



# PAL20RA10/-20

## 24-pin Asynchronous TTL Programmable Array Logic

Advanced  
Micro  
Devices

### DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

- As fast as 20 ns maximum propagation delay and 30 MHz  $f_{MAX}$
- Individually programmable asynchronous clock, preset, reset, and enable
- Registered or combinatorial outputs
- Programmable polarity
- Programmable replacement for high-speed TTL logic
- TTL-level register preload for testability
- Easy design with PALASM<sup>®</sup> software
- Programmable on standard PAL<sup>®</sup> device programmers
- 24-pin SKINNYDIP<sup>®</sup> and 28-pin PLCC packages save space

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PAL20RA10 offers asynchronous clocking for each of the ten flip-flops in the device. The ten macrocells feature programmable clock, preset, reset, and enable, and all can operate asynchronously to other macrocells in the same device. The PAL20RA10 also has flip-flop bypass, allowing any combination of registered and combinatorial outputs.

The PAL20RA10 utilizes Advanced Micro Devices' advanced oxide- and junction-isolated bipolar processes and fuse-link technology. The devices provide user-programmable logic for replacing conventional SSI/MSI gates and flip-flops at a reduced chip count.

The PAL20RA10 allows the systems engineer to implement the design on-chip, by opening fuse links to configure AND and OR gates within the device, according to the desired logic function. Complex interconnections between gates, which previously required time-consuming layout, are lifted from the PC board and

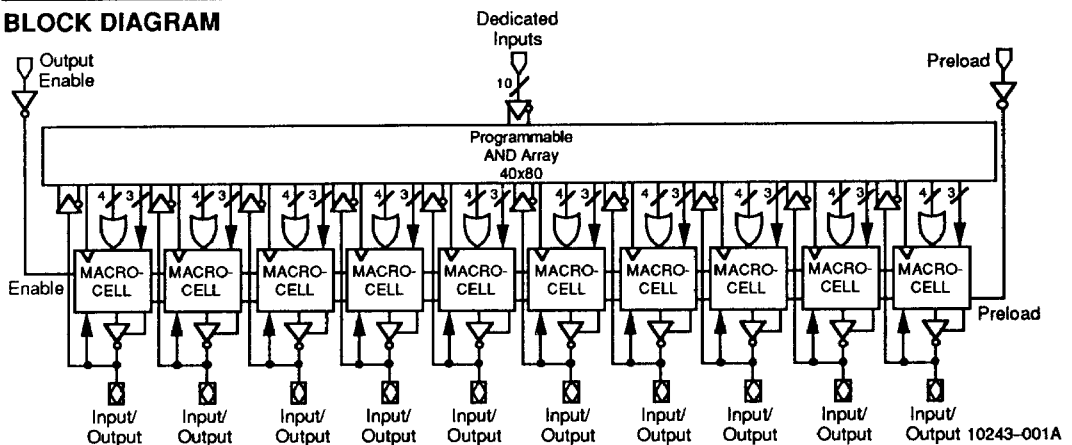
placed on silicon, where they can be easily modified during prototyping or production.

The PAL device implements the familiar Boolean logic transfer function, the sum of products. The PAL device is a programmable AND array driving a fixed OR array. The AND array is programmed to create custom product terms, while the OR array sums selected terms at the outputs.

Product terms with all fuses opened assume the logical HIGH state; product terms connected to both true and complement of any single input assume the logical LOW state. Registers consist of D-type flip-flops that are loaded on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of the clock. Unused input pins should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

The entire PAL device family is supported by the PALASM software package. The PAL family is programmed on conventional PAL device programmers.

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



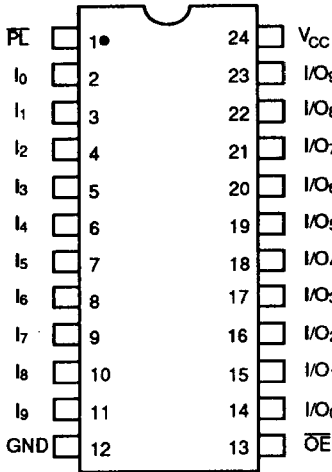
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# CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

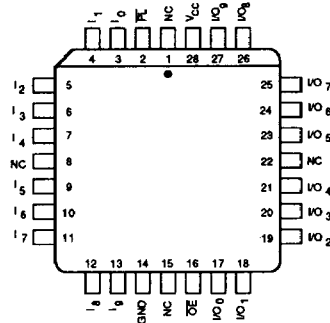
## Top Views

**SKINNYDIP/FLATPACK**



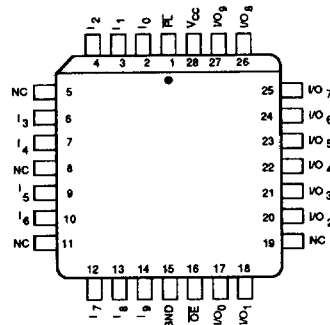
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**PLCC (-20 only)**



10243-003A

**PLCC (std only)**

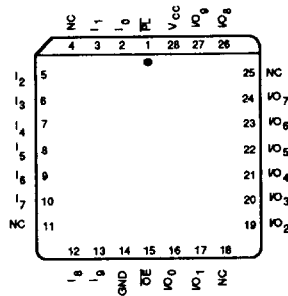


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### PIN DESIGNATIONS

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| GND             | Ground         |
| I               | Input          |
| I/O             | Input/Output   |
| NC              | No Connect     |
| OE              | Output Enable  |
| PL              | Preload        |
| V <sub>CC</sub> | Supply Voltage |

**LCC**



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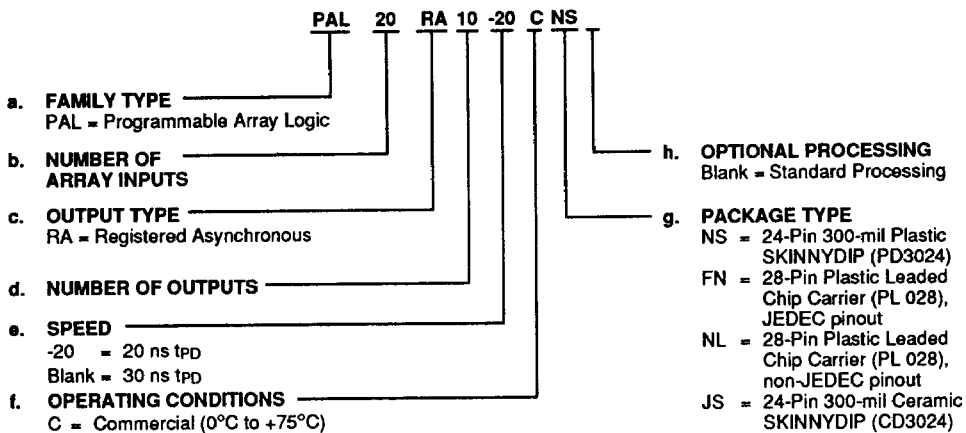
**Note:**  
Pin 1 is marked for orientation

## ORDERING INFORMATION

### Commercial Products

AMD programmable logic products for commercial applications are available with several ordering options. The order number (Valid Combination) is formed by a combination of:

- a. Family Type
- b. Number of Array Inputs
- c. Output Type
- d. Number of Outputs
- e. Speed
- f. Operating Conditions
- g. Package Type
- h. Optional Processing



| Valid Combinations |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| PAL20RA10-20       | CNS,<br>CFN,<br>CJS |
| PAL20RA10          | CNS,<br>CNL,<br>CJS |

#### Valid Combinations

The Valid Combinations table lists configurations planned to be supported in volume for this device. Consult the local AMD sales office to confirm availability of specific valid combinations, and to check on newly released combinations.

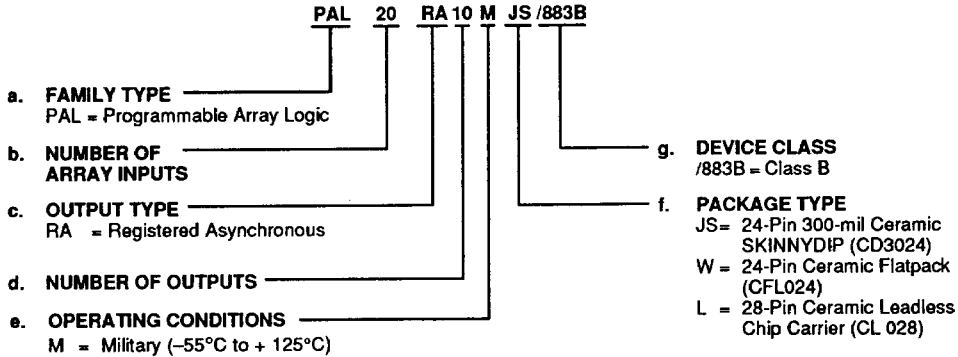
Note: Marked with MMI logo.

# ORDERING INFORMATION

## APL Products

AMD programmable logic products for Aerospace and Defense applications are available with several ordering options. APL (Approved Products List) products are fully compliant with MIL-STD-883 requirements. The order number (Valid Combination) is formed by a combination of:

- a. Family Type
- b. Number of Array Inputs
- c. Output Type
- d. Number of Outputs
- e. Operating Conditions
- f. Package Type
- g. Device Class



| Valid Combinations |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| PAL20RA10          | MJS/883B,<br>MW/883B,<br>ML/883B |

### Valid Combinations

The Valid Combinations table lists configurations planned to be supported in volume for this device. Consult the local AMD sales office to confirm availability of specific valid combinations, and to check on newly released combinations.

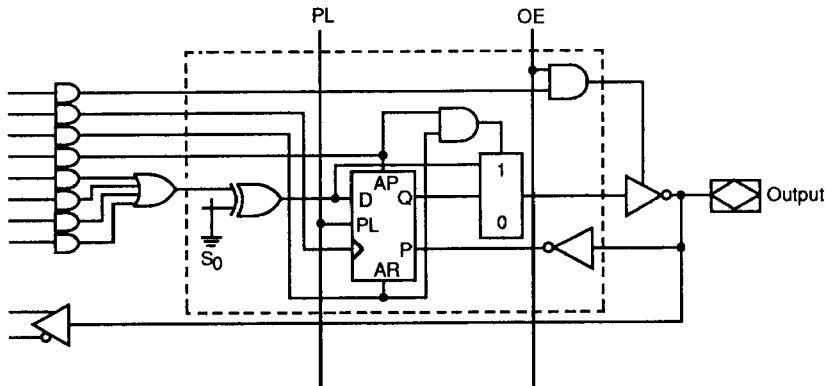
Note: Marked with MMI logo.

### Group A Tests

Group A Tests consist of Subgroups: 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

### Military Burn-In

Military burn-in is in accordance with the current revision of MIL-STD-883, Test Methods 1015, Conditions A through E. Test conditions are selected at AMD's option.



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Figure 1. PAL20RA10 Macrocell

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The PAL20RA10 has ten dedicated input lines and ten programmable I/O macrocells. The Registered Asynchronous (RA) macrocell is shown in Figure 1. Pin 1 serves as global register preload and pin 13 serves as global output enable. Programmable output polarity is available to provide user-programmable output polarity for each individual macrocell.

The programmable functions in the PAL20RA10 are automatically configured from the user's design specification, which can be in a number of formats. The design specification is processed by development software to verify the design and create a programming file. This file, once downloaded to a programmer, configures the device according to the user's desired function.

### Programmable Preset and Reset

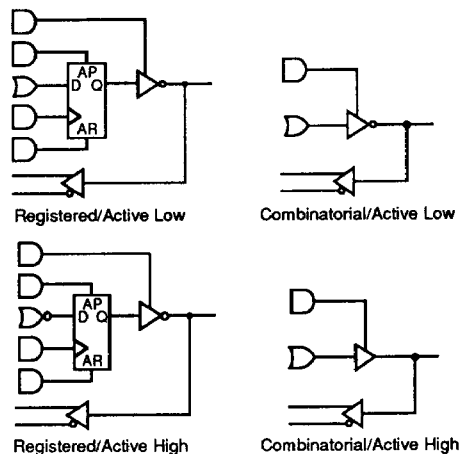
In each macrocell, two product lines are dedicated to asynchronous preset and asynchronous reset. If the preset product line is HIGH, the Q output of the register becomes a logic 1. If the reset product line is HIGH, the Q output of the register becomes a logic 0. The operation of the programmable preset and reset overrides the clock.

### Combinatorial/Registered Outputs

If both the preset and reset product lines are HIGH, the flip-flop is bypassed and the output becomes combinatorial. Otherwise, the output is from the register. Each output can be configured to be combinatorial or registered.

### Programmable Clock

The clock input to each flop-flop comes from the programmable array, allowing any flip-flop to be clocked independently if desired.



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Figure 2. Macrocell Configurations

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## Three-State Outputs

The devices provide a product term dedicated to local output control. There is also a global output control pin. The output is enabled if both the global output control pin is LOW and the local output control product term is HIGH. If the global output control pin is HIGH, all outputs will be disabled. If the local output control product term is LOW, then that output will be disabled.

## Security Fuse

A security fuse is also provided to prevent unauthorized copying of PAL device patterns. Once the fuse is programmed, the circuitry enabling verification is permanently disabled, and the array will read as if every fuse is programmed. With verification not operating, it is impossible to simply copy the PAL device pattern on a PAL device programmer.

## Programmable Polarity

The outputs can be programmed either active-LOW or active-HIGH. This is represented by the Exclusive-OR gate shown in the PAL20RA10 logic diagram. When the output polarity fuse is programmed, the lower input to the Exclusive-OR gate is HIGH, so the output is active-HIGH. Similarly when the output polarity fuse is intact, the output is active-LOW. The programmable output polarity feature allows the user a higher degree of flexibility when writing equations.

## Programming

The PAL20RA10 can be programmed on standard logic programmers. Programmers approved by Advanced Micro Devices are listed in the Programmer Reference Guide.

## Register Preload

The register on the PAL20RA10/20 can be preloaded from the output pins to facilitate functional testing of complex state machine designs. This feature allows direct loading of arbitrary states, making it unnecessary to cycle through long test vector sequences to reach a desired state. In addition, transitions from illegal states can be verified by loading illegal states and observing proper recovery. Register preload is controlled by a TTL-level signal, making it a convenient board-level initialization function.

## Pinouts

All PAL20RA10 devices have the same SKINNYDIP pinouts independent of performance and operating conditions. Because the 24-pin SKINNYDIP requires four no-connects when mapped into the 28-pin PLCC/LCC packages, the PLCC/LCC pinouts can vary.

Two different PLCC pinouts are offered. The PAL20RA10-20 and all future devices will follow the JEDEC electronics committee's standard pinout ("JEDEC pinout") with no-connects on pins 1, 8, 15, and 22. The older, standard PAL20RA10 devices retain their original pinouts with no-connects on pins 5, 8, 11, and 19.

PAL20RA10 devices with the MMI marking indicate the PLCC pinout by the package designator: FN indicates JEDEC, and NL indicates non-JEDEC.

A different LCC pinout is offered for the military PAL20RA10. Older devices retain their original pinouts, with no-connects on pins 4, 11, 18, and 25.

| Series | Com'l<br>PLCC<br>No-connects | Mil<br>LCC<br>No-connects |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| -20    | 1, 8, 15, 22<br>(JEDEC)      | N/A                       |
| std.   | 5, 8, 11, 19                 | 4, 11, 18, 25             |

## Quality and Testability

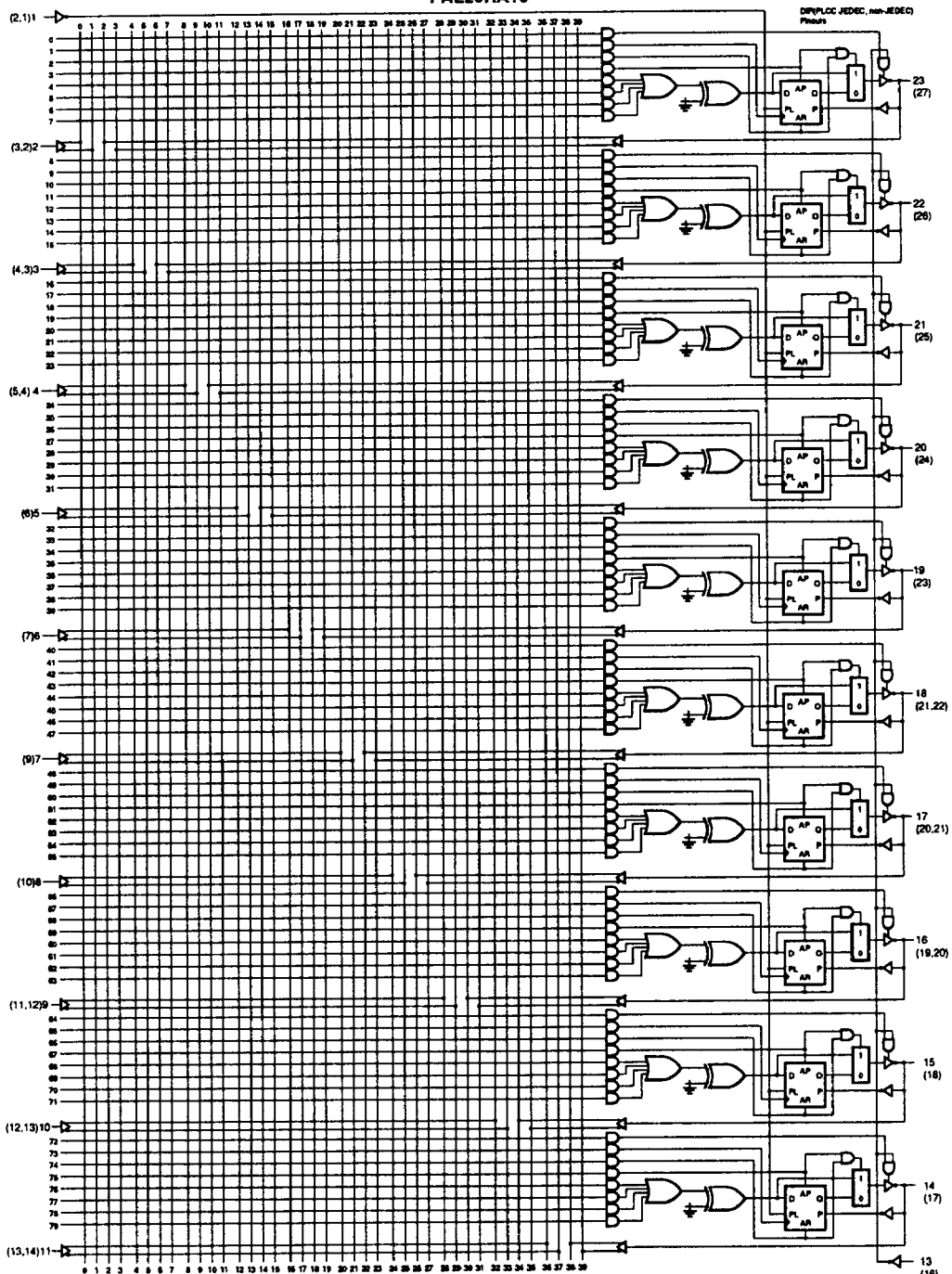
The PAL20RA10-20 offers a very high level of built-in quality. Extra programmable fuses provide a means of verifying performance of all AC and DC parameters. In addition, this verifies complete programmability and functionality of the device to provide the highest programming yields and post-programming functional yields in the industry.

## Technology

The high-speed PAL20RA10-20 is fabricated with AMD's advanced oxide-isolated bipolar process. This process reduces parasitic capacitances and minimum geometries to provide higher performance. The array connections are formed with proven TiW fuses. The standard PAL20RA10 is fabricated with AMD's junction-isolated process, utilizing TiW fuses.

**LOGIC DIAGRAM**  
**DIP (PLCC JEDEC, non-JEDEC) Pinouts, see Connection Diagrams for LCC Pinout**

**PAL20RA10**



**2**

12350-007A

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Storage Temperature                    | -65°C to +150°C            |
| Ambient Temperature with Power Applied | -55°C to +125°C            |
| Supply Voltage with Respect to Ground  | -0.5 V to +7.0 V           |
| DC Input Voltage                       | -1.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V |
| DC Output or I/O Pin Voltage           | -0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V |
| DC Current into Outputs (-20 only)     | 16 mA                      |
| Static Discharge Voltage (-20 only)    | 2001 V                     |

**OPERATING RANGES****Commercial (C) Devices**

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Ambient Temperature ( $T_A$ )                      | 0°C to +75°C       |
| Operating in Free Air                              |                    |
| Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) with Respect to Ground | +4.75 V to +5.25 V |

*Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.*

*Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability. Programming conditions may differ.*

**DC CHARACTERISTICS over COMMERCIAL operating ranges unless otherwise specified**

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description                 | Test Conditions   | Min. | Max. | Unit    |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|------|---------|
| $V_{OH}$         | Output HIGH Voltage                   | $I_{OH} = -3.2$ mA $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$<br>$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$          | 2.4  |      | V       |
| $V_{OL}$         | Output LOW Voltage                    | $I_{OL} = 8$ mA $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$<br>$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$             |      | 0.5  | V       |
| $V_{IH}$         | Input HIGH Voltage                    | Guaranteed Input Logical HIGH Voltage for all Inputs (Note 1)                       | 2.0  |      | V       |
| $V_{IL}$         | Input LOW Voltage                     | Guaranteed Input Logical LOW Voltage for all Inputs (Note 1)                        |      | 0.8  | V       |
| $V_I$            | Input Clamp Voltage                   | $I_{IN} = -18$ mA, $V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$   |      | -1.5 | V       |
| $I_{IH}$         | Input HIGH Current                    | $V_{IN} = 2.4$ V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$ (Note 2)                                   |      | 25   | $\mu$ A |
| $I_{IL}$         | Input LOW Current                     | $V_{IN} = 0.4$ V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$ (Note 2)                                   |      | -250 | $\mu$ A |
| $I_I$            | Maximum Input Current                 | $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$  |      | 100  | $\mu$ A |
| $I_{OZH}$        | Off-State Output Leakage Current HIGH | $V_{OUT} = 2.4$ V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$<br>$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ (Note 2) |      | 100  | $\mu$ A |
| $I_{OLZ}$        | Off-State Output Leakage Current LOW  | $V_{OUT} = 0.4$ V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$<br>$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ (Note 2) |      | -100 | $\mu$ A |
| $I_{SC}$         | Output Short-Circuit Current          | $V_{OUT} = 0.5$ V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$ (Note 3)                                  | -30  | -130 | mA      |
| $I_{CC}$         | Supply Current                        | $V_{IN} = 0$ V, Outputs Open ( $I_{OUT} = 0$ mA)<br>$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$          |      | 200  | mA      |

**Notes:**

- These are absolute values with respect to device ground and all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise are included.
- I/O pin leakage is the worst case of  $I_{IL}$  and  $I_{OLZ}$  (or  $I_{IH}$  and  $I_{OZH}$ ).
- Not more than one output should be tested at a time. Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.  $V_{OUT} = 0.5$  V has been chosen to avoid test problems caused by tester ground degradation.



## CAPACITANCE (Note 1) (-20 only)

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description | Test Conditions             |                         | Typ.  | Unit |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|------|
| C <sub>IN</sub>  | Input Capacitance     | Inputs                      | V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.0 V | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V<br>T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C | pF   |
|                  |                       | CLK, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ |                         |   |      |
| C <sub>OUT</sub> | Output Capacitance    | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.0 V    |                         | f = 1 MHz   | 5    |

### Note:

1. These parameters are not 100% tested, but are evaluated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where capacitance may be affected.

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS over COMMERCIAL operating ranges (Note 2)

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description                              | -20               |  | Std           |      | Unit |
|------------------|--|-------------------|--|---------------|------|------|
|                  |  | Min. (Note 3)     | Max.                                   | Min. (Note 3) | Max. |      |
| t <sub>PD</sub>  | Input or Feedback to Combinatorial Output          | Active Low        | 20                                     |               | 30   | ns   |
|                  |  | Active High       | 20                                     |               | 35   | ns   |
| t <sub>S</sub>   | Setup Time from Input or Feedback to Clock         | 13                |  | 20            |      | ns   |
| t <sub>H</sub>   | Hold Time  | Active Low        | 5                                      | 10            |      | ns   |
|                  |  | Active High       | 5                                      | 0             |      | ns   |
| t <sub>CO</sub>  | Clock to Output or Feedback                        | 5                 | 20                                     | 10            | 30   | ns   |
| t <sub>AP</sub>  | Asynchronous Preset to Registered Output           |                   | 20                                     |               | 35   | ns   |
| t <sub>APW</sub> | Asynchronous Preset Width                          | 20                |  | 20            |      | ns   |
| t <sub>AR</sub>  | Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output            |                   | 25                                     |               | 40   | ns   |
| t <sub>ARW</sub> | Asynchronous Reset Width                           | 20                |  | 20            |      | ns   |
| t <sub>WL</sub>  | Clock Width  | LOW               | 14                                     | 20            |      | ns   |
| t <sub>WH</sub>  |  | HIGH              | 14                                     | 20            |      | ns   |
| f <sub>MAX</sub> | Maximum Frequency (Note 4)                         | External Feedback | 1/(t <sub>S</sub> + t <sub>CO</sub> )  | 30            | 20   | MHz  |
|                  |  | No Feedback       | 1/(t <sub>WH</sub> + t <sub>WL</sub> ) | 36            | 25   | MHz  |
| t <sub>PZX</sub> | $\overline{\text{OE}}$ to Output Enable            |                   | 15                                     |               | 20   | ns   |
| t <sub>PXZ</sub> | $\overline{\text{OE}}$ to Output Disable           |                   | 15                                     |               | 20   | ns   |
| t <sub>EA</sub>  | Input to Output Enable Using Product Term Control  |                   | 20                                     |               | 30   | ns   |
| t <sub>ER</sub>  | Input to Output Disable Using Product Term Control |                   | 20                                     |               | 30   | ns   |

### Notes:

2. See Switching Test Circuit for test conditions.
3. Output delay minimums are measured under best-case conditions.
4. These parameters are not 100% tested, but are calculated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where the frequency may be affected.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Storage Temperature                    | -65°C to +150°C  |
| Ambient Temperature with Power Applied | -55°C to +125°C  |
| Supply Voltage with Respect to Ground  | -0.5 V to +7.0 V |
| DC Input Voltage                       | -1.5 V to +5.5 V |
| DC Output or I/O Pin Voltage           | 5.5 V            |

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability. Programming conditions may differ. Absolute Maximum Ratings are for system design reference; parameters given are not tested.

## OPERATING RANGES

### Military (M) Devices (Note 1)

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )                    |                    |
| Operating in Free Air                                    | -55°C Min.         |
| Operating Case (T <sub>C</sub> ) Temperature             | +125°C Max.        |
| Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> ) with Respect to Ground | +4.50 V to +5.50 V |

Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

### Note:

1. Military products are tested at T<sub>C</sub> = +25°C, +125°C, and -55°C, per MIL-STD-883.

## DC CHARACTERISTICS over MILITARY operating ranges unless otherwise specified (Note 2)

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description                 | Test Conditions   | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| V <sub>OH</sub>  | Output HIGH Voltage                   | I <sub>OH</sub> = -2 mA    V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub><br>V <sub>CC</sub> = Min.         | 2.4  |      | V    |
| V <sub>OL</sub>  | Output LOW Voltage                    | I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA    V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub><br>V <sub>CC</sub> = Min.          |      | 0.5  | V    |
| V <sub>IH</sub>  | Input HIGH Voltage                    | Guaranteed Input Logical HIGH Voltage for all Inputs (Note 3)   | 2.0  |      | V    |
| V <sub>IL</sub>  | Input LOW Voltage                     | Guaranteed Input Logical LOW Voltage for all Inputs (Note 3)  |      | 0.8  | V    |
| V <sub>I</sub>   | Input Clamp Voltage                   | I <sub>IN</sub> = -18 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = Min.  |      | -1.5 | V    |
| I <sub>IH</sub>  | Input HIGH Current                    | V <sub>IN</sub> = 2.4 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max. (Note 4)  |      | 25   | μA   |
| I <sub>IL</sub>  | Input LOW Current                     | V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.4 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max. (Note 4)  |      | -250 | μA   |
| I <sub>I</sub>   | Maximum Input Current                 | V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max.   |      | 1    | mA   |
| I <sub>ozH</sub> | Off-State Output Leakage Current HIGH | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.4 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max.<br>V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> (Note 4) |      | 100  | μA   |
| I <sub>ozL</sub> | Off-State Output Leakage Current LOW  | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.4 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max.<br>V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> (Note 4) |      | -100 | μA   |
| I <sub>SC</sub>  | Output Short-Circuit Current          | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5 V, V <sub>CC</sub> = Max. (Note 5)   | -30  | -130 | mA   |
| I <sub>CC</sub>  | Supply Current                        | V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V, Outputs Open (I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA)<br>V <sub>CC</sub> = Max.                           |      | 200  | mA   |

### Notes:

2. For APL Products, Group A, Subgroups 1, 2, and 3 are tested per MIL-STD-883, Method 5005, unless otherwise noted.
3. V<sub>IL</sub> and V<sub>IH</sub> are input conditions of output tests and are not themselves directly tested. V<sub>IL</sub> and V<sub>IH</sub> are absolute voltages with respect to device ground and include all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise. Do not attempt to test these values without suitable equipment.
4. I/O pin leakage is the worst case of I<sub>IL</sub> and I<sub>ozL</sub> (or I<sub>IH</sub> and I<sub>ozH</sub>).
5. Not more than one output should be tested at a time. Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second. V<sub>OUT</sub> = 0.5 V has been chosen to avoid test problems caused by tester ground degradation.

## SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS over MILITARY operating ranges (Note 1)

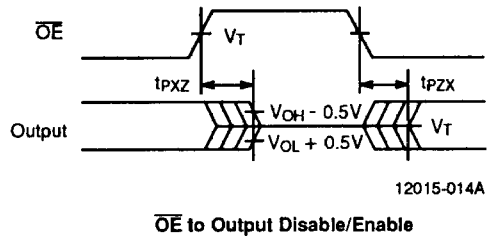
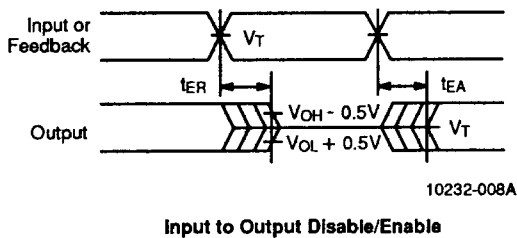
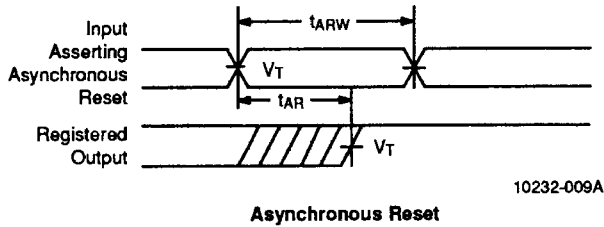
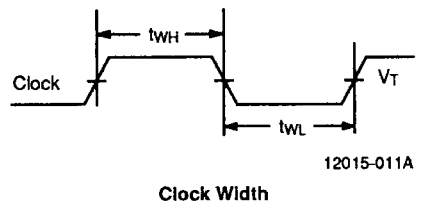
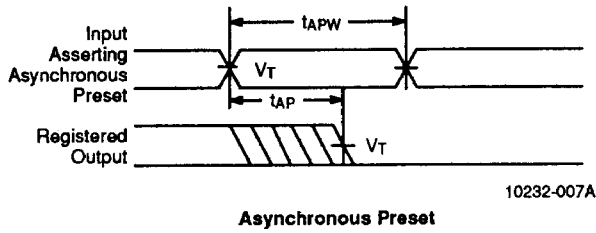
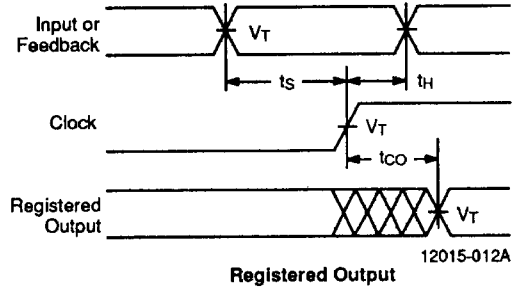
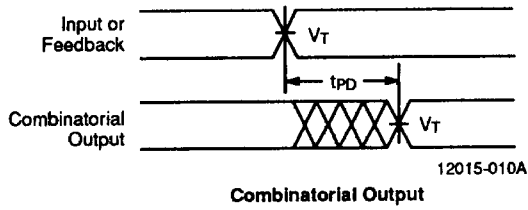
| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description                                       |                   | Standard                               |      | Unit |
|------------------|---|-------------------|--|------|------|
|                  |   |                   | Min.                                   | Max. |      |
| t <sub>PD</sub>  | Input or Feedback to Combinatorial Output                   | Active Low        |  | 35   | ns   |
|                  |   | Active High       |  | 40   | ns   |
| t <sub>S</sub>   | Setup Time from Input or Feedback to Clock                  |                   | 25                                     |      | ns   |
| t <sub>H</sub>   | Hold Time   | Active Low        | 10                                     |      | ns   |
|                  |   | Active High       | 0                                      |      | ns   |
| t <sub>CO</sub>  | Clock to Output or Feedback                                 |                   |  | 35   | ns   |
| t <sub>AP</sub>  | Asynchronous Preset to Registered Output                    |                   |  | 40   | ns   |
| t <sub>APW</sub> | Asynchronous Preset Width                                   |                   | 25                                     |      | ns   |
| t <sub>AR</sub>  | Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output                     |                   |  | 55   | ns   |
| t <sub>ARW</sub> | Asynchronous Reset Width                                    |                   | 25                                     |      | ns   |
| t <sub>WL</sub>  | Clock Width   | LOW               | 25                                     |      | ns   |
| t <sub>WH</sub>  |   | HIGH              | 25                                     |      | ns   |
| f <sub>MAX</sub> | Maximum Frequency (Note 2)                                  | External Feedback | 1/(t <sub>S</sub> + t <sub>CO</sub> )  | 16.7 | MHz  |
|                  |   | No Feedback       | 1/(t <sub>WH</sub> + t <sub>WL</sub> ) | 20   | MHz  |
| t <sub>PZX</sub> | $\overline{OE}$ to Output Enable (Note 3)                   |                   |  | 25   | ns   |
| t <sub>PXZ</sub> | $\overline{OE}$ to Output Disable (Note 3)                  |                   |  | 25   | ns   |
| t <sub>EA</sub>  | Input to Output Enable Using Product Term Control (Note 3)  |                   |  | 35   | ns   |
| t <sub>ER</sub>  | Input to Output Disable Using Product Term Control (Note 3) |                   |  | 35   | ns   |

### Notes:

1. See Switching Test Circuit for test conditions. For APL products Group A, Subgroups 9, 10, and 11 are tested per MIL-STD-883, Method 5005, unless otherwise noted.
2. These parameters are not 100% tested, but are calculated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where frequency may be affected.
3. These parameters are not 100% tested, but are evaluated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where these parameters may be affected.

2

# SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



## Notes:

1.  $V_T = 1.5\text{ V}$
2. Input pulse amplitude 0 V to 3.0 V
3. Input rise and fall times 2–5 ns typical.

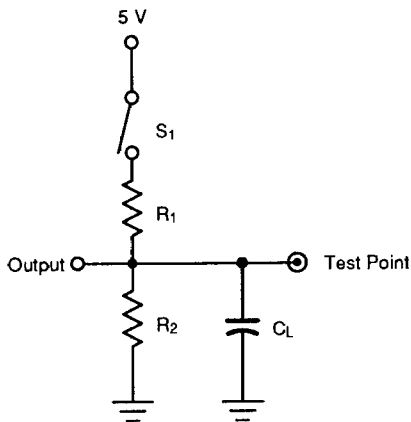
## KEY TO SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

| WAVEFORM | INPUTS                           | OUTPUTS                                   |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|
|          | Must be Steady                   | Will be Steady                            |
|          | May Change from H to L           | Will be Changing from H to L              |
|          | May Change from L to H           | Will be Changing from L to H              |
|          | Don't Care; Any Change Permitted | Changing, State Unknown                   |
|          | Does Not Apply                   | Center Line is High-Impedance "Off" State |

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2

## SWITCHING TEST CIRCUIT

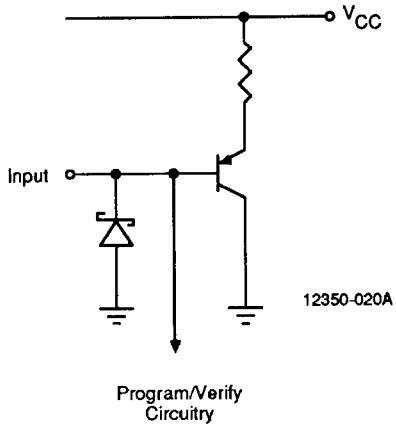


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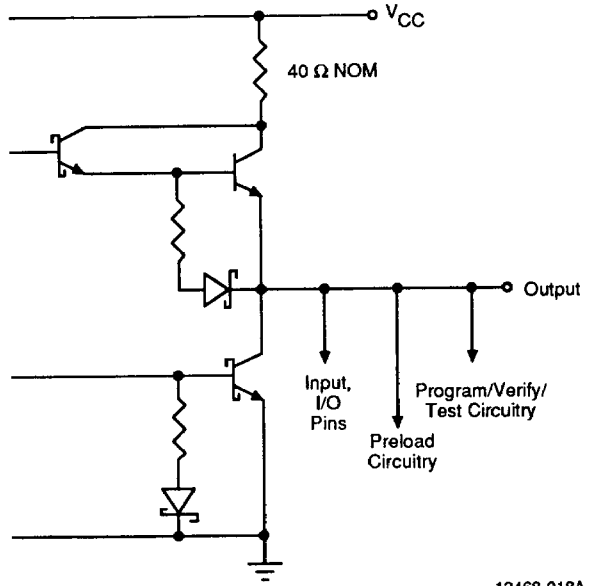
| Specification                      | S <sub>1</sub>               | C <sub>L</sub> | Commercial     |                | Military       |                | Measured Output Value  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
|                                    |                              |                | R <sub>1</sub> | R <sub>2</sub> | R <sub>1</sub> | R <sub>2</sub> |  |
| t <sub>PD</sub> , t <sub>CO</sub>  | Closed                       | 50 pF          | 560 Ω          | 1.1K Ω         | 560 Ω          | 1.1K Ω         | 1.5 V  |
| t <sub>PZX</sub> , t <sub>EA</sub> | Z → H: Open<br>Z → L: Closed |                |                |                |                |                | 1.5 V  |
| t <sub>PXZ</sub> , t <sub>ER</sub> | H → Z: Open<br>L → Z: Closed | 5 pF           |                |                |                |                | H → Z: V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.5 V<br>L → Z: V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.5 V |

# INPUT/OUTPUT EQUIVALENT SCHEMATICS

### Typical Input



### Typical Output

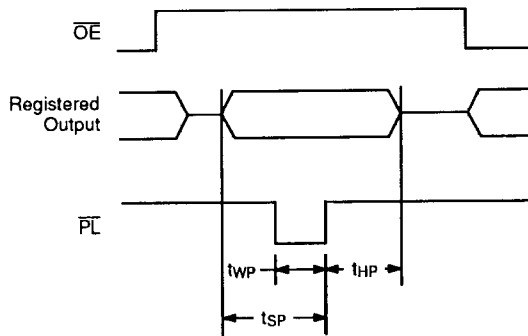


## OUTPUT REGISTER PRELOAD

The preload function allows the register to be loaded from the output pins. This feature aids functional testing of sequential designs by allowing direct setting of output states. The procedure for preloading follows.

1. Set  $\overline{OE}$  to  $V_{IHP}$  to disable output registers.
2. Apply either  $V_{IHP}$  or  $V_{ILP}$  to all registered outputs. Leave combinatorial outputs floating.
3. Pulse  $\overline{PL}$  from  $V_{IHP}$  to  $V_{ILP}$  to  $V_{IHP}$ .
4. Remove  $V_{ILP}/V_{IHP}$  from all registered output pins.
5. Lower  $\overline{OE}$  to  $V_{ILP}$  to enable the output registers.
6. Verify  $V_{OL}/V_{OH}$  at all registered output pins. Note that because of the output inverter, a register that has been preloaded HIGH will provide a LOW at the output.

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description    | Min.      | Rec. | Max. | Unit |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| $V_{ILP}$        | Low-level input voltage  | 0         | 0    | 0.5  | V    |
| $V_{IHP}$        | High-level input voltage | 2.4       | 5.0  | 5.5  | V    |
| $t_{SP}$         | Preload setup time       | -20 COM'L | 15   |      | ns   |
|                  |                          | std COM'L | 25   |      |      |
|                  |                          | std MIL   | 30   |      |      |
| $t_{WP}$         | Preload pulse width      | -20 COM'L | 20   |      | ns   |
|                  |                          | std COM'L | 35   |      |      |
|                  |                          | std MIL   | 45   |      |      |
| $t_{HP}$         | Preload hold time        | -20 COM'L | 15   |      | ns   |
|                  |                          | std COM'L | 25   |      |      |
|                  |                          | std MIL   | 30   |      |      |



10232-010A

Output Register Preload Waveform