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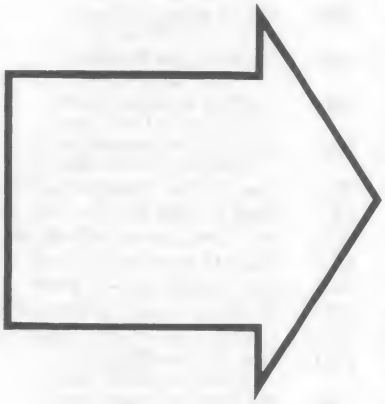

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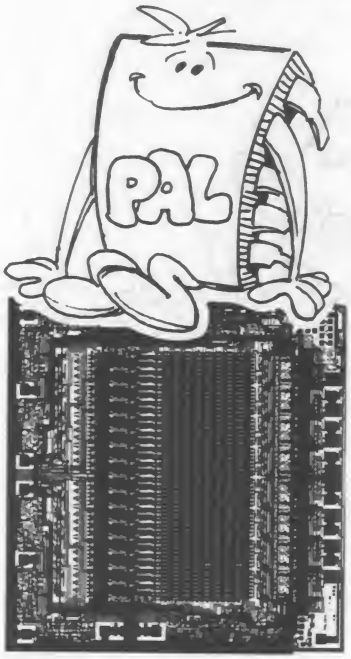


The PAL® Concept

Monolithic Memories' family of PAL devices gives designers a powerful tool with unique capabilities for use in new and existing logic designs. The PAL saves time and money by solving many of the system partitioning and interface problems brought about by increases in semiconductor device technology.

Rapid advances in large scale integration technology have led to larger and larger standard logic functions; single I.C.s now perform functions that formerly required complete circuit cards. While LSI offers many advantages, advances have been made at the expense of device flexibility. Most LSI devices still require large numbers of SSI/MSI devices for interfacing with user systems. Designers are still forced to turn to random logic for many applications.

The designer is confronted with another problem when a low to medium complexity product is designed. Often the function is well defined and could derive significant benefits from fabrication as an integrated circuit. However, the design cycle for a custom circuit is long and the costs can be very high. This makes the risk significant enough to deter most users. The technology to support maximum flexibility combined with fast turn around on custom logic has simply not been available. Monolithic Memories offers the programmable solution.

The PAL family offers a fresh approach to using fuse programmable logic. PAL circuits are a conceptually unified group of devices which combine programmable flexibility with high speed and an extensive selection of interface options. PAL devices can lower inventory, cut design cycles and provide high complexity with maximum flexibility. These features, combined with lower package count and high reliability, truly make the PAL a circuit designer's best friend.

PAL® is a registered trademark of Monolithic Memories.

The PAL—Teaching Old PROMs New Tricks



MMI developed the modern PROM and introduced many of the architectures and techniques now regarded as industry standards. As the world's largest PROM manufacturer, MMI has the proven technology and high volume production capability required to manufacture and support the PAL.

The PAL is an extension of the fusible link technology pioneered by Monolithic Memories for use in bi-polar PROMs. The fusible link PROM first gave the digital systems designer the power to "write on silicon." In a few seconds he was able to transform a blank PROM from a general purpose device into one containing a custom algorithm, microprogram, or Boolean transfer function. This opened up new horizons for the use of PROMs in computer control stores, character generators, data storage tables and many other applications. The wide acceptance of this technology is clearly demonstrated by today's multi-million dollar PROM market.

The key to the PROM's success is that it allows the designer to quickly and easily customize the chip to fit his unique requirements. The PAL extends this programmable flexibility by utilizing proven fusible link technology to implement logic functions. Using PAL circuits the designer can quickly and effectively implement custom logic varying in complexity from random gates to complex arithmetic functions.

ANDs and ORs

The PAL implements the familiar sum of products logic by using a programmable AND array whose output terms feed a fixed OR array. Since the sum of products form can express any Boolean transfer function, the PAL circuit uses are only limited by the number of terms available in the AND - OR arrays. PAL devices come in different sizes to allow for effective logic optimization.

Figure 1 shows the basic PAL structure for a two input, one output logic segment. The general logic equation for this segment is

$$\text{Output} = (I_1+\bar{f}_1)(\bar{I}_1+\bar{f}_2)(I_2+\bar{f}_3)(\bar{I}_2+\bar{f}_4) + (I_1+\bar{f}_5)(\bar{I}_1+\bar{f}_6)(I_2+\bar{f}_7)\ (\bar{I}_2+\bar{f}_8)$$

where the "f" terms represent the state of the fusible links in the PAL AND array. An unblown link represents a logic 1. Thus,

fuse blown, f = 0

fuse intact, f = 1

An unprogrammed PAL has all fuses intact.

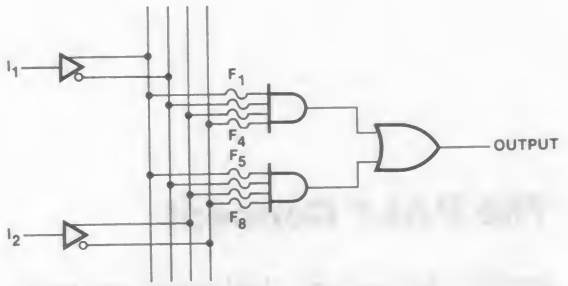


Figure 1

PAL Notation

Logic equations, while convenient for small functions, rapidly become cumbersome in large systems. To reduce possible confusion, complex logic networks are generally defined by logic diagrams and truth tables. Figure 2 shows the logic convention adopted to keep PAL logic easy to understand and use. In the figure, an "x" represents an intact fuse used to perform the logic AND function. (Note: the input terms on the common line with the x's are not connected together.) The logic symbology shown in Figure 2 has been informally adopted by integrated circuit manufacturers because it clearly establishes a one-to-one correspondence between the chip layout and the logic diagram. It also allows the logic diagram and truth table to be combined into a compact and easy to read form, thereby serving as a convenient shorthand for PAL circuits. The two input - one output example from Figure 1 redrawn using the new logic convention is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 2

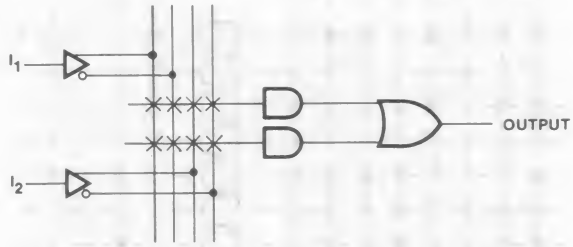


Figure 3

As a simple PAL example, consider the implementation of the transfer function:

$$\text{Output} = I_1\overline{I_2} + \overline{I_1}I_2$$

The normal combinatorial logic diagram for this function is shown in figure 4, with the PAL logic equivalent shown in figure 5.



Figure 4

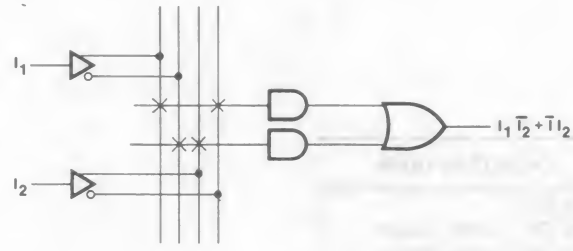


Figure 5

Using this logic convention it is now possible to compare the PAL structure to the structure of the more familiar PROM and PLA. The basic logic structure of a PROM consists of a fixed AND array whose outputs feed a programmable OR array (figure 6). PROMs are low-cost, easy to program, and available in a variety of sizes and organizations. They are most commonly used to store computer programs and data. In these applications the fixed input is a computer memory address; the output is the contents of that memory location.

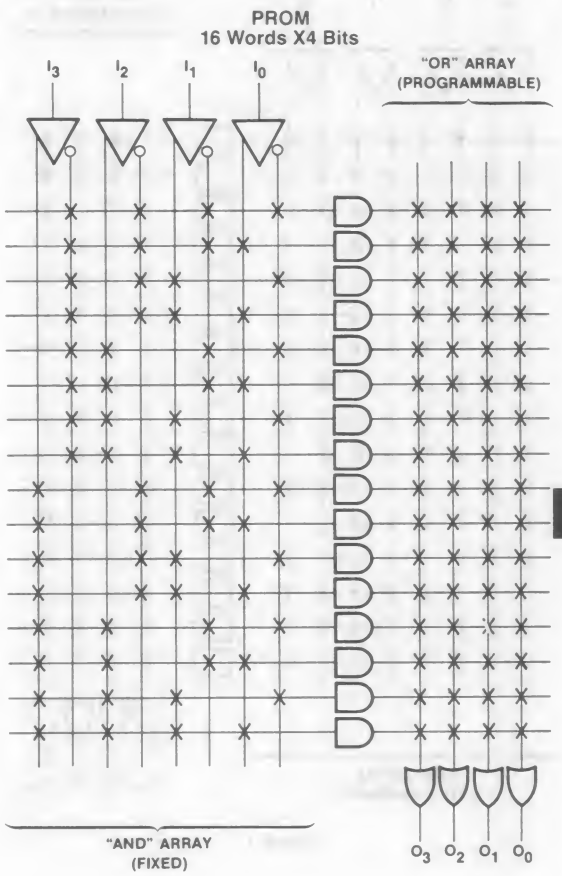


Figure 6

The basic logic structure of the PLA consists of a programmable AND array whose outputs feed a programmable OR array (Figure 7). Since the designer has complete control over all inputs and outputs, the PLA provides the ultimate flexibility for implementing logic functions. They are used in a wide variety of applications. However, this generality makes PLAs expensive, quite formidable to understand, and costly to program (they require special programmers).

The basic logic structure of the PAL, as mentioned earlier, consists of a programmable AND array whose outputs feed a fixed OR array (Figure 8). The PAL combines much of the flexibility of the PLA with the low cost and easy programmability of the PROM. Table 1 summarizes the characteristics of the PROM, PLA, and PAL logic families.

7

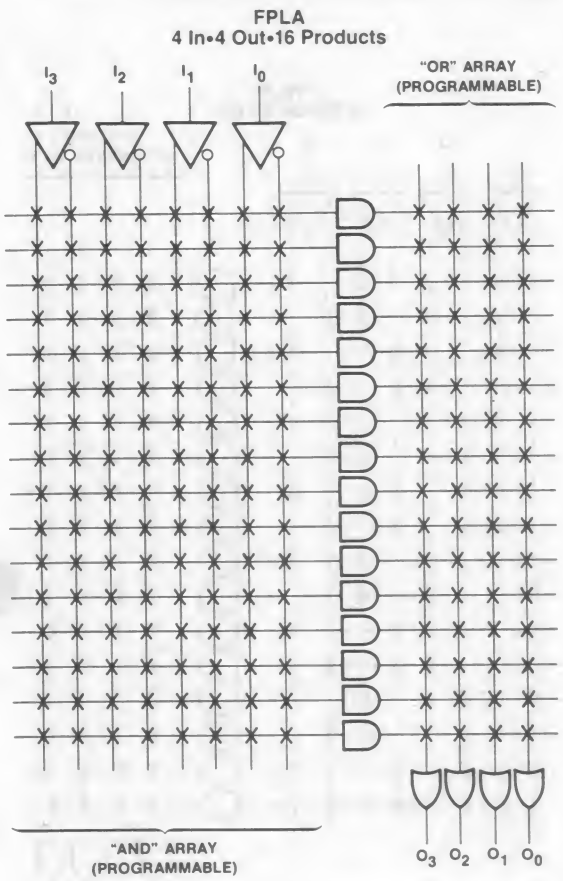


Figure 7

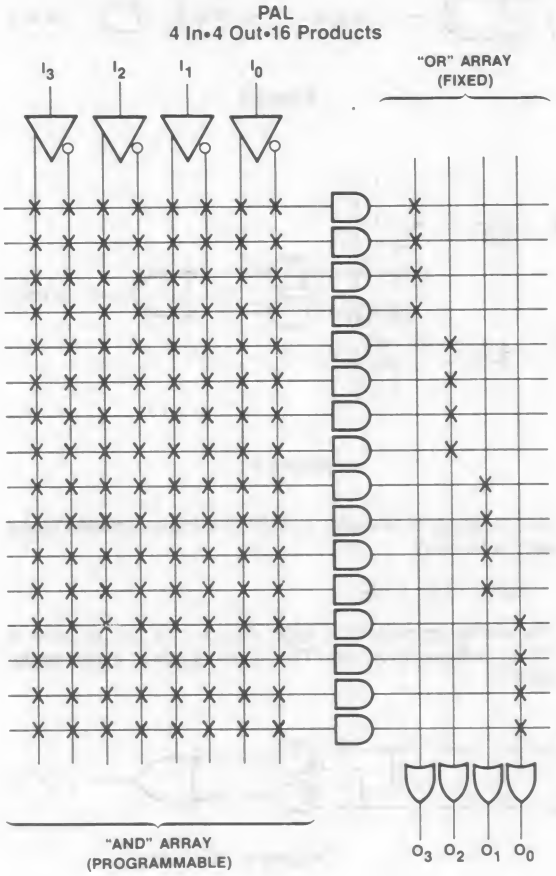


Figure 8

	AND	OR	OUTPUT OPTIONS
PROM	Fixed	Prog	TS, OC
FPLA	Prog	Prog	TS, OC, Fusible Polarity
FPGA	Prog	None	TS, OC, Fusible Polarity
FPLS	Prog	Prog	TS, Registered Feedback, I/O
PAL	Prog	Fixed	TS, Registered Feedback, I/O

Table 1

PAL Input/Output/Function/Performance Chart

PART NO.	INPUT	OUTPUT	PROGRAMMABLE I/O'S	FEEDBACK REGISTER	OUTPUT POLARITY	FUNCTIONS	PERFORMANCE			
							STD	A	-2	-4
10H8	10	8			AND-OR	AND-OR Gate Array	X		X	
12H6	12	6			AND-OR	AND-OR Gate Array	X		X	
14H4	14	4			AND-OR	AND-OR Gate Array	X		X	
16H2	16	2			AND-OR	AND-OR Gate Array	X		X	
16C1	16	2			BOTH[1]	AND-OR Gate Array	X		X	
20C1	20	2			BOTH[1]	AND-OR Gate Array	X			
10L8	10	8			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X		X	
12L6	12	6			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X		X	
14L4	14	4			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X		X	
16L2	16	2			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X		X	
12L10	12	10			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X			
14L8	14	8			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X			
16L6	16	6			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X			
18L4	18	4			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X			
20L2	20	2			AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X			
16L8	10	2	6		AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X	X	X	X
20L8	14	2	6		AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array		X		
20L10	12	2	8		AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array	X			
16R8	8	8		8	AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Gate Array w/Reg's	X	X	X	X
16R6	8	6	2	6	AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Array w/Reg's	X	X	X	X
16R4	8	4	4	4	AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert Array w/Reg's	X	X	X	X
20R8	12	8		8	AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert w/Reg's		X		
20R6	12	6	2	6	AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert w/Reg's		X		
20R4	12	4	4	4	AND-NOR	AND-OR Invert w/Reg's		X		
20X10	10	10		10	AND-NOR	AND-OR-XOR Invert w/Reg's	X			
20X8	10	8	2	8	AND-NOR	AND-OR-XOR Invert w/Reg's	X			
20X4	10	4	6	4	AND-NOR	AND-OR-XOR Invert w/Reg's	X			
16X4	8	4	4	4	AND-NOR	AND-OR-XOR Invert w/Reg's	X			
16A4	8	4	4	4	AND-NOR	AND-CARRY-OR-XOR Invert w/Reg's	X			

Table 2

[1] Simultaneous AND-OR and AND-NOR outputs

PAL Circuits For Every Task

The members of the PAL family and their characteristics are summarized in Table 2. They are designed to cover the spectrum of logic functions at reduced cost and lower package count. This allows the designer to select the PAL that best fits his application. PAL units come in the following basic configurations:

Gate Arrays

PAL gate arrays are available in sizes from 12x10 (12 input terms, 10 output terms) to 20x2, with both active high and active low output configurations available (figure 9). This wide variety of input/output formats allows the PAL to replace many different sized blocks of combinatorial logic with single packages.

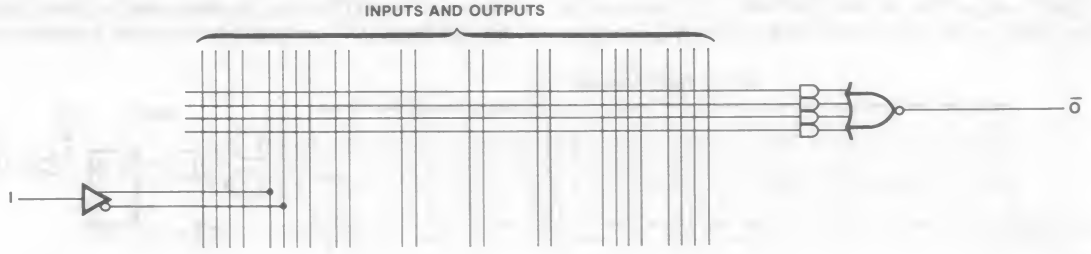


Figure 9

Programmable I/O

A feature of the high-end members of the PAL family is programmable input/output. This allows the product terms to directly control the outputs of the PAL (Figure 10). One product term is used to enable the three-state buffer, which in turn gates the summation term to the output pin. The output is also fed back into the PAL array as an input. Thus the PAL drives the I/O pin when the three-state gate is enabled; the I/O pin is an input to the PAL array when the three-state gate is disabled. This feature can be used to allocate available pins for I/O functions or to provide bi-directional output pins for operations such as shifting and rotating serial data.

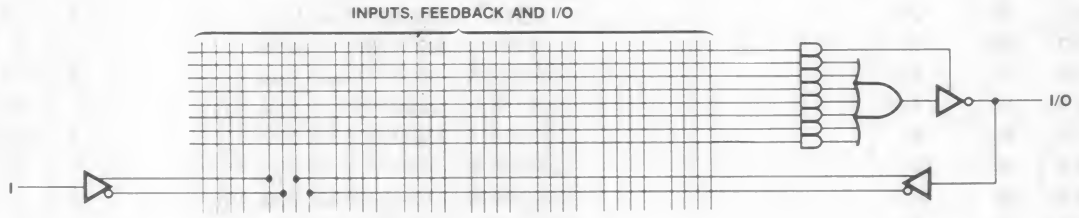


Figure 10

Registered Outputs with Feedback

Another feature of the high end members of the PAL family is registered data outputs with registered feedback. Each product term is stored into a D-type output flip-flop on the rising edge of the system clock (Figure 11). The Q output of the flip-flop can then be gated to the output pin by enabling the active low three-state buffer.

In addition to being available for transmission, the Q output is fed back into the PAL array as an input term. This feedback allows the PAL to "remember" the previous state, and it can alter its function based upon that state. This allows the designer to configure the PAL as a state sequencer which can be programmed to execute such elementary functions as count up, count down, skip, shift, and branch. These functions can be executed by the registered PAL at rates of up to 25 MHz.

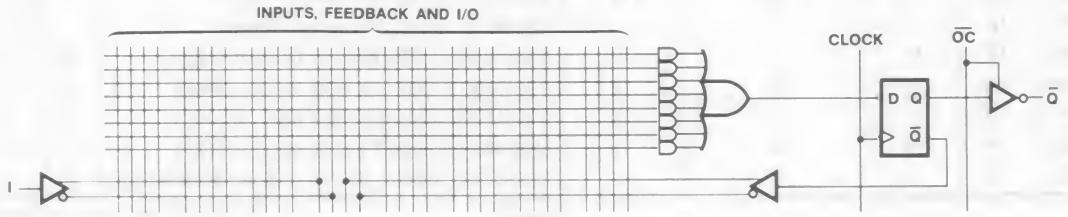


Figure 11

XOR PALs

These PAL devices feature an exclusive OR function. The sum of products is segmented into two sums which are then exclusive ORed (XOR) at the input of the D-type flip-flop (Figure 12). All of the features of the Registered PALs are included in the XOR PAL unit. The XOR function provides an easy implementation of the HOLD operation used in counters and other state sequencers.

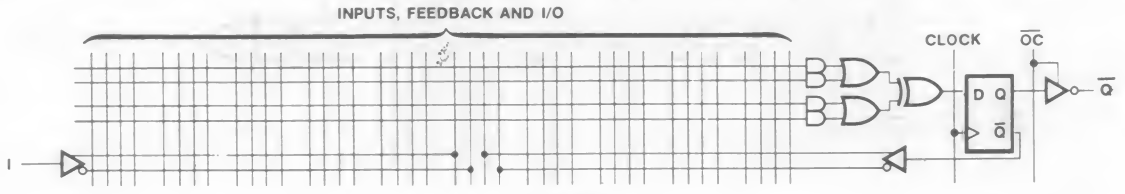


Figure 12

Arithmetic Gated Feedback

The arithmetic functions (add, subtract, greater than, and less than) are implemented by addition of gated feedback to the features of the XOR PAL device. The XOR at the input of the D-type flip-flop allows carrys from previous operations to be XORed with two variable sums generated by the PAL array. The flip-flop Q output is fed back to be gated with input terms A (Figure 13). This gated feedback provides any one of the 16 possible Boolean combinations which are mapped in the Karnaugh map (Figure 15). Figure 14 shows how the PAL array can be programmed to perform these 16 operations. These features provide for versatile operations on two variables and facilitate the parallel generation of carrys necessary for fast arithmetic operations.

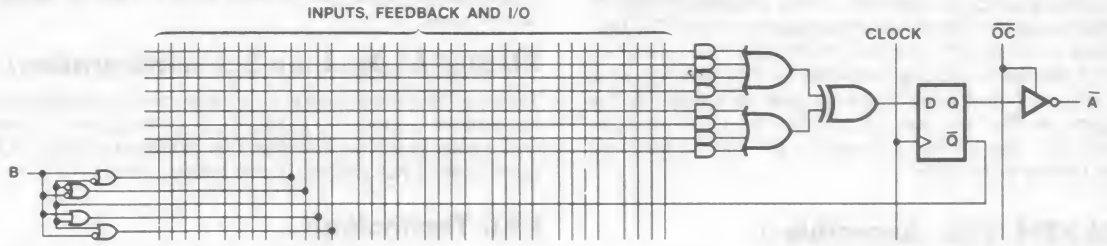


Figure 13

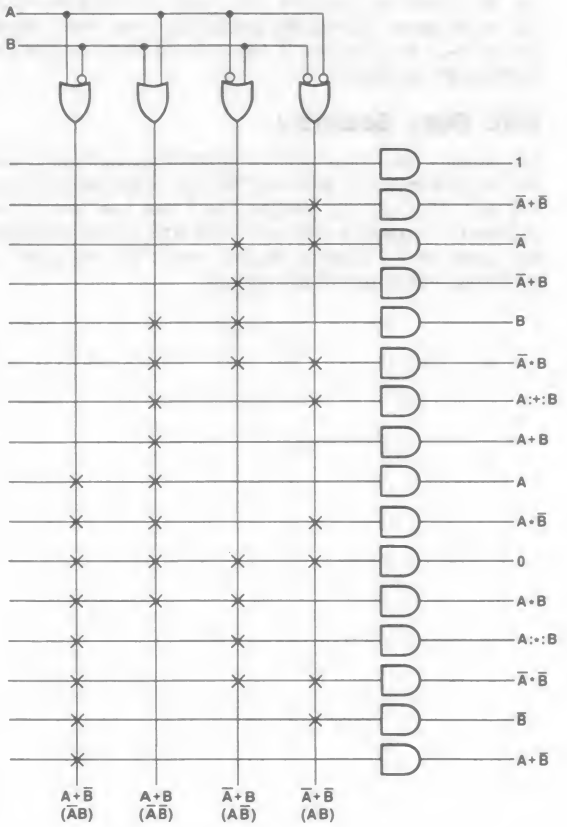


Figure 14

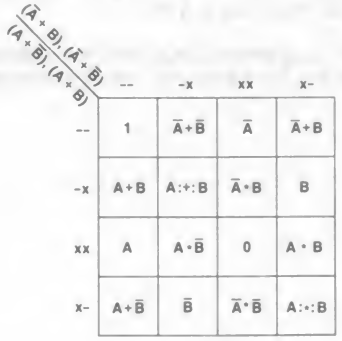


Figure 15

It should now be clear that the PAL family can replace most Small-Scale Integrated Logic (SSI) logic in use today, thereby lowering product cost and giving the designer even greater flexibility in implementing logic functions.

PAL Programming

PAL devices can be programmed in most standard PROM programmers with the addition of a PAL personality card. The PAL appears to the programmer as a PROM. During programming half of the PAL outputs are selected for programming while the other outputs and the inputs are used for addressing. The outputs are then switched to program the other locations. Verification uses the same procedure with the programming lines held in a low state.

PALASM (PAL Assembler)

PALASM is the software used to define, simulate, build, and test PAL units. PALASM accepts the PAL Design Specification as an input file. It verifies the design against an optional function table and generates the fuse plot which is used to program the PAL devices. PALASM is available upon request for many computers and is documented in the PAL Design Concepts section.

HAL (Hard Array Logic)

The HAL family is the mask programmed version of a PAL. The HAL is to a PAL just as a ROM is to a PROM. A standard wafer is fabricated to the 6th mask. Then a custom metal mask is used to fabricate Aluminum links for a HAL instead of the programmable Ti-W fuse array used in a PAL.

The HAL is a cost-effective solution for large quantities and is unique in that it is a gate array with a programmable prototype.

HMSI (HAL Medium Scale Integration)

The HMSI family is derived from the PAL using HAL technology. These devices perform predetermined functions which are not available in the existing TTL family. Because they are produced in volume, the user receives the benefit of volume pricing. HMSI PAL designs are given in the Applications section with their industry standard 74LS part number in line 2 of the PAL Design Specification.

PMSI (PAL Medium Scale Integration)

The PMSI family is derived in a similar fashion to HMSI except this product is produced entirely from a PAL circuit. A HAL circuit mask is not generated and an industry standard 74LS part number is not assigned unless sales warrant it.

PAL Technology

PAL circuits are manufactured using the proven TTL Schottky bipolar Ti-W fuse process to make fusible-link PROMs. An NPN emitter follower array forms the programmable AND array. PNP inputs provide high-impedance inputs (0.25 mA max) to the array. All outputs are standard TTL drivers with internal active pull-up transistors. Typical PAL propagation delay time is 25 ns, and all PALs are packaged in space saving 20-pin and 24-pin SKINNYDIP® packages.

PAL Data Security

The circuitry used for programming and logic verification can be used at any time to determine the logic pattern stored in the PAL array. For security, the PAL has a "last fuse" which can be blown to disable the verification logic. This provides a significant deterrent to potential copiers, and it can be used to effectively protect proprietary designs.

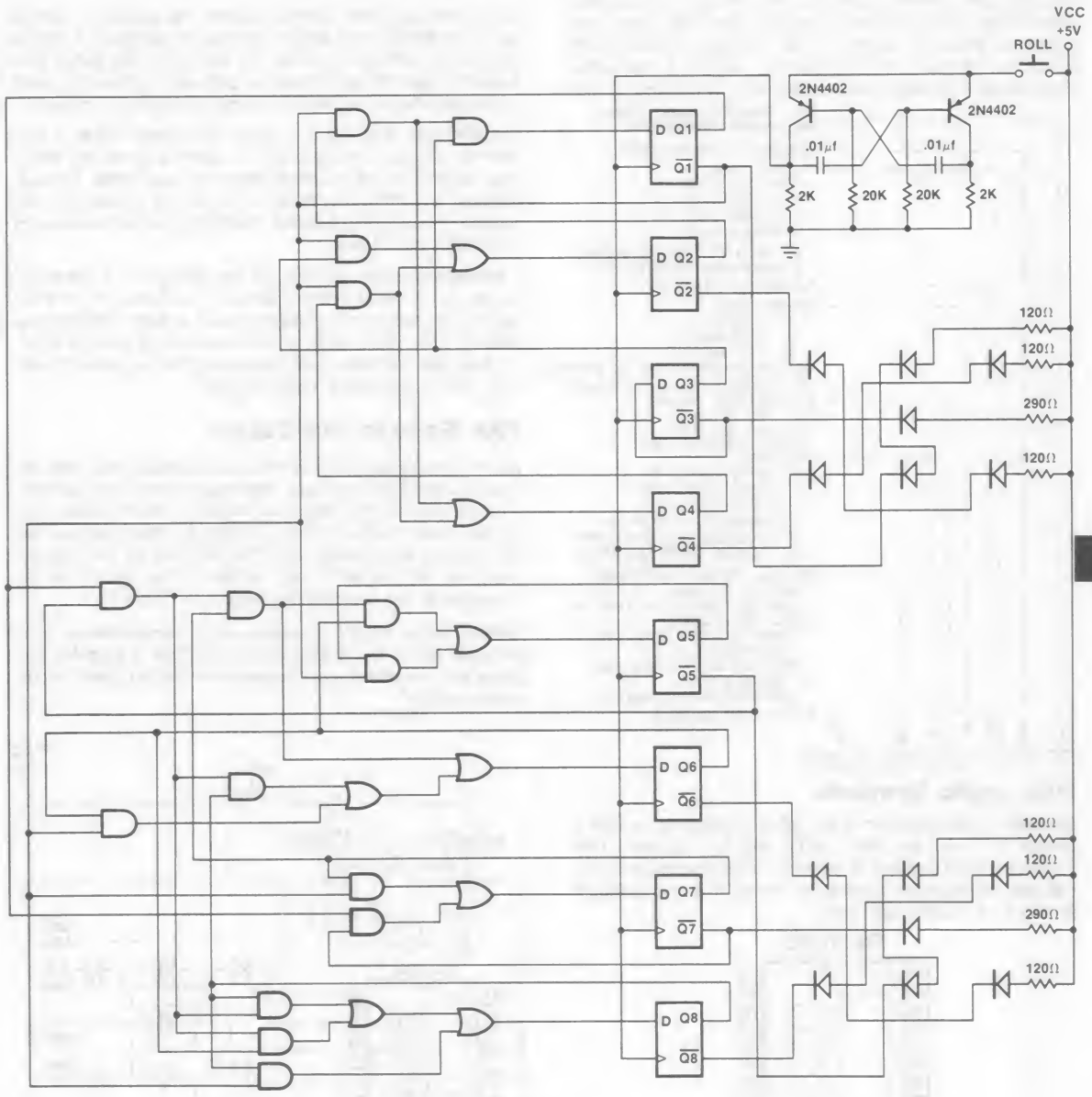
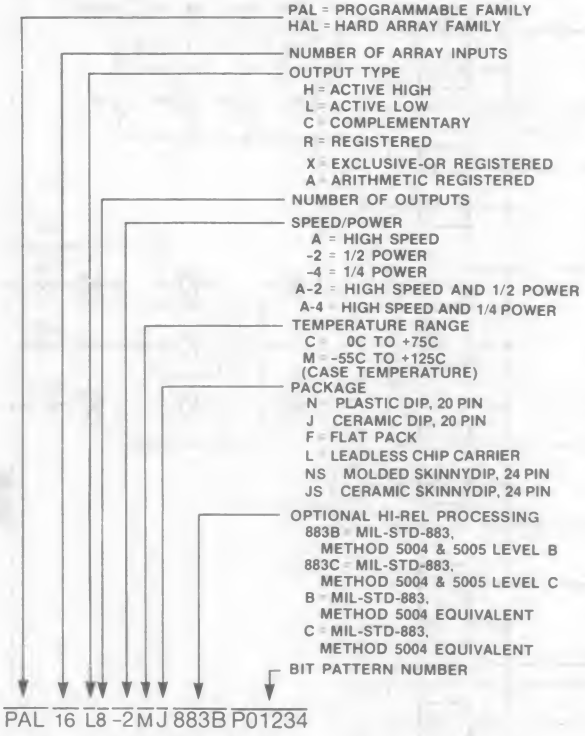

VCC
+5V
ROLL
2N4402
2N4402
.01μf
.01μf
2K
20K
20K
2K
D Q1
Q1
D Q2
Q2
D Q3
Q3
D Q4
Q4
D Q5
Q5
D Q6
Q6
D Q7
Q7
D Q8
Q8
120Ω
120Ω
290Ω
120Ω
120Ω
120Ω
290Ω
120Ω

Figure 16

PAL Part Numbers

The PAL part number is unique in that the part number code also defines the part's logic operation. The PAL parts code system is shown in Figure 17. For example, a PAL14L4CN would be a 14 input term, 4 output term, active-low PAL with a commercial temperature range packaged in a 20-pin plastic dip.



PAL Logic Symbols

The logic symbols for each of the individual PAL devices gives a concise functional description of the PAL logic function. This symbol makes a convenient reference when selecting the PAL that best fits a specific application. Figure 18 shows the logic symbol for a PAL10H8 gate array.

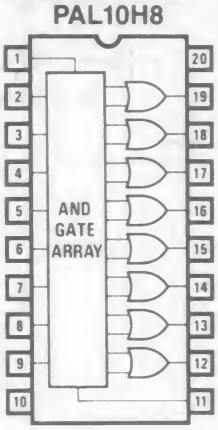


Figure 18

A PAL Example

As an example of how the PAL enables the designer to reduce costs and simplify logic design, consider the design of a simple, high volume consumer product: an electronic dice game. This type of product will be produced in extremely high volume, so it is essential that every possible production cost be minimized.

The electronic dice game is simply constructed using a free running oscillator whose output is used to drive two asynchronous modulo six counters. When the user "rolls" the dice (presses a button), the current state of the counters is decoded and latched into a display resembling the pattern seen on an ordinary pair of dice.

A conventional logic diagram for the dice game is shown in Figure 16. (A detailed logic derivation is shown in the PAL applications section of this handbook). It is implemented using standard TTL, SSI and MSI parts, with a total I.C. count of eight: six quad gate packages and two quad D-latches. Looks like a nice, clean logic design, right? Wrong!!

PAL Goes to the Casino

A brief examination of Figure 16 reveals two basic facts: first, the circuit contains mostly simple, combinatorial logic, and second, it uses a clocked state transition sequence. Remembering that the PAL family contains ample provision for these features, the PAL catalog is consulted. The PAL16R8 has all the required functions, and the entire logic content of the circuit can be programmed into a single PAL shown in Figure 19.

In this example, the PAL effected an eight to one package count reduction and a significant cost savings. This is typical of the power and cost effective performance that the PAL family brings to logic design.

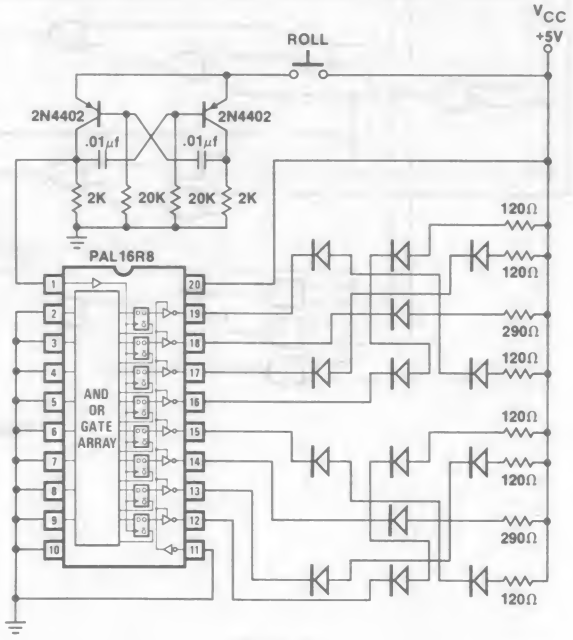
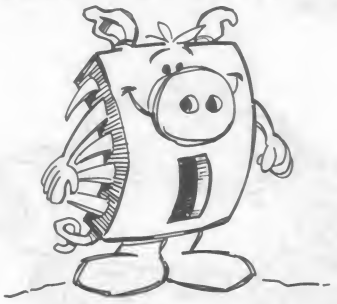


Figure 19

Advantages of Using PALs



The PAL has a unique place in the world of logic design. Not only does it offer many advantages over conventional logic, it also provides many features not found anywhere else. The PAL family:

- Programmable replacement for conventional TTL logic.
- Reduces IC inventories substantially and simplifies their control.
- Reduces chip count by at least 4 to 1.
- Expedites and simplifies prototyping and board layout.
- Saves space with 20-pin and 24-pin Skinny DIP packages.
- High speed: 15ns typical propagation delay.
- Programmed on standard PROM programmers.
- Programmable three-state outputs.
- Special feature eliminates possibility of copying by competitors.

All of these features combine together to lower product development costs and increase product cost effectiveness. The bottom line is that PAL units save money.

Direct Logic Replacement



In both new and existing designs the PAL can be used to replace various logic functions. This allows the designer to optimize a circuit in many ways never before possible. The PAL is particularly effective when used to provide interfaces required by many LSI functions. PAL flexibility combined with LSI function density makes a powerful team.

Design Flexibility

The PAL offers the systems logic designer a whole new world of options. Until now, the decision on logic system implementation was usually between SSI/MSI logic functions on one hand and microprocessors on the other. In many cases the function required is too awkward to implement the first way and too simple to justify the second. Now the PAL offers the designer high functional density, high speed, and low cost. Even better, PAL devices come in a variety of sizes and functions, thereby further increasing the designer's options.

Space Efficiency



By allowing designers to replace many simple logic functions with single packages, the PAL allows more compact P.C. board layouts. The PAL space saving 20-pin and 24-pin "SKINNYDIP" helps to further reduce board area while simplifying board layout and fabrication. This means that many multi-card systems can now be reduced to one or two cards, and that can make the difference between a profitable success or an expensive disaster.

Smaller Inventory

The PAL family can be used to replace up to 90% of the conventional TTL family with just 29 parts. This considerably lowers both shelving and inventory cataloging requirements. Even better, small custom modifications to the standard functions are easy for PAL users, not so easy for standard TTL users.



High Speed



The PAL family runs faster or equal to the best of bipolar logic circuits. This makes the PAL the ideal choice for most logical operations or control sequence which requires a medium complexity and high speed. Also, in many microcomputer systems, the PAL can be used to handle high speed data interfaces that are not feasible for the microprocessor alone. This can be used to significantly extend the capabilities of the low-cost, low-speed NMOS microprocessors into areas formerly requiring high-cost bipolar microprocessors.

Easy Programming

The members of the PAL family can be quickly and easily programmed using standard PROM programmers. This allows designers to use PALs with a minimum investment in special equipment. Many types of programmable logic, such as the FPLA, require an expensive, dedicated programmer.

Secure Data



The PAL verification logic can be completely disabled by blowing out a special "last link." This prevents the unauthorized copying of valuable data, and makes the PAL perfect for use in any application where data integrity must be carefully guarded.

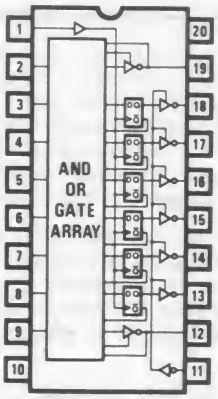
Summary

The 29 member PAL family of logic devices offer logic designers new options in the implementation of sequential and combinatorial logic designs. The family is fast, compact, flexible, and easy to use in both new and existing designs. It promises to reduce costs in most areas of design and production with a corresponding increase in product profitability.

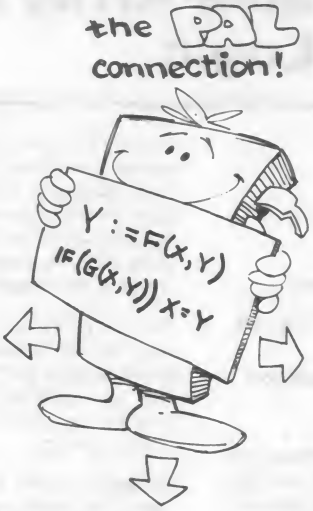
A Great Performer!

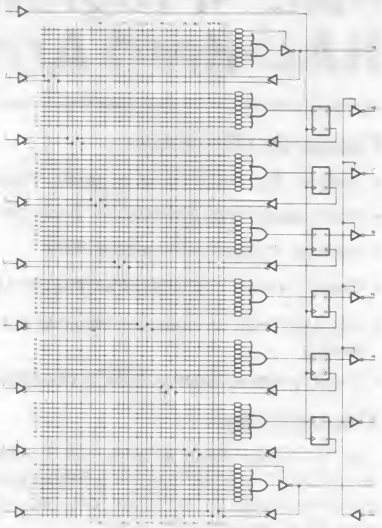


PAL16R6

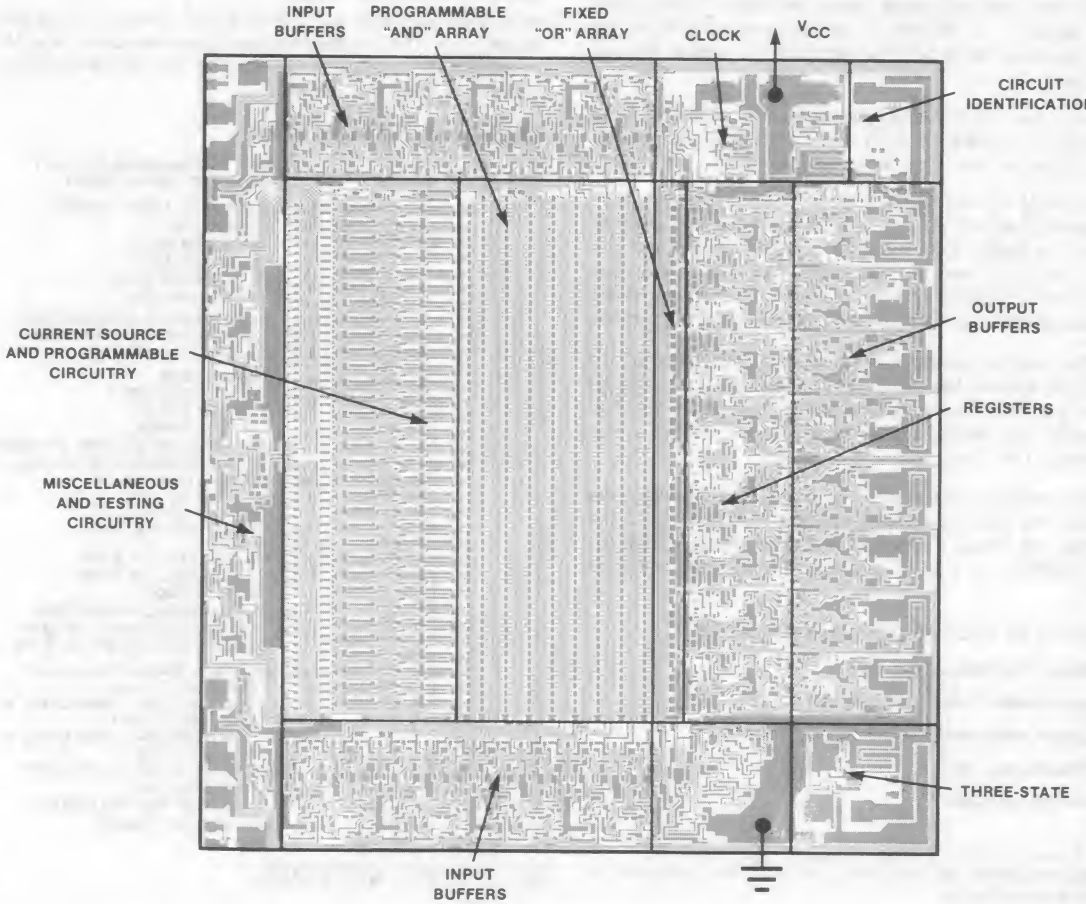


PAL16R6 Logic Symbols





PAL16R6 Logic Diagram



PAL 16R6 Metalization

7

PAL®-Programmable Array Logic
HAL®-Hard Array Logic

Features/Benefits

- **Reduces SSI/MSI chip count greater than 5 to 1**
- **Saves space with SKINNYDIP® packages**
- **Reduces IC inventories substantially**
- **Expedites and simplifies prototyping and board layout**
- **PALASM™ silicon compiler provides auto routing and test vectors**
- **Security fuse reduces possibility of copying by competitors**

Description

The PAL family utilizes an advanced Schottky TTL process and the Bipolar PROM fusible link technology to provide user programmable logic for replacing conventional SSI/MSI gates and flip-flops at reduced chip count.

The HAL family utilizes standard Low-Power Schottky TTL process and automated mask pattern generation directly from logic equations to provide a semi-custom gate array for replacing conventional SSI/MSI gates and flip-flops at reduced chip count.

There are four different speed/power families offered. Choose from either the standard, high speed, half power, or quarter power family to maximize design performance.

The PAL/HAL lets the systems engineer "design his own chip" by blowing fusible links to configure AND and OR gates to perform his desired logic function. Complex interconnections which previously required time-consuming layout are thus "lifted" from PC board etch and placed on silicon where they can be easily modified during prototype check-out or production.

The PAL transfer function is the familiar sum of products. Like the PROM, the PAL has a single array of fusible links. Unlike the PROM, the PAL is a programmable AND array driving a fixed OR array (the PROM is a fixed AND array driving a programmable OR array).

The HAL transfer function is the familiar sum of products. Like the ROM, the HAL has a single array of selectable gates. Unlike the ROM, the HAL is a selectable AND array driving a fixed OR array (the ROM is a fixed AND array driving a selectable OR array).

In addition the PAL/HAL provides these options:

- **Variable input/output pin ratio**
- **Programmable three-state outputs**
- **Registers with feedback**
- **Arithmetic capability**
- **Exclusive-OR gates**

PAL®, (Programmable Array Logic), PALASM®, HAL®, and SKINNYDIP® are registered trademarks and PMSI, and HMSI are trademarks of Monolithic Memories Inc.

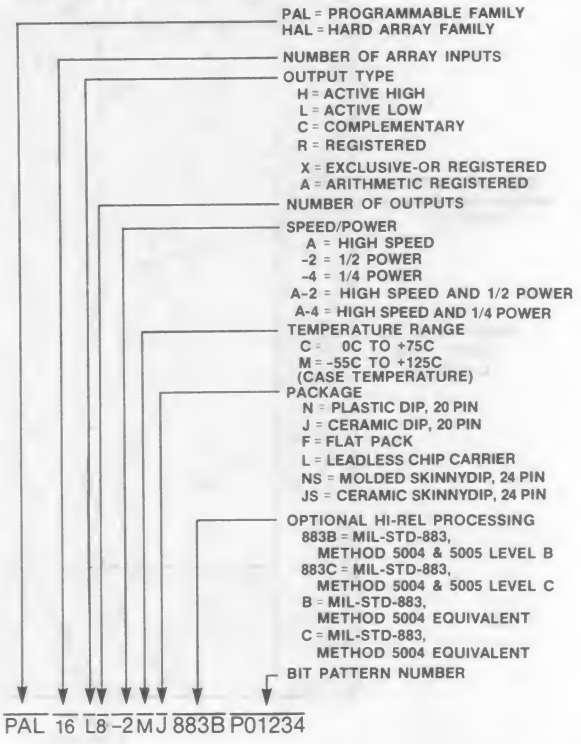
Unused inputs are tied directly to V_{CC} or GND. Product terms with all fuses blown assume the logical high state, and product terms connected to both true and complement of any single input assume the logical low state. Registers consist of D type flip-flops which are loaded on the low-to-high transition of the clock. PAL/HAL Logic Diagrams are shown with all fuses blown, enabling the designer to use the diagrams as coding sheets.

The entire PAL family is programmed using inexpensive conventional PROM programmers with appropriate personality and socket adapter cards. Once the PAL is programmed and verified, two additional fuses may be blown to defeat verification. This feature gives the user a proprietary circuit which is very difficult to copy.

To design a HAL, the user first programs and debugs a PAL using PALASM and the "PAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION" standard format. This specification is submitted to Monolithic Memories where it is computer processed and assigned a bit pattern number, e.g., P01234.

Monolithic Memories will provide a PAL sample for customer qualification. The user then submits a purchase order for a HAL of the specified bit pattern number, e.g., HAL18L4 P01234. See Ordering Information below.

Ordering Information

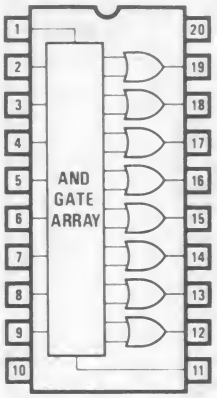


Monolithic Memories

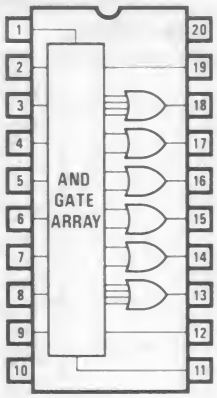
GENERIC LOGIC	PINS	PACKAGE	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER			
				STANDARD	HIGH SPEED		1/4 POWER
10H8	20	N, J, F, L	Octal 10 Input And-Or Gate Array	PAL10H8 HAL10H8		PAL10H8-2 HAL10H8-2	
12H6	20	N, J, F, L	Hex 12 Input And-Or Gate Array	PAL12H6 HAL12H6		PAL12H6-2 HAL12H6-2	
14H4	20	N, J, F, L	Quad 14 Input And-Or Gate Array	PAL14H4 HAL14H4		PAL14H4-2 HAL14H4-2	
16H2	20	N, J, F, L	Dual 16 Input And-Or Gate Array	PAL16H2 HAL16H2		PAL16H2-2 HAL16H2-2	
16C1	20	N, J, F, L	16 Input And-Or/And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL16C1 HAL16C1		PAL16C1-2 PAL16C1-2	
10L8	20	N, J, F, L	Octal 10 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL10L8 HAL10L8		PAL10L8-2 HAL10L8-2	
12L6	20	N, J, F, L	Hex 12 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL12L6 HAL12L6		PAL12L6-2 HAL12L6-2	
14L4	20	N, J, F, L	Quad 14 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL14L4 HAL14L4		PAL14L4-2 HAL14L4-2	
16L2	20	N, J, F, L	Dual 16 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL16L2 HAL16L2		PAL16L2-2 HAL16L2-2	
16L8	20	N, J, F, L	Octal 16 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL16L8 *HAL16L8	PAL16L8A HAL16L8A	PAL16L8A-2 HAL16L8A-2	PAL16L8A-4 HAL16L8A-4
16R8	20	N, J, F, L	Octal 16 Input Registered And-Or Gate Array	PAL16R8 *HAL16R8	PAL16R8A HAL16R8A	PAL16R8A-2 HAL16R8A-2	PAL16R8A-4 HAL16R8A-4
16R6	20	N, J, F, L	Hex 16 Input Registered And-Or Gate Array	PAL16R6 *HAL16R6	PAL16R6A HAL16R6A	PAL16R6A-2 HAL16R6A-2	PAL16R6A-4 HAL16R6A-4
16R4	20	N, J, F, L	Quad 16 Input Registered And-Or Gate Array	PAL16R4 *HAL16R4	PAL16R4A HAL16R4A	PAL16R4A-2 HAL16R4A-2	PAL16R4A-4 HAL16R4A-4
16X4	20	N, J, F, L	Quad 16 Input Registered And-Or-Xor Gate Array	PAL16X4 HAL16X4			
16A4	20	N, J, F, L	Quad 16 Input Registered And-Carry-Or-Xor Gate Array	PAL16A4 HAL16A4			
12L10	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Deca 12 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL12L10 HAL12L10			
14L8	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Octal 14 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL14L8 HAL14L8			
16L6	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Hex 16 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL16L6 HAL16L6			
18L4	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Quad 18 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL18L4 HAL18L4			
20L2	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Dual 20 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL20L2 HAL20L2			
20C1	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	20 Input And-Or/And-Or Invert Gate Array	PAL20C1 HAL20C1			
20L10	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Deca 20 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array	PAL20L10 HAL20L10			
20X10	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Deca 20 Input Registered And-Or-Xor Gate Array	PAL20X10 HAL20X10			
20X8	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Octal 20 Input Registered And-Or-Xor Gate Array	PAL20X8 HAL20X8			
20X4	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Quad 20 Input Registered And-Or-Xor Gate Array	PAL20X4 HAL20X4			
20L8	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Octal 20 Input And-Or-Invert Gate Array		PAL20L8A HAL20L8A		
20R8	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Octal 20 Input Registered And-Or Gate Array		PAL20R8A HAL20R8A		
20R6	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Hex 20 Input Registered And-Or Gate Array		PAL20R6A HAL20R6A		
20R4	24 (28)	NS,JS,F (L)	Quad 20 Input Registered And-Or Gate Array		PAL20R4A HAL20R4A		

HAL available in "W" package. ( ) = Military Product Standard.

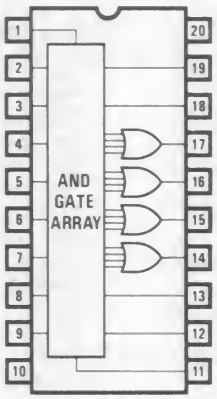
10H8



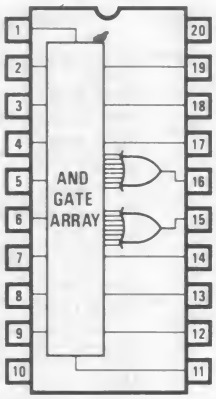
12H6



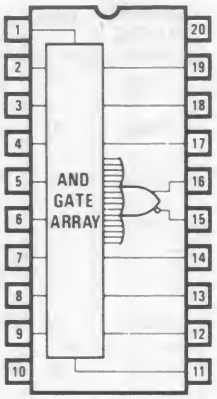
14H4



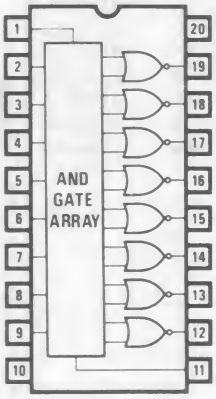
16H2



16C1



10L8



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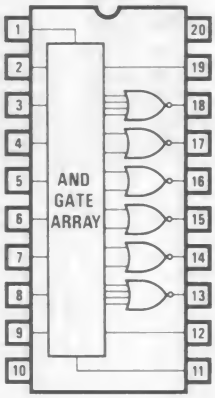

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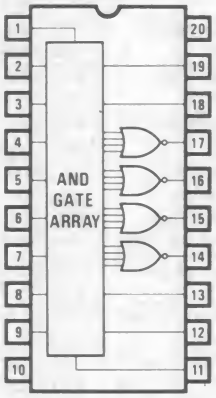

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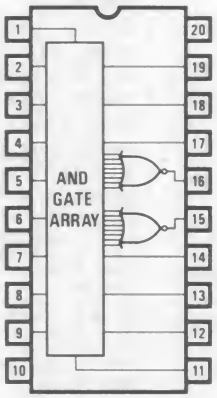

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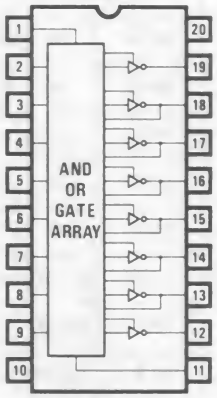
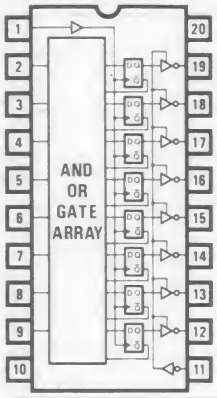
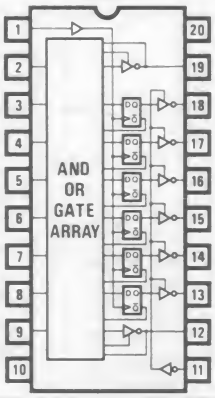


16R8



16R6



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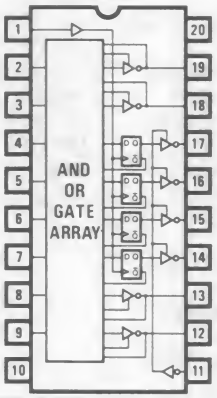

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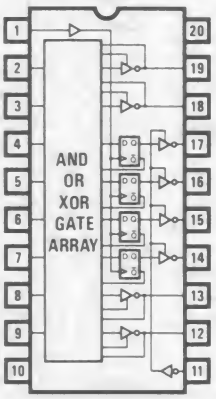

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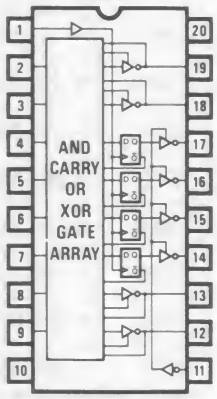
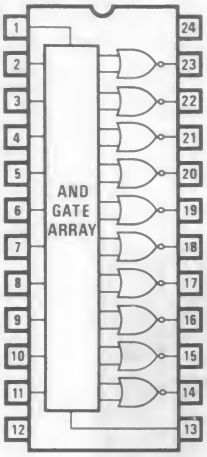
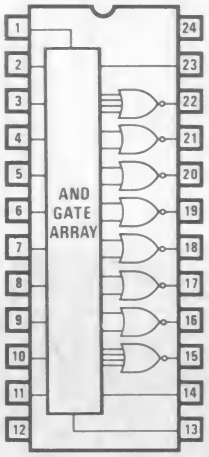


12L10



14L8



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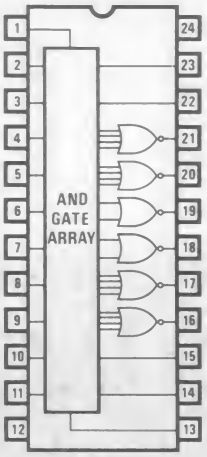
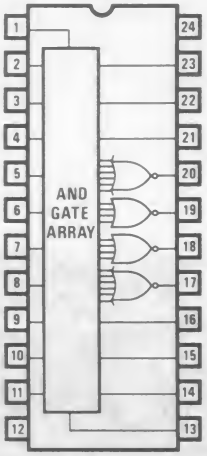
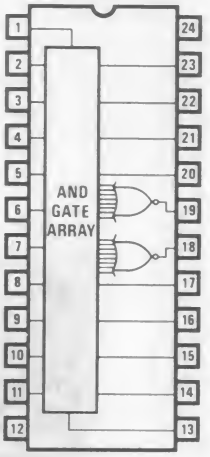


18L4



20L2



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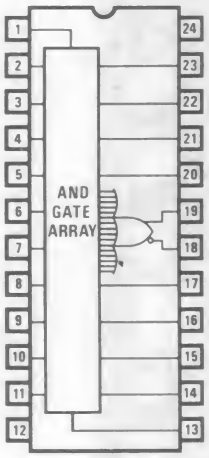

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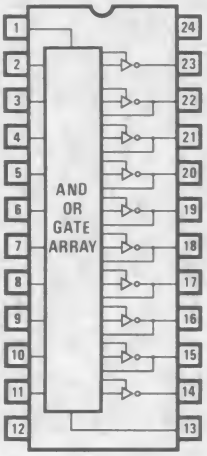

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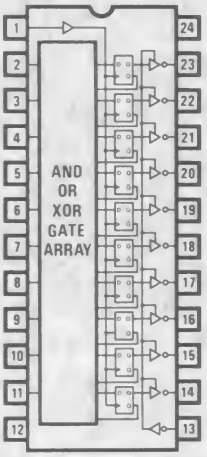

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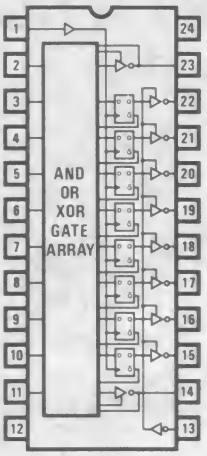

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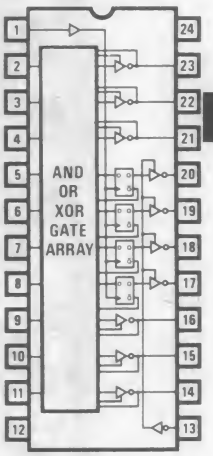
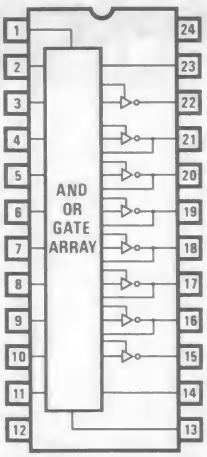
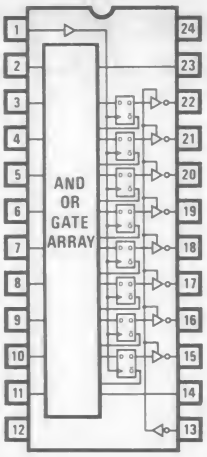


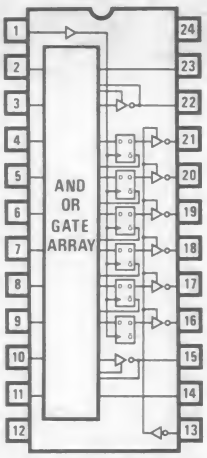
20L8



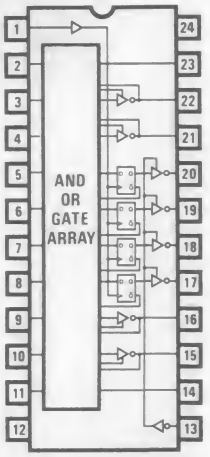
20R8



20R6



20R4





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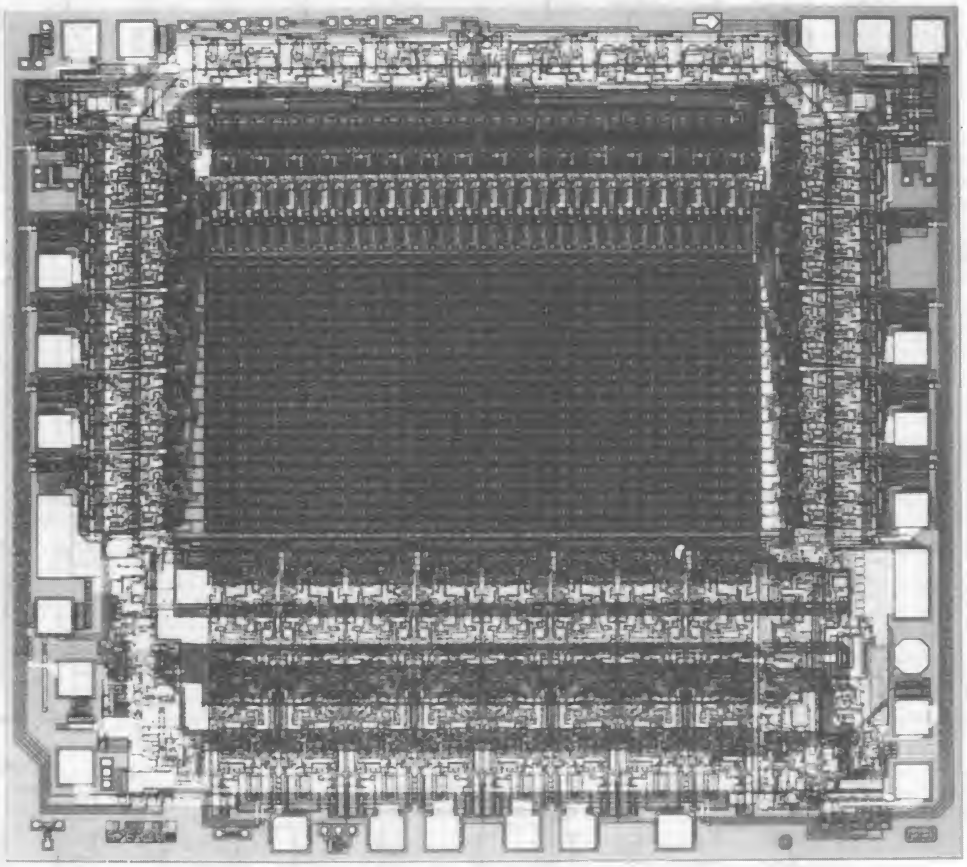
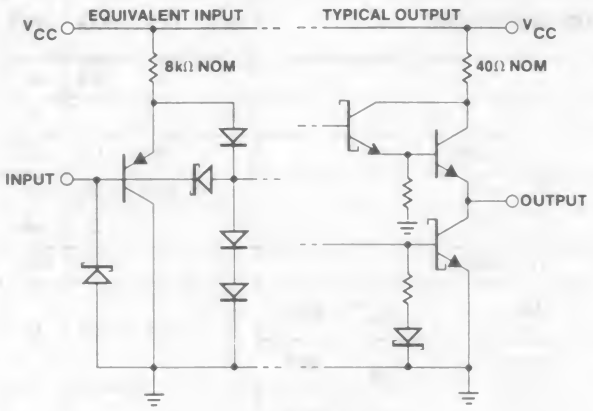


Absolute Maximum Ratings

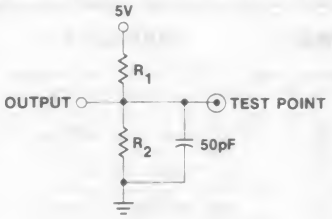
	Operating	Programming
Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	-0.5 to 7.0V	-0.5 to 12.0V
Input Voltage	-1.5 to 5.5V	-1.0 to 22V ⊕
Off-state output Voltage	5.5V	12.0V
Storage temperature		-65° to +150°C

⊕ Pins 1 and 11 may be raised to 20V

Schematic of Inputs and Outputs



Test Load



Other loads may be used.

7

Typical notes for all the following specifications (pages 7-22 — 7-30)

Notes: Apply to electrical and switching characteristics

† I/O pin leakage is the worst case of I_{OZX} or I_{IX} e.g., I_{IL} and I_{OZH}.

* These are absolute voltages with respect to the ground pin on the device and includes all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise. Do not attempt to test these values without suitable equipment.

* * Only one output shorted at a time.

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MILITARY			COMMERCIAL			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	−55			0		75	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature			125				°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 8mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 8mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX				55	90	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY			COMMERCIAL			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	Except 16C1	R1 = 560Ω R2 = 1.1kΩ		25	45		25	35	ns
		16C1			25	45		25	40	

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MILITARY			COMMERCIAL			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	−55			0		75	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature			125				°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 8mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 8mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX				60	100	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY			COMMERCIAL			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	R1 = 560Ω R2 = 1.1kΩ		25	45		25	40	ns

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
t_w	Width of clock	Low	25	10		25	10		ns
		High	25	10		25	10		
t_{su}	Set up time from input or feedback to clock	16R8 16R6 16R4	45	25		35	25		ns
		16X4 16A4	55	30		45	30		
t_h	Hold time		0	−15		0	−15		ns
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		−55			0		75	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature				125				°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 12mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 24mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OZL}	Off-state output current †	V_{CC} = MAX		V_O = 0.4V			−100	μA
I_{OZH}				V_O = 2.4V			100	μA
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current **	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX	16R4 16R6 16R8 16L8			120	180	mA
			16X4			160	225	
			16A4			170	240	

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	16R6 16R4 16L8	R_1 = 200Ω, R_2 = 390Ω		25	45		25	35	ns
		16X4 16A4			30	45		30	40	ns
t_{CLK}	Clock to output or feedback				15	25		15	25	ns
t_{PZX}	Pin 11 to output enable except 16L8				15	25		15	25	ns
t_{PXZ}	Pin 11 to output disable except 16L8				15	25		15	25	ns
t_{PZX}	Input to output enable	16R6 16R4 16L8			25	45		25	35	ns
		16X4 16A4			30	45		30	40	ns
t_{PXZ}	Input to output disable	16R6 16R4 16L8			25	45		25	35	ns
		16X4 16A4			30	45		30	40	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum frequency	16R8 16R6 16R4		14	25		16	25		MHz
		16X4 16A4		12	22		14	22		

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
t_w	Width of clock	Low	40	20		35	20		ns
		High	30	10		25	10		
t_{su}	Set up time from input or feedback to clock		60	38		50	38		ns
t_h	Hold time		0	−15		0	−15		ns
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		−55			0		75	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature				125				°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 12mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 24mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OZL}	Off-state output current †	V_{CC} = MAX		V_O = 0.4V			−100	μA
I_{OZH}				V_O = 2.4V			100	μA
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX	20X10	20X8 20X4		120	180	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX	20L10			90	165	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	R_1 = 200Ω, R_2 = 390Ω		35	60		35	50	ns
t_{CLK}	Clock to output or feedback			20	35		20	30	ns
$t_{PXZ/ZX}$	Pin 13 to output disable/enable except 20L10			20	45		20	35	ns
t_{PZX}	Input to output enable except 20X10			35	55		35	45	ns
t_{PXZ}	Input to output disable except 20X10			35	55		35	45	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum frequency		10.5	16		12.5	16		MHz

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
t_w	Width of clock	Low	20	10		15	10		ns
		High	20	10		15	10		
t_{su}	Set up time from input or feedback to clock	16R8A 16R6A 16R4A	30	15		25†	15		ns
t_h	Hold time		0	−10		0	−10		ns
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		−55			0		75	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature				125				°C

†Can select 20ns upon customer request.

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 12mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 24mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OZL}	Off-state output current †	V_{CC} = MAX		V_O = 0.4V			−100	μA
I_{OZH}				V_O = 2.4V			100	μA
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX				120	180	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	16R6A 16R4A 16L8A	R_1 = 200Ω, R_2 = 390Ω		15	30		15	25	ns
t_{CLK}	Clock to output or feedback				10	20		10	15	ns
t_{PZX}	Pin 11 to output enable except 16L8A				10	25		10	20	ns
t_{PXZ}	Pin 11 to output disable except 16L8A				11	25		11	20	ns
t_{PZX}	Input to output enable	16R6A 16R4A 16L8A			10	30		10	25	ns
t_{PXZ}	Input to output disable	16R6A 16R4A 16L8A			13	30		13	25	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum frequency	16R8A 16R6A 16R4A		20	40		28.5	40		MHz

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
t_w	Width of clock	Low	20	7		15	7		ns
		High	20	7		15	7		
t_{su}	Set up time from input or feedback to clock	20R8A 20R6A 20R4A	30	15		25	15		ns
t_h	Hold time		0	−10		0	−10		ns
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		−55			0		75	°C
T_C	Operating case temperature				125				°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 12mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 24mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OZL}	Off-state output current †	V_{CC} = MAX		V_O = 0.4V			−100	μA
I_{OZH}				V_O = 2.4V			100	μA
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−90	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX				160	210	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	20R6A 20R4A 20L8A	R_1 = 200Ω, R_2 = 390Ω		15	30		15	25	ns
t_{CLK}	Clock to output or feedback				10	20		10	15	ns
t_{PZX}	Pin 13 to output enable except 20L8A				10	25		10	20	ns
t_{PXZ}	Pin 13 to output disable except 20L8A				11	25		11	20	ns
t_{PZX}	Input to output enable	20R6A 20R4A 20L8A			10	30		10	25	ns
t_{PXZ}	Input to output disable	20R6A 20R4A 20L8A			13	30		13	25	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum frequency	20R8A 20R6A 20R4A		20	40		28.5	40		MHz

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Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MILITARY			COMMERCIAL			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	−55		125	0		75	°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 4mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 4mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −1mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −1mA				
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX				30	45	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST	MILITARY			COMMERCIAL			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	R1 = 1.12kΩ R2 = 2.2kΩ		45	80		45	60	ns

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
t_w	Width of clock	Low	25	10		25	10		ns
		High	25	10		25	10		
t_{su}	Set up time from input or feedback to clock	16R6A-2 16R4A-2 16R8A-2	50	25		35	25		ns
t_h	Hold time		0	−15		0	−15		ns
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		−55		125	0		75	°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 12mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 24mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −2mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −3.2mA				
I_{OZL}	Off-state output current †	V_{CC} = MAX		V_O = 0.4V			−100	μA
I_{OZH}				V_O = 2.4V			100	μA
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX				60	90	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	16L8A-2 16R6A-2 16R4A-2	R_1 = 200Ω, R_2 = 390Ω		25	50		25	35	ns
t_{CLK}	Clock to output or feedback				15	25		15	25	ns
$t_{PXZ/ZX}$	Pin 11 to output disable/enable except 16L8A-2				15	25		15	25	ns
t_{PZX}	Input to output enable	16L8A-2 16R6A-2 16R4A-2			25	45		25	35	ns
t_{PXZ}	Input to output disable	16R8A-2 16R6A-2 16R4A-2			25	45		25	35	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum frequency	16R8A-2 16R6A-2 16R4A-2		14	25		16	25		MHz

7

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER			MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage			4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
t_w	Width of clock	16R8A-4 16R6A-4 16R4A-4	Low	40	20		30	20		ns
			High	40	20		30	20		
t_{su}	Set up time from input or feedback to clock	16R8A-4 16R6A-4 16R4A-4		90	45		60	45		ns
t_h	Hold time			0	−15		0	−15		ns
T_A	Operating free-air temperature			−55		125	0		75	°C

Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IL}*	Low-level input voltage						0.8	V
V_{IH}*	High-level input voltage				2			V
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	I_I = −18mA			−0.8	−1.5	V
I_{IL}	Low-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 0.4V			−0.02	−0.25	mA
I_{IH}	High-level input current †	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 2.4V				25	μA
I_I	Maximum input current	V_{CC} = MAX	V_I = 5.5V				1	mA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OL} = 4mA		0.3	0.5	V
			COM	I_{OL} = 8mA				
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{CC} = MIN	MIL	I_{OH} = −1mA	2.4	2.8		V
			COM	I_{OH} = −1mA				
I_{OZL}	Output short-circuit current**	V_{CC} = MAX		V_O = 0.4V			−100	μA
I_{OZH}				V_O = 2.4V			100	μA
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current	V_{CC} = 5V		V_O = 0V	−30	−70	−130	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_{CC} = MAX	16R4A-4 16R6A-4 16R8A-4 16L8A-4			30	50	mA

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		TEST	MILITARY MIN	MILITARY TYP	MILITARY MAX	COMMERCIAL MIN	COMMERCIAL TYP	COMMERCIAL MAX	UNIT
t_{PD}	Input or feedback to output	16R6A-4 16R4A-4 16L8A-4	R_1 = 800Ω R_2 = 1.56kΩ		35	75		35	55	ns
t_{CLK}	Clock to output or feedback				20	45		20	35	ns
$t_{PXZ/ZX}$	Pin 11 to output disable/enable — except 16L8A-4				15	40		15	30	ns
t_{PZX}	Input to output enable	16R6A-4 16R4A-4 16L8A-4			30	65		30	50	ns
t_{PXZ}	Input to output disable	16R6A-4 16R4A-4 16L8A-4			30	65		30	50	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum frequency	16R8A-4 16R6A-4 16R4A-4		8	18		11	18		MHz

Programming/Verifying Procedure

NOTES: For programming purposes many PAL pins have double functions.

For The PAL 20:

As long as Pin 1 is at HH, Pin 11 is at ground, and Pin 12 is either at HH or Z (as defined in Table 1) — Pins 16, 17, 18, and 19 are outputs. The other pin functions are: I0 (Pin 2) through I7 (Pin 9) plus Pin 12 address the proper row; A0 (Pin 15), A1 (Pin 14), and A2 (Pin 13) address the proper product lines.

When Pin 11 is at HH, Pin 1 is at ground and Pin 19 is either at HH or Z — Pins 12, 13, 14, and 15 are outputs. The other pin functions are: I0 (Pin 2) through I7 (Pin 9) plus Pin 19 address the proper row; A0 (now Pin 18), A1 (now Pin 17), and A2 (now Pin 16) address the proper product lines.

For The PAL 24:

As long as Pin 1 is at HH, Pin 13 is at ground and Pin 14 is either at HH or Z (as defined in Table 1) — Pins 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 are outputs. The other pin functions are: I0 (Pin 2) through I9 (Pin 11) plus Pin 14 address the proper row; A0 (Pin 15), A1 (Pin 16), and A2 (Pin 17) address the proper product lines.

As long as Pin 13 is at HH, Pin 1 is at ground, and Pin 23 is either at HH or Z (as defined in Table 1) — Pins 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are outputs. The other pin functions are: I0 (Pin 2) through I9 (Pin 11) plus Pin 23 address the proper row; A0 (Pin 22), A1 (Pin 21), and A2 (Pin 20) address the proper product lines.

For The PAL 24A:

As long as Pin 1 is at HH, Pin 13 is at ground, and Pin 14 is either at HH or Z (as defined in Table 1) — Pins 19, 20, 21, and 22 are outputs. The other pin functions are: I0 (Pin 2) through I9 (Pin 11) plus Pin 14 address the proper row; A0 (Pin 15), A1 (Pin 16), and A2 (Pin 17) address the proper product lines.

As long as Pin 13 is at HH, Pin 1 is at ground, and Pin 23 is either at HH or Z (as defined in Table 1) — pins 15, 16, 17, and 18 are outputs. The other Pin functions are: I0 (Pin 2) through I9 (Pin 11) plus Pin 23 address the proper row; A0 (Pin 22), A1 (Pin 21), and A2 (Pin 20) address the proper product lines.

Pre-Verification

5.1.1 Raise V_{CC} to 5.0 volts.

5.1.2 Raise Output Disable pin, OD, to VIHH.

5.1.3 Select an input line by specifying Inputs and L/R as shown in Table 1 or Table 2.

5.1.4 Select a product line by specifying A0, A1, and A2 one-of-eight select as shown in Table 3, Table 4 or Table 5.

5.1.5 Pulse the CLOCK pin and verify (with CLOCK at VIL) that the output pin, O, is in the state corresponding to an unblown fuse.

— For verified unblown condition, continue procedure from 5.1.3 through 5.1.5.

— For verified blown condition, stop procedure and reject part.

Programming Algorithm

5.2.1 Raise Output Disable pin, OD, to VIHH

5.2.2 Programming pass. For all fuses to be blown:

5.2.2.1 Lower CLOCK pin to ground.

5.2.2.2 Select an input line by specifying Inputs and L/R as shown in Table 1 or Table 2.

5.2.2.3 Select a product line by specifying A0, A1, and A2 one-of-eight select as shown in Table 3, Table 4 or Table 5.

5.2.2.4 Raise V_{CC} to VIHH.

5.2.2.5 Program the fuse by pulsing the output pins of the selected product group -one at a time- to VIHH (as shown in the Programming Waveforms, Section 5.5).

5.2.2.6 Lower V_{CC} to 5.0 volts.

5.2.2.7 Repeat this procedure from 5.2.2.2 until pattern is complete.

5.2.3 First verification pass. For all fuse locations:

5.2.3.1 Select an input line by specifying Inputs and L/R as shown in Table 1 or Table 2.

5.2.3.2 Select a product line by specifying A0, A1, and A2 one-of-eight select as shown in Table 3, Table 4 or Table 5.

5.2.3.3 Pulse the CLOCK pin and verify (with CLOCK at VIL) that the output pin, O, is in the correct state.

— For verified output state, continue procedure

— For overblow condition, stop procedure and reject part.

— For underblow condition, reexecute steps 5.2.2.4 through 5.2.2.6 and 5.2.2.3. If successful, continue procedure. After three attempts to blow fuse without success, reject part but continue procedure.

5.2.3.4 Repeat this procedure from 5.2.3.1 until the entire array is exercised.

5.2.4 High Voltage Verify. For all fuse locations:

5.2.4.1 Raise V_{CC} to 5.5 volts.

5.2.4.2 Select an input line by specifying Inputs and L/R as shown in Table 1 or Table 2.

5.2.4.3 Select a product line by specifying A0, A1, and A2 one-of-eight select as shown in Table 3, Table 4 or Table 5.

5.2.4.4 Pulse the CLOCK pin and verify (with CLOCK at VIL) that the output pin, O, is in the correct state.

— For verified output state, continue procedure

— For invalid output state, stop procedure and reject part.

5.2.4.5 Repeat this procedure from 5.2.4.1 until the entire array is exercised.

5.2.5 Low Voltage Verify. For all fuse locations:

5.2.5.1 Lower V_{CC} to 4.5 volts.

5.2.5.2 Select an input line by specifying Inputs and L/R as shown in Table 1 or Table 2.

5.2.5.3 Select a product line by specifying A0, A1, and A2, one-of-eight select as shown in Table 3, Table 4 or Table 5.

5.2.5.4 Pulse the CLOCK pin and verify (with CLOCK at VIL) that the output pin, O, is in the correct state.

— For verified output state, continue procedure.

— For invalid output state, continue procedure and reject part.

Programming the Security Fuses

5.3.1 Verify per Section 5.2.4 and 5.2.5.

5.3.2 Raise V_{CC} to 6 volts.

5.3.3 For PAL 20:

— Program the first fuse by pulsing Pin 1 to VP. (From 1 to 5 pulses is acceptable.)

— Program the second fuse by pulsing Pin 11 to VP. (From 1 to 5 pulses is acceptable.)

5.3.4 For PAL 24 and PAL 24A:

— Program the first fuse by pulsing Pin 1 to VP. (From 1 to 5 pulses is acceptable.)

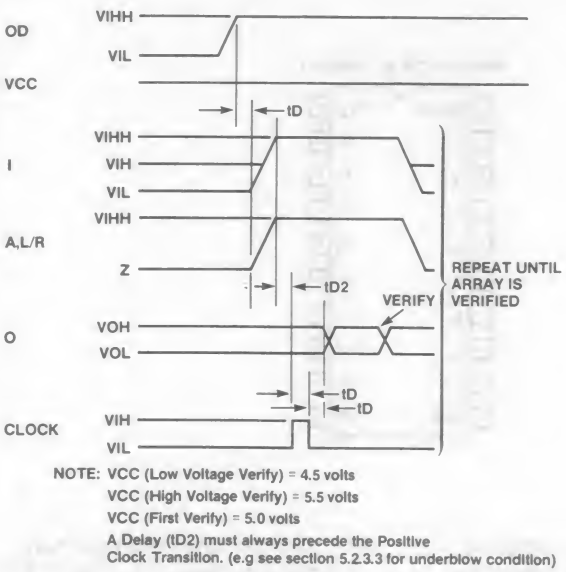
— Program the second fuse by pulsing Pin 13 to VP. (From 1 to 5 pulses is acceptable.)

5.3.5 Verify per Section 5.2.4 and 5.2.5:

— A device is "secure" if either half fails to verify.

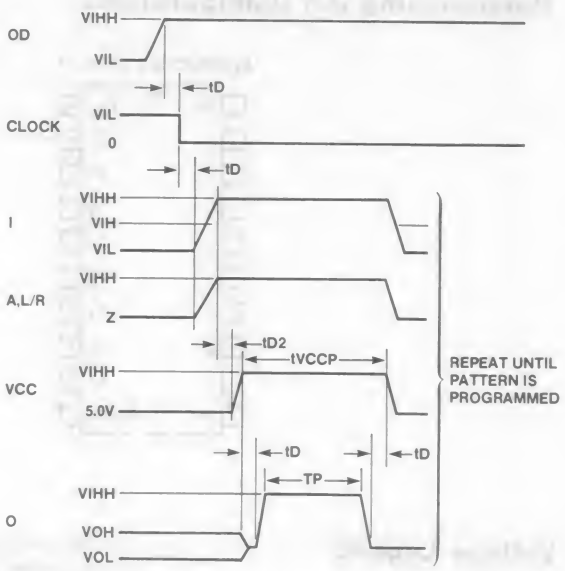
5.4 Programming Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		LIMITS MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IHH}	Program-level input voltage		11.5	11.75	12	V
I_{IHH}	Program-level input current	Output Program Pulse			50	mA
		OD, L/R			50	
		All other inputs			10	
I_{CCH}	Program Supply Current				900	mA
t_{VCCP}	Pulse Width of V_{CC} @ V_{IHH}				60	µS
T_P	Program Pulse Width		10	20	50	µS
t_D	Delay Time		100			ns
t_{D2}	Delay Time after L/R Pin		10			µS
	V_{CCP} Duty Cycle				20	%
V_P	Security Fuse Programming Voltage		18	18.5	19	V
I_P	Security Fuse Programming Supply Current				400	mA
T_{PP}	Security Fuse Programming Pulse Width		10	40	70	µS
	Security Fuse Programming Duty Cycle				50	%
t_{RP}	Rise time of output programming and address pulses		1	1.5	10	V/µS
t_{RP}	Rise Time of security fuse programming pulses		1	1.5	10	V/µS
V_{CCPP}	V_{CC} value during security fuse programming		5.75	6.0	6.25	V
	V_{CC}value for first verify		4.75	5.0	5.25	
	V_{CC} value for High V_{CC} verify		5.4	5.5	5.6	
	V_{CC} value for Low V_{CC} verify		4.4	4.5	4.6	

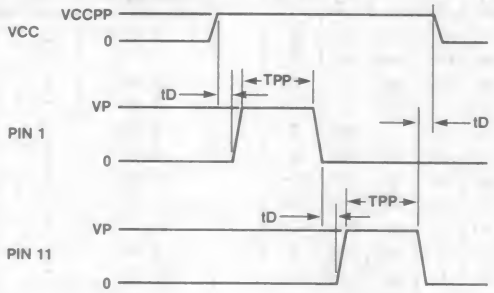


NOTE: VCC (Low Voltage Verify) = 4.5 volts
VCC (High Voltage Verify) = 5.5 volts
VCC (First Verify) = 5.0 volts
A Delay (tD2) must always precede the Positive Clock Transition. (e.g see section 5.2.3.3 for underblow condition)

5.5 ARRAY PROGRAMMING



5.6 SECURITY FUSE PROGRAMMING



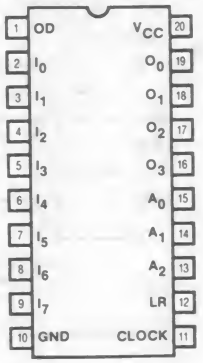
Programmer/Development Systems

VENDOR	PAL 20s (ALL)	PAL 24s (STD)	PAL 24s (FAST)
Data I/O	— LogicPak (Rev-010) — 1427 Card Set	LogicPak (Rev-010)	— LogicPak (Rev-010)
Structured Design	— SD 20/24 — PAL Burner *	— SD 20/24 — PAL Burner *	— SD 20/24 — PAL Burner *
STAG	— PM202 (Rev 3) — PM2200 *	— PM202 (Rev 3) — PM2200 *	— PM202 (Rev) — PM2200 *
DIGELEC	— UP803 (FAM51) or (FAM52)	— UP803 (FAM51) or (FAM52)	— UP803 (FAM51) or (FAM52)
PROLOG	— M980 PM9068		
KONTRON	— MPP80S MOD 21		

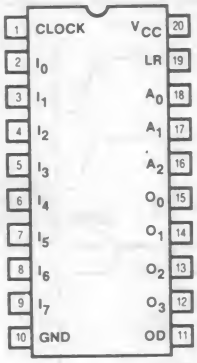
*Means that this version is being qualified.

Programming Pin Configurations

PRODUCTS 0 THRU 31



PRODUCTS 32 THRU 63



Voltage Legend

L = Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}
H = High-level input voltage, V_{IH}
HH = High-level program voltage, V_{IHH}
Z = High impedance (e.g., 10kΩ to 5.0V)

INPUT LINE NUMBER	PIN IDENTIFICATION								
	I_7	I_6	I_5	I_4	I_3	I_2	I_1	I_0	L/R
0	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	Z
1	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	Z
2	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH
3	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH
4	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	Z
5	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	Z
6	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH
7	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH
8	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	Z
9	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	Z
10	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH
11	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH
12	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	Z
13	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	Z
14	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH
15	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH
16	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
17	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
18	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
19	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
20	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
21	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
22	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
23	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
24	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
25	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
26	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
27	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
28	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
29	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
30	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
31	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH

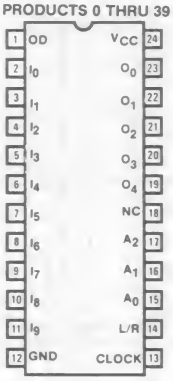
Table 1 Input Line Select

PRODUCT LINE NUMBER	PIN IDENTIFICATION						
	O_3	O_2	O_1	O_0	A_2	A_1	A_0
0, 32	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z
1, 33	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH
2, 34	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	Z
3, 35	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	HH
4, 36	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z	Z
5, 37	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z	HH
6, 38	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH	Z
7, 39	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH	HH
8, 40	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z
9, 41	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH
10, 42	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	Z
11, 43	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	HH
12, 44	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	Z	Z
13, 45	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	Z	HH
14, 46	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	HH	Z
15, 47	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	HH	HH
16, 48	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
17, 49	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH
18, 50	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z
19, 51	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH
20, 52	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z
21, 53	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH
22, 54	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z
23, 55	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH
24, 56	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
25, 57	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH
26, 58	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z
27, 59	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH
28, 60	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z
29, 61	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH
30, 62	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z
31, 63	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH

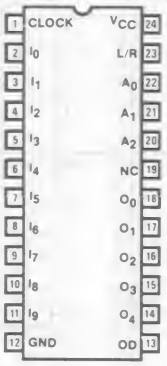
Table 2 Product Line Select

Programming Pin Configurations

PRODUCTS 0 THRU 39



PRODUCTS 40 THRU 79



Voltage Legend

L = Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}
H = High-level input voltage, V_{IH}
HH = High-level program voltage, V_{IHH}
Z = High impedance (e.g. 10K Ω to 5.0V)

INPUT LINE NUMBER	PIN IDENTIFICATION										
	I_9	I_8	I_7	I_6	I_5	I_4	I_3	I_2	I_1	I_0	L/R
0	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	Z
1	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	Z
2	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH
3	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH
4	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	Z
5	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	Z
6	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH
7	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH
8	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	Z
9	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	Z
10	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH
11	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH
12	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	Z
13	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	Z
14	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH
15	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH
16	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
17	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
18	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
19	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
20	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
21	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
22	HH	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
23	HH	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
24	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
25	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
26	HH	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
27	HH	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
28	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
29	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
30	HH	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
31	HH	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
32	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
33	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
34	HH	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
35	HH	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
36	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
37	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	Z
38	L	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
39	H	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH

Table 1 Input Line Select

PRODUCT LINE NUMBER	PIN IDENTIFICATION							
	O_4	O_3	O_2	O_1	O_0	A_2	A_1	A_0
0, 40	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z
1, 41	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH
2, 42	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	Z
3, 43	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	HH
4, 44	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z	Z
5, 45	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z	HH
6, 46	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH	Z
7, 47	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH	HH
8, 48	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z
9, 49	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH
10, 50	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	Z
11, 51	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	HH
12, 52	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	Z	Z
13, 53	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	Z	HH
14, 54	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	HH	Z
15, 55	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH	HH	HH
16, 56	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
17, 57	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH
18, 58	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z
19, 59	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH
20, 60	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z
21, 61	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH
22, 62	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	HH	Z
23, 63	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH
24, 64	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
25, 65	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH
26, 66	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z
27, 67	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH
28, 68	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z
29, 69	Z	HH	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH
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32, 72	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
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34, 74	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z
35, 75	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH
36, 76	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	Z
37, 77	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	Z	HH
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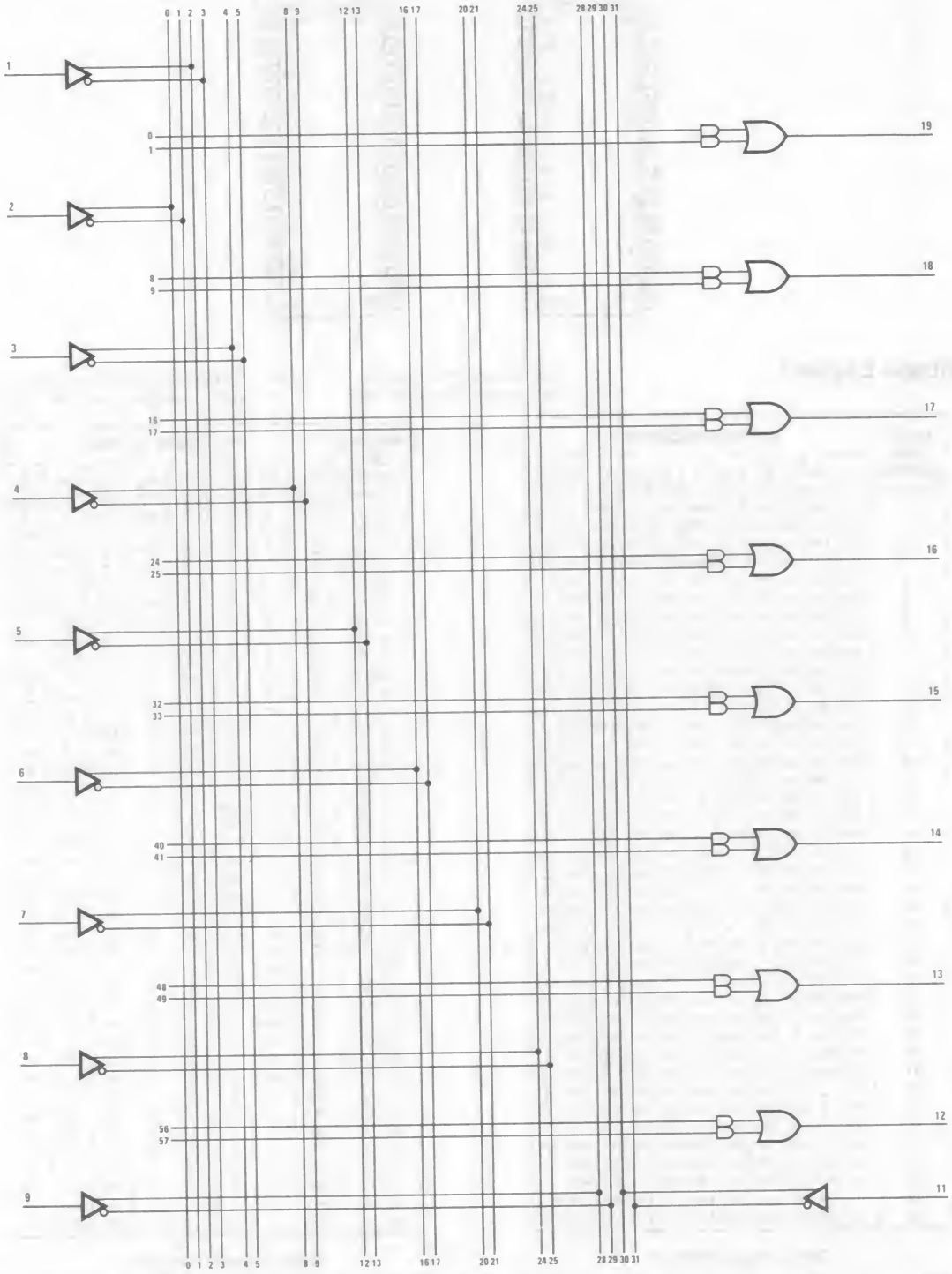
39, 79	HH	Z	Z	Z	Z	HH	HH	HH

Table 2 Product Line Select

7

10H8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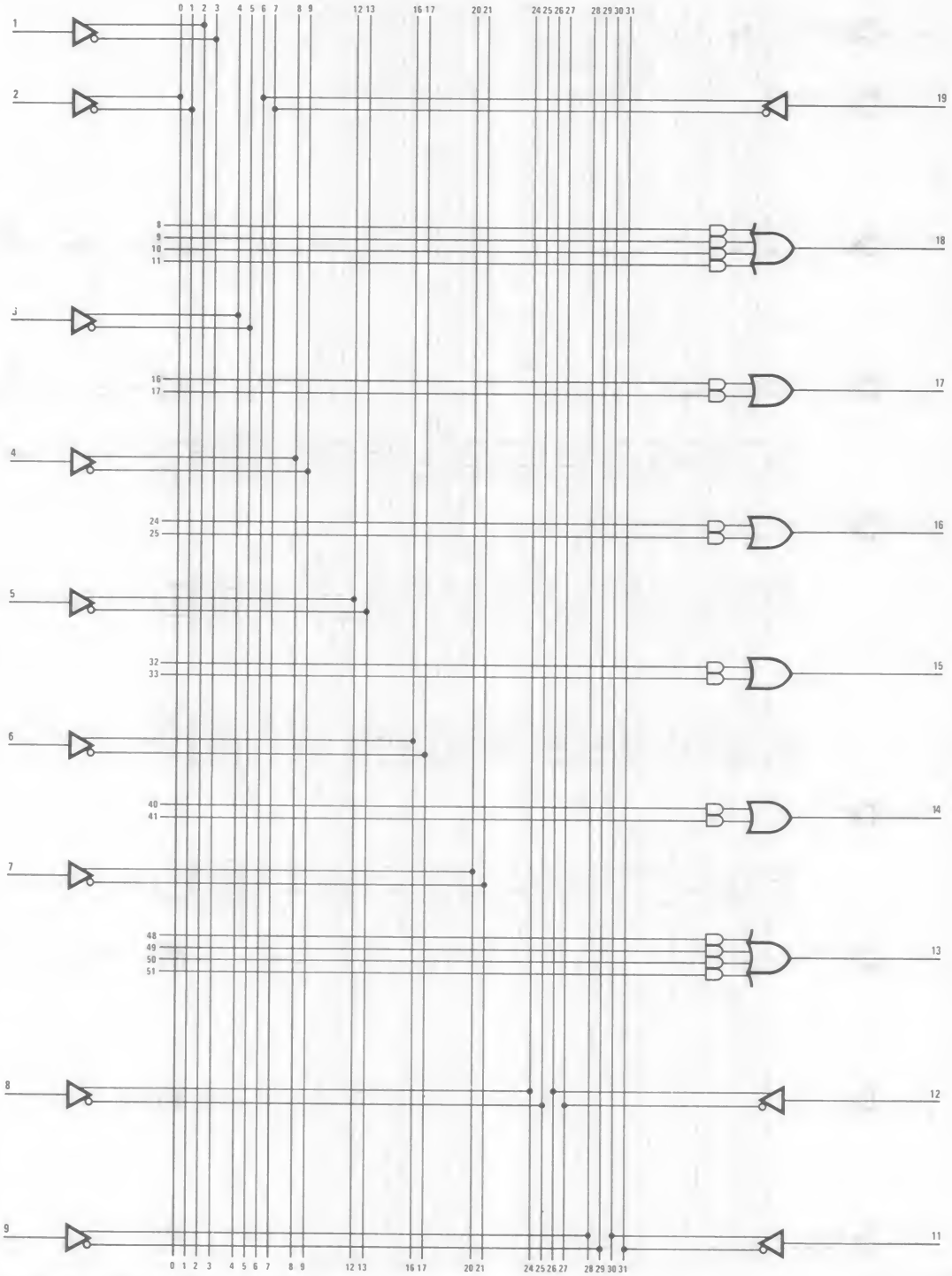
12H6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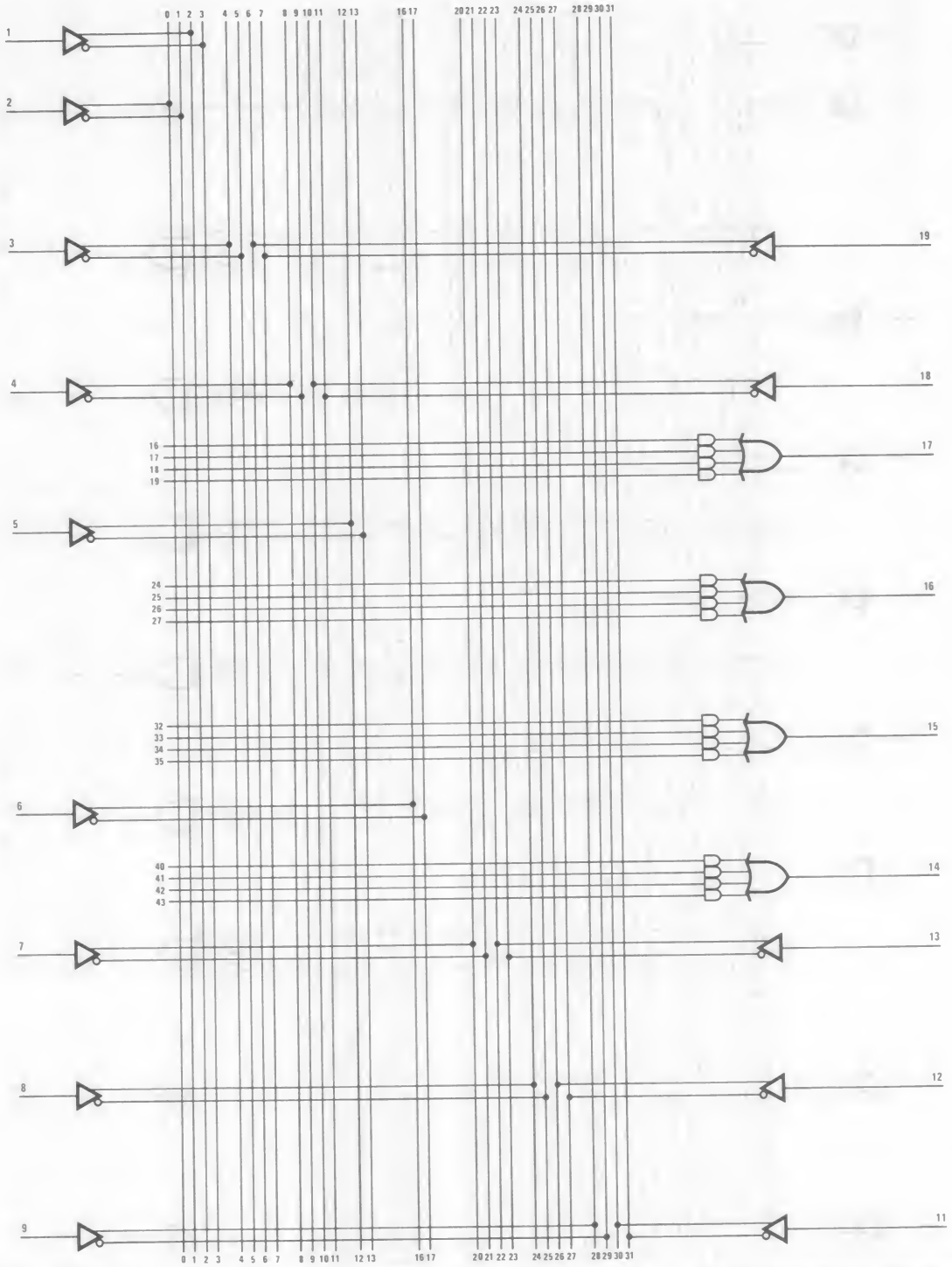
14H4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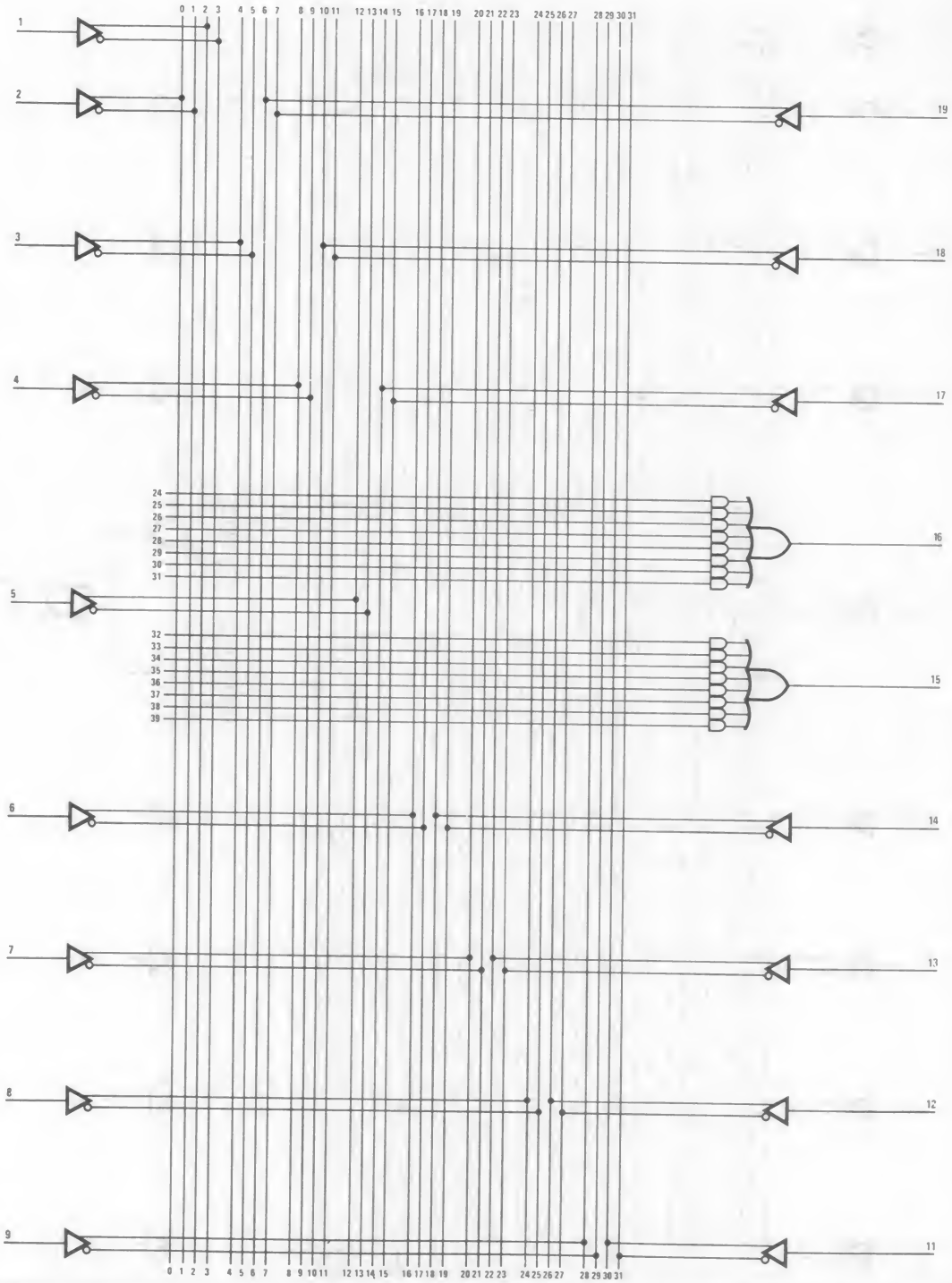
16H2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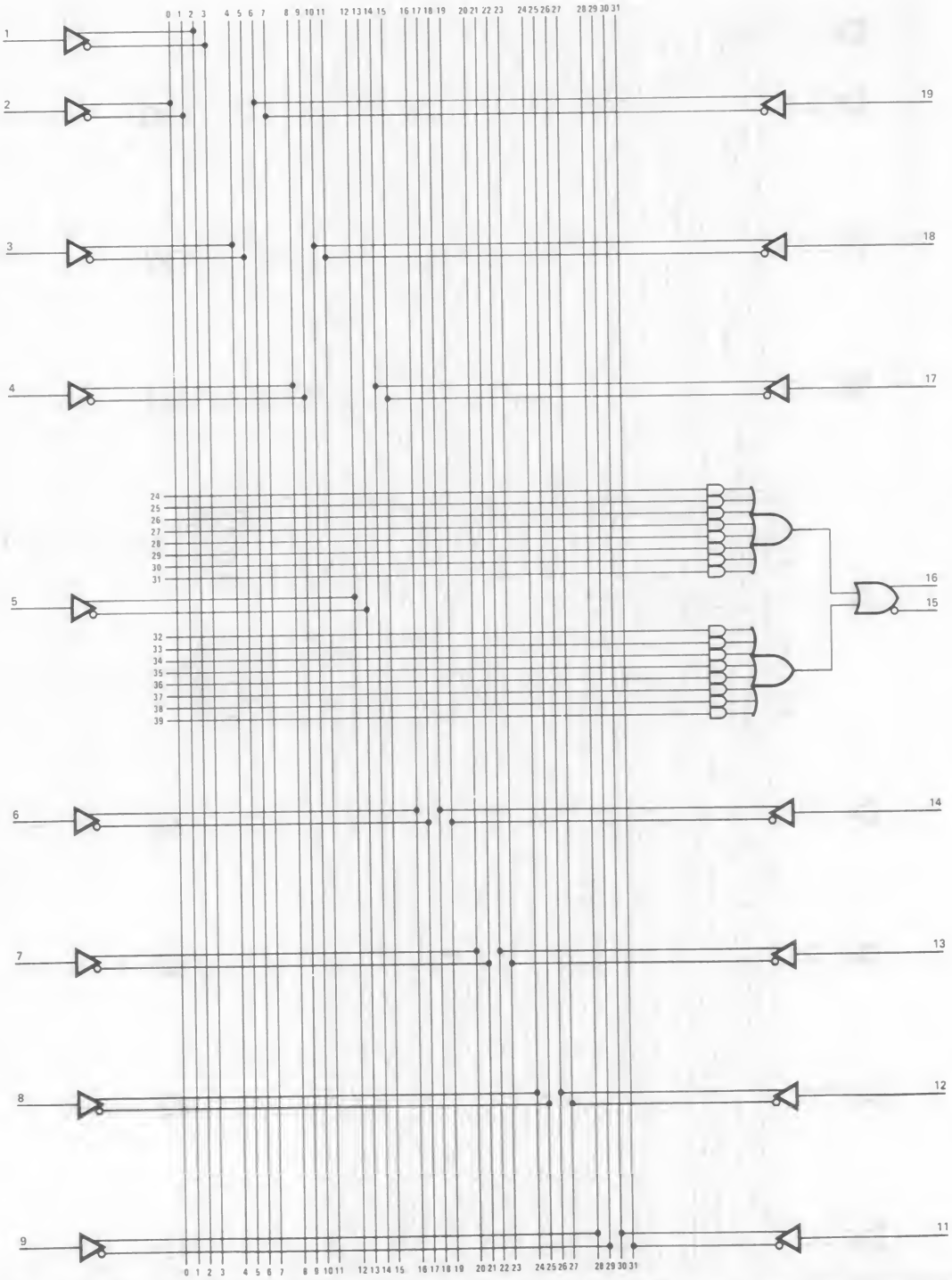
PAL/HAL Logic Diagram

16C1



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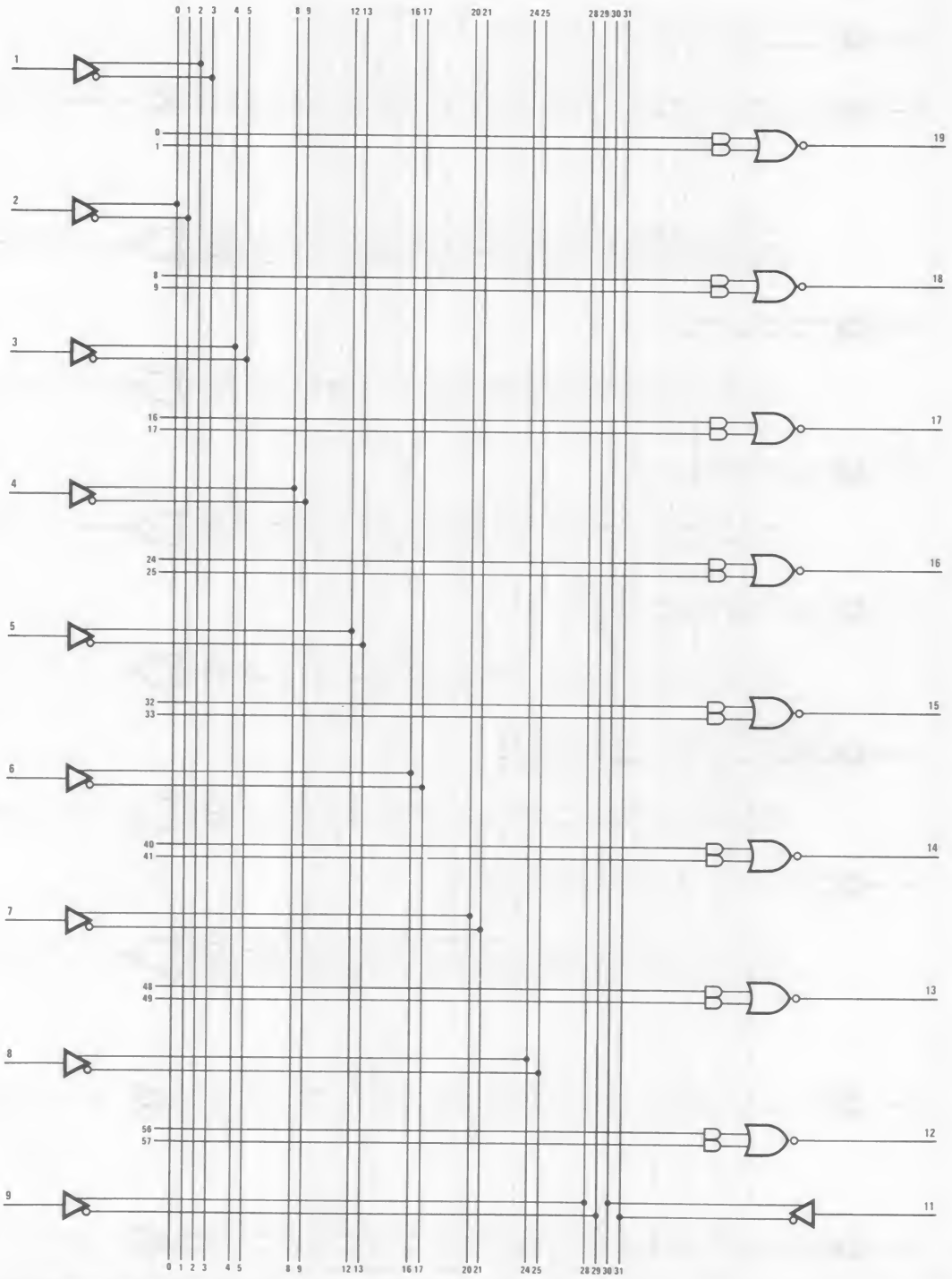
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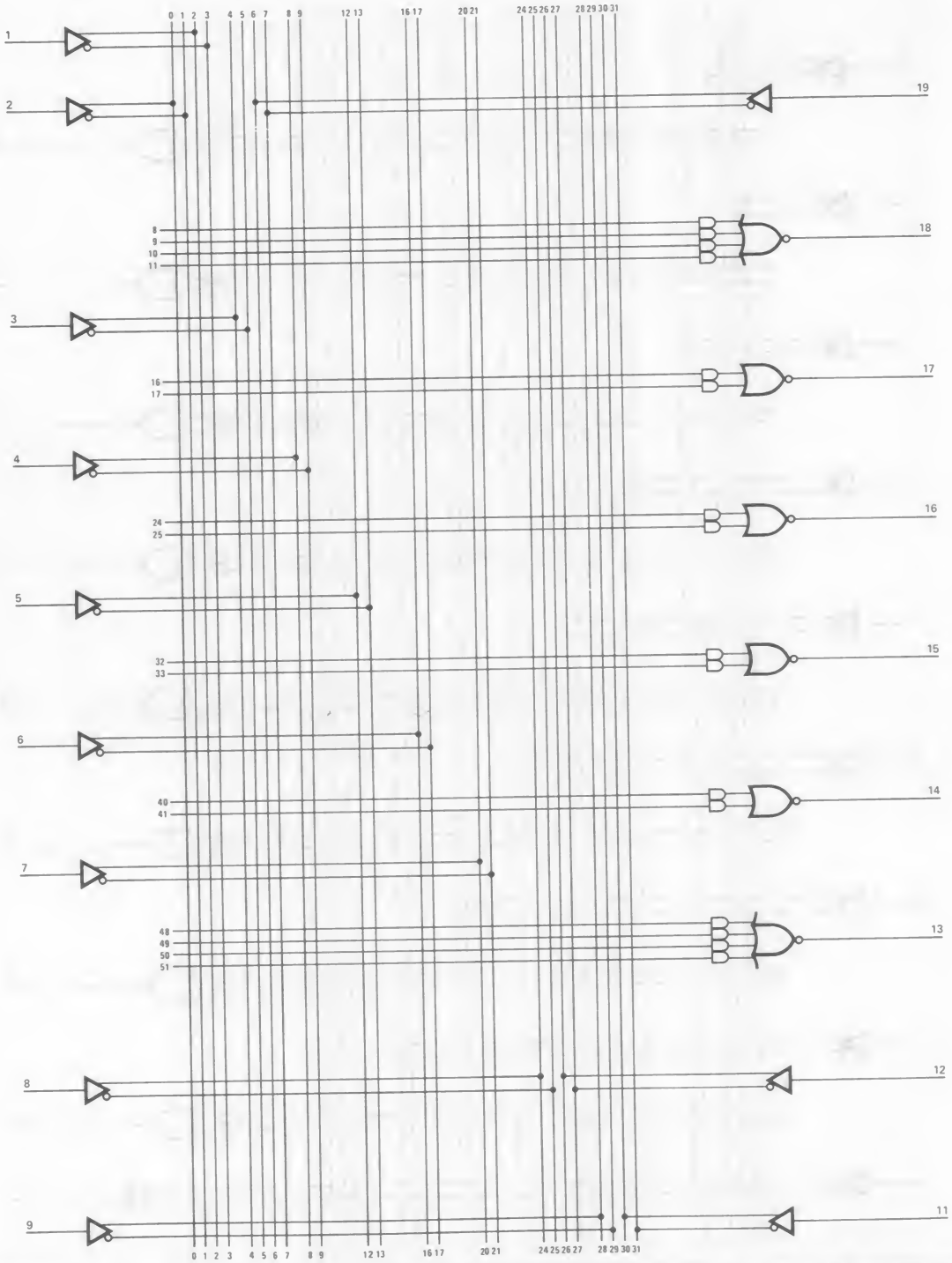
12L6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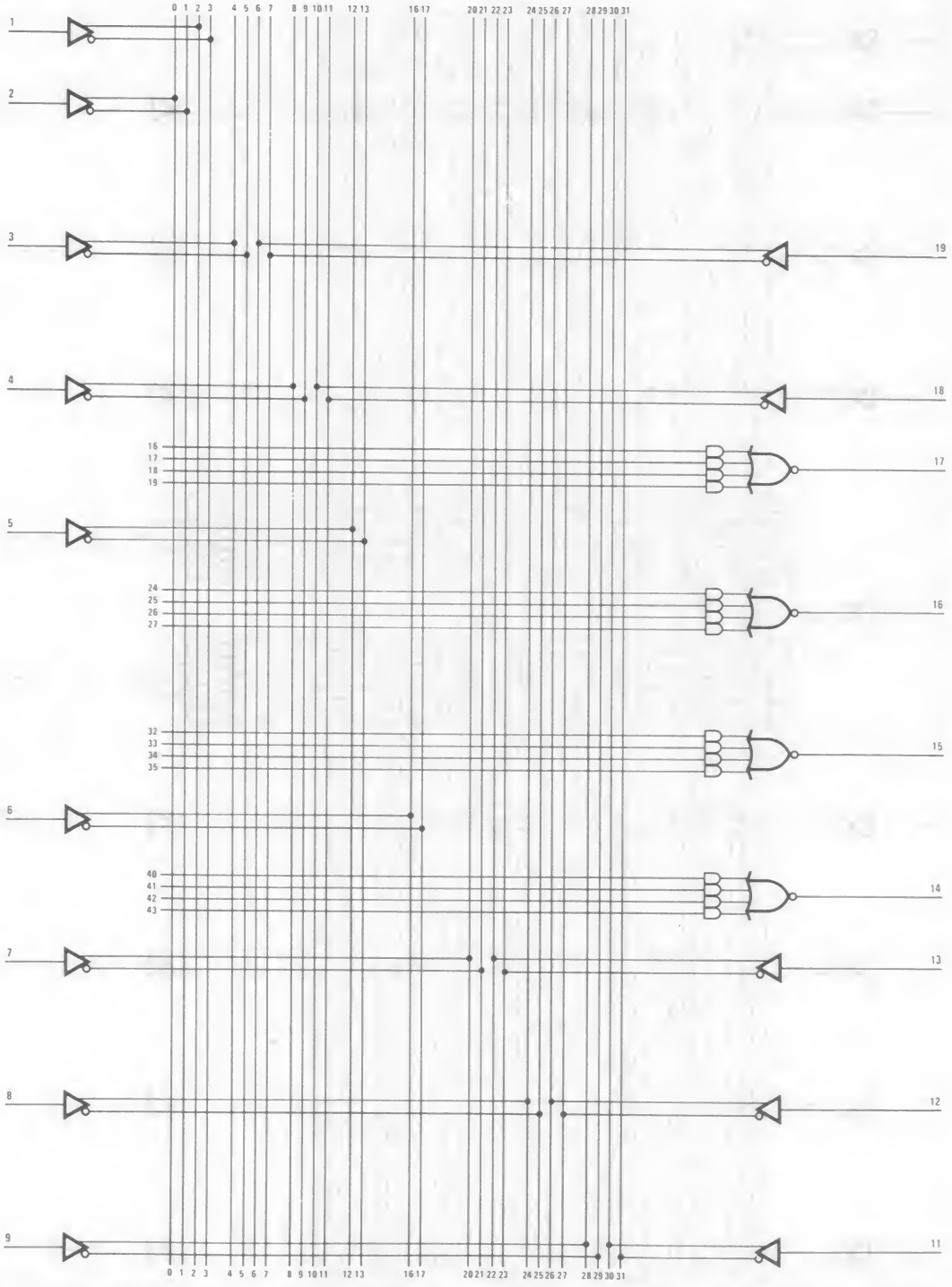
14L4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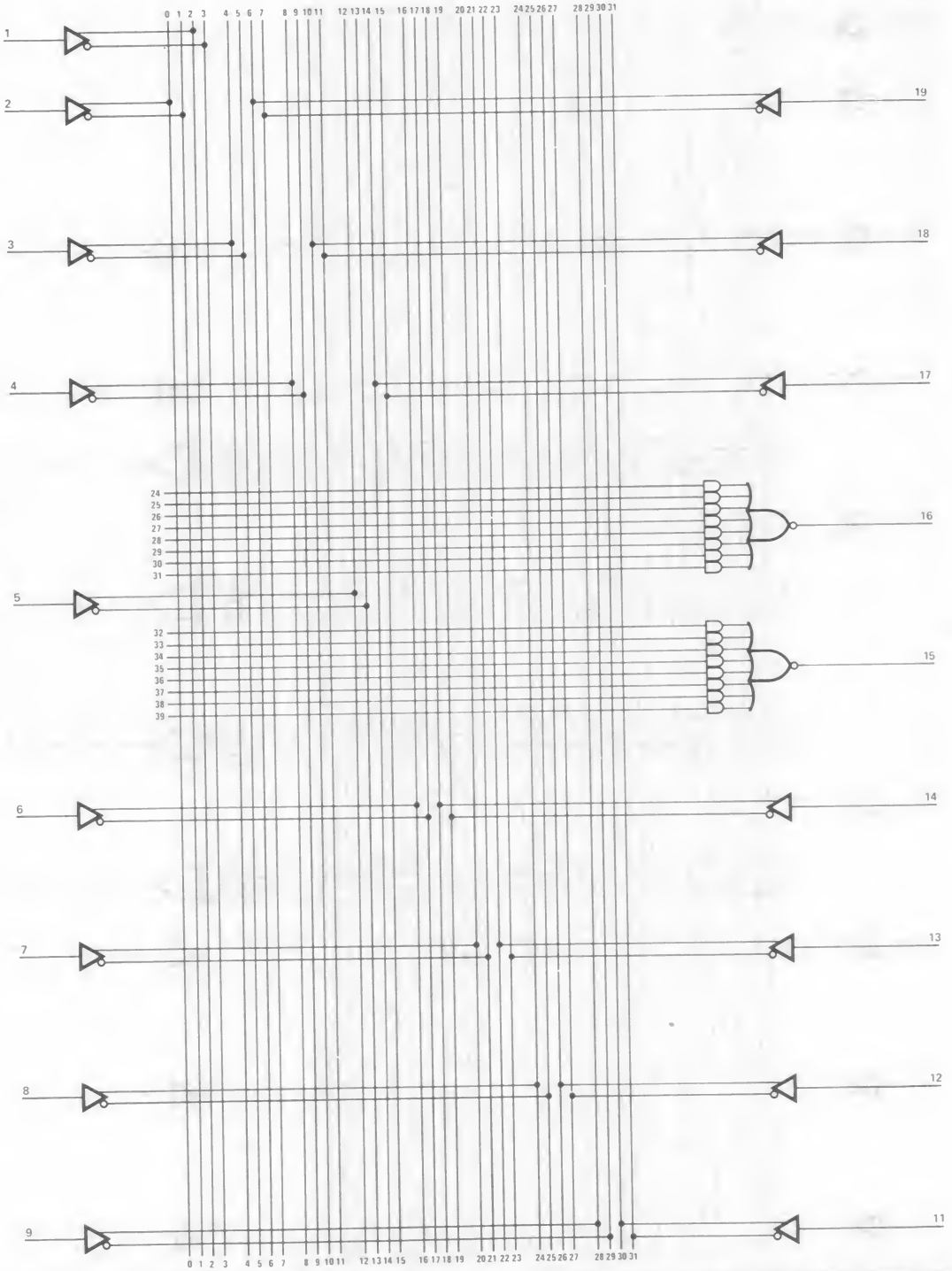
16L2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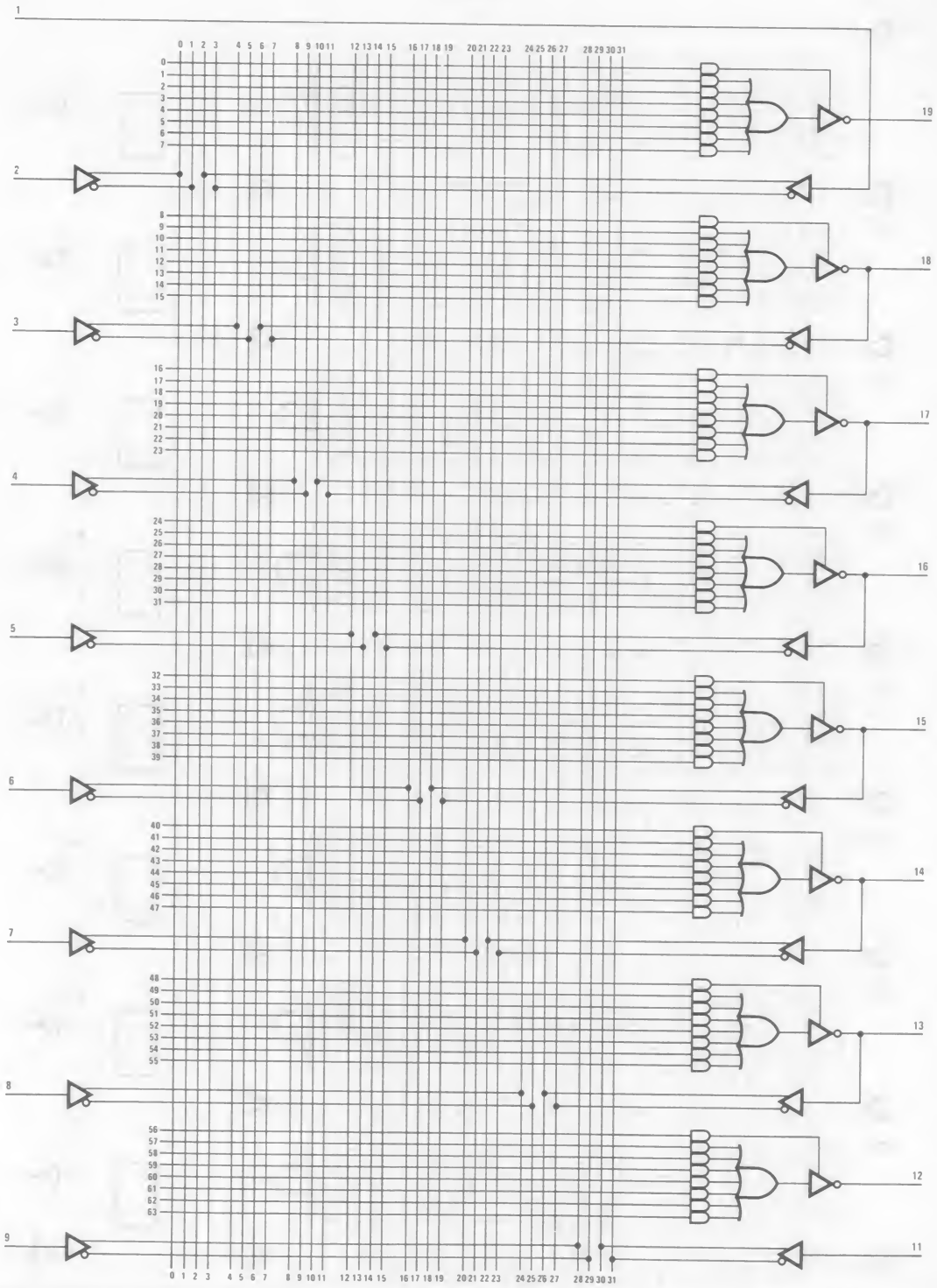
16L8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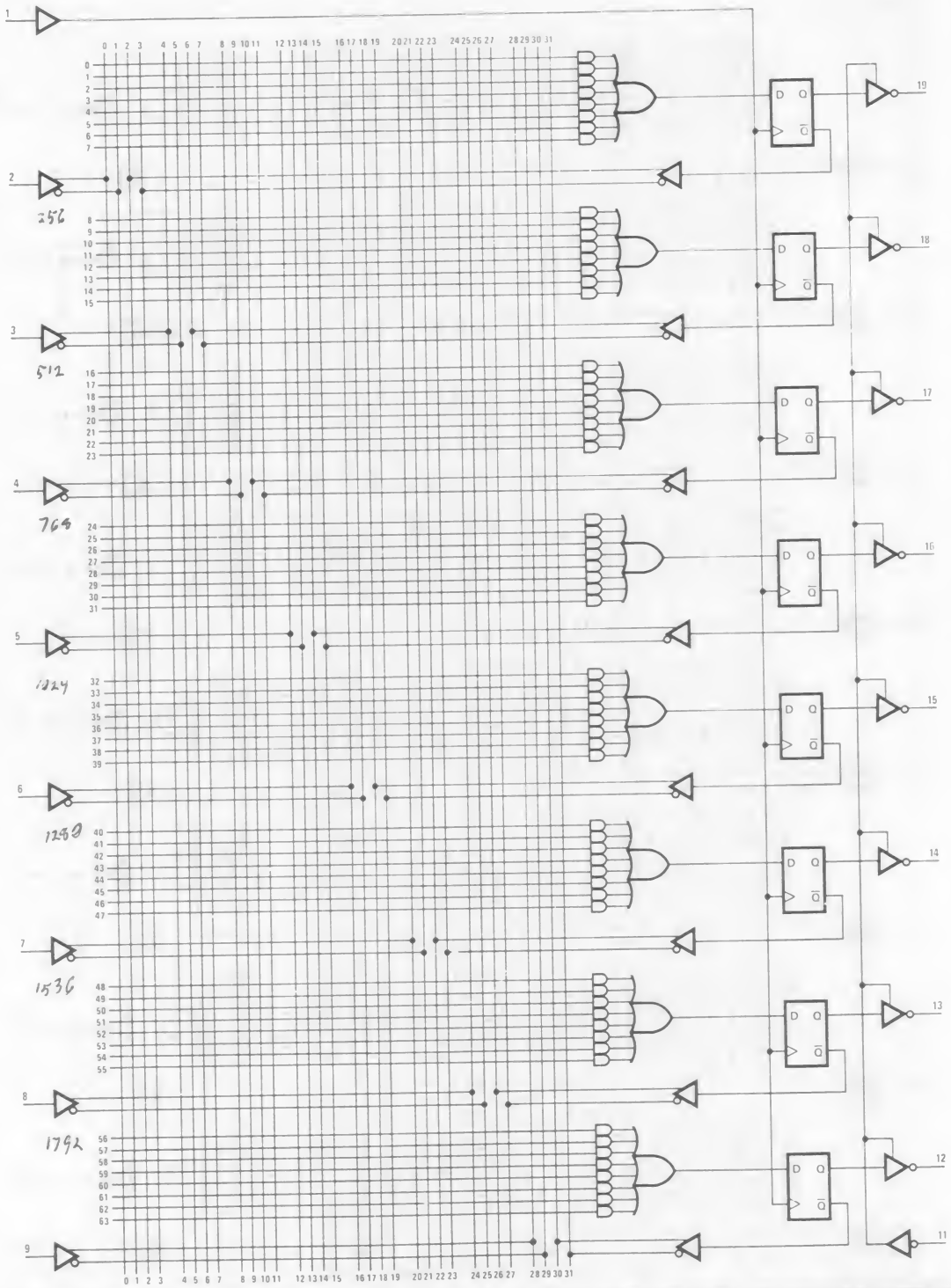
16R8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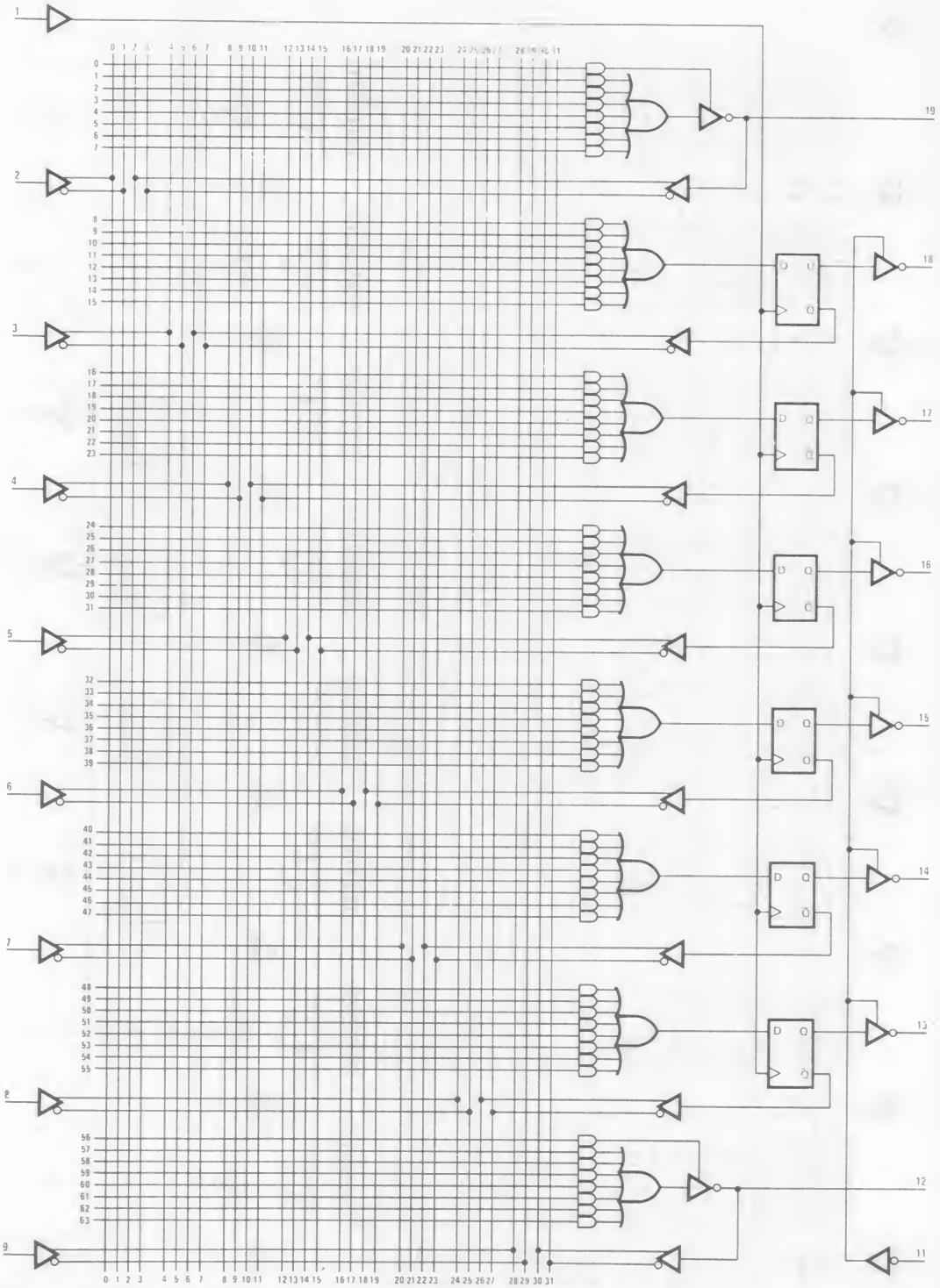
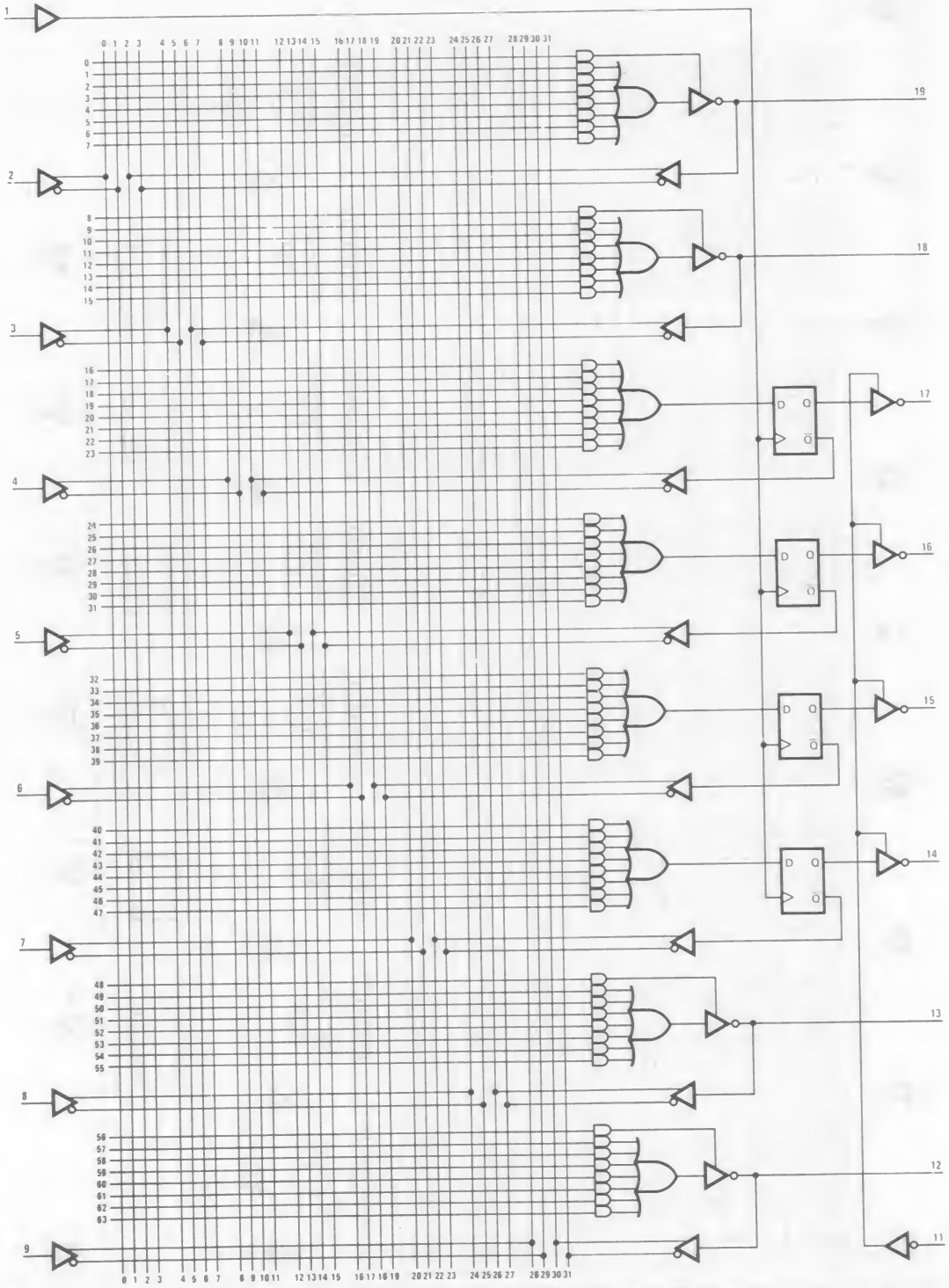
16R6



16R4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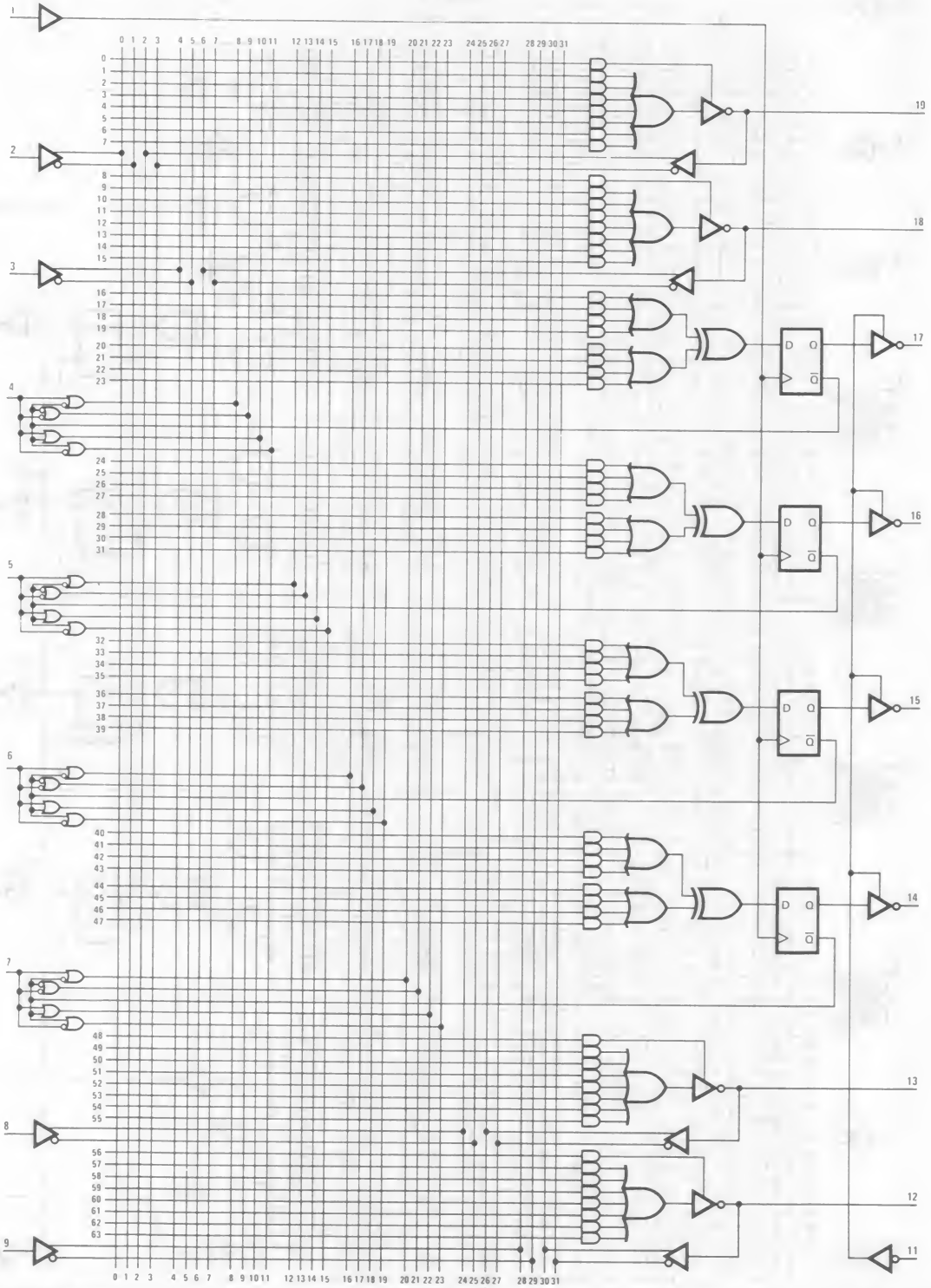
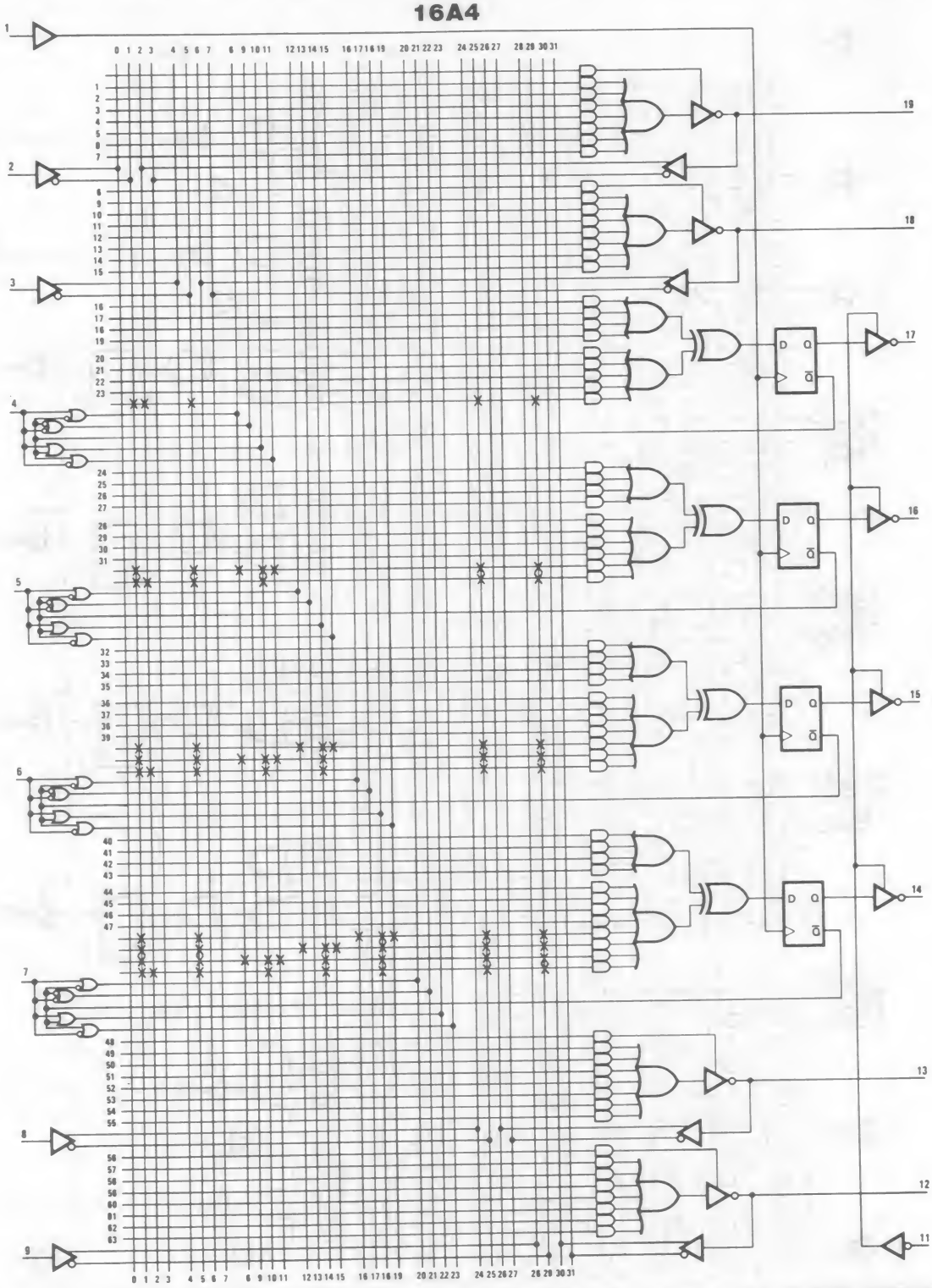
PAL/HAL Logic Diagram

16X4

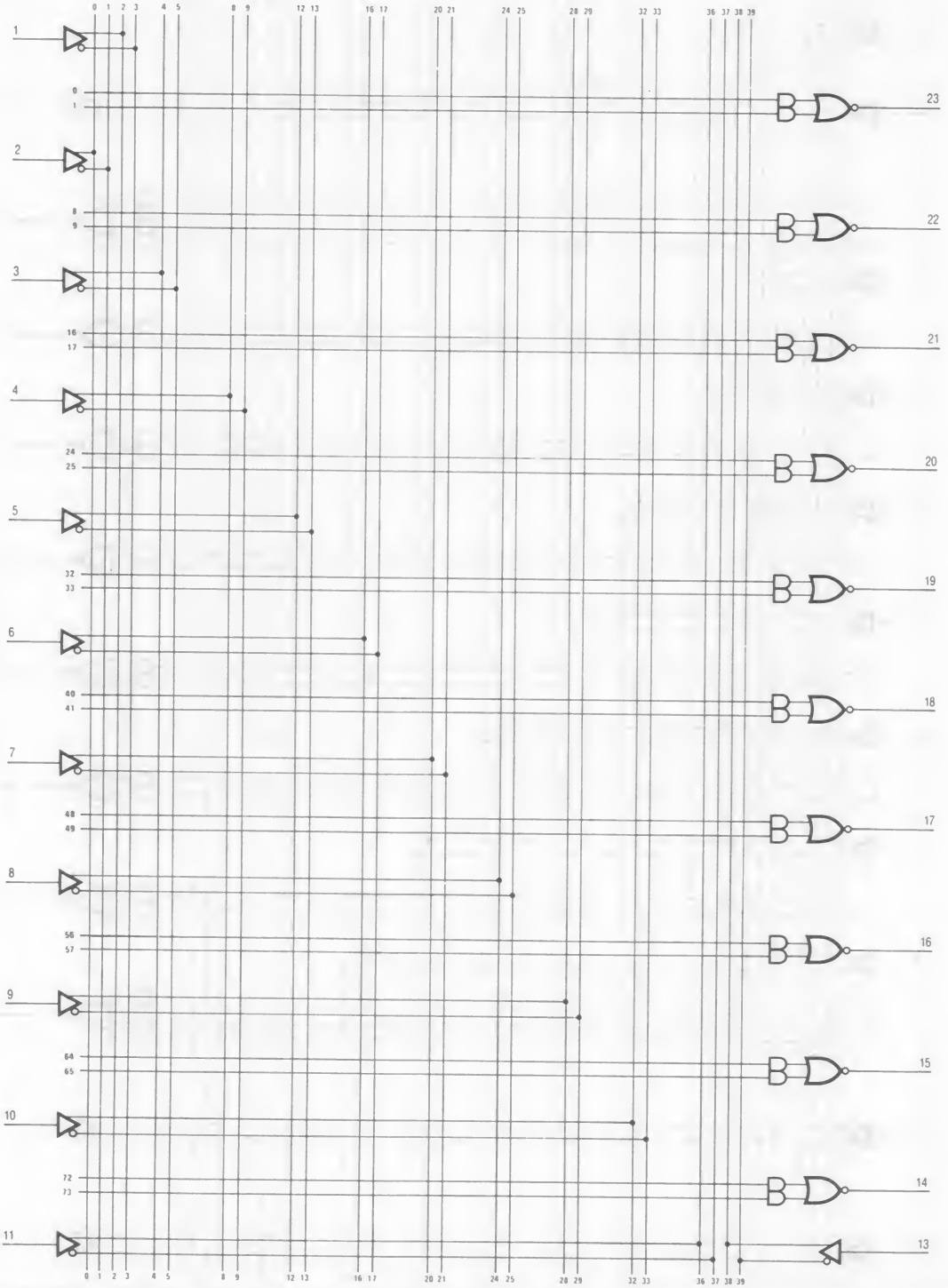


PAL/HAL Logic Diagram

16A4



12L10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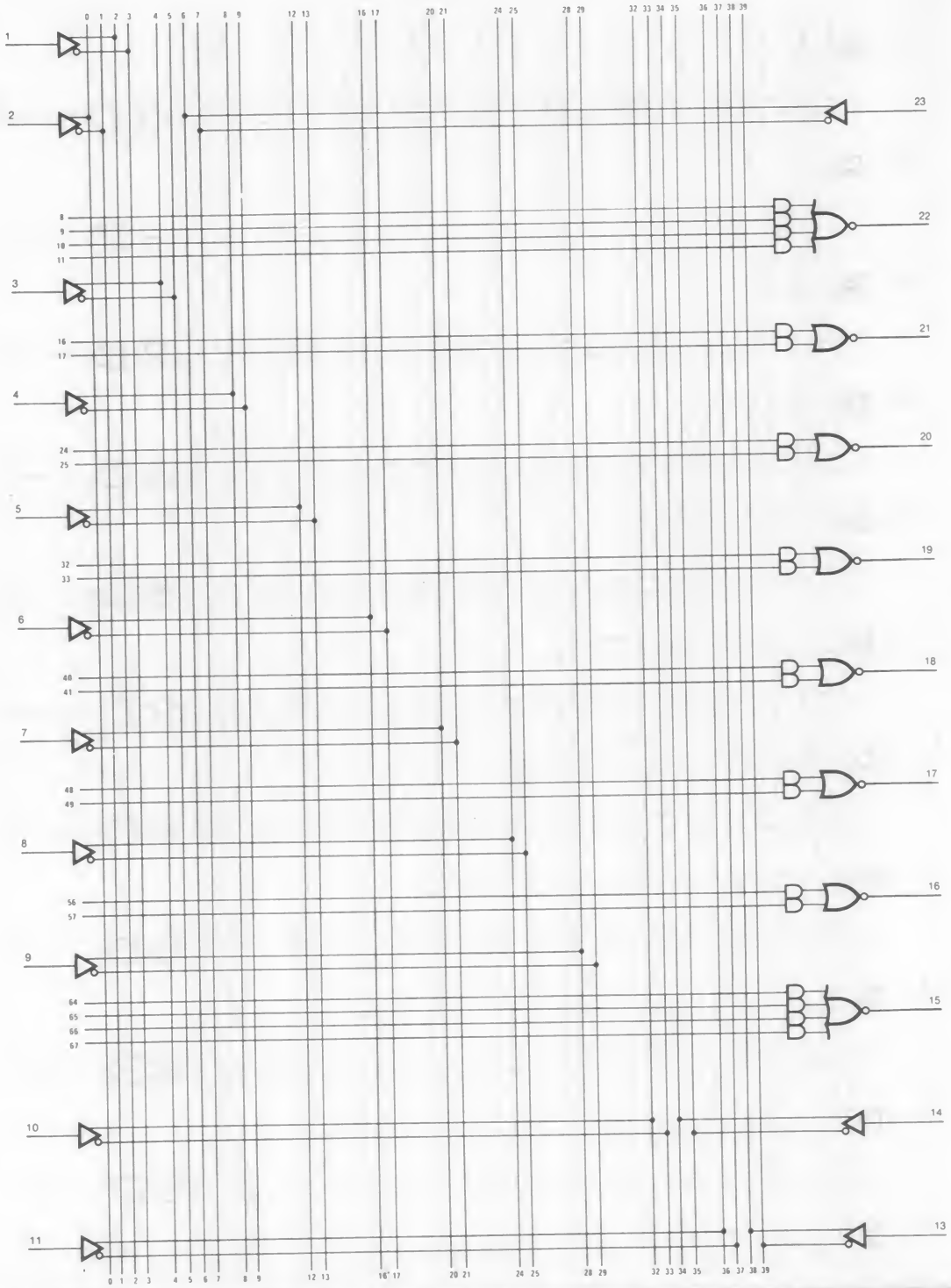
PAL/HAL Logic Diagram

14L8



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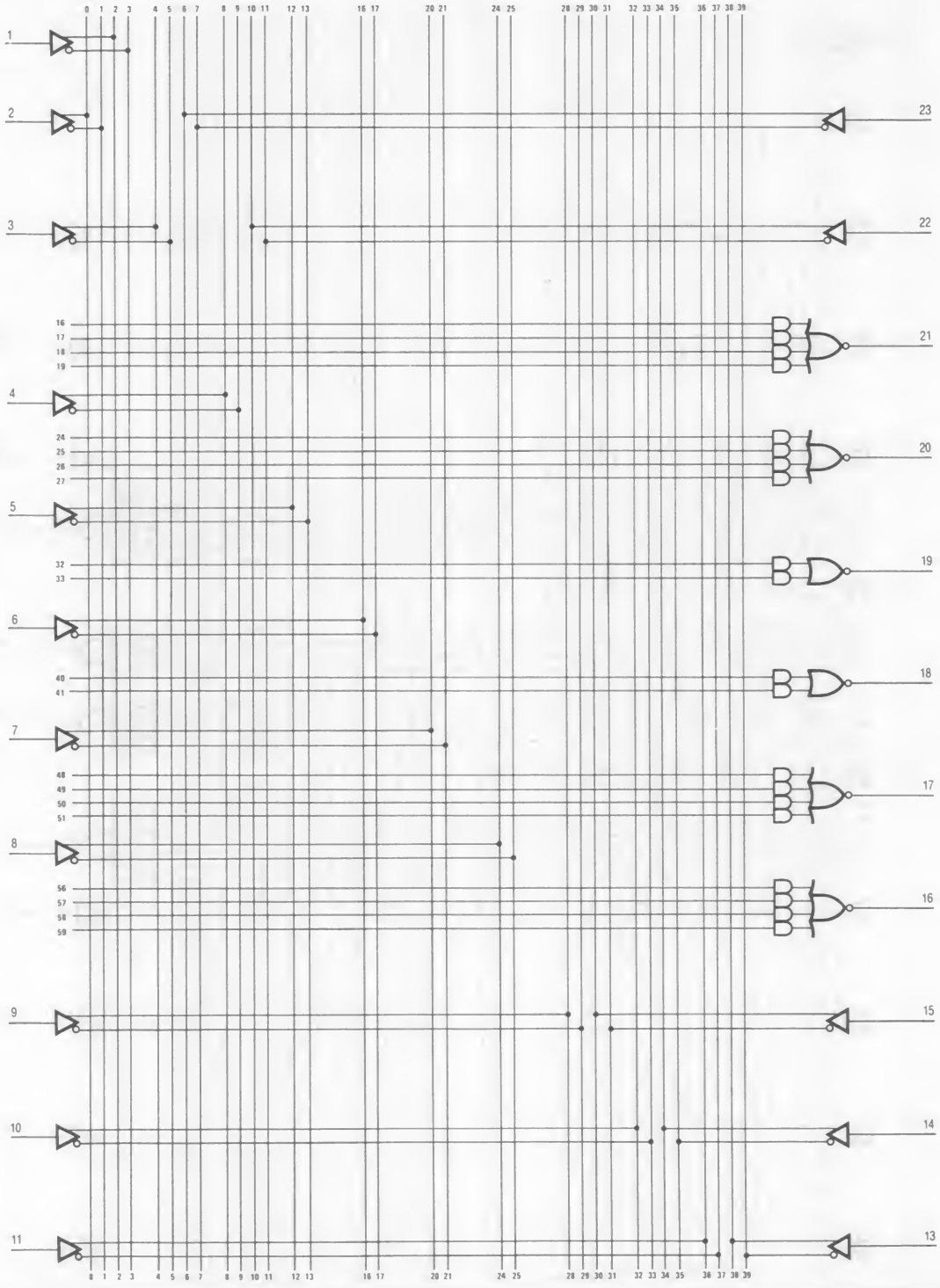
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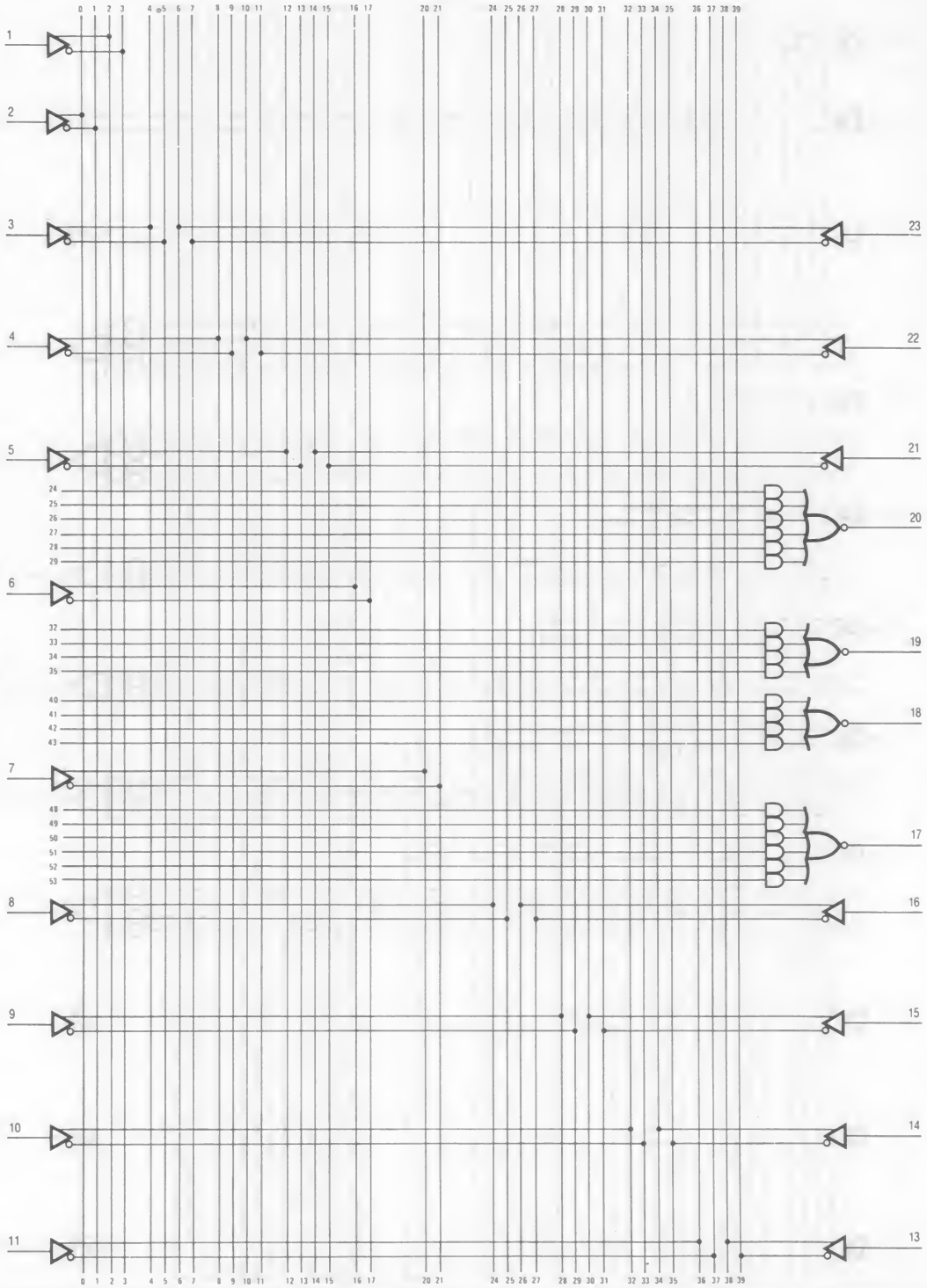
18L4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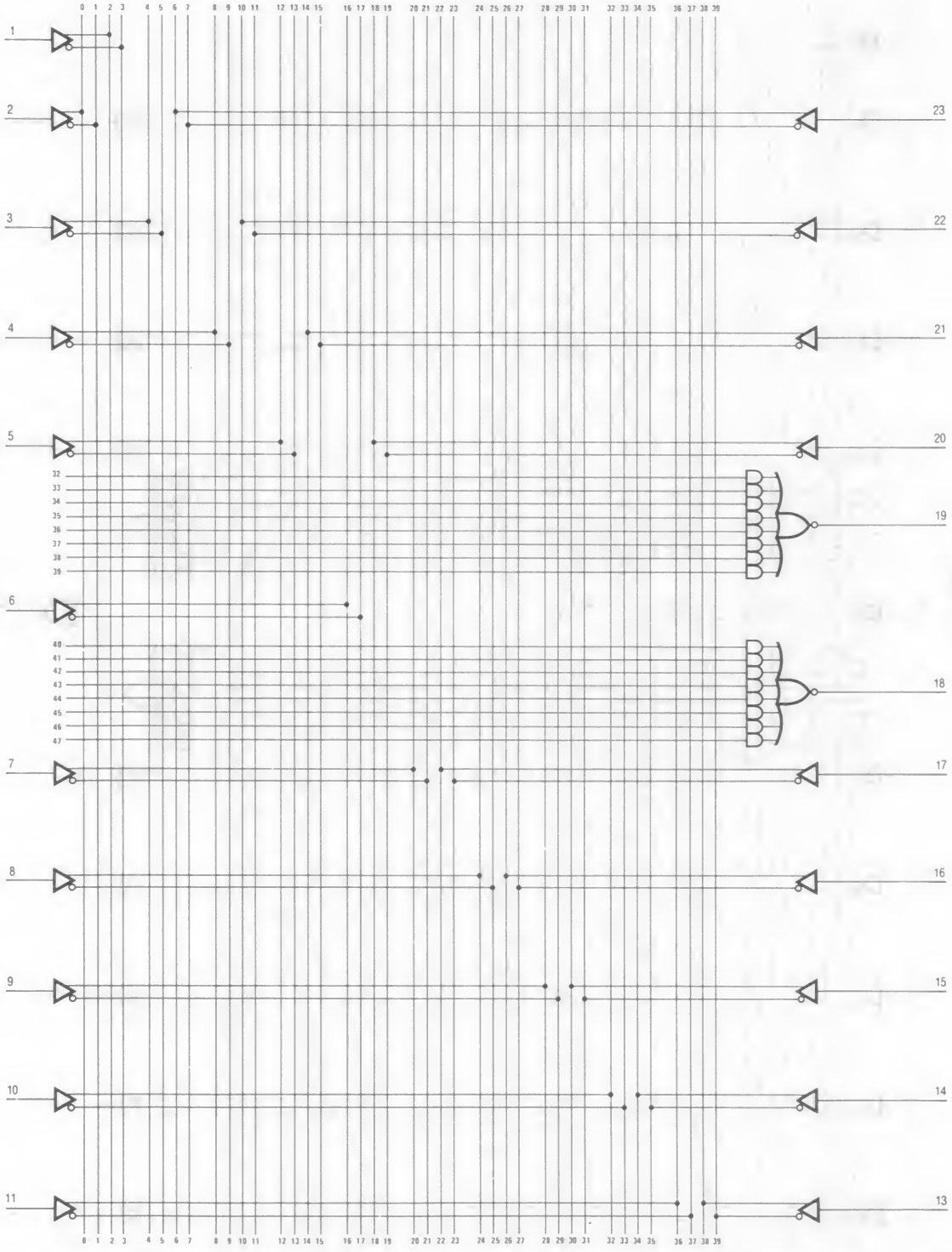
20L2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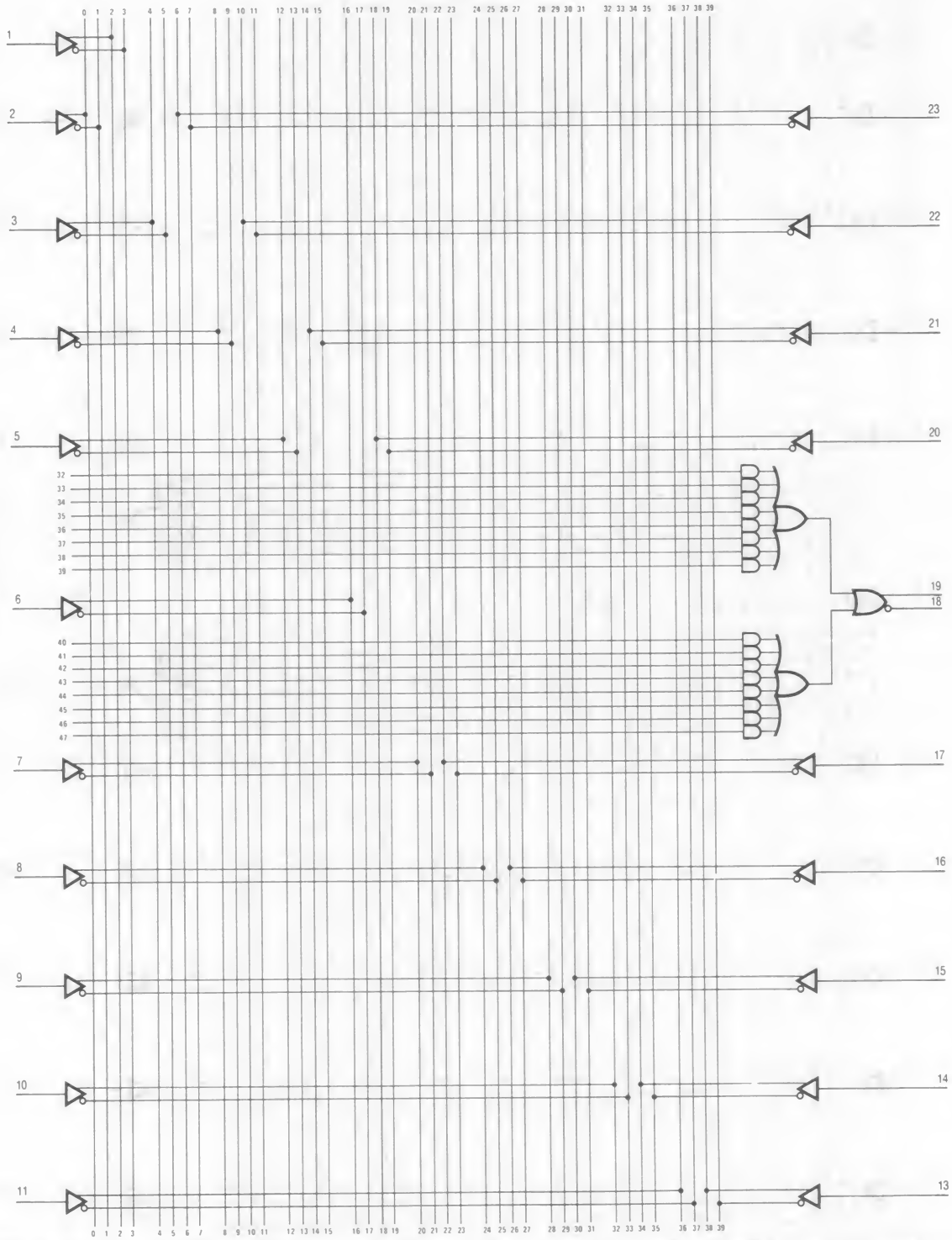
20C1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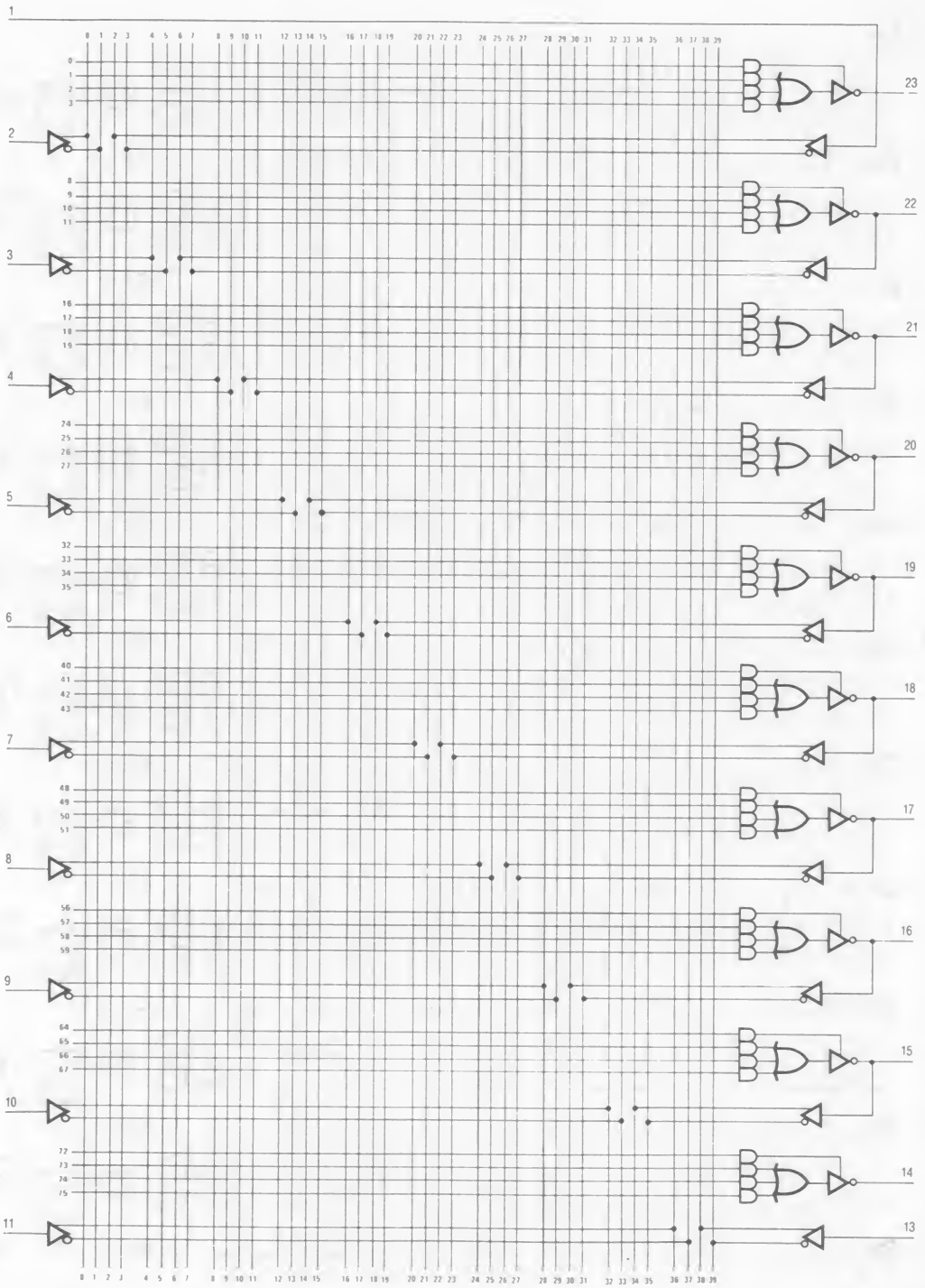
20L10



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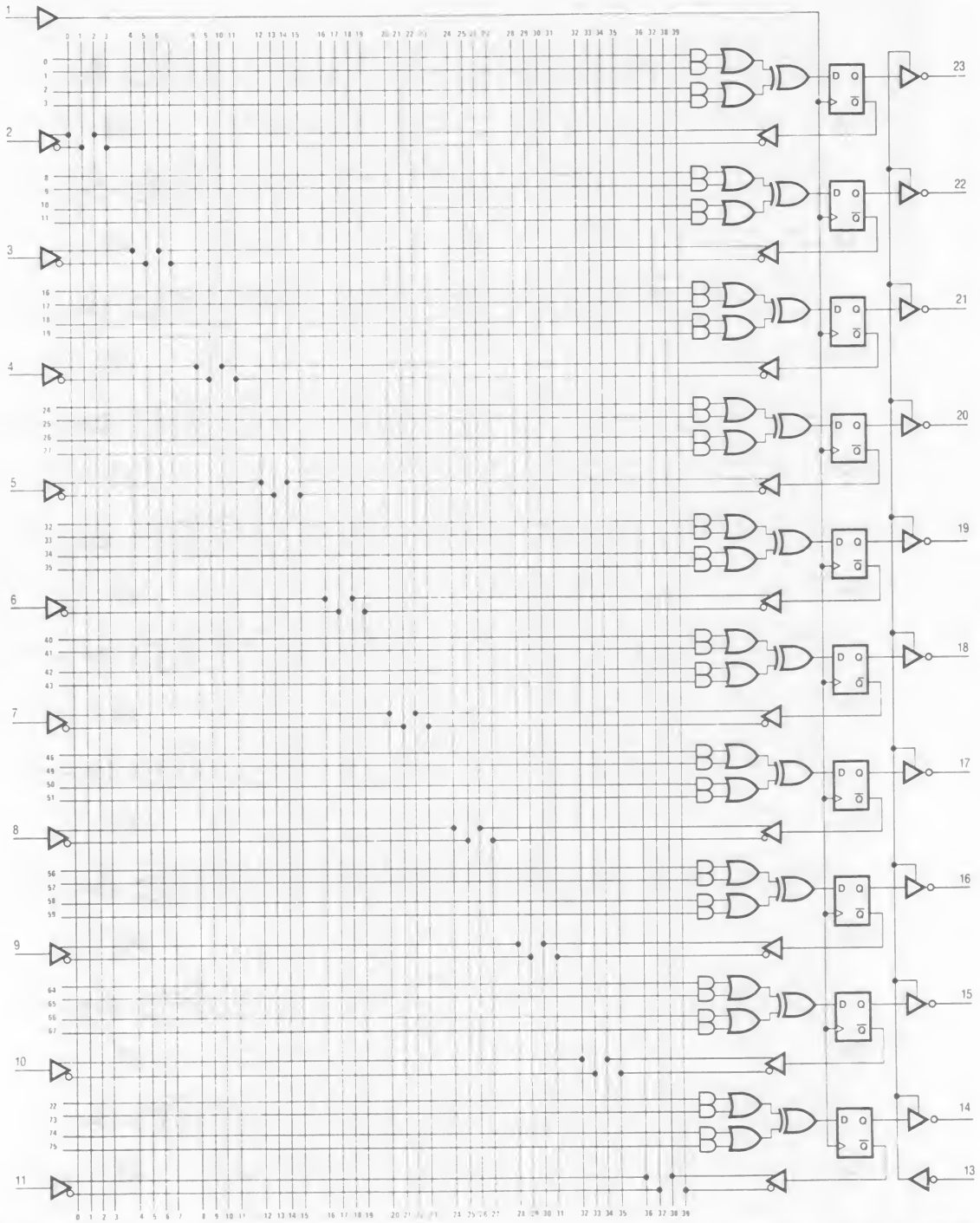

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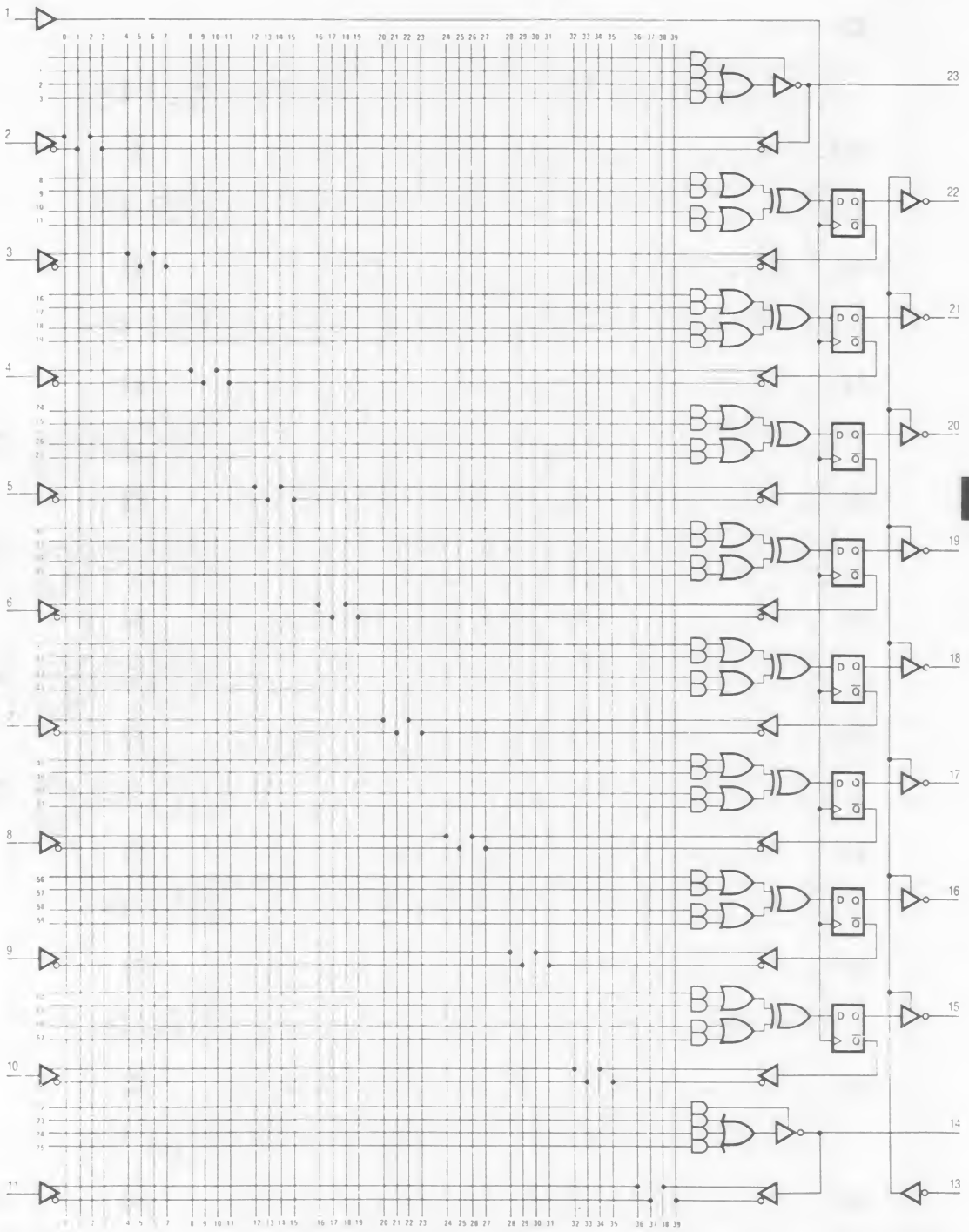

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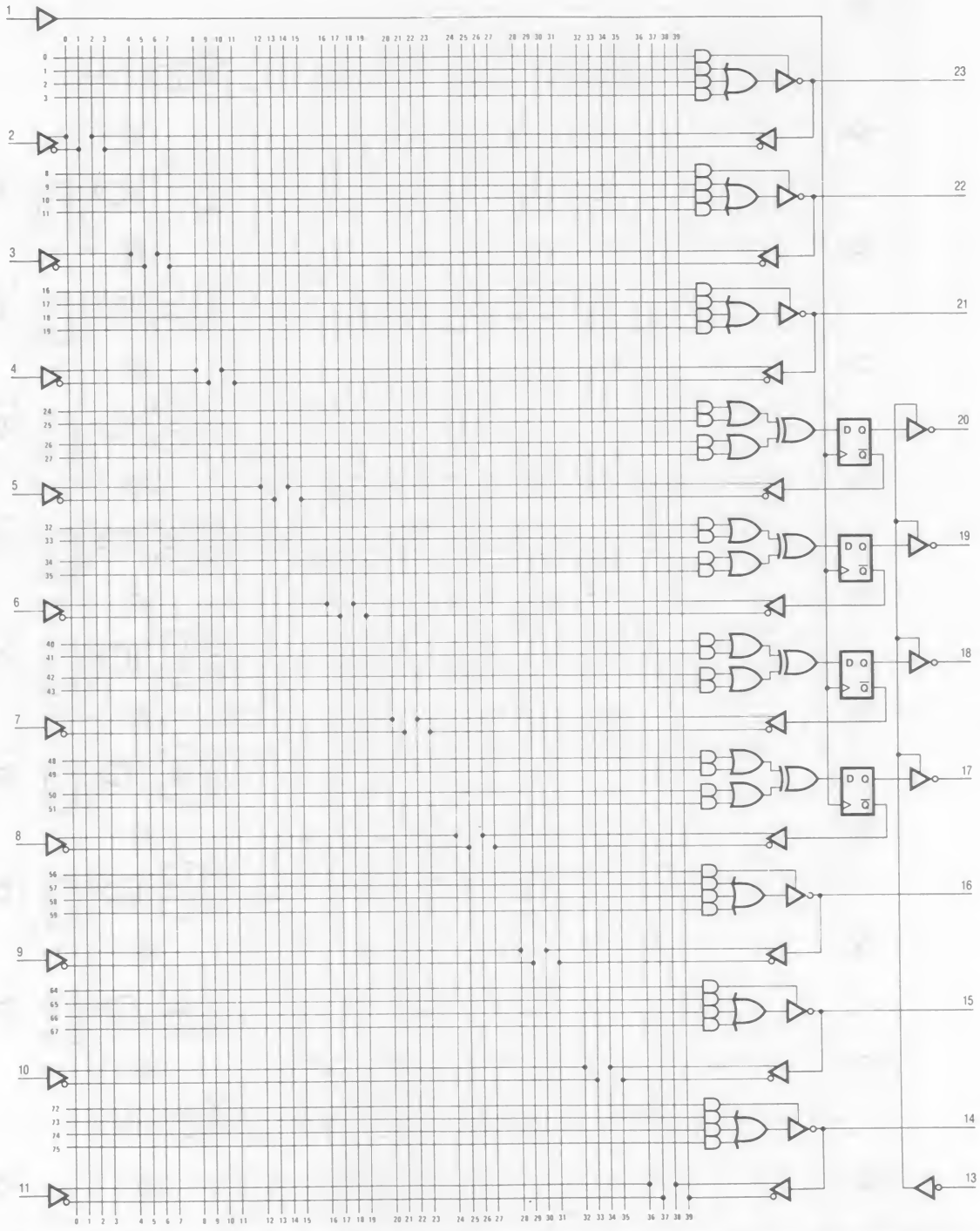

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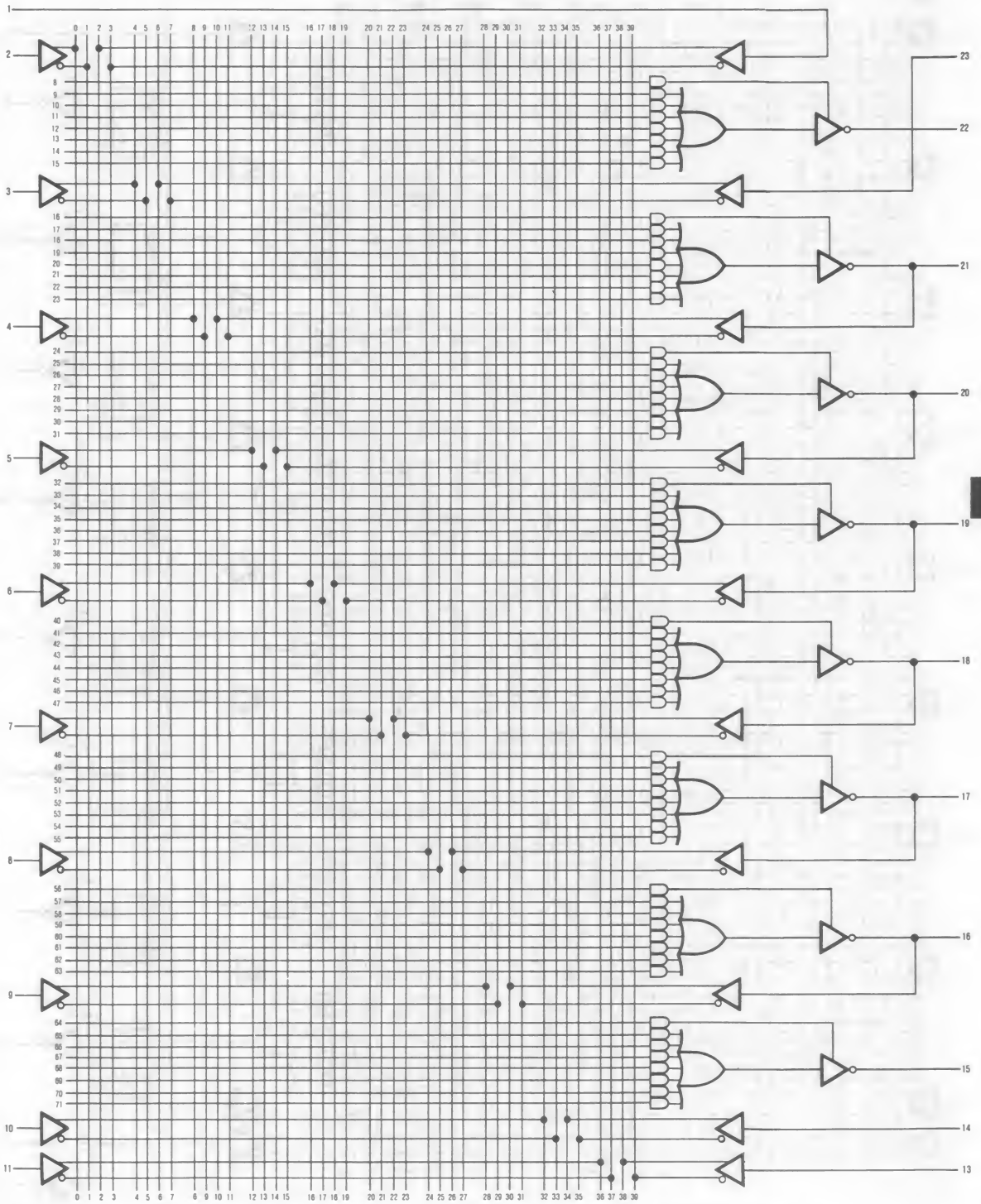

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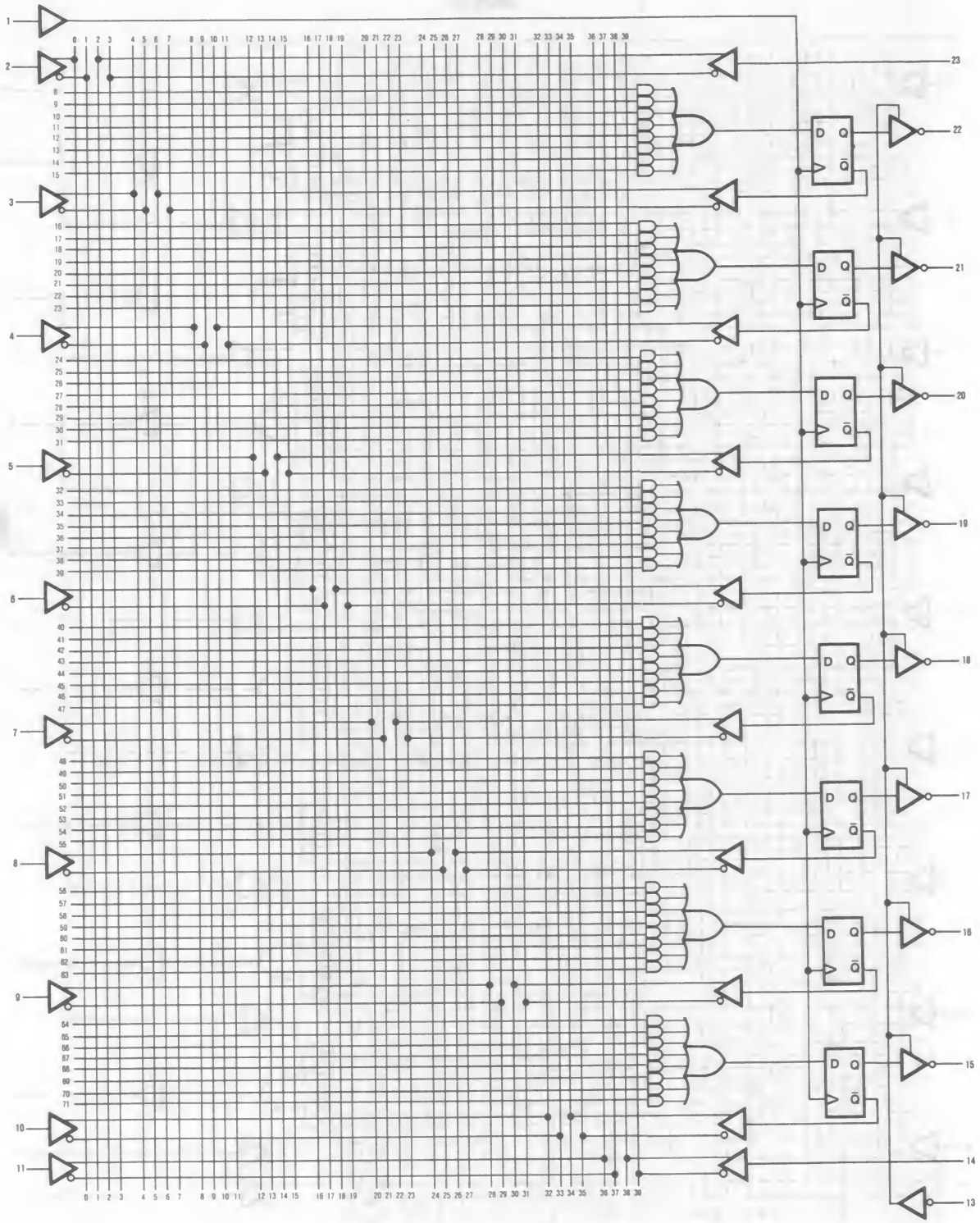
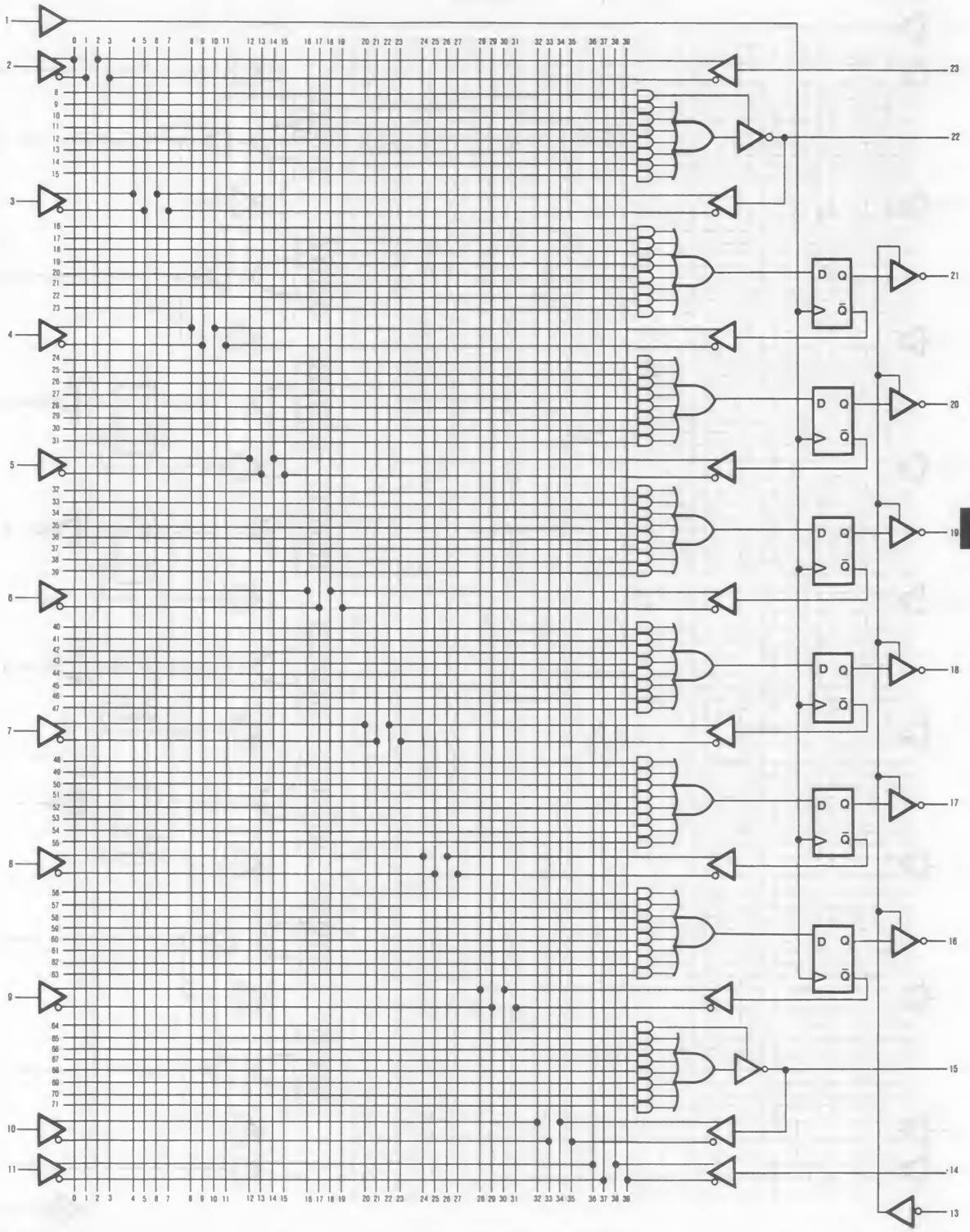


PAL/HAL Logic Diagram

20R6



PAL/HAL Logic Diagram

20R4

