#### **Features**

- EE Programmable 1,048,576 x 1-bit Serial Memory Designed to Store Configuration Programs for Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)
- Very Low-power CMOS EEPROM Process
- In-System Programmable (ISP) via Two-Wire Bus
- Simple Interface to SRAM FPGAs
- Compatible with AT40K Devices
- Cascadable Read-back to Support Additional Configurations or Higher-density Arrays
- Programmable Reset Polarity
- Low-power Standby Mode
- High-reliability
  - Endurance: 5,10<sup>(4)</sup> Read Cycles
- · Data Retention: 10 Years
- No Single Event Latch-up below a LET Threshold of 80 MeV/mg/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Tested up to a Total Dose of 20 krads (Si) according to MIL STD 883 Method 1019
- Operating Range: 3.0V to 3.6V, -55°C to +125°C
- Available in 400 mils Wide 28 Pins DIL Flat Pack



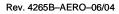
The AT17LV010-10DP is a FPGA Configuration EEPROM provides an easy-to-use, cost-effective configuration memory for Field Programmable Gate Arrays. It is packaged in the 28-pin 400 mils wide FP package. Configurator uses a simple serial-access procedure to configure one or more FPGA devices. The user can select the polarity of the reset function by programming four EEPROM bytes. The device also supports a write-protection mechanism within its programming mode.



# Space FPGA Configuration EEPROM

AT17LV010-10DP

Advance Information

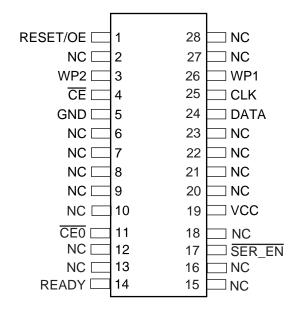




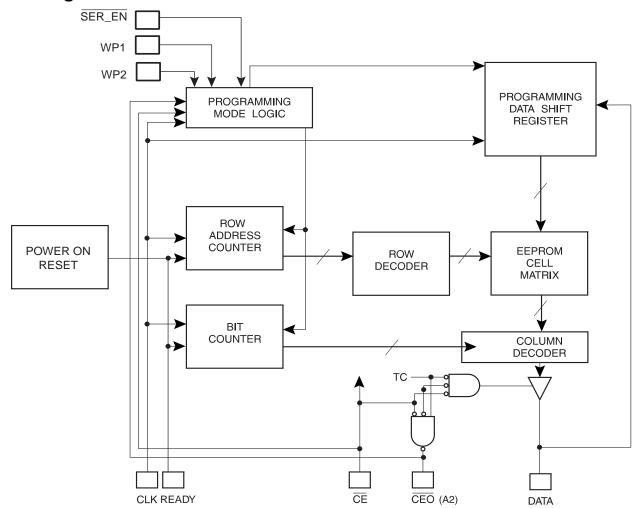


## **Pin Configuration**

Figure 1. 28-pin Flat Pack



## **Block Diagram**



## **Device Description**

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

The configuration EEPROM RESET/OE and CE pins control the tri-state buffer on the DATA output pin and enable the address counter. When RESET/OE is driven High, the configuration EEPROM resets its address counter and tri-states its DATA pin. The CE pin also controls the output of the AT17LV010-10DP configurator. If CE is held High after the RESET/OE reset pulse, the counter is disabled and the DATA output pin is tristated. When OE is subsequently driven Low, the counter and the DATA output pin are enabled. When RESET/OE is driven High again, the address counter is reset and the DATA output pin is tri-stated, regardless of the state of CE.

When the configurator has driven out all of its data and  $\overline{\text{CEO}}$  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.

This is the default setting for the device. Since almost all FPGAs use RESET Low and OE High, this document will describe RESET/OE.





## **Pin Description**

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

programming.

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

programming.

WP1 WRITE PROTECT (1). Used to protect portions of memory during programming. Dis-

abled by default due to internal pull-down resistor. This input pin is not used during

FPGA loading operations.

RESET/OE Output Enable (active High) and RESET (active Low) when SER\_EN is High. A Low

level on  $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{OE}$  resets both the address and bit counters. A High level (with  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  Low) enables the data output driver. The logic polarity of this input is programmable as either RESET/OE or  $\overline{\text{RESET}}/\text{OE}$ . For most applications, RESET should be programmed

active Low. This document describes the pin as RESET/OE.

WP2 WRITE PROTECT (2). Used to protect portions of memory during programming. Dis-

abled by default due to internal pull-down resistor. This input pin is not used during

FPGA loading operations.

CE 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 Two-Wire Serial Programming

mode (SER EN Low).

GND Ground pin. A 0.2 μF decoupling capacitor between V<sub>CC</sub> and GND is recommended.

CEO Chip Enable Output (active Low). This output goes Low when the address counter has

reached its maximum value. In a daisy chain of AT17LV010-10DP devices, the CEO pin of one device must be connected to the CE input of the next device in the chain. It will stay Low as long as CE is Low and OE is High. It will then follow CE until OE goes Low;

thereafter, CEO will stay High until the entire EEPROM is read again.

A2 Device selection input, A2. This is used to enable (or select) the device during program-

ming (i.e., when SER\_EN is Low). A2 has an internal pull-down resistor.

**READY** Open collector reset state indicator. Driven Low during power-up reset, released when

power-up is complete. It is recommended to use a 4.7 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor when this pin

is used.

**SER\_EN** Serial enable must be held High during FPGA loading operations. Bringing SER\_EN

Low enables the Two-Wire Serial Programming Mode. For non-ISP applications,

SER\_EN should be tied to V<sub>CC</sub>.

 $V_{CC}$  3.3V (±0.3V).

## A717LV010-10DP

## 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 AT17LV Serial Configuration EEPROM has been designed for compatibility with the Master Serial mode.

This document discusses the Atmel AT40KEL applications.

## Control of Configuration

Most connections between the FPGA device and the AT17LV Serial EEPROM are simple and self-explanatory.

- The DATA output of the AT17LV010-10DP configurator drives DIN of the FPGA devices.
- The master FPGA CCLK output drives the CLK input of the AT17LV010-10DP configurator.
- The CEO output of any AT17LV010-10DP configurator drives the CE input of the next configurator in a cascaded chain of EEPROMs.
- 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.

## Cascading Serial Configuration EEPROMs

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  $\overline{\text{CEO}}$  output Low and disables its DATA line driver. The second configurator recognizes the Low level on its  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  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.

## Reset PAT17LV010-10DPolarity

The AT17LV010-10DP configurator allows the user to program the reset polarity as either RESET/OE or RESET/OE. This feature is supported by industry-standard programmer algorithms.

## **Programming Mode**

The programming mode is entered by bringing  $\overline{SER\_EN}$  Low. In this mode the chip can be programmed by the Two-Wire serial bus. The programming is done at  $V_{CC}$  supply only. Programming super voltages are generated inside the chip.

## **Standby Mode**

The AT17LV010-10DP configurator enter a low-power standby mode whenever  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  is asserted High. In this mode, the AT17LV010-10DP configurator consumes less than 100  $\mu\text{A}$  of current at 3.3V. The output remains in a high-impedance state regardless of the state of the  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  input.





### **Electrical Characteristics**

## **Absolute Maximum Ratings\***

Operating Temperature	55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on Any Pin with Respect to Ground	I0.1V to V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5V
Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )	0.5V to +7.0V
Maximum Soldering Te	mp. (10 sec. @ 1/16 in.)260°C
ESD (R <sub>ZAP</sub> = 1.5K, C <sub>ZAP</sub>	s = 100 pF)2000V

\*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.

## **Operating Conditions**

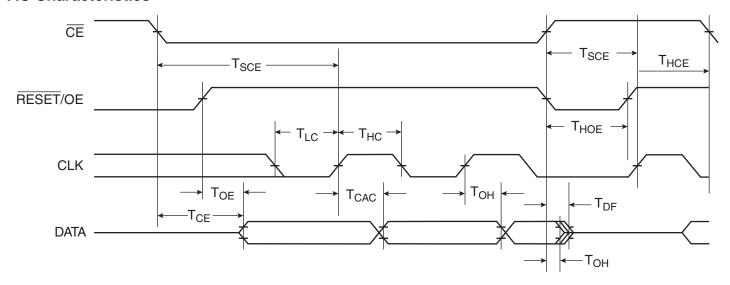
		3.3V			
Symbol Description		Min	Max	Units	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Military	-55 to +125°C	3.0	3.6	V

#### **DC Characteristics**

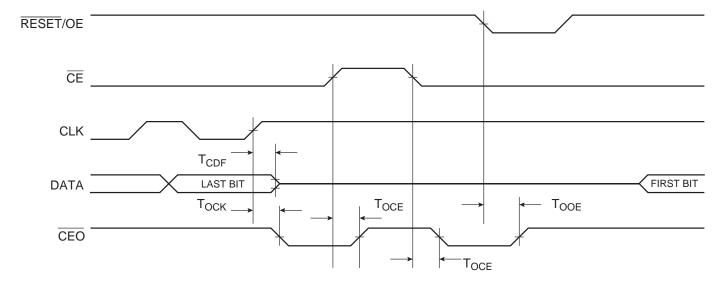
 $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$ 

Symbol	Description	AT17LV	AT17LV010-10DP	
		Min	Max	Units
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level Input Voltage	2.0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level Input Voltage	0	0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level Output Voltage (I <sub>OH</sub> = -2.5 mA)	2.4		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level Output Voltage (I <sub>OL</sub> = +3 mA)		0.4	V
I <sub>CCA</sub>	Supply Current, Active Mode		10	mA
IL	Input or Output Leakage Current (V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND)	-10	10	μА
I <sub>ccs</sub>	Supply Current, Standby Mode		200	μA

### **AC Characteristics**



## **AC Characteristics when Cascading**







### **AC Characteristics**

 $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$ 

		Military		
Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Units
T <sub>OE</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	OE to Data Delay		55	ns
T <sub>CE</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	CE to Data Delay		60	ns
T <sub>CAC</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	CLK to Data Delay		60	ns
T <sub>OH</sub>	Data Hold from CE, OE, or CLK	0		ns
T <sub>DF</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	CE or OE to Data Float Delay		50	ns
T <sub>LC</sub>	CLK Low Time	25		ns
T <sub>HC</sub>	CLK High Time	25		ns
T <sub>SCE</sub>	CE Setup Time to CLK (to guarantee proper counting)	35		ns
T <sub>HCE</sub>	CE Hold Time from CLK (to guarantee proper counting)	0		ns
T <sub>HOE</sub>	OE High Time (guarantees counter is reset)	25		ns
F <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Clock Frequency		10	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.

## AC Characteristics when $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$ Cascading

		Mil	Military	
Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Units
T <sub>CDF</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	CLK to Data Float Delay		50	ns
T <sub>OCK</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	CLK to CEO Delay		55	ns
T <sub>OCE</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	CE to CEO Delay		40	ns
T <sub>OOE</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	RESET/OE to CEO Delay		40	ns
F <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Clock Frequency		10	MHz

Notes: 1. AC test lead = 50 pF.

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

## **Ordering Information**

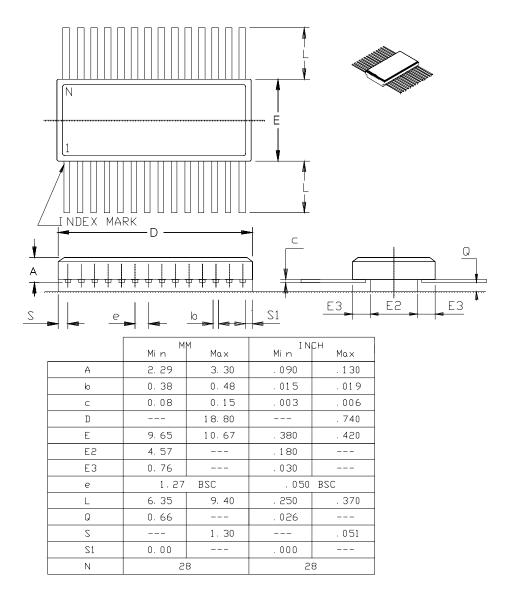
Memory Size	Ordering Code	Package	Operation Range
1 Mbit	AT17LV010-10DP-E	28-pin Flat Pack	Engineering Samples
1 Mbit	AT17LV010-10DP-M	28-pin Flat Pack	Standard Mil. Temperature
1 Mbit	AT17LV010-10DP-MQ	28-pin Flat Pack	QML Q
1 Mbit	AT17LV010-10DP-SV	28-pin Flat Pack	QML V





## **Packaging Information**

## **DP (FP28.4)**





#### **Atmel Corporation**

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131 Tel: 1(408) 441-0311 Fax: 1(408) 487-2600

#### **Regional Headquarters**

#### **Europe**

Atmel Sarl
Route des Arsenaux 41
Case Postale 80
CH-1705 Fribourg
Switzerland

Tel: (41) 26-426-5555 Fax: (41) 26-426-5500

#### Asia

Room 1219 Chinachem Golden Plaza 77 Mody Road Tsimshatsui East Kowloon Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2721-9778 Fax: (852) 2722-1369

#### Japan

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**

#### **Memory**

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131 Tel: 1(408) 441-0311 Fax: 1(408) 436-4314

#### **Microcontrollers**

2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131 Tel: 1(408) 441-0311 Fax: 1(408) 436-4314

La Chantrerie BP 70602 44306 Nantes Cedex 3, France Tel: (33) 2-40-18-18-18 Fax: (33) 2-40-18-19-60

#### ASIC/ASSP/Smart Cards

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1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd. Colorado Springs, CO 80906 Tel: 1(719) 576-3300

Tel: 1(719) 576-3300 Fax: 1(719) 540-1759

Scottish Enterprise Technology Park Maxwell Building East Kilbride G75 0QR, Scotland

Tel: (44) 1355-803-000 Fax: (44) 1355-242-743

#### RF/Automotive

Theresienstrasse 2 Postfach 3535 74025 Heilbronn, Germany Tel: (49) 71-31-67-0 Fax: (49) 71-31-67-2340

1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd. Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Tel: 1(719) 576-3300 Fax: 1(719) 540-1759

#### Biometrics/Imaging/Hi-Rel MPU/ High Speed Converters/RF Datacom

Avenue de Rochepleine BP 123 38521 Saint-Egreve Cedex, France

Tel: (33) 4-76-58-30-00 Fax: (33) 4-76-58-34-80

#### e-mail

literature@atmel.com

#### Web Site

http://www.atmel.com

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