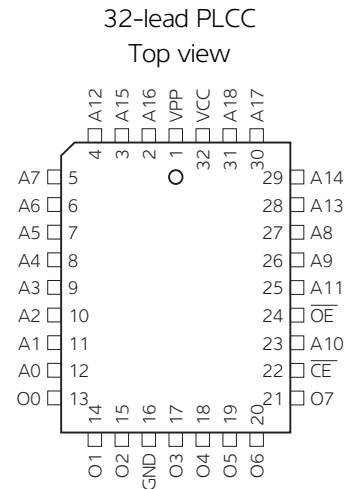


## 2. Pin configurations

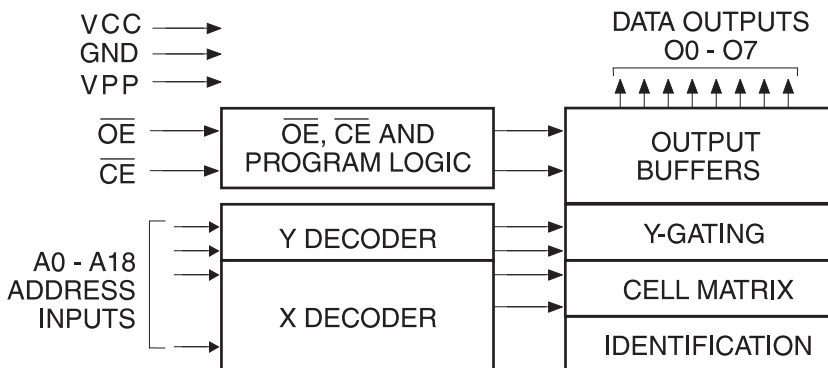
Pin name	Function
A0 - A18	Addresses
O0 - O7	Outputs
$\overline{CE}$	Chip enable
$\overline{OE}$	Output enable



## 3. 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 nonconformance. 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.

Figure 3-1. Block diagram



#### 4. Absolute maximum ratings\*

Temperature under bias .....	-40°C to +85°C
Storage temperature .....	-65°C to +125°C
Voltage on any pin 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 20ns. Maximum output pin voltage is V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.75V DC, which may be exceeded if certain precautions are observed (consult application notes), and which may overshoot to +7.0V for pulses of less than 20ns.

#### 5. DC and AC characteristics

Table 5-1. Operating modes

Mode/Pin	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{OE}$	Ai	V <sub>PP</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	Outputs
Read <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	Ai	X <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>CC</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>
Output disable <sup>(2)</sup>	X	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	X	V <sub>CC</sub>	High Z
Standby <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	X	X	V <sub>CC</sub>	High Z
Rapid program <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	Ai	V <sub>PP</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	D <sub>IN</sub>
PGM verify <sup>(3)</sup>	X	V <sub>IL</sub>	Ai	V <sub>PP</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>
PGM inhibit <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	V <sub>PP</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	High Z
Product identification <sup>(3)(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>	X	V <sub>CC</sub>	Identification code

- Notes:
1. X can be V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub>.
  2. Read, output disable, and standby modes require  $3.0V \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6V$  or  $4.5V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$ .
  3. Refer to programming characteristics. Programming modes require V<sub>CC</sub> = 6.5V.
  4. V<sub>H</sub> = 12.0 ± 0.5V.
  5. Two identifier bytes 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 byte and high (V<sub>IH</sub>) to select the device code byte.

Table 5-2. DC and AC operating conditions for read operation

	Atmel AT27LV040A-90
Industrial operating temperature (case)	-40°C - 85°C
V <sub>CC</sub> power supply	3.0V to 3.6V
	5V ± 10%

Table 5-3. DC and operating characteristics for read operation

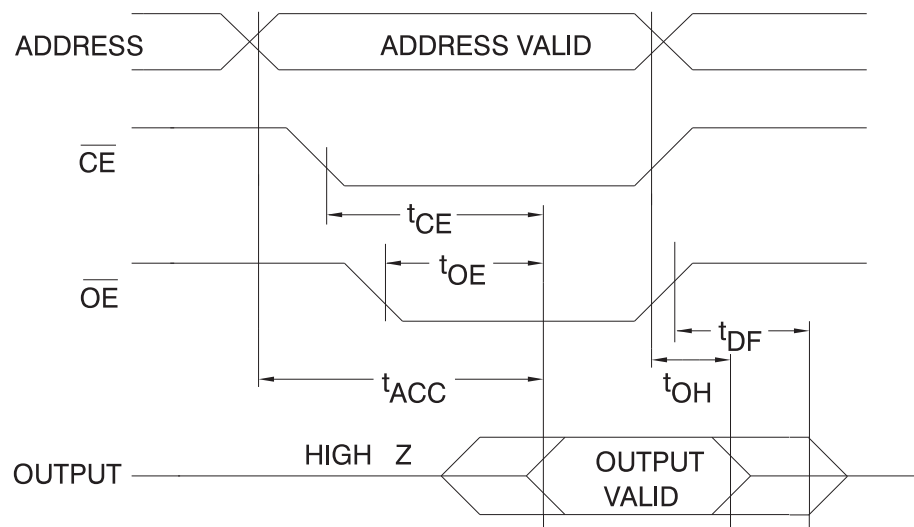
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Units
<b><math>V_{CC} = 3.0V</math> to <math>3.6V</math></b>					
$I_{LI}$	Input load current	$V_{IN} = 0V$ to $V_{CC}$		$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
$I_{LO}$	Output leakage current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ to $V_{CC}$		$\pm 5$	$\mu A$
$I_{PP1}^{(2)}$	$V_{PP}^{(1)}$ read/standby current	$V_{PP} = V_{CC}$		10	$\mu A$
$I_{SB}$	$V_{CC}^{(1)}$ standby current	$I_{SB1}$ (CMOS), $\overline{CE} = V_{CC} \pm 0.3V$		20	$\mu A$
		$I_{SB2}$ (TTL), $\overline{CE} = 2.0$ to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$		100	$\mu A$
$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$ active current	$f = 5MHz$ , $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ , $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$		10	mA
$V_{IL}$	Input low voltage		-0.6	0.8	V
$V_{IH}$	Input high voltage		2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output low voltage	$I_{OL} = 2.0mA$		0.4	V
$V_{OH}$	Output high voltage	$I_{OH} = -2.0mA$	2.4		V
<b><math>V_{CC} = 4.5V</math> to <math>5.5V</math></b>					
$I_{LI}$	Input load current	$V_{IN} = 0V$ to $V_{CC}$		$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
$I_{LO}$	Output leakage current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ to $V_{CC}$		$\pm 5$	$\mu A$
$I_{PP1}^{(2)}$	$V_{PP}^{(1)}$ read/standby current	$V_{PP} = V_{CC}$		10	$\mu A$
$I_{SB}$	$V_{CC}^{(1)}$ standby current	$I_{SB1}$ (CMOS), $\overline{CE} = V_{CC} \pm 0.3V$		100	$\mu A$
		$I_{SB2}$ (TTL), $\overline{CE} = 2.0$ to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$		1	mA
$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$ active current	$f = 5MHz$ , $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ , $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$		30	mA
$V_{IL}$	Input low voltage		-0.6	0.8	V
$V_{IH}$	Input high voltage		2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output low voltage	$I_{OL} = 2.1mA$		0.4	V
$V_{OH}$	Output high voltage	$I_{OH} = -400\mu A$	2.4		V

- Notes: 1.  $V_{CC}$  must be applied simultaneously with or before  $V_{PP}$ , and removed simultaneously with or after  $V_{PP}$ .  
2.  $V_{PP}$  may be connected directly to  $V_{CC}$ , except during programming. The supply current would then be the sum of  $I_{CC}$  and  $I_{PP}$ .

Table 5-4. AC characteristics for read operation

$V_{CC} = 3.0V$  to  $3.6V$  and  $4.5V$  to  $5.5V$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Atmel AT27LV040A-90		Units
			Min	Max	
$t_{ACC}^{(3)}$	Address to output delay	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$		90	ns
$t_{CE}^{(2)}$	$\overline{CE}$ to output delay	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$		90	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			60	ns
$t_{OH}$	Output hold from address, $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{OE}$ , whichever occurred first		0		ns

Figure 5-1. AC waveforms for read operation<sup>(1)</sup>

- Notes:
1. Timing measurement references are 0.8V and 2.0V. Input AC drive levels are 0.45V and 2.4V. See input test waveforms and measurement levels.
  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.

Figure 5-2. Input test waveforms and measurement level

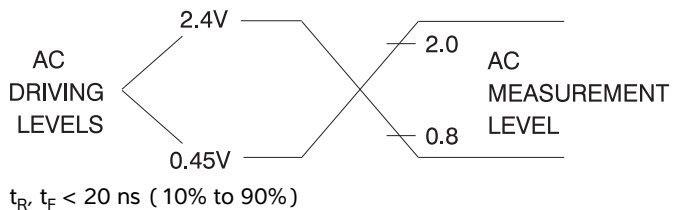
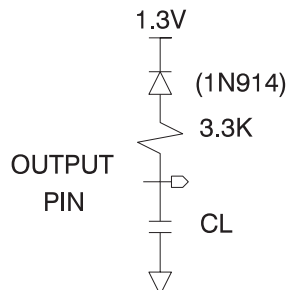


Figure 5-3. Output test load



Note: CL = 100pF including jig capacitance.

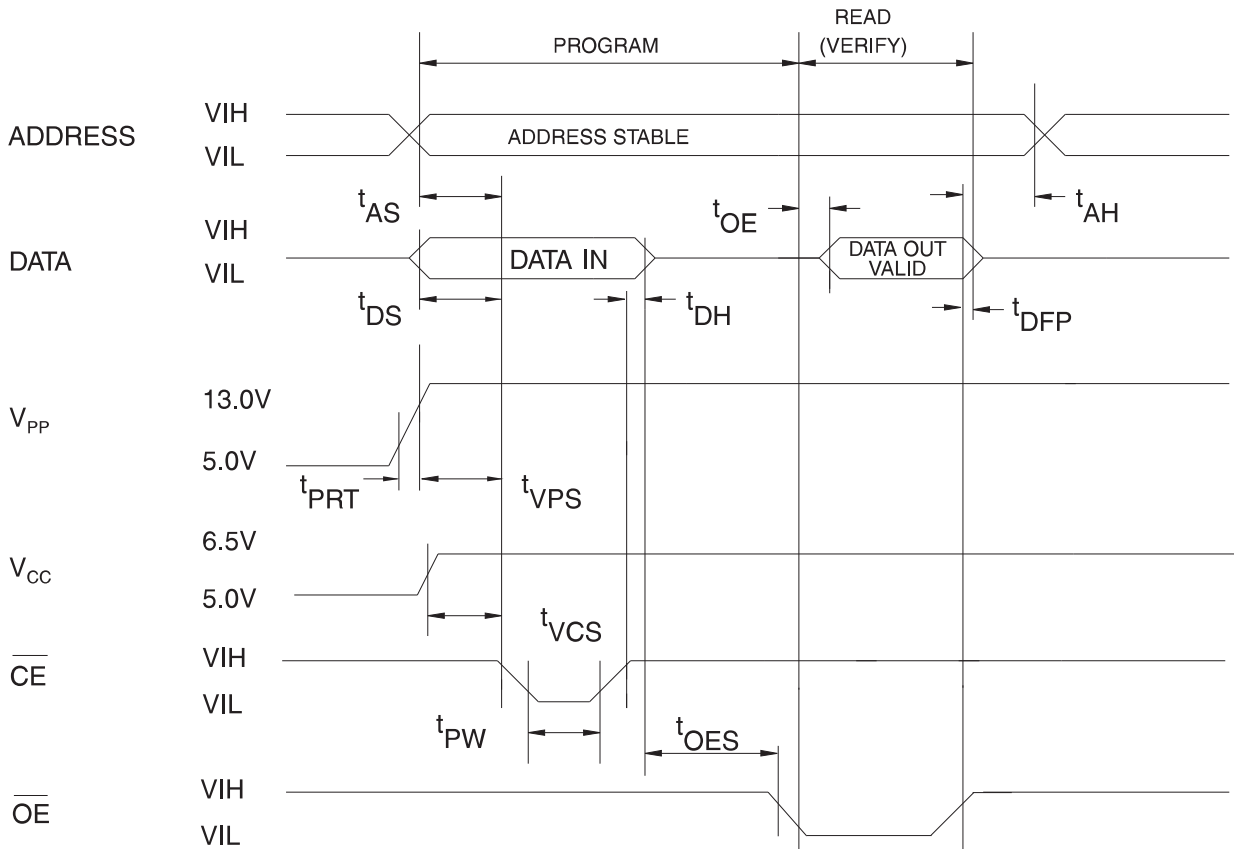
Table 5-5. Pin capacitance

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

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

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

Figure 5-4. Programming waveforms <sup>(1)</sup>



- Note:
1. The input timing reference is 0.8V for  $V_{IL}$  and 2.0V for  $V_{IH}$ .
  2.  $t_{OE}$  and  $t_{DFP}$  are characteristics of the device, but must be accommodated by the programmer.
  3. When programming the Atmel AT27LV040A, a 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor is required across  $V_{PP}$  and ground to suppress spurious voltage transients.

Table 5-6. DC 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	Limits		Units
			Min	Max	
$I_{LI}$	Input load current	$V_{IN}=V_{IL}, V_{IH}$		$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{IL}$	Input low level		-0.6	0.8	V
$V_{IH}$	Input high level		2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$V_{OL}$	Output low voltage	$I_{OL} = 2.1\text{mA}$		0.4	V
$V_{OH}$	Output high voltage	$I_{OH} = -400\mu\text{A}$	2.4		V
$I_{CC2}$	$V_{CC}$ supply current (program and verify)			40	mA
$I_{PP2}$	$V_{PP}$ supply current	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$		20	mA
$V_{ID}$	A9 product identification voltage		11.5	12.5	V

Table 5-7. 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%) 20ns	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		0		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{DH}$	Data hold time	Input pulse levels .045V to 2.4V	2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{DFP}$	$\overline{OE}$ high to output float delay <sup>(2)</sup>		0	130	ns
$t_{VPS}$	$V_{PP}$ setup time	Input timing reference level 0.8V to 2.0V	2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{VCS}$	$V_{CC}$ setup time		2		$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{PW}$	$\overline{CE}$ program pulse width <sup>(3)</sup>	Output timing reference level 0.8V to 2.0V	95	105	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{OE}$	Data valid from $\overline{OE}$ <sup>(2)</sup>			150	ns
$t_{PRT}$	$V_{PP}$ pulse rise time during programming		50		ns

- Notes:
- $V_{CC}$  must be applied simultaneously with or before  $V_{PP}$  and removed simultaneously with 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  $100\mu\text{sec} \pm 5\%$ .

Table 5-8. The Atmel AT27LV040A integrated product identification code<sup>(1)</sup>

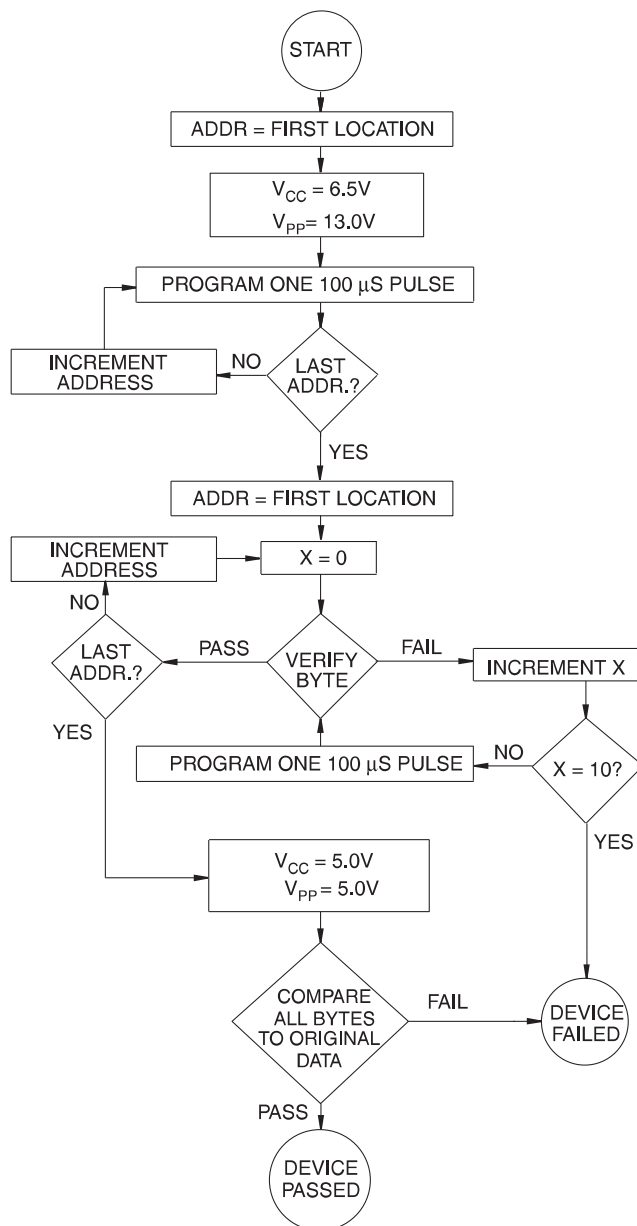
Codes	Pins									Hex data
	A0	O7	O6	O5	O4	O3	O2	O1	O0	
Manufacturer	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1E
Device type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0B

- Note:
- The Atmel AT27LV040A has the same product identification code as the Atmel AT27C040. Both are programming compatible.

## 6. Rapid programming algorithm

A  $100\mu\text{s}$   $\overline{\text{CE}}$  pulse width is used to program. The address is set to the first location.  $V_{\text{CC}}$  is raised to 6.5V and  $V_{\text{PP}}$  is raised to 13.0V. Each address is first programmed with one  $100\mu\text{s}$   $\overline{\text{CE}}$  pulse without verification. Then a verification/reprogramming loop is executed for each address. In the event a byte fails to pass verification, up to 10 successive  $100\mu\text{s}$  pulses are applied with a verification after each pulse. If the byte fails to verify after 10 pulses have been applied, the part is considered failed. After the byte 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 bytes are read again and compared with the original data to determine if the device passes or fails.

Figure 6-1. Rapid programming algorithm



## 7. Ordering information

Green package option (Pb/halide-free)

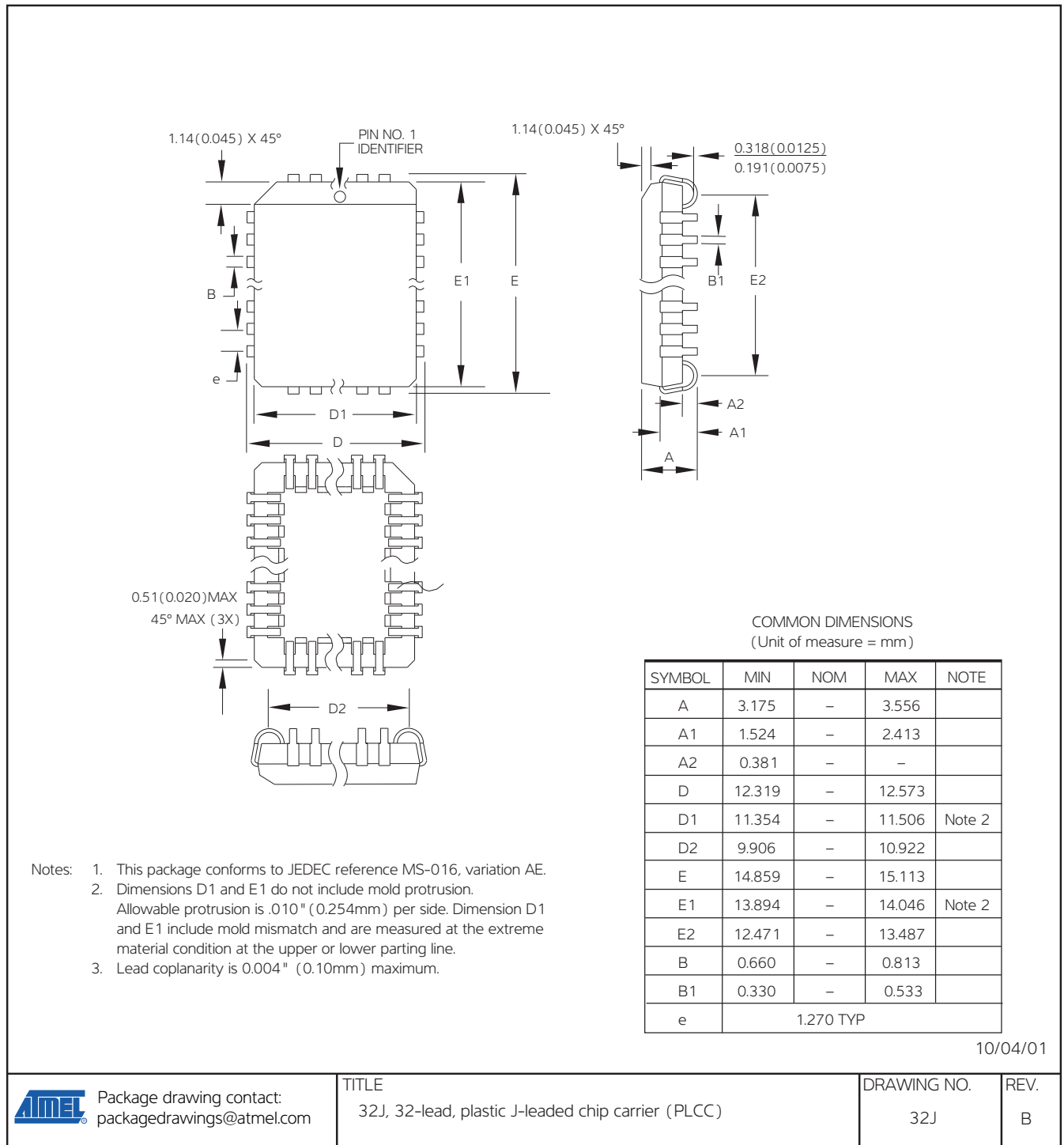
$t_{ACC}$ (ns)	$I_{CC}$ (mA) $V_{CC} = 3.6V$		Atmel ordering code	Package	Lead finish	Operation range
	Active	Standby				
90	8	0.02	AT27LV040A-90JU	32J	Matte tin	Industrial (-40°C to 85°C)

Package type	
32J	32-lead, plastic, J-leaded chip carrier (PLCC)



## 8. Packaging information

### 32J – PLCC



## 9. Revision history

Doc. rev.	Date	Comments
0557E	04/2011	Remove TSOP and VSOP packages Add lead finish to ordering information
0557D	12/2007	

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