



## Functional Description

With SRAM-based devices, configuration data must be reloaded each time the system initializes, or whenever new configuration data is needed. Altera's serial Configuration EPROMs store configuration data for SRAM-based FLEX devices. [Table 1](#) lists the Configuration EPROMs provided by Altera.

**Table 1. Configuration EPROMs**

| Device   | Description  |
|----------|--|
| EPC1     | 1,046,496 × 1 bit device with 5.0-V or 3.3-V operation |
| EPC1441  | 440,800 × 1 bit device with 5.0-V or 3.3-V operation   |
| EPC1213  | 212,942 × 1 bit device with 5.0-V operation            |
| EPC1064  | 65,536 × 1 bit device with 5.0-V operation             |
| EPC1064V | 65,536 × 1 bit device with 3.3-V operation             |

[Table 2](#) lists appropriate Configuration EPROMs for FLEX devices.

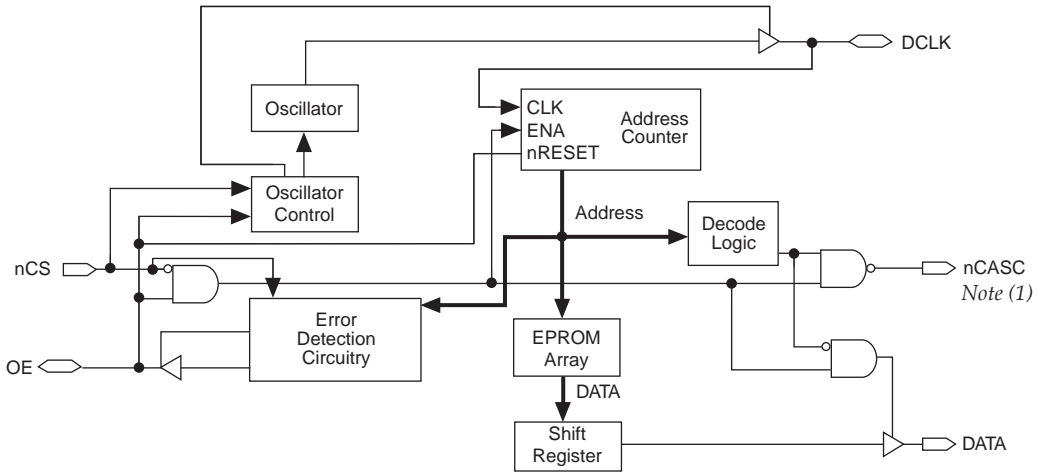
**Table 2. Appropriate Configuration EPROM for Each FLEX Device**

| FLEX Device                       | Configuration EPROM                   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| EPF10K10, EPF10K10A               | EPC1 or EPC1441                       |
| EPF10K20                          | EPC1 or EPC1441                       |
| EPF10K30, EPF10K30A               | EPC1 or EPC1441                       |
| EPF10K40                          | EPC1                                  |
| EPF10K50, EPF10K50V,<br>EPF10K50A | EPC1                                  |
| EPF10K70                          | EPC1                                  |
| EPF10K100, EPF10K100A             | Two EPC1 devices                      |
| EPF10K130V, EPF10K130A            | Two EPC1 devices                      |
| EPF10K250A                        | Four EPC1 devices                     |
| EPF8282A                          | EPC1, EPC1441, or EPC1064             |
| EPF8282AV                         | EPC1, EPC1441, or EPC1064V            |
| EPF8452A                          | EPC1, EPC1441, or EPC1213             |
| EPF8636A                          | EPC1, EPC1441, or EPC1213             |
| EPF8820A                          | EPC1, EPC1441, or EPC1213             |
| EPF81188A                         | EPC1, EPC1441, or EPC1213             |
| EPF81500A                         | EPC1, EPC1441, or two EPC1213 devices |
| EPF6010                           | EPC1 or EPC1441                       |
| EPF6016, EPF6016A                 | EPC1 or EPC1441                       |
| EPF6024A                          | EPC1 or EPC1441                       |

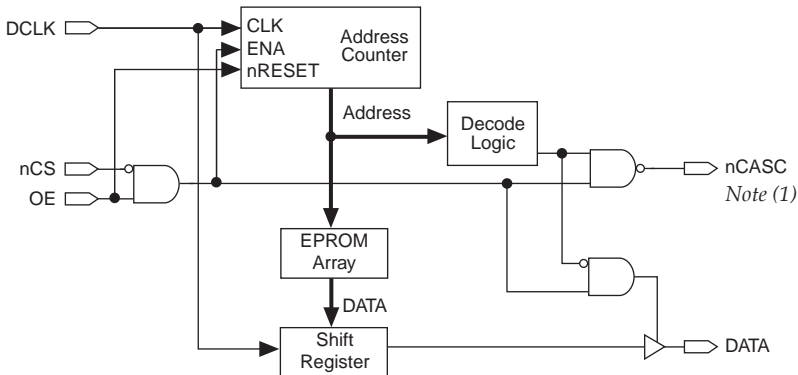
Figure 2 shows block diagrams of the Configuration EPROMs.

**Figure 2. Configuration EPROM Block Diagram**

**FLEX 10K & FLEX 6000 Device Configuration Using an EPC1 or EPC1441**



**FLEX 8000 Device Configuration Using an EPC1, EPC1441, EPC1213, EPC1064, or EPC1064V**



**Note:**

(1) The EPC1441, EPC1064, and EPC1064V devices do not support data cascading. The EPC1 and EPC1213 devices do support data cascading.

## Device Configuration

The control signals for Configuration EPROMs— $\overline{nCS}$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ , and  $\overline{DCLK}$ —interface directly with FLEX device control signals. All FLEX devices can control the entire configuration process and retrieve data from the Configuration EPROM without requiring an external intelligent controller.

The Configuration EPROM's  $\overline{OE}$  and  $\overline{nCS}$  pins control the tri-state buffer on the DATA output pin and enable the address counter (and the oscillator in the EPC1 and EPC1441 devices). When  $\overline{OE}$  is driven low, the Configuration EPROM resets the address counter and tri-states its DATA pin. The  $\overline{nCS}$  pin controls the output of the Configuration EPROMs. If  $\overline{nCS}$  is held high after the  $\overline{OE}$  reset pulse, the counter is disabled and the DATA output pin is tri-stated. When  $\overline{nCS}$  is driven low, the counter and the DATA output pin are enabled. When  $\overline{OE}$  is driven low again, the address counter is reset and the DATA output pin is tri-stated, regardless of the state of  $\overline{nCS}$ .



The EPC1 and EPC1441 devices determine the operation mode and whether FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, or FLEX 6000 protocols should be used when  $\overline{OE}$  is driven high.

When the Configuration EPROM has driven out all of its data and drives  $\overline{nCASC}$  low, the device tri-states the DATA pin to avoid contention with other Configuration EPROMs. Upon power-up, the address counter is automatically reset.

### FLEX 10K & FLEX 6000 Device Configuration

FLEX 10K and FLEX 6000 devices can be configured with EPC1 or EPC1441 Configuration EPROMs. The EPC1 or EPC1441 device stores configuration data in its EPROM array and serially clocks the data out with an internal oscillator. The  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{nCS}$ , and  $\overline{DCLK}$  pins supply the control signals for the address counter and the output tri-state buffer. The EPC1 or EPC1441 device sends a serial bitstream of configuration data to its DATA pin, which is routed to the DATA0 or DATA input pin on the FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device. One EPC1441 device can configure the EPF10K10, EPF10K20, or EPF10K30 device. [Figure 3](#) shows a FLEX 10K device configured with a single EPC1 or EPC1441 Configuration EPROM.

**Figure 3. FLEX 10K Device Configured with an EPC1 or EPC1441**

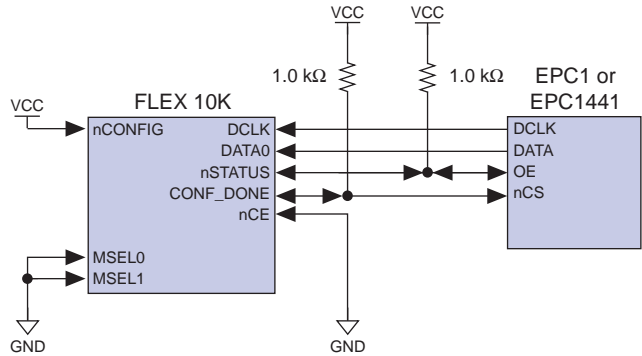
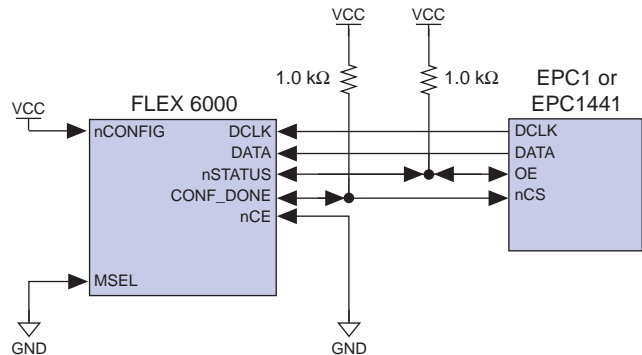


Figure 4 shows a FLEX 6000 device configured with a single EPC1 or EPC1441 Configuration EPROM.

**Figure 4. FLEX 6000 Device Configured with an EPC1 or EPC1441**



When configuration data for a FLEX 10K device exceeds the capacity of a single EPC1 device, multiple EPC1 devices can be cascaded together. (The EPC1441 does not support data cascading.) If multiple EPC1 devices are required, the nCASC and nCS pins provide handshaking between the EPC1 devices.

When configuring with cascaded EPC1 devices, the position of an EPC1 device in a chain determines its operation. When the first EPC1 device in a Configuration EPROM chain is powered up or reset and the `nCS` pin is driven low, the EPC1 will control FLEX 10K configuration. This EPC1 device supplies all clock pulses to one or more FLEX 10K devices and to any “downstream” EPC1 devices during configuration. The first EPC1 device also provides the first stream of data to the FLEX 10K devices during multi-device configuration. Once the first EPC1 device finishes sending configuration data, it drives its `nCASC` pin low, which drives the `nCS` pin of the second EPC1 device low. This activates the second EPC1 device to send configuration data.

The first EPC1 device clocks all subsequent EPC1 devices until configuration is complete. Once all configuration data is transferred and the `nCS` pin on the first EPC1 device is driven high via the FLEX 10K device’s `CONF_DONE` pin, the first EPC1 device clocks 16 additional cycles to initialize the FLEX 10K device. Then the first EPC1 device goes into zero-power (idle) state. If `nCS` on the first EPC1 device is driven high before all configuration data is transferred—or if the `nCS` is not driven high after all configuration data is transferred—the FLEX 10K `nSTATUS` pin is driven low by the first EPC1 device, indicating a configuration error.

Configuration will automatically restart if the *Auto-Restart Configuration on Frame Error* option is turned on in the MAX+PLUS II software **Global Project Device Option** dialog box. [Figure 5](#) shows a FLEX 10K device configured with two EPC1 devices. More EPC1 devices can be added by connecting `nCASC` to `nCS` of the subsequent EPC1 device in the chain and connecting `DCLK`, `DATA`, and `OE` in parallel.

**Figure 5. FLEX 10K Device Configured with Two EPC1 Devices**

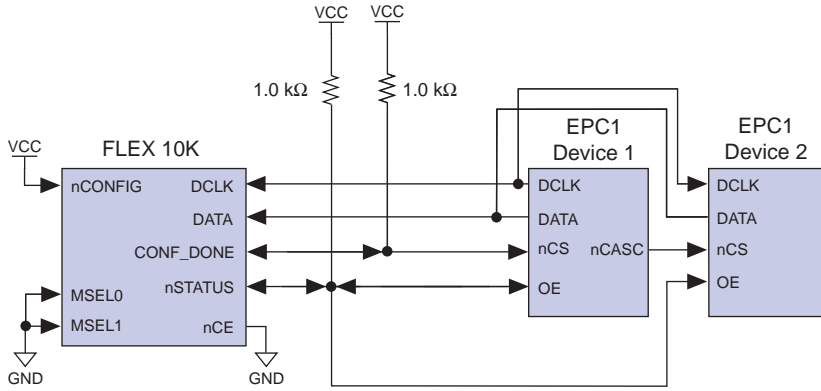


Figure 6 shows two FLEX 10K devices configured with two EPC1 devices.

**Figure 6. Two FLEX 10K Devices Configured with Two EPC1 Devices**

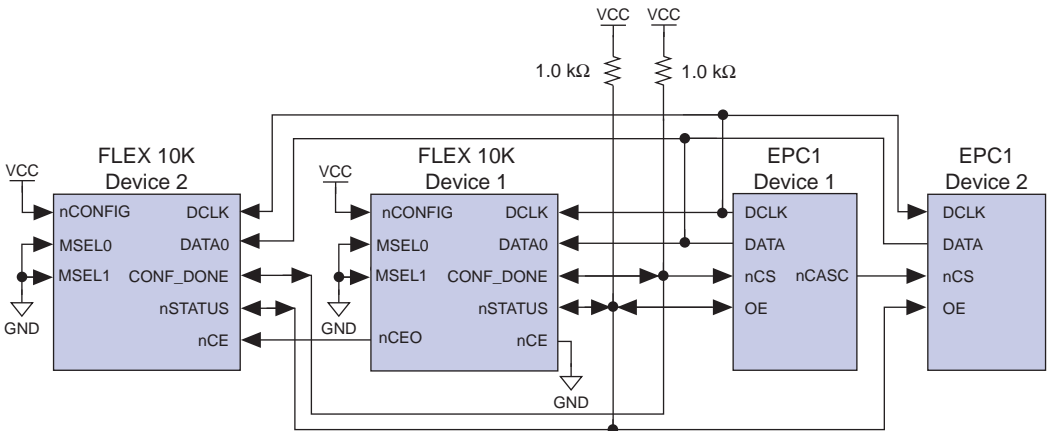


Table 3 describes EPC1 and EPC1441 pin functions during FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device configuration.

| Pin Name | Pin Number           |                       |                      | Pin Type | Description   |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|---|
|          | 8-Pin PDIP           | 20-Pin PLCC           | 32-Pin TQFP          |          |   |
|          | EPC1 & EPC1441       |                       | EPC1441              |          |   |
| DATA     | 1                    | 2                     | 31                   | Output   | Serial data output.   |
| DCLK     | 2                    | 4                     | 2                    | I/O      | Clock output or clock input. Rising edges on DCLK increment the internal address counter and present the next bit of data to the DATA pin. The counter is incremented only if the OE input is held high, the nCS input is held low, and all configuration data has not been transferred to the target device. On the first EPC1 device in a FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 configuration cycle, the DCLK pin drives low after configuration is complete or whenever OE is low. |
| OE       | 3                    | 8                     | 7                    | I/O      | Output enable (active high) and reset (active low). A low logic level resets the address counter. A high logic level enables DATA and permits the address counter to count. In a FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 configuration cycle, if this pin is low (reset), the internal oscillator becomes inactive and DCLK drives low. See <a href="#">“Error Detection Circuitry” on page 11</a> .  |
| nCS      | 4                    | 9                     | 10                   | Input    | Chip select input (active low). A low input allows DCLK to increment the address counter and enables DATA to drive out. If the EPC1 is reset with nCS low, the device initializes as the first device in a daisy-chain. If the EPC1 is reset with nCS high, the device initializes as the subsequent EPC1 device in the chain.  |
| nCASC    | 6<br><i>Note (1)</i> | 12<br><i>Note (1)</i> | –<br><i>Note (1)</i> | Output   | Cascade select output (active low). This output goes low when the address counter has reached its maximum value. In a daisy-chain of EPC1 devices, the nCASC pin of one device is connected to the nCS input pin of the next device in the chain, which permits DCLK to clock data from the next EPC1 device in the chain.  |
| GND      | 5                    | 10                    | 12                   | Ground   | A 0.2- $\mu$ F decoupling capacitor must be placed between the VCC and GND pins.  |
| VCC      | 7, 8                 | 18, 20                | 23, 27               | Power    | Power pin.  |

**Note:**

(1) The EPC1441 does not support data cascading. The EPC1 Configuration EPROM supports data cascading.





For more on FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device configuration, go to the following documents:

- *Application Note 59 (Configuring FLEX 10K Devices)*
- *Application Note 87 (Configuring FLEX 6000 Devices)*

## FLEX 8000 Device Configuration

FLEX 8000 devices have internal oscillators that can provide a DCLK signal to the Configuration EPROM. The Configuration EPROM sends configuration data out as a serial bitstream on the DATA output pin. This data is routed into the FLEX 8000 device via the DATA0 input pin. The nCASC and nCS pins provide handshaking between multiple Configuration EPROMs, allowing several cascaded EPC1 or EPC1213 devices to serially configure multiple FLEX 8000 devices. The EPC1441, EPC1064 and EPC1064V do not support data cascading.

The EPC1 and EPC1441 can replace the EPC1213, EPC1064, and EPC1064V Configuration EPROMs, which are also used to configure FLEX 8000 devices. The EPC1 or EPC1441 device automatically emulates the EPC1213, EPC1064, or EPC1064V when it is programmed with the appropriate Programmer Object File (.pof). When the EPC1 or EPC1441 device is programmed with a EPC1213, EPC1064, or EPC1064V POF, the FLEX 8000 device drives the EPC1 or EPC1441 device's OE pin high and clocks the EPC1 or EPC1441 device. One EPC1 device can store more configuration data than the EPC1064, EPC1064V, EPC1213, or EPC1441 device. Therefore, designers can use one type of Configuration EPROM, the EPC1, for all FLEX devices. Also, a single EPC1 or EPC1441 device can configure any FLEX 8000 device.

[Table 4](#) describes the pin functions of the EPC1, EPC1441, EPC1213, EPC1064, and EPC1064V during FLEX 8000 device configuration.

**Table 4. Configuration EPROM Pin Functions during FLEX 8000 Device Configuration**

| Pin Name | Pin Number           |                       |                                | Pin Type | Description   |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---|
|          | 8-Pin PDIP           | 20-Pin PLCC           | 32-Pin TQFP<br><i>Note (1)</i> |          |   |
| DATA     | 1                    | 2                     | 31                             | Output   | Serial data output.   |
| DCLK     | 2                    | 4                     | 2                              | Input    | Clock input. Rising edges on DCLK increment the internal address counter and cause the next bit of data to be presented on DATA. The counter is incremented only if the OE input is held high and the nCS input is held low.  |
| OE       | 3                    | 8                     | 7                              | Input    | Output enable (active high) and reset (active low). A low logic level resets the address counter. A high logic level enables DATA and permits the address counter to count.   |
| nCS      | 4                    | 9                     | 10                             | Input    | Chip-select input (active low). A low input allows DCLK to increment the address counter and enables DATA.  |
| nCASC    | 6<br><i>Note (2)</i> | 12<br><i>Note (2)</i> | –<br><i>Note (2)</i>           | Output   | Cascade-select output (active low). This output goes low when the address counter has reached its maximum value. The nCASC output is usually connected to the nCS input of the next Configuration EPROM in a daisy-chain, so the next DCLK clocks data out of the next Configuration EPROM. |
| GND      | 5                    | 10                    | 12                             | Ground   | A 0.2- $\mu$ F decoupling capacitor must be placed between the VCC and GND pins.  |
| VCC      | 7, 8                 | 18, 20                | 23, 27                         | Power    | Power pin.  |

**Notes:**

- (1) EPC1441, EPC1064, and EPC1064V devices only.
- (2) The EPC1441, EPC1064, and EPC1064V devices do not support data cascading. The EPC1 and EPC1213 devices support data cascading for FLEX 8000 devices.

Active serial (AS) and multi-device sequential active serial (MD-SAS) configuration schemes can also use EPC1 or EPC1441 Configuration EPROM devices as a data source for FLEX 8000 devices.



For more on FLEX 8000 device configuration, go to the following documents:

- [Application Note 33 \(Configuring FLEX 8000 Devices\)](#)
- [Application Note 38 \(Configuring Multiple FLEX 8000 Devices\)](#)

## Power & Operation

The following section describes Power on Reset (POR) delay, error detection, and 3.3-V and 5.0-V operation of Altera Configuration EPROMs.

### Power on Reset

During initial power-up, a Power on Reset (POR) delay occurs to permit voltage levels to stabilize. When configuring a FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device with an EPC1 or EPC1441 device, the POR delay occurs inside the EPROM. However, when configuring a FLEX 8000 device with the EPC1213, EPC1064, or EPC1064V device, the POR delay occurs inside the FLEX 8000 device. In either case, the POR delay is approximately 100 ms.

### Error Detection Circuitry

The EPC1 and EPC1441 Configuration EPROMs have built-in error detection circuitry. The `nCS` pin of the Configuration EPROM monitors the `CONF_DONE` pin on the FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device. An error condition occurs if the `CONF_DONE` pin does not go high after all the configuration data has been sent, or if the `CONF_DONE` pin goes high before the Configuration EPROM has completed sending configuration data. Upon an error condition, the Configuration EPROM will drive its `OE` pin low, which drives the FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device's `nSTATUS` pin low indicating an error. After an error, configuration will automatically restart if the *Auto-Restart Configuration on Frame Error* option is turned on in the **Global Project Device Options** dialog box (Assign menu).

In addition, if the FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device detects a cyclic redundancy code (CRC) error in the data that it receives, the FLEX 10K or FLEX 6000 device may also flag the error by driving `nSTATUS` low. This low signal on `nSTATUS` will reset the Configuration EPROM, allowing reconfiguration.

### 3.3-V or 5.0-V Operation

EPC1 and EPC1441 devices are capable of configuring FLEX devices with a core supply voltage of either 3.3 V or 5.0 V. The 3.3-V or 5.0-V operation is controlled by a programming bit in the POF generated by the MAX+PLUS II software. The programming bit value is determined by the core supply voltage of the targeted device during compilation in the MAX+PLUS II software. For example, EPC1 devices are programmed to operate in 3.3-V mode when configuring FLEX 10KA and FLEX 6000A devices, which have a core supply voltage of 3.3 V. The EPC1 `VCC` pin is then connected to a 3.3-V power supply.

Designers may choose to set the Configuration EPROM for low voltage when using the MultiVolt™ feature. The MultiVolt feature allows a FLEX device to bridge between systems operating with different voltages. To set the Configuration EPROM for low voltage operation, turn on *Low-Voltage I/O* under *Device Options* in the **Global Project Device Options** dialog box (Assign Menu).



For more information on FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 6000 devices, go to the following documents:

- *FLEX 10K Embedded Programmable Logic Family Data Sheet*
- *FLEX 8000 Programmable Logic Device Family Data Sheet*
- *FLEX 6000 Programmable Logic Device Family Data Sheet*

## MAX+PLUS II Support

The MAX+PLUS II development system provides programming support for Altera Configuration EPROMs. The MAX+PLUS II software automatically generates a POF for each Configuration EPROM in a project. In a multi-device project, the MAX+PLUS II software can combine the programming files for multiple FLEX devices into one or more Configuration EPROMs. The MAX+PLUS II software allows you to select the appropriate Configuration EPROM to most efficiently store the data for each FLEX device. Moreover, when compiling for 3.3-V devices, e.g., FLEX 10KA devices, the MAX+PLUS II software will automatically generate the EPC1 POF with the programming bit set for 3.3-V operation.

The POF includes a preamble, cyclic redundancy code (CRC), and synchronization data that allow the POF to be used in a serial bitstream. The POF is programmed into the Configuration EPROM with the MAX+PLUS II software and a Configuration EPROM programming adapter. Many programming hardware manufacturers, including Data I/O, and BP Microsystems support programming of Configuration EPROMs.



For more information on programming hardware, see the *Altera Programming Hardware Data Sheet* and *Programming Hardware Manufacturers* in the *Altera 1996 Data Book*.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** *Note (1)*

| Symbol           | Parameter                         | Conditions                                | Min  | Max | Unit |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------|-----|------|
| V <sub>CC</sub>  | Supply voltage                    | With respect to ground<br><i>Note (2)</i> | -2.0 | 7.0 | V    |
| V <sub>I</sub>   | DC input voltage                  |   | -2.0 | 7.0 | V    |
| I <sub>MAX</sub> | DC V <sub>CC</sub> or GND current |   |      | 50  | mA   |
| I <sub>OUT</sub> | DC output current, per pin        |   | -25  | 25  | mA   |
| P <sub>D</sub>   | Power dissipation                 |   |      | 250 | mW   |
| T <sub>STG</sub> | Storage temperature               | No bias                                   | -65  | 150 | °C   |
| T <sub>AMB</sub> | Ambient temperature               | Under bias                                | -65  | 135 | °C   |
| T <sub>J</sub>   | Junction temperature              | Under bias                                |      | 135 | °C   |

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

| Symbol          | Parameter                          | Conditions                              | Min         | Max             | Unit |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|------|
| V <sub>CC</sub> | Supply voltage for 5.0-V operation | <i>Notes (3), (4)</i>                   | 4.75 (4.50) | 5.25 (5.50)     | V    |
|                 | Supply voltage for 3.3-V operation | <i>Notes (3), (4)</i>                   | 3.0 (3.0)   | 3.6 (3.6)       | V    |
| V <sub>I</sub>  | Input voltage                      | With respect to ground, <i>Note (2)</i> | 0           | V <sub>CC</sub> | V    |
| V <sub>O</sub>  | Output voltage                     |   | 0           | V <sub>CC</sub> | V    |
| T <sub>A</sub>  | Operating temperature              | For commercial use                      | 0           | 70              | °C   |
|                 |                                    | For industrial use                      | -40         | 85              | °C   |
| t <sub>R</sub>  | Input rise time                    |   |             | 20              | ns   |
| t <sub>F</sub>  | Input fall time                    |   |             | 20              | ns   |

**DC Operating Conditions** *Notes (5), (6)*

| Symbol          | Parameter                                | Conditions                                    | Min                   | Max                   | Unit |
|-----------------|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| V <sub>IH</sub> | High-level input voltage                 |   | 2.0                   | V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3 | V    |
| V <sub>IL</sub> | Low-level input voltage                  |   | -0.3                  | 0.8                   | V    |
| V <sub>OH</sub> | 5.0-V mode high-level TTL output voltage | I <sub>OH</sub> = -4 mA DC, <i>Note (7)</i>   | 2.4                   |                       | V    |
|                 | 3.3-V mode high-level TTL output voltage | I <sub>OH</sub> = -0.1 mA DC, <i>Note (7)</i> | V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2 |                       |      |
| V <sub>OL</sub> | Low-level output voltage                 | I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA DC, <i>Note (7)</i>    |                       | 0.45                  | V    |
| I <sub>I</sub>  | Input leakage current                    | V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or ground    | -10                   | 10                    | μA   |
| I <sub>OZ</sub> | Tri-state output off-state current       | V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or ground    | -10                   | 10                    | μA   |

**EPC1213, EPC1064 & EPC1064V Device I<sub>CC</sub> Supply Current Values**

| Symbol           | Parameter   | Conditions   | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|------------------|---|--------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| I <sub>CC0</sub> | V <sub>CC</sub> supply current (standby)              |              |     | 100 | 200 | μA   |
| I <sub>CC1</sub> | V <sub>CC</sub> supply current (during configuration) | DCLK = 6 MHz |     | 10  | 50  | mA   |

**EPC1 Device  $I_{CC}$  Supply Current Values**

| Symbol    | Parameter                                      | Conditions              | Min | Typ | Max | Unit          |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| $I_{CC0}$ | $V_{CC}$ supply current (standby)              |                         |     | 50  | 100 | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| $I_{CC1}$ | $V_{CC}$ supply current (during configuration) | DCLK = 10 MHz, Note (8) |     | 30  | 50  | mA            |

**EPC1441 Device  $I_{CC}$  Supply Current Values**

| Symbol    | Parameter                                      | Conditions              | Min | Typ | Max | Unit          |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| $I_{CC0}$ | $V_{CC}$ supply current (standby)              |                         |     | 30  | 60  | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| $I_{CC1}$ | $V_{CC}$ supply current (during configuration) | DCLK = 10 MHz, Note (8) |     | 15  | 30  | mA            |

**Capacitance** Note (9)

| Symbol    | Parameter              | Conditions                                    | Min | Max | Unit        |
|-----------|------------------------|---|-----|-----|-------------|
| $C_{IN}$  | Input pin capacitance  | $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$  |     | 10  | $\text{pF}$ |
| $C_{OUT}$ | Output pin capacitance | $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ |     | 10  | $\text{pF}$ |

**FLEX 10K & FLEX 6000 Device Configuration Parameters Using EPC1 & EPC1441**

| Symbol      | Parameter                      | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $t_{CE}$    | OE high to first clock delay   |            |     |     | 200 | ns   |
| $t_{OEZX}$  | OE high to data output enabled |            |     |     | 160 | ns   |
| $t_{CO}$    | DCLK to data out delay         |            |     |     | 30  | ns   |
| $t_{MCH}$   | DCLK high time in master mode  |            | 30  | 50  | 150 | ns   |
| $t_{MCL}$   | DCLK low time in master mode   |            | 30  | 50  | 150 | ns   |
| $t_{SCH}$   | DCLK high time in slave mode   |            | 30  |     |     | ns   |
| $t_{SCL}$   | DCLK low time in slave mode    |            | 30  |     |     | ns   |
| $t_{CASC}$  | CLK rising edge to nCASC       |            |     |     | 20  | ns   |
| $t_{CCA}$   | nCS to nCASC cascade delay     |            |     |     | 10  | ns   |
| $f_{CDOE}$  | CLK to data enable/disable     |            |     |     | 30  | ns   |
| $t_{OEC}$   | OE low to CLK disable delay    |            |     |     | 45  | ns   |
| $t_{NRCAS}$ | OE low (reset) to nCASC delay  |            |     |     | 25  | ns   |
| $t_{NRR}$   | OE low time (reset) minimum    |            | 100 |     |     | ns   |

**FLEX 8000 Device Configuration Parameters Using EPC1, EPC1441, EPC1213, EPC1064 & EPC1064V**

|                    |  |            | EPC1064V |     | EPC1064<br>EPC1213 |     | EPC1<br>EPC1441 |     |      |
|--------------------|--|------------|----------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------|
| Symbol             | Parameter                                    | Conditions | Min      | Max | Min                | Max | Min             | Max | Unit |
| t <sub>OEZX</sub>  | OE high to DATA output enabled               |            |          | 75  |                    | 50  |                 | 50  | ns   |
| t <sub>CSZX</sub>  | nCS low to DATA output enabled               |            |          | 75  |                    | 50  |                 | 50  | ns   |
| t <sub>CSXZ</sub>  | nCS high to DATA output disabled             |            |          | 75  |                    | 50  |                 | 50  | ns   |
| t <sub>CSS</sub>   | nCS low setup time to first DCLK rising edge |            | 150      |     | 100                |     | 50              |     | ns   |
| t <sub>CSH</sub>   | nCS low hold time after DCLK rising edge     |            | 0        |     | 0                  |     | 0               |     | ns   |
| t <sub>DSU</sub>   | Data setup time before rising edge on DCLK   |            | 75       |     | 50                 |     | 50              |     | ns   |
| t <sub>DH</sub>    | Data hold time after rising edge on DCLK     |            | 0        |     | 0                  |     | 0               |     | ns   |
| t <sub>CO</sub>    | DCLK to DATA out delay                       |            |          | 100 |                    | 75  |                 | 75  | ns   |
| t <sub>CK</sub>    | Clock period                                 |            | 240      |     | 160                |     | 100             |     | ns   |
| f <sub>CK</sub>    | Clock frequency                              |            |          | 4   |                    | 6   |                 | 10  | MHz  |
| t <sub>CL</sub>    | DCLK low time                                |            | 120      |     | 80                 |     | 50              |     | ns   |
| t <sub>CH</sub>    | DCLK high time                               |            | 120      |     | 80                 |     | 50              |     | ns   |
| t <sub>XZ</sub>    | OE low or nCS high to DATA output disabled   |            |          | 75  |                    | 50  |                 | 50  | ns   |
| t <sub>OEW</sub>   | OE pulse width to guarantee counter reset    |            | 150      |     | 100                |     | 100             |     | ns   |
| t <sub>CASC</sub>  | Last DCLK + 1 to nCASC low delay             |            |          | 90  |                    | 60  |                 | 50  | ns   |
| t <sub>CKXZ</sub>  | Last DCLK + 1 to DATA tri-state delay        |            |          | 75  |                    | 50  |                 | 50  | ns   |
| t <sub>CEOUT</sub> | nCS high to nCASC high delay                 |            |          | 150 |                    | 100 |                 | 100 | ns   |

**Notes to tables:**

- (1) See *Operating Requirements for Altera Devices Data Sheet* in the *Altera 1996 Data Book*.
- (2) Minimum DC input is -0.3 V. During transitions, the inputs may undershoot to -2.0 V or overshoot to 7.0 V for periods shorter than 20 ns under no-load conditions.
- (3) Numbers in parentheses are for industrial-temperature-range versions
- (4) Maximum V<sub>CC</sub> rise time is 100 ms.
- (5) Typical values are for T<sub>A</sub> = 25° C and V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V.
- (6) Operating conditions: V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V ± 5%, T<sub>A</sub> = 0° C to 70° C for commercial use at 5.0-V V<sub>CC</sub>.  
V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V ± 10%, T<sub>A</sub> = -40° C to 85° C for industrial use at 5.0-V V<sub>CC</sub>.  
V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 10%, T<sub>A</sub> = 0° C to 70° C for commercial use at 3.3-V V<sub>CC</sub>.  
V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V ± 10%, T<sub>A</sub> = -40° C to 85° C for industrial use at 3.3-V V<sub>CC</sub>.
- (7) The I<sub>OH</sub> parameter refers to high-level TTL output current; the I<sub>OL</sub> parameter refers to low-level TTL output current.
- (8) Maximum DCLK for EPC1 and EPC1441 devices is 10 MHz when V<sub>CC</sub> is 5.0 V and 5 MHz when V<sub>CC</sub> is 3.3 V.
- (9) Capacitance is sample-tested only.



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