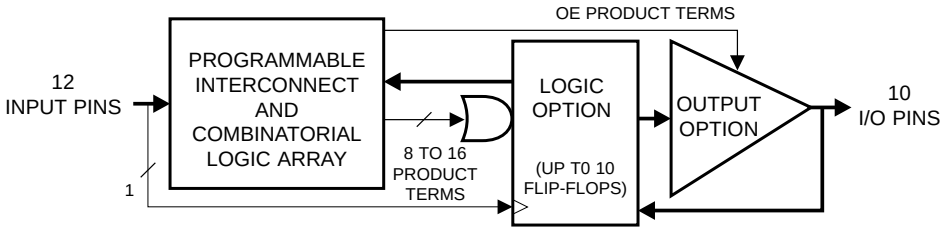
Features

- **High Performance Programmable Logic Device**
  - **7.5 ns Max Propagation Delay**
  - **Up to 166 MHz Operation**
  - **5 V ± 10% Operation**
- **Fully Compatible with Standard 22V10**
  - **Identical Functionality/Fuse-Map**
- **TTL Compatible Inputs and Outputs**
  - **10 µA Leakage Maximum**
- **Reprogrammable - Tested 100% for Programmability**
- **High Reliability**
  - **Proven UV Erasable CMOS Technology**
  - **2000 V ESD Protection**
  - **200 mA Latch-Up Protection**
- **Full Military, Commercial and Industrial Temperature Ranges**
- **Dual-In-Line and Surface Mount Packages with Standard Pinouts**

High Speed UV Erasable Programmable Logic Device

Logic Diagram



Description

The AT22V10B is an ultra-high performance CMOS Programmable Logic Device (PLD). Speeds down to 7.5 ns and operation up to 166 MHz are offered. All pins offer a low± 10 µA leakage.

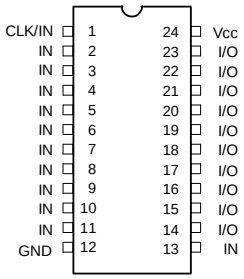
The AT22V10B logic functionality is fully compatible with the standard 22V10. The 12 dedicated inputs and ten configurable I/O pins allow implementation of logic requiring up to 22 input signals. The AT22V10B also provides individual output enable product terms for each of the ten I/Os.

(continued)

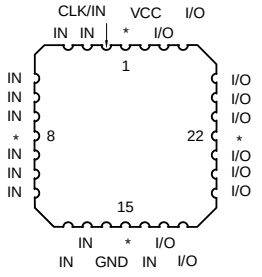
Pin Configurations

Pin Name	Function
CLK/IN	Clock and Logic Input
IN	Logic Inputs
I/O	Bidirectional Buffers
*	No Internal Connection
VCC	+5 V Supply

DIP/SOIC



PLCC



0226B

Description (Continued)

The AT22V10B incorporates a variable product term architecture. Each output is allocated from eight to 16 product terms, which allows highly complex logic functions to be realized.

The AT22V10B includes two additional product terms to provide synchronous preset and asynchronous reset. These terms are common to all ten registers. All registers are automatically cleared upon power up.

Register preload simplifies testing. A security fuse prevents unauthorized copying of programmed fuse patterns.

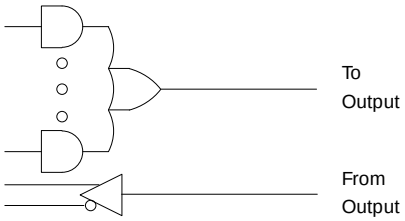
Absolute Maximum Ratings*

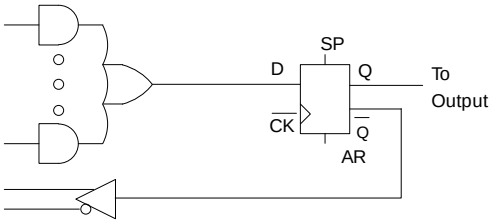
Temperature Under Bias	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground	-2.0 V to +7.0 V(1)
Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming	-2.0 V to +14.0 V(1)
Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground	-2.0 V to +14.0 V(1)
Integrated UV Erase Dose	7258 W•sec/cm^2

*NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

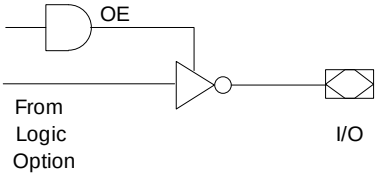
Note:
1. Minimum voltage is -0.6 V dc which may undershoot to -2.0 V for pulses of less than 20 ns. Maximum output pin voltage is V_{CC}+0.75 V dc which may overshoot to +7.0 V for pulses of less than 20 ns.

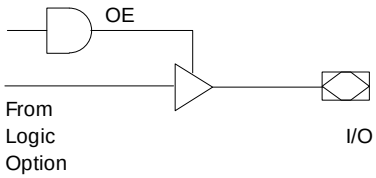
Logic Options





Output Options





D.C. and A.C. Operating Conditions

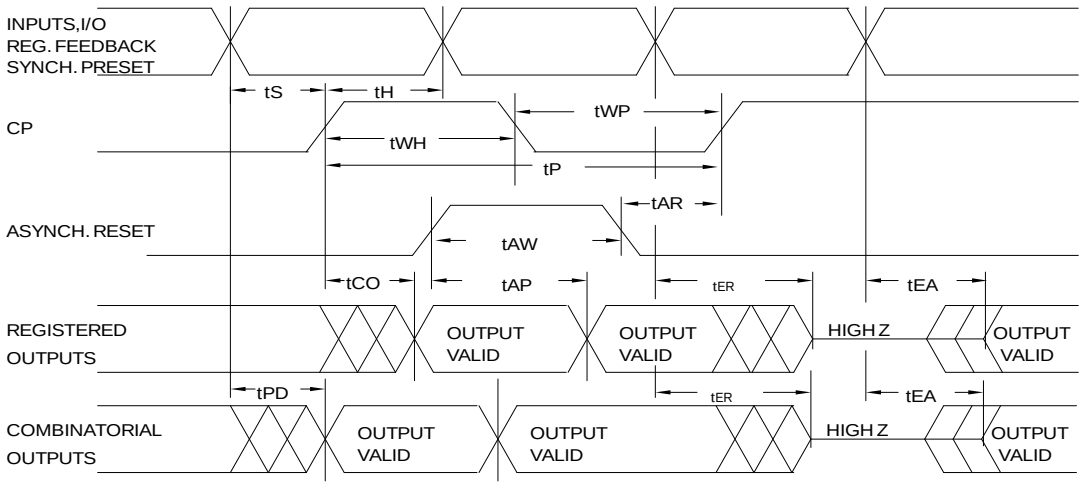
	Commercial AT22V10B -7	Commercial AT22V10B -10	Industrial AT22V10B -10	Military AT22V10B -10
Operating Temperature (Case)	0^oC - 70^oC	0^oC - 70^oC	-40^oC - 85^oC	-55^oC - 125^oC
V_{CC} Power Supply	5 V ± 5%	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%

D.C. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition			Min	Max	Units
I_{LI}	Input Load Current	V_{IN} = -0.1 V to V_{CC}+1 V				10	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	V_{OUT} = -0.1 V to V_{CC}+0.1 V				10	µA
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current	f = 0 MHz to F_{MAX}, V_{CC} = MAX, V_{IN} = GND, Outputs Open		Com.		140	mA
				Ind., Mil.		160	mA
I_{OS} (1)	Output Short Circuit Current	V_{OUT} = 0.5 V			-30	-120	mA
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage				-0.6	0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage				2.0	V_{CC}+0.75	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL}, V_{CC} = MIN	I_{OL} = 16 mA	Com.,Ind.		0.5	V
			I_{OL} = 12 mA	Mil.		0.5	V
			I_{OL} = 24 mA	Com.		0.8	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	V_{IN} = V_{IH} or V_{IL}, V_{CC} = MIN	I_{OH} = -4.0 mA		2.4		V

Notes: 1. Not more than one output at a time should be shorted. Duration of short circuit test should not exceed 30 sec.

A.C. Waveforms (1)



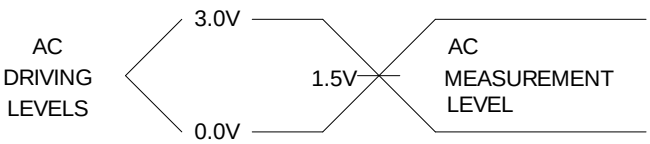
Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5 V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0 V and 3.0 V, unless otherwise specified.

A.C. Characteristics

		AT22V10B-7			AT22V10B-10			
Symbol	**Parameter**	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	**Units**
t_{PD}	Input or Feedback to Non-Registered Output		5	7.5		6	10	ns
t_{EA}	Input to Output Enable		5	7.5		6	10	ns
t_{ER}	Input to Output Disable		5	7.5		6	10	ns
t_{CF} (1)	Clock to Feedback	0	1	2	0	1	2	ns
t_{CO}	Clock to Output	0	3.5	5.5	0	4	7	ns
t_S	Input or Feedback Setup Time	3.5	2		5	3		ns
t_H	Hold Time	0			0			ns
t_P	Clock Period	6			7			ns
t_{WL} (1)	Clock Width Low	3			3.5			ns
t_{WH}	Clock Width High	3			3.5			ns
F_{MAX}	External Feedback $1/(t_S+t_{CO})$			111			83	MHz
	Internal Feedback $1/(t_S + t_{CF})$			166			142	MHz
	No Feedback $1/(t_P)$			166			142	MHz
t_{AW}	Asynchronous Reset Width	6	3		7	4		ns
t_{AR}	Asynchronous Reset, Synchronous Preset, Recovery Time	7	4		8	5		ns
t_{AP}	Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output Reset		6	10		8	14	ns

Note: 1. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested.

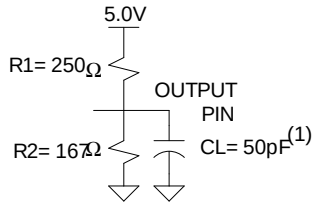
Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



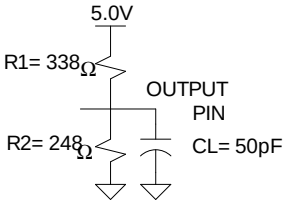
tR, tF < 2 ns (10% to 90%)

Output Test Loads:

Commercial

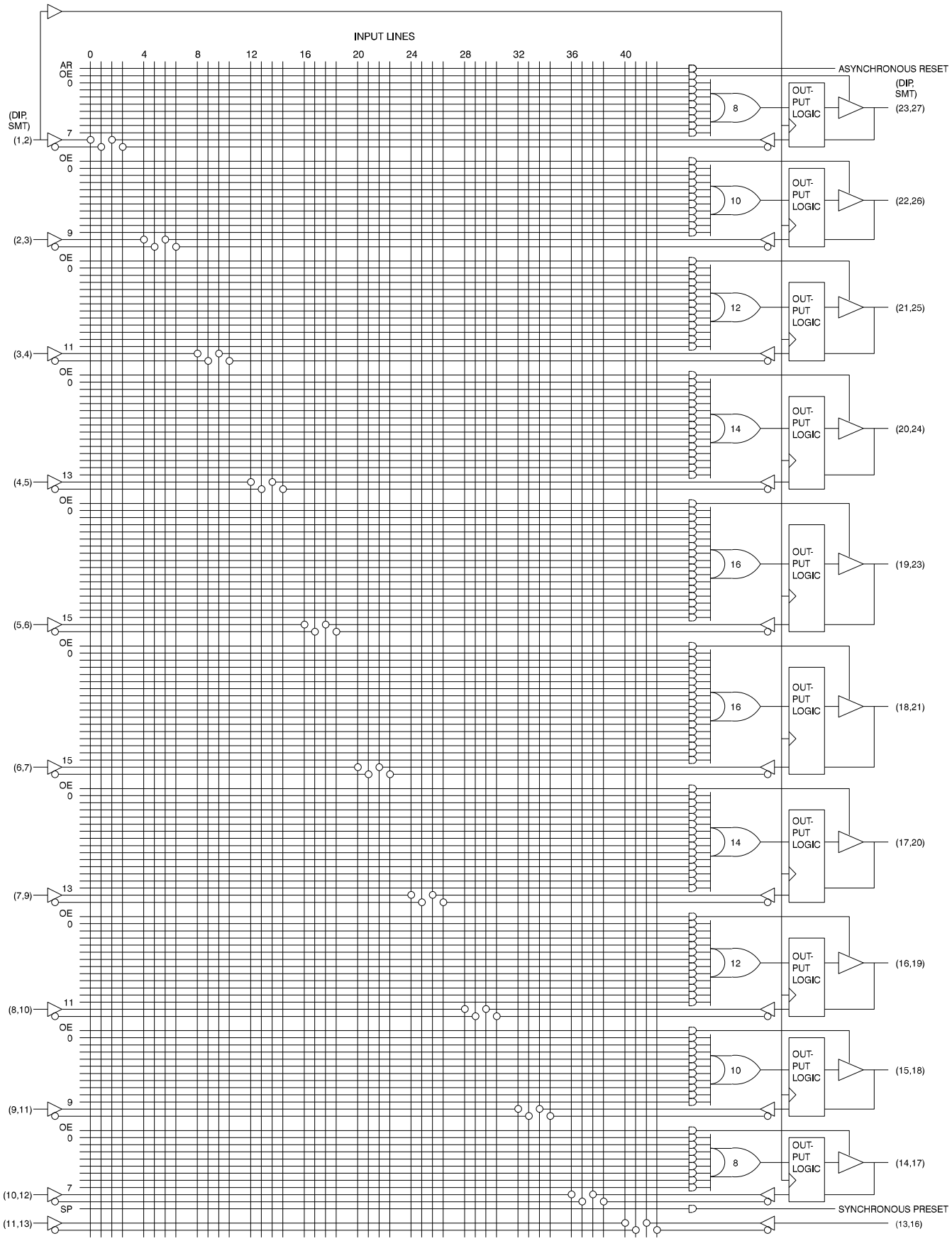


Military



Note: 1. CL = 30 pF for AT22V10B-7

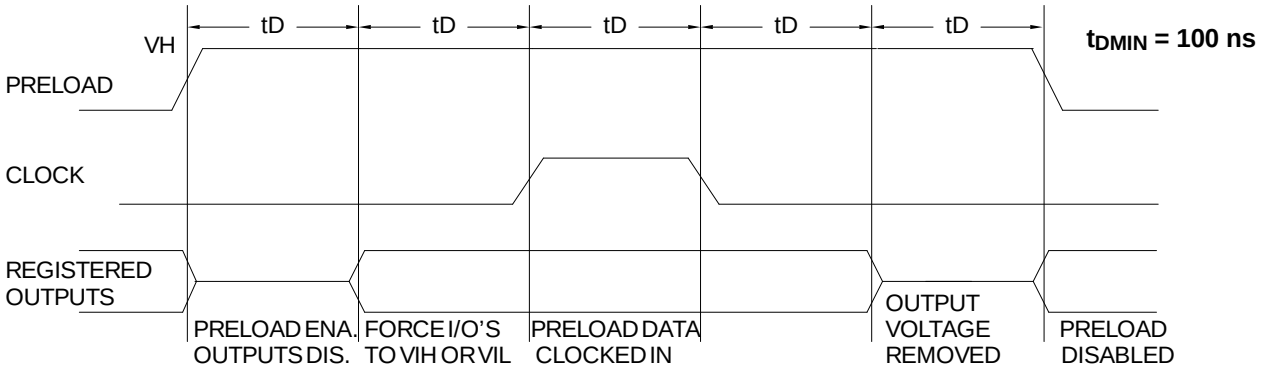
Functional Logic Diagram AT22V10B



Preload of Registered Outputs

The registers in the AT22V10B are provided with circuitry to allow loading of each register asynchronously with either a high or a low. This feature will simplify testing since any state can be forced into the registers to control test sequencing. A V_{IH} level on the I/O pin will force the register high; a V_{IL} will force it low, independent of the polarity bit (C0) setting. The preload state is entered by placing an 10.5-V to 12-V signal on pin 8 on DIPs, and pin 10 on SMPs. When the clock pin is pulsed high, the data on the I/O pins is placed into the ten registers.

Level forced on registered output pin during preload cycle	Register state after cycle
V_{IH}	High
V_{IL}	Low



Power Up Reset

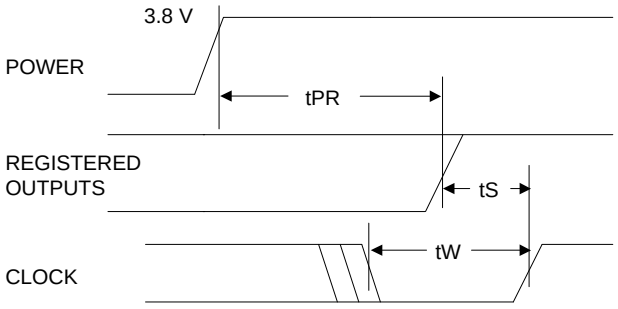
The registers in the AT22V10B are designed to reset during power up. At a point delayed slightly from V_{CC} crossing 3.8 V, all registers will be reset to the low state. The output state will depend on the polarity of the output buffer.

This feature is critical for state machine initialization. However, due to the asynchronous nature of reset and the uncertainty of how V_{CC} actually rises in the system, the following conditions are required:

1) The V_{CC} rise must be monotonic,

2) After reset occurs, all input and feedback setup times must be met before driving the clock pin high, and

3) The clock must remain stable during t_{PR}.



Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{PR}	Power-Up Reset Time		600	1000	ns

Pin Capacitance (f = 1 MHz, T = 25°C) [1]

	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
C_{IN}	5	8	pF	V_{IN} = 0 V
C_{OUT}	6	8	pF	V_{OUT} = 0 V

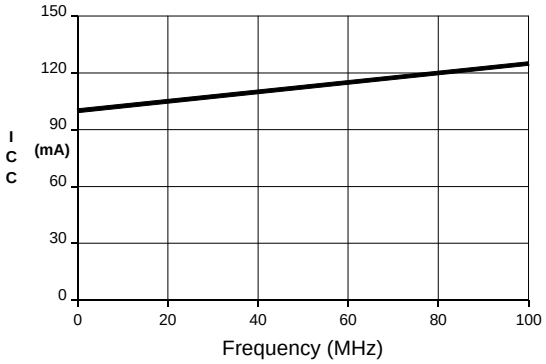
Note: 1. Typical values for nominal supply voltage. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested.

Erasure Characteristics

The entire fuse array of an AT22V10B is erased after exposure to ultraviolet light at a wavelength of 2537 Å. Complete erasure is assured after a minimum of 20 minutes exposure using 12,000 $\mu W/cm^2$ intensity lamps spaced one inch away from the chip. Minimum erase time for lamps at other intensity ratings can be calculated from the minimum integrated erasure dose of 15 $W \cdot sec/cm^2$. To prevent unintentional erasure, an opaque label is recommended to cover the clear window on any UV erasable PLD which will be subjected to continuous fluorescent indoor lighting or sunlight.

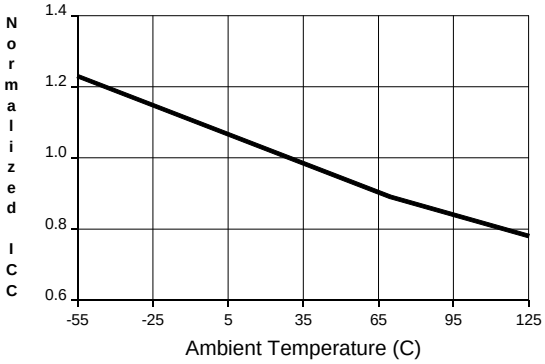
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT FREQUENCY

AT22V10B (TA = 25C, VCC = 5V)

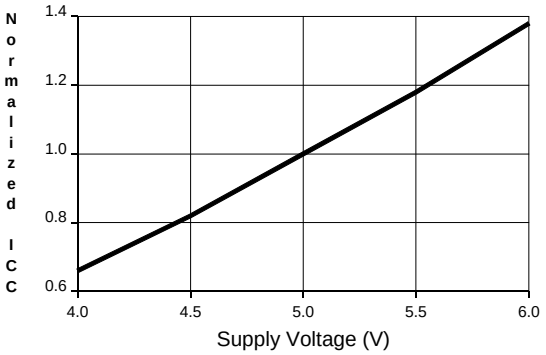


NORMALIZED ICC vs. AMBIENT TEMP.

f = 50 MHz

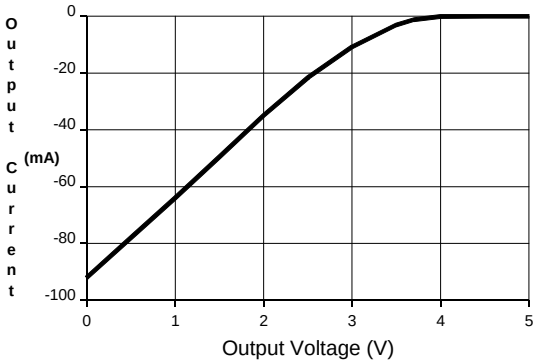


NORMALIZED SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



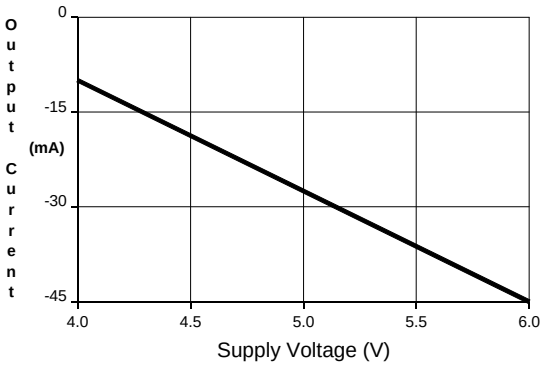
OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT

vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE (TA = 25C, VCC = 5V)



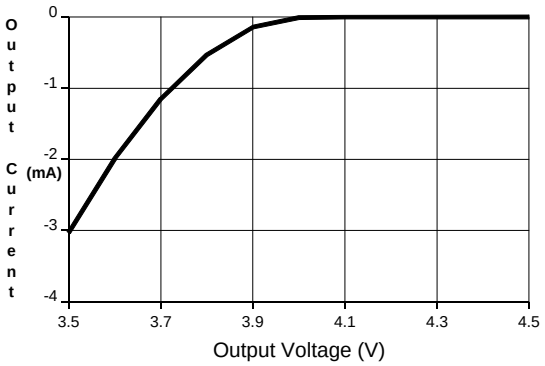
OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT

vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (VOH = 2.4V)



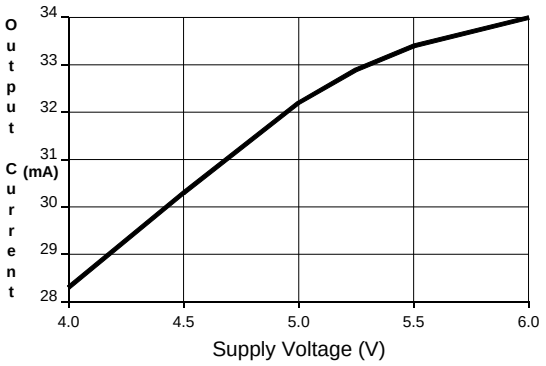
OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT

vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE (TA = 25C, VCC = 5V)



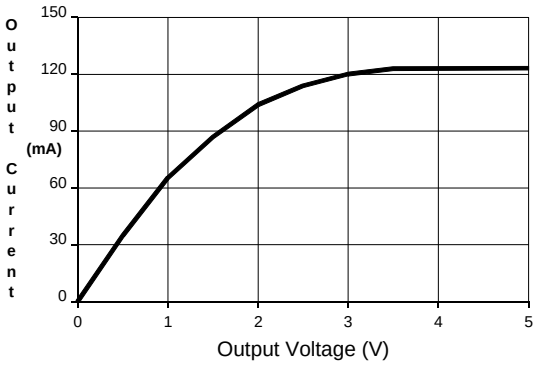
OUTPUT SINK CURRENT

vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (VOL = 0.5V)



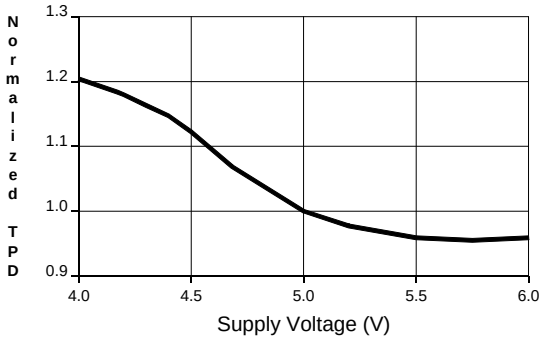
OUTPUT SINK CURRENT

vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE (TA = 25C, VCC = 5V)



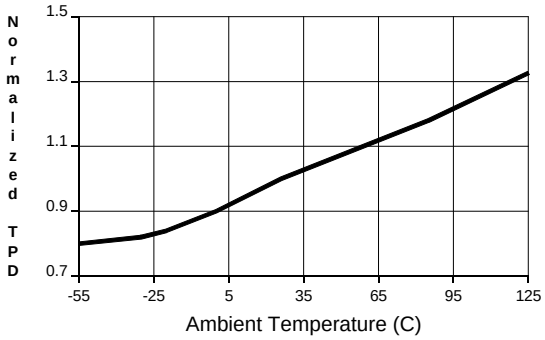
NORMALIZED TPD

vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



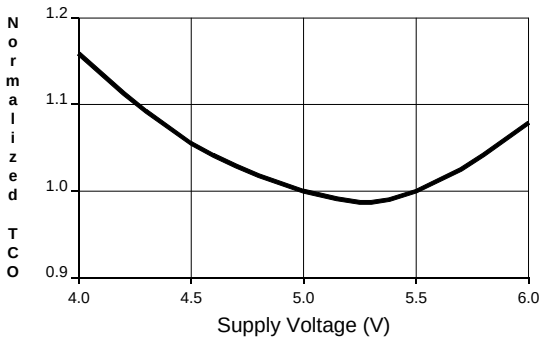
NORMALIZED TPD

vs. TEMPERATURE



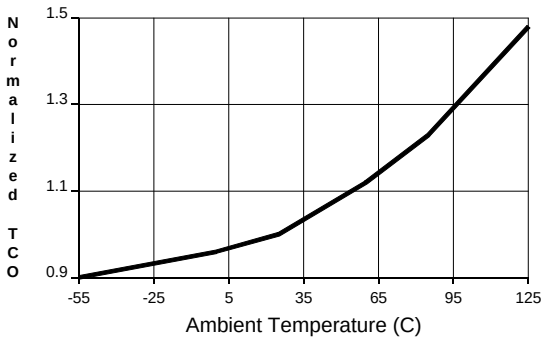
NORMALIZED TCO

vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



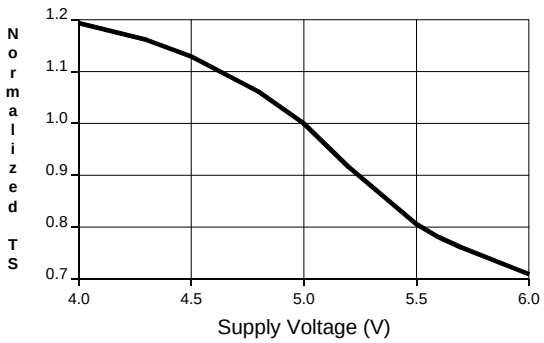
NORMALIZED TCO

vs. TEMPERATURE



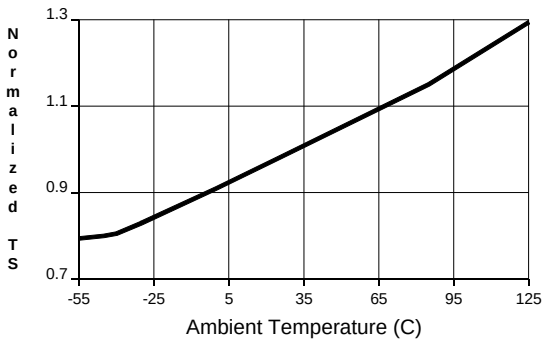
NORMALIZED TS

vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



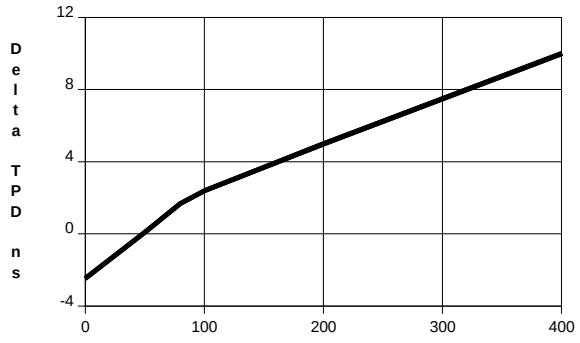
NORMALIZED TS

vs. TEMPERATURE



DELTA TPD vs. OUTPUT LOADING

(VCC = 4.5V, OUTPUT LOAD = COMMERCIAL)



DELTA TCO vs. OUTPUT LOADING

(VCC = 4.5V, OUTPUT LOAD = COMMERCIAL)