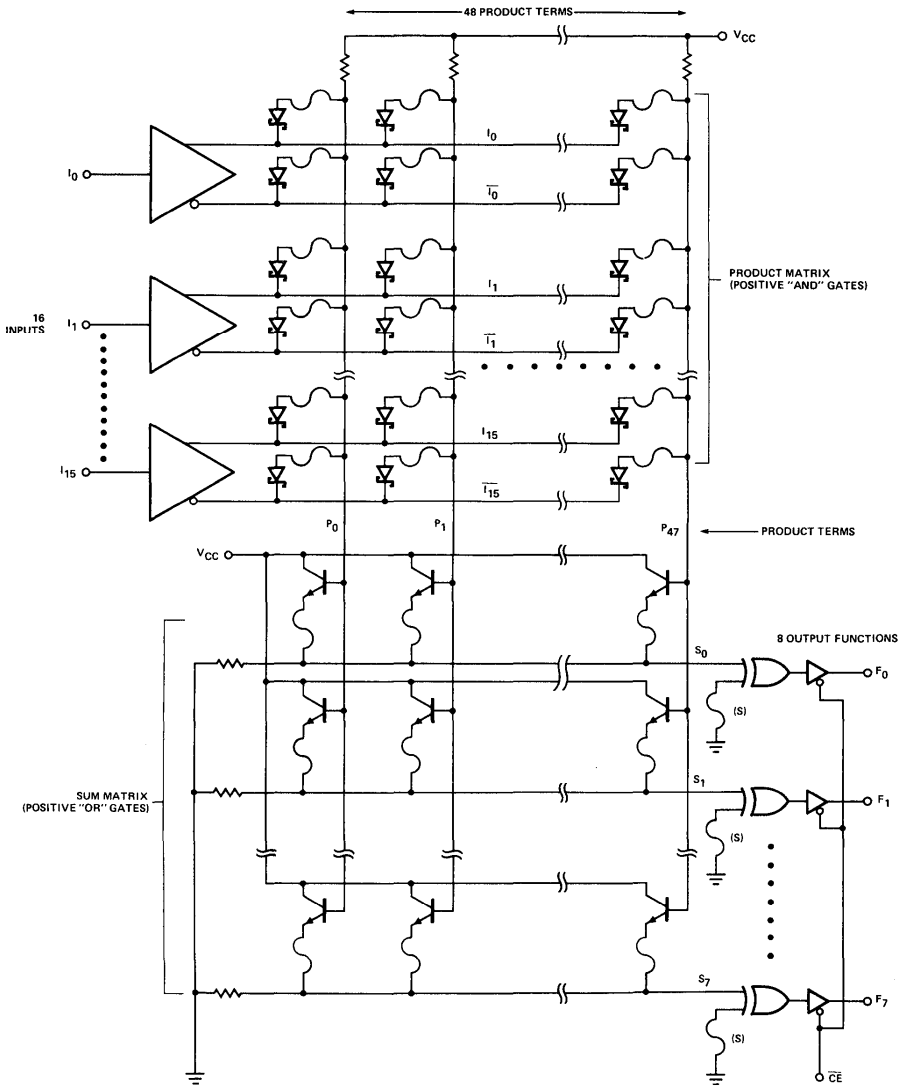
Unprogrammed state : $j_m = k_m = 0$

Programmed state : $j_m = \overline{k_m}$

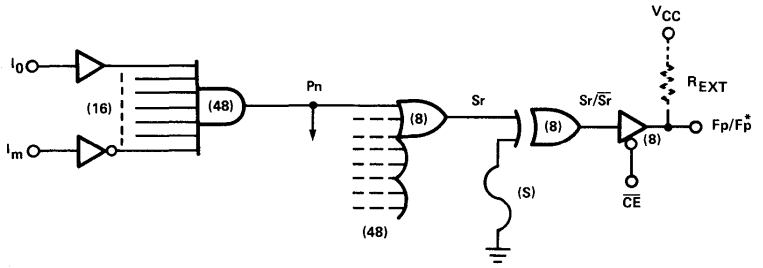
$S_r = f(\Sigma_0^{47} P_n)$; r ≡ p = 0, 1, 2, ... , 7

MODE	P_n	$\overline{CE}$	F_p	F_p^*	$S_r \overset{?}{=} f(P_n)$
Disabled (82S101)	X	1	1	1	X
Disabled (82S100)			Hi-Z	Hi-Z	
Read	1	0	1	0	YES
	0	0	0	1	
	X	0	0	1	NO

BLOCK DIAGRAM



FPLA TYPICAL LOGIC PATH



NOTE:
FOR EACH OF THE 8 OUTPUTS, EITHER THE FUNCTION Fp (ACTIVE HIGH) OR $F\dot{p}$ (ACTIVE LOW) IS AVAILABLE, BUT NOT BOTH. THE REQUIRED FUNCTION POLARITY IS USER PROGRAMMABLE VIA FUSE (S).

$Pn = I_0 \overline{I_1}\, \overline{I_2}\, I_3 \ldots\ldots \overline{I_m}$

$Sr = P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + \ldots\ldots Pn$

$\overline{Sr} = \overline{P_0} \bullet \overline{P_1} \bullet \overline{P_2} \bullet \ldots\ldots \overline{Pn}$

$Fp = (\overline{CE}) + (Sr) = (\overline{CE}) + (P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + \ldots\ldots Pn)$ @ S = SHORT

$F\dot{p} = (\overline{CE}) + (\overline{Sr}) = (\overline{CE}) + (\overline{P_0} \bullet \overline{P_1} \bullet \overline{P_2} \bullet \ldots\ldots \overline{Pn})$ @ S = OPEN

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER[1]		RATING	UNIT
V_{CC}	Power Supply Voltage	+7	Vdc
V_{in}	Input Voltage	+5.5	Vdc
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage (82S101)	+5.5	Vdc
V_O	Off-State Output Voltage (82S100)	+5.5	Vdc
T_A	Operating Temperature Range	0° to +75°	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	−65° to +150°	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $0°C \leqslant T_A \leqslant 75°C$; $4.75V \leqslant V_{CC} \leqslant 5.25V$

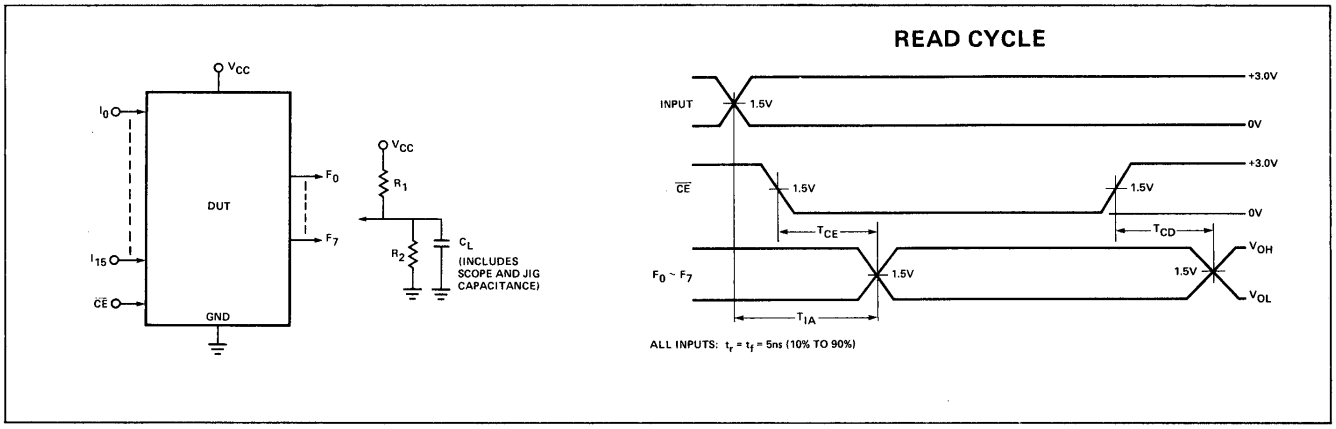
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		LIMITS MIN	LIMITS TYP[2]	LIMITS MAX	UNIT	NOTES
V_{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage	V_{CC} = 5.25V		2			V	1
V_{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage	V_{CC} = 4.75V				0.8	V	1
V_{IC}	Input Clamp Voltage	V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_{IN} = −18mA			−0.8	−1.2	V	1, 7
V_{OH}	High-Level Output Voltage (82S100)	V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_{OH} = −2mA		2.4			V	1, 5
V_{OL}	Low-Level Output Voltage	V_{CC} = 4.75V, I_{OL} = 9.6mA			0.35	0.45	V	1, 8
I_{OLK}	Output Leakage Current (82S101)	V_{CC} = 5.25V	V_{OUT} = 5.25V		1	40	μA	6
$I_{O(OFF)}$	Hi-Z State Output Current (82S100)	V_{CC} = 5.25V	V_{OUT} = 5.25V		1	40	μA	6
		V_{CC} = 5.25V	V_{OUT} = 0.45V		−1	−40	μA	6
I_{IH}	High-Level Input Current	V_{IN} = 5.5V			<1	25	μA	
I_{IL}	Low-Level Input Current	V_{IN} = 0.45V			−10	−100	μA	
I_{OS}	Short-Circuit Output Current (82S100)	V_{CC} = 5.25V, V_{OUT} = 0V		−20		−70	mA	3, 7
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Supply Current (82S100, 82S101)	V_{CC} = 5.25V			120	170	mA	4
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	V_{CC} = 5.0V	V_{IN} = 2.0V		5		pF	
C_O	Output Capacitance	V_{CC} = 5.0V	V_{OUT} = 2.0V		8		pF	6

NOTES:
1. All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.
2. All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25° C.
3. Duration of short circuit should not exceed one second.
4. I_{CC} is measured with the chip enable input grounded, all other inputs at 4.5V and the outputs open.
5. Measured with V_{IL} applied to $\overline{CE}$ and a logic "1" stored.
6. Measured with V_{IH} applied to $\overline{CE}$.
7. Test each output one at the time.
8. Measured with a programmed logic condition for which the output under test is at a "0" logic level. Output sink current is supplied thru a resistor to V_{CC}.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS $0°C \leqslant T_A \leqslant +75°C$, $4.75V \leqslant V_{CC} \leqslant 5.25V$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS			UNIT
			MIN	TYP[2]	MAX	
Propagation Delay						
T_{IA}	Input to Output	C_L = 30pF		35	50	ns
T_{CD}	Chip Disable to Output	R_1 = 270		15	20	ns
T_{CE}	Chip Enable to Output	R_2 = 600		15	20	ns

AC TEST FIGURE AND WAVEFORM



NOTES:
1. Positive current is defined as into the terminal referenced.
2. Typical values are at V_{CC} = 5.0V, and T_A = +25°C.

OBJECTIVE PROGRAMMING PROCEDURE

The 82S100/101 are shipped in an unprogrammed state, characterized by:

A. All internal Ni-Cr links are intact.

B. Each product term (P-term) contains both true and complement values of every input variable I_m (P-terms always logically "FALSE").

C. The Sum Matrix contains all 48 P-terms.

D. The polarity of each output is set to active HIGH (F_p function).

E. All outputs are at a LOW logic level.

To program each of 8 Boolean logic functions of 16 true or complement variables, including up to 48 P-terms, follow the Program/Verify procedures for the Product Matrix, Sum Matrix, and Output Polarity outlined below.

OUTPUT POLARITY

PROGRAM ACTIVE LOW (F_p^* Function)

Program output polarity before programming Product Matrix and Sum Matrix. Program one output at the time.

1. Set GND (pin 14) to OV.
2. Do not apply power to the device (V_{CC}, pin 28, open).
3. Apply V_{OUT} = +18V to the appropriate output for 1ms, and return to OV.
4. Repeat step 3 to program other outputs.

VERIFY OUTPUT POLARITY

1. Set GND (pin 14) to OV, and V_{CC} (pin 28) to +5V.
2. Enable the chip by setting $\overline{CE}$ (pin 19) to LOW logic level.
3. Disable input variables by applying V_{IN} = +10V to all inputs I_0 through I_{15}.
4. Verify output polarity by sensing the logic state of outputs F_0 through F_7. All outputs at a HIGH logic level are programmed active HIGH (F_p function), while all outputs at a LOW logic level are programmed active LOW (F_p^* function).
5. Remove V_{IN} = +10V from inputs I_0 through I_{15}.

PRODUCT MATRIX

PROGRAM INPUT VARIABLE

Program one input at the time and one P-term at the time. All input variable links of unused P-terms are not required to be fused. However, unused input variables must be programmed as Don't Care for all programmed P-terms.

1. Set GND (pin 14) to OV, and V_{CC} (pin 28) to +5V.
2. Disable the chip by setting $\overline{CE}$ (pin 19) to HIGH logic level.
3. Disable input variables by applying V_{IN} = +10V to all inputs I_0 through I_{15}.
4. Address the P-term to be programmed (No. 0 through 47) by applying the corresponding binary code to

outputs F_0 through F_5 with F_0 as LSB. Use standard TTL logic levels.

5a. If the P-term contains neither I_0 nor $\overline{I_0}$ (input is a Don't Care), fuse both I_0 and $\overline{I_0}$ links by executing both steps 5b and 5c, before continuing with step 7.

5b. If the P-term contains I_0, set to fuse the $\overline{I_0}$ link by lowering the input voltage to I_0 from V_{IN} = +10V to a HIGH logic level. Execute step 6.

5c. If the P-term contains $\overline{I_0}$, set to fuse the I_0 link by lowering the input voltage to I_0 from V_{IN} = +10V to a LOW logic level. Execute step 6.

6a. After 10μs delay, raise FE (pin 1) from 0V to +17V. The source must have a current limit of 250mA, and rise time of 10 to 50μs.

6b. After 10μs delay, pulse the $\overline{CE}$ input to +10V for a period of 1ms.

6c. After 10μs delay, return FE input to OV.

7. Return input I_0 to a disable state by applying V_{IN} = +10V.

8. Repeat steps 5 through 7 for all other input variables.

9. Repeat steps 4 through 8 for all other P-terms.

10. Remove V_{IN} = +10V from all input variables.

VERIFY INPUT VARIABLE

1. Set GND (pin 14) to 0V, and V_{CC} (pin 28) to +5V.

2. Enable F_7 output by setting $\overline{CE}$ to +10V.

3. Disable input variables by applying V_{IN} = +10V to inputs I_0 through I_{15}.

4. Address the P-term to be verified (No. 0 through 47) by applying the corresponding binary code to outputs F_0 through F_5.

5. Interrogate input variable I_0 as follows:
   A. Lower the input voltage to I_0 from V_{IN} = +10V to a HIGH logic level, and sense the state of output F_7.
   B. Lower the input voltage to I_0 from a HIGH to a LOW logic level, and sense the logic state of output F_7.

The state of I_0 contained in the P-term is determined in accordance with the following truth table:

I_0	F_7	Input Variable State Contained In P-Term
0 1	1 0	$\overline{I_0}$
0 1	0 1	I_0
0 1	1 1	Dont Care
0 1	0 0	(I_0), ($\overline{I_0}$)

Note that two tests are required to uniquely determine the state of the input variable contained in the P-term.

6. Return input I_0 to a disable state by applying V_{IN} = +10V.

7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 for all other input variables.

8. Repeat steps 4 through 7 for all other P-terms.

9. Remove V_{IN} = +10V from all input variables.

SUM MATRIX

PROGRAM PRODUCT TERM

Program one output at the time for one P-term at the time. All P_n links of unused P-terms in the Sum Matrix are not required to be fused.

1. Set GND (pin 14) to 0V, and V_{CC} (pin 28) to +8.5V.

2. Disable the chip by setting $\overline{CE}$ (pin 19) to a HIGH logic level.

3. Address the P-term to be programmed (No. 0 through 47) by applying the corresponding binary code to input variables I_0 through I_5, with I_0 as LSB. Use standard TTL levels.

4a. If the P-term is contained in output function F_0 (F_0 = 1 or F_0^* = 0), go to step 6.

4b. If the P-term **is not** contained in output function F_0 (F_0 = 0 or F_0^* = 1), set to fuse the P_n link by applying V_{OUT} = +10V to output F_0.

5a. After 10μs delay, raise FE (pin 1) from 0V to +17V.

5b. After 10μs delay, pulse the $\overline{CE}$ input to +10V for a period of 1ms.

5c. After 10μs delay, return FE input to 0V.

6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for all other output functions.

7. Repeat steps 3 through 6 for all other P-terms.

8. Remove +8.5V from V_{CC}.

VERIFY PRODUCT TERM

1. Set GND (pin 14) to 0V, and V_{CC} (pin 28) to +8.5V.

2. Enable the chip by setting $\overline{CE}$ (pin 19) to a LOW logic level.

3. Address the P-term to be verified (No. 0 through 47) by applying the corresponding binary code to input variables I_0 through I_5, with I_0 as the LSB. Use standard TTL levels.

4. To determine the status of the P_n link in the Sum Matrix for each output function F_p or F_p^*, sense the state of outputs F_0 through F_7. The status of the link is given by the following truth table:

Output		P-term Link
Active HIGH (F_p)	Active LOW (F_p^*)	
0	1	FUSED
1	0	PRESENT

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for all other P-terms.

6. Remove +8.5V from V_{CC}.