

# Configure a One Shot With TI Programmable Logic Devices



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Interface Logic

TI programmable logic devices (TPLD) can be configured to behave as monostable multivibrators (also known as one-shots), which, upon receiving an input trigger signal of variable length, output a fixed length pulse signal. The design captured in [Figure 1](#) utilizes the internal oscillator, counter, and lookup table modules in a TPLD device to act as a non-retriggerrable one-shot.

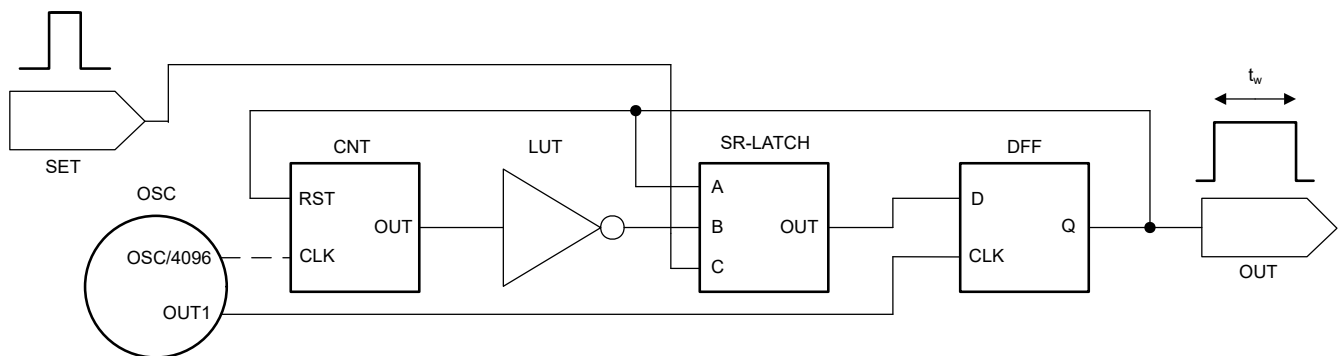


Figure 1. One Shot Schematic

## Example Configuration

The 2MHz oscillator is predivided by 8 and outputs a frequency of 250kHz. The counter module (CNT in [Figure 1](#)) further divides this frequency by 4096, and thus is driven by a 61Hz signal on the CLK input. The counter module data is set to 255, meaning the counter outputs a high pulse every 255 clock cycles. In this design, the input frequency to the counter module has a period of  $1 \div 61\text{Hz} = 16.4\text{ms}$ , which means the counter pulses high approximately every 4.2s. This means the output pulse width will be approximately 4.2s upon receiving an appropriate input trigger signal.

### OSCILLATOR ⓘ



Name	OSC
Label	
Power Mode	Auto Power On
Clock Source	Internal RC Oscillator
Frequency	2 MHz
Clock Pre Divider	/8
OUT0 Second Stage Divider	/12
OUT1 Second Stage Divider	/12
Power Control Source Select	From register
PDWN Control	Power down
Device MacroCell Allocated	OSC0

### COUNTER ⓘ

Name	CNT
Label	
Clock Source	OSC/4096
Control Data	255
Reset Mode	Both falling and rising edges
Device MacroCell Allocated	LUT4_0_CNTDLY2

Figure 2. Oscillator and Counter Configurations

The output of the counter module is inverted and connected to a lookup table configured as an SR-Latch. The C input of the LUT configured as an SR-Latch is connected to the input pin named *SET* which provides the desired trigger signal. When *SET* pulses high, the SR-Latch outputs high and the DFF latches the input signal and begins outputting the pulse signal. The DFF also resets the counter module so that the counter module has to count all 255 clock cycles from the internal oscillator. Once the counter receives 255 clock cycles from the internal oscillator, the module pulses high, causing the SR-Latch to reset the DFF until the *SET* pin receives another high pulse.

LOOKUP TABLE 		D FLIP FLOP 	
Name	SR-LATCH	Name	DFF
Label	, +1 more lines	Label	
Number of Inputs	3	Mode	DFF
Boolean Function	Equation	Generate Inverted Output	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equation	(A & B)   C	Invert Clock Input	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disable Top Label Calculations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Initial Polarity	Low
Device MacroCell Allocated	LUT3_2	Reset/Set Select	No Reset or Set
		Device MacroCell Allocated	Any(LUT2_1_DFF1)

**Figure 3. DFF and LUT (SR-Latch) Configurations**

### Design Considerations

- The output pulse width can be calculated using the equation (counter data  $\times$   $t_{CNT}$ ), where  $t_{CNT}$  is equal to the period of the counter CLK input or  $(1 \div$  counter clock frequency). In the above design, the counter clock frequency was 61Hz and  $t_{CNT}$  was 16.4ms
- The input pulse width must be greater than  $3t_{CNT}$  to trigger the one-shot, since the counter module pulses high for the next two incoming clock cycles upon reset
- TPLD oscillators have an accuracy of  $\pm 5\%$  and the output pulse width can vary considerably from device to device. If precision pulse generation is necessary, consider providing an external clock signal from a crystal oscillator
- If a button or otherwise noisy input signal is being used to trigger the pulse, configure the input pin as a Schmitt trigger input and provide an external RC filter to prevent unwanted pulses from triggering
- Need additional assistance? Ask our engineers a question on the [TI E2E™ logic support forum](#).

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