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Understanding <u>Embedded - CPLDs (Complex</u> <u>Programmable Logic Devices)</u>

Embedded - CPLDs, or Complex Programmable Logic Devices, are highly versatile digital logic devices used in electronic systems. These programmable components are designed to perform complex logical operations and can be customized for specific applications. Unlike fixedfunction ICs, CPLDs offer the flexibility to reprogram their configuration, making them an ideal choice for various embedded systems. They consist of a set of logic gates and programmable interconnects, allowing designers to implement complex logic circuits without needing custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - CPLDs

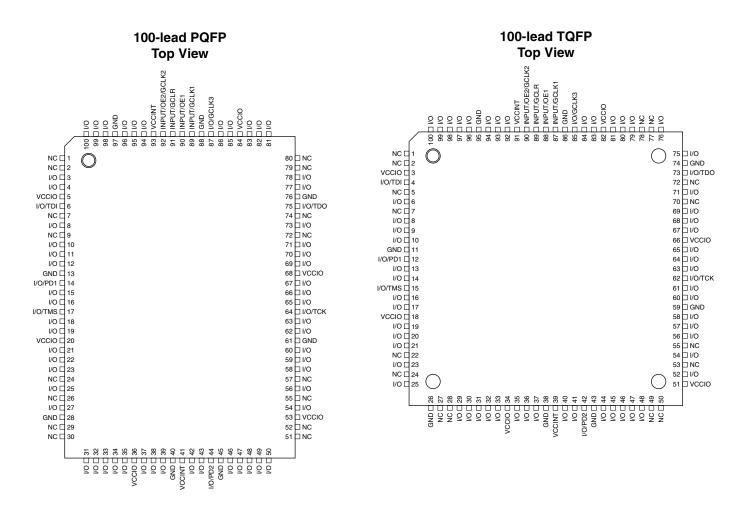
Details

E·XFI

| Details | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Product Status | Obsolete |
| Programmable Type | In System Programmable (min 10K program/erase cycles) |
| Delay Time tpd(1) Max | 20 ns |
| Voltage Supply - Internal | 3V ~ 3.6V |
| Number of Logic Elements/Blocks | - |
| Number of Macrocells | 64 |
| Number of Gates | - |
| Number of I/O | 32 |
| Operating Temperature | -40°C ~ 85°C (TA) |
| Mounting Type | Surface Mount |
| Package / Case | 44-TQFP |
| Supplier Device Package | 44-TQFP (10x10) |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf1504asvl-20ai44 |
| | |

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong







Description

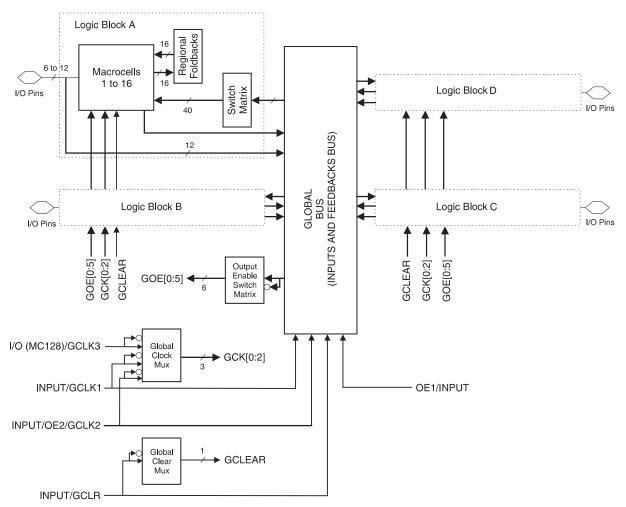
The ATF1504ASV(L) is a high-performance, high-density complex programmable logic device (CPLD) that utilizes Atmel's proven electrically-erasable memory technology. With 64 logic macrocells and up to 68 inputs, it easily integrates logic from several TTL, SSI, MSI, LSI and classic PLDs. The ATF1504ASV(L)'s enhanced routing switch matrices increase usable gate count and the odds of successful pin-locked design modifications.

The ATF1504ASV(L) has up to 68 bi-directional I/O pins and four dedicated input pins, depending on the type of device package selected. Each dedicated pin can also serve as a global control signal, register clock, register reset or output enable. Each of these control signals can be selected for use individually within each macrocell.

Each of the 64 macrocells generates a buried feedback that goes to the global bus. Each input and I/O pin also feeds into the global bus. The switch matrix in each logic block then selects 40 individual signals from the global bus. Each macrocell also generates a foldback logic term that goes to a regional bus. Cascade logic between macrocells in the ATF1504ASV(L) allows fast, efficient generation of complex logic functions. The ATF1504ASV(L) contains four such logic chains, each capable of creating sum term logic with a fan-in of up to 40 product terms.

The ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell, shown in Figure 1, is flexible enough to support highlycomplex logic functions operating at high speed. The macrocell consists of five sections: product terms and product term select multiplexer, OR/XOR/CASCADE logic, a flip-flop, output select and enable, and logic array inputs.

Block Diagram



Unused product terms are automatically disabled by the compiler to decrease power consumption. A security fuse, when programmed, protects the contents of the ATF1504ASV(L). Two bytes (16 bits) of User Signature are accessible to the user for purposes such as storing project name, part number, revision or date. The User Signature is accessible regardless of the state of the security fuse.

The ATF1504ASV(L) device is an in-system programmable (ISP) device. It uses the industry-standard 4-pin JTAG interface (IEEE Std. 1149.1), and is fully-compliant with JTAG's Boundary-scan Description Language (BSDL). ISP allows the device to be programmed without removing it from the printed circuit board. In addition to simplifying the manufacturing flow, ISP also allows design modifications to be made in the field via software.

Product Terms and SelectEach ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell has five product terms. Each product term receives as
its inputs all signals from both the global bus and regional bus.

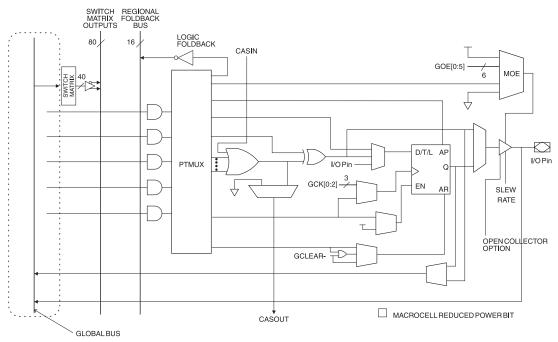
The product term select multiplexer (PTMUX) allocates the five product terms as needed to the macrocell logic gates and control signals. The PTMUX programming is determined by the design compiler, which selects the optimum macrocell configuration.



| OR/XOR/CASCADE Logic | The ATF1504ASV(L)'s logic structure is designed to efficiently support all types of logic. Within a single macrocell, all the product terms can be routed to the OR gate, creating a 5-input AND/OR sum term. With the addition of the CASIN from neighboring macrocells, this can be expanded to as many as 40 product terms with little additional delay. |
|--------------------------|--|
| | The macrocell's XOR gate allows efficient implementation of compare and arithmetic functions. One input to the XOR comes from the OR sum term. The other XOR input can be a product term or a fixed high- or low-level. For combinatorial outputs, the fixed level input allows polarity selection. For registered functions, the fixed levels allow DeMorgan minimization of product terms. The XOR gate is also used to emulate T- and JK-type flip-flops. |
| Flip-flop | The ATF1504ASV(L)'s flip-flop has very flexible data and control functions. The data input can come from either the XOR gate, from a separate product term or directly from the I/O pin. Selecting the separate product term allows creation of a buried registered feedback within a combinatorial output macrocell. (This feature is automatically implemented by the fitter software). In addition to D, T, JK and SR operation, the flip-flop can also be configured as a flow-through latch. In this mode, data passes through when the clock is high and is latched when the clock is low. |
| | The clock itself can either be one of the Global CLK Signal (GCK[0 : 2]) or an individual product term. The flip-flop changes state on the clock's rising edge. When the GCK signal is used as the clock, one of the macrocell product terms can be selected as a clock enable. When the clock enable function is active and the enable signal (product term) is low, all clock edges are ignored. The flip-flop's asynchronous reset signal (AR) can be either the Global Clear (GCLEAR), a product term, or always off. AR can also be a logic OR of GCLEAR with a product term. The asynchronous preset (AP) can be a product term or always off. |
| Extra Feedback | The ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell output can be selected as registered or combinatorial. The extra buried feedback signal can be either combinatorial or a registered signal regardless of whether the output is combinatorial or registered. (This enhancement function is automatically implemented by the fitter software.) Feedback of a buried com- binatorial output allows the creation of a second latch within a macrocell. |
| I/O Control | The output enable multiplexer (MOE) controls the output enable signal. Each I/O can be individually configured as an input, output or for bi-directional operation. The output enable for each macrocell can be selected from the true or compliment of the two output enable pins, a subset of the I/O pins, or a subset of the I/O macrocells. This selection is automatically done by the fitter software when the I/O is configured as an input, all macrocell resources are still available, including the buried feedback, expander and cascade logic. |
| Global Bus/Switch Matrix | The global bus contains all input and I/O pin signals as well as the buried feedback sig- nal from all 64 macrocells. The switch matrix in each logic block receives as its inputs all signals from the global bus. Under software control, up to 40 of these signals can be selected as inputs to the logic block. |
| Foldback Bus | Each macrocell also generates a foldback product term. This signal goes to the regional bus and is available to four macrocells. The foldback is an inverse polarity of one of the macrocell's product terms. The four foldback terms in each region allow generation of high fan-in sum terms (up to nine product terms) with little additional delay. |

AIMEI

Figure 1. ATF1504ASV(L) Macrocell



Programmable Pin-keeper Option for Inputs and I/Os

The ATF1504ASV(L) offers the option of programming all input and I/O pins so that pin keeper circuits can be utilized. When any pin is driven high or low and then subsequently left floating, it will stay at that previous high- or low-level. This circuitry prevents unused input and I/O lines from floating to intermediate voltage levels, which causes unnecessary power consumption and system noise. The keeper circuits eliminate the need for external pull-up resistors and eliminate their DC power consumption.



| | All power-down AC characteristic parameters are computed from external input or I/O pins, with reduced-power bit turned on. For macrocells in reduced-power mode (reduced-power bit turned on), the reduced-power adder, t_{RPA} , must be added to the AC parameters, which include the data paths t_{LAD} , t_{LAC} , t_{IC} , t_{ACH} and t_{SEXP} . |
|----------------------------|---|
| | The ATF1504ASV(L) macrocell also has an option whereby the power can be reduced on a per macrocell basis. By enabling this power-down option, macrocells that are not used in an application can be turned down, thereby reducing the overall power con- sumption of the device. |
| | Each output also has individual slew rate control. This may be used to reduce system noise by slowing down outputs that do not need to operate at maximum speed. Outputs default to slow switching, and may be specified as fast switching in the design file. |
| Design Software Support | ATF1504ASV(L) designs are supported by several industry standard third party tools. Automated fitters allow logic synthesis using a variety of high-level description lan- guages and formats. |
| Power-up Reset | The ATF1504ASV is designed with a power-up reset, a feature critical for state machine initialization. At a point delayed slightly from V_{CC} crossing V_{RST}, all registers will be initialized, and the state of each output will depend on the polarity of its buffer. However, due to the asynchronous nature of reset and uncertainty of how V_{CC} actually rises in the system, the following conditions are required: 1. The V_{CC} rise must be monotonic, 2. After reset occurs, all input and feedback setup times must be met before driving the clock pin high, and, |
| | 3. The clock must remain stable during T_{D} . |
| | The ATF1504ASV has two options for the hysteresis about the reset level, V _{RST} , Small and Large. To ensure a robust operating environment in applications where the device is operated near 3.0V, Atmel recommends that during the fitting process users configure the device with the Power-up Reset hysteresis set to Large. For conversions, Atmel POF2JED users should include the flag "-power_reset" on the command line after "file-name.POF". To allow the registers to be properly reinitialized with the Large hysteresis option selected, the following condition is added: |
| | If V_{CC} falls below 2.0V, it must shut off completely before the device is turned on again. |
| | When the Large hysteresis option is active, I _{CC} is reduced by several hundred micro- amps as well. |
| Security Fuse Usage | A single fuse is provided to prevent unauthorized copying of the ATF1504ASV(L) fuse patterns. Once programmed, fuse verify is inhibited. However, the 16-bit User Signature remains accessible. |



| | R |
|--|---|

| Programming | ATF1504ASV(L) devices are in-system programmable (ISP) devices utilizing the 4-pin JTAG protocol. This capability eliminates package handling normally required for pro- gramming and facilitates rapid design iterations and field changes. |
|-------------------------------|---|
| | Atmel provides ISP hardware and software to allow programming of the ATF1504ASV(L) via the PC. ISP is performed by using either a download cable, a comparable board tester or a simple microprocessor interface. |
| | To facilitate ISP programming by the Automated Test Equipment (ATE) vendors. Serial Vector Format (SVF) files can be created by Atmel provided software utilities. |
| | ATF1504ASV(L) devices can also be programmed using standard third-party program- mers. With third-party programmer the JTAG ISP port can be disabled thereby allowing four additional I/O pins to be used for logic. |
| | Contact your local Atmel representatives or Atmel PLD applications for details. |
| ISP Programming Protection | The ATF1504ASV(L) has a special feature that locks the device and prevents the inputs and I/O from driving if the programming process is interrupted for any reason. The inputs and I/O default to high-Z state during such a condition. In addition the pin keeper option preserves the former state during device programming, if this circuit were previ- ously programmed on the device. This prevents disturbing the operation of other circuits in the system while the ATF1504ASV(L) is being programmed via ISP. |
| | All ATF1504ASV(L) devices are initially shipped in the erased state thereby making them ready to use for ISP. |
| | Note: For more information refer to the "Designing for In-System Programmability with Atmel CPLDs" application note. |

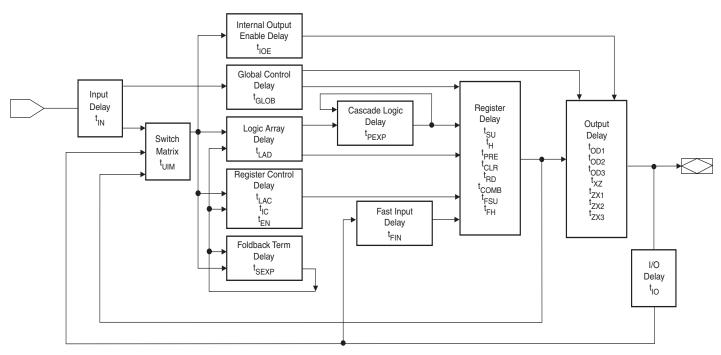


Absolute Maximum Ratings*

| Temperature Under Bias40°C to +85°C |
|--|
| Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C |
| Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground2.0V to +7.0V ⁽¹⁾ |
| Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming2.0V to +14.0V ⁽¹⁾ |
| Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground2.0V to +14.0V ⁽¹⁾ |

Timing Model

- *NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- Note: 1. Minimum voltage is -0.6V DC, which may undershoot to -2.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns. Maximum output pin voltage is V_{CC} + 0.75V DC, which may overshoot to 7.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns.





AC Characteristics (Continued)

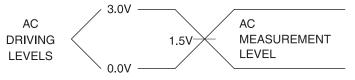
| | | - | -15 | | -20 | |
|-------------------|---|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Мах | Min | Max | Units |
| t _{ZX2} | Output Buffer Enable Delay (Slow slew rate = OFF; V_{CCIO} = 3.3V; C_L = 35 pF) | | 7 | | 9 | ns |
| t _{ZX3} | Output Buffer Enable Delay (Slow slew rate = ON; $V_{CCIO} = 5.0V/3.3V$; $C_L = 35 \text{ pF}$) | | 10 11 | | ns | |
| t _{xz} | Output Buffer Disable Delay ($C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$) | | 6 | | 7 | ns |
| t _{SU} | Register Setup Time | 5 | | 6 | | ns |
| t _H | Register Hold Time | 4 | 4 5 | | | ns |
| t _{FSU} | Register Setup Time of Fast Input | | | 2 | | ns |
| t _{FH} | Register Hold Time of Fast Input | 2 | | 2 | | ns |
| t _{RD} | Register Delay | | 2 | | 2.5 | ns |
| t _{COMB} | Combinatorial Delay | | 2 | | 3 | ns |
| t _{IC} | | | 6 | | 7 | ns |
| t _{EN} | Register Enable Time | | 6 | | 7 | ns |
| t _{GLOB} | Global Control Delay | | 2 | | 3 | ns |
| t _{PRE} | Register Preset Time | | 4 | | 5 | ns |
| t _{CLR} | Register Clear Time | | 4 | | 5 | ns |
| t _{UIM} | Switch Matrix Delay | | 2 | | 2.5 | ns |
| t _{RPA} | Reduced-power Adder ⁽²⁾ | | 10 | | 13 | ns |

Notes: 1. See ordering information for valid part numbers.

2. The t_{RPA} parameter must be added to the t_{LAD}, t_{LAC},t_{TIC}, t_{ACL}, and t_{SEXP} parameters for macrocells running in the reducedpower mode.

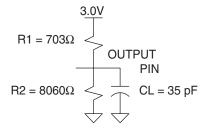
3. See ordering information for valid part numbers.

Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



 t_R , t_F = 1.5 ns typical

Output AC Test Loads



Power-down Mode

The ATF1504ASV(L) includes an optional pin-controlled power-down feature. When this mode is enabled, the PD pin acts as the power-down pin. When the PD pin is high, the device supply current is reduced to less than 3 mA. During power down, all output data and internal logic states are latched internally and held. Therefore, all registered and combinatorial output data remain valid. Any outputs that were in a High-Z state at the onset will remain at High-Z. During power down, all input signals except the power-down pin are blocked. Input and I/O hold latches remain active to ensure that pins do not float to indeterminate levels, further reducing system power. The power-down mode feature is enabled in the logic design file or as a fitted or translated s/w option. Designs using the power-down pin may not use the PD pin as a logic array input. However, all other PD pin macrocell resources may still be used, including the buried feedback and foldback product term array inputs.

| | | -15 | | -20 | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|
| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Max | Min | Max | Units | |
| t _{IVDH} | Valid I, I/O before PD High | 15 | | 20 | | ns | |
| t _{GVDH} | Valid OE ⁽²⁾ before PD High | 15 | | 20 | | ns | |
| t _{CVDH} | Valid Clock ⁽²⁾ before PD High | 15 | | 20 | | ns | |
| t _{DHIX} | I, I/O Don't Care after PD High | | 25 | | 30 | ns | |
| t _{DHGX} | OE ⁽²⁾ Don't Care after PD High | | 25 | | 30 | ns | |
| t _{DHCX} | Clock ⁽²⁾ Don't Care after PD High | | 25 | | 30 | ns | |
| t _{DLIV} | PD Low to Valid I, I/O | | 1 | | 1 | μs | |
| t _{DLGV} | PD Low to Valid OE (Pin or Term) | | 1 | | 1 | μs | |
| t _{DLCV} | PD Low to Valid Clock (Pin or Term) | | 1 | | 1 | μs | |
| t _{DLOV} | PD Low to Valid Output | | 1 | | 1 | μs | |

Power Down AC Characteristics⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

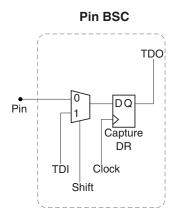
Notes: 1. For slow slew outputs, add t_{SSO}.

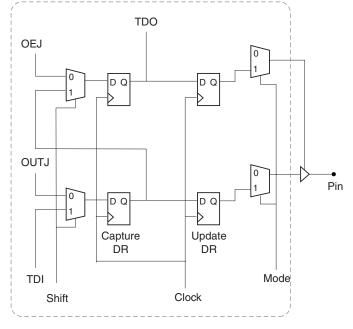
2. Pin or product term.

3. Includes t_{RPA} for reduced-power bit enabled.



BSC Configuration for Macrocell





Macrocell BSC





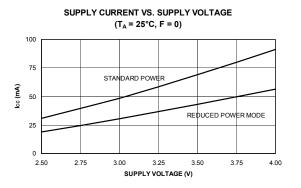
ATF1504ASV Dedicated Pinouts

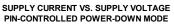
| Dedicated Pin | 44-lead TQFP | 44-lead J-lead | 68-lead J-lead | 84-lead J-lead | 100-lead PQFP | 100-lead TQFP |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| INPUT/OE2/GCLK2 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 92 | 90 |
| INPUT/GCLR | 39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 89 |
| INPUT/OE1 | 38 | 44 | 68 | 84 | 90 | 88 |
| INPUT/GCLK1 | 37 | 43 | 67 | 83 | 89 | 87 |
| I/O /GCLK3 | 35 | 41 | 65 | 81 | 87 | 85 |
| I/O / PD (1,2) | 5, 19 | 11, 25 | 17, 37 | 20, 46 | 14, 44 | 12, 42 |
| I/O / TDI (JTAG) | 1 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 4 |
| I/O / TMS (JTAG) | 7 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 15 |
| I/O / TCK (JTAG) | 26 | 32 | 50 | 62 | 64 | 62 |
| I/O / TDO (JTAG) | 32 | 38 | 57 | 71 | 75 | 73 |
| GND | 4, 16, 24, 36 | 10, 22, 30, 42 | 6, 16, 26, 34, 38, 48, 58, 66 | 7, 19, 32, 42, 47, 59, 72, 82 | 13, 28, 40, 45, 61, 76, 88, 97 | 11, 26, 38, 43, 59, 74, 86, 95 |
| V _{cc} | 9, 17, 29, 41 | 3, 15, 23, 35 | 3, 11, 21, 31, 35, 43, 53, 63 | 3,13, 26, 38, 43, 53, 66, 78 | 5, 20, 36, 41, 53, 68, 84, 93 | 3, 18, 34, 39, 51, 66, 82, 91 |
| N/C | _ | _ | _ | _ | 1, 2, 7, 9, 24, 26, 29, 30, 51, 52, 55, 57, 72, 74, 79, 80 | 1, 2, 5, 7, 22, 24, 27, 28, 49, 50, 53, 55, 70, 72, 77, 78 |
| # of Signal Pins | 36 | 36 | 52 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| # User I/O Pins | 32 | 32 | 48 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| OE (1, 2) | Global | OE pins | | | | |
| GCLR | Global | Clear pin | | | | |
| GCLK (1, 2, 3) | Global | Clock pins | | | | |
| PD (1, 2) | Power-o | down pins | | | | |
| TDI, TMS, TCK, TDO | JTAG p | ins used for bour | ndary-scan testing | g or in-system pro | ogramming | |
| GND | Ground | pins | | | | |

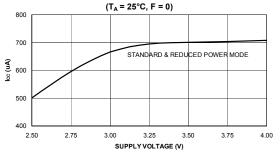
VCC

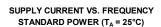
VCC pins for the device

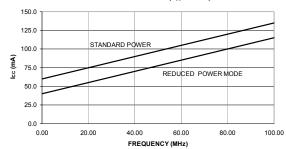


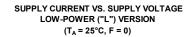


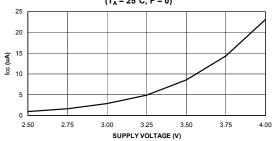


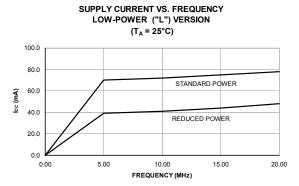


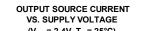


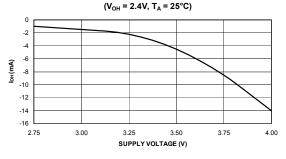


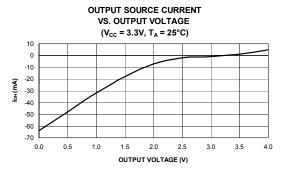


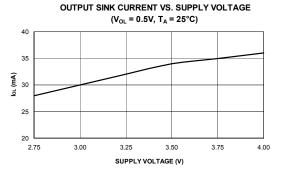












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Ordering Information

| t _{PD} (ns) | t _{CO1} (ns) | f _{MAX} (MHz) | Ordering Code | Package | Operation Range |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 AC44 | 44A | |
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 JC44 | 44J | |
| 15 | 8 | 100 | ATF1504ASV-15 JC68 ⁽²⁾ | 68J | Commercial |
| 15 | 8 | 100 | ATF1504ASV-15 JC84 ⁽³⁾ | 84J | (0°C to 70°C) |
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 QC100 ⁽²⁾ | 100Q1 | |
| | | | ATF1500ASV-15 AC100 | 100A | |
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 AI44 | 44A | |
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 JI44 | 44J | |
| 15 | 8 | ATF1504ASV-15 JI68 68J ATF1504ASV-15 JI84 84J ATF1504ASV-15 QI100 100Q1 | Industrial | | |
| 10 | 0 | | ATF1504ASV-15 JI84 | 84J | (-40°C to +85°C) |
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 QI100 | 100Q1 | |
| | | | ATF1504ASV-15 AI100 | 100A | |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 AC44 | 44A | |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 JC44 | 44J | |
| 20 | 12 | 83.3 | ATF1504ASVL-20 JC68 ⁽²⁾ | 68J | Commercial |
| 20 | 12 | 03.3 | ATF1504ASVL-20 JC84 ⁽³⁾ | 84J | (0°C to 70°C) |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 QC100 ⁽²⁾ | 100Q1 | |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 AC100 | 100A | |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 AI44 | 44A | |
| | 00 10 | 12 83.3 | ATF1504ASVL-20 JI44 | 44J | |
| 20 | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 JI68 | 68J | Industrial |
| 20 | 12 | | ATF1504ASVL-20 JI84 | 84J | (-40°C to +85°C) |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 QI100 | 100Q1 | |
| | | | ATF1504ASVL-20 AI100 | 100A | |

ATF1504ASV(L) Standard Package Options

Note: 1. The last time buy is Sept. 30, 2005 for shaded parts.

2. The recommended migration for QC100 or JC68 packages is the AU100 or the smaller JU44 packages.

3. The recommended migration for the JC84 package is the ATF1508ASV-15JU84

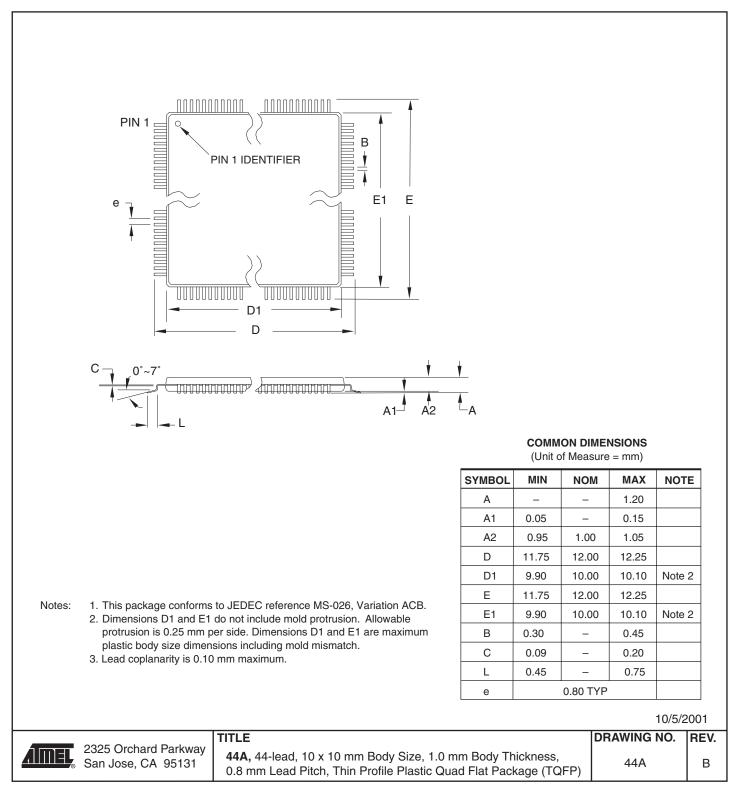
Using "C" Product for Industrial

There is very little risk in using "C" devices for industrial applications because the V_{CC} conditions for 3.3V products are the same for commercial and industrial (there is only 15°C difference at the high end of the temperature range). To use commercial product for industrial temperature ranges, de-rate I_{CC} by 15%.



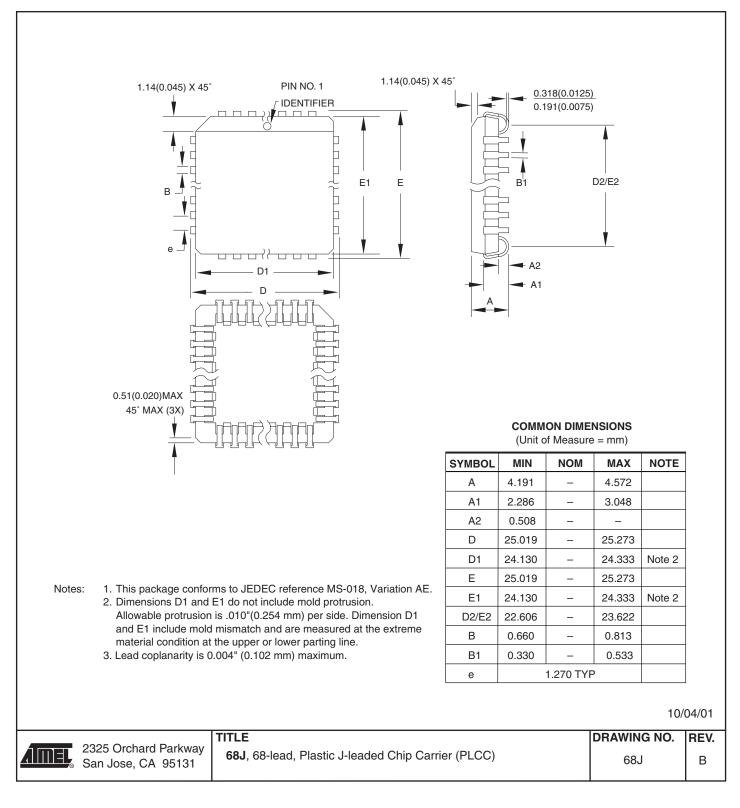
Packaging Information

44A – TQFP

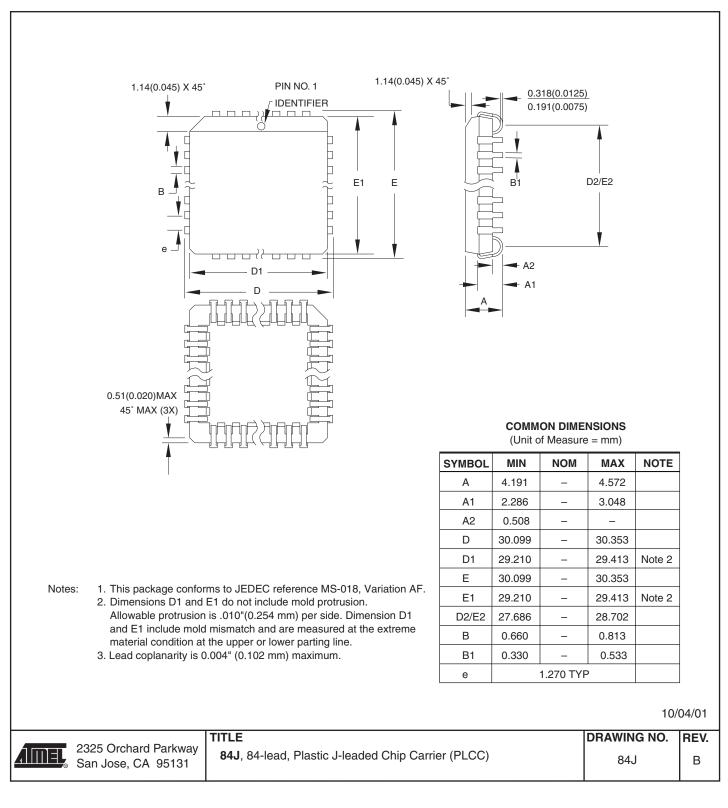




68J – PLCC



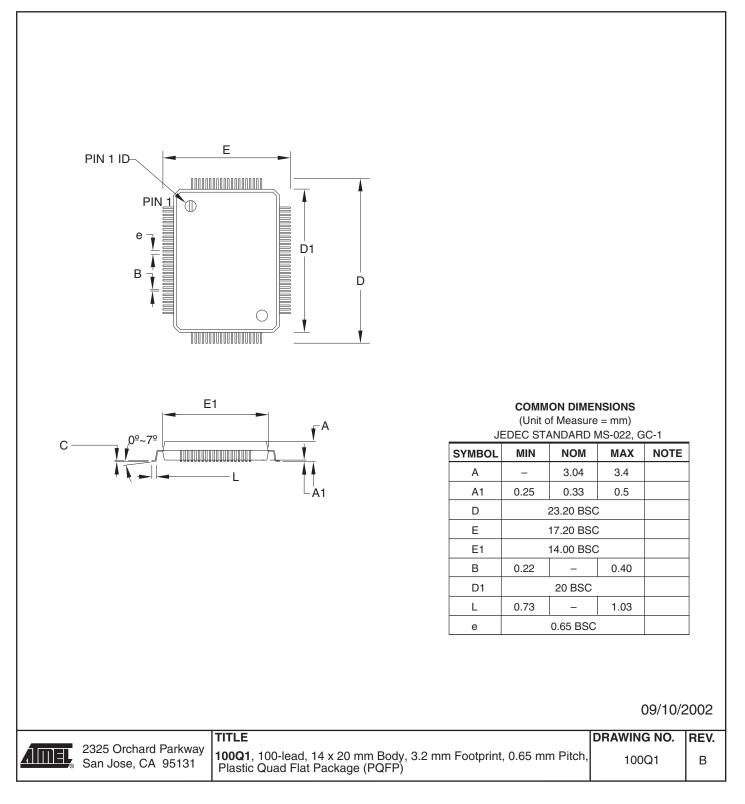
84J – PLCC







100Q1 - PQFP





Revision History

| Revision | Comments |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 1409J | Green package options added. |



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