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Understanding Embedded - PLDs (Programmable Logic Devices)

Embedded - PLDs, or Programmable Logic Devices, are a type of digital electronic component used to build reconfigurable digital circuits. Unlike fixed-function logic devices, PLDs can be programmed to perform specific functions by the user. This flexibility allows designers to customize the logic to meet the exact needs of their applications, making PLDs a crucial component in modern embedded systems.

Applications of Embedded - PLDs (Programmable Logic Devices)

The versatility of PLDs makes them suitable for a wide range of applications. In consumer electronics, PLDs are used to enhance the functionality and performance of

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Programmable Type	EE PLD
Number of Macrocells	8
Voltage - Input	5V
Speed	15 ns
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atf16v8bql-15xc

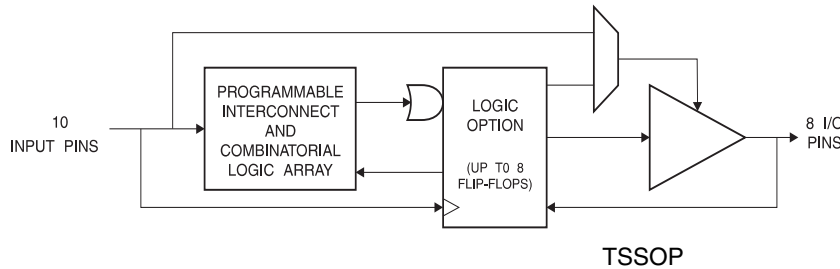
Features

- Industry-standard Architecture
 - Emulates Many 20-pin PALs®
 - Low-cost Easy-to-use Software Tools
- High-speed Electrically-erasable Programmable Logic Devices
 - 7.5 ns Maximum Pin-to-pin Delay
- Several Power Saving Options

Device	I _{CC} , Standby	I _{CC} , Active
ATF16V8B	50 mA	55 mA
ATF16V8BQ	35 mA	40 mA
ATF16V8BQL	5 mA	20 mA

- CMOS and TTL Compatible Inputs and Outputs
 - Input and I/O Pull-up Resistors
- Advanced Flash Technology
 - Reprogrammable
 - 100% Tested
- High-reliability CMOS Process
 - 20 Year Data Retention
 - 100 Erase/Write Cycles
 - 2,000V ESD Protection
 - 200 mA Latchup Immunity
- Commercial, and Industrial Temperature Ranges
- Dual-in-line and Surface Mount Packages in Standard Pinouts
- PCI-compliant

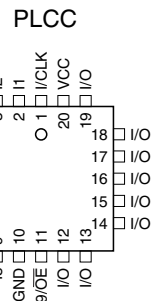
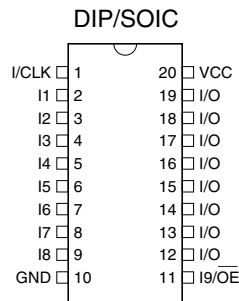
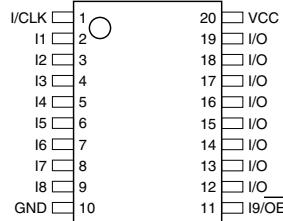
Block Diagram



Pin Configurations

All Pinouts Top View

Pin Name	Function
CLK	Clock
I	Logic Inputs
I/O	Bi-directional Buffers
\overline{OE}	Output Enable
VCC	+5V Supply



High-
performance
EE PLD

ATF16V8B
ATF16V8BQ
ATF16V8BQL





Description

The ATF16V8B is a high-performance CMOS (electrically-erasable) programmable logic device (PLD) that utilizes Atmel's proven electrically-erasable Flash memory technology. Speeds down to 7.5 ns are offered. All speed ranges are specified over the full $5V \pm 10\%$ range for industrial temperature ranges, and $5V \pm 5\%$ for commercial temperature ranges.

Several low-power options allow selection of the best solution for various types of power-limited applications. Each of

these options significantly reduces total system power and enhances system reliability.

The ATF16V8Bs incorporate a superset of the generic architectures, which allows direct replacement of the 16R8 family and most 20-pin combinatorial PLDs. Eight outputs are each allocated eight product terms. Three different modes of operation, configured automatically with software, allow highly complex logic functions to be realized.

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Temperature Under Bias.....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground	-2.0 V to +7.0 V ⁽¹⁾
Voltage on Input Pins with Respect to Ground During Programming.....	-2.0 V to +14.0 V ⁽¹⁾
Programming Voltage with Respect to Ground	-2.0 V to +14.0 V ⁽¹⁾

*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.

DC and AC Operating Conditions

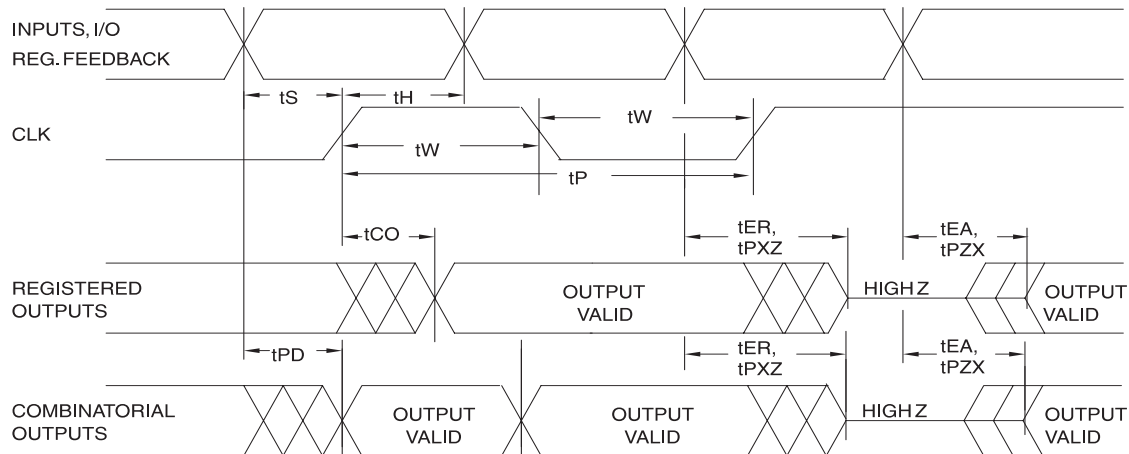
	Commercial	Industrial
Operating Temperature (Ambient)	0°C - 70°C	-40°C - 85°C
V_{CC} Power Supply	$5V \pm 5\%$	$5V \pm 10\%$

DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Min	Typ	Max	Units	
I_{IL}	Input or I/O Low Leakage Current	$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{IL}(\text{Max})$			-35	-100	μA	
I_{IH}	Input or I/O High Leakage Current	$3.5 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$				10	μA	
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current, Standby	$V_{CC} = \text{Max},$ $V_{IN} = \text{Max},$ Outputs Open	B-7, -10	Com.		55	85	mA
				Ind.		55	95	mA
			B-15	Com.		50	75	mA
			B-15	Ind.		50	80	mA
			B-25	Com.		50	75	mA
			B-25	Ind.		50	80	mA
			BQ-10	Com.		35	55	mA
			BQL-15	Com.		5	10	mA
			BQL-15	Ind.		5	15	mA
			BQL-25	Com.		5	10	mA
BQL-25	Ind.		5	15	mA			
I_{CC2}	Clocked Power Supply Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max},$ Outputs Open, $f=15 \text{ MHz}$	B-7, -10	Com.		60	90	mA
				Ind.		60	100	mA
			B-15	Com.		55	85	mA
			B-15	Ind.		55	95	mA
			B-25	Com.		55	85	mA
			B-25	Ind.		55	95	mA
			BQ-10	Com.		40	55	mA
			BQL-15	Com.		20	35	mA
			BQL-15	Ind.		20	40	mA
			BQL-25	Com.		20	35	mA
BQL-25	Ind.		20	40	mA			
$I_{OS}^{(1)}$	Output Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0.5 \text{ V}$				-130	mA	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			-0.5		0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage			2.0		$V_{CC}+0.75$	V	
V_{OL}	Output High Voltage	$V_{IN}=V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL},$ $V_{CC}=\text{Min}$	$I_{OL} = -24 \text{ mA}$ Com., Ind.			0.5	V	
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	$V_{IN}=V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL},$ $V_{CC}=\text{Min}$	$I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$	2.4			V	

Notes: 1. Not more than one output at a time should be shorted. Duration of short circuit test should not exceed 30 sec.
2. Shaded parts are obsolete with a last time buy date of 19 August 1999.

AC Waveforms⁽¹⁾



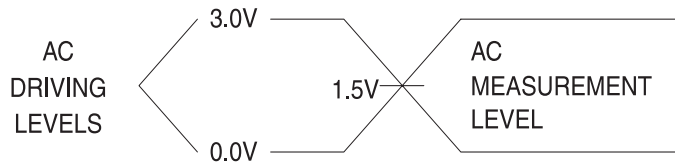
Note: 1. Timing measurement reference is 1.5V. Input AC driving levels are 0.0V 3.0V, unless otherwise specified.

AC Characteristics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	-10		-15		-25		Units	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
t_{PD}	Input or Feedback to Non-Registered Output	8 outputs switching	3	10	3	15	3	25	ns
		1 output switching							ns
t_{CF}	Clock to Feedback		6		8		10	ns	
t_{CO}	Clock to Output	2	7	2	10	2	12	ns	
t_S	Input or Feedback Setup Time	7.5		12		15		ns	
t_H	Hold Time	0		0		0		ns	
t_P	Clock Period	12		16		24		ns	
t_W	Clock Width	6		8		12		ns	
f_{MAX}	External Feedback $1/(t_S+t_{CO})$		68		45		37	MHz	
	Internal Feedback $1/(t_S + t_{CF})$		74		50		40	MHz	
	No Feedback $1/(t_P)$		83		62		41	MHz	
t_{EA}	Input to Output Enable — Product Term	3	10	3	15	3	20	ns	
t_{ER}	Input to Output Disable — Product Term	2	10	2	15	2	20	ns	
t_{PZX}	\overline{OE} pin to Output Enable	2	10	2	15	2	20	ns	
t_{PZ}	\overline{OE} pin to Output Disable	1.5	10	1.5	15	1.5	20	ns	

Note: 1. See ordering information for valid part numbers and speed grades.
2. Shaded parts are obsolete with a last time buy date of 19 August 1999.

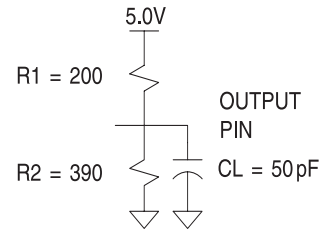
Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels:



$t_R, t_F < 5 \text{ ns (10\% to 90\%)}$

Output Test Loads:

Commercial



Pin Capacitance

$f = 1 \text{ MHz, } T = 25^\circ\text{C}^{(1)}$

	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
C_{IN}	5	8	pF	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	6	8	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ V}$

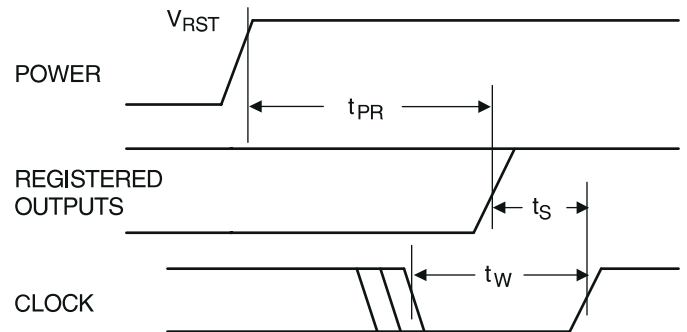
Note: 1. Typical values for nominal supply voltage. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested.

Power-up Reset

The registers in the ATF16V8Bs are designed to reset during power-up. At a point delayed slightly from V_{CC} crossing V_{RST} , all registers will be reset to the low state. As a result, the registered output state will always be high on power-up.

This feature is critical for state machine initialization. However, due to the asynchronous nature of reset and the 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_{PR} .



Parameter	Description	Typ	Max	Units
t_{PR}	Power-up Reset Time	600	1,000	ns
V_{RST}	Power-up Reset Voltage	3.8	4.5	V

Preload of Registered Outputs

The ATF16V8B's registers are provided with circuitry to allow loading of each register with either a high or a low. This feature will simplify testing since any state can be forced into the registers to control test sequencing. A JEDEC file with preload is generated when a source file with vectors is compiled. Once downloaded, the JEDEC file preload sequence will be done automatically by most of the approved programmers after the programming.

Security Fuse Usage

A single fuse is provided to prevent unauthorized copying of the ATF16V8B fuse patterns. Once programmed, fuse verify and preload are inhibited. However, the 64-bit User Signature remains accessible.

The security fuse should be programmed last, as its effect is immediate.

Electronic Signature Word

There are 64 bits of programmable memory that are always available to the user, even if the device is secured. These bits can be used for user-specific data.

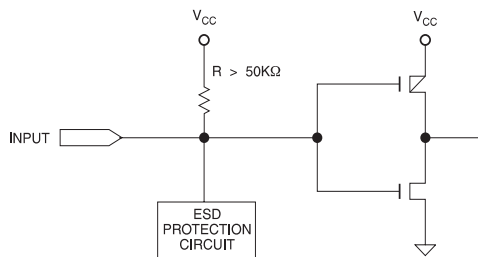
Programming/Erasing

Programming/erasing is performed using standard PLD programmers. See *CMOS PLD Programming Hardware and Software Support* for information on software/programming.

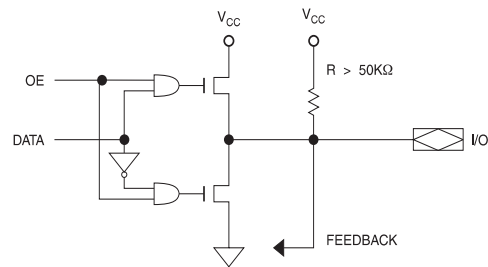
Input and I/O Pull-ups

All ATF16V8B family members have internal input and I/O pull-up resistors. Therefore, whenever inputs or I/Os are not being driven externally, they will float to V_{CC} . This ensures that all logic array inputs are at known states. These are relatively weak active pull-ups that can easily be overdriven by TTL-compatible drivers (see input and I/O diagrams below).

Input Diagram



I/O Diagram



Functional Logic Diagram Description

The Logic Option and Functional Diagrams describe the ATF16V8B architecture. Eight configurable macrocells can be configured as a registered output, combinatorial I/O, combinatorial output, or dedicated input.

The ATF16V8B can be configured in one of three different modes. Each mode makes the ATF16V8B look like a different device. Most PLD compilers can choose the right mode automatically. The user can also force the selection by supplying the compiler with a mode selection. The determining factors would be the usage of register versus combinatorial outputs and dedicated outputs versus outputs with output enable control.

The ATF16V8B universal architecture can be programmed to emulate many 20-pin PAL devices. These architectural subsets can be found in each of the configuration modes described in the following pages. The user can download the listed subset device JEDEC programming file to the PLD programmer, and the ATF16V8B can be configured to act like the chosen device. Check with your programmer manufacturer for this capability.

Unused product terms are automatically disabled by the compiler to decrease power consumption. A security fuse, when programmed, protects the content of the ATF16V8B. Eight bytes (64 fuses) 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.

Compiler Mode Selection

	Registered	Complex	Simple	Auto Select
ABEL, Atmel-ABEL	P16V8R	P16V8C	P16V8AS	P16V8
CUPL	G16V8MS	G16V8MA	G16V8AS	G16V8
LOG/iC	GAL16V8_R ⁽¹⁾	GAL16V8_C7 ⁽¹⁾	GAL16V8_C8 ⁽¹⁾	GAL16V8
OrCAD-PLD	“Registered”	“Complex”	“Simple”	GAL16V8A
PLDesigner	P16V8R	P16V8C	P16V8C	P16V8A
Tango-PLD	G16V8R	G16V8C	G16V8AS	G16V8

Note: 1. Only applicable for version 3.4 or lower.

Macrocell Configuration

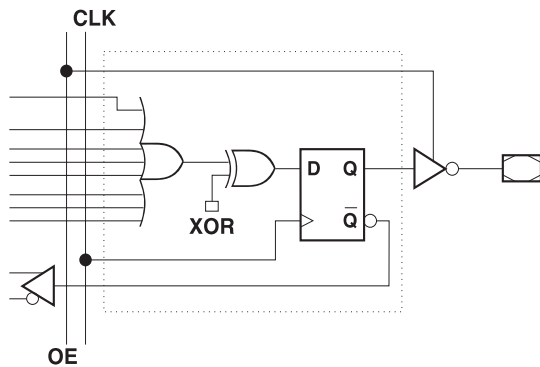
Software compilers support the three different OMC modes as different device types. Most compilers have the ability to automatically select the device type, generally based on the register usage and output enable (OE) usage. Register usage on the device forces the software to choose the registered mode. All combinatorial outputs with OE controlled by the product term will force the software to choose the complex mode. The software will choose the simple mode only when all outputs are dedicated combinatorial without OE control. The different device types can be used to override the automatic device selection by the software. For further details, refer to the compiler software manuals.

When using compiler software to configure the device, the user must pay special attention to the following restrictions in each mode.

In **registered mode** pin 1 and pin 11 are permanently configured as clock and output enable, respectively. These pins cannot be configured as dedicated inputs in the registered mode.

In **complex mode** pin 1 and pin 11 become dedicated inputs and use the feedback paths of pin 19 and pin 12 respectively. Because of this feedback path usage, pin 19 and pin 12 do not have the feedback option in this mode.

Registered Configuration for Registered Mode⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



- Notes:
1. Pin 1 controls common CLK for the registered outputs. Pin 11 controls common \overline{OE} for the registered outputs. Pin 1 and Pin 11 are permanently configured as CLK and \overline{OE} .
 2. The development software configures all the architecture control bits and checks for proper pin usage automatically.

In **simple mode** all feedback paths of the output pins are routed via the adjacent pins. In doing so, the two inner most pins (pins 15 and 16) will not have the feedback option as these pins are always configured as dedicated combinatorial output.

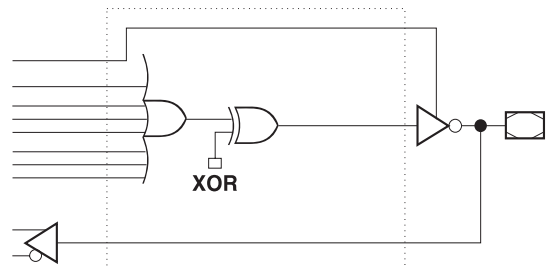
ATF16V8B Registered Mode

PAL Device Emulation/PAL Replacement. The registered mode is used if one or more registers are required. Each macrocell can be configured as either a registered or combinatorial output or I/O, or as an input. For a registered output or I/O, the output is enabled by the \overline{OE} pin, and the register is clocked by the CLK pin. Eight product terms are allocated to the sum term. For a combinatorial output or I/O, the output enable is controlled by a product term, and seven product terms are allocated to the sum term. When the macrocell is configured as an input, the output enable is permanently disabled.

Any register usage will make the compiler select this mode. The following registered devices can be emulated using this mode:

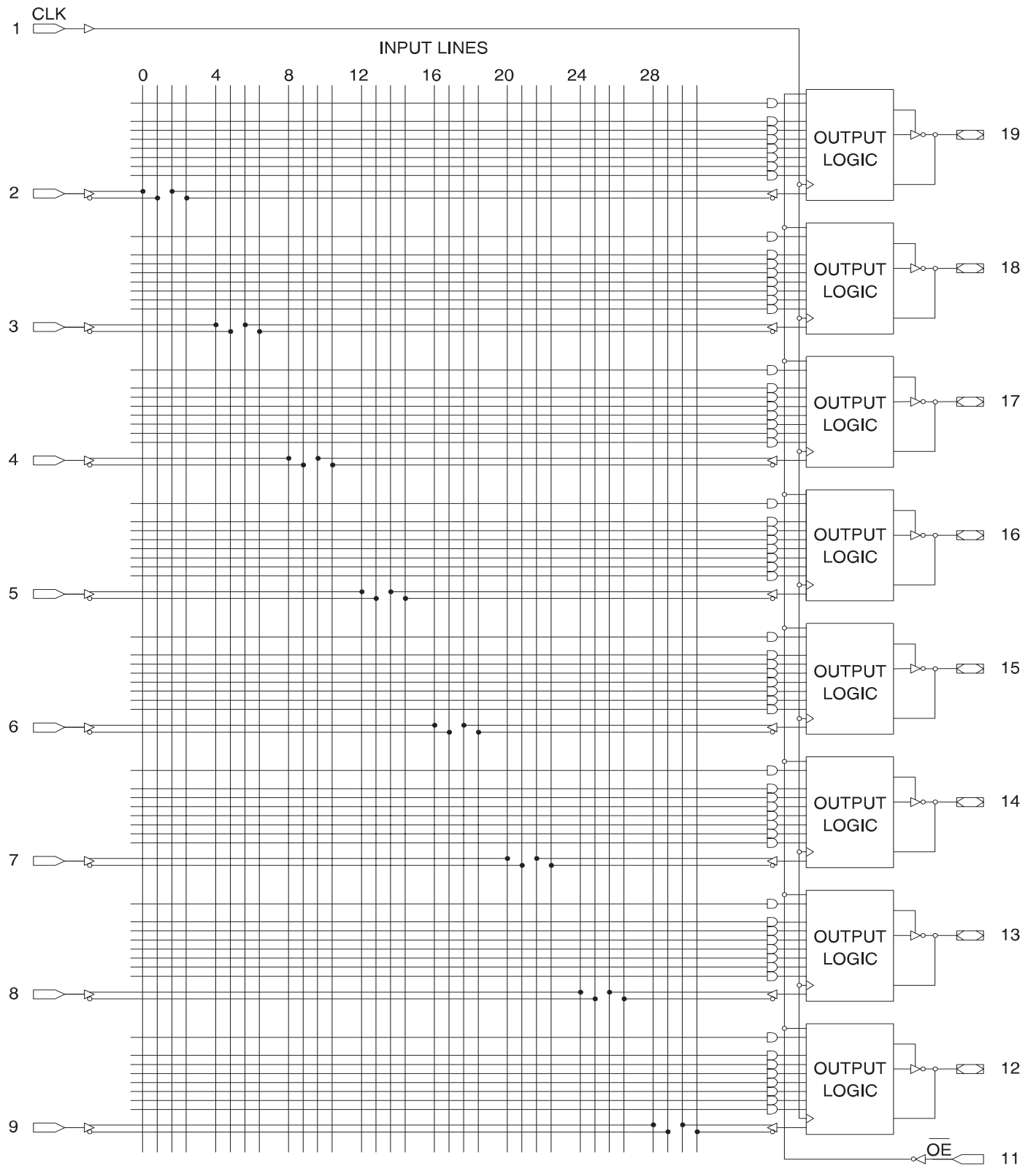
16R8	16RP8
16R6	16RP6
16R4	16RP4

Combinatorial Configuration for Registered Mode⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



- Notes:
1. Pin 1 and Pin 11 are permanently configured as CLK and OE.
 2. The development software configures all the architecture control bits and checks for proper pin usage automatically.

Registered Mode Logic Diagram



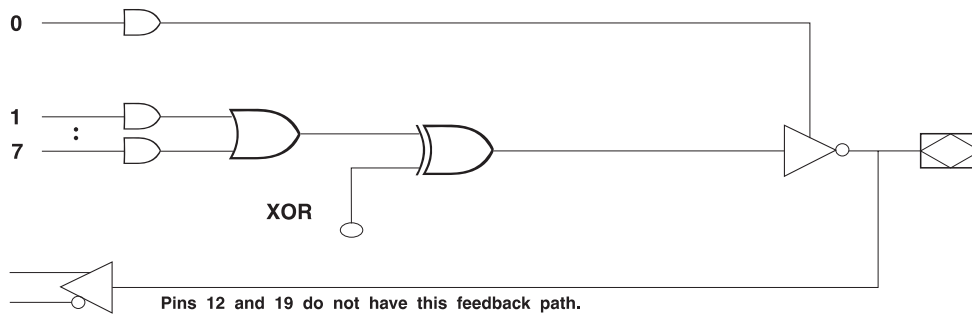
ATF16V8B Complex Mode

PAL Device Emulation/PAL Replacement. In the complex mode, combinatorial output and I/O functions are possible. Pins 1 and 11 are regular inputs to the array. Pins 13 through 18 have pin feedback paths back to the AND-array, which makes full I/O capability possible. Pins 12 and 19 (outermost macrocells) are outputs only. They do not have input capability. In this mode, each macrocell has seven product terms going to the sum term and one product term enabling the output.

Combinatorial applications with an OE requirement will make the compiler select this mode. The following devices can be emulated using this mode:

- 16L8
- 16H8
- 16P8

Complex Mode Option



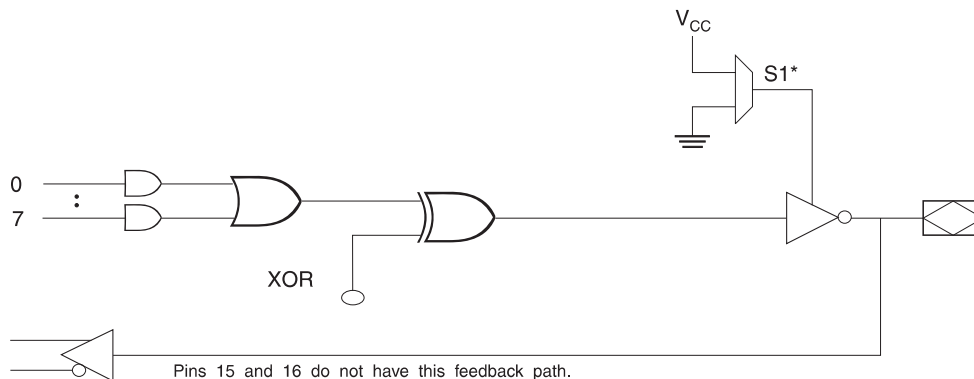
ATF16V8B Simple Mode

PAL Device Emulation/PAL Replacement. In the Simple Mode, 8 product terms are allocated to the sum term. Pins 15 and 16 (center macrocells) are permanently configured as combinatorial outputs. Other macrocells can be either inputs or combinatorial outputs with pin feedback to the AND-array. Pins 1 and 11 are regular inputs.

The compiler selects this mode when all outputs are combinatorial without OE control. The following simple PALs can be emulated using this mode:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 10L8 | 10H8 | 10P8 |
| 12L6 | 12H6 | 12P6 |
| 14L4 | 14H4 | 14P4 |
| 16L2 | 16H2 | 16P2 |

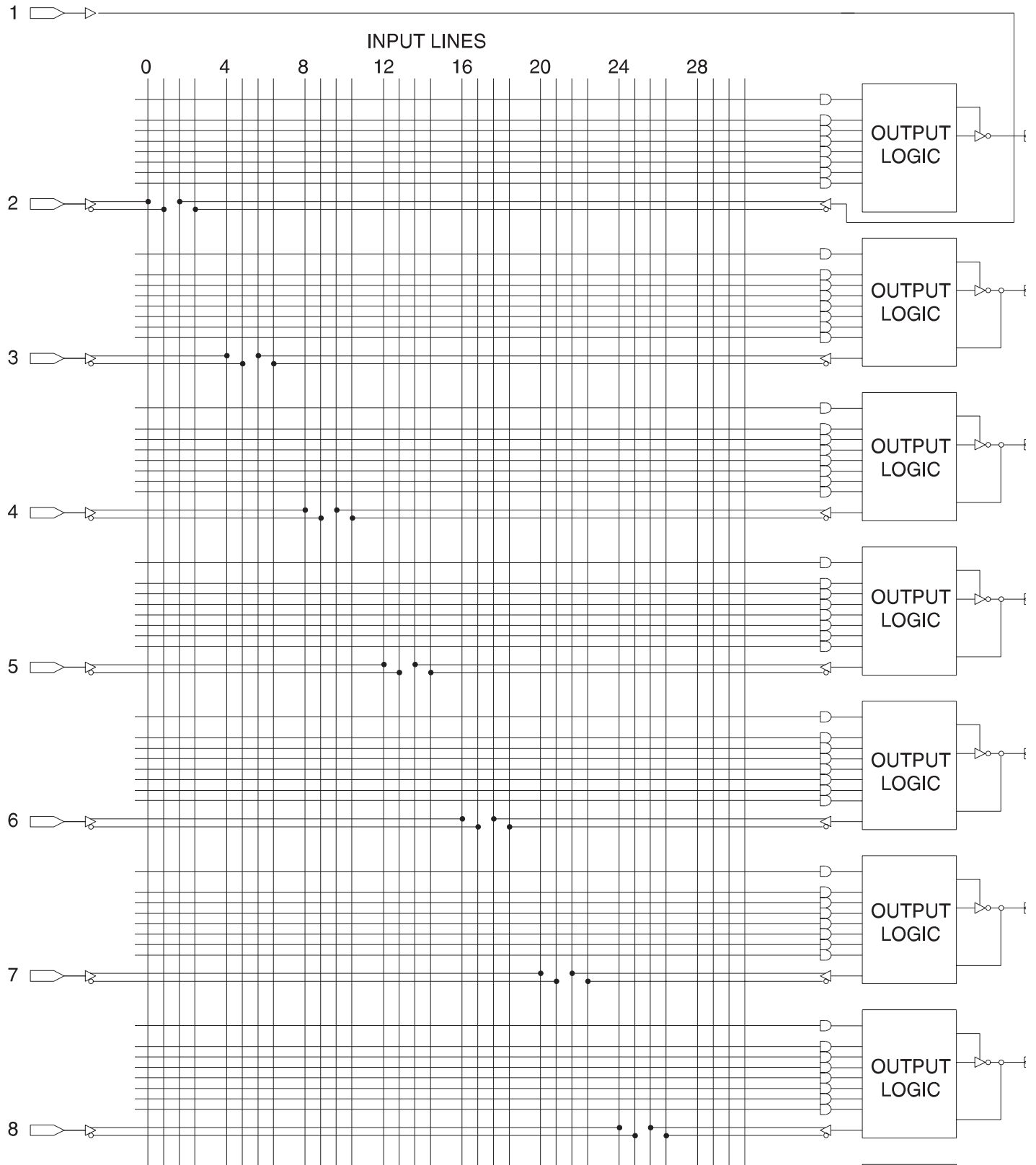
Simple Mode Option



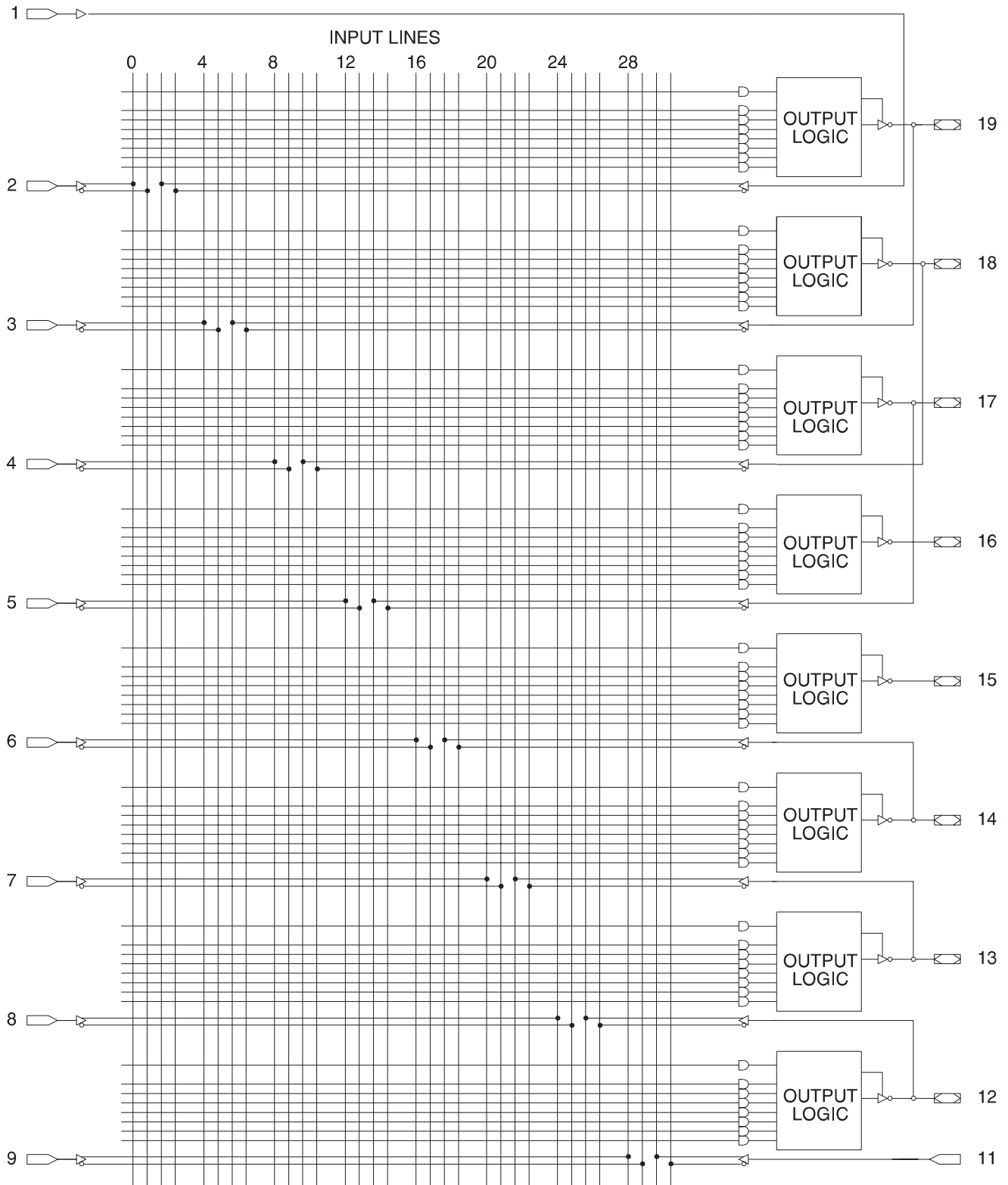
* - Pins 15 and 16 are always enabled.

* - Pins 15 and 16 are always enabled.

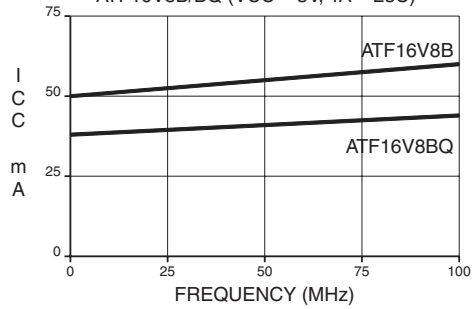
Complex Mode Logic Diagram



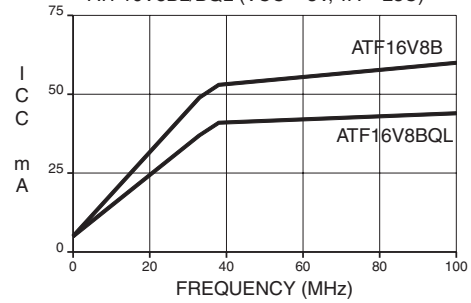
Simple Mode Logic Diagram



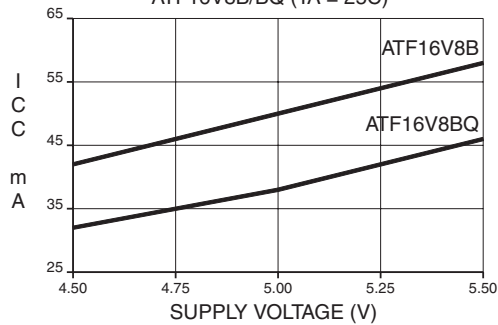
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT FREQUENCY
ATF16V8B/BQ (VCC = 5V, TA = 25C)



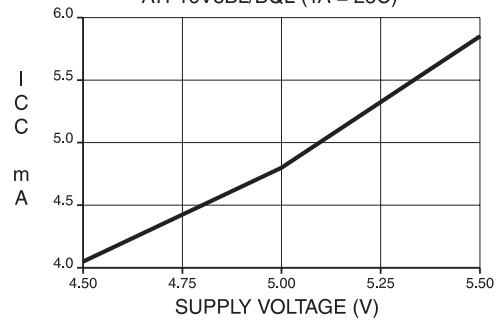
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT FREQUENCY
ATF16V8BL/BQL (VCC = 5V, TA = 25C)



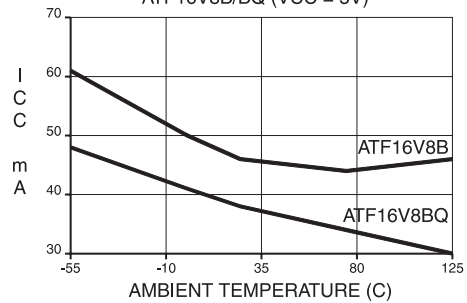
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
ATF16V8B/BQ (TA = 25C)



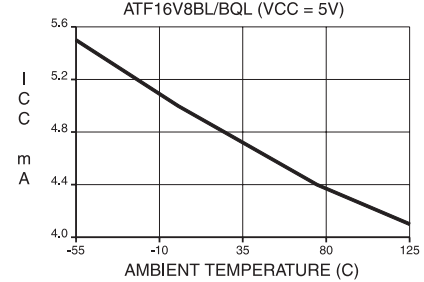
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
ATF16V8BL/BQL (TA = 25C)



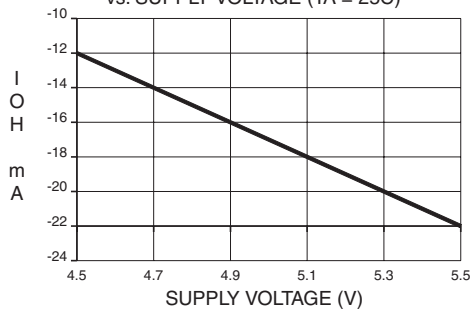
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
ATF16V8B/BQ (VCC = 5V)



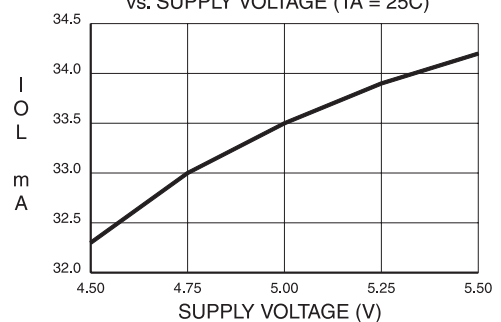
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
ATF16V8BL/BQL (VCC = 5V)

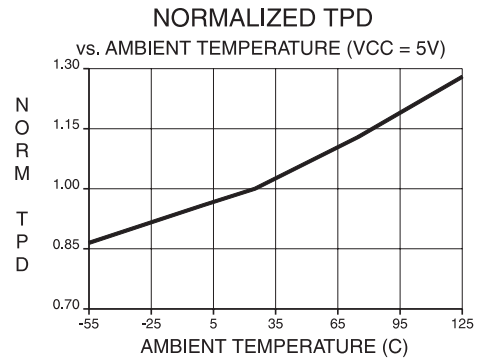
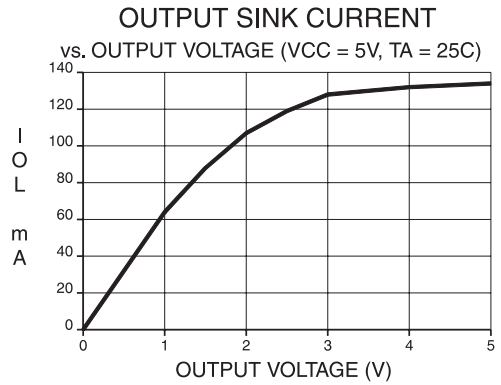
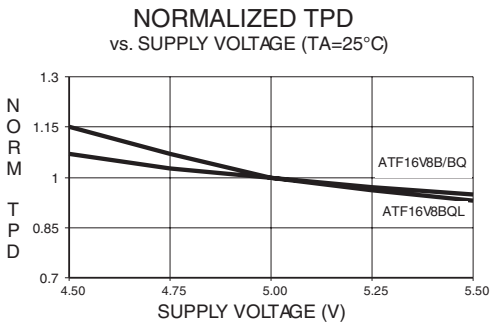
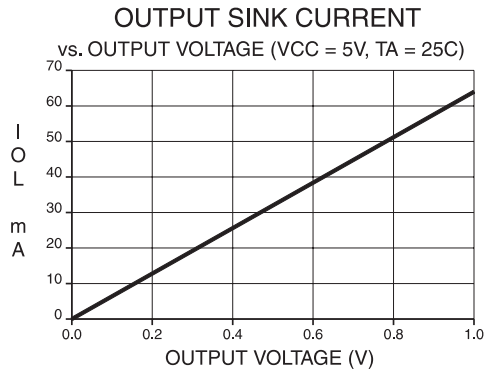
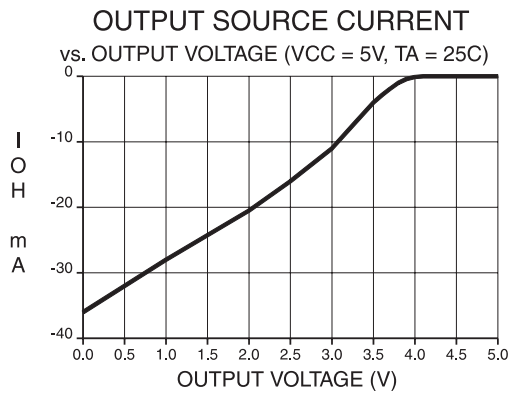
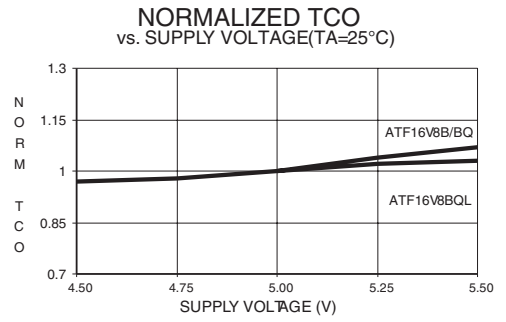
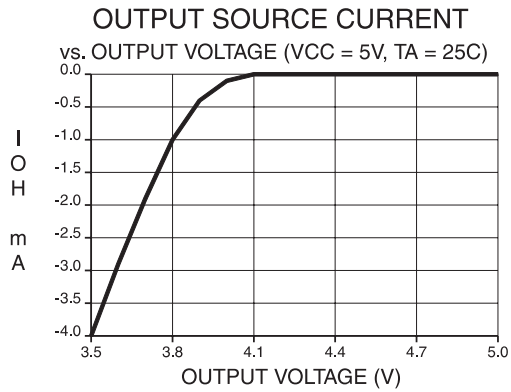


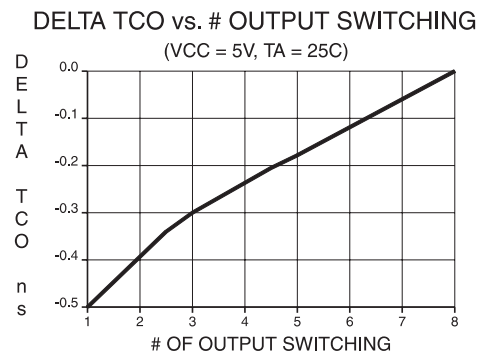
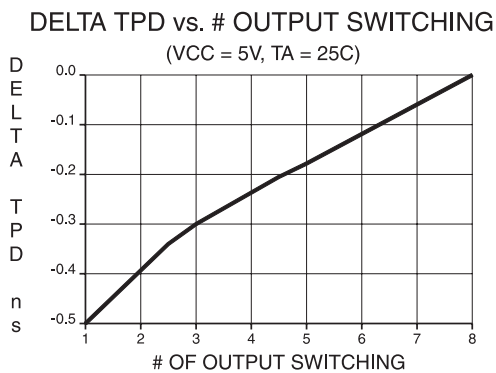
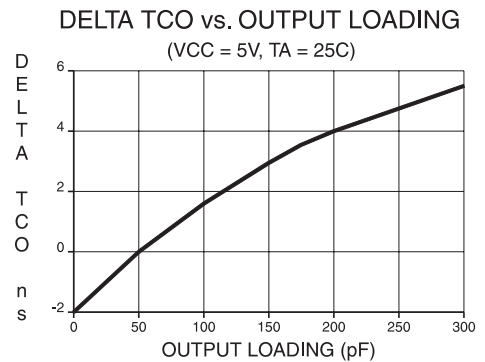
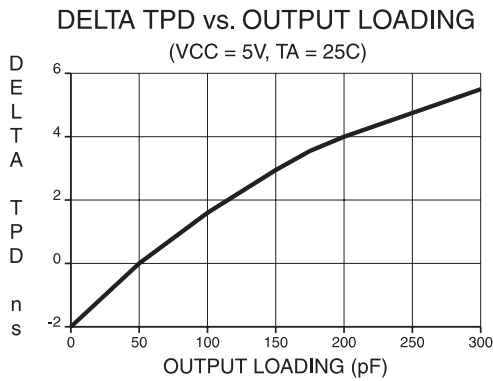
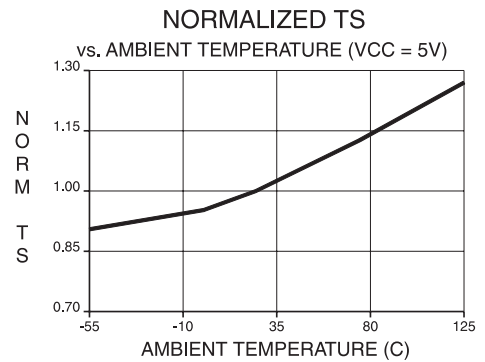
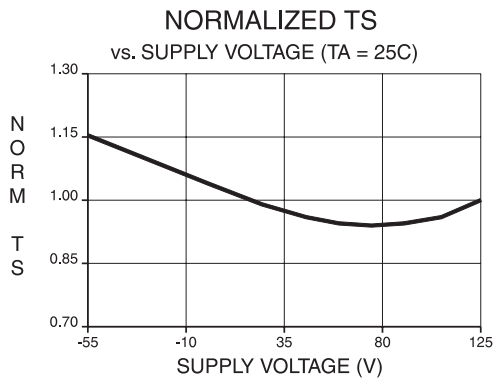
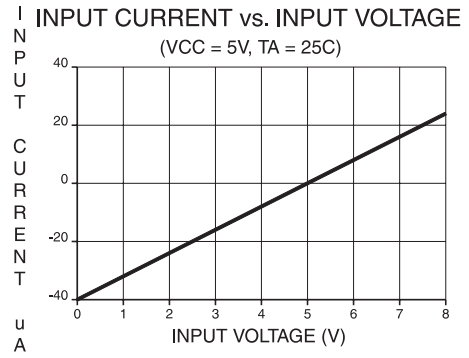
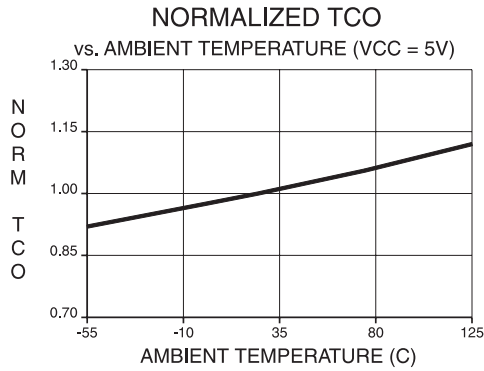
OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (TA = 25C)

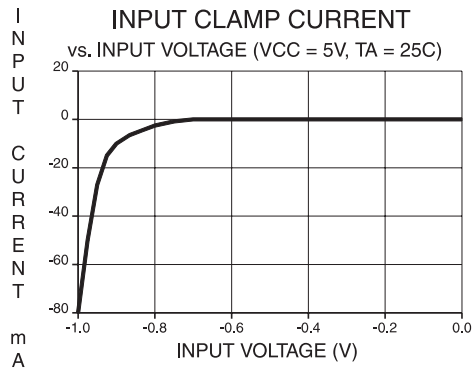


OUTPUT SINK CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE (TA = 25C)











ATF16V8B Ordering Information

t_{PD} (ns)	t_S (ns)	t_{CO} (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
10	7.5	7	ATF16V8B-10JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-10PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-10SC	20S	
			ATF16V8B-10XC	20X	
			ATF16V8B-10JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8B-10PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-10SI	20S	
			ATF16V8B-10XI	20X	
15	12	10	ATF16V8B-15JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-15PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-15SC	20S	
			ATF16V8B-15XC	20X	
			ATF16V8B-15JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8B-15PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-15SI	20S	
			ATF16V8B-15XI	20X	
25	15	12	ATF16V8B-25JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
			ATF16V8B-25PC	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-25SC	20S	
			ATF16V8B-25XC	20X	
			ATF16V8B-25JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
			ATF16V8B-25PI	20P3	
			ATF16V8B-25SI	20S	
			ATF16V8B-25XI	20X	

Note: 1. Shaded parts are obsolete with a last time buy date of 19 August 1999.

Using “C” Product for Industrial

To use commercial product for Industrial temperature ranges, down-grade one speed grade from the “I” to the “C” device (7 ns “C” = 10 ns “I”) and de-rate power by 30%.

Package Type	
20J	20-lead, Plastic J-leded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
20P3	20-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
20S	20-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull-wing Small Outline (SOIC)
20X	20-lead, 4.4 mm Wide, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)

ATF16V8BQ and ATF16V8BQL Ordering Information

t_{PD} (ns)	t_S (ns)	t_{CO} (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range		
10	7.5	7	ATF16V8BQ-10JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)		
			ATF16V8BQ-10PC	20P3			
			ATF16V8BQ-10SC	20S			
			ATF16V8BQ-10XC	20X			
15	12	10	ATF16V8BQL-15JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)		
			ATF16V8BQL-15PC	20P3			
			ATF16V8BQL-15SC	20S			
			ATF16V8BQL-15XC	20X			
					ATF16V8BQL-15JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
					ATF16V8BQL-15PI	20P3	
					ATF16V8BQL-15SI	20S	
					ATF16V8BQL-15XI	20X	
25	15	12	ATF16V8BQL-25JC	20J	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)		
			ATF16V8BQL-25PC	20P3			
			ATF16V8BQL-25SC	20S			
			ATF16V8BQL-25XC	20X			
					ATF16V8BQL-25JI	20J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
					ATF16V8BQL-25PI	20P3	
					ATF16V8BQL-25SI	20S	
					ATF16V8BQL-25XI	20X	

Note: 1. Shaded parts are obsolete with a last time buy date of 11 August 1999.

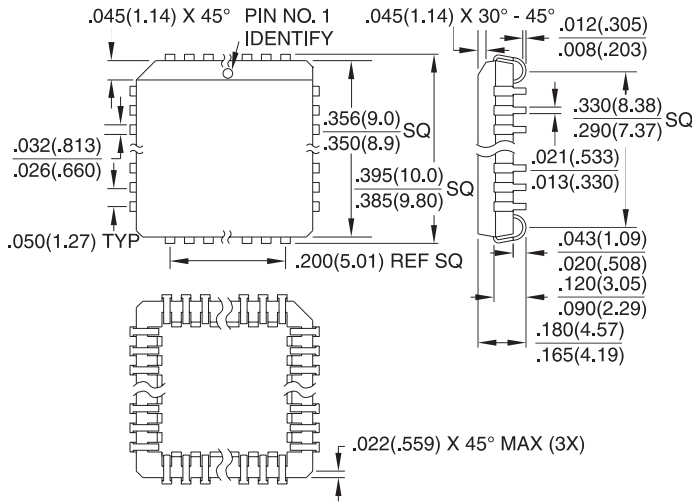
Using “C” Product for Industrial

To use commercial product for Industrial temperature ranges, down-grade one speed grade from the “I” to the “C” device (7 ns “C” = 10 ns “I”) and de-rate power by 30%.

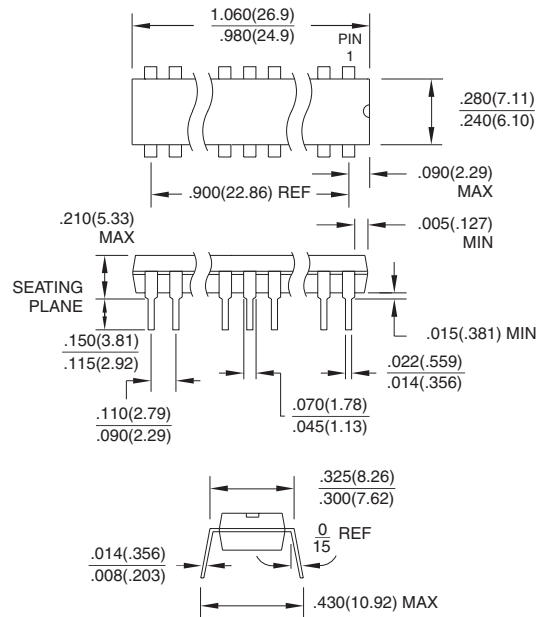
Package Type	
20J	20-lead, Plastic J-leded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
20P3	20-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
20S	20-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull-Wing Small Outline (SOIC)
20X	20-lead, 4.4 mm Wide, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)

Packaging Information

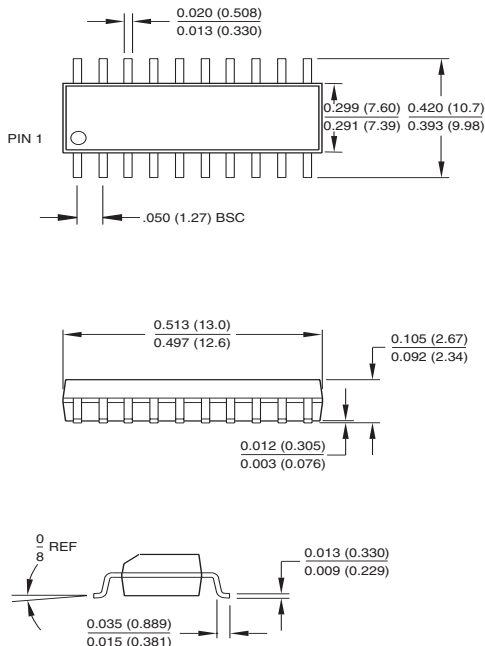
20J, 20-lead, Plastic J-Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
 Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)
 JEDEC STANDARD MS-018 AA



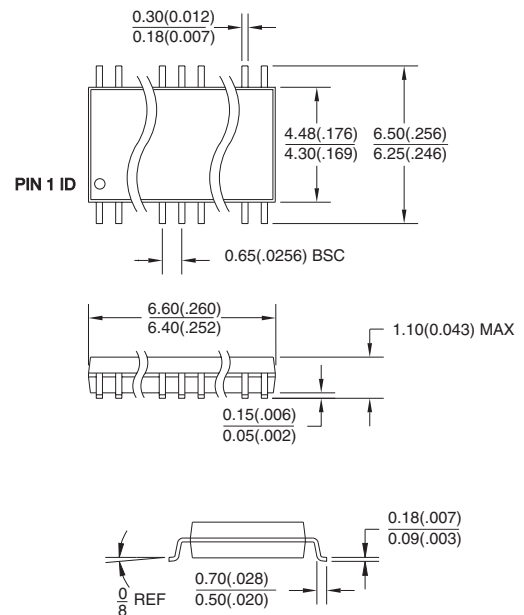
20P3, 20-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP)
 Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)
 JEDEC STANDARD MS-001 AD



20S, 20-lead, 0.300" Wide, Plastic Gull-Wing Small Outline (SOIC)
 Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)



20X, 20-lead, 4.4 mm Wide, Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)
 Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)





Atmel Headquarters

Corporate Headquarters

2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
TEL (408) 441-0311
FAX (408) 487-2600

Europe

Atmel SarL
Route des Arsenaux 41
Casa Postale 80
CH-1705 Fribourg
Switzerland
TEL (41) 26-426-5555
FAX (41) 26-426-5500

Asia

Atmel Asia, Ltd.
Room 1219
Chinachem Golden Plaza
77 Mody Road Tsimhatsui
East Kowloon
Hong Kong
TEL (852) 2721-9778
FAX (852) 2722-1369

Japan

Atmel Japan K.K.
9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa Bldg.
1-24-8 Shinkawa
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033
Japan
TEL (81) 3-3523-3551
FAX (81) 3-3523-7581

Atmel Operations

Atmel Colorado Springs

1150 E. Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
TEL (719) 576-3300
FAX (719) 540-1759

Atmel Rousset

Zone Industrielle
13106 Rousset Cedex
France
TEL (33) 4-4253-6000
FAX (33) 4-4253-6001

Atmel Smart Card ICs

Scottish Enterprise Technology Park
East Kilbride, Scotland G75 0QR
TEL (44) 1355-357-000
FAX (44) 1355-242-743

Atmel Grenoble

Avenue de Rochepleine
BP 123
38521 Saint-Egreve Cedex
France
TEL (33) 4-7658-3000
FAX (33) 4-7658-3480

Fax-on-Demand

North America:
1-(800) 292-8635

International:
1-(408) 441-0732

e-mail

literature@atmel.com

Web Site

<http://www.atmel.com>

BBS

1-(408) 436-4309

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