

Am93L11

Low-Power One-of-Sixteen Decoder

Distinctive Characteristics:

58 mw typical power dissipation.

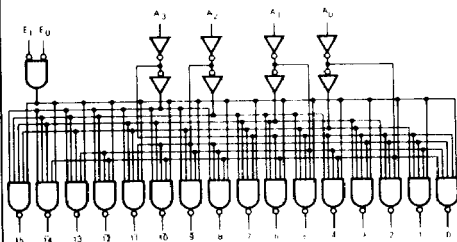
10 ns typical propagation delay.

- 100% reliability assurance testing in compliance with MIL STD 883.
- Compatible with 7400 and 9300 series devices

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The AM93L11 one-of-sixteen decoder/demultiplexer accepts a four-bit code on the four address inputs A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3 and turns on a corresponding active LOW output. The outputs are designated by the decimal equivalent of the binary code which selects them. All non-selected outputs will be HIGH. The device is enabled by LOW levels on both enable pins E_0 and E_1 . If either enable is HIGH, then all outputs will be HIGH. Data can be demultiplexed by applying an address to the address inputs and a data stream to one of the enable inputs, with the other enable held LOW. The output corresponding to the address will then follow the input data.

LOGIC DIAGRAM



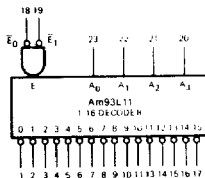
LOADING RULES

In Unit Loads (Notes)

Input Load Factor	TTL loads		93L loads	
	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
All Inputs	0.5	0.25	1.0	1.0
Output Drive	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
All Outputs	10.0	3.0	20.0	12.0

NOTES:
 A TTL unit load is specified as 0.4 V at -1.6 mA LOW, 2.4 V at 40 μ A HIGH.
 A 93L unit load is specified as 0.3 V at -400 μ A LOW, 2.4 V at 20 μ A HIGH.
 Enough output LOW current is available to mix TTL and 93L loads and still meet the 93L requirement of a V_{OL} of 0.3 V.

LOGIC SYMBOL



V_{CC} = PIN 24
 GND = PIN 12

Am93L11 ORDERING INFORMATION

Package Type	Temperature Range	Order Number
4-Pin Molded DIP	0°C to +16°C	Am93L1159C
4-Pin Hermetic DIP	0°C to +75°C	U6N93L1159X
4-Pin Hermetic DIP	55°C to +125°C	U4M93L1151X
4-Pin Hermetic Flat Pack	55°C to +125°C	U4M93L1159X
Dice	Note	UXX93L11XXD

Each dice supplied will contain units which meet both 0°C to +75°C and 55°C to +125°C temperature ranges.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Above which the useful life may be impaired)

Storage Temperature	-85°C to +150°C
Temperature (Ambient) Under Bias	-55°C to +125°C
Supply Voltage to Ground Potential (Pin 16 to Pin 8) Continuous	-0.5 V to +7 V
DC Voltage Applied to Outputs for High Output State	-0.5 V to V_{CC} max
DC Input Voltage	-0.5 V to +5.5 V
Output Current, Into Outputs	40 mA
DC Input Current (Note 1)	-30 mA to +5.0 mA

Note 1. Maximum current defined by DC input voltage.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OVER OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE (Unless Otherwise Noted)

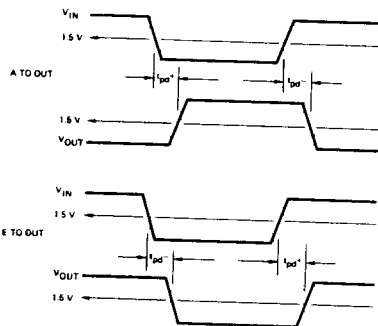
 Am93L1158X 0°C to +75°C $V_{CC} = 4.75$ V to 5.25 V
 Am93L1151X $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to +125°C $V_{CC} = 4.50$ V to 5.50 V

Parameters	Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ. (Note 1)	Max.	Units
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN.}$, $I_{OH} = -0.4$ mA $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}	2.4	3.6		Volts
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN.}$, $I_{OL} = 4.92$ mA $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}		0.15	0.3	Volts
V_{IH}	Input HIGH Level	Guaranteed input logical HIGH voltage for all inputs	2.0			Volts
V_{IL}	Input LOW Level	Guaranteed input logical LOW voltage for all inputs			0.7	Volts
I_{IL} (Note 2)	93L Unit Load Input LOW Current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}$, $V_{IN} = 0.3$ V		-0.25	-0.4	mA
I_{IH} (Note 2)	93L Unit Load Input HIGH Current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}$, $V_{IN} = 2.4$ V		2.0	20	μA
	Input HIGH Current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}$, $V_{IN} = 5.5$ V				
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}$, $V_{OUT} = 0.0$ V	-2.5	-16	-25	mA
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX.}$		11.5	16.5	mA

Notes: 1) Typical limits are at $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V, 25°C ambient and maximum loading.
 2) Actual input currents are obtained by multiplying unit load current by the 93L input load factor. (See loading rules)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameters	Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
t_{pd+} (A \bar{O})	Address to Output HIGH	$V_{CC} = 5.0$ V $C_L = 15$ pF	22	44	70	ns
t_{pd-} (A \bar{O})	Address to Output LOW		25	50	75	ns
t_{pd+} (E \bar{O})	Enable to Output HIGH		20	40	60	ns
t_{pd-} (E \bar{O})	Enable to Output LOW		20	40	60	ns

SWITCHING TIME WAVEFORMS


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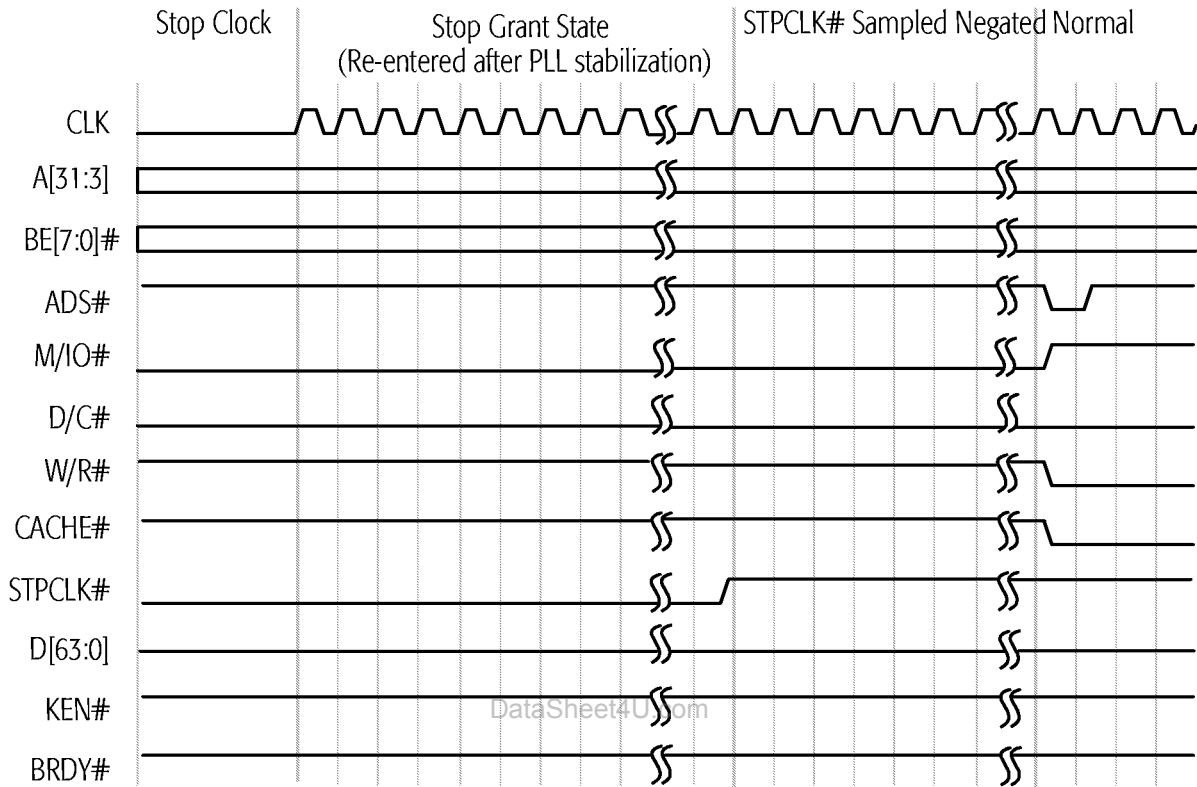


Figure 75. Stop Grant and Stop Clock Modes, Part 2

INIT-Initiated Transition from Protected Mode to Real Mode

INIT is typically asserted in response to a BIOS interrupt that writes to an I/O port. This interrupt is often in response to a Ctrl-Alt-Del keyboard input. The BIOS writes to a port (similar to port 64h in the keyboard controller) that asserts INIT. INIT is also used to support 80286 software that must return to Real mode after accessing extended memory in Protected mode.

The assertion of INIT causes the processor to empty its pipelines, initialize most of its internal state, and branch to address FFFF_FFF0h—the same instruction execution starting point used after RESET. Unlike RESET, the processor preserves the contents of its caches, the floating-point state, the MMX state, Model-Specific Registers (MSRs), the CD and NW bits of the CR0 register, the time stamp counter, and other specific internal resources.

Figure 76 shows an example in which the operating system writes to an I/O port, causing the system logic to assert INIT. The sampling of INIT asserted starts an extended microcode sequence that terminates with a code fetch from FFFF_FFF0h, the reset location. INIT is sampled on every clock edge but is not recognized until the next instruction boundary. During an I/O write cycle, it must be sampled asserted a minimum of three clock edges before BRDY# is sampled asserted if it is to be recognized on the boundary between the I/O write instruction and the following instruction. If INIT is asserted synchronously, it can be asserted for a minimum of one clock. If it is asserted asynchronously, it must have been negated for a minimum of two clocks, followed by an assertion of a minimum of two clocks.

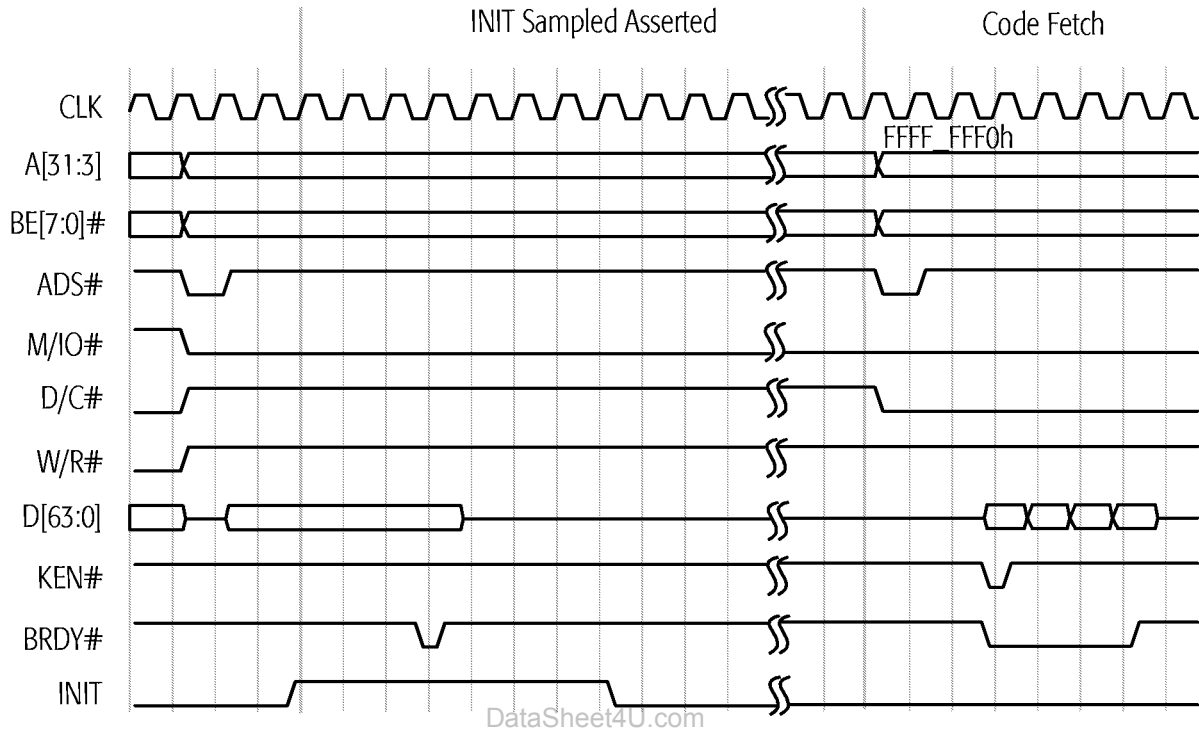


Figure 76. INIT-Initiated Transition from Protected Mode to Real Mode



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6 Power-on Configuration and Initialization

On power-on the system logic must reset the AMD-K6-2 processor by asserting the RESET signal. When the processor samples RESET asserted, it immediately flushes and initializes all internal resources and its internal state, including its pipelines and caches, the floating-point state, the MMX and 3DNow! states, and all registers. Then the processor jumps to address FFFF_FFF0h to start instruction execution.

6.1 Signals Sampled During the Falling Transition of RESET

FLUSH# FLUSH# is sampled on the falling transition of RESET to determine if the processor begins normal instruction execution or enters Tri-State Test mode. If FLUSH# is High during the falling transition of RESET, the processor unconditionally runs its Built-In Self Test (BIST), performs the normal reset functions, then jumps to address FFFF_FFF0h to start instruction execution. (See “Built-In Self-Test (BIST)” on page 217 for more details.) If FLUSH# is Low during the falling transition of RESET, the processor enters Tri-State Test mode. (See “Tri-State Test Mode” on page 218 and “FLUSH# (Cache Flush)” on page 103 for more details.)

BF[2:0] The internal operating frequency of the processor is determined by the state of the bus frequency signals BF[2:0] when they are sampled during the falling transition of RESET. The frequency of the CLK input signal is multiplied internally by a ratio defined by BF[2:0]. (See “BF[2:0] (Bus Frequency)” on page 92 for the processor-clock to bus-clock ratios.)

BRDYC# BRDYC# is sampled on the falling transition of RESET to configure the drive strength of A[20:3], ADS#, HITM#, and W/R#. If BRDYC# is Low during the fall of RESET, these outputs are configured using higher drive strengths than the standard strength. If BRDYC# is High during the fall of RESET, the standard strength is selected. (See “BRDYC# (Burst Ready Copy)” on page 95 for more details.)

6.2 RESET Requirements

During the initial power-on reset of the processor, RESET must remain asserted for a minimum of 1.0 ms after CLK and V_{CC} reach specification. (See “CLK Switching Characteristics” on page 255 for clock specifications. See “Electrical Data” on page 247 for V_{CC} specifications.)

During a warm reset while CLK and V_{CC} are within specification, RESET must remain asserted for a minimum of 15 clocks prior to its negation.

6.3 State of Processor After RESET

Output Signals

Table 31 shows the state of all processor outputs and bidirectional signals immediately after RESET is sampled asserted.

Table 31. Output Signal State After RESET

Signal	State	Signal	State
A[31:3], AP	Floating	LOCK#	High
ADS#, ADSC#	High	M/IO#	Low
APCHK#	High	PCD	Low
BE[7:0]#	Floating	PCHK#	High
BREQ	Low	PWT	Low
CACHE#	High	SCYC	Low
D/C#	Low	SMIACT#	High
D[63:0], DP[7:0]	Floating	TDO	Floating
FERR#	High	VCC2DET	Low
HIT#	High	VCC2H/L#	Low
HITM#	High	W/R#	Low
HLDA	Low	—	—

Registers

Table 32 on page 175 shows the state of all architecture registers and Model-Specific Registers (MSRs) after the processor has completed its initialization due to the recognition of the assertion of RESET.