

GATE ARRAYS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PC0700 gate array family offers the circuit designer the facility to create a semi-custom circuit with a unique set of CAD (Computer-Aided Design) tools in a well established CMOS process. The PCF0700 gate array described in this data sheet is the "standard" version (standard ambient temperature range: -40 to + 85 °C). Occasional references are made to an "extended" version, PCC0700, which is characterized by a wider operating temperature range (extended ambient temperature range: -55 to + 125 °C).

The basis for the design procedure is formed by a logic network description, which outlines the required logic in terms of basic functions.

A simulation control language offers the ability to verify the logic, simulate it with the actual propagation delay times and generate the test patterns.

The network and cell placement procedure is put in for the automatic routing program, INGATE (INterconnect GATEs), which also makes the connections automatically to the bonding pad and I/O cells.

The mask pattern tape of the two final masks is generated directly by INGATE. This extensive CAD procedure, using readily available pre-processed slices, offers the designer a very fast turn-around time for the first LSI prototypes.

Features

- Fast development time
- A set of CAD tools enables the customer to make his own design, from logic to mask-pattern tape
- Low-power CMOS technology with wide supply voltage range, high noise-immunity and high-speed operations
- High gate utilization (PC0700 implies 700 gate equivalents) of at least 90%
- HE4000B family compatible
- Number of gates 704 (2-input gates)
- Pinning max. 40
- Gate delay max. 14 ns (at 5 V; fan-out = 2)
- Maximum toggle frequency min. 6 MHz (at 5 V)
- | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|
| min. | 12 MHz | (at 10 V) |
| min. | 15 MHz | (at 15 V) |
- Input/output stages max. 38
- with the choice of: max. 38 3-state I/Os
- max. 22 drivers
- max. 16 buffers
- max. 10 Schmitt-trigger inputs
- Pin pull-up/pull-down resistors max. 34
- Supply voltage range 3 to 15 V

purple binder, tab 5



PCF/PCC0330; 0450; 0700; 1100 GATE ARRAY FAMILY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCXXXXX gate array family offers the circuit designer the facility to create a semi-custom circuit with a unique set of CAD (Computer-Aided Design) tools in a well established CMOS process. The PCFXXXX gate arrays described in this data sheet are of the "standard" version (standard ambient temperature range: -40 to + 85 °C). The type numbers are PCF0330, PCF0450, PCF0700 and PCF1100.

Occasional references are made to an "extended" version, the PCCXXXX, which is characterized by a wider operating temperature range (extended ambient temperature range: -55 to + 125 °C). The type numbers are PCC0330, PCC0450, PCC0700 and PCC1100.

The basis for the design procedure is formed by a logic network description, which outlines the required logic in terms of basic functions.

A simulation control language offers the ability to verify the logic, simulate it with the actual propagation delay times and generate the test patterns.

The network and cell placement procedure is put in for the automatic routing program, INGATE (Interconnect GATEs), which also makes the connections automatically to the bonding pad and I/O cells.

The mask pattern tape of the two final masks is generated directly by INGATE. This extensive CAD procedure, using readily available pre-processed slices, offers the designer a very fast turn-around time for the first LSI prototypes.

Features

- Fast development time
- A set of CAD tools enables the customer to make his own design, from logic to mask-pattern tape
- Low-power CMOS technology with wide supply voltage range, high noise-immunity and high-speed operations
- Supply voltage range 3 to 15 V
- High gate utilization of at least 90%
- HE4000B family compatible

purple binder, tab 5



A.C. and dynamic features

$V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

parameter	V_{DD} V	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Maximum toggle frequency flip-flop GT00	5	f_{max}	6	12	—	MHz
	10	f_{max}	12	24	—	MHz
	15	f_{max}	15	30	—	MHz
Maximum system frequency depends on the number of inversions and system layout	5	f_{max}	3	6	—	MHz
	10	f_{max}	6	12	—	MHz
	15	f_{max}	9	18	—	MHz
Propagation delays 2-input gate; fan-out = 2	5	$t_{PHL} =$	—	7	14	ns
	10	t_{PLH}	—	3	6	ns
	15		—	1,7	3,5	ns

www.DataSheet4u.com PACKAGE OUTLINES:

Plastic DIL: 22-pin (SOT-116C.2); 24-pin (SOT-101C.10);
28-pin (SOT-117C.16); 40-pin (SOT-129C.2).

Plastic mini-pack SO: 28-pin (SO-28; SOT-136AD.5); 40-pin (VSO-40; SOT-158A.1).

Metal ceramic CERDIL: 22-pin (SOT-118B.0); 24-pin (SOT-86A.4);
28-pin (SOT-87A.4); 40-pin (SOT-88A.4).

FAMILY SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications cover the common electrical characteristics of the entire PC0700 family, unless otherwise specified in the individual device data sheet. The CMOS PC0700 family devices will operate over a recommended V_{DD} power supply range of 3 to 15 V, as referenced to V_{SS} (usually ground). Parametric limits are guaranteed for V_{DD} of 5, 10 and 15 V. Because of the wide operating voltage range, power supply regulation is less critical than with other types of logic. The lower limit of the supply voltage is 3 V, or as determined by the required system speed and/or noise immunity or interface to other logic. The recommended upper limit is 15 V or as determined by power dissipation constraints or interface to other logic. Unused inputs must be connected to V_{DD} , V_{SS} or another input. Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic effects in a wide variety of device-handling situations. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take handling precautions into account.

The family specifications are given on the next 7 pages.

The PCXXXXX family characteristics

		PCF0330 PCC0330	PCF0450 PCC0450	PCF0700 PCC0700	PCF1100 PCC1100
Gate equivalents (2-input)		330	448	704	1116
Cell units		165	224	352	558
Rows of cell units		11	14	16	18
Cell units per row		15	16	22	31
Horizontal mask-programmable interconnection strips					
above top row of cell units	max.	5	5	5	6
between cell units	max.	10	9	10	13
below bottom row of cell units	max.	5	5	5	6
Bonding pads	max.	40	28	40	68
Input/output stages with choice of		38	26	38	66
3-state I/O	max.	34	26	38	66
drivers	max.	38	14	22	66
buffers	max.	38	12	16	66
Schmitt-triggers	max.	34	8	10	66
Pin pull-up/pull-down resistors	max.	34	26	34	66
Chip size		13,6 mm ²	14,6 mm ²	21,9 mm ²	40,0 mm ²
Chip dimensions	x	3,52 mm	3,45 mm	4,44 mm	6,25 mm
	y	3,87 mm	4,24 mm	4,94 mm	6,40 mm
Gate delays					
at V _{DD} = 5 V	max. typ.	16 ns 8 ns	16 ns 8 ns	16 ns 8 ns	16 ns 8 ns
at V _{DD} = 10 V	max. typ.	6,4 ns 3,2 ns	6,4 ns 3,2 ns	6,4 ns 3,2 ns	6,4 ns 3,2 ns
at V _{DD} = 15 V	max. typ.	4 ns 2 ns	4 ns 2 ns	4 ns 2 ns	4 ns 2 ns
Maximum toggle frequency					
at V _{DD} = 5 V	min.	6 MHz	6 MHz	6 MHz	6 MHz
at V _{DD} = 10 V	min.	12 MHz	12 MHz	12 MHz	12 MHz
at V _{DD} = 15 V	min.	15 MHz	15 MHz	15 MHz	15 MHz

PACKAGE OUTLINES

The table shows the package codes for the outlines in which the gate arrays are available.

package type	no. of pins	package code			
		PCF0330 PCC0330	PCF0450 PCC0450	PCF0700 PCC0700	PCF1100 PCC1100
Plastic DIL	8	SOT-97C.2*	SOT-97C.2*	—	—
	16	SOT-38Z.2	—	—	—
	18	SOT-102F.6	SOT-102F.6	—	—
	20	—	SOT-146C.1	—	—
	22	SOT-116C.2	—	SOT-116C.2	—
	24	SOT-101C.9	SOT-101E.9	SOT-101E.10	—
	28	SOT-117C.14	SOT-117C.14	SOT-117D.16*	—
	40	SOT-129C.1	—	SOT-129C.2	SOT-129C.3
Plastic SO	16	—	SOT-162AC.4	—	—
	20	—	SOT-163AC.4	—	—
	24	—	SOT-137AC.1	—	—
	28	—	SOT-136AC.4	SOT-136AC.5	—
Plastic VSO	40	—	—	SOT-158A.3*	—
Leaded chip carrier	68*	—	—	—	—
Ceramic (cerdip)	14	SOT-73C*	SOT-73C*	—	—
	16	SOT-74C	SOT-74C	—	—
	18	—	SOT-133B	—	—
	20	SOT-152B	SOT-152B	—	—
	22	SOT-134A.1	SOT-134A.1	SOT-134A.1	—
	24	SOT-94A	SOT-94A	SOT-94A	—
	28	SOT-135A	SOT-135A	SOT-135A	—
40	SOT-145A.3	—	SOT-145A.7	SOT-145A.4	
Metal-ceramic (cerdil)	8	SOT-153B.0*	SOT-153B.0*	—	—
	14	SOT-83B.0	SOT-83B.0	—	—
	16	SOT-84B.0	SOT-84B.4	—	—
	18	SOT-85B.0	SOT-85B.0	SOT-85B.0	—
	20	SOT-154B.0	SOT-154B.0	—	—
	22	SOT-118B.0	SOT-118B.0	SOT-118B.0	—
	24	SOT-86A.0	SOT-86A.0	SOT-86A.4	—
	28	SOT-87A.0	SOT-87A.0	SOT-87A.4	SOT-87B.6*
40	SOT-88A.4	—	SOT-88A.4	SOT-88B.5	
Plug-in	64*	—	—	—	—
Leadless chip carrier	28*	—	—	—	—
	44*	—	—	—	—
	68*	—	—	—	—

* Not yet available.



RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Supply voltage range	V_{DD}	-0,5 to + 18 V
Voltage on any input when pin pull up/down resistors are: used	V_I	-0,5 to $V_{DD} + 0,5$ V
not used	V_I	-0,5 to + 18 V
D.C. current into any input or output	$\pm I$	max. 10 mA
Power dissipation per output	P	max. 100 mW
Power dissipation per package for standard temperature range: -40 to + 85 °C (PCF0700)		
plastic and ceramic DIL		
for $T_{amb} = -40$ to + 60 °C	P_{tot}	max. 400 mW
for $T_{amb} = +60$ to + 85 °C	P_{tot}	derate linearly with 8 mW/K to 200 mW
plastic mini-pack (SO)		
for $T_{amb} = -40$ to + 60 °C	P_{tot}	max. 200 mW
for $T_{amb} = +60$ to + 85 °C	P_{tot}	derate linearly with 5 mW/K to 125 mW
for extended temperature range: -55 to + 125 °C (PCC0700)		
ceramic DIL		
for $T_{amb} = -55$ to + 100 °C	P_{tot}	max. 400 mW
for $T_{amb} = +100$ to + 125 °C	P_{tot}	derate linearly with 8 mW/K to 200 mW
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-65 to + 150 °C
Operating ambient temperature range standard (PCF0700)	T_{amb}	-40 to + 85 °C
extended (PCC0700)	T_{amb}	-55 to + 125 °C

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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



A.C. and dynamic features

$V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

parameter	V_{DD} V	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Maximum toggle frequency flip-flop GT00	5	f_{max}	6	12	—	MHz
	10	f_{max}	12	24	—	MHz
	15	f_{max}	15	30	—	MHz
Propagation delays 2-input gate; fan-out = 2	5	$t_{PHL} =$	—	8	16	ns
	10	t_{PLH}	—	3,2	6,4	ns
	15		—	2	4	ns

The maximum system frequency depends on the number of gates in sequence. The average minimum frequencies are 3 MHz at $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, 6 MHz at $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$ and 9 MHz at $V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$.

FAMILY SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications cover the common electrical characteristics of the entire PCXXXXX family, unless otherwise specified in the individual device data sheet. The CMOS PCXXXXX family devices will operate over a recommended V_{DD} power supply range of 3 to 15 V, as referenced to V_{SS} (usually ground). Parametric limits are guaranteed for V_{DD} of 5, 10 and 15 V. Because of the wide operating voltage range, power supply regulation is less critical than with other types of logic. The lower limit of the supply voltage is 3 V, or as determined by the required system speed and/or noise immunity or interface to other logic. The recommended upper limit is 12,5 V or 15 V or as determined by power dissipation constraints or interface to other logic. Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic effects in a wide variety of device handling situations. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take handling precautions into account.

SUPPLY VOLTAGE

	rating	operating voltage
PCXXXXXB	-0,5 to 18	3 to 15,0 V
PCXXXXXV	-0,5 to 18	3 to 12,5 V

The family specifications are given in the following sections: RATINGS, D.C. CHARACTERISTICS and A.C. CHARACTERISTICS.



The values given at VDD = 15 V in the following d.c. and a.c. characteristics, are not applicable to the V-version, because of its reduced supply voltage range.

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS

VSS = 0 V; for all devices unless otherwise specified

parameter	Tamb	VDD V	symbol	Tamb (°C)*			unit	conditions	
				low		high			
				min.	max.				
Quiescent device current	stand.	5	I _{DD}	50	50	375	μA	all valid input combinations; V _I = V _{SS} or V _{DD}	
		10	I _{DD}	100	100	750	μA		
		15	I _{DD}	200	200	1500	μA		
Quiescent device current	ext.	5	I _{DD}	15	15	375	μA		
		10	I _{DD}	25	25	750	μA		
		15	I _{DD}	50	50	1500	μA		
Output voltage LOW	all	5	V _{OL}	0,05	0,05	0,05	V		V _I = V _{SS} or V _{DD} ; I _O < 1 μA
		10	V _{OL}	0,05	0,05	0,05	V		
		15	V _{OL}	0,05	0,05	0,05	V		
Output voltage HIGH	all	5	V _{OH}	4,95	4,95	4,95	V		
		10	V _{OH}	9,95	9,95	9,95	V		
		15	V _{OH}	14,95	14,95	14,95	V		
Input voltage LOW; INPI, INPD, INPB	all	5	V _{IL}	1,5	1,5	1,5	V	V _O = 0,5 V or 4,5 V V _O = 1,0 V or 9,0 V V _O = 1,5 V or 13,5 V	
		10	V _{IL}	3,0	3,0	3,0	V		
		15	V _{IL}	4,0	4,0	4,0	V		
Input voltage HIGH; INPI, INPD, INPB	all	5	V _{IH}	3,5	3,5	3,5	V		
		10	V _{IH}	7,0	7,0	7,0	V		
		15	V _{IH}	11,0	11,0	11,0	V		
Input voltage LOW; INPA, INPS	all	5	V _{IL}	1,0	1,0	1,0	V		V _O = 0,5 V or 4,5 V V _O = 1,0 V or 9,0 V V _O = 1,5 V or 13,5 V
		10	V _{IL}	2,0	2,0	2,0	V		
		15	V _{IL}	2,5	2,5	2,5	V		
Input voltage HIGH; INPA, INPS	all	5	V _{IH}	4,0	4,0	4,0	V		
		10	V _{IH}	8,0	8,0	8,0	V		
		15	V _{IH}	12,5	12,5	12,5	V		

RATINGS

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Supply voltage range	V_{DD}	-0,5 to + 18 V
Voltage on any input when pin pull up/down resistors are: used	V_I	-0,5 to $V_{DD} + 0,5$ V
not used	V_I	-0,5 to + 18 V
D.C. current into any input or output	$\pm I$	max. 10 mA
Power dissipation per output	P	max. 100 mW
Power dissipation per package for standard temperature range: -40 to + 85 °C (PCFXXXX)		
plastic and ceramic DIL for $T_{amb} = -40$ to + 60 °C	P_{tot}	max. 400 mW
for $T_{amb} = + 60$ to + 85 °C	P_{tot}	derate linearly with 8 mW/K to 200 mW
plastic mini-pack (SO) for $T_{amb} = -40$ to + 70 °C	P_{tot}	max. 200 mW
for $T_{amb} = + 70$ to + 85 °C	P_{tot}	derate linearly with 5 mW/K to 125 mW
for extended temperature range: -55 to + 125 °C (PCCXXXX)		
ceramic DIL for $T_{amb} = -55$ to + 100 °C	P_{tot}	max. 400 mW
for $T_{amb} = + 100$ to + 125 °C	P_{tot}	derate linearly with 8 mW/K to 200 mW
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-65 to + 150 °C
Operating ambient temperature range standard (PCFXXXX)	T_{amb}	-40 to + 85 °C
extended (PCCXXXX)	T_{amb}	-55 to + 125 °C

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

parameter	T _{amb}	V _{DD} V	symbol	T _{amb} (°C)*			unit	conditions
				low min. max.	+25 min. max.	high min. max.		
Output (sink) current LOW driver outputs	stand.	5	IOL	1,1	0,9	0,7	mA	VO = 0,4 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V VO = 0,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V VO = 1,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	IOL	4,0	3,3	2,0	mA	
		15	IOL	12,0	10,0	8,0	mA	
Output (sink) current LOW driver outputs	ext.	5	IOL	1,2	0,9	0,6	mA	
		10	IOL	4,2	3,3	2,2	mA	
		15	IOL	13,0	10,0	6,7	mA	
Output (sink) current LOW buffer outputs	stand.	5	IOL	2,2	1,8	1,4	mA	
		10	IOL	8,0	6,6	5,6	mA	
		15	IOL	24,0	20,0	16,0	mA	
Output (sink) current LOW buffer outputs	ext.	5	IOL	2,4	1,8	1,2	mA	
		10	IOL	8,4	6,6	4,4	mA	
		15	IOL	26,0	20,0	13,4	mA	
Output (source) current HIGH	stand.	5	-IOH	1,1	0,9	0,7	mA	VO = 4,6 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V VO = 9,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V VO = 13,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	-IOH	3,1	2,6	2,0	mA	
		15	-IOH	12,0	10,0	8,0	mA	
Output (source) current HIGH	ext.	5	-IOH	1,2	0,9	0,6	mA	
		10	-IOH	3,5	2,6	1,7	mA	
		15	-IOH	13,0	10,0	6,7	mA	

* T_{amb} low: -40 °C for standard temperature range
 -55 °C for extended temperature range
 T_{amb} high: +85 °C for standard temperature range
 +125 °C for extended temperature range



The values given at $V_{DD} = 15\text{ V}$ in the following d.c. and a.c. characteristics, are not applicable to the V-version, because of its reduced supply voltage range (viz 3 to 12,5 V).

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; for all devices unless otherwise specified

parameter	T_{amb}	V_{DD} V	symbol	$T_{amb} (°C)^*$			unit	conditions
				low min.	+ 25 min. max.	high min. max.		
Quiescent device current	stand.	5	I_{DD}	50	50	375	μA	all valid input combinations; $V_I = V_{SS}$ or V_{DD}
		10	I_{DD}	100	100	750	μA	
		15	I_{DD}	200	200	1500	μA	
Quiescent device current	ext.	5	I_{DD}	15	15	375	μA	
		10	I_{DD}	25	25	750	μA	
		15	I_{DD}	50	50	1500	μA	
Output voltage LOW	all	5	VOL	0,05	0,05	0,05	V	$V_I = V_{SS}$ or V_{DD} ; $ I_O < 1\ \mu\text{A}$
		10	VOL	0,05	0,05	0,05	V	
		15	VOL	0,05	0,05	0,05	V	
Output voltage HIGH	all	5	VOH	4,95	4,95	4,95	V	
		10	VOH	9,95	9,95	9,95	V	
		15	VOH	14,95	14,95	14,95	V	
Input voltage LOW: INPI, INPB	all	5	VIL	1,5	1,5	1,5	V	$V_O = 0,5\text{ V}$ or $4,5\text{ V}$ $V_O = 1,0\text{ V}$ or $9,0\text{ V}$ $I_O < 1\ \mu\text{A}$ $V_O = 1,5\text{ V}$ or $13,5\text{ V}$
		10	VIL	3,0	3,0	3,0	V	
		15	VIL	4,0	4,0	4,0	V	
Input voltage HIGH: INPI, INPB	all	5	VIH	3,5	3,5	3,5	V	
		10	VIH	7,0	7,0	7,0	V	
		15	VIH	11,0	11,0	11,0	V	
Input voltage LOW: INPD, INPA, INPS	all	5	VIL	1,0	1,0	1,0	V	
		10	VIL	2,0	2,0	2,0	V	
		15	VIL	2,5	2,5	2,5	V	
Input voltage HIGH: INPD, INPA, INPS	all	5	VIH	4,0	4,0	4,0	V	
		10	VIH	8,0	8,0	8,0	V	
		15	VIH	12,5	12,5	12,5	V	



D.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)
V_{SS} = 0 V; for all devices unless otherwise specified

parameter	T _{amb}	V _{DD} V	symbol	T _{amb} (°C)*			unit	conditions
				low min.	+25 min. max.	high min. max.		
Input leakage current	stand.	10	± I _{IN}	0,3	0,3	1,0	μA	V _I = 0 or 10 V V _I = 0 or 15 V
		15	± I _{IN}	0,3	0,3	1,0	μA	
Input leakage current	ext.	10	± I _{IN}	0,1	0,1	1,0	μA	
		15	± I _{IN}	0,1	0,1	1,0	μA	
3-state output and open N-channel output leakage current HIGH	stand.	10	IOZH	1,6	1,6	12,0	μA	output returned to V _{DD} output returned to V _{DD}
		15	IOZH	1,6	1,6	12,0	μA	
3-state output and open N-channel output leakage current HIGH	ext.	10	IOZH	0,4	0,4	5,0	μA	output returned to V _{DD} output returned to V _{DD}
		15	IOZH	0,4	0,4	5,0	μA	
3-state output and open P-channel output leakage current LOW	stand.	10	-IOZL	1,6	1,6	12,0	μA	output returned to V _{SS} output returned to V _{SS}
		15	-IOZL	1,6	1,6	12,0	μA	
3-state output and open P-channel output leakage current LOW	ext.	10	-IOZL	0,4	0,4	5,0	μA	output returned to V _{SS} output returned to V _{SS}
		15	-IOZL	0,4	0,4	5,0	μA	

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

parameter	T _{amb}	V _{DD} V	symbol	T _{amb} (°C)*						unit	conditions
				low		+ 25		high			
				min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.		
Output (sink) current LOW driver outputs	stand.	5	I _{OL}	1,1	—	0,9	—	0,7	—	mA	V _O = 0,4 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V V _O = 0,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V V _O = 1,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	I _{OL}	4,0	—	3,3	—	2,6	—	mA	
		15	I _{OL}	12,0	—	10,0	—	8,0	—	mA	
Output (sink) current LOW driver outputs	ext.	5	I _{OL}	1,2	—	0,9	—	0,6	—	mA	V _O = 0,4 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V V _O = 0,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V V _O = 1,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	I _{OL}	4,2	—	3,3	—	2,2	—	mA	
		15	I _{OL}	13,0	—	10,0	—	6,7	—	mA	
Output (sink) current LOW buffer outputs	stand.	5	I _{OL}	2,2	—	1,8	—	1,4	—	mA	V _O = 0,4 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V V _O = 0,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V V _O = 1,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	I _{OL}	8,0	—	6,6	—	5,6	—	mA	
		15	I _{OL}	24,0	—	20,0	—	16,0	—	mA	
Output (sink) current LOW buffer outputs	ext.	5	I _{OL}	2,4	—	1,8	—	1,2	—	mA	V _O = 0,4 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V V _O = 0,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V V _O = 1,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	I _{OL}	8,4	—	6,6	—	4,4	—	mA	
		15	I _{OL}	26,0	—	20,0	—	13,4	—	mA	
Output (source) current HIGH	stand.	5	-I _{OH}	1,1	—	0,9	—	0,7	—	mA	V _O = 4,6 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V V _O = 9,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V V _O = 13,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	-I _{OH}	3,1	—	2,6	—	2,0	—	mA	
		15	-I _{OH}	12,0	—	10,0	—	8,0	—	mA	
Output (source) current HIGH	ext.	5	-I _{OH}	1,2	—	0,9	—	0,6	—	mA	V _O = 4,6 V; V _I = 0 or 5 V V _O = 9,5 V; V _I = 0 or 10 V V _O = 13,5 V; V _I = 0 or 15 V
		10	-I _{OH}	3,5	—	2,6	—	1,7	—	mA	
		15	-I _{OH}	13,0	—	10,0	—	6,7	—	mA	

* T_{amb} low: -40 °C for standard temperature range
-55 °C for extended temperature range
T_{amb} high: +85 °C for standard temperature range
+125 °C for extended temperature range



DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

parameter	T _{amb}	V _{DD}	symbol	T _{amb} (°C)*			unit	conditions
				low min.	+ 25 min. max.	high min. max.		
Hysteresis voltage input INPS		5	V _H	—	0.2 typ.	—	V	
		10	V _H	—	0.6 typ.	—	V	
		15	V _H	—	0.8 typ.	—	V	

* T_{amb} low: -40 °C for standard temperature range
 -55 °C for extended temperature range
 T_{amb} high: +85 °C for standard temperature range
 +125 °C for extended temperature range

Note

Pull up/down resistors per pin typical 5, 10, 15, 60, 65, 70 or 75 kΩ; see I_{DD} test constraints when these resistors are used.



A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

Clock input rise and fall times (t_r , t_f)

The upper limits on t_r and t_f vary widely from device to device and with supply voltage. Unless otherwise specified in the individual data sheets, it is recommended that input rise and fall times be less than 15 μ s for $V_{DD} = 5$ V; 4 μ s for $V_{DD} = 10$ V; 1 μ s for $V_{DD} = 15$ V. However, when the Schmitt-trigger input IN^{PS} is used, the device is highly tolerant to slow clock rise and fall times.

Output transition times

$V_{SS} = 0$ V; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; input transition times ≤ 20 ns

parameter	V_{DD} V	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Output transition times	5	t_{THL}	—	60	120	ns
driver outputs	10	t_{THL}	—	30	60	ns
HIGH to LOW	15	t_{THL}	—	20	40	ns
Output transition times	5	t_{THL}	—	30	60	ns
buffer outputs	10	t_{THL}	—	15	30	ns
HIGH to LOW	15	t_{THL}	—	10	20	ns
Output transition times	5	t_{TLH}	—	40	80	ns
buffer outputs	10	t_{TLH}	—	18	36	ns
LOW to HIGH	15	t_{TLH}	—	12	24	ns

Temperature coefficient (typical values)

Propagation delays + 0,35 %/K

Output transition times + 0,35 %/K

Input capacitance

Maximum input capacitance $C_I = 7,5$ pF

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$; for all devices unless otherwise specified

parameter	T_{amb}	V_{DD} V	symbol	$T_{amb} (^{\circ}\text{C})^*$				unit	conditions	
				low		+ 25				high
				min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	
Input leakage current	stand.	10	$\pm I_{IN}$	—	0,3	—	0,3	—	1,0	$V_I = 0$ or 10 V $V_O = 0$ or 15 V
		15	$\pm I_{IN}$	—	0,3	—	0,3	—	1,0	
Input leakage current	ext.	10	$\pm I_{IN}$	—	0,1	—	0,1	—	1,0	
		15	$\pm I_{IN}$	—	0,1	—	0,1	—	1,0	
3-state output and open N-channel output leakage current HIGH	stand.	10	I_{OZH}	—	1,6	—	1,6	—	12,0	output returned to V_{DD}
		15	I_{OZH}	—	1,6	—	1,6	—	12,0	output returned to V_{DD}
3-state output and open N-channel output leakage current HIGH	ext.	10	I_{OZH}	—	0,4	—	0,4	—	5,0	output returned to V_{DD}
		15	I_{OZH}	—	0,4	—	0,4	—	5,0	output returned to V_{DD}
3-state output and open P-channel output leakage current LOW	stand.	10	$-I_{OZL}$	—	1,6	—	1,6	—	12,0	output returned to V_{SS}
		15	$-I_{OZL}$	—	1,6	—	1,6	—	12,0	output returned to V_{SS}
3-state output and open P-channel output leakage current LOW	ext.	10	$-I_{OZL}$	—	0,4	—	0,4	—	5,0	output returned to V_{SS}
		15	$-I_{OZL}$	—	0,4	—	0,4	—	5,0	output returned to V_{SS}



DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

D.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

parameter	T _{amb}	V _{DD} V	symbol	T _{amb} (°C)*				unit	conditions	
				low		+ 25				high
				min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	
Hysteresis voltage input INPS		5 10 15	V _H V _H V _H	—	—	0,2 typ. 0,6 typ. 0,8 typ.	—	—	—	V V V

* T_{amb} low: -40 °C for standard temperature range
 -55 °C for extended temperature range
 T_{amb} high: +85 °C for standard temperature range
 +125 °C for extended temperature range

Notes

1. Pull up/down resistors (pin) typical 7 to 78 kΩ; see also section "PERIPHERY".
2. I_{DD} current limits have to be adapted when pull-up/pull-down resistors are used.
3. If a rather low value pull-up/pull-down resistor is used in combination with open N-channel or P-channel output stages the following has to be taken into account (see also table).

For functional tests, only a voltage drop across the output transistor is required, which is lower than 1/8 of the supply voltage.

The V_{OL} and V_{OH} levels can be calculated by using the specified I_{OL} and I_{OH} currents relative to the current supplied by the pull-up/pull-down resistor (the spread of the resistor-value is a factor 2).

Table: minimum applicable pull-up/pull-down resistor versus supply voltage.

V _{DD} (V)	minimum pull-up resistor	minimum pull-down resistor
	open N-channel driver output	open P-channel output
3	33 kΩ	33 kΩ
4	12 kΩ	12 kΩ
5 to 15	7 kΩ	7 kΩ



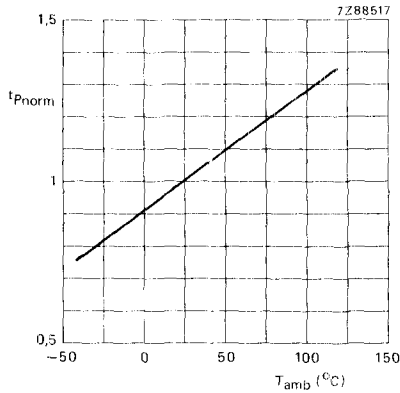


Fig. 1 Normalized propagation delay (t_{Pnorm}) as a function of the ambient temperature.

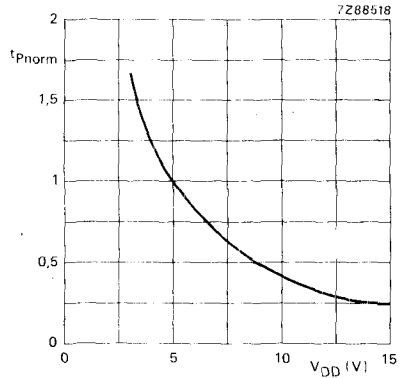


Fig. 2 Normalized propagation delay (t_{Pnorm}) as a function of the supply voltage.

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

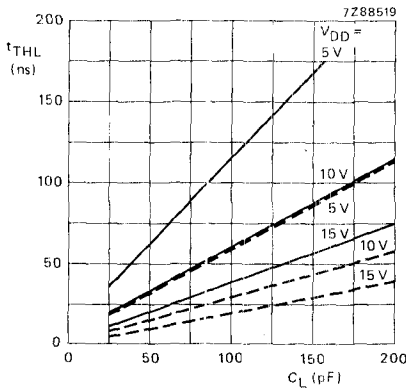


Fig. 3 Output transition time (HIGH-to-LOW) as a function of the load capacitance.

— driver output
- - - buffer output

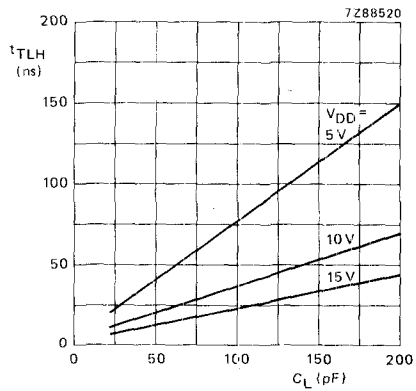


Fig. 4 Output transition time (LOW-to-HIGH) as a function of the load capacitance for driver and buffer outputs.



PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GATE ARRAY

The basic layout of the PC0700 chip is shown in Fig. 5.

The active area of the chip consists of identical units, located in rows. A standard interconnection area is situated between the rows with pre-defined vertical poly-silicon lines and a height that allows for ten completely independent horizontal metal strips. Figure 6 shows some units and their interconnections.

The elements for the I/O cells are located in the border region of the chip between the bonding pads. The contact and the metal masks for the I/O cells are automatically generated when a pad is assigned to a particular I/O function. Placement of a cell from the cell library on a row, automatically generates the last two masks belonging to that cell, which transforms the standard unit into the required logic cell called from the library.

Finally, the INGATE program generates the contact and metal masks, which interconnect the logic cells, without error, conform to the network description that outlined the logic.

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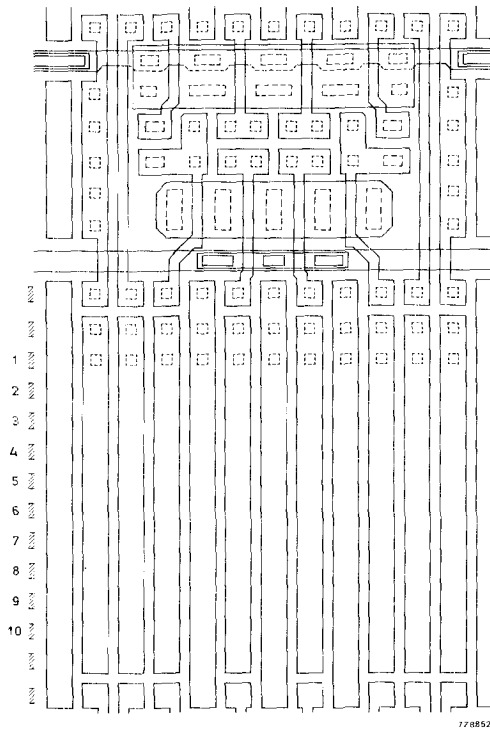


Fig. 5 Basic chip layout of unit with interconnect area.

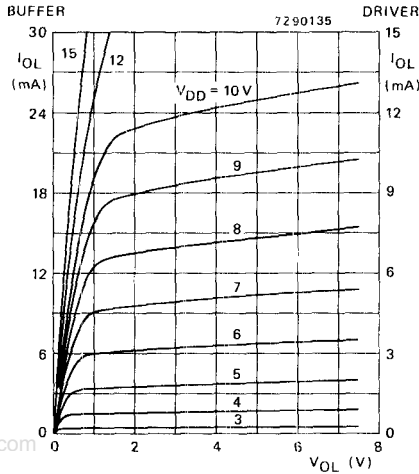


Fig. 5 Minimum output current LOW as a function of the output voltage LOW; buffer and driver outputs.

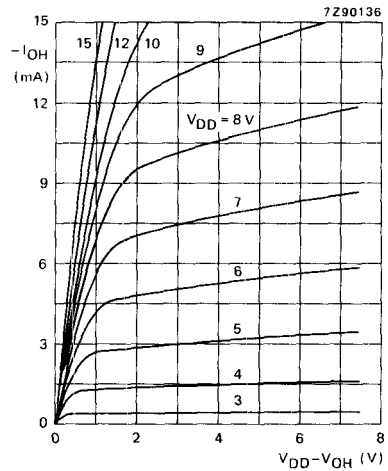


Fig. 6 Minimum output current HIGH as a function of the supply voltage minus the output voltage HIGH.

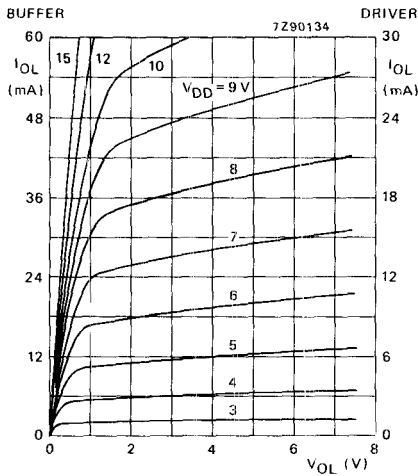


Fig. 7 Typical output current LOW as a function of the output voltage LOW; buffer and driver outputs.

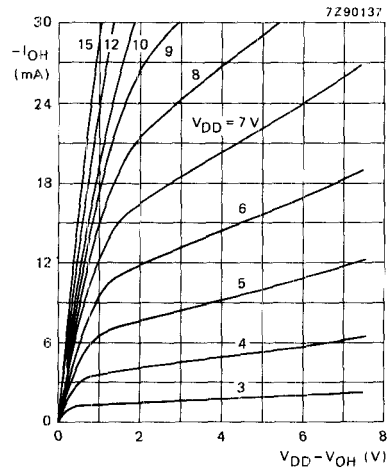


Fig. 8 Typical output current HIGH as a function of the supply voltage minus the output voltage HIGH.

A.C. CHARACTERISTICS**Clock input rise and fall times (t_r , t_f)**

The upper limits on t_r and t_f vary widely from device to device and with supply voltage. Unless otherwise specified in the individual data sheets, it is recommended that input rise and fall times be less than 15 μ s for $V_{DD} = 5$ V; 4 μ s for $V_{DD} = 10$ V; 1 μ s for $V_{DD} = 15$ V. However, when the Schmitt-trigger input INPS is used, the device is highly tolerant to slow clock rise and fall times.

Output transition times

$V_{SS} = 0$ V; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; input transition times ≤ 20 ns; $C_L = 50$ pF

parameter	V_{DD} V	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Output transition times	5	t_{THL}	—	60	120	ns
driver outputs	10	t_{THL}	—	30	60	ns
HIGH to LOW	15	t_{THL}	—	20	40	ns
Output transition times	5	t_{TLH}	—	30	60	ns
buffer outputs	10	t_{TLH}	—	15	30	ns
HIGH to LOW	15	t_{TLH}	—	10	20	ns
Output transition times	5	t_{TLH}	—	40	80	ns
buffer outputs	10	t_{TLH}	—	18	36	ns
LOW to HIGH	15	t_{TLH}	—	12	24	ns

Temperature coefficient (typical values)

Propagation delays + 0,35 %/K

Output transition times + 0,35 %/K

Input capacitance

Maximum input capacitance

for plastic and metal-ceramic (cerdil) DIL up to 40 pins

$C_I = 7,5$ pF

for ceramic (cerdip) DIL up to 28 pins

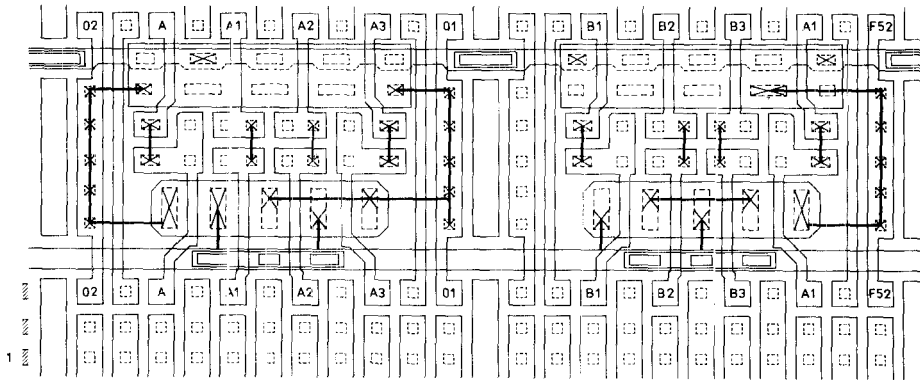
$C_I = 10$ pF

for ceramic (cerdip) DIL 40 pins

$C_I = 18$ pF

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

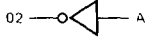




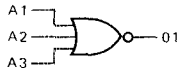
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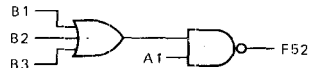
DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



inverter



NOR



complex function; 7288526

$$F52 = A1 \cdot (B1 + B2 + B3)$$

Fig. 6 Some examples of library cells.



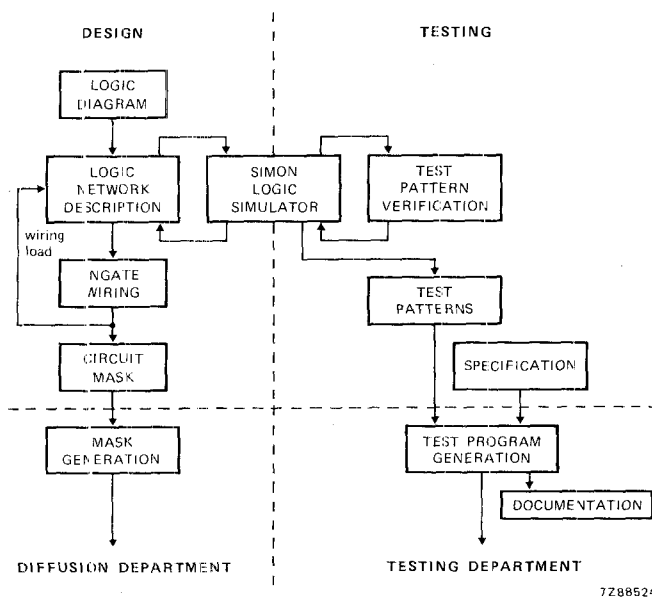
COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN FACILITIES

The comprehensive CAD facilities for CMOS custom design, in use since the early 1970s, have been tailored to form an integrated design system for semi-custom gate arrays. This re-styled design consists of CAD tools for:

- logic simulation
- automatic wiring
- mask-making
- test-pattern verification
- testing

The flow-chart through this integrated design system is shown in Fig. 7 and the facilities are such to enable **GUARANTEE THAT THE CUSTOMIZED MASK CONTAINS THE LOGIC GIVEN IN THE NETWORK DESCRIPTION.**

This logic simulation of the customer's prescribed network ensures that there is no bread-boarding, hand layout (digitizing), etc., which results in time-saving and obviates the need to learn tedious layout rules.



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Fig. 7 CAD flow-chart.

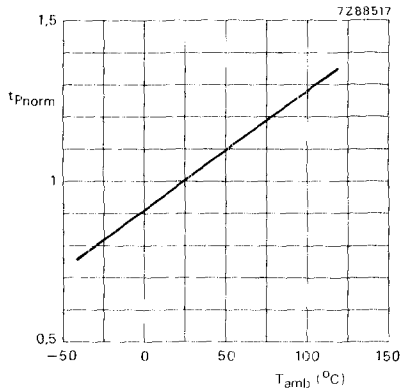


Fig. 1 Normalized propagation delay (t_{Pnorm}) as a function of the ambient temperature.

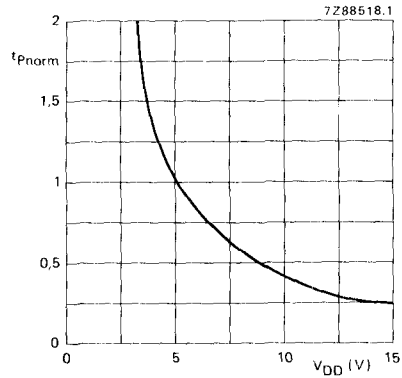


Fig. 2 Normalized propagation delay (t_{Pnorm}) as a function of the supply voltage.

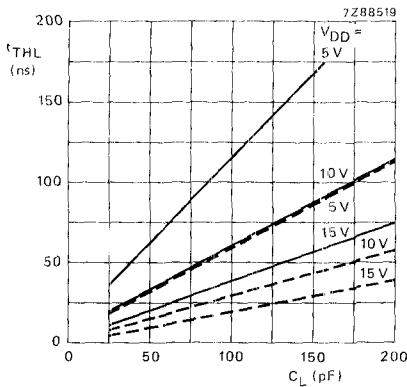


Fig. 3 Output transition time (HIGH-to-LOW) as a function of the load capacitance.

— driver output
- - - buffer output

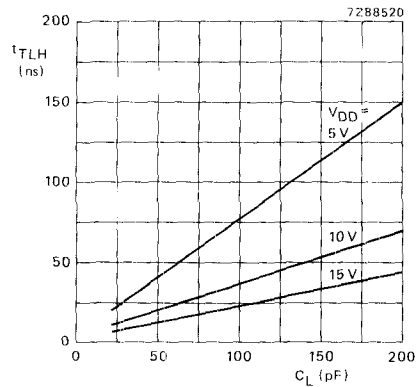


Fig. 4 Output transition time (LOW-to-HIGH) as a function of the load capacitance for driver and buffer outputs.



Designing a Gate Array Chip

The design of a gate array chip can be subdivided into several steps, which logically succeed each other, but can sometimes be performed in parallel.

Logic network description

This transfers the user specification into a logic network description, using the gate array cells from the cell library.

The cell library contains several logic functions, ranging from simple logic gates (AND, NAND, etc.) to more complex flip-flop functions. For each cell, the logic function and timing are known. A macro-facility is available for user convenience.

Logic simulation – SIMON

This step checks the logical behaviour of the described network against the user specification. The well-proven logic simulator, SIMON, is used to simulate the response of the network on the user-supplied input stimuli. SIMON is an event-driven logic simulator with variable gate delay and uses five logic values (HIGH, LOW, UNKNOWN, etc.).

If the response of the simulated network does not comply with the user specification, the network has to be corrected and simulated again.

INGATE, cell placement and routing

The INGATE step takes care of cell placement and automatic routing in accordance with the logic network description. The gate array cells used in the network have to be placed on the chip area in rows. The special construction of the cells results in very efficient use of the available chip area. The INGATE program calculates the wiring for the entire chip using only two mask steps (contacts and aluminium). User interaction is possible and useful for extremely dense circuits.

When large signal tracks occur on a chip, the capacitance of these can increase the fan-out driven by a gate output. This extra fan-out is computed in the INGATE program and can be fed back for use in the SIMON program to calculate the extra delay values that are necessary.

Mask-making

The INGATE program interfaces directly with the CIRCUIT MASK program, which produces the control tapes for the mask generators for the two masks.

Testing

The logic test pattern verifier enables the fault coverage and efficiency of the user-supplied test sequences to be determined. The program interfaces with a test generation program that adds the d.c. parametric test and generates the control tapes to enable testing on any of the equipment used in the CAD program.

This equipment includes the following:

- Sentry VII
- Macrodata
- Philips LOCMOS testers
- Tektronix S3260 series



PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GATE ARRAY

The basic layout of the PCXXXXX chip is shown in Fig. 9.

The active area of the chip consists of identical units, located in rows. A standard interconnection area is situated between the rows with pre-defined vertical poly-silicon lines and a height that allows for ten completely independent horizontal metal strips. Figure 10 shows some units and their interconnections.

The elements for the I/O cells are located in the border region of the chip between the bonding pads.

The contact and the metal masks for the I/O cells are automatically generated when a pad is assigned to a particular I/O function. Placement of a cell from the cell library on a row, automatically generates the last two masks belonging to that cell, which transforms the standard unit into the required logic cell called from the library.

Finally, the INGATE program generates the contact and metal masks, which interconnect the logic cells, without error, conform to the network description that outlined the logic.

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

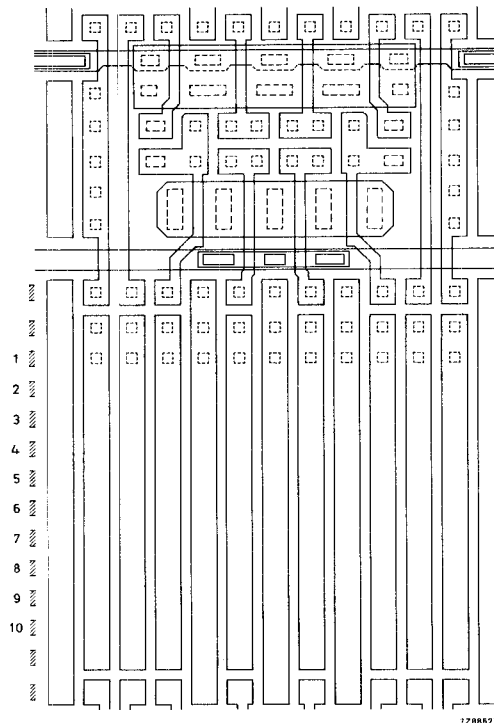
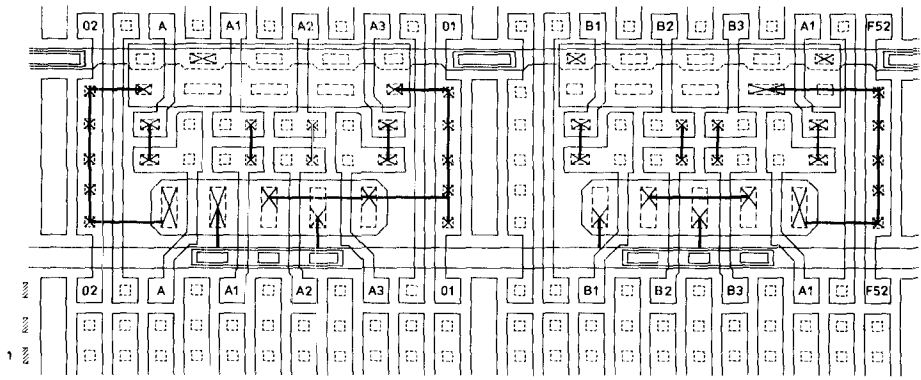


Fig. 9 Basic chip layout of unit with interconnect area.





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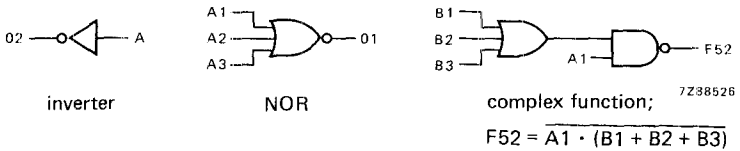


Fig. 10 Some examples of library cells.

CELL LIBRARY

To simplify the design procedure, a library of approximately sixty pre-designed, fully-characterized cells is available as part of the CAD facilities.

The library logic elements, function and number of the equivalent gate count are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

It is a special feature of the PCXXXXX cell unit that the N and P-channel gates are not pre-connected, which makes it possible to give them different potentials. In this way, transmission gates can be made, which is a very attractive facility in CMOS circuit design. Compared with the normal gate flip-flops, transmission gate flip-flops are not only faster, but use only 50% of the physical area (GT00).



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It is a special feature of the PC0700 cell unit that the N and P-channel gates are not pre-connected, which makes it possible to give them different potentials. In this way, transmission gates can be made, which is a very attractive facility in CMOS circuit design. Compared with the normal gate flip-flops, transmission gate flip-flops are not only faster, but use only 50% of the physical area (GT00).

Table 1 Array cell library

library identification code	logic element	function	number of units	number of equiv. gates	remarks
inverters/buffers					
GIN1	inverter	\bar{A}	1/4	1/2	max. 2 in one unit
GIN2	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	1/2	1	2 times size GIN1
GIN3	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	3/4	1 + 1/2	3 times size GIN1
GIN4	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	1	2	4 times size GIN1
GB12	array buffer non-inverting	A	1	2	2 times size GIN1
GB13	array buffer non-inverting	A	1	2	3 times size GIN1
NAND/AND gates					
GNAND2	2-input NAND	$\overline{A1 \cdot A2}$	1/2	1	
GNAND3	3-input NAND	$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 \cdot A3}$	3/4	1 + 1/2	
GNAND4	4-input NAND	$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 \cdot A3 \cdot A4}$	1	2	
GAND2	2-input AND	A1 · A2	1	2	output GIN2
GAND3	3-input AND	A1 · A2 · A3	1	2	
OR/NOR gates					
GNOR2	2-input NOR	$\overline{A1 + A2}$	1/2	1	
GNOR3	3-input NOR	$\overline{A1 + A2 + A3}$	3/4	1 + 1/2	
GNOR4	4-input NOR	$\overline{A1 + A2 + A3 + A4}$	1	2	
GOR2	2-input OR	A1 + A2	1	2	output GIN2
GOR3	3-input OR	A1 + A2 + A3	1	2	
complex logic functions					
GF01	complex function	$\overline{A1 + B1 \cdot B2}$	1	2	
GF02		$\overline{A1 + B1 \cdot B1 \cdot B3}$	1	2	
GF03		$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 + B1 \cdot B2}$	1	2	
GF06		$\overline{A1 + A2 + B1 \cdot B2}$	1	2	
GF15		$\overline{A1 + B1 \cdot (C1 + C2)}$	1	2	
GF51		$\overline{A1 \cdot (B1 + B2)}$	1	2	
GF52		$\overline{A1 \cdot (B1 + B2 + B3)}$	1	2	
GF53		$\overline{(A1 + A2) \cdot (B1 + B2)}$	1	2	
GF56		$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 \cdot (B1 + B2)}$	1	2	
GF65		$\overline{A1 \cdot (B1 + C1 \cdot C2)}$	1	2	



Table 1 Array cell library

library identification code	logic element	function	number of units	number of equiv. gates	remarks	
inverters/buffers						
GIN1	inverter	\bar{A}	1/4	1/2	max. 2 in one unit	
GIN2	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	1/2	1	2 times size GIN1	
GIN3	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	3/4	1 + 1/2	3 times size GIN1	
GIN4	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	1	2	4 times size GIN1	
GIN6	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	1 + 1/2	3	6 times size GIN1	
GIN8	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	2	4	8 times size GIN1	
GIN12	array driver inverting	\bar{A}	3	6	12 times size GIN1	
GB12	array buffer non-inverting	A	1	2	2 times size GIN1	
GB13	array buffer non-inverting	A	1	2	3 times size GIN1	
NAND/AND gates						
GNAND2	2-input NAND	$\overline{A1 \cdot A2}$	1/2	1		
GNAND3	3-input NAND	$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 \cdot A3}$	3/4	1 + 1/2		
GNAND4	4-input NAND	$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 \cdot A3 \cdot A4}$	1	2		
GAND2	2-input AND	$A1 \cdot A2$	1	2	output GIN2	
GAND3	3-input AND	$A1 \cdot A2 \cdot A3$	1	2		
OR/NOR gates						
GNOR2	2-input NOR	$\overline{A1 + A2}$	1/2	1		
GNOR3	3-input NOR	$\overline{A1 + A2 + A3}$	3/4	1 + 1/2		
GNOR4	4-input NOR	$\overline{A1 + A2 + A3 + A4}$	1	2		
GOR2	2-input OR	$A1 + A2$	1	2	output GIN2	
GOR3	3-input OR	$A1 + A2 + A3$	1	2		
complex logic functions						
GF01	complex function	$\overline{A1 + B1 \cdot B2}$	1	2		
GF02		$\overline{A1 + B1 \cdot B1 \cdot B3}$	1	2		
GF03		$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 + B1 \cdot B2}$	1	2		
GF06		$\overline{A1 + A2 + B1 \cdot B2}$	1	2		
GF15		$\overline{A1 + B1 \cdot (C1 + C2)}$	1	2		
GF51		$\overline{A1 \cdot (B1 + B2)}$	1	2		
GF52		$\overline{A1 \cdot (B1 + B2 + B3)}$	1	2		
GF53		$\overline{(A1 + A2) \cdot (B1 + B2)}$	1	2		
GF56		$\overline{A1 \cdot A2 \cdot (B1 + B2)}$	1	2		
GF65		$\overline{A1 \cdot (B1 + C1 \cdot C2)}$	1	2		
GXOR1		EXCLUSIVE-OR	$A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$	1	2	unbuffered
GXNOR1		EXCLUSIVE-NOR	$\overline{A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}}$	1	2	unbuffered
GXOR2		EXCLUSIVE-OR	$A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$	1	2	buffered
GXNOR2	EXCLUSIVE-NOR	$\overline{A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}}$	1	2	buffered	
GXOR3	EXCLUSIVE-OR	$A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$	2	4		

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



Table 1 Array cell library (continued)

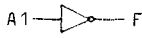

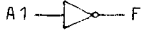

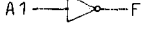

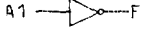

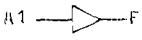

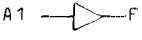

library identification code	logic element	function	number of units	number of equiv. gates	remarks
transmission gate latches					
GTLO	strobed D-LATCH without SET and RESET		1	2	
GTLRP	strobed D-LATCH with RESET		1 + 1/2	3	pos. triggered
GTLRN	strobed D-LATCH with RESET		1 + 1/2	3	neg. triggered
GTLSP	strobed D-LATCH with SET		1 + 1/2	3	pos. triggered
GTLSEN	strobed D-LATCH with SET		1 + 1/2	3	neg. triggered
GTL2	strobed D-LATCH with SET and RESET		1 + 1/2	3	
compound latches					
GGM0	MASTER module without SET and RESET		2	4	all positive triggered
GGMR	MASTER module with RESET		2	4	
GGMS	MASTER module with SET		2	4	
GGM2	MASTER module with SET and RESET		2	4	all negative triggered
GGSO	SLAVE module without SET and RESET		2	4	
GGSR	SLAVE module with RESET		2	4	
GGSS	SLAVE module with SET		2	4	
GGSS2	SLAVE module with SET and RESET		2	4	
transmission gate master-slave flip-flop (MS-D-FF)					
GT00	MS-D-FF without SET and RESET		2	4	
GTROP	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER		2 + 1/2	5	pos. triggered
GTRON	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER		2 + 1/2	5	neg. triggered
GTRRP	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	pos. triggered
GTRRN	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	neg. triggered
GTSSP	MS-D-FF with SET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	pos. triggered
GTSSN	MS-D-FF with SET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	neg. triggered
GT22	MS-D-FF with SET and RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	
compound master-slave flip-flops					
GG00	MS-RS-FF without SET and RESET		4	8	all negative triggered
GGRO	MS-RS-FF with RESET on MASTER		4	8	
GGRR	MS-RS-FF with RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		4	8	

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

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Table 2 Cell functions
Inverters/buffers







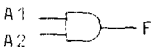



GIN1	INVERTER		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GIN2	ARRAY DRIVER		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GIN3	ARRAY DRIVER		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GIN4	ARRAY DRIVER		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GB12	NON-INVERTING BUFFER		$F = A1$	
GB13	NON-INVERTING BUFFER		$F = A1$	

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Table 1 Array cell library (continued)

library identification code	logic element	function	number of units	number of equiv. gates	remarks
transmission gate latches					
GTLO	strobed D-LATCH without SET and RESET		1	2	
GTLRP	strobed D-LATCH with RESET		1 + 1/2	3	pos. triggered
GTLRN	strobed D-LATCH with RESET		1 + 1/2	3	neg. triggered
GTLSP	strobed D-LATCH with SET		1 + 1/2	3	pos. triggered
GTLSN	strobed D-LATCH with SET		1 + 1/2	3	neg. triggered
GTL2	strobed D-LATCH with SET and RESET		1 + 1/2	3	
compound latches					
GGM0	MASTER module without SET and RESET		2	4	all positive triggered
GGMR	MASTER module with RESET		2	4	
GGMS	MASTER module with SET		2	4	
GGM2	MASTER module with SET and RESET		2	4	
GGSO	SLAVE module without SET and RESET		2	4	all negative triggered
GGSR	SLAVE module with RESET		2	4	
GGSS	SLAVE module with SET		2	4	
GGS2	SLAVE module with SET and RESET		2	4	
transmission gate master-slave flip-flop (MS-D-FF)					
GT00	MS-D-FF without SET and RESET		2	4	
GTROP	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER		2 + 1/2	5	pos. triggered
GTRON	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER		2 + 1/2	5	neg. triggered
GTRRP	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	pos. triggered
GTRRN	MS-D-FF with RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	neg. triggered
GTSSP	MS-D-FF with SET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	pos. triggered
GTSSN	MS-D-FF with SET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	neg. triggered
GT22	MS-D-FF with SET and RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		3	6	
compound master-slave flip-flops					
GG00	MS-RS-FF without SET and RESET		4	8	all negative triggered
GGRO	MS-RS-FF with RESET on MASTER		4	8	
GGRR	MS-RS-FF with RESET on MASTER and SLAVE		4	8	

AND/NAND gates

GNAND2	2-INPUT NAND		$F = \overline{A1 * A2}$	
GNAND3	3-INPUT NAND		$F = \overline{A1 * A2 * A3}$	
GNAND4	4-INPUT NAND		$F = \overline{A1 * A2 * A3 * A4}$	
GAND2	2-INPUT AND		$F = A1 * A2$	
GAND3	3-INPUT AND		$F = A1 * A2 * A3$	

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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN FACILITIES

The comprehensive CAD facilities for CMOS custom design, in use since the early 1970s, have been tailored to form an integrated design system for semi-custom gate arrays. This re-styled design consists of CAD tools for:

- logic simulation
- automatic wiring
- mask-making
- test-pattern verification
- testing

The flow-chart through this integrated design system is shown in Fig. 11 and the facilities are such to enable **GUARANTEE THAT THE CUSTOMIZED MASK CONTAINS THE LOGIC GIVEN IN THE NETWORK DESCRIPTION.**

This logic simulation of the customer's prescribed network ensures that there is no bread-boarding, hand layout (digitizing), etc., which results in time-saving and obviates the need to learn tedious layout rules.

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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

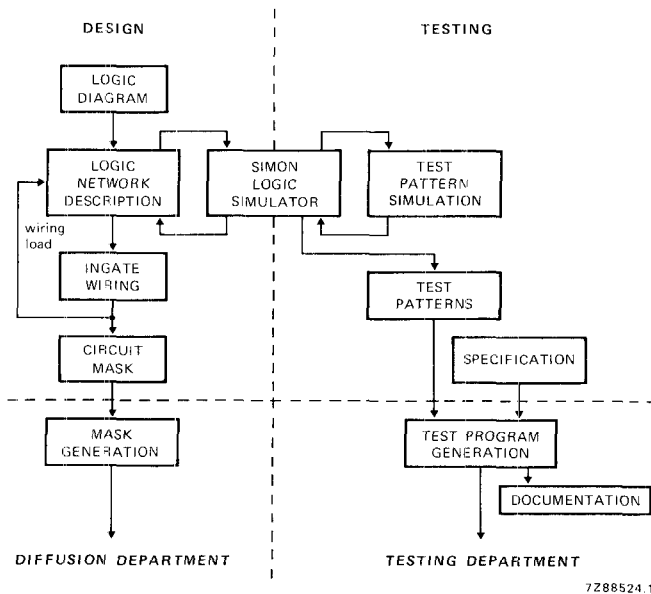


Fig. 11 CAD flow-chart.



Designing a Gate Array Chip

The design of a gate array chip can be subdivided into several steps, which logically succeed each other, but can sometimes be performed in parallel.

Logic network description

This transfers the user specification into a logic network description, using the gate array cells from the cell library.

The cell library contains several logic functions, ranging from simple logic gates (AND, NAND, etc.) to more complex flip-flop functions. For each cell, the logic function and timing are known. A macro-facility is available for user convenience.

SIMON – Logic simulation

This step checks the logical behaviour of the described network against the user specification. The well-proven logic simulator, SIMON, is used to simulate the response of the network on the user-supplied input stimuli. SIMON is an event-driven logic simulator with variable gate delay and uses five logic values (HIGH, LOW, UNKNOWN, etc.).

If the response of the simulated network does not comply with the user specification, the network has to be corrected and simulated again.

INGATE, cell placement and routing

The INGATE step takes care of cell placement and automatic routing in accordance with the logic network description. The gate array cells used in the network have to be placed on the chip area in rows. The special construction of the cells results in very efficient use of the available chip area. The INGATE program calculates the wiring for the entire chip using only two mask steps (contacts and aluminium). User interaction is possible and useful for extremely dense circuits.

When large signal tracks occur on a chip, the capacitance of these can increase the fan-out driven by a gate output. This extra fan-out is computed in the INGATE program and can be fed back for use in the SIMON program to calculate the extra delay values that are necessary.

Mask-making

The INGATE program interfaces directly with the CIRCUIT MASK program, which produces the control tapes for the mask generators for the two masks.

Testing





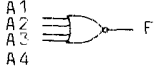



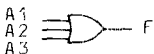

The logic simulator enables the fault coverage and efficiency of the user-supplied test sequences to be determined. The program interfaces with a test generation program that adds the d.c. parametric test and generates the control tapes to enable testing on any of the equipment used in the CAD program.

This equipment includes the following:

- Sentry VII/SSIO
- Macrodata
- Philips LOCMOS testers 1650TG
- Tektronix S3260 series

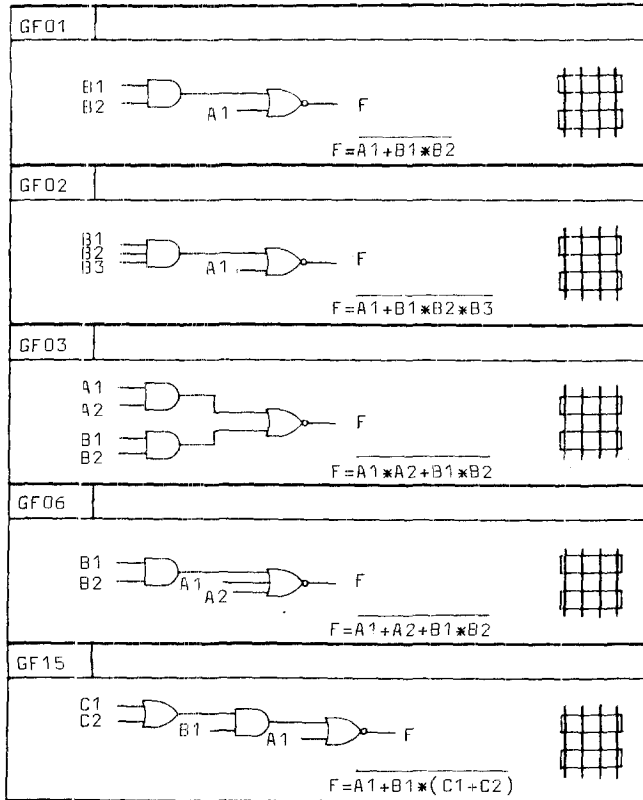
Table 2 Cell functions (continued)

OR/NOR gates

GNOR2	2-INPUT NOR		$F = \overline{A1 + A2}$	
GNOR3	3-INPUT NOR		$F = \overline{A1 + A2 + A3}$	
GNOR4	4-INPUT NOR		$F = \overline{A1 + A2 + A3 + A4}$	
GOR2	2-INPUT OR		$F = A1 + A2$	
GOR3	3-INPUT OR		$F = A1 + A2 + A3$	

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Complex logic

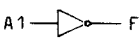

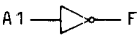



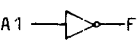

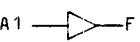

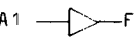



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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



Table 2 Cell functions
Inverters/buffers

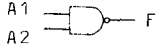



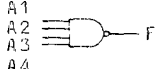

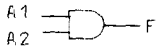

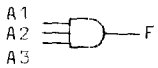

GIN1	INVERTER		
		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GIN2	ARRAY DRIVER		
		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GIN3	ARRAY DRIVER		
		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GIN4	ARRAY DRIVER		
		$F = \overline{A1}$	
GB12	NON-INVERTING BUFFER		
		$F = A1$	
GB13	NON-INVERTING BUFFER		
		$F = A1$	

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

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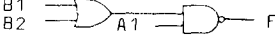

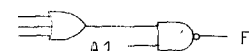

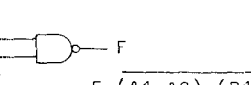







Table 2 Cell functions (continued)
AND/NAND gates

GNAND2	2-INPUT NAND		$F = \overline{A1 * A2}$	
GNAND3	3-INPUT NAND		$F = \overline{A1 * A2 * A3}$	
GNAND4	4-INPUT NAND		$F = \overline{A1 * A2 * A3 * A4}$	
GAND2	2-INPUT AND		$F = A1 * A2$	
GAND3	3-INPUT AND		$F = A1 * A2 * A3$	

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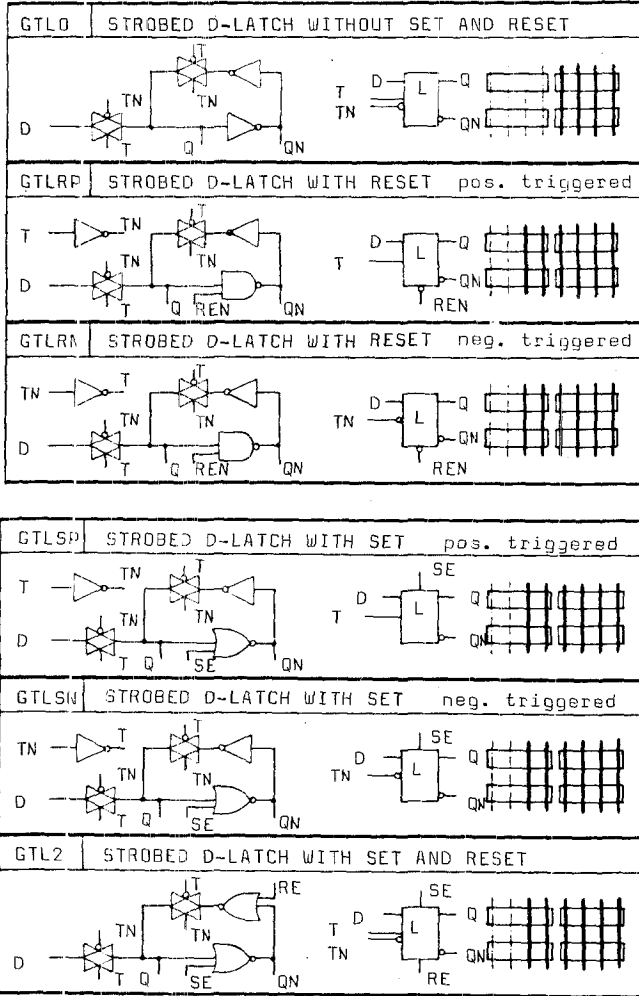
Table 2 Cell functions (continued)
Complex logic (continued)

GF51	 $F = A1 * (B1 + B2)$	
GF52	 $F = A1 * (B1 + B2 + B3)$	
GF53	 $F = (A1 + A2) * (B1 + B2)$	
GF56	 $F = A1 * A2 * (B1 + B2)$	
GF65	 $F = A1 * (B1 + C1 * C2)$	

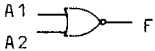

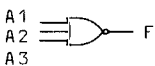

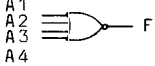



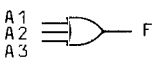

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Transmission gate latches:

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



OR/NOR gates

GNOR2	2-INPUT NOR
	$F = \overline{A1 + A2}$ 
GNOR3	3-INPUT NOR
	$F = \overline{A1 + A2 + A3}$ 
GNOR4	4-INPUT NOR
	$F = \overline{A1 + A2 + A3 + A4}$ 
GOR2	2-INPUT OR
	$F = A1 + A2$ 
GOR3	3-INPUT OR
	$F = A1 + A2 + A3$ 

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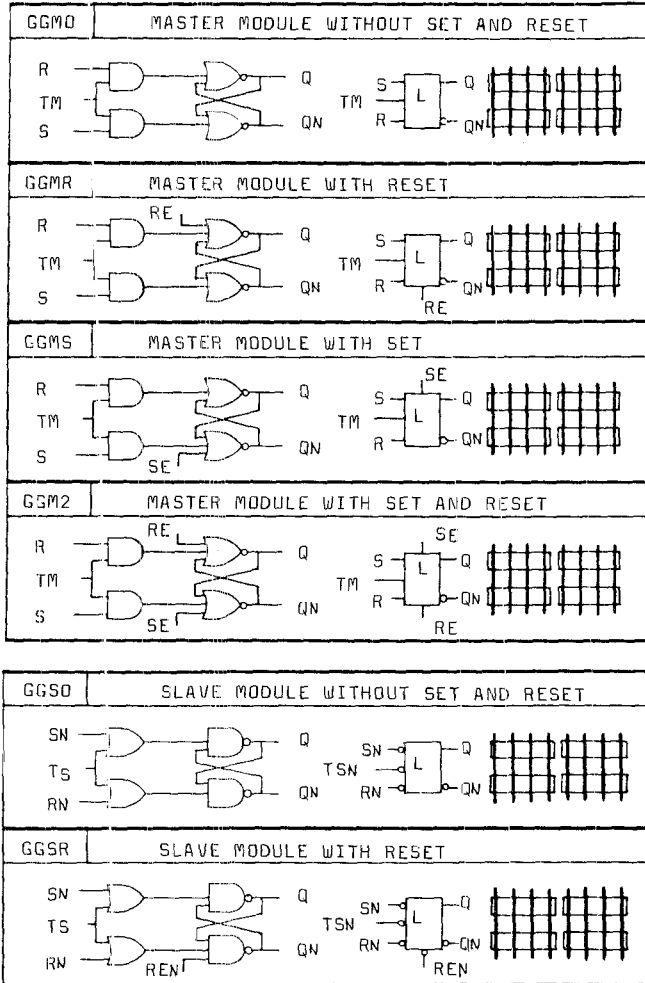
Table 2 Cell functions (continued)

Complex logic

GF01	<p style="text-align: center;">$F = A1 + B1 * B2$</p>	
GF02	<p style="text-align: center;">$F = A1 + B1 * B2 * B3$</p>	
GF03	<p style="text-align: center;">$F = A1 * A2 + B1 * B2$</p>	
GF06	<p style="text-align: center;">$F = A1 + A2 + B1 * B2$</p>	
GF15	<p style="text-align: center;">$F = A1 + B1 * (C1 + C2)$</p>	

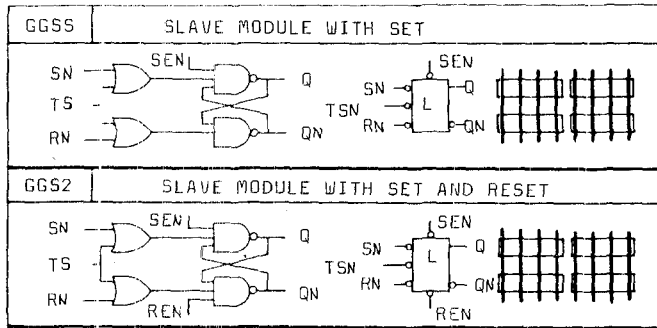
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Table 2 Cell functions (continued)
Compound latches



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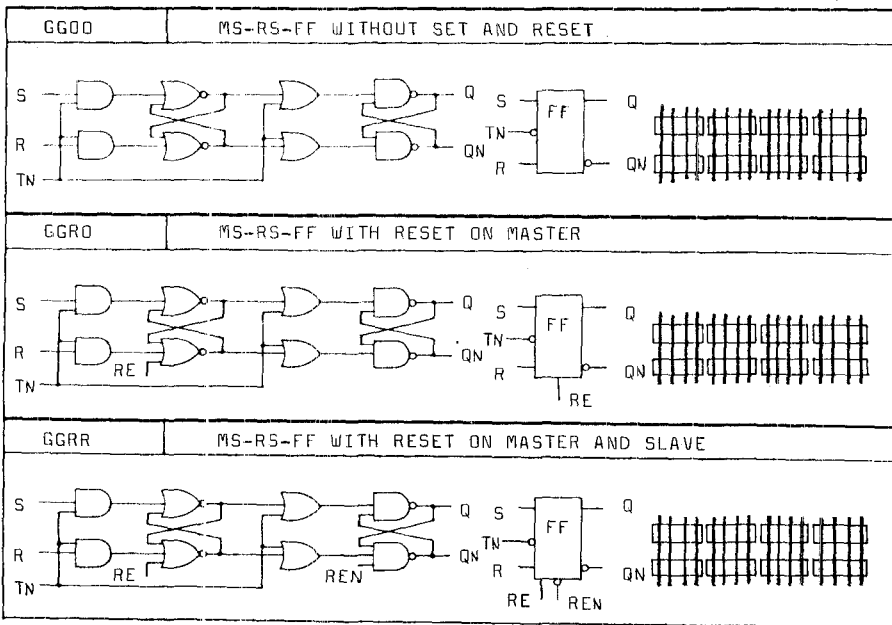
Compound latches (continued)



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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

Compound master-slave flip-flops



Complex logic (continued)

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

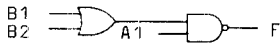

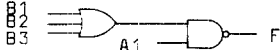

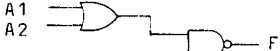

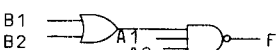

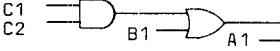

GF51	 $F = A1 * (B1 + B2)$	
GF52	 $F = A1 * (B1 + B2 + B3)$	
GF53	 $F = (A1 + A2) * (B1 + B2)$	
GF56	 $F = A1 * A2 * (B1 + B2)$	
GF65	 $F = A1 * (B1 + C1 * C2)$	



Table 2 Cell functions (continued)

Transmission gate latches

GTLD	STROBED D-LATCH WITHOUT SET AND RESET
GTLRP	STROBED D-LATCH WITH RESET pos. triggered
GTLRN	STROBED D-LATCH WITH RESET neg. triggered
GTLSP	STROBED D-LATCH WITH SET pos. triggered
GTLSN	STROBED D-LATCH WITH SET neg. triggered
GTL2	STROBED D-LATCH WITH SET AND RESET

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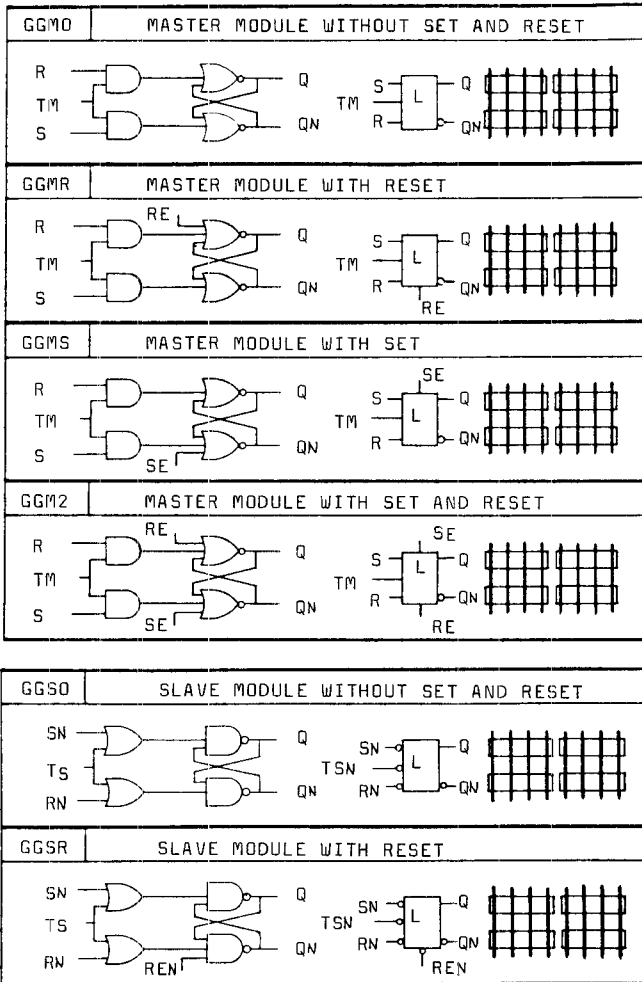
Table 2 Cell functions (continued)
Transmission gate master-slave flip-flops

GT00	MS-D-FF WITHOUT SET AND RESET	
GTROP	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER pos. triggered	
GTRON	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER neg. triggered	
GTRRP	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER AND SLAVE pos. triggered	
GTRRN	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER AND SLAVE neg. triggered	

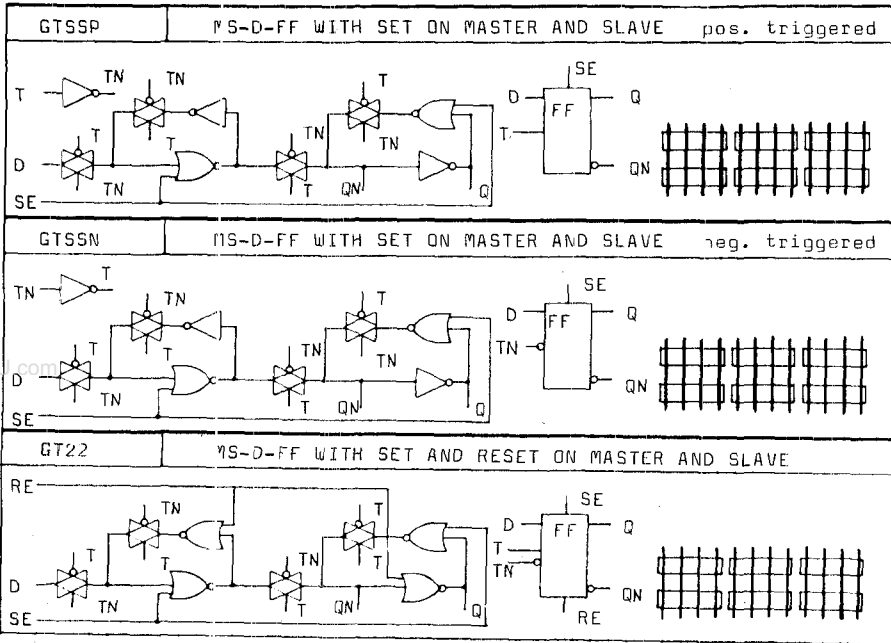
Compound latches

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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



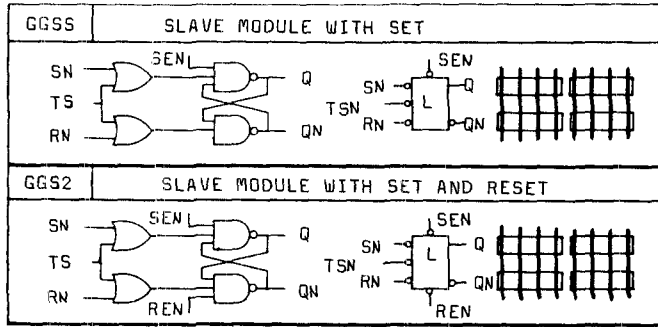
Transmission gate master-slave flip-flops (continued)



DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

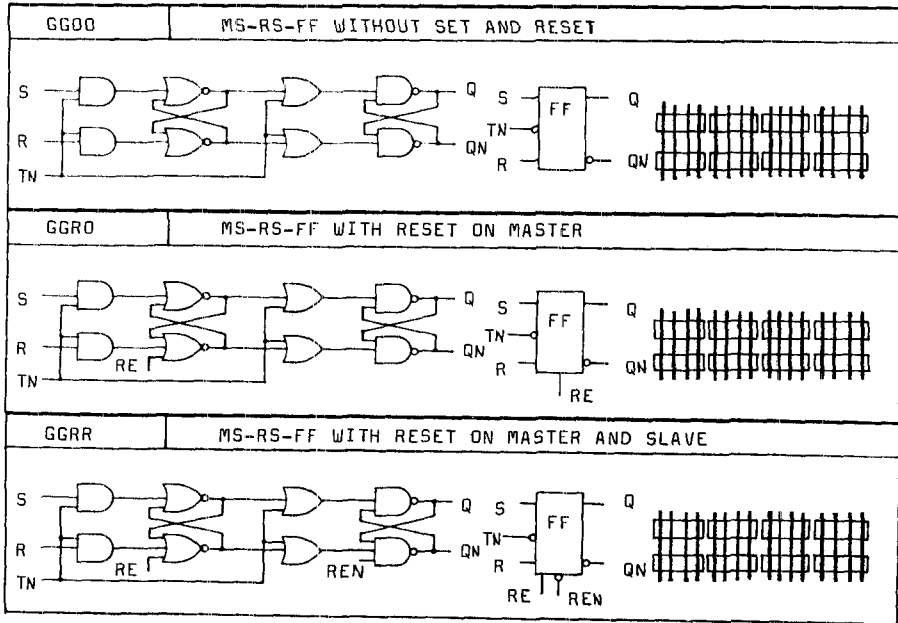


Table 2 Cell function (continued)
Compound latches (continued)



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Compound master-slave flip-flops



PERIPHERY

To provide a versatile interface, the PC0700 has 38 input/output blocks and 10 Schmitt-trigger inputs available. These peripheral elements can be configured to match the input or the output requirements of a wide variety of logic families. Accordingly, a bonding pad may have assigned to it one of the following functions:

- Input stage, including an input protection circuit (series resistor and single diode clamp to V_{SS}).
The recommended maximum load is 20 array gates, or 10 array gates for optimum speed performance. Because the input voltage is not clamped to V_{DD} , input voltages greater than the supply voltage are possible, thus allowing voltage-level shifting.
- Schmitt-trigger input stage (10 available) for noise rejection, pulse shaping, or the suppression of spurious oscillations associated with slow input clock transitions. The recommended maximum load is 10 array gates, or 5 for optimum speed performance.
- Complementary (push-pull) output with driver or buffer performance capability.
- 3-state output with driver or buffer performance capability for bus-line applications.
- Transceiver input/output stage, i.e. a combination of 3-state output and input or Schmitt-trigger stage.
- Open-drain N-channel or P-channel output transistor.

In addition, a pull-up/pull-down resistor (34 available) may be added to any input or output stage. The values available are 5, 10, 15, 60, 65, 70 and 75 k Ω .

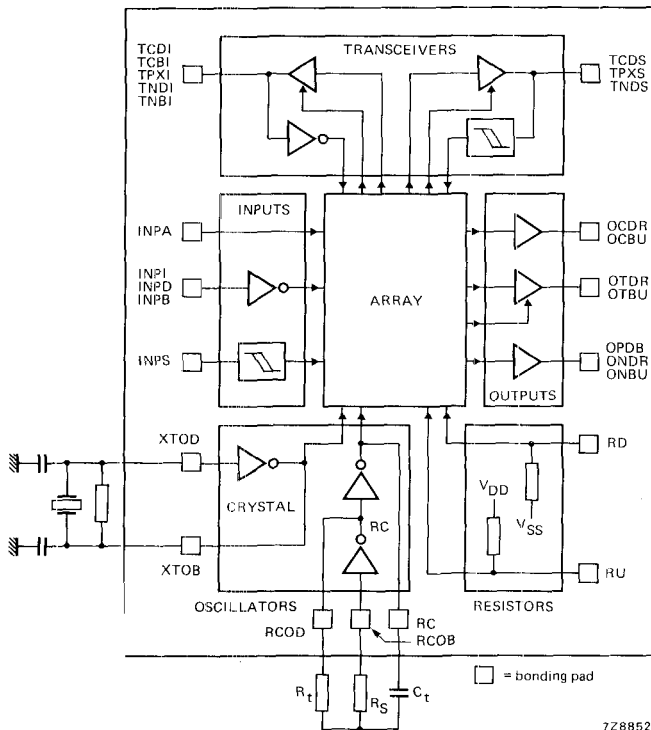


Fig. 8 Possible configurations of each input/output cell.

Transmission gate master-slave flip-flops

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

GTOO	MS-D-FF WITHOUT SET AND RESET	
GTROP	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER	pos. triggered
GTRON	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER	neg. triggered
GTRRP	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER AND SLAVE pos. triggered	
GTRRN	MS-D-FF WITH RESET ON MASTER AND SLAVE neg. triggered	



PERIPHERY (continued)

element	bonding pad code	function
transceivers		
with inverter inputs	TCDI TCBI TPXI TNDI TNBI	complementary driver output complementary buffer output open drain P-channel driver output open drain N-channel driver output open drain N-channel buffer output
with Schmitt-trigger	TCDS TPXS TNDS	complementary driver output open drain P-channel driver output open drain N-channel driver output
Inputs		
	INPA INPI INPD INPB INPS	direct access to array inverter driver buffer Schmitt-trigger
Outputs (note 1)		
	OCDR OCBU OTDR OTBU OPDB ONDR ONBU	complementary driver complementary buffer 3-state driver 3-state buffer open drain P-channel driver open drain N-channel driver open drain N-channel buffer
Oscillator		
crystal	XTOD XTOB	oscillator with driver stage oscillator with buffer stage
$RC (f = \frac{1}{2R_t C_t})$	RCOD RCOB	oscillator with driver stage oscillator with buffer stage
Resistors (note 2)		
	RD .. RU ..	pull-down resistor pull-up resistor

Notes

- Fan-out of driver: 2 LSTTL loads.
Fan-out of buffer: 4 LSTTL loads.
- Resistor values: 5, 10, 15, 60, 65, 70 and 75 k Ω .



Table 2 Cell functions (continued)

Transmission gate master-slave flip-flops (continued)

GTSSP	MS-D-FF WITH SET ON MASTER AND SLAVE pos. triggered
GTSSN	MS-D-FF WITH SET ON MASTER AND SLAVE neg. triggered
GT22	MS-D-FF WITH SET AND RESET ON MASTER AND SLAVE

GATE DELAYS

Nominal Propagation Delay

Examples are given of the nominal propagation delay times of several library cells in Figs 9, 10 and 11, these being calculated from the delay figures given in the individual macro descriptions. These graphs are intended to provide quick-reference data to enable the designer to make an estimate of the critical a.c. path without having built or simulated a network.

Accurate delay figures can only be obtained after incorporating the wiring length load automatically calculated by INGATE (i.e. the result of the automatic routing program).

A maximum delay is obtained by multiplying the nominal value by 2,2.

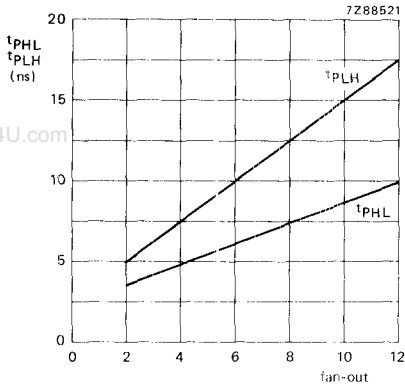


Fig. 9 Nominal propagation delay as a function of the fan-out; GIN1.

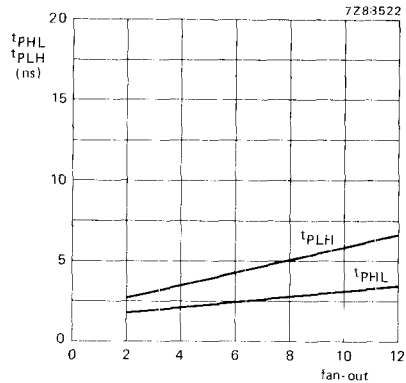


Fig. 10 Nominal propagation delay as a function of the fan-out; GIN4.

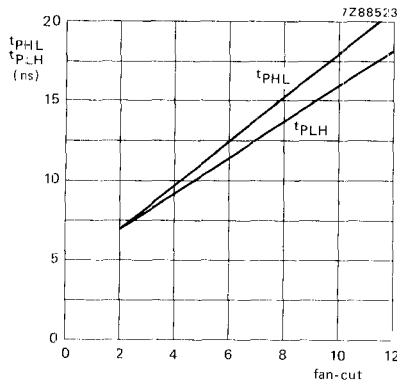


Fig. 11 Nominal propagation delay as a function of the fan-out; GNAND2.

DESIGN PROCEDURE

Gate count

The following step-by-step procedure is intended to guide the designer in determining the correct gate count.

- Simplify the logic circuit.
- Prepare a detailed logic drawing using only library cells provided in this data sheet.
- Expand all MSI functions to the level of gates and flip-flops (see e.g. the logic diagrams HE4000B family).
- Eliminate all unused functions and simplify the complex functions. Standard off-the-shelf products e.g. up/down counters, programmable counters and latches are often devices for considerable simplification.
- Partition the logic into several sections based on the pattern of interconnecting wiring. Circuits with numerous interconnections should be grouped together and interconnections between groups should be kept to a minimum.
- Examine the logic to see if complex functions can be used to reduce the gate count. Reduction can be achieved by using G^2 . . functions and eliminating unnecessary inversions.
- Rearrange the logic into the library cells provided in this data sheet. When fan-out is more than 10 to 15, add or use buffers to minimize delays.
- Use this simplified logic drawing for a gate count.
- One "equivalent gate" is a 2-input device.
- A rough estimate count can quickly be made by using HE4000B family gate count table.
- Extensive random interconnection e.g. 'wild' combinative logic yields a lower utilization factor than regular sequential logic. Regular LSI functions, such as memories or long shift registers, may lead to inefficient use of a gate array.

Gate Count for HE4000B family

A gate count is given below of 98 different devices that are described in the Handbook LOC MOS HE4000B family.

Only the gates to be implemented in the array area are given.

The connections to the 'outside world' are via the inputs or outputs located in the border area (among the bonding pads).

The numbers within brackets apply when compound master-slave flip-flops (i.e. devices built-up with gates instead of transmission elements) are used.

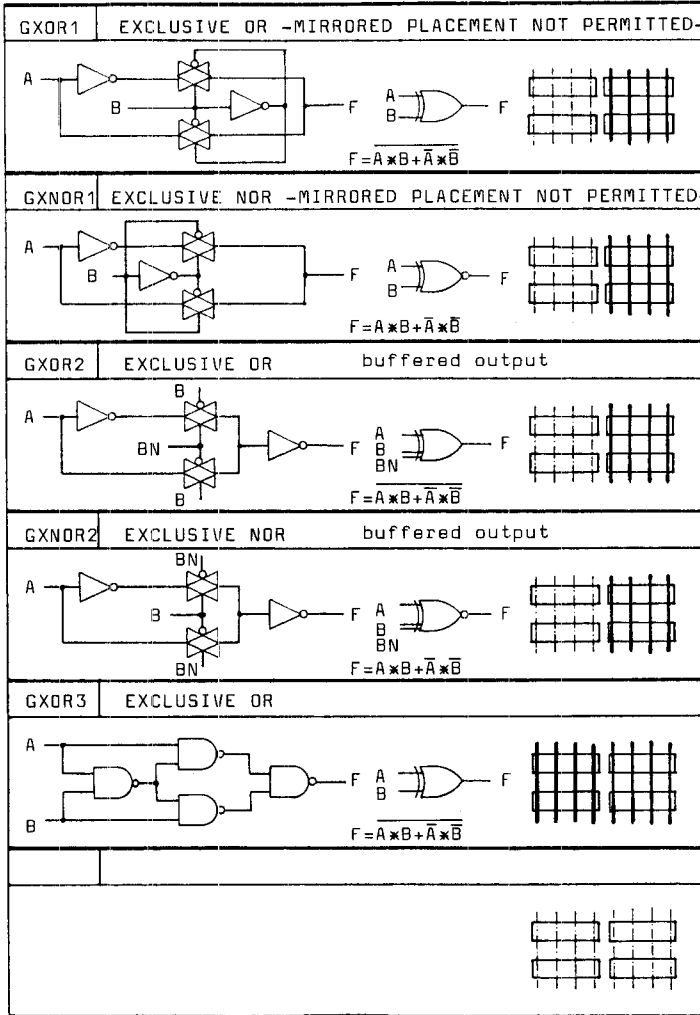
Preliminary list (use for indication only)

type number	number of equiv. gates	type number	number of equiv. gates
HEF4000B	4	HEF4044B	8
HEF4001UB	4	HEF4047B	—
HEF4002B	4	HEF4049B	—
HEF4006B	76 (148)	HEF4050B	—
HEF4007B	—	HEF4068B	6
HEF4008B	45	HEF4069UB	—
HEF4011UB	4	HEF4070B	12
HEF4012B	4	HEF4071B	8
HEF4013B	14 (18)	HEF4072B	6
HEF4014B	57 (89)	HEF4073B	6

Continued on next page.



EXCLUSIVE-OR/NOR



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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



PERIPHERY

To provide a versatile interface, the PCXXXXX has input/output blocks and Schmitt-trigger inputs available. These peripheral elements can be configured to match the input or the output requirements of a wide variety of logic families. Accordingly, a bonding pad may have assigned to it one of the following functions:

- Input stage, including an input protection circuit (series resistor and single diode clamp to V_{SS}). The recommended maximum load is 20 array gates, or 10 array gates for optimum speed performance. Because the input voltage is not clamped to V_{DD} , input voltages greater than the supply voltage are possible, thus allowing voltage-level shifting.
- Schmitt-trigger input stage for noise rejection, pulse shaping, or the suppression of spurious oscillations associates with slow input clock transitions. The recommended maximum load is 10 array gates, or 5 for optimum speed performance.
- Complementary (push-pull) output with driver or buffer performance capability.
- 3-state output with driver or buffer performance capability for bus-line applications.
- Transceiver input/output stage, i.e. a combination of 3-state output and input or Schmitt-trigger stage.
- Open-drain N-channel or P-channel output transistor.
- Direct access to array cells; this enables the user to get direct access to any one (or more in parallel) input of any cell.

In addition, a pull-up/pull-down resistor may be added to any input or output stage. The values available is the range from 7 to 78 k Ω (see note 2 on next page).

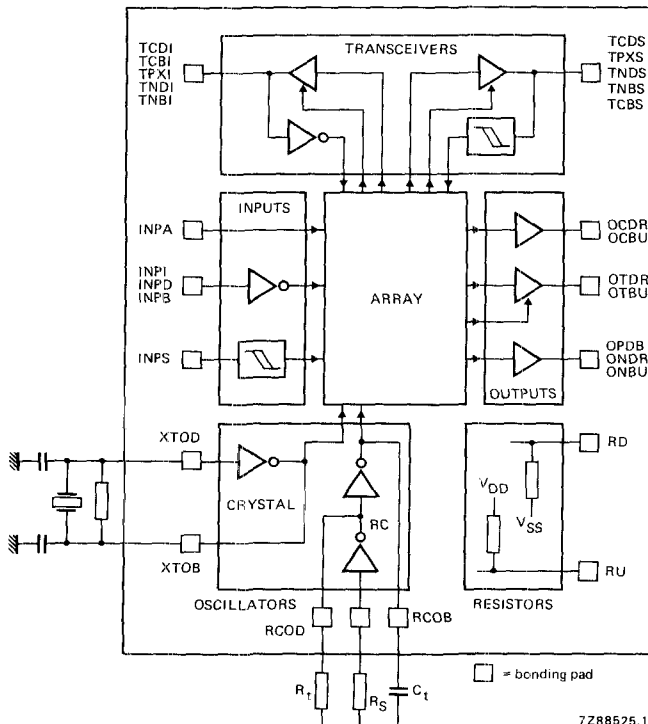


Fig. 12 Possible configurations of each input/output cell.

DESIGN PROCEDURE (continued)

type number	number of equiv. gates	type number	number of equiv. gates
HEF4015B	41 (65)	HEF4075B	6
HEF4017B	38 (54)	HEF4076B	30 (50)
HEF4018B	57 (67)	HEF4077B	12
HEF4019B	8	HEF4078B	6
HEF4020B	70 (112)	HEF4081B	8
HEF4021B	73 (89)	HEF4082B	4
HEF4022B	31 (43)	HEF4085B	8
HEF4023B	6	HEF4086B	8
HEF4024B	35 (56)	HEF4093B	—
HEF4025B	6	HEF4094B	54 (104)
HEF4027B	22 (24)	HEF4502B	6
HEF4028B	23	HEF4508B	12 (20)
HEF4029B	75 (86)	HEF4510B	82 (93)
HEF4030B	12	HEF4511B	49 (60)
HEF4031B	277 (554)	HEF4512B	26
HEF4035B	46 (58)	HEF4514B	60
HEF4040B	61 (96)	HEF4515B	60
HEF4041B	—	HEF4516B	82 (93)
HEF4042B	11 (23)	HEF4517B	552 (1064)
HEF4043B	8	HEF4518B	58 (98)
HEF4519B	27	HEF40097B	—
HEF4520B	54 (94)	HEF40098B	—
HEF4521B*	128 (200)	HEF40106B	—
HEF4522B	62 (70)	HEF40160B	54 (70)
HEF4526B	62 (70)	HEF40161B	54 (70)
HEF4527B	60 (72)	HEF40162B	52 (78)
HEF4528B	—	HEF40163B	52 (78)
HEF4531B	36	HEF40174B	34 (52)
HEF4532B	24	HEF40175B	24 (36)
HEF4534B	—	HEF40192B	68 (84)
HEF4539B	24	HEF40193B	68 (84)
HEF4541B**	100 (148)	HEF40194B	64 (80)
HEF4543B	65	HEF40195B	40 (56)
HEF4555B	16	HEF40240B	—
HEF4556B	16	HEF40244B	—
HEF4557B	360 (560)	HEF40245B	—
HEF4585B	40	HEF40373B	16 (32)
HEF4724B	52 (68)	HEF40374B	32 (64)
HEF4731B; V	1064 (2138)		
HEF4737B; V	—		

* Excluding V_{SS} and V_{DD} .

** Excluding power-on reset.

PERIPHERY (continued)

element	bonding pad code	function
transceivers		
with inverter inputs	TCDI TCBI TPXI TNDI TNBI	complementary driver output complementary buffer output open drain P-channel driver output open drain N-channel driver output open drain N-channel buffer output
with Schmitt-trigger	TCDS TPXS TNDS TNBS TCBS	complementary driver output open drain P-channel driver output open drain N-channel driver output open drain N-channel buffer output complementary buffer output
Inputs		
	INPA INPI INPD INPB INPS	direct access to array inverter driver buffer Schmitt-trigger
Outputs (note 1)		
	OCDR OCBU OTDR OTBU OPDB ONDR ONBU	complementary driver complementary buffer 3-state driver 3-state buffer open drain P-channel driver open drain N-channel driver open drain N-channel buffer
Oscillator		
crystal	XTOD XTOB	oscillator with driver stage oscillator with buffer stage
$RC (f = \frac{1}{2,3 R_t C_t})$	RCOD RCOB	oscillator with driver stage oscillator with buffer stage
Resistors (note 2)		
	RD . . RU . .	pull-down resistor pull-up resistor

Notes

1. Fan-out of driver: 2 LSTTL loads.
Fan-out of buffer: 4 LSTTL loads.

2. Typical resistor values:

RU05/RD05	7 kΩ	RU60/RD60	64 kΩ
RU10/RD10	12 kΩ	RU65/RD65	68 kΩ
RU15/RD15	17 kΩ	RU70/RD70	73 kΩ
RD30	33 kΩ	RU75/RD75	78 kΩ



GATE DELAYS

Nominal Propagation Delay

Examples are given of the nominal propagation delay times of several library cells in Figs 13, 14 and 15, these being calculated from the delay figures given in the individual macro descriptions. These graphs are intended to provide quick-reference data to enable the designer to make an estimate of the critical a.c. path without having built or simulated a network.

Accurate delay figures can only be obtained after incorporating the wiring length load automatically calculated by INGATE (i.e. the result of the automatic routing program). A maximum delay is obtained by multiplying the nominal value by 2,2.

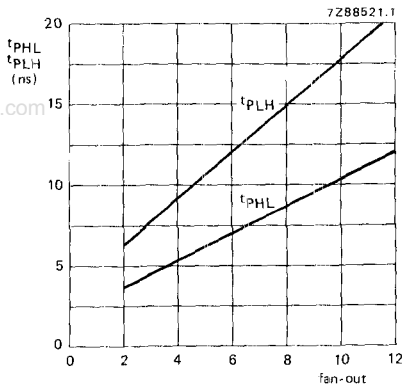


Fig. 13 Nominal propagation delay as a function of the fan-out; GIN1; V_{DD} = 5 V.

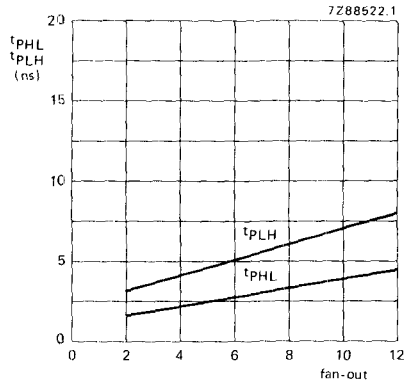


Fig. 14 Nominal propagation delay as a function of the fan-out; GIN4; V_{DD} = 5 V.

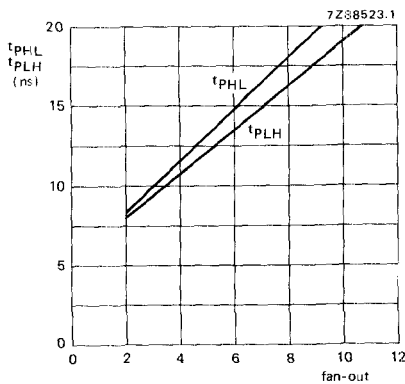


Fig. 15 Nominal propagation delay as a function of the fan-out; GNAND2; V_{DD} = 5 V.



DESIGN PROCEDURE**Gate count**

The following step-by-step procedure is intended to guide the designer in determining the correct gate count.

- Simplify the logic circuit.
- Prepare a detailed logic drawing using only library cells provided in this data sheet.
- Expand all MSI functions to the level of gates and flip-flops (see e.g. the logic diagrams HE4000B family).
- Eliminate all unused functions and simplify the complex functions. Standard off-the-shelf products e.g. up/down counters, programmable counters and latches are often devices for considerable simplification.
- Partition the logic into several sections based on the pattern of interconnecting wiring. Circuits with numerous interconnections should be grouped together and interconnections between groups should be kept to a minimum.
- Examine the logic to see if complex functions can be used to reduce the gate count. Reduction can be achieved by using GF . . functions and eliminating unnecessary inversions.
- Rearrange the logic into the library cells provided in this data sheet. When fan-out is more than 10 to 15, add or use buffers to minimize delays.
- Use this simplified logic drawing for a gate count.
- One "equivalent gate" is a 2-input device.
- A rough estimate count can quickly be made by using HE4000B family gate count table.
- Extensive random interconnection e.g. 'wild' combinative logic yields a lower utilization factor than regular sequential logic. Regular LSI functions, such as memories or long shift registers, may lead to inefficient use of a gate array.

Gate Count for HE4000B family

A gate count is given below of 98 different devices that are described in the Handbook LOCMOS HE4000B family.

Only the gates to be implemented in the array area are given.

The connections to the 'outside world' are via the inputs or outputs located in the border area (among the bonding pads).

The numbers within brackets apply when compound master-slave flip-flops (i.e. devices built-up with gates instead of transmission elements) are used.

DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA



DESIGN PROCEDURE (continued)

Preliminary list (use for indication only)

type number	number of equiv. gates	type number	number of equiv. gates
HEF4000B	4	HEF4075B	6
HEF4001UB	4	HEF4076B	30 (50)
HEF4002B	4	HEF4077B	12
HEF4006B	76 (148)	HEF4078B	6
HEF4007B	▲	HEF4081B	8
HEF4008B	45	HEF4082B	4
HEF4011UB	4	HEF4085B	8
HEF4012B	4	HEF4086B	8
HEF4013B	14 (18)	HEF4093B	▲
HEF4014B	57 (89)	HEF4094B	54 (104)
HEF4015B	41 (65)	HEF4502B	6
HEF4017B	38 (54)	HEF4508B	12 (20)
HEF4018B	57 (67)	HEF4510B	82 (93)
HEF4019B	8	HEF4511B	49 (60)
HEF4020B	70 (112)	HEF4512B	26
HEF4021B	73 (89)	HEF4514B	60
HEF4022B	31 (43)	HEF4515B	60
HEF4023B	6	HEF4516B	82 (93)
HEF4024B	35 (56)	HEF4517B	552 (1064)
HEF4025B	6	HEF4518B	58 (98)
HEF4027B	22 (24)	HEF4519B	27
HEF4028B	23	HEF4520B	54 (94)
HEF4029B	75 (86)	HEF4521B*	128 (200)
HEF4030B	12	HEF4522B	62 (70)
HEF4031B	277 (554)	HEF4526B	62 (70)
HEF4035B	46 (58)	HEF4527B	60 (72)
HEF4040B	61 (96)	HEF4528B	—
HEF4041B	▲	HEF4531B	36
HEF4042B	11 (23)	HEF4532B	24
HEF4043B	8	HEF4534B	—
HEF4044B	8	HEF4539B	24
HEF4047B	—	HEF4541B**	100 (148)
HEF4049B	▲	HEF4543B	65
HEF4050B	▲	HEF4555B	16
HEF4068B	6	HEF4556B	16
HEF4069UB	▲	HEF4557B	360 (560)
HEF4070B	12	HEF4585B	40
HEF4071B	8	HEF4724B	52 (68)
HEF4072B	6	HEF4731B; V	1064 (2138)
HEF4073B	6	HEF4737B; V	—

* Excluding V_{DD} and V_{SS}.

▲ Located in the periphery.

** Excluding power-on reset.



type number	number of equiv. gates	type number	number of equiv. gates
HEF40097B	▲	HEF40193B	68 (84)
HEF40098B	▲	HEF40194B	64 (80)
HEF40106B	▲	HEF40195B	40 (56)
HEF40160B	54 (70)	HEF40240B	▲
HEF40161B	54 (70)	HEF40244B	▲
HEF40162B	52 (78)	HEF40245B	▲
HEF40163B	52 (78)	HEF40373B	16 (32)
HEF40174B	34 (52)	HEF40374B	32 (64)
HEF40175B	24 (36)		
HEF40192B	68 (84)		

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DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE DATA

▲ Located in the periphery.

**Mullard**

May 1983

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