Features

- 16-Mbit (x16) Flash and 4-megabit SRAM
- 2.7V to 3.3V Operating Voltage
- Low Operating Power
  - 40 mA Operating Current (Maximum)
  - 35 µA Standby Current (Maximum)
- Industrial Temperature Range

Flash

- 2.7V to 3.3V Read/Write
- Access Time – 70 ns, 90 ns
- Sector Erase Architecture
  - Thirty-one 32K Word (64K Byte) Sectors with Individual Write Lockout
  - Eight 4K Word (8K Byte) Sectors with Individual Write Lockout
- Fast Word Program Time – 12 µs
- Suspend/Resume Feature for Erase and Program
  - Supports Reading and Programming from Any Sector by Suspending Erase of a Different Sector
  - Supports Reading Any Word by Suspending Programming of Any Other Word
- Low-power Operation
  - 12 mA Active
  - 13 µA Standby
- $\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling, Toggle Bit, Ready/$\overline{\text{Busy}}$ for End of Program Detection
- VPP Pin for Write Protection and Accelerated Program/Erase Operations
- $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Input for Device Initialization
- Sector Lockdown Support
- Top/Bottom Boot Block Configuration
- 128-bit Protection Register
- Minimum 100,000 Erase Cycles

SRAM

- 4-megabit (256K x 16)
- 2.7V to 3.3V V_{CC} Operating Voltage
- 70 ns Access Time
- Fully Static Operation and Tri-state Output
- 1.2V (Min) Data Retention

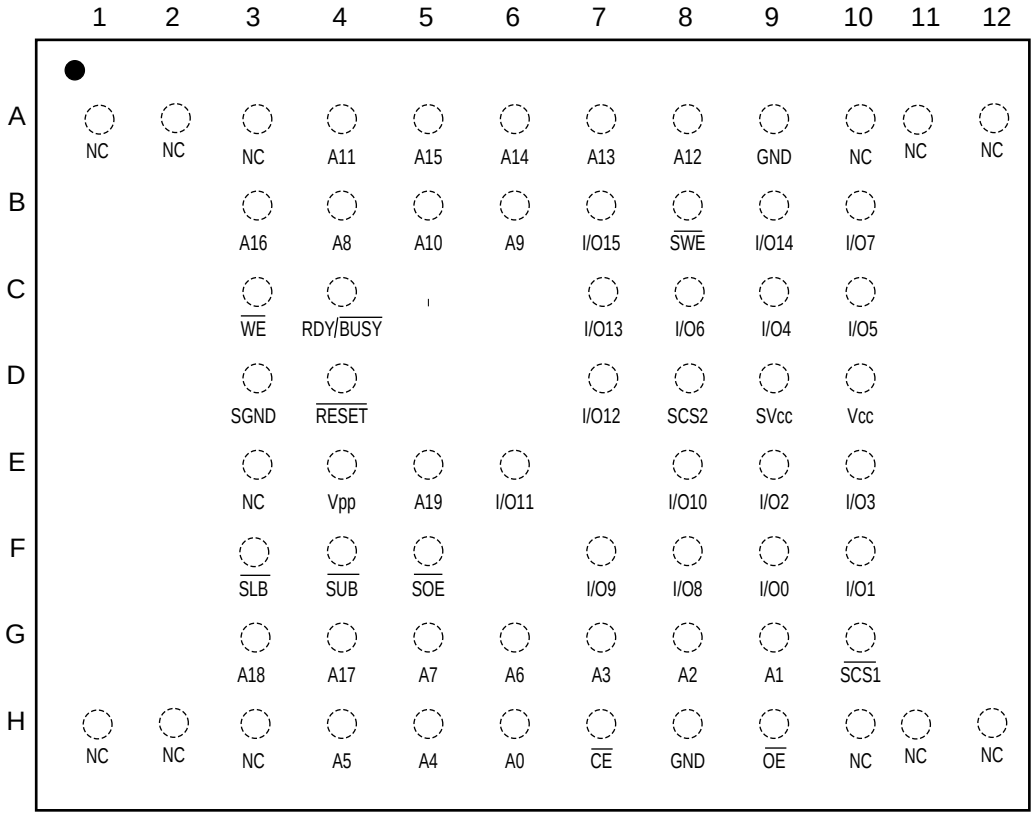
Device Number	Flash Configuration	SRAM Configuration
AT52BR1664A(T)	16M (1M x 16)	4M (256K x 16)

16-megabit Flash + 4-megabit SRAM Stack Memory

AT52BR1664A
AT52BR1664AT

Rev. 3361C–STKD–1/04

CBGA Top View



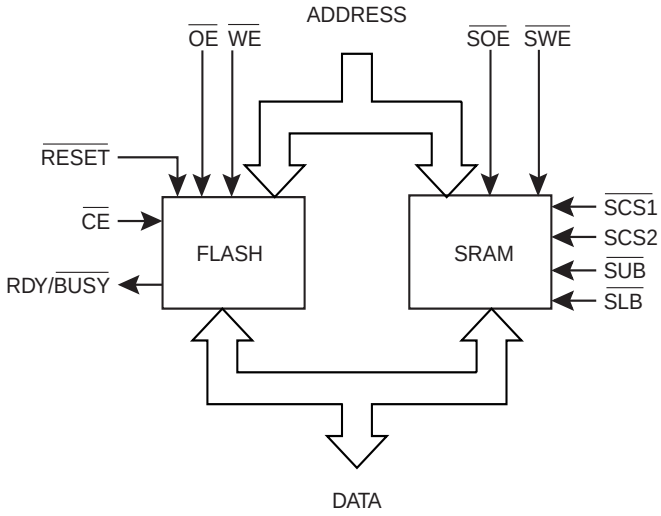
Pin Configurations

Pin Name	Function
A0 - A17	Flash/SRAM Common Address Input for 4M SRAM
A18 - A19	Flash Address Input
$\overline{CE}$	Flash Chip Enable
$\overline{OE}$/$\overline{SOE}$	Flash/SRAM, Output Enable
$\overline{WE}$/$\overline{SWE}$	Flash/SRAM, Write Enable
VCC	Flash Power Supply
VPP	Optional Flash Power Supply for Faster Program/Erase Operations
I/O0-I/O15	Data Inputs/Outputs
$\overline{SCS1}$, SCS2	SRAM Chip Select
RDY/$\overline{BUSY}$	Flash Ready/Busy Output
SVCC	SRAM Power Supply
GND/SGND	Flash/SRAM GND
$\overline{SUB}$	SRAM Upper Byte
$\overline{SLB}$	SRAM Lower Byte
NC	No Connect
$\overline{RESET}$	Flash Reset

Description

The AT52BR1664A(T) combines a single plane 16-Mbit Flash and a 4-megabit SRAM in a stacked 66-ball CBGA package. Both devices operate at 2.7V to 3.3 in the industrial temperature range.

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

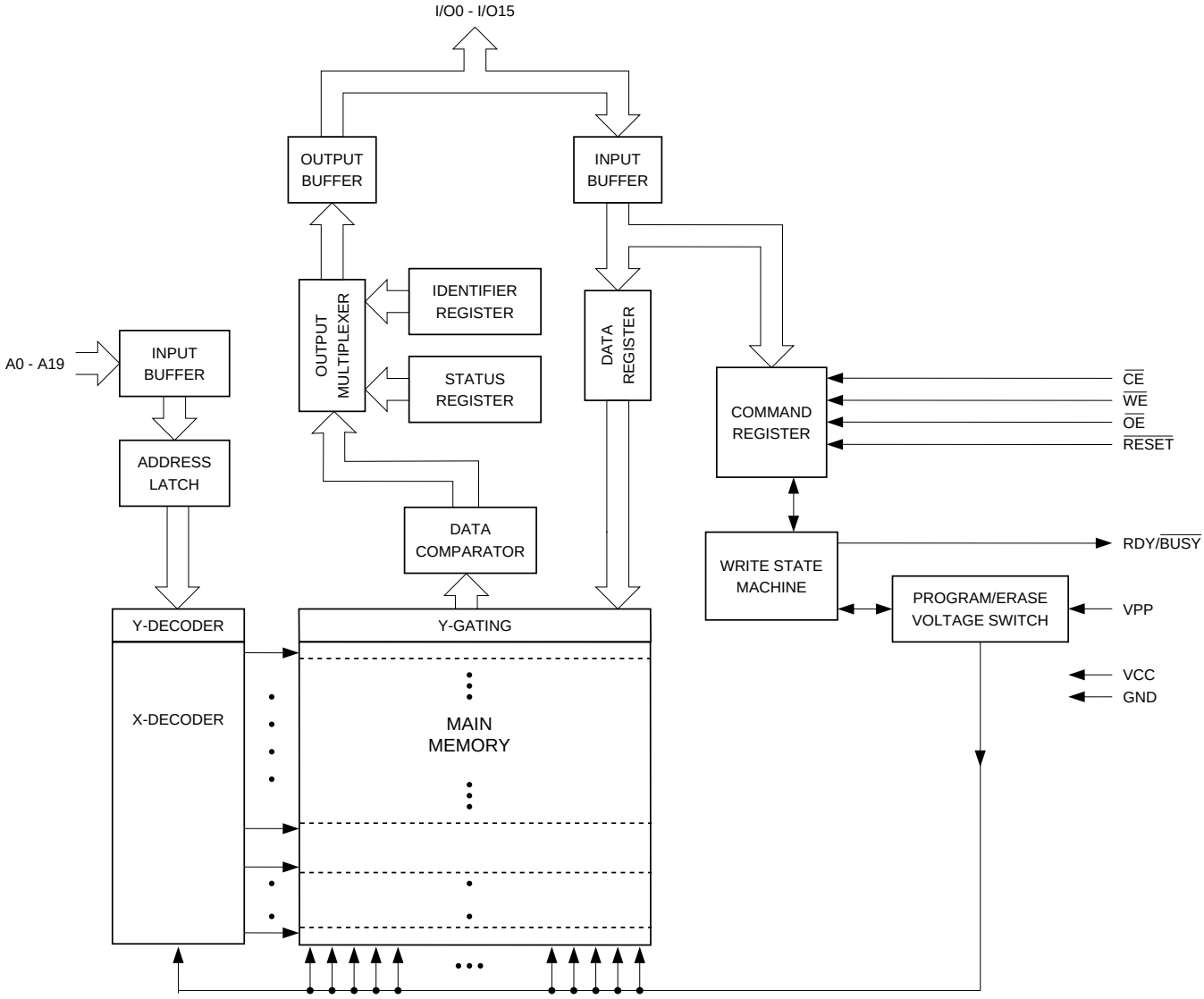
Temperature under Bias	-40° C to +85° C
Storage Temperature	-55° C to +150° C
All Input Voltages except V_{PP} and $\overline{RESET}$ (including NC Pins) with Respect to Ground	-0.2V to +3.3V
Voltage on V_{PP} with Respect to Ground	-0.2V to + 6.25V
Voltage on $\overline{RESET}$ with Respect to Ground	-0.2V to +13.5V
All Output Voltages with Respect to Ground	-0.2V to +0.2V

*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.

DC and AC Operating Range

		AT52BR1664A(T)-70, -90
Operating Temperature (Case)	Industrial	-40° C - 85° C
V_{CC} Power Supply		2.7V to 3.3V

16-Mbit Flash Memory Block Diagram



16-Mbit Flash Description

The 16-Mbit Flash is organized as 1,048,576 words of 16 bits each. The x16 data appears on I/O0 - I/O15. The memory is divided into 39 sectors for erase operations. The device has $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{OE}$ control signals to avoid any bus contention. This device can be read or reprogrammed using a single power supply, making it ideally suited for in-system programming.

The device powers on in the read mode. Command sequences are used to place the device in other operation modes such as program and erase. The device has the capability to protect the data in any sector (see “Sector Lockdown” section).

To increase the flexibility of the device, it contains an Erase Suspend and Program Suspend feature. This feature will put the erase or program on hold for any amount of time and let the user read data from or program data to any of the remaining sectors within the memory. The end of a program or an erase cycle is detected by the READY/$\overline{BUSY}$ pin, $\overline{Data}$ Polling or by the toggle bit.

The VPP pin provides data protection. When the V_{PP} input is below 0.4V, the program and erase functions are inhibited. When V_{PP} is at 0.9V or above, normal program and erase operations can be performed.

A six-byte command (Enter Single Pulse Program Mode) sequence to remove the requirement of entering the three-byte program sequence is offered to further improve programming time. After entering the six-byte code, only single pulses on the write control lines are required for writing into the device. This mode (Single Pulse Word Program) is exited by powering down the device, or by pulsing the $\overline{RESET}$ pin low for a minimum of 500 ns and then bringing it back to V_{CC}. Erase, Erase Suspend/Resume and Program Suspend/Resume commands will not work while in this mode; if entered they will result in data being programmed into the device. It is not recommended that the six-byte code reside in the software of the final product but only exist in external programming code.

Device Operation

READ: The Flash is accessed like an EPROM. When $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{OE}$ are low and $\overline{WE}$ is high, the data stored at the memory location determined by the address pins are asserted on the outputs. The outputs are put in the high impedance state whenever $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{OE}$ is high. This dual-line control gives designers flexibility in preventing bus contention.

COMMAND SEQUENCES: When the device is first powered on, it will be reset to the read or standby mode, depending upon the state of the control line inputs. In order to perform other device functions, a series of command sequences are entered into the device. The command sequences are shown in the "Command Definition in Hex" table on page 14 (I/O8 - I/O15 are don't care inputs for the command codes). The command sequences are written by applying a low pulse on the $\overline{WE}$ or $\overline{CE}$ input with $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{WE}$ low (respectively) and $\overline{OE}$ high. The address is latched on the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{WE}$, whichever occurs last. The data is latched by the first rising edge of $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{WE}$. Standard microprocessor write timings are used. The address locations used in the command sequences are not affected by entering the command sequences.

RESET: A $\overline{RESET}$ input pin is provided to ease some system applications. When $\overline{RESET}$ is at a logic high level, the device is in its standard operating mode. A low level on the $\overline{RESET}$ input halts the present device operation and puts the outputs of the device in a high impedance state. When a high level is reasserted on the $\overline{RESET}$ pin, the device returns to the read or standby mode, depending upon the state of the control inputs.

ERASURE: Before a word can be reprogrammed, it must be erased. The erased state of memory bits is a logical "1". The entire device can be erased by using the Chip Erase command or individual sectors can be erased by using the Sector Erase command.

CHIP ERASE: The entire device can be erased at one time by using the six-byte chip erase software code. After the chip erase has been initiated, the device will internally time the erase operation so that no external clocks are required. The maximum time to erase the chip is t_{EC}.

If the sector lockdown has been enabled, the chip erase will not erase the data in the sector that has been locked out; it will erase only the unprotected sectors. After the chip erase, the device will return to the read or standby mode.

SECTOR ERASE: As an alternative to a full chip erase, the device is organized into 39 sectors (SA0 - SA38) that can be individually erased. The Sector Erase command is a six-bus cycle operation. The sector address is latched on the falling $\overline{WE}$ edge of the sixth cycle while the 30H data input command is latched on the rising edge of $\overline{WE}$. The sector erase starts after the rising edge of $\overline{WE}$ of the sixth cycle. The erase operation is internally controlled; it will automatically time to completion. The maximum time to erase a sector is t_{SEC}. When the sector programming lockdown feature is not enabled, the sector will erase (from the same Sector Erase command). An attempt to erase a sector that has been protected will result in the operation terminating immediately.

WORD PROGRAMMING: Once a memory block is erased, it is programmed (to a logical "0") on a word-by-word basis. Programming is accomplished via the internal device command register and is a four-bus cycle operation. The device will automatically generate the required internal program pulses.

Any commands written to the chip during the embedded programming cycle will be ignored. If a hardware reset happens during programming, the data at the location being programmed will be corrupted. Please note that a data “0” cannot be programmed back to a “1”; only erase operations can convert “0”s to “1”s. Programming is completed after the specified t_{BP} cycle time. The Data Polling feature or the Toggle Bit feature may be used to indicate the end of a program cycle. If the erase/program status bit is a “1”, the device was not able to verify that the erase or program operation was performed successfully.

VPP PIN: The circuitry of the device is designed so that it cannot be programmed or erased if the V_{PP} voltage is less that 0.4V. When V_{PP} is at 0.9V or above, normal program and erase operations can be performed. The VPP pin cannot be left floating.

PROGRAM/ERASE STATUS: The device provides several bits to determine the status of a program or erase operation: I/O2, I/O3, I/O5, I/O6 and I/O7. The “Status Bit Table” on page 13 and the following four sections describe the function of these bits. To provide greater flexibility for system designers, the Flash contains a programmable configuration register. The configuration register allows the user to specify the status bit operation. The configuration register can be set to one of two different values, “00” or “01”. If the configuration register is set to “00”, the part will automatically return to the read mode after a successful program or erase operation. If the configuration register is set to a “01”, a Product ID Exit command must be given after a successful program or erase operation before the part will return to the read mode. It is important to note that whether the configuration register is set to a “00” or to a “01”, any unsuccessful program or erase operation requires using the Product ID Exit command to return the device to read mode. The default value (after power-up) for the configuration register is “00”. Using the four-bus cycle Set Configuration Register command as shown in the “Command Definition in Hex” table on page 14, the value of the configuration register can be changed. Voltages applied to the RESET pin will not alter the value of the configuration register. The value of the configuration register will affect the operation of the I/O7 status bit as described below.

DATA POLLING: The 16-Mbit Flash features Data Polling to indicate the end of a program cycle. If the status configuration register is set to a “00”, during a program cycle an attempted read of the last word loaded will result in the complement of the loaded data on I/O7. Once the program cycle has been completed, true data is valid on all outputs and the next cycle may begin. During a chip or sector erase operation, an attempt to read the device will give a “0” on I/O7. Once the program or erase cycle has completed, true data will be read from the device. Data Polling may begin at any time during the program cycle. Please see “Status Bit Table” on page 13 for more details.

If the status bit configuration register is set to a “01”, the I/O7 status bit will be low while the device is actively programming or erasing data. I/O7 will go high when the device has completed a program or erase operation. Once I/O7 has gone high, status information on the other pins can be checked.

The Data Polling status bit must be used in conjunction with the erase/program and V_{PP} status bit as shown in the algorithm in Figures 1 and 2 on page 11.

TOGGLE BIT: In addition to $\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling the device provides another method for determining the end of a program or erase cycle. During a program or erase operation, successive attempts to read data from the memory will result in I/O6 toggling between one and zero. Once the program cycle has completed, I/O6 will stop toggling and valid data will be read. Examining the toggle bit may begin at any time during a program cycle. Please see “Status Bit Table” on page 13 for more details.

The toggle bit status bit should be used in conjunction with the erase/program and V_{PP} status bit as shown in the algorithm in Figures 3 and 4 on page 12.

ERASE/PROGRAM STATUS BIT: The device offers a status bit on I/O5, which indicates whether the program or erase operation has exceeded a specified internal pulse count limit. If the status bit is a “1”, the device is unable to verify that an erase or a word program operation has been successfully performed. If a program (Sector Erase) command is issued to a protected sector, the protected sector will not be programmed (erased). The device will go to a status read mode and the I/O5 status bit will be set high, indicating the program (erase) operation did not complete as requested. Once the erase/program status bit has been set to a “1”, the system must write the Product ID Exit command to return to the read mode. The erase/program status bit is a “0” while the erase or program operation is still in progress. Please see “Status Bit Table” on page 13 for more details.

V_{PP} STATUS BIT: The device provides a status bit on I/O3, which provides information regarding the voltage level of the VPP pin. During a program or erase operation, if the voltage on the VPP pin is not high enough to perform the desired operation successfully, the I/O3 status bit will be a “1”. Once the V_{PP} status bit has been set to a “1”, the system must write the Product ID Exit command to return to the read mode. On the other hand, if the voltage level is high enough to perform a program or erase operation successfully, the V_{PP} status bit will output a “0”. Please see “Status Bit Table” on page 13 for more details.

SECTOR LOCKDOWN: Each sector has a programming lockdown feature. This feature prevents programming of data in the designated sectors once the feature has been enabled. These sectors can contain secure code that is used to bring up the system. Enabling the lockdown feature will allow the boot code to stay in the device while data in the rest of the device is updated. This feature does not have to be activated; any sector’s usage as a write-protected region is optional to the user.

At power-up or reset, all sectors are unlocked. To activate the lockdown for a specific sector, the six-bus cycle Sector Lockdown command must be issued. Once a sector has been locked down, the contents of the sector is read-only and cannot be erased or programmed.

SECTOR LOCKDOWN DETECTION: A software method is available to determine if programming of a sector is locked down. When the device is in the software product identification mode (see “Software Product Identification Entry/Exit” sections on page 25), a read from address location 00002H within a sector will show if programming the sector is locked down. If the data on I/O0 is low, the sector can be programmed; if the data on I/O0 is high, the program lockdown feature has been enabled and the sector cannot be programmed. The software product identification exit code should be used to return to standard operation.

SECTOR LOCKDOWN OVERRIDE: The only way to unlock a sector that is locked down is through reset or power-up cycles. After power-up or reset, the content of a sector that is locked down can be erased and reprogrammed.

ERASE SUSPEND/ERASE RESUME: The Erase Suspend command allows the system to interrupt a sector or chip erase operation and then program or read data from a different sector within the memory. After the Erase Suspend command is given, the device requires a maximum time of 15 µs to suspend the erase operation. After the erase operation has been suspended, the system can then read data or program data to any other sector within the device. An address is not required during the Erase Suspend command. During a sector erase suspend, another sector cannot be erased. To resume the sector erase operation, the system must write the Erase Resume command. The Erase Resume command is a one-bus cycle command. The device also supports an erase suspend during a complete chip erase. While the chip erase is suspended, the user can read from any sector within the memory that is protected. The command sequence for a chip erase suspend and a sector erase suspend are the same.

PROGRAM SUSPEND/PROGRAM RESUME: The Program Suspend command allows the system to interrupt a programming operation and then read data from a different word within the memory. After the Program Suspend command is given, the device requires a maximum of 20 µs to suspend the programming operation. After the programming operation has been suspended, the system can then read data from any other word that is not contained in the sector in which the programming operation was suspended. An address is not required during the program suspend operation. To resume the programming operation, the system must write the Program Resume command. The program suspend and resume are one-bus cycle commands. The command sequence for the erase suspend and program suspend are the same, and the command sequence for the erase resume and program resume are the same.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION: The product identification mode identifies the device and manufacturer as Atmel. It may be accessed by hardware or software operation. The hardware operation mode can be used by an external programmer to identify the correct programming algorithm for the Atmel product.

For details, see “Operating Modes” on page 18 (for hardware operation) or “Software Product Identification Entry/Exit” sections on page 25. The manufacturer and device codes are the same for both modes.

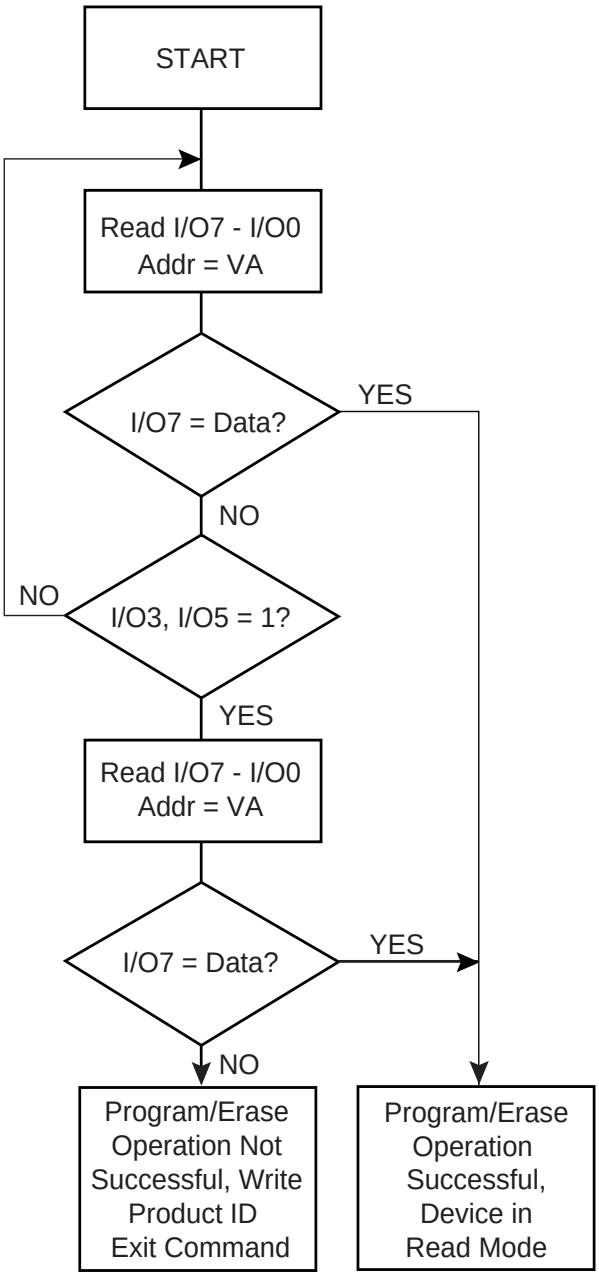
128-BIT PROTECTION REGISTER: The device contains a 128-bit register that can be used for security purposes in system design. The protection register is divided into two 64-bit blocks. The two blocks are designated as block A and block B. The data in block A is non-changeable and is programmed at the factory with a unique number. The data in block B is programmed by the user and can be locked out such that data in the block cannot be reprogrammed. To program block B in the protection register, the four-bus cycle Program Protection Register command must be used as shown in the “Command Definition in Hex” table on page 14. To lock out block B, the four-bus cycle Lock Protection Register command must be used as shown in the “Command Definition in Hex” table. Data bit D1 must be zero during the fourth bus cycle. All other data bits during the fourth bus cycle are don’t cares. To determine whether block B is locked out, the Product ID Entry command is given followed by a read operation from address 80H. If data bit D1 is zero, block B is locked. If data bit D1 is one, block B can be reprogrammed. Please see the “Protection Register Addressing Table” on page 15 for the address locations in the protection register. To read the protection register, the Product ID Entry command is given followed by a normal read operation from an address within the protection register. After determining whether block B is protected or not, or reading the protection register, the Product ID Exit command must be given prior to performing any other operation.

RDY/$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$: For the 16-Mbit Flash, an open-drain READY/$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ output pin provides another method of detecting the end of a program or erase operation. RDY/$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ is actively pulled low during the internal program and erase cycles and is released at the completion of the cycle. The open-drain connection allows for OR-tying of several devices to the same RDY/$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ line. Please see “Status Bit Table” on page 13 for more details.

HARDWARE DATA PROTECTION: The Hardware Data Protection feature protects against inadvertent programs to the device in the following ways: (a) V_{CC} sense: if V_{CC} is below 1.8V (typical), the program function is inhibited. (b) V_{CC} power-on delay: once V_{CC} has reached the V_{CC} sense level, the device will automatically time out 10 ms (typical) before programming. (c) Program inhibit: holding any one of $\overline{\text{OE}}$ low, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ high or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ high inhibits program cycles. (d) Program inhibit: V_{PP} is less than V_{ILPP}. (e) V_{PP} power-on delay: once V_{PP} has reached 1.65V, program and erase operations are inhibited for 100 ns.

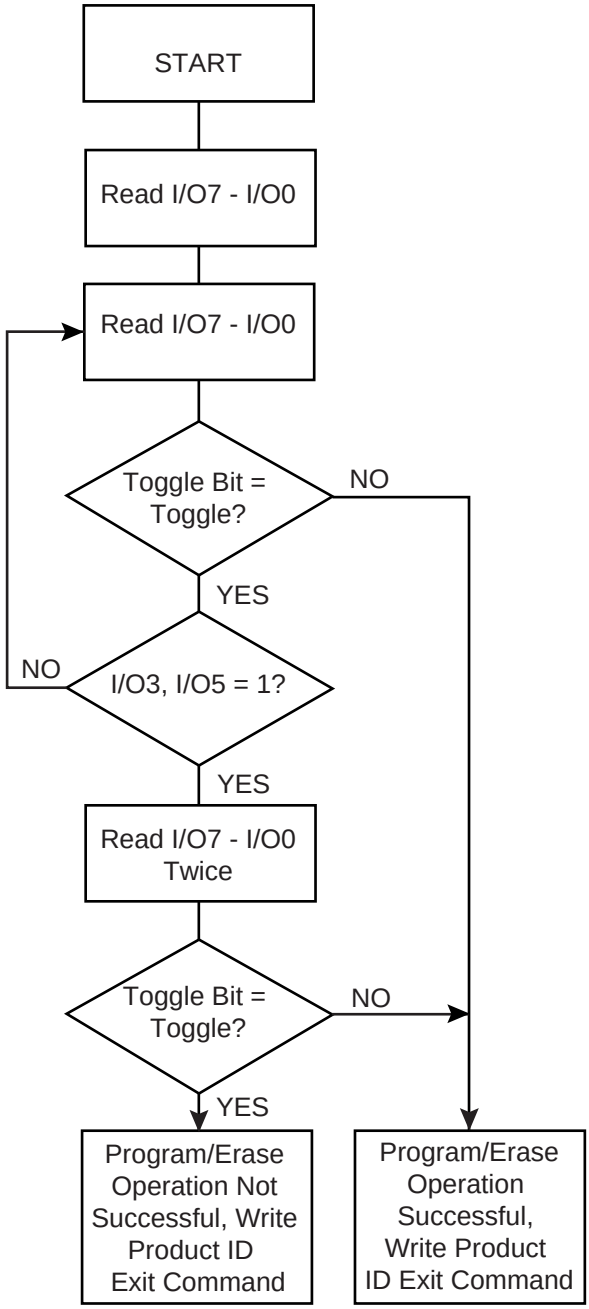
INPUT LEVELS: While operating with a 2.7V to 3.3V power supply, the address inputs and control inputs ($\overline{\text{OE}}$, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{WE}}$) may be driven from 0 to 5.5V without adversely affecting the operation of the device. The I/O lines can only be driven from 0 to V_{CC} + 0.6V.

Figure 1. $\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling Algorithm
(Configuration Register = 00)



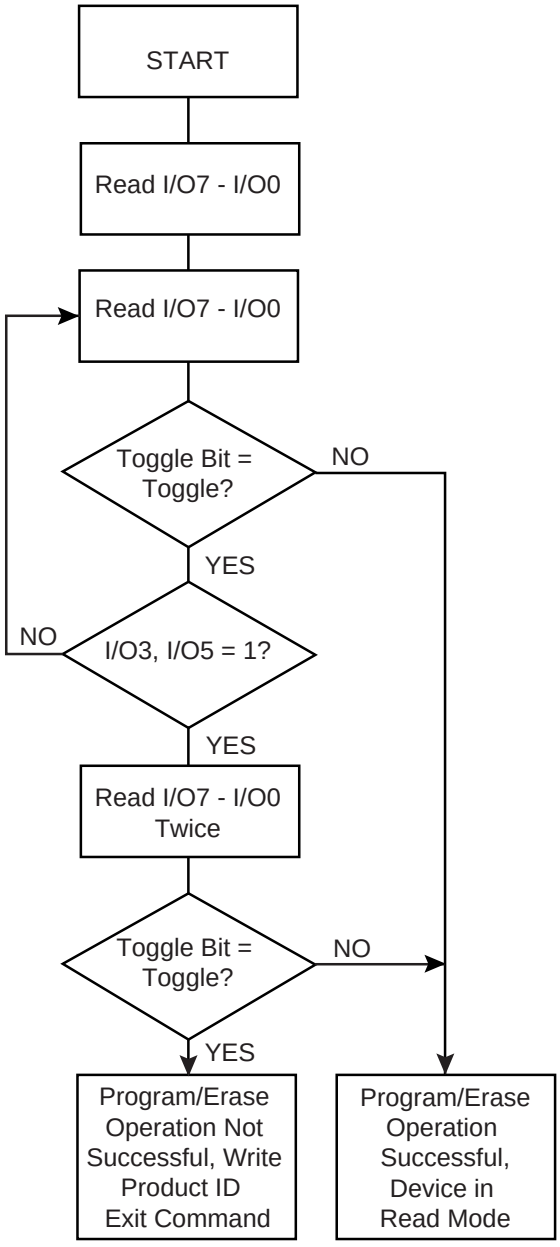
Notes: 1. VA = Valid address for programming. During a sector erase operation, a valid address is any sector address within the sector being erased. During chip erase, a valid address is any non-protected sector address.
2. I/O7 should be rechecked even if I/O5 = "1" because I/O7 may change simultaneously with I/O5.

Figure 2. $\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling Algorithm
(Configuration Register = 01)



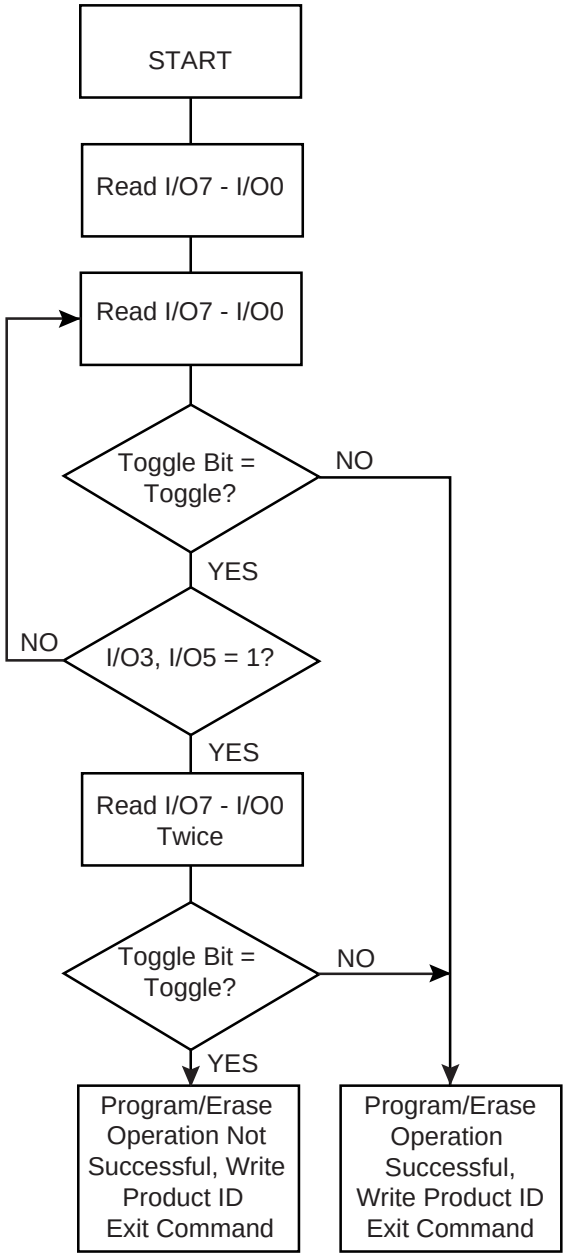
Note: 1. VA = Valid address for programming. During a sector erase operation, a valid address is any sector address within the sector being erased. During chip erase, a valid address is any non-protected sector address.

Figure 3. Toggle Bit Algorithm (Configuration Register = 00)



Note: 1. The system should recheck the toggle bit even if I/O5 = “1” because the toggle bit may stop toggling as I/O5 changes to “1”.

Figure 4. Toggle Bit Algorithm (Configuration Register = 01)



Note: 1. The system should recheck the toggle bit even if I/O5 = “1” because the toggle bit may stop toggling as I/O5 changes to “1”.

Status Bit Table

	Status Bit						
	I/O7	I/O7	I/O6	I/O5[1]	I/O3[2]	I/O2	RDY/$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$
Configuration Register	**00**	**01**	**00/01**	**00/01**	**00/01**	**00/01**	**00/01**
Programming	$\overline{\text{I/O7}}$	0	TOGGLE	0	0	1	0
Erasing	0	0	TOGGLE	0	0	TOGGLE	0
Erase Suspended & Read Erasing Sector	1	1	1	0	0	TOGGLE	1
Erase Suspended & Read Non-erasing Sector	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	1
Erase Suspended & Program Non-erasing Sector	$\overline{\text{I/O7}}$	0	TOGGLE	0	0	TOGGLE	0
Erase Suspended & Program Suspended and Reading from Non-suspended Sectors	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	1
Program Suspended & Read Programming Sector	I/O7	1	1	0	0	TOGGLE	1
Program Suspended & Read Non-programming Sector	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	DATA	1

Notes: 1. I/O5 switches to a “1” when a program or an erase operation has exceeded the maximum time limits or when a program or sector erase operation is performed on a protected sector.
2. I/O3 switches to a “1” when the V_{PP} level is not high enough to successfully perform program and erase operations.

Command Definition in Hex(1)

Command Sequence	Bus Cycles	1st Bus Cycle		2nd Bus Cycle		3rd Bus Cycle		4th Bus Cycle		5th Bus Cycle		6th Bus Cycle	
		Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data
Read	1	Addr	D_{OUT}										
Chip Erase	6	555	AA	AAA(2)	55	555	80	555	AA	AAA	55	555	10
Sector Erase	6	555	AA	AAA	55	555	80	555	AA	AAA	55	SA(3)(4)	30
Word Program	4	555	AA	AAA	55	555	A0	Addr	D_{IN}				
Dual Word Program(9)	5	555	AA	AAA	55	555	E0	Addr1	D_{IN1}	Addr2	D_{IN2}		
Enter Single Pulse Program Mode	6	555	AA	AAA	55	555	80	555	AA	AAA	55	555	A0
Single Pulse Word Program	1	Addr	D_{IN}										
Sector Lockdown	6	555	AA	AAA(2)	55	555	80	555	AA	AAA	55	SA(3)(4)	60
Erase/Program Suspend	1	XXX	B0										
Erase/Program Resume	1	XXX	30										
Product ID Entry	3	555	AA	AAA	55	555	90						
Product ID Exit(5)	3	555	AA	AAA	55	555	F0(8)						
Product ID Exit(5)	1	XXX	F0(8)										
Program Protection Register	4	555	AA	AAA	55	555	C0	Addr	D_{IN}				
Lock Protection Register - Block B	4	555	AA	AAA	55	555	C0	080	X0				
Status of Block B Protection	4	555	AA	AAA	55	555	90	80	D_{OUT}(6)				
Set Configuration Register	4	555	AA	AAA	55	555	D0	XXX	00/01(7)				
CFI Query	1	X55	98										

Notes:
1. The DATA FORMAT shown for each bus cycle is as follows; I/O7 - I/O0 (Hex). I/O15 - I/O8 are don't care. The ADDRESS FORMAT shown for each bus cycle is as follows: A11 - A0 (Hex). Address A19 through A11 are don't care.
2. Since A11 is a Don't Care, AAA can be replaced with 2AA.
3. SA = sector address. Any word address within a sector can be used to designate the sector address (see pages 16 - 18 for details).
4. Once a sector is in the lockdown mode, data in the protected sector cannot be changed unless the chip is reset or power cycled.
5. Either one of the Product ID Exit commands can be used.
6. If data bit D1 is "0", block B is locked. If data bit D1 is "1", block B can be reprogrammed.
7. The default state (after power-up) of the configuration register is "00".
8. Bytes of data other than F0 may be used to exit the Product ID mode. However, it is recommended that F0 be used.
9. This fast programming option enables the user to program two words in parallel only when V_{PP} = 12V. The Addresses, Addr1 and Addr2, of the two words, D_{IN1} and D_{IN2}, must only differ in address A0. This command should be used during manufacturing purposes only.

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Temperature under Bias ..... -55°C to +125°C

Storage Temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C

All Input Voltages
(including NC Pins)
with Respect to Ground .....-0.6V to +6.25V

All Output Voltages
with Respect to Ground .....-0.6V to V_{CC} + 0.6V

Voltage on V_{PP}
with Respect to Ground .....-0.6V to +13.0V

*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.

Protection Register Addressing Table

Word	Use	Block	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
0	Factory	A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	Factory	A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Factory	A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Factory	A	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	User	B	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	User	B	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
6	User	B	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
7	User	B	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Note: All address lines not specified in the above table must be “0” when accessing the protection register, i.e., A19 - A8 = 0.

AT52BR1664A – Sector Address Table

Sector	Size (Words)	x16 Address Range (A19 - A0)
SA0	4K	00000 - 00FFF
SA1	4K	01000 - 01FFF
SA2	4K	02000 - 02FFF
SA3	4K	03000 - 03FFF
SA4	4K	04000 - 04FFF
SA5	4K	05000 - 05FFF
SA6	4K	06000 - 06FFF
SA7	4K	07000 - 07FFF
SA8	32K	08000 - 0FFFF
SA9	32K	10000 - 17FFF
SA10	32K	18000 - 1FFFF
SA11	32K	20000 - 27FFF
SA12	32K	28000 - 2FFFF
SA13	32K	30000 - 37FFF
SA14	32K	38000 - 3FFFF
SA15	32K	40000 - 47FFF
SA16	32K	48000 - 4FFFF
SA17	32K	50000 - 57FFF
SA18	32K	58000 - 5FFFF
SA19	32K	60000 - 67FFF
SA20	32K	68000 - 6FFFF
SA21	32K	70000 - 77FFF
SA22	32K	78000 - 7FFFF
SA23	32K	80000 - 87FFF
SA24	32K	88000 - 8FFFF
SA25	32K	90000 - 97FFF
SA26	32K	98000 - 9FFFF
SA27	32K	A0000 - A7FFF
SA28	32K	A8000 - AFFFF
SA29	32K	B0000 - B7FFF
SA30	32K	B8000 - BFFFF
SA31	32K	C0000 - C7FFF
SA32	32K	C8000 - CFFFF
SA33	32K	D0000 - D7FFF
SA34	32K	D8000 - DFFFF
SA35	32K	E0000 - E7FFF
SA36	32K	E8000 - EFFFF
SA37	32K	F0000 - F7FFF
SA38	32K	F8000 - FFFFF

AT52BR1664AT – Sector Address Table

Sector	Size (Words)	x16 Address Range (A19 - A0)
SA0	32K	00000 - 07FFF
SA1	32K	08000 - 0FFFF
SA2	32K	10000 - 17FFF
SA3	32K	18000 - 1FFFF
SA4	32K	20000 - 27FFF
SA5	32K	28000 - 2FFFF
SA6	32K	30000 - 37FFF
SA7	32K	38000 - 3FFFF
SA8	32K	40000 - 47FFF
SA9	32K	48000 - 4FFFF
SA10	32K	50000 - 57FFF
SA11	32K	58000 - 5FFFF
SA12	32K	60000 - 67FFF
SA13	32K	68000 - 6FFFF
SA14	32K	70000 - 77FFF
SA15	32K	78000 - 7FFFF
SA16	32K	80000 - 87FFF
SA17	32K	88000 - 8FFFF
SA18	32K	90000 - 97FFF
SA19	32K	98000 - 9FFFF
SA20	32K	A0000 - A7FFF
SA21	32K	A8000 - AFFFF
SA22	32K	B0000 - B7FFF
SA23	32K	B8000 - BFFFF
SA24	32K	C0000 - C7FFF
SA25	32K	C8000 - CFFFF
SA26	32K	D0000 - D7FFF
SA27	32K	D8000 - DFFFF
SA28	32K	E0000 - E7FFF
SA29	32K	E8000 - EFFFF
SA30	32K	F0000 - F7FFF
SA31	4K	F8000 - F8FFF
SA32	4K	F9000 - F9FFF
SA33	4K	FA000 - FAFFF
SA34	4K	FB000 - FBFFF
SA35	4K	FC000 - FCFFF
SA36	4K	FD000 - FDFFF
SA37	4K	FE000 - FEFFF
SA38	4K	FF000 - FFFFF

DC and AC Operating Range

		16-Mbit Flash-70	16-Mbit Flash-90
Operating Temperature (Case)	Ind.	-40°C - 85°C	-40°C - 85°C
V_{CC} Power Supply		2.70V to 3.3V	2.70V to 3.3V

Operating Modes

Mode	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{RESET}$	V_{PP}	Ai	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	X	Ai	D_{OUT}
Program/Erase[2]	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IHPP}[6]	Ai	D_{IN}
Standby/Program Inhibit	V_{IH}	X[1]	X	V_{IH}	X	X	High-Z
Program Inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	X		
	X	V_{IL}	X	V_{IH}	X		
	X	X	X	V_{IH}	V_{ILPP}[7]		
Output Disable	X	V_{IH}	X	V_{IH}	X		High-Z
Reset	X	X	X	V_{IL}	X	X	High-Z
Product Identification							
Hardware	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}		A1 - A19 = V_{IL}, A9 = V_H[3], A0 = V_{IL}	Manufacturer Code[4]
						A1 - A19 = V_{IL}, A9 = V_H[3], A0 = V_{IH}	Device Code[4]
Software[5]				V_{IH}		A0 = V_{IL}, A1 - A19 = V_{IL}	Manufacturer Code[4]
						A0 = V_{IH}, A1 - A19 = V_{IL}	Device Code[4]

Notes:
1. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH}.
2. Refer to AC programming waveforms on page 23.
3. V_H = 12.0V ± 0.5V.
4. Manufacturer Code: 001FH, Device Code: 00C0H – Bottom Boot, 00C2H, Top Boot.
5. See details under “Software Product Identification Entry/Exit” on page 25.
6. V_{IHPP} (min) = 0.9V; V_{IHPP} (max) = 3.6V.
7. V_{ILPP} (max) = 0.4V.

DC Characteristics

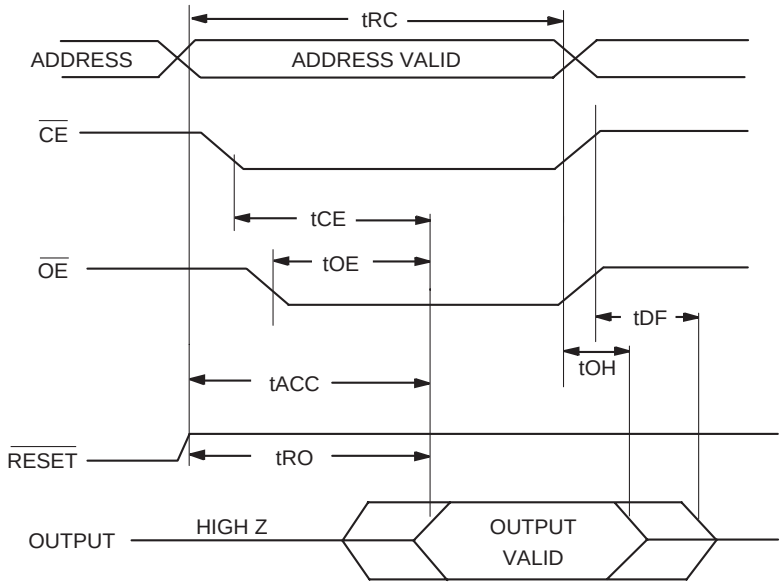
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
I_{LI}	Input Load Current	V_{IN} = 0V to V_{CC}			2	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{I/O}$ = 0V to V_{CC}			10	µA
I_{SB}	V_{CC} Standby Current CMOS	$\overline{CE}$ = V_{CC} - 0.3V to V_{CC}		13	25	µA
I_{CC} (1)	V_{CC} Active Read Current	f = 5 MHz; I_{OUT} = 0 mA		12	25	mA
I_{CC1}	V_{CC} Programming Current				40	mA
I_{PP1}	V_{PP} Input Load Current				5	µA
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage				0.6	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0			V
V_{OL1}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 2.1 mA			0.45	V
V_{OL2}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 1.0 mA			0.20	V
V_{OH1}	Output High Voltage	I_{OH} = -400 µA	2.4			V
V_{OH2}	Output High Voltage	I_{OH} = -100 µA	2.5			V

Note: 1. In the erase mode, I_{CC} is 45 mA.

AC Read Characteristics

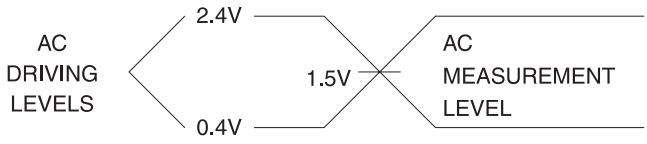
Symbol	Parameter	16-Mbit Flash-70		16-Mbit Flash-90		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time		70		90	ns
t_{ACC}	Address to Output Delay		70		90	ns
t_{CE}[1]	$\overline{CE}$ to Output Delay		70		90	ns
t_{OE}[2]	$\overline{OE}$ to Output Delay	0	20	0	20	ns
t_{DF}[3][4]	$\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{OE}$ to Output Float	0	25	0	25	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold from $\overline{OE}$, $\overline{CE}$ or Address, whichever occurred first	0		0		ns
t_{RO}	$\overline{RESET}$ to Output Delay		100		100	ns

AC Read Waveforms[1][2][3][4]



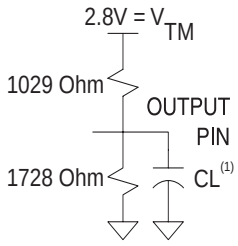
Notes:
1. $\overline{CE}$ may be delayed up to $t_{ACC} - t_{CE}$ after the address transition without impact on t_{ACC}.
2. $\overline{OE}$ may be delayed up to $t_{CE} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$ without impact on t_{CE} or by $t_{ACC} - t_{OE}$ after an address change without impact on t_{ACC}.
3. t_{DF} is specified from $\overline{OE}$ or $\overline{CE}$, whichever occurs first (CL = 5 pF).
4. This parameter is characterized and is not 100% tested.

Input Test Waveforms and Measurement Level



t_R, t_F < 5 ns

Output Test Load



Pin Capacitance

f = 1 MHz, T = 25°C[1]

Symbol	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
C_{IN}	4	6	pF	V_{IN} = 0V
C_{OUT}	8	12	pF	V_{OUT} = 0V

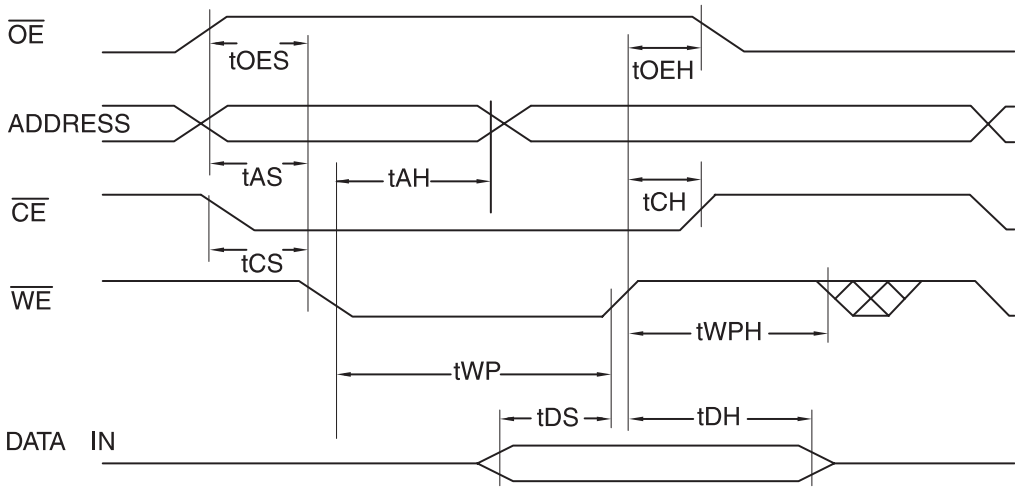
Note: This parameter is characterized and is not 100% tested.

AC Word Load Characteristics

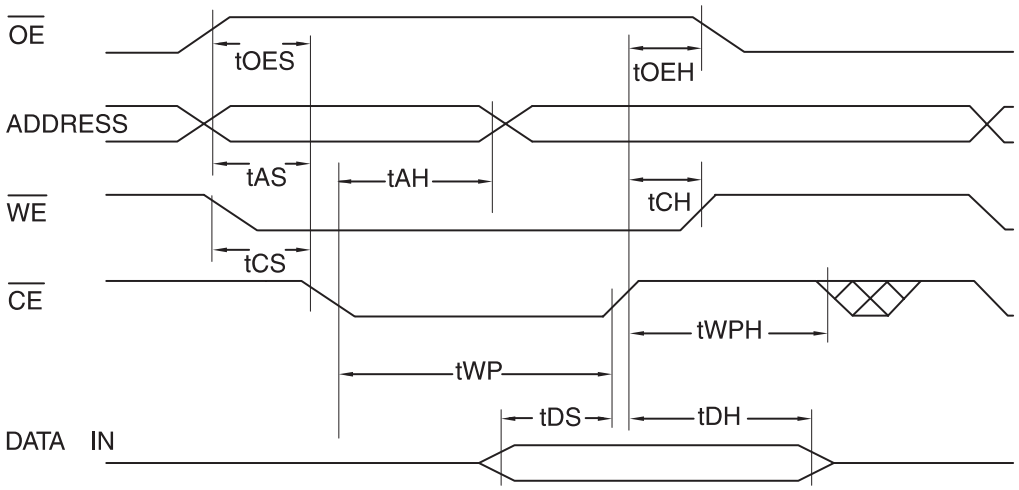
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
t_{AS}, t_{OES}	Address, $\overline{OE}$ Setup Time	0		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	35		ns
t_{CS}	Chip Select Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	Chip Select Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	Write Pulse Width ($\overline{WE}$ or $\overline{CE}$)	35		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	35		ns
t_{DH}, t_{OEH}	Data, $\overline{OE}$ Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WPH}	Write Pulse Width High	35		ns

AC Word Load Waveforms

$\overline{WE}$ Controlled



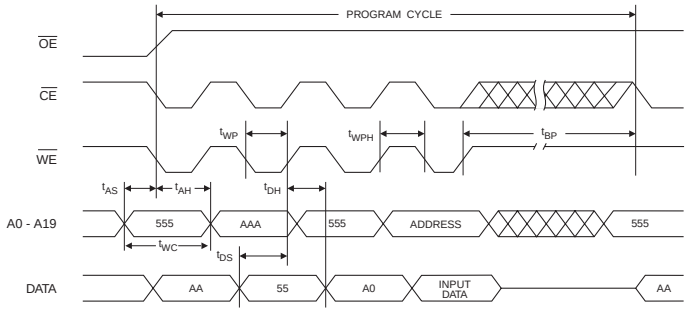
$\overline{CE}$ Controlled



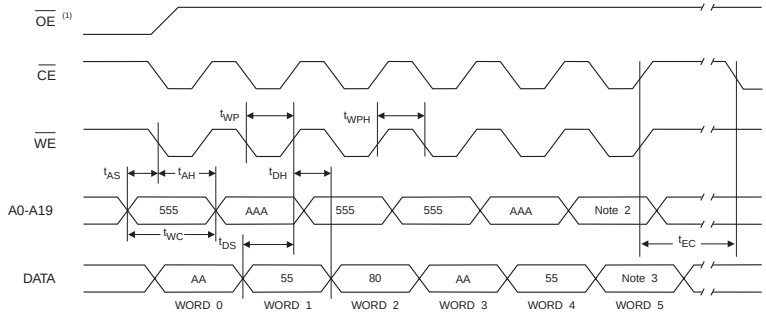
Program Cycle Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{BP}	Word Programming Time		12	200	µs
t_{BPD}	Word Programming Time in Dual Programming Mode		6	100	µs
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	0			ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	35			ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	35			ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0			ns
t_{WP}	Write Pulse Width	35			ns
t_{WPH}	Write Pulse Width High	35			ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	70			ns
t_{RP}	$\overline{\text{Reset}}$ Pulse Width	500			ns
t_{EC}	Chip Erase Cycle Time		25		seconds
t_{SEC1}	Sector Erase Cycle Time (4K Word Sectors)			3.0	seconds
t_{SEC2}	Sector Erase Cycle Time (32K Word Sectors)			5.0	seconds
t_{ES}	Erase Suspend Time			15	µs
t_{PS}	Program Suspend Time			10	µs

Program Cycle Waveforms



Sector or Chip Erase Cycle Waveforms



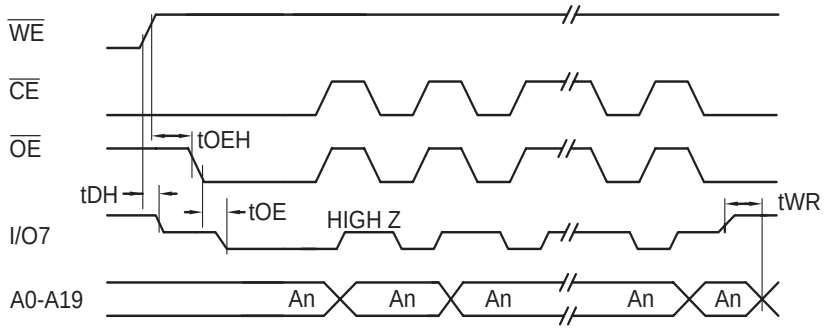
Notes:
1. $\overline{\text{OE}}$ must be high only when $\overline{\text{WE}}$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}$ are both low.
2. For chip erase, the address should be 555. For sector erase, the address depends on what sector is to be erased. (See note 3 under “Command Definitions in Hex” on page 14.)
3. For chip erase, the data should be 10H, and for sector erase, the data should be 30H.

$\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling Characteristics(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10			ns
t_{OEH}	$\overline{OE}$ Hold Time	10			ns
t_{OE}	$\overline{OE}$ to Output Delay(2)				ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time	0			ns

Notes: 1. These parameters are characterized and not 100% tested.
2. See t_{OE} spec in “AC Read Characteristics” on page 20.

$\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling Waveforms

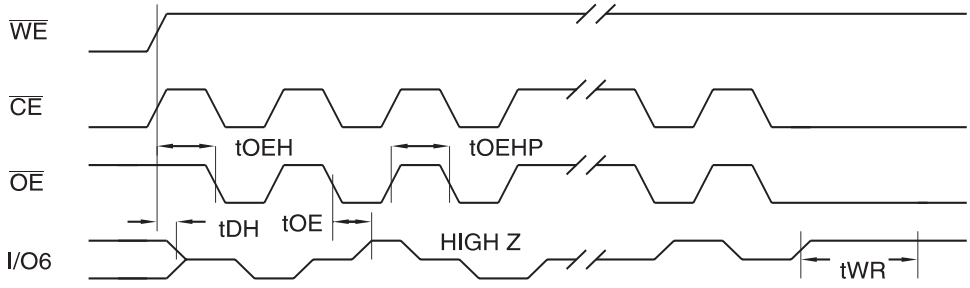


Toggle Bit Characteristics(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10			ns
t_{OEH}	$\overline{OE}$ Hold Time	10			ns
t_{OE}	$\overline{OE}$ to Output Delay(2)				ns
t_{OEHP}	$\overline{OE}$ High Pulse	50			ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time	0			ns

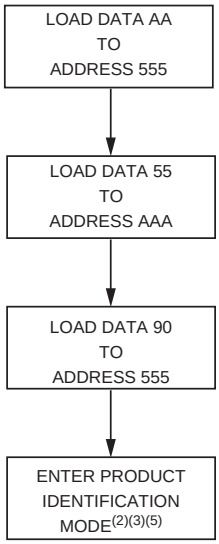
Notes: 1. These parameters are characterized and not 100% tested.
2. See t_{OE} spec in “AC Read Characteristics” on page 20.

Toggle Bit Waveforms(1)(2)(3)

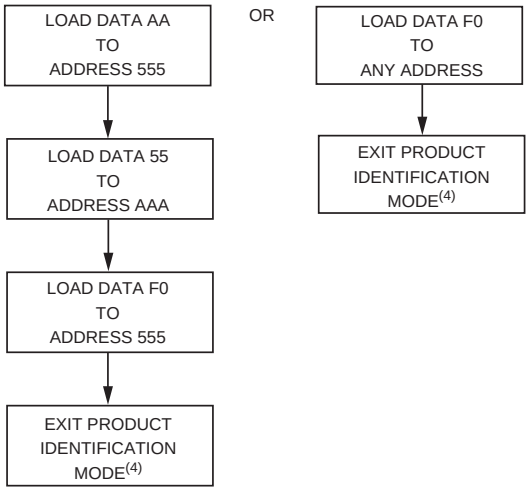


Notes: 1. Toggling either $\overline{OE}$ or $\overline{CE}$ or both $\overline{OE}$ and $\overline{CE}$ will operate toggle bit. The t_{OEHP} specification must be met by the toggling input(s).
2. Beginning and ending state of I/O6 will vary.
3. Any address location may be used but the address should not vary.

Software Product Identification Entry[1]

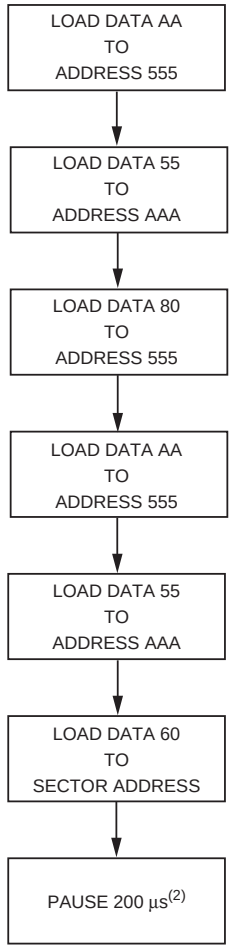


Software Product Identification Exit[1][6]



Notes:
1. Data Format: I/O15 - I/O8 (Don't Care); I/O7 - I/O0 (Hex) Address Format: A11 - A0 (Hex), and A11 - A19 (Don't Care).
2. A1 - A19 = V_{IL}. Manufacturer Code is read for A0 = V_{IL}; Device Code is read for A0 = V_{IH}.
3. The device does not remain in identification mode if powered down.
4. The device returns to standard operation mode.
5. Manufacturer Code: 001FH(x16)
   Device Code: 00C0H (x16) - Bottom Boot;
   00C2H (x16) - Top Boot.
6. Either one of the Product ID Exit commands can be used.

Sector Lockdown Enable Algorithm[1]



Notes:
1. Data Format: I/O15 - I/O8 (Don't Care); I/O7 - I/O0 (Hex) Address Format: A11 - A0 (Hex), and A11 - A19 (Don't Care).
2. Sector Lockdown feature enabled.

4-megabit SRAM Description

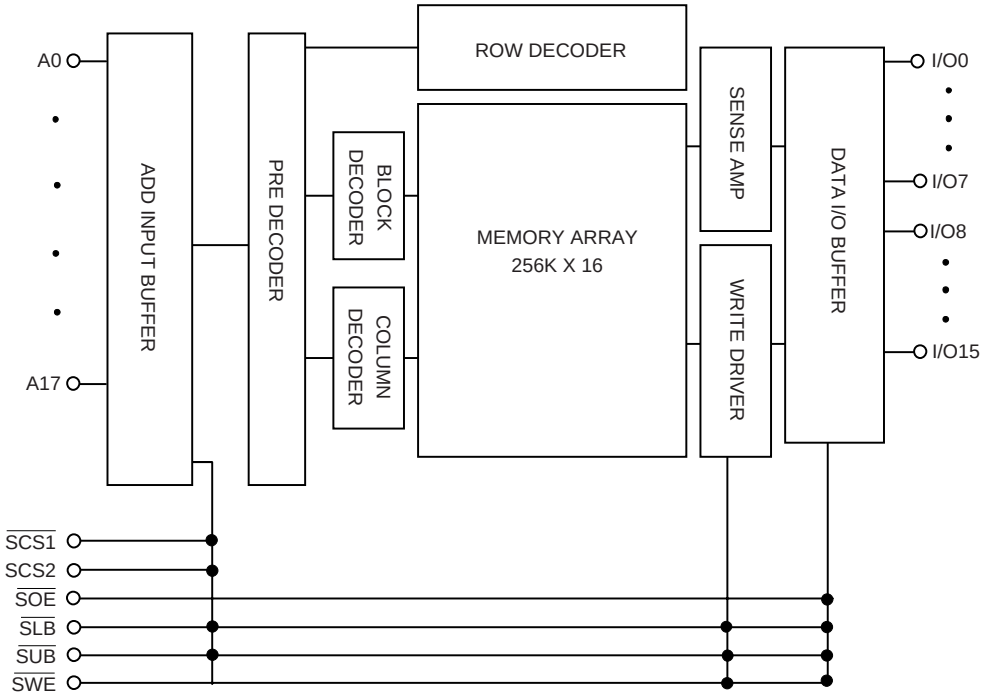
The 4-megabit SRAM is a high-speed, super low-power CMOS SRAM organized as 256K words by 16 bits. The SRAM uses high-performance full CMOS process technology and is designed for high-speed and low-power circuit technology. It is particularly well-suited for the high-density low-power system application. This device has a data retention mode that guarantees data to remain valid at a minimum power supply voltage of 1.2V.

Features

- **Fully Static Operation and Tri-state Output**
- **TTL Compatible Inputs and Outputs**
- **Battery Backup**
  - **1.2V (Min) Data Retention**

Voltage (V)	Speed (ns)	Operation Current/I_{CC} (mA) (Max)	Standby Current (µA) (Max)	Temperature (° C)
2.7 - 3.3	70	3	10	-40 - 85

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}, V_{OUT}	Input/Output Voltage	-0.3 to 3.6	V
V_{CC}	Power Supply	-0.3 to 3.6	V
T_A	Operating Temperature	-40 to 85	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	°C
P_D	Power Dissipation	1.0	W

Note: 1. Stresses greater than those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is stress rating only and the functional operation of the device under these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation of this specification is not implied. Exposure to the absolute maximum rating conditions for extended period may affect reliability.

Truth Table

							I/O Pin		
$\overline{SCS1}$	SCS2	$\overline{SWE}$	$\overline{SOE}$	$\overline{SLB}$[2]	$\overline{SUB}$[2]	Mode	I/O0 - I/O7	I/O8 - I/O15	Power
H[1]	X	X	X	X	X	Deselected	High-Z	High-Z	Standby
X[1]	L								
X	X			H	H				
L[1]	H	H	H	L	H	Output Disabled	High-Z	High-Z	Active
				H	L				
				L	L				
L	H	L	X	L	H	Write	D_{IN}	High-Z	Active
				H	L		High-Z	D_{IN}	
				L	L		D_{IN}	D_{IN}	
							D_{IN}	High-Z	
L	H	H	L	L	H	Read	D_{OUT}	High-Z	Active
				H	L		High-Z	D_{OUT}	
				L	L		D_{OUT}	D_{OUT}	
							D_{OUT}	High-Z	

Notes: 1. H = V_{IH}, L = V_{IL}, X = Don't Care (V_{IL} or V_{IH})
2. $\overline{SUB}$, $\overline{SLB}$ (Upper, Lower Byte Enable). These active LOW inputs allow individual bytes to be written or read. When $\overline{SLB}$ is LOW, data is written or read to the lower byte, I/O0 - I/O7. When $\overline{SUB}$ is LOW, data is written or read to the upper byte, I/O8 - I/O15.

Recommended DC Operating Condition

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	2.7	3.0	3.3	V
V_{SS}	Ground	0	0	0	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.2		V_{CC} + 0.3	V
V_{IL}[1]	Input Low Voltage	-0.3[1]		0.6	V

Note: 1. Undershoot: V_{IL} = -1.5V for pulse width less than 30 ns. Undershoot is sampled, not 100% tested.

DC Electrical Characteristics

T_A = -40° C to 85° C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition		Min	Max	Unit
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	$V_{SS} < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$		-1	1	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{SS} < V_{OUT} < V_{CC}$, $\overline{SCS1} = V_{IH}$ or SCS2=V_{IL} or $\overline{SOE} = V_{IH}$ or $\overline{SWE}$ = VIL or $\overline{SUB} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{SLB} = V_{IH}$		-1	1	µA
I_{CC}	Operating Power Supply Current	$\overline{SCS1} = V_{IL}$, SCS2=V_{IH}, $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}, $I_{I/O}$ = 0 mA			3	mA
I_{CC1}	Average Operating Current	$\overline{SCS1} = V_{IL}$, SCS2 = V_{IH}, $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}, Cycle Time = Min 100% Duty, $I_{I/O}$ = 0 mA			15	mA
		$\overline{SCS1}$ < 0.2V, SCS2 > V_{CC} - 0.2V V_{IN} < 0.2V or $V_{IN} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V, Cycle Time = 1 µs 100% Duty, $I_{I/O}$ = 0 mA			2	mA
I_{SB}	Standby Current (TTL Input)	$\overline{SCS1} = V_{IH}$ or SCS2 = V_{IL} or $\overline{SUB}$, $\overline{SLB} = V_{IH}$ $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}			0.3	mA
I_{SB1}	Standby Current (CMOS Input)	$\overline{SCS1} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $\overline{SCS2} < V_{SS}$ + 0.2V or $\overline{SUB}$, $\overline{SLB} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V $V_{IN} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$ + 0.2V	LL		10	µA
V_{OL}	Output Low	I_{OL} = 2.1 mA			0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High	I_{OH} = -1.0 mA		2.4		V

Capacitance(1)

(Temp = 25° C, f = 1.0 MHz)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Max	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance (Add, $\overline{SCS1}$, SCS2, $\overline{SLB}$, $\overline{SUB}$, $\overline{SWE}$, $\overline{SOE}$)	V_{IN} = 0 V	8	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance (I/O)	$V_{I/O}$ = 0 V	10	pF

Note: 1. These parameters are sampled and not 100% tested.

AC Characteristics

T_A = -40° C to 85° C, Unless Otherwise Specified

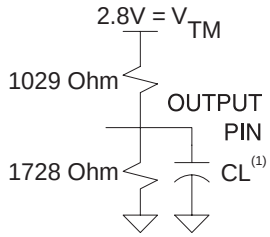
#	Symbol	Parameter	70 ns		Unit
			Min	Max	
1	t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	70		ns
2	t_{AA}	Address Access Time		70	ns
3	t_{ACS}	Chip Select Access Time		70	ns
4	t_{OE}	Output Enable to Output Valid		35	ns
5	t_{BA}	$\overline{SLB}$, $\overline{SUB}$ Access Time		70	ns
6	t_{CLZ}	Chip Select to Output in Low Z	10		ns
7	t_{OLZ}	Output Enable to Output in Low Z	5		ns
8	t_{BLZ}	$\overline{SLB}$, $\overline{SUB}$ Enable to Output in Low Z	10		ns
9	t_{CHZ}	Chip Deselection to Output in High Z	0	25	ns
10	t_{OHZ}	Out Disable to Output in High Z	0	25	ns
11	t_{BHZ}	$\overline{SLB}$, $\overline{SUB}$ Disable to Output in High Z	0	25	ns
12	t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change	10		ns
13	t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	30		ns
14	t_{CW}	Chip Selection to End of Write	30		ns
15	t_{AW}	Address Valid to End of Write	30		ns
16	t_{BW}	$\overline{SLB}$, $\overline{SUB}$ Valid to End of Write	30		ns
17	t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	0		ns
18	t_{WP}	Write Pulse Width	30		ns
19	t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time	0		ns
20	t_{WHZ}	Write to Output in High Z	0	5	ns
21	t_{DW}	Data to Write Time Overlap	25		ns
22	t_{DH}	Data Hold from Write Time	0		ns
23	t_{OW}	Output Active from End of Write	5		ns

AC Test Conditions

TA = -40° C to 85° C, Unless Otherwise Specified

Parameter		Value
Input Pulse Level		0.4V to 2.2V
Input Rise and Fall Time		5 ns
Input and Output Timing Reference Level		1.5V
Output Load	t_{CLZ}, t_{OLZ}, t_{BLZ}, t_{CHZ}, t_{OHZ}, t_{BHZ}, t_{WHZ}, t_{OW}	CL = 5 pF + 1 TTL Load
	Others	CL = 30 pF + 1 TTL Load

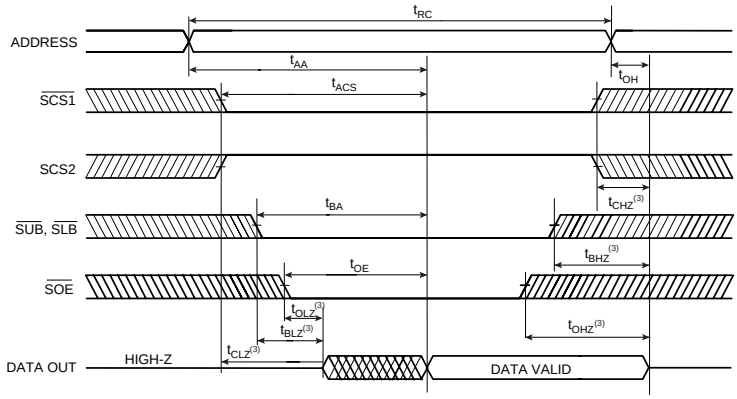
Output Test Load



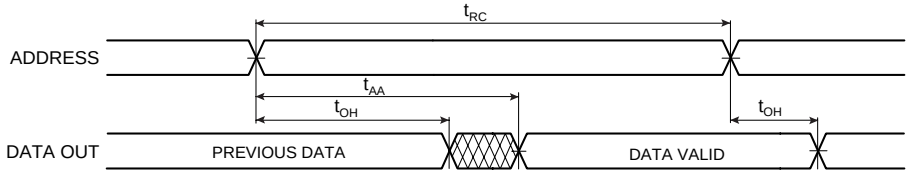
Note: 1. Including jig and scope capacitance.

Timing Diagrams

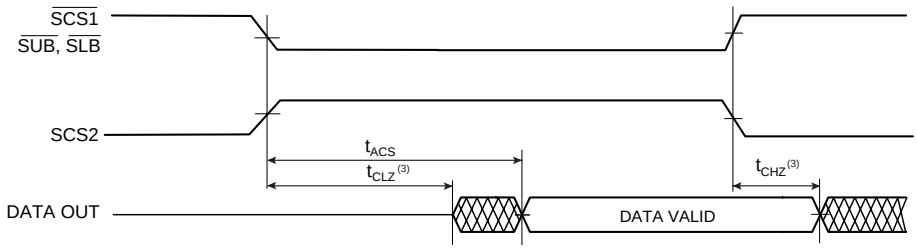
Read Cycle 1(1),(4)



Read Cycle 2(1),(2),(4)

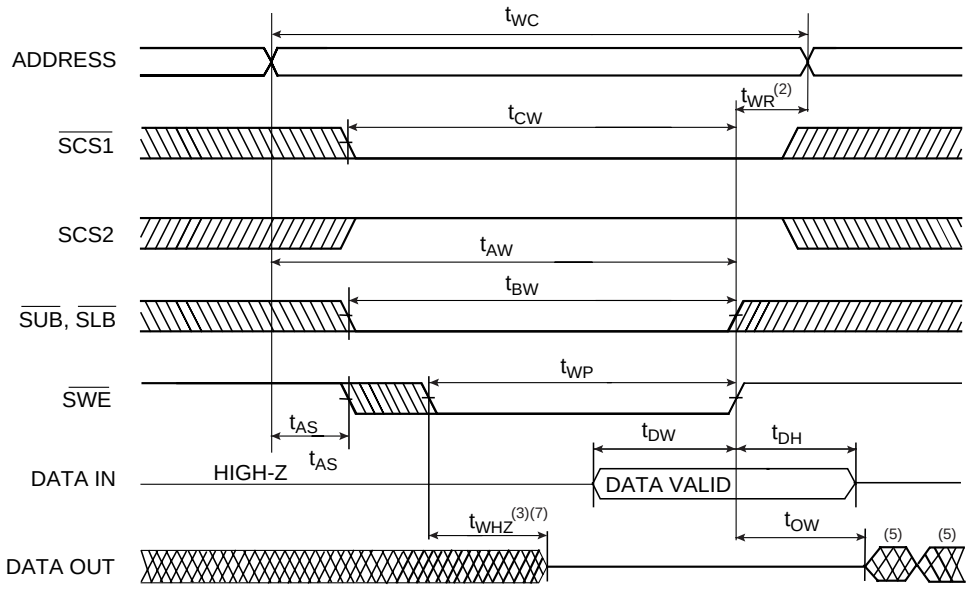


Read Cycle 3(1),(2),(4)

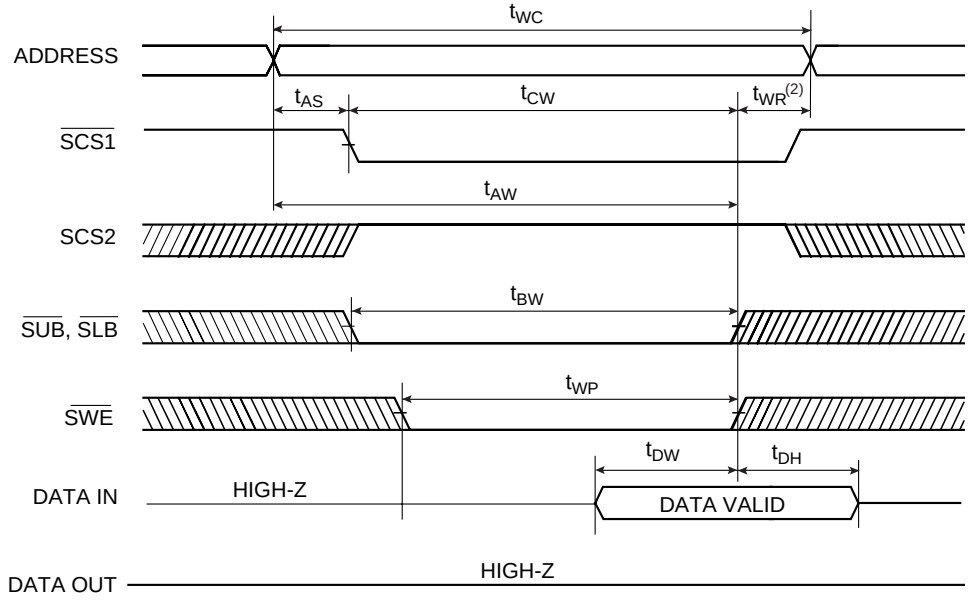


Notes:
1. Read Cycle occurs whenever a high on the $\overline{SWE}$ and $\overline{SOE}$ is low, while $\overline{SUB}$ and/or $\overline{SLB}$ and $\overline{SCS1}$ and SCS2 are in active status.
2. $\overline{SOE}$ = V_{IL}.
3. Transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady state voltage. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.
4. $\overline{SCS1}$ in high for the standby, low for active. SCS2 in low for the standby, high for active. $\overline{SUB}$ and $\overline{SLB}$ in high for the standby, low for active.

Write Cycle 1 ($\overline{SWE}$ Controlled)(1),(4),(8)



Write Cycle 2 ($\overline{SCS1}$, SCS2 Controlled)(1),(4),(8)



Notes:
1. A write occurs during the overlap of a low $\overline{SWE}$, a low $\overline{SCS1}$, a high SCS2 and a low $\overline{SUB}$ and/or $\overline{SLB}$.
2. t_{WR} is measured from the earlier of $\overline{SCS1}$, $\overline{SLB}$, $\overline{SUB}$, or $\overline{SWE}$ going high or SCS2 going low to the end of write cycle.
3. During this period, I/O pins are in the output state so that the input signals of opposite phase to the output must not be applied.
4. If the $\overline{SCS1}$, $\overline{SLB}$ and $\overline{SUB}$ low transition and SCS2 high transition occur simultaneously with the $\overline{SWE}$ low transition or after the $\overline{SWE}$ transition, outputs remain in a high impedance state.
5. Q (data out) is the same phase with the write data of this write cycle.
6. Q (data out) is the read data of the next address.
7. Transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady state. This parameter is sampled and not 100% tested.
8. $\overline{SCS1}$ in high for the standby, low for active SCS2 in low for the standby, high for active. $\overline{SUB}$ and $\overline{SLB}$ in high for the standby, low for active.

Data Retention Electric Characteristic

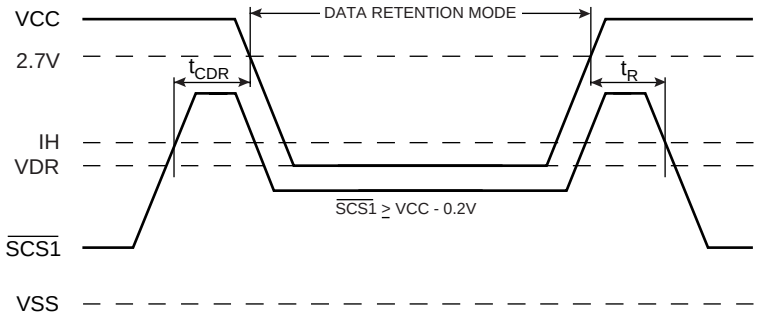
T_A = -40° C to 85° C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Typ(1)	Max	Unit
V_{DR}	V_{CC} for Data Retention	$\overline{SCS1} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $SCS2 < V_{SS}$ + 0.2V or $\overline{SUB}$, $\overline{SLB} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V $V_{IN} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$ + 0.2V	1.2		3.3	V
I_{CCDR}	Data Retention Current	Vcc=1.5V, $\overline{SCS1} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $SCS2 < V_{SS}$ + 0.2V or $\overline{SUB}$, $\overline{SLB} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V $V_{IN} > V_{CC}$ - 0.2V or $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$ + 0.2V		0.2	6	µA
t_{CDR}	Chip Deselect to Data Retention Time	See Data Retention Timing Diagram	0			ns
t_R	Operating Recovery Time		t_{RC}(2)			ns

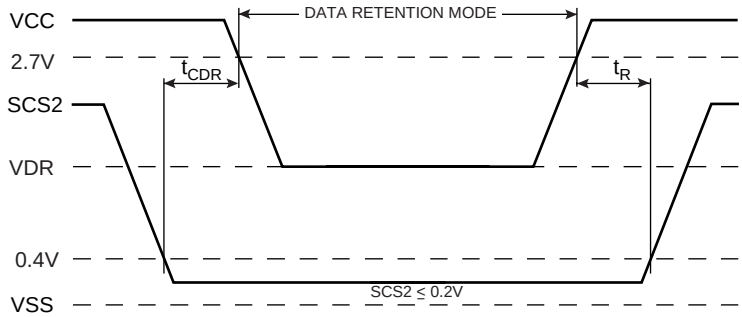
Note: 1. Typical values are under the condition of T_A = 25° C. Typical values are sampled and not 100% tested.

2. t_{RC} is read cycle time.

Data Retention Timing Diagram 1



Data Retention Timing Diagram 2



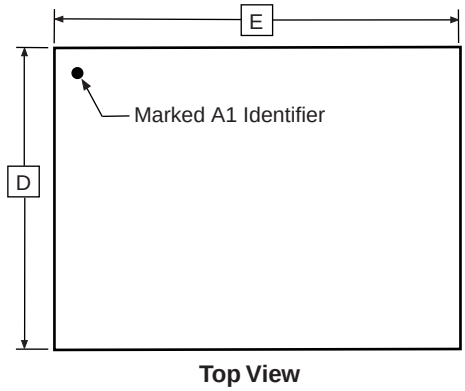
Ordering Information

t_{ACC} (ns)	Voltage Range	Ordering Code	Boot Block	Package	Operation Range
70	2.7V - 3.3V	AT52BR1664AT-70CI	Top	66C5	Industrial (-40° to 85° C)
90	2.7V - 3.3V	AT52BR1664AT-90CI	Top	66C5	Industrial (-40° to 85° C)
70	2.7V - 3.3V	AT52BR1664A-70CI	Bottom	66C5	Industrial (-40° to 85° C)
90	2.7V - 3.3V	AT52BR1664A-90CI	Bottom	66C5	Industrial (-40° to 85° C)

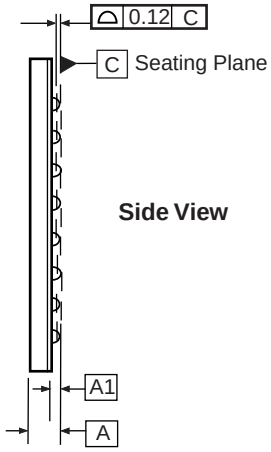
Package Type	
66C5	66-ball, Plastic Chip-scale Ball Grid Array Package (CBGA)

Packaging Information

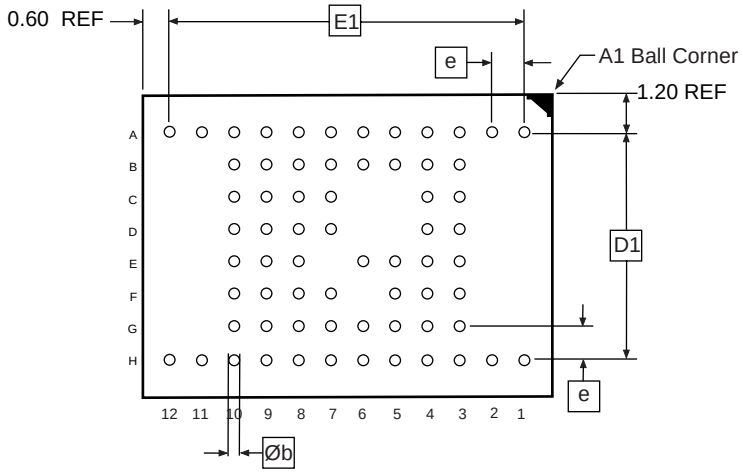
66C5 – CBGA



Top View



Side View



Bottom View

COMMON DIMENSIONS
(Unit of Measure = mm)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	NOTE
E	9.90	10.00	10.10	
E1	–	8.80	–	
D	7.90	8.00	8.10	
D1	–	5.60	–	
A	–	–	1.20	
A1	0.25	–	–	
e	0.80 BSC			
Øb	–	0.40	–	

09/19/01

	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	REV.
2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131	**66C5**, 66-ball (12 x 8 Array), 10 x 8 x 1.2 mm Body, 0.8 mm Ball Pitch Chip-scale Ball Grid Array Package (CBGA)	66C5	A

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
Zone Industrielle
13106 Rousset Cedex, France
Tel: (33) 4-42-53-60-00
Fax: (33) 4-42-53-60-01

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