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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	3136
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	108
Number of Gates	15000
Voltage - Supply	3.135V ~ 3.465V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-LQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at6005alv-4ac

Figure 5. Combinatorial Physical States

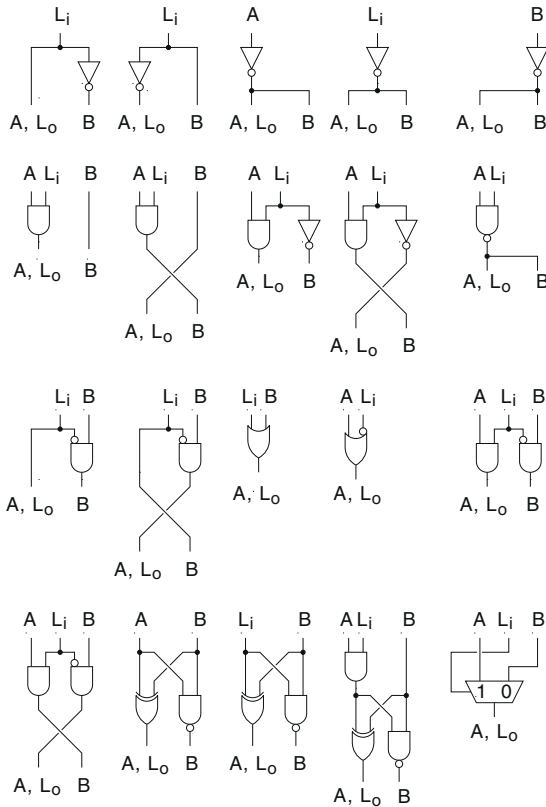


Figure 6. Register States

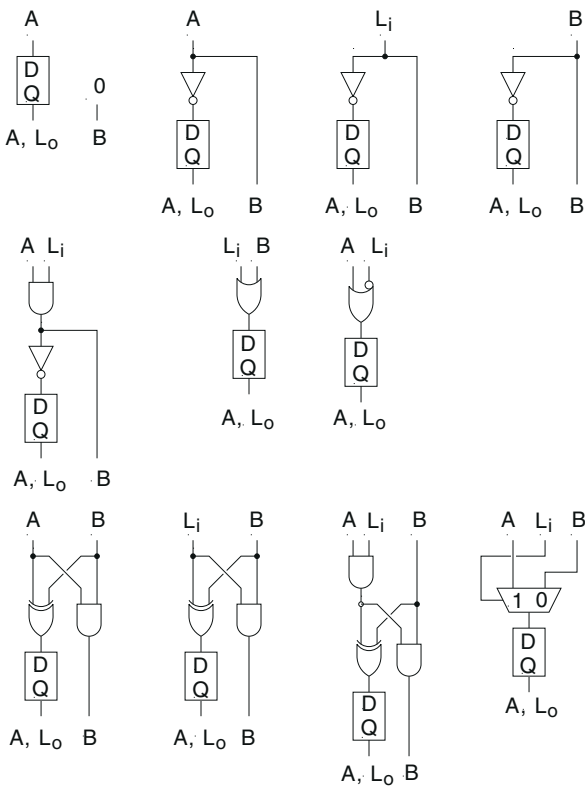


Figure 7. Physical Constants

0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
A, L ₀	B	A, L ₀	B	A, L ₀	B	A, L ₀	B

Figure 8. Two-input AND Feeding XOR

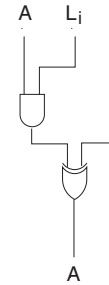
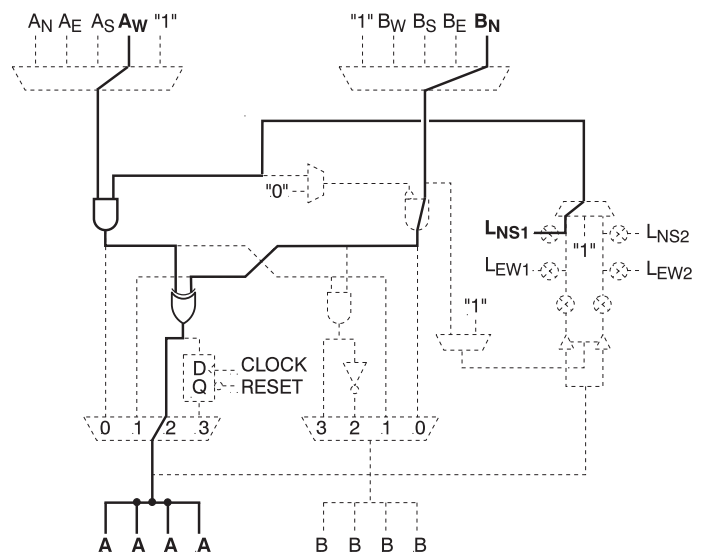


Figure 9. Cell Configuration (A•L) XOR B



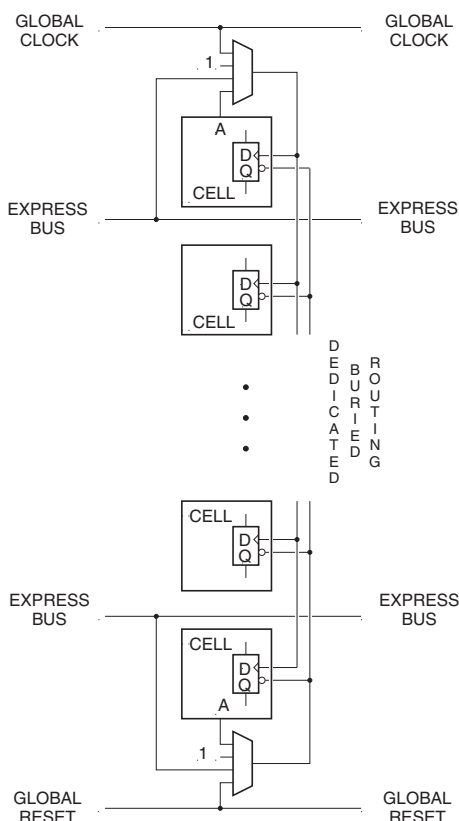
Clock Distribution

Along the top edge of the array is logic for distributing clock signals to the D flip-flop in each logic cell (Figure 10). The distribution network is organized by column and permits columns of cells to be independently clocked. At the head of each column is a user-configurable multiplexer providing the clock signal for that column. It has four inputs:

- Global clock supplied through the CLOCK pin
- Express bus adjacent to the distribution logic
- “A” output of the cell at the head of the column
- Logical constant “1” to conserve power (no clock)

Through the global clock, the network provides low-skew distribution of an externally supplied clock to any or all of the columns of the array. The global clock pin is also connected directly to the array via the A input of the upper left and right corner cells (AW on the left, and AN on the right). The express bus is useful in distributing a secondary clock to multiple columns when the global clock line is used as a primary clock. The A output of a cell is useful in providing a clock signal to a single column. The constant “1” is used to reduce power dissipation in columns using no registers.

Figure 10. Column Clock and Column Reset



Asynchronous Reset

Along the bottom edge of the array is logic for asynchronously resetting the D flip-flops in the logic cells (Figure 10). Like the clock network, the asynchronous reset network is organized by column and permits columns to be independently reset. At the bottom of each column is a user-configurable multiplexer providing the reset signal for that column. It has four inputs:

- Global asynchronous reset supplied through the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin
- Express bus adjacent to the distribution logic
- “A” output of the cell at the foot of the column
- Logical constant “1” to conserve power

The asynchronous reset logic uses these four inputs in the same way that the clock distribution logic does. Through the global asynchronous reset, any or all columns can be reset by an externally supplied signal. The global asynchronous reset pin is also connected directly to the array via the A input of the lower left and right corner cells (AS on the left, and AE on the right). The express bus can be used to distribute a secondary reset to multiple columns when the global reset line is used as a primary reset, the A output of a cell can also provide an asynchronous reset signal to a single column, and the constant “1” is used by columns with registers requiring no reset. All registers are reset during power-up.

Input/Output

The Atmel architecture provides a flexible interface between the logic array, the configuration control logic and the I/O pins.

Two adjacent cells – an “exit” and an “entrance” cell – on the perimeter of the logic array are associated with each I/O pin.

There are two types of I/Os: A-type (Figure 11) and B-type (Figure 12). For A-type I/Os, the edge-facing A output of an exit cell is connected to an output driver, and the edge-facing A input of the adjacent entrance cell is connected to an input buffer. The output of the output driver and the input of the input buffer are connected to a common pin.

B-type I/Os are the same as A-type I/Os, but use the B inputs and outputs of their respective entrance and exit cells. A- and B-type I/Os alternate around the array. Control of the I/O logic is provided by user-configurable memory bits.

Figure 11. A-type I/O Logic

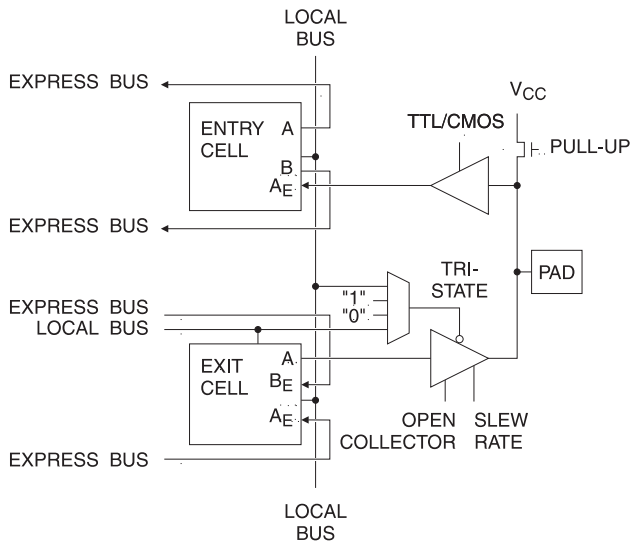
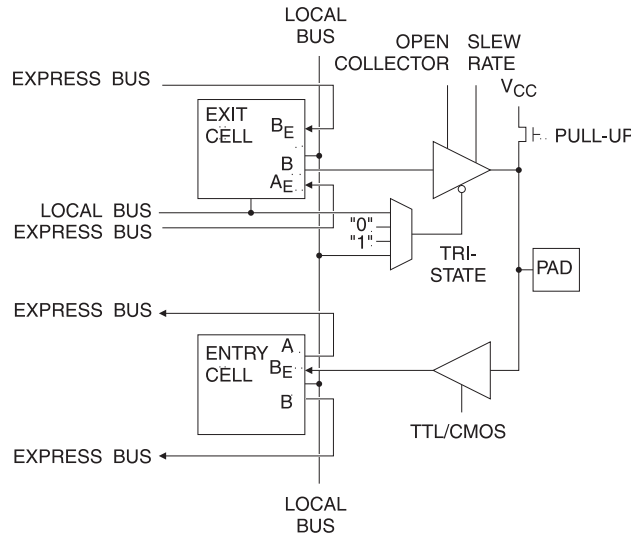


Figure 12. B-type I/O Logic



TTL/CMOS Inputs

A user-configurable bit determines the threshold level – TTL or CMOS – of the input buffer.

Open Collector/Tristate Outputs

A user-configurable bit which enables or disables the active pull-up of the output device.

Slew Rate Control

A user-configurable bit controls the slew rate – fast or slow – of the output buffer. A slow slew rate, which reduces noise and ground bounce, is recommended for outputs that are not speed-critical. Fast and slow slew rates have the same DC-current sinking capabilities, but the rate at which each allows the output devices to reach full drive differs.

Pull-up

A user-configurable bit controls the pull-up transistor in the I/O pin. Its primary function is to provide a logical “1” to unused input pins. When on, it is approximately equivalent to a 25K resistor to V_{CC} .

Enable Select

User-configurable bits determine the output-enable for the output driver. The output driver can be static – always on or always off – or dynamically controlled by a signal generated in the array. Four options are available from the array: (1) the control is low and always driving; (2) the control is high and never driving; (3) the control is connected to a vertical local bus associated with the output cell; or (4) the control is connected to a horizontal local bus associated with the output cell. On power-up, the user I/Os are configured as inputs with pull-up resistors.

In addition to the functionality provided by the I/O logic, the entrance and exit cells provide the ability to register both inputs and outputs. Also, these perimeter cells (unlike interior cells) are connected directly to express buses: the edge-facing A and B outputs of the entrance cell are connected to express buses, as are the edge-facing A and B inputs of the exit cell. These buses are perpendicular to the edge, and provide a rapid means of bringing I/O signals to and from the array interior and the opposite edge of the chip.

Chip Configuration

The Integrated Development System generates the SRAM bit pattern required to configure a AT6000 Series device. A PC parallel port, microprocessor, EPROM or serial configuration memory can be used to download configuration patterns.

Users select from several configuration modes. Many factors, including board area, configuration speed and the number of designs implemented in parallel can influence the user's final choice.

Configuration is controlled by dedicated configuration pins and dual-function pins that double as I/O pins when the device is in operation. The number of dual-function pins required for each mode varies.

The devices can be partially reconfigured while in operation. Portions of the device not being modified remain operational during reconfiguration. Simultaneous configuration of more than one device is also possible. Full configuration takes as little as a millisecond, partial configuration is even faster.

Refer to the Pin Function Description section following for a brief summary of the pins used in configuration. For more information about configuration, refer to the AT6000 Series Configuration data sheet.

Pin Function Description

This section provides abbreviated descriptions of the various AT6000 Series pins. For more complete descriptions, refer to the AT6000 Series Configuration data sheet.

Pinout tables for the AT6000 series of devices follow.

Power Pins

V_{CC} , V_{DD} , GND, V_{SS}

V_{CC} and GND are the I/O supply pins, V_{DD} and V_{SS} are the internal logic supply pins. V_{CC} and V_{DD} should be tied to the same trace on the printed circuit board. GND and V_{SS} should be tied to the same trace on the printed circuit board.

Input/Output Pins

All I/O pins can be used in the same way (refer to the I/O section of the architecture description). Some I/O pins are dual-function pins used during configuration of the array. When not being used for configuration, dual-function I/Os are fully functional as normal I/O pins. On initial power-up, all I/Os are configured as TTL inputs with a pull-up.

Dedicated Timing and Control Pins

\overline{CON}

Configuration-in-process pin. After power-up, \overline{CON} stays low until power-up initialization is complete, at which time \overline{CON} is then released. \overline{CON} is an open collector signal. After power-up initialization, forcing \overline{CON} low begins the configuration process.

\overline{CS}

Configuration enable pin. All configuration pins are ignored if \overline{CS} is high. \overline{CS} must be held low throughout the configuration process. \overline{CS} is a TTL input pin.

M0, M1, M2

Configuration mode pins are used to determine the configuration mode. All three are TTL input pins.

CCLK

Configuration clock pin. CCLK is a TTL input or a CMOS output depending on the mode of operation. In modes 1, 2, 3, and 6 it is an input. In modes 4 and 5 it is an output with a typical frequency of 1 MHz. In all modes, the rising edge of the CCLK signal is used to sample inputs and change outputs.

CLOCK

External logic source used to drive the internal global clock line. Registers toggle on the rising edge of CLOCK. The CLOCK signal is neither used nor affected by the configuration modes. It is always a TTL input.

\overline{RESET}

Array register asynchronous reset. \overline{RESET} drives the internal global reset. The \overline{RESET} signal is neither used nor affected by the configuration modes. It is always a TTL input.

Dual-function Pins

When \overline{CON} is high, dual-function I/O pins act as device I/Os; when \overline{CON} is low, dual-function pins are used as configuration control or data signals as determined by the configuration modes. Care must be taken when using these pins to ensure that configuration activity does not interfere with other circuitry connected to these pins in the application.

D0 or I/O

Serial configuration modes use D0 as the serial data input pin. Parallel configuration modes use D0 as the least-significant bit. Input data must meet setup and hold requirements with respect to the rising edge of CCLK. D0 is a TTL input during configuration.

D1 to D7 or I/O

Parallel configuration modes use these pins as inputs. Serial configuration modes do not use them. Data must meet setup and hold requirements with respect to the rising edge of CCLK. D1 - D7 are TTL inputs during configuration.

A0 to A16 or I/O

During configuration in modes 1, 2 and 5, these pins are CMOS outputs and act as the address pins for a parallel EPROM. A0 - A16 eliminates the need for an external address counter when using an external parallel nonvolatile

memory to configure the FPGA. Addresses change after the rising edge of the CCLK signal.

$\overline{\text{CSOUT}}$ or I/O

When cascading devices, $\overline{\text{CSOUT}}$ is an output used to enable other devices. $\overline{\text{CSOUT}}$ should be connected to the $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input of the downstream device. The $\overline{\text{CSOUT}}$ function is optional and can be disabled during initial programming when cascading is not used. When cascading devices, $\overline{\text{CSOUT}}$ should be dedicated to configuration and not used as a configurable I/O.

$\overline{\text{CHECK}}$ or I/O

During configuration, $\overline{\text{CHECK}}$ is a TTL input that can be used to enable the data check function at the beginning of a configuration cycle. No data is written to the device while $\overline{\text{CHECK}}$ is low. Instead, the configuration file being applied to D0 (or D0 - D7, in parallel mode) is compared with the

current contents of the internal configuration RAM. If a mismatch is detected between the data being loaded and the data already in the RAM, the $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ pin goes low. The $\overline{\text{CHECK}}$ function is optional and can be disabled during initial programming.

$\overline{\text{ERR}}$ or I/O


During configuration, $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ is an output. When the $\overline{\text{CHECK}}$ function is activated and a mismatch is detected between the current configuration data stream and the data already loaded in the configuration RAM, $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ goes low. The $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ output is a registered signal. Once a mismatch is found, the signal is set and is only reset after the configuration cycle is restarted. $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ is also asserted for configuration file errors. The $\overline{\text{ERR}}$ function is optional and can be disabled during initial programming.

Device Pinout Selection (Max. Number of User I/O)

	AT6002 ⁽¹⁾	AT6003 ⁽¹⁾	AT6005	AT6010
84 PLCC ⁽¹⁾	64 I/O	64 I/O	64 I/O	-
100 VQFP	80 I/O	80 I/O	80 I/O	-
132 PQFP ⁽¹⁾	96 I/O	108 I/O	-	-
144 TQFP	95 I/O	120 I/O	108 I/O	120 I/O
208 PQFP ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-
240 PQFP	-	-	-	204 I/O


Bit-stream Sizes

Mode(s)	Type	Beginning Sequence	AT6002 ⁽¹⁾	AT6003 ⁽¹⁾	AT6005	AT6010
1	Parallel	Preamble	2677	4153	8077	16393
2	Parallel	Preamble	2677	4153	8077	16393
3	Serial	Null Byte/Preamble	2678	4154	8078	16394
4	Serial	Null Byte/Preamble	2678	4154	8078	16394
5	Parallel	Preamble	2677	4153	8077	16393
6	Parallel	Preamble/Preamble	2678	4154	8078	16394

Note: 1.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

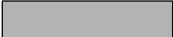
Pinout Assignment

Left Side (Top to Bottom)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
-	-	-	I/O51(A)	-	-	-	-	B1	1	1
I/O24(A) or A7	I/O30(A) or A7	I/O27(A) or A7	I/O50(A) or A7	12	1	18	1	C1	2	2
-	I/O29(B)	-	I/O49(A)	-	-	-	2	D1	3	3
-	-	-	I/O48(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	4	5
-	-	-	I/O47(A)	-	-	-	-	E1	5	6
-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	6	7
-	I/O28(A)	I/O26(A)	I/O46(A)	-	-	19	3	G1	7	8
I/O23(A) or A6	I/O27(A) or A6	I/O25(A) or A6	I/O45(A) or A6	13	2	20	4	H1	8	9
-	-	-	I/O44(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	I/O43(A)	-	-	-	-	C2	9	11
I/O22(B)	I/O26(A)	I/O24(A)	I/O42(A)	-	-	21	5	D2	10	12
I/O21(A) or A5	I/O25(A) or A5	I/O23(A) or A5	I/O41(A) or A5	14	3	22	6	E2	11	13
-	-	-	I/O40(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	I/O39(A)	-	-	-	-	F2	12	15
I/O20(B)	I/O24(B)	I/O22(A)	I/O38(A)	-	4	23	7	G2	13	16
I/O19(A) or A4	I/O23(A) or A4	I/O21(A) or A4	I/O37(A) or A4	15	5	24	8	H2	14	17
-	-	-	I/O36(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
I/O18(B)	I/O22(B)	I/O20(A)	I/O35(A)	-	-	25	9	D3	15	19
I/O17(A) or A3	I/O21(A) or A3	I/O19(A) or A3	I/O34(A) or A3	16	6	26	10	E3	16	20
I/O16(B)	I/O20(B)	I/O18(A)	I/O33(A)	-	7	27	11	F3	17	21
-	-	-	I/O32(B)	-	-	-	-	-	18	22
I/O15(A) or A2	I/O19(A) or A2	I/O17(A) or A2	I/O31(A) or A2	17	8	28	12	G3	19	23
-	I/O18(B)	I/O16(A)	I/O30(A)	-	-	29	13	H3	20	24
GND	GND	GND	GND	18	9	30	14	GND ⁽²⁾	21	25
VSS	VSS	VSS	VSS	19	10	31	15	GND ⁽²⁾	22	26
I/O14(A) or A1	I/O17(A) or A1	I/O15(A) or A1	I/O29(A) or A1	20	11	32	16	F4	23	27
-	-	-	I/O28(B)	-	-	-	-	-	24	28
-	I/O16(B)	-	I/O27(A)	-	-	-	17	G4	25	29
I/O13(A) or A0	I/O15(A) or A0	I/O14(A) or A0	I/O26(A) or A0	21	12	33	18	H4	26	30
I/O12(B) or D7	I/O14(A) or D7	I/O13(A) or D7	I/O25(B) or D7	22	13	34	19	H5	27	31
-	-	-	I/O24(B)	-	-	-	-	-	28	32
I/O11(A) or D6	I/O13(A) or D6	I/O12(A) or D6	I/O23(A) or D6	23	14	35	20	J4	29	33

- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment (Continued)

Left Side (Top to Bottom)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
I/O10(A) or D5	I/O12(A) or D5	I/O11(A) or D5	I/O22(A) or D5	24	15	36	21	K4	30	34
VDD	VDD	VDD	VDD	25	16	37	22	PWR ⁽¹⁾	31	35
VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	26	17	38	23	PWR ⁽¹⁾	32	36
I/O9(B)	I/O11(B)	I/O10(A)	I/O21(A)	-	-	39	24	J3	33	37
-	-	-	I/O20(B)	-	-	-	-	-	34	38
I/O8(A) or D4	I/O10(A) or D4	I/O9(A) or D4	I/O19(A) or D4	27	18	40	25	K3	35	39
I/O7(B)	I/O9(B)	I/O8(A)	I/O18(A)	-	19	41	26	L3	36	40
-	-	-	I/O17(A)	-	-	-	-	M3	37	41
-	-	-	I/O16(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
I/O6(A) or D3	I/O8(A) or D3	I/O7(A) or D3	I/O15(A) or D3	28	20	42	27	N3	38	43
-	I/O7(B)	I/O6(A)	I/O14(A)	-	-	43	28	J2	39	44
-	-	-	I/O13(A)	-	-	-	-	K2	40	45
GND	GND	GND	GND	-	-	44	29	GND ⁽²⁾	41	46
-	-	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	42	47
-	-	-	I/O12(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
I/O5(A) or D2	I/O6(A) or D2	I/O5(A) or D2	I/O11(A) or D2	29	21	45	30	M2	43	49
I/O4(B)	I/O5(B)	I/O4(A)	I/O10(A)	-	22	46	31	N2	44	50
-	-	-	I/O9(A)	-	-	-	-	P2	45	51
-	-	-	I/O8(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
I/O3(A) or D1	I/O4(A) or D1	I/O3(A) or D1	I/O7(A) or D1	30	23	47	32	J1	46	53
I/O2(B)	I/O3(A)	I/O2(A)	I/O6(A)	-	-	48	33	K1	47	54
-	-	-	I/O5(A)	-	-	-	-	L1	48	55
-	-	-	I/O4(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
-	I/O2(B)	-	I/O3(A)	-	-	-	34	M1	49	57
I/O1(A) or D0	I/O1(A) or D0	I/O1(A) or D0	I/O2(A) or D0	31	24	49	35	N1	50	58
-	-	-	I/O1(A)	-	-	-	-	P1	51	59
CCLK	CCLK	CCLK	CCLK	32	25	50	36	R1	52	60


- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment

Bottom Side (Left to Right)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
CON	CON	CON	CON	33	26	51	37	M5	53	61
-	-	-	I/O204(A)	-	-	-	-	M6	54	62
I/O96(A)	I/O120(A)	I/O108(A)	I/O203(A)	34	27	52	38	M7	55	63
-	I/O119(B)	-	I/O202(A)	-	-	-	39	R2	56	64
-	-	-	I/O201(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
-	-	-	VCC	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	57	66
-	-	-	I/O200(A)	-	-	-	-	R3	58	67
-	-	-	GND	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	59	68
-	I/O118(A)	I/O107(A)	I/O199(A)	-	-	53	40	R5	60	69
I/O95(A) or CSOUT	I/O117(A) or CSOUT	I/O106(A) or CSOUT	I/O198(A) or CSOUT	35	28	54	41	R6	61	70
-	-	-	I/O197(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
-	-	-	I/O196(A)	-	-	-	-	R7	62	72
I/O94(B)	I/O116(A)	I/O105(A)	I/O195(A)	-	-	55	42	P3	63	73
I/O93(A)	I/O115(A)	I/O104(A)	I/O194(A)	36	29	56	43	P4	64	74
-	-	-	I/O193(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
-	-	-	I/O192(A)	-	-	-	-	P5	65	76
I/O92(B)	I/O114(B)	I/O103(A)	I/O191(A)	-	30	57	44	P6	66	77
I/O91(A) or CHECK	I/O113(A) or CHECK	I/O102(A) or CHECK	I/O190(A) or CHECK	37	31	58	45	P7	67	78
-	-	-	I/O189(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
I/O90(B)	I/O112(B)	I/O101(A)	I/O188(A)	-	-	59	46	N4	68	80
I/O89(A) or ERR	I/O111(A) or ERR	I/O100(A) or ERR	I/O187(A) or ERR	38	32	60	47	N5	69	81
I/O88(B)	I/O110(B)	I/O99(A)	I/O186(A)	-	33	61	48	N6	70	82
-	-	-	I/O185(B)	-	-	-	-	-	71	83
I/O87(A)	I/O109(A)	I/O98(A)	I/O184(A)	39	34	62	49	N7	72	84
-	I/O108(B)	I/O97(A)	I/O183(A)	-	-	63	50	M8	73	85
GND	GND	GND	GND	40	35	64	51	GND ⁽²⁾	74	86
I/O86(A)	I/O107(A)	I/O96(A)	I/O182(A)	41	36	65	52	M9	75	87
-	-	-	I/O181(B)	-	-	-	-	-	76	88
-	I/O106(B)	-	I/O180(A)	-	-	-	53	M10	77	89
I/O85(A)	I/O105(A)	I/O95(A)	I/O179(A)	42	37	66	54	M11	78	90
CS	CS	CS	CS	43	38	67	55	L8	79	91
I/O84(B)	I/O104(A)	I/O94(A)	I/O178(A)	44	39	68	56	M12	80	92

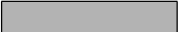
Notes: 1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.

2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.

3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.


Pinout Assignment (Continued)

Right Side (Bottom to Top)										
AT6002 ⁽⁵⁾	AT6003 ⁽⁵⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽⁵⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽⁵⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽⁵⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽⁵⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽⁵⁾ PQFP
I/O59(A)	I/O73(A)	I/O66(A)	I/O125(A)	65	64	101	92	G12	133	153
I/O58(A)	I/O72(A)	I/O65(A)	I/O124(A)	66	65	102	93	F12	134	154
VDD	VDD	VDD	VDD	67	66	103	94	PWR ⁽¹⁾	135	155
VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	68	67	104	95	PWR ⁽¹⁾	136	156
I/O57(B)	I/O71(B)	I/O64(A)	I/O123(A)	-	-	105	96	G13	137	157
-	-	-	I/O122(B)	-	-	-	-	-	138	158
I/O56(A)	I/O70(A)	I/O63(A)	I/O121(A)	69	68	106	97	F13	139	159
I/O55(B)	I/O69(B)	I/O62(A)	I/O120(A)	-	69	107	98	E13	140	160
-	-	-	I/O119(A)	-	-	-	-	D13	141	161
-	-	-	I/O118(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
I/O54(A)	I/O68(A)	I/O61(A)	I/O117(A)	70	70	108	99	C13	142	163
-	I/O67(B)	I/O60(A)	I/O116(A)	-	-	109	100	G14	143	164
-	-	-	I/O115(A)	-	-	-	-	F14	144	165
GND	GND	GND	GND	-	-	110	101	GND ⁽²⁾	145	166
-	-	-	VSS	-	-	-	-	GND ⁽²⁾	146	167
-	-	-	I/O114(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
I/O53(A)	I/O66(A)	I/O59(A)	I/O113(A)	71	71	111	102	D14	147	169
I/O52(B)	I/O65(B)	I/O58(A)	I/O112(A)	-	72	112	103	C14	148	170
-	-	-	I/O111(A)	-	-	-	-	B14	149	171
-	-	-	I/O110(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
I/O51(A)	I/O64(A)	I/O57(A)	I/O109(A)	72	73	113	104	G15	150	173
I/O50(B)	I/O63(A)	I/O56(A)	I/O108(A)	-	-	114	105	F15	151	174
-	-	-	I/O107(A)	-	-	-	-	E15	152	175
-	-	-	I/O106(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
-	I/O62(B)	-	I/O105(A)	-	-	-	106	D15	153	177
I/O49(A)	I/O61(A)	I/O55(A)	I/O104(A)	73	74	115	107	C15	154	178'
-	-	-	I/O103(A)	-	-	-	-	B15	155	179
M2	M2	M2	M2	74	75	116	108	A15	156	180

- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3. 85 = Pin 85 on AT6005.
 4. 85 = Pin 85 on AT6003 and AT6010.
 5.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Pinout Assignment (Continued)

Top Side (Right to Left)										
AT6002 ⁽³⁾	AT6003 ⁽³⁾	AT6005	AT6010	84 ⁽³⁾ PLCC	100 VQFP	132 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	144 TQFP	180 ⁽³⁾ CPGA	208 ⁽³⁾ PQFP	240 ⁽³⁾ PQFP
-	-	-	I/O75(B)	-	-	-	-	-	185	213
I/O35(A) or A14	I/O43(A) or A14	I/O39(A) or A14	I/O74(A) or A14	3	90	3	129	C8	186	214
-	-	-	VDD	-	-	-	-	PWR ⁽¹⁾	187	215
VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	4	91	4	130	PWR ⁽¹⁾	188	216
I/O34(A) or A13	I/O42(A) or A13	I/O38(A) or A13	I/O73(A) or A13	5	92	5	131	C5	189	217
I/O33(B)	I/O41(B)	I/O37(A)	I/O72(A)	-	-	6	132	C4	190	218
-	-	-	I/O71(B)	-	-	-	-	-	191	219
I/O32(A) or A12	I/O40(A) or A12	I/O36(A) or A12	I/O70(A) or A12	6	93	7	133	C3	192	220
I/O31(B)	I/O39(B)	I/O35(A)	I/O69(A)	-	94	8	134	B8	193	221
-	-	-	I/O68(A)	-	-	-	-	B7	194	222
-	-	-	I/O67(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
I/O30(A) or A11	I/O38(A) or A11	I/O34(A) or A11	I/O66(A) or A11	7	95	9	135	B6	195	224
-	I/O37(B)	I/O33(A)	I/O65(A)	-	-	10	136	B5	196	225
-	-	-	I/O64(A)	-	-	-	-	B4	197	226
GND	GND	GND	GND	-	-	11	137	GND ⁽²⁾	198	227
-	-	-	I/O63(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
I/O29(A) or A10	I/O36(A) or A10	I/O32(A) or A10	I/O62(A) or A10	8	96	12	138	B3	199	229
I/O28(B)	I/O35(B)	I/O31(A)	I/O61(A)	-	97	13	139	B2	200	230
-	-	-	I/O60(A)	-	-	-	-	A8	201	231
-	-	-	I/O59(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
I/O27(A) or A9	I/O34(A) or A9	I/O30(A) or A9	I/O58(A) or A9	9	98	14	140	A7	202	233
I/O26(B)	I/O33(A)	I/O29(A)	I/O57(A)	-	-	15	141	A6	203	234
-	-	-	I/O56(A)	-	-	-	-	A5	204	235
-	-	-	I/O55(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
-	I/O32(B)	-	I/O54(A)	-	-	-	142	A4	205	237
I/O25(A) or A8	I/O31(A) or A8	I/O28(A) or A8	I/O53(A) or A8	10	99	16	143	A3	206	238
-	-	-	I/O52(A)	-	-	-	-	A2	-207	239
M0	M0	M0	M0	11	100	17	144	A1	208	240

- Notes:
1. PWR = Pins connected to power plane = F1, E4/E5, L2, R4, K15, L12, E14, A12.
 2. GND = Pins connected to ground plane = L4, M4, N9, N10, E12, D12, C7, C6.
 3.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

AC Timing Characteristics – 5V Operation

Delays are based on fixed load. Loads for each type of device are described in the notes. Delays are in nanoseconds. Worst case: $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ to $5.25V$. Temperature = $0^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$.

Cell Function	Parameter	From	To	Load Definition ⁽⁷⁾	-1	-2	-4	Units
Wire ⁽⁴⁾	$t_{PD} (max)^{(4)}$	A, B, L	A, B	1	0.8	1.2	1.8	ns
NAND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	1.6	2.2	3.2	ns
XOR	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	A	1	1.8	2.4	4.0	ns
AND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	1.7	2.2	3.2	ns
MUX	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B	A	1	1.7	2.3	4.0	ns
		L	A	1	2.1	3.0	4.9	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{setup} (min)$	A, B, L	CLK	-	1.5	2.0	3.0	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{hold} (min)$	CLK	A, B, L	-	0	0	0	ns
D-Flip-flop	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLK	A	1	1.5	2.0	3.0	ns
Bus Driver	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	L	2	2.0	2.6	4.0	ns
Repeater	$t_{PD} (max)$	L, E	E	3	1.3	1.6	2.3	ns
		L, E	L	2	1.7	2.1	3.0	ns
Column Clock	$t_{PD} (max)$	GCLK, A, ES	CLK	3	1.8	2.4	3.0	ns
Column Reset	$t_{PD} (max)$	GRES, A, EN	RES	3	1.8	2.4	3.0	ns
Clock Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLOCK PIN	GCLK	-	1.6	2.0	2.9	ns
Reset Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	RESET PIN	GRES	-	1.5	1.9	2.8	ns
TTL Input ⁽¹⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	1.0	1.2	1.5	ns
CMOS Input ⁽²⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	1.3	1.4	2.3	ns
Fast Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	4	3.3	3.5	6.0	ns
Slow Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	4	7.5	8.0	12.0	ns
Output Disable ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PZX} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	4	3.1	3.3	5.5	ns
Fast Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PZX} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	4	3.8	4.0	6.5	ns
Slow Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PZX} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	4	8.2	8.5	12.5	ns

Device	Cell Types	Outputs	$I_{CC} (max)$
Cell ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop	A, B	4.5 $\mu A/MHz$
Bus ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop, Repeater	L	2.5 $\mu A/MHz$
Column Clock ⁽⁶⁾	Column Clock Driver	CLK	40 $\mu A/MHz$

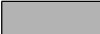
- Notes:
1. TTL buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1.5V at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 2. CMOS buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1/2 V_{CC} at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 3. Buffer delay is to a pad voltage of 1.5V with one output switching.
 4. Max specifications are the average of t_{PDLH} and t_{PDHL} .
 5. Parameter based on characterization and simulation; not tested in production
 6. Exact power calculation is available in an Atmel application note.
 7. Load Definition: 1 = Load of one A or B input; 2 = Load of one L input; 3 = Constant Load; 4 = Tester Load of 50 pF.

AC Timing Characteristics – 3.3V Operation ⁽⁸⁾

Delays are based on fixed load. Loads for each type of device are described in the notes. Delays are in nanoseconds. Worst case: $V_{CC} = 3.0V$ to $3.6V$. Temperature = $0^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$.

Cell Function	Parameter	From	To	Load Definition ⁽⁷⁾	-4	Units
Wire ⁽⁴⁾	$t_{PD} (max)^{(4)}$	A, B, L	A, B	1	1.8	ns
NAND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	3.2	ns
XOR	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	A	1	4.0	ns
AND	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B, L	B	1	3.2	ns
MUX	$t_{PD} (max)$	A, B	A	1	4.0	ns
		L	A	1	4.9	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{setup} (min)$	A, B, L	CLK	-	3.0	ns
D-Flip-flop ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{hold} (min)$	CLK	A, B, L	-	0	ns
D-Flip-flop	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLK	A	1	3.0	ns
Bus Driver	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	L	2	4.0	ns
Repeater	$t_{PD} (max)$	L, E	E	3	2.3	ns
		L, E	L	2	3.0	ns
Column Clock	$t_{PD} (max)$	GCLK, A, ES	CLK	3	3.0	ns
Column Reset	$t_{PD} (max)$	GRES, A, EN	RES	3	3.0	ns
Clock Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	CLOCK PIN	GCLK	4	2.9	ns
Reset Buffer ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	RESET PIN	GRES	5	2.8	ns
TTL Input ⁽¹⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	1.5	ns
CMOS Input ⁽²⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	I/O	A	3	2.3	ns
Fast Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	6	6.0	ns
Slow Output ⁽³⁾	$t_{PD} (max)$	A	I/O PIN	6	12.0	ns
Output Disable ⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	6	5.5	ns
Fast Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	6	6.5	ns
Slow Enable ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	$t_{PXZ} (max)$	L	I/O PIN	6	12.5	ns

Device	Cell Types	Outputs	$I_{CC} (max)$
Cell ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop	A, B	2.3 $\mu A/MHz$
Bus ⁽⁶⁾	Wire, XWire, Half-adder, Flip-flop, Repeater	L	1.3 $\mu A/MHz$
Column Clock ⁽⁶⁾	Column Clock Driver	CLK	20 $\mu A/MHz$

- Notes:
1. TTL buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1.5V at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 2. CMOS buffer delays are measured from a V_{IH} of 1/2 V_{CC} at the pad to the internal V_{IH} at A. The input buffer load is constant.
 3. Buffer delay is to a pad voltage of 1.5V with one output switching.
 4. Max specifications are the average of t_{PDLH} and t_{PDHL} .
 5. Parameter based on characterization and simulation; not tested in production
 6. Exact power calculation is available in an Atmel application note.
 7. Load Definition: 1 = Load of one A or B input; 2 = Load of one L input; 3 = Constant Load; 4 = Load of 28 Clock Columns; 5 = Load of 28 Reset Columns; 6 = Tester Load of 50 pF.
 8.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	-0.5V to + 7.0V
DC Input Voltage (V_{IN})	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
DC Output Voltage (V_{ON})	-0.5V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
Storage Temperature Range (TSTG)	-65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation (PD)	1500 mW
Lead Temperature (T_L) (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C
ESD ($R_{ZAP} = 1.5K$, $C_{ZAP} = 100$ pF)	2000V

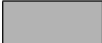
*NOTICE: Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

DC and AC Operating Range – 5V Operation

		AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Commercial ⁽¹⁾	AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Industrial	AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Military ⁽¹⁾
Operating Temperature (Case)		0°C - 70°C	-40°C - 85°C	-55°C - 125°C
V_{CC} Power Supply		5V ± 5%	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Input Voltage Level (TTL)	High (V_{IHT})	2.0V - V_{CC}	2.0V - V_{CC}	2.0V - V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILT})	0V - 0.8V	0V - 0.8V	0V - 0.8V
Input Voltage Level (CMOS)	High (V_{IHC})	70% - 100% V_{CC}	70% - 100% V_{CC}	70% - 100% V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILC})	0 - 30% V_{CC}	0 - 30% V_{CC}	0 - 30% V_{CC}
Input Signal Transition Time (T_{IN})		50 ns (max)	50 ns (max)	50 ns (max)

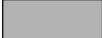
DC and AC Operating Range – 3.3V Operation⁽¹⁾

		AT6002-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ , AT6003-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ AT6005-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ , AT6010-2/4 ⁽¹⁾ Commercial
Operating Temperature (Case)		0°C - 70°C
V_{CC} Power Supply		3.3V ± 5%
Input Voltage Level (TTL)	High (V_{IHT})	2.0V - V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILT})	0V - 0.8V
Input Voltage Level (CMOS)	High (V_{IHC})	70% - 100% V_{CC}
	Low (V_{ILC})	0 - 30% V_{CC}
Input Signal Transition Time (T_{IN})		50 ns (max)

Note: 1.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

DC Characteristics – 5V Operation

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Units
V _{IH}	High-level Input Voltage	Commercial	CMOS	70% V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V
			TTL	2.0	V _{CC}	V
V _{IL}	Low-level Input Voltage	Commercial	CMOS	0	30% V _{CC}	V
			TTL	0	0.8	V
V _{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	Commercial	I _{OH} = -4 mA, V _{CC} min	3.9		V
			I _{OH} = -16 mA, V _{CC} min	3.0		V
V _{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	Commercial	I _{OL} = 4 mA, V _{CC} min		0.4	V
			I _{OL} = 16 mA, V _{CC} min		0.5	V
I _{OZH}	High-level Tristate	V _O = V _{CC} (max)			10	μA
	Output Leakage Current					
I _{OZL}	High-level Tristate	Without Pull-up, V _O = V _{SS}		-10		μA
	Output Leakage Current	With Pull-up, V _O = V _{SS}		-500		μA
I _{IH}	High-level Input Current	V _{IN} = V _{CC} (max)			10	μA
I _{IL}	Low-level Input Current	Without Pull-up, V _{IN} = V _{SS}		-10		μA
		With Pull-up, V _{IN} = V _{SS}		-500		μA
I _{CC}	Power Consumption	Without Internal Oscillator (Standby)			500	μA
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	All Pins			10	pF

Note: 1.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

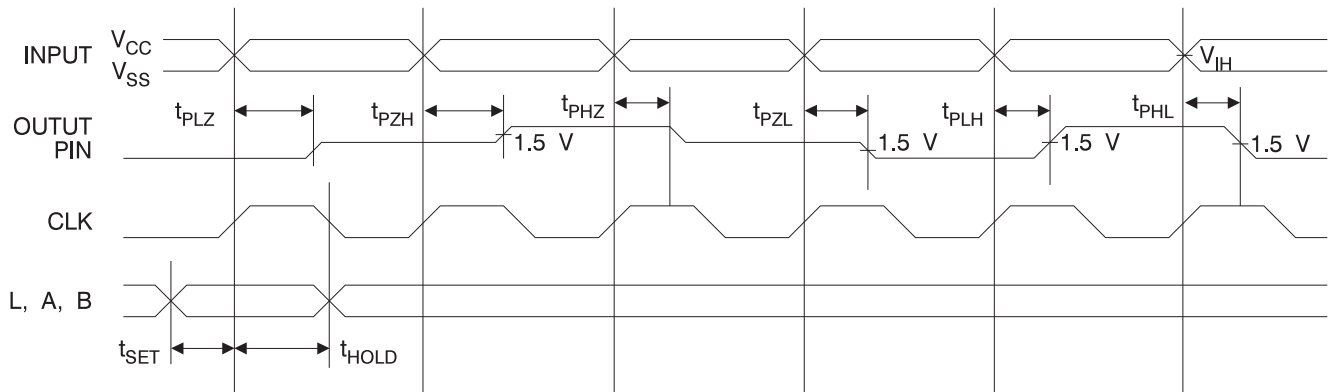
DC Characteristics – 3.3V Operation⁽²⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Units
V_{IH}	High-level Input Voltage	Commercial	CMOS	70% V_{CC}	V
			TTL	2.0	V
V_{IL}	Low-level Input Voltage	Commercial	CMOS	0	30% V_{CC}
			TTL	0	0.8
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	Commercial	$I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	2.4	V
			$I_{OH} = -6 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	2.0	V
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	Commercial	$I_{OL} = +2 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	0.4	V
			$I_{OL} = +6 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} \text{ min}$	0.5	V
I_{OZH}	High-level Tristate	$V_O = V_{CC} \text{ (max)}$		10	μA
	Output Leakage Current				
I_{OZL}	High-level Tristate	Without Pull-up, $V_O = V_{SS}$	-10		μA
	Output Leakage Current	With Pull-up, $V_O = V_{SS}$	-500		μA
I_{IH}	High-level Input Current	$V_{IN} = V_{CC} \text{ (max)}$		10	μA
I_{IL}	Low-level Input Current	Without Pull-up, $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	-10		μA
		With Pull-up, $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	-500		μA
I_{CC}	Power Consumption	Without Internal Oscillator (Standby)		200	μA
$C_{IN}^{(1)}$	Input Capacitance	All Pins		10	pF

Notes: 1. Parameter based on characterization and simulation; it is not tested in production.


2. Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Device Timing: During Operation



Ordering Information – AT6003⁽¹⁾


Usable Gates	Speed Grade (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
9,000	2	AT6003-2AC	100A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6003A-2AC	144A	
		AT6003-2JC	84J	
		AT6003-2QC	132Q	
		AT6003-2AI	100A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6003A-2AI	144A	
		AT6003-2JI	84J	
		AT6003-2QI	132Q	
9,000	4	AT6003-4AC	100A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6003A-4AC	144A	
		AT6003-4JC	84J	
		AT6003-4QC	132Q	
		AT6003LV-4AC	100A	3.3V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6003ALV-4AC	144A	
		AT6003LV-4JC	84J	
		AT6003LV-4QC	132Q	
		AT6003-4AI	100A	5V Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6003A-4AI	144A	
		AT6003-4JI	84J	
		AT6003-4QI	132Q	

Note: 1.  Obsolete. Not recommended for new design.

Package Type	
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
100A	100-lead, Very Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (VQFP)
132Q	132-lead, Bumped Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (BQFP)
144A	144-lead, Thin (1.4 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
208Q	208-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)
240Q	240-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)

Ordering Information – AT6005


Usable Gates	Speed Grade (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
15,000	2	AT6005-2AU	100A	5V Industrial Temperature (-40°C to 85°C)
15,000	2	AT6005-2AC	100A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6005A-2AC	144A	
		AT6005-2JC	84J	
		AT6005-2QC	132Q	
		AT6005A-2QC	208Q	
		AT6005-2AI	100A	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6005A-2AI	144A	
		AT6005-2JI	84J	
		AT6005-2QI	132Q	
		AT6005A-2QI	208Q	
15,000	4	AT6005-4AC	100A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6005A-4AC	144A	
		AT6005-4JC	84J	
		AT6005-4QC	132Q	
		AT6005A-4QC	208Q	
		AT6005LV-4AC	100A	3.3V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6005ALV-4AC	144A	
		AT6005LV-4JC	84J	
		AT6005LV-4QC	132Q	
		AT6005ALV-4QC	208Q	
		AT6005-4AI	100A	5V Commercial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6005A-4AI	144A	
		AT6005-4JI	84J	
		AT6005-4QI	132Q	
		AT6005A-4QI	208Q	

Note: 1  Obsolete. Package options are not recommended for new design.

Package Type	
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
100A	100-lead, Very Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (VQFP)
132Q	132-lead, Bumped Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (BQFP)
144A	144-lead, Thin (1.4 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
208Q	208-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)
240Q	240-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)

Ordering Information – AT6010

Usable Gates	Speed Grade (ns)	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
30,000	2	AT6010A-2AU	144A	5V Industrial Temperature (-40°C to 85°C)
30,000	2	AT6010-2JC	84J	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6010A-2AC	144A	
		AT6010-2QC	132Q	
		AT6010A-2QC	208Q	
		AT6010H-2QC	240Q	
		AT6010-2JI	84J	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6010A-2AI	144A	
		AT6010-2QI	132Q	
		AT6010A-2QI	208Q	
		AT6010H-2QI	240Q	
30,000	4	AT6010A-4AC	144A	5V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6010-4QC	132Q	
		AT6010-4JC	84J	
		AT6010A-4QC	208Q	
		AT6010H-4QC	240Q	
		AT6010ALV-4AC	144A	3.3V Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
		AT6010LV-4QC	132Q	
		AT6010LV-4JC	84J	
		AT6010ALV-4QC	208Q	
		AT6010HLV-4QC	240Q	
		AT6010A-4AI	144A	5V Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
		AT6010-4QI	132Q	
		AT6010-4JI	84J	
		AT6010A-4QI	208Q	
		AT6010H-4QI	240Q	

Note: 1  Obsolete. Package options are not recommended for new design.

Package Type	
84J	84-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
100A	100-lead, Very Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (VQFP)
132Q	132-lead, Bumped Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (BQFP)
144A	144-lead, Thin (1.4 mm) Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (TQFP)
208Q	208-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)
240Q	240-lead, Plastic Gull-Wing Quad Flat Package (PQFP)

Revision History

Doc. No.	Date	Description
0264G	04/2015	Obsoleted AT6002, AT6003, and all AT6K low voltage (LV) devices and the AT6005 and AT6010A lead based packages. Added lead free packages options for AT6005 and AT6010A devices.
0264F	10/2009	



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