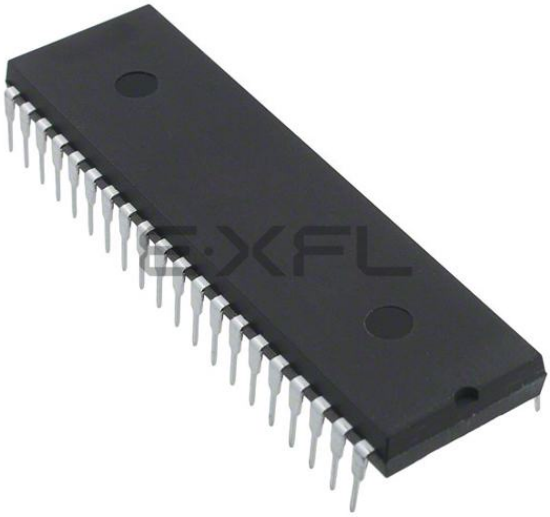
Microchip Technology - SST89E516RD-40-C-PIE-NXX Datasheet



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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	36
Program Memory Size	72KB (72K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Through Hole
Package / Case	40-DIP (0.600", 15.24mm)
Supplier Device Package	40-PDIL
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/sst89e516rd-40-c-pie-nxx

Functional Blocks

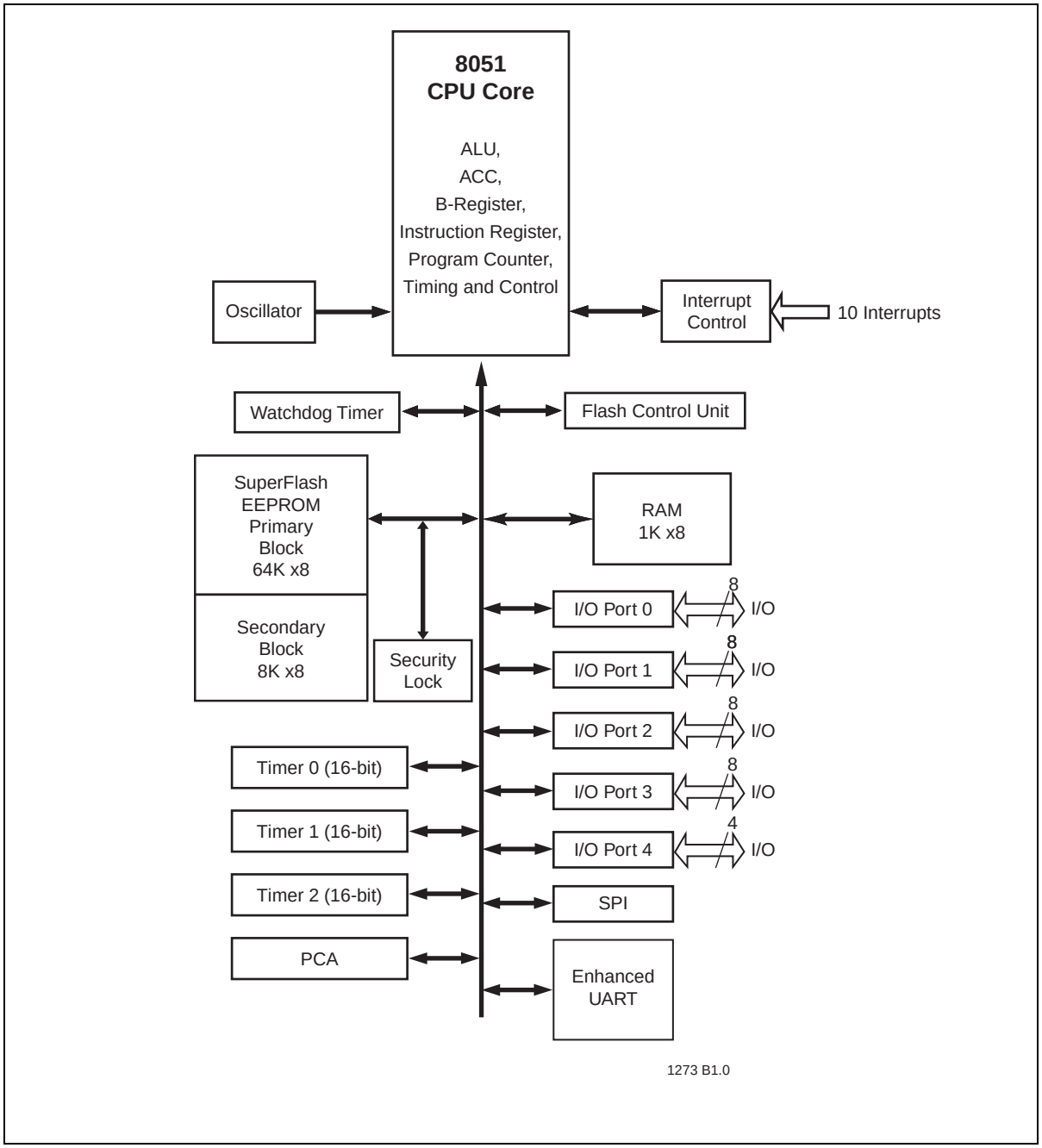

Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram

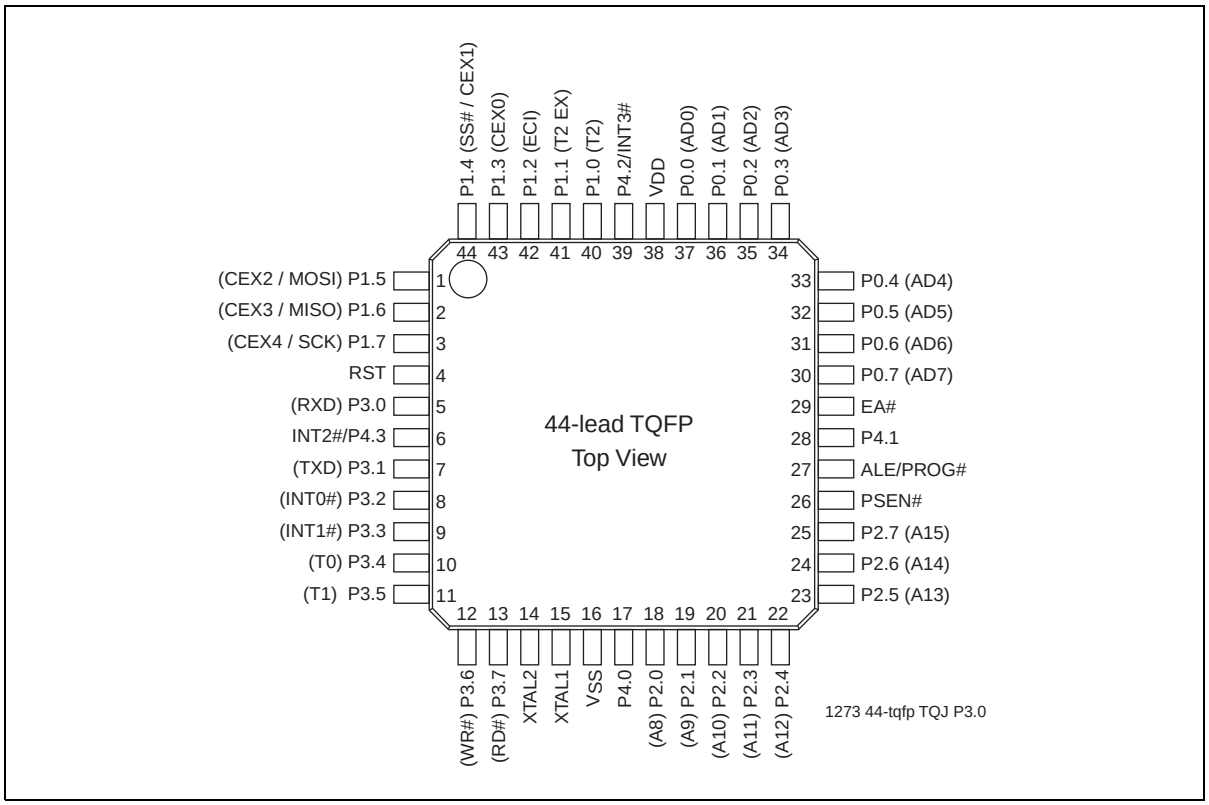

Figure 4: Pin Assignments for 44-lead TQFP

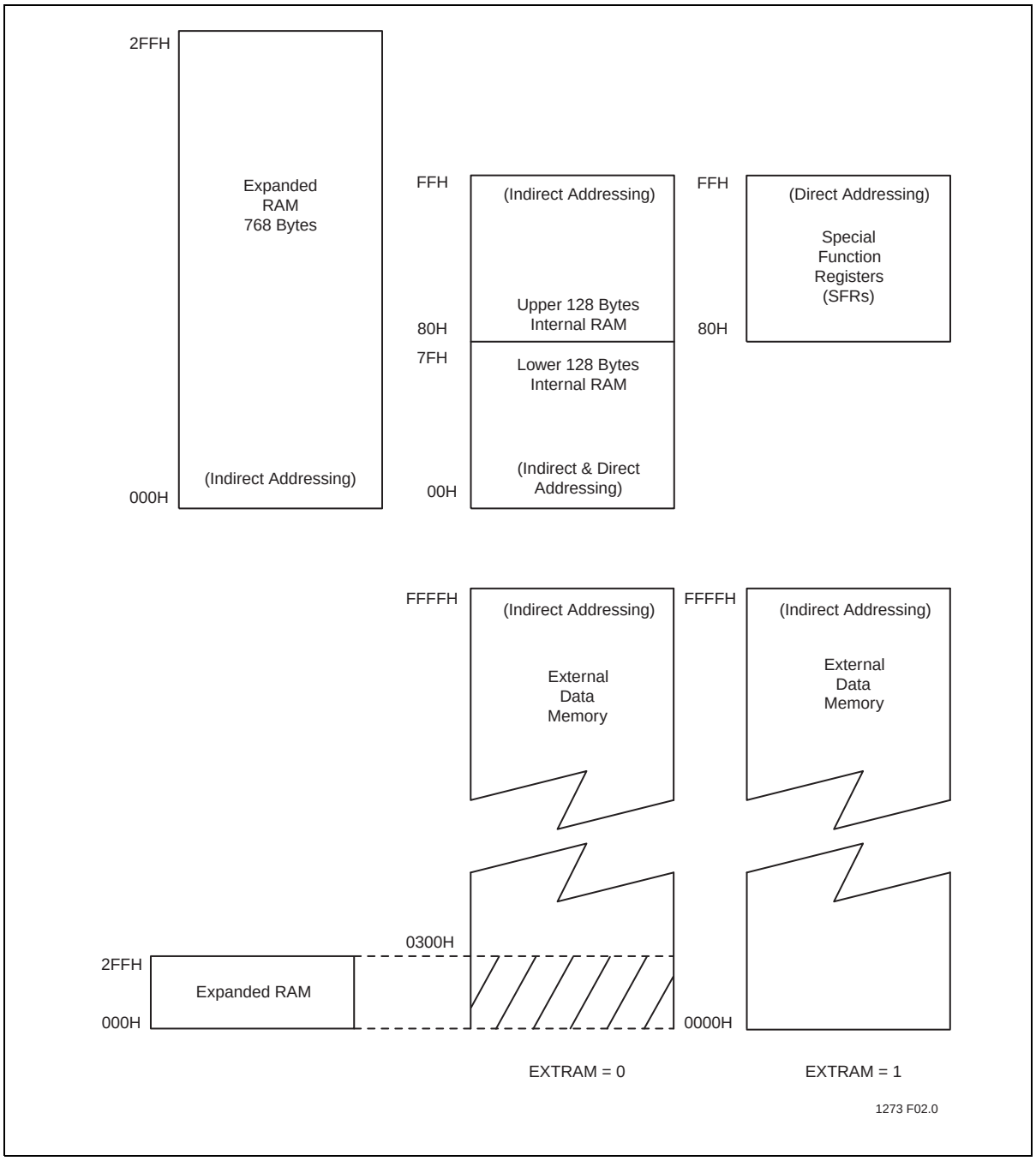

Figure 7: Internal and External Data Memory Structure

Auxiliary Register (AUXR)

Location	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
8EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	EXTRAM	AO	xxxxxx00b

Symbol Function

EXTRAM Internal/External RAM access
0: Internal Expanded RAM access within range of 00H to 2FFH using MOVX @Ri / @DPTR. Beyond 300H, the MCU always accesses external data memory.
For details, refer to Section , “Expanded Data RAM Addressing” .
1: External data memory access.

AO Disable/Enable ALE
0: ALE is emitted at a constant rate of 1/3 the oscillator frequency in 6 clock mode, 1/6 f_{OSC} in 12 clock mode.
1: ALE is active only during a MOVX or MOVC instruction.

Auxiliary Register 1 (AUXR1)

Location	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
A2H	-	-	-	-	GF2	0	-	DPS	xxxx00x0b

Symbol Function

GF2 General purpose user-defined flag.

DPS DPTR registers select bit.
0: DPTR0 is selected.
1: DPTR1 is selected.

Watchdog Timer Control Register (WDTC)

Location	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
C0H	-	-	-	WDOUT	WDRE	WDTS	WDT	SWDT	xxx00000b

Symbol Function

WDOUT Watchdog output enable.
0: Watchdog reset will not be exported on Reset pin.
1: Watchdog reset if enabled by WDRE, will assert Reset pin for 32 clocks.

WDRE Watchdog timer reset enable.
0: Disable watchdog timer reset.
1: Enable watchdog timer reset.

WDTS Watchdog timer reset flag.
0: External hardware reset or power-on reset clears the flag.
Flag can also be cleared by writing a 1.
Flag survives if chip reset happened because of watchdog timer overflow.
1: Hardware sets the flag on watchdog overflow.

WDT Watchdog timer refresh.
0: Hardware resets the bit when refresh is done.
1: Software sets the bit to force a watchdog timer refresh.

SWDT Start watchdog timer.
0: Stop WDT.
1: Start WDT.

PCA Timer/Counter Mode Register[1] (CMOD)

Location	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
D9H	CIDL	WDTE	-	-	-	CPS1	CPS0	ECF	00xxx000b

1. Not bit addressable

Symbol **Function**

CIDL Counter Idle Control:
0: Programs the PCA Counter to continue functioning during idle mode
1: Programs the PCA Counter to be gated off during idle

WDTE Watchdog Timer Enable:
0: Disables Watchdog Timer function on PCA module 4
1: Enables Watchdog Timer function on PCA module 4

- Not implemented, reserved for future use.
Note: User should not write '1's to reserved bits. The value read from a reserved bit is indeterminate.

CPS1 PCA Count Pulse Select bit 1

CPS0 PCA Count Pulse Select bit 2

CPS1	CPS0	Selected PCA Input[1]	
0	0	0	Internal clock, f_{OSC}/6 in 6 clock mode (f_{OSC}/12 in 12 clock mode)
0	1	1	Internal clock, f_{OSC}/2 in 6 clock mode (f_{OSC}/4 in 12 clock mode)
1	0	2	Timer 0 overflow
1	1	3	External clock at ECI/P1.2 pin
			(max. rate = f_{OSC}/4 in 6 clock mode, f_{OSC}/8 in 12 clock mode)

1. f_{OSC} = oscillator frequency

ECF PCA Enable Counter Overflow interrupt:
0: Disables the CF bit in CCON
1: Enables CF bit in CCON to generate an interrupt

Serial Port Control Register (SCON)

Location	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Reset Value
98H	SM0/FE	SM1	SM2	REN	TB8	RB8	TI	RI	00000000b

Symbol **Function**

FE — Set SMOD0 = 1 to access FE bit.
0: No framing error
1: Framing Error. Set by receiver when an invalid stop bit is detected. This bit needs to be cleared by software.

SM0 — SMOD0 = 0 to access SM0 bit.
Serial Port Mode Bit 0

SM1 — Serial Port Mode Bit 1

SM0	SM1	Mode	Description	Baud Rate[1]
0	0	0	Shift Register	f_{OSC}/6 (6 clock mode) or f_{OSC}/12 (12 clock mode)
0	1	1	8-bit UART	Variable
1	0	2	9-bit UART	f_{OSC}/32 or f_{OSC}/16 (6 clock mode) or f_{OSC}/64 or f_{OSC}/32 (12 clock mode)
1	1	3	9-bit UART	Variable

1. f_{OSC} = oscillator frequency

SM2 — Enables the Automatic Address Recognition feature in Modes 2 or 3. If SM2 = 1 then RI will not be set unless the received 9th data bit (RB8) is 1, indicating an address, and the received byte is a given or broadcast address. In Mode 1, if SM2 = 1 then RI will not be activated unless a valid stop bit was received. In Mode 0, SM2 should be 0.

REN — Enables serial reception.
0: to disable reception.
1: to enable reception.

TB8 — The 9th data bit that will be transmitted in Modes 2 and 3. Set or clear by software as desired.

RB8 — In Modes 2 and 3, the 9th data bit that was received. In Mode 1, if SM2 = 0, RB8 is the stop bit that was received. In Mode 0, RB8 is not used.

TI — Transmit interrupt flag. Set by hardware at the end of the 8th bit time in Mode 0, or at the beginning of the stop bit in the other modes, in any serial transmission, Must be cleared by software.

RI — Receive interrupt flag. Set by hardware at the end of the8th bit time in Mode 0, or halfway through the stop bit time in the other modes, in any serial reception (except see SM2). Must be cleared by software.

Table 17: Timer/Counter 2

	Mode	T2CON	
		Internal Control[1]	External Control[2]
Used as Timer	16-bit Auto-Reload	00H	08H
	16-bit Capture	01H	09H
	Baud rate generator receive and transmit same baud rate	34H	36H
	Receive only	24H	26H
	Transmit only	14H	16H
Used as Counter	16-bit Auto-Reload	02H	0AH
	16-bit Capture	03H	0BH

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1. Capture/Reload occurs only on timer/counter overflow.
2. Capture/Reload occurs on timer/counter overflow and a 1 to 0 transition on T2EX (P1.1) pin except when Timer 2 is used in the baud rate generating mode.

Programmable Clock-Out

A 50% duty cycle clock can be programmed to come out on P1.0. This pin, besides being a regular I/O pin, has two alternate functions. It can be programmed:

1. to input the external clock for Timer/Counter 2, or
2. to output a 50% duty cycle clock ranging from 122 Hz to 8 MHz at a 16 MHz operating frequency (61 Hz to 4 MHz in 12 clock mode).

To configure Timer/Counter 2 as a clock generator, bit
C/#T2 (in T2CON) must be cleared and bit T20E in T2MOD must be set. Bit TR2 (T2CON.2) also must be set to start the timer.

The Clock-Out frequency depends on the oscillator frequency and the reload value of Timer 2 capture registers (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) as shown in this equation:

$$\frac{\text{Oscillator Frequency}}{n \times (65536 - \text{RCAP2H, RCAP2L})}$$

n =2 (in 6 clock mode)
4 (in 12 clock mode)

Where (RCAP2H, RCAP2L) = the contents of RCAP2H and RCAP2L taken as a 16-bit unsigned integer.

In the Clock-Out mode, Timer 2 roll-overs will not generate an interrupt. This is similar to when it is used as a baud-rate generator. It is possible to use Timer 2 as a baud-rate generator and a clock generator simultaneously. Note, however, that the baud-rate and the Clock-Out frequency will not be the same.

Serial I/O

Full-Duplex, Enhanced UART

The device serial I/O port is a full-duplex port that allows data to be transmitted and received simultaneously in hardware by the transmit and receive registers, respectively, while the software is performing other tasks. The transmit and receive registers are both located in the Serial Data Buffer (SBUF) special function register. Writing to the SBUF register loads the transmit register, and reading from the SBUF register obtains the contents of the receive register.

The UART has four modes of operation which are selected by the Serial Port Mode Specifier (SM0 and SM1) bits of the Serial Port Control (SCON) special function register. In all four modes, transmission is initiated by any instruction that uses the SBUF register as a destination register. Reception is initiated in mode 0 when the Receive Interrupt (RI) flag bit of the Serial Port Control (SCON) SFR is cleared and the Reception Enable/ Disable (REN) bit of the SCON register is set. Reception is initiated in the other modes by the incoming start bit if the REN bit of the SCON register is set.

Framing Error Detection

Framing Error Detection is a feature, which allows the receiving controller to check for valid stop bits in modes 1, 2, or 3. Missing stops bits can be caused by noise in serial lines or from simultaneous transmission by two CPUs.

Framing Error Detection is selected by going to the PCON register and changing SMOD0 = 1 (see Figure 17). If a stop bit is missing, the Framing Error bit (FE) will be set. Software may examine the FE bit after each reception to check for data errors. After the FE bit has been set, it can only be cleared by software. Valid stop bits do not clear FE. When FE is enabled, RI rises on the stop bit, instead of the last data bit (see Figure 18 and Figure 19).

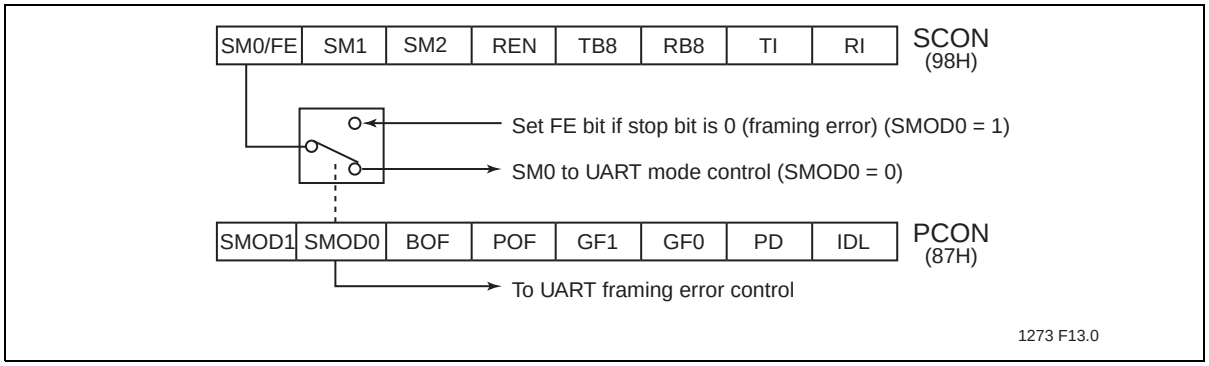

Figure 17: Framing Error Block Diagram

If mode 1 is used, the stop bit takes the place of the 9th bit. Bit RI is set only when the received command frame address matches the device's address and is terminated by a valid stop bit. Note that mode 0 cannot be used. Setting SM2 bit in the SCON register in mode 0 will have no effect.

Each slave's individual address is specified by SFR SADDR. SFR SADEN is a mask byte that defines "don't care" bits to form the given address when combined with SADDR. See the example below:

Slave 1

SADDR	=	1111 0001
SADEN	=	1111 1010
GIVEN	=	1111 0X0X

Slave 2

SADDR	=	1111 0011
SADEN	=	1111 1001
GIVEN	=	1111 0XX1

Using the Given Address to Select Slaves

Any bits masked off by a 0 from SADEN become a "don't care" bit for the given address. Any bit masked off by a 1, becomes ANDED with SADDR. The "don't cares" provide flexibility in the user-defined addresses to address more slaves when using the given address.

Shown in the example above, Slave 1 has been given an address of 1111 0001 (SADDR). The SADEN byte has been used to mask off bits to a given address to allow more combinations of selecting Slave 1 and Slave 2. In this case for the given addresses, the last bit (LSB) of Slave 1 is a "don't care" and the last bit of Slave 2 is a 1. To communicate with Slave 1 and Slave 2, the master would need to send an address with the last bit equal to 1 (e.g. 1111 0001) since Slave 1's last bit is a don't care and Slave 2's last bit has to be a 1. To communicate with Slave 1 alone, the master would send an address with the last bit equal to 0 (e.g. 1111 0000), since Slave 2's last bit is a 1. See the table below for other possible combinations.

Select Slave 1 Only		
Slave 1	**Given Address**	**Possible Addresses**
	1111 0X0X	1111 0000 1111 0100

Select Slave 2 Only		
Slave 2	**Given Address**	**Possible Addresses**
	1111 0XX1	1111 0111 1111 0011

Select Slaves 1 & 2	
Slaves 1 & 2	**Possible Addresses**
	1111 0001 1111 0101

Watchdog Timer

The device offers a programmable Watchdog Timer (WDT) for fail safe protection against software deadlock and automatic recovery.

To protect the system against software deadlock, the user software must refresh the WDT within a user-defined time period. If the software fails to do this periodical refresh, an internal hardware reset will be initiated if enabled (WDRE= 1). The software can be designed such that the WDT times out if the program does not work properly.

The WDT in the device uses the system clock (XTAL1) as its time base. So strictly speaking, it is a watchdog counter rather than a watchdog timer. The WDT register will increment every 344,064 crystal clocks. The upper 8-bits of the time base register (WDTD) are used as the reload register of the WDT.

The WDTS flag bit is set by WDT overflow and is not changed by WDT reset. User software can clear WDTS by writing “1” to it.

Figure 23 provides a block diagram of the WDT. Two SFRs (WDTC and WDTD) control watchdog timer operation. During idle mode, WDT operation is temporarily suspended, and resumes upon an interrupt exit from idle.

The time-out period of the WDT is calculated as follows:

Period = (255 - WDTD) * 344064 * $1/f_{CLK\ (XTAL1)}$

where WDTD is the value loaded into the WDTD register and f_{OSC} is the oscillator frequency.

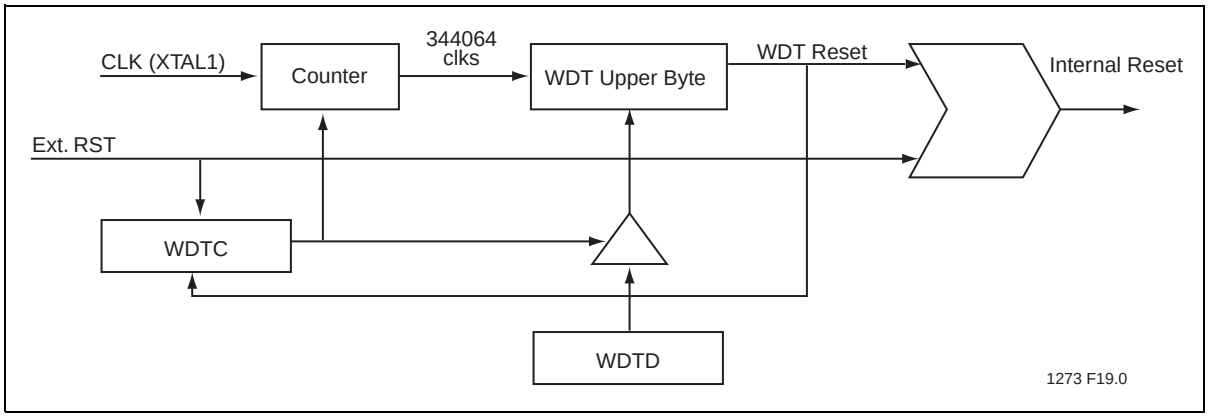

Figure 23: Block Diagram of Programmable Watchdog Timer

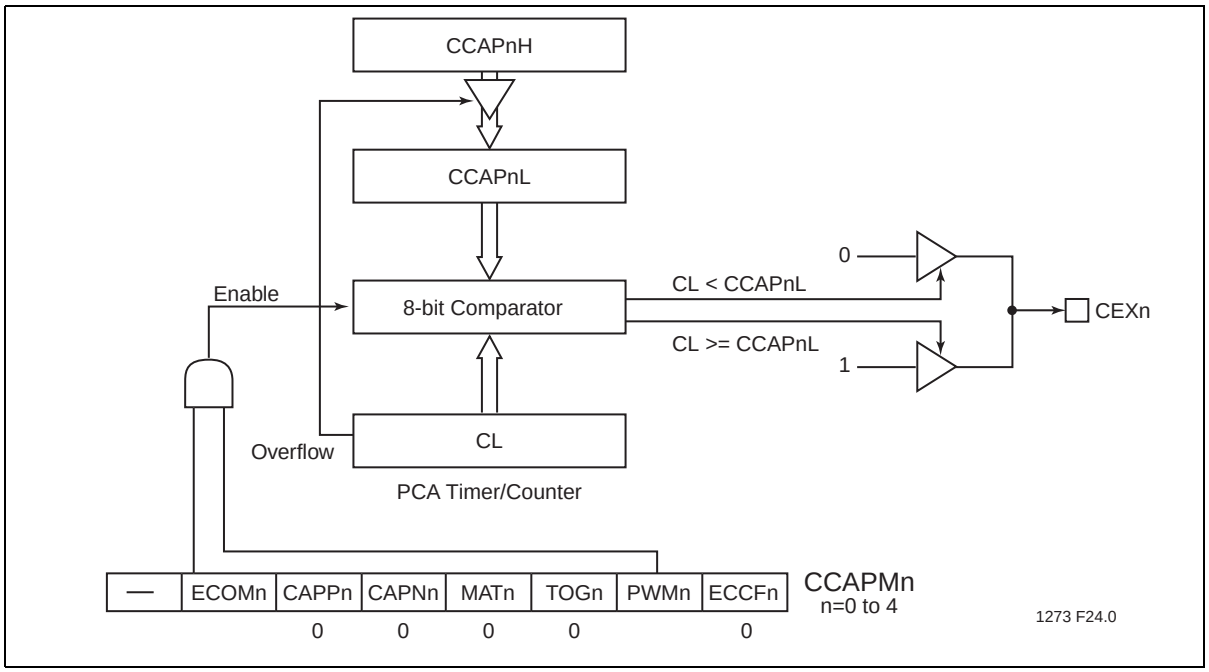

Figure 28: PCA Pulse Width Modulator Mode

Table 24: Pulse Width Modulator Frequencies

PCA Timer Mode	PWM Frequency	
	12 MHz	**16 MHz**
1/12 Oscillator Frequency	3.9 KHz	5.2 KHz
1/4 Oscillator Frequency	11.8 KHz	15.6 KHz
Timer 0 Overflow:		
8-bit	15.5 Hz	20.3 Hz
16-bit	0.06 Hz	0.08 Hz
8-bit Auto-Reload	3.9 KHz to 15.3 Hz	5.2 KHz to 20.3 Hz
External Input (Max)	5.9 KHz	7.8 KHz

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```
CLR EA; Hold off interrupts

MOVCCAP4L, #00; Next compare value is within

MOVCCAP4H, CH; 65,535 counts of the
; current PCA

SETBEA; timer value

RET

;===========================================
```

This routine should not be part of an interrupt service routine. If the program counter goes astray and gets stuck in an infinite loop, interrupts will still be serviced and the watchdog will keep getting reset. Thus, the purpose of the watchdog would be defeated. Instead, call this subroutine from the main program of the PCA timer.

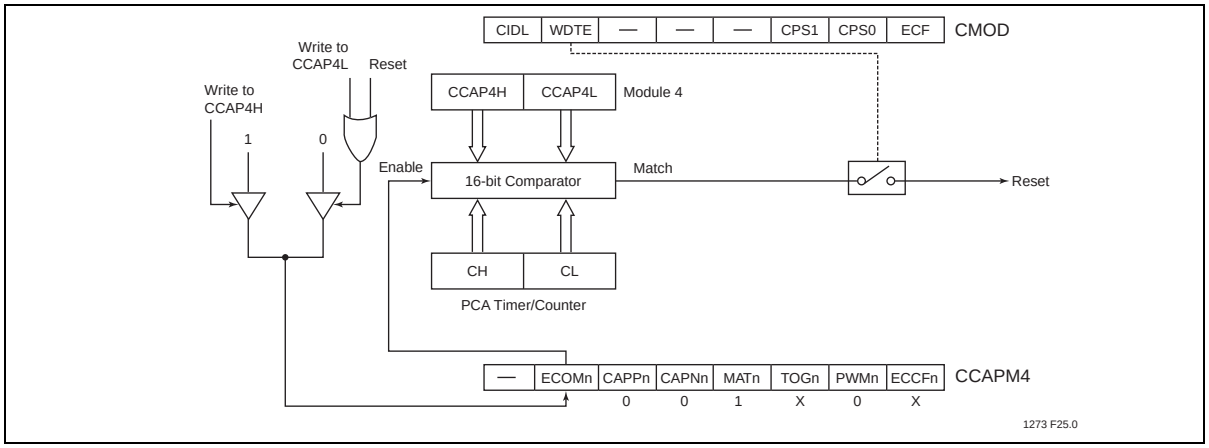

Figure 29: PCA Watchdog Timer (Module 4 only)

Reset

A system reset initializes the MCU and begins program execution at program memory location 0000H. The reset input for the device is the RST pin. In order to reset the device, a logic level high must be applied to the RST pin for at least two machine cycles (24 clocks), after the oscillator becomes stable. ALE, PSEN# are weakly pulled high during reset. During reset, ALE and PSEN# output a high level in order to perform a proper reset. This level must not be affected by external element. A system reset will not affect the 1 KByte of on-chip RAM while the device is running, however, the contents of the on-chip RAM during power up are indeterminate. Following reset, all Special Function Registers (SFR) return to their reset values outlined in Tables 6 to 10.

Power-on Reset

At initial power up, the port pins will be in a random state until the oscillator has started and the internal reset algorithm has weakly pulled all pins high. **Powering up the device without a valid reset could cause the MCU to start executing instructions from an indeterminate location. Such undefined states may inadvertently corrupt the code in the flash.**

When power is applied to the device, the RST pin must be held high long enough for the oscillator to start up (usually several milliseconds for a low frequency crystal), in addition to two machine cycles for a valid power-on reset. An example of a method to extend the RST signal is to implement a RC circuit by connecting the RST pin to V_{DD} through a 10 µF capacitor and to V_{SS} through an 8.2KΩ resistor as shown in Figure 31. Note that if an RC circuit is being used, provisions should be made to ensure the V_{DD} rise time does not exceed 1 millisecond and the oscillator start-up time does not exceed 10 milliseconds.

For a low frequency oscillator with slow start-up time the reset signal must be extended in order to account for the slow start-up time. This method maintains the necessary relationship between V_{DD} and RST to avoid programming at an indeterminate location, which may cause corruption in the code of the flash. The power-on detection is designed to work as power up initially, before the voltage reaches the brown-out detection level. The POF flag in the PCON register is set to indicate an initial power up condition. The POF flag will remain active until cleared by software. Please see Section , “Power Control Register (PCON)” on page 31 for detailed information.

For more information on system level design techniques, please review the ***FlashFlex MCU: Oscillator Circuit Design Considerations*** application note.

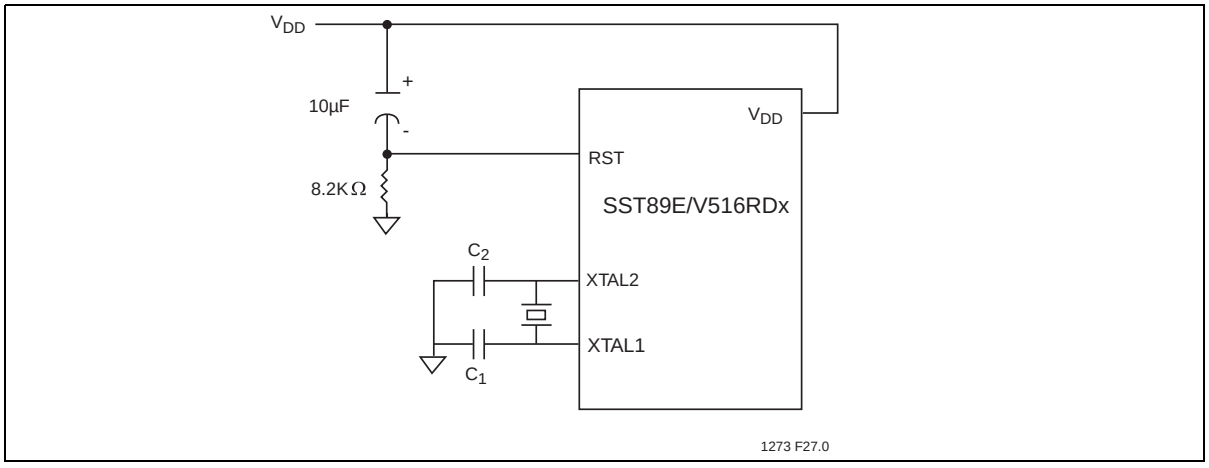

Figure 31: Power-on Reset Circuit

Table 32: Reliability Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum Specification	Units	Test Method
N_{END}[1]	Endurance	10,000	Cycles	JEDEC Standard A117
T_{DR}[1]	Data Retention	100	Years	JEDEC Standard A103
I_{LTH}[1]	Latch Up	100 + I_{DD}	mA	JEDEC Standard 78

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1. This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.

Table 33: AC Conditions of Test[1]

Input Rise/Fall Time	Output Load
10 ns	C_L = 100 pF

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1. See Figures 41 and 43

Table 34: Recommended System Power-up Timings

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Units
$T_{PU-READ}$[1]	Power-up to Read Operation	100	µs
$T_{PU-WRITE}$[1]	Power-up to Write Operation	100	µs

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1. This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter

Table 35: Pin Impedance **(V_{DD}=3.3V, T_A=25°C, f=1 Mhz, other pins open)**

Parameter	Description	Test Condition	Maximum
$C_{I/O}$[1]	I/O Pin Capacitance	$V_{I/O}$ = 0V	15 pF
C_{IN}[1]	Input Capacitance	V_{IN} = 0V	12 pF
L_{PIN}[2]	Pin Inductance		20 nH

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1. This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.
2. Refer to PCI spec.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 36: DC Electrical Characteristics for SST89E516RDx
T_A = -40°C to +85°C; V_{DD} = 4.5-5.5V; V_{SS} = 0V

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Units
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	4.5 < V_{DD} < 5.5	-0.5	0.2V_{DD} - 0.1	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	4.5 < V_{DD} < 5.5	0.2V_{DD} + 0.9	V_{DD} + 0.5	V
V_{IH1}	Input High Voltage (XTAL1, RST)	4.5 < V_{DD} < 5.5	0.7V_{DD}	V_{DD} + 0.5	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage (Ports 1.5, 1.6, 1.7)	V_{DD} = 4.5V			
		I_{OL} = 16mA		1.0	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage (Ports 1, 2, 3)[1]	V_{DD} = 4.5V			
		I_{OL} = 100µA[2]		0.3	V
		I_{OL} = 1.6mA[2]		0.45	V
		I_{OL} = 3.5mA[2]		1.0	V
V_{OL1}	Output Low Voltage (Port 0, ALE, PSEN#)[1,3]	V_{DD} = 4.5V			
		I_{OL} = 200µA[2]		0.3	V
		I_{OL} = 3.2mA[2]		0.45	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage (Ports 1, 2, 3, ALE, PSEN#)[4]	V_{DD} = 4.5V			
		I_{OH} = -10µA	V_{DD} - 0.3		V
		I_{OH} = -30µA	V_{DD} - 0.7		V
		I_{OH} = -60µA	V_{DD} - 1.5		V
V_{OH1}	Output High Voltage (Port 0 in External Bus Mode)[4]	V_{DD} = 4.5V			
		I_{OH} = -200µA	V_{DD} - 0.3		V
		I_{OH} = -3.2mA	V_{DD} - 0.7		V
V_{BOD}	Brown-out Detection Voltage		3.85	4.15	V
I_{IL}	Logical 0 Input Current (Ports 1, 2, 3)	V_{IN} = 0.4V		-75	µA
I_{TL}	Logical 1-to-0 Transition Current (Ports 1, 2, 3)[5]	V_{IN} = 2V		-650	µA
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current (Port 0)	0.45 < V_{IN} < V_{DD}-0.3		±10	µA
R_{RST}	RST Pull-down Resistor		40	225	KΩ
C_{IO}	Pin Capacitance[6]	@ 1 MHz, 25°C		15	pF
I_{DD}	Power Supply Current IAP Mode @ 40 MHz			88	mA
	Active Mode @ 40 MHz			50	mA
	Idle Mode @ 40 MHz			42	mA
	Power-down Mode (min. V_{DD} = 2V)	T_A = 0°C to +70°C		80	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C		90	µA

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1. Under steady state (non-transient) conditions, I_{OL} must be externally limited as follows:
   Maximum I_{OL} per port pin: 15mA
   Maximum I_{OL} per 8-bit port: 26mA
   Maximum I_{OL} total for all outputs: 71mA
   If I_{OL} exceeds the test condition, V_{OL} may exceed the related specification.
   Pins are not guaranteed to sink current greater than the listed test conditions.
2. Capacitive loading on Ports 0 and 2 may cause spurious noise to be superimposed on the V_{OL}s of ALE and Ports 1 & 3. The noise due to external bus capacitance discharging into the Port 0 & 2 pins when the pins make 1-to-0 transitions during bus operations. In the worst cases (capacitive loading > 100pF), the noise pulse on the ALE pin may exceed 0.8V. In such cases, it may be desirable to qualify ALE with a Schmitt Trigger, or use an address latch with a Schmitt Trigger STROBE input.
3. Load capacitance for Port 0, ALE & PSEN#= 100pF, load capacitance for all other outputs = 80pF.
4. Capacitive loading on Ports 0 and 2 may cause the V_{OH} on ALE and PSEN# to momentarily fall below the V_{DD} - 0.7 specification when the address bits are stabilizing.
5. Pins of Ports 1, 2, and 3 source a transition current when they are being externally driven from 1 to 0. The transition current reaches its maximum value when V_{IN} is approximately 2V.
6. Pin capacitance is characterized but not tested. EA# is 25pF (max).

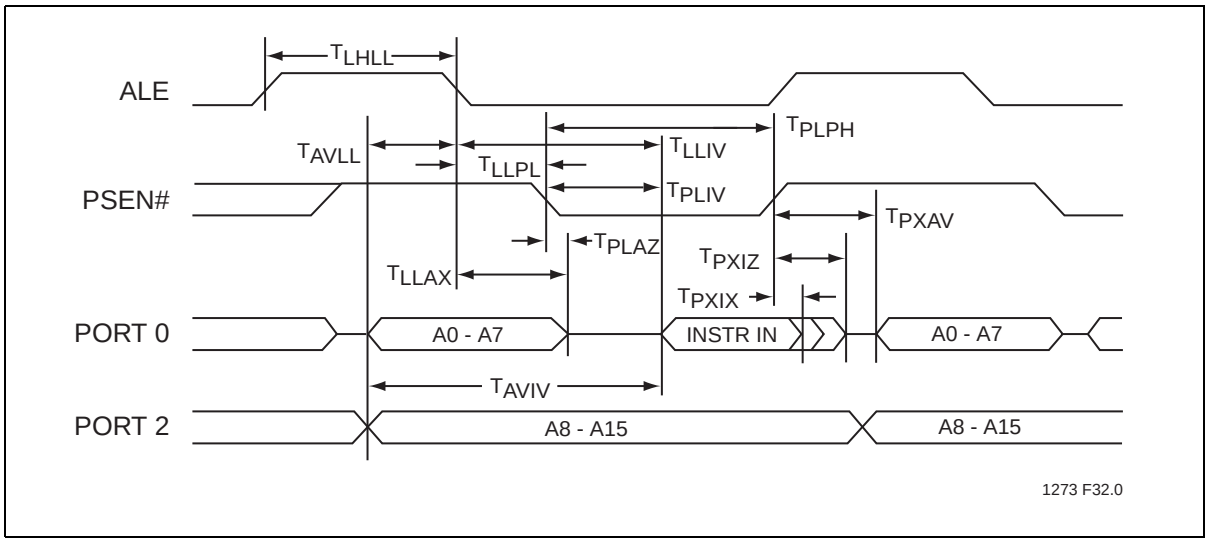


Figure 36: External Program Memory Read Cycle

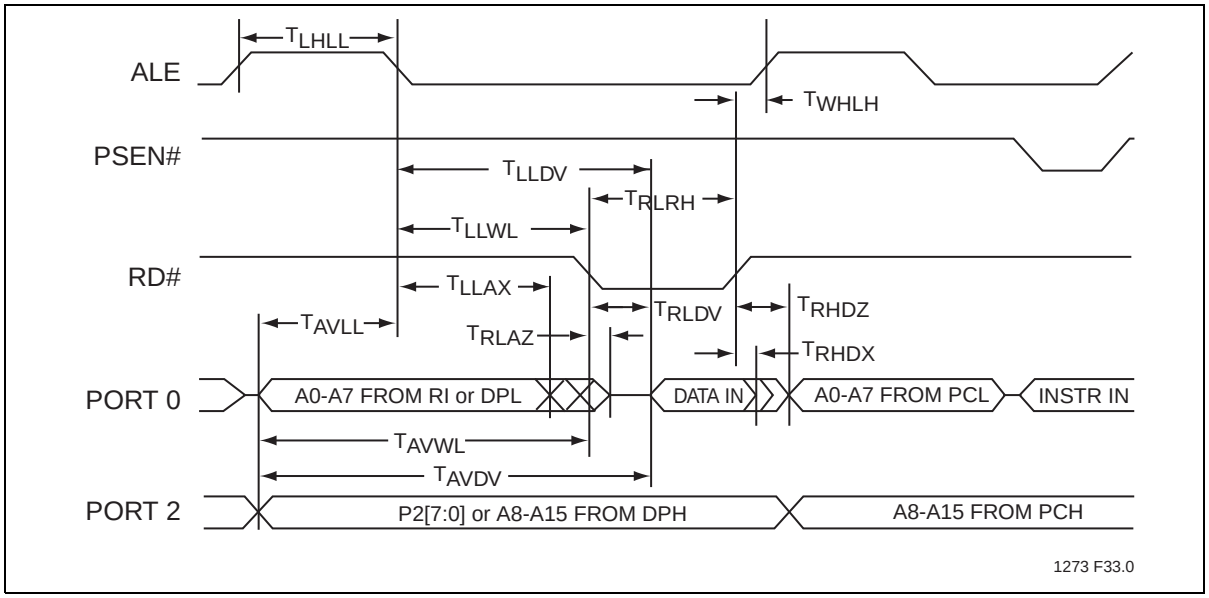


Figure 37: External Data Memory Read Cycle

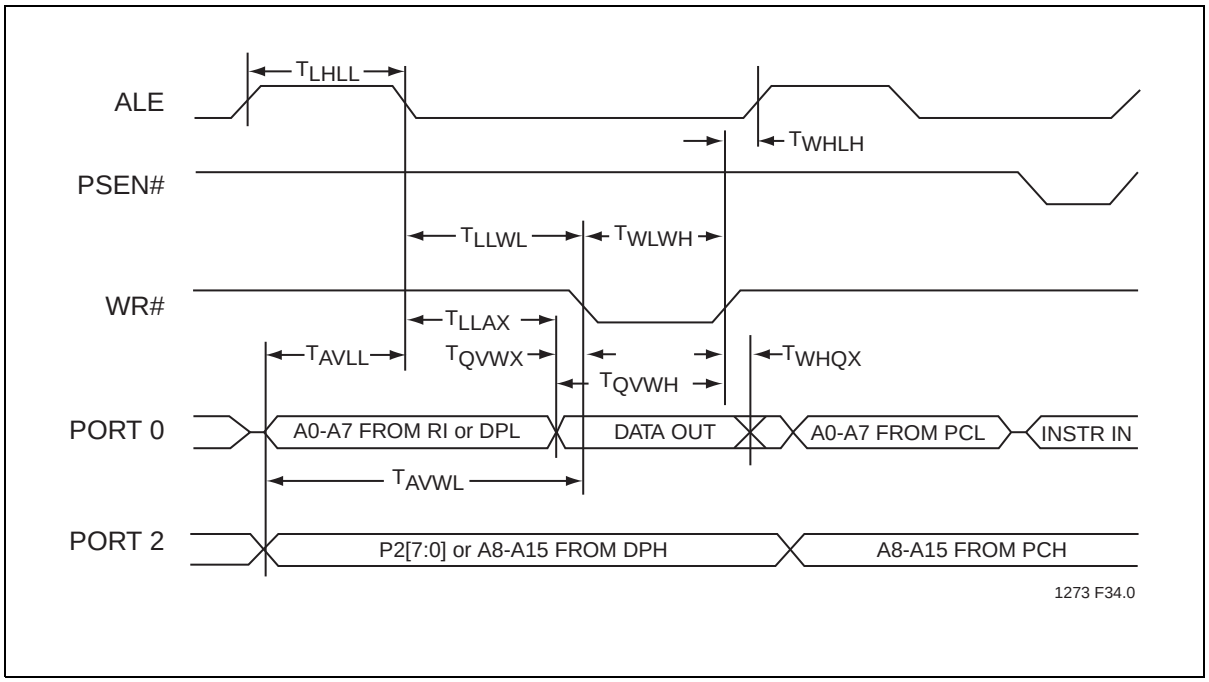


Figure 38: External Data Memory Write Cycle

Table 39: External Clock Drive

Symbol	Parameter	Oscillator						Units
		12MHz		40MHz		Variable		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$1/T_{CLCL}$	Oscillator Frequency					0	40	MHz
T_{CLCL}		83		25				ns
T_{CHCX}	High Time			8.75		$0.35T_{CLCL}$	$0.65T_{CLCL}$	ns
T_{CLCX}	Low Time			8.75		$0.35T_{CLCL}$	$0.65T_{CLCL}$	ns
T_{CLCH}	Rise Time		20		10			ns
T_{CHCL}	Fall Time		20		10			ns

T0-0.0 25093

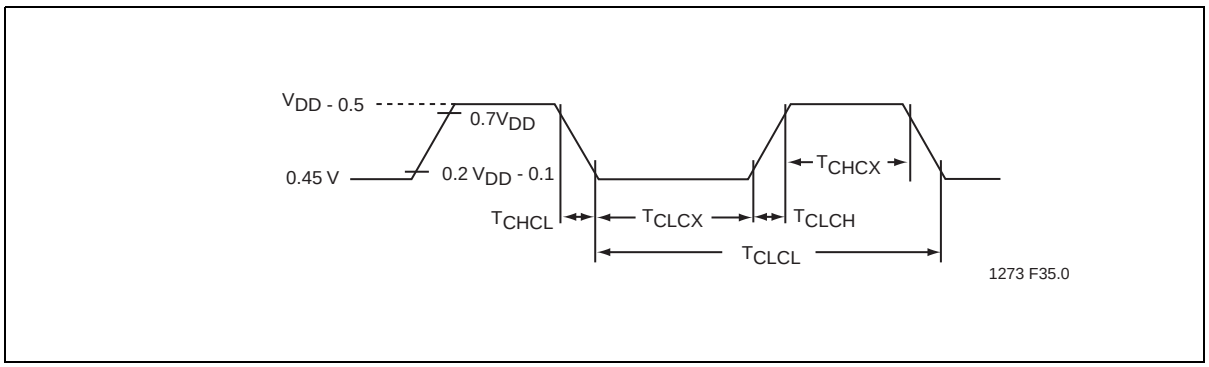
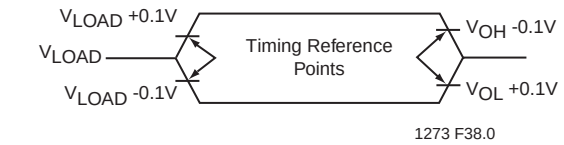


Figure 39: External Clock Drive Waveform



For timing purposes, a port pin is no longer floating when a 100 mV change from load voltage occurs, and begins to float when a 100 mV change from the loaded V_{OH}/V_{OL} level occurs. I_{OL}/I_{OH} = ± 20mA.

Figure 42: Float Waveform

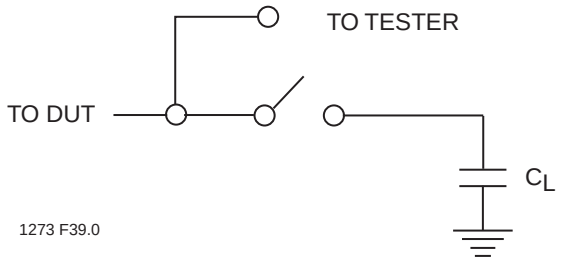
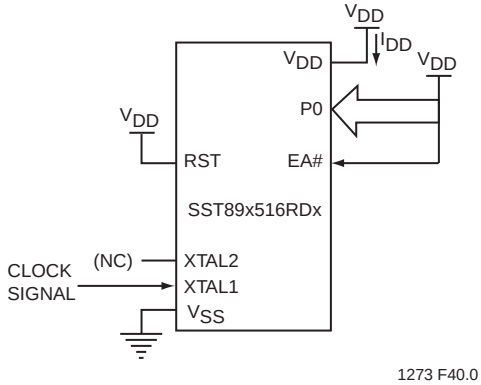


Figure 43: A Test Load Example



All other pins disconnected

Figure 44: I_{DD} Test Condition, Active Mode

Valid Combinations

Valid combinations for SST89E516RD2

SST89E516RD2-40-C-NJE	SST89E516RD2-40-C-TQJE
SST89E516RD2-40-I-NJE	SST89E516RD2-40-I-TQJE

Valid combinations for SST89V516RD2

SST89V516RD2-33-C-NJE	SST89V516RD2-33-C-TQJE
SST89V516RD2-33-I-NJE	SST89V516RD2-33-I-TQJE

Valid combinations for SST89E516RD

SST89E516RD-40-C-PIE	SST89E516RD-40-C-QIF
	SST89E516RD-40-I-QIF

Valid combinations for SST89V516RD

SST89V516RD-33-C-PIE	SST89V516RD-33-C-QIF
	SST89V516RD-33-I-QIF

Note: Valid combinations are those products in mass production or will be in mass production. Consult your SST sales representative to confirm availability of valid combinations and to determine availability of new combinations.