MACH ${ }^{\circledR} 111-5 / 7 / 10 / 12 / 15$
High-Performance EE CMOS Programmable Logic

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

- 44 Pins in PLCC and TQFP
- 32 Macrocells
- 5 ns t $_{\text {PD }}$ Commercial, 7.5 ns tpD Industrial
- $182 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CNT}}$
- 32 I/Os; 4 dedicated inputs/clocks; 2 dedicated inputs
- 32 Flip-flops; 4 clock choices
- 2 "PALCE26V16" blocks
- SpeedLocking ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ for guaranteed fixed timing
- Bus-Friendly ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Inputs and I/Os
- Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) compliant (-5/-7/-10/-12)
- Programmable power-down mode
- Safe for mixed supply voltage system designs
- Pin-compatible with the MACH211


## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MACH111 is a member of Vantis' high-performance EE CMOS MACH $1 \& 2$ families. This device has approximately three times the logic macrocell capability of the popular PALCE22V10 without loss of speed.
The MACH111 consists of two PAL ${ }^{\circledR}$ blocks interconnected by a programmable switch matrix. The two PAL blocks are essentially "PALCE26V16" structures complete with product-term arrays and programmable macrocells, which can be programmed as high speed or low power. The switch matrix connects the PAL blocks to each other and to all input pins, providing a high degree of connectivity between the fully connected PAL blocks. This allows designs to be placed and routed efficiently.

The MACH111 macrocell provides either registered or combinatorial outputs with programmable polarity. If a registered configuration is chosen, the register can be configured as D-type or Ttype to help reduce the number of product terms. The register type decision can be made by the designer or by the software. All macrocells can be connected to an I/O cell. If a buried macrocell is desired, the internal feedback path from the macrocell can be used, which frees up the I/O pin for use as an input.
Vantis offers software design support for MACH devices through its own development system and device fitters integrated into third-party CAE tools. Platform support extends across PCs, Sun and HP workstations under advanced operating systems such as Windows 3.1, Windows 95 and NT, SunOS and Solaris, and HPUX.

MACHXL ${ }^{\circledR}$ software is a complete development system for the PC, supporting Vantis' MACH devices. It supports design entry with Boolean and behavioral syntax, state machine syntax and truth tables. Functional simulation and static timing analysis are also included in this easy-touse system. This development system includes high-performance device fitters for all MACH devices.

The same fitter technology included in MACHXL software is seamlessly incorporated into third-party tools from leading CAE vendors such as Synario, Viewlogic, Mentor Graphics, Cadence and MINC. Interface kits and MACHXL configurations are also available to support design entry and verification with other leading vendors such as Synopsys, Exemplar, OrCAD, Synplicity and Model Technology. These MACHXL configurations and interfaces accept EDIF 2.0.0 netlists, generate JEDEC files for MACH devices, and create industry-standard SDF, VITAL-compliantVHDL and Verilog output files for design simulation.
Vantis offers in-system programming support for MACH devices through its MACHPRO ${ }^{\circledR}$ software enabling MACH device programmability through JTAG compliant ports and easy-to-use PC interface. Additionally, MACHPRO generated vectors work seamlessly with HP3070, GenRad and Teradyne testers to program MACH devices or test them for connectivity.
All MACH devices are supported by industry standard programmers available from a number of vendors. These programmer vendors include Advin Systems, BP Microsystems, Data I/O Corporation, Hi-Lo Systems, SMS GmbH, Stag House, and System General.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



CONNECTION DIAGRAM

## Top View



Note:
Pin-compatible with the MACH211SP and MACH211.

## PIN DESIGNATIONS

```
CLK/I = Clock or Input
GND = Ground
I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
VCC}=\mathrm{ Supply Voltage
```


## CONNECTION DIAGRAM

## Top View



Note:
Pin-compatible with the MACH211SP.

## PIN DESIGNATIONS

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{CLK} / \mathrm{I} & =\text { Clock or Input } \\
\mathrm{GND} & =\text { Ground } \\
\mathrm{I} & =\text { Input } \\
\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O} & =\text { Input/Output } \\
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} & =\text { Supply Voltage }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ORDERING INFORM ATION

## Commercial Products

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


| Valid Combinations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| MACH111-5 |  |
| MACH111-7 | JC, VC |
| MACH111-10 |  |
| MACH111-12 |  |
| MACH111-15 |  |

## Valid Combinations

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

## ORDERING INFORMATION

## Industrial Products

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


| Valid Combinations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| MACH111-7 |  |
| MACH111-10 |  |
| MACH111-12 | JI |
| MACH111-14 |  |
| MACH111-18 |  |

## Valid Combinations

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

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The MACH111 consists of two PAL blocks connected by a switch matrix. There are 32 I/O pins and 2 dedicated input pins feeding the switch matrix. These signals are distributed to the two PAL blocks for efficient design implementation. There are four clock pins that can also be used as dedicated inputs.

## The PAL Blocks

Each PAL block in the MACH111 (Figure 1) contains a 64 -product-term logic array, a logic allocator, 16 macrocells, and 16 I/O cells. The switch matrix feeds each PAL block with 26 inputs. This makes the PAL block look effectively like an independent "PALCE26V16."
There are four additional output enable product terms in each PAL block. For purposes of output enable, the $16 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ cells are divided into 2 banks of 8 macrocells. Each bank is allocated two of the output enable product terms.
An asynchronous reset product term and an asynchronous preset product term are provided for flip-flop initialization. All flip-flops within the PAL block are initialized together.

## The Switch Matrix

The MACH111 switch matrix is fed by the inputs and feedback signals from the PAL blocks. Each PAL block provides 16 internal feedback signals and 16 I/O feedback signals. The switch matrix distributes these signals back to the PAL blocks in an efficient manner that also provides for high performance. The design software automatically configures the switch matrix when fitting a design into the device.

## The Product-term Array

The MACH111 product-term array consists of 64 product terms for logic use, and 6 special-purpose product terms. Four of the special-purpose product terms provide programmable output enable; one provides asynchronous reset, and one provides asynchronous preset. Two of the output enable product terms are used for the first eight I/O cells; the other two control the last eight macrocells.

## The Logic Allocator

The logic allocator in the MACH111 takes the 64 logic product terms and allocates them to the 16 macrocells as needed. Each macrocell can be driven by up to 12 product terms. The design software automatically configures the logic allocator when fitting the design into the device.
Table 1 illustrates which product term clusters are available to each macrocell within a PAL block. Refer to Figure 1 for cluster and macrocell numbers.

Table 1. Logic Allocation

| Output Macrocell | Available Clusters | Output Macrocell | Available Clusters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{M}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{0}, \mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{8}, \mathrm{C}_{9}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{0}, \mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{9}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{8}, \mathrm{C}_{9}, \mathrm{C}_{10}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{10}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{9}, \mathrm{C}_{10}, \mathrm{C}_{11}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3}, \mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{11}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{10}, \mathrm{C}_{11}, \mathrm{C}_{12}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{3}, \mathrm{C}_{4}, \mathrm{C}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{12}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{11}, \mathrm{C}_{12}, \mathrm{C}_{13}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{4}, \mathrm{C}_{5}, \mathrm{C}_{6}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{13}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{12}, \mathrm{C}_{13}, \mathrm{C}_{14}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{6}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{5}, \mathrm{C}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{7}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{14}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{13}, \mathrm{C}_{14}, \mathrm{C}_{15}$ |
| $\mathrm{M}_{7}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{7}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{15}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{14}, \mathrm{C}_{15}$ |

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## The Macrocell

The MACH111 macrocells can be configured as either registered or combinatorial, with programmable polarity. The macrocell provides internal feedback whether configured as registered or combinatorial. The flip-flops can be configured as D-type or T-type, allowing for product-term optimization.
The flip-flops can individually select one of four clock pins, which are also available as data inputs. The registers are clocked on the LOW-to-HIGH transition of the clock signal. The flip-flops can also be asynchronously initialized with the common asynchronous reset and preset product terms.

## The I/O Cell

The I/O cell in the MACH111 consists of a three-state output buffer. The three-state buffer can be configured in one of three ways: always enabled, always disabled, or controlled by a product term. If product term control is chosen, one of two product terms may be used to provide the control. The two product terms that are available are common to eight I/O cells. Within each PAL block, two product terms are available for selection by the first eight three-state outputs; two other product terms are available for selection by the last eight three-state outputs.

## SpeedLocking for Guaranteed Fixed Timing

The unique MACH $1 \& 2$ architecture is designed for high performance-a metric that is met in both raw speed, but even more importantly, guaranteed fixed speed. Using the design of the central switch matrix, the MACH111 product offers the SpeedLocking feature, which allows a stable fixed pin-to-pin delay, independent of logic paths, routing resources and design refits for up to 12 product terms per output. Other non-Vantis CPLDs incur serious timing delays as product terms expand beyond their typical 4 or 5 product-term limits. Speed and SpeedLocking combine for continuous, high performance required in today's demanding designs.

## Bus-Friendly Inputs and I/Os

The MACH111 inputs and I/Os include two inverters in series which loop back to the input. This double inversion reinforces the state of the input and pulls the voltage away from the input threshold voltage. Unlike a pull-up, this configuration cannot cause contention on a bus. For an illustration of this configuration, please turn to the Input/Output Equivalent Schematics section.

## PCI Compliant

The MACH111-5/7/10/12 is fully compliant with the PCI Local Bus Specification published by the PCI Special Interest Group. The MACH111-5/7/10/12's predictable timing ensures compliance with the PCI AC specifications independent of the design.

## Power-Down Mode

The MACH111 features a programmable low-power mode in which individual signal paths can be programmed as low power. These low-power speed paths will be slightly slower than the non-low-power paths. This feature allows speed critical paths to run at maximum frequency while the rest of the paths operate in the low-power mode, resulting in power savings of up to $50 \%$.

## Safe for Mixed Supply Voltage System Designs

The MACH111 is safe for mixed supply voltage system designs. The 5-V device will not overdrive $3.3-\mathrm{V}$ devices above the output voltage of 3.3 V , while it accepts inputs from other 3.3-V devices. Thus, the MACH111 provides easy-to-use mixed-voltage design compatibility.


Figure 1. MACH111 PAL Block

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS
Storage Temperature . . . . . . . . . . . . . $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Ambient Temperature
with Power Applied . . . . . . . . . . . . . $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Device Junction Temperature $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Supply Voltage with
Respect to Ground $\qquad$
DC Input Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . .-0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Output or
I/O Pin Voltage. . . . . . . . . . . . . -0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
Static Discharge Voltage 2001 V
Latchup Current ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) . . . . . . . . 200 mA
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.

## OPERATING RANGES

## Commercial (C) Devices

Ambient Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ )
Operating in Free Air. $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Supply Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ )
with Respect to Ground $\qquad$ +4.75 V to +5.25 V
Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

## DC CHARACTERISTICS over COMMERCIAL operating ranges

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Output HIGH Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-3.2 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Min}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Output LOW Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Min}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Voltage | Guaranteed Input Logical HIGH Voltage for all Inputs (Note 1) | 2.0 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Voltage | Guaranteed Input Logical LOW Voltage for all Inputs (Note 1) |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}$ (Note 2) |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}$ (Note 2) |  |  | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OZH }}$ | Off-State Output Leakage Current HIGH | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}(\text { Note } 2) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OLL }}$ | Off-State Output Leakage Current LOW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { (Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SC }}$ | Output Short-Circuit Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}=\mathrm{Max}$ (Note 3) | -30 |  | -160 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Current (Static) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f}=0 \mathrm{MHz}$ (Note 4) |  | 40 |  | mA |
|  | Supply Current (Active) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ (Note 4) |  | 45 |  | mA |

## Notes:

1. These are absolute values with respect to device ground and all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise are included.
2. $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ pin leakage is the worst case of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OZL}}$ (or $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OZH}}$ ).
3. Not more than one output should be shorted at a time. Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ has been chosen to avoid test problems caused by tester ground degradation.
4. Measured with a 16 -bit up/down counter program in low-power mode. This pattern is programmed in each PAL block and is capable of being enabled and reset.

CAPACITANCE (Note 1)

| Parameter <br> Symbol | Parameter Description | Test Conditions |  | Typ | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Input Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$ | Output Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OUT}}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 8 | pF |

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

| Paramete r Symbol | Parameter Description |  |  |  | -5 |  | -7 |  | -10 |  | -12 |  | -15 |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $t_{\text {PD }}$ | Input, I/O, or Feedback to Combinatorial Output |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 15 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {s }}$ | Setup Time from Input, I/O, or Feedback to Clock |  |  | D-type | 3.5 |  | 5.5 |  | 6.5 |  | 7 |  | 10 |  | ns |
|  |  |  |  | T-type | 4 |  | 6.5 |  | 7.5 |  | 8 |  | 11 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | Register Data Hold Time |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CO}}$ | Clock to Output |  |  |  |  | 3.5 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  | 10 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{WL}}$ | Clock Width |  |  | LOW | 2.5 |  | 3 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{WH}}$ |  |  |  | HIGH | 2.5 |  | 3 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ | Maximum <br> Frequency <br> (Note 1) | External |  | D-type | 143 |  | 95 |  | 80 |  | 66.7 |  | 50 |  | MHz |
|  |  | Feedback | $1 /\left(t_{s}+t_{c o}\right.$ | T-type | 133 |  | 87 |  | 74 |  | 62.5 |  | 47.6 |  | MHz |
|  |  | Internal Feedback ( $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CNT}}$ ) |  | D-type | 182 |  | 133 |  | 100 |  | 76.9 |  | 66.6 |  | MHz |
|  |  |  |  | T-type | 167 |  | 125 |  | 91 |  | 71.4 |  | 55.5 |  | MHz |
|  |  | No Feedback | $1 /\left(t_{W L}+t_{W H}\right.$ |  | 200 |  | 166.7 |  | 100 |  | 83.3 |  | 83.3 |  | MHz |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {AR }}$ | Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output |  |  |  |  | 7.5 |  | 9.5 |  | 11 |  | 16 |  | 20 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {ARW }}$ | Asynchronous Reset Width (Note 1) |  |  |  | 4.5 |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 12 |  | 15 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {ARR }}$ | Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time |  |  |  | 4.5 |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{AP}}$ | Asynchronous Preset to Registered Output |  |  |  |  | 7.5 |  | 9.5 |  | 11 |  | 16 |  | 20 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {APW }}$ | Asynchronous Preset Width (Note 1) |  |  |  | 4.5 |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 12 |  | 15 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {APR }}$ | Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time (Note 1) |  |  |  | 4.5 |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{EA}}$ | Input, I/O, or Feedback to Output Enable |  |  |  |  | 7.5 |  | 9.5 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 15 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ER}}$ | Input, I/O, or Feedback to Output Disable |  |  |  |  | 7.5 |  | 9.5 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 15 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {LP }}$ | $t_{\text {PD }}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {LPS }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {LPCO }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {co }}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {LPEA }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{EA}}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 | ns |

## Notes:

1. These parameters are not $100 \%$ tested, but are evaluated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where frequency may be affected.
2. See Switching Test Circuit for test conditions.
3. If a signal is powered-down, this parameter must be added to its respective high-speed parameter.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS
Storage Temperature
$-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Ambient Temperature
with Power Applied $\qquad$ $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Device Junction Temperature . . . . . . . . . . . . $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Supply Voltage
with Respect to Ground . . . . . . . . . . -0.5 V to +7.0 V
DC Input Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . . -0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
DC Output
or I/O Pin Voltage. . . . . . . . . . -0.5 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
Static Discharge Voltage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2001 V
Latchup Current ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) . . . . . . 200 mA
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.

## OPERATING RANGES

## Industrial (I) Devices

Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ )
Operating in Free Air. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Supply Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ )
with Respect to Ground $\qquad$ +4.5 V to +5.5 V

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

## DC CHARACTERISTICS over INDUSTRIAL operating ranges

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | Output HIGH Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=-3.2 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Min}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Output LOW Voltage | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=16 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Min}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  | 0.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | Input HIGH Voltage | Guaranteed Input Logical HIGH Voltage for all Inputs (Note 1) | 2.0 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Voltage | Guaranteed Input Logical LOW Voltage for all Inputs (Note 1) |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Input HIGH Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}=\mathrm{Max}$ (Note 2) |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {IL }}$ | Input LOW Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max}$ (Note 2) |  |  | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OZH }}$ | Off-State Output Leakage Current HIGH | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }} \text { (Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {OLL }}$ | Off-State Output Leakage Current LOW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{Max} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { (Note 2) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SC }}$ | Output Short-Circuit Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {CC }}=\mathrm{Max}$ (Note 3) | -30 |  | -160 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CC }}$ | Supply Current (Static) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f}=0 \mathrm{MHz}$ (Note 4) |  | 40 |  | mA |
|  | Supply Current (Active) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ (Note 4) |  | 45 |  | mA |

## Notes:

1. These are absolute values with respect to device ground and all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise are included.
2. $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ pin leakage is the worst case of $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OZL}}$ (or $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OZH}}$ ).
3. Not more than one output should be shorted at a time. Duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ has been chosen to avoid test problems caused by tester ground degradation.
4. Measured with a 16 -bit up/down counter program in low-power mode. This pattern is programmed in each PAL block and is capable of being enabled and reset.

CAPACITANCE (Note 1)

| Parameter <br> Symbol | Parameter Description | Test Conditions |  | Typ | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Input Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}$ | Output Capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 8 | pF |

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

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description |  |  |  | -7 |  | -10 |  | -12 |  | -14 |  | -18 |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $t_{\text {PD }}$ | Input, I/O, or Feedback to Combinatorial Output |  |  |  |  | 7.5 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 14 |  | 18 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {s }}$ | Setup Time from Input, I/O, or Feedback to Clock |  |  | D-type | 5.5 |  | 6.5 |  | 7 |  | 8.5 |  | 12 |  | ns |
| ts |  |  |  | T-type | 6.5 |  | 7.5 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | 13.5 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | Register Data Hold Time |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CO}}$ | Clock to Output |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | 12 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{WL}}$ | Clock Width |  |  | LOW | 3 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | 7.5 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{WH}}$ |  |  |  | HIGH | 3 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 6 |  | 7.5 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ | Maximum <br> Frequency <br> (Note 1) | External |  | D-type | 95 |  | 80 |  | 66.7 |  | 54 |  | 40 |  | MHz |
|  |  | Feedback | $1 /\left(t_{s}+t_{\text {co }}\right)$ | T-type | 87 |  | 74 |  | 62.5 |  | 50 |  | 38 |  | MHz |
|  |  | Internal F |  | D-type | 133 |  | 100 |  | 76.9 |  | 61.5 |  | 53 |  | MHz |
|  |  | $\left(\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CNT}}\right)$ |  | T-type | 125 |  | 91 |  | 71.4 |  | 57 |  | 44 |  | MHz |
|  |  | No Feedback | $1 /\left(t_{\text {WL }}+t_{\text {WH }}\right.$ |  | 166.7 |  | 100 |  | 83.3 |  | 83.3 |  | 61.5 |  | MHz |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {AR }}$ | Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output |  |  |  |  | 9.5 |  | 11 |  | 16 |  | 19.5 |  | 24 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {ARW }}$ | Asynchronous Reset Width (Note 1) |  |  |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 12 |  | 14.5 |  | 18 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {ARR }}$ | Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time |  |  |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {AP }}$ | Asynchronous Preset to Registered Output |  |  |  |  | 9.5 |  | 11 |  | 16 |  | 19.5 |  | 24 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {APW }}$ | Asynchronous Preset Width (Note 1) |  |  |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 12 |  | 14.5 |  | 18 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {APR }}$ | Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time |  |  |  | 5 |  | 7.5 |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{EA}}$ | Input, I/O, or Feedback to Output Enable (Note 1) |  |  |  |  | 9.5 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 14.5 |  | 18 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ER}}$ | Input, I/O, or Feedback to Output Disable (Note 1) |  |  |  |  | 9.5 |  | 10 |  | 12 |  | 14.5 |  | 18 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{IP}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PD}}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {LPS }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 |  | 7 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{IPCO}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{co}}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 | ns |
| $t_{\text {LPEA }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{EA}}$ Increase for Powered-down Macrocell (Note 3) |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 10 | ns |

## Notes:

1. These parameters are not $100 \%$ tested, but are evaluated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where frequency may be affected.
2. See Switching Test Circuit for test conditions.
3. If a signal is powered-down, this parameter must be added to its respective high-speed parameter.

TYPICAL CURRENT vs. VOLTAGE (I-V) CHARACTERISTICS
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$




20420B-6


TYPICAL I ${ }_{\text {CC }}$ CHARACTERISTICS
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathbf{5 V}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


20420B-6
The selected "typical" pattern is a 16 -bit up/down counter. This pattern is programmed in each PAL block and is capable of being loaded, enabled, and reset.
Maximum frequency shown uses internal feedback and a D-type register.

## TYPICAL THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Measured at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient. These parameters are not tested.

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Description |  | Typ |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TQFP | PLCC |  |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{jc}}$ | Thermal impedance, junction to case |  | 11 | 15 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{ja}}$ | Thermal impedance, junction to ambient |  | 40 | 24 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\theta_{\text {jma }}$ | Thermal impedance, junction to ambient with air flow | 200 lfpm air | 35 | 18 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  | 400 lfpm air | 33 | 17 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  | 600 lfpm air | 32 | 16 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  | 800 lfpm air | 31 | 15 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## Plastic $\theta_{j c}$ Considerations

The data listed for plastic $\theta_{\mathrm{jc}}$ are for reference only and are not recommended for use in calculating junction temperatures. The heat-flow paths in plastic-encapsulated devices are complex, making the $\theta_{\mathrm{jc}}$ measurement relative to a specific location on the package surface. Tests indicate this measurement reference point is directly below the die-attach area on the bottom center of the package. Furthermore, $\theta_{\mathrm{jc}}$ tests on packages are performed in a constant-temperature bath, keeping the package surface at a constant temperature. Therefore, the measurements can only be used in a similar environment. The thermal measurements are taken with components on a six-layer printed circuit board.

## SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



20420B-9

> Clock Width

## Notes:

1. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
2. Input pulse amplitude 0 V to 3.0 V .
3. Input rise and fall times $2 \mathrm{~ns}-4 \mathrm{~ns}$ typical.

## SWITCHING WAVEFORMS



20420B-10
Asynchronous Reset


20420B-11
Asynchronous Preset


20420B-12
Output Disable/Enable

## Notes:

1. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$.
2. Input pulse amplitude 0 V to 3.0 V .
3. Input rise and fall times $2 \mathrm{~ns}-4 \mathrm{~ns}$ 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 HighImpedance "Off" State |

KS000010-PAL

## SWITCHING TEST CIRCUIT*



20420B-13

| Specification | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | Commercial |  | Measured Output Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PD}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CO}}$ | Closed | 35 pF | $300 \Omega$ | 390 ת | 1.5 V |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{EA}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Z} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}: \text { Open } \\ & \mathrm{Z} \rightarrow \mathrm{~L}: \text { Closed } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ER}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \rightarrow \mathrm{Z}: \text { Open } \\ & \mathrm{L} \rightarrow \mathrm{Z}: \text { Closed } \end{aligned}$ | 5 pF |  |  | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{H} & \rightarrow \mathrm{Z}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{~L} & \rightarrow \mathrm{Z}: \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}+0.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

[^0]
## $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ PARAMETERS

The parameter $f_{\text {MAX }}$ is the maximum clock rate at which the device is guaranteed to operate. Because the flexibility inherent in programmable logic devices offers a choice of clocked flip-flop designs, $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ is specified for three types of synchronous designs.

The first type of design is a state machine with feedback signals sent off-chip. This external feedback could go back to the device inputs, or to a second device in a multi-chip state machine. The slowest path defining the period is the sum of the clock-to-output time and the input setup time for the external signals ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}+\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CO}}$ ). The reciprocal, $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, is the maximum frequency with external feedback or in conjunction with an equivalent speed device. This $f_{\text {MAX }}$ is designated " $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ external."
The second type of design is a single-chip state machine with internal feedback only. In this case, flip-flop inputs are defined by the device inputs and flip-flop outputs. Under these conditions, the period is limited by the internal delay from the flip-flop outputs through the internal feedback and logic to the flip-flop inputs. This $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ is designated " $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ internal". A simple internal counter is a good example of this type of design; therefore, this parameter is sometimes called " $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{CNT}}$."

The third type of design is a simple data path application. In this case, input data is presented to the flip-flop and clocked through; no feedback is employed. Under these conditions, the period is limited by the sum of the data setup time and the data hold time $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}+\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}}\right)$. However, a lower limit for the period of each $f_{\text {MAX }}$ type is the minimum clock period $\left(t_{\mathrm{WH}}+t_{\mathrm{WI}}\right)$. Usually, this minimum clock period determines the period for the third $f_{\text {MAX }}$, designated "f $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ no feedback." All frequencies except $\mathrm{f}_{\text {MAX }}$ internal are calculated from other measured AC parameters. $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$ internal is measured directly.


## ENDURANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The MACH families are manufactured using Vantis' advanced Electrically Erasable process. This technology uses an EE cell to replace the fuse link used in bipolar parts. As a result, the device can be erased and reprogrammed, a feature which allows $100 \%$ testing at the factory.

## Endurance Characteristics

| Parameter <br> Symbol | Parameter Description |  | Units | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{DR}}$ | Min Pattern Data Retention Time | 10 | Years | Max Storage Temperature |
|  |  | 20 | Years | Max Operating Temperature |
| N | Max Reprogramming Cycles | 100 | Cycles | Normal Programming Conditions |

## INPUT/OUTPUT EQUIVALENT SCHEMATICS



1/0
20420B-15

## POWER-UP RESET

The MACH devices have been designed with the capability to reset during system power-up. Following power-up, all flip-flops will be reset to LOW. The output state will depend on the logic polarity. This feature provides extra flexibility to the designer and is especially valuable in simplifying state machine initialization. A timing diagram and parameter table are shown below. Due to the synchronous operation of the power-up reset and the wide range of ways $V_{C C}$ can rise to its steady state, two conditions are required to insure a valid power-up reset. These conditions are:

1. The $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ rise must be monotonic.
2. Following reset, the clock input must not be driven from LOW to HIGH until all applicable input and feedback setup times are met.

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter Descriptions | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PR}}$ | Power-Up Reset Time | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | Input or Feedback Setup Time | See Switching Characteristics |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{WL}}$ | Clock Width LOW |  |  |



20420B-16
Pow er-Up Reset Waveform

## DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS (subject to change)

For more information on the products listed below, please consult the local Vantis sales office.

| MANUFACTURER | SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vantis Corporation <br> P.O. Box 3755 <br> 920 DeGuigne Drive <br> Sunnyvale, CA 94088 <br> (408) 732-0555 or 1(888) 826-8472 (VANTIS2) http://www.vantis.com | MACHXL Software Vantis-ABEL Software Vantis-Synario Software |
| Aldec, Inc. <br> 3 Sunset Way, Suite F <br> Henderson, NV 89014 <br> (702) 456-1222 or (800) 487-8743 | ACTIVE-CAD |
| Cadence Design Systems <br> 555 River Oaks Pkwy <br> San Jose, CA 95134 <br> (408) 943-1234 or (800) 746-6223 | PIC Designer Concept/Composer Synergy <br> Leapfrog/Verilog-XL |
| Exemplar Logic, Inc. <br> 815 Atlantic Avenue, Suite 105 <br> Alameda, CA 94501 <br> (510) 337-3700 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leonardo }^{\mathrm{TM}} \\ & \text { Galileo }^{\mathrm{TM}} \end{aligned}$ |
| Logic Modeling 19500 NW Gibbs Dr. P.O. Box 310 Beaverton, OR 97075 (800) 346-6335 | SmartModel ${ }^{\circledR}$ Library |
| Mentor Graphics Corp. 8005 S.W. Boeckman Rd. Wilsonville, OR 97070-7777 (800) 547-3000 or (503) 685-7000 | Design Architect, PLDSynthesis ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II <br> Autologic II Synthesizer, QuickSim Simulator, QuickHDL Simulator |
| MicroSim Corp. <br> 20 Fairbanks <br> Irvine, CA 92718 <br> (714) 770-3022 | MicroSim Design Lab PLogic, PLSyn |
| MINC Inc. <br> 6755 Earl Drive, Suite 200 <br> Colorado Springs, CO 80918 <br> (800) 755-FPGA or (719) 590-1155 | PLDesigner-XL ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Software |
| Model Technology <br> 8905 S.W. Nimbus Avenue, Suite 150 <br> Beaverton, OR 97008 <br> (503) 641-1340 | V-System/VHDL |
| OrCAD, Inc. <br> 9300 S.W. Nimbus Avenue <br> Beaverton, OR 97008 <br> (503) 671-9500 or (800) 671-9505 | OrCAD Express |
| Synario ${ }^{\circledR}$ Design Automation 10525 Willows Road N.E. <br> P.O. Box 97046 <br> Redmond, WA 98073-9746 <br> (800) 332-8246 or (206) 881-6444 | $\mathrm{ABEL}^{\mathrm{TM}}$ <br> Synario ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Software |


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| Synplicity, Inc. 624 East Evelyn Ave. Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (408) 617-6000 | Synplify |
| Teradyne EDA <br> 321 Harrison Ave. <br> Boston, MA 02118 <br> (800) 777-2432 or (617) 422-2793 | MultiSIM Interactive Simulator LASAR |
| VeriBest, Inc. <br> 6101 Lookout Road, Suite A <br> Boulder, CO 80301 <br> (800) 837-4237 | VeriBest PLD |
| Viewlogic Systems, Inc. <br> 293 Boston Post Road West <br> Marlboro, MA 01752 <br> (800) 873-8439 or (508) 480-0881 | Viewdraw, ViewPLD, Viewsynthesis Speedwave Simulator, ViewSim Simulator, VCS Simulator |
| MANUFACTURER | TEST GENERATION SYSTEM |
| Acugen Software, Inc. 427-3 Amherst St., Suite 391 <br> Nashua, NH 03063 <br> (603) 881-8821 | ATGEN ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Test Generation Software |
| iNt GmbH <br> Busenstrasse 6 <br> D-8033 Martinsried, Munich, Germany <br> (87) 857-6667 | PLDCheck 90 |

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| MANUFACTURER |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| System General <br> 1603A South Main Street <br> Milpitas, CA 95035 <br> (408) 263-6667 <br> BBS (408) 262-6438 <br> Fax (408) 262-9220 <br> or <br> 3F, No. 1, Alley 8, Lane 45 <br> Bao Shing Road, Shin Diau <br> Taipei, Taiwan <br> (886) 2-917-3005 <br> Fax (886) 2-911-1283 | PROGRAMMER CONFIGURATION |  |

## APPROVED ADAPTER M ANUFACTURERS

| MANUFACTURER | PROGRAMMER CONFIGURATION |
| :--- | :---: |
| California Integration Coordinators, Inc. |  |
| 656 Main Street |  |
| Placerville, CA 95667 |  |
| (916) 626-6168 | MACH/PAL Programming Adapters |
| Fax (916) 626-7740 |  |
| Emulation Technology, Inc. |  |
| 2344 Walsh Ave., Bldg. F |  |
| Santa Clara, CA 95051 | Adapt-A-Socket ${ }^{\circledR}$ |
| (408) 982-0660 | Programming Adapters |
| Fax (408) 982-0664 |  |

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| Corelis, Inc. <br> 12607 Hidden Creek Way, Suite H <br> Cerritos, California 70703 <br> (310) 926-6727 |  |
| Vantis Corporation <br> P.O. Box 3755 <br> 920 DeGuigne Drive <br> Sunnyvale, CA 94088 <br> (408) 732-0555 or 1(888) 826-8472 (VANTIS2) <br> http://www.vantis.com | JTAGPROG $^{\mathrm{TM}}$ |

## PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

PL 044
44-Pin Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (measured in inches)


TOP VIEW


SIDE VIEW

16-038-SQ PL 044 DA78
6-28-94 ae

## PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

## PQT044

## 44-Pin Thin Quad Flat Pack (measured in millimeters)



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[^0]:    * Switching several outputs simultaneously should be avoided for accurate measurement.

