

## Features

- Read Access Time – 150 ns
- Word-wide or Byte-wide Configurable
- Dual Voltage Range Operation
  - Unregulated Battery Power Supply Range, 2.7V to 3.6V
  - or Standard 5V  $\pm$  10% Supply Range
- 8-megabit Flash and Mask ROM-compatible Pinouts
- Low-power CMOS Operation
  - 20  $\mu$ A Maximum Standby
  - 10 mA Max. Active at 5 MHz for  $V_{CC} = 3.6V$
- JEDEC Standard Packages
  - 44-lead PLCC
  - 44-lead SOIC (SOP)
  - 48-lead TSOP (12 mm x 20 mm)
- High-reliability CMOS Technology
  - 2,000 ESD Protection
  - 200 mA Latch-up Immunity
- Rapid™ Programming Algorithm – 50  $\mu$ s/Word (Typical)
- CMOS- and TTL-compatible Inputs and Outputs
  - JEDEC Standard for LVTTTL and LVBO
- Integrated Product Identification Code
- Commercial and Industrial Temperature Ranges

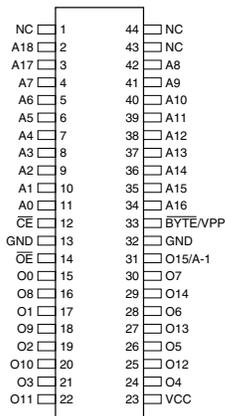
## Description

The AT27BV800 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, 8,388,608-bit, one-time programmable read-only memory (OTP EPROM) organized as either 512K by 16 or 1024K by 8 bits. It requires only one supply in the range of 2.7 to 3.6V in normal

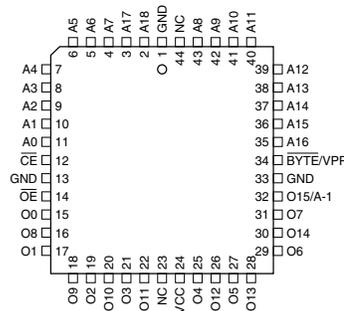
## Pin Configurations

Pin Name	Function
A0 - A18	Addresses
O0 - O15	Outputs
O15/A-1	Output/Address
BYTE/VPP	Byte Mode/Program Supply
CE	Chip Enable
OE	Output Enable
NC	No Connect

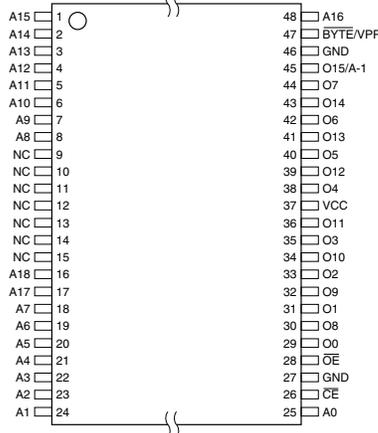
SOIC (SOP)



PLCC (continued)



TSOP  
Type 1



Note: PLCC Package Pin 23 is DON'T CONNECT.



**8-megabit  
(512K x 16 or  
1024K x 8)  
Unregulated  
Battery-Voltage™  
High-speed  
OTP EPROM**

**AT27BV800**

**Not Recommended for  
New Designs**

Rev. 0988D-05/00



read mode operation. The x16 organization makes this part ideal for portable and hand held 16- and 32-bit microprocessor-based systems using either regulated or unregulated battery power.

Atmel's innovative design techniques provide fast speeds that rival 5V parts while keeping the low power consumption of a 3V supply. At  $V_{CC} = 2.7V$ , any word can be accessed in less than 150 ns. With a typical power dissipation of only 10 mW at 5 MHz and  $V_{CC} = 3V$ , the AT27BV800 consumes less than one fifth the power of a standard 5V EPROM.

Standby mode supply current is typically less than 1 mA at 3V. The AT27BV800 simplifies system design and stretches battery lifetime even further by eliminating the need for power-supply regulation.

The AT27BV800 can be organized as either word-wide or byte-wide. The organization is selected via the  $\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP}$  pin. When  $\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP}$  is asserted high ( $V_{IH}$ ), the word-wide organization is selected and the O15/A-1 pin is used for O15 data output. When  $\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP}$  is asserted low ( $V_{IL}$ ), the byte-wide organization is selected and the O15/A-1 pin is used for the address pin A-1. When the AT27BV800 is logically regarded as x16 (word-wide), but read in the byte-wide mode, then with  $A-1 = V_{IL}$ , the lower eight bits of the 16 bit word are selected; with  $A-1 = V_{IH}$ , the upper eight bits of the 16-bit word are selected.

The AT27BV800 is available in industry-standard, JEDEC-approved, one-time programmable (OTP) PLCC, SOIC (SOP) and TSOP packages. The device features two-line control ( $\overline{CE}, \overline{OE}$ ) to eliminate bus contention in high-speed systems.

With high-density 512K-word or 1024K-bit storage capability, the AT27BV800 allows firmware to be stored reliably and to be accessed by the system without the delays of mass storage media.

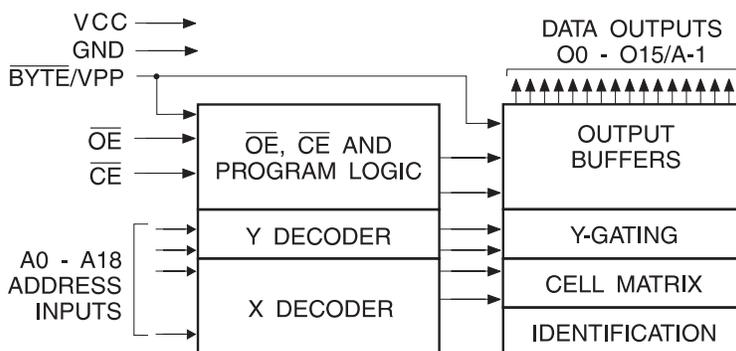
The AT27BV800 operating with  $V_{CC}$  at 3.0V produces TTL-level outputs that are compatible with standard TTL logic devices operating at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ . At  $V_{CC} = 2.7V$ , the part is compatible with JEDEC-approved low-voltage battery operation (LVBO) interface specifications. The device is also capable of standard 5-volt operation making it ideally suited for dual supply range systems or card products that are pluggable in both 3-volt and 5-volt hosts.

Atmel's AT27BV800 has additional features that ensure high quality and efficient production use. The Rapid™ Programming Algorithm reduces the time required to program the part and guarantees reliable programming. Programming time is typically only 50  $\mu s$ /word. The Integrated Product Identification Code electronically identifies the device and manufacturer. This feature is used by industry-standard programming equipment to select the proper programming equipment and voltages. The AT27BV800 programs exactly the same way as a standard 5V AT27C800 and uses the same programming equipment.

## System Considerations

Switching between active and standby conditions via the Chip Enable pin may produce transient voltage excursions. Unless accommodated by the system design, these transients may exceed datasheet limits, resulting in device non-conformance. At a minimum, a 0.1  $\mu F$  high-frequency, low inherent inductance, ceramic capacitor should be utilized for each device. This capacitor should be connected between the  $V_{CC}$  and Ground terminals of the device, as close to the device as possible. Additionally, to stabilize the supply voltage level on printed circuit boards with large EPROM arrays, a 4.7  $\mu F$  bulk electrolytic capacitor should be utilized, again connected between the  $V_{CC}$  and Ground terminals. This capacitor should be positioned as close as possible to the point where the power supply is connected to the array.

## Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

Temperature under Bias .....	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature .....	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with with Respect to Ground .....	-2.0V to +7.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
Voltage on A9 with Respect to Ground .....	-2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>
V <sub>PP</sub> Supply Voltage with Respect to Ground .....	-2.0V to +14.0V <sup>(1)</sup>

**\*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<sub>CC</sub> + 0.75V DC, which may overshoot to + 7.0V for pulses of less than 20 ns.

## Operating Modes

Mode/Pin	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{OE}$	Ai	$\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP}$	Outputs		
					O <sub>0</sub> - O <sub>7</sub>	O <sub>8</sub> - O <sub>14</sub>	O <sub>15</sub> /A-1
Read Word-wide	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>IH</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>
Read Byte-wide Upper	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>IL</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	High-Z	V <sub>IH</sub>
Read Byte-wide Lower	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>IL</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	High-Z	V <sub>IL</sub>
Output Disable	X <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	X		High-Z	
Standby	V <sub>IH</sub>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	X <sup>(6)</sup>		High-Z	
Rapid Program <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	Ai	V <sub>PP</sub>		D <sub>IN</sub>	
PGM Verify	X	V <sub>IL</sub>	Ai	V <sub>PP</sub>		D <sub>OUT</sub>	
PGM Inhibit	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>PP</sub>		High-Z	
Product Identification <sup>(5)</sup>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	A9 = V <sub>H</sub> <sup>(4)</sup> A0 = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> A1 - A18 = V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	Identification Code		

- Notes:
- X can be V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub>.
  - Read, output disable and standby modes require 2.7V ≤ V<sub>CC</sub> ≤ 3.6V or 4.5V ≤ V<sub>CC</sub> ≤ 5.5V.
  - Refer to the programming characteristics tables in this datasheet.
  - V<sub>H</sub> = 12.0 ± 0.5V.
  - Two identifier words may be selected. All Ai inputs are held low (V<sub>IL</sub>) except A9, which is set to V<sub>H</sub>, and A0, which is toggled low (V<sub>IL</sub>) to select the Manufacturer's Identification word and high (V<sub>IH</sub>) to select the Device Code word.
  - Standby V<sub>CC</sub> current (I<sub>SB</sub>) is specified with V<sub>PP</sub> = V<sub>CC</sub>. V<sub>CC</sub> > V<sub>PP</sub> will cause a slight increase in I<sub>SB</sub>.



## DC and AC Operating Conditions for Read Operation

		AT27BV800-15
Operating Temperature (Case)	Com.	0°C - 70°C
	Ind.	-40°C - 85°C
V <sub>CC</sub> Power Supply		2.7V to 3.6V
		5V ± 10%

## DC and Operating Characteristics for Read Operation

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units
<b>V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V to 3.6V</b>					
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Load Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V to V <sub>CC</sub>		±1	µA
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V to V <sub>CC</sub>		±5	µA
I <sub>PP1</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>PP</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Read/Standby Current	V <sub>PP</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>		10	µA
I <sub>SB</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Standby Current	I <sub>SB1</sub> (CMOS), $\overline{CE} = V_{CC} \pm 0.3V$		20	µA
		I <sub>SB2</sub> (TTL), $\overline{CE} = 2.0$ to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V		100	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Active Current	f = 5 MHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA, $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ , V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6V		10	mA
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 to 3.6V	-0.6	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 3.6V	-0.6	0.2 x V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 to 3.6V	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 to 3.6V	0.7 x V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 2.0 mA		0.4	V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 µA		0.2	V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 µA		0.1	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -2.0 mA	2.4		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -100 µA	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 µA	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1		V
<b>V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V to 5.5V</b>					
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Load Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V to V <sub>CC</sub>		±1.0	µA
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V to V <sub>CC</sub>		±5.0	µA
I <sub>PP1</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>PP</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Read/Standby Current	V <sub>PP</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>		10	µA
I <sub>SB</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Standby Current	I <sub>SB1</sub> (CMOS), $\overline{CE} = V_{CC} \pm 0.3V$		100	µA
		I <sub>SB2</sub> (TTL), $\overline{CE} = 2.0$ to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V		1	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Active Current	f = 5MHz, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA, $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$		40	mA
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Voltage		-0.6	0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage		2.0	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -2.1 mA		0.4	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -400 µA	2.4		V

- Notes:
1. V<sub>CC</sub> must be applied simultaneously or before V<sub>PP</sub>, and removed simultaneously or after V<sub>PP</sub>.
  2. V<sub>PP</sub> may be connected directly to V<sub>CC</sub> except during programming. The supply current would then be the sum of I<sub>CC</sub> and I<sub>PP</sub>.

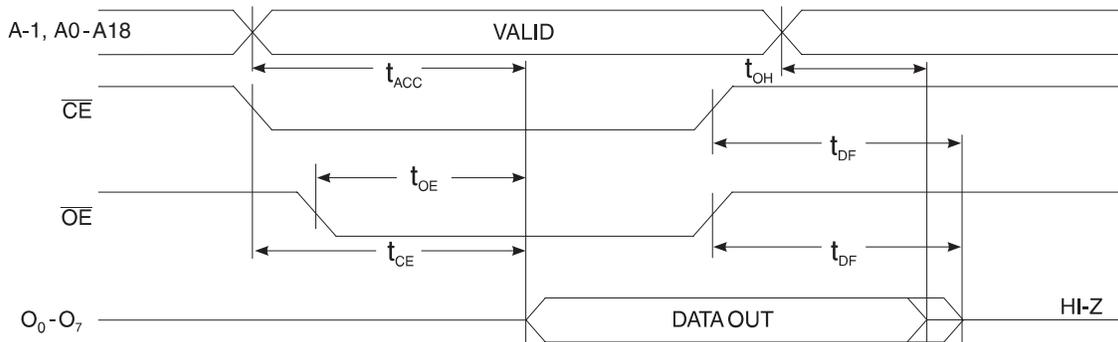
## AC Characteristics for Read Operation

$V_{CC} = 2.7V$  to  $3.6V$  and  $4.5V$  to  $5.5V$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	AT27BV800-15		Units
			Min	Max	
$t_{ACC}^{(3)}$	Address to Output Delay	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$		150	ns
$t_{CE}^{(2)}$	$\overline{CE}$ to Output Delay	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$		150	ns
$t_{OE}^{(2,3)}$	$\overline{OE}$ to Output Delay	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$		50	ns
$t_{DF}^{(4,5)}$	$\overline{OE}$ or $\overline{CE}$ High to Output Float, whichever occurred first			40	ns
$t_{OH}^{(4)}$	Output Hold from Address $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{OE}$ , whichever occurred first		5.0		ns
$t_{ST}$	$\overline{BYTE}$ High to Output Valid			150	ns
$t_{STD}$	$\overline{BYTE}$ Low to Output Transition			60	ns

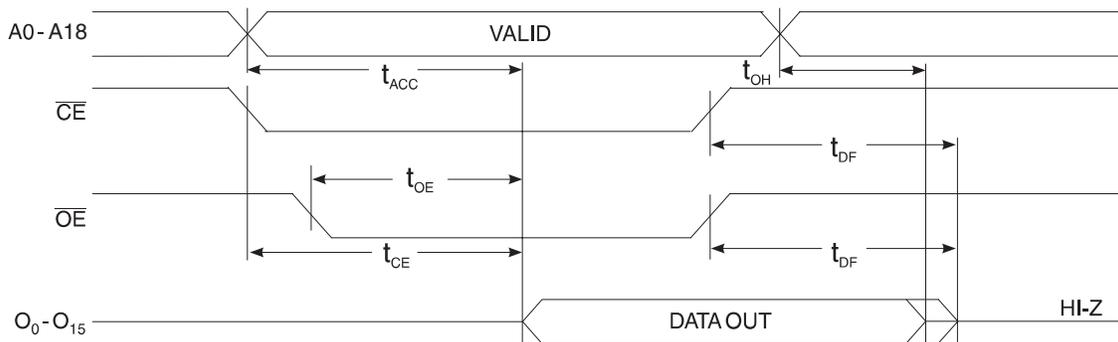
Notes: 1. 2,3,4,5. See the AC Waveforms for Read Operation diagram.

### Byte-wide Read Mode AC Waveforms<sup>(1)</sup>



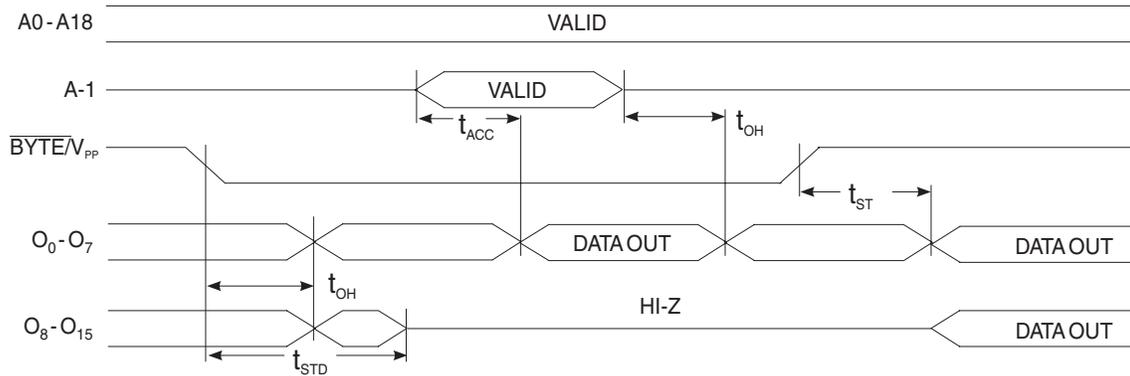
Note: 1.  $\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP} = V_{IL}$

### Word-wide Read Mode AC Waveforms<sup>(1)</sup>



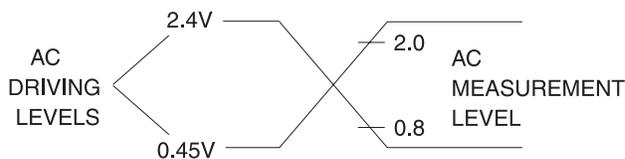
Note: 1.  $\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP} = V_{IH}$

## BYTE Transition AC Waveforms



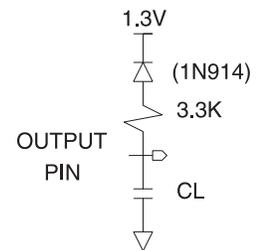
- Notes:
1. Timing measurement references are 0.8V and 2.0V. Input AC drive levels are 0.45V and 2.4V, unless otherwise specified.
  2.  $\overline{OE}$  may be delayed up to  $t_{CE} - t_{OE}$  after the falling edge of  $\overline{CE}$  without impact on  $t_{CE}$ .
  3.  $\overline{OE}$  may be delayed up to  $t_{ACC} - t_{OE}$  after the address is valid without impact on  $t_{ACC}$ .
  4. This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested.
  5. Output float is defined as the point when data is no longer driven.

## Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Levels



$t_R, t_F < 20$  ns (10% to 90%)

## Output Test Load



Note: CL = 100 pF including jig capacitance.

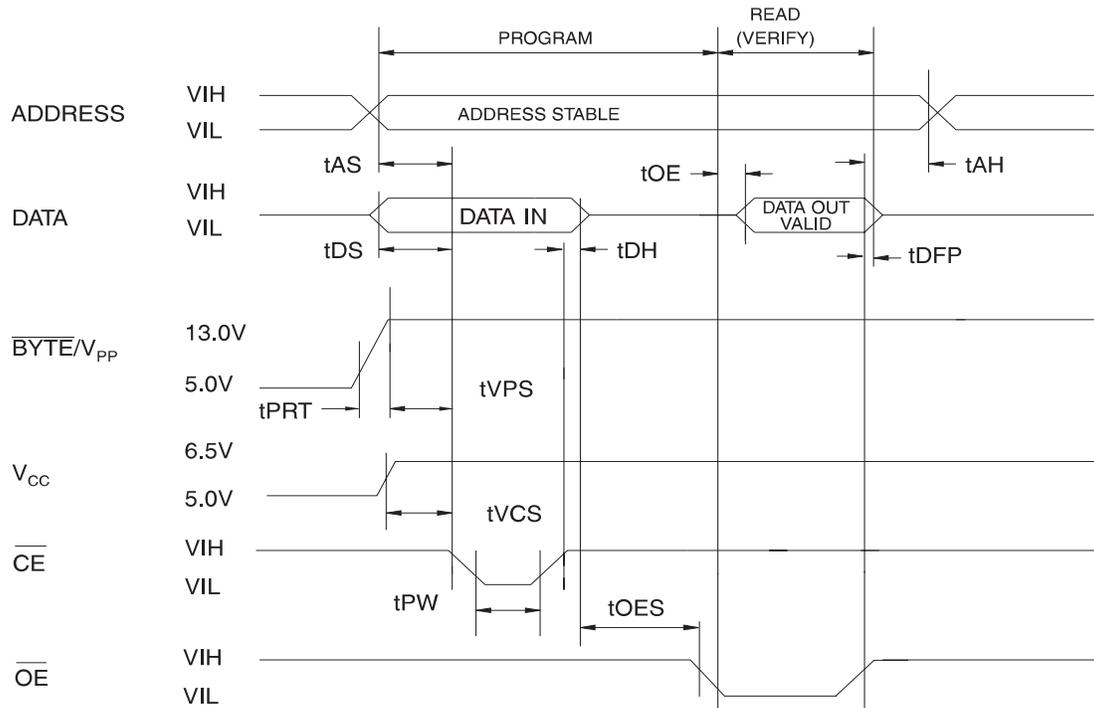
## Pin Capacitance

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

Symbol	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
$C_{IN}$	4	10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
$C_{OUT}$	8	12	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0V$

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

## Programming Waveforms<sup>(1)</sup>



- Notes:
1. The Input Timing reference is 0.8V for V<sub>IL</sub> and 2.0V for V<sub>IH</sub>.
  2. t<sub>OE</sub> and t<sub>DHP</sub> are characteristics of the device but must be accommodated by the programmer.
  3. When programming the AT27BV800, a 0.1 μF capacitor is required across V<sub>PP</sub> and ground to suppress voltage transients.

## DC Programming Characteristics

T<sub>A</sub> = 25 ± 5°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 6.5 ± 0.25V, V<sub>PP</sub> = 13.0 ± 0.25V

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Limits		Units
			Min	Max	
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Load Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IL</sub> , V <sub>IH</sub>		±10	μA
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Level		-0.6	0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Level		2.0	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 2.1 mA		0.4	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -400 μA	2.4		V
I <sub>CC2</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Current (Program and Verify)			50	mA
I <sub>PP2</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> Supply Current	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$		30	mA
V <sub>ID</sub>	A9 Product Identification Voltage		11.5	12.5	V



## AC Programming Characteristics

$T_A = 25 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 6.5 \pm 0.25\text{V}$ ,  $V_{PP} = 13.0 \pm 0.25\text{V}$

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions <sup>(1)</sup>	Limits		Units
			Min	Max	
$t_{AS}$	Address Setup Time	Input Rise and Fall Times: (10% to 90%) 20 ns	2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OES}$	$\overline{OE}$ Setup Time		2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{DS}$	Data Setup Time		2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{AH}$	Address Hold Time	Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V	0		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{DH}$	Data Hold Time		2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{DFP}$	$\overline{OE}$ High to Output Float Delay <sup>(2)</sup>	Input Pulse Levels: 0.8V to 2.0V	0	130	ns
$t_{VPS}$	$V_{PP}$ Setup Time		2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{VCS}$	$V_{CC}$ Setup Time	Input Timing Reference Level: 0.8V to 2.0V	2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{PW}$	$\overline{CE}$ Program Pulse Width <sup>(3)</sup>		47.5	52.5	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OE}$	Data Valid from $\overline{OE}$	Output Timing Reference Level: 0.8V to 2.0V		150	ns
$t_{PRT}$	$\overline{BYTE}/V_{PP}$ Pulse Rise Time During Programming		50		ns

- Notes:
- $V_{CC}$  must be applied simultaneously or before  $V_{PP}$  and removed simultaneously or after  $V_{PP}$ .
  - This parameter is only sampled and is not 100% tested. Output Float is defined as the point where data is no longer driven—see timing diagram.
  - Program Pulse width tolerance is  $50 \mu\text{s} \pm 5\%$ .

## Atmel's 27BV800 Integrated Product Identification Code<sup>(1)</sup>

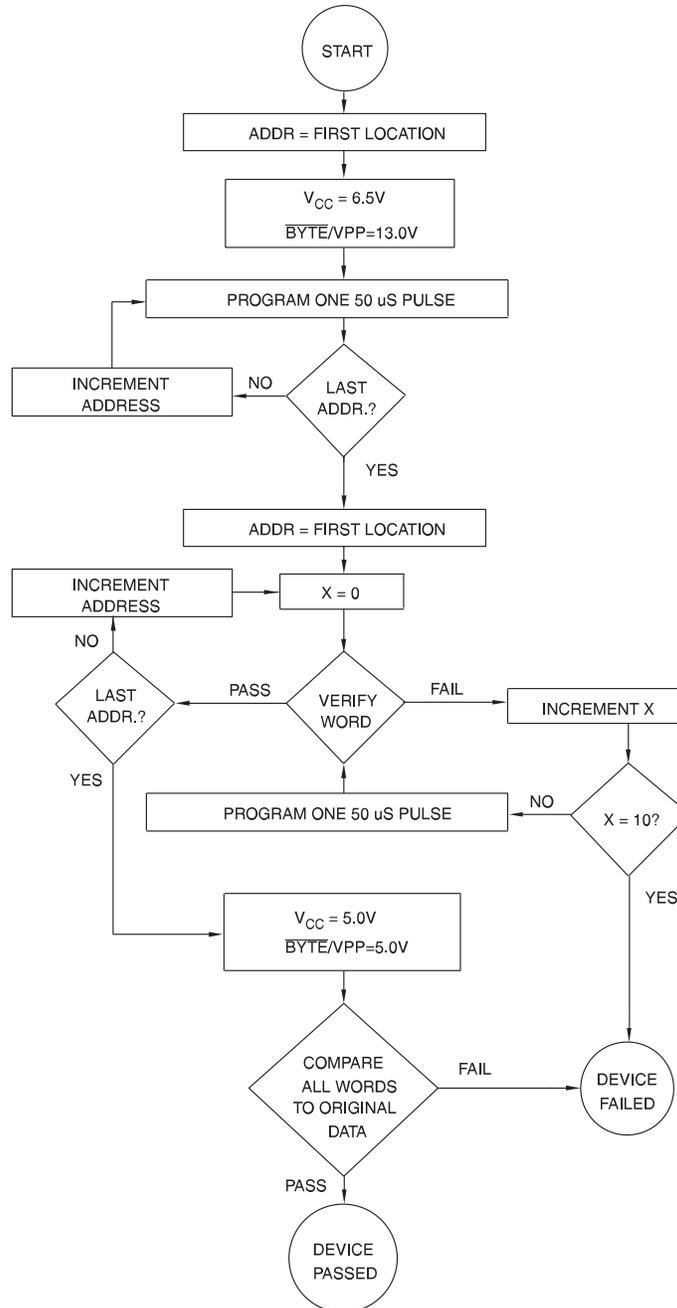
Codes	Pins									Hex Data
	A0	O15	O14	O13	O12	O11	O10	O9	O8	
Manufacturer	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1E1E
Device Type	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	F8F8

- Note: 1. The AT27BV800 has the same Product Identification Code as the AT27C800. Both are programming compatible.

## Rapid Programming Algorithm

A 50  $\mu\text{s}$   $\overline{\text{CE}}$  pulse width is used to program. The address is set to the first location.  $V_{\text{CC}}$  is raised to 6.5V and  $\overline{\text{BYTE}}/V_{\text{PP}}$  is raised to 13.0V. Each address is first programmed with one 50  $\mu\text{s}$   $\overline{\text{CE}}$  pulse without verification. Then a verification/reprogramming loop is executed for each address. In the event a word fails to pass verification, up to 10 successive 50  $\mu\text{s}$  pulses are applied with a verification after each

pulse. If the word fails to verify after 10 pulses have been applied, the part is considered failed. After the word verifies properly, the next address is selected until all have been checked.  $V_{\text{PP}}$  is then lowered to 5.0V and  $V_{\text{CC}}$  to 5.0V. All words are read again and compared with the original data to determine if the device passes or fails.





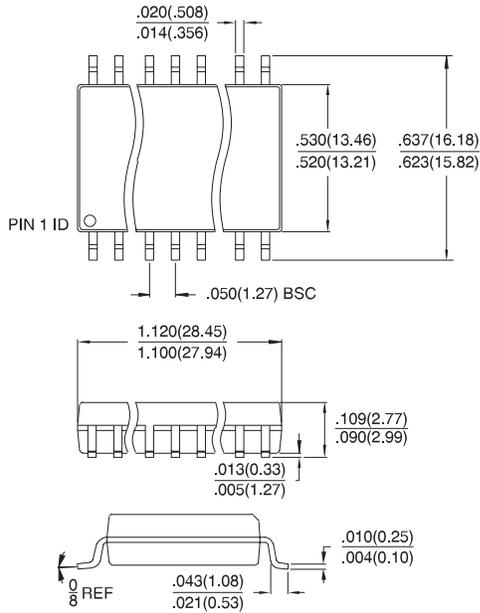
## Ordering Information

$t_{ACC}$ (ns)	$I_{CC}$ (mA)		Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
	Active	Standby			
150	10	0.02	AT27BV800-15JC AT27BV800-15RC AT27BV800-15TC	44J 44R 48T	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
	10	0.02	AT27BV800-15JI AT27BV800-15RI AT27BV800-15TI	44J 44R 48T	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

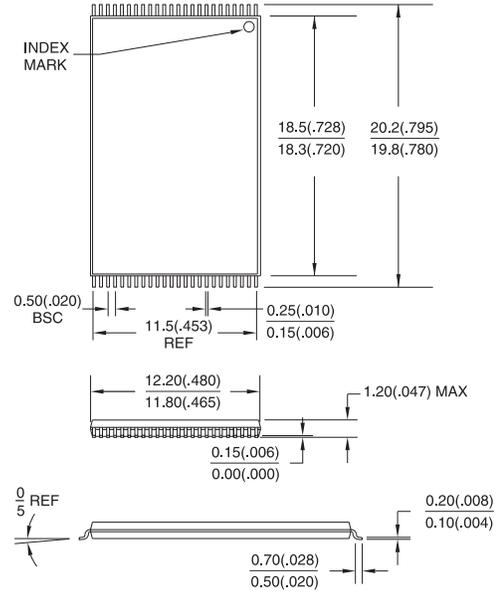
Package Type	
<b>44J</b>	44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)
<b>44R</b>	44-lead, 0.525" Wide, Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline Package (SOIC/SOP)
<b>48T</b>	48-lead, Plastic Thin Small Outline Package (TSOP) 12 x 20 mm

Packaging Information

**44R**, 44-lead, 0.525" Wide,  
Plastic Gull Wing Small Outline Package  
(SOIC/SOP)  
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)

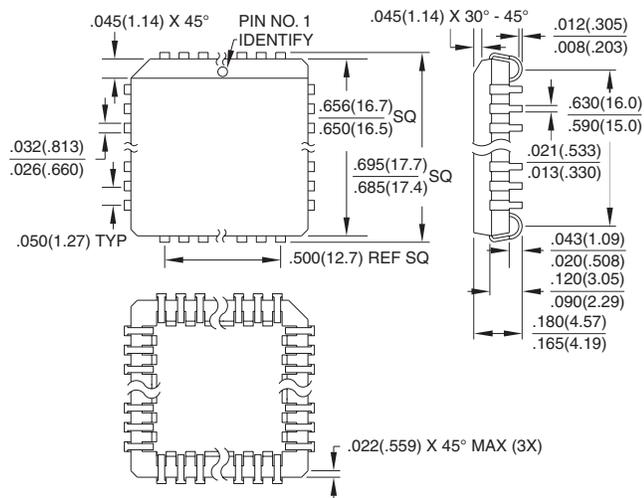


**48T**, 48-lead, 12 x 20 mm,  
Plastic Thin Small Outline Package (TSOP)  
Dimensions in Millimeters and (Inches)\*  
JEDEC OUTLINE MO-142 BD



\*Controlling dimension: millimeters

**44J**, 44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)  
Dimensions in Inches and (Millimeters)  
JEDEC STANDARD MS-018 AC





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