T-46-13-47 CMOS E²PLD Electrically Erasable Programmable Logic

PEEL[™] 18CV8

Features

Advanced CMOS E2PROM Technology

Low Power Consumption

- CMOS: 15mA Standby + 1mA/MHz Max
- TTL: 25mA Standby + 1mA/MHz Max

High Performance

T_{PD} 25nS Max, T_{CO} 18nS Max, T_{SC} 15nS Min

Reprogrammability

- 100% factory tested
- Cost effective "window-less" package
- Erase/Program time in seconds
- Adds convenience, reduces field retrofit and development cost

Design Security

· Prevents unauthorized reading or copying of design

Architectural Flexibility

- 74 Product Term x 36 Input array
- Up to 18 Inputs and 8 I/O pins
- Independently configurable I/O macro cells: polarity, register, combinatorial, bi-directional

- · Synchronous preset, asynchronous clear
- Independent output enables

Application Versatility

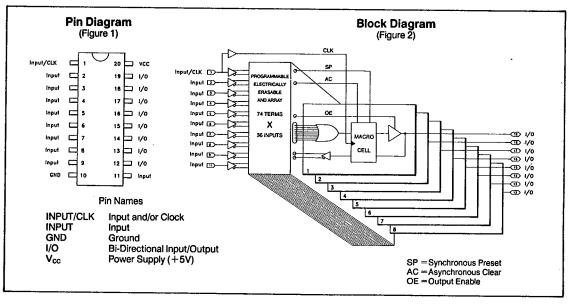
- Replace SSI/MSI logic
- Emulates bipolar PAL™ devices and the EP300/310
- Simplifies inventory control
- Allows new design possibilities

Development/Programmer Support

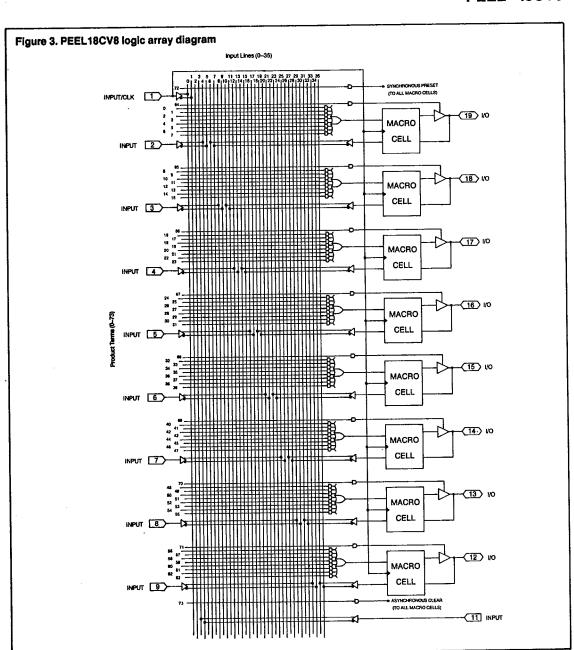
Popular PC-based development tools and programmers

General Description

The Gould PEEL™ 18CV8 is a CMOS Programmable Electrically Erasable Logic device that provides a high performance, low power, reprogrammable, and architecturally flexible alternative to conventional programmable logic devices (PLDs). Designed in advanced CMOS E²PROM technology, the performance of the PEEL 18CV8 rivals speed parameters of standard bipolar PLDs with a dramatic improvement in power consumption. The electrically erasable reprogrammable technology of the PEEL









18CV8 not only reduces development and field retrofit costs but enhances testability enabling Gould to ensure 100% field programmability and function.

Packaged in a cost-effective "window-less" 20 pin DIP, the flexible architecture of the PEEL 18CV8 allows for replacement of standard SSI/MSI logic circuitry or pin-out compatible emulation of 20-pin bipolar PAL devices and the Altera EP300/310. In addition, over a hundred new logic configurations, not possible with earlier generation PLDs, can be implemented. Primary development and programming support of the PEEL 18CV8 is provided by popular third-party PC based development tools and stand-alone programmers. Gould also offers a Development System specifically for the PEEL 18CV8 and other PEEL devices.

Architectural Overview

The basic architecture of the PEEL 18CV8 is similar to that of earlier generation PLDs to the extent that it utilizes a sum-of-products logic array in a programmable AND fixed OR structure. This familiar logic arrangement allows user defined output functions to be created by programming the connection of input signals into the array. What makes the architecture of the PEEL 18CV8 different, however, is the increased capability and flexibility it provides resulting in a higher level of equivalent gate integration and a simplification of design.

The block diagram in figure 2 illustrates the key elements of the PEEL 18CV8 architecture. Externally, the PEEL 18CV8 provides up to 18 inputs and 8 outputs for use. At the core is a programmable electrically erasable "AND array" of 36 input lines by 74 product terms. The 36 input lines are derived from the true and complements of the 18 possible input pins. The 74 product terms are made up of: 1 synchronous preset term, 1 asynchronous clear term, 8 output enable terms and 64 terms divided into groups of 8 each feeding into an OR function.

Each OR function is directly associated with one of eight macro cells and I/O pins. An individual macro cell can be programmed into one of twelve different configurations. Depending on the configuration, the output of the macro cell can be fed back into the array or output via its associated I/O pin. The configurations include various arrangements for bi-directional I/O, registered or combinatorial

feedback, registered or combinatorial output and output polarity control. The output enable term of each I/O pin can be used to force a high impedance state for bi-directional I/O operations or for dedicated input usage. The synchronous preset term, asynchronous clear term and clock (pin 1, I/CLK) are globally routed to all macro cells.

Logic Array Operation

A more detailed view of the overall architecture, specifically the logic array, is illustrated by the PEEL 18CV8 Logic Array diagram in figure 3. As referred to previously, the logic array of the PEEL 18CV8 consists of:

• 36 Input Lines:

10 true and complement inputs

8 true and complement inputs/feedbacks

74 Product Terms:

64 product terms (8x8 Sum-of-Products form)

8 output enable product terms

1 synchronous preset term

1 asynchronous clear term

Looking at the logic array diagram, the 36 input lines (0—35) run vertically and the 74 product terms (0—73) run horizontally. Each input line and product term intersection in the array has an associated programmable E²PROM memory cell that determines whether the intersection is connected or open. A connection allows an input line to become a logical input of the intersected product term (AND gate). Thus, each product term, although unlikely in a real application, truly equals a 36 input AND gate.

In figure 3, the logic array has 64 product terms that are divided into groups of 8 each feeding into a sum (OR gate). By connecting specific inputs or I/O macro cell feedbacks to the product terms, complex sum-of-products logic functions can be created. Each sum feeds into its associated I/O macro cell where the logic function can be further controlled for output to an I/O pin or feedback into the array.

In addition to the 64 product terms of the 8 sum-ofproduct groups, there are 8 output enable product terms, 1 synchronous preset product term and 1 asynchronous clear product term. These additional terms are used to directly control specific I/O functions which are covered in the following section.





I/O Macro Cell and Output Enable Operation

A great amount of architectural flexibility is provided by the PEEL 18CV8's reconfigurable I/O macro cells and independently controlled output enables. A closer look at the I/O macro cell, figure 4, shows that it consists of a D-type flip-flop and two signal select multiplexers.

The D-type flip-flop operates similarly to standard TTL D flip-flops to the extent that the D input is latched on the rising edge (LOW to HIGH transition) of the CLK input and Q or Q output signals can be used. Two additional inputs are controlled by the asynchronous clear and synchronous

preset terms.

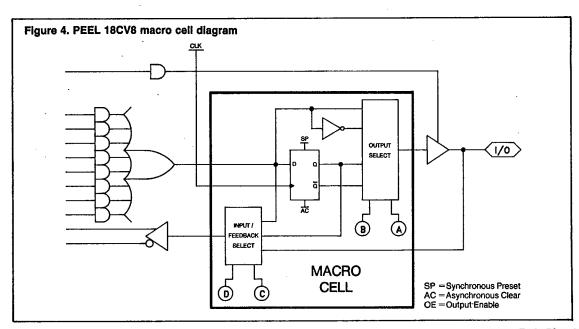
When the asynchronous clear product term is asserted (HIGH) the Q output will immediately be set to a LOW regardless of the clock state. When the synchronous preset term is asserted (HIGH) the Q output will be set to a HIGH on the following rising edge (LOW to HIGH transition) of the CLK input. Priority is given to the asynchronous clear signal if both asynchronous clear and synchronous preset have been asserted. Upon power-up, the asynchronous clear function is automatically performed setting the Q outputs of all macro cell flip-flops to a LOW.

The two signal select multiplexers of each macro cell are controlled by four E2PROM programmable bits (A,B,C and D) that determine which of the twelve possible configurations the macro cell will assume. This independent flexibil-

ity allows a single PEEL 18CV8 to implement a combination of configurations among its eight macro cells. The configurations include various arrangements for bi-directional I/O, registered or combinatorial feedback, registered or combinatorial output and output polarity control. The twelve possible I/O macro cell configurations are listed in table 1. Their equivalent circuits are illustrated in figure 5.

Table 1. PEEL18CV8 macro cell configurations

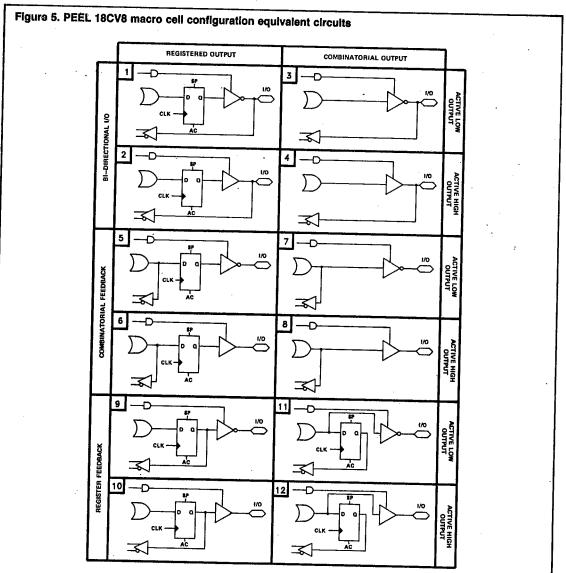
	Configuration		1				
#	Α	В	C	D	Input/Feedback Select	Output :	Select
1	1	1	1	1	Bi-Directional I/O	Register	Active Low
2	0	1	1	1			Active High
3	1	0	1	1		Combinatorial	Active Low
4	0	0	1	1			Active High
5	1	1	1	0	Combinatorial Feedback	Register	Active Low
6	0	1	1	0			Active High
7	1	0	1	0		Combinatoria!	Active Low
8	0	0	1	0			Active High
9	1	1	0	0	Register Feedback	Register	Active Low
10	0	1	0	0			Active High
11	1	0	0	0		Combinatorial	Active Low
12	0	0	0	0			Active High





Each of the 8 output enable terms can enable or disable the output of its associated I/O macro cell. When the output enable product term is a logical true (HIGH) the output signal is enabled to the I/O pin. When it is a logical false

(LOW) the I/O pin is in a high impedance state. The output enable product terms allow individual I/O pins to be input only or bi-direction I/O.







Applications of the PEEL 18CV8

The versatility of the PEEL makes it an effective alternative to conventional methods of logic design over

a broad range of applications.

As an SSI/MSI logic replacement, the PEEL enhances the design process with increased flexibility, higher performance, faster development time and design security. Manufacturing benefits are also realized by requiring fewer components and interconnects resulting in more efficient use of space, simplified inventory control and higher reliability.

As a bipolar PAL replacement, the PEEL has comparable speed yet offers several advantages including: enhanced design flexibility, simplified inventory control, reduced power consumption, reprogrammability, and 100% factory testability for function and programming.

Design flexibility is of particular importance since the PEEL 18CV8 not only emulates the majority of the 20 pin PAL devices (see table 2) but also allows functions found among several PAL device types to be combined. In addition, completely new functions, not supported by the standard PAL devices, can be implemented. This flexibility means a designer can focus on the design rather than on the restrictions of a fixed architecture. Reprogrammability is also a key benefit over one time programmable PALs. This feature adds convenience and cost savings in development prototyping and field retrofitting of systems. Converting existing PAL designs to the PEEL 18CV8 for plugin replacement is easily accomplished using the PEEL evaluation or development tools described later in this data sheet.

As a design alternative to low-density gate arrays, one or more PEEL 18CV8s offer a cost-effective and low-risk option. With its architectural flexibility and equivalent gate density of approximately 300 gates, designs traditionally employing low-density gate arrays can be implemented quickly at no factory development (NRE) cost. Unlike the lead times encountered with gate arrays, the PEEL 18CV8 is off-the-shelf available. Futhermore, if a design error is

made or an upgrade is necessary, the changes can simply be reprogrammed.

Similar to SSI/MSI logic, PALs and low density gate arrays, applications of the PEEL 18CV8 cover all the primary areas of system design including, data processing, communications, industrial, consumer, military and transportation. Specific functions implemented using the PEEL 18CV8 range from basic logic and system support circuitry to stand-alone controllers. Some of these applications possibilities include:

SSI/MSI Logic Replacement/Customization

Random logic
Decoders/encoders
Comparators
Multiplexers
Counters
Shift registers

Processor System Support

Address decoding
Wait-state generation
Memory protection
Memory refresh
DMA control
Interrupt control
Timer/Counter functions
Bus arbitration and interface
Error detection and correction

I/O interface and Support

Intelligent I/O port
Data Comm interface
Display interface
Keyboard scanning
Disk and tape drive control
Front panel interface

Stand-Alone Non μP Based Controllers

Motor control Sensor monitoring Security access control Display Control

Table 2. PLD devices that can be emulated by the PEEL 18CV8

20-pin PAL

Output Type				Part Nur	nber and I/	0 Capacity			
Combinatorial-High Combinatorial-Low Combinatorial-Polarity Registered-Low Registered-Polarity	10H8 10L8	12H6 12L6	14H4 14L4	16H2 16L2	16R4 16RP4	16R6 16RP6	16H8 16L8 16P8 16R8 16RP8	16HD8 16LD8	18P8

ALTERA

EP 300/310



Absolute Maximum Ratings*8

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Vcc	Supply Voltage	relative to GND	5	7.0	V
V _I	Voltage applied to Input*10	relative to GND*1.2	5	7.0	V
V _o	Voltage applied to Output	relative to GND*1,2	5	7.0	
Ь	Output Current	per pin (lo.,lon)		±25	mA
T _{ST}	Storage Temperature		-65	+125	°C
T _{LT}	Lead Temperature	(soldering 10 seconds)	 -	+300	ို့

Operating Ranges

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V∞	Supply Voltage	Commercial	4.75	5.25	V
TA	Operating Temperature	Commercial	1 0	+70	°C
T _R	Clock Rise Time	*5	· · · · ·	500	nS
T _F	Clock Fall Time	15		500	nS
TRVCC	V _{cc} Rise Time	'5		10	mS

D.C. Characteristics (Over Operating Range Specifications)

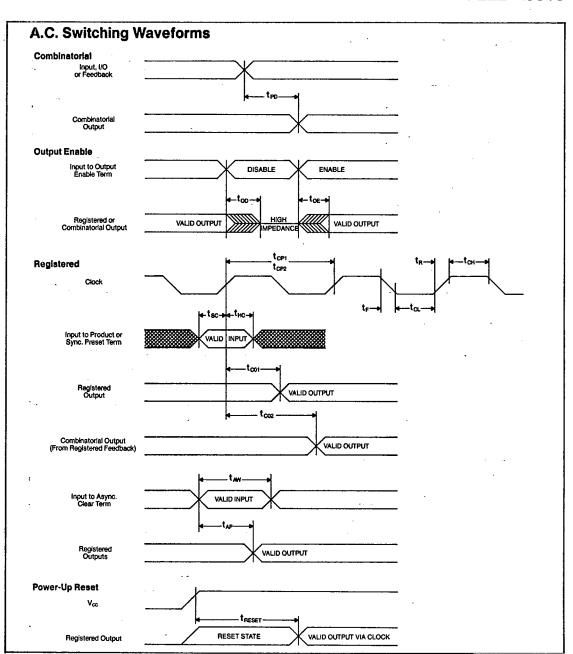
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP"	MAX	UNIT
locs	V _∞ Current Standby	VN== Ar ot AH a		12	25	mA
locu	V _∞ Current Active	V _N =V _L or V _H , All inputs, feedback and I/O switching. ⁹			I _{ccs} + .7 mA/MHz	mA
<u>k</u>	Input Leakage	V _N =GND to V _{CC}			±10	uА
loz	Output Leakage	VO = High Impedance, Vo=GND to Vcc			±10	uA
V _L	Input Low Voltage		-0.3	 	.8	v
V _H	Input High Voltage		2.0	 	V _{cc} +0.3	v
VaL	Output Low Voltage	l _{oL} =+8.0mA *12		 	.45	
Volc	Output Low Voltage CMOS	$l_{OL} = 10 \mu A$			0.1V	V
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage TTL	I _{OH} = -4.0mA	2.4			v
V _{OHC}	Output High Voltage CMOS	l _{OH} = - 10μΑ	V _{cc} -0.1V	<u> </u>		- v

Capacitance^{*3}

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	f=1MHz		4	6	pf
Cour	Output Capacitance	f=1MHz		8	12	Df
C _{CLK}	Clock Pin Capacitance	f=1MHz		8	13	pf





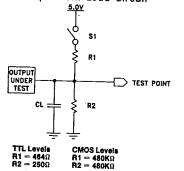




A C. Characteristics	(Over Operating Range Specifications)
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Cumbal	I Barrier	1	18C	V8-25	18CV8-35		18CV8-50		T	
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNIT	
t _{PD}	Input*4 to combinatorial output			25		35	1	50	nS	
t _{oo}	Input*4 to output disable	*6		25	 	35	 	50		
t _{oe}	Input*4 output enable	*6		25	 	35	├	+	nS	
tsc	Input'4 set-up to clock	 	20	+	30	135		50	nS	
t _{HC}	Input ⁴ hold after clock		0	┼──	0	┼	32	├ ──	nS	
ta.	Clock low time	*5	15	├		 	0	<u> </u>	nS	
t _{CH}	Clock high time	*5	15	 	15	 -	20	<u> </u>	nS	
t ₀₀₁	Clock to output	+	15	1	15	 	20	L	nS	
t _{co2}	Clock to combinatorial output delay via registered feedback			15 35		20 50		28 70	nS nS	
t _{CP1}	Minimum clock period (register feedback to register output via internal path)			30		45		42	nS	
f _{MAX1}	Max. frequency (1/t _{CP1})	† 	35.3		22.2		00.0			
tops	Minimum clock period (t _{sc} + t _{co1})	 		35	22.2		23.8		MHz	
f _{MAX2}	Max. frequency (1/t _{CP2})	 	28.5	35		50		60	nS	
tav	Async. clear pulse width	111			20		16.6		MHz	
tap	Input*4 to async. clear	 	25		35		50		nS	
treset	Power-on reset time for	-5		30		40		55	nS	
TREACT	registers in clear state			5		5		5	uS	

A.C. Equvialent Load Circuit



A.C. Testing Input/Output Waveform



A.C. Test Point/Load Circuit Table

AC TEST	TEST POINT	- A.	1
AC IEST	EST POINT	CL	S1
NORMAL	1.57	30pf	closed
10E(Z+1)	УОН	30pf	open
tOE(Z≯O)	VOL	30pf	closed
100(1+Z)	V0H-,5V	5pf	open
100(0 → Z)	V0L+.5V	5pf	closed

Z=High impedance

Notes

- Minimum DC input is -.5V, however, inputs may undershoot to -2.0V for periods less than 20ns.
- Voltage applied to input or output must not exceed $V_{cc} + 1.0V$.
- These measurements are periodically sample tested.
- "Input" refers to an Input signal. Test points for Clock and V_{cc} in $t_{\rm R}$, $t_{\rm F}$, $t_{\rm CL}$, $t_{\rm CH}$, and $t_{\rm RESET}$ are referenced at 10% and 90% levels.
- See A.C. test point / load circuit table for t_{oe} , and t_{oo} testing. 7 Typical values and capacitance are measured at $V_{cc}=5.0\mbox{V}$ and $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$.
- Exposure to absolute maximum ratings over extended periods of time may affect device reliability. Exceeding absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage.
- " I/O pins are open (no load).
- $V_{\mbox{\tiny N}}$ specified is not for program/verify operation. Contact Gould for information regarding PEEL 18CV8 program/verify
- " Minimum width required to ensure proper asynchronous clear operation and does not imply rejection of signal less than this
- Contact factory for increased IOL requirements.



Electronics

PEEL[™] 18CV8

