### Features

- Programmable 4,194,304 x 1 and 8,388,608 x 1-bit Serial Memories Designed to Store Configuration Programs for Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)
- 3.3V Output Capability
- 5V Tolerant I/O Pins
- Program Support using the Atmel ATDH2200E System or Industry Third Party Programmers
- In-System Programmable (ISP) via 2-wire Bus
- Simple Interface to SRAM FPGAs
- Compatible with Atmel AT40K and AT94K Devices, Altera<sup>®</sup> FLEX<sup>®</sup>, APEX<sup>™</sup> Devices, Lucent<sup>®</sup> ORCA<sup>®</sup> FPGAs, Xilinx<sup>®</sup> XC3000, XC4000, XC5200, Spartan<sup>®</sup>, Virtex<sup>™</sup> FPGAs, Motorola<sup>®</sup> MPA1000 FPGAs
- Cascadable Read-back to Support Additional Configurations or Higher-density Arrays
- Low-power CMOS FLASH Process
- Available in 6 mm x 6 mm x 1 mm 8-lead LAP (Pin-compatible with 8-lead SOIC/VOIC Packages), 20-lead PLCC, 44-lead PLCC and 44-lead TQFP Packages
- Emulation of Atmel's AT24CXXX Serial EEPROMs
- Low-power Standby Mode
- Single Device Capable of Holding 4 Bit Stream Files Allowing Simple System Reconfiguration
- Fast Serial Download Speeds up to 33 MHz
- Endurance: 5,000 Write Cycles Typical
- LHF Package Available (Lead and Halide Free)

### 1. Description

The AT17F Series of In-System Programmable Configuration PROMs (Configurators) provide an easy-to-use, cost-effective configuration memory for Field Programmable Gate Arrays. The AT17F Series device is packaged in the 8-lead LAP, 20-lead PLCC, 44-lead PLCC and 44-lead TQFP, see Table 1-1. The AT17F Series Configurator uses a simple serial-access procedure to configure one or more FPGA devices.

The AT17F Series Configurators can be programmed with industry-standard programmers, Atmel's ATDH2200E Programming Kit or Atmel's ATDH2225 ISP Cable.

Table 1-1. AT17F Series	Packages
-------------------------	----------

Package	AT17F040	AT17F080
8-lead LAP	Yes	Yes
20-lead PLCC	Yes	Yes
44-lead PLCC	-	Yes
44-lead TQFP	_	Yes



# FPGA Configuration Flash Memory

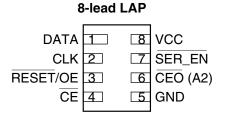
# AT17F040 AT17F080

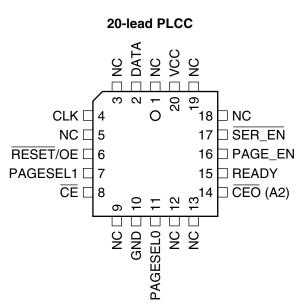
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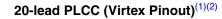


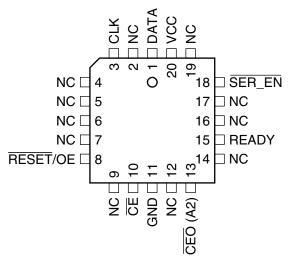


#### **Pin Configuration** 2.





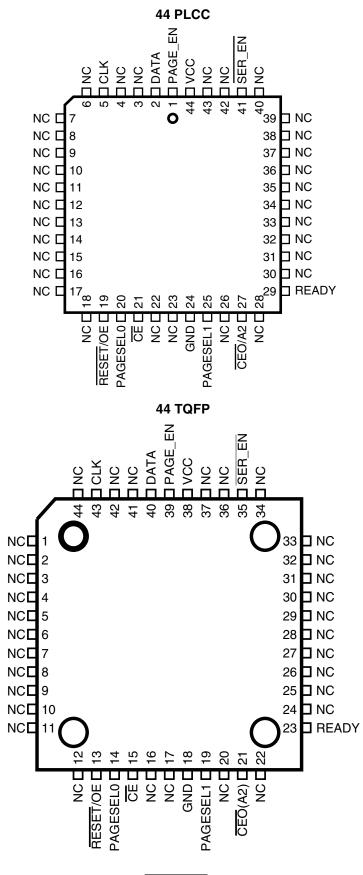




Notes: 1. 20-lead PLCC (Virtex pinout) is only available in the AT17F040.

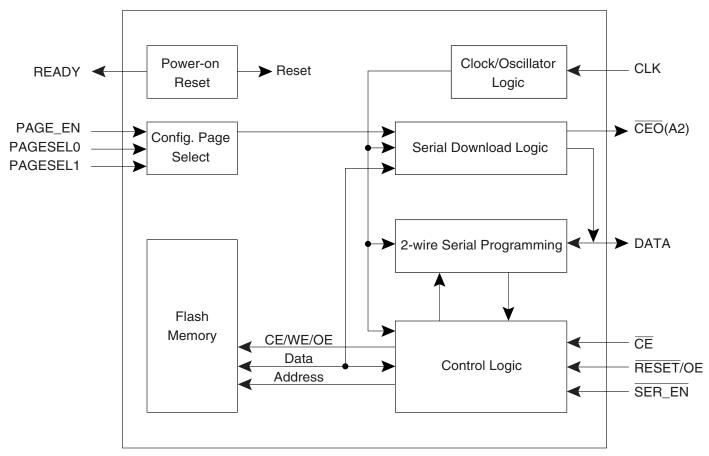
2. Virtex pinout is compatible with the XC17V and XC18V Series PROM.

# AT17F040/080





### 3. Block Diagram



### 4. Device Description

The control signals for the configuration memory device ( $\overline{CE}$ ,  $\overline{RESET}/OE$  and CLK) interface directly with the FPGA device control signals. All FPGA devices can control the entire configuration process and retrieve data from the configuration device without requiring an external intelligent controller.

The RESET/OE and  $\overline{CE}$  pins control the tri-state buffer on the DATA output pin and enable the address counter. When RESET/OE is driven Low, the configuration device resets its address counter and tri-states its DATA pin. The  $\overline{CE}$  pin also controls the output of the AT17F Series Configurator. If  $\overline{CE}$  is held High after the RESET/OE reset pulse, the counter is disabled and the DATA output pin is tri-stated. When OE is subsequently driven High, the counter and the DATA output pin are enabled. When RESET/OE is driven Low again, the address counter is reset and the DATA output pin is tri-stated, regardless of the state of  $\overline{CE}$ .

When the configurator has driven out all of its data and  $\overline{CEO}$  is driven Low, the device tri-states the DATA pin to avoid contention with other configurators. Upon power-up, the address counter is automatically reset.

#### **Pin Description** 5.

		AT17F040			AT17	'F080		
Name	I/O	8 LAP	20 PLCC	20 PLCC (Virtex)	8 LAP	20 PLCC	44 PLCC	44 TQFP
DATA	I/O	1	2	1	1	2	2	40
CLK	I	2	4	3	2	4	5	43
PAGE_EN	I	_	16	-	-	16	1	39
PAGESEL0	I	_	11	-	-	11	20	14
PAGESEL1	I	_	7	_	_	7	25	19
RESET/OE	I	3	6	8	3	6	19	13
CE	I	4	8	10	4	8	21	15
GND	-	5	10	11	5	10	24	18
CEO	0	0		10	•		07	
A2	I	6	14	13	6	14	27	21
READY	0	_	15	15	_	15	29	23
SER_EN	I	7	17	18	7	17	41	35
V <sub>CC</sub>	-	8	20	20	8	20	44	38

#### 5.1 DATA<sup>(1)</sup>

Three-state DATA output for configuration. Open-collector bi-directional pin for programming.

#### 5.2 CLK<sup>(1)</sup>

Clock input. Used to increment the internal address and bit counter for reading and programming.

#### 5.3 PAGE\_EN<sup>(2)</sup>

Input used to enable page download mode. When PAGE\_EN is high the configuration download address space is partitioned into 4 equal pages. This gives users the ability to easily store and retrieve multiple configuration bitstreams from a single configuration device. This input works in conjunction with the PAGESEL inputs. PAGE\_EN must be remain low if paging is not desired. When SER\_EN is Low (ISP mode) this pin has no effect.

- Notes: 1. This pin has an internal 20 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.
  - 2. This pin has an internal 30 K $\Omega$  pull-down resistor.





### 5.4 PAGESEL[1:0]<sup>(2)</sup>

Page select inputs. Used to determine which of the 4 memory pages are targeted during a serial configuration download. The address space for each of the pages is shown in Table 5-2. When SER\_EN is Low (ISP mode) these pins have no effect.

Table	5-2.	Address	Space
10010	~	7 10000	opuoo

Paging Decodes	AT17F040 (4 Mbits)	AT17F080 (8 Mbits)
PAGESEL = 00, PAGE_EN = 1	00000 – 0FFFFh	00000 – 1FFFFh
PAGESEL = 01, PAGE_EN = 1	10000 – 1FFFFh	20000 – 3FFFFh
PAGESEL = 10, PAGE_EN = 1	20000 – 2FFFFh	40000 – 5FFFFh
PAGESEL = 11, PAGE_EN = 1	30000 – 3FFFFh	60000 – 7FFFFh
PAGESEL = XX, PAGE_EN = 0	00000 – 3FFFFh	00000 – 7FFFFh

### 5.5 RESET/OE<sup>(1)</sup>

Output Enable (active High) and  $\overrightarrow{\text{RESET}}$  (active Low) when  $\overrightarrow{\text{SER}}$  is High. A Low level on  $\overrightarrow{\text{RESET}}$ /OE resets both the address and bit counters. A High level (with  $\overrightarrow{\text{CE}}$  Low) enables the data output driver.

#### 5.6 **CE**<sup>(1)</sup>

Chip Enable input (active Low). A Low level (with OE High) allows CLK to increment the address counter and enables the data output driver. A High level on  $\overline{CE}$  disables both the address and bit counters and forces the device into a low-power standby mode. Note that this pin will *not* enable/disable the device in the 2-wire Serial Programming mode (SER\_EN Low).

#### 5.7 GND

Ground pin. A 0.2  $\mu$ F decoupling capacitor between V<sub>CC</sub> and GND is recommended.

#### 5.8 **CEO**

Chip Enable Output (when  $\overline{SER}_{EN}$  is High). This output goes Low when the internal address counter has reached its maximum value. If the PAGE\_EN input is set High, the maximum value is the highest address in the selected partition. The PAGESEL[1:0] inputs are used to make the 4 partition selections. If the PAGE\_EN input is set Low, the device is not partitioned and the address maximum value is the highest address in the device, see Table 5-2 on page 6. In a daisy chain of AT17F Series devices, the  $\overline{CEO}$  pin of one device must be connected to the  $\overline{CE}$  input of the next device in the chain. It will stay Low as long as  $\overline{CE}$  is Low and OE is High. It will then follow  $\overline{CE}$  until OE goes Low; thereafter,  $\overline{CEO}$  will stay High until the entire EEPROM is read again.

Notes: 1. This pin has an internal 20 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.

2. This pin has an internal 30 K $\Omega$  pull-down resistor.

5.9	<b>A2</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Device selection input, (when $\overline{SER}_{EN}$ Low). The input is used to enable (or chip select) the device during programming (i.e., when $\overline{SER}_{EN}$ is Low). Refer to the AT17F Programming Specification available on the Atmel web site for additional details.
5.10	READY	
		Open collector reset state indicator. Driven Low during power-up reset, released when power-up is complete. (recommended 4.7 k $\Omega$ pull-up on this pin if used).
5.11	SER_EN <sup>(1)</sup>	
		The serial enable input must remain High during FPGA configuration operations. Bringing $\overline{\text{SER}_{EN}}$ Low enables the 2-Wire Serial Programming Mode. For non-ISP applications, $\overline{\text{SER}_{EN}}$ should be tied to V <sub>CC</sub> .
5.12	V <sub>cc</sub>	

+3.3V (±10%).

Notes: 1. This pin has an internal 20 K $\Omega$  pull-up resistor.

2. This pin has an internal 30  $\mbox{K}\Omega$  pull-down resistor.





### 6. FPGA Master Serial Mode Summary

The I/O and logic functions of any SRAM-based FPGA are established by a configuration program. The program is loaded either automatically upon power-up, or on command, depending on the state of the FPGA mode pins. In Master mode, the FPGA automatically loads the configuration program from an external memory. The AT17F Serial Configuration PROM has been designed for compatibility with the Master Serial mode.

This document discusses the Atmel AT40K, AT40KAL and AT94KAL applications as well as Xilinx applications.

### 7. Control of Configuration

Most connections between the FPGA device and the AT17F Serial Configurator PROM are simple and self-explanatory.

- The DATA output of the AT17F Series Configurator drives DIN of the FPGA devices.
- The master FPGA CCLK output drives the CLK input of the AT17F Series Configurator.
- The CEO output of any AT17F Series Configurator drives the CE input of the next Configurator in a cascade chain of configurator devices.
- SER\_EN must be connected to V<sub>CC</sub> (except during ISP).
- The READY pin is available as an open-collector indicator of the device's reset status; it is driven Low while the device is in its power-on reset cycle and released (tri-stated) when the cycle is complete.
- PAGE\_EN must be held Low if download paging is not desired. The PAGESEL[1:0] inputs must be tied off High or Low. If paging is desired, PAGE\_EN must be High and the PAGESEL pins must be set to High or Low such that the desired page is selected, see Table 5-2 on page 6.

### 8. Cascading Serial Configuration Devices

For multiple FPGAs configured as a daisy-chain, or for FPGAs requiring larger configuration memories, cascaded configurators provide additional memory.

After the last bit from the first configurator is read, the clock signal to the configurator asserts its  $\overline{CEO}$  output Low and disables its DATA line driver. The second configurator recognizes the Low level on its  $\overline{CE}$  input and enables its DATA output.

After configuration is complete, the address counters of all cascaded configurators are reset if the RESET/OE on each configurator is driven to its active (Low) level.

If the address counters are not to be reset upon completion, then the RESET/OE input can be tied to its inactive (High) level.

### 9. Programming Mode

The programming mode is entered by bringing  $\overline{\text{SER}_{EN}}$  Low. In this mode the chip can be programmed by the 2-wire serial bus. The programming is done at V<sub>CC</sub> supply only. Programming super voltages are generated inside the chip. The AT17F parts are read/write at 3.3V nominal. Refer to the AT17F Programming Specification available on the Atmel web site (www.atmel.com) for more programming details. AT17F devices are supported by the Atmel ATDH2200 programming system along with many third party programmers.

### 10. Standby Mode

The AT17F Series Configurators enter a low-power standby mode whenever  $\overline{SER}_{EN}$  is High and  $\overline{CE}$  is asserted High. In this mode, the AT17F Configurator consumes less than 1 mA of current at 3.3V. The output remains in a high-impedance state regardless of the state of the OE input.

## 11. Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

Operating Temperature40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature65 °C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground0.1V to $V_{CC}$ +0.5V
Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )0.5V to +4.0V
Maximum Soldering Temp. (10 sec. @ 1/16 in.)260°C
ESD (R <sub>ZAP</sub> = 1.5K, C <sub>ZAP</sub> = 100 pF)

\*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 listed under operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

## 12. Operating Conditions

			AT17F Series	AT17F Series Configurator		
Symbol	Description		Min	Max	Units	
M	Commercial	Supply voltage relative to GND -0°C to +70°C	2.97	3.63	V	
V <sub>cc</sub>	Industrial	Supply voltage relative to GND -40°C to +85°C	2.97	3.63	V	

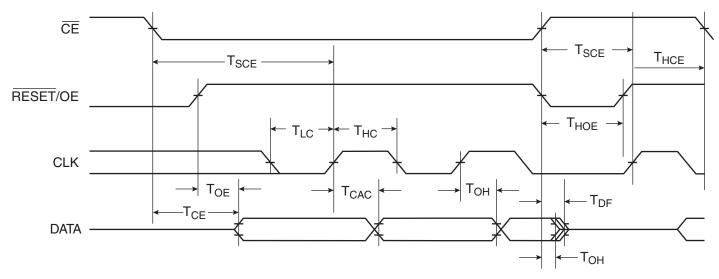
## **13. DC Characteristics**

	Description		AT17	7F040	AT17	'F080	
Symbol			Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level Input Voltage		2.0	V <sub>cc</sub>	2.0	V <sub>cc</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level Input Voltage		0	0.8	0	0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level Output Voltage (I <sub>OH</sub> = -2.5 mA)	Commencial	2.4		2.4		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level Output Voltage (I <sub>OL</sub> = +3 mA)	Commercial		0.4		0.4	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level Output Voltage (I <sub>OH</sub> = -2 mA)		2.4		2.4		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level Output Voltage (I <sub>OL</sub> = +3 mA)	Industrial		0.4		0.4	V
I <sub>CCA</sub>	Supply Current, Active Mode			20		20	mA
IL	Input or Output Leakage Current (V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND)		-10	10	-10	10	μA
	Supply Current Standby Made	Commercial		1		1	mA
I <sub>CCS</sub>	Supply Current, Standby Mode	Industrial		1		1	mA

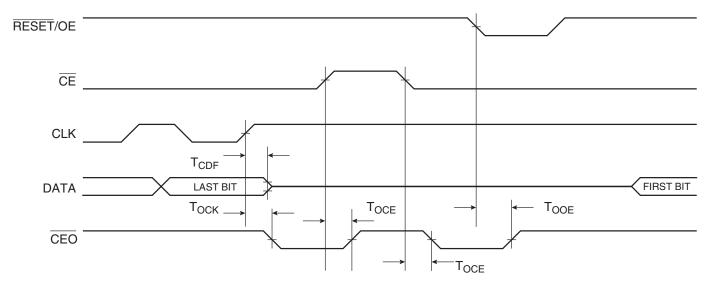




### 14. AC Characteristics



## 15. AC Characteristics when Cascading



## **16. AC Characteristics**

				AT17F040/080		
Symbol	Description		Min		Max	Units
<b>T</b> (2)		Commercial			50	ns
T <sub>OE</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	OE to Data Delay	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>			55	ns
<b>T</b> (2)		Commercial			55	ns
T <sub>CE</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	CE to Data Delay	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>			60	ns
<b>T</b> (2)		Commercial	3		30	ns
T <sub>CAC</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	CLK to Data Delay	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>			30	ns
<b>-</b>		Commercial	0			ns
Т <sub>ОН</sub>	Data Hold from $\overline{CE}$ , OE, or CLK	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	0			ns
<b>T</b> (3)		Commercial			15	ns
T <sub>DF</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	CE or OE to Data Float Delay	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>			15	ns
Ŧ		Commercial	15			ns
T <sub>LC</sub>	CLK Low Time	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	15			ns
Ŧ	CLK High Time	Commercial	15			ns
Т <sub>НС</sub>		Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	15			ns
Ŧ	CE Setup Time to CLK	Commercial	20			ns
T <sub>SCE</sub>	(to guarantee proper counting)	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	25			ns
Ŧ	CE Hold Time from CLK	Commercial	0			ns
T <sub>HCE</sub>	(to guarantee proper counting)	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	0			ns
Ŧ	RESET/OE Low Time	Commercial	20			ns
T <sub>HOE</sub>	(guarantees counter is reset)	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>	20			ns
-	Maximum Input Clock Frequency	Commercial			10	MHz
F <sub>MAX</sub>	SEREN = 0	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>			10	MHz
F	Maximum Input Clock Frequency	Commercial			33	MHz
F <sub>MAX</sub>	SEREN = 1	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>			33	MHz
т	Write Ovela Time <sup>(4)</sup>	Commercial		12		μs
T <sub>WR</sub>	Write Cycle Time <sup>(4)</sup>	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>		12		μs
т	Eroco Cuolo Timo <sup>(4)</sup>	Commercial		13		S
T <sub>EC</sub>	Erase Cycle Time <sup>(4)</sup>	Industrial <sup>(1)</sup>		13		s

Notes: 1. Preliminary specifications for military operating range only.

- 2. AC test lead = 50 pF.
- 3. Float delays are measured with 5 pF AC loads. Transition is measured  $\pm$  200 mV from steady-state active levels.
- 4. See the AT17F Programming Specfication for procedural information.





### 16.1 AC Characteristics When Cascading

			AT17	7F040	AT17	7F080	
Symbol	Description		Min	Max	Min	Max	Units
T <sub>CDF</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	CLK to Data Float Delay	Commercial		60		50	ns
CDF	CER to Data Float Delay	Industrial		60		50	ns
<b>T</b> (2)	$T_{OCK}^{(2)}$ CLK to $\overline{CEO}$ Delay	Commercial		55		50	ns
I OCK		Industrial		60		55	ns
<b>T</b> (2)	CE to CEO Delay	Commercial		55		35	ns
T <sub>OCE</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	CE to CEO Delay	Industrial		60		40	ns
<b>-</b> (2)		Commercial		40		35	ns
OOE	T <sub>OOE</sub> <sup>(2)</sup> RESET/OE to CEO Delay	Industrial		45		35	ns
_	Maximum Innut Clask Francisco	Commercial		33		33	MHz
F <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Input Clock Frequency Industrial		33		33	MHz	

Notes: 1. AC test lead = 50 pF.

2. Float delays are measured with 5 pF AC loads. Transition is measured  $\pm$  200 mV from steady-state active levels.

### **17. Thermal Resistance Coefficients**

Package Type			AT17F040	AT17F080
8CN4	Leadless Array Package (LAP)	$\theta_{JC}$ [°C/W]		-
		θ <sub>JA</sub> [°C/W] <sup>(1)</sup>		_
20J	Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)	$\theta_{JC}$ [°C/W]		_
		θ <sub>JA</sub> [°C/W] <sup>(1)</sup>		_
44A	Thin Plastic Quad Flat Package (TQFP)	θ <sub>JC</sub> [°C/W]	-	17
		θ <sub>JA</sub> [°C/W] <sup>(1)</sup>	-	62
44J	Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)	θ <sub>JC</sub> [°C/W]	-	15
		θ <sub>JA</sub> [°C/W] <sup>(1)</sup>	-	50

Note: 1. Airflow = 0 ft/min.





# 18. Ordering Information

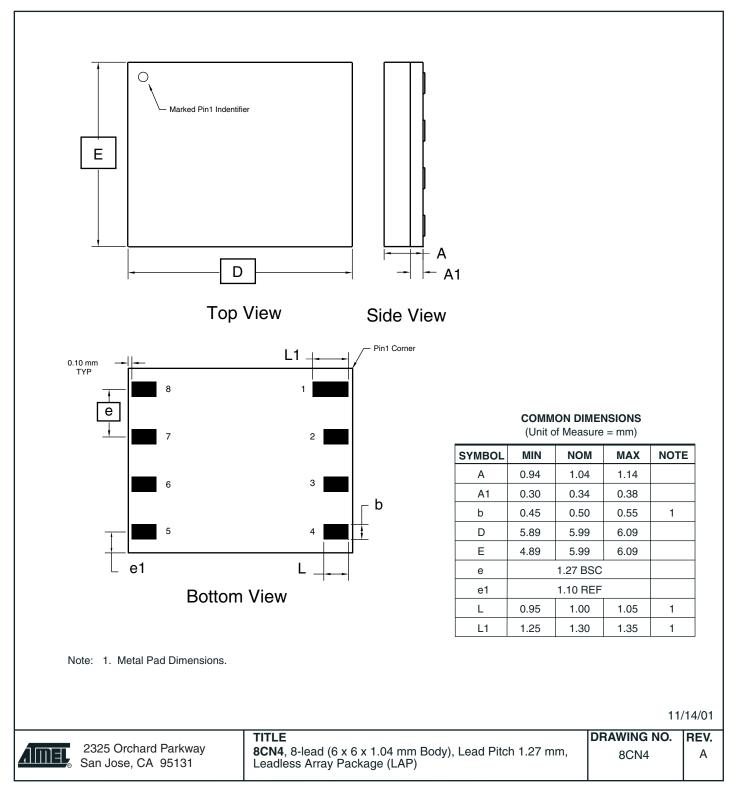
Memory Size	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
	AT17F040-30CC AT17F040-30JC AT17F040-30VJC	8CN4 - 8 LAP 20J - 20 PLCC 20J - 20 PLCC	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
4-Mbit	AT17F040-30CI AT17F040-30JI AT17F040-30VJI	8CN4 - 8 LAP 20J - 20 PLCC 20J - 20 PLCC	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
-	AT17F040-30CU AT17F040-30JU	8CN4 - 8 LAP 20J - 20 PLCC	LHF Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
	AT17F080-30CC AT17F080-30JC AT17F080-30TQC AT17F080-30BJC	8CN4 - 8 LAP 20J - 20 PLCC 44A - 44 TQFP 44J - 44 PLCC	Commercial (0°C to 70°C)
8-Mbit	AT17F080-30CI AT17F080-30JI AT17F080-30TQI AT17F080-30BJI	8CN4 - 8 LAP 20J - 20 PLCC 44A - 44 TQFP 44J - 44 PLCC	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)
	AT17F080-30CU AT17F080-30JU	8CN4 - 8 LAP 20J - 20 PLCC	LHF Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Package Type				
8CN4	8-lead, 6 mm x 6 mm x 1 mm, Leadless Array Package (LAP) – Pin-compatible with 8-lead SOIC/VOIC Packages			
20J	20-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)			
44 <b>A</b>	44-lead, Thin (1.0 mm) Plastic Quad Flat Package Carrier (TQFP)			
44J	44-lead, Plastic J-leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)			

# 14 AT17F040/080

## 19. Packaging Information

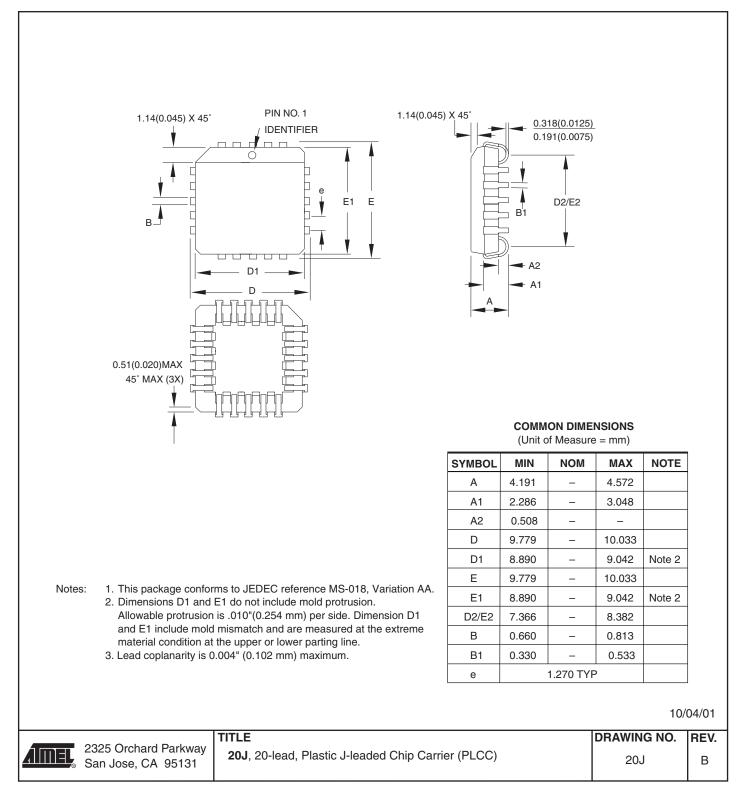
### 19.1 8CN4 - LAP





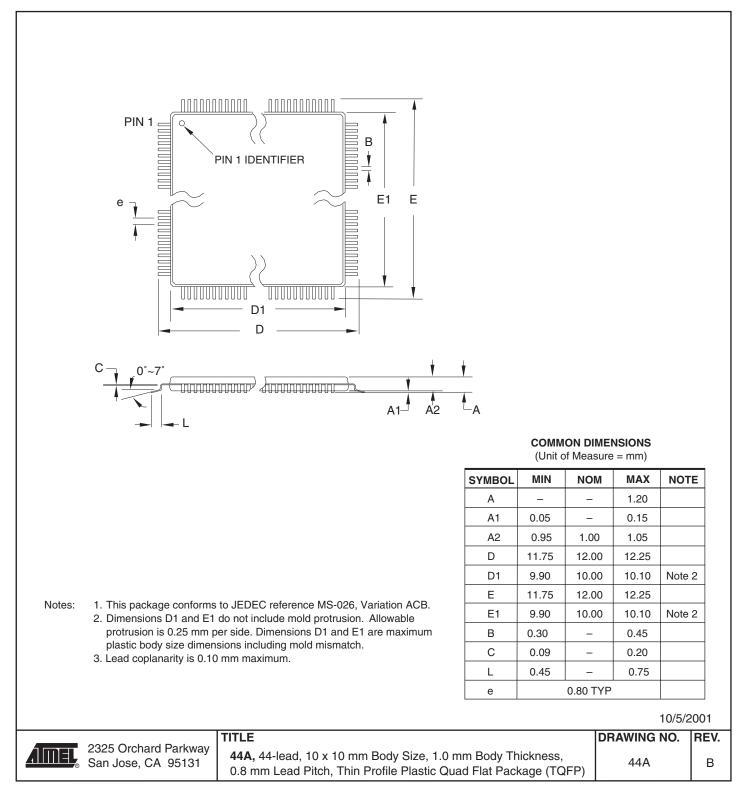


### 19.2 20J - PLCC



# AT17F040/080

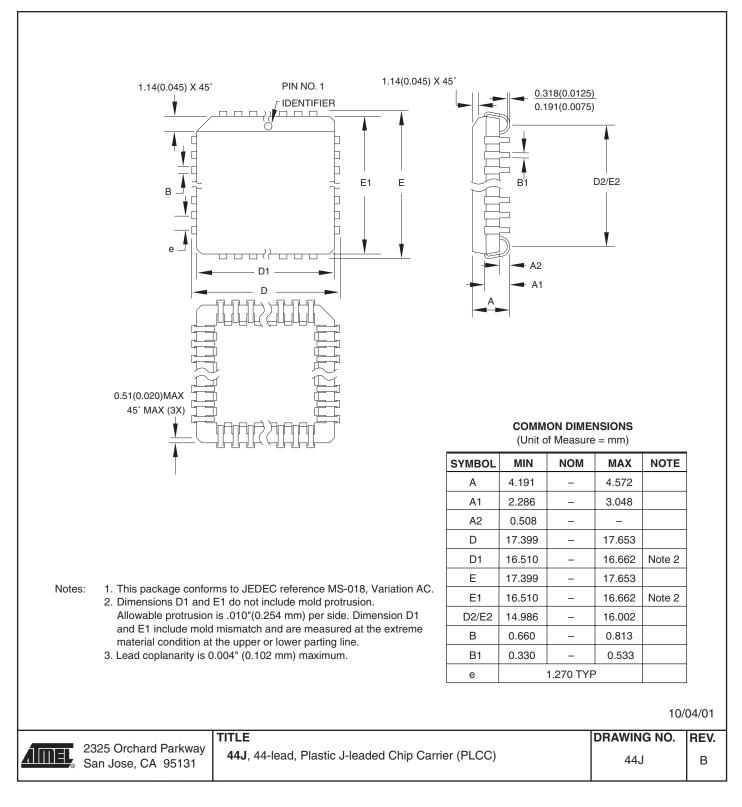
### 19.3 44A – TQFP







### 19.4 44J - PLCC





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