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Technology, Incorporated

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EPROMS (Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories)

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DATA BOOK

Welcome to SEEQ's 1990 Data Book.

Featured in this Data Book are the latest specifications on our renowned full featured EEPROMs and Flash EEPROMS. As you will see, SEEQ continues to lead the industry in reprogrammable non-volatile memory density, speed, and low cost. We have also included information on a new development board for SEEQ's powerful Ethernet data communications components.

SEEQ products are available in standard plastic or ceramic DIP and PGA packages. In surface mount packages, SEEQ offers LCC, PLCC, flatpack, SOIC. SEEQ also offers un-encapsulated die.

For pricing and delivery information call your nearest SEEQ sales office, representative, or distributor -- listed in the back of this book. A postage paid business reply card is also included for your convenience.

Thank you for your interest in SEEQ,

J. Daniel McCranie
Chairman and President

Product Previews contain information on products under development. These specifications may be changed at any time, without notice.

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Product Selection Guide

4K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
2804A	512 x 8	250	80	40	C,E,M	•	•								1-19
2804A	512 x 8	300	80	40	C,E,M	•	•								1-19
2804A	512 x 8	350	80	40	C,E,M	•	•								1-19

16K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
52B13	2K x 8	200	80	30	C	•	•								1-3
52B13	2K x 8	250	80	30	C,E,M	•	•								1-3, 6-7
52B13	2K x 8	300	80	30	M	•	•								6-7
52B13	2K x 8	350	80	30	C,E	•	•								1-3, 6-7
2816A	2K x 8	200	110	40	C	•	•	•							1-25
2816A	2K x 8	250	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-25, 6-21
2816A	2K x 8	300	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-25, 6-21
2816A	2K x 8	350	110	40	C	•	•	•							1-25
5516A	2K x 8	200	110	40	C	•									1-25
5516A	2K x 8	250	110	40	C	•									1-25
5516A	2K x 8	300	110	40	C	•									1-25
2817A	2K x 8	200	110	40	C	•	•	•							1-31
2817A	2K x 8	250	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-31, 6-27
2817A	2K x 8	300	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-31, 6-27
2817A	2K x 8	350	110	40	C	•	•	•							1-31
5517A	2K x 8	250	110	40	C	•									1-31
5517A	2K x 8	300	110	40	C	•									1-31

TEMPERATURE RANGE

C = Commercial 0°C to +70°C

E = Extended -40°C to +85°C

M = Military -55°C to +125°C

TBD = To Be Determined

*Commercial Temperature Range

PACKAGE

P = Plastic Dip (PDip)

D = Ceramic Dip (Cerdip)

N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)

L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)

F = Flat Pack

M = Module

C = Sidebrazed

T = Pin Grid Array

64K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#	
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T		
52B33	8K x 8	200	110	40	C	•	•							1-11
52B33	8K x 8	250	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•						1-11, 6-15
52B33	8K x 8	300	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•						1-11, 6-15
52B33	8K x 8	350	110	40	C	•	•							1-11
2864	8K x 8	250	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•				1-37, 6-33
2864	8K x 8	300	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•				1-37, 6-33
2864	8K x 8	350	110	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•				1-37, 6-33
28C64	8K x 8	200	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-43, 6-39
28C64	8K x 8	250	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-43, 6-39
28C64	8K x 8	300	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-43, 6-39
28C64	8K x 8	350	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-43, 6-39
28C65	8K x 8	200	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-51, 6-47
28C65	8K x 8	250	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-51, 6-47
28C65	8K x 8	300	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-51, 6-47
28C65	8K x 8	350	50	.150	C,E,M	•	•	•	•					1-51, 6-47

256K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#	
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T		
28C256	32K x 8	200	60	.200	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1-59, 6-55
28C256	32K x 8	250	60	.200	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1-59, 6-55
28C256	32K x 8	300	60	.200	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1-59, 6-55
28C256	32K x 8	350	60	.200	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1-59, 6-55

1024K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#	
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		M	P	D	N	L	F	C		T
M28C010	128K x 8	250	70	2	C,E,M	•								1-89, 6-95
M28C010	128K x 8	300	70	2	C,E,M	•								1-89, 6-95
M28C010	128K x 8	350	70	2	C,E,M	•								1-89, 6-95

TEMPERATURE RANGE

C = Commercial 0°C to +70°C

E = Extended -40°C to +85°C

M = Military -55°C to +125°C

TBD = To Be Determined

*Commercial Temperature Range

PACKAGE

P = Plastic Dip (PDip)

D = Ceramic Dip (Cerdip)

N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)

L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)

F = Flat Pack

M = Module

C = Sidebrazed

T = Pin Grid Array

FLASH EPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
47F512	64K x 8	200	40	.400	C	•	•	•							2-3
47F512	64K x 8	250	40	.400	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-3, 6-141
47F512	64K x 8	300	40	.400	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-3, 6-141
47F010	128K x 8	200	40	.400	C	•	•	•							2-25
47F010	128K x 8	250	40	.400	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-25, 6-163
47F010	128K x 8	300	40	.400	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-25, 6-163

FLASH EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
48F512	64K x 8	200	60	.100	C	•	•	•							2-13
48F512	64K x 8	250	60	.100	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-13, 6-151
48F512	64K x 8	300	60	.100	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-13, 6-151
48F010	128K x 8	200	60	.100	C	•	•	•							2-35
48F010	128K x 8	250	60	.100	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-35, 6-173
48F010	128K x 8	300	60	.100	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						2-35, 6-173
KT48	FLASH PROGRAMMING KIT														2-47

HIGH SPEED 16K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
36C16	2K x 8	35	80	-	C	•	•								1-77
36C16	2K x 8	40	80	-	C	•	•								1-77
36C16	2K x 8	45	80	-	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-77, 6-83
36C16	2K x 8	55	80	-	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-77, 6-83
36C16	2K x 8	70	80	-	E,M	•	•	•							6-83
38C16	2K x 8	35	80	40	C	•	•	•							1-83
38C16	2K x 8	40	80	40	C	•	•	•							1-83
38C16	2K x 8	45	80	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						1-83, 6-89
38C16	2K x 8	55	80	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						1-83, 6-89
38C16	2K x 8	70	80	40	E,M	•	•	•							6-89

TEMPERATURE RANGE

C = Commercial 0°C to +70°C

E = Extended -40°C to +85°C

M = Military -55°C to +125°C

TBD = To Be Determined

*Commercial Temperature Range

PACKAGE

P = Plastic Dip (PDip)

D = Ceramic Dip (Cerdip)

N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)

L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)

F = Flat Pack

M = Module

C = Sidebrazed

T = Pin Grid Array

HIGH SPEED 32K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
36C32	4K x 8	35	80	-	C	•	•								1-77
36C32	4K x 8	40	80	-	C	•	•								1-77
36C32	4K x 8	45	80	-	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-77, 6-83
36C32	4K x 8	55	80	-	C,E,M	•	•	•							1-77, 6-83
36C32	4K x 8	70	80	-	E,M	•	•	•							6-83
38C32	4K x 8	35	80	40	C	•	•	•							1-83
38C32	4K x 8	40	80	40	C	•	•	•							1-83
38C32	4K x 8	45	80	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						1-83, 6-89
38C32	4K x 8	55	80	40	C,E,M	•	•	•	•						1-83, 6-89
38C32	4K x 8	70	80	40	E,M	•	•	•	•						6-89

HIGH SPEED 256K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
28HC256	32K x 8	70	80	.300	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-73
28HC256	32K x 8	90	80	.300	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-73
28HC256	32K x 8	120	80	.300	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-73
28C256A	32K x 8	150	60	.300	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-63
28C256A	32K x 8	200	60	.300	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-63
28C256A	32K x 8	250	60	.300	C,E,M	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-63

HIGH SPEED 1024K EEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
28C010	128K x 8	120	120	.350	C,E,M				•	•	•				6-103
28C010	128K x 8	150	120	.350	C,E,M				•	•	•				6-103
28C010	128K x 8	200	120	.350	C,E,M				•	•	•				6-103
28C010	128K x 8	250	120	.350	C,E,M				•	•	•				6-103

TEMPERATURE RANGE

C = Commercial 0°C to +70°C

E = Extended -40°C to +85°C

M = Military -55°C to +125°C

TBD = To Be Determined

*Commercial Temperature Range

PACKAGE

P = Plastic Dip (PDip)

D = Ceramic Dip (Cerdip)

N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC)

L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC)

F = Flat Pack

M = Module

C = Sidebrazed

T = Pin Grid Array

64K/128K/256K UVEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
2764	8K x 8	160	100	30	C	●									3-3
2764	8K x 8	200	100	30	C,E,M	●									3-3, 6-113
2764	8K x 8	250	100	30	C,E,M	●									3-3, 6-113
2764	8K x 8	300	100	30	C	●									3-3
2764	8K x 8	350	100	30	E,M	●									6-113
2764	8K x 8	450	100	30	C,E,M	●									3-3, 6-113
27128	16K x 8	200	100	30	C,E,M	●	●								3-3, 6-113
27128	16K x 8	250	100	30	C,E,M	●	●								3-3, 6-113
27128	16K x 8	300	100	30	C	●									3-3
27128	16K x 8	350	100	30	E,M	●	●								6-113
27128	16K x 8	450	100	30	C,E,M	●	●								3-3, 6-113
27C256	32K x 8	200	50	.150	C,E,M	●	●								3-11, 6-121
27C256	32K x 8	250	50	.150	C,E,M	●	●								3-11, 6-121
27C256	32K x 8	300	50	.150	C,E,M	●	●								3-11, 6-121
27C256	32K x 8	450	50	.150	C	●									3-11

DESC - COMPLIANT UVEPROMs

PART NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	ACCESS TIME(ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#		
			ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
82005	8K x 8	200	100	30	M	●									6-129
82005	8K x 8	250	100	30	M	●									6-129
82005	8K x 8	450	100	30	M	●									6-129
82025	16K x 8	200	100	30	M	●	●								6-133
82025	16K x 8	250	100	30	M	●	●								6-133
82025	16K x 8	300	100	30	M	●	●								6-133
82025	16K x 8	450	100	30	M	●	●								6-133
86063	32K x 8	200	50	.150	M	●	●								6-137
86063	32K x 8	250	50	.150	M	●	●								6-137
86063	32K x 8	300	50	.150	M	●	●								6-137

TEMPERATURE RANGE

C = Commercial 0°C to +70°C
 E = Extended -40°C to +85°C
 M = Military -55°C to +125°C

TBD = To Be Determined

*Commercial Temperature Range
 **f = 1 MHz; 5mA/Additional MHz
 ***Commercial 0°C to 75°C

PACKAGE

P = Plastic Dip
 D = Ceramic Dip
 N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier
 L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier
 F = Flat Pack
 M = Module
 C = Sidebraze
 T = Pin Grid Array

CMOS EEPLDs

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PINS	SPEED t _{pd} (ns)	ICC MAX. (mA*)		TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							DATA SHEET PAGE#			
				ACTIVE	STANDBY		P	D	N	L	F	C	T				
20RA10Z-35	Asynchronous	24	35	25**	.150	C***	•	•	•	•							5-3
20RA10Z-40	Asynchronous	24	40	25**	.150	C,***E,M	•	•	•	•							5-3
20RA10Z-45	Asynchronous	24	45	25**	.150	C,***E,M	•	•	•	•							5-3
26V12H-20	Versatile	28	20	105	—	C	•	•	•								5-21
26V12H-25	Veratile	28	25	105	—	C	•	•	•								5-21

COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

PART NUMBER	ICC MAX. (mA*) ACTIVE	TEMP RANGE	PACKAGE							FUNCTION PAGE#	DATA SHEET	
			P	D	N	L	F	C	T			
8003	200	C	•	•							Ethernet Data Link Controller	4-1
8020	75	C	•	•	•						10 MHz Manchester Encoder/Decoder	4-13
8023A	75	C	•	•	•						10MHz Manchester Encoder/Decoder	4-27
8005	350	C			•						Advanced Ethernet Data Link Controller	4-43

TEMPERATURE RANGE

C = Commercial 0°C to +70°C
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TBD = To Be Determined

*Commercial Temperature Range
 **f = 1 MHz; 5mA/Additional MHz
 ***Commercial 0°C to 75°C

PACKAGE

P = Plastic Dip
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 T = Pin Grid Array

1

EEPROMs

(Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories)

SEEQ TECHNOLOGY EEPROM CROSS REFERENCE

Alternate Manufacturer	Part #	EEPROM Configuration	SEEQ Part #
AMD	2817A	2K X 8	2817A
AMD	2864	8K X 8	2864
AMD	2864B	8K X 8	28C64
Atmel	AT28HC16	2K X 8	38C16
Atmel	AT28C64	8K X 8	28C65
Atmel	AT28C64E	8K X 8	55C65
Atmel	AT28C64X	8K X 8	28C64
Atmel	AT28HC64	8K X 8	28C64A
Atmel	AT28PC64	8K X 8	28C64
Atmel	AT28C64F	8K X 8	28C64A
Atmel	AT28C256	32K X 8	28C256
Atmel	AT28C256F	32K X 8	28C256A
Atmel	AT28HC256	32K X 8	28HC256
Atmel	AT28HC256F	32K X 8	28HC256H
Atmel	AT28MC010	128K X 8	M28C010
Atmel	AT28HC191	2K X 8	36C16
Atmel	AT28HC291	2K X 8	36C16*
Cypress	CY7292	2K X 8	36C16
Cypress	CY7291	2K X 8	36C16*
Cypress	CY8C291	2K X 8	36C16*
Exel	2804A	512 X 8	2804A
Exel	2816A	2K X 8	2816A
Exel	2864	8K X 8	2864
Exel	2865	8K X 8	28C65
Intel	2816	2K X 8	52B13
Intel	2816A	2K X 8	52B13
Intel	2817A	2K X 8	2817A
Intel	2864	8K X 8	52B33
Microchip	28HC16	2K X 8	38C16
Microchip	28C291	2K X 8	36C16*
Microchip	28C191	2K X 8	36C16
Microchip	28C64	8K X 8	28C65
Microchip	28CP64	8K X 8	28C64A
Microchip	28C256	32K X 8	28C256
TI	TMS27C291	2K X 8	36C16*
TI	TMS27C191	2K X 8	36C16
Xicor	X2804A	512 X 8	2804A
Xicor	X2816A	2K X 8	2816A
Xicor	X2864A	8K X 8	28C64
Xicor	X2864AT	8K X 8	28C64
Xicor	X2864AB	8K X 8	28C64
Xicor	X2864H	8K X 8	28C64A
Xicor	X28256	32K X 8	28C256
Xicor	X28C256	32K X 8	28C256
Xicor	XM28C010	128K X 8	M28C010
Xicor	X28C010	128K X 8	28C010

* Indicates 300 mil wide package (Skinny DIP)

SEEQ TECHNOLOGY PROM REPLACEMENT CHART

Alternate Manufacturer	Part #	Description	SEEQ Part #
AMD	AM27PS291DC	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
AMD	AM27PS291DM	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
AMD	AM27PS291ADM	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
AMD	AM27S291ADC	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-35
CYPRESS	CY7C291-35	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-35
CYPRESS	CY7C291-50	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
FUJITSU	MB7138Y-SKZ	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-35
FUJITSU	MB7138H-SKZ	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
FUJITSU	MB7138E-WZ	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
HARRIS	6-76161	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
MMI	63S1681NS	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
MMI	63S1681ANS	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-35
NATIONAL	DM77S291	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
NATIONAL	DM87S291	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
RAYTHEON	29681ASM	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
RAYTHEON	29681ASC	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
RAYTHEON	29681SC	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
RAYTHEON	29683ASC	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
RAYTHEON	29683ASM	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
SIGNETICS	82S291	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
TI	27C291-35	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
TI	27C291-50	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
TI	TBP28S166N	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-45
WAFRSCAL	57C291-40	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-35
WAFRSCAL	57C291-55	2K X 8 PROM	36C16-55
NATIONAL	DM87S421	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-55
NATIONAL	DM87S421A	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-45
NATIONAL	DM77S421	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-55
NATIONAL	DM77S421A	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-55
RAYTHEON	29671ASC	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-45
RAYTHEON	29671ASM	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-55
RAYTHEON	29673SC	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-55
RAYTHEON	29673SM	4K X 8 PROM	36C32-55

Features

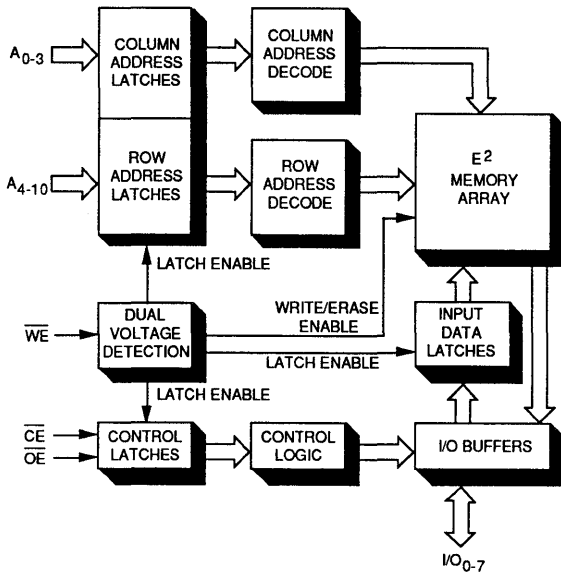
- Input Latches
- TTL Byte Erase/Byte Write
- 1 ms (52B13H) or 9 ms Byte Erase/Byte Write
- Power Up/Down Protection
- 10,000 Erase/Write Cycles per Byte Minimum
- 5V ± 10% Operation
- Fast Read Access Time – 200 ns
- Infinite Number of Read Cycles
- Chip Erase and Byte Erase
- DiTrace®
- JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Memory Pinout
- Military And Extended Temperature Range Available
- Direct Replacement for Intel 2816/2816A

Description

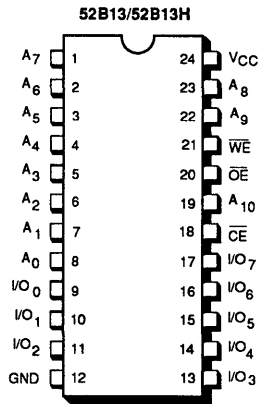
SEEQ's 52B13 and 52B13H are 2048 x 8 bit, 5 volt electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROM) with input latches on all address, data and control (chip and output enable) lines. Data is latched and electrically written by either a TTL or a 21V pulse on the Write Enable pin. Once written, which requires under 10 ms, there is no limit to the number of times data may be read. Both byte and chip erase modes are available. The erasure time in either mode is under 10 ms, and each byte may be erased and written a minimum of 10,000 times. They are direct pin-for-pin replacement for SEEQ's 5213, and Intel 2816/2816A.

The 52B13 and 52B13H are ideal for applications that require a non-volatile memory with in-system write and erase capability. Dynamic reconfiguration (the alteration

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₁₀	ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

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52B13/52B13H

of operating software in real-time) is made possible by this device. Applications for the 52B13 and 52B13H will be found in military avionics systems, programmable character generators, self-calibrating instruments/machines, programmable industrial controllers, and an assortment of other systems. Designing the 52B13 and 52B13H into eight and sixteen bit microprocessor systems is also simplified by utilizing the fast access time with zero wait states. The addition of the latches on all data, address and control inputs reduces the overhead on the system controller by eliminating the need for the controller to maintain these signals. This reduces IC count on the board and improves the system performance. Extended temperature and military grade versions are available.

Device Operation

SEEQ's 52B13 and 52B13H have six modes of operation (see Table 1) and except for the chip erase mode they require only TTL inputs to operate these modes.

To write into a particular location of the 52B13 or 52B13H, that byte must first be erased. A memory location is erased by presenting the 52B13 or 52B13H with Chip Enable at a TTL low while Output Enable is at TTL high, and TTL highs (logical 1s) are being presented to all the I/O lines. These levels are latched and the data written when write enable is brought to a TTL low level. The erase operation requires under 10 ms. A write operation is the same as an erase except true data is presented to the I/O lines. The 52B13H performs the same as the 52B13 except that the device byte erase/byte write time has been enhanced to 1 ms.

The 52B13 is compatible to prior generation EEPROMs which required a high voltage signal for writing and erasing. In the 52B13 there is an internal dual level detection circuit which allows either a TTL low or 21V signal to be

applied to \overline{WE} to execute an erase or write operation. The 52B13 specifies no restriction on the rising edge of \overline{WE} .

For certain applications, the user may wish to erase the entire memory. A chip erase is performed in the same manner as a byte erase except that Output Enable is between 14V and 22V. All 2K bytes are erased in under 10ms.

A characteristic of all EEPROMs is that the total number of write and erase cycle is not unlimited. The 52B13 and 52B13H have been designed for applications requiring up to 10,000 write and erase cycles per byte. The write and erase cycling characteristic is completely byte independent. Adjacent bytes are not affected during write/erase cycling.

After the device is written, data is read by applying a TTL high to \overline{WE} , enabling the chip, and enabling the outputs. Data is available t_{CE} time after Chip Enable is applied or t_{AA} time from the addresses. System power may be reduced by placing the 52B13 or 52B13H into a standby mode. Raising Chip Enable to a TTL high will reduce the power consumption by over 60%.

DiTrace

SEEQ's family of EEPROMs incorporate a DiTrace field. The DiTrace feature is a method for storing production flow information to wafer level in an extra column of EEPROM cells. As each major manufacturing operation is performed the DiTrace field is automatically updated to reflect the results of that step. These features establish manufacturing operation traceability of the packaged device back to the wafer level. Contact SEEQ for additional information on these features.

Table 1. Mode Selection ($V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$)

Mode \ PIN	\overline{CE} (18)	\overline{OE} (20)	\overline{WE} (21)	I/O (9-11, 13-17)
Read ⁽¹⁾	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby ⁽¹⁾	V_{IH}	Don't Care	V_{IH}	High Z
Byte Erase ⁽²⁾	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	$D_{IN} = V_{IH}$
Byte Write ⁽²⁾	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Chip Erase ⁽²⁾	V_{IL}	V_{OE}	V_{IL}	$D_{IN} = V_{IH}$
Write/Erase Inhibit	V_{IH}	Don't Care	Don't Care	High Z

NOTES:

1. \overline{WE} may be from V_{IH} to 6V in the read and standby mode.

2. \overline{WE} may be at V_{IH} (TTL \overline{WE} Mode) or from 15 to 21V (High Voltage \overline{WE} mode) in the byte erase, byte write, or chip erase mode of the 52B13/52B13H.

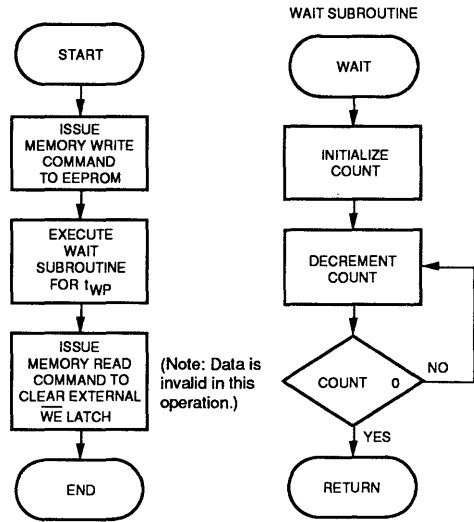
Power Up/Down Considerations

SEEQ's "52B" E² family has internal circuitry to minimize false erase or write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing or erasing under any one of the following conditions:

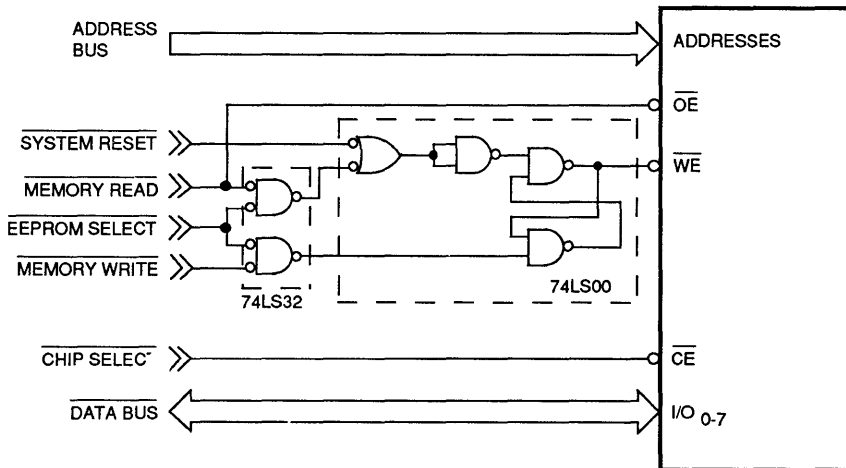
1. V_{CC} is less than 3 V.¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in a logical state other than that specified for a byte write in the mode selection table.

Typical EEPROM Write/Erase Routine



Microprocessor Interface Circuit Example for Byte Write/Erase



NOTE:
1. Characterized. Not tested.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V

Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns

(measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V (overshoot) + 7.0 V

\overline{WE} During Writing/Erasing

with Respect to Ground +22.5V to -0.3V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	52B13-200/-250/-350 52B13H-200/-250/-350
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

D.C. Operating Characteristics During Read or Write/Erase

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Nom. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current			10	µA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _O	Output Leakage Current			10	µA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{WE}	Write Enable Leakage Read Mode			10	µA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$
	TTL W/E Mode			10	µA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
	High Voltage W/E Mode			1.5	mA	$\overline{WE} = 22V, \overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
	High Voltage W/E Inhibit Mode			1.5	mA	$\overline{WE} = 22V, \overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
	Chip Erase — TTL Mode			10	µA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
	Chip Erase — High Voltage Mode			1.5	mA	$\overline{WE} = 22V$
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} Standby Current		15	30	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} Active Current		50	80	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1		0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2		V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{WE}	\overline{WE} Read Voltage	2		V _{CC} + 1	V	
	\overline{WE} Write/Erase Voltage					
	TTL Mode	-0.1		0.8	V	
	High Voltage Mode	14		22	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	I _{OH} = -400 µA
V _{OE}	\overline{OE} Chip Erase Voltage	14		22	V	I _{OE} = 10 µA

NOTES:

1. Nominal values are for T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = 5.0 V.

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Read (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Device Number Extension	52B13 52B13H		Units	Test Conditions
			Min.	Max.		
t_{AA}	Address Access Time	-200		200	ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-250		250	ns	
		-350		350	ns	
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid	-200		200	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-250		250	ns	
		-350		350	ns	
$t_{OE}^{[1]}$	Output Enable to Data Valid	-200		80	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-250		90	ns	
		-350		100	ns	
$t_{DF}^{[2]}$	Output Enable to High Impedance	-200	0	60	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-250	0	70	ns	
		-350	0	80	ns	
t_{OH}	Output Hold	All	0		ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Capacitance^[3] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Unit	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	10	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0V$
CV_{CC}	V_{CC} Capacitance	500	pF	$\overline{OE} = \overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
CV_{WE}	V_{WE} Capacitance	10	pF	$\overline{OE} = \overline{CE} = V_{IH}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $\leq 20\text{ ns}$

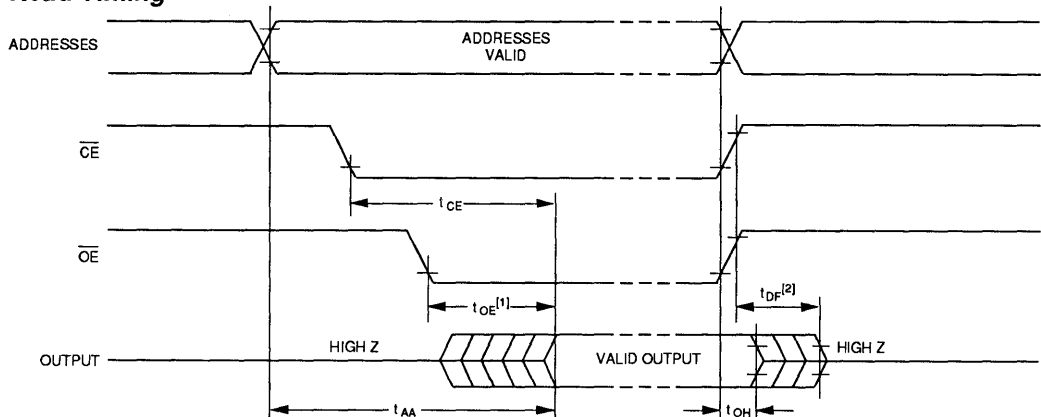
Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1V and 2V

Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Read Timing



NOTES:

- \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
- t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
- This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Write/Erase

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

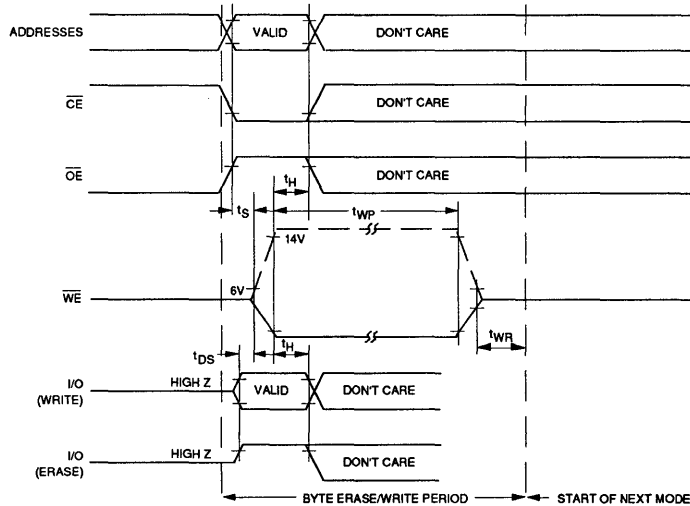
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} or A_n Setup to \overline{WE}	50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup to \overline{WE}	15		ns
$t_H^{(1)}$	\overline{WE} to \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , A_n or Data Change	50		ns
$t_{WP}^{(1)}$	Write Enable, \overline{WE} ,	52B13	9	ms
	Pulse Width	52B13H	1	ms
$t_{WR}^{(2)}$	\overline{WE} to Mode Change			
	\overline{WE} to next Byte Write/Erase Cycle	50		ns
	\overline{WE} to start of a Read Cycle		2	μ s

52B13/52B13H High Voltage Write Specifications

Except for the functional differences noted here, the 52B13 and 52B13H operate to the same specifications, including the TTL W/E mode.

Symbol	Function/Parameter	52B13		52B13H		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WP}	Write Enable Pulse Width					
	Byte Write/Erase	9	20	1	10	ms
	Chip Erase	9	20	9	20	ms
V_{WE}	\overline{WE} Write/Erase Voltage High Voltage Mode	14	22	14	22	V

Byte Erase or Byte Write Timing



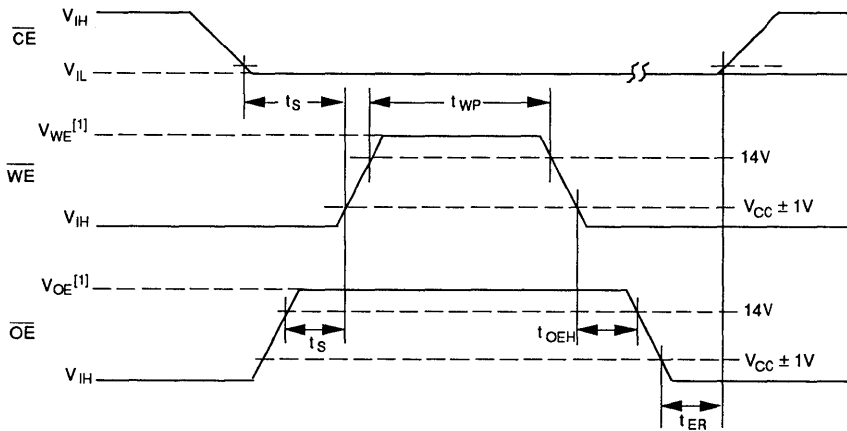
NOTES:

- After t_H hold time, form \overline{WE} , the inputs, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , address and Data are latched and are "Don't Cares" until t_{WR} , write recovery time, after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} .
- The Write Recovery Time, t_{WR} , is the time after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} that the latches are open and able to accept the next mode set-up conditions. Reference Table 1 (page 2) for mode control conditions.

Chip Erase Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} Setup to \overline{WE}	1		μs
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	1		μs
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	10		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		10	μs

Chip Erase Timing



NOTES:

1. V_{WE} and V_{OEH} can be from 15V to 21V in the high voltage mode for chip erase on 52B13.

Ordering Information

PACKAGE TYPE	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PART TYPE	EEPROM BYTE WRITE TIME	ACCESS TIME
D – CERAMIC DIP P – PLASTIC DIP UX – UNENCAPSULATED DIE	Q – 0°C to +70°C (Commercial)	52B13	(Blank) – Standard Write Time H – Fast Write Time	200 – 200 ns 250 – 250 ns 350 – 350 ns

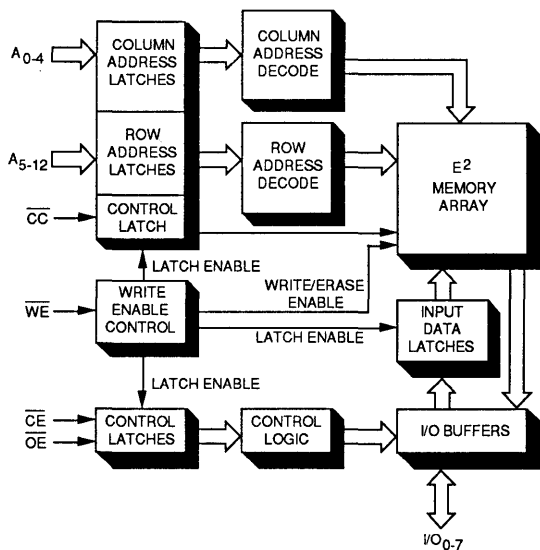
Features

- **High Write Endurance Over Temperature Range**
 - 52B33/52B33H; 10,000 cycles/byte minimum
- **Input Latches**
- **Fast TTL Byte Write Time**
 - 1 ms for 52B33H
 - 9 ms for 52B33
- **5 V ± 10% Vcc**
- **Power Up/Down Protection**
- **200 ns Read Access Time**
- **DiTrace®**
- **Infinite Number of Read Cycles**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Memory Pinout**
- **Military And Extended Temperature Range Available**

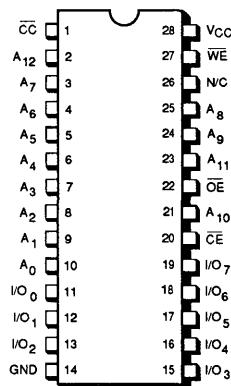
Description

SEEQ's 52B33 is a 8192 x 8 bit, 5 volt electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) which is specified over a 0°C to 70°C temperature range. Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years. The device has input latches on all addresses, data and control (chip and output) lines. Data is latched and electrically written by a TTL pulse on the Write Enable pin. Once written there is no limit to the number of times data may be read. The erasure time is under 10 ms, and each byte may be erased and written a minimum of 10,000 times. For applications requiring a faster byte write or erase time, a 52B33H is available at 1 ms, giving a 10 times speed increase.

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₄	ADDRESSES - COLUMN (LOWER ORDER BITS)
A ₅ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES - ROW
CC	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE), DATA OUTPUT (READ)
CC	CHIP CLEAR
N/C	NO CONNECT

DiTrace is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology Inc.

The pin configuration is to the JEDEC approved byte wide memory pinout. EEPROMs are ideal for applications that require a non-volatile memory with in-system write and erase capability. Dynamic configuration (the alteration of opening software in real-time) is made possible by EEPROMs. Applications will be found in military avionics systems, programmable character generators, self-calibrating instrument/machines, programmable industrial controllers, and an assortment of other systems. Designing the EEPROMs into these systems is simplified because of the fast access time and input latches. The specified 200 ns access time eliminates or reduces the number of microprocessor wait states. The addition of the latches on all data, address and control inputs reduces the overhead on the system controller by eliminating the need for the controller to maintain these signals. This reduces IC count on the board and improves the system performance.

Device Operation

SEEQ's 52B33 has six modes of operation (see Table 1) and requires only TTL inputs to operate these modes. The "H" members of the family operate in the same manner as the other devices except that a faster write enable pulse width of 1 ms is specified during byte erase or write.

Read

A read is accomplished by presenting the address of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The write enable (\overline{WE}) pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the address, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode \ Function (Pin)	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{CC} (1)	\overline{OE} (22)	\overline{WE} (27)	I/O (11-13,15-19)
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	Don't Care	Don't Care	Don't Care	High Z
Byte Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	$D_{IN} = V_{IH}$
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Chip Clear	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{IL} or V_{IH}
Write/Erase Inhibit	V_{IH}	Don't Care	Don't Care	Don't Care	High Z

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

Write

To write in to a particular location, that byte must first be erased. A memory location is erased by having valid addresses, Chip Enable at a TTL low, Output Enable at TTL high, and TTL highs (logical 1's) presented to all the I/O lines. Write Enable is then brought to a TTL low level to latch all the inputs and I/O lines. All inputs can be released after the write enable hold time (t_{WH}) and the next input conditions can be established while the byte is being erased. During this operation, the write enable must be held at a TTL low for 9 ms (t_{WPL}). A write operation is the same as an erase except true data is presented to the I/O lines. The 52B33H performs the same as the 52B33 except that the byte erase/byte write time has been enhanced to 1 ms.

Chip Clear

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. See A.C. Operating Characteristics for TTL chip erase timing specifications.

DiTrace

SEEQ's family of EEPROMs incorporate a DiTrace field. The DiTrace feature is a method for storing production flow information in an extra row of EEPROM cells. As each major manufacturing operation is performed the DiTrace field is automatically updated to reflect the results of that step. These features establish manufacturing operation traceability of the packaged device back to the wafer level. Contact SEEQ for additional information on these features.

52B33/52B33H

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +100°C

Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V

Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns

(measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or

outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V
(overshoot) + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Power Up/Down Considerations

SEEQ's "52B" E² family has internal circuitry to minimize false erase or write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing or erasing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than 3 V!¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in a logical state other than that specified for a byte write in the mode selection table.

Recommended Operating Conditions

52B33, 52B33H	
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5 V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

D.C. Operating Characteristics During Read or Erase/Write

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Nom.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current			10	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _O	Output Leakage Current			10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{WE}	Write Enable Leakage			10	μA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} Standby Current		18	40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} Active Current		60	110	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1		0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2		V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	I _{OH} = -400 μA

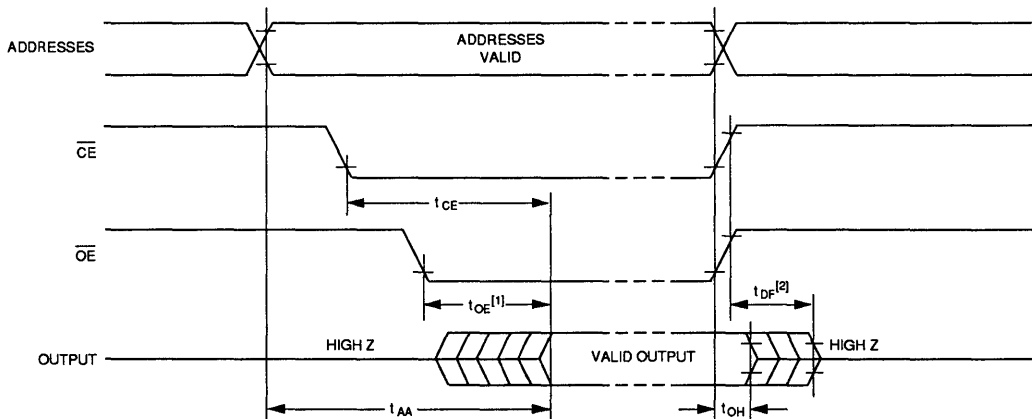
NOTE:

1. Nominal values are for T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = 5.0 V.

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Read (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Device Number Extension	52B33 52B33H		Units	Test Conditions
			Min.	Max.		
t_{AA}	Address Access Time	-200		200	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-250		250	ns	
		-350		350	ns	
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid	-200		200	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-250		250	ns	
		-350		350	ns	
$t_{OE}^{(1)}$	Output Enable to Data Valid	-200		80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
		-250		90	ns	
		-350		100	ns	
$t_{DF}^{(2)}$	Output Enable to High Impedance	-200	0	60	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
		-250	0	70	ns	
		-350	0	80	ns	
t_{OH}	Output Hold	All	0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
$C_{IN}/C_{OUT}^{(3)}$	Input and Output Capacitance	All		10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ for C_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ for C_{OUT} , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

- \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
- t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
- This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
- After t_H , hold time, from \overline{WE} , the inputs \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{CC} , Address and Data are latched and are "Don't Cares" until t_{WR} , Write Recovery Time, after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} .
- The Write Recovery Time, t_{WR} , is the time after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} that the latches are open and able to accept the next mode set-up conditions. Reference Table 1 (page 2) for mode control conditions.

A.C. Test Conditions

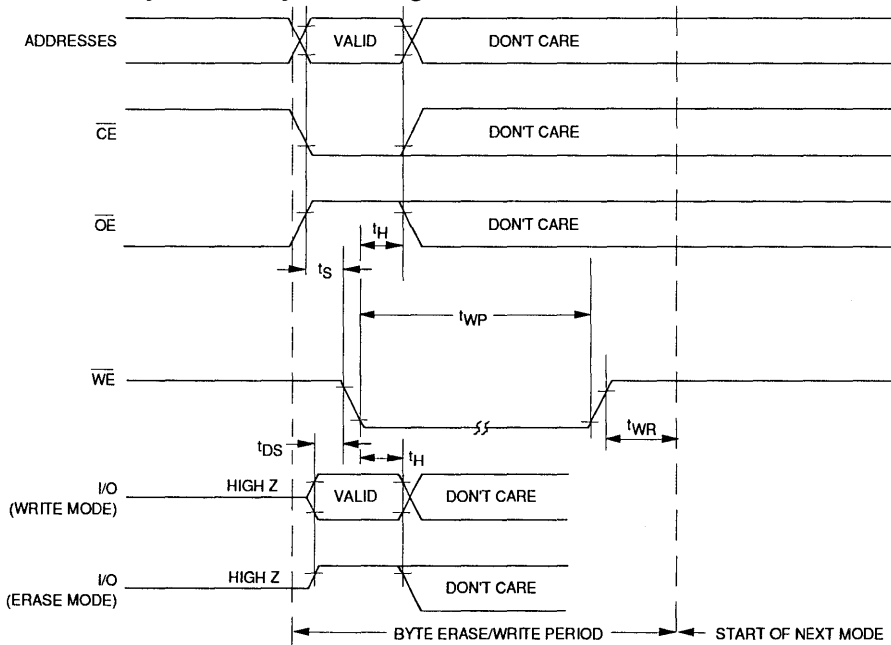
Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100$ pF
 Input Rise and Fall Times: ≤ 20 ns
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Write/Erase

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} or Address Setup to \overline{WE}	50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup to \overline{WE}	15		ns
$t_H^{[4]}$	\overline{WE} to \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , Address or Data Change	50		ns
t_{WP}	Write Enable (\overline{WE}) Pulse Width Byte Modes — 52B33	9		ms
	Byte Modes — 52B33H	1		
$t_{WR}^{[5]}$	\overline{WE} to Mode Change	50		ns
	\overline{WE} to Start of Next Byte Write Cycle			
	\overline{WE} to Start of Read Cycle			

Byte Erase or Byte Write Cycle Timing



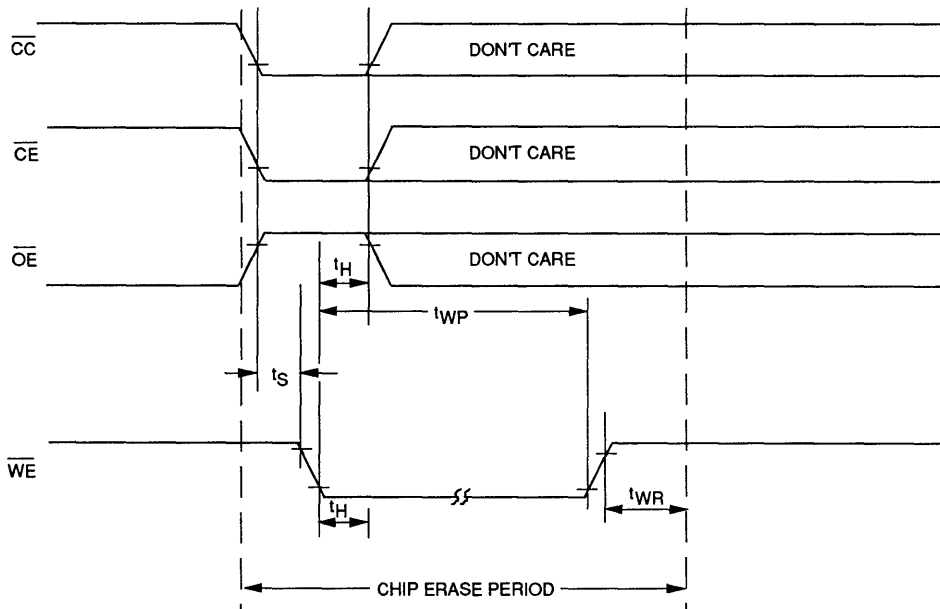
(Notes 4 and 5 are on previous page)

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Chip Erase.

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

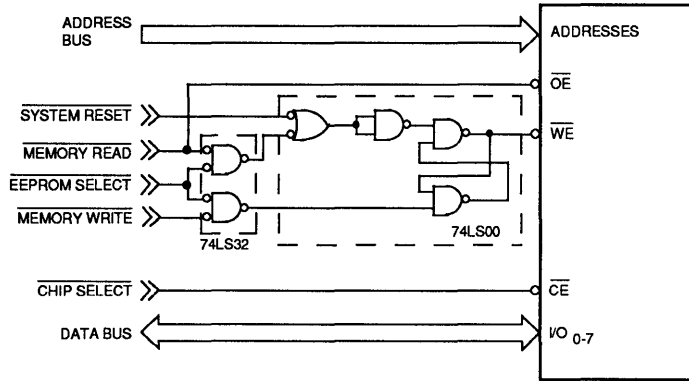
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CC} , \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} Setup to \overline{WE}	50		ns
$t_H^{[4]}$	\overline{WE} to \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{CC} change	50		ns
t_{WP}	Write Enable (\overline{WE}) Pulse Width Chip Erase — 52B33 Chip Erase — 52B33H	10		ms
$t_{WR}^{[5]}$	\overline{WE} to Mode change	50		ns
	\overline{WE} to Start of Next Byte Write Cycle \overline{WE} to Start of Read Cycle		1	μ s

TTL Chip Erase Timing



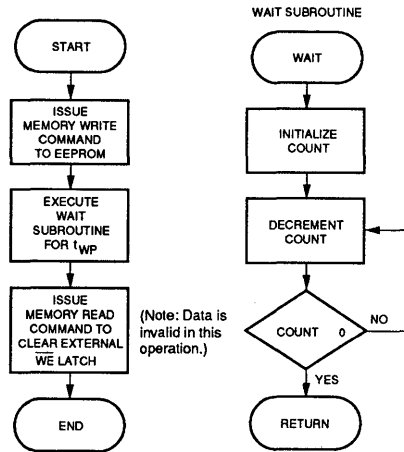
NOTE: Address, Data are don't care during Chip Erase.

Microprocessor Interface Circuit Example for Byte Write/Erase

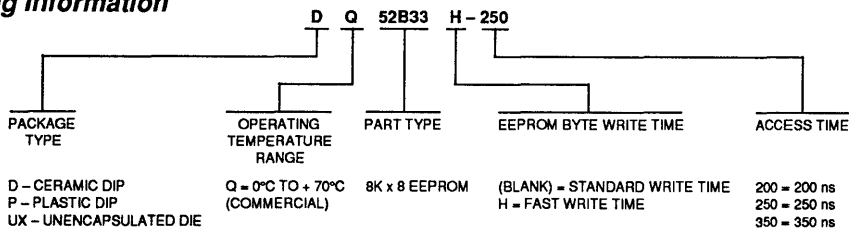


NOTE:
 ALL SIGNALS MUST SATISFY THE RELATIONSHIPS INDICATED BY THE TIMING DIAGRAMS SHOWN ON PAGES 4 AND 5. EEPROM SELECT IS DERIVED FROM THE CHIP SELECT SIGNALS OF ALL DEVICES FOR WHICH THIS CIRCUIT GATES WE. THIS MAY ENTAIL A SIMPLE OR FUNCTION. IN CASE OF A SINGLE EEPROM, THE TWO SIGNALS WOULD BE COMMON.

Typical EEPROM Write/Erase Routine



Ordering Information



Features

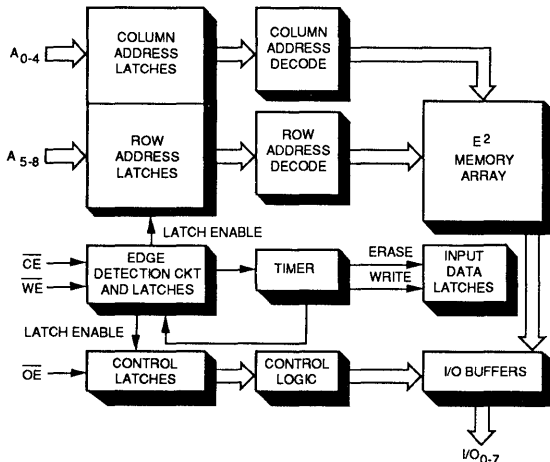
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase and Write Time Out
- **All Inputs Latched by Write or Chip Enable**
- **Direct Replacement to 512 x 8 EEPROMs**
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **250 ns max. Access Time**
- **Low Power Operation**
 - 80 mA max. Active Current
 - 40 mA max. Standby Current
- **10 Year Data Retention**
- **JEDEC Standard Byte-Wide Pinout**

Description

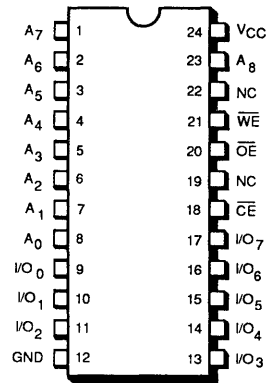
SEEQ's 2804A is a 5 V only, 512 x 8 electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM). EEPROMs are ideal for applications which require non-volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance, the number of times that a byte may be written, is 10 thousand cycles for the 2804A.

This device has an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. A separate erase cycle is not required and the minimum write enable (WE) pulse width needs to be only 150 ns. The on-chip timer, along with the inputs being latched by a write or chip enable signal edge, frees the microcomputer system for other tasks during the write time. The write time is 10 ms. Once a byte is written, it can be read in 250 ns. The inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode.

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₄	COLUMN ADDRESSES
A ₅ -A ₈	ROW ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Device Operation

There are four operational modes (see Table 1) and only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on the last falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} and data is latched on the first rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} . An internal timer times out the required byte write time. An automatic byte erase is performed internally in the byte write mode. The 2804A ignores attempts to read or write while the internal write cycle is in progress.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature
 Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -10°C to +80°C
 D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
 Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V (overshoot) + 7.0 V

Power Up/Down Considerations

The 2804A has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system Vcc power up or down. This circuitry

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Operating Characteristics T_A = 0° to 70°C; V_{cc} = 5 V ± 10%, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{cc}	Active V _{cc} Current		80	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I _{SB}	Standby V _{cc} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O's Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{IN} = 5.5 V
I _{OL}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = 5.5 V
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA

NOTE:
 1 Characterized. Not tested.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	HI Z
Byte Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	V _{IL}	X	HI Z/D _{OUT}
	X	X	V _{IH}	HI Z/D _{OUT}

X: any TTL Level

prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{cc} is less than 3V.¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when Vcc is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in a logical state other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

2804A	
Temperature Range	(Ambient) 0°C to 70°C
V _{cc} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

AC Characteristics

Read Operation $T_A=0^\circ$ to 70° C; $V_{CC}=5V \pm 10\%$, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Units
		2804A-250		2804A-300		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		300		ns
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		300	ns
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		100	ns
t_{LZ}	\overline{CE} to Output in Low Z	10		10		ns
t_{HZ}	\overline{CE} to Output in HI Z		100		100	ns
t_{OLZ}	\overline{OE} to Output in Low Z	50		50		ns
t_{OHZ}	\overline{OE} to Output in HI Z		100		100	ns
$t_{OH}^{(1)}$	Output Hold from Address Change	20		20		ns
$t_{PU}^{(1)}$	\overline{CE} to Power-up Time	0		0		ns
$t_{PD}^{(1)}$	\overline{CE} to Power Down Time		50		50	ns

Capacitance ^[2] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1$ MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0$ V
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF	$V_{IO} = 0$ V

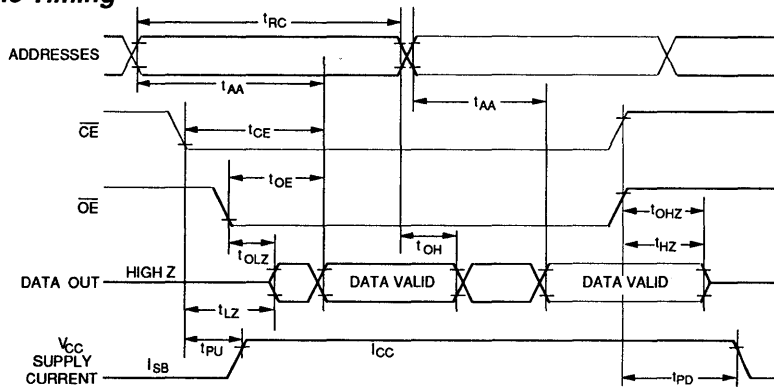
A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100$ pF
 Input Rise and Fall Times: < 20ns
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{(1)}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

Read Cycle Timing



- NOTES:**
1. Characterized. Not tested.
 2. This parameter measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

AC Characteristics

TTL Write Cycle $T_A=0^\circ$ to 70°C ; $V_{CC}=5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, unless otherwise noted.

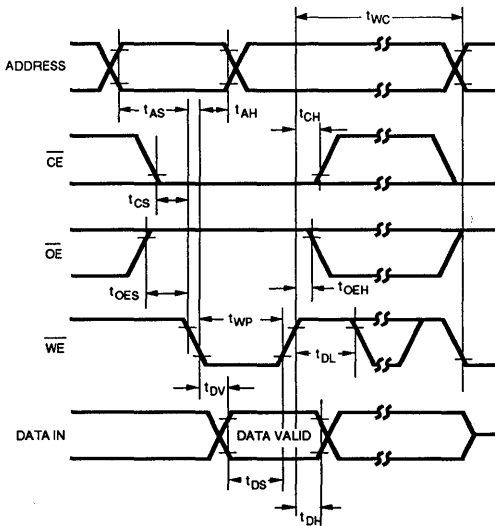
Symbol	Parameter	2804A-250		2804A-300		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set Up Time	10		10		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		70		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set Up Time	0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} to End of Write Input	150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		ns
$t_{WP}^{[1]}$	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	150		150		ns
t_{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		ns
$t_{DV}^{[2]}$	Data Valid Time		1		1	μs
t_{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		ns

Notes:

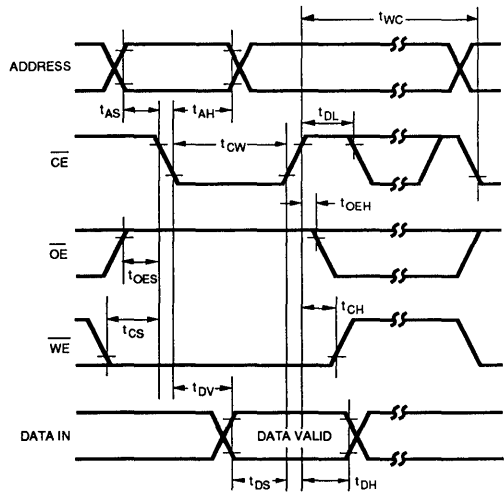
1. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
2. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle. Characterized, not tested.

TTL Byte Write Cycle

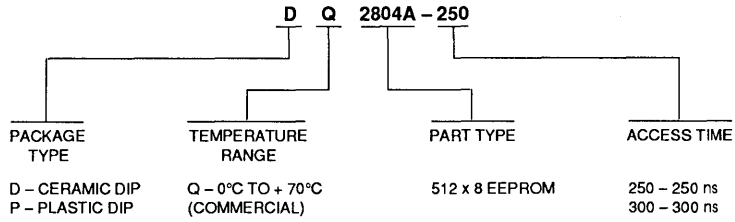
\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



Ordering Information



Features

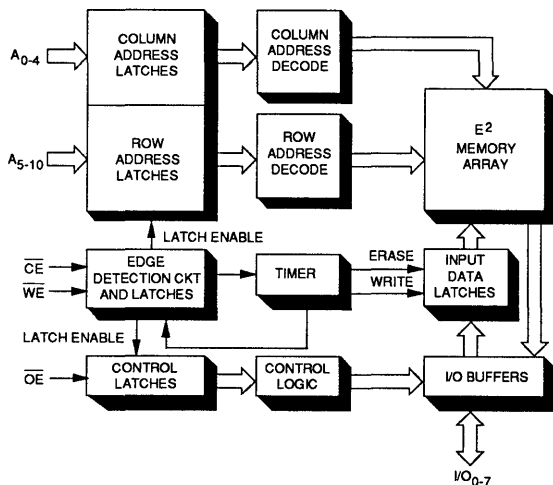
- **High Endurance Write Cycles**
 - 5516A : 1,000,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 2816A: 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase and Write Time Out
 - 2 ms Byte Write Time (2816AH)
- **All Inputs Latched by Write or Chip Enable**
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **200 ns max. Access Time**
- **Low Power Operation**
 - 110 mA max. Active Current
 - 40 mA max. Standby Current
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

Description

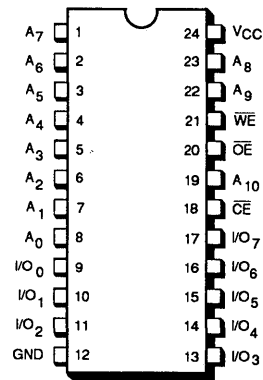
SEEQ's 5516A and 2816A are 5V only, 2Kx8 electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROMs). EEPROMs are ideal for applications which require non-volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance, the minimum number of times that a byte may be written, is 1 million for the 5516A and 10 thousand for the 2816A. The 5516A's extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxytride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. The 5516A is ideal for systems that require frequent updates.

Both EEPROMs have an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. A separate erase cycle is not required and the minimum write enable (WE) pulse width needs to be only 150 ns. The on-chip timer, along with the inputs being latched by a write or chip enable signal edge, frees the microcomputer system for other tasks during the write time. The standard 2816A and 5516A's write time is 10 ms, while the 2816AH's write time is a fast 2 ms. Once

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₁₀	ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

a byte is written, it can be read in 200 ns. The inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode.

Device Operation

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode^[2], only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on the last falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} and data is latched on the first rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} . An internal timer times out the required byte write time. An automatic byte erase is performed internally in the byte write mode.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
 Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V (overshoot) + 7.0 V

Recommended Operating Conditions

	5516A/5516AH 2816A/2816AH
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000 1,000,000 ^[1]	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

NOTES:

- 5516A-1 million cycles/byte.
- Chip Erase is an optional mode.
- Characterized. Not tested.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z/D _{OUT}
	X	X	V _{IH}	High Z/D _{OUT}

X: any TTL level

Power Up/Down Considerations

The 2816A/5516A has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

- V_{CC} is less than 3V.^[2]
- A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in a logical state other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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 Operating Characteristics $T_A = 0^\circ$ to 70°C , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current		110	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{SB}	Standby V_{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O's Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = 5.5\text{ V}$
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1\text{ mA}$
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$

AC CharacteristicsRead Operation $T_A = 0^\circ$ to 70°C , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		5516A/5516AH-200 2816A/2816AH-200		5516A/5516AH-250 2816A/2816AH-250		5516A/5516AH-300 2816A/2816AH-300		2816A-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		90		100		100	ns
t_{LZ}	\overline{CE} to Output in Low Z	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{HZ}	\overline{CE} to Output in High Z		100		100		100		100	ns
t_{OLZ}	\overline{OE} to Output in Low Z	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{OHZ}	\overline{OE} to Output in High Z		100		100		100		100	ns
$t_{OH}^{(1)}$	Output Hold from Addr Change	20		20		20		20		ns
$t_{PU}^{(1)}$	\overline{CE} to Power-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
$t_{PD}^{(1)}$	\overline{CE} to Power Down Time		50		50		50		50	ns

Capacitance ^[2] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF $V_{I/O} = 0\text{ V}$

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{(1)}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

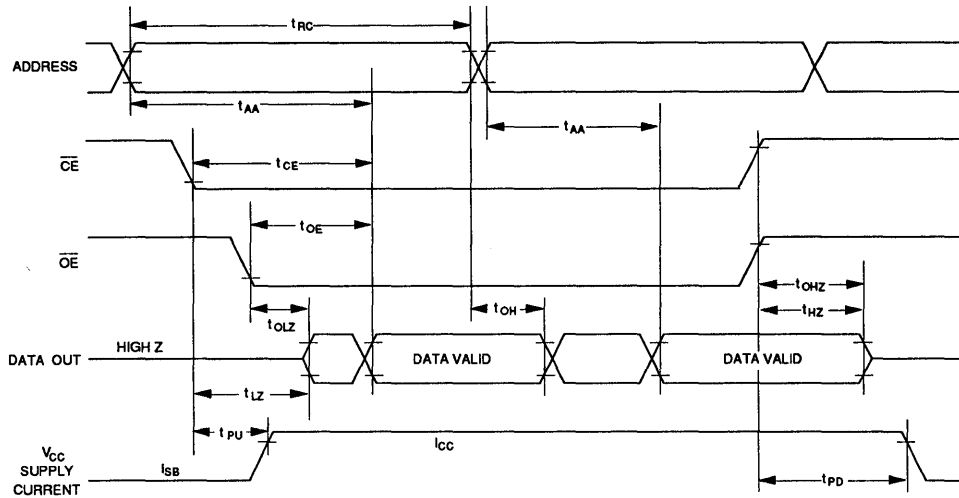
NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. This parameter measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: < 20 ns
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

Read Cycle Timing



AC Characteristics

Write Operation $T_A=0^\circ$ to 70°C , $V_{CC}=5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ unless otherwise noted

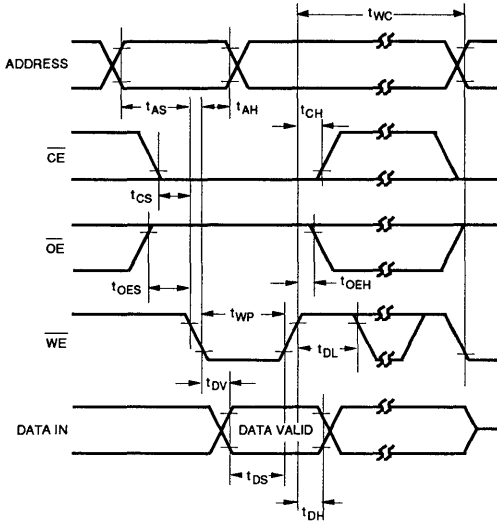
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		5516A-200 2816A/2816AH-200		5516A-250 2816A/2816AH-250		5516A-300 2816A/2816AH-300		2816A-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time 5516AH/2816AH 5516A/2816A		2 10		2 10		2 10	— 10	— 10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set Up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		50		70		70		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set Up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} to End of Write Input	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		10		10		ns
$t_{WP}^{(1)}$	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		50		50		ns
$t_{DV}^{(2)}$	Data Valid Time		1		1		1		1	μs
t_{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns

NOTES:

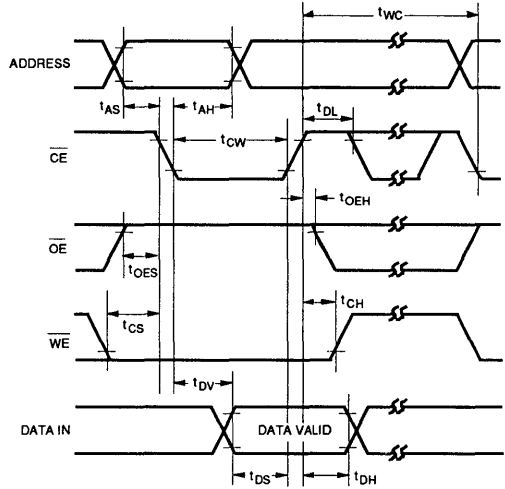
1. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
2. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle.

TTL Byte Write Cycle

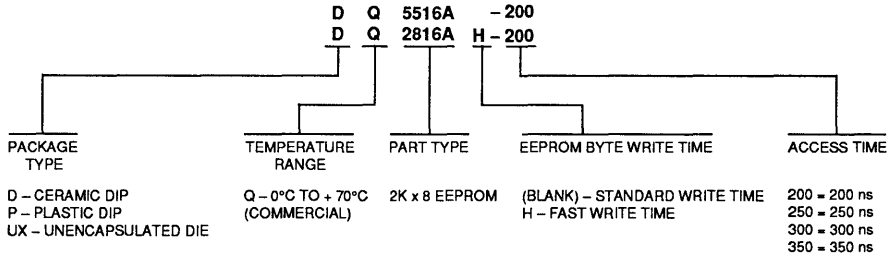
\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



Ordering Information



Features

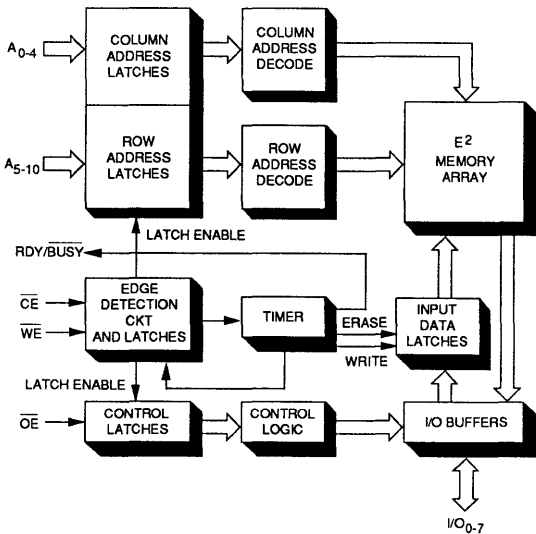
- **Ready/Busy Line for End-of-Write**
- **High Endurance Write Cycles**
 - 5517A : 1,000,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 2817A: 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Byte Erase Before Byte Write
 - 2 ms Byte Write Time (2817AH)
- **All Inputs Latched by Write or Chip Enable**
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Supply**
- **200 ns max. Access Time**
- **10 Year Data Retention for Each Write**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

Description

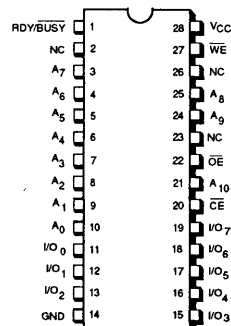
SEEQ's 5517A and 2817A are 5V only, 2Kx8 electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROMs). They are packaged in a 28 pin package and have a ready/busy pin. These EEPROMs are ideal for applications which require non-volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance, the minimum number of times which a byte may be written, is 1 million for the 5517A and 10 thousand for the 2817A. The 5517A's extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. The 5517A is ideal for systems that require frequent updates and/or high reliability. System reliability is enhanced greatly over lower specified endurance EEPROMs while still maintaining 10 year data retention.

Both EEPROMs have an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microcomputer system for other tasks during the write time. The standard 5517A/2817A's

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

Pin Name	Function
A ₀ -A ₁₀	ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O _{0,7}	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)
RDY/BUSY	DEVICE READY/BUSY
NC	NO CONNECT

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology Inc.

write time is 10 ms, while the 2817AH's write time is a fast 2 ms. An automatic byte erase is performed before a byte operation is started. Once a byte has been written, the ready/busy pin signals the microprocessor that it is available for either a write or read mode. The inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode. Data retention is specified for 10 years.

Device Operation

There are five operational modes (see Table1) and, except for the chip erase mode^[2], only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on either the falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred last. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred first. The byte is automatically erased before data is written. While the write operation is in progress, the RDY/ \overline{BUSY} output is at a TTL low. An internal timer times out the required byte write time and at the end of this time, the device signals the RDY/ \overline{BUSY} pin to a TTL high. The RDY/ \overline{BUSY} pin is an open drain output and a typical 3K Ω pull-up resistor to V_{CC} is required. The pull-up resistor value is dependent on the number of OR-tied 2817A RDY/ \overline{BUSY} pins.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode/Pin	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O	RDY/ \overline{BUSY}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}	V_{OL}
Write Inhibit	X	V_{IL}	X	High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z
	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z

X: any TTL level

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000 1,000,000 ^[1]	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

NOTES:

1. 5517A — 1 million cycles/byte
2. Chip Erase is an optional mode.
3. Characterized. Not tested.

Power Up/Down Considerations

The 2817A/5517A has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than 3V.^[3]
2. A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred with V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V (overshoot) + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	5517A 2817A/2817AH
V_{CC} Supply Voltage	5V \pm 10%
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C

D.C. Operating Characteristics (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

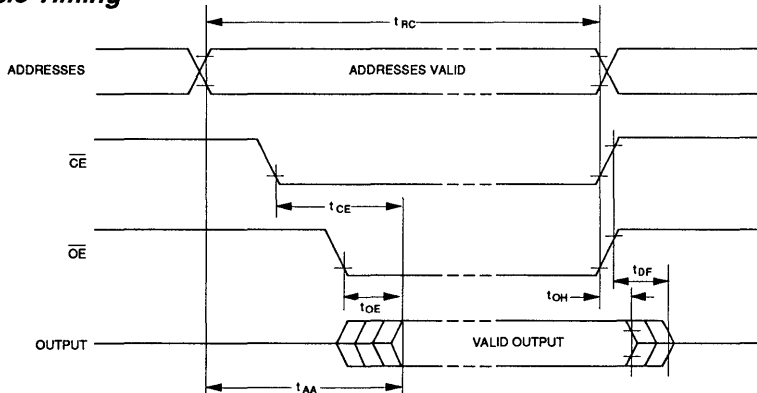
Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current (Includes Write Operation)		110	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{SB}	Standby V_{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = 5.5 V$
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = 5.5 V$
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1 mA$
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400 \mu A$

A.C. Characteristics

Read Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		2817AH-200 2817A-200		2817AH-250 5517A-250 2817A-250		2817AH-300 5517A-300 2817A-300		2817A-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		90		100		100	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output Enable High to Output Not being Driven		60		60		60		80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	\overline{CE} or $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read Cycle Timing



Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF	$V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

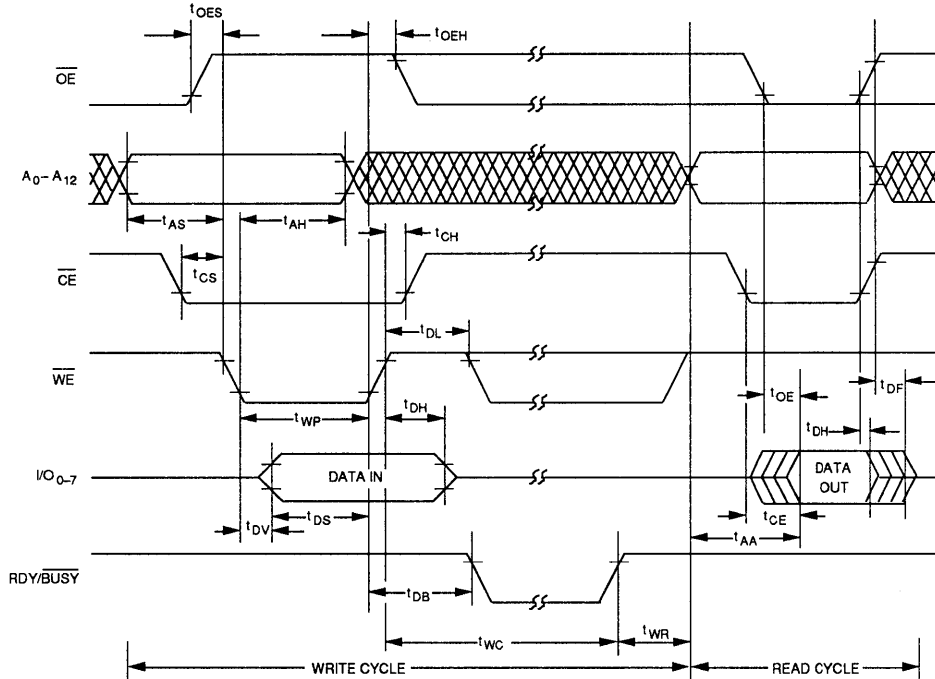
Write Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		2817AH-200 2817A-200		2817AH-250 5517A-250 2817A-250		2817AH-300 5517A-300 2817A-300		2817A-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{AS}	Address to Write Set Up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{CS}	\overline{OE} to Write Set Up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
$t_{WP}^{[3]}$	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	120		150		150		150		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		50		50		70		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		50		50		ns
$t_{DV}^{[4]}$	Data Valid Time		1		1		1		1	μs
t_{DB}	Time to Device Busy		120		120		120		120	ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time Before Read Cycle		10		10		10		10	μs
t_{WC}	2817A/5517A Byte Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
	2817AH		2		2		2			ms

NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.
3. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle. Max. recommended t_{WP} is 150 μs .
4. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle.

Write Cycle Timing



Ordering Information

PACKAGE	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PART TYPE	EEPROM BYTE WRITE TIME	ACCESS TIME
D	Q	5517A	-	250
D	Q	2817A	-	250
D	Q	2817A H	-	250

D - CERAMIC DIP	Q - 0°C to + 70°C	2K x 8 EEPROM	(BLANK) - STANDARD WRITE TIME	200 - 200 ns
P - PLASTIC DIP			H - FAST WRITE TIME	250 - 250 ns
UX - UNENCAPSULATED DIE				300 - 300 ns
				350 - 350 ns

Features

- **Ready/Busy Pin**
- **High Endurance Write Cycles**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Byte Erase Before Byte Write
 - 2 ms Byte Write (2864H)
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **250 ns max. Access Time**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

Description

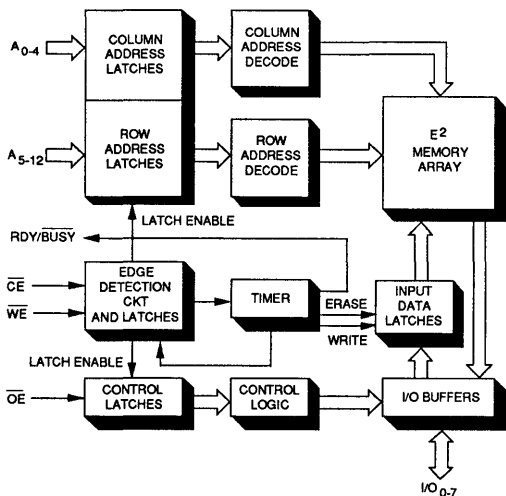
SEEQ's 2864 is a 5 V only, 8K x 8 NMOS electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM). It is packaged in a 28 pin package and has a ready/busy pin. This EEPROM is ideal for applications which require non-volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance,

the number of times which a byte may be written, is a minimum of 10 thousand cycles.

The EEPROM has an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microcomputer system for tasks during the write time. The standard byte write cycle time is 10 ms. For systems requiring faster byte write, a 2864H is specified at 2 ms. An automatic byte erase is performed before a byte operation is started. Once a byte has been written, the ready/busy pin signals the microprocessor that it is available for another write or a read cycle. All inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode. Data retention is specified for ten years.

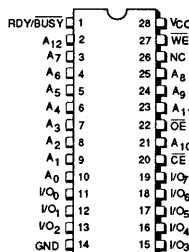
These two timer EEPROMs are ideal for systems with limited board area. For systems where cost is important, SEEQ has a latch only "52B" family at 16K and 64K bit densities. All "52B" family inputs, except for write enable, are latched by the falling edge of the write enable signal.

Block Diagram

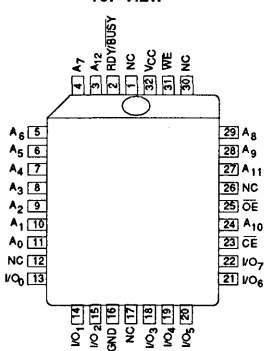


Pin Configuration

DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₄	ADDRESSES — COLUMN (LOWER ORDER BITS)
A ₅ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES — ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)
RDY/BUSY	DEVICE READY/BUSY
N/C	NO CONNECT

Device Operation

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a 150 ns TTL pulse is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a 10 ms write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on either the falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred last. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred first. The byte is automatically erased before data is written. While the write operation is in progress, the RDY/BUSY output is at a TTL low. An internal timer times out the required byte write time and at the end of this time, the device signals the RDY/BUSY pin to a TTL high. The RDY/BUSY pin is an open drain output and a typical 3K Ω pull-up resistor to V_{CC} is required. The pull-up resistor value is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins. If RDY/BUSY is not used it can be left unconnected.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode/Pin	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	\overline{WE} (27)	I/O (11-13, 15-19)	RDY/ BUSY (1)*
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}	V_{OL}
Write Inhibit	X	V_{IL}	X	High Z/ D_{OUT} High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z High Z

*Pin 1 has an open drain output and requires an external 3K resistor to V_{CC} . The value of the resistor is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	2864H-250/H-300 2864-250/-300	2864-350
V_{CC} Supply Voltage	5 V \pm 10%	5 V \pm 10%
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C	0°C to 70°C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature is optional and the timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

The 2864 has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than 3V!¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns
(measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or
outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V
(overshoot) + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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 Operating Characteristics (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

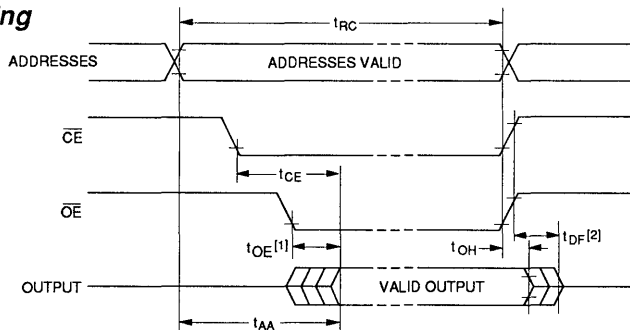
Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current (Includes Write Operation)		110	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V_{CC} Max.
I_{SB}	Standby V_{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V_{CC} Max.
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μA

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		2864H-250 2864-250		2864H-300 2864-300		2864-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		100		100	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output Enable High to Output Not being Driven	0	60	0	60	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	\overline{CE} or $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

1. \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
2. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.

Capacitance $T_A^{[1]} = 25^\circ\text{C}, f = \text{MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF	$V_{IO} = 0 \text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics^[4]

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000 \text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

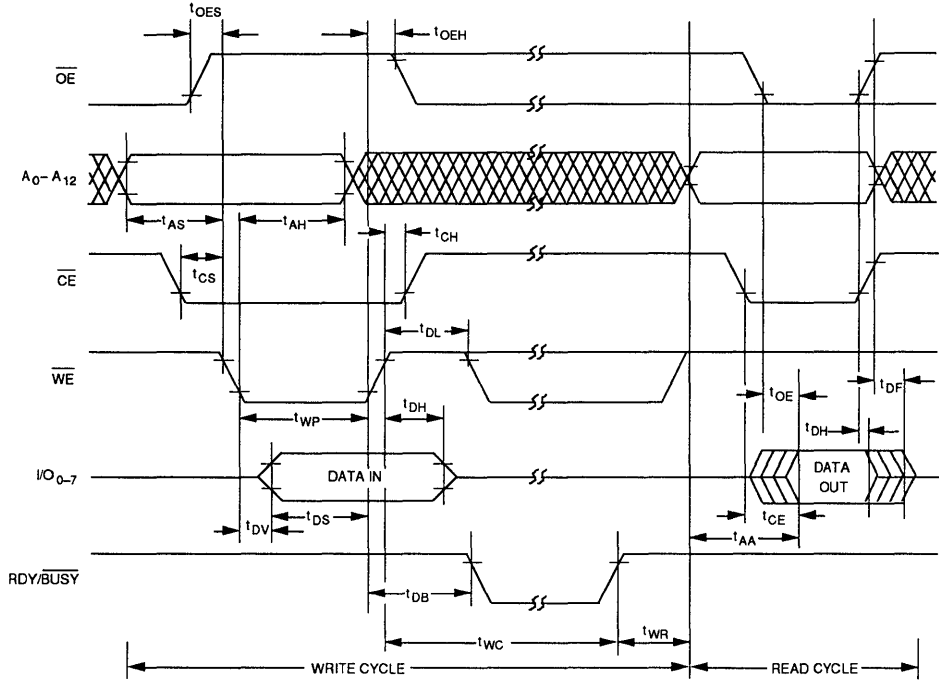
Write Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		2864H-250 2864-250		2864H-300 2864-300		2864-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time /Byte Standard Family Only		10		10		10	ms
	"H" Family Only		2		2		—	ms
t_{AS}	Address to \overline{WE} Set Up Time	10		10		10		ns
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} to Write Set Up Time	0		0		0		ns
$t_{WP}^{[2]}$	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	150		150		150		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		50		70		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		10		ns
t_{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		50		ns
$t_{DV}^{[3]}$	Data Valid Time		1		1		1	μs
t_{DB}	Time to Device Busy		200		200		200	ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time Before Read Cycle		10		10		10	μs

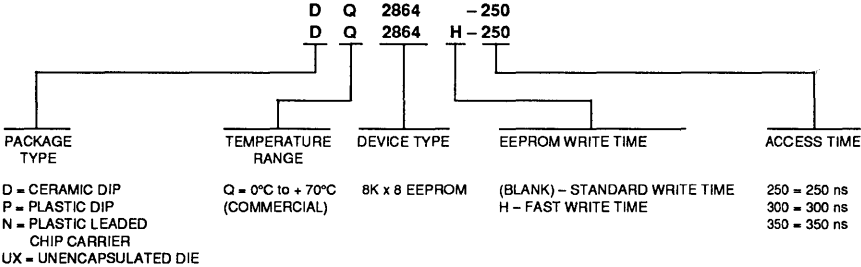
NOTES:

1. This parameter measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle.
4. Characterized. Not tested.

Write Cycle Timing



Ordering Information



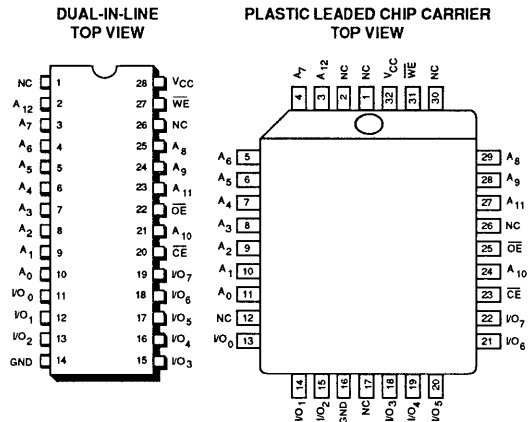
Features

- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 50 mA Active
 - 150 μ A Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 us Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **200 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

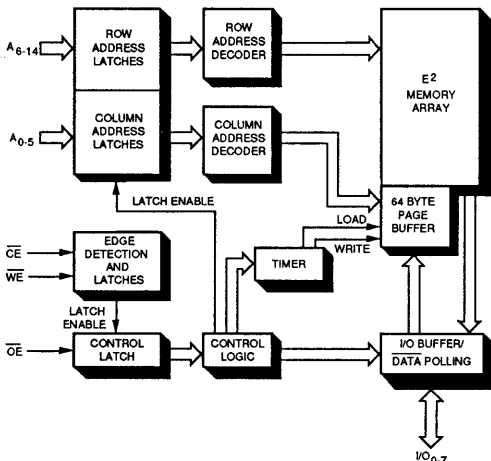
Description

SEEQ's 28C64 is a CMOS 5V only, 8K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in both a 28 pin Cerdip package as well as a Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC). The 28C64 is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte and is typically 1,000,000 cycles per byte. The extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability, in all applications, is higher because of the low failure rate of the Q Cell.

Pin Configuration



Block Diagram



Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES—ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)
NC	NO CONNECTION

The 28C64 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches free the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The 28C64's write cycle time is 10 ms. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling feature of the 28C64 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 200 ns. Data retention is specified for 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A Write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for $\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$, and $\overline{\text{WE}}$ will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of aforementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection

Mode	$\overline{\text{CE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	V_{IL}	X	High Z/ D_{OUT}
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{H}	V_{IL}	X

X: Any TTL level
 V_{H} : High Voltage

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the address of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable ($\overline{\text{OE}}$) to a TTL low. During read, the address, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$, and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable ($\overline{\text{WE}}$) pin of a selected ($\overline{\text{CE}}$ low) device. This combined with Output Enable ($\overline{\text{OE}}$) being high, initiates a write cycle. During write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$, whichever occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{wp} time. Data is

latched on the rising edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$ whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C64 is designed such that either the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and $\overline{\text{OE}}$ setup and hold are with respect to the later of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$; data setup and hold is with respect to the earlier of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$.

To simplify the following discussion, the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the page. The part latches row addresses, A6-A12, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal and are ignored after that until the end of the write cycle. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write initiated. These addresses and the $\overline{\text{OE}}$ state (high) are latched on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$, allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high $\overline{\text{WE}}$ transition, the 28C64 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated within t_{BLC} after the last $\overline{\text{WE}}$ low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time which takes a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can be read to determine the end of write cycle ($\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling).

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not

be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C64 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will not start the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling

The 28C64 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual endpoint of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C64 is **still writing**, the device will present the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the 28C64 has **completed** its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly.

A \overline{DATA} polling read can occur immediately after a byte is loaded into a page, prior to the initiation of the internal write cycle. \overline{DATA} polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones-complement of the most recent data byte loaded into the page. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{cc} is less than V_{wi} .
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{cc} supply is between V_{wi} and V_{cc} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage	-65°C to +150°C
Under Bias	-10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground	+6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground	-1.0 V
Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground	+ 7.0 V

*COMMENT: 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

		28C64
Temperature Range (Ambient)		0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Power Supply		5 V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		50	mA	$\overline{OE} = \overline{WE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max.; Max read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = ANY TTL LEVEL
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		200	μA	$\overline{OE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

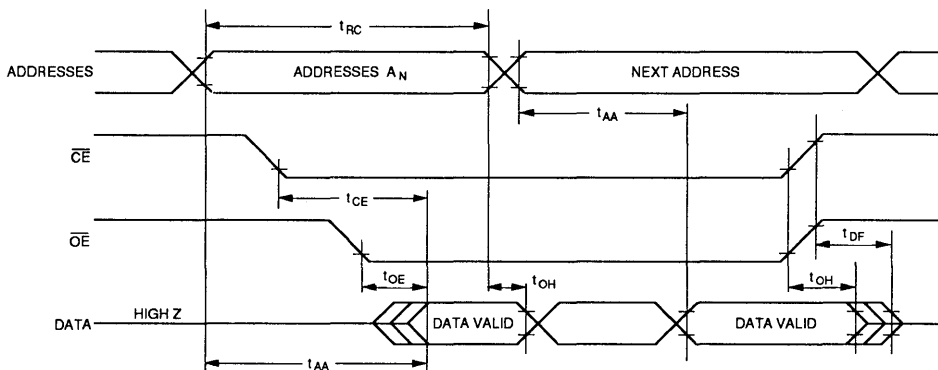
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		28C64-200		28C64-250		28C64-300		28C64-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		80		90		90		90	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output not being driven	0	60	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read/Data Polling Cycle Time



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

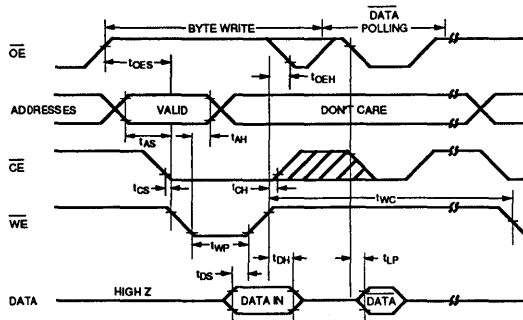
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

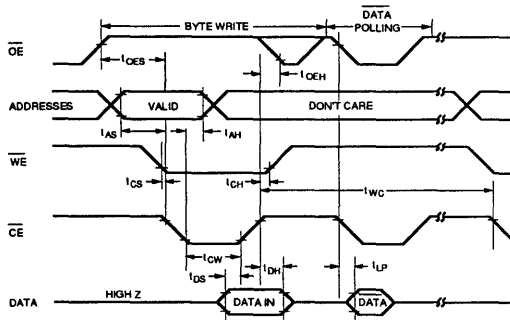
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		28C64-200		28C64-250		28C64-300		28C64-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (see note 3)	0.2	300	0.2	300	0.2	300	0.2	300	us
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		200		200		200		200	ns

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



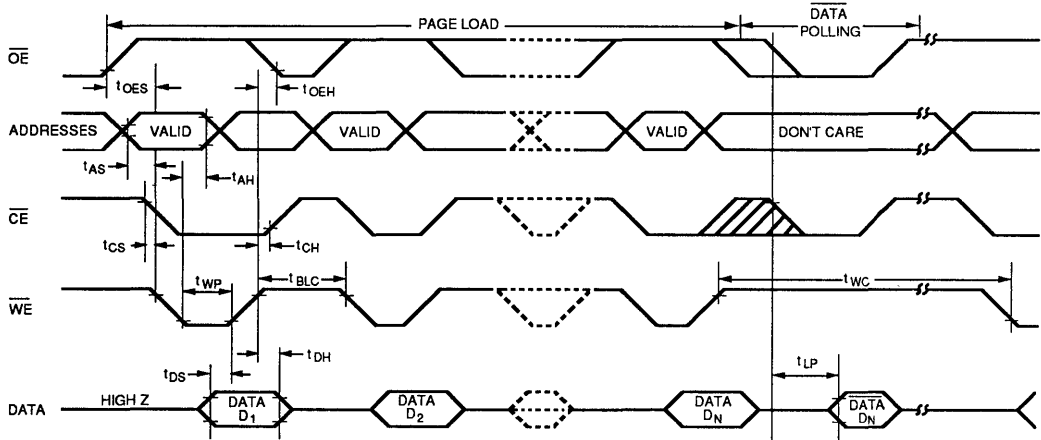
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



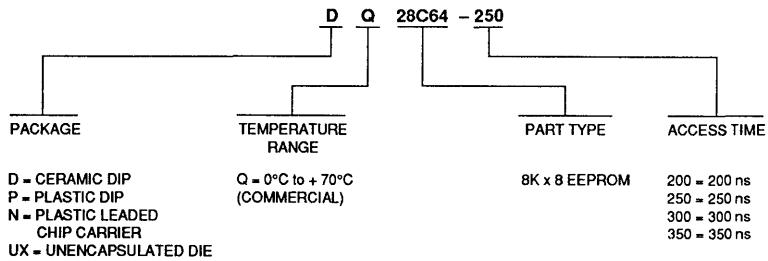
NOTES:

- 1 Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
- 2 \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
- 3 t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information



Features

- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 50 mA Active
 - 150 μ A Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 us Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
 - RDY/BUSY Pin
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **200 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

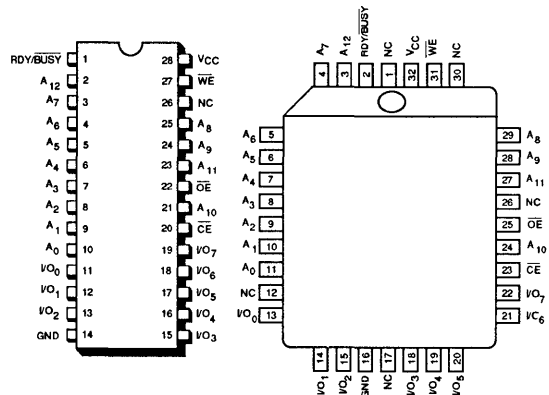
Description

SEEQ's 28C65 is a CMOS 5V only, 8K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in both a 28 pin Cerdip package as well as a Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC). The 28C65 is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte and is typically 1,000,000 cycles per byte. The extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and it's innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability, in all applications, is higher because of the low failure rate of the Q Cell.

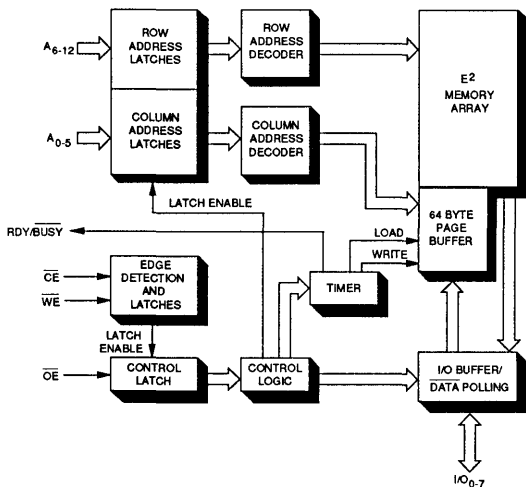
Pin Configuration

DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW

PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES - COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES - ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)
RDY/BUSY	DEVICE READY/BUSY
NC	NO CONNECTION

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

The 28C65 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches free the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The 28C65's write cycle time is 10 ms. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The DATA polling feature of the 28C65 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 200 ns. Data retention is specified for 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of aforementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O	RDY/BUSY ⁽¹⁾
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}	HIGH Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z	HIGH Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}	V_{OL}
Write Inhibit	X	V_{IL}	X	High Z/ D_{OUT}	HIGH Z
	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}	HIGH Z
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_H	V_{IL}	X	HIGH Z

X: Any TTL level
 V_H : High Voltage

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the address of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the address, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with Output Enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge

of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C65 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} setup and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data setup and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the page. The part latches row addresses, A6–A12, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal and are ignored after that until the end of the write cycle. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0–A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write initiated. These addresses and the \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{WP} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28C65 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated within t_{BLC} after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time which takes a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can be read to determine the end of write cycle (DATA polling).

NOTES:

- RDY/BUSY Pin 1 (Pin 2 on PLCC) has an open drain output and requires an external 3K resistor to V_{CC} . The value of the resistor is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C65 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will not start the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling

The 28C65 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. DATA polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual endpoint of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C65 is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the 28C65 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly.

A DATA polling read can occur immediately after a byte is loaded into a page, prior to the initiation of the internal write cycle. DATA polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones-complement of the most recent data byte loaded into the page. Timing for a DATA polling read is the same as a normal read.

READY/BUSY Pin

28C65 provides write cycle status on this pin. RDY/BUSY output goes to a TTL low immediately after the falling edge of \overline{WE} . RDY/BUSY will remain low during the byte load or page load cycle and continues to remain at a TTL low while the write cycle is in progress. An internal timer times out the required write cycle time and at the end of this time, the device signals RDY/BUSY pin to a TTL high. This pin can be polled for write cycle status or used to initiate a rising edge triggered interrupt indicating write cycle completion. The RDY/BUSY pin is an open drain output and a typical

3 K pull-up resistor to V_{CC} is required. The pull-up value is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins. If RDY/BUSY is not used it can be left unconnected.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{WI} .
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature	
Storage	-65°C to +150°C
Under Bias	-10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground	+6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground	-1.0 V
Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground	+ 7.0 V

*COMMENT: 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

28C65	
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Power Supply	5V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		50	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max; Max read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = ANY TTL LEVEL
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{I/O} = 0\text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

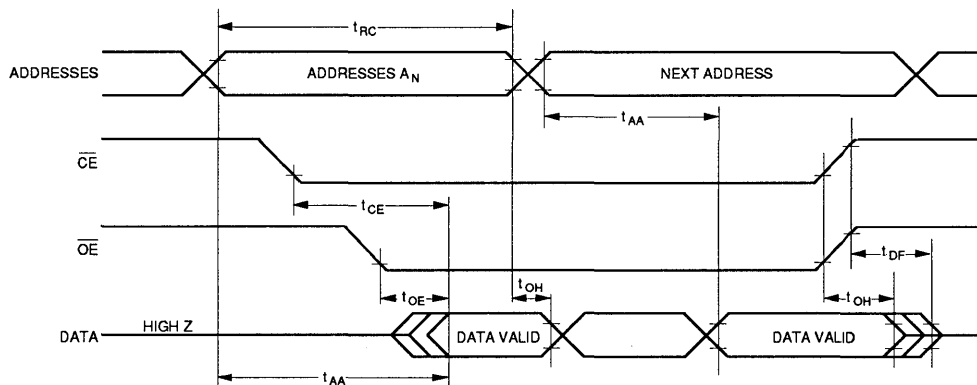
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		28C65-200		28C65-250		28C65-300		28C65-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		80		90		150		150	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output not being driven	0	60	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, which ever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read/Data Polling Cycle Time



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

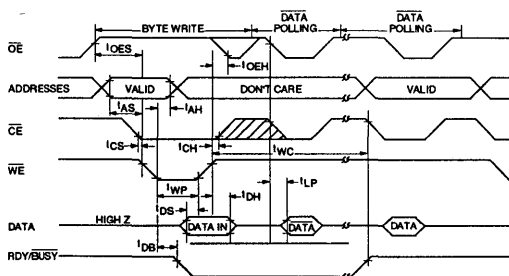
AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

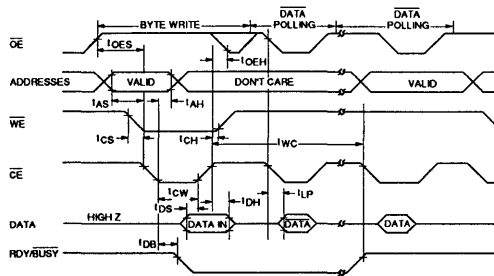
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		28C65-200		28C65-250		28C65-300		28C65-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	300	0.2	300	0.2	300	0.2	300	us
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		200		200		200		200	ns
t_{DB}	Time to Device Busy		100		100		100		100	ns

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



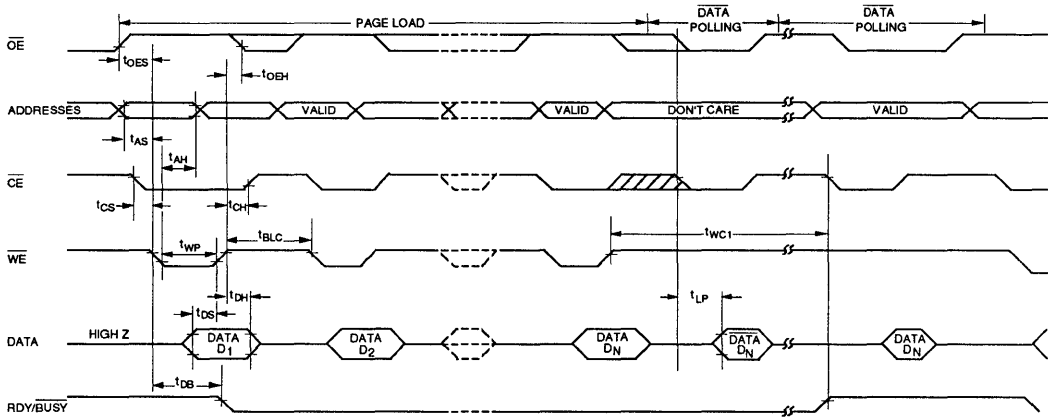
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



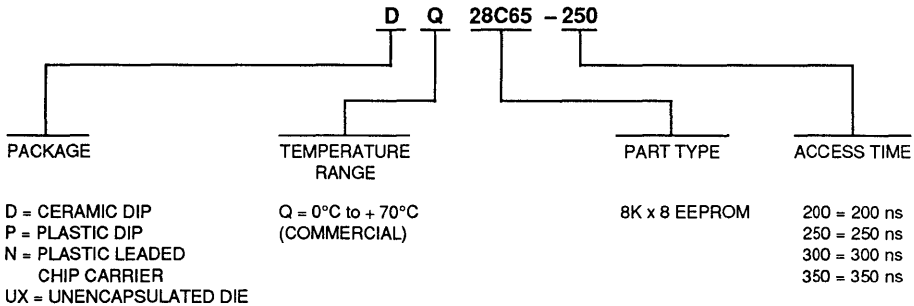
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating the internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information



Features

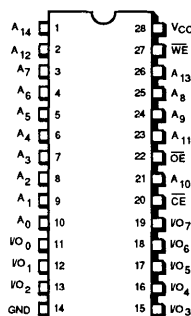
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 60 mA Active
 - 150 μ A Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 μ s Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **200 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

Description

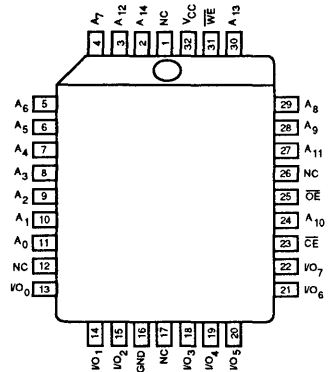
SEEQ's 28C256 is a CMOS 5V only, 32K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in a 28 pin Cerdip package a Plastic Leadless Chip Carrier (PLCC) as well as a Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC). The 28C256 is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte and is typically 1,000,000 cycles per byte. The extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability, in all applications, is higher because of the low failure rate of the Q Cell.

Pin Configuration

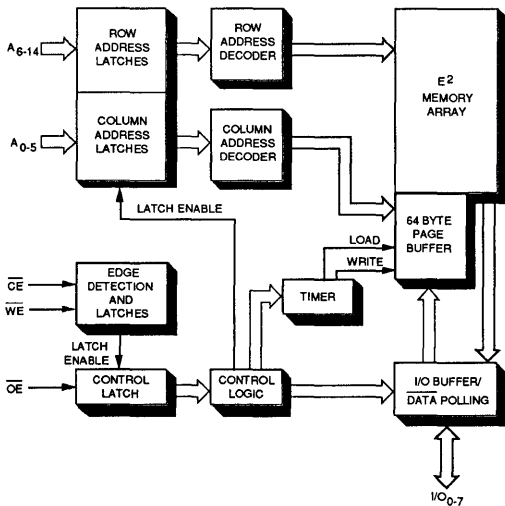
DUAL-IN-LINE TOP VIEW



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TOP VIEW



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES - COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₄	ADDRESSES - ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/ DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

The 28C256 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches free the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The 28C256's write cycle time is 10 ms maximum. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The DATA polling feature of the 28C256 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 200 ns. Data retention is greater than 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A write can be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the aforementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_H	V_{IL}	X

X: Any TTL level
 V_H : High Voltage

Reads

A read is typically accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and input data latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with Output Enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the

falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

The 28C256 can write both bytes and blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C256 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data set up and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the device. The part latches row addresses, A6-A14, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal and are ignored after that until the end of t_{WC} . This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses and the \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{WP} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28C256 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BLC}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time which takes a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can now be read to determine the end of write cycle (\overline{DATA} polling).

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time, (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C256 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will inhibit the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling

The 28C256 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end-point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C256 is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the 28C256 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is

read correctly. A \overline{DATA} polling read should not be done until a minimum of t_{p} microseconds after the last byte is written. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{p} specification has been met.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{W} V.
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{W} V and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature
 Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs
 with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
 Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at
 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs
 with respect to ground -1.0 V

Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at
 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs
 with respect to ground + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

28C256	
Temperature Range	(Ambient) 0°C to 70°C
V _{cc} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{cc} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{cc}	Active V _{cc} Current		60	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O open; Other Inputs = V _{cc} Max. Min. read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{cc} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH}
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{cc} Current (CMOS Inputs)		200	µA	$\overline{CE} = V_{cc} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	µA	V _{IN} = V _{cc} Max.
I _{OL} ^[3]	Output Leakage Current		10	µA	V _{OUT} = V _{cc} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 µA
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0V$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

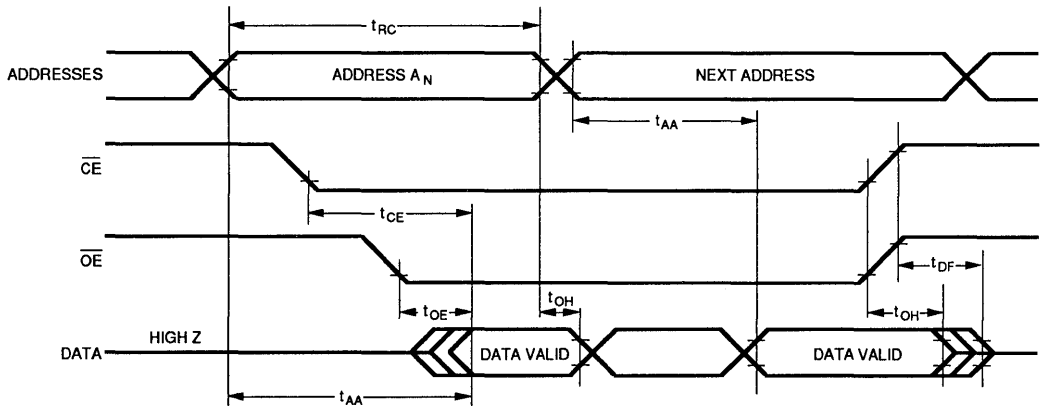
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		28C256-200		28C256-250		28C256-300		28C256-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		80		90		90		90	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output in Hi-Z	0	60	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

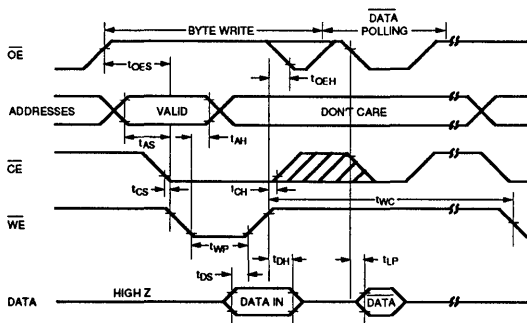
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

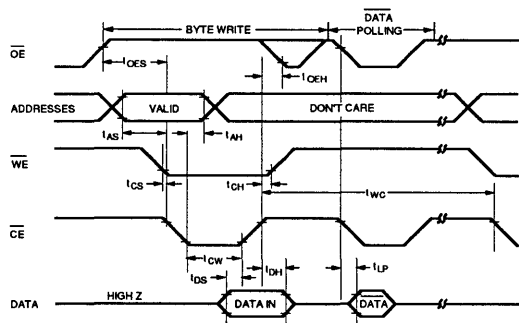
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		28C256-200		28C256-250		28C256-300		28C256-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	20		20		20		20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	20		20		20		20		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	20		20		20		20		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	300	0.2	300	0.2	300	0.2	300	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling Output		600		600		600		600	μ s

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



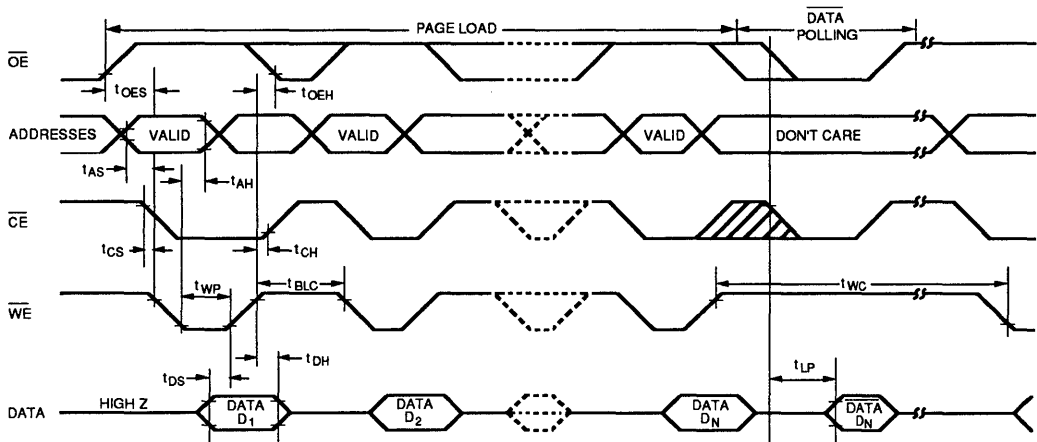
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



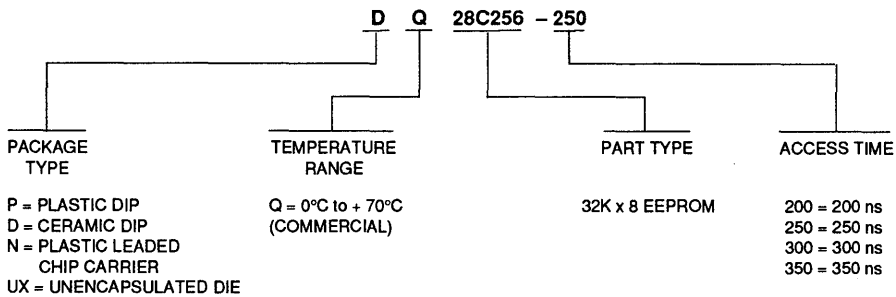
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information



Features

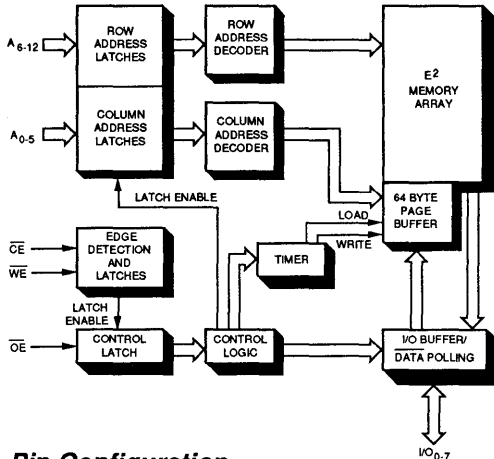
- **High Speed: 90, 120, 150 ns Access Times**
- **Commercial and Military Temperature Ranges**
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 300 mW (Typical)
 - Less than 1mW Standby
- **Page Write Mode: 64 Byte Page**
- **Fast Write: 5 ms Byte/Page Write Time**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling of Data Bit 7
- **On Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout**

Description

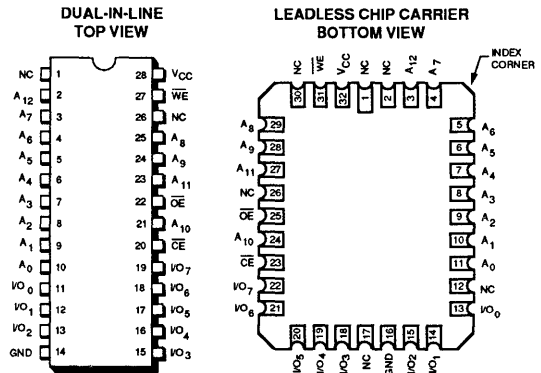
SEEQ's 28C64A is a high speed CMOS 5V only, 8K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS process and is available in 28 pin Cerdip, Plastic DIP packages and 32 pad LCC, PLCC. The 28C64A is ideal for high speed applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in-system re-programmability. The endurance, the number of times which a byte may be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte minimum.

The 90 ns, 120 ns, 150 ns access times meet the requirements of many of today's high performance microprocessors. The 28C64A has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. The 28C64A's write cycle time is 5 msec typical. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The Data Polling feature of the 28C64A can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. All inputs are CMOS/TTL for both write and read modes. Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES—ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)
NC	NO CONNECT



28C256K Timer E²

256K Electrically Erasable PROM

October 1989

EEPROMS

Features

- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 60 mA Active
 - 150 μ A Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 μ s Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ Polling
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **Endurance**
 - 1,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **150 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available**

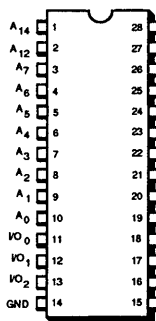
Description

SEEQ's 28C256K is a CMOS 5V only, 32K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in both a 28-pin Cerdip package as well as a Plastic Leadless Chip Carrier (PLCC). The 28C256K is ideal for applications that require low power consumption, non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 1,000 cycles per byte.

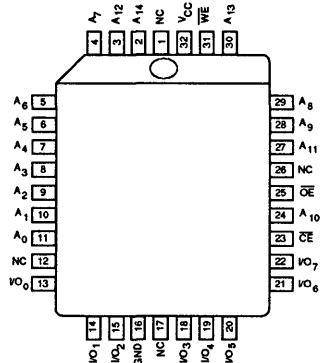
The 28C256K has an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The 28C256K's write cycle time is 10

Pin Configuration

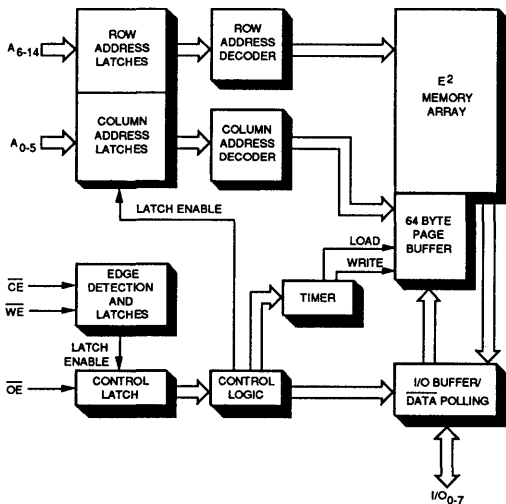
DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES - COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₄	ADDRESSES - ROW
$\overline{\text{CE}}$	CHIP ENABLE
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	OUTPUT ENABLE
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/ DATA OUTPUT (READ)

ms maximum. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The DATA polling feature of the 28C256K can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 150 ns. Data retention is greater than 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A write can be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the aforementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V _{IH}	High Z/D _{OUT}
Chip Erase	V _{IL}	V _H	V _{IL}	X

X: Any TTL level
V_H: High Voltage

Reads

A read is typically accomplished by presenting the address of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and input data latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with Output Enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred last. Write Enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{wp}

time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

The 28C256K can write both bytes and blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C256K is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data set up and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the device. The part latches row addresses, A6-A14, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal and are ignored after that until the end of t_{wc}. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses and the \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28C256K latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BLC}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time, a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can be read to determine the end of write cycle (DATA polling).

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time, (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C256K permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will inhibit the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

\overline{DATA} Polling

The 28C256K has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end-point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C256K is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the 28C256K has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written

is read correctly. A \overline{DATA} polling read should not be done until a minimum of t_{LP} microseconds after the last byte is written. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{LP} specification has been met.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{WI} V.
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} V and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature	
Storage	-65°C to +150°C
Under Bias	-10°C to +80°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground	+6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50 % point) applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground	-1.0 V
Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground	+7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

28C256K	
Temperature Range	(Ambient) 0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
K	Minimum Endurance	1,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max. Min. read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH}
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IH} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL} ^[3]	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.

Capacitance ^[1] T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Conditions
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0V
C _{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0V

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and C_L = 100 pF
 Input Rise and Fall Times: < 10 ns
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

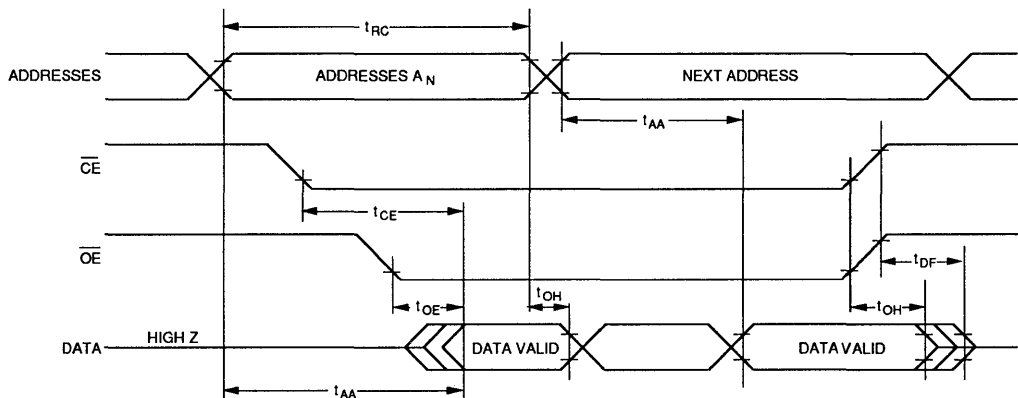
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
V _{ZAP} ^[2]	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V.	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		28C256K-150		28C256K-200		28C256K-250			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t _{RC}	Read Cycle Time	150		200		250		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t _{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		150		200		250	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t _{AA}	Address Access Time		150		200		250	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t _{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		70		80		90	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t _{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output in Hi-Z	0	50	0	60	0	60	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t _{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

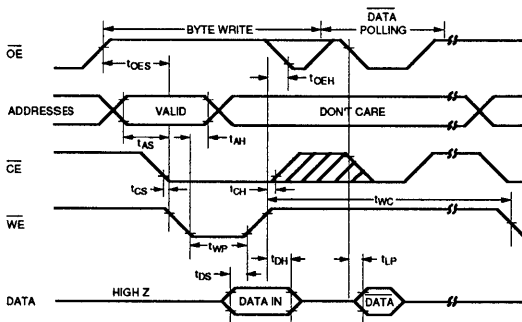
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

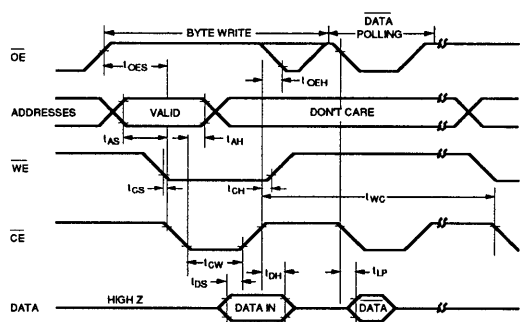
Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		28C256K-150		28C256K-200		28C256K-250		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling Output		600		600		600	μ s

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



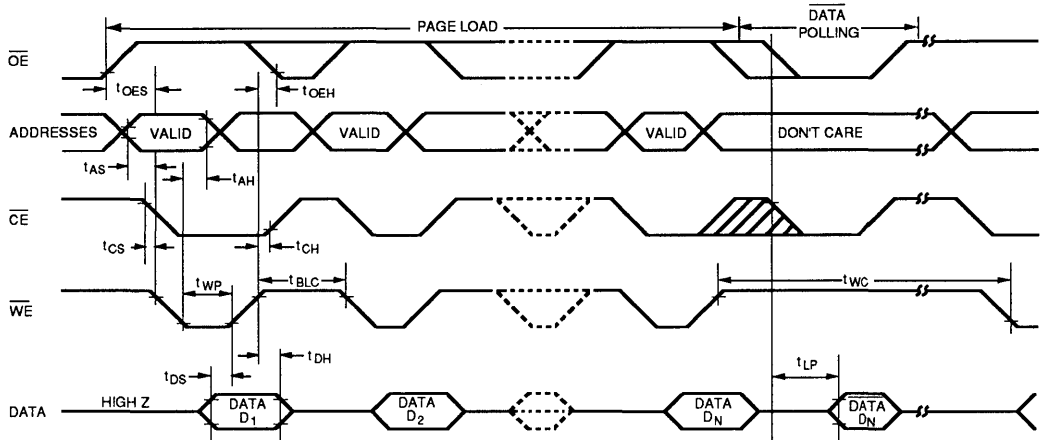
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



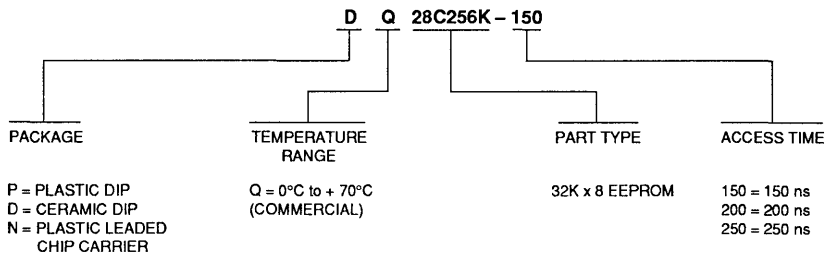
NOTES:

- Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
- \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
- t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



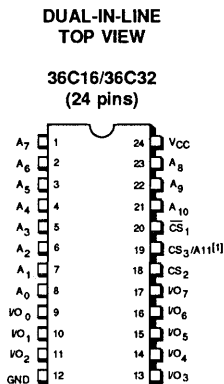
Ordering Information



Features

- **High Speed:**
 - 35 ns Maximum Access Time
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power:**
 - 350 mW
- **10 Year Data Retention**
- **High Output Drive**
 - Sink 16 mA At 0.45 V
 - Source 4 mA At 2.4 V
- **5V ±10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **Fast Byte Write**
 - 5 ms/Byte
- **Automatic Byte Clear Before Write**
- **JEDEC Approved PROM Pinout**
- **Direct Replacement for Bipolar PROMs**
- **Slim 300 mil Packaging Available**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available.**

Pin Configuration



NOTES:

1. Pin 19 is A₁₁ on the 36C32.
2. CS₃ is on the 36C16 only.
3. A₄ - A₁₀ on 36C16.

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

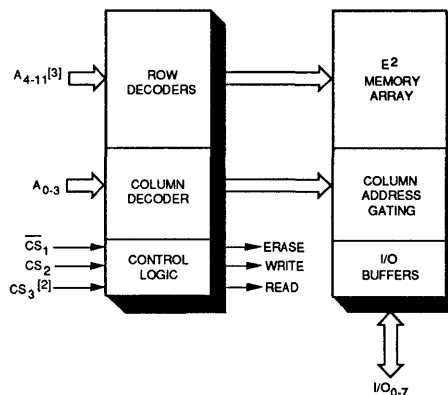
Description

SEEQ's 36C16/32 are high speed 2Kx8/4Kx8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories, manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS process.

The 36C16/32 are intended as bipolar PROM replacements in high speed applications. The 35 ns maximum read access time meets the requirements of many of today's high performance processors. The endurance, the number of times the part can be erased/written, is specified to be greater than 100 cycles. The 36C16/32 are built using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design.

Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₃	ADDRESSES — COLUMN
A ₄ -A ₁₁ [3]	ADDRESSES — ROW
CS ₁ CS ₂ CS ₃	CHIP SELECT INPUTS
I/O	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Device Operation

Operational Modes

MODE PIN	\overline{CS}_1	CS_2	$CS_3^{[2]}$	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V_{IL}	X	
	X	X	V_{IL}	
Write	$V_H^{[1]}$	V_{IL}	X	D_{IN}

X: Any TTL level

The 36C16/32 are available in 24 pin Slim 300 mil CERAMIC DIP and PLASTIC DIP. 24/28 pin full featured EEPROM versions are also available (38C16/32). All parts are available in commercial as well as military temperature ranges.

Read

A read is started by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, the chip select inputs should be brought to the proper levels in order to enable the outputs. (see Table above.)

Write

To write into a particular location, addresses and data must be valid, CS_2 must be TTL low and a $V_H^{[1]}$ pulse has to be applied to \overline{CS}_1 for 5ms. An automatic internal byte clear is done prior to the byte write. The byte clear feature is transparent to the user.

NOTES:

1. V_H - High Voltage.
2. CS_3 applies only to the 36C16. This pin becomes A_{11} in the 36C32.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*Temperature*

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

All Inputs and Outputs

with Respect to Ground -3V to +7 V D.C.

 \overline{CS}_1 , with Respect to Ground -0.5 V to +14 V D.C.

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	36C16 36C32
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read Operation)	0°C to 70°C (Ambient)

DC Operating Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	V _{CC} Active Current		80	mA	CS ₂ = CS ₃ = V _{IH} ; $\overline{CS}_1 = V_{IL}$; Address Inputs = 20 MHz I/O = 0mA
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	0.1 V > = V _{IN} < = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OUT}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.5	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	V _{CC} + 1.5	V	
V _H	Input High Voltage During Write	10.8	13.2	V	For \overline{CS}_1 Input Only
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 16 mA, V _{CC} = V _{CC} Min.
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -4 mA, V _{CC} = V _{CC} Min.
I _{OS} ^{[1][2]}	Output Short Circuit Current	-20		mA	V _{CC} = V _{CC} Max, V _{OUT} = 0
V _{CI} ^[2]	Input Undershoot Voltage	-3		V	V _{IN} Undershoot Pulse Width 10 ns

NOTES:

1. Only one pin at a time for less than one second.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

Capacitance ^[1] T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

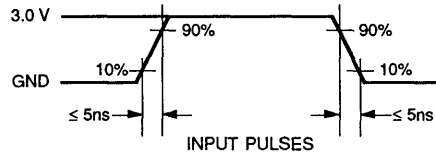
Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 10 TTL gates and total C_L = 30 pF
 Input Rise and Fall Times: < 5 ns
 Input Pulse Levels: 0 V to 3 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1.5 V
 Outputs 1.5 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
V _{ZAP} ^[2]	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V.	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

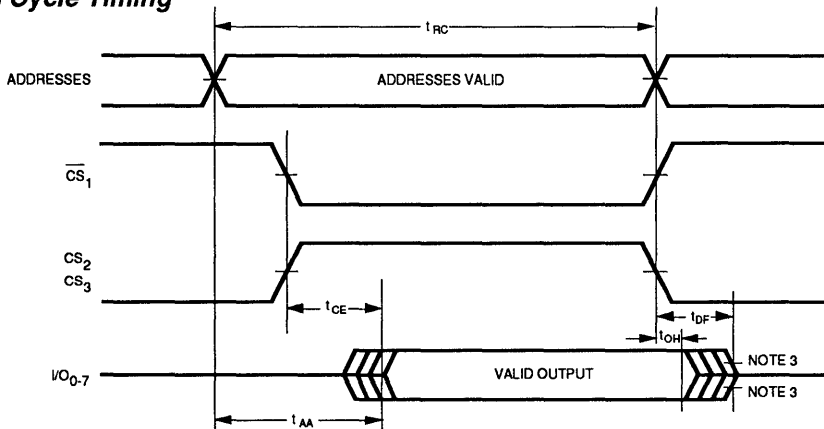


AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		36C16-35 36C32-35		36C16-40 36C32-40		36C16-45 36C32-45		36C16-55 36C32-55		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{RC}	Read Cycle Time	35		40		45		55		ns
t _{CE}	Chip Select Access Time		25		25		30		35	ns
t _{AA}	Address Access Time		35		40		45		55	ns
t _{DF}	Output Enable to Output not being Driven		25		25		25		30	ns
t _{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change or Chip Select whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

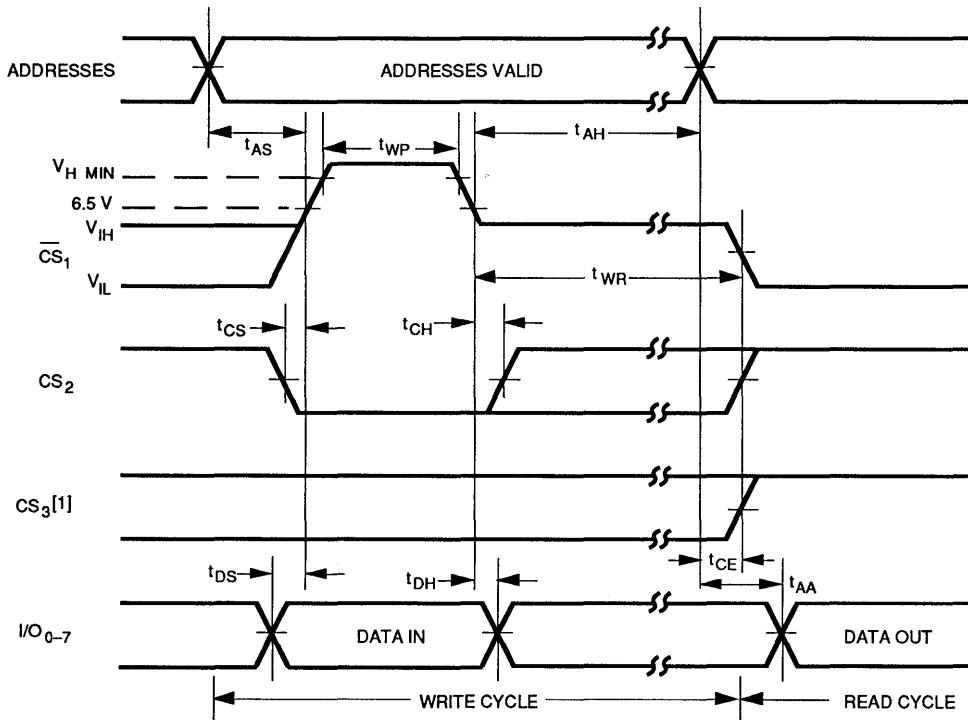
1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.
3. Transition is measured at steady state level -0.5 V or steady low level +0.5 V on the output from the 1.5 V level on the input.

AC Characteristics Write Operation (All Speeds)

(Over V_{CC} Range, $T_A = 25^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	36C16 36C32		Units
		Min.	Max.	
t_{WP}	Write Pulse Width	5	50	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		μs
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0.5		μs
t_{CS}	CS_2 Set-up Time	0		μs
t_{CH}	CS_2 Hold Time	0		μs
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	0		μs
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery		10	μs

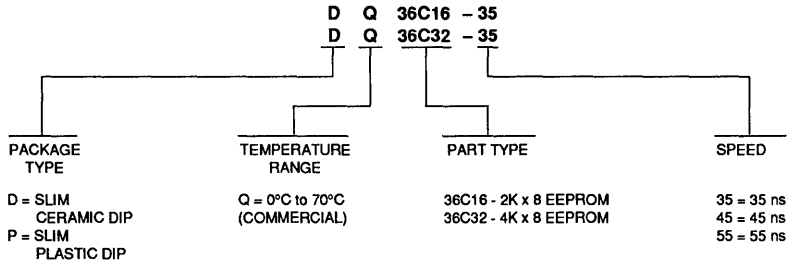
Write Cycle Timing



NOTE:

1. CS_3 is A_{11} on 36C32.

Ordering Information



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Features

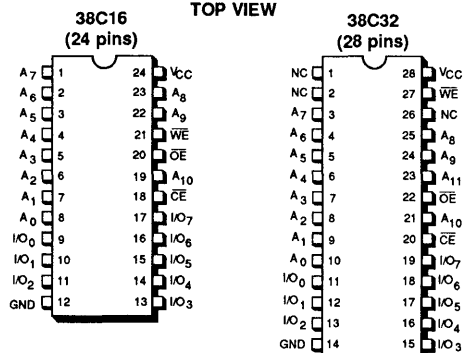
- **High Speed:**
 - 35 ns Maximum Access Time
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power:**
 - 350 mW
- **High Endurance:**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **On-Chip Timer and Latches**
 - Automatic Byte Erase Before Write
 - Fast Byte Write: 5 ms/Byte
- **High Speed Address/Data Latching**
- **50 ms Chip Erase**
- **5V ±10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **DATA Polling of All Data Bits 7**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**
 - 38C16: 2816A Pin Compatible
 - 38C32: 28C64 Pin Compatible
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available.**

Description

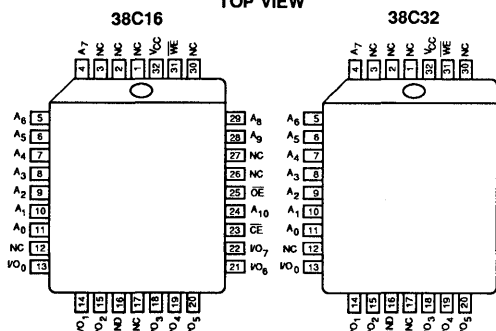
SEEQ's 38C16/32 are high speed 2Kx8/4Kx8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories (EEPROM), manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS process.

Pin Configuration

DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



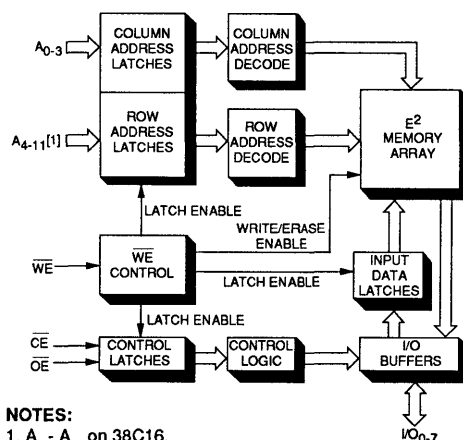
PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₃	ADDRESSES — COLUMN
A ₄ -A ₁₁	ROW ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Block Diagram



- NOTES:
1. A₁ - A₁₁ on 38C16.
2. NC — No connect.

The 38C16/32 are ideal for high speed applications which require non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte may be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte minimum. The high endurance is accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxyntride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability in applications where writes are frequent is increased because of the low endurance-failure rate of the Q Cell. The 35 ns maximum access time meets the requirements of many of today's high performance processors. The 38C16/32 have an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. DATA Polling can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. All inputs are TTL compatible for both write and read modes.

Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

Device Operation Operational Modes

MODE PIN	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	No Operation (High Z)
Chip Erase ⁽¹⁾	V_{IH}	V_H ⁽²⁾	V_{IH}	High Z

X: Any TTL level

The 38C16 and 38C32 are both available in CERAMIC DIP, PLASTIC DIP and PLCC packages 24 pin versions of both 38C16 and 38C32 intended for bipolar PROM replacement are also available (36C16/36C32). All parts are available in commercial as well as military temperature ranges.

Read

A read is started by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire

NOTES:

1. Chip erase is an optional mode.
2. V_H — High Voltage.

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the address, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Write

To write into a particular location, addresses must be valid and a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This initiates a write cycle. During a write cycle, all inputs except for data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last). Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{wp} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , which ever one occurred first). An automatic byte erase is performed before data is written.

DATA Polling

The EEPROM has a specified t_{wc} write cycle time of 5ms. The typical device has a write cycle time faster than the t_{wc} . DATA polling is a method to indicate the completion of a timed write cycle. During the internal write cycle, the complement of the data bit 7 is presented at output 7 when a read is performed. Once the write cycle is finished, the true data is presented at the outputs. A software routine can be used to "poll", i.e. read the outputs, for true or complemented data bit 7. The polling cycle specifications are the same as for a read cycle. During data polling, the addresses are don't care.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

Protection against false write during V_{CC} power up/down is provided through on chip circuitry. Writing is prevented under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{wl} .
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{wl} and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than those specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Range

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

All Inputs and Outputs

with Respect to Ground -3 V to +7 V D.C.

COMMENT: Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stressing only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	38C16 38C32
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	V _{CC} Active Current		80	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; Address Inputs = 20 MHz I/O = 0 mA
I _{SB}	Stand by V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$; All I/O Open; All Other Inputs TTL don't care;
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	0.1 V ≥ V _{IN} ≤ V _{CC} Max.
I _{OUT}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.5	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	V _{CC} + 1.5	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA, V _{CC} = V _{CC} Min.
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA, V _{CC} Min.
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	
V _{CL} ^[1]	Input Undershoot Voltage	-3		V	V _{IN} Undershoot Pulse Width < 10 ns

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

Capacitance^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and total $C_L = 30\text{ pF}$

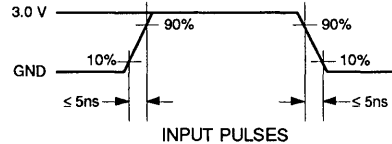
Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 5\text{ ns}$

Input Pulse Levels: 0 V to 3 V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1.5 V

Outputs 1.5 V



E.S.D. Characteristics

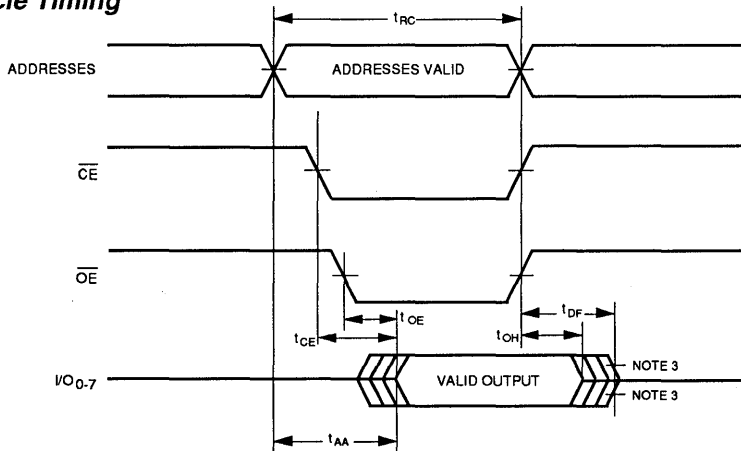
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		38C16-35		38C16-40		38C16-45		38C16-55			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	35		40		45		55		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		25		25		30		35	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		35		40		45		55	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		20		20		25		30	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable to Output Float not being Driven		15		15		25		30	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	\overline{CE} or $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.
3. Transition is measured at steady state level -0.5 V or steady state low level $+5.0\text{ V}$ on the output from the 1.5 V level on the input.

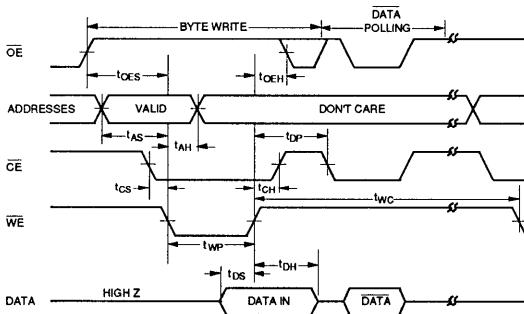
AC Characteristics Write Operation

(Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

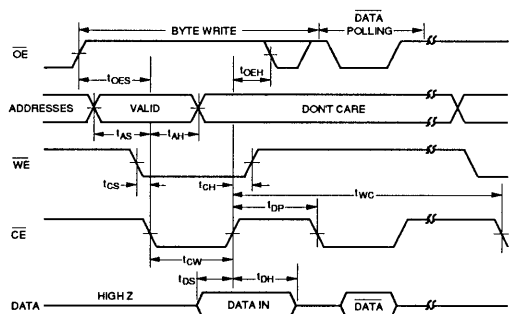
Symbol	Parameter	38C16-35 38C32-35		38C16-40 38C32-40		38C16-45 38C32-45		38C16-55 38C32-55		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		5		5		5		5	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	25		25		25		30		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{OE} Pulse Width	20		20		25		30		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	5		5		5		5		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	20		20		25		30		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	20		20		25		30		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{DP}	Time to \overline{DATA} Polling from Byte Latch		35		40		45		55	ns

Write Cycle Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



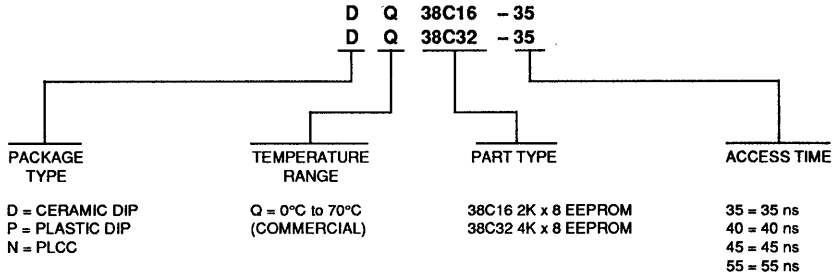
\overline{OE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



NOTES

1. Address hold time is with respect to falling edge of the control signal WE or CE.

Ordering Information



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Features

- **CMOS Technology**
- **Military Temperature Range**
- **Low Power Operation**
 - 70 mA Active Current
 - 2 mA Standby Current
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **64 Byte Page Mode . . . Fast Effective Write Time**
 - 80 μsec Average Byte Write Time
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
- **5V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Power Down Protection Circuitry**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**

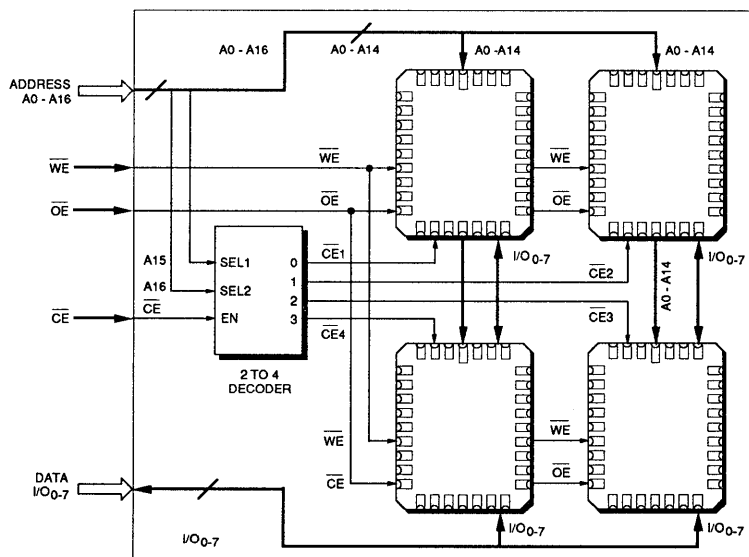
Description

SEEQ's MQ/ME28C010 is a CMOS 5V only, 128K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). The MQ/ME28C010 consists of 4 28C256 (32K x 8) CMOS EEPROMs and a 2 to 4 line decoder in LCC packages, mounted on and interconnected on a ceramic substrate. The MQ/ME28C010 is available in a 32 pin module package and is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability.

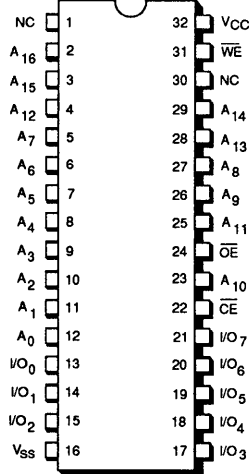
Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₁₆	ADDRESSES
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



MQ/ME28C010

The MQ/ME28C010 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. The MQ/ME28C010's write cycle time is 10 ms maximum. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The DATA Polling feature of the MQ/ME28C010 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Data retention is greater than 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are four operational modes (see Table 1); only TTL inputs are required. Write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the forementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V _{IH}	High Z or D _{OUT}
	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z or D _{OUT}

X: any CMOS/TTL level

Reads

A read is typically accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and input data latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, addresses must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with Output Enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last.)

Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred first). An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

The MQ/ME28C010 can write both bytes and blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the MQ/ME28C010 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data set up and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the control pin throughout the rest of this document. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be loaded randomly into the MQ/ME28C010. Address lines A15 and A16 must be held valid during the entire page load cycle. The part latches row addresses, A6-A14 during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal (assuming \overline{WE} control write cycle) and are ignored after that until the end of the write cycle. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to write into different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses along with \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{WP} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the MQ/ME28C010 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal if a write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no more write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BL}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time, which takes a maxi-

imum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional load attempts. The part can be now read to determine the end of write cycle ($\overline{\text{DATA}}$ Polling). A 160 μs maximum effective byte write time can be achieved if the page is fully utilized.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time, (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the MQ/ME28C010 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be 'stretched' by maintaining $\overline{\text{WE}}$ low, assuming a write enable controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs ($\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$, keeping this signal low will inhibit the page load timer. When $\overline{\text{WE}}$ returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In $\overline{\text{CE}}$ controlled write the same is true, with $\overline{\text{CE}}$ holding the timer reset instead of $\overline{\text{WE}}$.

Data Polling

The MQ/ME28C010 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual

end point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the MQ/ME28C010 is still writing, the device will present the Ones-complement of the last data byte written. When the MQ/ME28C010 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly. A $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read should not be done until a minimum of t_{LP} microseconds after the last byte is written. Timing for a $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{LP} specifications have been met.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{WI} V.
2. A high to low Write Enable ($\overline{\text{WE}}$) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} V and V_{CC} with $\overline{\text{CE}}$ low and $\overline{\text{OE}}$ high.

Writing will also be inhibited when $\overline{\text{WE}}$, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

All Input or Output Voltages

with Respect to V_{SS} + 6 V to - 0.5V

**COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.*

Recommended Operating Conditions

	ME28C010	MQ28C010
Temperature Range (Ambient)	-55°C to 85°C	0°C to 70°C
V_{CC} Power Supply	5V \pm 10%	5V \pm 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance ⁽⁴⁾	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 833 Test Method 1033
K		1,000		
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 833 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current		70	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O = 0 ma; Addr = 5 MHz
I_{SB1}	Standby V_{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		10	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O = 0 ma;
I_{SB2}	Standby V_{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.2$; A15, A16 = $V_{CC} - 0.2$ Other Inputs = V_{IH} All I/O = 0 ma
$I_{IL}^{(2)}$	Input Leakage Current		5	μ A	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
$I_{OL}^{(3)}$	Output Leakage Current		25	μ A	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μ A
$V_{WI}^{(1)}$	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.
4. Endurance can be specified as an option to be 1000 or 10000 cycles/byte minimum for ME28C010 and is 1000 cycles/byte minimum for MQ28C010.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	30 pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	40 pF	$V_{IO} = 0V$

AC Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

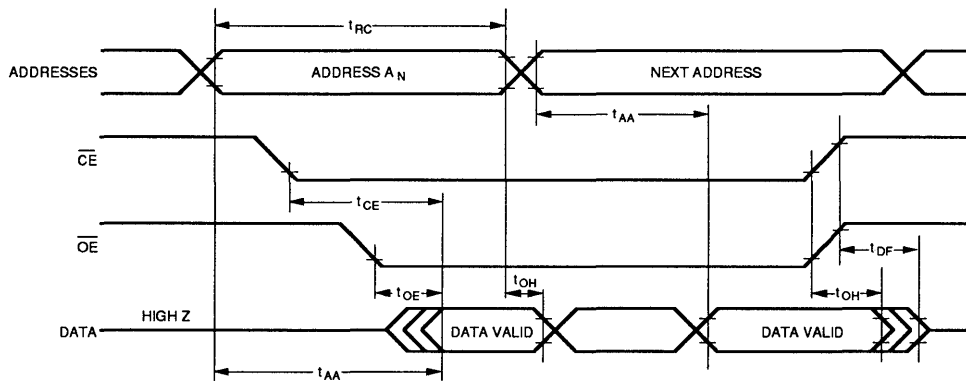
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$> 1000\text{ V}$.	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		MQ28C010-250 ME28C010-250		MQ28C010-300 ME28C010-300		MQ28C010-350 ME28C010-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		150		150		150	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to Output in Hi-Z	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

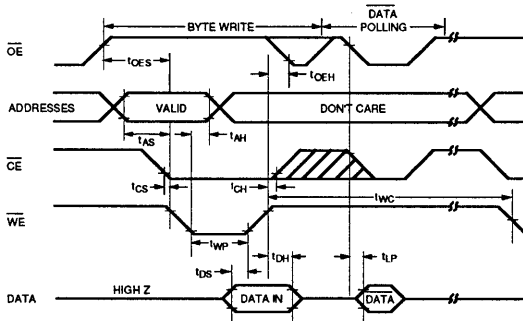
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

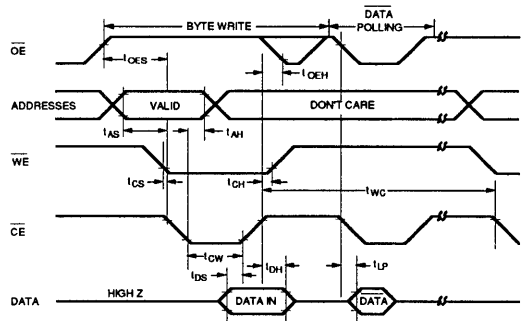
Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		MQ28C010-250 ME28C010-250		MQ28C010-300 ME28C010-300		MQ28C010-350 ME28C010-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{OE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		1		1		1	ms

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



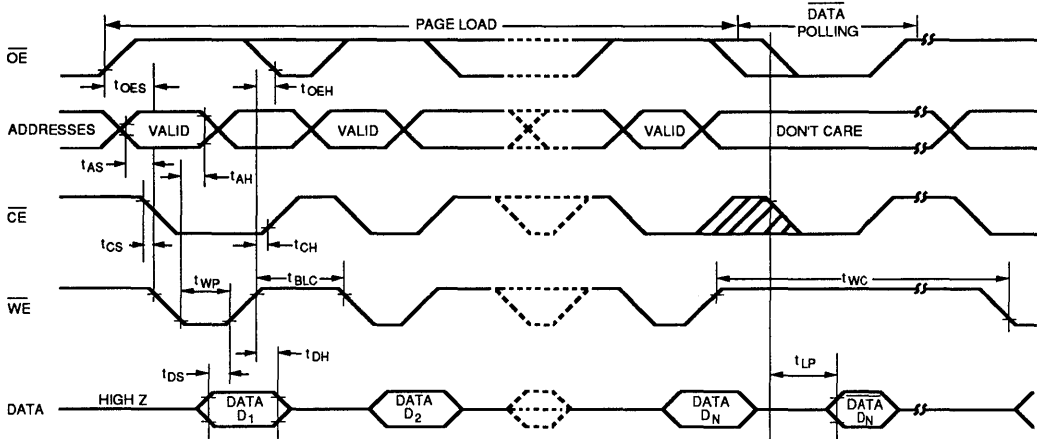
\overline{OE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



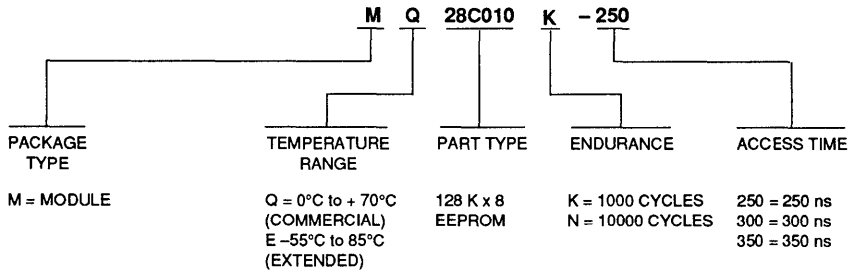
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information

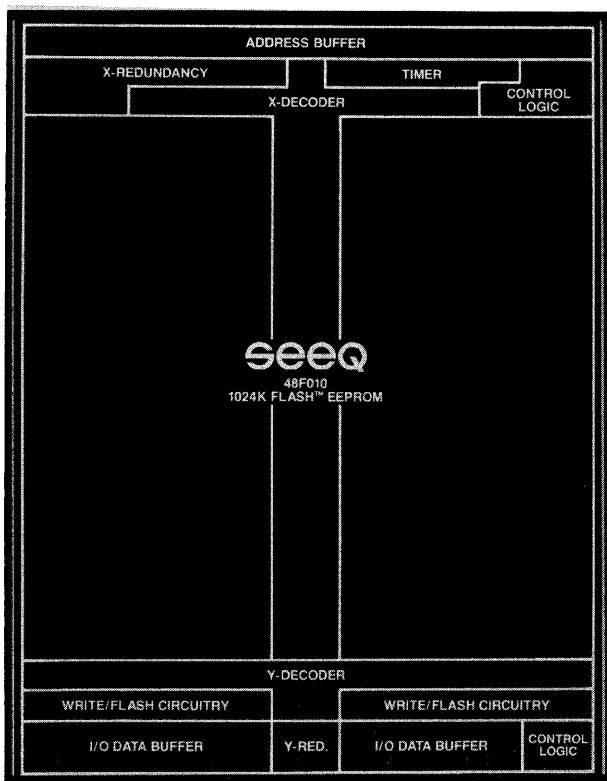


2

FLASH

SEEQ TECHNOLOGY FLASH EEPROM ALTERNATE SOURCE DIRECTORY

Alternate Manufacturer	Part #	Configuration	Functionally Equivalent
INTEL	D28F512	64K X 8	48F512
INTEL	D28F010	128K X 8	48F010
NATIONAL	MC48F512	64K X 8	48F512
NATIONAL	MC48F010	128K X 8	48F010

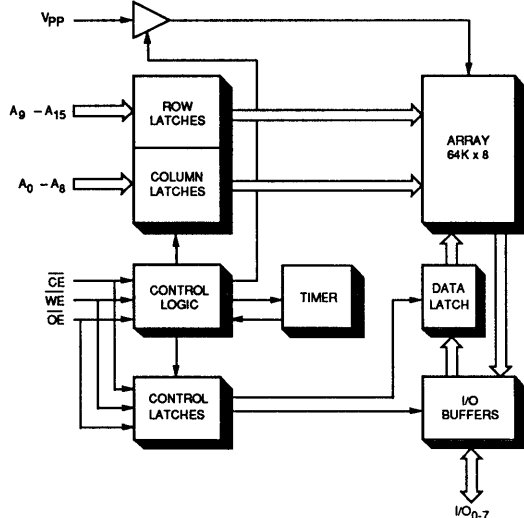


1024K Flash EEPROM

Features

- 64K Byte Flash Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- Low Power CMOS Process
- Flash EPROM Cell Technology
- Fast Byte Write: 225 μ s max
- Ideal for Low-Cost Program Storage Applications
 - In-Circuit Alterable
 - 100 Program/Erase Cycles
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- Pinouts Upward Compatible Thru 2 Megabit Densities
- JEDEC Standard Byte Wide Pinout
 - 32 Pin PLCC
 - 32 Pin Dip
- Silicon Signature®

Block Diagram

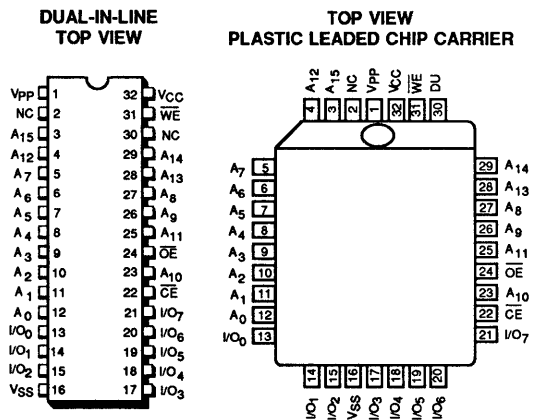


FLASH

Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₈	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₉ -A ₁₅	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE
D.U.	DON'T USE

Pin Configuration



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

Description

The 47F512 is a 512K bit CMOS Flash EPROM organized as 64K x 8 bits. The 47F512 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs with the in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of full featured EEPROMs. SEEQ's patented split gate Flash EPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

The 47F512's fast electrical erase and 0.2 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the 47F512 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

On chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase cycles have been initiated. Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written and erased, is specified at 100 cycles. Electrical erase allows the 47F512 to be packaged in a wide range of windowless plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{15}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the 47F512 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later. While data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. The write enable input is noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable pins must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed

from a 0 to a 1, the 47F512 must first be erased via chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

The 47F512 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{wc} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 3 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Chip Erase

Chip Erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The 47F512 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

The chip erase select is activated by initiating a write cycle with the V_{pp} pin at V_{IH} or lower. During the chip erase select, address and data lines can be at any TTL level. Following a chip erase select, the 47F512 will start chip erase if all data inputs are "FF", $V_{pp} = V_p$ and a write cycle initiated. After 20 loops, a device erase verify is performed to insure all bytes = "FF". After erase, the V_{pp} pin can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage.

Refer to page 8 for chip erase timing diagram and figure 2 for the erase algorithm.

Power Up/Down Protection

This device contains a sense circuit which disables internal erase and write operations when V_{cc} is below 3.5 volts. In addition, erases and writes are prevented when any control input (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) is in the wrong state for writing /erasing (see mode table).

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{pp} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification for the V_{pp} pin which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent device damage may result. To minimize switching

¹Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

transients on this pin, we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the 47F512 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature

contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_9 to 12 ± 0.5 volts and bringing all other address inputs, plus chip enable, and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_0 .

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 47F512	V_{IH}	1A

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{0-15}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +125°C

Under Bias -10°C to +85°C

All Inputs except V_{PP} and outputs with respect to V_{SS} +7 V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} and A_9 with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

E.S.D. Characteristics*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

* Characterization data — not tested.

Operating Conditions

47F512	
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read)	0°C to 70°C
Temperature Range (Write/Erase)	25°C ± 5°C

Capacitance * T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

* This parameter is measured only for initial qualifications and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

DC Operating Characteristics Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition
		Min.	Max.	Unit	
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1 V to V _{CC}
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	12.50	13.00	V	
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V	
I _{PP}	V _P Current				
	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
	Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
	Byte Write		30	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
	Chip Erase		60	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		400	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ min.
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} - 1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA

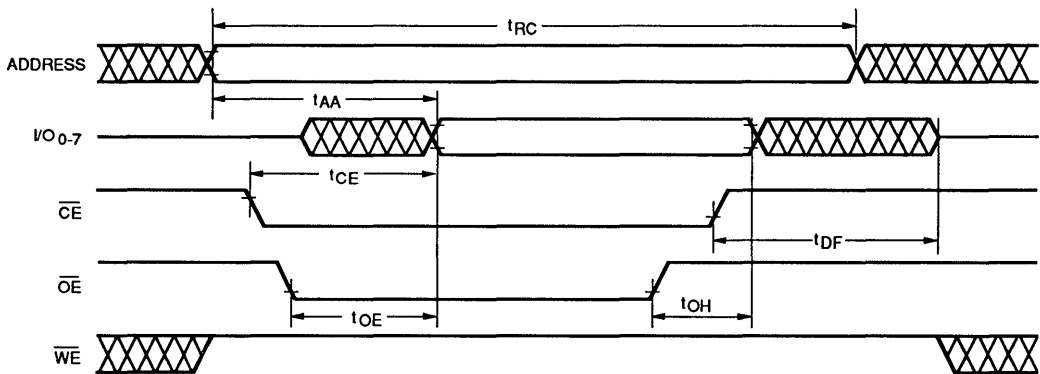
FLASH

READ
AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and Temperature Range)

Symbol	Parameter	47F512 -200		47F512 -250		47F512 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{OE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	47F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Byte Write Timing

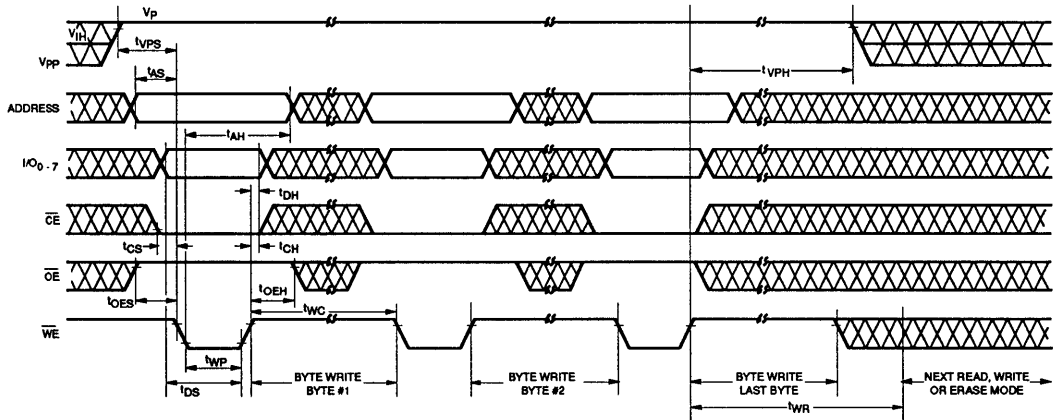
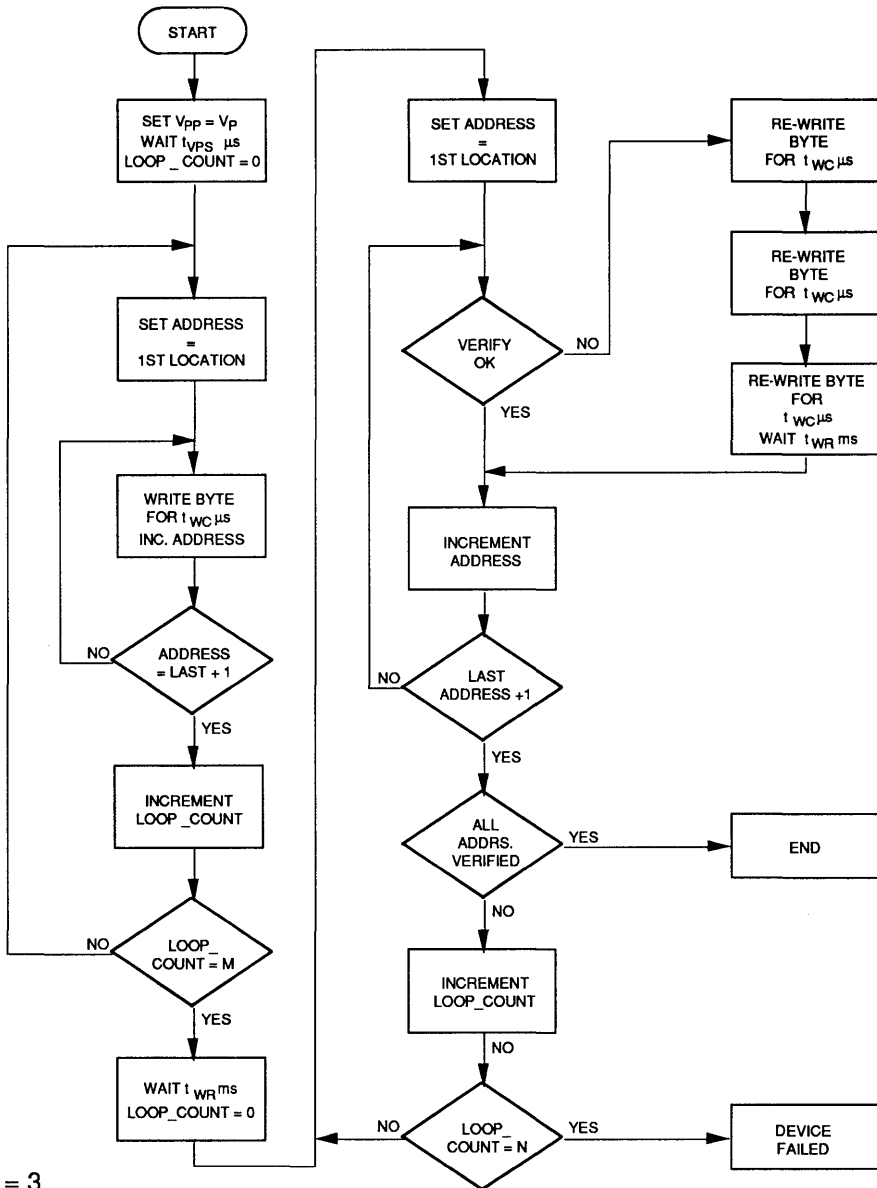


Figure 1
47F512 Write Algorithm



M = 3
N = 5

FLASH

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	47F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

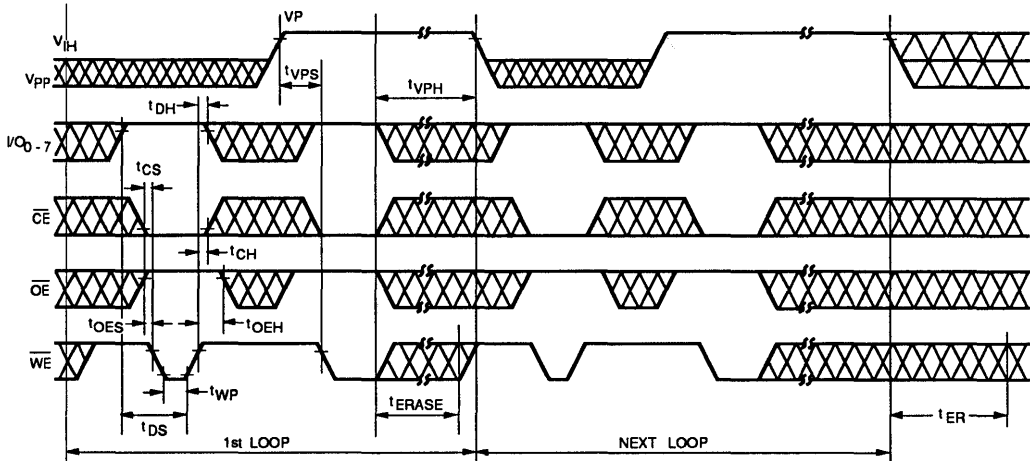
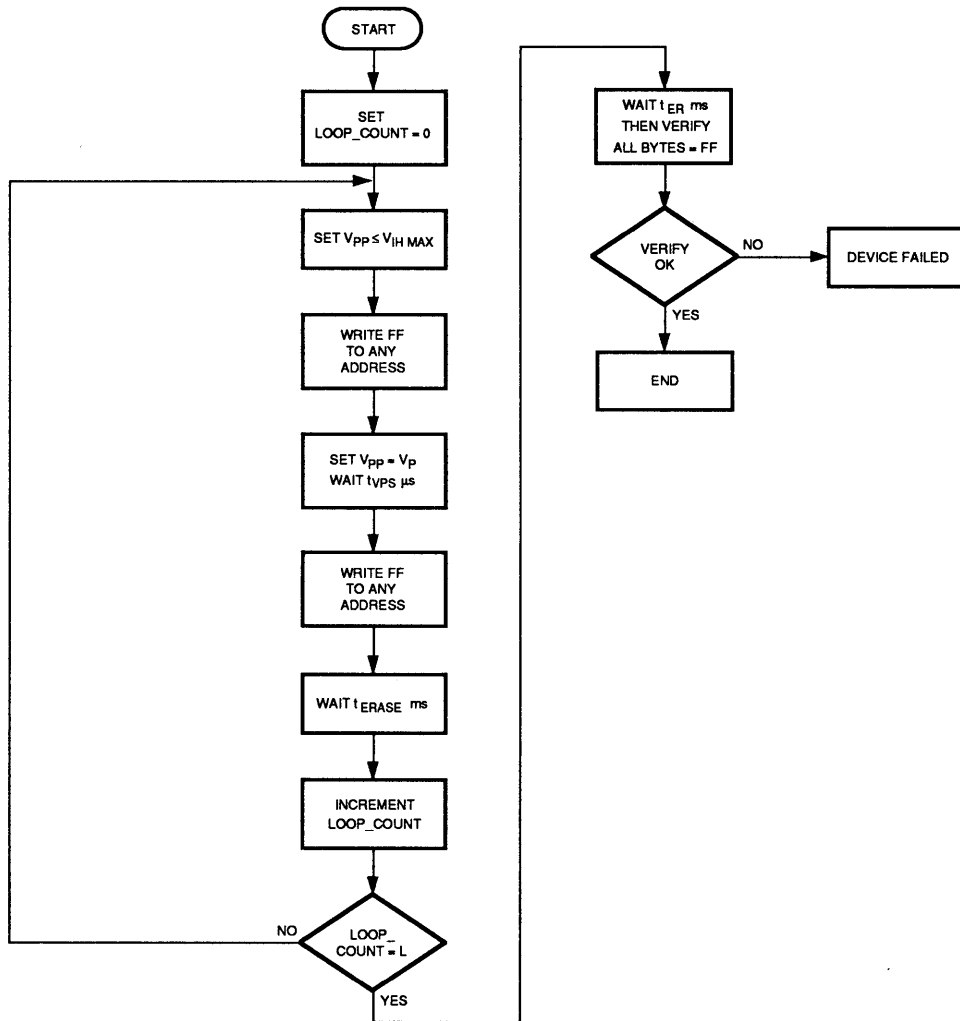


Figure 2
47F512 Chip Erase Algorithm



L = 20

FLASH

Ordering Information

<u>D</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>47F512</u>	<u>- 200</u>
Package Type	Temperature Range (READ)	Device	Access Time
D = Ceramic Dip P = Plastic Dip N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	Q = 0 to 70° C	64K x 8 Flash EPROM	200 = 200 ns 250 = 250 ns 300 = 300 ns

Features

- 64K Byte Flash Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- Low Power CMOS Process
- Electrical Byte Write and Chip/Sector Erase
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- Fast Read Access Time
- Single High Voltage for Writing and Erasing
- Flash EEPROM Cell Technology
- Ideal for Low-Cost Program and Data Storage
 - Minimum 100 Cycle Endurance
 - Optional 1000 Cycle Endurance Screening
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- 5 V ± 10% V_{CC}, 0°C to +70°C Temperature Range
- Silicon Signature®
- JEDEC Standard Byte Wide Pinout
 - 32 Pin DIP
 - 32 Pin J-Bend Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier

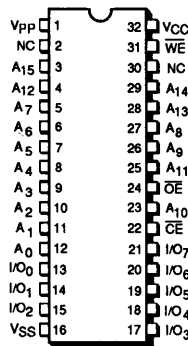
Description

The 48F512 is a 512Kbit CMOS FLASH EEPROM organized as 64K x 8 bits. SEEQ's 48F512 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs, with the electrical erase, in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of EEPROMs.

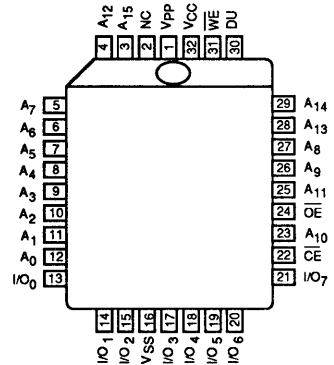
SEEQ's patented split gate FLASH EEPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

Pin Configuration

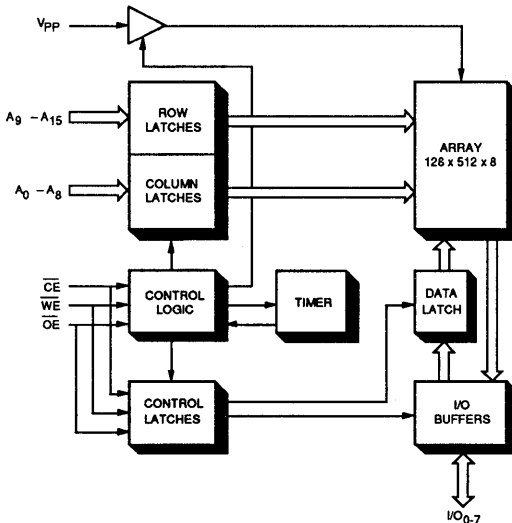
DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



TOP VIEW
PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₈	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₉ -A ₁₅	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE
D.U.	DON'T USE

Silicon Signature is a registered trademarks of SEEQ Technology.

The 48F512's fast electrical erase and 0.5 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the 48F512 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

SEEQ's FLASH memories provide users with the flexibility to alter code in all or small sections of the memory array. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors, with each sector containing 512 bytes. Each sector can be individually erased, or the chip can be bulk erased before reprogramming.

On-chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase/read cycles have been initiated.

Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written, is specified at 100 cycles with an optional screen for 1000 cycles available. Electrical write/erase capability allows the 48F512 to accommodate a wide range of plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{15}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the 48F512 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later, while data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. All control pins are noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Sector Erase

Sector erase changes all bits in a sector of the array to a logical one. It requires that the V_{pp} pin be brought to a high voltage and a write cycle performed. The sector to be erased is defined by address inputs A_0 through A_{15} . The data inputs must be all ones to begin the erase. Following

a write of 'FF', the part will wait for time t_{ABORT} to allow aborting the erase by writing again. This permits recovering from an unintentional sector erase if, for example, in loading a block of data a byte of 'FF' was written. After the t_{ABORT} delay, the sector erase will begin. The erase is accomplished by following the erase algorithm in figure 2. V_{pp} can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage after the erase.

Chip Erase

Chip erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The 48F512 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the byte must first be erase via sector or chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

Data is organized in the 48F512 in a group of bytes called a sector. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors of 512 bytes each. Individual bytes are written as part of a sector write operation. Sectors need not be written separately; the entire device or any combination of sectors can be written using the write algorithm.

The 48F512 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{wc} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 7 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Because bytes can only be written as part of a sector write, if data is to be added to a partially written sector or one or more bytes in a sector must be changed, the contents of the sectors must first be read into system RAM; the bytes can then be added to the block of data in RAM and the sector written using the sector write algorithm.

¹ Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

Power Up/Down Protection

This device contains a V_{CC} sense circuit which disables internal erase and write operations when V_{CC} is below 3.5 volts. In addition, erases and writes are prevented when any control input (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) is in the wrong state for writing or erasing (see mode table).

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{PP} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent device damage

may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the 48F512 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 48F512	V_{IH}	1A

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_0 to 12 ± 0.5 V and bringing all other address inputs, plus chip enable, and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_0 .

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{2-15}	A_{0-8}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	X	'FF'
Block Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +125°C

Under Bias -10°C to +85°C

All Inputs except V_{PP} and

outputs with Respect to V_{SS} +7 V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} pin with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

E.S.D. Characteristics^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

Note: Characterization data — not tested.

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	48F512
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

Capacitance^[2] T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

Note 2: This parameter is only sampled and not 100% tested.

DC Operating Characteristics Over the V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	11.4	13	V		
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Byte Write		30	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Chip Erase Sector Erase		60 10	mA	V _{PP} = V _P V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		100	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ min.}$	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} -1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

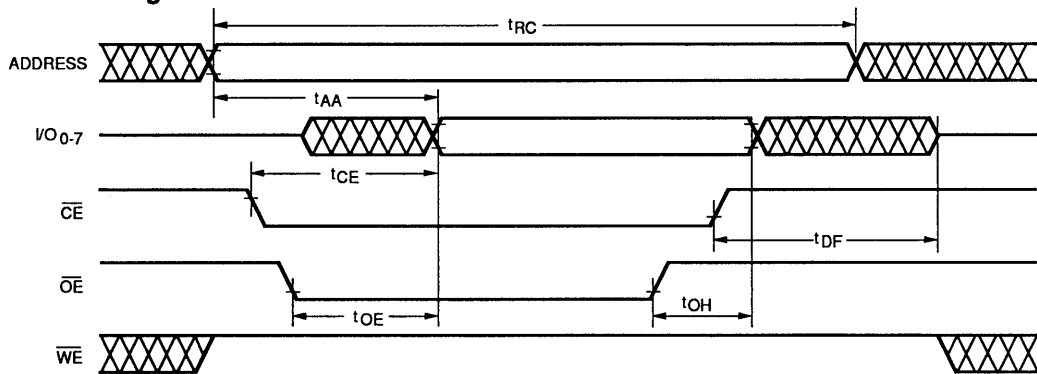
READ

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F512 -200		48F512 -250		48F512 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$

Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$

Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1V and 2V

Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Byte Write Timing

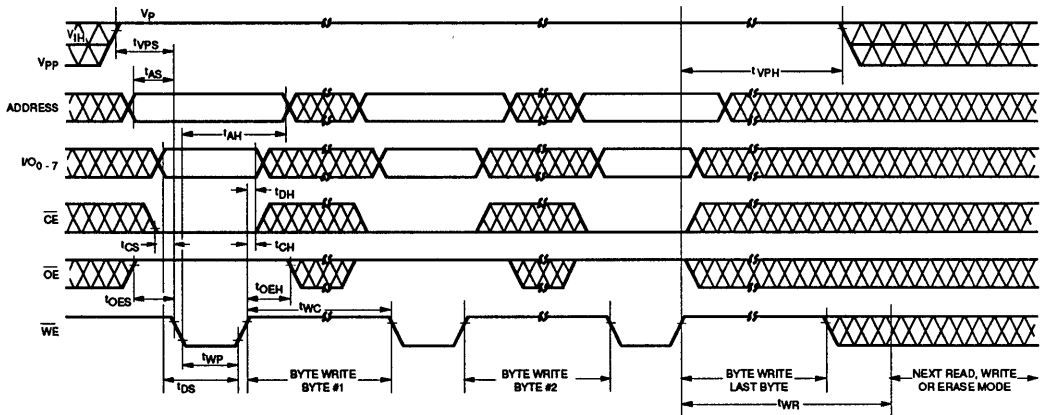
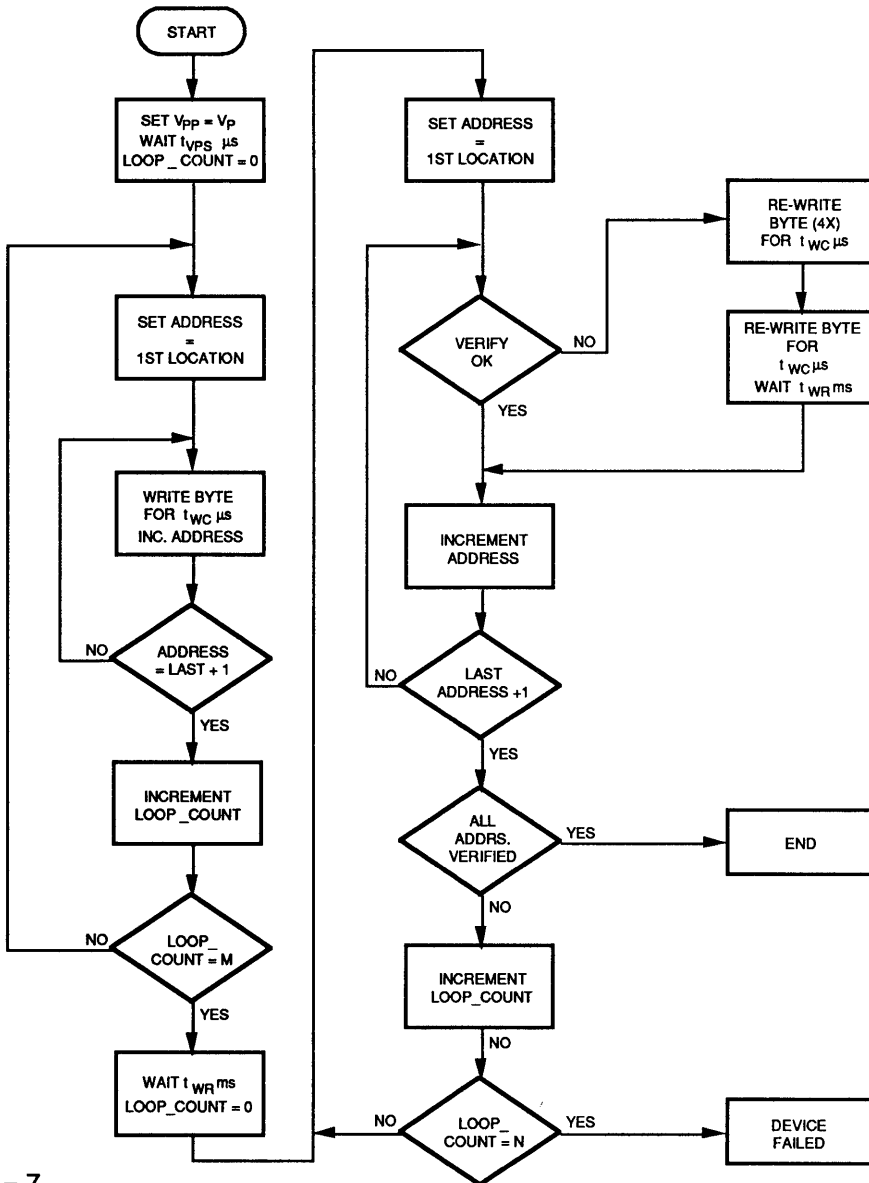


Figure 1
48F512 Write Algorithm



M = 7
N = 6

FLASH

Sector Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μ s
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEh}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Sector Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ABORT}	Sector Erase Delay		250	μ s
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Sector Erase Timing

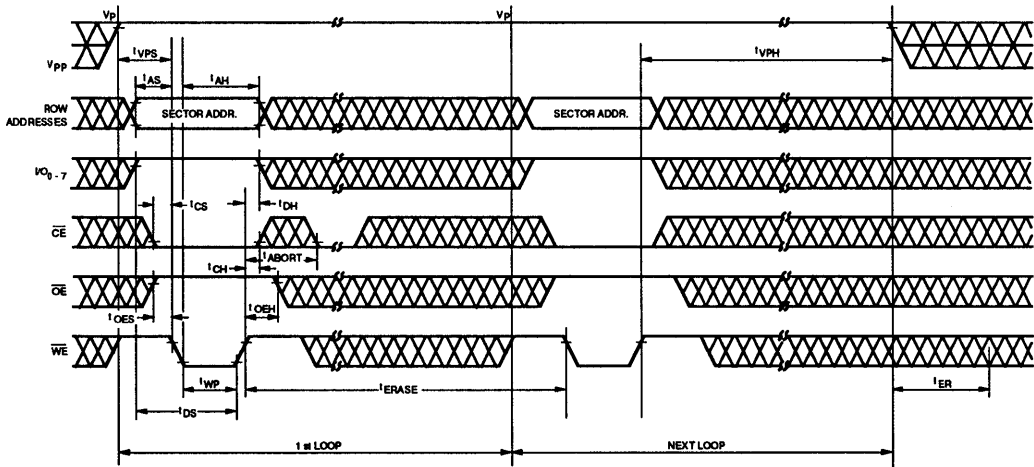
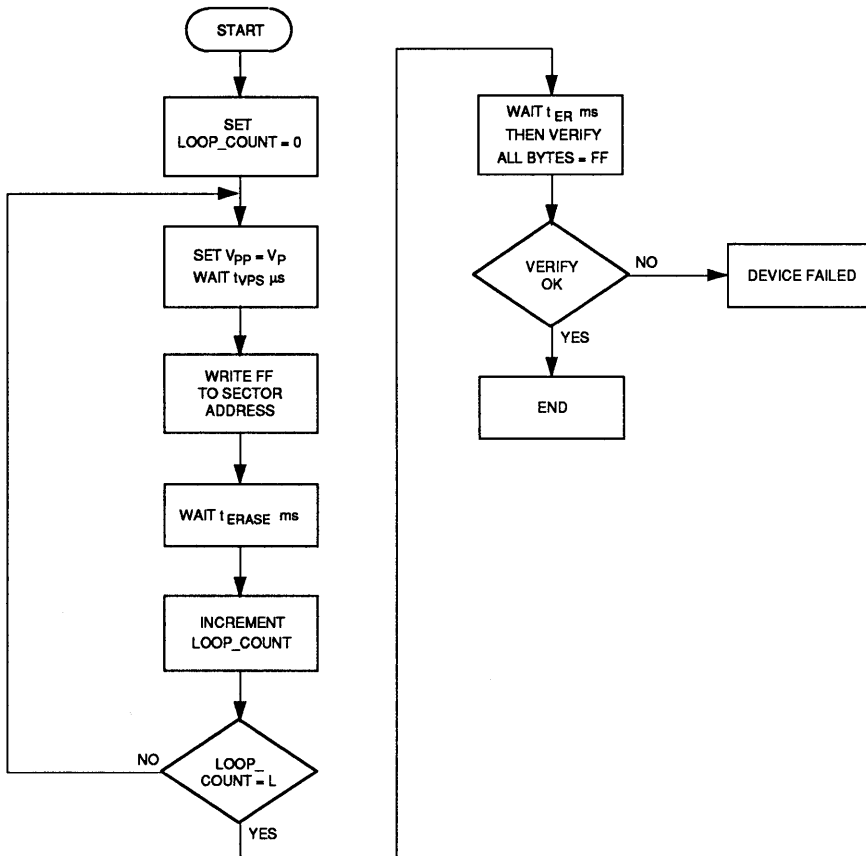


Figure 2
48F512 Sector Erase Algorithm



L = 24

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μ s
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

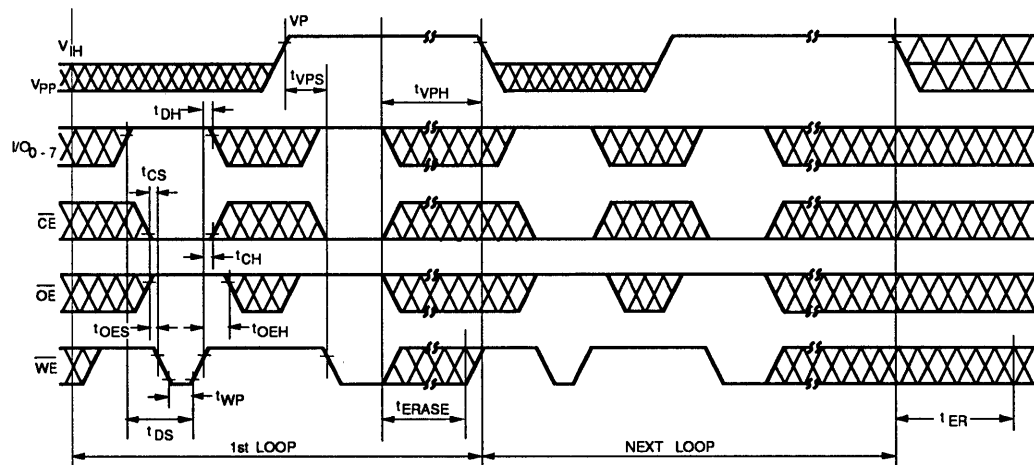
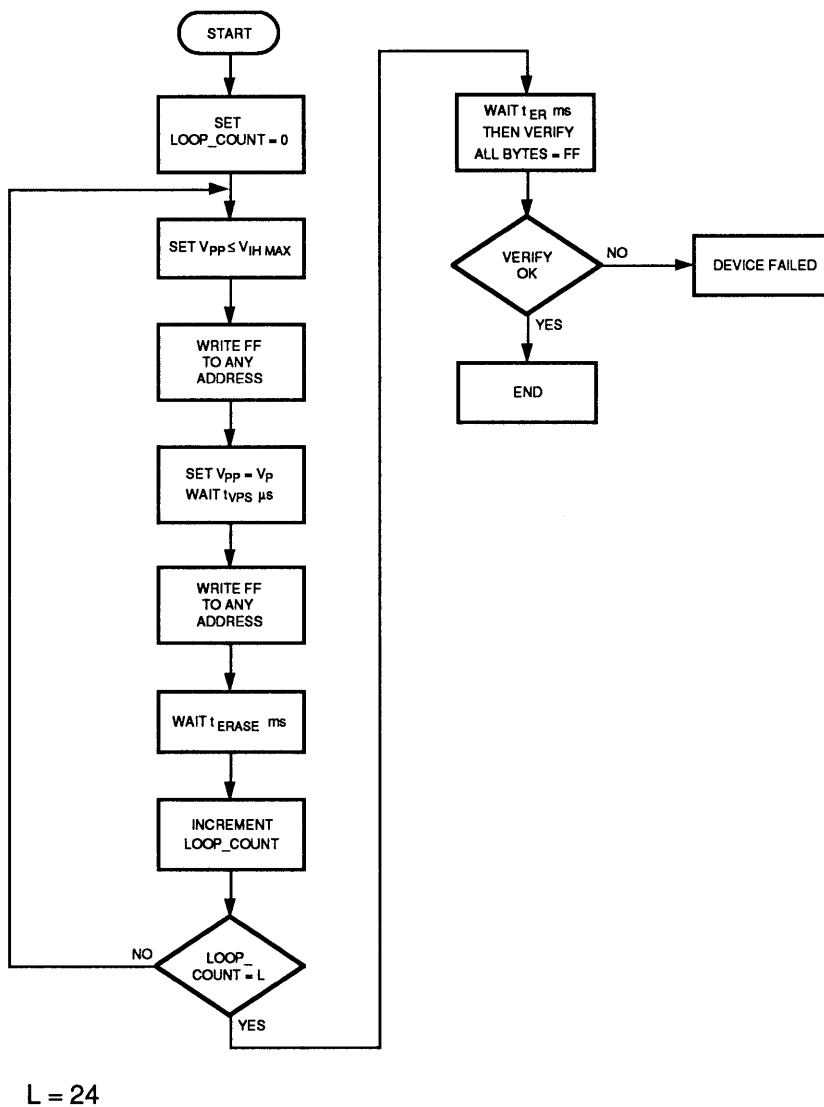


Figure 3
48F512 Chip Erase Algorithm



FLASH

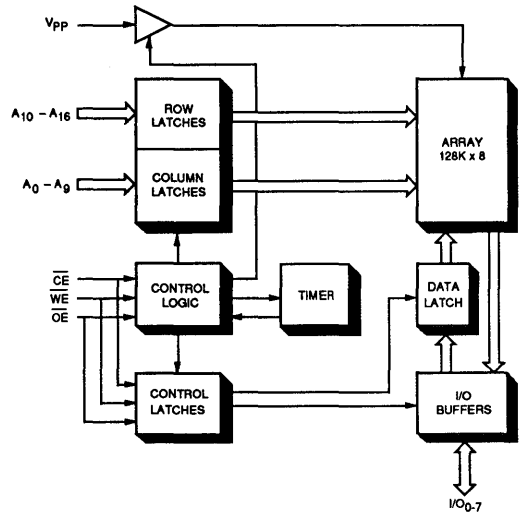
Ordering Information

D	Q	48F512	K	- 200
Package Type	Temperature Range	Device	Endurance	Access Time
D = Ceramic Dip P = Plastic Dip N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	Q = 0 to 70° C	64K x 8 FLASH EEPROM	BLANK = 100 K = 1000	200 = 200 ns 250 = 250 ns 300 = 300 ns

Features

- 128K Byte Flash Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- Low Power CMOS Process
- Flash EPROM Cell Technology
- Fast Byte Write: 225 μ s max
- Ideal for Low-Cost Program Storage Applications
 - In-Circuit Alterable
 - 100 Program/Erase Cycles
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- Pinouts Upward Compatible Thru 2 Megabit Densities
- JEDEC Standard Byte Wide Pinout
 - 32 Pin PLCC
 - 32 Pin Dip
- Silicon Signature®

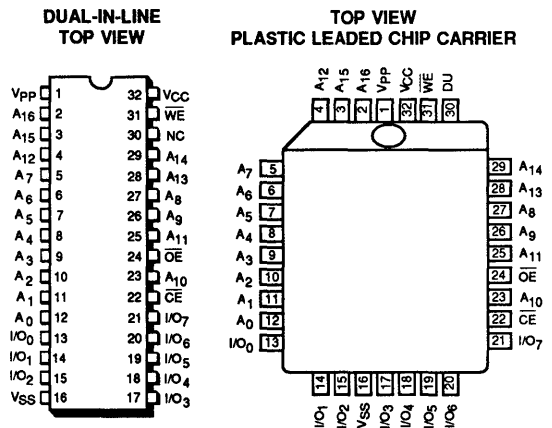
Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₉	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₁₀ -A ₁₆	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE
D.U.	DON'T USE

Pin Configuration



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

Description

The 47F010 is a 1024K bit CMOS Flash EPROM organized as 128Kx8 bits. The 47F010 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs with the in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of full featured EEPROMs. SEEQ's patented split gate Flash EPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

The 47F010's fast electrical erase and 0.2 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the 47F010 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

On chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase cycles have been initiated. Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written and erased, is specified at 100 cycles. Electrical erase allows the 47F010 to be packaged in a wide range of windowless plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{16}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the 47F010 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs, permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later. While data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. The write enable input is noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable pins must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can

be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the 47F010 must first be erased via chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

The 47F010 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF" bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{wc} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 3 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Chip Erase

Chip Erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The 47F010 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

The chip erase select is activated by initiating a write cycle with the V_{pp} pin at V_{IH} or lower. During the chip erase select, address and data lines can be at any TTL level. Following a chip erase select, the 47F010 will start chip erase if all data inputs are "FF", $V_{pp} = V_p$ and a write cycle initiated. After 20 loops, a device erase verify is performed to insure all bytes = "FF". After erase, the V_{pp} pin can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage.

Refer to page 8 for chip erase timing diagram and figure 2 for the erase algorithm.

Power Up/Down Protection

This device contains a sense circuit which disables internal erase and write operations when V_{cc} is below 3.5 volts. In addition, erases and writes are prevented when any control input (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) is in the wrong state for writing/erasing (see mode table).

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{pp} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification for the V_{pp}

¹ Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

pin which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent device damage may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin, we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the 47F010 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_9 to 12 ± 0.5 volts and bringing all other address inputs, plus chip enable, and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_9 .

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 47F010	V_{IH}	1C

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{0-16}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +125°C

Under Bias -10°C to +85°C

All Inputs except V_{PP} and outputs with respect to V_{SS} +7 V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} and A_9 with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

E.S.D. Characteristics*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

* Characterization data — not tested.

Operating Conditions

	47F010
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read)	0°C to 70°C
Temperature Range (Write/Erase)	25°C ± 5°C

Capacitance * T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

* This parameter is measured only for initial qualifications and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

DC Operating Characteristics Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1 V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	12.50	13.00	V		
V _{PR}	V _{pp} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Byte Write		30	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Chip Erase		60	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		400	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ min.}$	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} - 1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

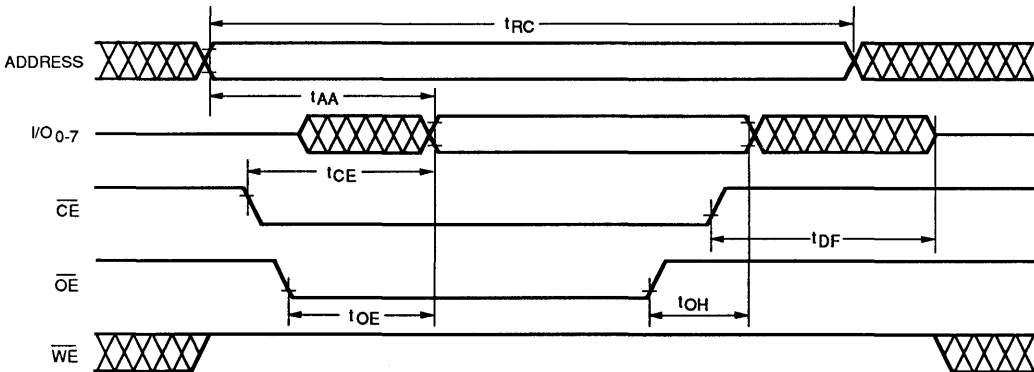
READ

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and Temperature Range)

Symbol	Parameter	47F010 -200		47F010 -250		47F010 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	47F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Byte Write Timing

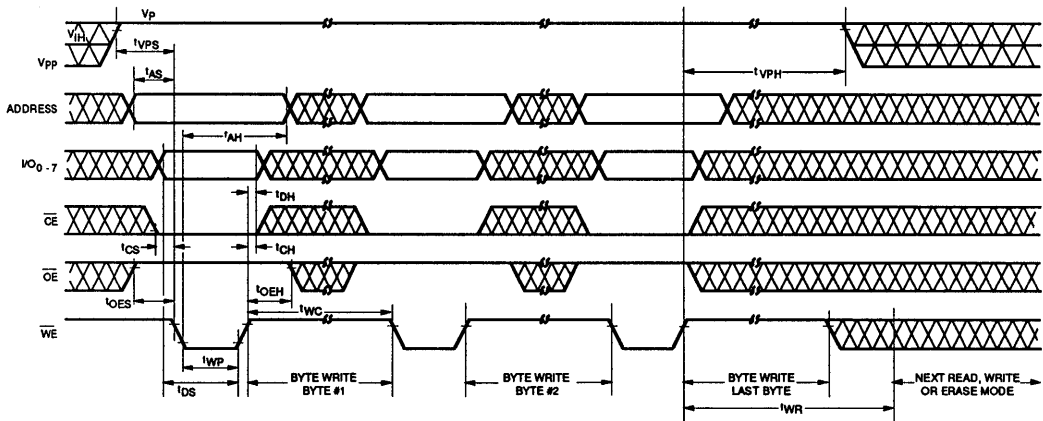
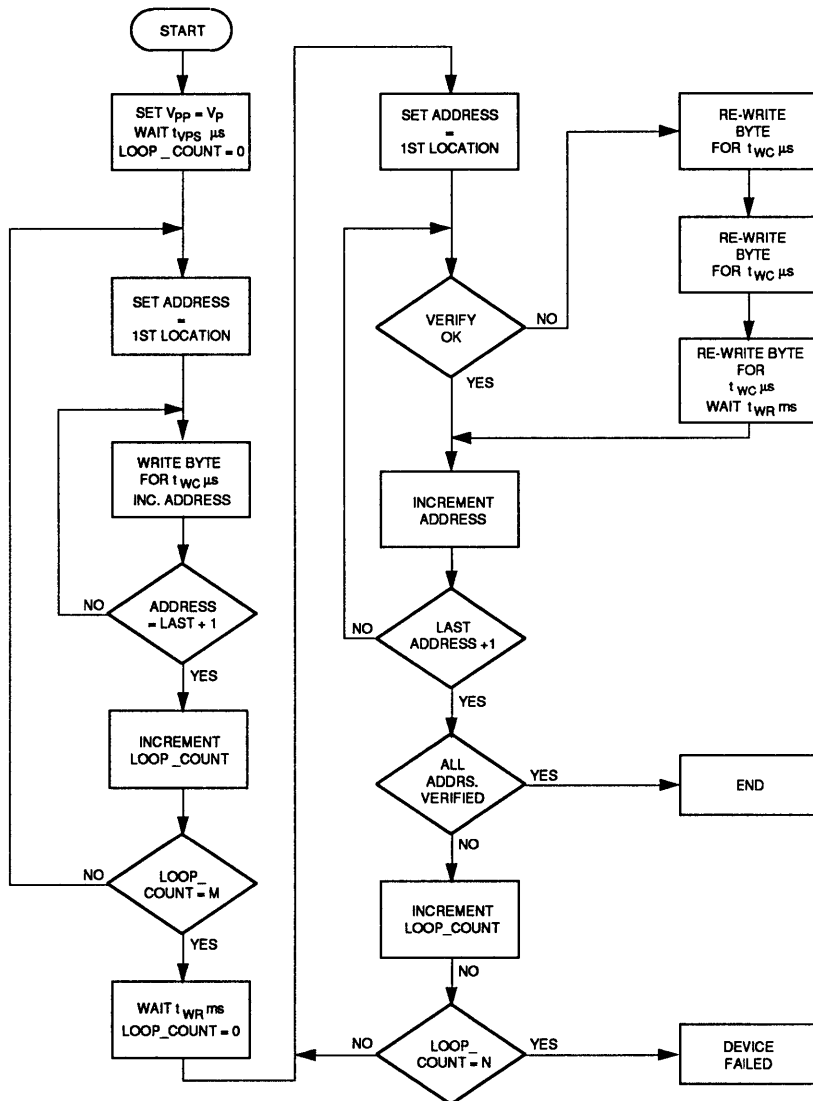


Figure 1
47F010 Write Algorithm



M = 3
N = 5

FLASH

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	47F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

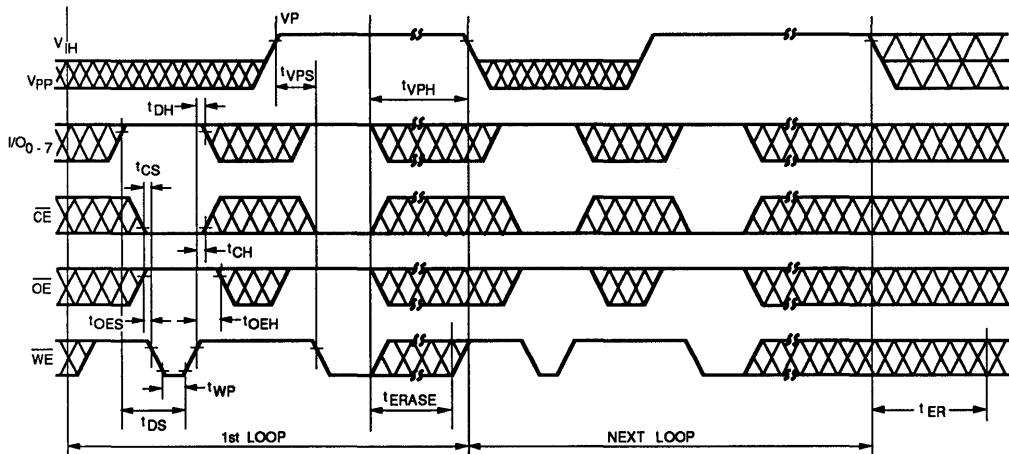
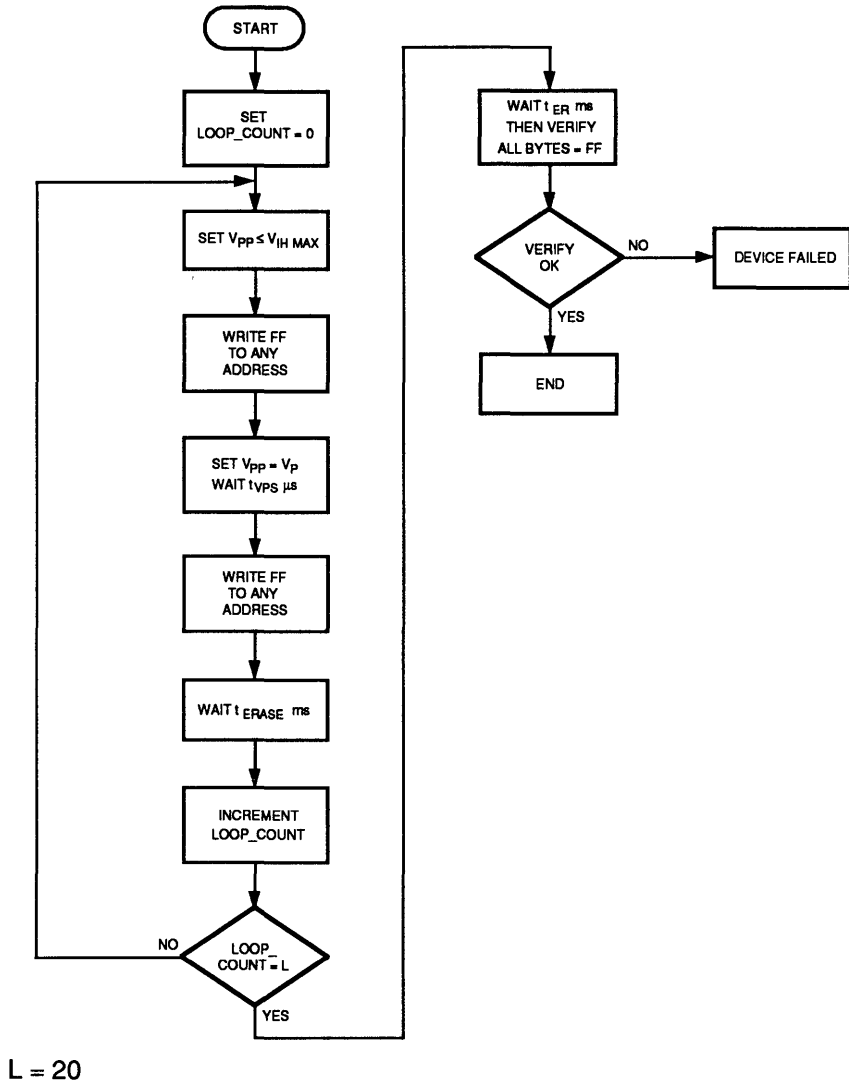


Figure 2
47F010 Chip Erase Algorithm



FLASH

Ordering Information

<u>D</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>47F010</u>	<u>- 200</u>
Package Type	Temperature Range (READ)	Device	Access Time
D = Ceramic Dip P = Plastic Dip N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	Q = 0 to 70° C	128K x 8 Flash EPROM	200 = 200 ns 250 = 250 ns 300 = 300 ns

Features

- 128K Byte Flash Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- Low Power CMOS Process
- Electrical Byte Write and Chip/Sector Erase
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- Fast Read Access Time
- Single High Voltage for Writing and Erasing
- Flash EEPROM Cell Technology
- Ideal for Low-Cost Program and Data Storage
 - Minimum 100 Cycle Endurance
 - Optional 1000 Cycle Endurance Screening
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- $5V \pm 10\% V_{CC}$, $0^\circ C$ to $+70^\circ C$ Temperature Range
- Silicon Signature®
- JEDEC Standard Byte Wide Pinout
 - 32 Pin DIP
 - 32 Pin J-Bend Plastic Ledged Chip Carrier

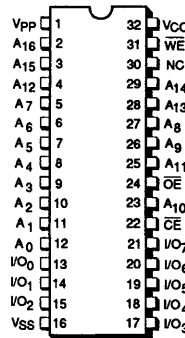
Description

The 48F010 is a 1024K bit CMOS FLASH EEPROM organized as 128K x 8 bits. SEEQ's 48F010 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs, with the electrical erase, in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of EEPROMs.

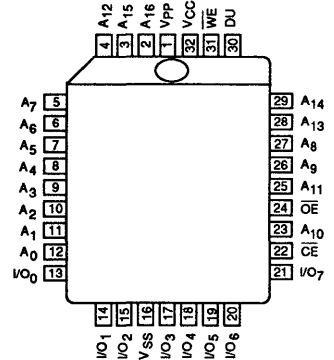
SEEQ's patented split gate FLASH EEPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

Pin Configuration

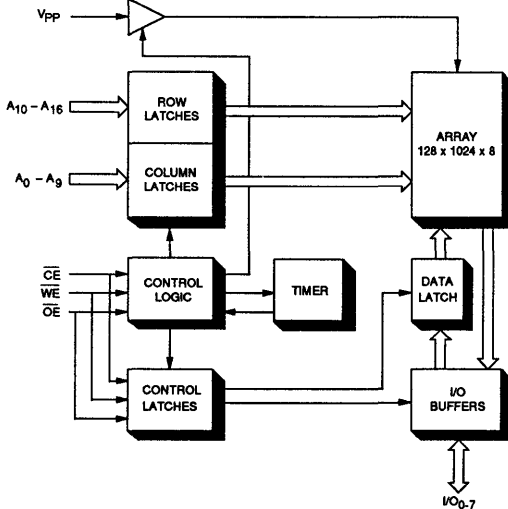
DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



TOP VIEW
PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A_0-A_9	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
$A_{10}-A_{16}$	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
IO_{0-7}	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V_{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE
D.U.	DON'T USE

Silicon Signature is a registered trademarks of SEEQ Technology.

48F010

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

The 48F010's fast electrical erase and 0.5 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the 48F010 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

SEEQ's FLASH memories provide users with the flexibility to alter code in all or small sections of the memory array. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors, with each sector containing 1024 bytes. Each sector can be individually erased, or the chip can be bulk erased before reprogramming.

On-chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase/read cycles have been initiated.

Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written, is specified at 100 cycles with an optional screen for 1000 cycles available. Electrical write/erase capability allows the 48F010 to accommodate a wide range of plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{16}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{PP} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the 48F010 can only be accomplished when $V_{PP} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later, while data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. All control pins are noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Sector Erase

Sector erase changes all bits in a sector of the array to a logical one. It requires that the V_{PP} pin be brought to a high voltage and a write cycle performed. The sector to be erased is defined by address inputs A_9 through A_{16} . The data inputs must be all ones to begin the erase. Following

a write of 'FF', the part will wait for time t_{ABORT} to allow aborting the erase by writing again. This permits recovering from an unintentional sector erase if, for example, in loading a block of data a byte of 'FF' was written. After the t_{ABORT} delay, the sector erase will begin. The erase is accomplished by following the erase algorithm in figure 2. V_{PP} can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage after the erase.

Chip Erase

Chip erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The 48F010 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the byte must first be erase via sector or chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{PP} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

Data is organized in the 48F010 in a group of bytes called a sector. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors of 1024 bytes each. Individual bytes are written as part of a sector write operation. Sectors need not be written separately; the entire device or any combination of sectors can be written using the write algorithm.

The 48F010 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{WC} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{WC} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 7 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Because bytes can only be written as part of a sector write, if data is to be added to a partially written sector or one or more bytes in a sector must be changed, the contents of the sectors must first be read into system RAM; the bytes can then be added to the block of data in RAM and the sector written using the sector write algorithm.

¹ Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{PP} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent device damage may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the 48F010 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_9 to 12 ± 0.5 V and bringing all other address inputs plus chip enable and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_0 .

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 48F010	V_{IH}	1C

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{10-16}	A_{0-9}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	X	'FF'
Block Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$

Under Bias -10°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$

All Inputs except V_{PP} and outputs with Respect to V_{SS} $+7$ V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} pin with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

E.S.D. Characteristics^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

Note: Characterization data — not tested.

Recommended Operating Conditions

48F010	
Temperature Range (Ambient)	0°C to 70°C
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

Capacitance^[2] T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

Note 2: This parameter is only sampled and not 100% tested.

DC Operating Characteristics Over the V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	11.4	13	V		
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Byte Write		30	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Chip Erase Sector Erase		60 10	mA mA	V _{PP} = V _P V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		100	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ min.	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} - 1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

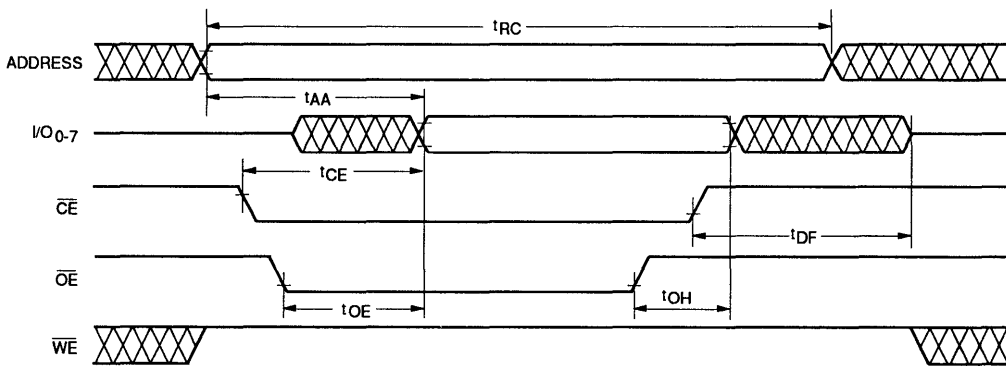
READ

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F010 -200		48F010 -250		48F010 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$

Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$

Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1V and 2V

Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Advance Data Sheets contain target product specifications which are subject to change upon device characterization over the full specified temperature range. These specifications may be changed at any time, without notice.

Byte Write Timing

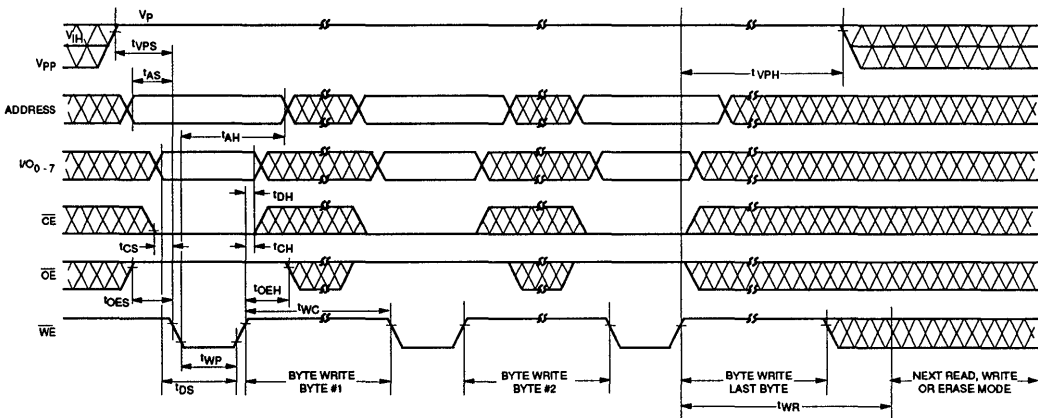
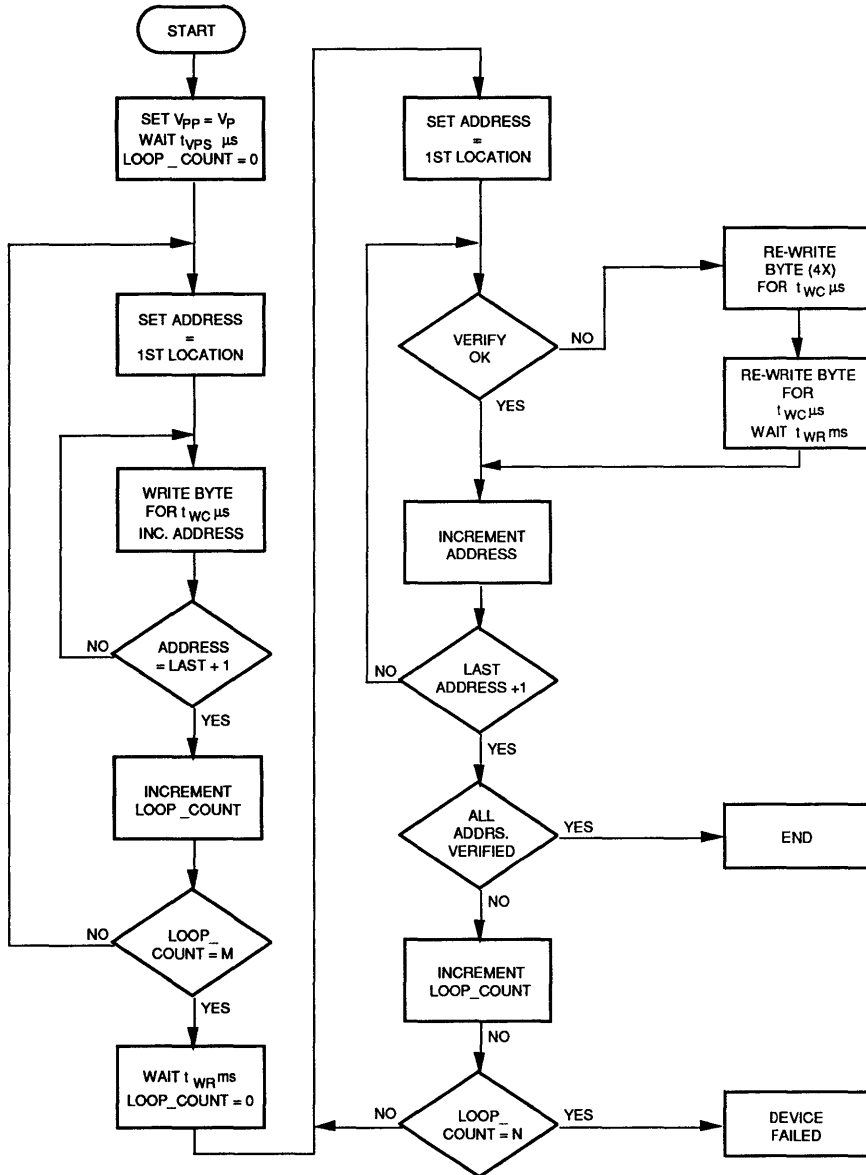


Figure 1
48F010 Write Algorithm



M = 7
N = 6

FLASH

Sector Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Sector Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ABORT}	Sector Erase Delay		250	μs
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Sector Erase Timing

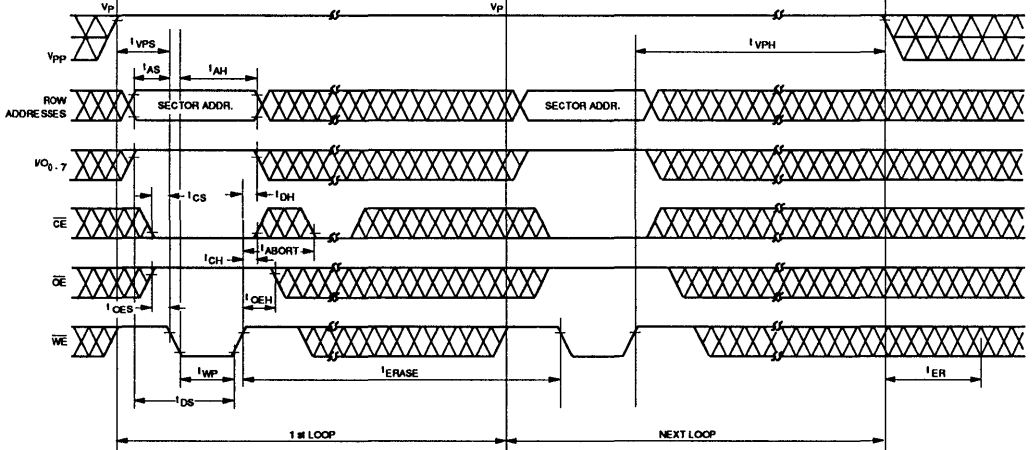
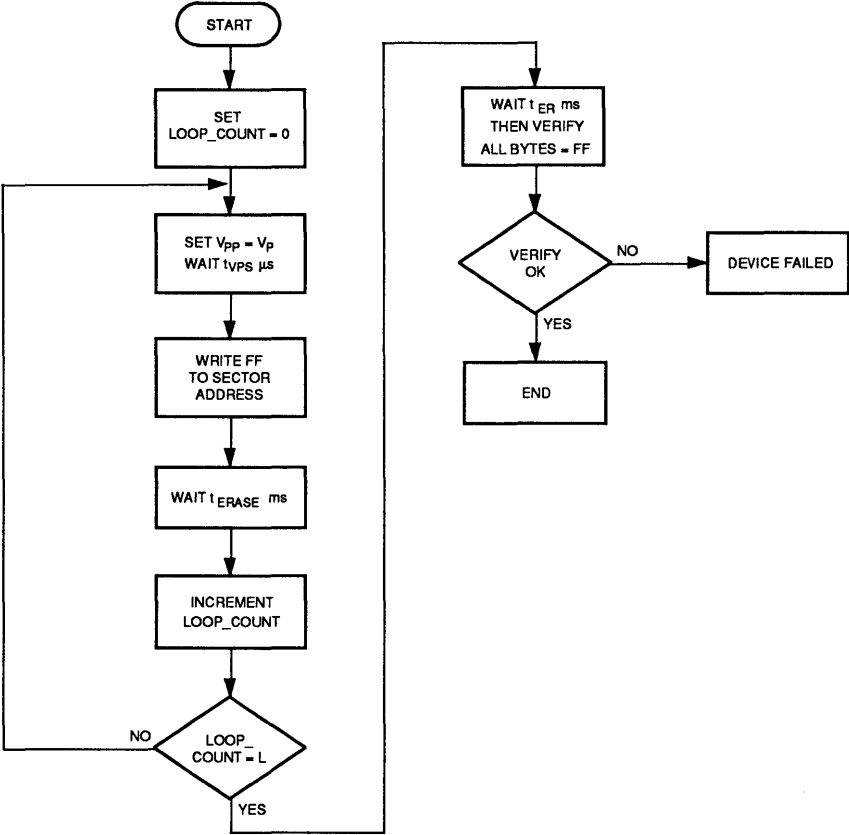


Figure 2
48F010 Sector Erase Algorithm



L = 24

FLASH

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	48F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μ s
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

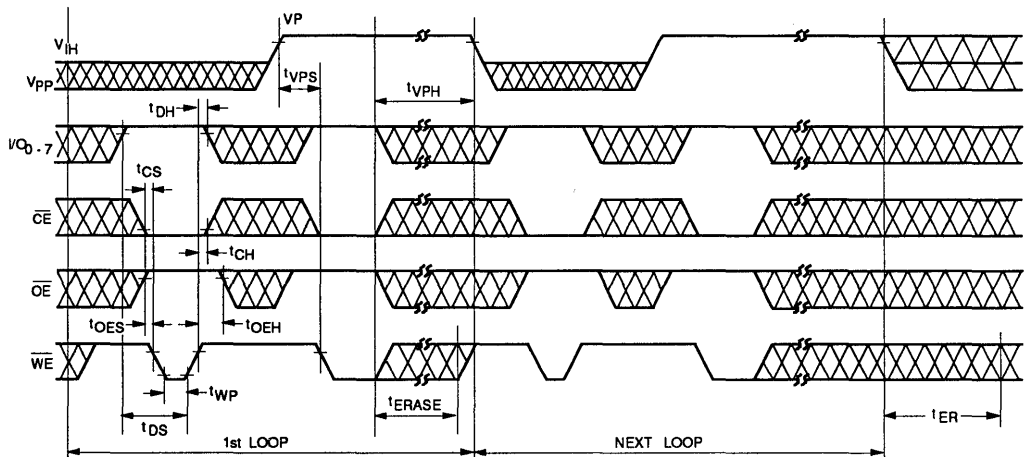
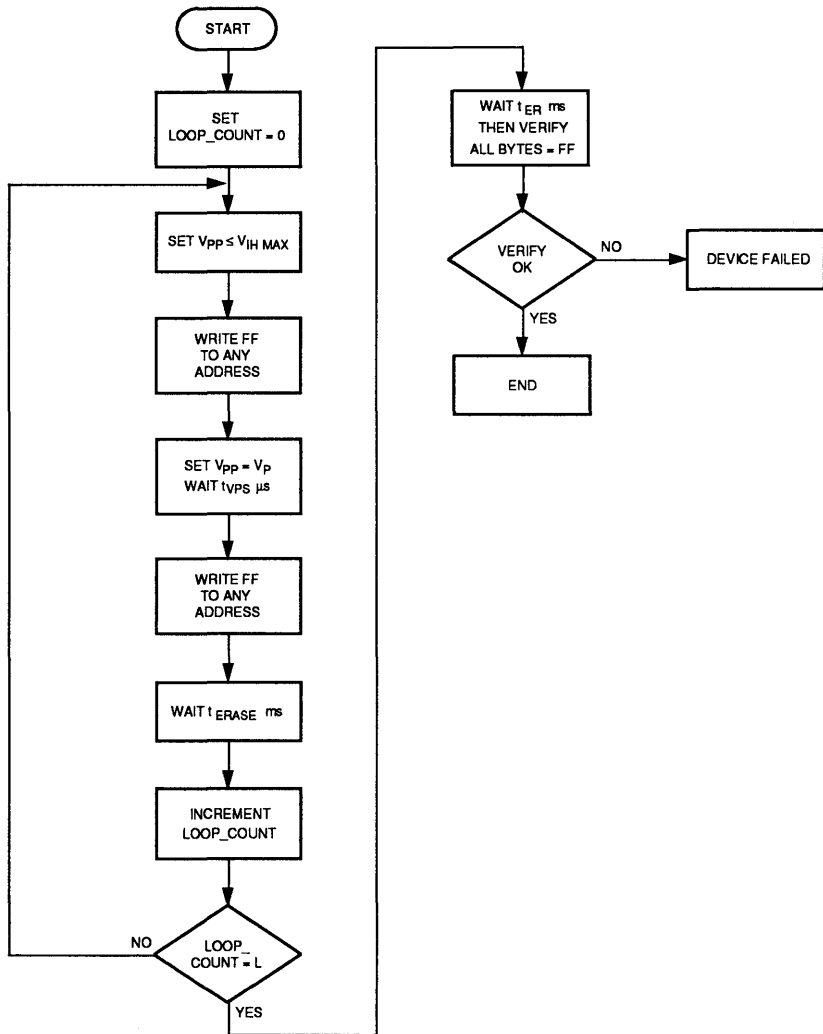


Figure 3
48F010 Chip Erase Algorithm



L = 24

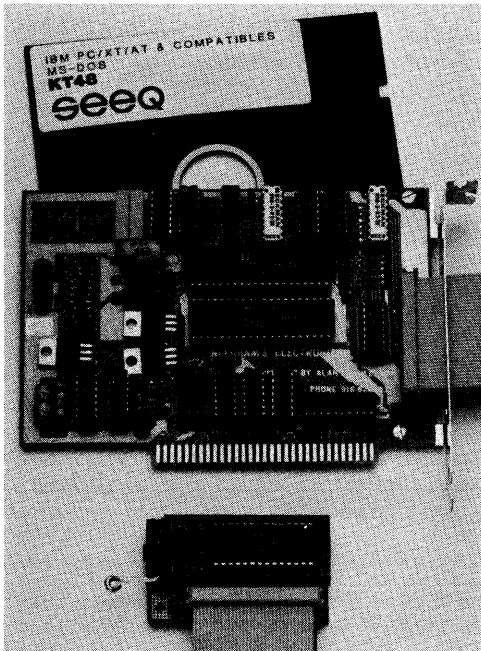
FLASH

Ordering Information

<div style="text-align: center;">D</div> <div style="text-align: center;">└─</div> Package Type	<div style="text-align: center;">Q</div> <div style="text-align: center;">└─</div> Temperature Range	<div style="text-align: center;">48F010</div> <div style="text-align: center;">└─</div> Device	<div style="text-align: center;">K</div> <div style="text-align: center;">└─</div> Endurance	<div style="text-align: center;">- 200</div> <div style="text-align: center;">└─</div> Access Time
D = Ceramic Dip P = Plastic Dip N = Plastic Ledged Chip Carrier	Q = 0 to 70° C	128K x 8 FLASH EEPROM	BLANK = 100 K = 1000	200 = 200 ns 250 = 250 ns 300 = 300 ns

Features

- Programs SEEQ FLASH EEPROMs
- Half-card size programmer board fits into single expansion slot on IBM PC/XT/AT, with cable connector to a 40-pin ZIF DIP socket
- User-friendly menu driven software: Software resides on single floppy diskette
- Can load and save buffer: Reads/generates binary, Intel hex or Motorola S-record files
- Easy buffer editor with different entry modes including string and hex
- Split EEPROM feature allows splitting of 16-or 32-bit files
- Buffer allows stacking of code/data



*IBM, XT, AT are trademarks of International Business Machines.

Description

KT48 is a FLASH EEPROM programmer from SEEQ Technology. The complete unit consists of a half-card size hardware board, a ribbon cable connected to a 40-pin ZIF DIP socket and MS/DOS compatible software. The programmer card fits into a single expansion slot on an IBM PC/XT/AT or IBM PC compatibles. The software is user friendly and menu driven. The programmer currently supports erasing/programming of SEEQ 128K-bit and 512K-bit density FLASH EEPROMs. Software updates will provide support for future members of SEEQ's FLASH product family.

KT48 enables an IBM PC to be turned into a local development station for program generation and product prototyping. By eliminating the need for separate downloading, the KT48 reduces the time needed for prototyping/development work. The programmer erases/programs/verifies FLASH EEPROMs with one single socket insertion! Gone is the need for a UV-light eraser and 20 long minutes of waiting to erase a UV-EPROM. These programmer features make program development easy, convenient and cost effective.

Programmer Features:

All programmer commands are menu driven with user-selectable options. There is an online HELP system for programmer operation.

Erase Command: This command erases the FLASH EEPROM and verifies erasure of the device. Errors, if any, are reported.

Program Command: This command programs the target device with data in the buffer memory and performs an automatic verification of programmed data. An automatic 'blank check' is also performed on the target device before programming. Errors, if any, are reported.

Verify Erase Command: This command is similar to a 'Blank Check'. Checks target device to see if it is erased. Errors if any are reported.

Verify Data Command: This command compares target device data to buffer data. Errors, if any, are reported.

Read Command: This command reads target device data into the buffer. Buffer size is automatically determined by the selection of the target device type.

Configure System Command: This command allows the user to specify port address selection for the programmer card, specify V_{cc} voltage levels during programming/erase and verify operations, select V_{pp} voltage during programming/erase and Enable or Disable 'Beeper' sound prompts.

Select Buffer Pointer Command: This command is used to change the Buffer Pointer, normally 0. Using this command the user can divide or shuffle data/code for simplified partitioning into multiple FLASH EEPROM devices. For example a 64K-byte large code can be split into four 16K-byte blocks—each small enough to be accommodated on a single 48128 device. Data can also be stacked into the buffer. For example, two 2764's (8K-bytes each) can be read into the buffer and re-programmed into a single 48128.

Split Flash EEPROM Command: Using this command, 16- or 32-bit wide data can be split and programmed into standard 8-bit wide devices.

Display/Modify Buffer Command: This command displays buffer data. Using the buffer editor, data can be edited. The editor supports various entry modes including string and HEX.

Read File Command: This command reads a specified file from a disk into the buffer. Buffer size is determined by target device type selection. Binary, Intel HEX and Motorola S-record formats are supported. File Off-set option allows files to be off-set into the buffer as desired by the user.

Save File Command: This command allows buffer data to be saved to a disk under a specified file name. Binary, Intel HEX and Motorola S-record formats are supported. Buffer size i.e., length of the file is determined by the device type selected. Read and Save file commands allow 'Chip Master' copies to be maintained.

Copy Buffer Command: This command allows a user-defined block of buffer data to be copied into another block with a specified starting address.

Print Buffer Command: This command writes buffer data into a print file on the disk. The print file can be printed for a hard copy using MS/DOS print command or a word processing program.

Fill Buffer Command: This command fills the buffer with user specified data. User specifies starting address and ending address for the buffer fill command.

Ordering Information

KT48—FLASH EEPROM Programmer

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3

EPROMs

(Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories)



SEEQ TECHNOLOGY EPROM ALTERNATE SOURCE

EPROMS

Alternate Manufacturer	Part #	Configuration	Functionally Equivalent
AMD	AM27128	16K X 8	27128
AMD	AM27128A	16K X 8	27128
AMD	AM2764	8K X 8	2764
AMD	AM2764A	8K X 8	2764
AMD	82005	8K X 8	82005
AMD	82025	16K X 8	82025
ATMEL	AT27C256	32K X 8	27C256
FUJITSU	MBM27128	16K X 8	27128
FUJITSU	MBM2764	8K X 8	2764
FUJITSU	MBM27C256	32K X 8	27C256
GE/RCA	CMD27C256	32K X 8	27C256
HITACHI	HN27128A	16K X 8	27128
HITACHI	HN27C256	32K X 8	27C256
HYUNDAI	HY2764	8K X 8	2764
INTEL	MD27128	16K X 8	27128
INTEL	MD27128A	16K X 8	27128
INTEL	MD2764	8K X 8	2764
INTEL	MD2764A	8K X 8	2764
INTEL	MD27C256	32K X 8	27C256
INTEL	5962-86063	32K X 8	5962-86063
INTEL	82005	8K X 8	82005
INTEL	82025	16K X 8	82025
NATIONAL	NM27C256	32K X 8	27C256
NATIONAL	5962-86063	32K X 8	5962-86063
NEC	uPD27128	16K X 8	27128
NEC	uPD2764	8K X 8	2764
NEC	uPD27C256	32K X 8	27C256
NEC	uPD27C256A	32K X 8	27C256
OKI	MSM27128A	16K X 8	27128
OKI	MSM27C256	32K X 8	27C256
PANATECH	RD27C256	32K X 8	27C256
SGS	M2764A	8K X 8	2764
SGS	M2764	8K X 8	2764
SIGNETICS	5962-86063	32K X 8	5962-86063
THOMPSON	TS27C256	32K X 8	27C256
TI	TMS2764	8K X 8	2764
TI	TMS27C256	32K X 8	27C256
TI	5962-86063	32K X 8	5962-86063
TOSHIBA	TMM27128	16K X 8	27128
TOSHIBA	TMM2764	8K X 8	2764
VLSI	VM27C256	32K X 8	27C256
VLSI	VM27C256A	32K X 8	27C256
VLSI	5962-86063	32K X 8	5962-86063
WAFERSCALE	WS27C256F	32K X 8	27C256

ALTERNATE SOURCE REPLACEMENTS MAY HAVE SOME FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENCES.
CONTACT THE SEEQ FACTORY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Features

- **Fast Access Times at 0° to 70° C**
 - 2764 - 160 ns
 - 27128 - 200 ns
- **Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm**
 - 21 V V_{PP}
 - 2 Minutes for 27128
 - 1 Minute for 2764
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration**
 - 2764 8K x 8 Organization
 - 27128 16K x 8 Organization
- **Low Power Dissipation**
 - 100 mA Active Current
 - 30 mA Standby Current
- **Military And Extended Temperature Range Available**
- **Silicon Signature®**

Description

SEEQ's 2764 and 27128 are ultraviolet light erasable EPROMs which are organized 8K x 8 and 16K x 8 respectively. They are pin for pin compatible to JEDEC approved 64K and 128K EPROMs in all operational/programming modes. The devices have access times as fast as 160 ns over the 0° to 70°C temperature and V_{CC} tolerance range. The access time is achieved without

Mode Selection

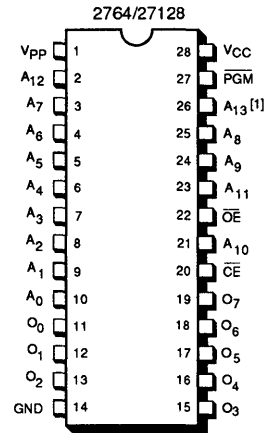
MODE	PINS	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	PGM (27)	V_{PP} (1)	V_{CC} (28)	Outputs (11-13, 15-19)
Read		V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Output Disable		X	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Standby		V_{IH}	X	X	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Program		V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{IN}
Program Verify		V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Program Inhibit		V_{IH}	X	X	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	High Z
Silicon Signature*		V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH} .

*For Silicon Signature: A_7 is toggled, $A_9 = 12V$, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

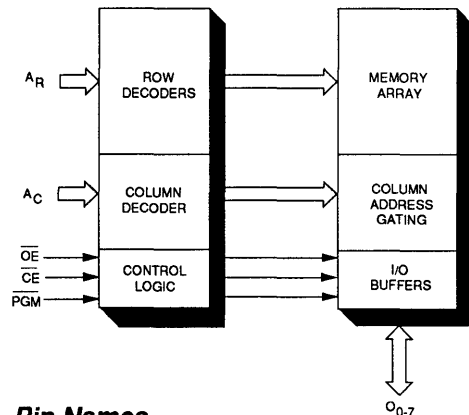
Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Pin Configuration



NOTE 1: PIN 26 IS A NO CONNECT ON THE 2764.

Block Diagram



Pin Names

A_C	ADDRESSES - COLUMN (LSB)
A_R	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
$O_0 - O_7$	OUTPUTS
PGM	PROGRAM

2764 27128

sacrificing power since the maximum active and standby currents are 100 mA and 30 mA respectively. The fast access times allow higher system efficiency by eliminating the need for wait states in today's 8 - or 16-bit micro-processors.

Initially, and after erasure, all bits are in the "1" state. Data is programmed by applying 21 V to V_{PP} and a TTL "0" to pin 27(program pin). The 2764 and 27128 may be programmed with an intelligent algorithm that is now available on commercial programmers. The program-

ming time is typically 5 ms/byte or 2 minutes for all 16K bytes of the 27128. The 2764 requires only half this time, about a minute for 8K bytes. This faster time improves manufacturing throughput time by hours over conventional 50 ms algorithms. Commercial programmers (e.g. Data I/O, Pro-log, Digelec, Kontron, and Stag) have implemented this fast algorithm for SEEQ's EPROMs. If desired, both EPROMs may be programmed using the conventional 50 ms programming specification of older generation EPROMs.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

All Inputs and Outputs

with Respect to Ground +7 V to -0.6 V
 V_{PP} During Programming
with Respect to Ground +22 V to -0.6 V
Voltage on A_0
with Respect to Ground +15.5 V to -0.6 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	2764 27128
V_{CC} Supply Voltage ^[2]	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read Mode)	(Ambient) 0°C to 70°C
V_{PP} During Programming	21 ± 0.5 V

DC Operating Characteristics During Read or Programming

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Conditions
		Min.	Max.		
I_{IN}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_o	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_{PP} ^[1]	V_{PP} Current	Read Mode	5	mA	$V_{PP} = V_{CC}$ Max.
		Prog. Mode	30		
I_{CC1} ^[1]	V_{CC} Standby Current		30	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I_{CC2} ^[1]	V_{CC} Active Current		100		$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μA

NOTES:

1. V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP} .

AC Operating Characteristics During Read

Symbol	Parameter	Limits										Test Conditions
		2764-16		27XX-20		27XX-25		27XX-30		27XX-45		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		160		200		250		300		450	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid		160		200		250		300		450	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable to Data Valid		75		75		100		120		150	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output Enable to Output Float	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	105	0	130	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Chip Enable, Addresses, or Output Enable whichever occurred first	0		0		0		0		0		$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

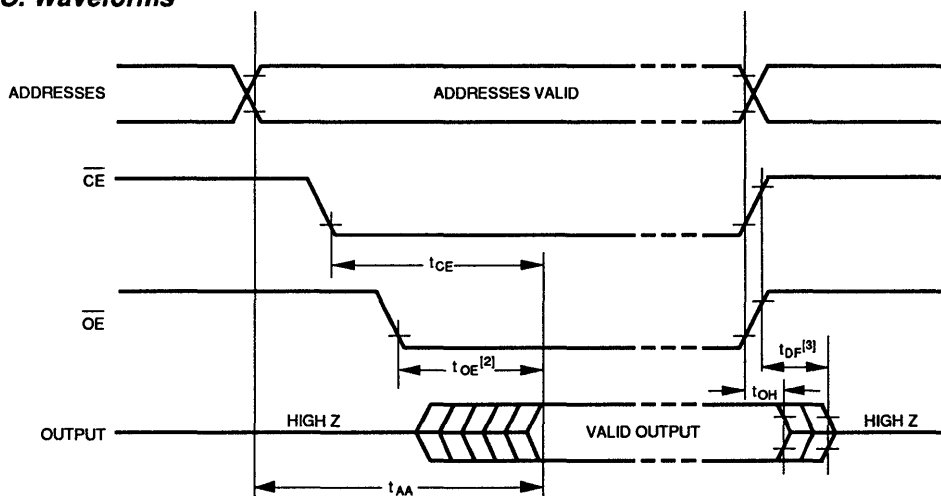
Capacitance [1]

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	4	6	pF	$V_{IN} = 0 V$
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	8	12	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0 V$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 pF$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $\leq 20 ns$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

A.C. Waveforms



NOTES:

1. This parameter is sampled and is not 100% tested.
2. \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
3. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
4. These are equivalent test conditions and actual test conditions are dependent on the tester.

Incorporated on SEEQ's EPROMs is Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains encoded data which identifies SEEQ as the EPROM manufacturer, the product's fab location, and programming information. This data is encoded in ROM to prevent erasure by ultraviolet light.

Erasure Characteristics

The 16K and 128K EPROMs are erased using ultraviolet light which has a wavelength of 2537 Angstroms. The integrated dose, i.e. intensity x exposure time, for erasure is a minimum of 15 watt-second/cm². The EPROM should be placed within 1 inch of the lamp tube during erasure. Table 1 shows the typical EPROM erasure time for various light intensities.

Table 1. Typical EPROM Erasure Time

Light Intensity (Micro-Watts/cm ²)	Erasure Time (Minutes)
15,000	20
10,000	30
5,000	55

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's EPROMs is a row of mask programmed read only memory (ROM) cells which is outside of the normal memory cell array. The ROM contains the EPROM's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This data allows programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed. If there is verification, then the programmer can proceed programming.

Silicon Signature is activated by raising address A₀ to 12V ± 0.5V, bringing chip enable and output enable to a TTL low, having V_{CC} at 5V, and having all addresses except A₀ at a TTL low. The Silicon Signature data is then accessed by toggling (using TTL) the column address A₀. There are 2 bytes of data available (see Table 2). The data appears on outputs O₀ to O₇, with O₇ used as an odd parity bit. This mode is functional at 25 ± 5°C ambient temperature.

Table 2. Silicon Signature Bytes

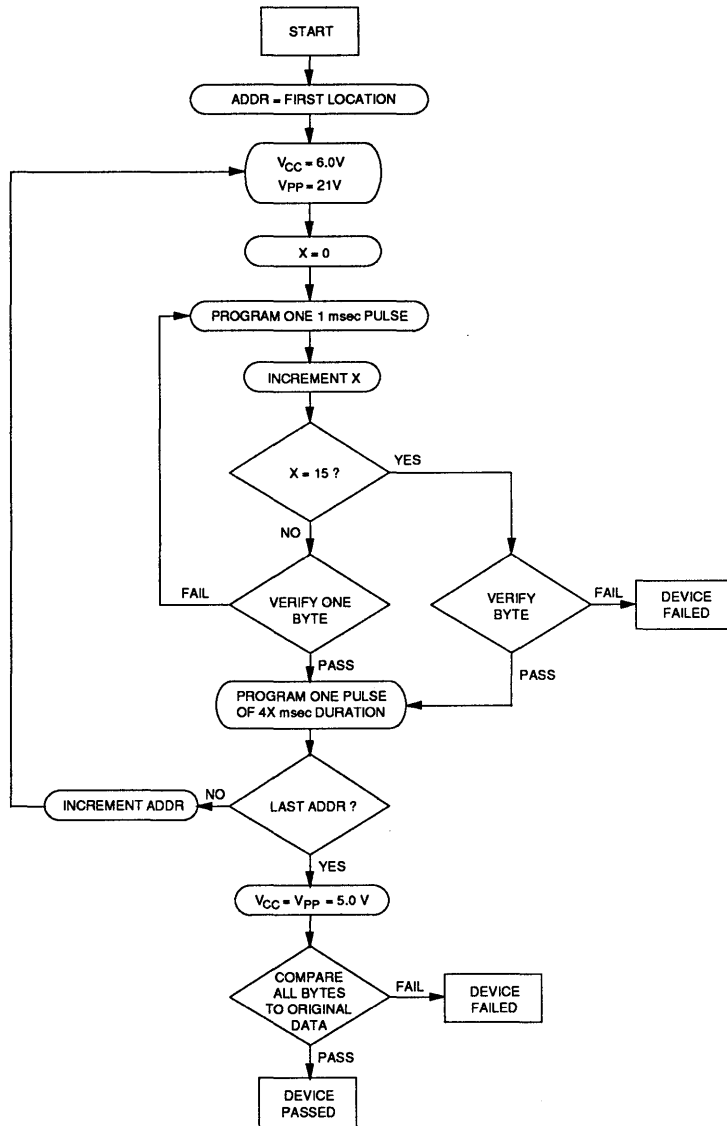
	A0	Hex Data
SEEQ Code (Byte 0)	V _{IL}	94
Product Code (Byte 1)		
2764	V _{IH}	40
27128	V _{IH}	C1

Programming

Both EPROMs may be programmed using an intelligent algorithm or with a conventional 50 msec programming pulse. The intelligent algorithm improves the total programming time by approximately 10 times over the conventional 50 msec algorithm. It typically requires only 1 and 2 minute programming time for all 64K and 128K bits respectively.

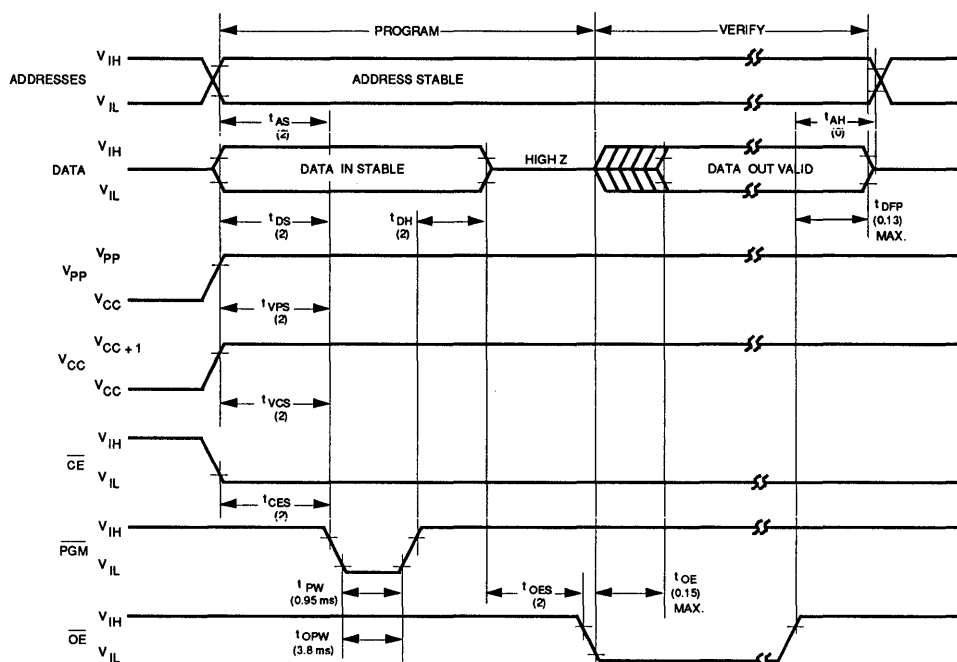
The intelligent algorithm requires V_{CC} = 6V and V_{PP} = 21V during byte programming. The initial program pulse width is one millisecond, followed by a sequence of one millisecond pulses. A byte is verified after each pulse. A single program pulse, with a time duration equal to 4 times the number of one millisecond pulses applied, is additionally given to the address after it is verified as being correctly programmed. A maximum of 15 one millisecond pulses per byte should be applied to each address. When the intelligent algorithm cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read at V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5V.

Intelligent Algorithm Flowchart



EPROMs

Intelligent Algorithm



NOTES:

1. All times shown in () are minimum and in μ sec unless otherwise specified.
2. The input timing reference level is .8V for a V_{IL} and 2V for a V_{IH} .
3. t_{OE} and t_{DFP} are characteristics of the device but must be accommodated by the programmer.

Intelligent Algorithm

AC Programming Characteristics^{d1} TA = 25° ± 5°C, V_{CC}⁽¹⁾ = 6.0 V ± 0.25 V, V_{PP} = V ± 0.5 V

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t _{AS}	Address Setup Time	2			μs
t _{OES}	OE Setup Time	2			μs
t _{DS}	Data Setup Time	2			μs
t _{AH}	Address Hold Time	0			μs
t _{DH}	Data Hold Time	2			μs
t _{DFP}	Output Enable to Output Float Delay	0		130	ns
t _{VPS}	V _{PP} Setup Time	2			μs
t _{VCS}	V _{CC} Setup Time	2			μs
t _{PW} ^[2]	PGM Initial Program Pulse Width	0.95	1.0	1.05	ms
t _{OPW} ^[3]	PGM Overprogram Pulse Width	3.8		63	ms
t _{CES}	CE Setup Time	2			μs
t _{OE}	Data Valid from OE			150	ns

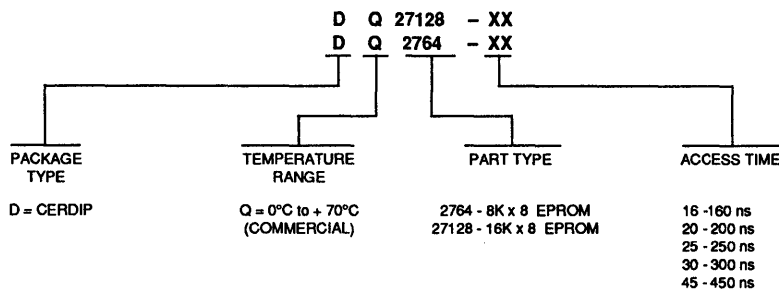
NOTES:

- V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP}.
- Initial Program Pulse width tolerance is 1 msec ± 5 %.
- The length of the overprogram pulse will vary from 3.8 msec to 63 msec as a function of the iteration counter value X.
- For 50 ms programming, V_{CC} = 5V ± 5%, T_{PW} = 50 ms ± 10 %, and T_{OPW} is not applicable.

AC Test Conditions

- Input Rise and Fall Times (10% to 90%) 20 ns
- Input Pulse Levels 0.45 V to 2.4 V
- Input Timing Reference Level 0.8 V and 2.0 V
- Output Timing Reference Level 0.8 V and 2.0 V

Ordering Information



EPROMS

Features

- **256K (32K x 8) CMOS EPROM**
- **Ultra Low Power**
 - 100 μ A Max. V_{CC} Standby Current
 - 40 mA Max. Active Current
- **Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm**
 - 12.5 V V_{PP}
- **200 ns Access Times**
 - 5V \pm 10% V_{CC}
 - 0° to 70°C Temperature Range
- **Minimum 10 Year Data Retention**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration**
- **Silicon Signature®**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range Available.**

Description

SEEQ's 27C256 is the industry's first 256K CMOS EPROM. It has a 32K x 8 organization and has very low power dissipation. Its 40 mA active current is less than one half the active power of n-channel EPROMs. In addition the 100 μ A V_{CC} standby current is orders of magnitude lower than those same EPROMs. Consequently, system memory sizes can be substantially increased at a very small increase in power. Low active and standby power is

Mode Selection

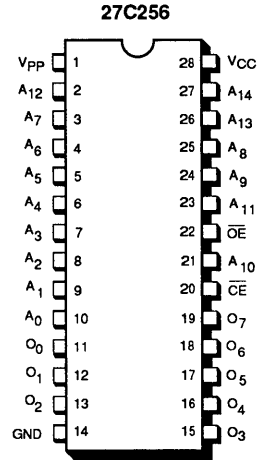
MODE	PINS	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	V_{PP} (1)	V_{CC} (28)	Outputs (11-13, 15-19)
Read		V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Output Disable		X	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Standby		V_{IH}	X	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Program		V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{IN}
Program Verify		V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Program Inhibit		V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	High Z
Silicon Signature*		V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH} .

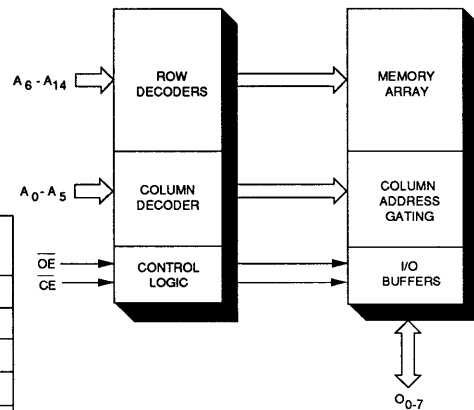
*For Silicon Signature: A_0 is toggled, $A_9 = 12V$, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

Pin Configuration



Block Diagram



Pin Names

$A_0 - A_5$	ADDRESSES - COLUMN (LSB)
$A_6 - A_{14}$	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
$O_0 - O_7$	OUTPUTS

important in applications which require portability, low cooling cost, high memory bit density, and long term reliability.

The 27C256 is specified over the 0° to 70° C temperature range and at 5 V ± 10% V_{CC}. The access time is specified

at 200 ns, making the 27C256 compatible with most of today's microprocessors. Its inputs and outputs are completely TTL compatible.

Initially, and after erasure, all bits are in the "1" state. An intelligent algorithm is used to program the 27C256 typi-

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -10°C to +80°C

All Inputs and Outputs

with Respect to Ground +7 V to -0.6 V

V_{PP} with Respect to Ground +14.0 V to -0.6 V

Voltage on A₉

with Respect to Ground +14.0 V to -0.6 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

27C256-20, 27C256-25 27C256-30, 27C256-45	
V _{CC} Supply Voltage ^[1]	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read Mode)	(Ambient) 0°C to 70°C
V _{PP} During Read ^[2]	V _{CC}
V _{PP} During Programming ^[3]	12.5 ± 0.3V

DC Operating Characteristics During Read or Programming

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{IN} ^[4]	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _O ^[5]	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{PP}	V _{PP} Current:				
	Standby Mode		150	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 1$ v. min.
	Read Mode		1	mA	F = 5 MHz, $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
	Programming Mode		30	mA	V _{PP} = 12.5 v.
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} Standby Current		100	μA	$\overline{CE} \geq V_{CC} - 1$ v.
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} Standby Current		1.5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I _{CC3}	V _{CC} Active Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$, O ₀₋₇ = 0, F = 5 MHz.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA.

NOTES:

- V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP}.
- V_{PP} cannot be left floating and should be connected to V_{CC} during read.
- 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor on V_{PP} is required during programming only, to suppress voltage transients.
- Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
- For I/O only.

AC Characteristics Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		27C256-20		27C256-25		27C256-30		27C256-45			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		450	ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		450	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		75		100		120		150	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable off to Output Float ^[3]		60		60		105		130	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

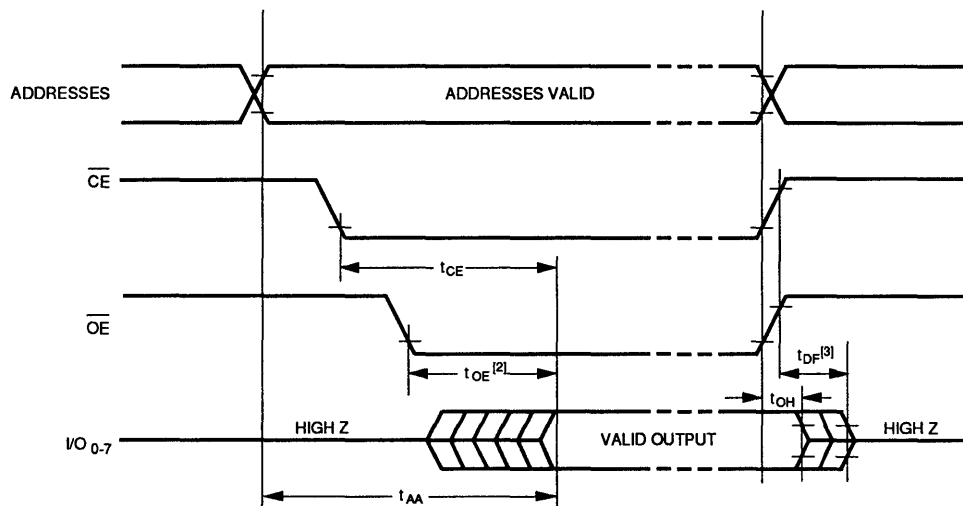
Capacitance^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max	Unit	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	4	6	pF	$V_{IN} = 0 V$
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	8	12	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0 V$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 pF$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $\leq 20 ns$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

A.C. Waveforms



NOTES:

1. This parameter is sampled and is not 100% tested.
2. \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{DF}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
3. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.

cally in four minutes. Data is programmed using a 12.5V V_{pp} and an initial chip enable pulse of 1.0 ms.

Incorporated on the 27C256 is Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains encoded data which identifies SEEQ as the EPROM manufacturer and gives the product code. This data is encoded in ROM to prevent erasure by ultraviolet light.

Erasure Characteristics

The 27C256 is erased using ultraviolet light which has a wavelength of 2537 Angstroms. The integrated dose, i.e. intensity x exposure time, for erasure is a minimum of 15 watt-seconds/cm². The EPROM should be placed within one inch of the lamp tube during erasure. Table 1 shows the typical EPROM erasure time for various light intensities.

Table 1. Typical EPROM Erasure Time

Light Intensity (Micro-Watts/cm ²)	Erasure Time (Minutes)
15,000	20
10,000	30
5,000	55

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's EPROMs is a row of mask programmed read only memory (ROM) cells which is outside of the normal memory cell array. The ROM contains the EPROM's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This data allows programmers to match

the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed. If there is verification, then the programmer proceeds to program.

Silicon Signature is activated by raising address A_0 to 12V \pm 0.5V, bringing chip enable and output enable to a TTL low, having V_{cc} at 5V, and having all addresses except A_0 at a TTL low. The Silicon Signature data is then accessed by toggling A_0 . The data appears on outputs O_0 to O_6 , with O_7 used as an odd parity bit (see Table 2).

Table 2. Silicon Signature Bytes

	A0	Hex Data
SEEQ Code (Byte 0)	V_{IL}	94
Product Code (Byte 1)	V_{IH}	C2

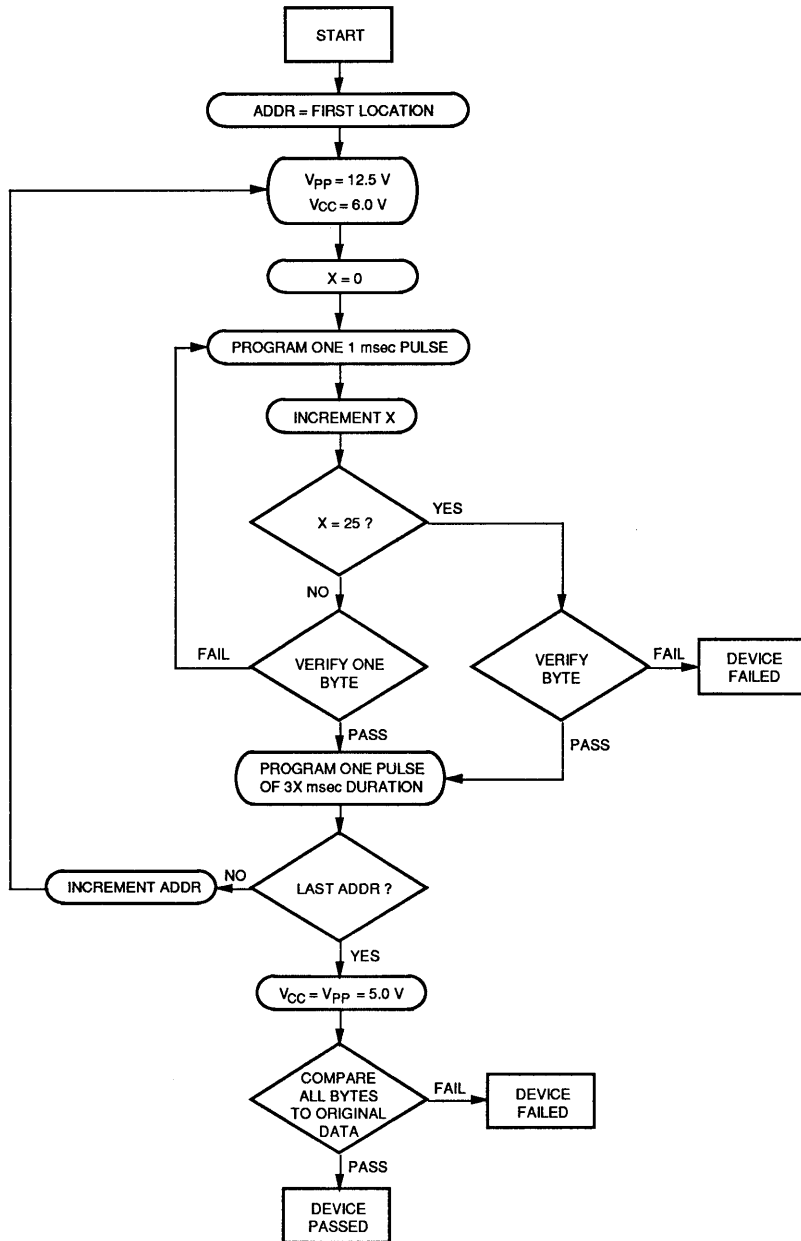
Programming

The 27C256 is programmed using the industry standard intelligent algorithm.

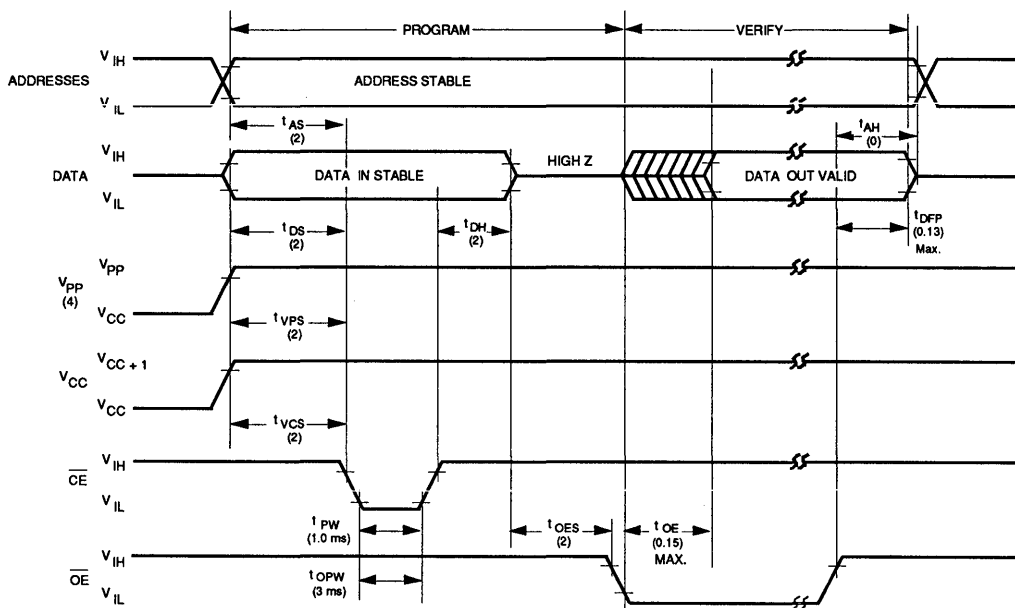
The intelligent algorithm requires $V_{cc} = 6$ V and $V_{pp} = 12.5$ V during byte programming. The initial program pulse width is 1.0 millisecond, followed by a sequence of 1.0 millisecond pulses. A byte is verified after each pulse. A single program pulse, with a time duration equal to 3 times the number of 1.0 millisecond pulses applied, is additionally given to the address after it is verified as being correctly programmed. A minimum of one to a maximum of 25 1-ms pulses, plus one 3X overpulse, may be applied to each byte. When the intelligent algorithm cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read at $V_{cc} = V_{pp} = 5$ V.

Intelligent Algorithm Flowchart

EPPROMs



Intelligent Algorithm



NOTES:

1. All times shown in () are minimum and in μsec unless otherwise specified.
2. The input timing reference level is 0.8V for a V_{IL} and 2V for a V_{IH} .
3. t_{OE} and t_{DFP} are characteristics of the device but must be accommodated by the programmer.
4. 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor on V_{PP} is required during programming only, to suppress voltage transients.

Intelligent Algorithm

AC Programming Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}^{(1)} = 6.0\text{ V} \pm 0.25\text{ V}$, $V_{PP} = 12.5\text{ V}$

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	2			μs
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	2			μs
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0			μs
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	2			μs
t_{DFP}	Output Enable to Output Float Delay	0		130	ns
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{VCS}	V_{CC} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{PW}	\overline{CE} Initial Program Pulse Width	0.95	1.0	1.05	ms
$t_{OPW}^{(2)}$	\overline{CE} Overprogram Pulse Width	2.85		78.75	ms
t_{OE}	Data Valid from \overline{OE}			150	ns

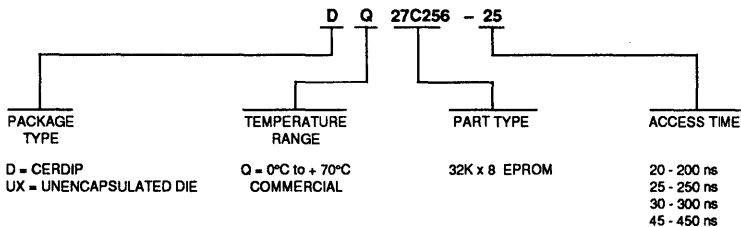
NOTES:

- V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP} .
- The length of the overprogram pulse will vary from 2.85 msec to 78.75 msec as a function of the iteration counter value x.

AC Test Conditions

Input Rise and Fall Times (10% to 90%) 20 ns
 Input Pulse Levels 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Input Timing Reference Level 0.8 V and 2.0 V
 Output Timing Reference Level 0.8 V and 2.0 V

Ordering Information



EPROMS

4

DATA COM

(Data Communications)



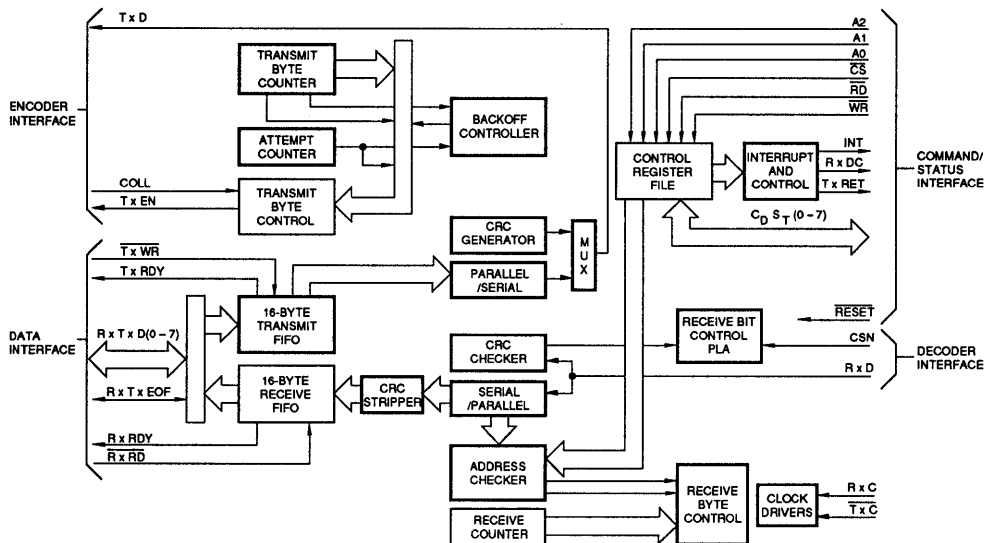
Features

- Optimized for Burst Mode DMA Applications
- 100% Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 (10BASE5) and IEEE 802.3/CHEAPERNET (10BASE2)
- 10 MHz Serial/Parallel Conversion
- Preamble Generation and Removal
- Automatic 32-Bit FCS (CRC) Generation and Checking
- Collision Handling, Transmission Deferral and Retransmission with Automatic Jam and Backoff Functions
- Error Interrupt and Status Generation
- 40 Pin Package
- Single 5 V ± 10% Power Supply
- Standard CPU and Peripheral Interface Control Signals
- Loopback Capability for Diagnostics
- Single Phase Clock
- Inputs and Outputs TTL Compatible

Description

The SEEQ Ethernet Data Link Controller (EDLC) is designed to support Data Link Layer (layer 2) of the Ethernet specification for Local Area Networks (LAN). The system interface is optimized for ease of connection to commonly available DMA Controllers and specifically for BURST MODE OPERATION. The 8003 interfaces directly to the 8023A and 8020 Manchester Code Converters to complete the station resident Ethernet functions. The protocol used is Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD). The 8003 EDLC chip is a single 40 pin VLSI device which replaces approximately 60 MSI and SSI devices. It is designed to greatly simplify the development of Ethernet communication in computer based systems. The 8003 provides an economic solution for the construction of an Ethernet node, providing high speed data communication at 10 Megabits/second and sees applications in terminals, workstations, personal computers, small business systems, and large computer systems, in both the office and industrial environment. The 8003 EDLC chip has a universal system interface compatible with almost any microprocessor, microcomputer, or system bus, allowing the system designer to make the price/performance tradeoffs for each application. The transmit and receive sections of the EDLC chip are independent

Functional Block Diagram



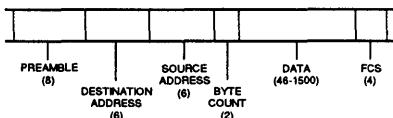
EDLC is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology Inc.

and can operate simultaneously to allow reception of a transmitted frame for use in loopback diagnostics modes.

Functional Description

Frame Format

On an Ethernet communication network, information is transmitted and received in packets or frames. An Ethernet frame consists of a preamble, two address fields, a byte-count field, a data field and a frame check sequence (FCS). Each field has a specific format which is described in detail below. An Ethernet frame has a minimum length of 64 bytes and a maximum length of 1518 bytes exclusive of the preamble. The Ethernet frame format is shown below.



NOTE:

Field length in bytes in parentheses.

Preamble: The preamble is a 64-bit field consisting of 62 alternating "1"s and "0"s followed by a "11" End-of-Preamble indicator.

Destination Address: The Destination Address is a 6-byte field containing either a specific Station Address, a Broadcast Address, or a Multicast Address to which this frame is directed.

Source Address: The Source Address is a 6-byte field containing the specific Station Address from which this frame originated.

Byte-Count Field: The Byte-Count Field consists of two bytes providing the number of valid data bytes in the Data Field, 46 to 1500. This field is uninterpreted at the Data Link Layer, and is passed through the EDLC chip to be handled at the Client Layer.

Data Field: The Data Field consists of 46 to 1500 bytes of information which are fully transparent in the sense that any arbitrary sequence of bytes may occur.

Frame Check Sequence: The Frame Check Sequence (FCS) field is a 32-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value computed as a function of the Destination Address Field, Source Address Field, Type Field and Data Field. The FCS is appended to each transmitted frame, and used at reception to determine if the received frame is valid.

Transmitting

The transmit data stream consists of the Preamble, four information fields, and the FCS which is computed in real time by the EDLC chip and automatically appended to the frame at the end of the serial data. The Preamble is also generated by the EDLC chip and transmitted immediately prior to the Destination Address. Destination Address, Source Address, Type Field and Data Field are prepared in the buffer memory prior to initiating transmission. The EDLC chip encapsulates these fields into an Ethernet frame by inserting a preamble prior to these information fields and appending a CRC after the information fields.

Transmission Initiation/Deferral

The Ethernet node initiates a transmission by storing the entire information content of the frame to be transmitted in an external buffer memory, and then transferring initial frame bytes to the EDLC Transmit FIFO. "Transmit-buffer to FIFO" transfers are coordinated via the TxWR and TxRDY handshake interface, i.e., bytes are written to the FIFO via TxWR only when TxRDY is HIGH. Actual transmission of the data onto the network will only occur if the network has not been busy for the minimum defer time (9.6 μs) and any Backoff time requirements have been satisfied. When transmission begins, the EDLC chip activates the transmit enable (TxEN) line concurrently with the transmission of the first bit of the Preamble and keeps it active for the duration of the transmission.

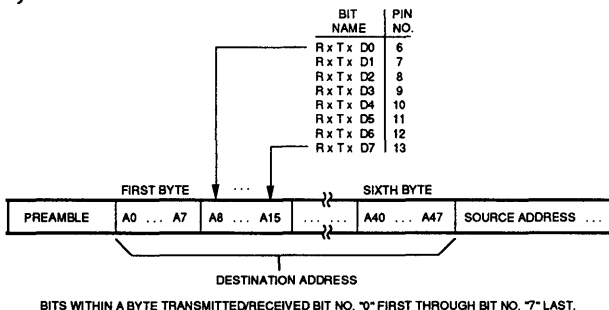


Figure 1. Bit Serialization/Deserialization

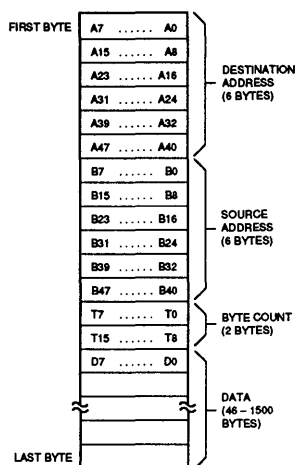


Figure 2. Typical Frame Buffer Format for Byte-Organized Memory

Collision

When concurrent transmissions from two or more Ethernet nodes occur (collision), the EDLC chip halts the transmission of the data bytes in the Transmit FIFO and transmits a Jam pattern consisting of 55555555 hex. At the end of the Jam transmission, the EDLC chip issues a TxRET signal to the CPU and begins the Backoff wait period.

To reinitiate transmission, the initial bytes of the frame information fields must be reloaded into the EDLC Transmit FIFO. The TxRET is used to indicate to the buffer manager the need for frame reinitialization. The reloading of the Transmit FIFO may be done prior to the Backoff interval elapsing, so that no additional delay need be incurred to retransmission.

Scheduling of retransmission is determined by a controlled randomization process called Truncated Binary Exponential Backoff. The EDLC chip waits a random interval between 0 and 2^k slot times ($51.2 \mu\text{s}$ per slot time) before attempting retransmission, where "K" is the current transmission attempt number (not to exceed 10).

When 16 consecutive attempts have been made at transmission and all have been terminated due to collision, the EDLC Transmit Control sets an error status bit and issues an interrupt to the CPU if enabled.

Terminating Transmission

Transmission Terminates under the following conditions:

Normal: The frame has been transmitted successfully without contention. Loading of the last data byte into the

Transmit FIFO is signaled to the EDLC chip by activation of the RxTxEOF signal concurrently with the last byte of data loaded into the Transmit FIFO. This line acts as a ninth bit in the Transmit FIFO. When this last byte is serialized, the CRC is appended and transmitted concluding frame transmission. The Transmission Successful bit of the Transmit Status Register will be set by a normal termination.

Collision: Transmission attempted by two or more Ethernet nodes. The Jam sequence is transmitted, the Collision status bit is set, the TxRET signal is generated, and the Backoff interval begun.

Underflow: Transmit data is not ready when needed for transmission. Once transmission has begun, the EDLC chip on average requires one transmit byte every 800 ns in order to avoid Transmit FIFO underflow (starvation). If this condition occurs, the EDLC chip terminates the transmission, issues a TxRET signal, and sets the Transmit-Underflow status bit.

16 Transmission Attempts: If a Collision occurs for the sixteenth consecutive time, the 16-Transmission-Attempts status bit is set, the Collision status bit is set, the TxRET signal is generated, and the Backoff interval begun. The counter that keeps track of the number of collisions is modulo 16 and therefore rolls over on the 17th collision.

At the completion of every transmission or retransmission, new status information is loaded into the Transmit Status Register. Dependent upon the bits enabled in the Transmit Command Register, an interrupt will be generated for the just completed transmission. In both collision and underflow the TxRET signal is activated.

Receiving

The EDLC chip is continuously monitoring the network. When activity is recognized via the Carrier Sense (CSN) line going active, the EDLC chip synchronizes itself to the incoming data stream during the Preamble, and then examines the destination address field of the frame. Depending on the Address Match Mode specified, the EDLC chip will either recognize the frame as being addressed to itself in a general or specific fashion or abort the frame reception.

Preamble Processing

The EDLC chip recognizes activity on the Ethernet via the Carrier Sense line. The Preamble is normally 64 bits (8 bytes) long. The Preamble consists of a sequence of 62 alternating "1"s and "0"s followed by "11", with the frame information fields immediately following. In order for the decoder phase-lock to occur, the EDLC chip waits 16 bit times before looking for the "11" end of preamble indicator.

If the EDLC chip receives a "00" before receiving the "11" in the Preamble, an error condition has occurred. The frame is not received, and the EDLC chip begins monitoring the network for a carrier again.

Address Matching

Ethernet addresses consist of two 6-byte fields. The first bit of the address signifies whether it is a Station Address or a Multicast/Broadcast Address.

First Bit	Address
0	Station Address (Physical)
1	Multicast/Broadcast Address (logical)

Address matching occurs as follows:

Station Address: All destination address bytes must match the corresponding bytes found in the Station Address Register.

Multicast Address: If the first bit of the incoming address is a 1 and the EDLC chip is programmed to accept Multicast Addresses, the frame is received.

Broadcast Address: The six incoming destination address bytes must all be FF hex. If the EDLC chip is programmed to accept broadcast or Multicast Addresses the frame will be received.

If the incoming frame is addressed to the EDLC chip specifically (Destination Address matches the contents of the Station Address Register), or is of general or group interest (Broadcast or Multicast Address), the EDLC chip will pass the frame exclusive of Preamble and FCS to the CPU buffer and indicate any error conditions at the end of the frame. If, however, the address does not match, as soon as the mismatch is recognized the EDLC chip will terminate reception and issue an RxDC.

The EDLC chip may be programmed via the Match Mode bits of the Receive Command Register to ignore all frames (Disable Receiver), accept all frames (Promiscuous mode), accept frames with the proper Station Address or the Broadcast Address (Station/Broadcast), or accept all frames with the proper Station Address, the Broadcast Address, or all Multicast Addresses (Station/Broadcast/Multicast).

Terminating Reception

Reception is terminated when either of the following conditions occur:

Carrier Sense Inactive: Indicates that traffic is no longer present on the Ethernet cable.

Overflow: The host node for some reason is not able to empty the Receive FIFO as rapidly as it is filled, and an error occurs as frame data is lost. On average the Receive FIFO must be serviced every 800 ns to avoid this condition.

Frame Reception Conditions

Upon terminating reception, the EDLC chip will determine the status of the received frame and conditionally load it into the Receive Status Register. An interrupt will be issued if the appropriate conditions as specified in the Receive Command Register are present. The EDLC chip may report the following conditions at the end of frame reception:

Overflow: The EDLC internal Receive FIFO overflows.

Dribble Error: Carrier Sense did not go inactive on a receive data byte boundary.

CRC Error: The 32-bit CRC transmitted with the frame does not match that calculated upon reception.

Short Frame: A frame containing less than 64 bytes of information was received (including FCS).

Good Frame: A frame is received that does not have a CRC error, Shortframe or Overflow Condition.

System Interface

The EDLC chip system interface consists of two independent busses and respective control signals. Data is read and written over the Receive/Transmit Data Bus RxTxD (0-7). These transfers are controlled by the TxRDY and TxWR signals for transmitted data and RxRDY and RxRD for received data. All Commands and Station Addresses are written, and all status read over a separate Command/Status Bus CdSt (0-7). These transfers are controlled by the CS, RD, WR and A0-A2 signals. The EDLC chip's command and status registers may be accessed at any time. However, it is recommended that writing to the command register be done only during interframe gaps.

With the exception of the two Match Mode bits in the Receive Command Register, all bits in both command registers are interrupt enable bits. Changing the interrupt enable bits during frame transmission does not affect the frame integrity. Asynchronous error events, however, e.g., overflow, underflow, etc., may cause chip operation to vary, if their corresponding enable bits are being altered at the same time.

Reading the status registers may also occur at any time during transmission or reception.

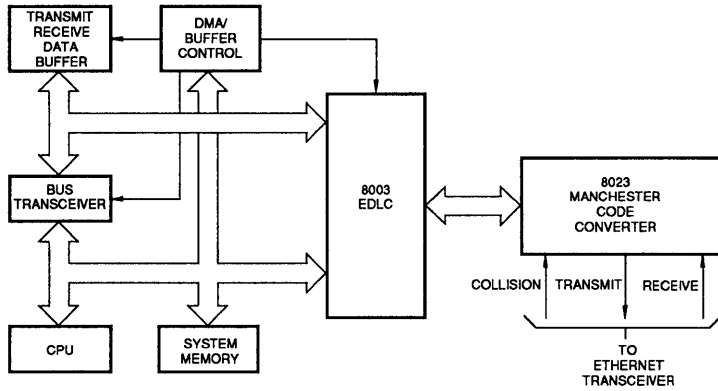


Figure 3. Typical Ethernet Node Configuration

Internal Register Addressing

Register Address				Register Description	
	A2	A1	A0	Read	Write
0	0	0	0	—	Station Addr 0
1	0	0	1	—	Station Addr 1
2	0	1	0	—	Station Addr 2
3	0	1	1	—	Station Addr 3
4	1	0	0	—	Station Addr 4
5	1	0	1	—	Station Addr 5
6	1	1	0	Rx Status	Rx Command
7	1	1	1	Tx Status	Tx Command

Status Registers are read only registers. Command and Station Address registers are write only registers. Access to these registers is via the CPU interface: Control signals CS, RD, WR, and the Command/Status Data Bus CdSt (0-7).

Station Address Register

The Station Address Register is 6 bytes in length. The contents may be written in any order, with bit "0" of byte "0" corresponding to the first bit received in the data stream, and indicating whether the address is physical or logical. Bit 7 of station address byte 5 is compared to the last bit of the received destination address. The Station Address should be programmed prior to enabling the receiver.

Transmit Command Register

The Transmit Command Register is an interrupt mask register, which provides for control of the conditions allowed to generate transmit interrupts. Each of the four least significant bits of the register may be individually set or cleared. When set, the occurrence of the associated

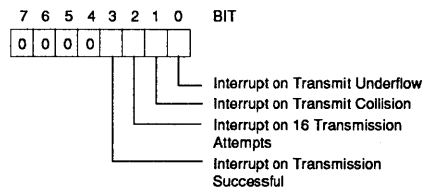
condition will cause an interrupt to be generated. The four specific conditions for which interrupts may be generated are:

- Underflow
- Collision
- 16 Collisions
- Transmission Successful

The interrupt signal INT will be set when one or more of the specified transmission termination conditions occurs and the associated command bit has been set. The interrupt signal INT will be cleared when the Transmit Status Register is read.

All bits of the Transmit Command Register are cleared upon chip reset.

Transmit Command Register Format



Transmission Successful is set only on the successful transmission or retransmission of a frame.

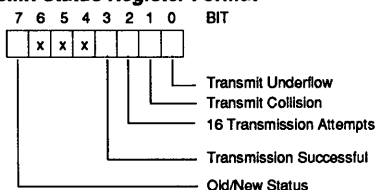
Transmit Status Register

The Transmit Status Register is loaded at the conclusion of each frame transmission or retransmission attempt. It provides for the reporting of both the normal and error termination conditions of each transmission.

The OLD/NEW status bit is set each time the Transmit Status Register is read, and reset each time new status is

loaded into the Transmit Status Register. The OLD/NEW status bit is SET, and all other bits CLEARED upon chip reset.

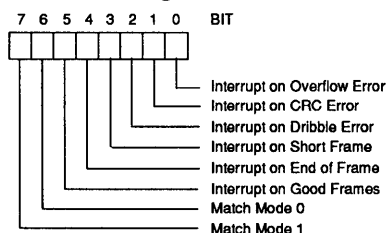
Transmit Status Register Format



Receive Command Register

The Receive Command Register has two primary functions, it specifies the Address Match Mode, and it specifies Frames-of-Interest, i.e. frames whose arrival must be communicated to the CPU via interrupts and status register updates. Frames-of-Interest are frames whose status must be saved for inspection, even at the expense of losing subsequent frames.

Receive Command Register Format



Bits 0-5 specify Interrupt and Frame-of-Interest when set. Bit 4, End of Frame, specifies any type of frame except overflow.

Match Mode Definition

	Match Mode 1	Match Mode 0	Function
0	0	0	Receiver Disable
1	0	1	Receive All Frames
2	1	0	Receive Station or Broadcast Frames
3	1	1	Receive Station, Broadcast/Multicast Frames

Changing the receive Match Mode bits during frame reception may change chip operation and give unpredictable results.

Interrupt Enable and Frames-of-Interest

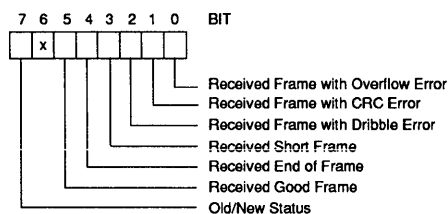
Bits 0-5 when set specify interrupt generation on occur-

rence of the corresponding frame reception condition. They also specify the corresponding types of frames to be Frames-of-Interest for use by the Receive Status Register to control status loading.

Receive Status Register

The Receive Status Register is normally loaded with the status of each received frame when the frame has been received or frame reception has been terminated due to an error condition. In addition, this register contains the Old/New Status bit which is set when the Receive Status Register is read or the chip is reset, and cleared only when status is loaded for a Frame-of-Interest (as defined by bits 0-5 of the Receive Command Register). All other bits are cleared upon chip reset.

Receive Status Register Format



The Old/New Status bit write-protects the Receive Status Register while it contains unread status for a Frame-of-Interest. When this bit is zero, the register is write-protected. The Old/New Status bit is cleared whenever the status of a new Frame-of-Interest is loaded into the Receive Status Register and is set after that status is read. When zero, it indicates "new status for a Frame-of-Interest".

Thus the status of any frame received following the reception of a Frame-of-Interest will not be loaded into the Receive Status Register unless the previous status has been read. If any following frame is received before the status of the previous Frame-of-Interest has been read, the new status will not be loaded, the Receive Discard (RxDc) signal will be issued and the Receive FIFO will be cleared.

With this one exception caused by a write-protect condition, the status of each frame is always loaded into the Receive Status Register on completion of reception.

Any frame received will cause an interrupt to be generated if the corresponding Interrupt Enable bit is set. This interrupt is reset upon reading the Receive Status Register.

These conditions ensure that a maximum number of good frames are received and retained.

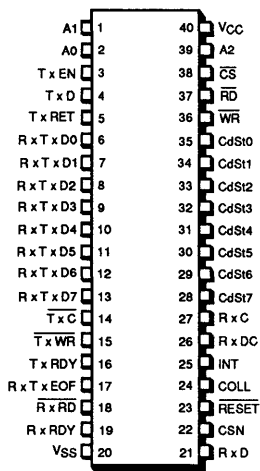


Figure 4. Pin Configuration

Pin Description

The EDLC chip has four groups of interface signals:

- Power Supply
- Encoder/Decoder
- Data Buffer
- Command/Status

Power Supply

V_{CC} +5V
 V_{SS} Ground

Encoder/Decoder Interface

TxC Transmit Clock (Input): 10 MHz, 50% duty cycle transmit clock used to synchronize the transmit data from the EDLC chip to the encoder. This clock runs continuously, and is asynchronous to Rx C.

TxD Transmit Data (Output): Serial Data output to the encoder. Active HIGH.

TxEN Transmit Enable (Output): This signal is used to activate the encoder. It becomes active when the first bit of the Preamble is transmitted and inactive when the last bit of the frame is transmitted. Active HIGH and cleared by Reset.

RxC Receive Data (Input): 10 MHz, 50% duty cycle nominal. The receive clock is used to synchronize incoming data to the EDLC chip from the decoder. This clock runs continuously, and is asynchronous to TxC.

RxD Receive Data (Input): Serial input data to the EDLC chip from the decoder. Active HIGH.

CSN Carrier Sense (Input): Indicates traffic on the coaxial cable to the EDLC chip. Becomes active with the first

bit of the Preamble received, and inactive one bit time after the last bit of the frame is received. Active HIGH.

COLL Collision (Input): Indicates transmission contention of the Ethernet cable. the Collision input is latched internally. Sampled during transmission, Collision is set by an active high pulse on the COLL input and automatically reset at the end of transmission of the JAM sequence.

Data Buffer Interface

RxTx D (0-7) Receive/Transmit Data Bus (I/O): Carries Receive/Transmit data byte from/to the EDLC chip Receive/Transmit FIFOs.

RxTx EOF Receive/Transmit End of Frame (I/O): Indicates last byte of data on the Receive/Transmit Data Bus. Effectively a ninth bit in the FIFOs with identical timing to RxTx D (0-7). Active HIGH.

RxRDY Receive Ready (Output): Indicates that at least one byte of received data is available in the Receive FIFO. This signal will remain active high as long as one byte of data remains in the Receive FIFO. When this condition no longer exists, RxRDY will be deasserted with respect to the leading edge of the RxRD strobe that removes the last byte of data from the Receive FIFO. RxRD should not be activated if RxRDY is low. Active HIGH and cleared by Reset.

RxRD Receive Read Strobe (Input): Enables transfer of received data from the EDLC Receive FIFO to the RxTx D Bus. Data is valid from the EDLC Receive FIFO at the RxTx D pins on the rising edge of this signal. This signal should not be activated unless RxRdy is high. Active LOW.

RxDC Receive Discard (Output): Asserted when one of the following conditions occurs, and the associated Interrupt Enable bit in the Receive Command Register is reset. (1) Receive FIFO overflow. (2) CRC Error. (3) Short Frame Error. (4) Receive frame address nonmatch or (5) current frame status lost because previous status was not read. RxDC does not activate on errors when the associated Interrupt Enable bit is set. In this case, EOF will be generated instead when the Receive FIFO is read out. This allows reception of frames with errors. RxDC acts internally to clear the Receive FIFO.

TxRDY Transmit Ready (Output): Indicates that the Transmit FIFO has space available for at least one data byte. This signal will remain active high as long as one byte of space exists for transmitted data to be written into. When this condition no longer exists, TxRDY will be deasserted with respect to the leading edge of the TxWR strobe that fills the Transmit FIFO. TxRDY is forced inactive during Reset, and when TxRET is active. Active HIGH. Goes high after Reset.

$\overline{\text{TxWR}}$ Transmit Write (Input): Synchronizes data transfer from the RxTxD Bus to the Transmit FIFO. Data is written to the FIFO on the rising edge of this signal. This signal should not be active unless TxRDY is high. Active LOW.

TxRet Transmit Retransmit (Output): Asserted whenever either transmit underflow or transmit collision conditions occur. It is nominally 800 ns in width. Active HIGH. Asserted by Reset.

TxRET clears the internal Transmit FIFO.

Command/Status Interface

CdSt(0-7) Command/Status Data Bus (I/O): These lines carry commands and status as well as station address initialization information between the EDLC chip and CPU. These lines are nominally high impedance until activated by $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ being simultaneously active.

A0-A2 Address (0-2) (Input): Address lines to select the proper EDLC internal registers for reading or writing.

$\overline{\text{CS}}$ Chip Select (Input): Chip Select input, must be active in conjunction with $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ to successfully access the EDLC internal registers. Active LOW.

$\overline{\text{RD}}$ Read (Input): Enables reading of the EDLC internal registers in conjunction with $\overline{\text{CS}}$. Data from the internal registers is enabled via the falling edge of $\overline{\text{RD}}$ and is valid on the rising edge of the signal. Active LOW.

$\overline{\text{WR}}$ Write (Input): Enables writing of the EDLC internal registers in conjunction with $\overline{\text{CS}}$. Write data on the CdSt

(0-7) data lines must be set up relative to the rising edge of the signal. Active LOW.

INT Interrupt (Output): Enabled as outlined above by a variety of transmit and receive conditions. Remains active until the status register containing the reason for the interrupt is read. Active HIGH.

$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ (Input): Initializes control logic, clears command registers, clears the Transmit Status Register, clears bits 0-5 of the Receive Status Register, sets the Old/New Status bit (bit 7 of the Receive Status Register), asserts RxDC and TxRET and clears the Receive and Transmit FIFOs. In addition, TxRDY is forced low during a reset. TxRDY goes high when $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes high, indicating the EDLC chip is ready to transmit. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is active LOW.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Ambient Temperature

Under Bias -10°C to + 80°C

Storage Temperature -65°C to +150°C

All Input or Output Voltages

with Respect to Ground +6V to -0.3V

Package Maximum Power Dissipation 1.5 Watts

Operating Conditions

Ambient Temperature Range 0°C to 70°C

V_{cc} Power Supply 4.50 V to 5.50 V

DC Characteristics $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C , $V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$ to 5%

Symbol	Parameter	Limits ¹¹			Units	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
I_{IN}	Input Leakage Current			10	μA	$V_{IN} = 0.45\text{V}$ to 5.25V
I_O	Output Leakage Current			10	μA	$V_{OUT} = 0.45\text{V}$ to 5.25V
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Current		150	200	mA	
V_{CH}	Clock Input High Voltage	3.5		6	V	
V_{CL}	Clock Input Low Voltage			0.8	V	
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			0.8	V	
V_{IH1}	Input High Voltage	2.0		6	V	Except TxWR and RxRD
V_{IH2}	Input High Voltage	3.0		6	V	$\overline{\text{TxWR}}$ and $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1\text{mA}$
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	$I_{OH} = -400\mu\text{A}$

NOTE:

1. Typical values are for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and nominal supply voltages.

AC Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 Schottky TTL Gate + CL = 100 pF

(All pins except TxEN, TxD)

TxEN, TxD Load: 1 Schottky TTL Gate + CL = 35 pF

Input Pulse Level: 0.4 V to 2.4 V

Timing Reference Level: 1.5 V

Capacitance^[6] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $F_c = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Maximum	Condition
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	15 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
$C_{I/O}$	I/O Capacitance	15 pF	$V_{I/O} = 0\text{ V}$

AC Characteristics $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$

Symbol ^[6]	Parameter	Limits			Units (ns)	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
DATA AND COMMAND/STATUS INTERFACE TIMING						
TDBD	RxTx/CdSt Bus Data Delay			150	ns	
TDBR	RxTx/CdSt Bus Release Delay	10			ns	
TDBS	RxTx/CdSt Bus Seizure Delay	10		150	ns	
TDRY	RxRDY/TxRDY Clear Delay			100	ns	
THAR	$A_{0,2}/\overline{\text{CS}}$ Hold	10			ns	
THDA	RxTx/CdSt Bus Hold	0			ns	
THRW	$\overline{\text{RxRD}}/\overline{\text{TxWR}}$ Hold	0			ns	
TSAR	$A_{0,2}/\overline{\text{CS}}$ Setup	0			ns	
TSCS	CdSt Bus Setup	90			ns	
TSRT	RxTx Bus Setup	90			ns	
TWCH	$\overline{\text{RxRD}}/\overline{\text{TxWR}}/\overline{\text{RD}}/\overline{\text{WR}}$ High Width	100			ns	
TWCL	$\overline{\text{RxRD}}/\overline{\text{TxWR}}/\overline{\text{RD}}/\overline{\text{WR}}$ Low Width	200		10,000	ns	

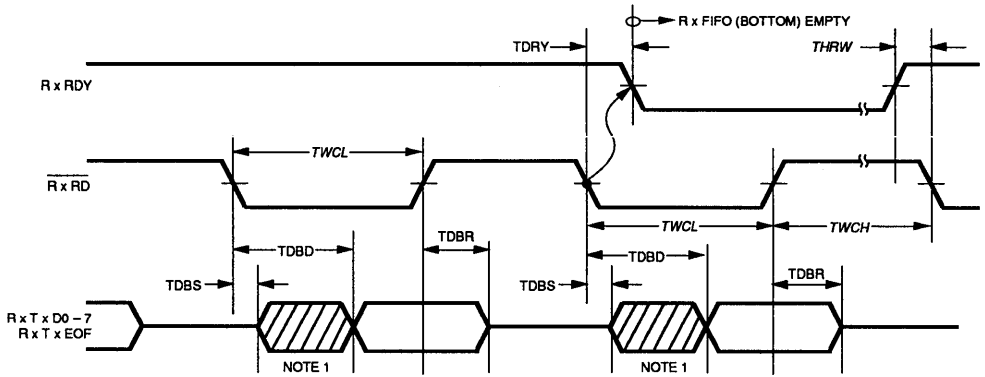
SERIAL TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE INTERFACE TIMING

TDCC	RxDC Set Delay	800			ns	NOTE 1
TDIC	INT Clear Delay			150	ns	
TDRE	TxRET Set Delay	2400		3400	ns	NOTE 3
TDRI	Receive INT Delay	1000			ns	NOTE 2
TDTD	TxD/TxEN Delay	20		60	ns	Cl = 35 pF
TDTI	Transmit INT Delay	1200			ns	NOTE 4
THRD	RxD Hold	20			ns	
TPCK	RxC/ $\overline{\text{TxC}}$ Clock Period	95		1000	ns	
TSRD	RxD Setup	30			ns	
TWDC	RxDC High Width	600			ns	
TWRC	RxC High/Low Width	45			ns	
TWRE	TxRET High Width	600			ns	
TWRS	RESET Low Width	10,000			ns	
TWTC	$\overline{\text{TxC}}$ High/Low Width	45			ns	
TWCO	COLL Width	50			ns	

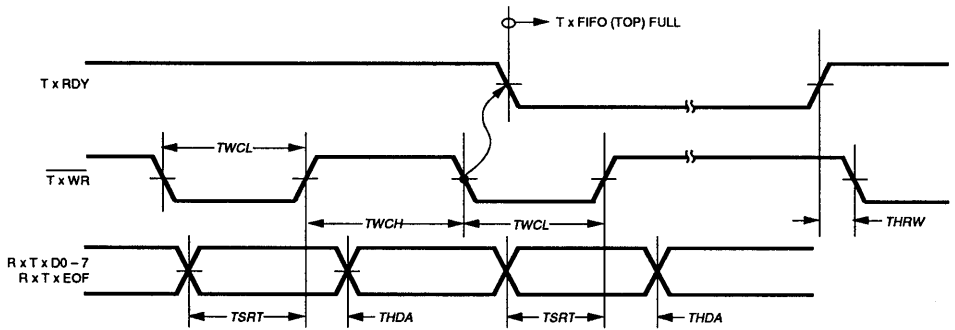
NOTES:

- For frame reception with Shortframe or CRC Error. If frame reception is terminated due to Overflow, RxDC will be issued within 1.2 μs of Overflow. If frame reception is terminated due to non-match of address, RxDC will be issued within 2.4 μs of the receipt of the last address bit.
- Normal frame reception without Overflow. If frame reception is terminated due to Overflow, INT will be issued within 1.2 μs of Overflow.
- For TxRET caused by Collision or 16 Collision condition. If transmission is terminated due to Underflow/TxRET will be issued within 1.2 μs of the Underflow.
- For INT caused by Collision or 16 Collision condition. If caused by Underflow, INT will be issued within 1.2 μs . If caused by normal termination, INT will be issued within 200 ns of TxEN going LOW.
- Italics indicate input requirement, non-italics indicate output timing.
- Characterized. Not tested.

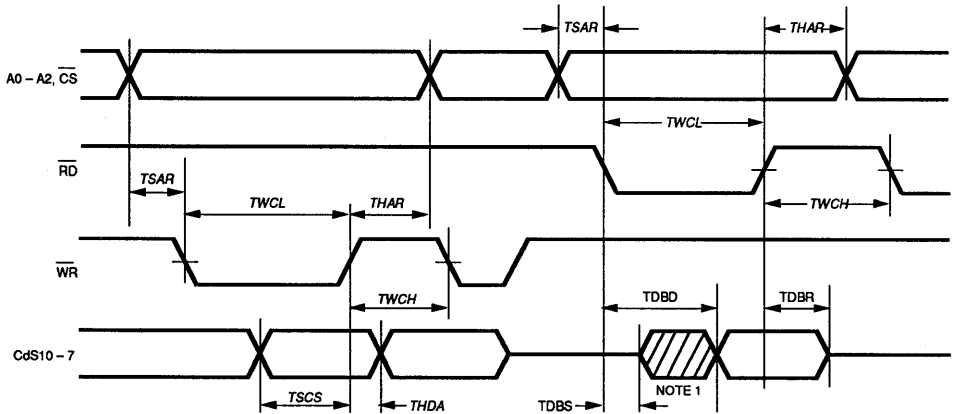
RECEIVE DATA INTERFACE TIMING



TRANSMIT DATA INTERFACE TIMING

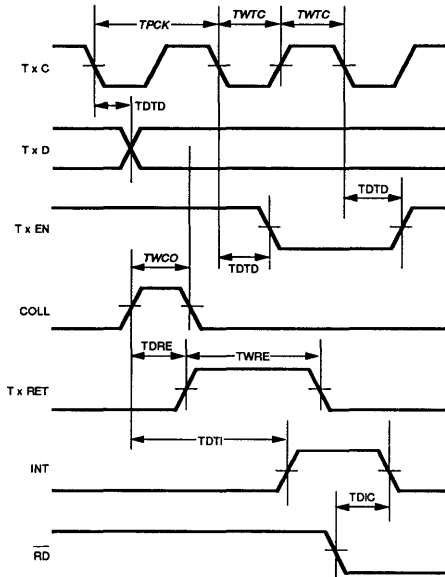


COMMAND/STATUS INTERFACE TIMING

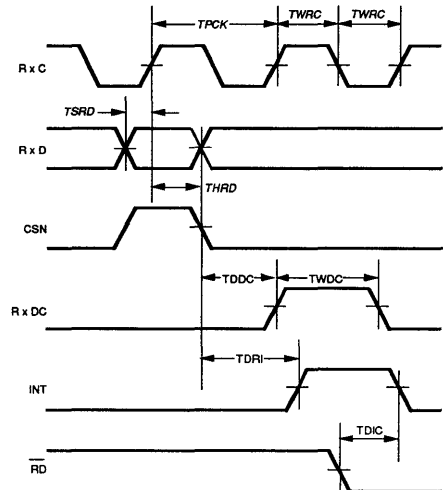


NOTE 1: Bus is driven at this time. However, no valid information present.

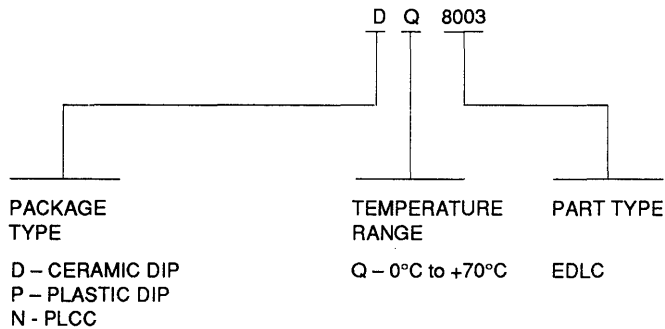
SERIAL TRANSMIT INTERFACE TIMING



SERIAL RECEIVE INTERFACE TIMING



Ordering Information



Features

- Compatible with IEEE 802.3/Ethernet (10BASE5), IEEE802.3/Cheapernet (10BASE2) and Ethernet Rev. 1 Specifications
- Compatible with 8003 ELDC®, 8005 Advanced EDLC
- Manchester Data Encoding/Decoding and Receiver Clock Recovery with Phase Locked Loop (PLL)
- Receiver and Collision Squelch Circuit and Noise Rejection Filter
- Differential TRANSMIT Cable Driver
- Loopback Capability for Diagnostics and Isolation
- Fail-Safe Watchdog Timer Circuit to Prevent Continuous Transmission
- 20 MHz Crystal Oscillator
- Transceiver Interface High Voltage (16 V) Short Circuit Protection

- Low Power CMOS Technology with Single 5V Supply
- 20 pin DIP & PLCC Packages

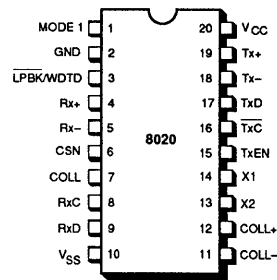
Description

The SEEQ 8020 Manchester Code Converter chip provides the Manchester data encoding and decoding functions of the Ethernet Local Area Network physical layer. It interfaces to the SEEQ 8003 and 8005 Controllers and any standard Ethernet transceiver as defined by IEEE 802.3 and Ethernet Revision 1.

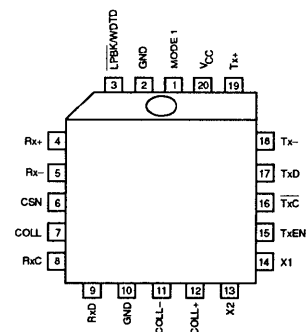
The SEEQ 8020 MCC is a functionally complete Encoder/Decoder including ECL level balanced driver and receivers, on board oscillator, analog phase locked loop for clock

Pin Configuration

DUAL-IN LINE TOP VIEW



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TOP VIEW



Functional Block Diagram

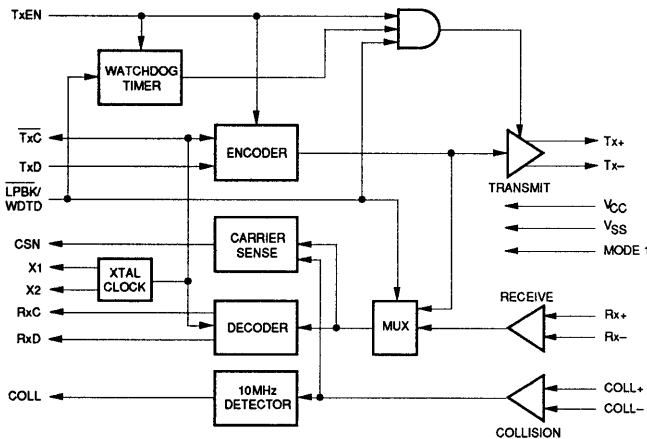


Figure 1. 8020 MCC Manchester Code Converter Block Diagram.

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EDLC is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology Inc.

recovery and collision detection circuitry. In addition, the 8020 includes a watchdog timer, a 4.5 microsecond window generator, and a loopback mode for diagnostic operation.

Together with the 8003 or 8005 and a transceiver, the 8020 Manchester Code Converter provides a high performance minimum cost interface for any system to Ethernet.

Functional Description

The 8020 Manchester Code Converter chip has two portions, transmitter and receiver. The transmitter uses Manchester encoding to combine the clock and data into a serial stream. It also differentially drives up to 50 meters of twisted pair transmission line. The receiver detects the presence of data and collisions. The 8020 MCC recovers the Manchester encoded data stream and decodes it into clock and data outputs. Manchester Encoding is the process of combining the clock and data stream so that they may be transmitted on a single twisted pair of wires, and the clock and data may be recovered accurately upon reception. Manchester encoding has the unique property of a transition at the center of each bit cell, a positive going transition for a "1", and a negative going transition for a "0" (See Figure 2). The encoding is accomplished by exclusive-ORing the clock and data prior to transmission, and the decoding by deriving the clock from the data with a phase locked loop.

Clock Generator

The internal oscillator is controlled by a 20 MHz parallel resonant crystal or by an external clock on X1. The 20 MHz clock is then divided by 2 to generate a 10 MHz $\pm 0.01\%$ transmitter clock. Both 10 MHz and 20 MHz clocks are used in Manchester data encoding.

Manchester Encoder and Differential Output Driver

The encoder combines clock and data information for the transceiver. In Manchester encoding, the first half of the bit

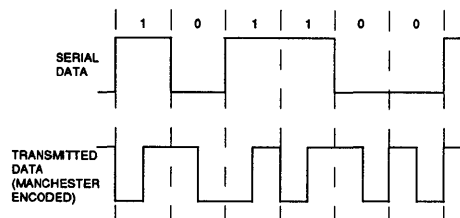


Figure 2. Manchester Coding

cell contains the complement of the data and the second half contains the true data. Thus a transition is always guaranteed in the middle of a bit cell.

Data encoding and transmission begin with TxEN going active; the first transition is always positive for Tx(-) and negative for Tx(+). In IEEE mode, at the termination of a transmission, TxEN goes inactive and transmit pair approach to zero differential. In Ethernet mode, at the end of the transmission, TxEN goes inactive and the transmit pair stay differentially high. The transmit termination can occur at bit cell center if the last bit is a one or at a bit boundary if the last bit is a zero. To eliminate DC current in the transformer during idle, Tx \pm is brought to 100 mV differential in 600 ns after the last transition (IEEE mode). The back swing voltage is guaranteed to be less than .1 V.

Watchdog Timer

A watchdog timer is built on chip. It can be enabled or disabled by the $\overline{\text{LPBK}}/\text{WDTD}$ signal. The timer starts counting at the beginning of the transmission. If TxEN goes inactive before the timer expires, the timer is reset and ready for the next transmission. If the timer expires before the transmission ends, transmission is aborted by disabling the differential transmitter. This is done by idling the differential output drivers (differential output voltage becomes zero) and deasserting CSN.

Differential Input Circuit (Rx+ and Rx-, COLL+ and COLL-).

As shown in Figure 3, the differential input for Rx+ and Rx- and COLL+ and COLL- are externally terminated by a pair of $39.2 \Omega \pm 1\%$ resistors in series for proper impedance matching.

The center tap has a $0.01 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor, tied to ground, to provide the AC common mode impedance termination for the transceiver cable.

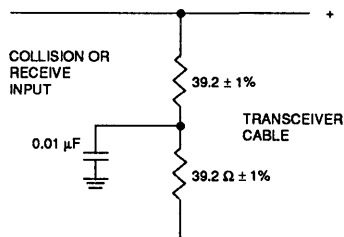


Figure 3. Differential Input Terminator

Both collision and receiver input circuits provide a static noise margin of -140 mV to -300mV (peak value). Noise rejection filters are provided at both input pairs to prevent spurious signals. For the receiver pair, the range is 15 ns to 30 ns. For the collision pair, the range is 10 ns to 18 ns. The D.C. threshold and noise rejection filter assure that differential receiver data signals less than -140 mV in amplitude or narrower than 15 ns (10 ns for collision pair) are always rejected, signals greater than -300 mV and wider than 30 ns (18 ns for collision pair) are always accepted.

Manchester Decoder and Clock Recovery Circuit

The filtered data is processed by the data and clock recovery circuit using a phase-locked loop technique. The PLL is designed to lock onto the preamble of the incoming signal with a transition width asymmetry not greater than +8.25 ns to -8.25 ns within 12 bit cell times worst case and can sample the incoming data with a transition width asymmetry of up to +8.25 ns to -8.25 ns. The RxC high or low time will always be greater than 40 ns. RxC follows $\overline{\text{TxC}}$ for the first 1.2 μs and then switches to the recovered clock. In addition, the Encoder/Decoder asserts the CSN signal while it is receiving data from the cable to indicate the receiver data and clock are valid and available. At the end of the frame, after the node has finished transmitting, CSN is deasserted and will not be asserted again for a period of 4.5 μs regardless of the state of the state of the receiver pair or collision pair. This is called inhibit period. There is no inhibit period after packet reception. During clock switching, RxC may stay high for 200ns maximum.

Collision Circuit

A collision on the Ethernet cable is sensed by the transceiver. It generates a 10 MHz $\pm 15\%$ differential square wave to indicate the presence of the collision. During the collision period, CSN is asserted asynchronously with RxC. However, if a collision arrives during inhibit period 4.5 μs from the time CSN was deasserted, CSN will not be reasserted.

Loopback

In loopback mode, encoded data is switched to the PLL instead of Tx+/Tx- signals. The recovered data and clock are returned to the Ethernet Controller. All the transmit and receive circuits, including noise rejection filter, are tested except the differential output driver and the differential input receiver circuits which are disabled during loopback. At the end of frame transmission, the 8020 also generates a 650 ns long COLL signal 550 ns after CSN was deasserted to simulate the IEEE 802.3 SQE test. The watchdog timer remains enabled in this mode.

Pin Description

The MCC chip signals are grouped into four categories:

- Power Supply and Clock
- Controller Interface
- Transceiver Interface
- Miscellaneous

Power Supply

V_{CC} +5V
 V_{SS} Ground

X1 and X2 clock (Inputs): Clock Crystal: 20 MHz crystal oscillator input. Alternately, pin X1 may be used at a TTL level input for external timing by floating pint X2,

Controller Interface

RxC Receive Clock (Output): This signal is the recovered clock from the phase decoder circuit. It is switched to $\overline{\text{TxC}}$ when no incoming data is present from which a true receive clock is derived. 10 MHz nominal and TTL compatible.

RxD Receive Data (Output): The RxD signal is the recovered data from the phase decoder. During idle periods, the RxD pin is LOW under normal conditions. TTL and MOS level compatible. Active HIGH.

CSN Carrier Sense (Output): The Carrier Sense Signal indicates to the controller that there is activity on the coaxial cable. It is asserted when receive data is present or when a collision signal is present. It is deasserted at the end of frame or at the end of collision, whichever occurs later. It is asserted or deasserted synchronously with RxC. TTL compatible.

$\overline{\text{TxC}}$ Transmit Clock (Output): A 10 MHz signal derived from the internal oscillator. This clock is always active. TTL and MOS level compatible.

TxD Transmit Data (Input): TxD is the NRZ serial input data to be transmitted. The data is clocked into the MCC by $\overline{\text{TxC}}$. Active HIGH, TTL compatible.

TxEN Transmit Enable (Input): Transmit Enable, when asserted, enables data to be sent to the cable. It is asserted synchronously with $\overline{\text{TxC}}$. TxEN goes active with the first bit of transmission. TTL compatible.

COLL Collision (Output): When asserted, indicates to the controller the simultaneous transmission of two or more stations on network cable. TTL Compatible.

Transceiver Interface

Rx+ and Rx- Differential Receiver Input Pair (Input): Differential receiver input pair which brings the encoded receive data to the 8020. The last transition is always positive-going to indicate the end of the frame.

COLL+ and COLL- Differential Collision Input Pair (Input): This is a 10 MHz \pm 15% differential signal from the transceiver indicating collision. The duty cycle should not be worse than 60%/40% — 40%/60%. The last transition is positive-going. This signal will respond to signals in the range of 5 MHz to 11.5 MHz. Collision signal may be asserted if 'MAU not available' signal is present.

Tx+ and Tx- Differential Transmit Output Pair (Output): Differential transmit pair which sends the encoded data to the transceiver. The cable driver buffers are source follower and require external 243 Ω resistors to ground as

loading. These resistors must be rated at 1 watt to withstand the fault conditions specified by IEEE 802.3. If MODE 1=1, after 200 ns following the last transition, the differential voltage is slowly reduced to zero volts in 8 μ s to limit the back swing of the coupling transformer to less than 0.1 V.

Miscellaneous

MODE 1 (Input): This pin is used to select between AC or DC coupling. When it is tied high or left floating, the output drivers provide differential zero signal during idle (IEEE 802.3 specification). When pin 1 is tied low, then the output is differentially high when idle (Ethernet Rev.1 specification).

LPBK/WDTD Loopback /Watchdog Timer Disable (Input):

Normal Operation: For normal operation this pin should be HIGH or tied to V_{CC} . In normal operation the watchdog timer is enabled.

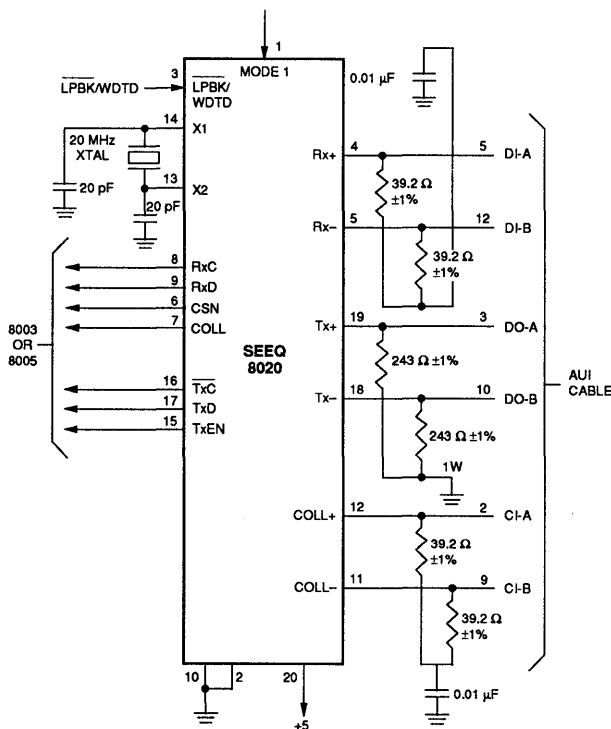


Figure 4. 8020 Interface

Loopback: When this pin is brought low, the Manchester encoded transmit data from TxD and Tx̄C is routed through the receiver circuit and sent back onto the Rx̄D and Rx̄C Pins. During loopback, Collision and Receive data inputs are ignored. The transmit pair is idled. At the end of transmission, the signal quality error test (SQET) will be simulated by asserting collision during the inhibit window. During loopback, the watchdog timer is enabled.

Watchdog Timer Disable: When this pin is between 10 V (Min.) and 16 V (Max.), the on chip 25 ms Watchdog Timer will be disabled. The watchdog timer is used to monitor the transmit enable pin. If TxEN is asserted for too long, then the watchdog timer (if enabled) will automatically deassert CSN and inhibit any further transmissions on the Tx+ and Tx- lines. The watchdog timer is automatically reset each time TxEN is deasserted.

Interconnection to a Data Link Controller

Figure 5 shows the interconnections between the 8020 MCC and SEEQ's 8003 or 8005. There are three connections for each of the two transmission channels, and receive, plus the Collision Signal line (COLL).

Transmitter connections are:

- Transmit Data, Tx̄D
- Transmit Clock, Tx̄C
- Transmit Enable, TxEN
- Collision, COLL

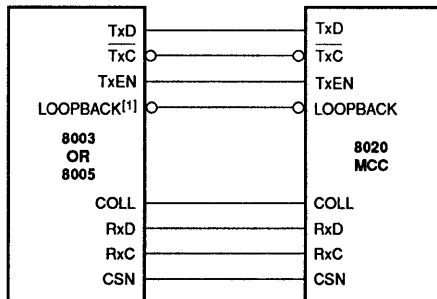


Figure 5. Interconnection of 8020 and 8003/8005

NOTE

- 1. Loopback output on 8005 only.

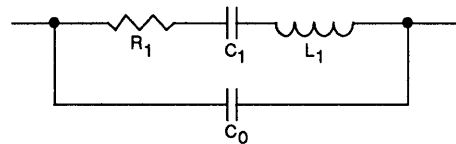
Receiver connections are:

- Receive Data, Rx̄D
- Receive Clock, Rx̄C
- Carrier Sense, CSN

D.C. and A.C. Characteristics and Timing

Crystal Specification

Resonant Frequency ($C_L = 20$ pF)	20 MHz
	± 0.005% 0-70° C
	and ± 0.003% at 25° C
Type	Fundamental Mode
Circuit	Parallel Resonance
Load Capacitance (C_L)	20 pF
Shunt Capacitance (C_0)	7 pF Max.
Equivalent Series Resistance (R1)	25Ω Max.
Motional Capacitance (C1)	0.02 pF Max.
Drive Level	2 mW



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF CRYSTAL

Figure 6.

Absolute Maximum Rating*

Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
All Input or Output Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$
V_{CC}	-0.3 to 7V
($Rx\pm$, $Tx\pm$, $COLL\pm$) High Voltage	
Short Circuit Immunity	-0.3 to 16V

*COMMENT: Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stressrating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above 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 Characteristics $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current (except MODE 1, Receive and Collision Pairs)		10	μA	$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$
	MODE 1 Input Leakage Current		200	μA	$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$
	Receive and Collision Pairs ($Rx\pm$, $COLL\pm$) Input Leakage Current		2	mA	$V_{IN} = 0$
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Current		75	mA	All Inputs, Outputs Open
V_{IL}	TTL Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	TTL Input High Voltage (except X1)	2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	
	X1 Input High Voltage	3.5	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	
V_{OL}	TTL Output Low Voltage except TxC		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1\text{ mA}$ $I_{OL} = 4.2\text{ mA}$
	TxC Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	
V_{OH}	TTL Output High Voltage (except RxC, TxC, RxD)	2.4		V	$t_{OH} = -400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ $t_{OH} = -400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
	RxC, TxC, RxD Output High Voltage	3.9		V	
V_{ODF}	Differential Output Swing	± 0.55	± 1.2	V	78 Ω Termination Resistor and 243 Ω Load Resistors
V_{OCM}	Common Mode Output Voltage	$V_{CC} - 2.5$	$V_{CC} - 1$	V	78 Ω Termination Resistor and 243 Ω Load Resistors
V_{BKSV}	$Tx\pm$ Backswing Voltage During Idle		0.1	V	Shunt Inductive Load $\leq 27\text{ }\mu\text{H}$
V_{IDF}	Input Differential Voltage (measured differentially)	± 0.3	± 1.2	V	
V_{ICM}	Input Common Mode Voltage	0	V_{CC}	V	
$C_{IN}^{[1]}$	Input Capacitance		15	pF	
$C_{OUT}^{[1]}$	Output Capacitance		15	pF	

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested

AC Test Conditions

Output Loading TTL Output:

50% point of swing

Differential Output:

20% to 80% points

Differential Signal Delay Time Reference Level:

Differential Output Rise and Fall Time:

High time measured at 3.0V

RxC, $\overline{\text{TxC}}$, X1 High and Low Time:

Low time measured at 0.6V

RxD, RxC, $\overline{\text{TxC}}$, X1 Rise and Fall Time:

Measured between 0.6V and 3.0V points

TTL Input Voltage (except X1):

0.8V to 2.0V with 10 ns rise and fall time

X1 Input Voltage:

0.8V to 3.5V with 5 ns rise and fall time

Differential Input Voltage:

At least ± 300 mV with rise and fall time of 10 ns measured between -0.2 V and $+0.2$ V

1 TTL gate and 20 pF capacitor.

243 Ω resistor and 10 pF capacitor from each pin to V_{SS}
and a termination 78 Ω resistor load resistor in parallel with
a 27 μ H inductor between the two differential output pins

20 MHz TTL Clock Input Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C ; $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 5\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_1	X1 Cycle Time	49.995	50.005	ns
t_2	X1 High Time	15		ns
t_3	X1 Low Time	15		ns
t_4	X1 Rise Time		5	ns
t_5	X1 Fall Time		5	ns
t_{5A}	X1 to $\overline{\text{TxC}}$ Delay Time	10	45	ns

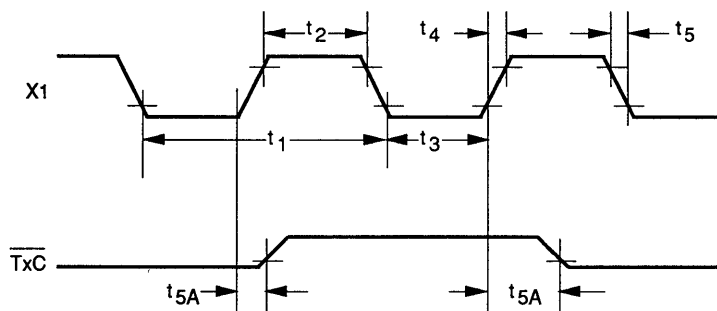


Figure 12. 20 MHz TTL Clock Timing

Transmit Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 5\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
$t_6^{[1]}$	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Cycle Time	99.99	100.01	ns
t_7	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ High Time	40		ns
t_8	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Low Time	40		ns
$t_9^{[1]}$	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Rise Time		5	ns
$t_{10}^{[1]}$	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Fall Time		5	ns
t_{11}	TxEN Setup Time	40		ns
t_{12}	TxD Setup Time	40		ns
$t_{13}^{[1]}$	Bit Center to Bit Center Time	99.5	100.5	ns
$t_{14}^{[1]}$	Bit Center to Bit Boundary Time	49.5	50.5	ns
$t_{15}^{[1]}$	Tx+ and Tx – Rise Time		5	ns
$t_{16}^{[1]}$	Tx+ and Tx – Fall Time		5	ns
t_{17}	Transmit Active Time From The Last Positive Transition	200		ns
$t_{17A}^{[1]}$	From Last Positive Transition of the Transmit Pair to Differential Output Approaches within 100 mV of 0 V	400	600	ns
$t_{17B}^{[1]}$	From Last Positive Transition of the Transmit Pair to Differential Output Approaches within 40 mV of 0 V		7000	ns
t_{18}	Tx+ and Tx– Output Delay Time		70	ns
t_{19}	TxD Hold Time	15		ns
t_{20}	TxEN Hold Time	15		ns

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

MODE 1=1

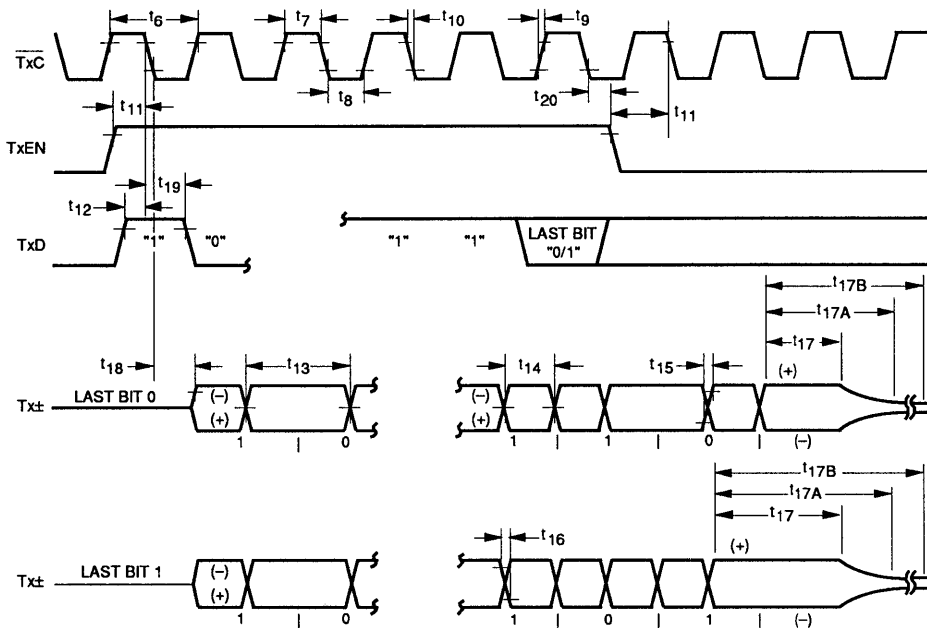


Figure 7. Transmit Timing

MODE 1=0

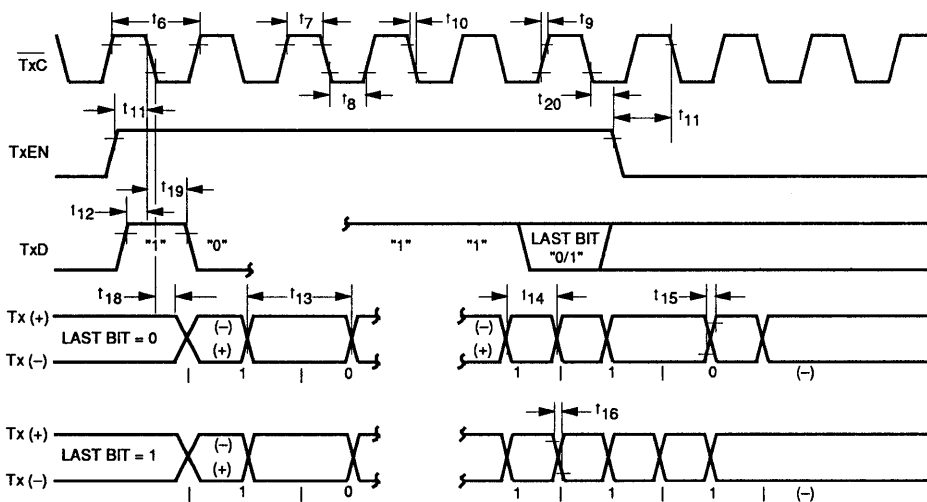
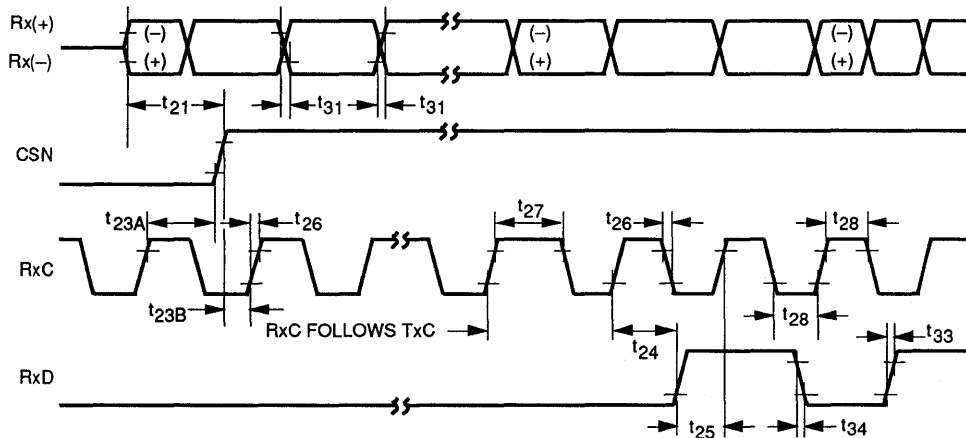


Figure 8. Transmit Timing

Receive Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{21}	CSN Assert Delay Time		240	ns
t_{22}	CSN Deasserts Delay Time (measured from Last Bit Boundary)		240	ns
t_{23A}	CSN Hold Time	30		ns
t_{23B}	CSN Set up Time	30		ns
t_{24}	RxD Hold Time	30		ns
t_{25}	RxD Set up Time	30		ns
$t_{26}^{[1]}$	RxC Rise and Fall Time		5	ns
$t_{27}^{[1]}$	During Clock Switch RxC Keeps High Time	40	200	ns
t_{28}	RxC High and Low Time	40		ns
$t_{29}^{[1]}$	RxC Clock Cycle Time (during data period)	95	105	ns
t_{30}	CSN Inhibit Time (on Transmission Node only)	4.3	4.6	μs
t_{31}	Rx+/Rx- Rise and Fall Time		10	ns
$t_{32}^{[1]}$	Rx+/Rx- Begin Return to Zero from Last Positive-Going Transition	160		ns
$t_{33}^{[1]}$	RxD Rise Time		10	ns
$t_{34}^{[1]}$	RxD Fall Time		10	ns


Figure 9. Receive Timing-Start of Packet

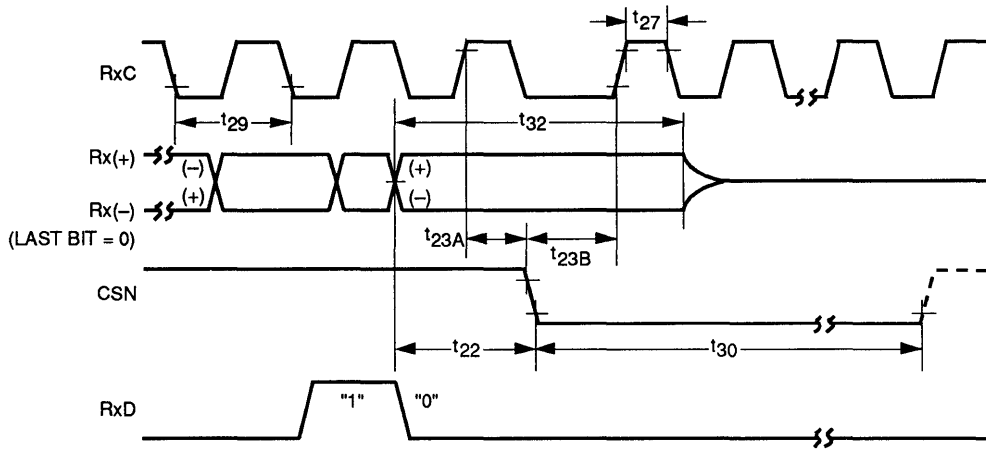


Figure 10. Receive Timing-End of Packet

DATA COM

Collision Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{51}	COLL+ / COLL — Cycle Time	86	118	ns
t_{52}	COLL+ / COLL — Rise and Fall Time		10	ns
t_{53}	COLL+ / COLL — High and Low Time	35	70	ns
t_{54}	COLL+ / COLL — Width (measured at -0.3 V)	26		ns
t_{55}	COLL Asserts Delay Time		300	ns
t_{56}	COLL Deasserts Delay Time		500	ns
t_{57}	CSN Asserts Delay Time		400	ns
t_{58}	CSN Deasserts Delay Time		600	ns

NOTES:

- COLL + and COLL – asserts and deasserts COLL, asynchronously, and asserts and deasserts CSN synchronously with RxC.
- If COLL+ and COLL – arrives within $4.5\mu\text{s}$ from the time CSN was deasserted; CSN will not be reasserted (on transmission node only).
- When COLL + and COLL – terminates, CSN will not be deasserted if Rx+ and Rx– are still active.
- When the node finishes transmitting and CSN deasserted, it cannot be asserted again for $4.5\mu\text{s}$.

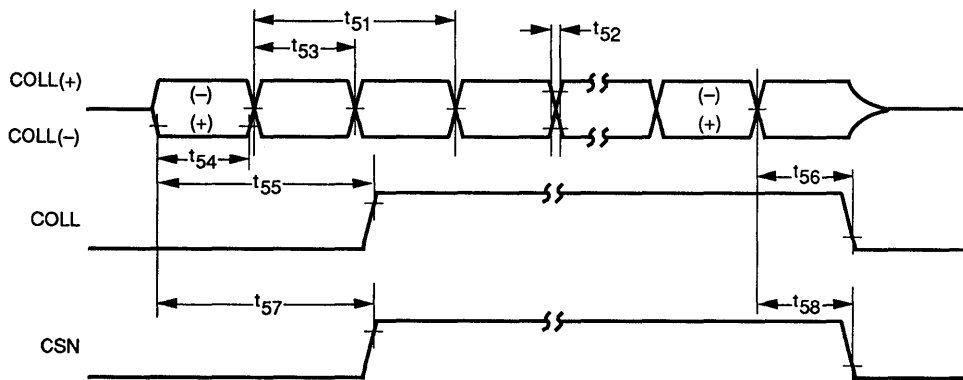


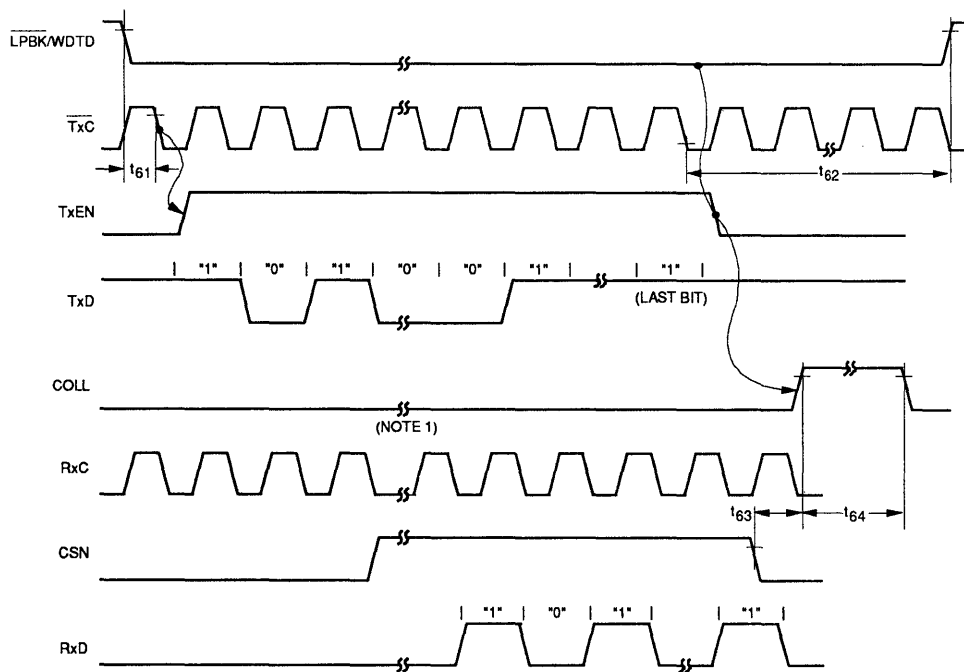
Figure 11. Collision Timing

Loopback Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$

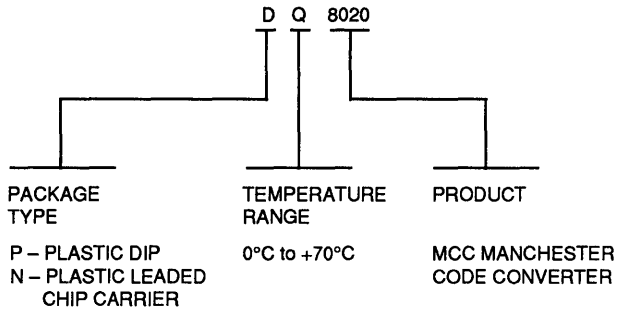
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{61}	LPBK Setup Time	500		ns
t_{62}	LPBK Hold Time	5		μs
t_{63}	In Collision Simulation, COLL Signal Delay Time	475	625	ns
t_{64}	COLL Duration Time	600	750	ns

NOTES:

1. PLL needs 12-bit cell times to acquire lock, RxD is invalid during this period.


Figure 13. Loopback Timing

Ordering Information



Features

- Compatible with IEEE 802.3 /Ethernet (10BASE5), IEEE802.3/CHEAPERNET (10BASE2) and Ethernet Rev. 1 Specifications
- Compatible with 8003 ELDC®, 8005 Advanced EDLC and Intel 82586 LAN Controller
- Manchester Data Encoding/Decoding and Receiver Clock Recovery with Phase Locked Loop (PLL)
- Receiver and Collision Squelch Circuit and Noise Rejection Filter
- Differential TRANSMIT Cable Driver
- Loopback Capability for Diagnostics and Isolation
- Fall-Safe Watchdog Timer Circuit to Prevent Continuous Transmission
- 20 MHz Crystal Oscillator
- Transceiver Interface High Voltage (16 V) Short Circuit Protection
- Low Power CMOS Technology with Single 5V Supply
- 20 pin DIP & PLCC Packages

Description

The SEEQ 8023A Manchester Code Converter chip provides the Manchester data encoding and decoding functions of the Ethernet Local Area Network physical layer. It interfaces to the SEEQ 8003 and 8005 Ethernet Data Link Controllers or to the Intel 82586 LAN Controller and any standard Ethernet transceiver as defined by IEEE 802.3 and Ethernet Revision 1.

The SEEQ 8023A MCC is a functionally complete Encoder/Decoder including ECL level balanced driver and receivers, on board oscillator, analog phase locked loop for clock recovery and collision detection circuitry. In addition, the 8023A includes a 25 millisecond watchdog timer, a 4.5 microsecond window generator, and a loopback mode for diagnostic operation.

Together with the 8003 or 8005 and a transceiver, the 8023A Manchester Code Converter provides a high performance minimum cost interface for any system to Ethernet.

Functional Block Diagram

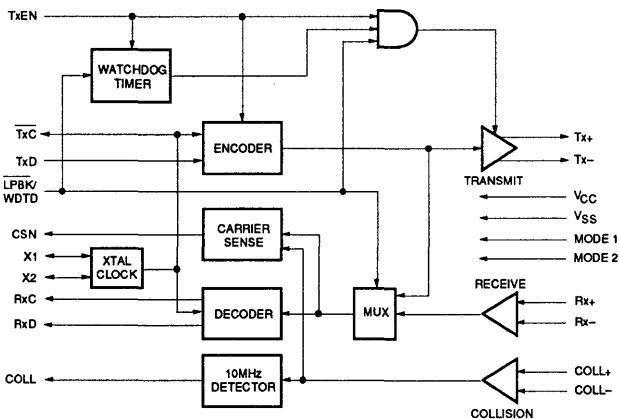
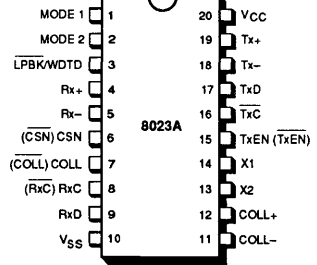


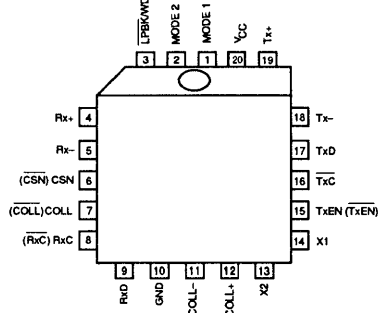
Figure 1. 8023A MCC Manchester Code Converter Block Diagram.

Pin Configuration

DUAL-IN-LINE TOP VIEW



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TOP VIEW



MCC is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.
EDLC is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Functional Description

The 8023A Manchester Code Converter chip has two portions, transmitter and receiver. The transmitter uses Manchester encoding to combine the clock and data into a serial stream. It also differentially drives up to 50 meters of twisted pair transmission line. The receiver detects the presence of data and collisions. The 8023A MCC recovers the Manchester encoded data stream and decodes it into clock and data outputs. Manchester Encoding is the process of combining the clock and data stream so that they may be transmitted on a single twisted pair of wires, and the clock and data may be recovered accurately upon reception. Manchester encoding has the unique property of a transition at the center of each bit cell, a positive going transition for a "1", and a negative going transition for a "0" (See Figure 2). The encoding is accomplished by exclusive-ORing the clock and data prior to transmission, and the decoding by deriving the clock from the data with a phase locked loop.

Clock Generator

The Internal oscillator is controlled by a 20 MHz parallel resonant crystal or by an external clock on X1. The 20 MHz clock is then divided by 2 to generate a 10 MHz $\pm 0.01\%$ transmitter clock. Both 10 MHz and 20 MHz clocks are used in Manchester data encoding.

Manchester Encoder and Differential Output Driver

The encoder combines clock and data information for the transceiver. In Manchester encoding, the first half of the bit cell contains the complement of the data and the second half contains the true data. Thus, a transition is always guaranteed in the middle of a bit cell.

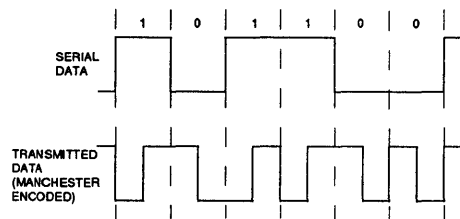


Figure 2. Manchester Coding

Data encoding and transmission begin with TxEN going active; the first transition is always positive for Tx(-) and negative for Tx(+). In IEEE mode, at the termination of a transmission, TxEN goes inactive and transmit pair approach to zero differential. In Ethernet mode, at the end of the transmission, TxEN goes inactive and the transmit pair stay differentially high. The transmit termination can occur at bit cell center if the last bit is a one or at a bit boundary if the last bit is a zero. To eliminate DC current in the transformer during idle, Tx \pm is brought to 100 mV differential in 600 ns after the last transition (IEEE mode). The back swing voltage is guaranteed to be less than .1 V.

Watchdog timer

A 25 ms watchdog timer is built on chip. It can be enabled or disabled by the $\overline{\text{LPBK/WDTD}}$ signal. The timer starts counting at the beginning of the transmission. If TxEN goes inactive before the timer expires, the timer is reset and ready for the next transmission. If the timer expires before the transmission ends, transmission is aborted by disabling the differential transmitter. This is done by idling the differential output drivers (differential output voltage becomes zero) and deasserting CSN.

Differential Input Circuit (Rx+ and Rx-, COLL+ and COLL-)

As shown in Figure 3, the differential input for Rx+ and Rx- and COLL+ and COLL- are externally terminated by a pair of $39.2 \Omega \pm 1\%$ resistors in series for proper impedance matching.

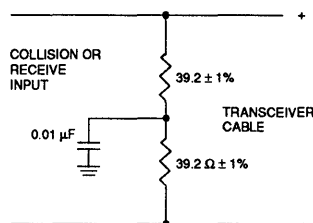


Figure 3. Differential Input Terminator

The center tap has a 0.01 μF capacitor, tied to ground, to provide the AC common mode impedance termination for the transceiver cable.

Both collision and receiver input circuits provide a static noise margin of -140 mV to -300mV (peak value). Noise rejection filters are provided at both input pairs to prevent spurious signals. For the receiver pair, the range is 15 ns to 30 ns. For the collision pair, the range is 10 ns to 18 ns. The D.C. threshold and noise rejection filter assure that differential receiver data signals less than -140 mV in amplitude or narrower than 15 ns (10 ns for collision pair) are always rejected, signals greater than -300 mV and wider than 30 ns (18 ns for collision pair) are always accepted.

Manchester Decoder and Clock Recovery Circuit

The filtered data is processed by the data and clock recovery circuit using a phase-locked loop technique. The PLL is designed to lock onto the preamble of the incoming signal with a transition width asymmetry not greater than +8.25 ns to -8.25 ns within 12 bit cell times worst case and can sample the incoming data with a transition width asymmetry of up to +8.25 ns to -8.25 ns. The Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$ high or low time will always be greater than 40 ns. If MODE2 is high or floating, Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$ will be held low for 1.2 μs maximum while the PLL is acquiring lock. If MODE2 is low, Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$ follows Tx $\overline{\text{C}}$ for the first 1.2 μs and then switches to the recovered clock. In addition, the Encoder/Decoder asserts the CSN signal while it is receiving data from the cable to indicate the receiver data and clock are valid and available. At the end of the frame, after the node has finished transmitting, CSN is deasserted and will not be asserted again for a period of 4.5 μs regardless of the state of the state of the receiver pair or collision pair. This is called the inhibit period. There is no inhibit period after packet reception. During clock switching, Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$ may stay high for 200ns maximum.

Collision Circuit

A collision on the Ethernet cable is sensed by the transceiver. It generates a 10 MHz $\pm 15\%$ differential square wave to indicate the presence of the collision. During the collision period, CSN is asserted asynchronously with Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$. However, if a collision arrives during inhibit period 4.5 μs from the time CSN was deasserted, CSN will not be reasserted.

Loopback

In loopback mode, encoded data is switched to the PLL instead of Tx+/Tx- signals. The recovered data and clock are returned to the Ethernet Controller. All the transmit and receive circuits, including noise rejection filter, are tested except the differential output driver and the differential input receiver circuits which are disabled during loopback.

At the end of frame transmission, the 8023A also generates a 650 ns long COLL signal 550 ns after CSN was deasserted to simulate the IEEE 802.3 SQE test. The watchdog timer remains enabled in this mode.

Pin Description

The MCC chip signals are grouped into four categories:

- Power Supply and Clock
- Controller Interface
- Transceiver Interface
- Miscellaneous

Power Supply

V_{CC}+5V
V_{SS}Ground

X1 and X2 clock (Inputs): Clock Crystal: 20 MHz crystal oscillator input. Alternately, pin X1 may be used at a TTL level input for external timing by floating pin X2.

Controller Interface

RxC ($\overline{\text{RxC}}$) Receive Clock (Output): This signal is the recovered clock from the phase decoder circuit. It is switched to Tx $\overline{\text{C}}$ when no incoming data is present from which a true receive clock is derived. 10 MHz nominal and TTL compatible. If the MODE2 signal is high, Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$ is inverted ($\overline{\text{RxC}}$) and there is a 1.25 μsec discontinuity at the beginning of frame reception.

RxD Receive Data (Output): The RxD signal is the recovered data from the phase decoder. During idle periods, the RxD pin is LOW under normal conditions. However, if the MODE2 signal is HIGH, the RxD output will be HIGH during idle. TTL and MOS level compatible. Active HIGH.

CSN ($\overline{\text{CSN}}$) Carrier Sense (Output): The Carrier Sense Signal indicates to the controller that there is activity on the coaxial cable. It is asserted when receive data is present or when a collision signal is present. It is deasserted at the end of frame or at the end of collision, whichever occurs later. It is asserted or deasserted synchronously with Rx $\overline{\text{C}}$. TTL compatible. Normally active HIGH, unless MODE2 is HIGH, in which case CSN is active LOW.

TxC Transmit Clock (Output): A 10 MHz signal derived from the internal oscillator. This clock is always active. TTL and MOS level compatible.

TxD Transmit Data (Input): Tx $\overline{\text{D}}$ is the NRZ serial input data to be transmitted. The data is clocked into the MCC by Tx $\overline{\text{C}}$. Active HIGH, TTL compatible.

TxEN ($\overline{\text{TxEN}}$) Transmit Enable (Input): Transmit Enable, when asserted, enables data to be sent to the cable. It is asserted synchronously with $\overline{\text{TxC}}$. TxEN goes active with the first bit of transmission. TTL compatible. If MODE2 is HIGH, TxEN is inverted.

COLL ($\overline{\text{COLL}}$) Collision (Output): When asserted, indicates to the controller the simultaneous transmission of two or more stations on network cable. TTL Compatible. If MODE2 is HIGH, COLL is inverted.

Transceiver Interface

Rx+ and Rx- Differential Receiver Input Pair (Input): Differential receiver input pair which brings the encoded receive data to the 8023A. The last transition is always positive-going to indicate the end of the frame.

COLL+ and COLL- Differential Collision Input Pair (Input): This is a 10 MHz \pm 15% differential signal from the transceiver indicating collision. The duty cycle should not be worse than 60%/40% - 40%/60%. The last transition is positive-going. This signal will respond to signals in the range of 5 MHz to 11.5 MHz. Collision signal may be asserted if 'MAU not available' signal is present.

Tx+ and Tx- Differential Transmit Output Pair (Output): Differential transmit pair which sends the encoded data to the transceiver. The cable driver buffers are source follower and require external 243 Ω resistors to ground as loading. These resistors must be rated at 1 watt to withstand the fault conditions specified by IEEE 802.3. If MODE1=1, after 200 ns following the last transition, the differential voltage is slowly reduced to zero volts in 8 μ s to limit the back swing of the coupling transformer to less than 0.1 V.

Miscellaneous

MODE1 (Input): This pin is used to select between AC or DC coupling. When it is tied high or left floating, the output drivers provide differential zero signal during idle (IEEE 802.3 specification). When pin 1 is tied low, then the output is differentially high when idle (Ethernet Rev.1 specification).

MODE2 (Input): The MODE2 Input signal is normally active LOW. In this configuration, the 8032A operates in a mode compatible with the SEEQ 8003. An alternate mode of operation may be achieved by configuring the

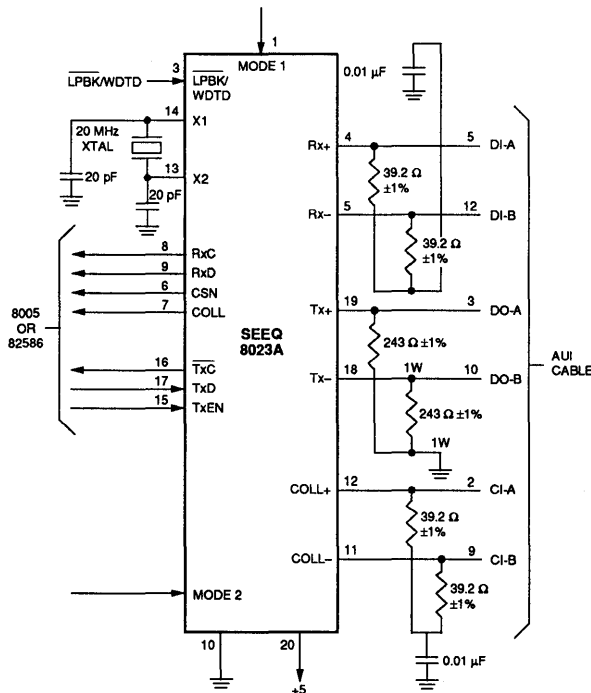


Figure 4. 8023A Interface

MODE signal active HIGH, or by allowing it to float HIGH with its internal pullup. In this configuration, RxC, TxEN, CSN and COLL become active LOW. In addition, RxD is HIGH during idle, and RxC has 1.2µs discontinuity during signal acquisition.

LPBK/WDTD Loopback/Watchdog Timer Disable (Input):

Normal Operation: For normal operation this pin should be HIGH or tied to V_{CC}. In normal operation the watchdog timer is enabled.

Loopback: When this pin is brought low, the Manchester encoded transmit data from TxD and Tx̄C is routed through the receiver circuit and sent back onto the Rx̄D and RxC Pins. During loopback, Collision and Receive data inputs are ignored. The transmit pair is idled. At the end of transmission, the signal quality error test (SQET) will be simulated by asserting collision during the inhibit window. During loopback, the watchdog timer is enabled.

Watchdog Timer Disable: When this pin is between 10 V (Min.) and 16 V (Max.), the on chip 25 ms Watchdog Timer will be disabled. The watchdog timer is used to monitor the transmit enable pin. If TxEN is asserted for longer than 25 ms, then the watchdog timer (if enabled) will automatically deassert CSN and inhibit any further transmissions on the Tx+ and Tx- lines. The watchdog timer is automatically reset each time TxEN is deasserted.

Interconnection to a Data Link Controller

Figure 5 shows the interconnections between the 8023A MCC and SEEQ's 8003 or 8005. There are three connections for each of the two transmission channels, transmit and receive, plus the Collision Signal line (COLL).

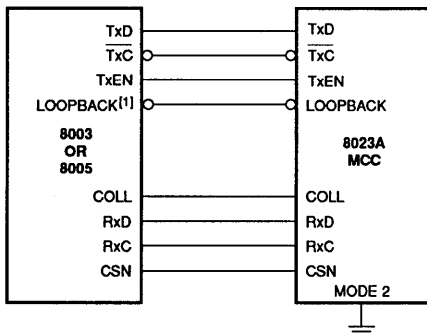


Figure 5. Interconnection of 8023A and 8003/8005

NOTE

1. Loopback output on 8005 only.

Transmitter connections are:

- Transmit Data, Tx̄D
- Transmit Clock, Tx̄C
- Transmit Enable, TxEN
- Collision, COLL

Receiver connections are:

- Receive Data, Rx̄D
- Receive Clock, RxC
- Carrier Sense, CSN

Compatibility with Other LAN Controllers

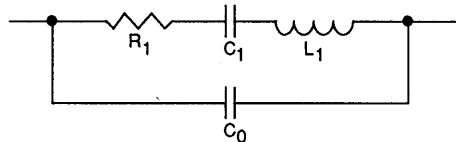
SEEQ's 8023A is compatible with other LAN Controllers, such as the 82586, when Pin 2 (MODE2) of the 8023A is floating or tied to V_{CC}. In this mode of operation, timing and polarity on the controller interface lines are compatible, with the 82586 specifications dated March 1984.

Use of Time Domain Reflectometry in the 82586 is not recommended since the TDR transmission does not have a valid preamble.

D.C. and A.C. Characteristics and Timing

Crystal Specification

Resonant Frequency (C _L = 20 pF)	20 MHz
	± 0.005% 0-70° C
	and ± 0.003% at 25° C
Type	Fundamental Mode
Circuit	Parallel Resonance
Load Capacitance (C _L)	20pF
Shunt Capacitance (C ₀)	7pF Max.
Equivalent Series Resistance (R1)	25Ω Max.
Motional Capacitance (C1)	0.02 pF Max.
Drive Level	2mW



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF CRYSTAL

Figure 6.

Absolute Maximum Range*

Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
All Input or Output Voltage	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$
V_{CC}	-0.3 to 7V
($R_{X\pm}$, $T_{X\pm}$, $COLL\pm$) High Voltage	
Short Circuit Immunity	-0.3 to 16V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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 Characteristics $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C ; $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current (except MODE1, MODE2 Receive and Collision Pairs)		10	μA	$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$
	MODE1 Input Leakage Current		200	μA	$0 \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{CC}$
	Receive and Collision Pairs($R_{X\pm}$, $COLL\pm$) Input Leakage Current		2	mA	$V_{IN} = 0$
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Current		75	mA	All Inputs, Outputs Open
V_{IL}	TTL Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	TTL Input High Voltage (except X1)	2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	
	X1 Input High Voltage	3.5	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	V	
V_{OL}	TTL Output Low Voltage except $\overline{\text{TxC}}$		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1\text{ mA}$ $I_{OL} = 4.2\text{ mA}$
	$\overline{\text{TxC}}$ Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	
V_{OH}	TTL Output High Voltage (except R_{xC} , $\overline{\text{TxC}}$, R_{xD})	2.4		V	$t_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$ $t_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$
	R_{xC} , $\overline{\text{TxC}}$, R_{xD} Output High Voltage	3.9		V	
V_{ODF}	Differential Output Swing	± 0.55	± 1.2	V	78 Ω Termination Resistor and 243 Ω Load Resistors
V_{OCM}	Common Mode Output Voltage	$V_{CC} - 2.5$	$V_{CC} - 1$	V	78 Ω Termination Resistor and 243 Ω Load Resistors
V_{BKSV}	$T_{X\pm}$ Backswing Voltage During Idle		0.1	V	Shunt Inductive Load $\leq 27\ \mu\text{H}$
V_{IDF}	Input Differential Voltage (measured differentially)	± 0.3	± 1.2	V	
V_{ICM}	Input Common Mode Voltage	0	V_{CC}	V	
$C_{IN}^{[1]}$	Input Capacitance		15	pF	
$C_{OUT}^{[1]}$	Output Capacitance		15	pF	

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Loading TTL Output:

1 TTL gate and 20 pF capacitor.

Differential Output:

243Ω resistor and 10 pF capacitor from each pin to V_{SS} and a termination 78Ω resistor load resistor in parallel with a 27 μH inductor between the two differential output pins

Differential Signal Delay Time Reference Level:

50% point of swing

Differential Output Rise and Fall Time:

20% to 80% points

RxC, \overline{TxC} , X1 High and Low Time:

High time measured at 3.0V
Low time measured at 0.6V

RxD, RxC, \overline{TxC} , X1 Rise and Fall Time:

Measured between 0.6V and 3.0 V points

TTL Input Voltage (except X1):

0.8V to 2.0V with 10 ns rise and fall time

X1 Input Voltage:

0.8V to 3.5V with 5 ns rise and fall time

Differential Input Voltage:

At least ± 300 mV with rise and fall time of 10 ns measured between -0.2V and +0.2V

20 MHz TTL Clock Input Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C ; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_1	X1 Cycle Time	49.995	50.005	ns
t_2	X1 High Time	15		ns
t_3	X1 Low Time	15		ns
t_4	X1 Rise Time		5	ns
t_5	X1 Fall Time		5	ns
t_{5A}	X1 to \overline{TxC} Delay Time	10	45	ns

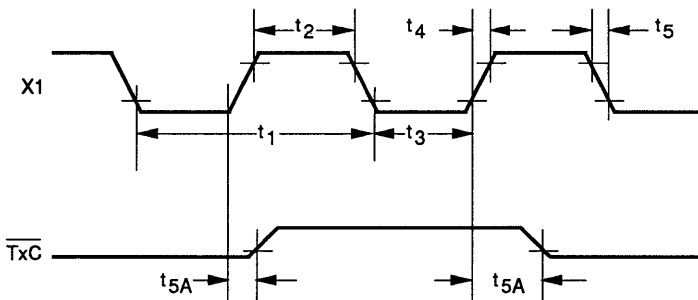


Figure 12. 20 MHz TTL Clock Timing

Transmit Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
$t_6^{(1)}$	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Cycle Time	99.99	100.01	ns
t_7	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ High Time	40		ns
t_8	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Low Time	40		ns
$t_9^{(1)}$	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Rise Time		5	ns
$t_{10}^{(1)}$	$\overline{\text{Tx}}\overline{\text{C}}$ Fall Time		5	ns
t_{11}	TxEN Setup Time if Mode 2=0	40		ns
	TxEN Setup Time if Mode 2=1	55		ns
t_{12}	TxD Setup Time if Mode 2=0	40		ns
	TxD Setup Time if Mode 2=1	55		ns
$t_{13}^{(1)}$	Bit Center to Bit Center Time	99.5	100.5	ns
$t_{14}^{(1)}$	Bit Center to Bit Boundary Time	49.5	50.5	ns
$t_{15}^{(1)}$	Tx+ and Tx – Rise Time		5	ns
$t_{16}^{(1)}$	Tx+ and Tx – Fall Time		5	ns
t_{17}	Transmit Active Time From The Last Positive Transition	200		ns
$t_{17A}^{(1)}$	From Last Positive Transition of the Transmit Pair to Differential Output Approaches within 100 mV of 0 V	400	600	ns
$t_{17B}^{(1)}$	From Last Positive Transition of the Transmit Pair to Differential Output Approaches within 40 mV of 0 V		7000	ns
t_{18}	Tx+ and Tx– Output Delay Time		70	ns
t_{19}	TxD Hold Time if Mode 2=0	15		ns
	TxD Hold Time if Mode 2=1	0		ns
t_{20}	TxEN Hold Time if Mode 2=0	15		ns
	TxEN Hold Time if Mode 2=1	0		ns

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

MODE1 = 1
MODE2 = 0

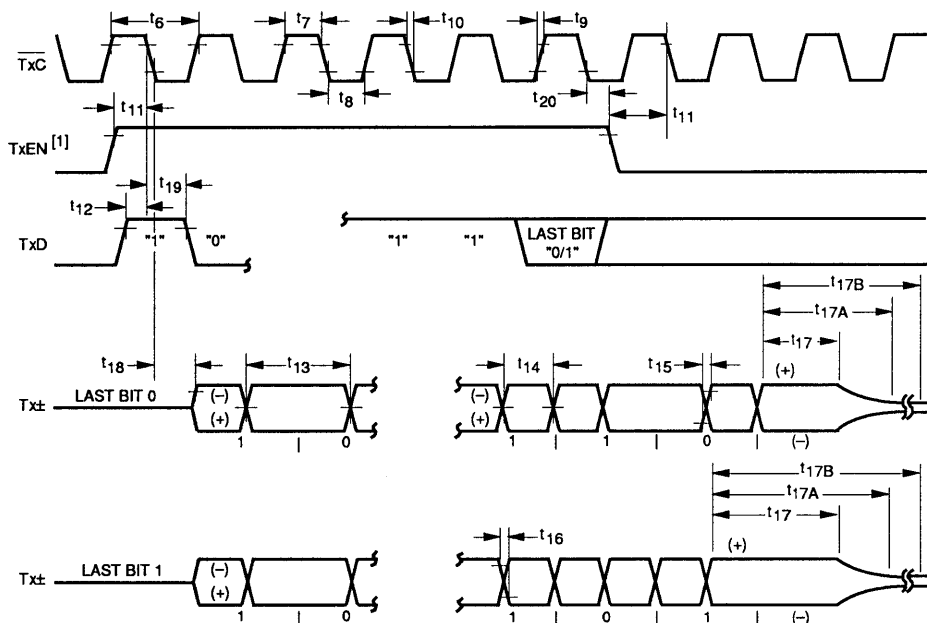


Figure 7. Transmit Timing

MODE1 = 0
MODE2 = 0

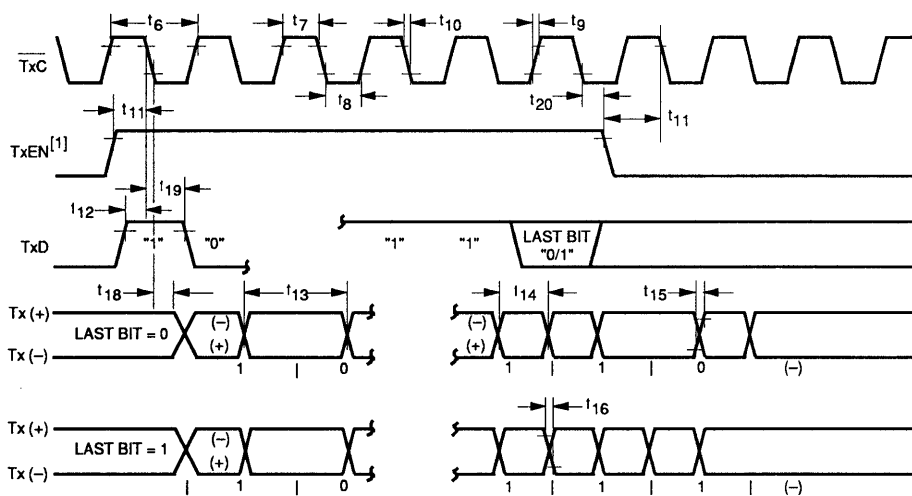


Figure 8. Transmit Timing

NOTE:

1. If MODE 2=1, TxEN becomes active low signal $\overline{\text{TxEN}}$.

Receive Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{21}	CSN Assert Delay Time		240	ns
t_{22}	CSN Deasserts Delay Time (measured from Last Bit Boundary)		240	ns
t_{23A}	$\overline{\text{CSN}}$ Hold Time	30		ns
t_{23B}	$\overline{\text{CSN}}$ Set up Time	30		ns
t_{24}	$\overline{\text{CSN}}$ Deassertion Delay Time	10	35	ns
t_{25A}	RxD Hold Time	30		ns
t_{25B}	RxD Set up Time	30		ns
$t_{26}^{(1)}$	RxC, $\overline{\text{RxC}}$ Rise and Fall Time		5	ns
$t_{27}^{(1)}$	During Clock Switch RxC Keeps High, $\overline{\text{RxC}}$ Keeps Low Time	40	200	ns
t_{28}	RxC, $\overline{\text{RxC}}$ High and Low Time	40		ns
$t_{29}^{(1)}$	RxC, $\overline{\text{RxC}}$ Clock Cycle Time (during) Data Period	95	105	ns
t_{30}	CSN Inhibit Time (on Transmission Node only)	4.3	4.6	μs
t_{31}	Rx+/Rx- Rise and Fall Time		10	ns
$t_{32}^{(1)}$	$\overline{\text{RxC}}$ Held Low Duration from First Valid Negative-Going Transition	1.15	1.35	μs
t_{33}	$\overline{\text{RxC}}$ Stops Delay Time from First Valid Negative-Going Transition		240	ns
$t_{34}^{(1)}$	Rx+/Rx- Begin Return to Zero from Last Positive-Going Transition	160		ns
$t_{35}^{(1)}$	RxD Rise Time		10	ns
$t_{36}^{(1)}$	RxD Fall Time		10	ns

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

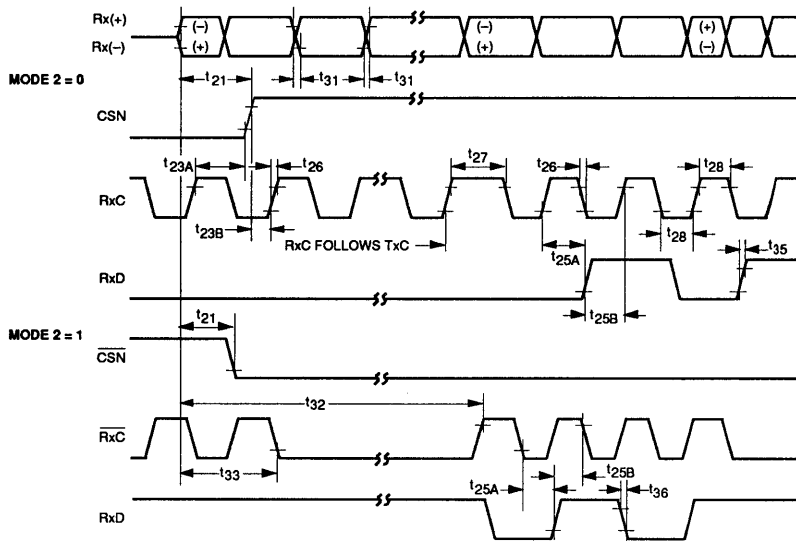


Figure 9. Receive Timing-Start of Packet

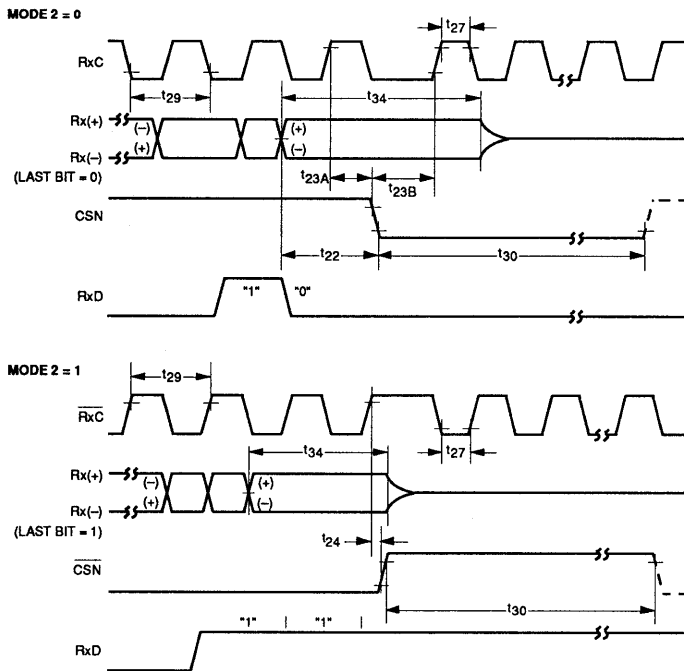


Figure 10. Receive Timing — End of Packet

DATA COM

Collision Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } 70^\circ\text{C}; V_{CC} 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{51}	COLL+/COLL — Cycle Time	86	118	ns
t_{52}	COLL+/COLL — Rise and Fall Time		10	ns
t_{53}	COLL+/COLL — High and Low Time	35	70	ns
t_{54}	COLL+/COLL — Width (measured at -0.3 V)	26		ns
t_{55}	COLL Asserts Delay Time		300	ns
t_{56}	COLL Deasserts Delay Time		500	ns
t_{57}	CSN Asserts Dealy Time		400	ns
t_{58}	CSN Deasserts Delay Time		600	ns

NOTES:

1. COLL + and COLL - asserts and deasserts COLL, asynchronously, and asserts and deasserts CSN synchronously with Rx.C.
2. If COLL + and COLL - arrives within $4.5\mu\text{s}$ from the time CSN was deasserted; CSN will not be reasserted (on transmission node only).
3. When COLL + and COLL - terminates, CSN will not be deasserted if Rx+ and Rx- are still active.
4. When the node finishes transmitting and CSN is deasserted, it cannot be asserted again for $4.5\mu\text{s}$.
5. If MODE 2=1, then COLL and CSN are inverted.

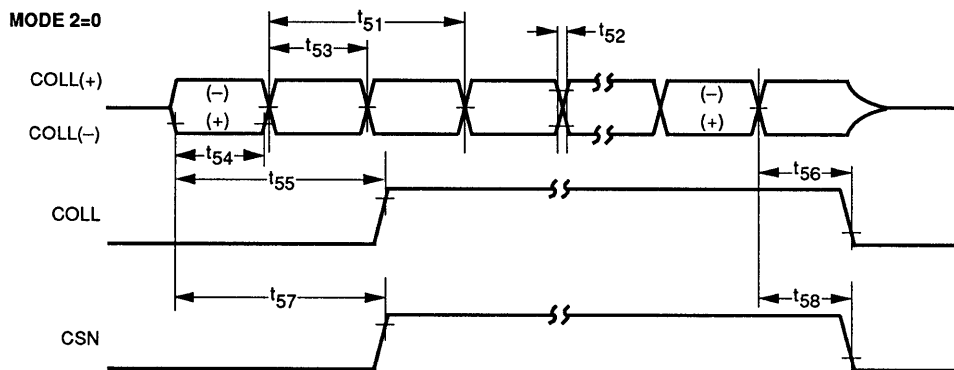


Figure 11. Collision Timing

Loopback Timing $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C ; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{61}	LPBK Setup Time	500		ns
t_{62}	LPBK Hold Time	5		μs
t_{63}	In Collision Simulation, COLL Signal Delay Time	475	625	ns
t_{64}	COLL Duration Time	600	750	ns

NOTES:

1. PLL needs 12-bit cell times to acquire lock, RxD is invalid during this period. RxC is low for 1.35 μs (max) if MODE2 = 1. RxD = 0 if MODE2 = 0. RxD = 1 if MODE2 = 1.

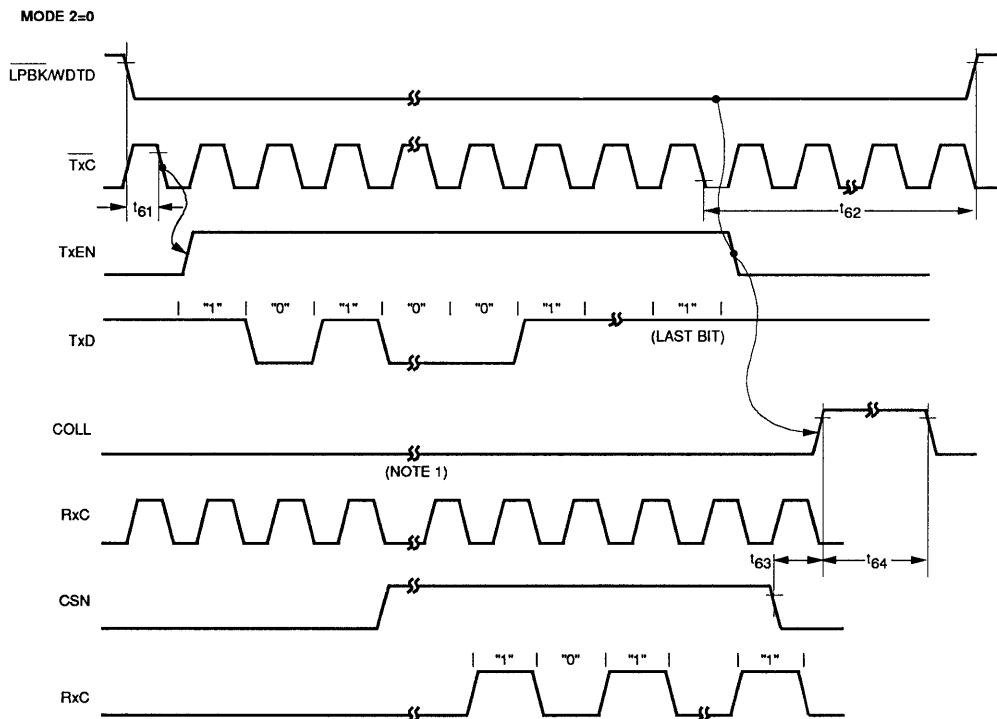


Figure 13. Loopback Timing

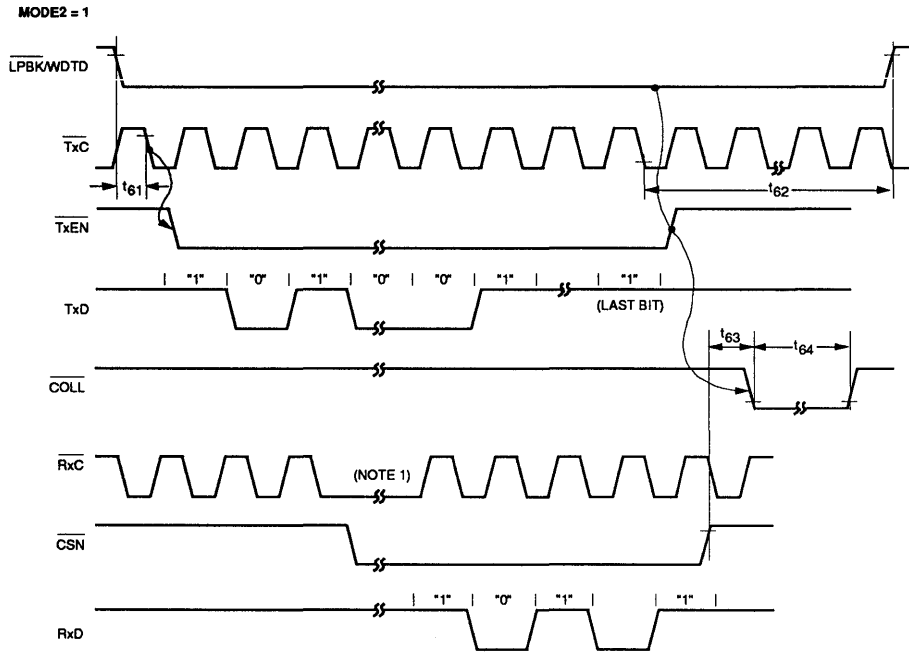
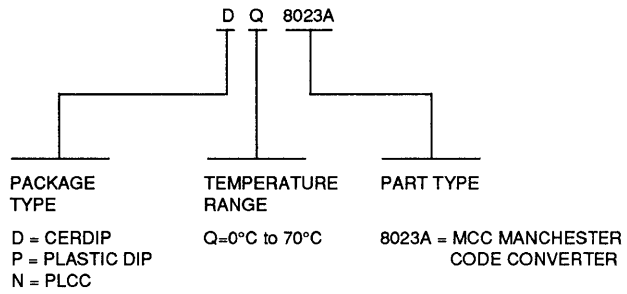


Figure 14. Loopback Timing — (Cont.)

Ordering Information

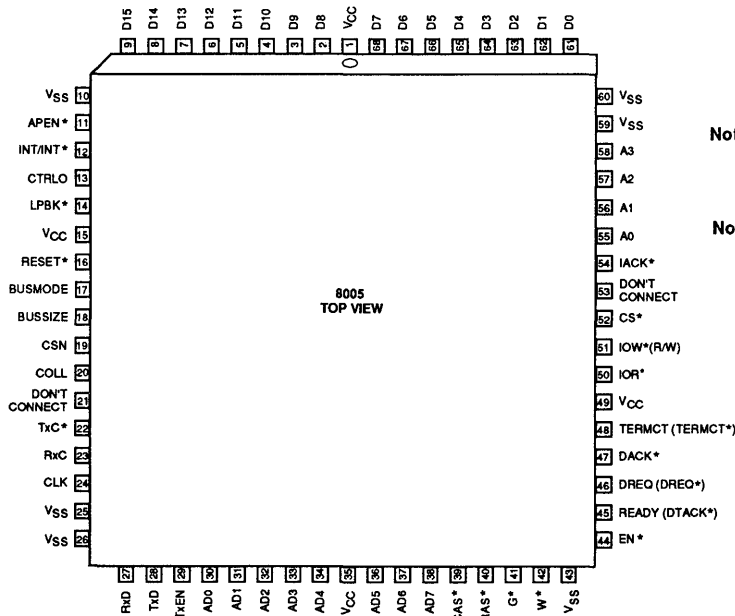


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Features

- **Conforms to IEEE 802.3 Standard**
 - Ethernet (10BASE5) Cheapernet (10BASE2) and Twisted Pair (10BASE-T)
- **Recognizes One to Six Selectable Station or Multicast Addresses**
- **Advanced Error Detection/Handling:**
 - Automatic Re-Transmit after collision
 - Auto discard of bad packets
- **Software Selection of 2 Byte or 6 Byte Station Addresses**
- **Optional Preamble and Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC) Generation/Checking**
- **Manages 64K Bytes of Local Packet Buffer**
 - Connects to RAS/CAS/Data/Control of 64K x 4 Dynamic RAMS
 - Automatic DRAM Refresh
 - Automatic Posting of Status Packet in Buffer
- **Flexible System Bus Interface**
 - 8 or 16 Bit Data Transfers with Byte Swap Capability
 - Programmable DMA Burst Length
 - Selectable for Intel or Motorola Compatible Bus Signals
- **Connects Directly to 8020 Manchester Code Converter**
- **Uses Fewer Support Chips**
 - Lower System Costs
 - Higher Reliability
- **68 Pin Surface Mount Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier Package**

Pin Configuration



Note: Signal names in paranthesis apply when BUSMODE = 0.

Note: Do not connect any signals to pins 21 and 53 to allow for future compatibility.

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Pin Description

(An asterisk after a signal name signifies an active low signal)

D0-D15: A 16 bit bidirectional system data bus. If **BUS-SIZE** = 0, the bus is configured as 8 bits and D8-D15 are not used for data transfer. Byte order for local buffer data transfers on a 16 bit bus is software configured. D8-D15 are used to provide address information to the optional external address PROM in both 8 and 16 bit modes.

EN*: An output which can be used to control the three-state control pin of external bi-directional drivers such as the 74LS245.

APEN*: Active low address PROM enable output.

IOW*(R/W): If **BUSMODE** = 1, this input defines the current bus cycle as a write. If **BUSMODE** = 0, this input defines the bus cycle as a read if a 1 or a write if a 0.

IOR*: If **BUSMODE** = 1, this input defines the current bus cycle as a read. If **BUSMODE** = 0, this input is not used.

CS*: The chip select input, used to access internal registers and the packet buffer.

A0-A3: Address select inputs used to select internal registers for reading or writing. A0 is not used in 16-bit mode.

DACK*: An input used to acknowledge granting of the system bus for external DMA transfers. When **DREQ** is active, **DACK*** functions as a chip select for reads and writes.

DREQ(DREQ*): An output to an external DMA controller used to signal that a DMA request is being made. This signal is high active when **BUSMODE** = 1, low active when **BUSMODE** = 0. A three-state output.

TERMCT(TERMCT*): An input which signals that the last byte or word of a DMA access is on the bus. When **BUSMODE** = 1, this input is high active; when **BUSMODE** = 0, it is low active.

READY(DTACK*): A three-state output. When **BUSMODE** = 1, this output functions as a **READY** pin (Intel compatible); when **BUSMODE** = 0, this output is **DTACK*** (Motorola compatible).

INT/INT*: When **BUSMODE** = 1, this is a high active interrupt output; when **BUSMODE** = 0 this output is low active.

IACK*: Active low interrupt acknowledge input. When this input is asserted and **INT** is also asserted, the contents of the Interrupt Vector register are placed on D0-D7.

RESET*: The low active reset input. Asserting **RESET*** clears all configuration and pointer to 00. Following reset, a wait of 4 μ s is necessary before accessing the part.

BUSMODE: An input which selects Intel-compatible bus signals when high or Motorola-compatible bus signals when low.

BUSSIZE: An input that selects the 8-bit system bus when low or 16-bit system bus when high.

AD0-AD7: A multiplexed address and data bus used to provide row and column address and read/write data to the packet buffer dynamic RAM.

RAS*: Row Address Strobe to the packet buffer memory.

CAS*: Column Address Strobe to the packet buffer memory. Page mode addressing is used when possible to speed access to the buffer.

W*: An output to the dynamic RAM buffer that indicates the current cycle is a write.

G*: An output to the dynamic RAM buffer that enables read data onto the AD bus.

TxEN: An output to the Manchester Code Converter that indicates a transmission is in progress.

TxC*: An input from the Manchester Code Converter that is used to synchronize transmitted data.

TxD: The transmit data output to the Manchester Code Converter.

RxC: An input from the Manchester Code Converter used to synchronize received data.

RxD: The receive data input from the Manchester Code Converter.

COLL: The collision input from the Manchester Code Converter.

CSN: The carrier sense input from the Manchester Code Converter.

CTRL0: Control Output, a general purpose control pin, level follows bit 12 of Configuration Register #2.

LPBK*: The loopback control output.

CLK: The master 20 MHz input clock.

Block Diagram Description

The 8005 has three major blocks: the AEDLC Ethernet Data Link Controller, Buffer Controller and Bus Interface.

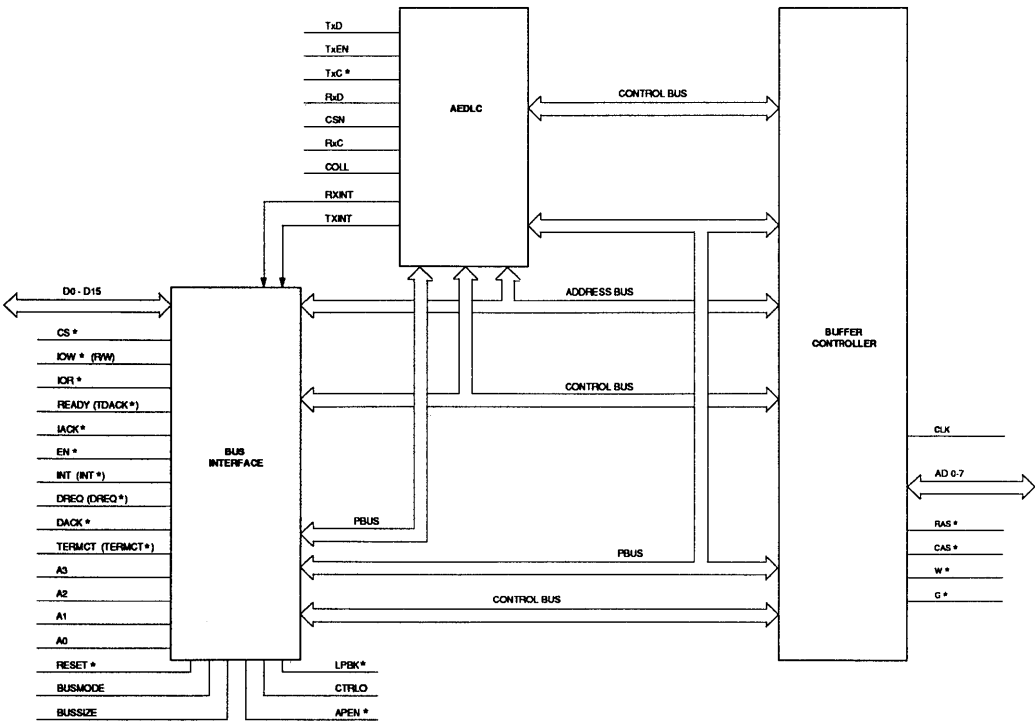
The 8005 supports the link layer (layer 2) of the IEEE 802.3 standard. It performs serialization/deserialization, preamble generation/stripping, CRC generation/stripping, transmission deferral, collision handling and address recognition of up to 6 station addresses as well as multicast/broadcast addresses. **CTRL0** and **LPBK*** are general purpose outputs that can be used to control, for example,

the loopback function of the 8020/8023A MCC. For non-IEEE 802.3 applications such as serial backplane buses, support is also provided for 2 byte address recognition, reduced slot time and reduced preamble length.

The Buffer Controller provides management for a 64K byte local packet buffer consisting of two 64K x 4 dynamic RAMS. This block provides arbitration and control for four different memory ports: the 8005 Transmitter, for network transmit packets; the 8005 Receiver, for received frames; the Bus Interface, for system data and control; and an internal DRAM refresh generator. To minimize pin count, dynamic RAM addresses and data are time multiplexed on a single 8 bit bus. A control line and an 8 bit address is also provided to permit reading from a locally attached EEPROM or PROM. This permits configuring a P.C. board

with its station address(es) and configuration data independent of the network layer software used.

The Buffer Controller interfaces to the system bus and provides access to internal configuration/status registers, the local packet buffer and a control signal interface to permit DMA or programmed I/O transfer of packet data. The data path between the system bus and the local DRAM buffer is buffered by a 16 byte FIFO called DMA FIFO. This permits high speed data transfers to occur even when the Buffer Controller is busy servicing the Transmitter or Receiver or refreshing the DRAM. Both 8 and 16 bit transfers are supported, and byte ordering on a 16 bit bus is under software control. The 8005 supports both Intel-compatible and Motorola-compatible buses.



Block Diagram

The 8005 Interconnect Diagram

The interconnect diagram shows the 8005 in a typical system configuration, connecting to the LAN via an 8020 Manchester Code Converter. The Attachment Unit Interface connects to an Ethernet (10BASE5); Cheapernet (10BASE2); or a twisted pair (10BASE-T) network.

Separate TMS 4464-120 64K DRAMs store received packets, or packets waiting for transmission. AD₀-AD₇, address both RAMs. Data is exchanged on the AD leads, DQ₀-DQ₃ to one RAM, and DQ₄-DQ₇ to the other RAM.

The System Bus exchanges data with the Buffer Controller in the 8005. Two bi-directional data buffers (74LS45) interface 16-bit data, only one buffer is used for 8-bit data. The 2804 PROM stores the node address. The 8005 has six 6-byte address fields.

Buffer Management

The Buffer Controller manages a 64K byte packet buffer into which packets that are received are temporarily stored until the system either reads or disposes of them and packets placed there by the system are held for transmission over the link. The buffer is logically divided into separate receive and transmit areas of selectable size. The transmit area always originates at address 0. Each packet in the buffer is prefixed by a header of 4 bytes that contains command and status information and a 16 bit pointer to the start of the next packet in the buffer.

To transmit packets, the system loads one or more packets of data, complete with header information, into the transmit area of the buffer and commands the 8005 to begin transmission, starting from the address contained in the Transmit Pointer. When transmission is complete, the 8005 updates the status byte in the header and interrupts the system if so programmed. The Transmit Pointer automatically wraps to location 0 when the Transmit End Area is reached.

The Buffer Controller manages the buffer area as a circular buffer with automatic wraparound. As data is received from the 8005 it is stored in the buffer beginning at the location specified by the Receive Pointer. The Receive Pointer will wrap from FF,FF to Transmit End Area + 1,00. For example, if TEA = 80 the Receive Pointer wraps to 81,00. If the Receive Pointer reaches Receive End Area,00 an overflow has occurred. The Receiver is turned off and an interrupt is issued. Restarting the Receiver is accomplished by freeing up buffer space and turning the Receiver back on.

Transmit Packet Format

Each Packet to be transmitted consists of a four byte header and up to 65,532 bytes of data which are placed into the local buffer via the Bus Interface. The header contains the following information in the indicated order:

1. Most significant byte of the address of the next packet header.
2. Least significant byte of the address of the next packet header.
3. A transmit command byte.
4. A transmit status byte which should be initialized to zero by the system and will contain status for this packet when transmission is complete.

Bytes 1 and 2, called the Next Packet Pointer, point to the location immediately following the last byte of the packet, which is the first byte of the next packet header, if it exists. In 16 bit mode, the user should note the order of these bytes to be sure it is compatible with the MSB-LSB storage convention of the processor/bus being used. Byte 1 is the more significant byte.

Byte 3 is the Transmit Command byte. It contains information to guide the controller in processing the packet associated with this block.

Bit 0: Xmit Babble Int. Enable. The 8005 will transmit packets as large as the Transmit buffer can hold but will abort packets and interrupt if this bit is set to a one. This condition is caused by an attempt to transmit a packet larger than the allowed 1514 bytes, excluding preamble and CRC. If babble occurs with bit 0-Xmit Babble Int. Enable set to a 1 on byte 3-the Transmit Command byte, the Transmitter will abort transmission and turn itself off. When the bit is set to 0, no interrupt is generated, and the Transmitter is not turned off, but a status bit is set in the Status Header.

Bit 1: Xmit Collision Interrupt Enable. When set to a one, a Transmit Interrupt will be generated if a collision occurs during a transmit attempt.

Bit 2: 16 Collisions Enable. When set to a one, a Transmit Interrupt will be generated if 16 collisions occur during a transmit attempt, and the transmitter will be turned off. When set to 0 no interrupt is generated, and the transmitter will not be turned off, but a status bit is set in the Status Header.

Bit 3: Xmit Success Interrupt Enable. When set to a one, a Transmit Interrupt will be generated if the transmission is successful, that is, fewer than 16 collisions occurred.

Bit 4: Not used.

Bit 5: Data Follows: If this bit is cleared to a zero, the transmitter will process this header as a pointer only, with no data associated with it. This provides a means to redirect the Transmit Pointer.

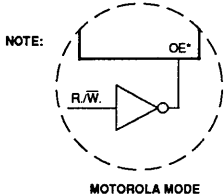
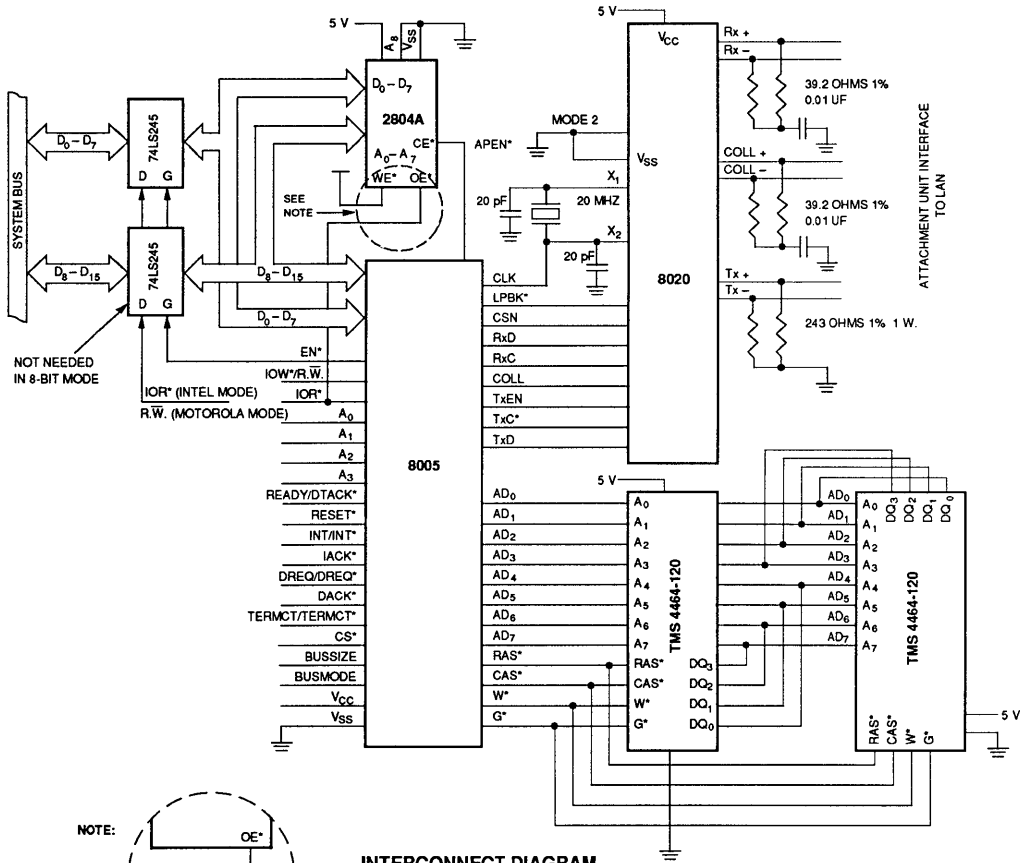
Bit 6: Chain Continue. If set to a one, there are more headers in the chain to be processed. If this bit is a zero, the header is the last one in the chain.

Bit 7: Xmit/Receive. If this bit is a one, the current header is for a packet to be transmitted. If this bit is a

zero, the packet header will be processed as a header only and no data follows (bit 5).

Byte 4 is the Transmit Status byte, which is written by the Buffer Controller upon conclusion of each packet transmission or retransmission attempt. It provides for reporting of both normal and error termination conditions of each transmission.

Bit 0: Xmit Babble. If set to a one, transmit babble occurred during the transmission attempt. This is caused by an attempt to transmit a packet larger than



INTERCONNECT DIAGRAM

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the allowed 1514 bytes, excluding preamble and CRC. If babble occurs with bit 0-Xmit Babble Int. Enable set to a 1 on byte 3, the Transmit Command byte, the transmitter will abort transmission and turn itself off.

Bit 1: Xmit Collision. If set to a one, a collision occurred during the transmission attempt.

Bit 2: 16 Collisions. If set to 1, 16 collisions occurred during the transmission attempt.

Bit 3, 4, 5 and 6: Reserved.

Bit 7: Done. If set to a one, the controller has completed all processing of the packet associated with this header (either the packet has been sent successfully or 16 collisions occurred) and there is now valid status in the Status byte.

The data field follows the fourth byte.

Receive Packet Format

Each Packet received is preceded by a four byte header and is placed into the local buffer via the Buffer Controller. The header contains the following information in the indicated order:

1. Most significant byte of the address of the next packet header.
2. Least significant byte of the address of the next packet header.
3. Header Status byte.
4. Packet Status byte .

Bytes 1 and 2, called the Next Packet Pointer, point to the first byte of the next receive packet header. The next packet header starts immediately after the end of the current packet. The packet length is equal to the difference between the starting addresses of the two packet headers minus 4. If the value of the Next Packet Pointer is less than the current one, the pointer has wrapped around from the end of the buffer to the Receive Start Area (the Receive Start Area equals the Transmit End Area address + 1). When in 16 bit mode, the user should note the order of these bytes to be sure it is compatible with the MSB-LSB storage convention of the processor/bus being used.

The third byte of the header contains header information associated with this packet.

Bits 0 through 5: Not Used.

Bit 6: Chain Continue. If this bit is set to a one, there are more packets in this chain to be processed. If this bit is a zero, this packets is the last one in the chain and this header space will be used for the next packet that is received.

Bit 7: Xmit/Receive. This bit is always set to 0 by the controller to indicate a receive packet header.

The fourth byte of the header, called the Packet Status byte, contains status information resulting from processing the packet associated with this block.

Bit 0: Oversize Packet. If this bit is a one, the packet was larger than 1514 bytes, excluding the Preamble and CRC fields.

Bit 1: CRC Error. If this bit is a one, a CRC Error occurred in this frame. CRC status is captured on byte boundaries, so that 7 or less dribble bits will not cause a CRC error.

Bit 2: Dribble Error. Packets are integral multiples of octets (bytes). If this bit is a one, the received packet did not end on an octet (byte) boundary.

Bit 3: Short Packet. If this bit is a one, the packet contained less than 64 bytes including CRC. Short packets are properly received as long as they are at least 6 bytes long; packets with less than 6 bytes will only be received if the match mode bits in Configuration Register #1 specify promiscuous mode, multicast/broadcast is selected and the first bit of the destination address is a 1, or the 2-byte address mode has been selected.

Bits 4, 5 and 6: Not used.

Bit 7: Done. If this bit is a one, the controller has completed all processing of this packet and there are now valid pointers and status in this header. The user may now move this packet out of the local buffer, if desired, and reuse this buffer space.

The data field follows this byte, unless this is a header only packet.

Registers

There are nine directly accessible 16 bit registers in the 8005, one of which is used as a "window" into indirectly accessed registers as well as the local buffer memory. Access is controlled by chip select, I/O read, I/O write and four address inputs, A0-A3. The following description assumes a 16 bit wide system interface; as such, the low order address input, A0, is shown as "X," a don't care. In 8 bit mode, input pin A0 selects bits 0 through 7 of the register when a zero, and bits 8 through 15 when a one. Note that the byte swap bit does not affect the byte order of these registers.

All "not used" bits should be set to 0 to maintain future compatibility. When read, "not used" bits read as '1'.

Command Register, A3-0 = 000X (Write only)

Bit 0: DMA Interrupt Enable. When set to a 1, completion of a DMA operation, as signaled by Terminal Count, will generate an interrupt.

Bit 1: Rx Interrupt Enable. When set to a 1, this bit enables interrupts whenever a packet becomes available in the packet buffer.

Bit 2: Tx Interrupt Enable. When set to a 1, this bit enables interrupts for completion of transmit operations. See the Transmit Header Command byte description for conditions that can cause an interrupt.

Bit 3: Buffer Window Interrupt Enable. Setting this bit to a one enables interrupts for Buffer Window register reads from the packet buffer.

Bit 4: DMA Interrupt Acknowledge. Setting this bit to a one causes a pending DMA interrupt to be cleared.

Bit 5: Rx Interrupt Acknowledge. Setting this bit to a one causes a pending Receive interrupt to be cleared.

Bit 6: Tx Interrupt Acknowledge. Setting this bit to a one causes a pending Transmit interrupt to be cleared.

Bit 7: Buffer Window Interrupt Acknowledge. Setting this bit to a one causes a pending Buffer Window interrupt to be cleared.

Bit 8: Set DMA On. Setting this bit to a one enables the DMA request logic. If the DMA FIFO is set to the read direction, a DMA Request will be asserted when the DMA FIFO has enough bytes to satisfy the burst size. If the DMA FIFO is in the write direction the DMA Request will be asserted immediately. Clearing this bit has no effect. Setting this bit with bit 11 set will force a DMA Interrupt, provided the DMA Interrupt Enable bit is set, which permits testing the interrupt without actually performing DMA operations.

Bit 9: Set Rx On. Setting this bit to a one enables the Receiver. Clearing this bit to a 0 has no effect. Setting this bit with bit 12 set will force an interrupt, provided the Receive Interrupt Enable bit is set, which permits testing the interrupt without receiving packet data.

Bit 10: Set Tx On. Setting this bit to a 1 enables the Transmitter. The Buffer Controller will read the header information pointed to by the Transmit pointer and process the packet accordingly (see transmit packet header description). The conditions for interrupting upon completing packet processing are specified in the Transmit Header Command byte, which is stored in the buffer memory. Setting this bit with bit 13 set will force a transmit interrupt for test purposes.

Bit 11: Set DMA Off. Setting this bit to a one disables the DMA Request logic.

Bit 12: Set Rx Off. Setting this bit to a one disables the receive logic. If the 8005 is actively receiving a packet when bit 12 is set, the Receiver will be disabled after completing reception of the packet. Bit 9 Rx On will be '1' until the receiver is disabled.

Bit 13: Set Tx Off. Setting this bit to a one disables the transmitter. If a packet is being transmitted when this bit is set, the packet will be aborted.

Bit 14: FIFO Read. When set to a one, the DMA FIFO direction is set to read from the packet buffer. The FIFO direction should not be changed from a write to a read until it is empty (see FIFO status bits).

Bit 15: FIFO Write. When set to a one, the DMA FIFO direction is set to write to the packet buffer. Changing the DMA FIFO direction clears the DMA FIFO.

Status Register, A3-0=000X (Read only)

Bit 0: DMA Interrupt Enable. When set, this bit indicates that interrupts are enabled for terminal count during a DMA operation.

Bit 1: Rx Interrupt Enable. When set, this bit indicates that interrupts are enabled for receive events.

Bit 2: Tx Interrupt Enable. When set, this bit indicates that interrupts are enabled for transmit events.

Bit 3: Buffer Window Interrupt Enable. When set, this bit indicates that interrupts are enabled for Buffer Window reads from the packet buffer.

Bit 4: DMA Interrupt. When set, this bit indicates that DMA has been terminated, either due to terminal count or the DMA On bit being written off. If the associated Interrupt Enable bit is set, an interrupt will also be asserted.

Bit 5: Rx Interrupt. When set, this bit indicates that a Receive packet chain is available. If the associated Interrupt Enable bit is set, an interrupt is also asserted.

Bit 6: Tx Interrupt. When set, this bit indicates that a Transmit interrupt condition has occurred. The following are valid Tx Interrupt conditions: Xmit Babble, Xmit Collisions, Xmit 16 Collisions and Xmit Success. If the Tx Interrupt enable bit is set, an interrupt is also asserted.

Bit 7: Buffer Window Interrupt. When set, this bit indicates that data has been read from the local buffer into the DMA FIFO and is ready to be read via the Bus Interface. If the associated interrupt enable bit has been set, an interrupt is asserted.

Bit 8: DMA On. When set, this bit indicates that the DMA logic is enabled. When Terminal Count is asserted during a DMA transfer, this bit will be reset to

indicate that the DMA activity has been completed. When reset, this bit three-states the DREQ pin.

Bit 9: Rx On. When set, this bit indicates that the Receiver is enabled. This bit remains set during active reception of a packet and turns 'off' at the end of reception if bit 12 Rx off is set.

Bit 10: Tx On. When set, this bit indicates that the Transmitter is enabled.

Bits 11 & 12: Not used.

Bit 13: DMA FIFO Full. When set, this bit indicates that the DMA FIFO is full.

Bit 14: DMA FIFO Empty. When set, this bit indicates that the DMA FIFO is empty.

Bit 15: FIFO Direction. When set, this bit indicates that the DMA FIFO is in the read direction; when cleared, it indicates that the DMA FIFO is in the write direction. After hardware or software reset, this bit is cleared.

Configuration Register 1, A3-0=001X

Bits 0-3: Buffer Code. These four bits are the Buffer Window Code bits, which determine the source of Buffer Window register reads and the destination of buffer window register writes. Buffer code bits 3-0 should be set to '1000' by pointing to local buffer memory before turning FIFO to read direction to perform reads.

Buffer Code Selection Table

Buffer Code Bits				Buffer Window Reg. Contents
3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	Station addr. reg. 0
0	0	0	1	Station addr. reg. 1
0	0	1	0	Station addr. reg. 2
0	0	1	1	Station addr. reg. 3
0	1	0	0	Station addr. reg. 4
0	1	0	1	Station addr. reg. 5
0	1	1	0	Address PROM
0	1	1	1	Transmit end area
1	0	0	0	Local buffer memory
1	0	0	1	Interrupt vector
1	0	1	X	Reserved — do not use
1	1	X	X	Reserved — do not use

Bits 4-5: DmaBurstInterval. These two bits specify the interval between DMA requests.

If configured for continuous mode, the DMA request will persist until Terminal Count is asserted.

5	4	Burst Interval
0	0	Continuous
0	1	800 nanoseconds
1	0	1600 nanoseconds
1	1	3200 nanoseconds

DMA Burst Size Selection

Bits 6-7: DmaBurstSize. These two bits specify the DMA Burst Transfer count.

7	6	# of DMA Transfers/Burst
0	0	1
0	1	4
1	0	8
1	1	16 (Illegal in word mode)

Bits 8-13: These six bits select which of the station address register sets (each register set contains 6 bytes) will be used to compare incoming destination addresses. Bit 8 corresponds to station address register set 0, bit 9 to register set 1, ... bit 13 to register set 5. A '1' in any bit enables that Station Address register set for reception. These bits are both read and write.

Bits 14-15: These two bits define the match modes for the Receiver logic.

15	14	Matchmode Description
0	0	Specific addresses only
0	1	Specific + broadcast addresses
1	0	Above + multicast addresses
1	1	All frames (promiscuous mode)

Configuration Register 2, A0-A3=010X

Bit 0: ByteSwap. The normal order for packing packet bytes into a 16 bit word is low byte first, i.e., the first byte of a packet is contained in bits 0 through 7, the second byte in bits 8 through 15. Setting this bit to a 1 causes the high and low order bytes to be swapped for data reads and writes to the Buffer Window Register when the 8005 is in 16 bit mode. Control registers are not affected. This bit has no effect when the 8005 is in 8 bit mode. It should not be changed when a DMA is in progress. Changing this bit will not affect the sequence of receive data bytes in the local buffer memory since the swap occurs on the system (Bus Interface) side of the buffer memory. This bit is both read and write.

Bit 1: AutoUpdREA. If this bit is set to 1, the Receive End Area register will be updated with the most significant byte of the DMA pointer whenever the Buffer

Controller crosses a packet buffer page while reading DMA data. In this way, as buffer memory space is released by reading from it, free buffer space is automatically allocated to the Receive logic. Turn Auto Upd REA off before enabling reads from transmit space.

Bit 2: Not Used. This bit should be written to '0' for future compatibility.

Bit 3: CRC Error Enable. When set, the receiver will accept packets with CRC errors, place them in the local buffer and indicate that a packet is available via the Rx Interrupt Status bit.

Bit 4: Dribble Error. When set, the receiver will accept packets with a byte alignment error.

Bit 5: Short Frame Enable. When set, packets of less than 512 bits (64 bytes) exclusive of preamble and start packet delimiter bits, will be received and placed in the local buffer. Packets shorter than 6 bytes (2 bytes if bit 8 = 1) will always be rejected unless the Receiver is in promiscuous mode (all addresses match) or multicast/broadcast mode and the packet is a multicast/broadcast packet.

Bit 6: SlotSelect. This bit selects the slot time used to calculate backoff time following a collision. When a 0, which is the state after reset, the slot time is 512 bits and meets the IEEE 802.3 standard; when a 1, the slot time is 128 bits, the interframe spacing is 24 bits and the collision jam is 2 bytes long, which is useful for smaller networks such as serial backplane buses.

Bit 7: PreamSelect. When this bit is a 0, which is the state after reset, the 8005 automatically transmits an IEEE 802.3 compatible 64 bit preamble; when set to 1, the user must supply the preamble as part of the packet data. The preamble must still follow the 802.3 form in order to be recognized by other 8005's, but may have arbitrary length. Note that a minimum of 16 preamble bits are required by the 8005 on reception.

Bit 8: AddrLength. This bit selects the length of address to be used in address matching. When a 0, which is the state after reset, the length is 6 bytes, which conforms with the IEEE 802.3 standard; when set to 1 the length is 2 bytes, which is useful in limited networks such as serial backplane buses.

Bit 9: RecCrc. If set to a 1, received packets will include the CRC. If set to a 0, which is the state after reset, the 4 byte CRC will be stripped when received.

Bit 10: XmitNoCrc. If set to a 1, the Transmitter will not append the 4 byte frame check sequence to each packet transmitted. This is useful in local loopback to perform diagnostic checks, since it allows the software to provide its own CRC as the last four bytes of a packet

to check the Receiver CRC logic. It is initialized to 0 after hardware or software reset.

Bit 11: Loopback. This bit controls the External Loopback pin. When set to a 1, the loopback output pin is at Vol; after reset or when cleared to a 0, the External Loopback output pin is at Voh.

Bit 12: CTRL0 This bit controls the Control Output pin. When set to a 1, the CTRL0 pin is at Voh; when cleared to 0 or after reset, this pin is at Vol.

Bits 13-14: Not used. Reserved for future use.

Bit 15: Reset. Writing a 1 to this bit is the same as asserting the hardware reset input. Reset should be followed by a 4 μ s wait before attempting another access. Reads as a 0.

Receive End Area Register, A3-0 = 0110

Bits 0-7: ReaPtr. The Receive End Area pointer contains the high order byte of the local buffer address at which the Receive logic must stop to prevent writing over previously received packets. If the Receive logic reaches this address it will stop; the Receiver will be turned off and an interrupt will be issued. The Receiver can be re-started by freeing up buffer space and turning the Receiver back 'ON' again. This register can be updated automatically by setting bit 1 in Configuration Register #2, which causes ReaPtr to be updated each time the high byte of the DMA_Ptr is updated by the Buffer Controller during reads via the DMA FIFO. It is both read and write.

Buffer Window Register, A3-0 = 100X

This register provides access to the area specified by the Buffer Code bits (bits 0-3) in Configuration Register #1. When the Buffer Code points to either the buffer memory (Buffer Code = 1000₂), or the address PROM (Buffer Code = 0110₂), the address of the data transferred through this register is determined by the DMA pointer. All Buffer Code registers are byte wide except data.

Receive Pointer Register, A3-0 = 101X

The Receive pointer provides a 16 bit address that points to the next buffer memory location into which data or header information will be placed by the Receive logic. The low order 8 bits contain the least significant byte of the address. Prior to enabling the Receiver, this register should be set to point to the beginning of the Receive Area in the local buffer. This initial value should be remembered by system software since it will be the address of the first byte of the header block of the first packet received. While receiving, the Receive pointer will be incremented for each byte stored into the local buffer. When the Receive pointer

increments past hex FFFF the most significant byte will be set equal to the value of the Transmit End Area + 1 and the least significant byte will be set to 00. Reading this register may be done at any time. It should be written only when the receiver is idle.

Transmit Pointer Register, A3-0 = 110X

The Transmit pointer points to the current location being accessed by the Transmit logic. Before starting the Transmitter, software loads this register with the address of the beginning of a transmit packet chain.

DMA Address Register, A3-0 = 111X

The DMA address register provides 16 bits of address information to the local buffer memory and 8 bits of address to the address PROM, depending on the buffer code written into Configuration Register 1. Its normal use is to provide an auto-incremented address to the local buffer so that the packet data can be moved via the Bus Interface. **When the DMA Address register is loaded, the DMA FIFO is cleared.** Therefore it is important to insure that the DMA FIFO is empty if it is in the write direction before loading the DMA register. When writing a packet to be transmitted, the DMA Address register automatically wraps around to 0000 when the Transmit End Area (contained in an indirect register, Buffer Code 0111, has been reached. When reading receive packets, the DMA Address register automatically wraps around to the Receive Start Area (Transmit End Area + 1,00) when address hex FFFF has been read.

Indirectly Accessed Registers

Infrequently used registers, such as, those normally loaded only when initially configuring the 8005, are accessed indirectly by first loading the Buffer Code bits in Configuration Register #1 with a code that points to the desired register. Reads and writes occur through the Buffer Window register. All indirect registers (a total of 38) are 8 bits wide, thus only D0-D7 are used.

Station Address Registers

The 8005 contains six 48-bit Station Address registers, which permits one network connection to provide up to 6 different server functions. Each of these Station Address registers is comprised of six 8-bit registers which must be loaded through the Buffer Window Register. Only those Station Address registers to be enabled for address matching need to be loaded.

To load a Station Address register, first turn the Receiver off. Select the desired station number (0-5) by writing the Buffer Code bits in Configuration Register #1. Next do 6 sequential byte writes to the Buffer Window register as follows: Write the least significant byte of the 6 byte Station

Address; its low order bit, bit 0, will be the first bit received. Next write the remaining 5 bytes in ascending order. To read a Station Address register, first turn the receiver off by setting 'bit 12' Rx off on the Command register and verifying that the Receiver is off. Then select the desired station number by writing the Buffer Code bits in Configuration Register #1. Do 6 sequential reads to the Buffer Window Register; the first byte read will be the least significant byte. If the 8005 is configured to match 2 byte instead of 6 byte addresses, only the first 2 station address bytes are significant, although all 6 will read and write properly.

Transmit End Area Pointer

The 8-bit value of this pointer defines, with 256 location granularity, the end of the Transmit Packet Buffer area by specifying the highest value permitted in the most significant byte of the Transmit Pointer Register and, when loading a packet to be transmitted, the DMA Address register. It also indirectly defines the Receive Start Area address, since the Buffer Controller automatically calculates the high order byte of the address by adding 1 to the Transmit End Area pointer. To read or write this value, set Buffer Code = 0111, and do a read or write to the Buffer Window Register.

Interrupt Vector Register

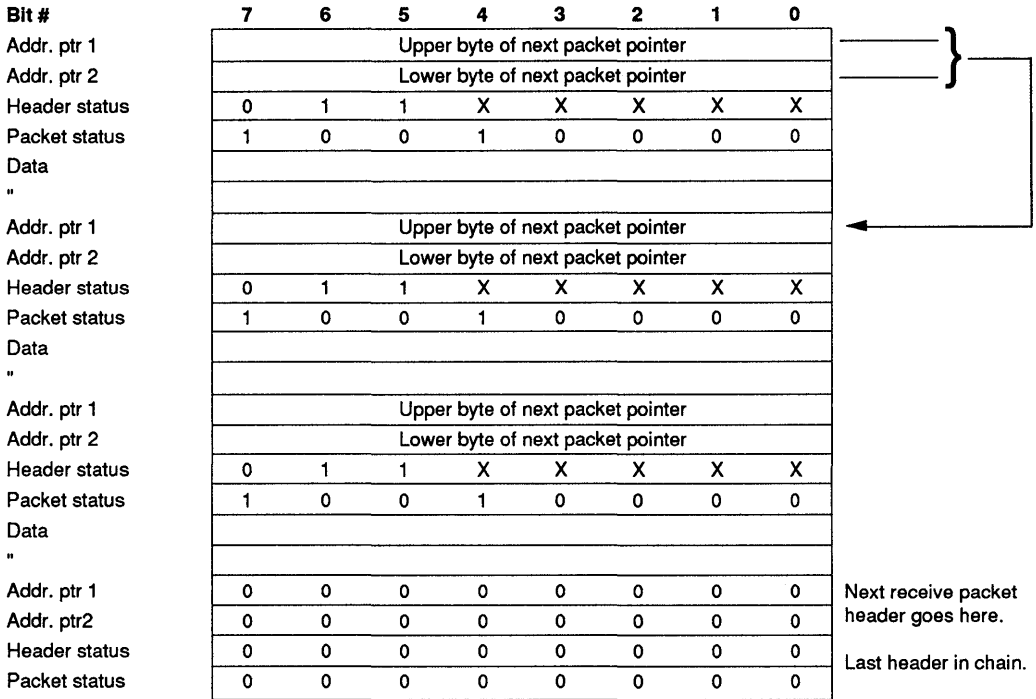
This Read/Write register is accessed through the Buffer Window register when the Buffer Code in Configuration Register #1 is 9. It contains an 8 bit vector which is placed on data bits D0-D7 during an Interrupt Acknowledge cycle. If BUSMODE = 0, an Interrupt Acknowledge cycle is defined by INT* = 0, IACK* = 0, and READ/WRITE = 1. When BUSMODE = 1, an Interrupt Acknowledge cycle is defined by INT = 1, IACK* = 0, and IOR* = 0.

Other Buffer Window Register Uses

Address PROM Access

The 8005 supports access to up to 256 bytes of configuration data contained in a PROM or EEPROM. This can be used for any purpose, such as storing station addresses, register configurations, network connection data, etc. The address to the PROM is supplied by the DMA register through data bus bits D8-D15; the data lines from the PROM are connected to D0-D7. Chip select for the PROM is provided by output APEN*. Before accessing this PROM, insure that Transmit, Receive and DMA sections of the 8005 are disabled. Next load the PROM starting address which you wish to access into both the low byte and the high byte of DMA register. Set the Buffer Code bits in Configuration Register #1 to point to the address PROM. Each access to the Buffer Window register will chip enable the PROM, permitting reads. Successive accesses will in-

Example of Chained Receive Frames



Packet Header Bytes

Transmit Header Command Byte (Byte #3)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Chain Continue	Data Follows	Not Used	Xmit Success Enable	16 Coll. Enable	Coll. Int. Enable	Babble Int. Enable

Receive Header Status Byte (Byte #3)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Chain Continue	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used

Transmit Packet Status Byte (Byte #4)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Done	Reserved		16 Coll.	Coll. sion	Babble		

Receive Packet Status Byte (Byte #4)

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Done	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Short Frame	Drib. Error	CRC Error	Over-size

8005 Configuration and Pointer Registers

Command (write only) (A3-0 = 000X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIFO Write	FIFO Read	Set Tx Off	Set Rx Off	Set DMA Off	Set Tx On	Set Rx On	Set DMA On	Buffer Window Ack	Tx Int Ack	Rx Int Ack	DMA Int Ack	Buffer Window Enable	Tx Int Enable	Rx Int Enable	DMA Int Enable

Status (read only) (A3-0 = 000X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FIFO Dir	FIFO Empty	FIFO Full	Not Used	Not Used	Tx On	Rx On	DMA On	Buffer Window Int	Tx Int	Rx Int	DMA Int	Buffer Window Enable	Tx Int Enable	Rx Int Enable	DMA Int Enable

Configuration Register #1 (A3-0 = 001X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Addr Match Mode	Addr Match Mode	Sta. 5 Enable	Sta. 4 Enable	Sta. 3 Enable	Sta. 2 Enable	Sta. 1 Enable	Sta. 0 Enable	DMA Burst Lngth	DMA Burst Intvl	DMA Burst Intvl	DMA Burst Intvl	Buffer Code 3	Buffer Code 2	Buffer Code 1	Buffer Code 0

Configuration Register #2 (A3-0 = 010X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reset	Not Used	Not Used	Control Output	Loop-Back	Xmit No CRC	Recv. CRC	Addr Leng.	Xmit No Pream	Slot Time Sel.	Short Frame Enable	Drib. Error Enable	CRC Error Enable	Not Used	Auto Update REA	Byte Swap

Receive End Area Register (A3-0 = 0110⁽²⁾)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Receive End Area Pointer							

Receive Pointer Register (A3-0 = 101X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LOCAL BUFFER ADDRESS FOR NEXT RECEIVE BYTE															

Transmit Pointer Register (A3-0 = 110X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LOCAL BUFFER ADDRESS FOR NEXT TRANSMIT BYTE															

DMA Address Register (A3-0 = 111X)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LOCAL BUFFER ADDRESS FOR SYTSEM READS OR WRITES															

Buffer Window Register (A3-0 = 100X⁽²⁾)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BUFFER CODE BITS DETERMINE SOURCE/DESTINATION FOR READS AND WRITES															

NOTES: 1. In 16 bit mode address A0 is a don't care for all registers except REA.
 2. Both 8 and 16 bit modes.

Station Address Register Format 2 of 6 Station Address Registers Shown

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LEAST SIGNIFICANT BYTE STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 0 BYTE 0 BUFFER CODE = 0000								LEAST SIGNIFICANT BYTE STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 1 BYTE 0 BUFFER CODE = 0001							
STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 0 BYTE 1 BUFFER CODE = 0000								STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 1 BYTE 1 BUFFER CODE = 0001							
STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 0 BYTE 2 BUFFER CODE = 0000								STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 1 BYTE 2 BUFFER CODE = 0001							
STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 0 BYTE 3 BUFFER CODE = 0000								STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 1 BYTE 3 BUFFER CODE = 0001							
STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 0 BYTE 4 BUFFER CODE = 0000								STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 1 BYTE 4 BUFFER CODE = 0001							
STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 0 BYTE 5 BUFFER CODE = 0000 MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE								STATION ADDRESS REGISTER 1 BYTE 5 BUFFER CODE = 0001 MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE							

crement the DMA register to point to the next byte in the PROM. If a 16 bit wide bus is used, the address supplied to the PROM will also be read on D8-D15.

Buffer Memory Access

The normal state of the Buffer Code bits, once the 8005 has been initialized with station addresses and buffer areas have been allocated, is with Buffer Memory selected. Access to the local buffer memory is provided by the DMA register, which automatically increments after each byte or word transfer. To write to the local buffer, set the buffer code to select the buffer memory, set the FIFO direction to write (Command Register bits 14 and 15), load a starting address into the DMA register and write to the Buffer Window register. To read from the local buffer, the same steps as above must be followed except that the FIFO direction should be changed to the read direction after the DMA register has been written. This is the simplest way to access the local buffer as it requires no system DMA activity. It also permits network layer software to read network control data at the beginning of a received packet

to determine if it is necessary to move the packet into global memory for further processing or simply reuse the area occupied by the packet by updating the Receive End Area register. For fastest transfer speed, e.g., to move packet data, an external system DMA Controller is supported via the DMA Request output, DMA Acknowledge input and Terminal Count input signals.

Asynchronous Bus Control

The 8005 supports asynchronous bus control via the READY/DTACK* pin. By using READY/DTACK*, the cycle time minimums listed in the tables A thru' J need not be observed. READY/DTACK* takes care of these cycle times. This greatly simplifies the task of interfacing to the 8005 and also results in a higher overall data rate. To achieve the highest possible data rate, all data transfers should terminate within 100 ns of READY/DTACK* being asserted. This permits a sustained system bus transfer rate of 3.33 Mbytes/sec in 16 bit mode or 2.5 Mbytes/sec in 8 bit mode.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings

Temperature:

Storage-65°C to +150°C

Under Bias.....-10°C to +80°C

All Inputs and Outputs with

Respect to V_{SS} +6 V to -0.3 V

**COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.*

Recommended Operating Conditions

V_{CC} Supply Voltage	5V \pm 5%
Ambient Temperature	0°C to 70°C

DC Operating Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{IL}	Input/Output Leakage		10 -10	μ A μ A	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ $V_{IN} = 0.1$ V
I_{CC}	Active I_{CC} Current @ $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$		350	mA	$CS^* = V_{IL}$, Outputs Open $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$
	Active I_{CC} Current @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$		280	mA	$CS^* = V_{IL}$, Outputs Open $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$
V_{IL1}	Input Low Voltage (except TXC^* , RXC , CLK)	-0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IL2}	Input Low Voltage (TXC^* , RXC , CLK)	-0.3	0.4	V	
V_{IH1}	Input High Voltage (except TXC^* , RXC , CLK)	2.0	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{IH2}	Input High Voltage (TXC^* , RXC , CLK)	3.5	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL1}	Output Low Voltage (except AD_{0-7})		0.40	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OL2}	Output Low Voltage (AD_{0-7})		0.40	V	$I_{OL} = 200$ μ A
V_{OH1}	Output High Voltage (except AD_{0-7})	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μ A
V_{OH2}	Output High Voltage (AD_{0-7})	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -200$ μ A

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load:

AD0-AD7, I(load) = ± 200 μA

C(load) = 50 pF.

All Other Outputs: 1 TTL Gate and C(load) = 100 pF.

Input Rise and Fall Times (except TXC, RXC, CLK):

10 ns maximum.

Input Rise and Fall Times (TXC, RXC, CLK):

5 ns maximum.

Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs: 1 V and 2 V

Outputs: 0.8 V and 2 V

Capacitance [1] Ambient Temperature = 25°C, F = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance		15	pF	V _{IN} = 0
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance		15	pF	V _{OUT} = 0

Electrostatic Discharge Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V _{ZAP} [2]	E.S.D. Tolerance	> 2000 V	Mil-STD 883 Meth. 3015

NOTES: 1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

2. Characterized. Not tested.

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{cc} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table A. Bus Write Cycle — BUSMODE = 0

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TAVCSL	Address Setup Time	30		ns
2	TRWLCSL	R/W* Setup Time	30		ns
3	TCSLCSH	CS* Pulse Width	100		ns
4	TDVCSH	Data Setup Time	70		ns
5	TCSHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
6	TCSLDTL	DTACK* Assertion Delay ⁴		60	ns
7	TCSHDTH	DTACK* Deassertion Delay		60	ns
8	TDTHDTZ	DTACK* Hi-Z Delay		50	ns
9	TCSHAX	Address Hold Time	20		ns
10	TCSHRWX	R/W* Hold Time	20		ns
11	TCSHCSL	CS* High Time	200		ns
12	TCSHDTL	Write Recovery Time: a. FIFO Data Write ¹ b. Configuration Regs ^{1,2} c. Pointer Regs. ³		800 800 1800	ns ns ns
13	TCSLENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
14	TCSHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
15	TCSLDTV	CS* Assert to DTACK* Valid		50	ns

NOTES:

1. Write Recovery Time is for 16 bit writes. If BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit writes), subtract 200 ns.
2. Configuration Registers are: Command/Status Register, Configuration Register #1 & 2, Interrupt Vector Register, and Station Address Registers.
3. Pointer Registers are: Receive End Area Pointer, Receive Pointer Register, Transmit Pointer Register, Transmit End Area Register, and DMA register. If BUSSIZE = 0, subtract 600 ns.
4. The trailing edge of CS* initiates an internal write sequence. Should another CS* occur during this time, the assertion of DTACK* will be delayed until the internal write sequence has finished (Ref. # 12, TCSHDTL).
5. After changing the Buffer Code (Config. Reg. #1 bits 0-3), Ref. #11 must be increased to 800 ns before a Buffer Window access is done in order to allow time for the new Buffer Code to propagate internally.

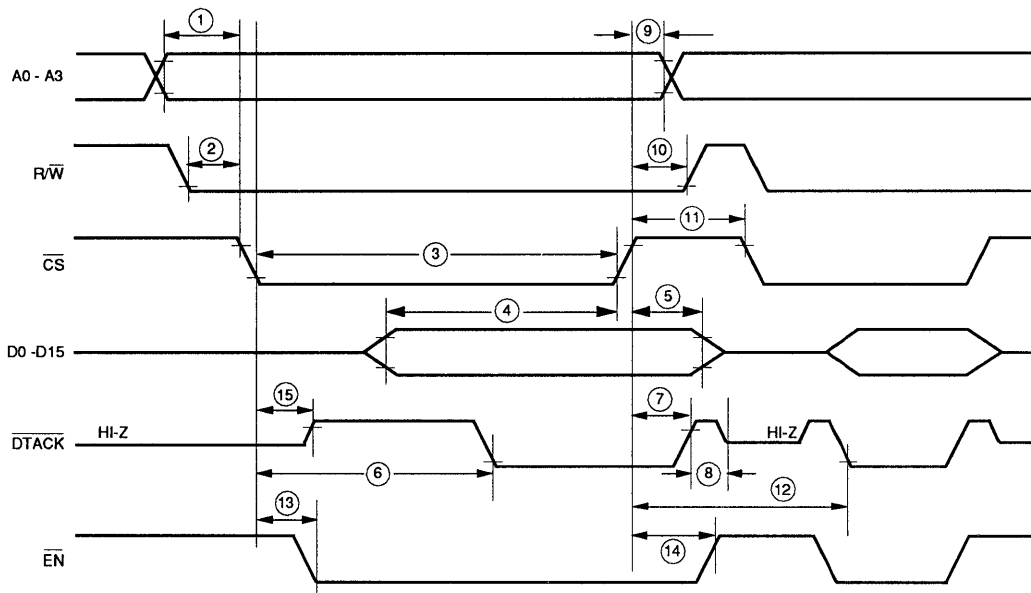


Figure A. Bus Write Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 0

DATA COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table B. Bus Read Cycle — BUSMODE = 0

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TAVCSL	Address Setup Time	30		ns
2	TRWHCSL	R/W* Setup Time	30		ns
3	TCSLDTL	DTACK* Assert Delay a. FIFO Data ¹ b. Configuration Regs. ² c. Other Pointer Regs. ³		60 800 1800	ns ns ns
4	TDTLDV	Time from DTACK* Asserted to Data Valid		50	ns
5	TCSLCSH	CS* Pulse Width	100		ns
6	TCSHDTH	DTACK* Deassertion Delay		60	ns
7	TDTHDTZ	DTACK* Hi-Z Delay		50	ns
8	TCSHDZ	Data Hi-Z Delay		100	ns
9	TCSHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
10	TCSHRWX	R/W* Hold Time	20		ns
11	TCSHAX	Address Hold Time	20		ns
12	TCSHCSL	CS* High Time	200		ns
13	TCSLAPL	APEN* Assert Delay		400	ns
14	TCSHAPH	APEN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
15	TCSLENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
16	TCSHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
17	TCSLDTV	CS* Assert to DTACK* Valid		50	ns

NOTES:

1. The BIU prefetches one word (byte) of FIFO data. Thus, data is generally available immediately and DTACK* will assert within 50 ns. Following the read, the BIU will fetch the next word (byte) of data. Should another data read occur before the BIU has completed the prefetch, DTACK* will be delayed until the prefetch is completed. The assert delay in this case is 650 ns max (450 ns in 8 bit mode).
2. Configuration Registers are: Command/Status Register, Configuration Register # 1 & 2, Interrupt Vector Register, DMA Pointer Register, and Station Address Registers. If BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit reads), subtract 200 ns.
3. Pointer Registers are: Receive End Area Pointer, Receive Pointer Register, Transmit Pointer Register, and Transmit End Area Register. If BUSSIZE = 0, subtract 600 ns.

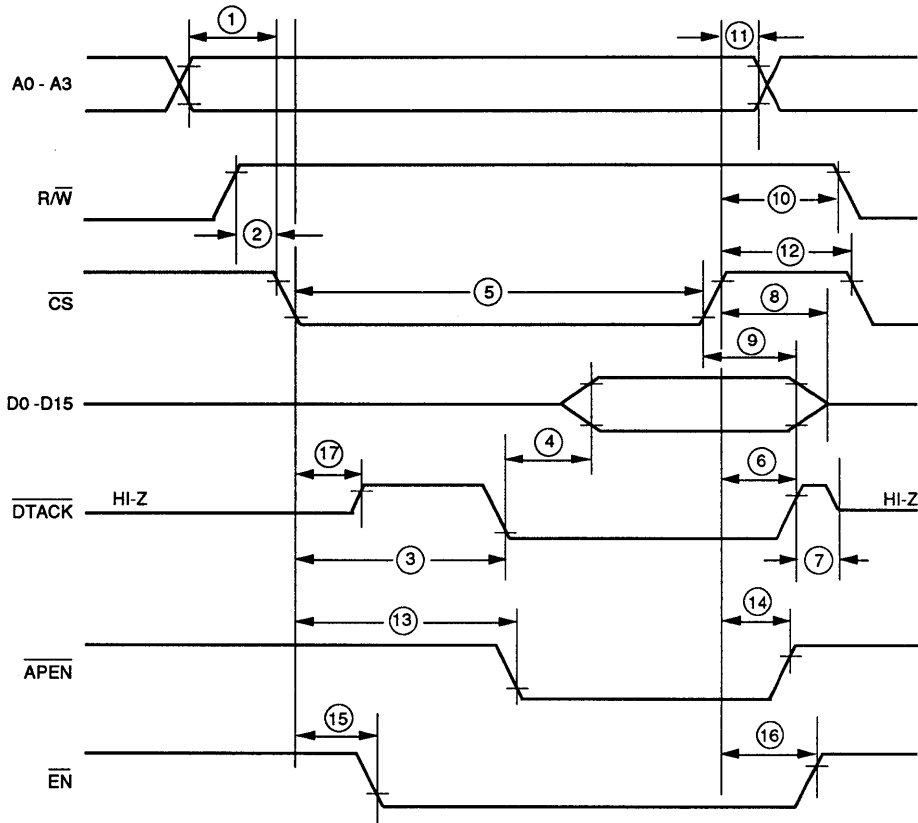


Figure B. Bus Read Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 0

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
 (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table C. Interrupt Cycle — BUSMODE = 0

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TDTLDV	Time from DTACK* Assert to Data Valid		50	ns
2	TIALDTV	DTACK* Assert Delay		600	ns
3	TIAHDX	Data Hold from IACK* Deassert	20		ns
4	TIAHDZ	Data Hi-Z from IACK* Deassert		100	ns
5	TIAHDTH	DTACK* Deassert Delay		60	ns
6	TDTHDTZ	DTACK* Hi-Z Delay		50	ns
7	TRWHIAL	R/W* Setup Time	30		ns
8	TIAHRWX	R/W* Hold Time from IACK*	20		ns
9	TIALENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
10	TIAHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
11	TIALDTV	IACK* Assert to DTACK* Valid		50	ns

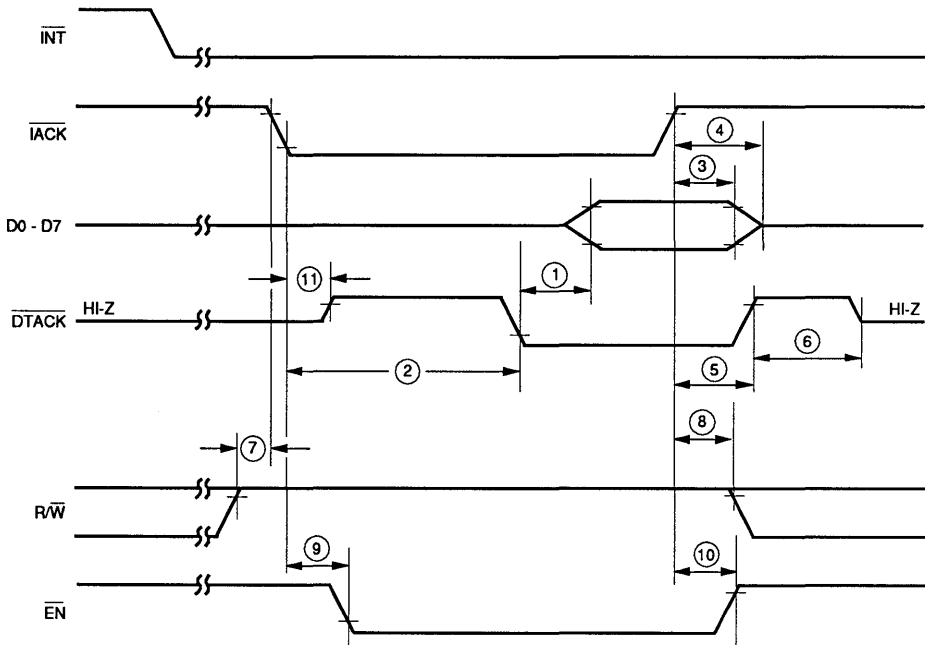


Figure C. Interrupt Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 0

DATA COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table D. DMA Read Cycle — BUSMODE = 0

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TRWHDAL	R/W* Setup Time	30		ns
2	TDALDAH	DACK* Pulse Width ¹	100		ns
3	TDTLDV	Time from DTACK* Asserted to Data Valid		50	ns
4	TDAHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
5	TDAHYZ	Data Hi-Z Delay		100	ns
6	TDAHDAL	DACK* High Time	200		ns
7	TDAHRWX	R/W* Hold Time	20		ns
8	TDALTCL	TERMCT* Asserted While DACK* Asserted	125		ns
9	TTCLDRH	DREQ* Delay ⁵		175	ns
10	TDALDRH	DREQ Delay After End of DMA Burst ⁶		100	ns
11	TDALDTL1	DTACK* Assertion Delay ²		60	ns
12	TDAHDTH	DTACK* Deassertion Delay		60	ns
13	TDTHDTZ	DTACK* Hi-Z Delay		50	ns
14	TDALLENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
15	TDAHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
16	TDALDTV	DACK* Assert to DTACK* Valid		50	ns
17	TDALDTL2	Read Recovery Time ^{3,4}		800	ns

NOTE:

1. DACK* must be asserted until DTACK* is asserted and for a minimum of 100 ns.
2. This delay applies only if the 8005 is "ready" when DACK* is asserted i.e. the first read of a burst, or a read that occurs after the Ref. #17 TDALDTL2 period has elapsed.
3. The BIU pre-fetches FIFO data. Thus, data is available immediately for the first read of any burst. Once the BIU detects a read operation, it begins fetching the next byte or word of data. This occurs during the Ref. #17 TDALDTL2 period. If a subsequent DACK* occurs within the Ref. #17 TDALDTL2 period, DTACK* will stay de-asserted until the FIFO data has been fetched. If the subsequent DACK* does not occur until after the Ref. #17 TDALDTL2 period has elapsed, then the 8005 is "ready" and Ref. #11 TDALDTL1 applies.
4. Subtract 200 ns if BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit mode).
5. DACK* and TERMCT* must both be active at the same time and for a minimum of 125 ns. The de-assertion of DREQ* is timed from the last one to assert.
6. Ref. #10 TDALDRH applies for normal DMA burst terminations — not those due to TERMCT.

All the timing in this table also apply when reading data with programmed I/O; CS* replaces DACK* and the DREQ* and TERMCT* signals do not apply. A0-A3 setup times are the same as R/W*.

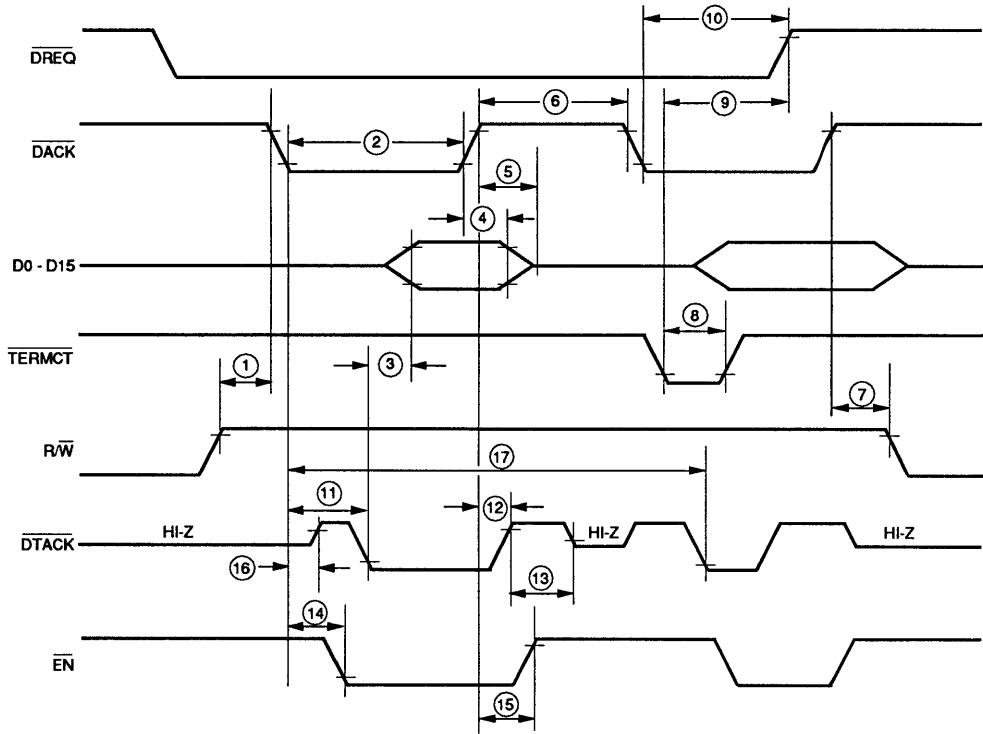


Figure D. DMA Read Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 0

DATA.COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table E. DMA Write Cycle — BUSMODE = 0

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TRWLDAL	R/W* Setup Time	30		ns
2	TDALDAH	DACK* Pulse Width ¹	100		ns
3	TDVDAH	Data Setup Time	70		ns
4	TDAHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
5	TDAHDAL	DACK* High Time	200		ns
6	TDALTCL	TERMCT* Asserted While DACK* Asserted	125		ns
7	TDAHRWX	R/W* Hold Time	20		ns
8	TTCLDRH	DREQ* Delay ⁵		175	ns
9	TDALDRH	DREQ Delay After End of DMA Burst ⁵		100	ns
10	TDALDTL	DTACK* Assertion Delay ²		60	ns
11	TDAHDTH	DTACK* Deassertion Delay		60	ns
12	TDTHDTZ	DTACK* Hi-Z Delay		50	ns
13	TDALENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
14	TDAHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
15	TDALDTV	DACK* Assert to DTACK* Valid		50	ns
16	TDAHDTL	Write Recovery Time ^{3,4}		800	ns

NOTES:

1. DACK* must be asserted until DTACK* is asserted and for a minimum of 100 ns.
2. This delay applies only if the 8005 is "ready" when DACK* is asserted i.e. the first write of a burst, or a write that occurs after Ref. # 16 TDAHDTL period has elapsed.
3. The trailing edge of DACK* initiates an internal write sequence that lasts a maximum of 800 ns in 16 bit mode. Should another DACK* occur during this period, DTACK* will remain de-asserted until Ref. #16 TDAHDTL period has elapsed. If the subsequent DACK* does not occur until after the internal write sequence has ended, then the 8005 is "ready" and Ref. # 10 TDALDTL applies.
4. Subtract 200 ns when BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit mode).
5. DACK* and TERMCT* must both be active at the same time and for a minimum of 125 ns. The de-assertion of DREQ* is timed from the last one to assert.
6. Ref. #9 TDALDRH applies for normal DMA burst terminations — not those due to TERMCT.

All the timing in this table also apply when writing data with programmed I/O; CS* replaces DACK* and the DREQ*, TERMCT* signals do not apply. A0-A3 times are the same as R/W*.

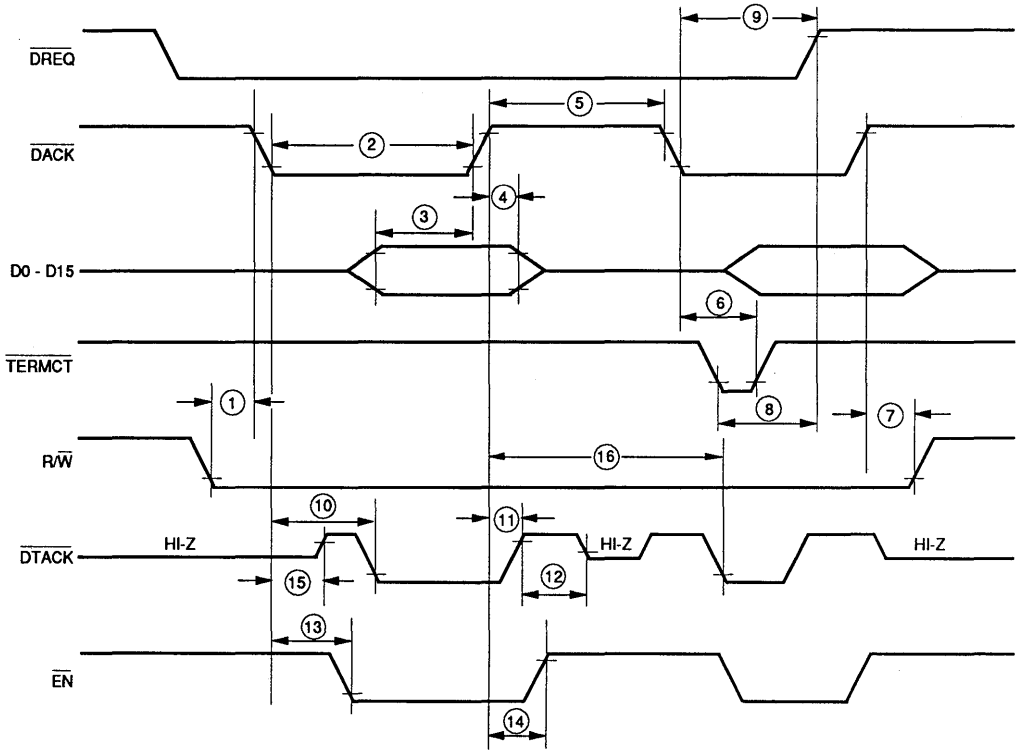


Figure E. DMA Write Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 0

DATA COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table F. Bus Write Cycle — BUSMODE = 1

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TAVWL	Address Setup Time	30		ns
2	TCSLWL	CS* Setup Time	30		ns
3	TWLWH	IOW* Pulse Width	100		ns
4	TDVWH	Data Setup Time	70		ns
5	TWHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
6	TWLRYL	READY Deassert Delay		35	ns
7	TCSLRV	CS* Asserted to READY Valid ⁴		50	ns
8	TCSHRYZ	READY Delay to Hi-Z		50	ns
9	TWHAX	Address Hold Time	20		ns
10	TWHCSH	CS* Hold Time	20		ns
11	TWHWL	IOW* High Time ⁵	200		ns
12	TWHRYH	Write Recovery Time: a. FIFO Data Write ¹ b. Configuration Regs. ^{1,2} c. Pointer Registers. ³		800 800 1800	ns ns ns
13	TCSLENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
14	TCSHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns

NOTES:

1. Recovery time is for 16 bit writes. If BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit writes), subtract 200 ns.
2. Configuration Registers are: Command/Status Register, Configuration Register #1, & 2, Interrupt Vector Register, and Station Address Registers.
3. Pointer Registers are: Receive End Area Pointer, Receive Pointer Register, Transmit Pointer Register, Transmit End Area Register, and DMA Register. If BUSSIZE = 0, subtract 600 ns.
4. The trailing edge of IOW* initiates an internal write sequence. Should another IOW* occur during this sequence, READY de-asserts (Ref. # 6 TWLRYL) and then asserts after the internal write sequence has finished (Ref. #12 TWHRYH). If the subsequent IOW* does not occur until after the internal write sequence has ended, then Ref. # 6 TWLRYL has no meaning since READY does not de-assert under this condition.
5. After changing the Buffer Code (Config. Reg. #1 bits 0-3), Ref. #11 must be increased to 800 ns before a Buffer Window access is done in order to allow time for the new Buffer ZCode to propagate internally.

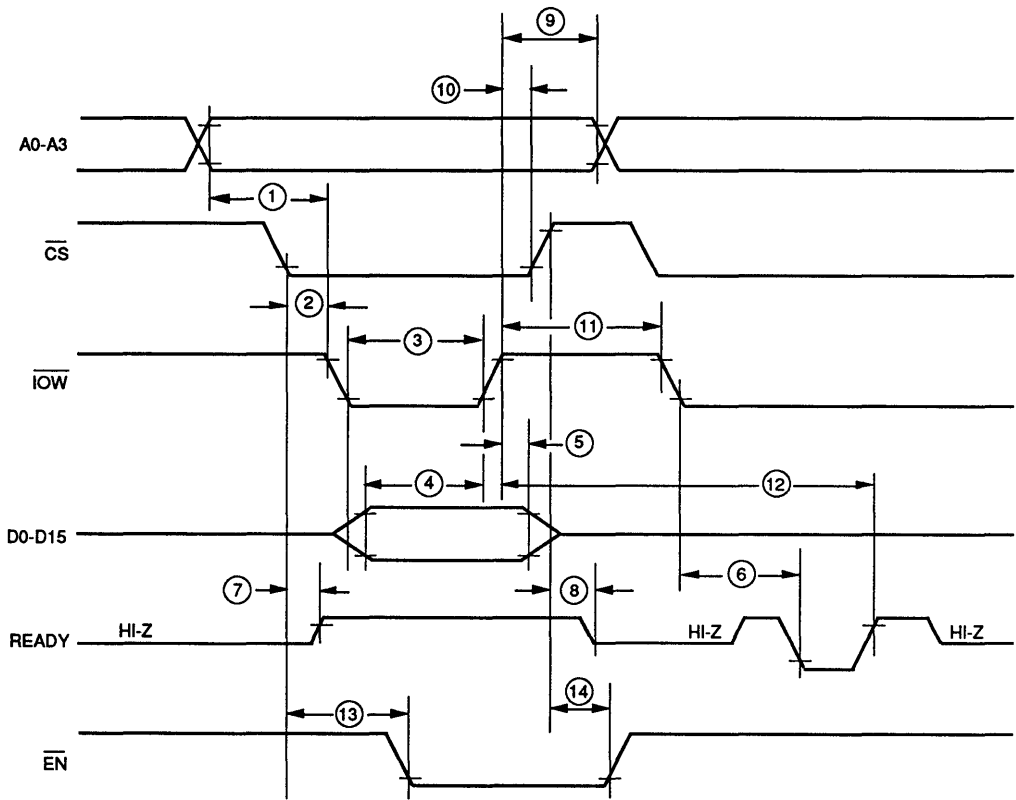


Figure F. Bus Write Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 1

DATA COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table G. Bus Read Cycle — BUSMODE = 1

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TAVRL	Address Setup Time	30		ns
1a	TCSLRL	CS* Setup Time	30		ns
2	TRHRL	IOR* High Time	200		ns
3	TRLRYH	READY Assert Delay a. FIFO Data ¹ b. Configuration Regs. ² c. Pointer Registers. ³		35 800 1800	ns ns ns
4	TRLRYL	READY Deassertion Delay		35	ns
5	TRYHDV	READY Assert to Data Valid		50	ns
6	TCSHRYZ	READY Delay to Hi-Z		50	ns
7	TRHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
8	TRHDZ	Data Delay to Hi-Z		100	ns
9	TRHAX	Address Hold Time	20		ns
10	TRHCSH	CS* Hold Time	20		ns
11	TRLRH	IOR* Pulse Width	100		ns
12	TRLAPL	APEN* Assert Delay		400	ns
13	TRHAPH	APEN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
14	TCSLENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
15	TCSHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
16	TCSLRYV	CS* Assert to READY Valid		50	ns

NOTES:

1. The BIU prefetches one word (byte) of FIFO data. Thus, data is generally available immediately and READY will not de-assert during a data read. Following the read, the BIU will fetch the next word (byte) of data. Should another data read occur before the BIU has completed the prefetch, READY will first de-assert and then assert after the prefetch is completed. The assert delay in this case is 800 ns max (600 ns in 8 bit mode).
2. Configuration Registers are: Command/Status Register, Configuration Register # 1, & 2, Interrupt Vector Register, DMA Pointer Register, and Station Address Registers. If BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit reads), subtract 200 ns.
3. Pointer Registers are: Receive End Area Pointer, Receive Pointer Register, Transmit Pointer Register, and Transmit End Area Register. If BUSSIZE = 0, subtract 600 ns.

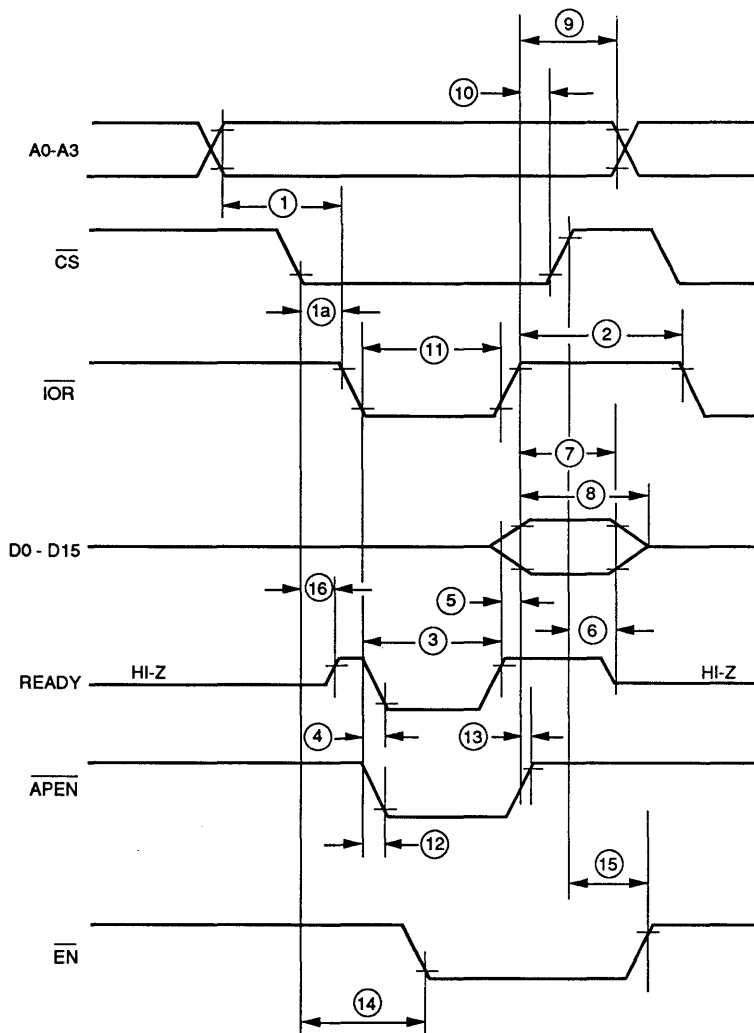


Figure G. Bus Read Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 1

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
 (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table H. Interrupt Cycle — BUSMODE = 1

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TRYHDV	READY Assert to Data Valid		50	ns
2	TRLRYL	READY Deassertion Delay		35	ns
3	TRLRYH	READY Assert Delay		600	ns
4	TRHDZ	Data Delay to Hi-Z		100	ns
5	TIAHRYZ	READY Delay to Hi-Z		50	ns
6	TRHDX	Data Hold from IOR*	20		ns
7	TIALRL	IACK* Setup Time	30		ns
8	TIALENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
9	TIAHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
10	TIALRYV	IACK* Assert to READY Valid		50	ns
11	TRHIAH	IACK* Hold Time from IOR*	20		ns

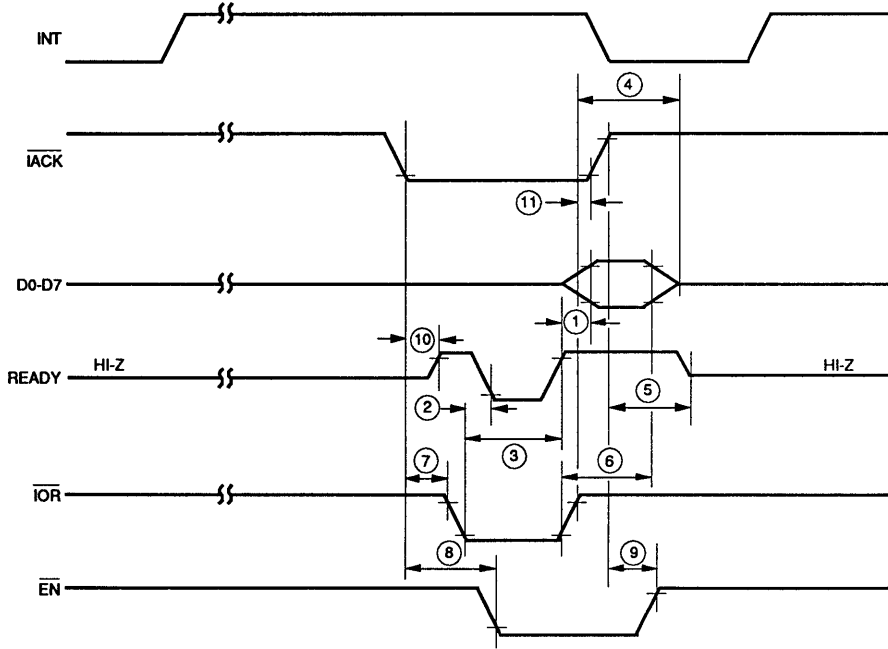


Figure H. Interrupt Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 1

DATA.COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table I. DMA Write Cycle — BUSMODE = 1

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TDALWL	DACK* Setup Time	30		ns
2	TWLWH	IOW* Pulse Width ¹	100		ns
3	TDVWH	Data Setup Time	70		ns
4	TWHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
5	TWHWL	IOW* High Time	200		ns
6	TTCHTCL	TERMCT Asserted While DACK* Asserted	125		ns
7	TTCHDRL	DREQ Delay from TERMCT*		175	ns
8	TWLDRL	DREQ Delay from IOW* ⁵		100	ns
9	TWHDAH	DACK* Hold Time	20		ns
10	TDALLENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
11	TDAHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
12	TWLRYL	READY Deassert Delay ²		35	ns
13	TWHRYH	Write Recovery Time ³		800	ns
14	TDAHRYZ	READY Delay to Hi-Z		50	ns
15	TDALRYV	DACK* Asserted to READY Valid		50	ns

NOTES:

- IOW* must be asserted until READY is asserted and for a minimum of 100 ns.
- The trailing edge of IOW* initiates an internal write sequence that lasts a maximum of 800 ns in 16 bit mode. Should another IOW* occur during this period, READY de-asserts (Ref. #12 TWLRYL) and then asserts after the internal write sequence has finished (Ref. #13 TWHRYH). If the subsequent IOW* does not occur until after the internal write sequence has ended, then Ref. #12 TWLRYL has no meaning since READY does not de-assert under this condition.
- Subtract 200 ns when BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit mode).
- DACK* and TERMCT must both be asserted at the same time and for a minimum of 125 ns. The de-assertion of DREQ is timed from the last one to assert.
- Ref. #8 TWLDRL applies for normal DMA burst terminations — not those due to TERMCT.

All the timing in this table also apply when writing data with programmed I/O; CS* replaces DACK* and the DREQ*, TERMCT signals do not apply. A0-A3 times are the same as CS*.

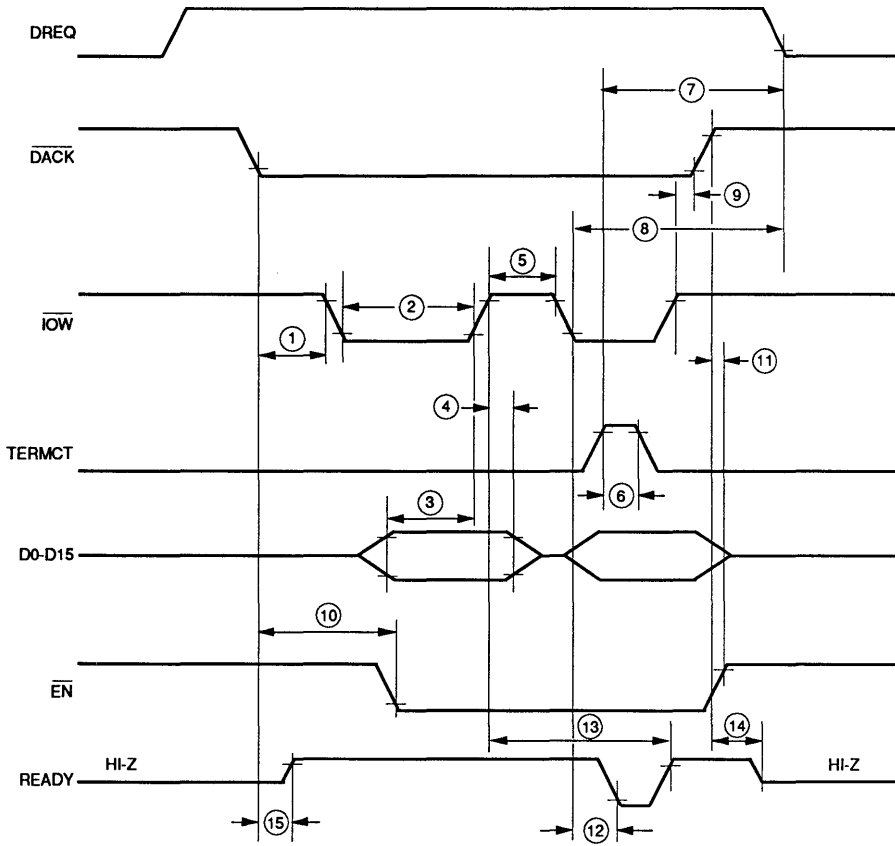


Figure I. DMA Write Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 1

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table J. DMA Read Cycle — BUSMODE = 1

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TDALRL	DACK* Setup Time	30		ns
2	TRLRH	IOR* Pulse Width ¹	100		ns
3	TDVRYH	READY Asserted to Data Valid		50	ns
4	TRHDX	Data Hold Time	20		ns
5	TRHRL	IOR* High Time	200		ns
6	TTCHTCL	TERMCT Asserted While DACK* Asserted	125		ns
7	TTCHDRL	DREQ Delay from TERMCT ⁴		175	ns
8	TRLDRL	DREQ Delay from IOR* ⁵		100	ns
9	TRHDAH	DACK* Hold Time	20		ns
10	TRHDZ	Data Hi-Z Delay		100	ns
11	TDALENL	EN* Assert Delay		50	ns
12	TDAHENH	EN* Deassert Delay		50	ns
13	TRLRYL	READY Deassert Delay ²		35	ns
14	TRLRYH	Read Recovery Time ³		800	ns
15	TDAHRYZ	READY Delay to Hi-Z		50	ns
16	TDALRYV	DACK* Assert to READY Valid		50	ns

NOTES:

1. IOR* must be asserted until READY is asserted and for a minimum of 100 ns.
2. The BIU pre-fetches FIFO data. Thus, data is available immediately for the first read of any burst. Once the BIU detects a read operation, it begins fetching the next byte or word of data. This occurs during the Ref. #14 TRLRYH period. If a subsequent IOR* occurs within the Ref. #14 TRLRYH period, READY will de-assert (Ref. #13 TRLRYL) and then assert after the FIFO data has been fetched. If the subsequent IOR* does not begin until Ref. #14 has ended, then Ref. #13 has no meaning since READY does not de-assert under this condition.
3. Subtract 200 ns if BUSSIZE = 0 (8 bit mode).
4. DACK* and TERMCT must be asserted at the same time and for a minimum of 125 ns. The de-assertion of DREQ is timed from the last one to assert.
5. Ref. #8 TRLDRL applies for normal DMA burst terminations — not those due to TERMCT.

All the timing in this table also apply when reading data with programmed I/O: CS* replaces DACK* and the DREQ, TERMCT signals do not apply. A0-A3 times are the same as CS*.

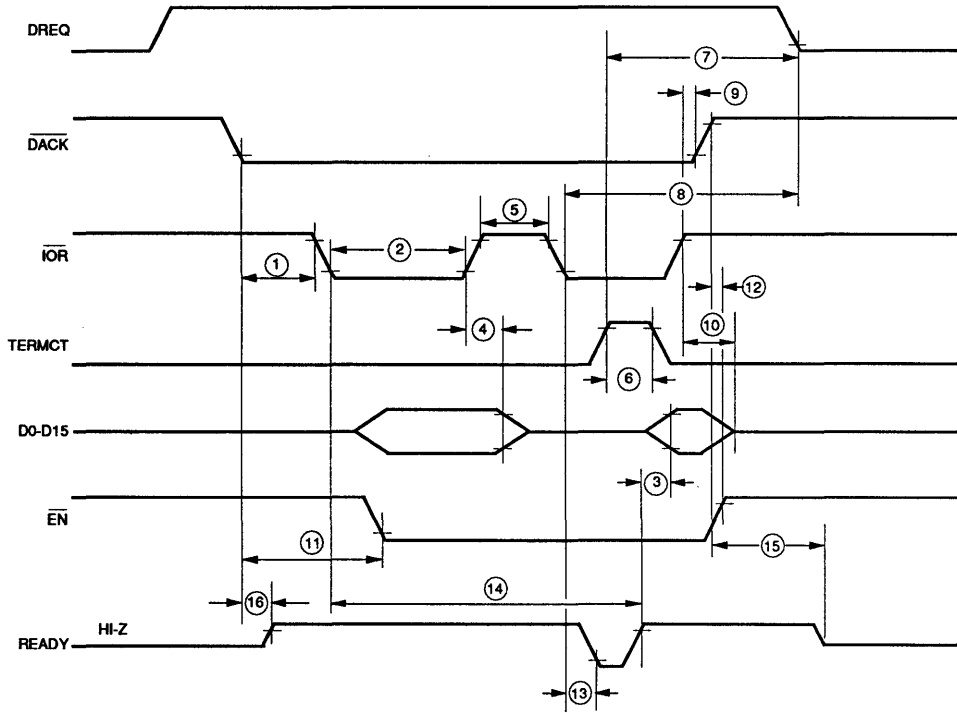


Figure J. DMA Read Cycle Timing Diagram — BUSMODE = 1

DATA COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
(Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table K. Local Buffer Read or Write Cycle

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TRSLAX	Row Address Hold Time	100		ns
2	TAVRSL	Row Address Setup Time	25		ns
3	TRSHRSL	RAS* Pulse Width High	200		ns
4	TCSLAX	Column Address Hold Time	45		ns
5	TAVCSL	Column Address Setup Time	10		ns
6	TCSHCSL	CAS* Pulse Width — High	60		ns
7	TCSLCSH	CAS* Pulse Width — Low	110		ns
8	TAZGL	Address Hi-Z to G* Low Time	0		ns
9	TGLCSH	G* Setup Time to CAS*	70		ns
10	TGLDV	G* to Data Valid		40	ns
11	TCSHDX	Data Hold from CAS Deassert	0		ns
12	TCSHDZ	Data Hi-Z from CAS Deassert		40	ns
13	TAVAV	Read or Write Cycle Time a. Single Cycle b. Page Mode	600 200		ns ns
14	TDVWL	Data Setup Time	5		ns
15	TWLDX	Data Hold Time	60		ns
16	TWLWH	Write Pulse Width	60		ns
17	TCSLWL	CAS* Setup to W*	60		ns
18	TWLCSH	Write Setup Time	40		ns
19	TRSLRSL	RAS* Cycle Time	600		ns

NOTE: TMS 4464-10, -12 or equivalent satisfies the above timing.

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
 (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

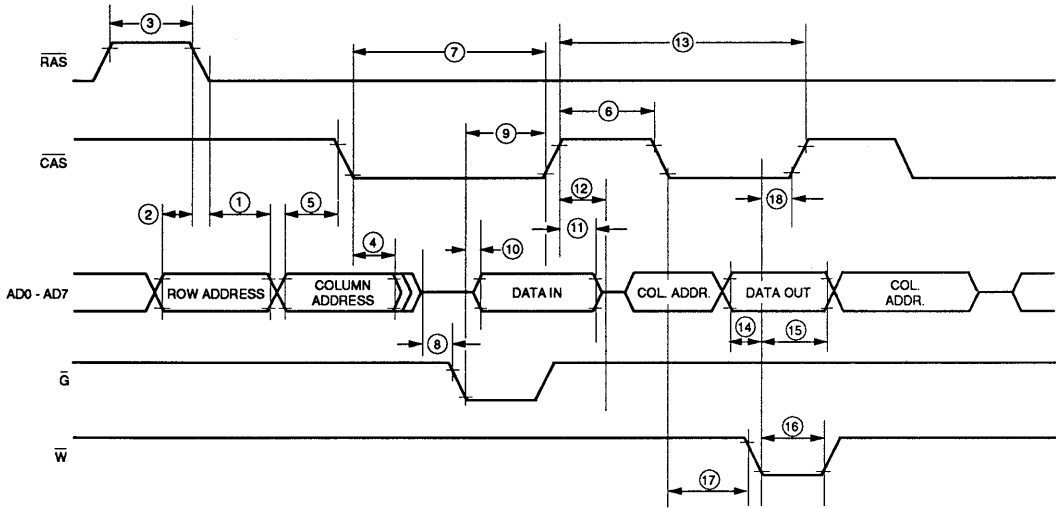


Figure K1. Local Dram Buffer Page-Mode Read and Write Cycle Timing Diagram

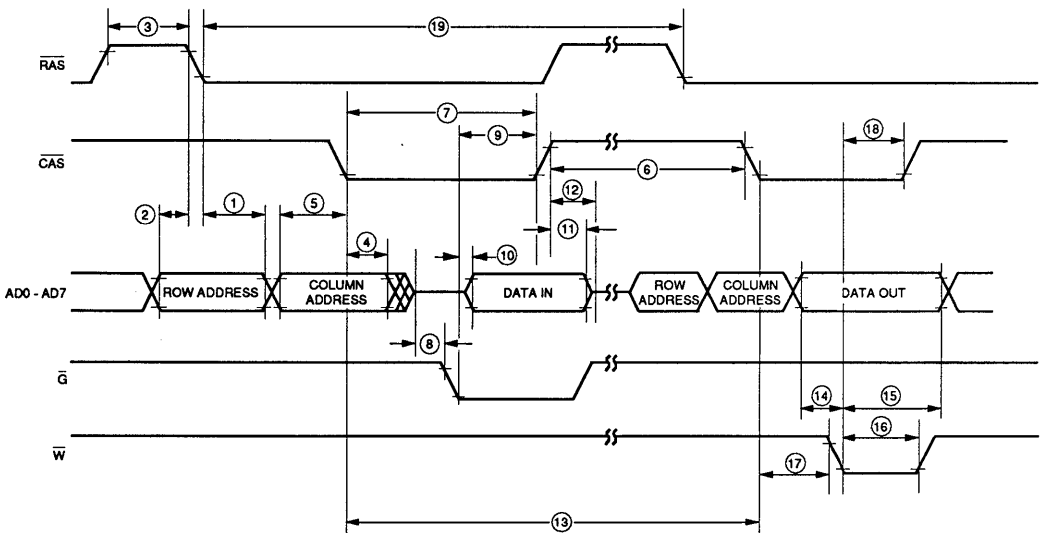


Figure K2. Local Dram Buffer Single Cycle Read and Write Cycle Timing Diagram

DATA COM

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
 (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table L. Local Buffer Refresh Cycle

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TAVRSL	Address Setup Time to RAS*	25		ns
2	TRSLAX	Address Hold Time from RAS*	100		ns
3	TRSLRSH	RAS* Pulse Width	200		ns
4	TRSLRSL	RAS* Cycle Time	400		ns

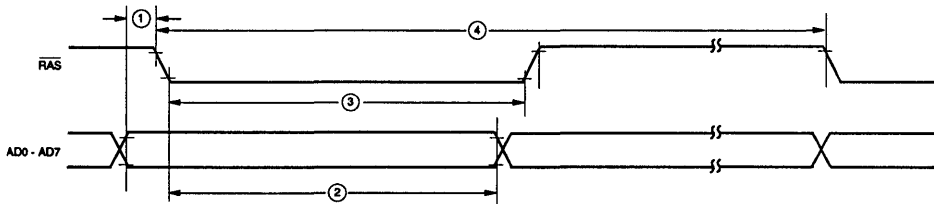


Figure L. Local Dram Buffer Refresh Cycle Timing Diagram

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
 (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table M. Serial Interface Timing

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TCKHCKH	TXC*/RXC Cycle Time	100		ns
2	TCKHCKL	TXC*/RXC High Width	45		ns
3	TCKLCKH	TXC*/RXC Low Width	45		ns
4	TCKLDV	TXD Delay from TXC*		60	ns
5	TDVCKH	RXD Setup to RXC	30		ns
6	TCKHDX	RXD Hold Time from RXC	20		ns
7	TCKLTEH	TXEN Delay from TXC*		60	ns
8	TCKLTEL	TXEN Hold Time from TXC*	20		ns
9	TCSHCKH	CSN Setup to RXC	20		ns
10	TCKHCSL	CSN Hold Time from RXC	20		ns
11	TCHCL	COLL Pulse Width	200		ns

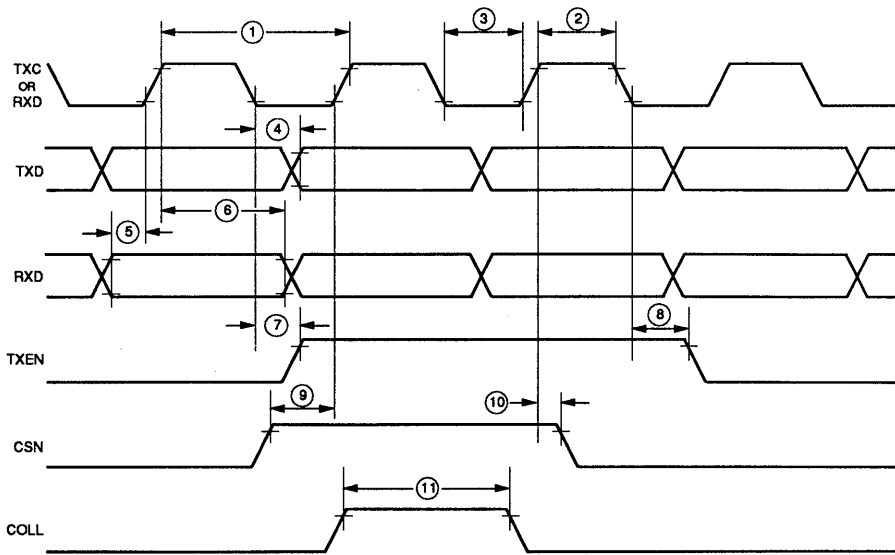


Figure M. Serial Transmit & Receive Interface Timing

A.C. Characteristics (Assuming 20 MHz Input Master Clock)
 (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Table N. Master Clock and Reset Timing

Ref. #	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
1	TCKHCKL	CLK Pulse Width High	15	25	ns
2	TCKLCKH	CLK Pulse Width Low	15	25	ns
3	TCKHCKH	CLK Cycle Time	49.9	50.1	ns
4	TRSLRSH	Reset Pulse Width	1		μ s

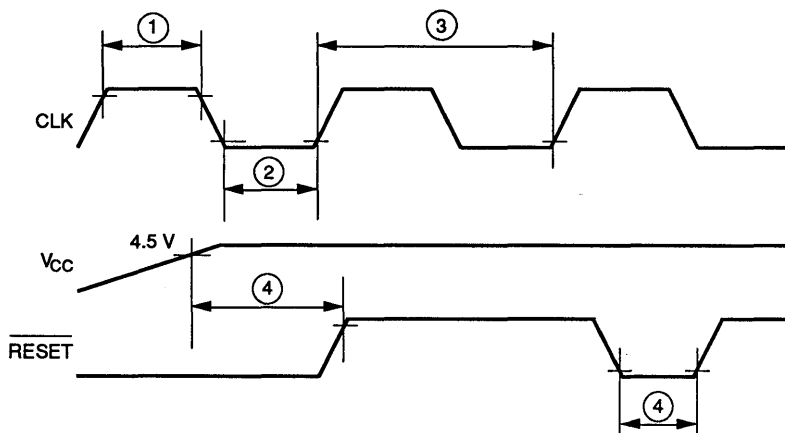
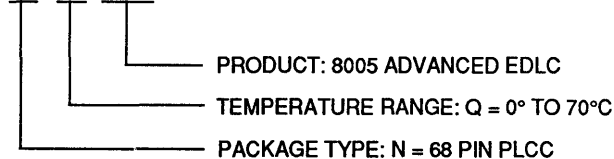


Figure N. Master Clock and Reset Timing

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER

N Q 8005



Features

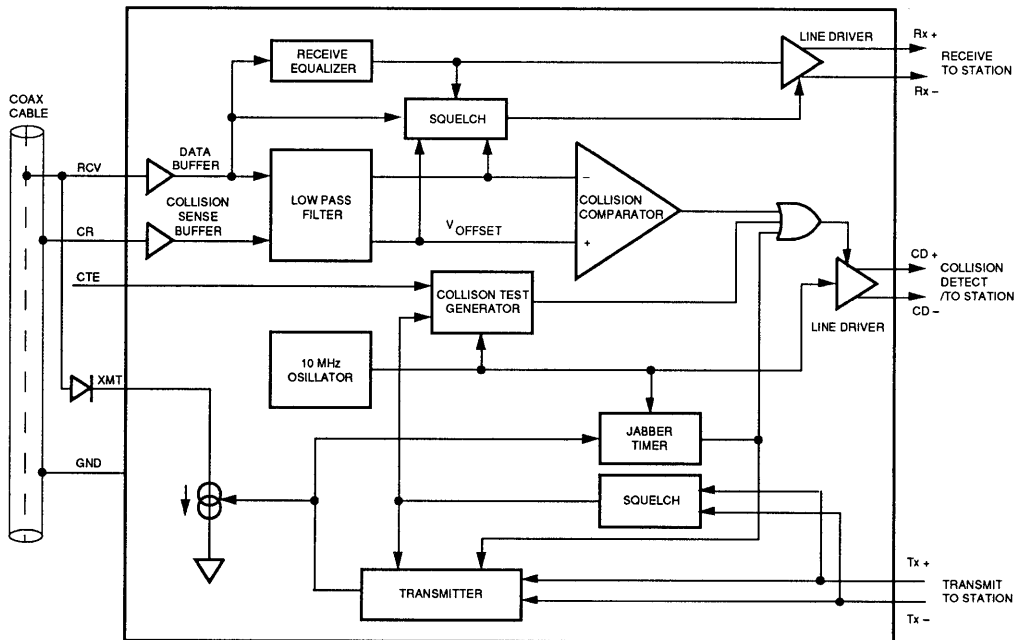
- Implemented with SEEQ proprietary high voltage (20V) and high performance CMOS process.
- Compatible with IEEE Std. 802.3 Ethernet (10BASE5) and Cheapernet (10BASE2).
- Contains all Transceiver functions in one chip, except power and DC signal isolation.
- Squelch circuits on all inputs to eliminate noise.
- Collision Test Generator externally selectable to work with any IEEE 802.3 repeater.
- Detects network collisions.
- Pin- and function-compatible with the National DP8392A Coaxial Transceiver Interface.
- Standard 16-pin DIP package.

Description

The 83C92 Ethernet Transceiver interfaces an Ethernet or Cheapernet Local Area Network (LAN) to a LAN adapter board, and may be located up to 50 meters from the station equipment. The Transceiver operates with the SEEQ LAN components 8005 Advanced Ethernet Data Link Controller and the 8020 or 8023A Manchester Code Converter.

For an Ethernet network, the 83C92 Transceiver is mounted on the RG8 COAX cable, and connects to the station equipment through a transceiver cable. In a Cheapernet network, the 83C92 Transceiver is usually mounted on the LAN adapter in the station equipment, where it connects to the RG58 COAX through a BNC connector.

83C92 Ethernet Transceiver Block Diagram



DATA COM

83C92

PRODUCT PREVIEW

The Transmitter outputs data from the station equipment to the COAX network cable, while a Jabber Timer detects packets longer than 20 ms (long packet error). The Receiver takes the signal from the COAX, and equalizer circuits reduce timing distortion in the received signal as the data is sent to the station equipment. Low pass filters, a voltage reference and a voltage comparator detect collision conditions on the COAX, and send a Collision signal to the station equipment.

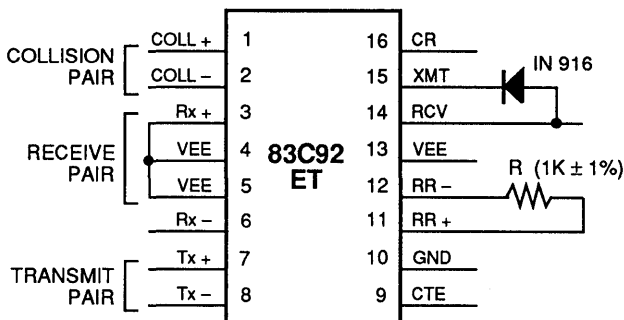
An external diode prevents the Transceiver from loading the COAX when power to the Transceiver is off. A 1K external resistor controls the internal chip current levels.

Squelch circuits eliminate noise from the network when idle to prevent false carrier detection.

The 83C92 is built using the SEEQ proprietary high-voltage (20V) high performance CMOS process. The 83C92, with the 8020 and 8023A CMOS Manchester Code Converters, are the industry's first all CMOS physical link implementation.

83C92 Ethernet Transceiver Pin Configuration

TO 8023A
OR 8020



Features

- **Hardware and Software for Turn-Key LAN Connection.**
- **Full Documentation Set and User's Manual.**
- **64K-Byte Packet Buffer .**
 - Offloads Host Processor
 - Supports High Throughput, Maximum Data Rate, Back-to Back Packets
- **Ethernet AUI and Cheapernet BNC Interfaces.**
- **Conforms to ISO/IEEE 802.3 Standard.**
- **Source and Executable Software.**
 - Transmitting and Receiving
 - Generating Packet Traffic
 - Performing Benchmarks
 - Error/Statistics Logging
 - Accessing Memory and Registers
 - Packet Data Entry and Display
 - User-to User Keyboard/Screen Dialog
 - More to Come (Updates Free for 1 Year)

Description

The SEEQ-LAN BD8005 demonstrates the operation of the SEEQ family of products used to interface an IBM PC/XT/AT (or equivalent) computer to an Ethernet or Cheapernet Local Area Network. SEEQ-LAN devices include the 8005 Advanced Ethernet Digital Link Controller, 8020 Manchester Code Converter (MCC), 64K-bytes of local packetmemory, and the 20RA10Z/26V12 Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs).

SEEQ-LAN tests the operation of a network. You can generate and transmit sample packets with or without errors. Using address filtering, you can receive packets with specific, multicast, broadcast, or any address. The 8005 has the unique feature that it can be setup to accept up to six destination addresses. Software parameters can be set to accept, store and log errors for receive packets.

Using internal Loopback, the transmit signal is looped back to the Receiver in the MCC. You can test the function of an individual terminal isolated from a network. External loopback is set up by having the source address as the destination address, and looping back on the network.

The Benchmark program evaluates the performance of your network. You can transmit packets continuously from one station and receive them at another station. Bench-

mark displays the number of packets per second. You can send and receive packets from different stations, and determine the optimum parameter settings.

SEEQ-LAN comes with the program on diskette, to be used as an example for LAN programmers. The utilities are written in Microsoft C and the program source code is in assembly language.

The BD8005 LAN designer's board is a non-intelligent buffered Ethernet/Cheapernet adapter card designed to demonstrate SEEQ's high-performance IEEE 802.3 compatible CSMA/CD LAN chip set. The BD8005 utilizes SEEQ 8005 Advanced Ethernet Data Link Controller and 8020 Manchester Code Converter along with an on-board Ethernet transceiver to provide a complete Ethernet/Cheapernet solution. The BD8005 helps the LAN designer to evaluate the features and performance benefits of SEEQ's 8005 AEDLC chip while easing the task of implementing higher performance ethernet solutions. The BD8005 is designed to work on IBM PC/XT/AT and compatibles. The evaluation board is 8 inches long and 4 inches wide, and fits into an 8-bit or 16-bit expansion slot on the PC. The complete board solution contains only 11 ICs including the 8005 AEDLC, 8020 MCC, Ethernet transceiver and 2 64Kx4 DRAMs - a very compact Ethernet/Cheapernet solution for the PC market place today. The BD8005 demonstrates the high performance capabilities of the 8005 AEDLC chip set in a PC Adaptor card application and gives LAN designers a head start in finding an optimum solution for their network problems. The BD8005 boards are available with detailed design documentation and art work for the P.C board. Software is supplied on 5 1/4" - 360K floppy disk with Complete source code listings for all the programs and design files of PLDs for the glue logic.

ETHERNET/CHEAPERNET SELECTION

The BD8005 supports both Cheapernet (or Thinnert) and regular Ethernet implementations. A jumper on the board provides choice of operating modes.

ETHERNET MODE: The Seeq 8005 AEDLC is used in conjunction with the Seeq 8020 MCC in the Ethernet mode. The Seeq 8020 Manchester Code Converter chip provides the Manchester data coding and decoding functions of the Ethernet Local Area Network Physical Layer. It interfaces to the Seeq 8005 AEDLC and any standard

SEEQ-LAN is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

SEEQ-LAN Product Kit

PRODUCT PREVIEW

Ethernet transceiver as defined by IEEE 802.3 and Ethernet Revision 1. An AUI transceiver cable is used to connect the 8020 to the Ethernet transceiver which is external to the adaptor card. The Seeq 8020 is a functionally complete Manchester encoder/decoder including ECL level balanced drivers and receivers, analog phase locked loop for clock recovery and collision detection circuitry. In addition, the 8020 includes a watchdog timer, a 4.5 micro-second window generator and a loopback mode for diagnostic operation. IEEE 802.3 10BASE5 (Ethernet) specifications require at least 16V overvoltage protection for the transmit, receive, collision pairs when interfacing to the transceiver cable. The Seeq 8020 meets the IEEE 802.3 requirements on overvoltage without the need for isolation transformers, resulting in a minimum cost interface for any system to Ethernet.

CHEAPERNET MODE: There is an on-board DC-DC converter and Ethernet transceiver for cheapernet implementation. A jumper provided on the board, isolates the on-board DC-DC converter and transceiver for regular Ethernet operation with an AUI cable attached to an external transceiver. The IEEE 802.3 standard requires an electrical isolation within the MAU. The transformer used on the board provides this electrical isolation. The on-board Ethernet transceiver along with the 8005 AEDLC and 8020 MCC provide a complete cheapernet co-ax cable interface.

BOARD CONFIGURATION

BD8005 is I/O mapped and has 2 jumper selectable locations for I/O address. In addition there are 'jumperless' selections for the Interrupt Request Signal and DMA channel which may be assigned to any one of 2 Interrupt Request lines and 3 DMA channels. The BD8005 can be placed in either an 8-bit or 16-bit expansion slot. The BD8005 automatically detects if it is placed in an 8-bit or 16-bit slot. If placed in a 16-bit slot, a command register is used to configure the BD8005 for 8-bit or 16-bit operation.

LOCAL BUFFER MEMORY

An important factor in Ethernet card performance is the amount of buffer memory on the card. The 8005 supports a 64 K-byte local packet buffer implemented with 2 64Kx4 DRAMs. This large buffer size makes a significant performance difference on workstations and pays an even higher dividend on network servers. The 8005 separates the local buffer interface from the PC bus interface thus providing an uncomplicated host bus interface design that directly supports a large local packet buffer. Because of the minimal amount of glue logic needed and control signals from the 8005 for local packet buffer control, the P.C board layout is very simple resulting in an elegant and

compact design. The board design can handle both 8-bit or 16-bit data paths highlighting another advantage of the 8005 AEDLC.

Thanks to the 8005, the 64 K-byte local buffer on the BD8005 is more flexible than the conventional FIFO, because reading or writing to it can begin at any software selected address. The packet buffer is configured as two areas of user selectable size: Transmit buffer and Receive buffer. Each buffer is handled by the 8005 as ring structure with automatic wraparound. The BD8005 supports simultaneous packet transmission and reception and host data transfers.

ADDRESS (EE)PROM:

The 8005 also provides read access to a (EE)PROM on the BD8005. Access to up to 256 bytes of configuration data contained on the (EE)PROM are supported. This data could be 48-bit ethernet station addresses, register configurations, protocol options etc.

SOFTWARE

The BD8005 evaluation board is provided with software; Device driver and utility tools written in Microsoft "C" release 5.1 along with the original source code listing. Source code can be modified and used for further development by LAN designers. The programs available at present are - HELLO, MEMORY, REGS and DBUG.

HELLO allows communication between two or more PCs in dumb terminal mode. The users can exchange messages.

MEMORY is an utility and debug tool. It allows the local packet buffer to be tested fully, 'dump' user specified areas of local buffer on to the screen demonstrating the flexibility of the 8005. The utility allows the user to read or write to the local packet buffer at will and can serve as an excellent diagnostic support tool.

REGS is another utility tool which reads and displays the contents of all the registers on the 8005 - a definite 'must' during design debug.

DBGU is the main program demonstrating the capabilities of the 8005. DBGU offers choice of I/O polling, Interrupts and DMA modes of operation. It allows for the partitioning of the 64 K-byte local packet buffer into user specified transmit and receive areas to match application needs. DBGU also allows the user to setup the 8005 to operate in various modes:

SEEQ-LAN Product Kit

PRODUCT PREVIEW

* Transmits packets; packet data can be entered by the user or randomly generated by the program. 1 to 1550 bytes may be entered or randomly generated. Packet data can also be rotated if desired to ease design debug. Supports continuous mode - transmits user supplied data packets or randomly generated packets repeatedly.

* Reports Collisions and does automatic re-transmission. Keeps track of number of successful transmissions and errors: 16 Collisions on transmit, Babble.

* Supports various Receive modes: receive packets with specific addresses (address filtering), receive packets with specific addresses and broad-cast addresses, receive packets with specific addresses and broad-cast and multi-cast addresses, receive ALL packets (promiscuous mode).

* Can receive and process or discard defective packets: Short frame, Dribble receive, CRC error. Keeps track of number of successfully received packets and errors.

* Displays status of all the 8005 registers during transmit or receive errors. Defective packets along with register status information can be saved to disk for error logging.

* Supports 'Local Loop-back' mode. This feature allows all the transmit and receive circuitry on the BD8005 board to be fully tested without putting data on the network. Can simultaneously send and receive FULL SIZE ethernet packets in this mode highlighting yet another feature of the 8005.

Component Description:

80005 AEDLC:

- * Conforms to IEEE 802.3 Standard for media access control (Ethernet and Cheapernet)
- * Recognizes one of six selectable station addresses or Multi cast addresses
- * Software selection of 2 byte or 6 byte station addresses
- * User selectable Preamble and Frame check sequence generation
- * Directly supports 64 K bytes of Localpacket buffer:
 - Connects to RAS/CAS/Data/Control of 64K x 4 DRAMs
 - Automatic Refresh
- * Manages Local Receive/Transmit packet buffer by buffer chaining technique:
 - Automatic Posting of status in buffer header
- * Flexible system bus interface
 - 8 or 16 bit data transfers with byte swap capability
 - Programmable DMA burst length
 - Selectable for Intel or Motorola Compatible bus signals
- * Connects directly to 8020 Manchester Code Converter

The 8005 supports the link layer 2 of the IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD standard. It off-loads the host CPU by completely managing the processing of transmitting and receiving data frames over Ethernet using a 64 K-byte local packet buffer consisting of two 64K x 4 DRAMs. The 8005 provides all the arbitration and control including DRAM refresh. It performs serialization/deserialization, preamble generation/stripping, transmission deferral, collision handling and address recognition of up to 6 station addresses as well as multicast/broadcast addresses. It also supplies loopback and watchdog timer disable outputs which can be controlled by software to provide local diagnostic support. For applications such as serial backplane applications, 8005 supports 2 byte address recognition, reduced slot time and reduced preamble length. The 8005 supports both Intel-compatible and Motorola-compatible buses. Both 8-bit and 16-bit data transfers are supported and byte ordering on a 16-bit bus is under software control.

8020 MCC:

- * Compatible with IEEE 802.3/Ethernet(10Base5), IEEE 802.3/Cheapernet(10Base2) and Ethernet Rev. 1 specifications.
- * Compatible with 8005 AEDLC
- * Low power CMOS technology with single 5V supply
- * Manchester Data Encoding/Decoding and Receiver clock recovery with Phase Locked Loop (PLL)
- * Receiver and Collision squelch circuit and Noise rejection filter
- * Differential TRANSMIT cable driver can drive up to 50 meters of twisted pair transmission line
- * Loopback capability for diagnostics and isolation
- * Fail-Safe Watchdog timer circuit to prevent continuous transmission
- * 20 MHz crystal Oscillator.
- * Transceiver interface meets IEEE 802.3 specifications for 16V high voltage short circuit protection without additional components.

The Seeq 8020 Manchester Code Converter chip provides the Manchester data coding and decoding functions of the Ethernet Local Area Network Physical Layer. It interfaces to the Seeq 8005 AEDLC and any standard Ethernet transceiver as defined by IEEE 802.3 and Ethernet Revision 1. IEEE 802.3 10BASE5 (Ethernet) specifications require at least 16V overvoltage protection for the transmit, receive, collision pairs when interfacing to the transceiver cable. The Seeq 8020 meets the IEEE 802.3 requirements on overvoltage without the need for isolation transformers, resulting in a minimum cost interface for any system to Ethernet.

5

EEPLD

SEEQ TECHNOLOGY EEPDL CROSS REFERENCE GUIDE

Manufacturer	Part Type	SEEQ Equivalent	Package Part Type	Temperature
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxPC	PQ20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Plastic DIP	Commercial
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxDC	DQ20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Commercial
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxJC	NQ20RA10Z-xx	28-pin Plastic PLCC	Commercial
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxPI	PE20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Plastic DIP	Industrial
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxDI	DE20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Industrial
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxJI	NE20RA10Z-xx	28-pin Plastic PLCC	Industrial
AMD/MMI	PALCE20RA10Z-xxDM	DM20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Military
NATIONAL	PAL20RA10NC	PQ20RA10Z-35	24-pin Plastic DIP	Commercial
NATIONAL	PAL20RA10JC	DQ20RA10Z-35	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Commercial
NATIONAL	PAL20RA10VC	NQ20RA10Z-35	28-pin Plastic PLCC	Commercial
NATIONAL	PAL20RA10DM	DM20RA10Z-40	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Military
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxPC	PQ20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Plastic DIP	Commercial
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxWC	DQ20RA10Z-xx	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Commercial
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxJC	NQ20RA10Z-xx	28-pin Plastic PLCC	Commercial
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxDMB	DM20RA10Z-xx/B	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Military
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxWMB	DM20RA10Z-xx/B	24-pin Ceramic DIP	Military
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxLMB	LM20RA10Z-xx/B	28-pin Ceramic LCC	Military
CYPRESS	PLDC20RA10-xxQMB	LM20RA10Z-xx/B	28-pin Ceramic LCC	Military
AMD	PALCE26V12H-xxPC	PQ26V12H-xx	28-pin Plastic DIP[2]	Commercial
AMD	PALCE26V12H-xxDC	DQ26V12H-xx	28-pin Ceramic DIP[2]	Commercial
AMD	PALCE26V12H-xxJC	NQ26V12H-xx	28-pin Plastic PLCC[2]	Commercial

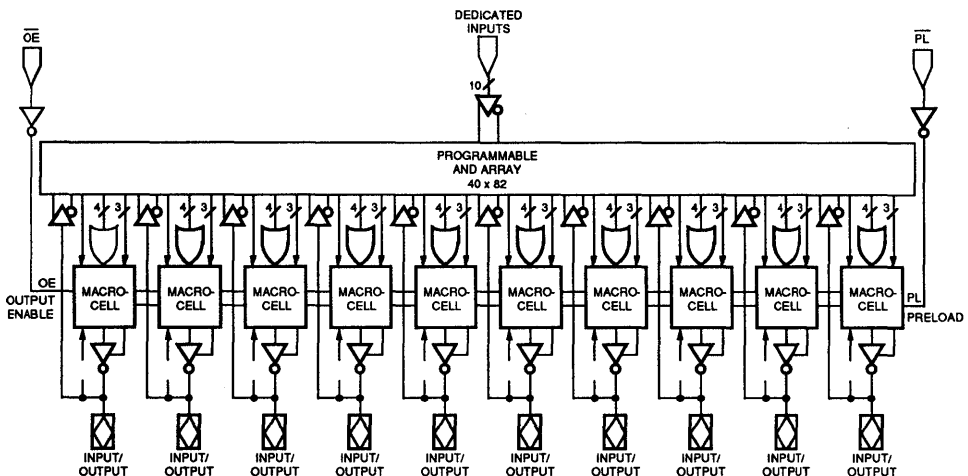
Notes:

1. xx - tPD Speed in 'ns'
2. Center power and ground pin-out package

Features

- **CMOS EEPLD with Zero Standby Power:**
 - 10 μ A Typical, 150 μ A Maximum
- **Operating Power Rises at Less Than 5 mA/MHz**
- **Propagation Delay: 35, 40 or 45 ns**
- **Asynchronous Architecture:**
 - 10 Output Macro Cells with Individually Programmable Clocks, Preset and Reset Signals
- **Individually Programmable and Global Output Enable**
- **Programmable Output Polarity**
- **Registers Can Be Bypassed Individually**
- **Preloadable Output Registers Facilitate Testing**
- **Quickly and Easily Reprogrammable in All Package Types**
- **100 Reprogramming Cycles, Minimum**
- **Silicon Signature Bit for Design Secrecy**
- **100 % Field Programming Yield**
- **10 Years Data Retention Guaranteed**
- **Supported By: ABEL™, CUPL™, PALASM2®, PLDesigner™**
- **Programmed on Standard PAL® Device Programmers**
- **Space Saving 0.3" Wide 24-Pin Ceramic/Plastic DIP**
- **28-Pin LCC and PLCC Packages in Development**

Block Diagram



ABEL is a trademark of DATA I/O Corporation

PLDesigner is a trademark of Minc Inc.

CUPL is a trademark of Logical Devices Inc.

EEPLD 20RA10Z

General Description

The 20RA10Z is functionally equivalent to the bipolar PAL20RA10. SEEQ's 20RA10Z consumes significantly less power than its bipolar equivalent: Standby power consumption is typically less than 10 μ A; active power rises at less than 5 mA per MHz of operating frequency.

Bipolar devices can not be reprogrammed while UV erasable PLDs can be reprogrammed only in windowed, ceramic packages. Electrically erasable device offer reprogrammability without constraints in all package types.

Reprogrammability reduces development costs and eliminates the risks involved in preprogramming production quantities. Systems can be updated quickly by reconfiguring the EEPLDs. Reprogrammability helps SEEQ to extensively test the entire device and offer 100% field programming yield.

The asynchronous 20RA10Z adds a new dimension to PAL device flexibility. Its unique architecture allows the designer to individually clock, set or reset each of the 10 output macro cells, and to enable/disable each output buffer individually.

Functional Description

The 20RA10Z has ten dedicated input lines and 10 programmable I/O macrocells. The Registered Asynchronous (RA) macrocell is shown on page 3. Pin 1 of the EEPLD serves as global register preload, pin 13 (DIP) or pin 16 (LCC/PLCC) serves as global output enable. The exclusive-OR in every macro cell allows choosing between active high and active low output polarity, and ensures highest possibility utilization of the AND-OR array.

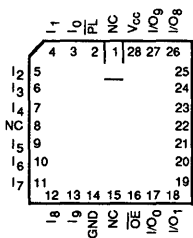
Third party software packages allow users to enter PLD designs on personal computers or engineering workstations. Common input formats are: Boolean Algebra, Truth-Tables, State Diagrams, Wave Forms or schematics. The software automatically converts such specifications into fuse patterns. These files, once downloaded to PAL programmers, configure PLDs according to the user's specifications.

Programmability Preset and Reset

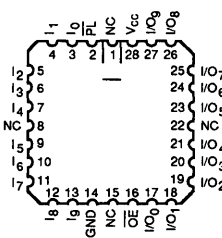
In each macrocell, two product lines are dedicated to asynchronous preset and asynchronous reset. If the preset product term is HIGH, the Q output of the register

Pin Configuration (Top View)

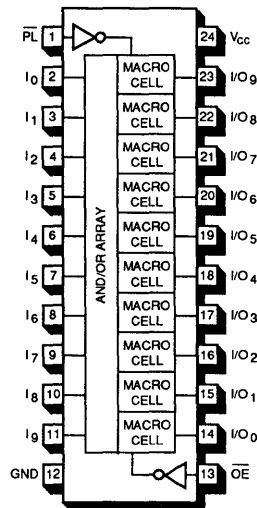
20RA10Z
PLCC PINOUT



20RA10Z
LCC PINOUT

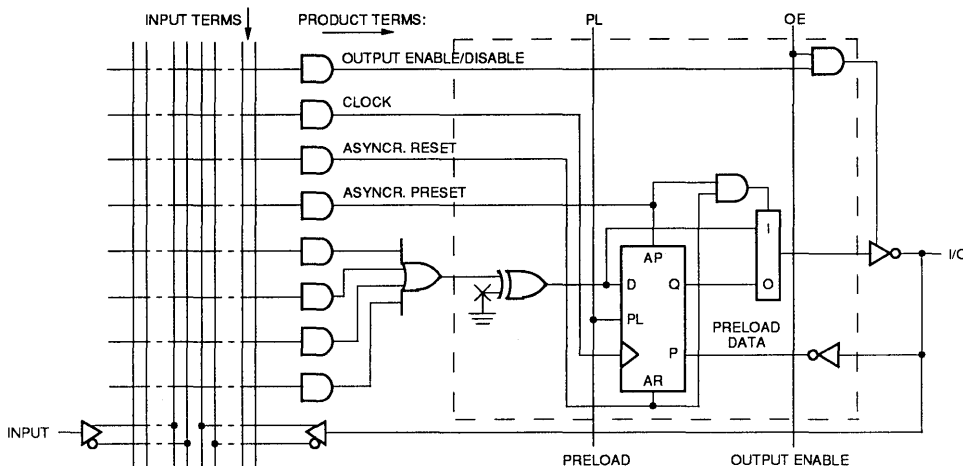


20RA10Z
SLIM DIP PINOUT



Pin Designations: I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
PL = Preload
OE = Output Enable
V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
GND = Ground
NC = No Connection

RA Macrocell Configuration



becomes logic 1. If the reset product term is HIGH, the Q output of the register becomes a logic 0. The operation of the programmable preset and reset overrides the clock.

Programmable Clock

The clock input to each flip-flop comes from the programmable array, allowing any flip-flop to be clocked independently if desired.

Bypass Mode/Registered Mode

If both the preset and reset product terms are HIGH, the flip-flop is bypassed (Bypass Mode) and the output becomes combinatorial. Otherwise, the output is from the register (Registered Mode). Each output can be configured to be combinatorial or registered.

Programmable Polarity

The outputs can be programmed either active-LOW or active-HIGH. This is represented by the Exclusive-OR gate shown in the 20RA10Z logic diagram. When the output polarity bit is programmed, the lower input to the Exclusive-OR gate is HIGH, so the output is active-HIGH. Similarly when the output polarity bit is unprogrammed, the output is active-LOW. The programmable output polarity feature allows the user a higher degree of flexibility when writing equations.

The device provides a product term dedicated to local output control. There is a global output control pin. The

output is enabled if both the global output pin is LOW and the local output control product is HIGH, all outputs will be disabled. If the local output control product term is LOW, then that output will be disabled.

Remark: The output buffer inverts the sum of products signal.

Register Preload

Register preload allows any arbitrary state to be loaded into the PAL device output registers. This allows complete logic verification, including states that are impossible or impractical to reach otherwise. To use the preload feature, first disable the outputs by bringing OE HIGH, and present the data at the output pins. A LOW level on the preload pin (PL) will then load the data into registers. (See Register Preload Waveform on the bottom of page 11.)

OE Product Term	OE Pin	I/O
I	O	Indiv. output enabled
O	X	Indiv. output disabled*
X	I	All outputs disabled*

* Output pin(s) floating or used as input(s)

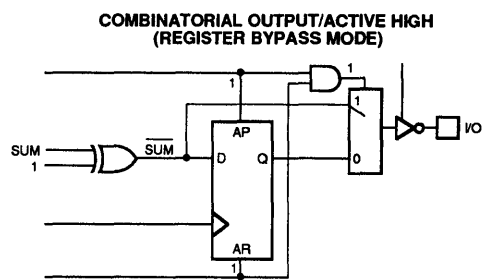
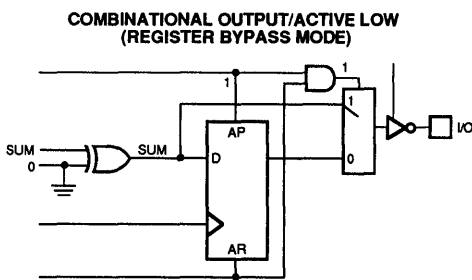
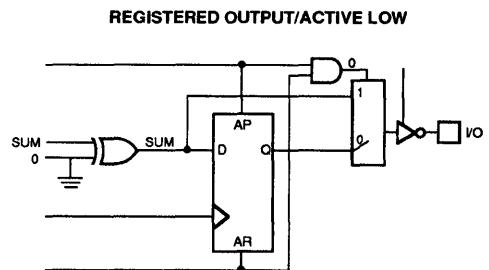
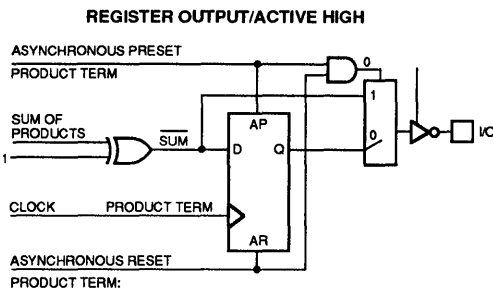
Note: Floating outputs, as well as unused or floating inputs should be pulled HIGH or Low. Otherwise noise, amplified through the feedback paths or input buffers, may constantly trigger the edge detection circuitry within the 20RA10Z and inhibit standby mode.

Security Bit

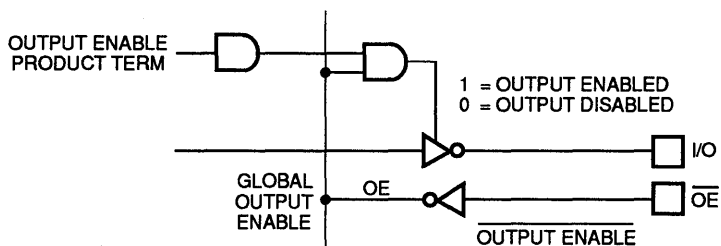
A security bit prevents copying of your proprietary design. When this bit is set, the verify data path in the PLD is disabled, making it impossible to copy your pattern. Since EEPLDs store patterns as electrical charges on floating polysilicon gates (and not in blown fuses, like other PLD

technologies) it is not possible to determine the pattern by simply examining the die. A copy protected EEPLD can be reused after a block erase, which clears both the previously programmed pattern and the security bit at the same time.

Output Macrocell Configurations

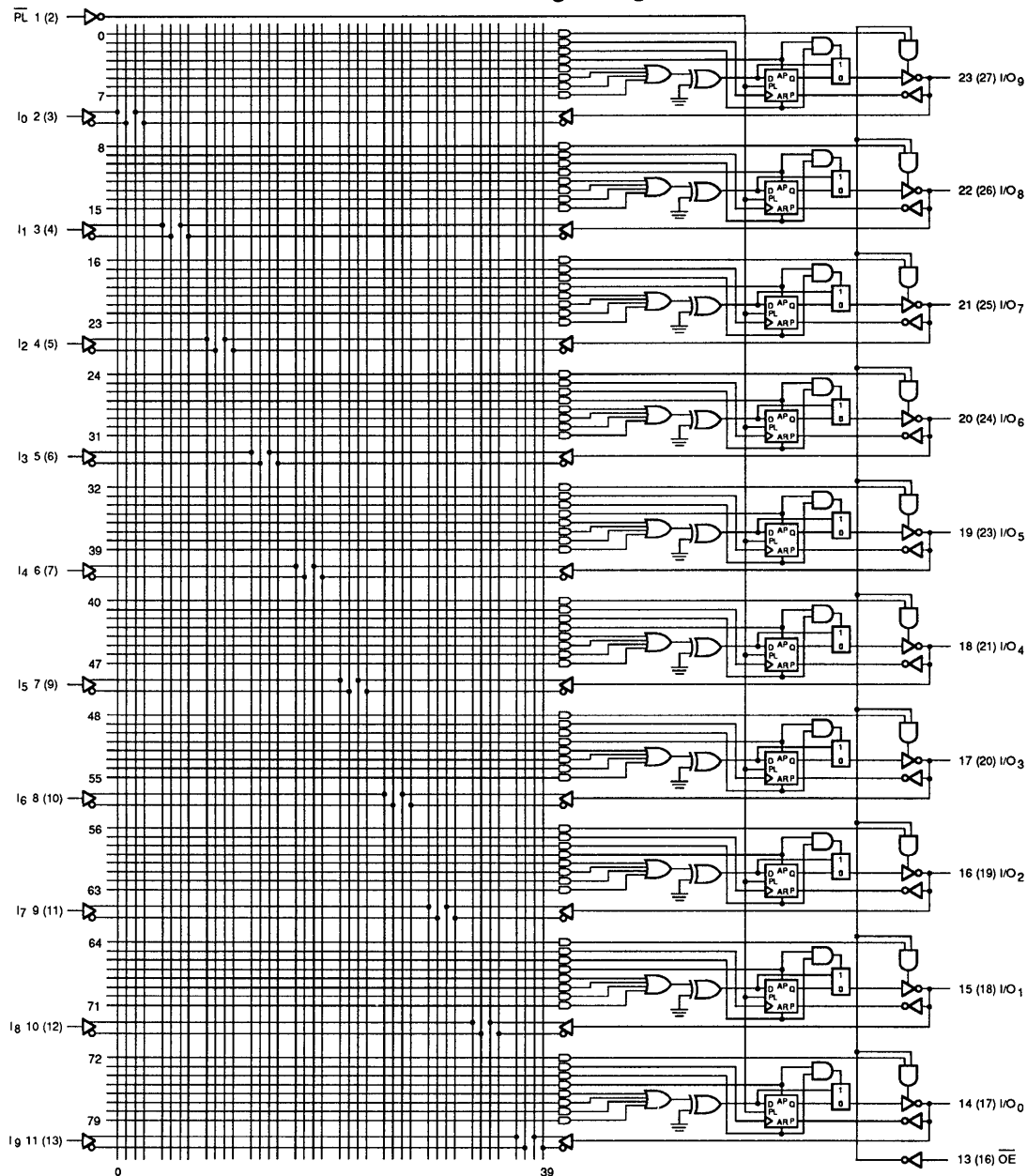


Output Buffer with Individually Programmable and Global Output Enable



EEPLD 20RA10Z

EEPLD 20RA10Z Logic Diagram



PIN NUMBERS REFER TO DIP (PLCC PINOUT)

EEPLD

EEPLD 20RA10Z

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply voltage, V_{CC}	-0.5 V to 7 V
DC input voltage, V_I	-0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
DC output voltage V_O	-0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5 V$
DC output source/sink current per output pin, I_O	± 35 mA
DC V_{CC} or ground current, I_{CC} or $I_{GND} \neq 100$ mA	
Input diode current, I_{IK}	
$V_I < 0$	-20 mA
$V_I > V_{CC}$	+20 mA
Output diode current, I_{OK}	
$V_O < 0$	-20 mA
$V_O > V_{CC}$	+20 mA
Storage temperature	-65°C to 150°C
Static discharge voltage	> 2001 V
Latchup current	> 100 mA
Ambient Temperature under bias	-55°C to +125°C

Stresses above those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING may cause permanent device failure.

Functionality at or above these limits is not implied.

Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Operating Ranges

Commercial (Q) Devices

Temperature (T_A)

Operating Free Air
 0°C to +75°C |

Supply voltage, V_{CC}
 4.75 V to 5.25 V |

Industrial (E) Devices

Temperature (T_A)

Case
 -40°C to +85°C |

Supply voltage, V_{CC}
 4.5 V to 5.5 V |

Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

DC Characteristics (over operating conditions unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	Low-level Input Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical Low Voltage for all Inputs ¹		0	0.8	V
V_{IH}	High-level Input Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical High Voltage for all Inputs ¹		2	V_{CC}	V
I_{IL}	Low-level Input Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	$V_I = \text{GND}$	-1		μA
I_{IH}	High-level Input Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	$V_I = V_{CC}$		1	μA
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$	$I_{OL} = 8$ mA		0.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 5V$	$I_{OL} = 1$ μA		0.05	
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$	$I_{OH} = -4.0$ mA	3.80		
		$V_{CC} = 5V$	$I_{OH} = -1$ μA	4.95		
I_{OZL}	Off-state Output Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	$V_O = \text{GND}^{(4)}$	-10		μA
I_{OZH}			$V_O = V_{CC}^{(4)}$		10	μA
I_{CC}	Standby Supply Current ⁽²⁾	$I_O = 0$ mA, $V_I = \text{GND}$ or V_{CC}			150	μA
	Operating Supply Current ⁽³⁾	$f = 1$ MHz, $I_O = 0$ mA, $V_I = \text{GND}$ or V_{CC}			25	mA

Notes: 1. These are absolute voltages with respect to the ground pin on the device and include all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise. Do not attempt to test these values without suitable equipment.

2. Disabled output pins = V_{CC} or GND.

3. Frequency of any input. See graph page 12 for I_{CC} versus frequency

4. I/O pin leakage is worst case of I_{IL} and I_{OZL} (or I_{IH} and I_{OZH}).

Capacitance

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test conditions	Typ.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance[1]	$V_{IN} = 2.0$ V at $f = 1.0$ MHz $V_{CC} = 5$ V $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	7	pF
C_{OUT}	Output capacitance[1]	$V_{OUT} = 2.0$ V at $f = 1.0$ MHz $V_{CC} = 5$ V $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	8	

Note: 1. Sampled but not 100% tested.

EEPLD 20RA10Z

Switching Characteristics (over commercial operating range⁽¹⁾)

Symbol	Parameter ⁽²⁾		- 35 ⁽⁵⁾		- 40		- 45 ⁽⁶⁾		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{PD}	Input or Feedback to Output			35		40		45	ns
t _S	Setup Time for Input or Feedback to Clock		15		20		20		ns
t _H	Hold Time		10		15		15		ns
t _{CO}	Clock to Output or Feedback ⁽³⁾			30		40		45	ns
t _{WP}	Preload Pulse Width		25		30		30		ns
t _{SUP}	Preload Setup Time		20		25		25		ns
t _{HP}	Preload Hold Time		20		25		25		ns
t _{AP}	Asynchronous Preset to Registered Output ⁽³⁾			35		45		45	ns
t _{APW}	Asynchronous Preset Pulse Width		25		25		30		ns
t _{APR}	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time		10		15		15		ns
t _{WL}	Width of Clock	LOW	15		20		20		ns
t _{WH}		HIGH	15		20		20		ns
f _{MAX}	Maximum	External Feedback 1/(t _S = t _{CO})	22.2		16.6		15.3		MHz
	Frequency	No Feedback 1/(t _{WL} = t _{WH})	33.3		25		25		MHz
t _{PZX}	Common Enable to Output Buffer Enabled			20		25		30	ns
t _{PXZ}	Common Enable to Output Buffer Disabled			20		25		30	ns
t _{EA}	Input to Output Buffer Enabled ⁽⁴⁾			30		40		45	ns
t _{ER}	Input to Output Buffer Disabled ⁽⁴⁾			30		40		45	ns

Note:

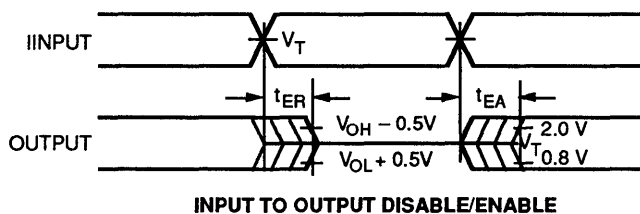
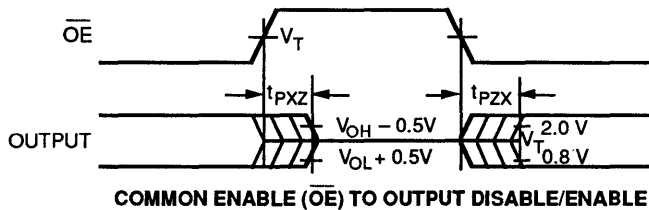
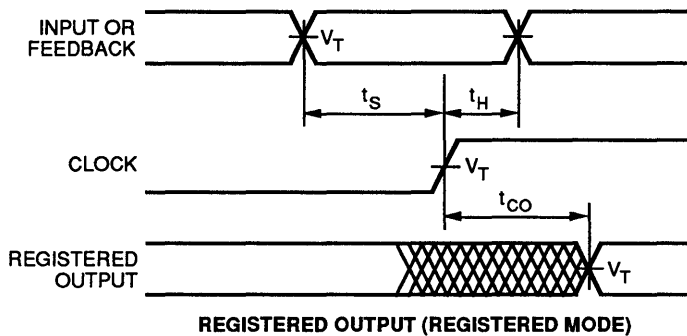
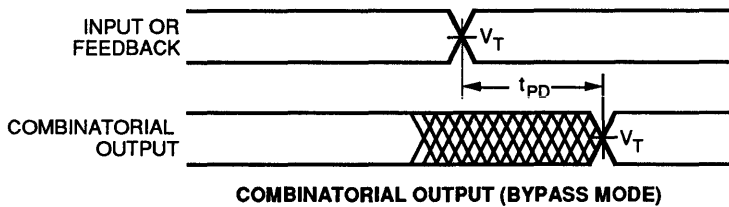
1. The 20RA10Z is designed for the full military operating range. Contact your nearest SEEQ representative for availability information and for specifications of industrial and military devices.
2. Test conditions are specified in table on page 12.
3. Minimum values of these parameters are guaranteed to be larger than the hold time t_H.
4. Equivalent functions to t_{PZX}/t_{PXZ} but using product term control.
5. Preliminary specification.
6. The 20RA10Z-45 is available and specified for commercial and industrial operating conditions.

Remarks: All specified input-to-output delays include the time it takes the input edge detection circuitry to activate the device (from standby mode into operating mode).

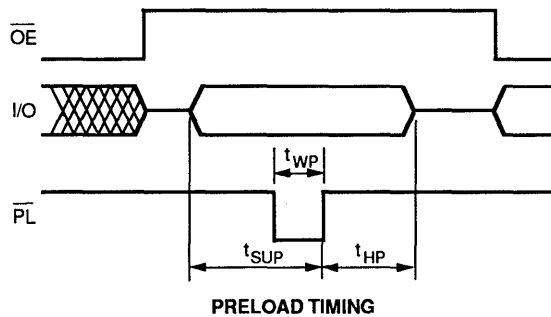
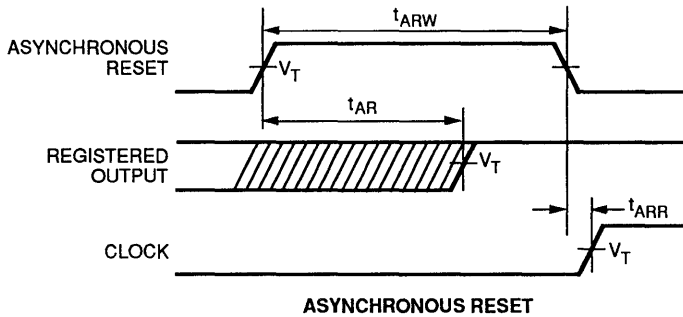
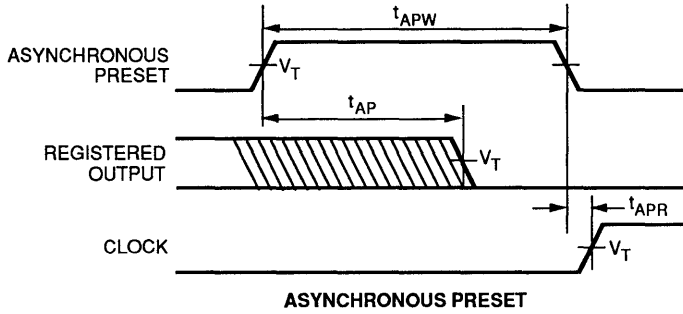
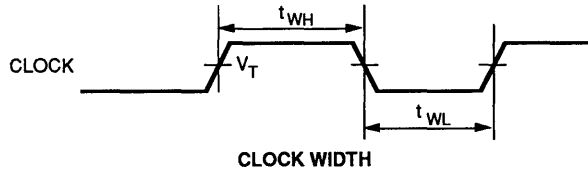
Data Retention and Endurance

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	Conditions
t _{DR}	Pattern data retention time	> 10	years	Max. storage temperature Mil-STD 883 Test Method 1008
N	Min. reprogramming cycles	100	cycles	Operating conditions

Switching Waveforms



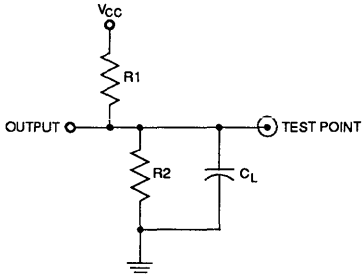
Switching Waveforms (continued)



EEPLD

EEPLD 20RA10Z

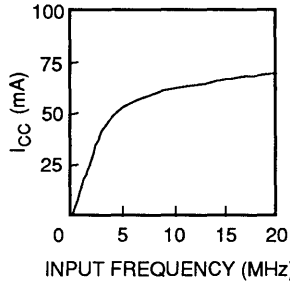
Switching Test Load



Specification	C_L	R_1	R_2	Measured Output Value
t_{IL}, t_{CO}	50 pF	440Ω	190Ω	1.5V
t_{PZX}, t_{EA}	50 pF	440Ω	190Ω	Z-H: 2.0V Z-L: 0.8V
t_{PXZ}, t_{ER}	5pF	440Ω	190Ω	H-Z: $V_{OH} - 0.5V$ L-Z: $V_{OL} + 0.5V$

I_{CC} Versus Frequency

TYPICAL: $V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C$



Key to Timing Diagrams

WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	DON'T CARE: CHANGE PERMITTED	CHANGING: STATE UNKNOWN
	NOT APPLICABLE	CENTER LINE IS HIGH IMPEDANCE STATE
	MUST BE STEADY	WILL BE STEADY
	MAY CHANGE FROM H TO L	WILL BE CHANGING FROM H TO L
	MAY CHANGE FROM L TO H	WILL BE CHANGING FROM L TO H

Notes:

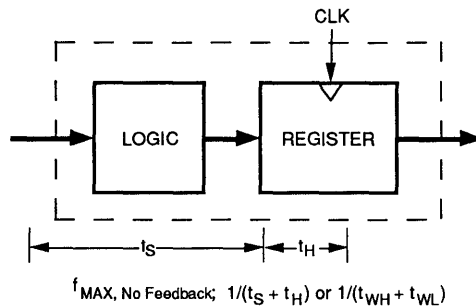
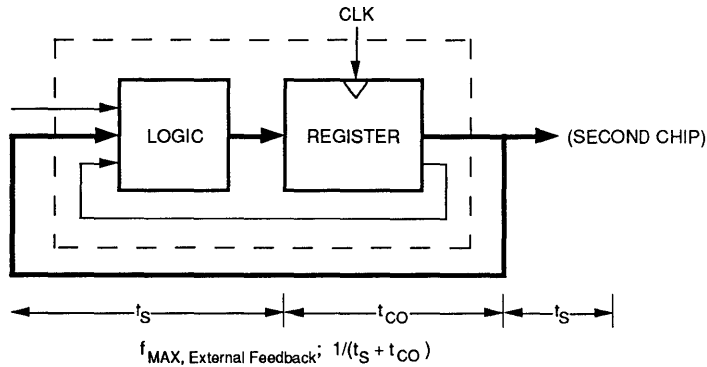
- $V_i = 1.5V$
- Input pulse amplitude 0 V to 3.0 V
- Input rise and fall times 2 - 5 ns typical

f_{MAX} Parameters

The parameters f_{MAX} is the maximum clock rate at which the device is guaranteed to operate. Because flexibility inherent in programmable logic devices offers a choice of clocked flip-flop designs, f_{MAX} is specified in this case for two types of synchronous designs.

The first type of design is a state machine with feedback signals sent off-chip. This external feedback could go back to the device inputs, or to a second device in a multi-chip state machine. The slowest path defining the period is the sum of the clock-to-output time and input setup time for the external signals ($t_S + t_{CO}$). The reciprocal, f_{MAX} , is the maximum frequency with external feedback or in conjunction with an equivalent speed device. This f_{MAX} is designated " f_{MAX} , External Feedback."

The second type of design is a simple data path application. In this case, input data is presented to the flip-flop and clocked through; no feedback is employed. Under these conditions, the period is limited by the sum of the data setup time and the data hold time ($t_S + t_H$). However, a lower limit for the period of each f_{MAX} type is the minimum clock period ($t_{WH} + t_{WL}$). Usually, this minimum clock period determines the period for the second f_{MAX} , designated " f_{MAX} , No feedback."



EEPLD

EEPLD 20RA10Z

PLD Development

Development software assists the user in implementing a design in one or several PLDs. The software converts the user's input into a device dependent fuse map in JEDEC format. The software packages listed below support the 20RA10Z EEPLD. For more information about PLD development software contact SEEQ Technology or the software vendor directly:

DATA I/O Corp.

10525 Willows Road, NE, P.O. Box 97046,
Redmont, WA 98073-9746
(800) 247-5700
Software offered: ABEL, PLD Test

Minc. Incorporated

1575 York Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80918
(719) 590-1155
Software offered: PLDesigner

Logical Devices, Inc.

1021 N.W. 65th Place, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
(305) 974-0967
Software offered: CUPL

PLD Programming

The 20RA10Z can be programmed on standard logic programmers. Previously programmed devices can be reprogrammed easily, using exactly the same procedure as required for blank EEPLDs. If the user wants to erase a 20RA10Z, but not program it to a new pattern, an empty JEDEC file should be loaded into the device programmer.

PLD Programmer Vendors

Adams MacDonald

800 Airport Road, Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 373-3607

DATA I/O Corp.

10525 Willows Road NE, P.O. Box 97046
Redmont, WA 98073-9746
(800) 247-5700

PLD Programming equipment:

System 29A or 29B
Logic Pak™ 303A-V04
Adaptor 303-011A for 24 pin DIP
303-011B for 28 pin PLCC
Family Pinout Code for 20RA10Z: 9E/45

Digilec Inc.

22736 Vanowen, Canoga Park, CA 91307
(800) 367-8750; CA: (818) 887-3755

Logical Devices Inc.

1201 N.W. 65th Place, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
(305) 974-0967

PROMOC

see Adams MacDonald

Stag Microsystems Inc.

1600 Wyatt Dr., Santa Clara CA 95054
(408) 988-1118

For more information about PLD programmers contact SEEQ Technology or the programmer vendor directly.

Logic Pak is a trademark of DATA I/O Corporation.

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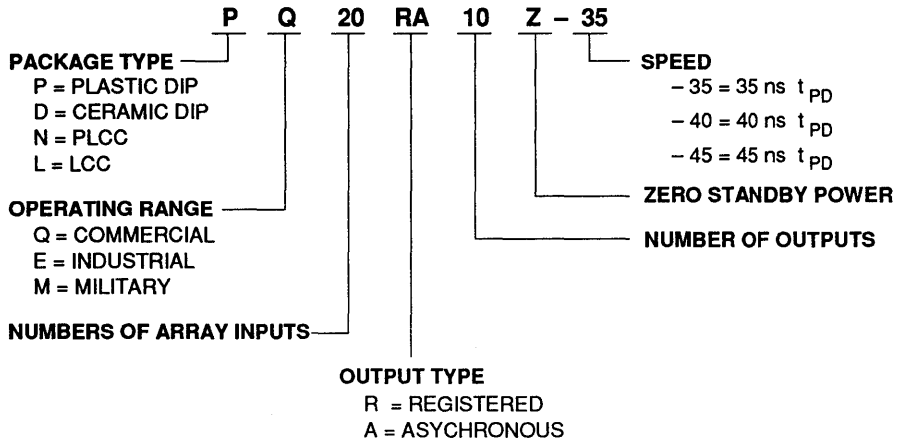
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EEPLD 20RA10Z

Ordering Information

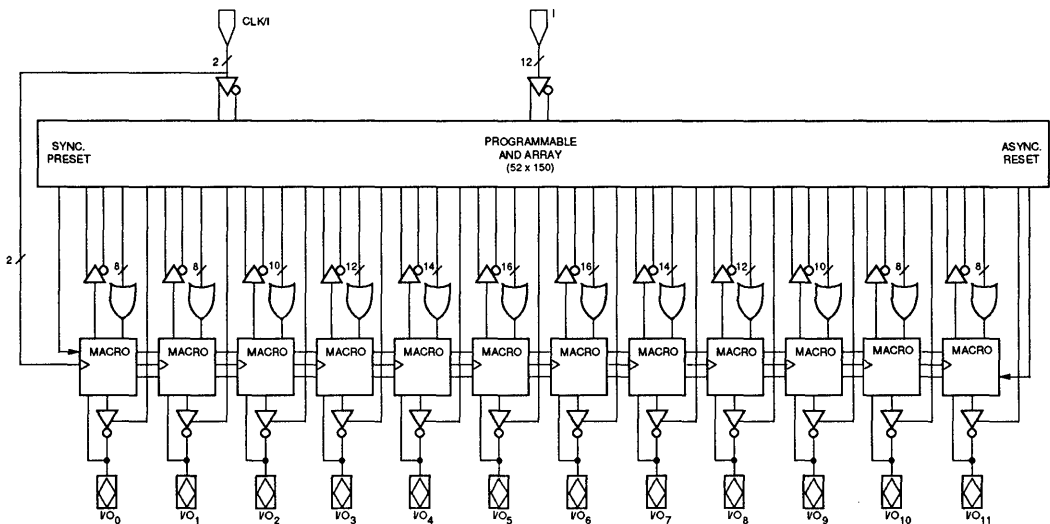


EEPLD

Features

- 28-pin versatile CMOS EEPLD with half power (only 105 mA) at high speed - 20 ns propagation delay
- 14 dedicated inputs and 12 input/output macro cells for architectural flexibility
- Macro cells are a superset of the 22V10 architecture with additional feedback paths in the output logic to offer 8 different configurations
- Reprogrammable macro cells can be configured to be registered or combinatorial and active HIGH or active LOW
- Varied product term distribution allows up to 16 product terms per output
- Two independent clocks
- Extra terms provide global asynchronous reset and synchronous preset for initialization
- Built-in register reset on power-up and register preload to facilitate testing
- Quickly and easily reprogrammable in all package types
- Space saving 0.3" wide 28-pin Ceramic/Plastic DIP and LCC/PLCC surface mount packages
- Center VCC and GND pins to improve signal characteristics and minimize noise sensitivity
- 100 reprogramming cycles, minimum
- Silicon security bit for design secrecy
- 10 year data retention guaranteed
- Supported by ABEL™ version 3.1 software and other design tools
- Programmed on Sprint and other standard logic programmers
- Fully tested for 100% field programming/functional yield and high reliability

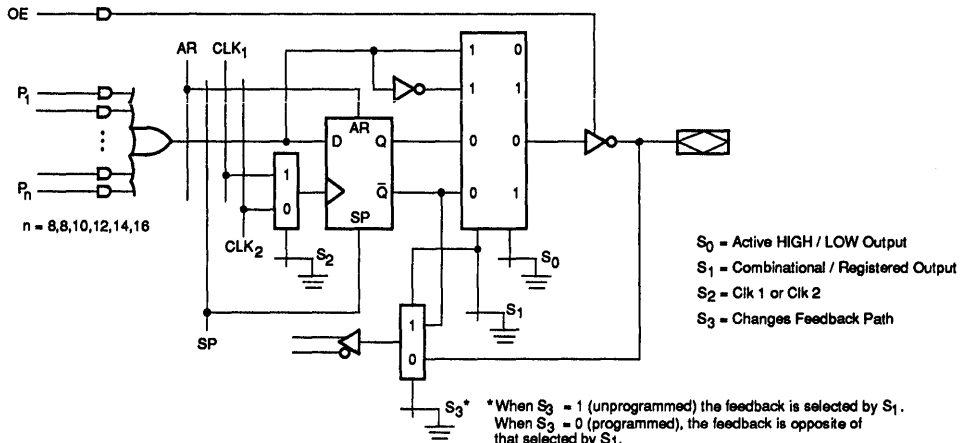
Block Diagram



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EEPLD 26V12H

26V12H Super Macrocell



General Description

The EEPLD 26V12H is a 28-pin version of the popular PAL22V10 architecture. It is manufactured using SEEQ's low power, high speed, 1 micron single poly double metal Electrically Erasable CMOS technology. The 26V12H offers many unique advantages over the 22V10 because of its superior macrocell architecture. The 26V12H macrocell offers 8 distinct I/O configurations, twice that possible with the 22V10. In addition to increased functional density, the 26V12H offers low power operation at high speed when compared to 22V10 bipolar equivalents; it consumes only 105 mA (half power) with 20 ns propagation delay.

Bipolar devices cannot be reprogrammed while UV erasable PLDs can be reprogrammed only in windowed, ceramic packages. Electrically erasable devices offer reprogrammability without constraints in all package types.

Reprogrammability reduces development costs and eliminates the risks involved in reprogramming production quantities. Systems can be updated quickly by reconfiguring the EEPLDs. Reprogrammability allows SEEQ to perform extensive AC and DC tests on the EEPLDs and thus offer 100% field programming yield and high reliability.

The 26V12H with its 12 input/output macrocells utilizes the familiar sum-of-products (AND/OR) architecture that allows the designers to implement complex logic functions easily and efficiently. The user defined functions are programmed into the device through Electrically Erasable floating gate cells in the AND logic array and the macro cells. The unprogrammed state of an EE cell is a '1' while

the programmed state is a '0'. In the unprogrammed state, all AND product terms float HIGH. If both true and complement of any input are connected the term will be permanently LOW.

The product terms are connected to the fixed OR array with a varied distribution. There are 6 pairs of product terms beginning at 8 product terms per output and incrementing by 2 to 16 product terms per output. The OR sum of the products feeds the output macro cell. Each macrocell can be programmed to be registered or combinational, active HIGH or active LOW, with registered feedback possible. The flip-flops can be clocked by one of two clock inputs to implement independent registered functions. The output configuration is determined by four electrically erasable bits controlling three multiplexers in each macro cell.

Functional Description

The EEPLD 26V12H has fourteen dedicated input lines, two of which can be used as clock inputs. Unused inputs should be tied directly to ground or V_{CC} . Buffers for device inputs and feedbacks feature both active high and active low outputs to offer user-selectable signal polarity. The inputs drive a programmable AND logic array which feeds a fixed OR logic array.

The fixed OR gates feed twelve I/O super macrocells. The 26V12H super macrocell is shown above. The super macrocell allows 8 unique output configurations, twice that possible with the 22V10 macrocell. In addition there are two clock inputs (pin1 and pin4) allowing the user to implement independent register functions.

EEPLD 26V12H

The reprogrammable functions on the EEPLD 26V12H are automatically configured from the User's design specifications. The design specifications are processed by development software. Third party software packages like ABEL from Data I/O allow users to enter PLD designs on personal computers or engineering workstations. Common input formats are: Boolean Algebra, Truth tables, State diagrams or Schematics. The software processes the design specifications, verifies the design and automatically creates a programming file containing the EE cell pattern. These programming files, once downloaded to PLD programmers, configure PLDs according to the user's specifications.

Configuration Options

The super macrocell in the 26V12H allows 8 different output configurations as shown on page 4. The outputs can be either registered or combinatorial, and active high or active low with register or I/O pin feedback. The configuration choice is made according to the design needs of the user. Various configurations are selected by programming 4 configuration EE cell bits $S_0 - S_3$. EE bits S_2 and S_3 are unique to the 26V12H. The reprogrammable bits in each super macrocell control a 4:1 output multiplexer and

a 2:1 feedback multiplexer. The multiplexer controls initially float to V_{CC} (1) through a reprogrammable EE cell, selecting the "1" path through the multiplexer. Programming the EE cell connects the control line to GND (0), selecting the "0" path. The state of an unprogrammed or erased EE cell is a "1" while the programmed state of the cell is a "0". See Configuration Table 1 on page 5. For details on state of EE bits $S_0 - S_3$ and corresponding output configuration selected. The unprogrammed state is a combinatorial active HIGH I/O pin feedback configuration.

Registered or Combinatorial Outputs

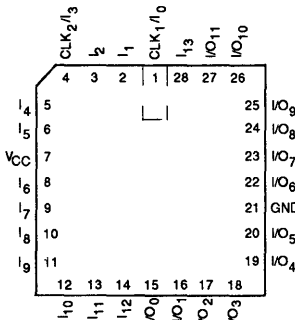
Each super macrocell of the EEPLD 26V12H includes a D-type flip-flop for data storage and synchronization. The flip-flop is loaded on the LOW to HIGH edge of the selected clock input (Clk1 - pin1 or Clk2 - pin4). Any super macrocell can be configured as combinatorial by selecting a multiplexer path that bypasses the flip-flop. Bypass is controlled by bit S_1 (Table1 page 5).

Programmable Clock

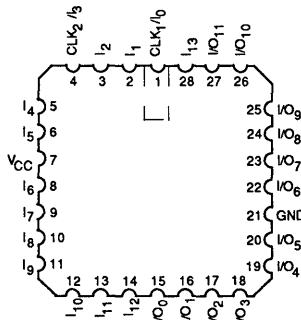
The clock input for any flip-flop can be selected from one of two inputs either pin1 or pin 4. The two individual clock

Pin Configurations (Top View)

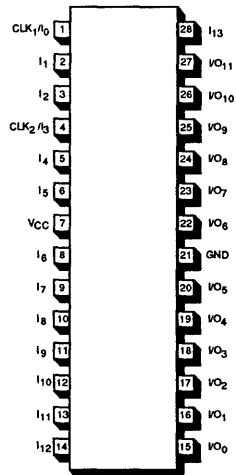
PLCC PINOUT



LCC PINOUT

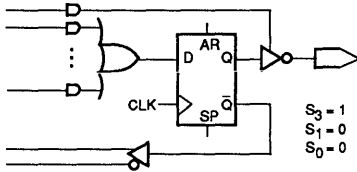


SLIM DIP PINOUT

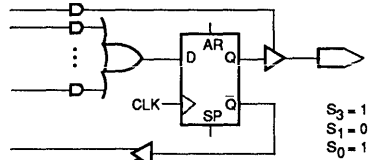


Pin Designations: I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
CLK = Clock Input
 V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
GND = Ground

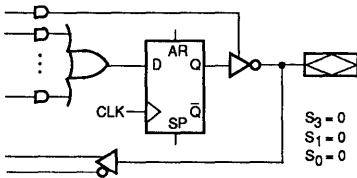
26V12H Macrocell Configuration Options



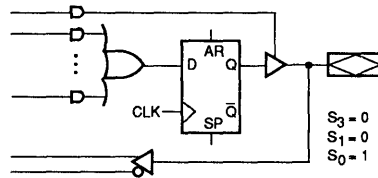
REGISTERED ACTIVE-LOW OUTPUT,
REGISTER FEEDBACK



REGISTERED ACTIVE-HIGH OUTPUT,
REGISTER FEEDBACK

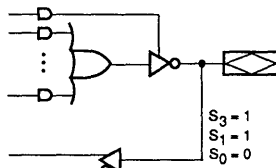


*REGISTERED ACTIVE-LOW I/O,
I/O PIN FEEDBACK

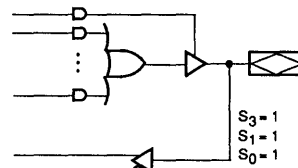


*REGISTERED ACTIVE-HIGH I/O,
I/O PIN FEEDBACK

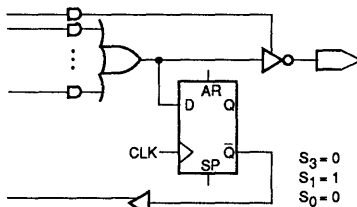
Registered Outputs



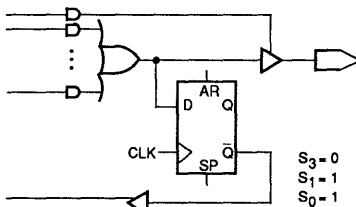
COMBINATORIAL ACTIVE-LOW I/O,
I/O PIN FEEDBACK



COMBINATORIAL ACTIVE-HIGH I/O,
I/O PIN FEEDBACK



*COMBINATORIAL ACTIVE-LOW OUTPUTS,
REGISTER FEEDBACK



*COMBINATORIAL ACTIVE-HIGH OUTPUTS,
REGISTER FEEDBACK

Combinatorial Outputs

* THESE CONFIGURATIONS ARE UNIQUE TO THE 26V12H AND ARE NOT AVAILABLE ON THE 22V10.

NOTES: BIT S_3 IS UNIQUE TO THE 26V12H

1 = UNPROGRAMMED EEBIT
0 = PROGRAMMED

Configuration Table 1

EE Bit			Output Configuration
S ₃ ^[1]	S ₁	S ₀	
1	0	0	Registered Output and Feedback, Active LOW
1	0	1	Registered Output and Feedback, Active HIGH
1	1	0	Combinatorial I/O, Active LOW
1	1	1	Combinatorial I/O, Active High
0	0	0	Registered I/O, Active LOW
0	0	1	Registered I/O, Active HIGH
0	1	0	Combinatorial Output, Registered Feedback, Active LOW
0	1	1	Combinatorial Output, Registered Feedback, Active HIGH

Configuration Table 2

EE Bit	Clock Input
S ₂ ^[1]	
1	CLK ₁ /I ₀
0	CLK ₂ /I ₃

Notes:

- EE Bits S₂, S₃ are unique to the 26V12H and are not available in 22V10.
1 = Unprogrammed EE Bit.
0 = Programmed EE Bit.

options provide the user flexibility to implement independent registered functions. A 2:1 multiplexer controlled by bit S₂ determines the clock input. This is a unique feature on the 26V12H (Table 2).

Programmable Feedback

The super macrocell in the 26V12H offers additional flexibility over the 22V10 when selecting feedback paths. A 2:1 multiplexer allows the user to select the feedback path from the flip-flop or the I/O pin, independent of whether the output is registered or combinatorial. Thus, registered outputs may have internal buried register feedback for higher speed (*t_{CF}* spec applies), or I/O feedback for use of the pin as a direct input (*t_{CO}* spec applies). Combinatorial outputs can be selected to have I/O pin feedback either for use of the signal in other equations or for use as another direct input or use registered feedback.

The feedback multiplexer is controlled by the same EE bit (S₁) that controls selection of registered or combinatorial outputs as on the 22V10. On the 26V12H there is an additional unique EE control bit S₃ that allows the selection of alternative feedback paths. When EE bit S₃ = 1 (unprogrammed or erased), EE bit S₁ selects register feedback for registered outputs (S₁ = 0) and I/O pin feedback for combinatorial outputs (S₁ = 1). When S₃ = 0, the opposite feedback paths are selected; I/O pin feedback for registered outputs and registered feedback for combinatorial outputs.

Programmable Enable and I/O

All super macrocells on the 26V12H have three-state output buffers controlled by individual product terms. Output enable and disable can be a function of any com-

bin of device inputs or feedback. The super macrocell provides a bidirectional I/O pin if the I/O feedback is selected, and may be configured as a dedicated input if the buffer is always disabled. This is accomplished by connecting at least one input and its complement to the enable term, forcing the AND of the complemented inputs to be always LOW. To permanently enable the outputs, all inputs are left disconnected from the term (unprogrammed state "1").

Programmable Output Polarity

The outputs of each super macrocell can be programmed either active HIGH or active LOW to match output signal needs or to reduce product terms. The programmable output polarity feature gives the user a higher degree of flexibility when writing equations. Boolean expressions can be written in their most compact form (true or inverted) and the output can still have the desired polarity. It can also save "DeMorganizing efforts". Polarity selection is controlled by reprogrammable EE bit S₀ and affects both registered and combinatorial outputs. Polarity selection is automatic, based on the design specifications and pin definitions. If pin definition and equation for a particular output have the same polarity, the output is programmed to be active HIGH.

Note: Preset and reset control the flip-flop, not the output pin. The output level is determined by the output polarity selected.

Varied Product Term Distribution

The 26V12H features a "Variable Product Term" mixture. The product terms are distributed among the twelve super macrocells in a varied manner, ranging from eight to

EEPLD 26V12H

sixteen terms per output. The varied distribution allows optimum use of the device resources. The outputs have 8,8,10,12 or 16 product terms available for the OR gate within each macro cell.

Programmable Preset and Reset

The 26V12 also includes a synchronous preset and an asynchronous reset product term. These product terms are common to all 12 super macrocells and facilitate system initialization. The Q outputs of the registers will go to the logic High state following a Low to High transition of the clock when the synchronous preset (SP) product term is asserted. The two programmable clocks allow for implementation of independent initialization functions. The registers will be forced to the logic Low state independent of the two clocks when the asynchronous reset (AR) product term is asserted. Product term control allows preset and reset to be functions of any combination of device inputs and output feedback. The outputs will be High or Low depending on the polarity option chosen.

Power-Up Reset

All flip-flops on the 26V12H reset automatically to logic Low on power-up for predictable system initialization. Depending on the polarity option chosen, outputs will be active High or active Low. The V_{CC} rise must be monotonic and the reset delay time is 1 us maximum. The required setup and clock widths are listed in the specifications on page 15.

Register Preload

The Register Preload feature on the 26V12H allows any arbitrary state to be loaded into the device output registers. This facilitates functional testing even of complex state machine designs. This feature allows direct loading of arbitrary states that are impossible or impractical to reach otherwise. In addition, transitions from illegal states can be verified by loading illegal states and observing proper recovery. See page 14 for sequence diagram. The procedure is:

1. Raise V_{CC} to 5V +/- 0.5 V.
2. Disable output registers by setting pin 5 to $V_{IH} - 10.5$ +/- 0.25 V.
3. Apply V_{IL} (logic Low)/ V_{IH} (logic High) as desired to all register output pins. Leave combinatorial outputs floating.
4. Clock output registers with Clock 1/Clock 2. (pins 1,4)
5. Remove high Voltage from pin 5.
7. Enable output registers per programmed pattern.
8. Verify for V_{OL} (logic Low)/ V_{OH} (logic High) at all registered output pins, according to programmed polarity.

See page 14 for further details.

Security Bit

Designs on the 26V12H can be secured by programming the security bit. Once programmed, this bit disables the read verify datapath of the internal programmed pattern, making it impossible to copy the EEPLD design pattern. Since EEPLDs store patterns as electrical charges on floating polysilicon gates (and not in blown fuses like other PLD technologies) it is not possible to determine the pattern by simply examining the die. A copy protected EEPLD can be reused after a block erase, which clears both the security bit and the previously programmed pattern at the same time. If the user wants to erase a secured 26V12H on a PLD programmer, but not program a new pattern, an empty JEDEC file should be loaded into the device programmer.

High Performance Packages

The 26V12H is offered in a 28-pin 0.3" wide slim DIP package with center power and ground. The center-pin package minimizes simultaneous switching noise effects and eases decoupling layout. This pin configuration helps to reduce the effective package inductance which contributes to the voltage noise spike caused especially during simultaneous switching of multiple EEPLD outputs. Traditional PLD pinouts place V_{CC} and GND pins at the opposite ends of the package, resulting in the maximum possible inductance through the leadframe. Placing the V_{CC} and GND pins at the center of the package results in the shortest lead length from the die to the package pin and thus offers the lowest inductance. This results in a significant reduction in the magnitude of voltage noise generated by the high speed CMOS EEPLD 26V12H during simultaneous switching of multiple outputs and enhances system noise performance.

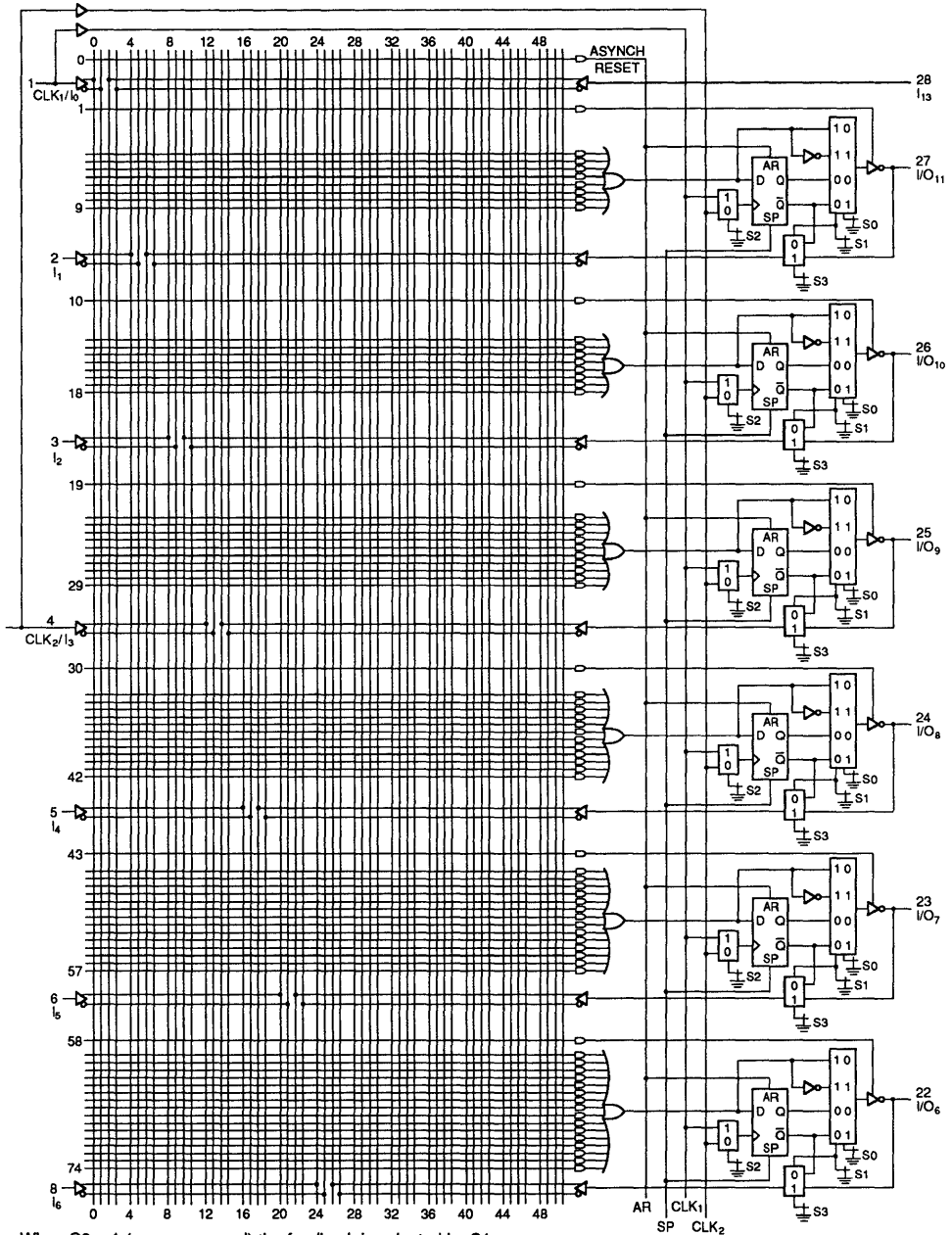
The 26V12H is also offered in 28-pin Ceramic LCC and PLCC surface mount packages. The surface mount package options offer 100% pin utilization (unlike the 22V10).

Quality and Reliability

The 26V12H offers a very high level of built-in quality and reliability due to its EE CMOS technology. Its reprogrammable EE cells allow SEEQ to perform complete Cell, AC, DC and Functionality testing during manufacture. It is important to note that the elements tested are the same elements normally programmed by the user to implement a logic function. There are no special test rows, columns or 'Phantom' arrays. EE CMOS technology allows actual device signal paths to be tested prior to shipment from the factory without the need for simulation or correlation. The user gets the benefit of 100% field programming and functionality of SEEQ EEPLDs.

EPLD 26V12H

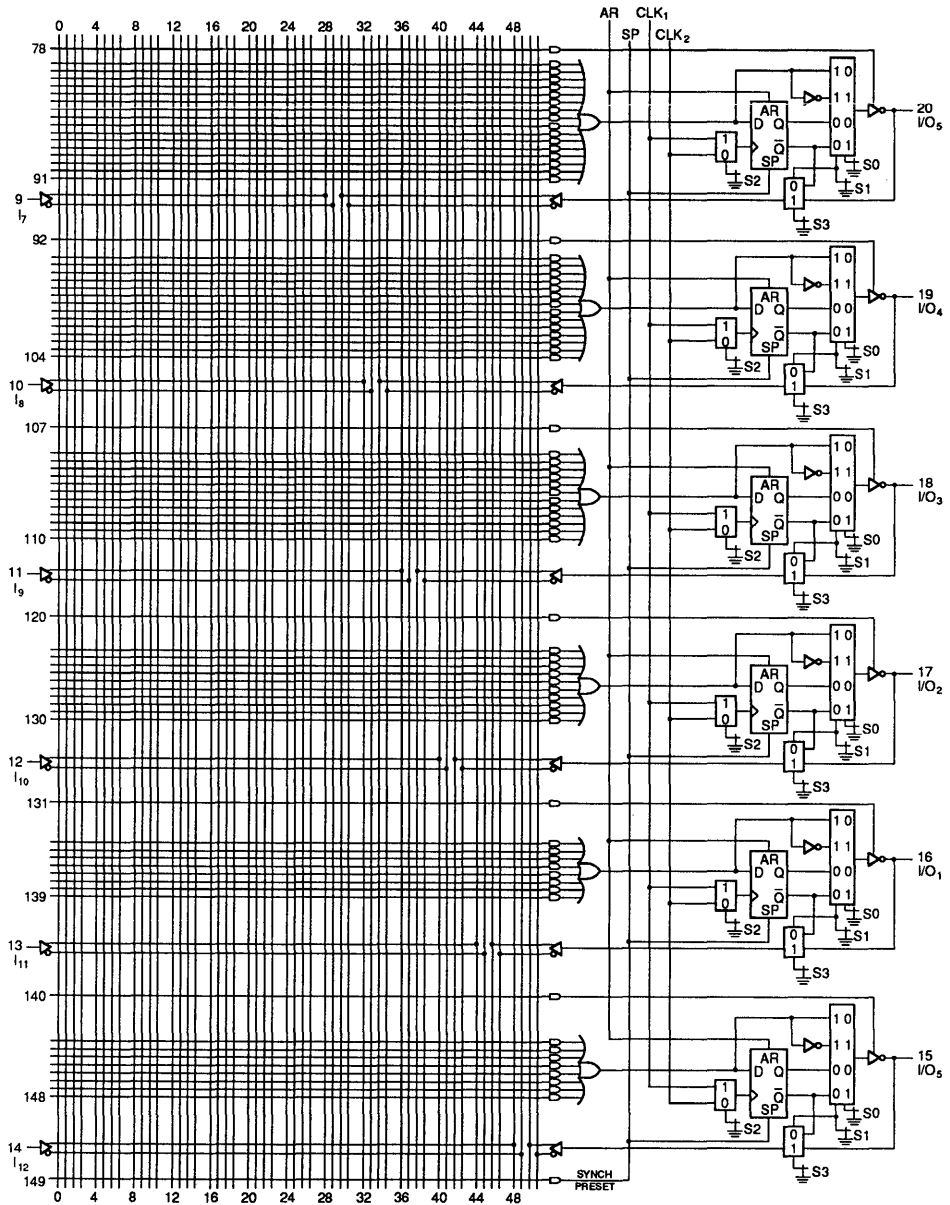
26V12H Logic Diagram



When S3 = 1 (unprogrammed) the feedback is selected by S1.
 When S3 = 0 (programmed), the feedback is the opposite of that selected by S1.

EEPLD 26V12H

26V12H Logic Diagram (cont'd)



When S3 = 1 (unprogrammed) the feedback is selected by S1.

When S3 = 0 (programmed), the feedback is the opposite of that selected by S1.

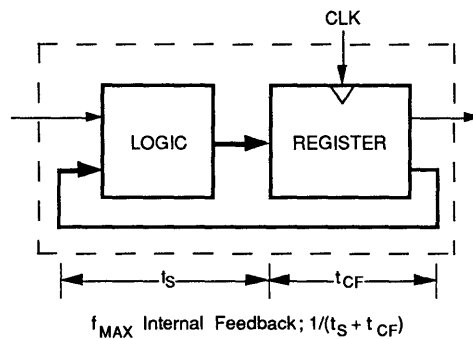
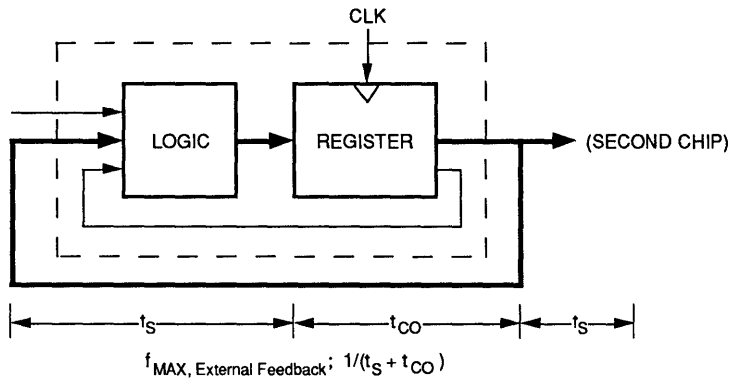
f_{MAX} Parameters

The parameter f_{MAX} is the maximum clock rate at which the device is guaranteed to operate. Because flexibility inherent in programmable logic devices offers a choice of clocked flip-flop designs, f_{MAX} is specified in this case for two types of synchronous designs.

The first type of design is a state machine with feedback signals sent off-chip. This external feedback could go back to the device inputs, or to a second device in a multi-chip state machine. The slowest path defining the period is the sum of the clock-to-output time and input setup time for the external signals ($t_s + t_{CO}$). The reciprocal, f_{MAX} , is

the maximum frequency with external feedback or in conjunction with an equivalent speed device. This f_{MAX} is designated " f_{MAX} , External Feedback."

The second type of design is a single-chip state machine with internal feedback only. In this case, flip-flop inputs are defined by the device inputs and flip-flop outputs. Under these conditions, the period is limited by the internal delay from the flip-flop outputs through the internal feedback and logic to the flip-flop inputs ($t_s + t_{CF}$). This f_{MAX} is designated " f_{MAX} internal."



EEPLD

EPLD 26V12H

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply voltage, V_{CC}	-0.5 V to 7 V
DC input voltage, V_I	-0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
DC output voltage V_O	-0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
DC output source/sink current per output pin, I_O	± 35 mA
DC V_{CC} or ground current, I_{CC} or I_{GND}	± 100 mA
Input diode current, I_{IK}	
$V_I < 0$	-20 mA
$V_I > V_{CC}$	+20 mA
Output diode current, I_{OK}	
$V_O < 0$	-20 mA
$V_O > V_{CC}$	+20 mA
Storage temperature	-65°C to 150°C
Static discharge voltage	> 2001 V
Latchup current	> 100 mA
Ambient temperature under bias	-55°C to +125°C

Stresses above those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING may cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Operating Ranges

Commercial (Q) Devices

Temperature (T_A)

Operating Free Air 0°C to +75°C

Supply voltage, V_{CC} 4.75 V to 5.25 V

Industrial (E) Devices

Temperature (T_A)

Operating Free Air -40°C to +85°C

Supply voltage, V_{CC} 4.5 V to 5.5 V

Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

DC Characteristics (over operating conditions unless otherwise specified)

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{OH}	Output HIGH Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} $I_{OH} = -3.2$ mA	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Output LOW Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$, $V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} $I_{OL} = 16$ mA		0.4	V
V_{IH} (Note 1)	Input HIGH Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical HIGH Voltage for all Inputs	2.0		V
V_{IL} (Note 1)	Input LOW Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical LOW Voltage for all Inputs		0.8	V
I_{IZ}	Input Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 0$ to 5.5 V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	-10	10	μ A
I_{OZ}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = 0$ to 5.5 V, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	-10	10	μ A
I_{SC}	Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$, $V_{OUT} = 0.5$ V (Note 2)	-30	-130	mA
I_{CC}	Operating Supply Current	$V_{IN} = 0$ V, Outputs Open ($I_O = 0$ mA)		105	mA

Notes:

- These are absolute values with respect to the device ground and all overshoots due to system and tester noise are included.
- Not more than one output should be tested at a time. Duration of the short-circuit test should not exceed one second. $V_{OUT} = 0.5$ V has been chosen to avoid test problems caused by tester ground degradation.

Capacitance (Note 1)

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test conditions	Typ.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	$V_{CC} = 5.0$ V, $T = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{IN} = 2.0$ V at $f = 1.0$ MHz	5	μ F
C_{OUT}	Output capacitance		8	

Note:

- These parameters are not 100% tested, but are evaluated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where capacitance may be affected.

EEPLD 26V12H

Switching Characteristics (over commercial operating range (Note 1))

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	- 20		- 25		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{PD}	Input or Feedback to Combinatorial Output		20		25	ns
	Active LOW Active HIGH					
t_s	Setup Time for Input, Feedback, or SP to Clock	13		15		ns
t_H	Hold Time	0		0		ns
t_{CO}	Clock to Output		12		15	ns
t_{CF}	Clock to Feedback		10		13	ns
t_{AR}	Asynchronous RESET to Registered Output		25		30	ns
t_{ARW}	Asynchronous RESET Width	20		25		ns
t_{ARR}	Asynchronous RESET Recovery Time	20		25		ns
t_{SPR}	Synchronous PRESET Recovery Time	13		15		ns
t_{WL}	Width of Clock	LOW	10		13	ns
		HIGH	10		13	ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	External Feedback $1/(t_s + t_{CO})$		40		33.3
		Internal Feedback $1/(t_s + t_{CF})$		43		35
t_{EA}	Input to Output Enable		20		25	ns
t_{ER}	Input to Output Disable		20		25	ns

Notes:

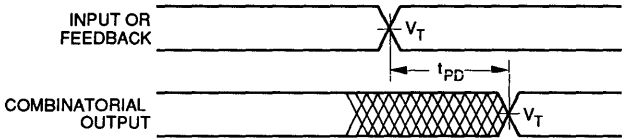
- Commercial Test Conditions: see Switching Test Load.
- These parameters are not 100% tested, but are calculated at initial characterization and at any time the design is modified where frequency may be affected.

Data Retention and Endurance

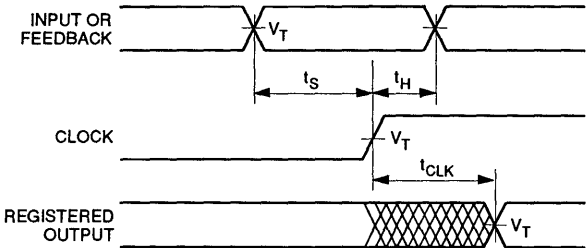
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	Conditions
t_{DR}	Pattern data retention time	> 10	years	Max. storage temperature Mil-STD 883 Test Method 1008
N	Min. reprogramming cycles	100	cycles	Operating conditions

Switching Waveforms

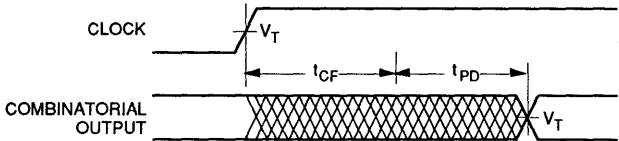
COMBINATORIAL OUTPUT



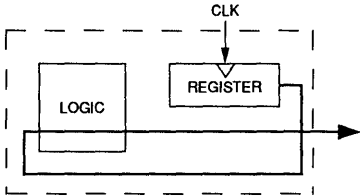
REGISTERED OUTPUT



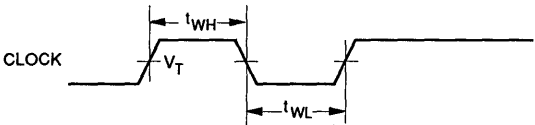
CLOCK TO FEEDBACK TO COMBINATORIAL OUTPUT



(see path below)

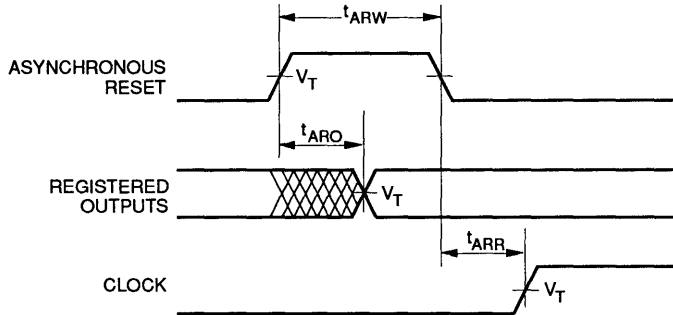


CLOCK WIDTH

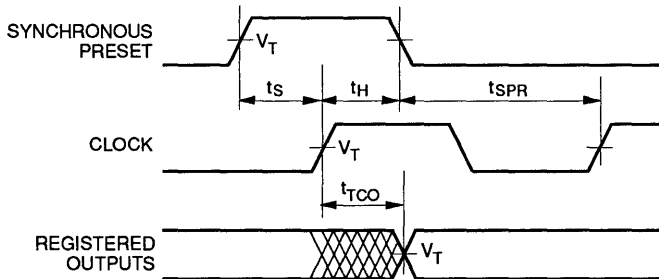


Switching Waveforms (continued)

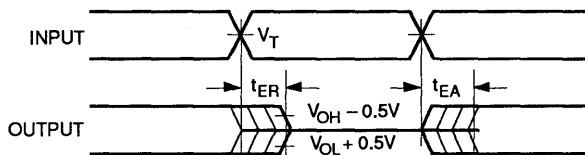
ASYNCHRONOUS RESET



SYNCHRONOUS PRESET



INPUT TO OUTPUT DISABLE/ENABLE



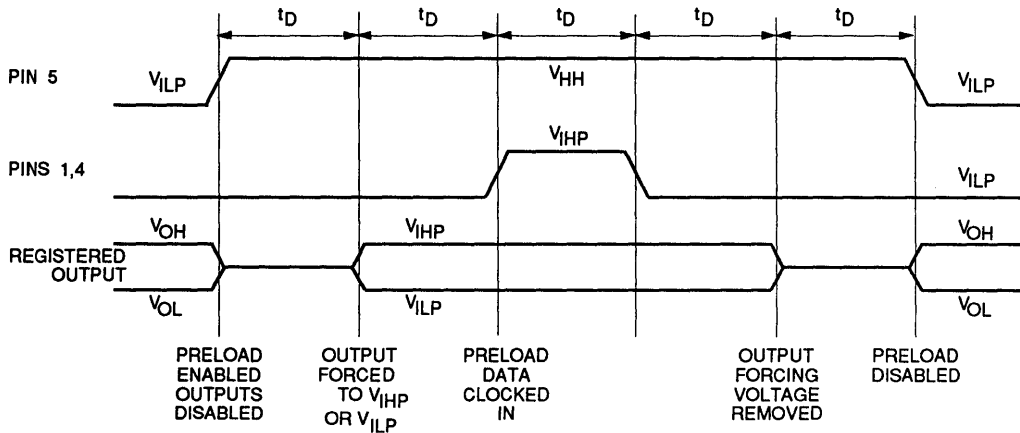
Notes:

1. $V_T = 1.5$ V.
2. Input pulse amplitude 0 V to 3.0 V.
3. Input rise and fall times 2 – 5 ns typical.

Output Register Preload

The PALCE26V12H registered outputs are provided with circuitry to allow loading each register synchronously with either a HIGH or LOW. This feature will simplify testing since any state can be loaded into the registers to control test sequencing.

The pin levels and timing necessary to perform the PRELOAD function are detailed below.



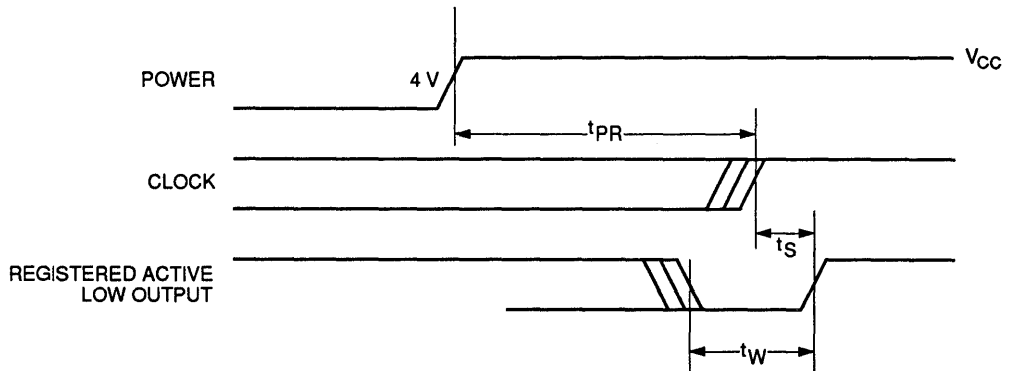
Par.	Min.	Max.	Unit	Level forced on registered output pin during PRELOAD cycle	Registered Q output state after cycle
V_{HH}	10.25	10.75	V	Level forced on registered output pin during PRELOAD cycle	Registered Q output state after cycle
V_{ILP}	0	0.5	V		
V_{IHP}	2.4	5.5	V	V_{IHP}	High
t_D	10		μ S	V_{ILP}	Low

Power-Up Reset

SEEQ 26V12H has been designed with the capability to reset during system power-up. Following power-up, all registers will be reset to LOW. The output state will depend on the polarity of the output buffer. This feature provides extra flexibility to the designer and is especially valuable in simplifying state machine initialization. A timing diagram and parameter table are shown below. Due to the asynchronous operation of the power-up reset, and the wide range of ways V_{CC} can rise to its steady state, two condi-

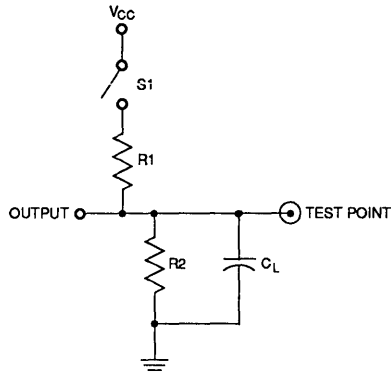
tions are required to ensure a valid power-up reset. These conditions are:

1. The V_{CC} rise must be monotonic.
2. Following reset, the clock input must not be driven from LOW to HIGH until applicable input and feedback setup times are met.



Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t_{PR}	Power-Up Reset Time		600	1000	ns
t_S	Input or Feedback Setup Time	See Switching Characteristics Table			
t_W	Clock Width				

Switching Test Load



Specification	Switch S1	C_L	R_1	R_2	Measured Output Value
t_{PD}, t_{CO}, t_{CF}	Closed	50 pF	300 Ω	390 Ω	1.5V
t_{EA}	Z \rightarrow H: open Z \rightarrow L: closed	50 pF	300 Ω	390 Ω	1.5V
t_{ER}	H \rightarrow Z: open L \rightarrow Z: closed	5 pF	300 Ω	390 Ω	H \rightarrow Z: $V_{OH} - 0.5V$ L \rightarrow Z: $V_{OL} + 0.5V$

Key to Timing Diagrams

WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	DON'T CARE: CHANGE PERMITTED	CHANGING: STATE UNKNOWN
	NOT APPLICABLE	CENTER LINE IS HIGH IMPEDANCE STATE
	MUST BE STEADY	WILL BE STEADY

PLD Development

Development software assists the user in implementing a design in one or several PLDs. The software converts the user's input into a device dependent fuse map in JEDEC format. The software package listed below support & the EEPLD 26V12H. For more information about PLD development software contact SEEQ Technology or the software vendor directly:

DATA I/O Corp.

10525 Willows Road, NE, P.O. Box 97046,
Redmont, WA 98073-9746
(800) 247-5700
Software offered: ABEL, PLD Test

PLD Development

Data I/O ABEL version 3.1 release supports the SEEQ EEPLD26V12H. This section describes ABEL 3.1 release features as applied to the 26V12H. For detailed software documentation refer to ABEL manual from Data I/O.

SEEQ EEPLD 26V12H architecture is a superset of the 22V10. Each super macrocell on the 26V12H allows eight output configurations. See macrocell configuration options (Page 4). Configuration Tables 1 and 2 list the EEbit settings for the various options. The designer can program the 26V12H to operate like a 22V10 by using the following configuration:

- Combinatorial output, I/O combinatorial feedback.
- Registered output, registered feedback.

When output pin equations alone are used in design specifications, ABEL automatically selects I/O feedback for combinatorial output equations and registered feedback for registered equations (i.e., EEbit S3 defaults to 1). The designer has the flexibility to configure all or some of the 26V12H super macrocells to operate like 22V10 design.

Example 1 shows the listing of a 22V10 example from Data I/O's ABEL design examples list converted into a 26V12H design. Notice the **new pin assignments** and reset node definition.

Device nodes:

The internal nodes on the 26V12H have been assigned specific numbers. See ABEL user documentation for node assignment list. The relevant nodes can also be referred by using the Dot extension notation. See **Example 2**. ABEL user documentation provides detailed description.

26V12H super macrocell Configuration:

Example 2 shows the listing of 26V12H from ABEL's design example list. Notice the use of various configuration options.

Cik1, Cik2 pins: The two clock pins 1, 4 on the 26V12H allow the designer flexibility in selecting either one or both of the clock inputs for registered configurations. The ABEL software defaults to Cik1 from pin1 if no clock function is defined for a registered output.

Output super macrocell control: ABEL's 'ISTYPE' statement can be used to explicitly define the super macrocell configuration. Or the ISTYPE statement can be used to define the feedback point only, leaving the polarity and register/combinatorial selection to be determined by ABEL from the equations.

The following four output configurations are unique to the 26V12H and cannot be implemented on the 22V10.

- Combinatorial output, registered feedback with active-low or active-high outputs.
- Registered output, I/O registered feedback with active-low or active-high.

For example, to configure an output macrocell as combinatorial with registered feedback, the following 'ISTYPE' statement can be used:

```
Q15 istype `com,feed_reg`;
```

Output polarity can be controlled by entering "pos" or "neg" in the ISTYPE statement. In which case the statement would be:

```
Q15 istype `pos,com,feed_reg`;
```

Example 2 uses ABEL's Dot extension notation for accessing internal nodes. ABEL will automatically choose whether to bypass or select a register based on the form of equation written for the output. The ISTYPE statement is used to explicitly declare an output configuration. Also, notice the use of registered feedback as input for output Q18.

For a more complete description on ABEL features refer to the ABEL user documentation.

EXAMPLE 1

```

module _MuxAdd flag `~r3'
title `5-bit ripple adder with input multiplex
Michael Holley FutureNet Division, Data I/O Corp.
Redmond WA 14 July 1987'

MuxAdd device `P26V12';

AddClk,Clr,Add10,Sub10,is_Ace pin 1, 9, 8, 10,20;
V4,V3,V2,V1,V0 pin 6, 5, 4, 3, 2;
S4,S3,S2,S1,S0 pin 15,16,17,18,19;
C4,C3,C2,C1 pin 26,27,22,23;

Reset node 29;

X,C,L,H = .X., .C., 0, 1;

Card = [ V4, V3, V2, V1, V0 ];
Score = [ S4, S3, S2, S1, S0 ];
CarryIn = [ C4, C3, C2, C1, 0 ];
CarryOut = [ X, C4, C3, C2, C1 ];
ten = [ 0, 1, 0, 1, 0 ];
minus_ten = [ 1, 0, 1, 1, 0 ];

` Input Multiplexer
Data = Add10 & Sub10 & Card
# !Add10 & Sub10 & ten
# Add10 &!Sub10 & minus_ten;

equations
Score := Data $ Score $ CarryIn;

CarryOut = Data & Score # (Data # Score) & CarryIn;

Reset = !Clr; "Async reset node for registers

is_Ace = Card == 1;

test_vectors
([AddClk,Clr,Add10,Sub10,Card] -> [Score,is_Ace])
[ L , L , H , H , X ] -> [ 0 , L ]; "Clear
[ C , H , H , H , 7 ] -> [ 7 , L ];
[ C , H , H , H , 10 ] -> [ 17 , L ];
[ L , L , H , H , X ] -> [ 0 , L ]; "Clear
[ C , H , H , H , 1 ] -> [ 1 , H ];
[ C , H , L , H , 1 ] -> [ 11 , H ]; "Add 10
[ C , H , H , H , 4 ] -> [ 15 , L ];
[ C , H , H , H , 8 ] -> [ 23 , L ];
[ C , H , H , L , 8 ] -> [ 13 , L ]; "Subtract 10
[ C , H , H , H , 5 ] -> [ 18 , L ];

end _MuxAdd

```

EXAMPLE 2

```

module P26V12
title 'Bob Hamilton      Data I/O      Dec. 1988'

    p26v12          device 'P26V12';

    Clk1,Clk2          pin 1,4;
    I2,I3,I5          pin 2,3,5;
    Q15,Q16,Q17,Q18   pin 15,16,17,18;

LIBRARY 'constant';

    Q15 istype 'com,feed_reg'; " Combinatorial with registered feedback
    Q16 istype 'reg,feed_pin'; " Registered with pin feedback
    Q17 istype 'reg,feed_reg'; " Registered with registered feedback
    Q18 istype 'com,feed_pin'; " Combinatorial with pin feedback

equations
    [Q15.OE,Q16.OE,Q17.OE,Q18.OE] = ^b1111; " All outputs enabled

    Q15.C = Clk2; " Clock pin 15 register with pin 4
    Q16.C = Clk1; " Clock pin 16 register with pin 1
    Q17.C = Clk2; " Clock pin 17 register with pin 4
    Q16 := I2;    " Registered output, input is pin 2
    Q17 := I3;    " Registered output, input is pin 3
    Q15 = I5;     " Combinatorial output, input is pin 5
    Q18 = Q15.Q;  " Combinatorial output, input is pin 15 reg. feedback

test_vectors
    ([Clk1,Clk2,I2,I3,I5] -> [Q15,Q16,Q17,Q18])
    [ C,  0,  1,  1,  1 ] -> [ H , H , L,  L ];
    [ 0,   C,  0,  1,  1 ] -> [ H , H , H,  H ];
    [ C,   0,  0,  0,  0 ] -> [ L , L , H,  H ];
    [ 0,   C,  0,  0,  0 ] -> [ L , L , L,  L ];

end P26V12

```

EEPLD 26V12H

PLD Programming

The 26V12H can be programmed on standard logic programmers. Previously programmed devices can be reprogrammed easily, using exactly the same procedure as required for blank EEPLDs. If the user wants to erase a 26V12H, but not program it to a new pattern, an empty JEDEC file should be loaded into the device programmer.

PLD Programmer Vendors

Adams MacDonald

800 Airport Road, Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 373-3607

DATA I/O Corp.

10525 Willows Road NE, P.O. Box 97046
Redmont, WA 98073-9746
(800) 247-5700

PLD Programming Equipment:
Unisite V 2.5

PROMAC

see Adams MacDonald

Stag Microsystems Inc.

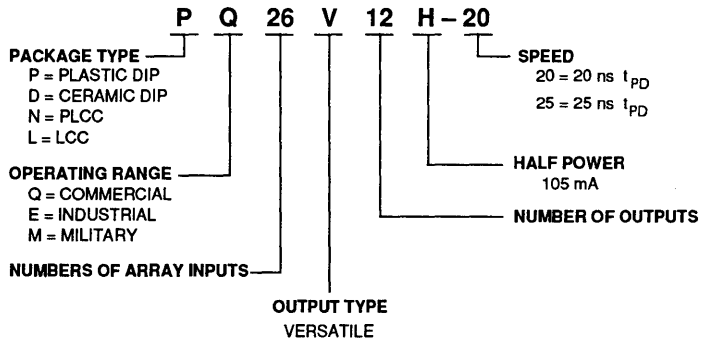
1600 Wyatt Dr., Santa Clara CA 95054
(408) 988-1118

For more information about PLD programmers contact SEEQ Technology or the programmer vendor directly.

Sprint

see Adams MacDonald

Ordering Information



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6

MILITARY

(Military and Industrial Temperature Range)



MIL-STD-883 Class B Compliant Product Processing

SEEQ's Management emphasis is on Quality in products and performance, converting the results of the Technology evolution and innovations to the greatest benefit of our customers with an ever increased degree of system reliability, quality, and functionality

SEEQ's comprehensive and interactive Quality program is designed to exceed military and customer expectations and requirements.

SEEQ's Quality program complies with MIL-STD-883 para 1.2.1 and military standards including MIL-Q-9859, MIL-I-45208, MIL-M-38510 Appendix A, MIL-STD-45662 and FED-STD-209. Fundamental building blocks of the Quality program are described below.

SEEQ's Military product flow (Chart 1) incorporates manufacturing processing, screening and controls. Controls as specified in Military procedures or customers specifications are an integral part of the processing flows in wafer fabrication, assembly product screening and test. (Table1)

Quality Conformance Inspection

Quality conformance testing is performed per MIL-STD-883 para 1.2.1 and method 5005

Group A Tests

Group A — lot acceptance tests (see Table 2) are performed on each SEEQ inspection lot after completion of all screening per MIL-STD-883 method 5004 (see Table 1). Electrical test is per applicable SEEQ specification.

Group B — Tests (see Table 3)

Group B testing is performed by package type, lead finish and seal date code. The Group B covers all product manufactured using the same package type and lead finish assembled with the same week of seal per MIL-STD-883 method 5005 alternate Group B test.

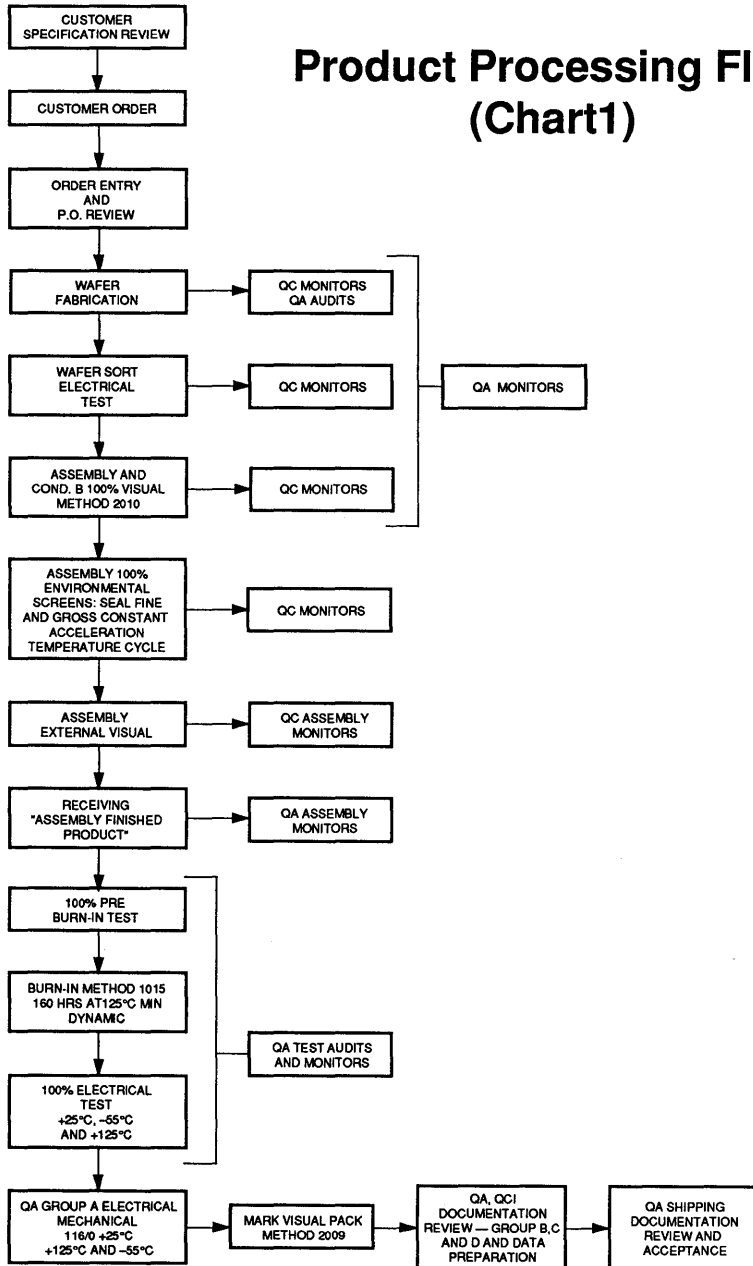
Group C Stresses — (see Table 4)

The product stressed, as part of Group C, is identical to that shipped or from the same process and product family. The seal date code of the product covered will be the same as or within the 51* consecutive weeks following the Group C seal date code. Electrical test is per applicable SEEQ specification.

Group D Stresses — (see Table 5)

Each package type and lead finish stressed, as part of Group D, is identical to that shipped. The seal date code of package lead finish covered will be the same as or within the 51* weeks following the Group D inspection lot code.

Product Processing Flow (Chart1)



MIL-STD-883 Class B Compliant Product Processing

SEEQ Screens & Tests (Table 1)

Military Screen	MIL-STD Method	Reqmt.
Internal Visual	2010, Test Condition B	100%
Temperature Cycling	1010, Test Condition C	100%
Constant Acceleration	2001, Y ₁ Orientation Only	100%
Seal (A) Fine (B) Gross	1014 Condition A Condition C	100%
Visual Inspection		100%
Initial (Pre-Burn-In-Test) Electrical Parameters	Per Application SEEQ Specification	100%
Burn-In-Stress	1015, Dynamic at 125°C MIN	100%
(Post-Burn-In-Test) Electrical Parameters Tested within 96 Hrs.	Per Applicable SEEQ Specification	100%
Percent Defective Allowable (PDA) Calculation	5%	100%
Final Electricals	Per Applicable SEEQ Specification	100%
Qualification or Quality Conformance Inspection Test Sample Selection		100%
External Visual	2009	100%

MIL-STD-883 Class B Compliant Product Processing

Group A Electrical Test per applicable SEEQ Specification (Table 2)

Subgroup	Description	Sample
1	Static Test at 25°C	116/0
2	Static test at Max Rated Operating Temperature	116/0
3	Static Test at Min Rated Operating Temperature	116/0
7	Functional Test at 25°C	116/0
8A	Functional Test at Max Rated Operating Temperature	116/0
8B	Functional Test at Min Rated Operating Temperature	116/0
9	Switching Test at 25°C	116/0
10	Switching Test at Max Rated Operating Temperature	116/0
11	Switching Test at Min Rated Operating Temperature	116/0
4	Dynamic Test Capacitance Testing	Performed on initial qualification and design changes that may affect capacitance

Group B Tests (Table 3)

Test	Test Method	Test Conditions	Quality Level/ Accept Number
Subgroup 2 Resistance to Solvents	2015		4 Devices (no failures)
Subgroup 3 Solderability	2003	Soldering Temperature of +245°C Plus or Minus 5°C	LTPD 10 = 1
Subgroup 5 Bond Strength Ultrasonic or Wedge	2011	Test Condition C or D	LTPD 15 = 1

Subgroups 1, 4, 6, 7 and 8 have been deleted, the remaining Subgroups have not been renumbered, per MIL-STD-883, Method 5005.

Group C Stresses (Table 4)

Test	Test Method	Test Conditions	Quality Level/ Accept Number
Subgroup 1 Steady-State Life Test	1005	Condition D, Equivalent to 1000 hours at 125°C	LTPD 5 = 1
End-Point Electrical		Per SEEQ Specification	

MIL-STD-883 Class B Compliant Product Processing

Group D Stresses (Table 5)

Test	MIL-STD Test Method	Test Conditions	Minimum Quality Level/ Accept Number
Subgroup 1 Physical Dimensions	2016	Per SEEQ Outline Drawing	LTPD 15 = 1
Subgroup 2 Lead Integrity Hermeticity, Fine and Gross	2004 1014		LTPD 15 = 1
Subgroup 3 Thermal Shock Temperature Cycling Moisture Resistance Hermeticity, Fine and Gross Visual Examination End-Point Electrical Parameters	1011 1010 1004 1014 1004 1010	-65°C Condition B, 15 Cycles Minimum -65°C Condition C, 100 Cycles Minimum 90% Minimum Relative Humidity Per SEEQ Specification Per SEEQ Specification	LTPD 15 = 1
Subgroup 4 Mechanical Shock Vibration, Variable Frequency Constant Acceleration Hermeticity Fine Gross Visual Examination End-Point Electrical Parameters	2002 2007 2001 1014 1014 2009	Condition B Condition A Y ₁ Orientation Condition A Condition C Per SEEQ Specification Per SEEQ Specification	LTPD 15 = 1
Subgroup 5 Salt Atmosphere Hermeticity Fine Gross Visual Examination	1009 1014 1014 1009	Condition A Condition A Condition C Per SEEQ Specification	LTPD 15 = 1
Subgroup 6 Internal Water Vapor	1018	5,000 ppm Maximum Wafer Content at T = +100°C	3 Devices, 0 Failures or 5 Devices, 1 Failure
Subgroup 7 Adhesion of Lead Finish	2025	Bend 90°, Inspect at 10x to 20x Magnification	LTPD 15 = 1
Subgroup 8 Lid Torque	2024	As Application to Glass-Frit Packages	5 Devices, 0 Failures

Features

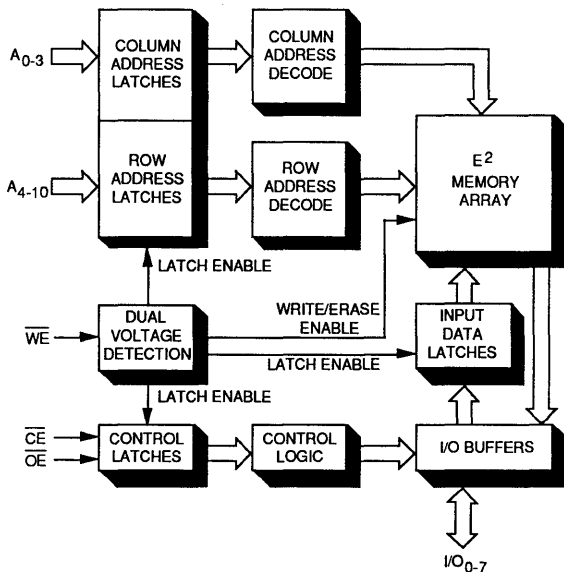
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - M52B13/M52B13H: -55° to 110° C WRITE
 - 55° to 125° READ
 - E52B13/E52B13H: -40° to 85° C
- **Input Latches**
- **5V ± 10% 2K x 8 EEPROM**
- **1 ms (52B13H) or 9 ms TTL Byte Erase/Write**
- **10,000 Erase/Write Cycles per Byte Minimum**
- **Chip Erase and Byte Erase**
- **DiTrace®**
- **Fast Read Access Time – 250 ns**
- **Infinite Number of Read Cycles**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Memory Pinout**
- **Intel M2816/2816A E² Compatible**

Description

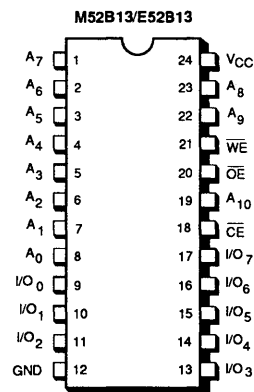
SEEQ's M52B13 and M52B13H are 2048 x 8 bit, 5 volt electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROMs) which are specified over the military and extended temperature range respectively. They have input latches on all addresses, data, and control (chip and output) enable lines. In addition, for applications requiring fast byte write time (1 msec), an M52B13H and E52B13H are also available. Data is latched and electrically written by a TTL (or a 21V pulse) on the Write Enable pin. Once written, which requires under 10 ms, there is no limit to the number of times data may be read. Both byte and chip erase modes are available. The erasure time in either mode is under 10 ms, and each byte may be erased and written a minimum of 10,000 times.

The M52B13 is compatible to the Intel M2816/2816A and SEEQ's M5213. For system upgrades of these older generation EEPROMs, the M52B13 is specified over the military temperature range and has an access time of 250 ns. The M52B13 is available in a 24 pin cerdip package.

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₁₀	ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

DiTrace is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

M52B13/M52B13H E52B13/E52B13H

These EEPROMs are ideal for applications that require a non-volatile memory with in-system write and erase capability. Dynamic reconfiguration (the alteration of operating software in real-time) is made possible by this device. Applications will be found in military avionics systems, programmable character generators, self-calibrating instruments/machines, programmable industrial controllers, and an assortment of other systems. Designing the EEPROMs into eight and sixteen bit microprocessor systems is also simplified by utilizing the fast access time with zero wait states. The addition of the latches on all data, address and control inputs reduces the overhead on the system controller by eliminating the need for the controller to maintain these signals. This reduces IC count on the board and improves the system performance.

Device Operation

SEEQ's 52B13 and 52B13H have six modes of operation (see Table 1) and except for the chip erase mode they require only TTL inputs to operate these modes.

To write into a particular location of the 52B13 or 52B13H, that byte must first be erased. A memory location is erased by presenting the 52B13 or 52B13H with Chip Enable at a TTL low while Output Enable is a TTL high, and TTL highs (logical 1's) are being presented to all the I/O lines. These levels are latched and the data written when write enable is brought to a TTL low level. The erase operation requires under 10 ms. A write operation is the same as an erase except true data is presented to the I/O lines. The 52B13H performs the same as the 52B13 except that the device byte erase/byte write time has been enhanced to 1 ms.

The 52B13 is compatible to prior generation EEPROMs which required a high voltage signal for writing and erasing. In the 52B13 there is an internal dual level detection

circuit which allows either a TTL low or 21V signal to be applied to \overline{WE} to execute an erase or write operation. The 52B13 specifies no restriction on the rising edge of \overline{WE} .

For certain applications, the user may wish to erase the entire memory. A chip erase is performed in the same manner as a byte erase except that Output Enable is between 14V and 22V. All 2K bytes are erased in under 10ms.

A characteristic of all EEPROMs is that the total number of write and erase cycle is not unlimited. The 52B13 and 52B13H have been designed for applications requiring up to 10,000 write and erase cycles per byte. The write and erase cycling characteristic is completely byte independent. Adjacent bytes are not affected during write/erase cycling.

After the device is written, data is read by applying a TTL high to \overline{WE} , enabling the chip, and enabling the outputs. Data is available t_{CE} time after Chip Enable is applied or t_{AA} time from the addresses. System power may be reduced by placing the 52B13 or 52B13H into a standby mode. Raising Chip Enable to a TTL high will reduce the power consumption by over 60%.

DiTrace

SEEQ's family of EEPROMs incorporate a DiTrace field. The DiTrace feature is a method for storing production flow information to wafer level in an extra column of EEPROM cells. As each major manufacturing operation is performed the DiTrace field is automatically updated to reflect the results of that step. These features establish manufacturing operation traceability of the packaged device back to the wafer level. Contact SEEQ for additional information on these features.

Table 1. Mode Selection ($V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$)

Mode \ PIN	\overline{CE} (18)	\overline{OE} (20)	\overline{WE} (21)	I/O (9-11, 13-17)
Read ⁽¹⁾	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby ⁽¹⁾	V_{IH}	Don't Care	V_{IH}	High Z
Byte Erase ⁽²⁾	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	$D_{IN} = V_{IH}$
Byte Write ⁽²⁾	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Chip Erase ⁽²⁾	V_{IL}	V_{OE}	V_{IL}	$D_{IN} = V_{IH}$
Write/Erase Inhibit	V_{IH}	Don't Care	Don't Care	High Z

NOTES:

1. \overline{WE} may be from V_{IH} to 6V in the read and standby mode.

2. \overline{WE} may be at V_{IL} (TTL \overline{WE} Mode) or from 15 to 21V (High Voltage \overline{WE} mode) in the byte erase, byte write, or chip erase mode of the 52B13/52B13H.

M52B13/M52B13H E52B13/E52B13H

Power Up/Down Considerations

SEEQ's "52B" E² family has internal circuitry to minimize false erase or write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing or erasing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than 3 V.⁽¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Under the above conditions, the outputs are in a high impedance state.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns
(measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or
outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V
(overshoot) + 7.0 V

\overline{WE} During Writing/Erasing

with Respect to Ground +22.5V to -0.3V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range: M52B13/M52B13H (Case)	WRITE -55° to +110°C READ -55° to 125°C
E52B13/E52B13H (Ambient)	-40° to 85°C

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

M52B13/M52B13H E52B13/E52B13H

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

D.C. Operating Characteristics During Read or Write/Erase

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Nom. ^[1]	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current			10	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _O	Output Leakage Current			10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{WE}	Write Enable Leakage Read Mode			10	μA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$
	TTL W/E Mode			10	μA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
	High Voltage W/E Mode			1.5	mA	$\overline{WE} = 22V, \overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
	High Voltage W/E Inhibit Mode			1.5	mA	$\overline{WE} = 22V, \overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
	Chip Erase — TTL Mode			10	μA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
	Chip Erase — High Voltage Mode			1.5	mA	$\overline{WE} = 22V$
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} Standby Current		15	35	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} Active Current		50	90	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1		0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2		V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{WE}	\overline{WE} Read Voltage	2		V _{CC} + 1	V	
	\overline{WE} Write/Erase Voltage					
	TTL Mode	-0.1		0.8	V	
	High Voltage Mode	14		22	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{OE}	\overline{OE} Chip Erase Voltage	14		22	V	I _{OE} = 10 μA

NOTES:

1. Nominal values are for T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = 5.0 V.

M52B13/M52B13H E52B13/E52B13H

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Read (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Device Number Extension	M52B13/ M52B13H		E52B13/ E52B13H		Units	Test Conditions
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{AA}	Address Access Time	-250		250		250	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-300		300		—	ns	
		-350		—		350	ns	
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid	-250		250		250	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
		-300		300		—	ns	
		-350		—		350	ns	
$t_{OE}^{[1]}$	Output Enable to Data Valid	-250		90		90	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
		-300		90		—	ns	
		-350	—	—		110	ns	
$t_{DF}^{[2]}$	Output Enable to High Impedance	-250	0	70	0	70	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
		-300	0	70	—	—	ns	
		-350	—	—	0	80	ns	
t_{OH}	Output Hold	All	0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
$C_{IN}/C_{OUT}^{[3]}$	Input Capacitance	All		10		10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$ for for C_{OUT} , $T_A = 25^\circ C$
	Output Capacitance	All		10		10	pF	

Equivalent A.C. Test Conditions^[6]

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100$ pF

Input Rise and Fall Times: ≤ 20 ns

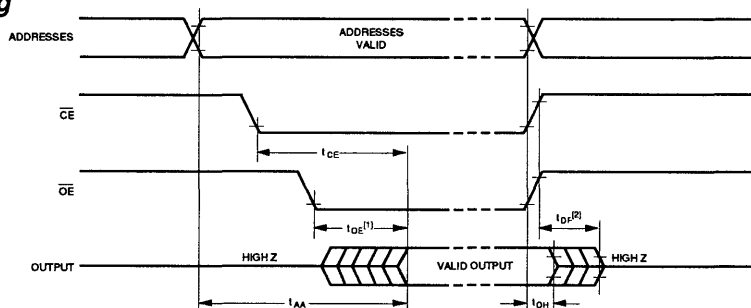
Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1V and 2V

Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Read Timing



NOTES:

- \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
- t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
- This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
- After t_{H} , hold time, from \overline{WE} , the inputs \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , Address and Data are latched and are "Don't Cares" until t_{WR} , Write Recovery Time, after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} .
- The Write Recovery Time, t_{WR} , is the time after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} that the latches are open and able to accept the next mode set-up conditions. Reference Table 1 (page 2) for mode control conditions.
- These are equivalent test conditions and actual test conditions are dependent on the tester.

M52B13/M52B13H E52B13/E52B13H

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Write/Erase

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

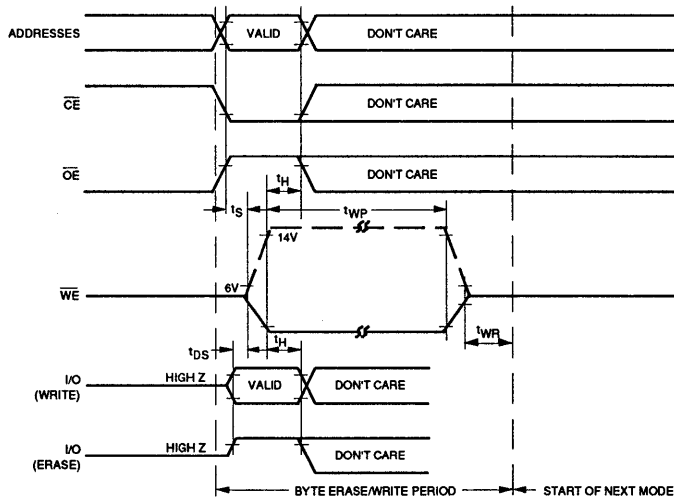
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} or Address Setup to \overline{WE}	50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup to \overline{WE}	15		ns
$t_H^{[4]}$	\overline{WE} to \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , Address or Data Change	50		ns
t_{WP}	Write Enable (\overline{WE}) Pulse Width Byte Modes — M52B13/E52B13	9		ms
	Byte Modes — M52B13H/E52B13H	1		
$t_{WR}^{[5]}$	\overline{WE} to Mode Change \overline{WE} to Start of Next Byte Write Cycle	50		ns
	\overline{WE} to Start of Read Cycle		2	μ s

52B13/52B13H High Voltage Write Specifications

Except for the functional differences noted here, the 52B13 and 52B13H operate to the same specifications, including the TTL W/E mode.

Symbol	Function/Parameter	M52B13 E52B13		M52B13H E52B13H		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WP}	Write Enable Pulse Width Byte Write/Erase	9	20	1	20	ms
	Chip Erase	9	20	9	20	ms
	V_{WE}	\overline{WE} Write/Erase Voltage High Voltage Mode	14	22	14	22

Byte Erase or Byte Write Timing



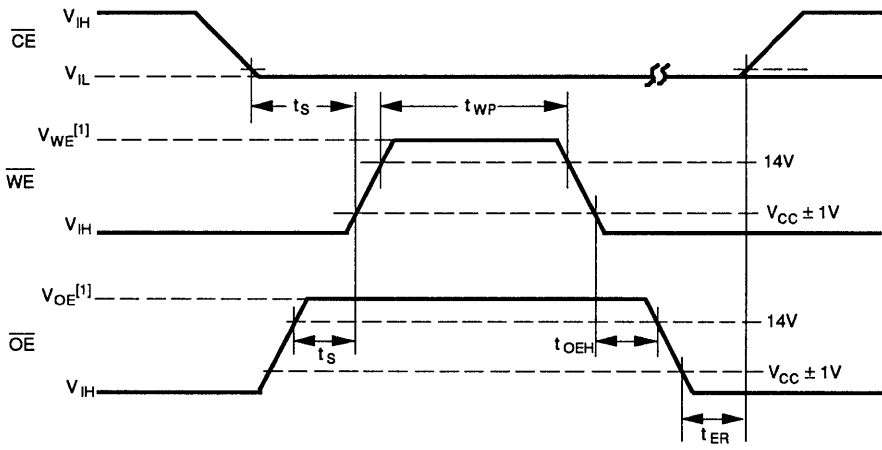
Notes: See AC notes

M52B13/M52B13H E52B13/E52B13H

Chip Erase Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{OE} , \overline{OE} Setup to \overline{WE}	1		μs
$t_{OE H}$	\overline{OE} Hold Time	1		μs
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	10		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		10	μs

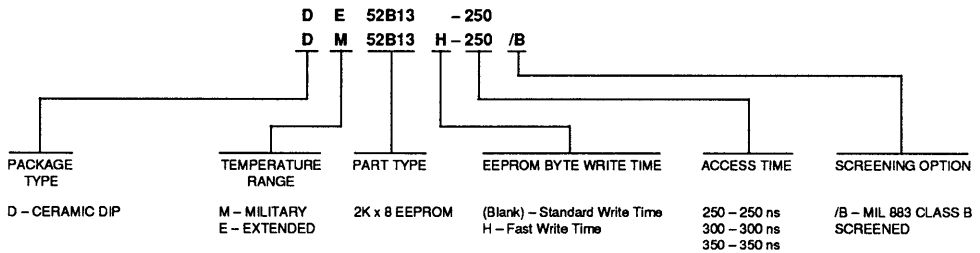
Chip Erase Timing



NOTES:

1. V_{WE} and V_{OE} can be from 15V to 21V in the high voltage mode for chip erase on 52B13.

Ordering Information



64K Electrically Erasable PROM

October 1989

Features

- Full Military and Extended Temperature Range
 - M52B33/M52B33H: -55° to 125° C
 - E52B33/E52B33H: -40° to 85° C
- 10,000 Write Cycles/Byte Over Temperature
- Input Latches
- 5 V ± 10% Vcc
- 1 ms (52B33H) or 9 ms (52B33) TTL Byte Erase/Byte Write
- Power Up/Down Protection
- DiTrace®
- Fast Read Access Time—250 ns
- Infinite Number of Read Cycles
- JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Memory Pinout

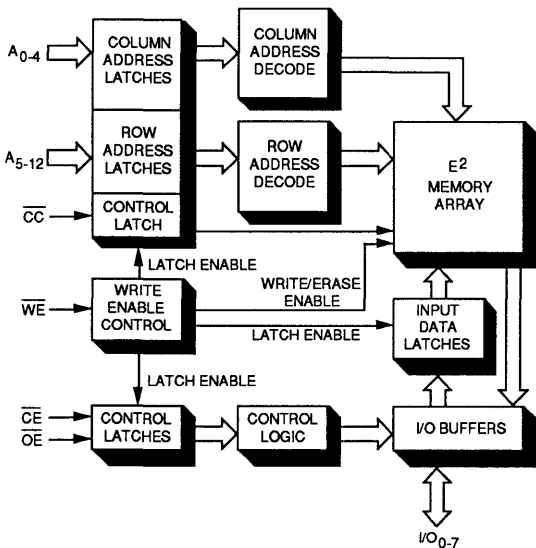
Description

SEEQ's M52B33 and E52B33 are 8192 x 8 bit, 5V electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROMs) which are specified over the military and

extended temperature range respectively. They have input latches on all addresses, data, and control (chip and output) lines. In addition, for applications requiring fast byte write time (1 ms), an E52B33H and M52B33H are available. Data is latched and electrically written by a TTL pulse on the Write Enable pin. Once written, there is no limit to the number of times data may be read. The erasure time is under 10 ms, and each byte may be erased and written a minimum of 10,000 times.

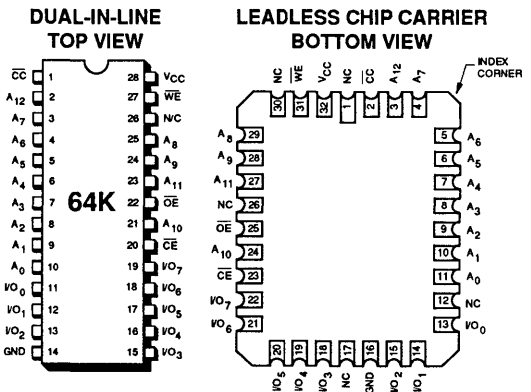
The E/M52B33 is available in a 28 pin cerdip or 32 pad leadless chip carrier. The pin configuration is to the JEDEC approved byte wide memory pinout for these two types of packages. These EEPROMs are ideal for applications that require a non-volatile memory with in-system write and erase capability. Dynamic configuration (the al-

Block Diagram



DiTrace is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology Inc.

Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₄	ADDRESSES - COLUMN (LOWER ORDER BITS)
A ₅ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE), DATA OUTPUT (READ)
\overline{CC}	CHIP CLEAR
N/C	NO CONNECT

M52B33/M52B33H E52B33/E52B33H

eration of opening software in real-time) is made possible by this device. Applications will be found in military avionics systems, programmable character generators, self-calibrating instrument/machines, programmable industrial controllers, and an assortment of other systems. Designing the EEPROMs into eight and sixteen bit micro-processor system is also simplified by utilizing the fast access time zero wait states. The addition of the latches on all data, address and control inputs reduces the overhead on the system controller by eliminating the need for the controller to maintain these signals. This reduces IC count on the board and improves the system performance.

Device Operation

SEEQ E/M52B33 and E/M52B33H have six modes of operation (see Table 1) and require only TTL inputs to operate these modes.

To write into a particular location, that byte must first be erased. A memory location is erased by having valid addresses, Chip Enable at a TTL low, Output Enable at TTL high, and TTL highs (logical 1's) presented to all the I/O lines. Write Enable is then brought to a TTL low level to latch all the inputs. The erase operation requires under 10 ms. A write operation is the same as an erase except true data is presented to the I/O lines. The 52B33H performs the same as the E/M52B33 except that the byte erase/byte write time has been enhanced to 1 ms.

A characteristic of all EEPROMs is that the total number of write and erase cycles is not unlimited. The E/M52B33 is designed for applications requiring up to 10,000 write and erase cycles per byte over the temperature range. The write and erase cycling characteristics are completely byte independent. Adjacent bytes are not affected during write/erase cycling.

After the device is written, data is read by applying a TTL high to \overline{WE} , enabling the chip, and enabling the outputs.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode \ Function (Pin)	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{CC} (1)	\overline{OE} (22)	\overline{WE} (27)	I/O (11-13,15-19)
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	Don't Care	Don't Care	Don't Care	High Z
Byte Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	$D_{IN} = V_{IH}$
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Chip Clear	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{IL} or V_{IH}
Write/Erase Inhibit	V_{IH}	Don't Care	Don't Care	Don't Care	High Z

NOTE:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

Data is available, t_{CE} time after Chip Enable is applied or t_{AA} time from the addresses. System power may be reduced by placing the device into a standby mode. Raising Chip Enable to a TTL high will reduce the power consumption by over 60%.

DiTrace

SEEQ's family of EEPROMs incorporate a DiTrace field. The DiTrace feature is a method for storing production flow information in an extra row of EEPROM cells. As each major manufacturing operation is performed the DiTrace field is automatically updated to reflect the results of that step. These features establish manufacturing operation traceability of the packaged device back to the wafer level. Contact SEEQ for additional information on these features.

Chip Clear

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. See A.C. Operating Characteristics for TTL chip erase timing specifications.

Power Up/Down Considerations

SEEQ's "52B" E² family has internal circuitry to minimize false erase or write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing or erasing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than 3 V.¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in a logical state other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V

Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns

(measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or

*outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V
(overshoot) + 7.0 V*

**COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.*

Recommended Operating Conditions

V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5 V ± 10%
Temperature Range: M52B33/M52B33H (Case)	-55°C to +125°C
E52B33/E52B33H (Ambient)	-40° C to +85° C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

D.C. Operating Characteristics During Read or Erase/Write

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Nom.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current			10	µA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _O	Output Leakage Current			10	µA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{WE}	Write Enable Leakage Read Mode W/E Mode			10	µA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$
				10	µA	$\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} Standby Current		15	50	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} Active Current		50	120	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1		0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2		V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	I _{OH} = -400 µA

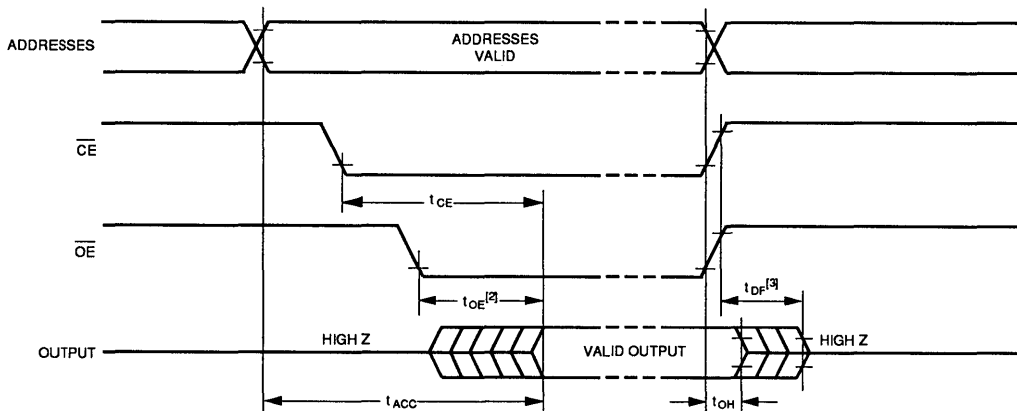
NOTE: See next page for notes.

M52B33/M52B33H E52B33/E52B33H

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Read (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Device Number Extension	M52B33 M52B33H		E52B33 E52B33H		Units	Test Conditions
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{AA}	Address Access Time	-250 -300		250 300		250 300	ns ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid	-250 -300		250 300		250 300	ns ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
$t_{OE}^{[2]}$	Output Enable to Data Valid	-250 -300		90 90		90 90	ns ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
$t_{DF}^{[3]}$	Output Enable to High Impedance	-250 -300	0 0	70 70	0 0	70 70	ns ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold	All	0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
$C_{IN}/C_{OUT}^{[4]}$	Input/Output Capacitance	All		10		10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ for C_{IN} , $V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$ for C_{OUT} , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

1. Nominal values are for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$.
2. \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
3. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
4. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
5. After t_H , hold time, from \overline{WE} , the inputs \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{CC} , Address and Data are latched and are "Don't Cares" until t_{WR} , Write Recovery Time, after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} .
6. The Write Recovery Time, t_{WR} , is the time after the trailing edge of \overline{WE} that the latches are open and able to accept the next mode set-up conditions. Reference Table 1 (page 2) for mode control conditions.
7. These are equivalent test conditions and actual test conditions are dependent on the tester.

Equivalent A.C. Test Conditions^[7]

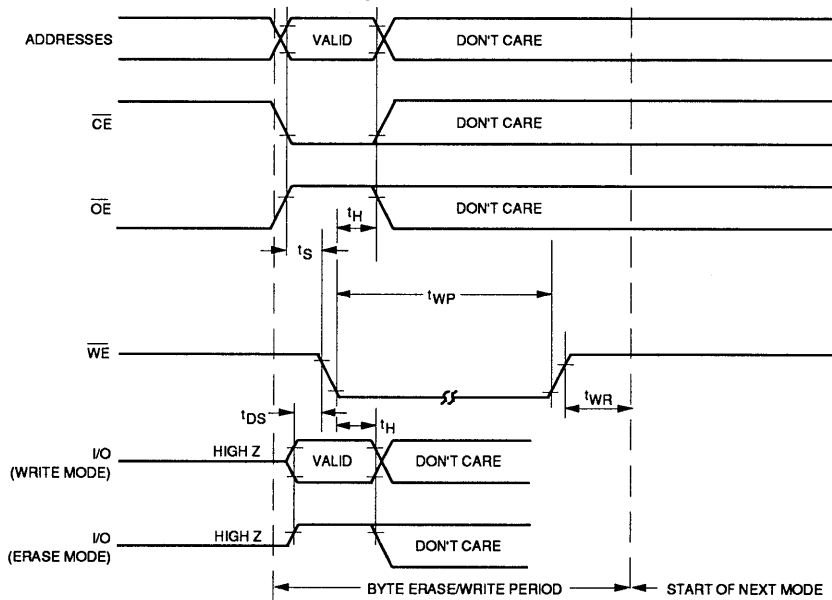
Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $\leq 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Write/Erase

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} or Address Setup to \overline{WE}	50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup to \overline{WE}	15		ns
$t_H^{[5]}$	\overline{WE} to \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , Address or Data Change	50		ns
t_{WP}	Write Enable, (\overline{WE}) Pulse Width			
	Byte Modes — M52B33/E52B33	9		ms
	Byte Modes — M52B33H	1		ms
$t_{WR}^{[6]}$	\overline{WE} to Mode Change			
	\overline{WE} to Next Byte Write/Erase Cycle	50		ns
	\overline{WE} to Start of a Read Cycle	1		μs

Byte Erase or Byte Write Cycle Timing



NOTES
See previous page for notes.

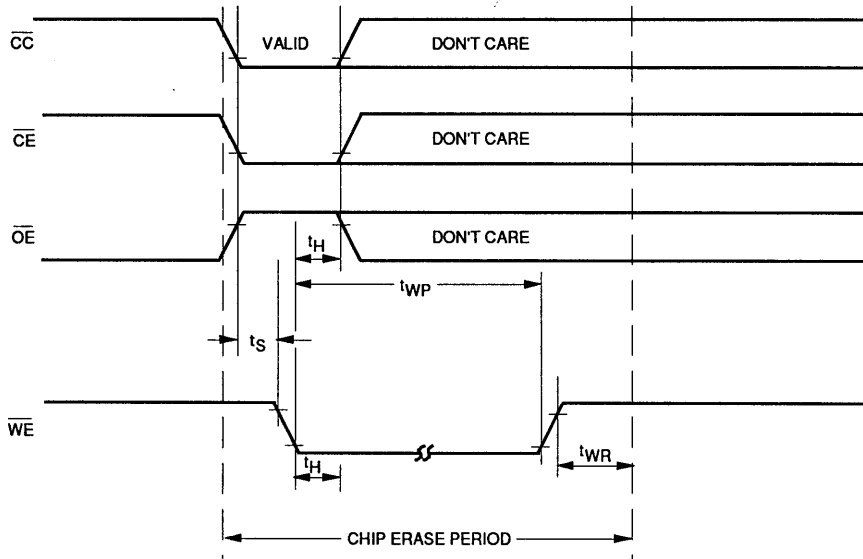
M52B33/M52B33H E52B33/E52B33H

A.C. Operating Characteristics During Chip Erase.

(Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

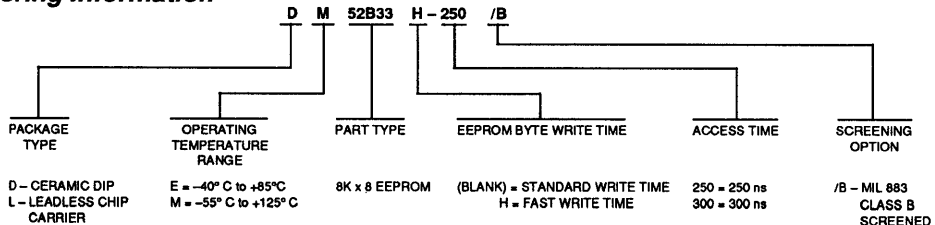
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_s	\overline{CC} , \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} Setup to \overline{WE}	50		ns
$t_H^{(4)}$	\overline{WE} to \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{CC} change	50		ns
t_{WP}	Write Enable (\overline{WE}) Pulse Width Chip Erase — M52B33/M52B33H Chip Erase — E52B33H/E52B33H	10		ms
$t_{WR}^{(5)}$	\overline{WE} to Mode change	50		ns
	\overline{WE} to Start of Next Byte Write Cycle \overline{WE} to Start of Read Cycle		1	μ s

TTL Chip Erase Timing



NOTE: Address, Data are don't care during Chip Clear.

Ordering Information





E/M2816A Timer E² 16K Electrically Erasable PROMs

October 1989

Features

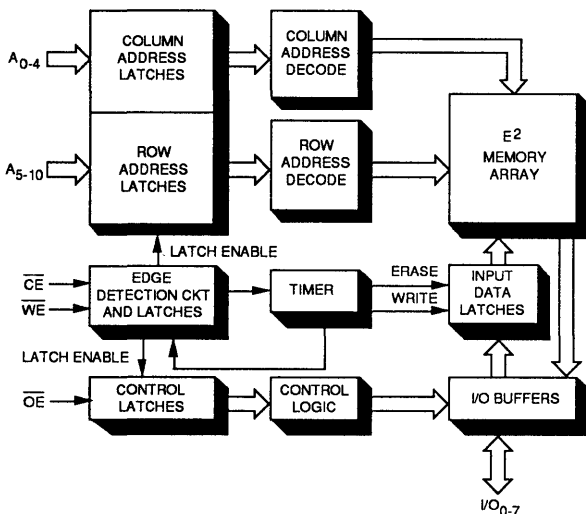
- **High Endurance Write Cycles**
 - 2816A: 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase and Write Time Out
- **All Inputs Latched by Write or Chip Enable**
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **250 ns max. Active Time**
- **Low Power Operation**
 - 110 mA max. Active Current
 - 40 mA max. Standby Current
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout**
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55° C to +125° C: M2816A (Military)
 - -40° C to +85° C: E2816A (Extended)

Description

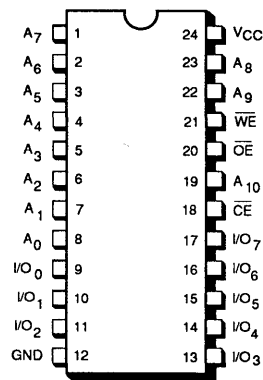
SEEQ's E/M2816A are 5V only, 2K x 8 electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROMs). EEPROMs are ideal for applications which require non-volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance, the minimum number of times that a byte may be written, is 10 thousand for the E/M2816A. The E/M2816A's high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. The E/M2816A is ideal for systems that require frequent updates.

There is an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. A separate erase cycle is not required and the minimum write enable (WE) pulse width needs to be only 150 ns. The on-chip timer, along with the inputs being latched by a write or chip enable signal edge, frees the microcomputer system for other tasks during the write

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₁₀	ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

time. The E/M2816's write time is 10 ms. Once a byte is written, it can be read in 250 ns. The inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode.

Device Operation

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode [1], only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a TTL low is applied to write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on the last falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} and data is latched on the first rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} . An internal timer times out the required byte write time. An automatic byte erase is performed internally in the byte write mode.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V

Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V (overshoot) + 7.0 V

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z/D _{OUT}
Inhibit	X	X	V _{IH}	High Z/D _{OUT}

X: any TTL level

Power Up/Down Considerations

The E/M2816A has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than 3V^[2]
2. A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in a logical state other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M2816A	E2816A
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to 125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to 85°C
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

NOTES:

1. Chip Erase is an optional mode.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

DC Operating Characteristics (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current		125	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{SB}	Standby V_{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O's Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current		10	μ A	$V_{IN} = 5.5$ V
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current		10	μ A	$V_{OUT} = 5.5$ V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μ A

AC CharacteristicsRead Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Units
		E/M2816A-250		E/M2816A-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		350		ns
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		350	ns
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		350	ns
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		100	ns
t_{LZ}	\overline{CE} to Output in Low Z	10		10		ns
t_{HZ}	\overline{CE} to Output in High Z		100		100	ns
t_{OLZ}	\overline{OE} to Output in Low Z	50		50		ns
t_{OHZ}	\overline{OE} to Output in High Z		100		100	ns
$t_{OH}^{[1]}$	Output Hold from Addr Change	20		20		ns
$t_{PU}^{[1]}$	\overline{CE} to Power-up Time	0		0		ns
$t_{PD}^{[1]}$	\overline{CE} to Power Down Time		50		50	ns

Capacitance ^[2] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1$ MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0$ V
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF	$V_{IO} = 0$ V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[1]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

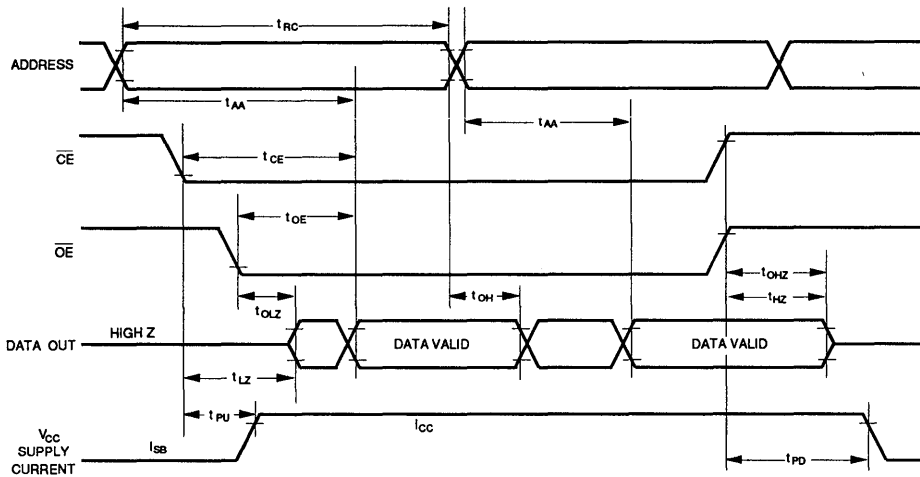
NOTES:

- Characterized. Not tested.
- This parameter measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

Equivalent A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100$ pF
 Input Rise and Fall Times: < 20 ns
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

Read Cycle Timing



AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

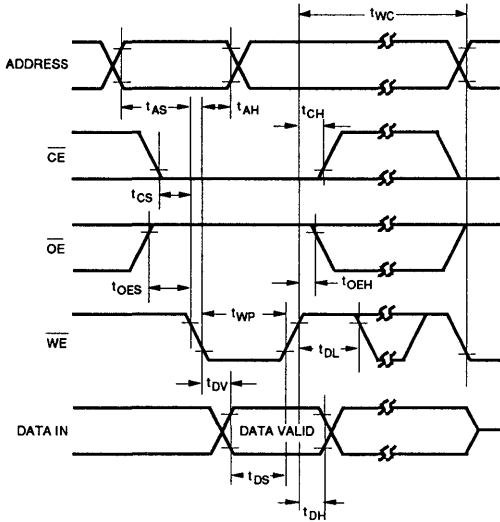
Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Units
		E/M2816A-250		E/M2816A-2350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10	ms
t _{AS}	Address Set Up Time	10		10		ns
t _{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		70		ns
t _{CS}	Write Set Up Time	0		0		ns
t _{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		ns
t _{CW}	\overline{OE} to End of Write Input	150		150		ns
t _{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		ns
t _{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		ns
t _{WP} ^[1]	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	150		150	150	μs
t _{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		ns
t _{DV} ^[2]	Data Valid Time		1		1	μs
t _{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		ns
t _{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		ns

NOTES:

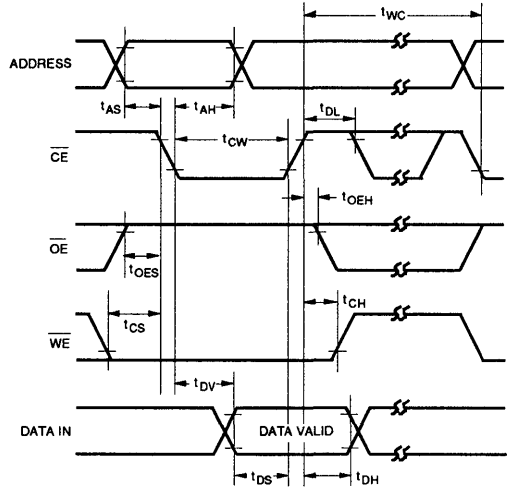
1. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle. Max. recommended t_{WP} is 150 μs.
2. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle.

TTL Byte Write Cycle

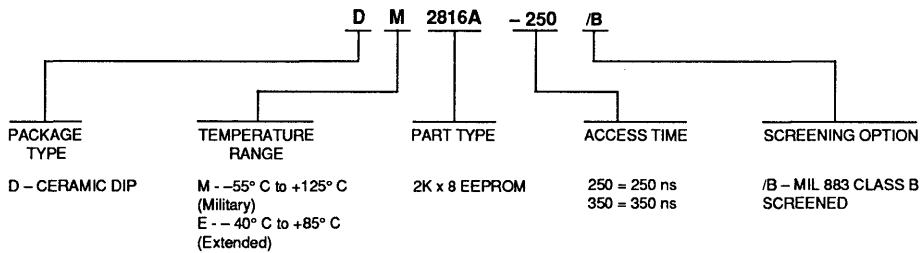
\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



Ordering Information



Features

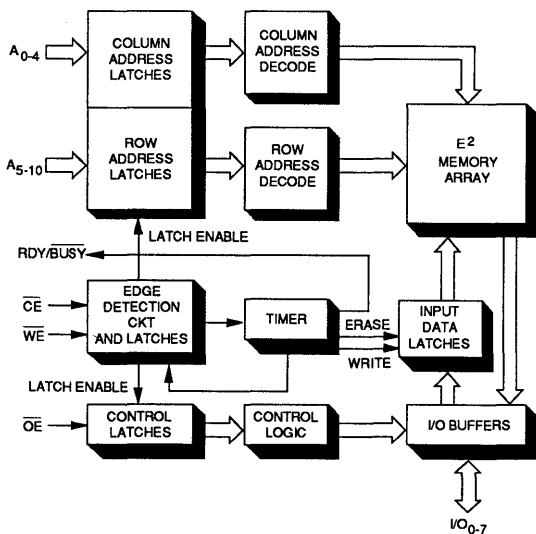
- **Military and Temperature Range**
 - -55° C to +125° C: M2817A (Military)
 - -40° C to +85° C: E2817A (Extended)
- **Read/Busy Pin**
- **High Endurance, 10,000 Byte Write Cycles Minimum**
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Byte Erase Before Byte Write
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **250 ns max. Access Time**
- **Low Power Operation**
 - 110 mA Active Current
 - 40 mA Standby Current
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout**

Description

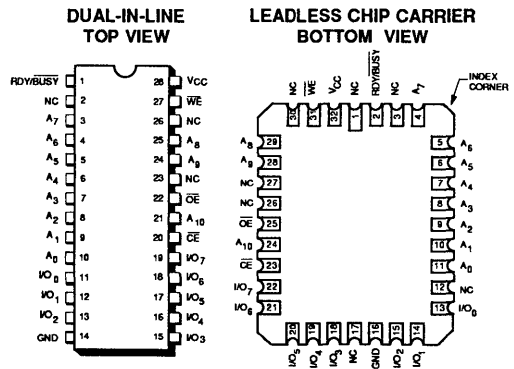
SEEQ's M2817A is a 5 V only, 2K x 8 electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM). It is packaged in a 28 pin package and has a ready/busy pin. This EEPROM is ideal for applications which require non-volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance, the minimum number of times which a byte may be written, is 10 thousand cycles.

The M2817A has an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microcomputer system for other tasks during the write time. The 2817A's write cycle time is 10 ms over the military temperature range. An automatic byte erase is performed before a byte operation is started. Once a byte has been written, the ready/busy pin signals the microprocessor that it is available for another write or

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₄	ADDRESSES — COLUMN (LOWER ORDER BITS)
A ₅ -A ₁₀	ADDRESSES — ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)
RDY/BUSY	DEVICE READY/BUSY
NC	NO CONNECT

a read cycle. All inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode. Data retention is specified for 10 years.

Device Operation

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode¹⁾, only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on either the falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred last. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred first. The byte is automatically erased before data is written. While the write operation is in progress, the RDY/BUSY output is at a TTL low. An internal timer times out the required byte write time and at the end of this time, the device signals the RDY/BUSY pin to a TTL high. The RDY/BUSY pin is an open drain output and a typical 3K Ω pull-up resistor to V_{CC} is required. The pull-up resistor value is dependent on the number of OR-tied 2817A RDY/BUSY pins.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode/Pin	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O	RDY/BUSY
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}	V_{OL}
Write Inhibit	X	V_{IL}	X	High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z
	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z

X: any TTL level

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M2817A-300 M2817A-250	E2817A-300 E2817A-250
V_{CC} Power Supply	5V \pm 10%	5V \pm 10%
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

NOTES:

1. Chip Erase is an optional mode.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

Power Up/Down Considerations

The M2817A has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than 3 V.²⁾
2. A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred with V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage	-65°C to +150°C
Under Bias	-65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns
(measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V
(overshoot) + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

D.C. Operating Characteristics (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

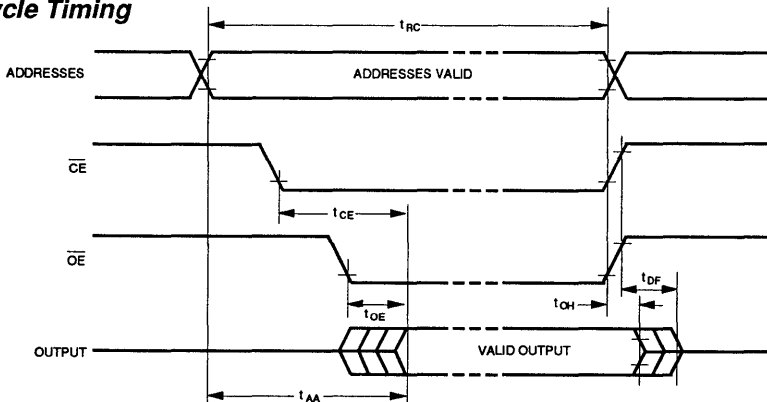
Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current (Includes Write Operation)		110	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{SB}	Standby V_{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = 5.5 V
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = 5.5 V$
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = 5.5 V$
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1 mA$
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400 \mu A$

A.C. Characteristics

Read Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Units	Test Conditions
		E/M2817A-250		E/M2817A-300			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		300		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		300	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		300	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		100	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output Enable High to Output Not being Driven	0	60	0	60	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable whichever occurs first	0		0		ns	\overline{CE} or $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read Cycle Timing



MILITARY

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF	$V_{I/O} = 0\text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

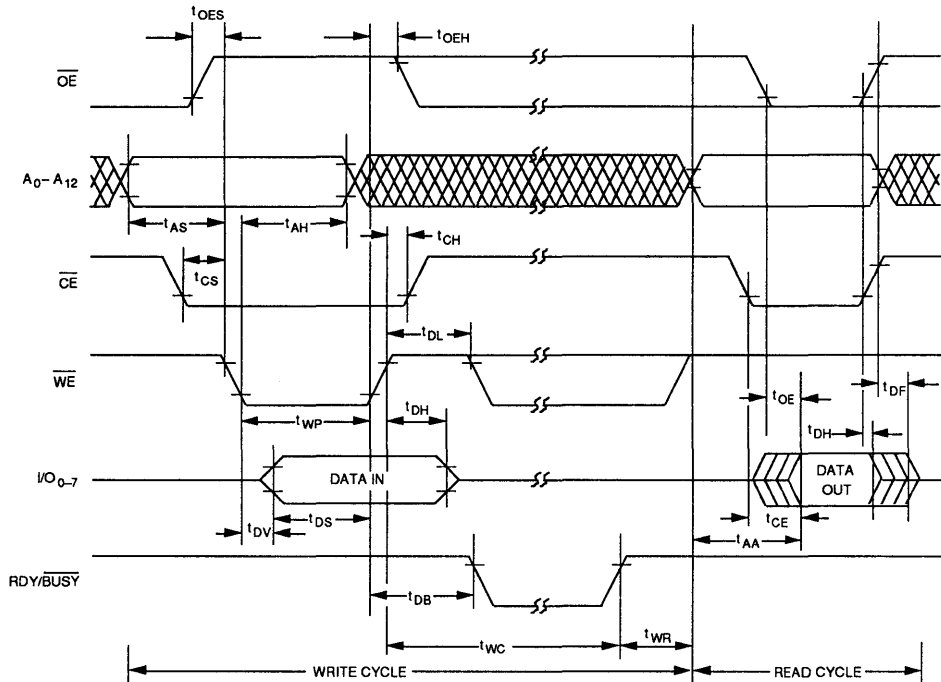
Write Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Units
		E/M2817A-250		E/M2817A-300		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{AS}	Address to Write Set Up Time	10		10		ns
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} to Write Set Up Time	10		10		ns
$t_{WP}^{[3]}$	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	150		150		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		ns
t_{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		ns
$t_{DV}^{[4]}$	Data Valid Time		1		1	μs
t_{DB}	Time to Device Busy		200		200	ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time Before Read Cycle		10		10	μs
t_{WC}	Byte Write Cycle Time		10		10	ms

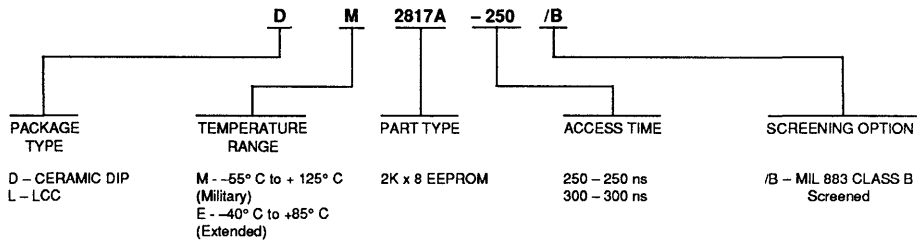
NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.
3. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle. Max. recommended t_{WP} is 150 μs .
4. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle.

Write Cycle Timing



Ordering Information



MILITARY

Features

- **64K EEPROM**
 - Military Temperature M2864
 - Extended Temperature E2864
- **Read/Busy Pin**
- **High Endurance Write Cycles**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Byte Erase Before Byte Write
 - 2 ms Byte Write (M2864H)
- **5 V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **250 ns max. Access Time**

volatility and in-system data modification. The endurance, the number of times which a byte may be written, is a minimum of 10 thousand cycles.

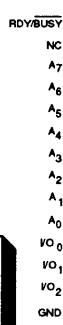
The EEPROM has an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microcomputer system for other tasks during the write time. The standard byte write cycle time is 10 ms. For systems requiring faster byte write, an M2864H is specified at 2 ms. An automatic byte erase is performed before a byte operation is started. Once a byte has been written, the ready/busy pin signals the microprocessor that it is available for another write or a read cycle. All inputs are TTL for both the byte write and read mode. Data retention is specified for ten years.

Description

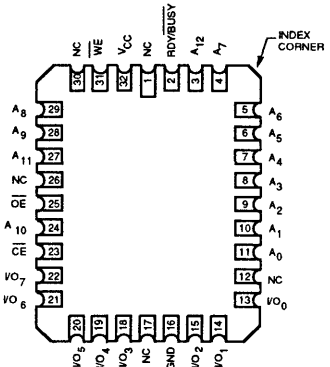
SEEQ's M2864 is a 5 V only, 8K x 8 NMOS electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM). It is packaged in a 28 pin package and has a ready/busy pin. This EEPROM is ideal for applications which require non-

Pin Configuration

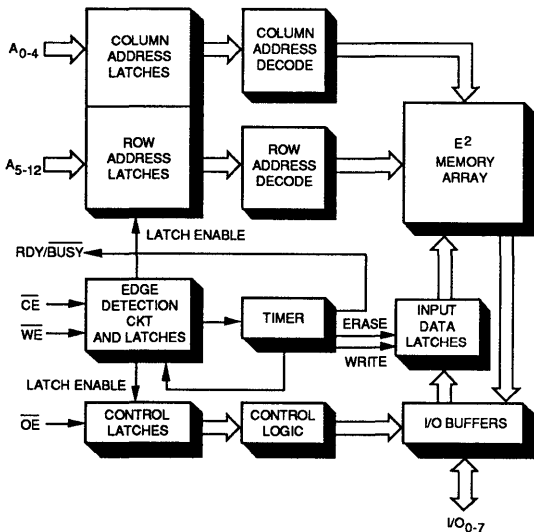
DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER
BOTTOM VIEW



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₄	ADDRESSES — COLUMN (LOWER ORDER BITS)
A ₅ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES — ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE OR ERASE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)
RDY/BUSY	DEVICE READY/BUSY
NC	NO CONNECT

M2864/M2864H E2864/E2864H

These two timer EEPROMs are ideal for systems with limited board area. For systems where cost is important, SEEQ has a latch only "52B" family at 16K and 64K bit densities. All "52B" family inputs, except for write enable, are latched by the falling edge of the write enable signal.

Device Operation

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. To write into a particular location, a 150 ns TTL pulse is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This, combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a 10 ms write cycle. During a byte write cycle, addresses are latched on either the falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred last. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever one occurred first. The byte is automatically erased before data is written. While the write operation is in progress, the RDY/BUSY output is at a TTL low. An internal timer times out the required byte write time and at the end of this time, the device signals the RDY/BUSY pin to a TTL high. The RDY/BUSY pin is an open drain output and a typical 3K Ω pull-

up resistor to V_{CC} is required. The pull-up resistor value is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins. If RDY/BUSY is not used it can be left unconnected.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature is optional and the timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

The M2864 has internal circuitry to minimize a false write during system V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than 3 V!¹⁾
2. A negative Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between 3 V and 5 V.

Writing will also be prevented if \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage	-65°C to +150°C
Under Bias	-65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot/Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground (undershoot) -1.0 V (overshoot) + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode/Pin	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	\overline{WE} (27)	I/O (11-13, 15-19)	RDY/BUSY (1)*
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}	V_{OL}
Write Inhibit	X	V_{IL}	X	High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z
	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}	High Z

*Pin 1 has an open drain output and requires an external 3K Ω resistor to V_{CC} . The resistor value is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M2864 M2864H	E2864 E2864H
V_{CC} Supply Voltage	5V \pm 10%	5V \pm 10%
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

NOTE: 1. Characterized. Not tested.

M2864/M2864H E2864/E2864H

D.C. Operating Characteristics (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

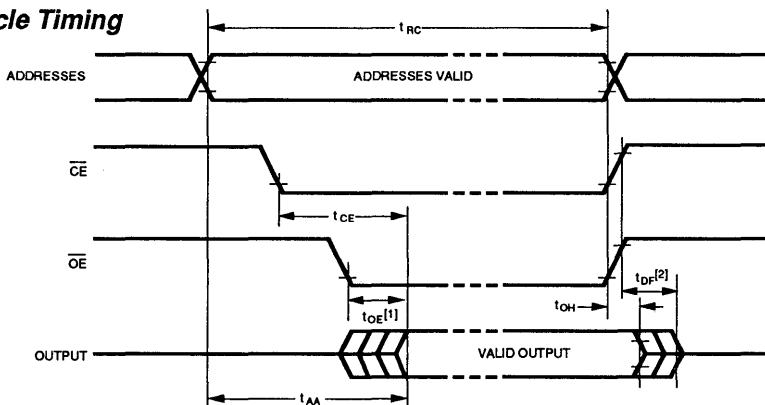
Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current (Includes Write Operation)		120	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V_{CC} Max.
I_{SB}	Standby V_{CC} Current		50	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$; $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V_{CC} Max.
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μA

A.C. Characteristics

Read Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		E/M2864H-250 E/M2864-250		E/M2864H-300 E/M2864-300		M2864-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		90		100		100	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output Enable High to Output Not being Driven	0	60	0	60	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	\overline{CE} or $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

- \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
- t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.

M2864/M2864H E2864/E2864H

Capacitance $T_A^{[1]} = 25^\circ\text{C}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	10 pF	$V_{IC} = 0 \text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics^[4]

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

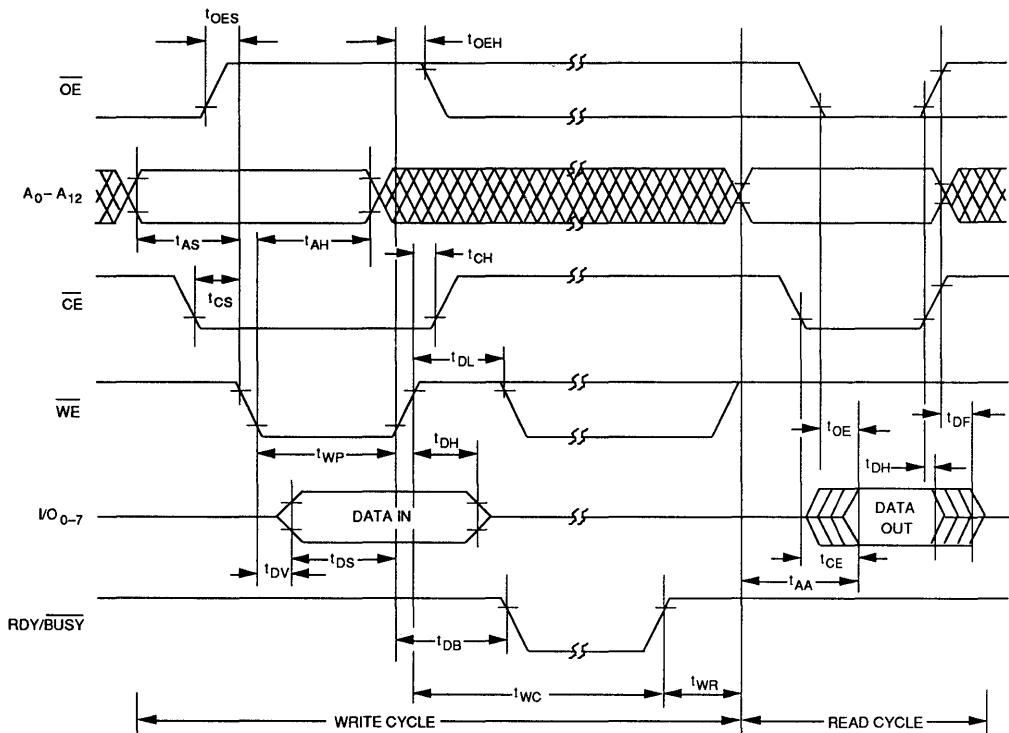
Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		E/M2864H-250 E/M2864-250		E/M2864H-300 E/M2864-300		E/M2864H-350 E/M2864-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time/Byte Standard Family Only		10		10		10	ms
	"H" Family Only		2		2		—	ms
t_{AS}	Address to \overline{WE} Set Up Time	10		10		10		ns
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} to Write Set Up Time	0		0		0		ns
$t_{WP}^{[2]}$	\overline{WE} Write Pulse Width	150		150		150		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	50		50		70		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set Up Time	50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Set Up Time	10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		10		10		ns
t_{DL}	Data Latch Time	50		50		50		ns
$t_{DV}^{[3]}$	Data Valid Time		1		1		1	μs
t_{DB}	Time to Device Busy		200		200		200	ns
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time Before Read Cycle		10		10		10	μs

NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. \overline{WE} is noise protected. Less than a 20 ns write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. Data must be valid within 1 μs maximum after the initiation of a write cycle.
4. Characterized. Not tested.

M2864/M2864H E2864/E2864H

Write Cycle Timing



Ordering Information

PACKAGE	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PART TYPE	EEPROM BYTE WRITE TIME	ACCESS TIME	SCREENING OPTION
D - CERAMIC DIP L - LCC	M - -55° C to + 125° C (MILITARY) E - -40° C to +85° C (EXTENDED)	D E 2864 D M 2864	H - 250 /B H - 250 /B	250 - 250 ns 300 - 300 ns 350 - 350 ns	/B - MIL 883 CLASS B SCREENED

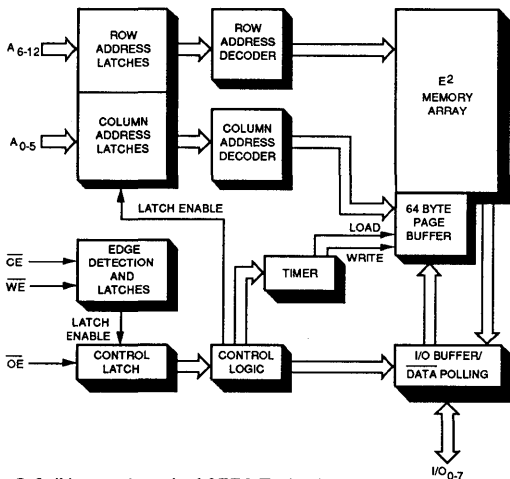
64K Electrically Erasable PROM

October 1989

Features

- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55°C to +125°C Operation (Military)
 - -40°C to +85°C Operation (Extended)
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 60 mA Active
 - 250 µA Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 us Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **200 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**

Block Diagram

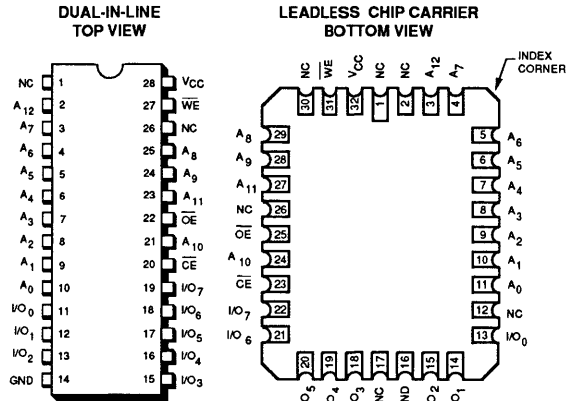


Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Description

SEEQ's E/M28C64 is a CMOS 5V only, 8K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in both a 28 pin Cerdip package as well as a Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC). The E/M28C64 is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte and, is typically 1,000,000 cycles per byte. The extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and it's innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability, in all applications, is higher because of the low failure rate of the Q Cell.

Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES—ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)
NC	NO CONNECTION

The E/M28C64 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches free the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The E/M28C64's write cycle time is 10 ms. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling feature of the E/M28C64 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 200 ns. Data retention is specified for 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A Write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for $\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$, and $\overline{\text{WE}}$ will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of aforementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection

Mode	$\overline{\text{CE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z/D _{OUT}
Chip Erase	V _{IL}	V _H	V _{IL}	X

X: Any TTL level
V_H: High Voltage

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the address of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable ($\overline{\text{OE}}$) to a TTL low. During read, the address, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$, and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable ($\overline{\text{WE}}$) pin of a selected ($\overline{\text{CE}}$ low) device. This combined with Output Enable ($\overline{\text{OE}}$) being high, initiates a write cycle. During write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$, whichever occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{wp} time. Data is

latched on the rising edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$ whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the E/M28C64 is designed such that either the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and $\overline{\text{OE}}$ setup and hold are with respect to the later of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$; data setup and hold is with respect to the earlier of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$.

To simplify the following discussion, the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the page. The part latches row addresses, A6-A12, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal and are ignored after that until the end of the write cycle. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write initiated. These addresses and the $\overline{\text{OE}}$ state (high) are latched on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$, allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high $\overline{\text{WE}}$ transition, the E/M28C64 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated within t_{BLC} after the last $\overline{\text{WE}}$ low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time which takes a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can be read to determine the end of write cycle ($\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling).

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the

E/M28C64 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will not start the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling

The E/M28C64 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual endpoint of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C64 is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the E/M28C64 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly.

A \overline{DATA} polling read can occur immediately after a byte is loaded into a page, prior to the initiation of the internal write

cycle. \overline{DATA} polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones complement of the most recent data byte loaded into the page. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{cc} is less than V_{wl} .
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{cc} supply is between V_{wl} and V_{cc} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature
 Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs
 with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V
 Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at
 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs
 with respect to ground -1.0 V

Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at
 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs
 with respect to ground + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M28C64	E28C64
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C
V _{CC} Power Supply	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max.; Max read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = ANY TTL LEVEL
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		250	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.

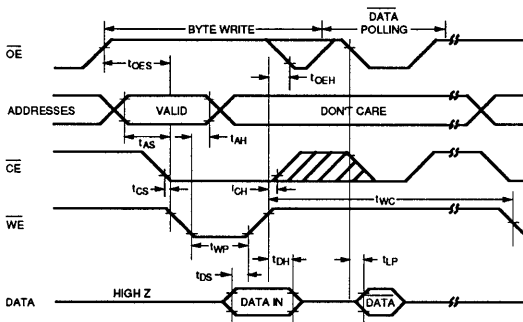
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

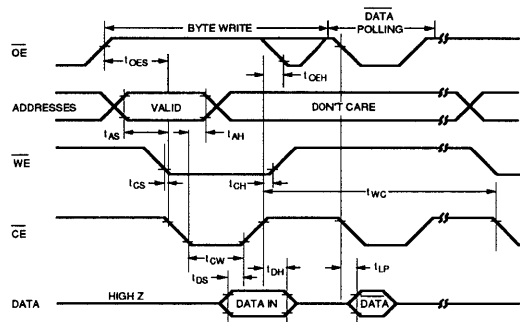
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		E/M28C64-200		E/M28C64-250		E/M28C64-300		E/M28C64-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (see note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	us
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		200		200		200		200	ns

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



NOTES:

- 1 Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
- 2 \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
- 3 t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0\text{V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

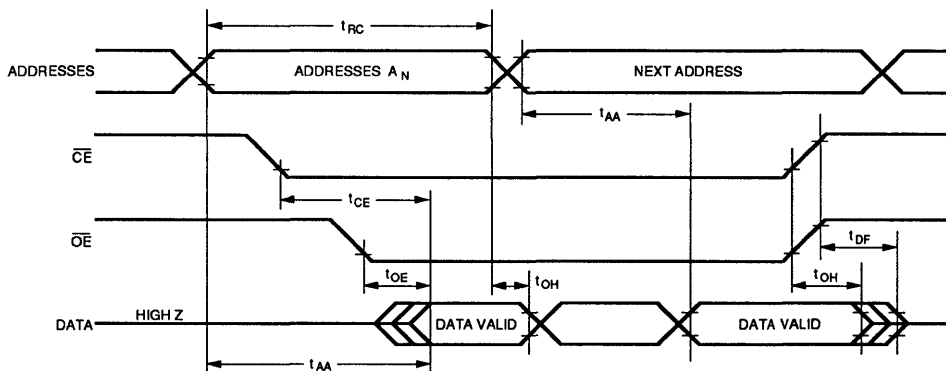
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		E/M28C64-200		E/M28C64-250		E/M28C64-300		E/M28C64-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		80		90		90		90	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output not being driven	0	60	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

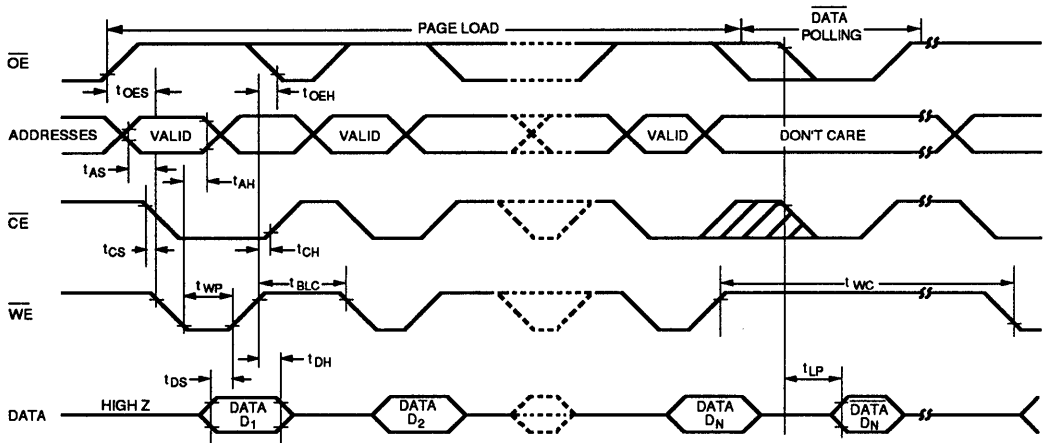
Read/Data Polling Cycle Time



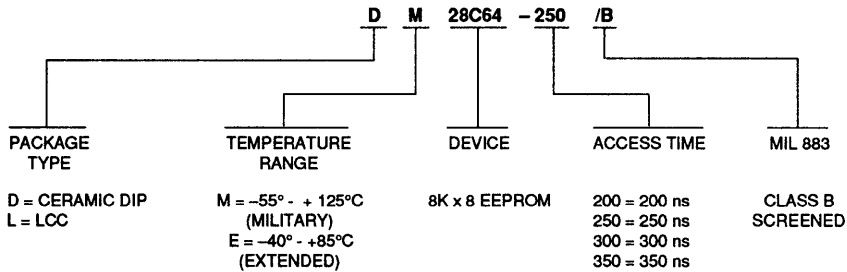
NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information

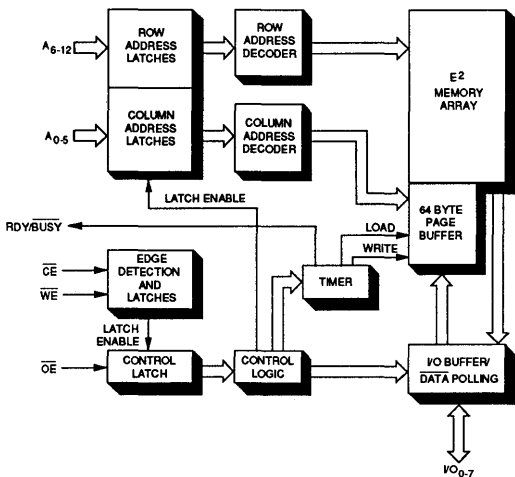


MILITARY

Features

- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55° C to + 125° C Operation (Military)
 - -40° C to + 85° C Operation (Extended)
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 60 mA Active
 - 250 μ A Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 μ s Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
 - RDY/BUS \bar{Y} Pin
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **250 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**

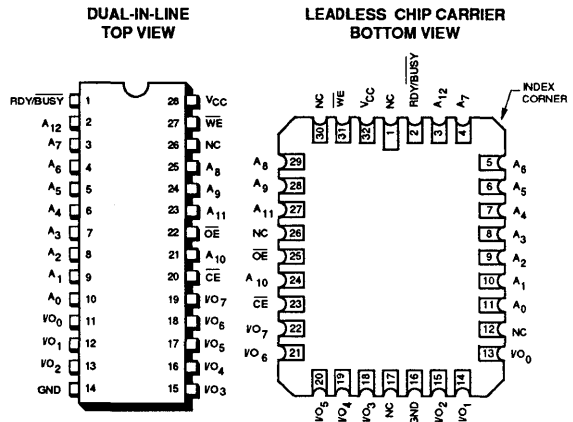
Block Diagram



Description

SEEQ's E/M28C65 is a CMOS 5V only, 8K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in a 28 pin Cerdip package a Plastic Leadless Chip Carrier (PLCC) as well as a Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC). The E/M28C65 is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte and is typically 1,000,000 cycles per byte. The extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxyntride EEPROM process and it's innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability, in all applications, is higher

Pin Configuration



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES — COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₂	ADDRESSES ROW
$\bar{C}E$	CHIP ENABLE
$\bar{O}E$	OUTPUT ENABLE
$\bar{W}E$	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)
RDY/BUS \bar{Y}	DEVICE READY/BUS \bar{Y}
NC	NO CONNECTION

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

because of the low failure rate of the Q Cell.

The E/M28C65 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches free the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The E/M28C65's write cycle time is 10 ms. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The \overline{DATA} polling feature of the E/M28C65 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 200 ns. Data retention is specified for 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of aforementioned three input

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O	RDY/BUSY ⁽¹⁾
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}	HIGH Z
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z	HIGH Z
Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}	V _{OL}
Write Inhibit	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z/D _{OUT}	HIGH Z
Chip Erase	V _{IL}	V _H	V _{IL}	X	HIGH Z

X: Any TTL level
 V_H : High Voltage

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the address of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the address, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with Output Enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During write

cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the E/M28C65 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} setup and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data setup and hold is respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the page. The part latches row addresses, A6-A12, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal and are ignored after that until the end of the write cycle. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write initiated. These addresses and the \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{WP} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the E/M28C65 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated within t_{BLC} after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time which takes a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can be read to determine the end of write cycle (\overline{DATA} polling).

NOTES:

1. RDY/BUSY Pin 1 (Pin 2 on PLCC) has an open drain output and requires an external 3K resistor to V_{CC}. The value of the resistor is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/BUSY pins.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the E/M28C65 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will not start the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling

The E/M28C65 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end-point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the E/M28C65 is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the E/M28C65 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly.

A \overline{DATA} polling read can occur immediately after a byte is loaded into a page, prior to the initiation of the internal write cycle. \overline{DATA} polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones-complement of the most recent data byte loaded into the page. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read.

RDY/ \overline{BUSY} Pin

E/M28C65 provides write cycle status on this pin. RDY/ \overline{BUSY} output goes to a TTL low immediately after the falling edge of \overline{WE} . RDY/ \overline{BUSY} will remain low during the byte load or page load cycle and continues to remain at a TTL low while the write cycle is in progress. An internal timer times out the required write cycle time and at the end of this time, the device signals RDY/ \overline{BUSY} pin to a TTL high. This pin can be polled for write cycle status or used to initiate a rising edge triggered interrupt indicating write cycle completion. The RDY/ \overline{BUSY} pin is an open drain output and a

typical 3 K pull-up resistor to V_{CC} is required. The pull-up value is dependent on the number of OR-tied RDY/ \overline{BUSY} pins. If RDY/ \overline{BUSY} is not used, it can be left unconnected.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{WI} .
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings*

Temperature

Storage	-65°C to +150°C
Under Bias	-65°C to +135°C
D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground	+6.0 V to -0.5 V
Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground	-1.0 V
Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs with respect to ground	+7.0 V

*COMMENT: 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M28C65	E28C65
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$	(Ambient) -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
V_{CC} Power Supply	$5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$	$5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \overline{\text{OE}} = V_{\text{IL}}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V_{CC} Max; Max read or write cycle time
I_{SB1}	Standby V_{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{IH}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}} = V_{\text{IL}}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = ANY TTL LEVEL
I_{SB2}	Standby V_{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		250	μA	$\overline{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{CC}} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V_{IL} to V_{IH} All I/O Open
$I_{\text{IL}}^{[2]}$	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	$V_{\text{IN}} = V_{\text{CC}}$ Max.
I_{OL}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{CC}}$ Max.
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	$I_{\text{OL}} = 2.1\text{ mA}$
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{\text{OH}} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{WI}}^{[1]}$	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0 \text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

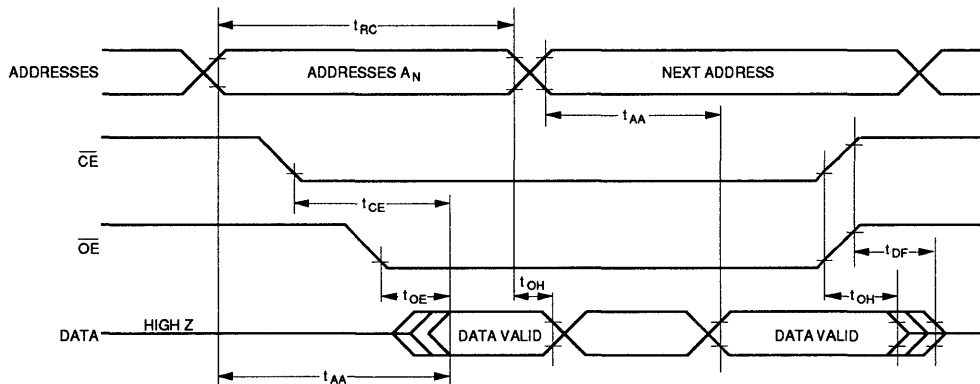
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000 \text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		E/M28C65-200		E/M28C65-250		E/M28C65-300		E/M28C65-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		80		90		90		90	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output not being driven	0	60	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, which ever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read/Data Polling Cycle Time



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

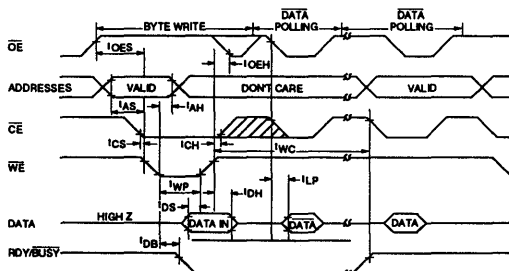
AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over the operating V_{CC} and temperature range)

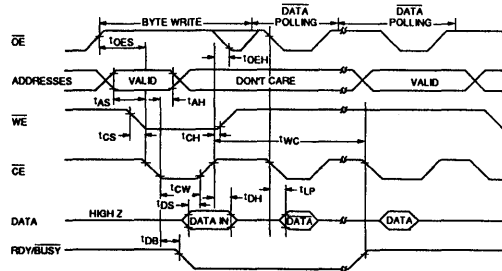
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		E/M28C65-200		E/M28C65-250		E/M28C65-300		E/M28C65-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	10		10		10		10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	us
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		200		200		200		200	ns
t_{DB}	Time to Device Busy		100		100		100		100	ns

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



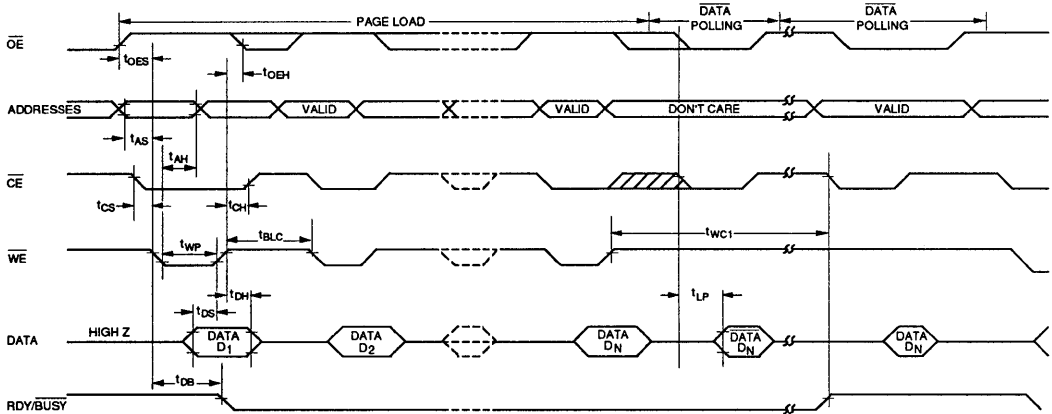
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



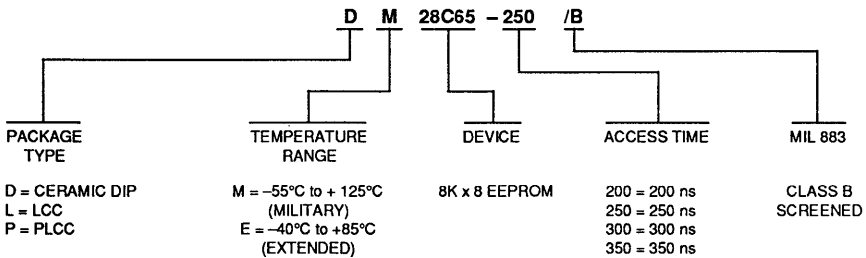
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating the internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information



Features

- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55°C to +125°C Operation (Military)
 - -40° to +85°C Operation (Extended)
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power**
 - 60 mA Active
 - 250 µA Standby
- **Page Write Mode**
 - 64 Byte Page
 - 160 us Average Byte Write Time
- **Byte Write Mode**
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - DATA Polling
- **On Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention

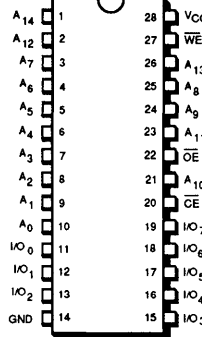
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **200 ns Maximum Access Time**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**

Description

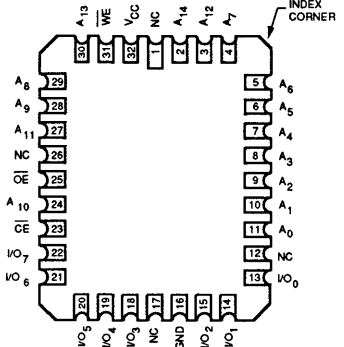
SEEQ's E/M28C256 is a CMOS 5V only, 32K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS Process and is available in a 28 pin Cerdip package a Plastic Leadless Chip Carrier (PLCC) as well as a Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC). The 28C256 is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in system reprogrammability. The en-

Pin Configuration

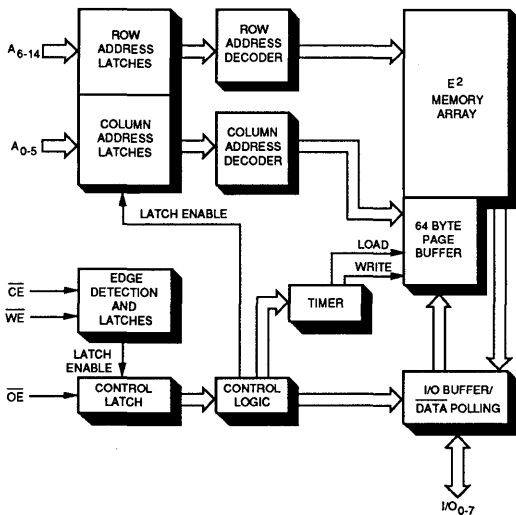
DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER
BOTTOM VIEW



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES - COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₄	ADDRESSES - ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)

duration, the number of times a byte can be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte and, is typically 1,000,000 cycles per byte. The extraordinary high endurance was accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability, in all applications, is higher because of the low failure rate of the Q Cell.

The 28C256 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches free the microprocessor for other tasks while the part is busy writing. The 28C256's write cycle time is 10 ms maximum. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The \overline{DATA} polling feature of the 28C256 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 200 ns. Data retention is greater than 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the chip erase mode, only TTL inputs are required. A write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of a forementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_H	V_{IL}	X

X: Any TTL level

V_H : High Voltage

Reads

A read is typically accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing Output Enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and input data latches are transparent.

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the address must be valid and a TTL low applied to the Write Enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with Output Enable (\overline{OE}) being high initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{wp} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} whichever occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

The 28C256 can write both bytes and blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C256 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data setup and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the write cycle control pin throughout the rest of this data sheet. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC Characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be randomly loaded into the device. The part latches row addresses, A6-A14, during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal and are ignored after that until the end of t_{wc} . This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to select different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses and the \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28C256 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal if another write is

initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated within t_{BLC} after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time which takes a maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional write attempts. The part can now be read to determine the end of write cycle (\overline{DATA} Polling).

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C256 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable-controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will inhibit the page load timer. When \overline{WE} returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

\overline{DATA} Polling

The 28C256 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end-point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C256 is still writing, the device will present

the ones-complement of the last byte written. When the 28C256 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly. A \overline{DATA} polling read should not be done until a minimum of t_{LP} microseconds after the last byte is written. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{LP} specification has been met.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions.

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{WI} V.
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} V and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs

with respect to ground +6.0 V to -0.5 V

Undershoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at

50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs

with respect to ground -1.0 V

Overshoot pulse of less than 10 ns (measured at 50% point) applied to all inputs or outputs

with respect to ground + 7.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M28C256	E28C256
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C
V _{CC} Power Supply	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max. Min. read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH}
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		250	μA	$\overline{OE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL} ^[3]	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{WI} ^[1]	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0V$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

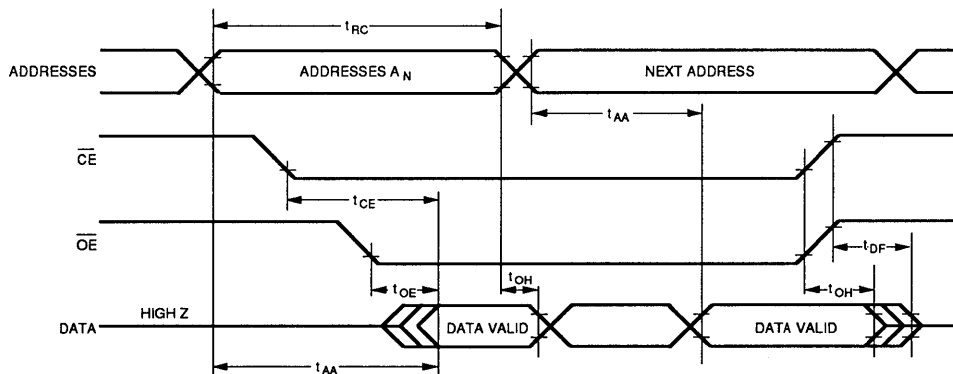
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000 \text{ V}$	M_{IL} -STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		E/M28C256-200		E/M28C256-250		E/M28C256-300		E/M28C256-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		80		90		90		90	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output in Hi-Z	0	60	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

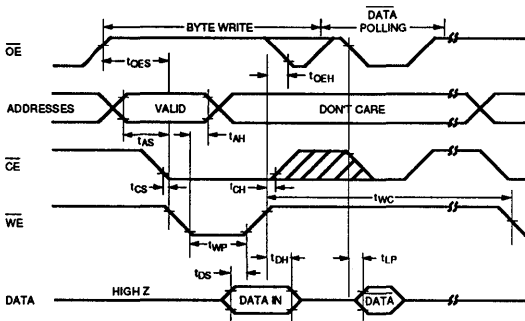
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

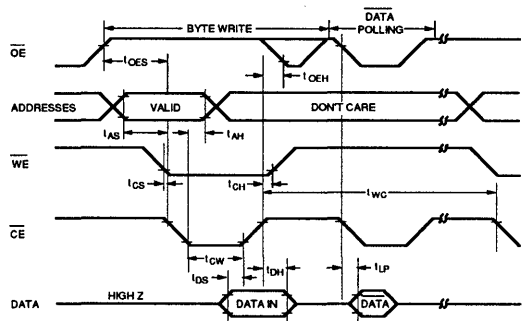
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units
		E/M28C256-200		E/M28C256-250		E/M28C256-300		E/M28C256-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	20		20		20		20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	20		20		20		20		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	20		20		20		20		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	150		150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		650		650		650		650	μ s

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



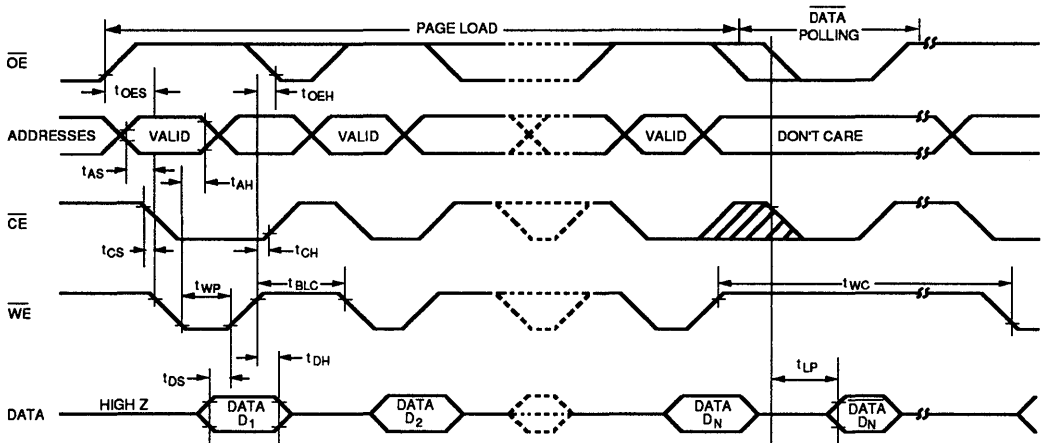
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



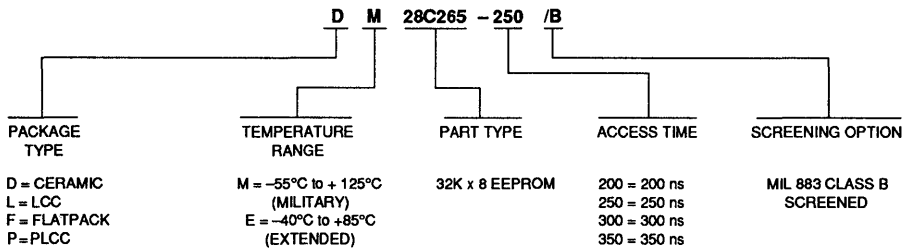
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information

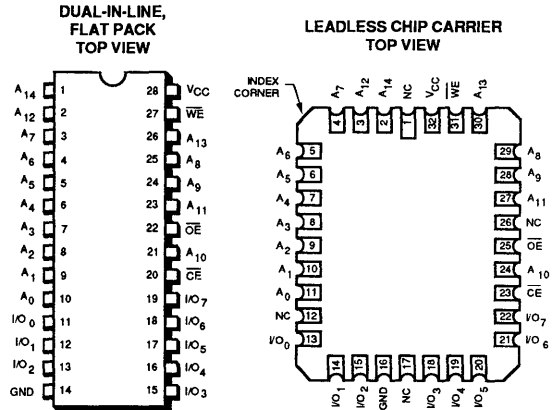


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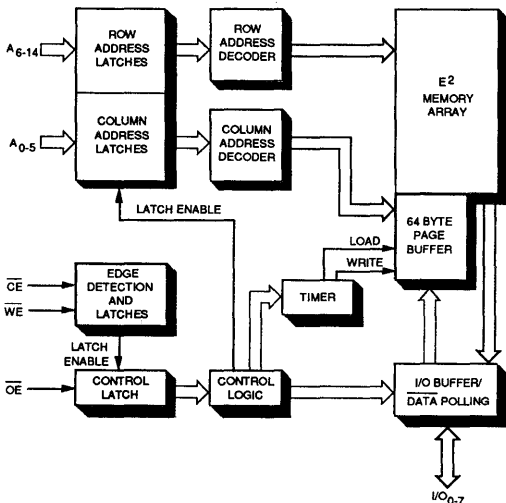
FEATURES

- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55° C to +125° C Operation (Military)
 - -40° C to +85° C Operation (Extended)
- **High Speed**
 - 150 nsec Maximum Access Time
- **Low Power CMOS Technology**
 - 80 mA Active Current
 - 300 µA Standby Current
- **Fast Write Cycle Times**
 - 64 Byte Page Write Operation
 - 5 ms Typical Byte/Page Write Time
 - 80 µsec Average Byte Write Time
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase before Write
- **End of Write Detection**
 - DATA Polling
 - Toggle Bit
- **Software Accessible Control Register**
 - Disable Software Protection Mode
 - Chip Erase
 - Disable Automatic Erase before Write
- **Data Protection**
 - Hardware: Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry
 - JEDEC Approved Software Write Protection
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **5V +/- 10% Power Supply**
- **CMOS & TTL Compatible I/O**
- **Packages**
 - 28 Pin DIP, 32 Pad LCC, 28 Lead Flatpack & 28 Pin PGA

Pin Configuration



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES - COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₄	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)

E/M28C256A

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

DESCRIPTION

The SEEQ 28C256A is a high performance 5V only, 32Kx8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.0 micron CMOS process and is available in 28 pin Cerdip, 32 pad Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC), 28 Lead Ceramic Flatpack, and 28 pin PAG. The 28C256A is ideal for high speed applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility, and in-system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times which a byte may be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte minimum.

The 150 ns maximum access time meets or exceeds the requirements of most of today's high performance microprocessors. To allow the system designer maximum flexibility, the following features have been added to the device. The 28C256A has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the high speed input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. The 28C256A's write cycle time is 5 msec typical. An automatic erase is performed before each write. The DATA Polling/Toggle Bit feature can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. A built-in control register allows a software controlled chip erase as well as the ability to disable the autoerase feature. This permits the user to effectively shorten the write time by half. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 150 nsec. All inputs are CMOS/TTL for both write and read modes. Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

DEVICE OPERATION

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the hardware chip erase mode, only CMOS/TTL inputs are required. A write cycle can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} ,

Table 1 Mode Selection

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X V_{IL}	V_{IL} V_{IL}	X V_{IL}	High Z/ D_{OUT} No Operation (High Z)
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_H	V_{IL}	X

X: Any CMOS/TTL level
 V_H : $12V \pm 10\%$

\overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the aforementioned three input lines.

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a CMOS/TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a CMOS/TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable, \overline{OE} , to a CMOS/TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, addresses must be valid and a CMOS/TTL low is applied to the write enable, \overline{WE} , pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with the output enable, \overline{OE} , being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a CMOS/TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written. Automatic erase before write can be disabled to shorten the write cycle time.

The 28C256A can write both bytes or blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C256A is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data set up and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the control pin throughout the rest of this document.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be loaded randomly into the 28C256A. Addresses A6-A14 select the page address and must remain the same throughout the page load cycle. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal (assuming \overline{WE} controlled write cycle).

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to write into different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses along with \overline{OE}

state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28C256A latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BLC}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time, which takes a maximum of t_{wc} the device ignores any additional load attempts. The part can now be read to determine the end of write cycle (DATA Polling/ Toggle Bit). A 80 μ s average byte write time can be achieved if the page is fully utilized. The write time can be further optimized to 40 μ s average by disabling automatic erase before write.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded within the page load cycle time (t_{BLCmax}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C256A permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable controlled cycle and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will prevent the page load cycle timer from beginning. In a \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling I/O7 DATA Polling

The 28C256A has a maximum write cycle time of t_{wc} . However, a write will typically be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. DATA polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C256A is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of data bit I/O7. When the 28C256A has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly. A DATA polling read should not be initiated until a minimum of t_{LP} nanoseconds after the last byte is written. DATA polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones-complement of the most recent data bit I/O7 loaded into the page. Timing for a DATA polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{LP} specification has been met.

I/O6 Toggle Bit Polling

In addition to the polling method described above, the 28C256A provides I/O6 Toggle Bit to determine the end of the internal write cycle. While the internal write cycle is in progress, I/O6 toggles from 1 to 0 and 0 to 1 on sequential polling reads. When the internal write cycle is complete the toggling stops and the 28C256A is ready for additional read or write operations. This feature is particularly useful when writing to multiple devices simultaneously.

Hardware Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This can be achieved by clearing one byte at a time, however, this would require a clock cycle for each byte or page clear. The high voltage chip erase function completes this task with a single clock cycle, thus reducing the total erase time considerably. Please refer to the Hardware Chip Erase waveforms for timing specifics.

Write Data Protection

Hardware Feature

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during V_{cc} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

- 1) V_{cc} is less than V_{wr}
- 2) A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{cc} supply is between V_{wi} and V_{cc} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection Table.

Software Write Protect (SWP)

The 28C256A has the ability to enable and disable write operations under software control by accessing an internal control register. Software control of write operations can reduce the probability of inadvertent writes resulting from power up, power down, or momentary power disturbances. The 28C256A is shipped with the software write protect mode deactivated (default power-up mode) to provide compatibility with parts not having this mode. The software write protection mode is set by performing a page write operation (using page mode write timing) using specific addresses and data.

Set Software Write Protect

A three step write sequence shown below in TABLE 2 is used to set the protect mode. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLC}) will abort the set protection mode (see note). Reads attempted during the access sequence will

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be assumed to be a $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read and result in the device presenting a ones complement of the last data bit I/O7 written.

Protected Write Operation

Once the software protect mode is set, the software algorithm shown in TABLE 3 must be used for every byte write or page write cycle. The write operation uses the same three sequential steps shown in TABLE 2 to unlock the write protection for each byte/page write. The first three bytes unlock write protection while the fourth and successive bytes if any are written into the device.

Only single byte or page loads can be performed. After completion of internal write cycle, the device returns to the protected mode. The access sequence shown in TABLE 3 must be repeated to write an additional byte or page.

Disable Software Write Protection

The software protection can be disabled by following the six step sequence shown in TABLE 4. The device will be reconfigured to hardware protect mode only after this sequence. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLC}) will abort the reset protection mode. Reads attempted during the access sequence will be assumed to be $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read.

SOFTWARE CONTROLLED SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

Chip erase and disable autoerase functions are accessed using the six step sequence shown in TABLES 5 & 6. The six step access sequence need not be followed by a non-

volatile write cycle. The features are available for use both in the protected and unprotected (standard) modes. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLC}) will abort the access sequence and undesired writes could occur if the part is not software protected. Reads attempted during the access sequence will be assumed to be $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read.

Software Chip Erase

5 V only software chip erase is performed by executing the six step access sequence shown in TABLE 5. Control data word 10 hex should be written to the secondary control register. $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling can be done during chip erase to determine the completion of chip erase. The six step write need not be followed by a byte or page data load. At the end of the six step access sequence, the device begins and completes chip erase internally. Chip erase command can only be issued with the autoerase before write function enabled.

Disable Autoerase

This command disables the automatic erase before write cycle and is used typically after a chip erase operation to reduce the programming time of the device. The six step write sequence shown in TABLE 6 is used to perform the operation. Control data word 40 hex should be written to the secondary control register on the sixth step. At the end of the six step sequence autoerase before write is disabled for the current byte or page write sequence. At end of the internal byte or page write cycle automatic erase before write is re-enabled. Autoerase before write is always enabled on power-up/reset (default).

TABLE 2 Set Software Write Protect Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	A0 Hex	Dummy write. SWP state activated.
4-67	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or Page write.

NOTE: SWP protected state will be activated at the end of write even if a byte or page data load is NOT attempted after the three step access sequence. In such a case, after the three step access sequence AND t_{BLC} timeout, SWP bit is set by performing a non-volatile write cycle. The SWP non-volatile bit is set for protected mode operation during the first access sequence to the part. Once the SWP non-volatile bit is set, subsequent writes require the 3 step sequence to enable byte or page writes. Undesired writes could occur as a result of first access sequence violation while attempting to set SWP.

TABLE 3 Protected Mode Write Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	A0 Hex	Dummy write. Enable byte/page writes.
4-67	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or page write.

TABLE 4 Disable Protected Mode Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	20 Hex	SWP state deactivated.
7-70	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or Page Write.

NOTE: The SWP protected mode will be reset at the end of the write even if the six step access sequence is not followed by a byte or page data load. An internal non-volatile write cycle is performed to reset SWP bit after the six step access sequence AND t_{BLC} timeout.

TABLE 5 Chip Erase Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write register.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	10 Hex	Chip Erase

TABLE 6 Disable Autoerase Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write register.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	40 Hex	Disable Autoerase
7-70	Write	Address	Data	Load Page

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Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs
with respect to ground +7.0 V to -3.0 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M28C256A	E28C256A
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C
V _{CC} Power Supply	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max. Min. read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH}
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		300	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL} ^[3]	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-1.0	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	V _{CC} + 1.5	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	I _{OL} = 8 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -4 mA
V _{WI}	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect it.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.

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Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max .	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0V$

A.C. Test Conditions^[2]

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.0 V to 3.0 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level: 1.5 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

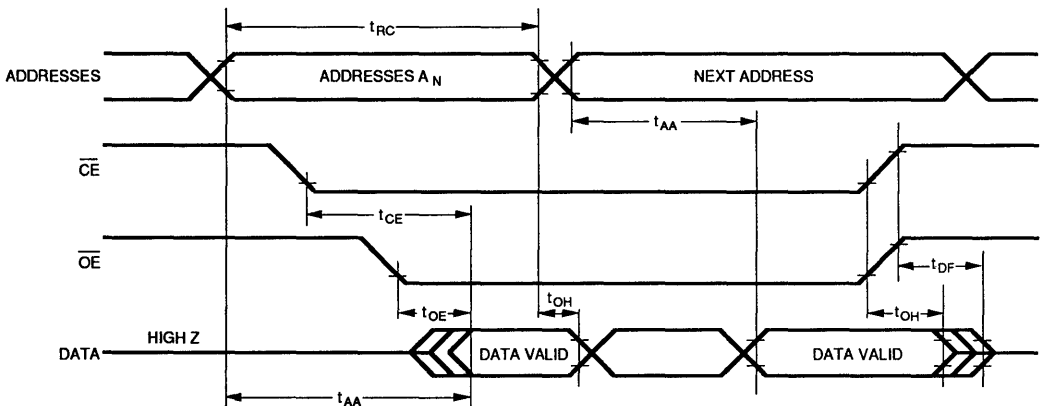
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[1]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$.	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		E/M28C256A-150		E/M28C256A-200		E/M28C256A-250			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	150		200		250		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		150		200		250	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		150		200		250	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		55		55		55	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output in Hi-Z	0	55	0	55	0	55	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect it.
2. For MIL-STD-833 class B compliant product, all timing levels will be as defined in MIL-STD-883 method 5004.

MILITARY

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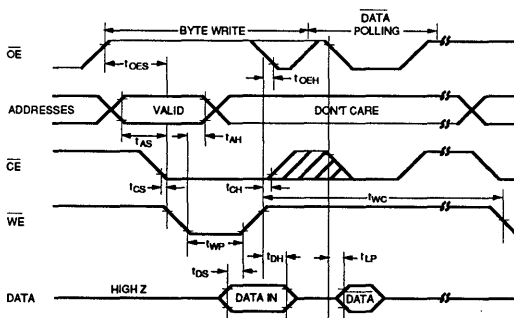
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

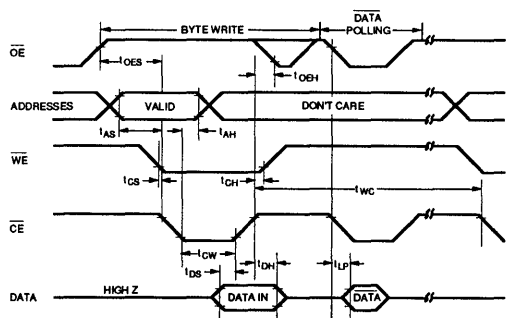
Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		E/M28C256A-150		E/M28C256A-200		E/M28C256A-250		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	50		50		50		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	50		50		50		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	50		50		50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	40		40		40		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling Output		150		200		200	ns

Byte Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



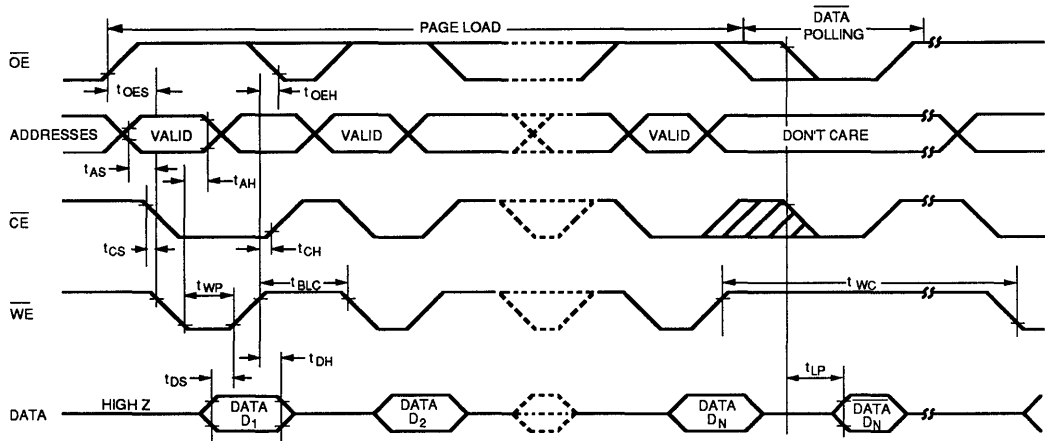
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



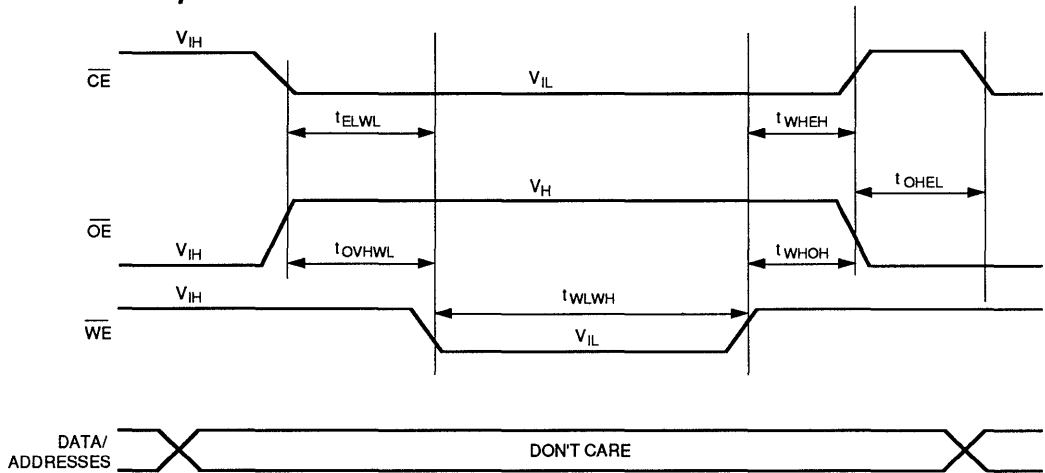
NOTES:

- Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
- \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 10 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
- t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing / \overline{WE} Controlled



Hardware Chip Erase



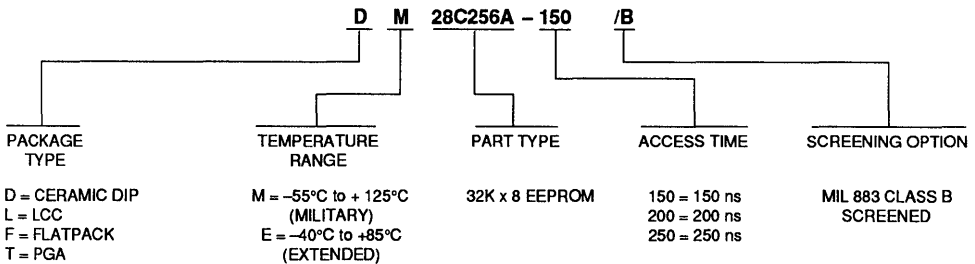
MILITARY

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Hardware Chip Erase

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
t_{ELWL}	Chip Enable Setup Time	5		μ s
t_{OVHEL}	Output Enable Setup Time	5		μ s
t_{WLWH}	Write Enable Pulse Width	10		ms
t_{WHEH}	Chip Enable Hold Time	5		μ s
t_{WEOH}	Output Enable Hold Time	5		μ s
t_{OHEL}	Erase Recovery Time		50	ms
V_H	High Voltage	10.8	13.2	V

Ordering Information

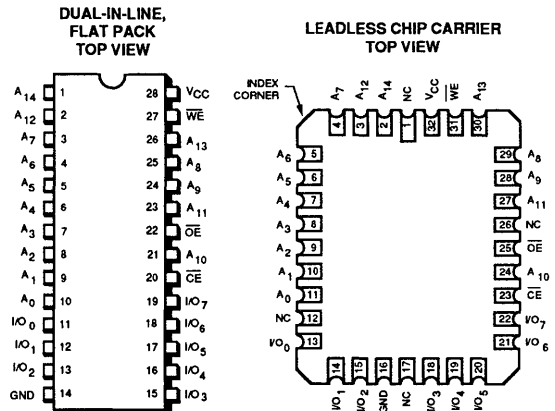


FEATURES

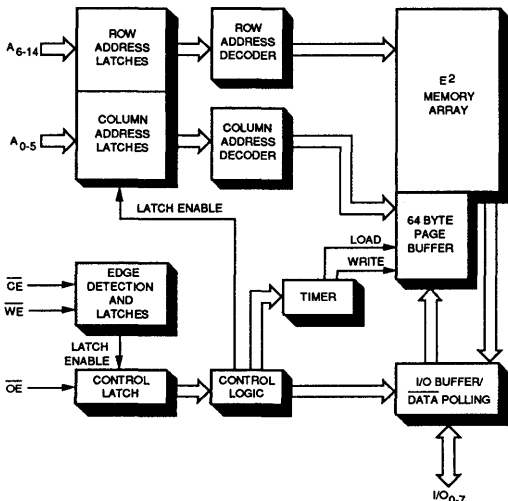
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55° C to +125° C Operation (Military)
 - -40° C to + 85° C Operation (Extended)
- **High Speed**
 - 70 nsec Maximum Access Time
- **Low Power CMOS Technology**
 - 80 mA Active Current
 - 300 µA Standby Current
- **Fast Write Cycle Times**
 - 64 Byte Page Write Operation
 - 5 ms Typical Byte/Page Write Time
 - 80 µsec Average Byte Write Time
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase before Write
- **End of Write Detection**
 - DATA Polling
 - Toggle Bit
- **Software Accessible Control Register**
 - Disable Software Protection Mode
 - Chip Erase
 - Disable Automatic Erase before Write
- **Data Protection**
 - Hardware: Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry
 - JEDEC Approved Software Write Protection

- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **5V +/- 10% Power Supply**
- **CMOS & TTL Compatible I/O**
- **Packages**
 - 28 Pin DIP, 32 Pad LCC, 28 Lead Flatpack, & 28 Pin PGA

Pin Configuration



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES - COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₄	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)

E/M28HC256

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

DESCRIPTION

The SEEQ 28HC256 is a high performance 5V only, 32Kx8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.0 micron CMOS process and is available in 28 pin Cerdip, 32 pad Leadless Chip Carrier (LCC), 28 Lead Ceramic Flatpack, and 28 pin PGA. The 28HC256 is ideal for high speed applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility, and in-system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times which a byte may be written, is specified at 10,000 cycles per byte minimum.

The 70 ns maximum access time meets or exceeds the requirements of most of today's high performance microprocessors. To allow the system designer maximum flexibility, the following features have been added to the device. The 28HC256 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the high speed input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. The 28HC256's write cycle time is 5 msec typical. An automatic erase is performed before each write. The DATA Polling/Toggle Bit feature can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. A built-in control register allows a software controlled chip erase as well as the ability to disable the autoerase feature. This permits the user to effectively shorten the write time by half. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 70 nsec. All inputs are CMOS/TTL for both write and read modes. Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

DEVICE OPERATION

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the hardware chip erase mode, only CMOS/TTL inputs are required. A write cycle can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} ,

Table 1 Mode Selection

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V _{IH}	High Z/D _{OUT}
	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z/D _{OUT}
	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	No Operation (High Z)
Chip Erase	V _{IL}	V _H	V _{IL}	X

X: Any CMOS/TTL level
V_H: 12V ± 10%

\overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the aforementioned three input lines.

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a CMOS/TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a CMOS/TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable, \overline{OE} , to a CMOS/TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, addresses must be valid and a CMOS/TTL low is applied to the write enable, \overline{WE} , pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with the output enable, \overline{OE} , being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a CMOS/TTL low only for the specified t_{wp} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred first. An automatic erase is performed before data is written. Automatic erase before write can be disabled to shorten the write cycle time.

The 28HC256 can write both bytes or blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28HC256 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data set up and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the control pin throughout the rest of this document.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be loaded randomly into the 28HC256. Addresses A6-A14 select the page address and must remain the same throughout the page load cycle. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal (assuming \overline{WE} controlled write cycle).

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to write into different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses along with \overline{OE}

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PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28HC256 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BLC}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time, which takes a maximum of t_{wc} the device ignores any additional load attempts. The part can now be read to determine the end of write cycle (\overline{DATA} Polling/ Toggle Bit). A 80 μ s average byte write time can be achieved if the page is fully utilized. The write time can be further optimized to 40 μ s average by disabling automatic erase before write.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded within the page load cycle time ($t_{BLC,max}$). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28HC256 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable controlled cycle and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will prevent the page load cycle timer from beginning. In a \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

\overline{DATA} Polling

I/O7 \overline{DATA} Polling

The 28HC256 has a maximum write cycle time of t_{wc} . However, a write will typically be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28HC256 is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of data bit I/O7. When the 28HC256 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly. A \overline{DATA} polling read should not be initiated until a minimum of t_{Lp} nanoseconds after the last byte is written. \overline{DATA} polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones-complement of the most recent data bit I/O7 loaded into the page. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{Lp} specification has been met.

I/O6 Toggle Bit Polling

In addition to the polling method described above, the 28HC256 provides I/O6 Toggle Bit to determine the end of the internal write cycle. While the internal write cycle is in progress, I/O6 toggles from 1 to 0 and 0 to 1 on sequential polling reads. When the internal write cycle is complete the toggling stops and the 28HC256 is ready for additional read or write operations. This feature is particularly useful when writing to multiple devices simultaneously.

Hardware Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This can be achieved by clearing one byte at a time, however, this would require a clock cycle for each byte or page clear. The high voltage chip erase function completes this task with a single clock cycle, thus reducing the total erase time considerably. Please refer to the Hardware Chip Erase waveforms for timing specifics.

Write Data Protection

Hardware Feature

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during V_{cc} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

- 1) V_{cc} is less than V_{wr} .
- 2) A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{cc} supply is between V_{wr} and V_{cc} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection Table.

Software Write Protect (SWP)

The 28HC256 has the ability to enable and disable write operations under software control by accessing an internal control register. Software control of write operations can reduce the probability of inadvertent writes resulting from power up, power down, or momentary power disturbances. The 28HC256 is shipped with the software write protect mode deactivated (default power-up mode) to provide compatibility with parts not having this mode. The software write protection mode is set by performing a page write operation (using page mode write timing) using specific addresses and data.

Set Software Write Protect

A three step write sequence shown below in TABLE 2 is used to set the protect mode. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLC}) will abort the set protection mode (see note). Reads attempted during the access sequence will

be assumed to be a \overline{DATA} polling read and result in the device presenting a ones complement of the last data bit I/O7 written.

Protected Write Operation

Once the software protect mode is set, the software algorithm shown in TABLE 3 must be used for every byte write or page write cycle. The write operation uses the same three sequential steps shown in TABLE 2 to unlock the write protection for each byte/page write. The first three bytes unlock write protection while the fourth and successive bytes if any are written into the device.

Only single byte or page loads can be performed. After completion of internal write cycle, the device returns to the protected mode. The access sequence shown in TABLE 3 must be repeated to write an additional byte or page.

Disable Software Write Protection

The software protection can be disabled by following the six step sequence shown in TABLE 4. The device will be reconfigured to hardware protect mode only after this sequence. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLD}) will abort the reset protection mode. Reads attempted during the access sequence will be assumed to be \overline{DATA} polling read.

SOFTWARE CONTROLLED SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

Chip erase and disable autoerase functions are accessed using the six step sequence shown in TABLES 5 & 6. The six step access sequence need not be followed by a non-

volatile write cycle. The features are available for use both in the protected and unprotected (standard) modes. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLD}) will abort the access sequence and undesired writes could occur if the part is not software protected. Reads attempted during the access sequence will be assumed to be \overline{DATA} polling read.

Software Chip Erase

5 V only software chip erase is performed by executing the six step access sequence shown in TABLE 5. Control data word 10 hex should be written to the secondary control register. \overline{DATA} polling can be done during chip erase to determine the completion of chip erase. The six step write need not be followed by a byte or page data load. At the end of the six step access sequence, the device begins and completes chip erase internally. Chip erase command can only be issued with the autoerase before write function enabled.

Disable Autoerase

This command disables the automatic erase before write cycle and is used typically after a chip erase operation to reduce the programming time of the device. The six step write sequence shown in TABLE 6 is used to perform the operation. Control data word 40 hex should be written to the secondary control register on the sixth step. At the end of the six step sequence autoerase before write is disabled for the current byte or page write sequence. At end of the internal byte or page write cycle automatic erase before write is re-enabled. Autoerase before write is always enabled on power-up/reset (default).

TABLE 2 Set Software Write Protect Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	A0 Hex	Dummy write. SWP state activated.
4-67	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or Page write.

NOTE: SWP protected state will be activated at the end of write even if a byte or page data load is NOT attempted after the three step access sequence. In such a case, after the three step access sequence AND t_{BLD} timeout, SWP bit is set by performing a non-volatile write cycle. The SWP non-volatile bit is set for protected mode operation during the first access sequence to the part. Once the SWP non-volatile bit is set, subsequent writes require the 3 step sequence to enable byte or page writes. Undesired writes could occur as a result of first access sequence violation while attempting to set SWP.

TABLE 3 Protected Mode Write Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	A0 Hex	Dummy write. Enable byte/page writes.
4-67	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or page write.

TABLE 4 Disable Protected Mode Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	20 Hex	SWP state deactivated.
7-70	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or Page Write.

NOTE: The SWP protected mode will be reset at the end of the write even if the six step access sequence is not followed by a byte or page data load. An internal non-volatile write cycle is performed to reset SWP bit after the six step access sequence AND t_{BLC} timeout.

TABLE 5 Chip Erase Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write register.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	10 Hex	Chip Erase

TABLE 6 Disable Autoerase Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write register.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	40 Hex	Disable Autoerase
7-70	Write	Address	Data	Load Page

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Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs with respect to ground +7.0 V to -3.0 V

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M28HC256	E28HC256
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C
V _{cc} Power Supply	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{cc} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{cc}	Active V _{cc} Current		80	mA	$\overline{OE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O open; Other Inputs = V _{cc} Max. Min. read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{cc} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH}
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{cc} Current (CMOS Inputs)		300	μA	$\overline{OE} = V_{cc} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IL} to V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{cc} Max.
I _{OL} ^[3]	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{cc} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-1.0	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	V _{cc} + 1.5	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	I _{OL} = 8 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -4 mA
V _{wI}	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect it.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.

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Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0\text{V}$

A.C. Test Conditions^[2]

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.0 V to 3.0 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level: 1.5 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

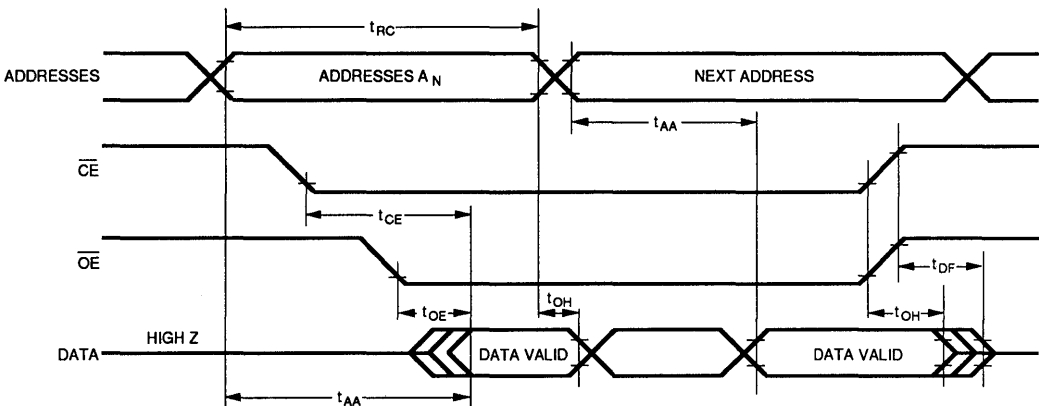
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[1]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		E/M28HC256-70		E/M28HC256-90		E/M28HC256-120			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	70		90		120		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		70		90		120	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		70		90		120	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		35		45		50	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output in Hi-Z	0	35	0	45	0	50	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect it.
2. For MIL-STD-883 class B compliant product, all timing levels will be as defined in MIL-STD-883 method 5004.

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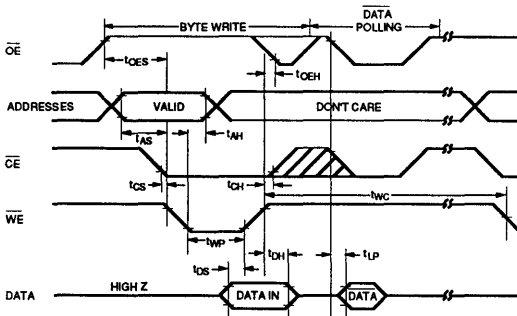
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

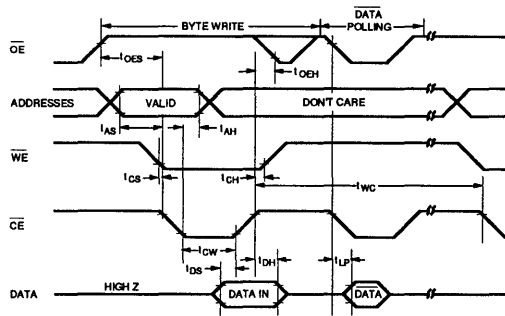
Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		E/M28HC256-70		E/M28HC256-90		E/M28HC256-120		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	50		50		50		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{CE} Pulse Width (note 2)	50		50		50		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	50		50		50		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	40		40		40		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling Output		70		90		120	ns

Byte Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



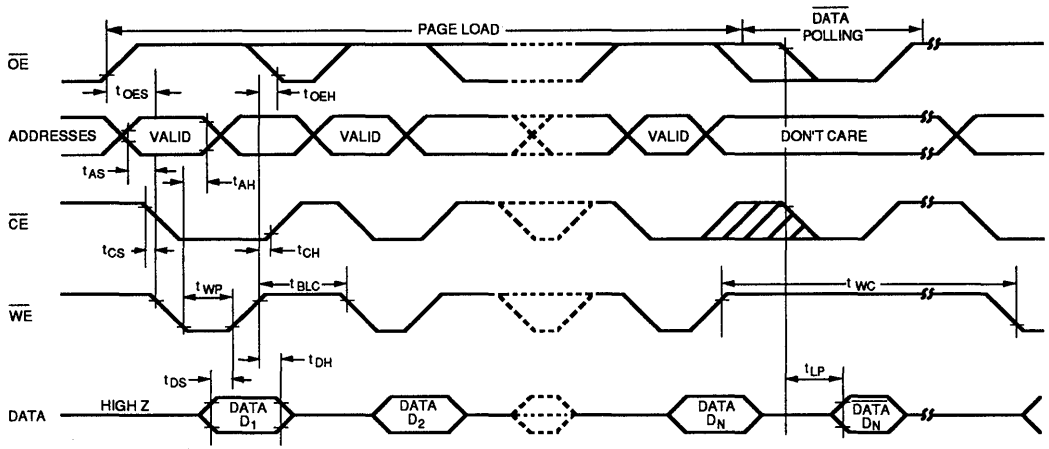
\overline{CE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



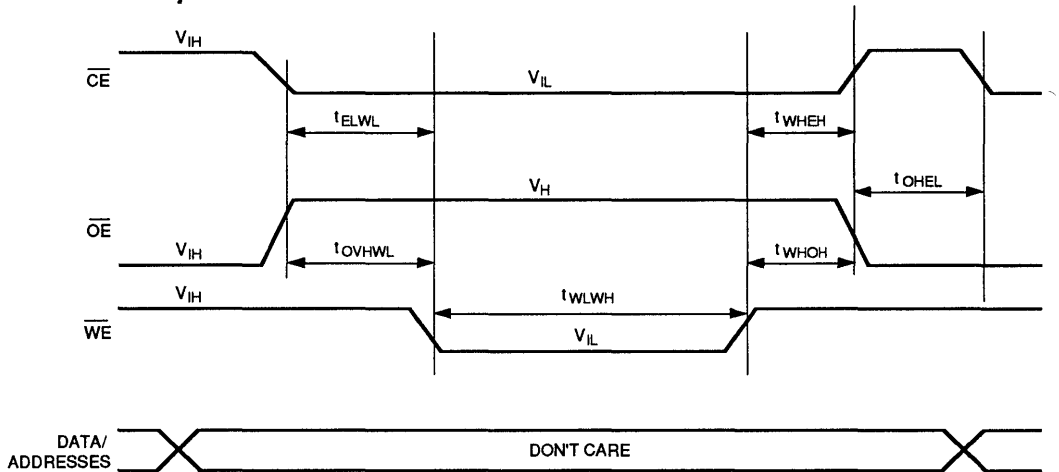
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 10 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing / \overline{WE} Controlled



Hardware Chip Erase

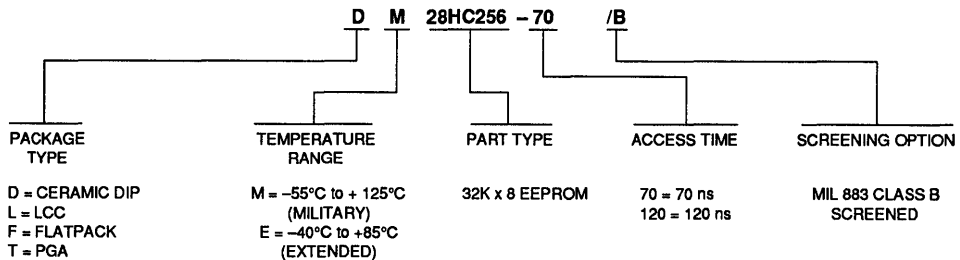


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Hardware Chip Erase

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
t_{ELWL}	Chip Enable Setup Time	5		μs
t_{OVHEL}	Output Enable Setup Time	5		μs
t_{WLWH}	Write Enable Pulse Width	10		ms
t_{WHEH}	Chip Enable Hold Time	5		μs
t_{WHOH}	Output Enable Hold Time	5		μs
t_{OHEL}	Erase Recovery Time		50	ms
V_H	High Voltage	10.8	13.2	V

Ordering Information



Features

- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55°C to +125°C Operation (Military)
 - -40°C to +85°C Operation (Extended)
- **High Speed:**
 - 45 ns Maximum Access Time
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power:**
 - 400 mW
- **10 Year Data Retention**
- **High Output Drive**
 - Sink 16 mA at 0.45 V
 - Source 4 mA at 2.4 V
- **5V ±10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **Fast Byte Write**
 - 5 ms/Byte
- **Automatic Byte Clear Before Write**
- **JEDEC Approved PROM Pinout**
- **Direct Replacement for Bipolar PROMS**
- **Slim 300 mil Packaging Available**

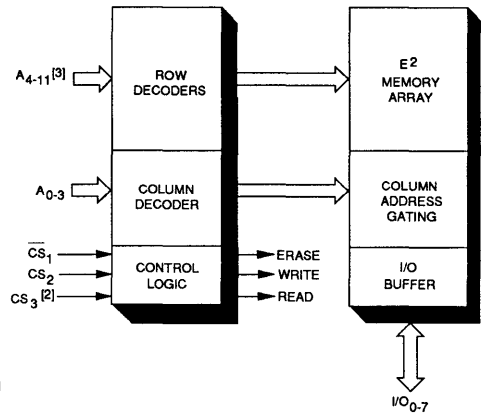
Description

SEEQ's E/M36C16/32 are high speed 2K x 8/4K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories, manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS process.

The 36C16/32 are intended as bipolar PROM replacements in high speed applications. The 45 ns maximum read access time meets the requirements of many of today's high performance processors. The endurance, the number of times the part can be erased/written, is specified to be greater than 100 cycles. The 36C16/32 are built using SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design.

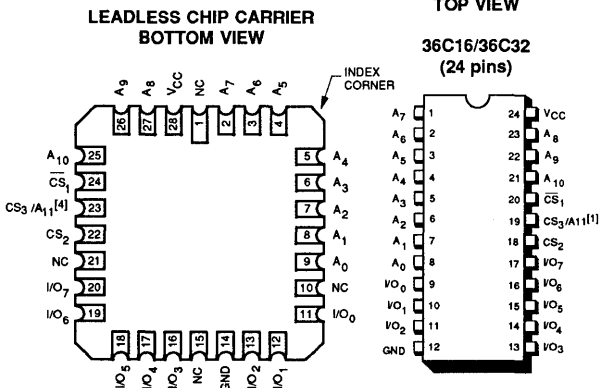
Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

Block Diagram



MILITARY

Pin Configuration



NOTES:

1. Pin 19 is A₁₁ on the 36C32.
2. CS₃ is on the 36C16 only.
3. A₄ - A₁₀ on 36C16.
4. Pin 23 is CS₃ on 36C16 and is A₁₁ on 36C32.

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₃	ADDRESSES — COLUMN
A ₄ -A ₁₁ ^[3]	ADDRESSES — ROW
CS ₁ CS ₂ CS ₃	CHIP SELECT INPUTS
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Device Operation

Operational Modes

MODE PIN	\overline{CS}_1	CS_2	$CS_3^{[2]}$	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V_{IL}	X	
	X	X	V_{IL}	
Write	$V_H^{[1]}$	V_{IL}	X	D_{IN}

X: Any TTL level

The 36C16/32 are available in 24 pin Slim 300 mil CERAMIC DIP, and 28 pin LCC. Full featured EEPROM versions are also available (38C16/32) in 24/28 pin DIP and 32 pin surface mount packages.

Read

A read is started by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, the chip select inputs should be brought to the proper levels in order to enable the outputs. (see Table above.)

Write

To write into a particular location, addresses and data must be valid, CS_2 must be TTL low and a $V_H^{[1]}$ pulse has to be applied to CS_1 for 5ms. An automatic internal byte clear is done prior to the byte write. The byte clear feature is transparent to the user.

NOTES:

1. V_H - High Voltage.
2. CS_3 applies only to the 38C16. This pin because A_{11} in the 36C32.

Absolute Maximum Range

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

All Inputs and Outputs

with Respect to Ground -3 V to +7 V D.C.
 \overline{CS}_1 with Respect to Ground -0.5 V to +14 V D.C.

**COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.*

Recommended Operating Conditions

	E36C16 E36C32	M36C16 M36C32
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read Operation)	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C	(Case) -55°C to +125°C

DC Operating Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	V _{CC} Active Current		80	mA	CS ₂ = CS ₃ = V _{IH} ; $\overline{CS}_1 = V_{IL}$; Address Inputs = 20 MHz I/O = 0mA
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current		1	µA	0.1 V > = V _{IN} < = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OUT}	Output Leakage Current		10	µA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.5	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	V _{CC} + 1.5	V	
V _H	Input High Voltage During Write/Chip Erase	10.8	13.2	V	For \overline{CS}_1 Input Only
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 16 mA, V _{CC} = V _{CC} Min.
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -4 mA, V _{CC} = V _{CC} Min.
I _{OS} ^{[1][2]}	Output Short Circuit Current	-20		mA	V _{CC} = V _{CC} Max, V _{OUT} = 0
V _{CI} ^[2]	Input Undershoot Voltage	-3		V	V _{IN} Undershoot Pulse Width < 10 ns

NOTES:

1. Only one input at a time for less than one second.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

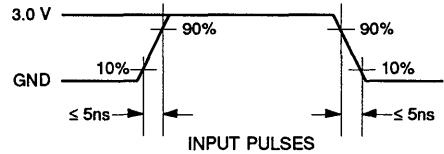
Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{I/O} = 0 \text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 10 TTL gate and total $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 5 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0 V to 3 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1.5 V
 Outputs 1.5 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$> 2000 \text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

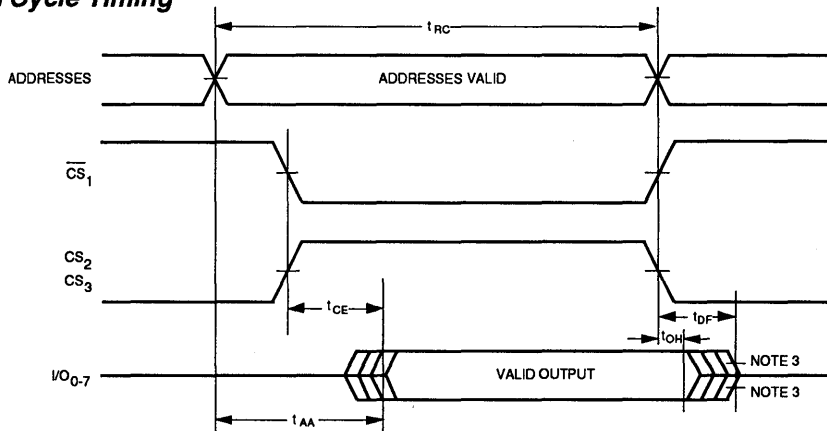


AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		E/M36C16-45 E/M36C32-45		E/M36C16-55 E/M36C32-55		E/M36C16-70 E/M36C32-70		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	45		55		70		ns
t_{CE}	Chip Select Access Time		30		35		45	ns
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		45		55		70	ns
t_{DF}	Output Enable to Output not being Driven		25		30		35	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change or Chip Select whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

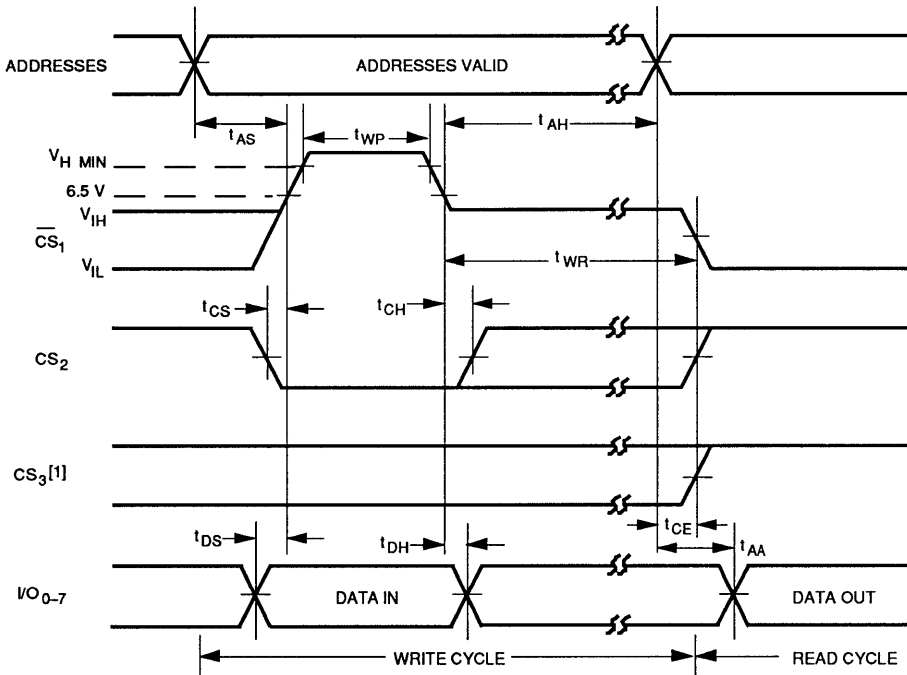
1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.
3. Transition is measured at steady state level -0.5 V or steady state low level $+0.5 \text{ V}$ on the output from the 1.5 V level on the input.

AC Characteristics Write Operation (All Speeds)

(Over V_{CC} Range, $T_A = 25^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	36C16 36C32		Units
		Min.	Max.	
t_{WP}	Write Pulse Width	5	50	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		μs
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0.5		μs
t_{CS}	CS_2 Set-up Time	0		μs
t_{CH}	CS_2 Hold Time	0		μs
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	0		μs
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery		10	μs

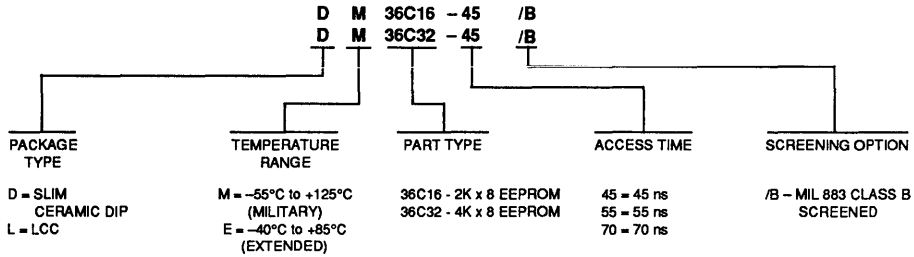
Write Cycle Timing



NOTE:

1. CS_3 is A_{11} on 36C32.

Ordering Information



The "Preliminary Data Sheet" designation on a SEEQ data sheet indicates that the product is not fully characterized. The specifications are subject to change, are based on design goals or preliminary part evaluation, and are not guaranteed. SEEQ Technology or an authorized sales representative should be consulted for current information before using this product. No responsibility is assumed by SEEQ for its use, nor for any infringements of patents and trademarks or other rights of third parties resulting from its use. SEEQ reserves the right to make changes in specifications at any time and without notice.

High Speed CMOS Electrically Erasable PROM

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

October 1989

Features

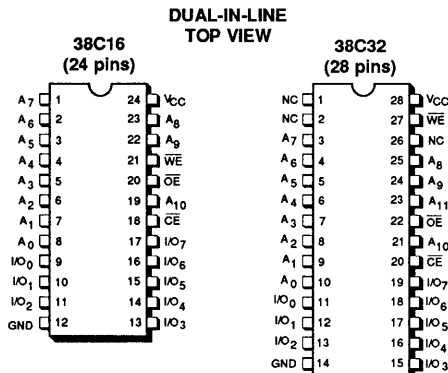
- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55°C to +125°C Operation (Military)
 - -40°C to +85°C Operation (Extended)
- **High Speed:**
 - 45 ns Maximum Access Time
- **CMOS Technology**
- **Low Power:**
 - 400 mW
- **High Endurance:**
 - 10,000 Cycles/Byte Minimum
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **On-Chip Timer and Latches**
 - Automatic Byte Erase Before Write
 - Fast Byte Write: 5 ms/Byte

- **High Speed Address/Data Latching**
- **50 ms Chip Erase**
- **5V ±10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry**
- **DATA Polling of Data Bit 7**
- **JEDEC Approved PROM Pinout**
 - 38C16: 2816A Pin Compatible
 - 38C32: 28C64 Pin Compatible

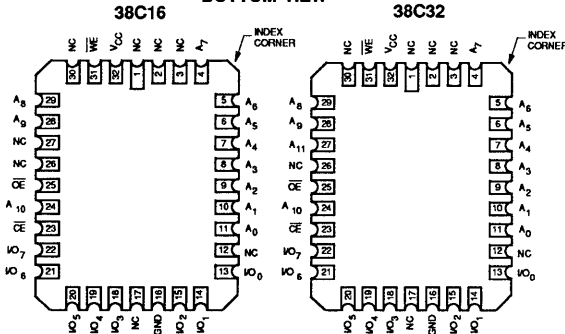
Description

SEEQ's E/M38C16/32 are high speed 2K x 8/4K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories (EEPROM), manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS process.

Pin Configuration



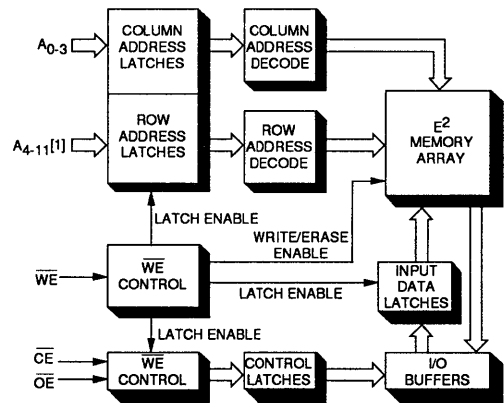
LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER BOTTOM VIEW



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₃	ADDRESSES — COLUMN
A ₄ -A ₁₁ ^[1]	ROW ADDRESSES
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE) DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Block Diagram



NOTES:

1. A₄ - A₁₀ on 38C16.
2. NC — No connect.

E/M38C16/38C32

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

The E/M38C16/32 are ideal for high speed applications which require non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times a byte may be written, is specified to be greater than 10,000 cycles per byte minimum. The high endurance is accomplished using SEEQ's proprietary oxyntride EEPROM process and its innovative Q Cell™ design. System reliability in applications where writes are frequent is increased because of the low endurance-failure rate of the Q Cell. The 45 ns maximum access time meets the requirements of many of today's high performance processors. The E/M38C16/32 have an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with the input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. DATA Polling can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. All inputs are TTL compatible for both write and read modes.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

MODE PIN	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	No Operation (High Z)
Chip Erase ⁽¹⁾	V_{IH}	V_H ⁽²⁾	V_{IH}	High Z

X: Any TTL level

Data retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

The E/M38C16 is available in 24 pin CERAMIC DIP; the E/M38C32 in 28 pin CERAMIC DIP; 32 pad LCC package versions are also available. 24 pin versions of both E/M38C16 and E/M38C32 intended for bipolar PROM replacement are also available (36C16/36C32). All parts are available in commercial as well as military temperature ranges.

Read

A read is started by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire

read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the address, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Write

To write into a particular location, addresses must be valid and a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This initiates a write cycle. During a write cycle, all inputs except for data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last). Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred first). An automatic byte erase is performed before data is written.

DATA Polling

The EEPROM has a specified t_{WC} write cycle time of 5ms. The typical device has a write cycle time faster than the t_{WC} . DATA polling is a method to indicate the completion of a timed write cycle. During the internal write cycle, the complement of the data bit 7 is presented at output 7 when a read is performed. Once the write cycle is finished, the true data is presented at the outputs. A software routine can be used to "poll", i.e. read the outputs, for true or complemented data bit 7. The polling cycle specifications are the same as for a read cycle. During data polling, the addresses are don't care.

Chip Erase

Certain applications may require all bytes to be erased simultaneously. This feature, which requires high voltage, is optional and timing specifications are available from SEEQ.

Power Up/Down Considerations

Protection against false write during V_{CC} power up/down is provided through on chip circuitry. Writing is prevented under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than V_{WI} .
2. A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in TTL logical states other than those specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

NOTES:

1. Chip erase is an optional mode.
2. V_H — High Voltage.

Q Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

E/M38C16/38C32

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Absolute Maximum Range

Temperature
 Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

All Inputs and Outputs
 with Respect to Ground -3 V to +7 V D.C.

COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	E38C16 E38C32	M38C16 M38C32
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range	(Ambient) -40°C to 85°C	(Case) -55°C to 125°C

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	V _{CC} Active Current		80	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; Address Inputs = 20 MHz I/O = 0 mA
I _{SB}	Stand by V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$; All I/O Open; All Other Inputs TTL don't care;
I _{IN}	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	0.1 V ≥ V _{IN} ≤ V _{CC} Max.
I _{OUT}	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.5	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	V _{CC} + 1.5	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA, V _{CC} = V _{CC} Min.
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA, V _{CC} Min.
V _{WI} ⁽¹⁾	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	
V _{CI} ⁽¹⁾	Input Undershoot Voltage	-3		V	V _{IN} Undershoot Pulse Width < 10 ns

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.

E/M38C16/38C32

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

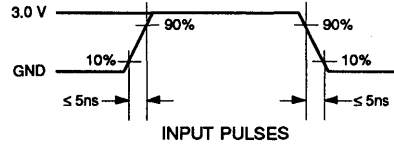
Symbol	Parameter	Max	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0 \text{ V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and total $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 5 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0 V to 3 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1.5 V
 Outputs 1.5 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$> 2000 \text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015.3

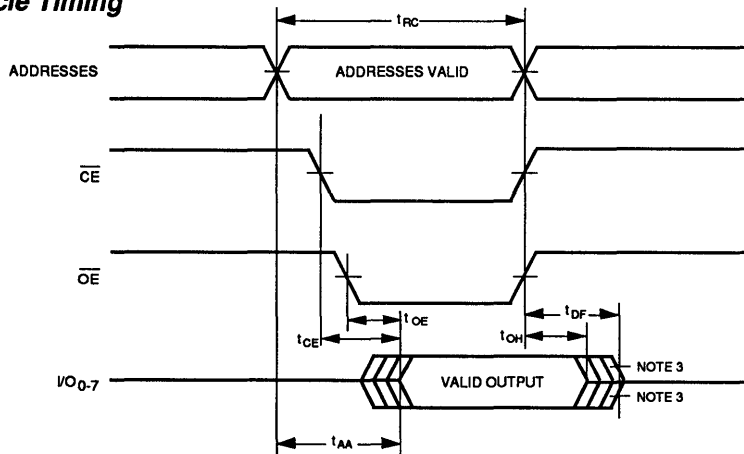


AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		E/M38C16-35 E/M38C32-35		E/M38C16-40 E/M38C32-40		E/M38C16-45 E/M38C32-45			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	45		55		70		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		30		35		45	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		45		55		70	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		25		30		40	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable to Output not being Driven		25		30		35	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, Which ever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	\overline{CE} or $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read Cycle Timing



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.
3. Timing is measured at steady state level $- 0.5 \text{ V}$ or steady state low level $+ 5.0 \text{ V}$ on the output from the 1.5 V level on the input.

E/M38C16/38C32

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

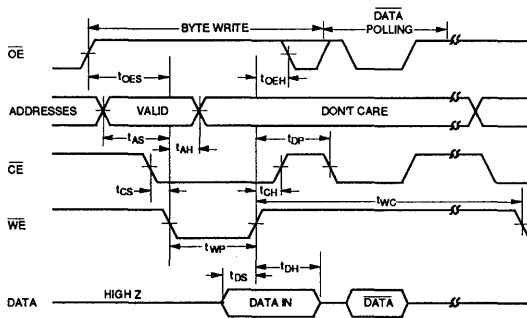
AC Characteristics Write Operation

(Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} Range, unless otherwise specified)

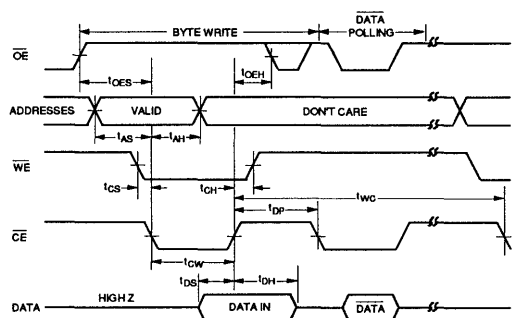
Symbol	Parameter	E/M38C16-45 E/M38C32-45		E/M38C16-55 E/M38C32-55		E/M38C16-70 E/M38C32-70		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		5		5		5	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	25		30		40		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{OE} Pulse Width	25		30		40		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	5		5		5		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{Wp}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	25		30		40		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	25		30		40		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{DP}	Time to DATA Polling from Byte Latch		45		55		70	ns

Write Cycle Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



\overline{OE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE

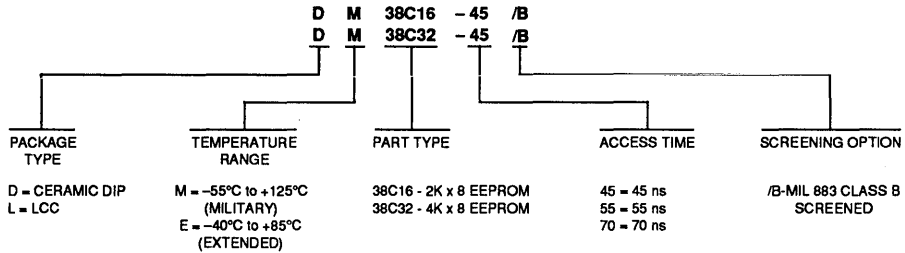


NOTES

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

E/M38C16/38C32
PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Ordering Information



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MODULES M28C010

Timer E²

1024K Electrically Erasable PROM

October 1989

Features

- **CMOS Technology**
- **Military Temperature Range**
- **Low Power Operation**
 - 70 mA Active Current
 - 2 mA Standby Current
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Erase Before Write
- **64 Byte Page Mode . . . Fast Effective Write Time**
 - 80 μsec Average Byte Write Time
- **Write Cycle Completion Indication**
 - Data Polling
- **5V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **Power Up/Power Down Protection Circuitry**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte Wide Pinout**

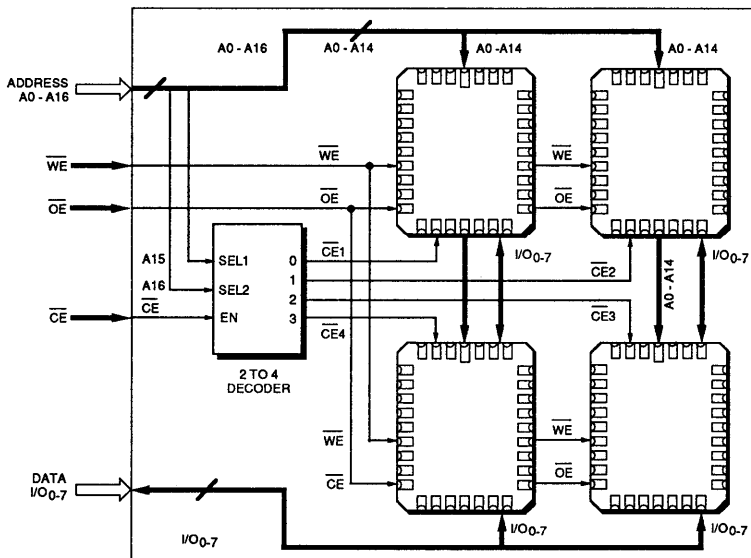
Description

SEEQ's MM28C010 is a CMOS 5V only, 128K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). The MM28C010 consists of 4 28C256 (32K x 8) CMOS EEPROMs and a 2 to 4 line decoder in LCC package, mounted on and interconnected on a ceramic substrate. The MM28C010 is available in a 32 pin module package and is ideal for applications which require low power consumption, non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability.

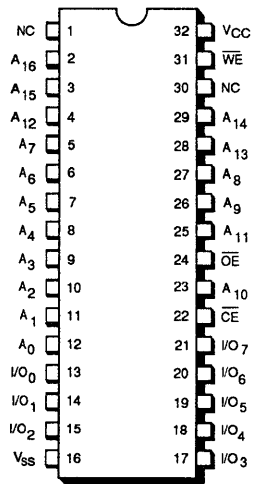
Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₁₆	ADDRESSES
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)

Block Diagram



Pin Configuration



MILITARY

The MM28C010 has an internal timer which automatically times out the write time. The on-chip timer, along with input latches, frees the microprocessor for other tasks during the write time. The MM28C010's write cycle time is 10 ms maximum. An automatic erase is performed before a write. The *Data Polling* feature of the MM28C010 can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. Data retention is greater than 10 years.

Device Operation

Operational Modes

There are four operational modes (see Table 1); only TTL inputs are required. Write can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the forementioned three input lines.

Mode Selection (Table 1)

Mode Pin	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}
Write Inhibit	X	X	V _{IH}	High Z or D _{OUT}
	V _{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X	V _{IL}	X	High Z or D _{OUT}

X: any CMOS/TTL level

Reads

A read is typically accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable (\overline{OE}) to a TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and input data latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, the addresses must be valid and a TTL low is applied to the write enable (\overline{WE}) pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with output enable (\overline{OE}) being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last).

Write enable needs to be at a TTL low only for the specified t_{wp} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} (or \overline{CE} whichever occurred first). An automatic erase is performed before data is written.

The MM28C010 can write both bytes and blocks of up to 64 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the MM28C010 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data setup and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the control pin throughout the rest of this document. Timing diagrams of both write cycles are included in the AC characteristics.

Write Mode

One to 64 bytes of data can be loaded randomly into the MM28C010. Address lines A15 and A16 must be held valid during the entire page load cycle. The part latches row addresses, A6-A14 during the first byte write. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal (assuming \overline{WE} control write cycle) and are ignored after that until the end of the write cycle. This will eliminate any false write into another page if different row addresses are applied and the page boundary is crossed.

The column addresses, A0-A5, which are used to write into different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses along with \overline{OE} state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{wp} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the MM28C010 latches data and starts the internal page loader timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal if a write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no more write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BLD}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time, which takes a

maximum of 10 ms, the device ignores any additional load attempts. The part can be now read to determine the end of write cycle ($\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling). A 160 μs maximum effective byte write time can be achieved if the page is fully utilized.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded at the page load cycle time, (t_{BLC}). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the MM28C010 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be 'stretched' by maintaining $\overline{\text{WE}}$ low, assuming a write enable controlled cycle, and leaving all other control inputs ($\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$, keeping this signal low will inhibit the page load timer. When $\overline{\text{WE}}$ returns high, the input data is latched and the page load cycle timer begins. In $\overline{\text{CE}}$ controlled write the same is true, with $\overline{\text{OE}}$ holding the timer reset instead of $\overline{\text{WE}}$.

Data Polling

The MM28C010 has a maximum write cycle time of 10 ms. Typically though, a write will be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end

point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the MM28C010 is still writing, the device will present the Ones-complement of the last data byte written. When the MM28C010 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly. A $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read should not be done until a minimum of t_{LP} microseconds after the last byte is written. Timing for a $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{LP} specification has been met.

Power Up/Down Considerations

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during V_{CC} power up or power down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

1. V_{CC} is less than $V_{\text{W}} V$.
2. A high to low Write Enable ($\overline{\text{WE}}$) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between $V_{\text{W}} V$ and V_{CC} with $\overline{\text{CE}}$ low and $\overline{\text{OE}}$ high.

Writing will also be inhibited when $\overline{\text{WE}}$, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ are in TTL logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection table.

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

All Input or Output Voltages

with Respect to V_{SS} + 6 V to - 0.5V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

MM28C010	
Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°C (case temp.)
V_{CC} Power Supply	5V \pm 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance ⁽⁴⁾	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
K		1,000		
T_{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{CC}	Active V_{CC} Current		70	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O = 0 ma; Addr = 5 MHz
I_{SB1}	Standby V_{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		10	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O = 0 ma;
I_{SB2}	Standby V_{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.2$; A15, A16 = $V_{CC} - 0.2$ Other Inputs = V_{IH} All I/O = 0 ma
$I_{IL}^{[2]}$	Input Leakage Current		5	μ A	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
$I_{OL}^{[3]}$	Output Leakage Current		25	μ A	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	6	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μ A
$V_{WI}^{[1]}$	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. Characterized. Not tested.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.
4. Endurance can be specified as an option to be 1000 or 10000 cycles/byte minimum.

Capacitance ^[1] $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 1 \text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	30 pF	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	40 pF	$V_{IO} = 0\text{V}$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V
 Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

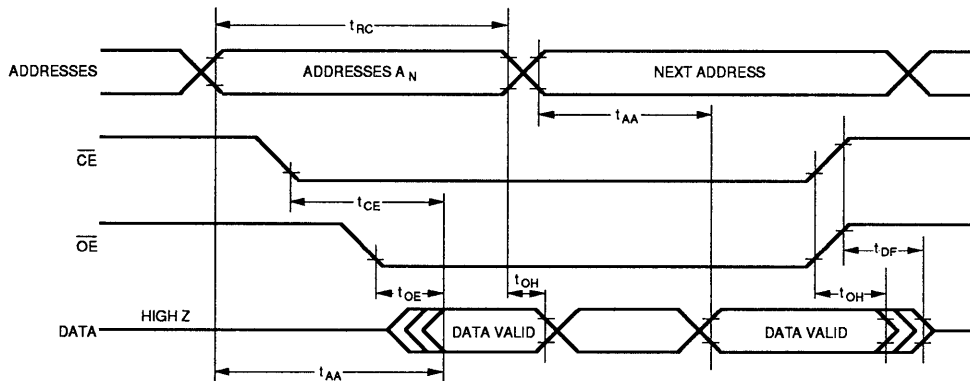
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{[2]}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$> 1000 \text{ V.}$	M_{IL} -STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units	Test Conditions
		MM28C010-250		MM28C010-300		MM28C010-350			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	250		300		350		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		250		300		350	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		150		150		150	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to Output in Hi-Z	0	60	0	80	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.
2. Characterized. Not tested.

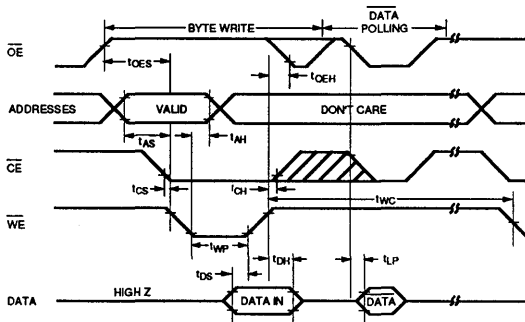
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

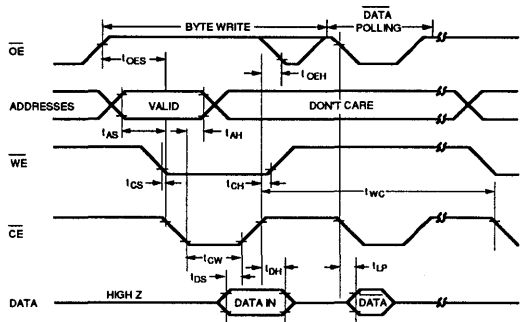
Symbol	Parameter	Limits						Units
		MM28C010-250		MM28C010-300		MM28C010-350		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time		10		10		10	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	150		150		150		ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{CW}	\overline{OE} Pulse Width (see note 2)	150		150		150		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	20		20		20		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (see note 2)	150		150		150		ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	50		50		50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (see note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to DATA Polling		1		1		1	ms

Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



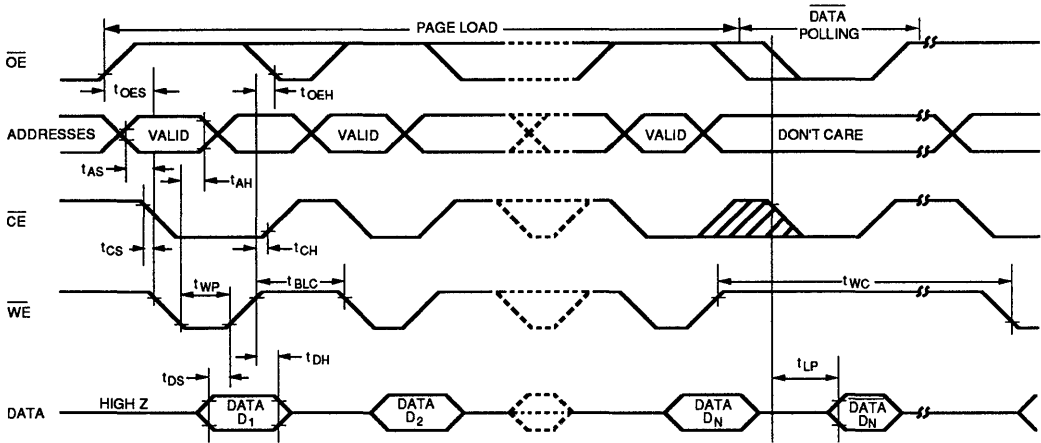
\overline{OE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



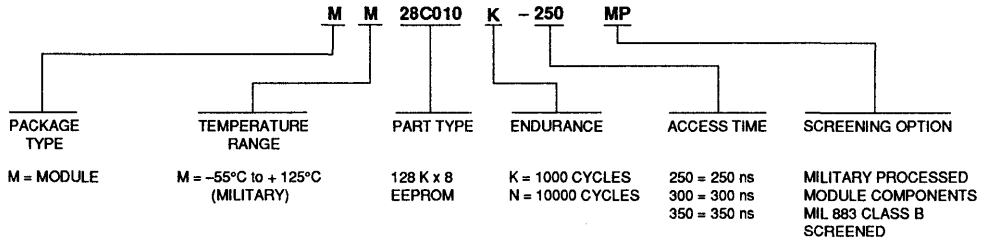
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 20 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing



Ordering Information

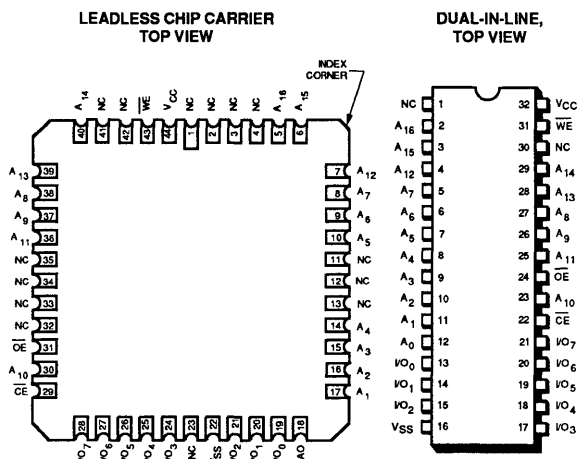


MILITARY

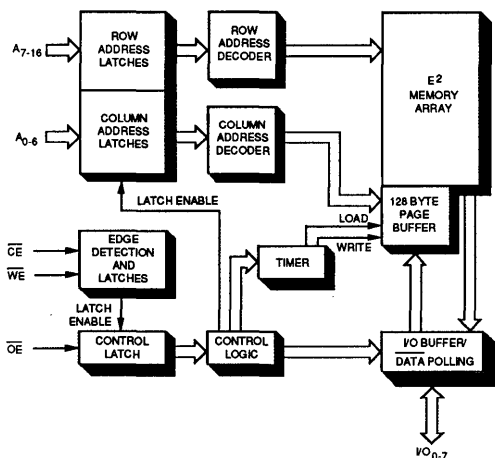
Features

- **Military and Extended Temperature Ranges**
 - -55°C to +125°C Operation (Military)
 - -40°C to +85°C Operation (Extended)
- **High-Speed:**
 - 120 nsec Maximum Access Time
- **Low-Power CMOS Technology**
 - 120 mA Active Current
 - 350 µA Standby Current
- **Fast Write Cycle Times**
 - 128 Byte Page Write Operation
 - 10 ms Typical Byte/Page Write Time (28C010)
 - 5 ms Typical Byte/Page Write Time (28C010H)
- **On-Chip Timer**
 - Automatic Clear before Write
- **End-of-Write Detection**
 - DATA Polling
 - Toggle Bit
- **Software Accessible Control Register**
 - Disable Software Protection Mode
 - Chip Clear
 - Disable Automatic Clear Before Write
- **Data Protection**
 - Hardware: Power Up/Down Protection Circuitry
 - JEDEC-Approved Software Write Protection
- **High Endurance**
 - 10,000 Program/Erase Cycles
 - 10 Year Data Retention
- **5V ± 10% Power Supply**
- **CMOS & TTL Compatible I/O**
- **Packages**
 - 32-pin Sidebraze, 32-Lead Flatpack
 - 44-pad LCC

Pin Configuration



Block Diagram



Pin Names

A ₀ -A ₆	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
A ₇ -A ₁₆	ADDRESSES—ROW
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/DATA OUTPUT (READ)
NC	NO CONNECT

MILITARY

Description

The SEEQ 28C010 is a high-performance 5 V only, 128K x 8 Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). It is manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.0 micron CMOS process and is available in 32-pin sidebrazed, a 44-pad LCC and 32-lead ceramic flatpack. The 28C010 is ideal for high-speed applications that require low power consumption, non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability. The endurance, the number of times which a byte may be written, is specified at a minimum 10,000 cycles per byte.

The 120 ns maximum access time meets or exceeds the requirements of most of today's high-performance micro-processors. To allow the system designer maximum flexibility, the following features have been added to the device. The 28C010 has an internal timer that automatically times out the write time. The 28C010's write cycle time is 5 ms typical. An automatic clear is performed before a write. The DATA polling/toggle bit feature can be used to determine the end of a write cycle. A built-in control register allows a software-controlled chip clear as well as the ability to disable the auto clear feature. This permits the user to effectively shorten the write time by half. Once the write cycle has been completed, data can be read in a maximum of 120 ns. All inputs are CMOS/TTL for both write and read modes. DATA retention is specified to be greater than 10 years.

DEVICE OPERATION

Operational Modes

There are five operational modes (see Table 1) and, except for the hardware chip clear mode, only CMOS/TTL inputs are required. A write cycle can only be initiated under the conditions shown. Any other conditions for \overline{CE} ,

Table 1 Mode Selection

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write inhibit	X	X	V_{IH}	High Z/ D_{OUT}
	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z
	X V_{IL}	V_{IL} V_{IL}	X V_{IL}	High Z/ D_{OUT} No Operation (High Z)
Chip Clear	V_{IL}	V_H	V_{IL}	X

X: Any CMOS/TTL level
 V_H : 12V \pm 10%

\overline{OE} , and \overline{WE} will inhibit writing and the I/O lines will either be in a high impedance state or have data, depending on the state of the aforementioned three input lines.

Reads

A read is accomplished by presenting the addresses of the desired byte to the address inputs. Once the address is stable, \overline{CE} is brought to a CMOS/TTL low in order to enable the chip. The \overline{WE} pin must be at a CMOS/TTL high during the entire read cycle. The output drivers are made active by bringing output enable, \overline{OE} , to a CMOS/TTL low. During read, the addresses, \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , and I/O latches are transparent.

Writes

To write into a particular location, addresses must be valid and a CMOS/TTL low is applied to the write enable, \overline{WE} , pin of a selected (\overline{CE} low) device. This combined with the output enable, \overline{OE} , being high, initiates a write cycle. During a byte write cycle, all inputs except data are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred last. Write enable needs to be at a CMOS/TTL low only for the specified t_{WP} time. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , whichever one occurred first. An automatic clear is performed before data is written. Automatic clear before write can be disabled to shorten the write cycle time.

The 28C010 can write both bytes or blocks of up to 128 bytes. The write mode is discussed below.

Write Cycle Control Pins

For system design simplification, the 28C010 is designed such that either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} pin can be used to initiate a write cycle. The device uses the latest high-to-low transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} signal to latch addresses and the earliest low-to-high transition to latch the data. Address and \overline{OE} set up and hold are with respect to the later of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} ; data set up and hold is with respect to the earlier of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

To simplify the following discussion, the \overline{WE} pin is used as the control pin throughout the rest of this document.

Write Mode

One to 128 bytes of data can be loaded randomly into the 28C010. Addresses A7-A16 select the page address and must remain the same throughout the page load cycle. These addresses are latched on the falling edge of the \overline{WE} signal (assuming \overline{WE} controlled write cycle).

The column addresses, A0-A6, which are used to write into different locations of the page, are latched every time a new write is initiated. These addresses along with \overline{OE}

state (high) are latched on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal. For proper write initiation and latching, the \overline{WE} pin has to stay low for a minimum of t_{WP} ns. Data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{WE} , allowing easy microprocessor interface.

Upon a low to high \overline{WE} transition, the 28C010 latches data and starts the internal page load timer. The timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} signal if another write is initiated before the timer has timed out. The timer stays reset while the \overline{WE} pin is kept low. If no additional write cycles have been initiated in (t_{BLC}) after the last \overline{WE} low to high transition, the part terminates the page load cycle and starts the internal write. During this time, which takes a maximum of t_{WC} the device ignores any additional load attempts. The part can now be read to determine the end of write cycle (\overline{DATA} Polling/ Toggle Bit). A 80 μ s average byte write time can be achieved if the page is fully utilized. The write time can be further optimized to 40 μ s average by disabling automatic clear before write.

Extended Page Load

In order to take advantage of the page mode's faster average byte write time, data must be loaded within the page load cycle time ($t_{BLC\ max}$). Since some applications may not be able to sustain transfers at this minimum rate, the 28C010 permits an extended page load cycle. To do this, the write cycle must be "stretched" by maintaining \overline{WE} low, assuming a write enable controlled cycle and leaving all other control inputs (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE}) in the proper page load cycle state. Since the page load timer is reset on the falling edge of \overline{WE} , keeping this signal low will prevent the page load cycle timer from beginning. In a \overline{CE} controlled write the same is true, with \overline{CE} holding the timer reset instead of \overline{WE} .

DATA Polling

I/O7 DATA Polling

The 28C010 has a maximum write cycle time of t_{WC} . However, a write will typically be completed in less than the specified maximum cycle time. \overline{DATA} polling is a method of minimizing write times by determining the actual end point of a write cycle. If a read is performed to any address while the 28C010 is still writing, the device will present the ones-complement of data bit I/O7. When the 28C010 has completed its write cycle, a read from the last address written will result in valid data. Thus, software can simply read from the part until the last data byte written is read correctly. A \overline{DATA} polling read should not be initiated until a minimum of t_{LP} nanoseconds after the last byte is written. \overline{DATA} polling attempted during the middle of a page load cycle will present a ones-complement of the most recent data bit I/O7 loaded into the page. Timing for a \overline{DATA} polling read is the same as a normal read once the t_{LP} specification has been met.

I/O6 Toggle Bit Polling

In addition to the polling method described above, the 28C010 provides I/O6 Toggle Bit to determine the end of the internal write cycle. While the internal write cycle is in progress, I/O6 toggles from 1 to 0 and 0 to 1 on sequential polling reads. When the internal write cycle is complete the toggling stops and the 28C010 is ready for additional read or write operations. This feature is particularly useful when writing to multiple devices simultaneously.

Hardware Chip Clear

Certain applications may require all bytes to be cleared simultaneously. This can be achieved by clearing one byte at a time, however, this would require a clock cycle for each byte or page clear. The high voltage chip clear function completes this task with a single clock cycle, thus reducing the total clear time considerably. Please refer to the Hardware Chip Clear waveforms for timing specifics.

Write Data Protection

Hardware Feature

There is internal circuitry to minimize a false write during V_{CC} power up or down. This circuitry prevents writing under any one of the following conditions:

- 1) V_{CC} is less than V_{WR}
- 2) A high to low Write Enable (\overline{WE}) transition has not occurred when the V_{CC} supply is between V_{WI} and V_{CC} with \overline{CE} low and \overline{OE} high.

Writing will also be inhibited when \overline{WE} , \overline{CE} , or \overline{OE} are in logical states other than that specified for a byte write in the Mode Selection Table.

Software Write Protect (SWP)

The 28C010 has the ability to enable and disable write operations under software control by accessing an internal control register. Software control of write operations can reduce the probability of inadvertent writes resulting from power up, power down, or momentary power disturbances. The 28C010 is shipped with the software write protect mode deactivated (default power-up mode) to provide compatibility with parts not having this mode. The software write protection mode is set by performing a page write operation (using page mode write timing) using specific addresses and data.

Set Software Write Protect

A three step write sequence shown below in TABLE 2 is used to set the protect mode. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLC}) will abort the set protection mode (see note). Reads attempted during the access sequence will

be assumed to be a $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read and result in the device presenting a ones complement of the last data bit I/O7 written.

Protected Write Operation

Once the software protect mode is set, the software algorithm shown in TABLE 3 must be used for every byte write or page write cycle. The write operation uses the same three sequential steps shown in TABLE 2 to unlock the write protection for each byte/page write. The first three bytes unlock write protection while the fourth and successive bytes if any are written into the device.

Only single byte or page loads can be performed. After completion of internal write cycle, the device returns to the protected mode. The access sequence shown in TABLE 3 must be repeated to write an additional byte or page.

Disable Software Write Protection

The software protection can be disabled by following the six step sequence shown in TABLE 4. The device will be reconfigured to hardware protect mode only after this sequence. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLD}) will abort the reset protection mode. Reads attempted during the access sequence will be assumed to be $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read.

SOFTWARE CONTROLLED SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

Chip clear and disable autoclear functions are accessed using the six step sequence shown in TABLES 5 & 6. The six step access sequence need not be followed by a non-

volatile write cycle. The features are available for use both in the protected and unprotected (standard) modes. Page mode write timing is to be used. A violation of this sequence or the time-out of the page timer (t_{BLD}) will abort the access sequence and undesired writes could occur if the part is not software protected. Reads attempted during the access sequence will be assumed to be $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling read.

Software Chip Clear

5 V only software chip clear is performed by executing the six step access sequence shown in TABLE 5. Control data word 10 hex should be written to the secondary control register. $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling can be done during chip clear to determine the completion of chip clear. The six step write need not be followed by a byte or page data load. At the end of the six step access sequence, the device begins and completes chip clear internally. Chip clear command can only be issued with the autoclear before write function enabled.

Disable Autoclear

This command disables the automatic clear before write cycle and is used typically after a chip clear operation to reduce the programming time of the device. The six step write sequence shown in TABLE 6 is used to perform the operation. Control data word 40 hex should be written to the secondary control register on the sixth step. At the end of the six step sequence autoclear before write is disabled for the current byte or page write sequence. At end of the internal byte or page write cycle automatic clear before write is re-enabled. Autoclear before write is always enabled on power-up/reset (default).

TABLE 2 Set Software Write Protect Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	A0 Hex	Dummy write. SWP state activated.
4-67	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or Page write.

NOTE: SWP protected state will be activated at the end of write even if a byte or page data load is NOT attempted after the three step access sequence. In such a case, after the three step access sequence AND t_{BLD} timeout, SWP bit is set by performing a non-volatile write cycle. The SWP non-volatile bit is set for protected mode operation during the first access sequence to the part. Once the SWP non-volatile bit is set, subsequent writes require the 3 step sequence to enable byte or page writes. Undesired writes could occur as a result of first access sequence violation while attempting to set SWP.

TABLE 3 Protected Mode Write Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	A0 Hex	Dummy write. Enable byte/page writes.
4-131	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or page write.

TABLE 4 Disable Protected Mode Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	20 Hex	SWP state deactivated.
7-134	Write	Address	Data	Write data to address. Byte or Page Write.

NOTE: The SWP protected mode will be reset at the end of the write even if the six step access sequence is not followed by a byte or page data load. An internal non-volatile write cycle is performed to reset SWP bit after the six step access sequence AND t_{blc} timeout.

TABLE 5 Chip Clear Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write register.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	10 Hex	Chip Clear

TABLE 6 Disable Autoclear Operation Sequence

Step	Mode	Address A14-A0	Data I/O 7-0	Comment
1	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
2	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
3	Write	5555 Hex	80 Hex	Dummy write register.
4	Write	5555 Hex	AA Hex	Dummy write.
5	Write	2AAA Hex	55 Hex	Dummy write.
6	Write	5555 Hex	40 Hex	Disable Autoclear
7-134	Write	Address	Data	Load Page

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C
 Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

D.C. Voltage applied to all Inputs or Outputs
 with respect to ground +7.0 V to -1.2 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M28C010	E28C010
Temperature Range	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to +85°C
V _{CC} Power Supply	5 V ± 10%	5 V ± 10%

Endurance and Data Retention

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Condition
N	Minimum Endurance	10,000	Cycles/Byte	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1033
T _{DR}	Data Retention	>10	Years	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 1008

DC Characteristics Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I _{CC}	Active V _{CC} Current		120	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O open; Other Inputs = V _{CC} Max. Min. read or write cycle time
I _{SB1}	Standby V _{CC} Current (TTL Inputs)		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$; $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$; All I/O Open; Other Inputs = V _{IH}
I _{SB2}	Standby V _{CC} Current (CMOS Inputs)		350	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3$ Other Inputs = V _{IH} All I/O Open
I _{IL} ^[2]	Input Leakage Current		1	μA	V _{IN} = V _{CC} Max.
I _{OL} ^[3]	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{CC} Max.
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-1.0	0.8	V	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.4	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA
V _{WI}	Write Inhibit Voltage	3.8		V	

NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect it.
2. Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
3. For I/O only.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Max .	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$
C_{OUT}	Data (I/O) Capacitance	12 pF	$V_{IO} = 0V$

A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$

Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 10\text{ ns}$

Input Pulse Levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 0.8 V and 2 V

Outputs 0.8 V and 2 V

E.S.D. Characteristics

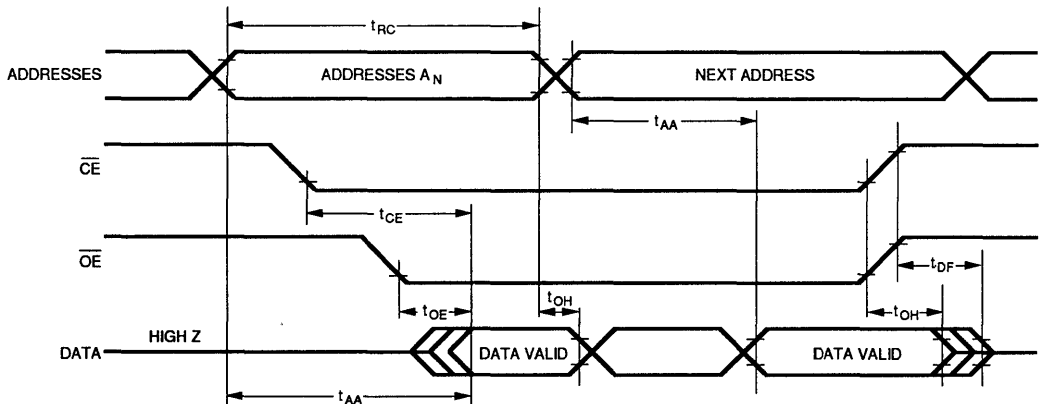
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Conditions
$V_{ZAP}^{(1)}$	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$.	MIL-STD 883 Test Method 3015

AC Characteristics

Read Operation (Over operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	Test Conditions
		E/M28C010-120		E/M28C010-150		E/M28C010-200		E/M28C010-250			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	120		150		200		250		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable Access Time		120		150		200		250	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		120		150		200		250	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OE}	Output Enable Access Time		50		55		55		55	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{DF}	Output or Chip Enable High to output in Hi-Z	0	50	0	55	0	55	0	55	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Address Change, Chip Enable, or Output Enable, whichever occurs first	0		0		0		0		ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

Read /DATA Polling Cycle



NOTES:

1. This parameter is measured only for the initial qualification and after process or design changes which may affect it.

E/M28C010

ADVANCED INFORMATION DATA SHEET

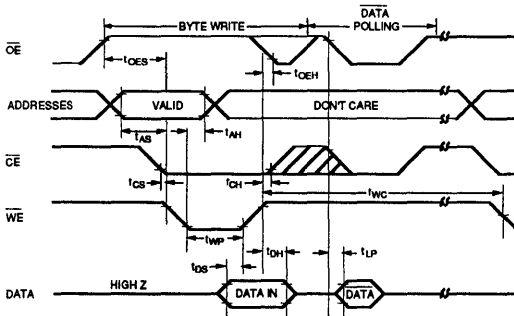
AC Characteristics

Write Operation (Over the operating temperature and V_{CC} range, unless otherwise specified)

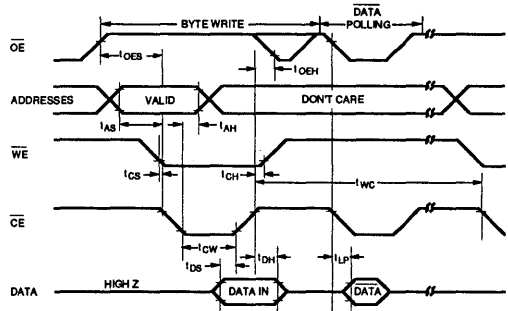
Symbol	Parameter	Limits								Units	
		E/M28C010-120		E/M28C010-150		E/M28C010-200		E/M28C010-250			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	Standard Family		10		10		10		10	ms
		"H" Family		5		5		5		5	ms
t_{AS}	Address Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		0	ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time (see note 1)	50		50		50		50		50	ns
t_{CS}	Write Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		0	ns
t_{CH}	Write Hold Time	0		0		0		0		0	ns
t_{CW}	\overline{OE} Pulse Width (note 2)	50		50		50		50		50	ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} High Set-up Time	0		0		0		0		0	ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} High Hold Time	0		0		0		0		0	ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width (note 2)	50		50		50		50		50	ns
t_{DS}	Data Set-up Time	40		40		40		40		40	ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	0		0		0		0		0	ns
t_{BLC}	Byte Load Timer Cycle (Page Mode Only) (note 3)	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	200	μ s
t_{LP}	Last Byte Loaded to \overline{DATA} Polling Output		120		150		200		200	200	ns

Byte Write Timing

\overline{WE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



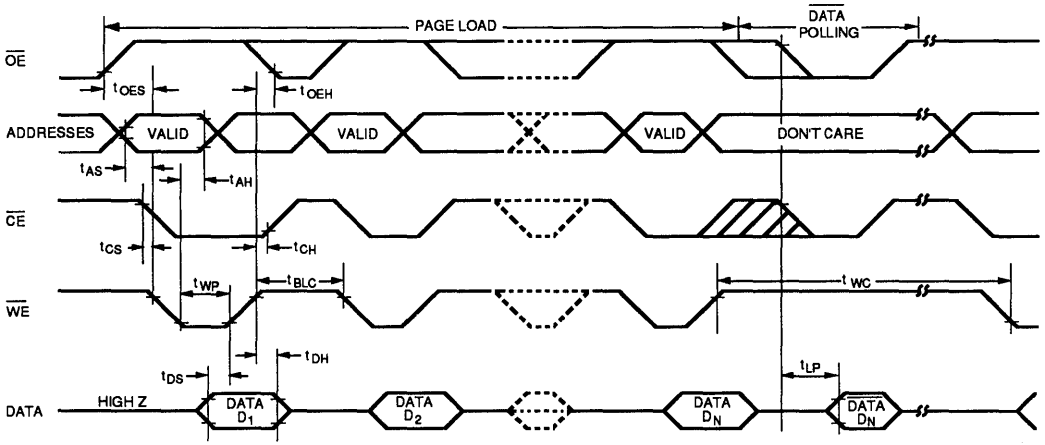
\overline{OE} CONTROLLED WRITE CYCLE



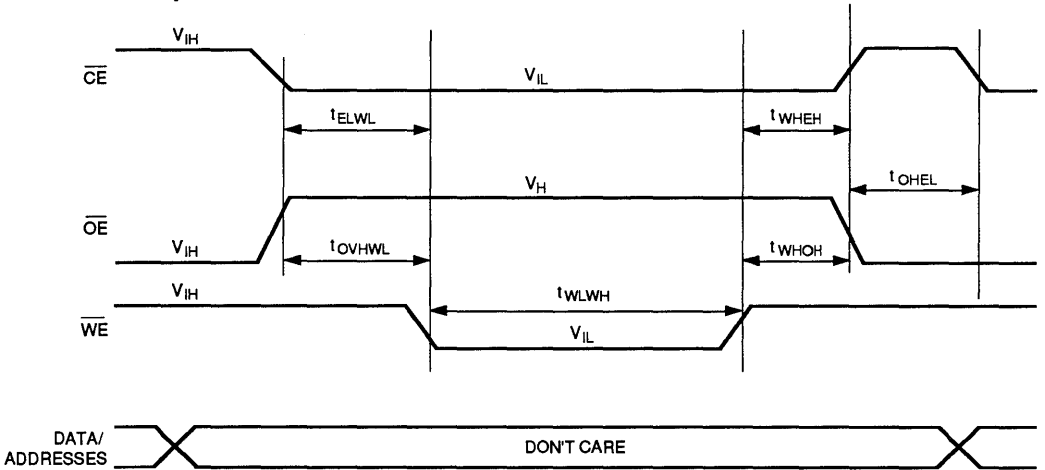
NOTES:

1. Address hold time is with respect to the falling edge of the control signal \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .
2. \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} are noise protected. Less than a 10 nsec write pulse will not activate a write cycle.
3. t_{BLC} min. is the minimum time before the next byte can be loaded. t_{BLC} max. is the minimum time the byte load timer waits before initiating internal write cycle.

Page Write Timing / \overline{WE} Controlled



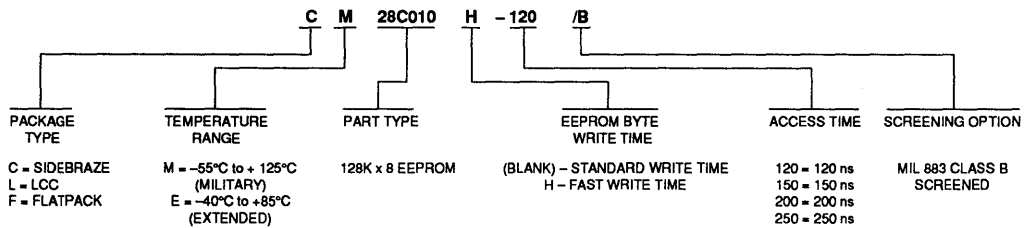
Hardware Chip Clear



Hardware Chip Erase

Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Units
t_{ELWL}	Chip Enable Setup Time	5		μs
t_{OVHEL}	Output Enable Setup Time	5		μs
t_{WLWH}	Write Enable Pulse Width	10		ms
t_{WHEH}	Chip Enable Hold Time	5		μs
t_{WHOH}	Output Enable Hold Time	5		μs
t_{OHLE}	Erase Recovery Time		50	ms
V_H	High Voltage	10.8	13.2	V

Ordering Information



Features

- **Military and Extended Temperature Range**
 - -55°C to +125°C: M2764
 - -55°C to +125°C: M27128
 - -40°C to +85°C: E2764/E27128
- **200 ns Access Times at -55°C to +125°C**
- **Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm**
- **21 V V_{pp} Programming Voltage**
- **JEDEC Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration**
 - 2764 8K x 8 Organization
 - 27128 16K x 8 Organization
- **Low Power Dissipation**
 - 120 mA Active Current
 - 40 mA Standby Current
- **Silicon Signature®**

Description

SEEQ's 2764 and 27128 are ultraviolet light erasable EPROMs which are organized 8K x 8 and 16K x 8 respectively. They are specified over the military and extended temperature range and have access times as fast as 200 ns over the V_{CC} tolerance range. The access time is achieved without sacrificing power since the maximum active and standby currents are 120 mA and 40 mA respectively. The 200 ns allows higher system

Mode Selection

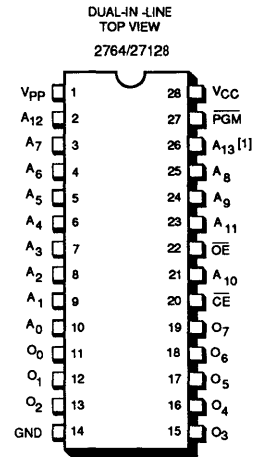
MODE \ PINS	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	PGM (27)	V _{PP} (1)	V _{CC} (28)	Outputs (11-13, 15-19)
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	D _{OUT}
Output Disable	X	V _{IH}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	High Z
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	High Z
Program	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	V _{PP}	V _{CC}	D _{IN}
Program Verify	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{PP}	V _{CC}	D _{OUT}
Program Inhibit	V _{IH}	X	X	V _{PP}	V _{CC}	High Z
Silicon Signature*	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{CC}	V _{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH}.

*For Silicon Signature: A₀ is toggled, A₃ = 12V, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

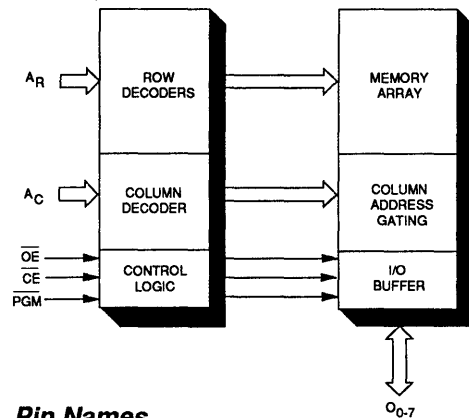
Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Pin Configuration



PIN 26 IS A NO CONNECT ON THE DIP 2764.

Block Diagram



Pin Names

A _C	ADDRESSES - COLUMN (LSB)
A _R	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
O ₀ - O ₇	OUTPUTS
PGM	PROGRAM

M2764/M27128 E27128/E27128

efficiency by eliminating the need for wait states in today's 8 - or 16-bit micro-processors.

Initially, and after erasure, all bits are in the "1" state. Data is programmed by applying 21 V to V_{PP} and a TTL "0" to pin 27 (program pin). They may be programmed with an intelligent algorithm that is now available on commercial programmers. This faster time improves manufacturing throughput time by hours over conventional 50 ms algorithms. Commercial programmers (e.g. Data I/O, Pro-log, Digelec, Kontron, and Stag) have implemented

this fast algorithm for SEEQ's EPROMs. If desired, the 27128 and the 2764 may be programmed using the conventional 50 ms programming specification of older generation EPROMs.

Incorporated on the 27128 and 2764 is Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains encoded data which identifies SEEQ as the EPROM manufacturer, and programming information. This data is encoded in ROM to prevent erasure by ultraviolet light.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

All Inputs and Outputs

with Respect to Ground +7 V to -0.6 V

V_{PP} During Programming

with Respect to Ground +22 V to -0.6 V

Voltage on A_0

with Respect to Ground +15.5 V to -0.6 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M2764 M27128	E2764 E27128
V_{CC} Supply Voltage ⁽¹⁾	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read Mode)	(Case) -55°C to +125°C	(Ambient) -40°C to 85°C
V_{PP} During Programming	21 ± 0.5 V	21 ± 0.5 V

DC Operating Characteristics During Read or Programming

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{IN}	Input Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_O	Output Leakage Current		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_{PP} ^[2]	V_{PP} Current	Read Mode	5	mA	$V_{PP} = V_{CC}$ Max.
		Prog. Mode (25°C)	30	mA	$V_{PP} = 21.5$ V
I_{CC1} ^[2]	V_{CC} Standby Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I_{CC2} ^[2]	V_{CC} Active Current		120	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1$ mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400$ μA

NOTES:

1. V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP} .

2. V_{PP} may be connected directly to V_{CC} except during programming. The supply current is the sum of I_{CC} and I_{PP} .

AC Operating Characteristics During Read

Symbol	Parameter	Limits (nsec)								Test Conditions
		E/M2764-20 E/M27128-20		E/M2764-25 E/M27128-25		E/M2764-35 E/M27128-35		M2764-45		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		350		450	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid		200		250		350		450	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
$t_{OE}^{[2]}$	Output Enable to Data Valid		75		100		125		150	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
$t_{DF}^{[3]}$	Output Enable to Output Float	0	60	0	85	0	105	0	130	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Chip Enable, Addresses, or Output Enable, whichever occurred first	0		0		0		0		$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

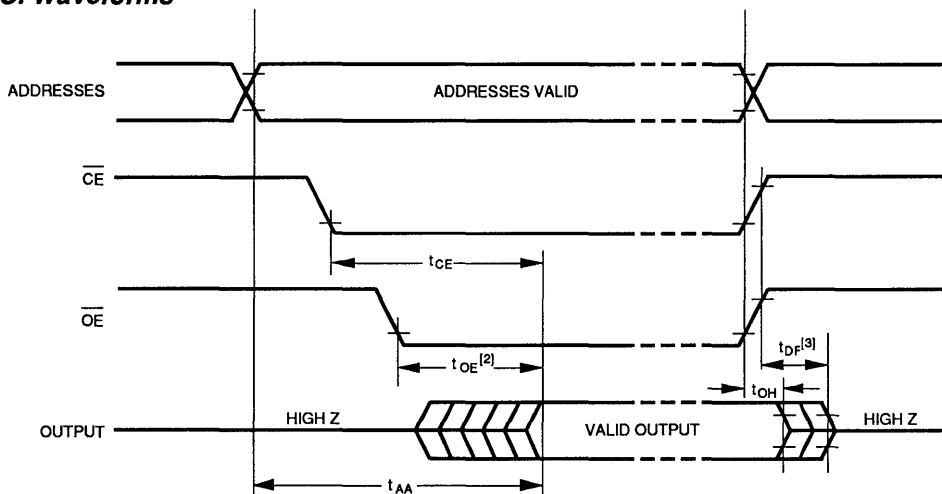
Capacitance^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max	Unit	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	4	6	pF	$V_{IN} = 0 V$
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	8	12	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0 V$

Equivalent A.C. Test Conditions^[4]

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 pF$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $\leq 20 ns$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

A.C. Waveforms



NOTES:

1. This parameter is sampled and is not 100% tested.
2. \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
3. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
4. These are equivalent test conditions and actual test conditions are dependent on the tester.

M2764/M27128 E27128/E27128

Erasure Characteristics

The 2764 and 27128 are erased using ultraviolet light which has a wavelength of 2537 Angstroms. The integrated dose, i.e. intensity x exposure time, for erasure is a minimum of 15 watt-second/cm². The EPROM should be placed within one inch of the lamp tube during erasure. Table 1 shows the typical EPROM erasure time for various light intensities.

Table 1. Typical EPROM Erasure Time

Light Intensity (Micro-Watts/cm ²)	Erasure Time (Minutes)
15,000	20
10,000	30
5,000	55

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's EPROMs is a row of mask programmed read only memory (ROM) cells which is outside of the normal memory cell array. The ROM contains the EPROMs Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. Silicon Signature allows programmers to match the programming specifications against the product which is to be programmed. If there is verification, the the programmer proceeds programming.

Silicon Signature is activated by raising address A₀ to 12V ± 0.5V, bringing chip enable and output enable to a TTL low, having V_{CC} at 5V, and having all addresses except A₀ at a TTL low. The Silicon Signature data is then accessed by toggling (using TTL) the column address A₀. There are

2 bytes of data available. The data (see Table 2) appears on outputs O₀ to O₆, with O₆ used as an odd parity bit. This mode is functional at 25° ± 5° C ambient temperature.

Table 2. Silicon Signature Bytes

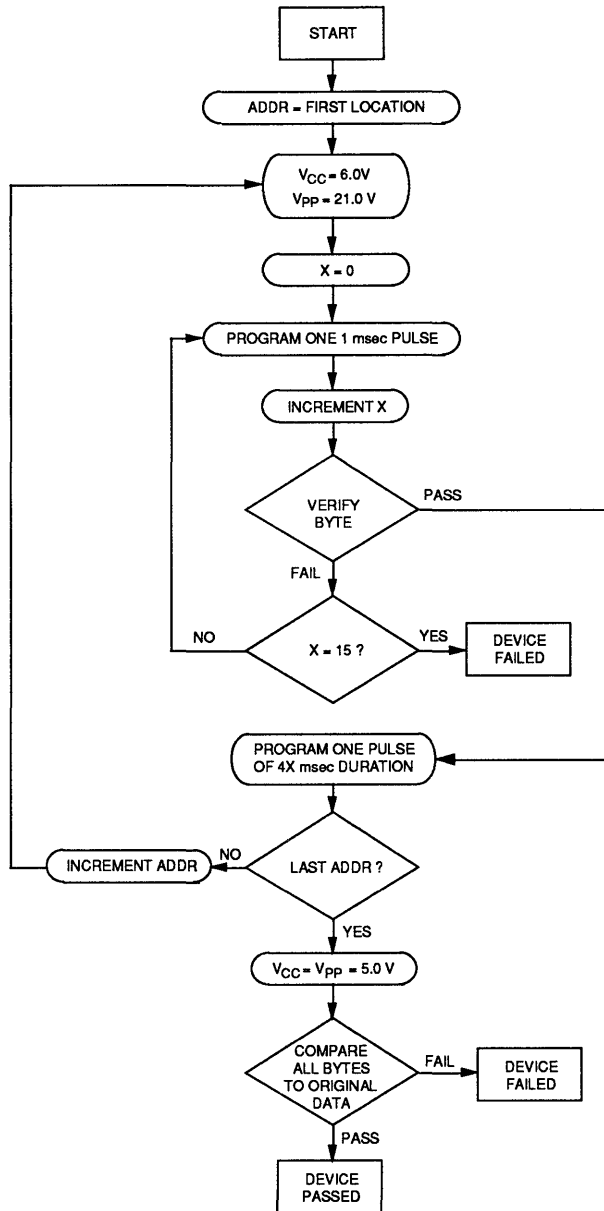
	A0	Data Hex
SEEQ Code (Byte 0)	V _{IL}	94
Product Code (Byte 1)	V _{IH}	40
2764	V _{IH}	C1
27128		

Programming

The EPROMs may be programmed using an intelligent algorithm or with a conventional 50 msec programming pulse. The intelligent algorithm improves the total programming time by approximately 10 times over the conventional 50 msec algorithm.

The intelligent algorithm requires V_{CC} = 6V and V_{PP} = 21V during byte programming. The initial program pulse width is one millisecond, followed by a sequence of one millisecond pulses. A byte is verified after each pulse. A single program pulse, with a time duration equal to 4 times the number of one millisecond pulses applied, is additionally given to the address after it is verified as being correctly programmed. A maximum of 15 one millisecond pulses per byte should be applied to each address. When the intelligent algorithm cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read at V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5V.

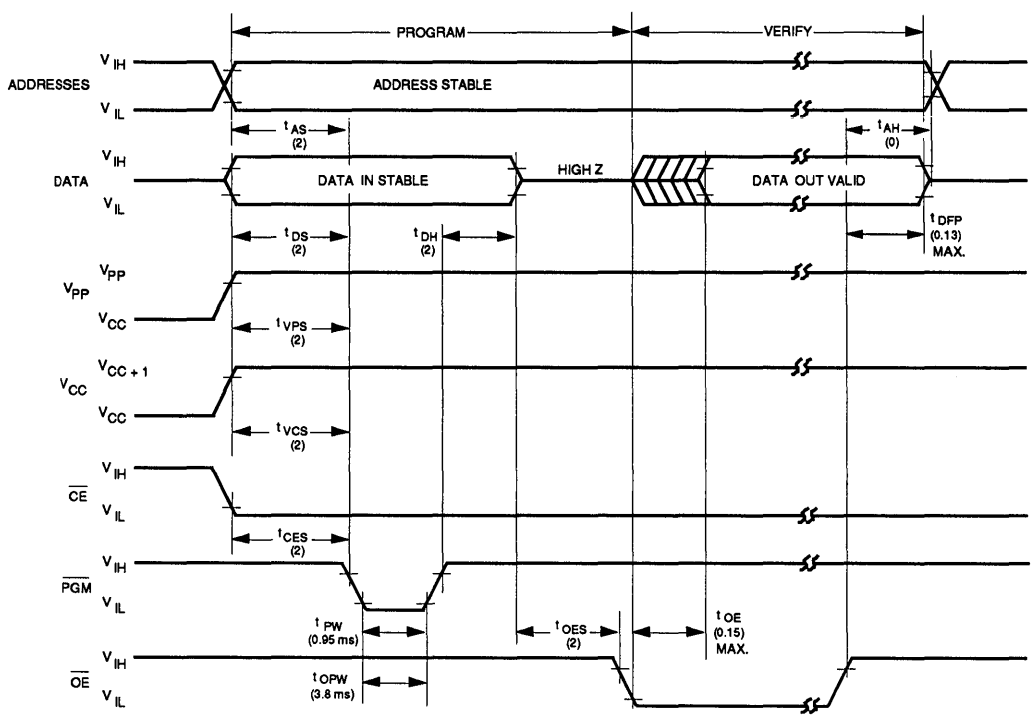
Intelligent Algorithm Flowchart



MILITARY

**M2764/M27128
E27128/E27128**

Intelligent Algorithm



- NOTES:**
1. All times shown in () are minimum and in μsec unless otherwise specified.
 2. The input timing reference level is .8V for a V_{IL} and 2V for a V_{IH} .
 3. t_{CE} and t_{DFP} are characteristics of the device but must be accommodated by the programmer.

M2764/M27128 E27128/E27128

Intelligent Algorithm

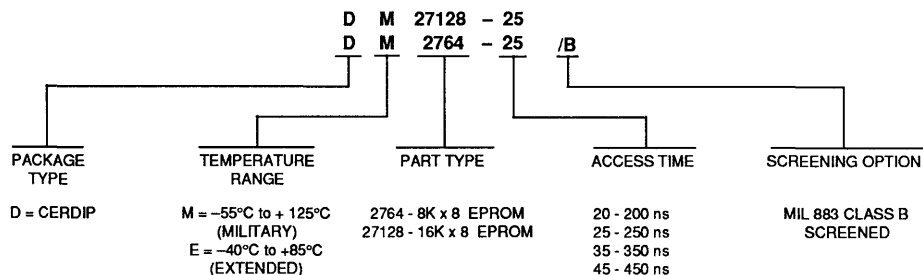
AC Programming Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}^{(1,4)} = 6.0\text{ V} \pm 0.25\text{ V}$, $V_{PP} = 21\text{ V} \pm 0.5\text{ V}$

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	2			μs
t_{OES}	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ Setup Time	2			μs
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	2			μs
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0			μs
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	2			μs
t_{DFP}	Output Enable to Output Float Delay	0		130	ns
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{VCS}	V_{CC} Setup Time	2			μs
$t_{PW}^{[2]}$	PGM Initial Program Pulse Width	0.95	1.0	1.05	ms
$t_{OPW}^{[3,4]}$	PGM Overprogram Pulse Width	3.8		63	ms
t_{CES}	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Setup Time	2			μs
t_{OE}	Data Valid from $\overline{\text{OE}}$			150	ns

NOTES:

- V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP} .
- Initial Program Pulse width tolerance is $1\text{ msec} \pm 5\%$.
- The length of the overprogram pulse will vary from 3.8 msec to 63 msec as a function of the iteration counter value X.
- For 50 ms programming, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$, $T_{PW} = 50\text{ ms} \pm 10\%$, and T_{OPW} is not applicable.

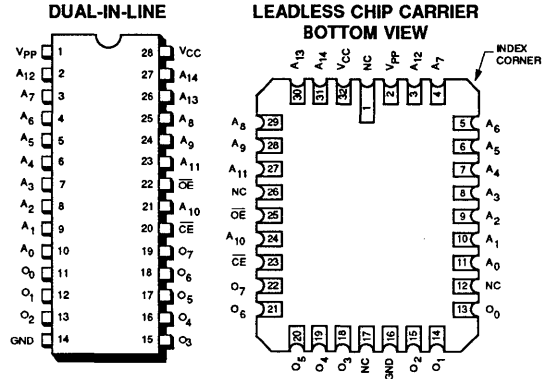
Ordering Information



Features

- 256K (32K x 8) CMOS EPROM
- Military and Extended Temperature Range
 - -55°C to +125°C: M27C256
 - -40°C to +85°C: E27C256
- Ultra Low Power
 - 150 μ A Max. V_{CC} Standby Current
 - 50 mA Max. Active Current
- Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm
 - 12.5 V V_{PP}
- 200 ns Access Times
- 5 V \pm 10% V_{CC}
- JEDEC Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration
- Silicon Signature®

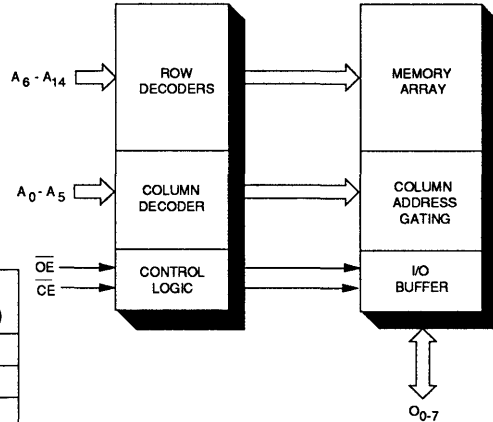
Pin Configuration



Description

SEEQ's 27C256 is the industry's first 256K CMOS EPROM. It has a 32K x 8 organization and has very low power dissipation. Its active current is less than one half the active power of n-channel EPROMs. In addition the standby current is orders of magnitude lower than those

Block Diagram



Mode Selection

MODE \ PINS	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	V_{PP} (1)	V_{CC} (28)	Outputs (11-13, 15-19)
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Output Disable	X	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Program	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{IN}
Program Verify	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Program Inhibit	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	High Z
Silicon Signature*	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH} .
 *For Silicon Signature: A_0 is toggled, $A_9 = 12V$, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Pin Names

$A_0 - A_5$	ADDRESSES - COLUMN (LSB)
$A_6 - A_{14}$	ADDRESSES - ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
$O_0 - O_7$	OUTPUTS
NC	NO CONNECT

MILITARY

M27C256 E27C256

same EPROMs. Consequently, system memory sizes can be substantially increased at a very small increase in power. Low active and standby power is important in applications which require portability, low cooling cost, high memory bit density, and long term reliability.

The 27C256 is specified over both the extended and military temperature ranges at $5V \pm 10\% V_{CC}$. The access time is specified at 200 ns, making the 27C256 compatible with most of today's microprocessors. Its inputs and outputs are completely TTL compatible.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Temperature

Storage -65°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

M27C256 Under Bias -65°C to $+135^{\circ}\text{C}$

E27C256 Under Bias -50°C to $+95^{\circ}\text{C}$

All Inputs or Outputs

with Respect to Ground $+7\text{ V}$ to -0.6 V

V_{PP} with Respect to Ground $+14.0\text{ V}$ to -0.6 V
Voltage on A_9

with Respect to Ground $+14.0\text{ V}$ to -0.6 V

**COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.*

Recommended Operating Conditions

	M27C256-20, M27C256-25 M27C256-30	E27C256-20, E27C256-25 E27C256-30
V_{CC} Supply Voltage ^[1]	$5V \pm 10\%$	$5V \pm 10\%$
Temperature Range (Read Mode)	(Case) -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$	(Ambient) -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
V_{PP} During Read ^[2]	V_{CC}	V_{CC}
V_{PP} During Programming ^[3]	$12.5 \pm 0.3V$	$12.5 \pm 0.3V$

DC Operating Characteristics During Read or Programming

Symbol	Parameter	Limits		Units	Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
I_{IN} ^[4]	Input Leakage		1	μA	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_{O} ^[5]	Output Leakage		10	μA	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Max.
I_{PP}	V_{PP} Current				
	Standby Mode		150	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 1\text{ v. min.}$
	Read Mode		1	mA	$F = 5\text{ MHz, } \overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
	Programming Mode		30	mA	$V_{PP} = 12.5\text{ v.}$
I_{CC1}	V_{CC} Standby Current		150	μA	$\overline{CE} \geq V_{CC} - 1\text{ v.}$
I_{CC2}	V_{CC} Standby Current		2	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
I_{CC3}	V_{CC} Active Current		50	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}, O_{0-7} = 0,$ $F = 5\text{ MHz.}$
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.1	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	$V_{CC} + 1$	V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1\text{ ma}$
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	2.4		V	$I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A.}$

NOTES:

- V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP} .
- V_{PP} cannot be left floating and should be connected to V_{CC} during read.
- 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor on V_{PP} is required during programming only, to suppress voltage transients.
- Inputs only. Does not include I/O.
- For I/O only.

AC Operating Characteristics During Read

Symbol	Parameter	Limits (nsec)						Test Conditions
		M27C256-20 E27C256-20		M27C256-25 E27C256-25		M27C256-30 E27C256-30		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{AA}	Address Access Time		200		250		300	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
t_{CE}	Chip Enable to Data Valid		200		250		300	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$
$t_{OE}^{(2)}$	Output Enable to Data Valid		75		100		120	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
$t_{DF}^{(3)}$	Output Enable or Chip Enable to Output Float		60		60		105	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$
t_{OH}	Output Hold from Chip Enable, Addresses, or Output Enable whichever occurred first	0		0		0		$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$

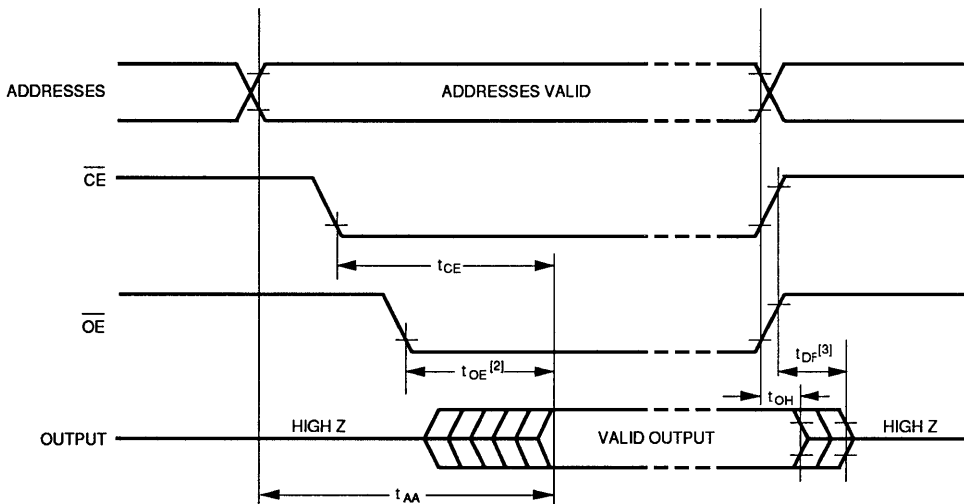
Capacitance^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max	Unit	Conditions
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	4	6	pF	$V_{IN} = 0 V$
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	8	12	pF	$V_{OUT} = 0 V$

Equivalent A.C. Test Conditions^[4]

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C_L = 100 pF$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $\leq 20 ns$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

A.C. Waveforms



NOTES:

1. This parameter is sampled and is not 100% tested.
2. \overline{OE} may be delayed to $t_{AA} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{AA} .
3. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
4. These are equivalent test conditions and actual test conditions are dependent on the tester.

M27C256 E27C256

Initially and after erasure, all bits are in the "1" state. An intelligent algorithm is used to program the 27C256 typically in four minutes. Data is programmed using a 12.5V V_{PP} and an initial chip enable pulse of 1.0 ms.

Incorporated on the 27C256 is Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains encoded data which identifies SEEQ as the EPROM manufacturer and gives the product code. This data is encoded in ROM to prevent erasure by ultraviolet light.

Erasure Characteristics

The 27C256 is erased using ultraviolet light which has a wavelength of 2537 Angstroms. The integrated dose, i.e., intensity x exposure time, for erasure is a minimum of 15 watt-seconds/cm². The EPROM should be placed within one inch of the lamp tube during erasure. Table 1 shows the typical EPROM erasure time for various light intensities.

Table 1. Typical EPROM Erasure Time

Light Intensity (Micro-Watts/cm ²)	Erasure Time (Minutes)
15,000	20
10,000	30
5,000	55

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's EPROMs is a row of mask programmed read only memory (ROM) cells which is outside of the normal memory cell array. The ROM contains the EPROM's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This data allows programmers to match

the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed. If there is verification, then the programmer proceeds to program.

Silicon Signature is activated by raising address A_0 to 12V \pm 0.5V, bringing chip enable and output enable to a TTL low, having all addresses except A_0 at a TTL low. The Silicon Signature data is then accessed by toggling A_0 . The data appears on outputs O_0 to O_6 , with O_7 used as an odd parity bit (see Table 2).

Table 2. Silicon Signature Bytes

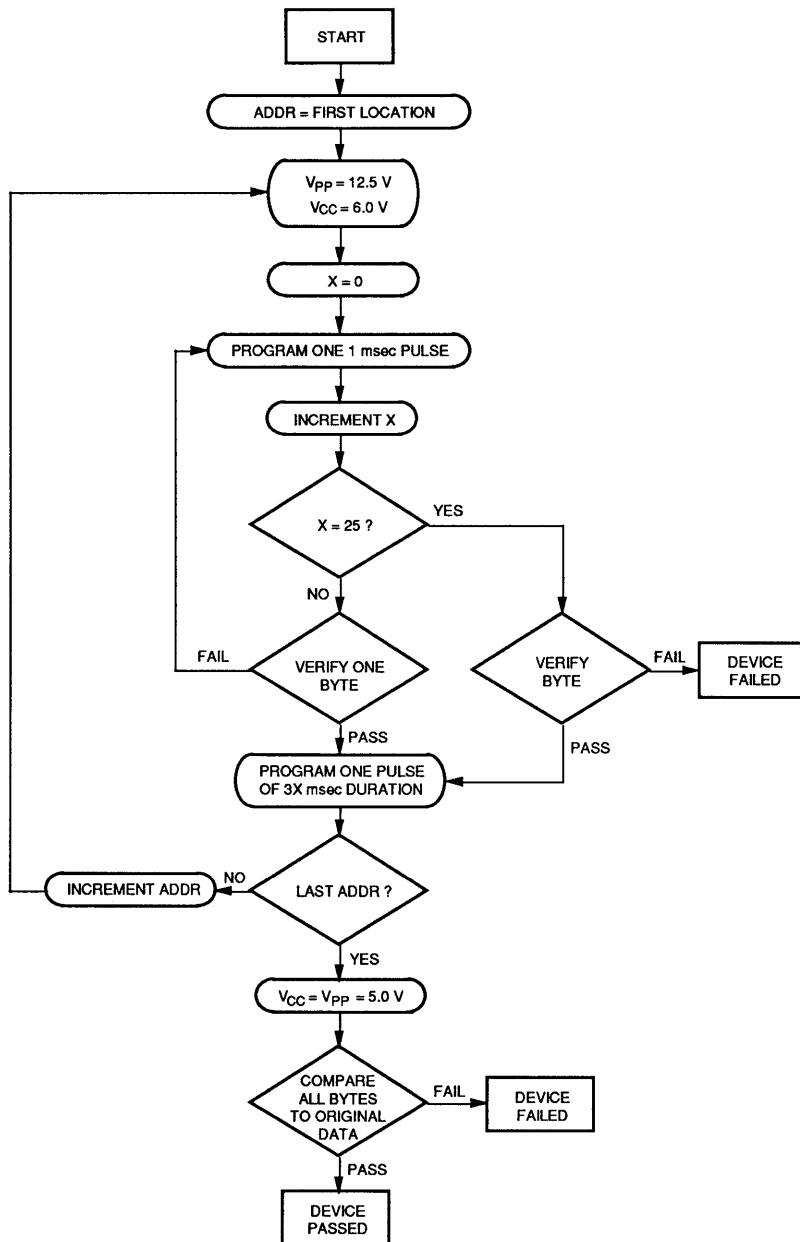
	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code (Byte 0)	V_{IL}	94
Product Code (Byte 1)	V_{IH}	C2

Programming

The 27C256 is programmed using the industry standard intelligent algorithm.

The intelligent algorithm requires $V_{CC} = 6$ V and $V_{PP} = 12.5$ V during byte programming. The initial program pulse width is 1.0 millisecond, followed by a sequence of 1.0 millisecond pulses. A byte is verified after each pulse. A single program pulse, with a time duration equal to 3 times the number of 1.0 millisecond pulses applied, is additionally given to the address after it is verified as being correctly programmed. A minimum of one to a maximum of 25 1-ms pulses, plus one 3X overpulse, may be applied to each byte. When the intelligent algorithm cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read at $V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5$ V.

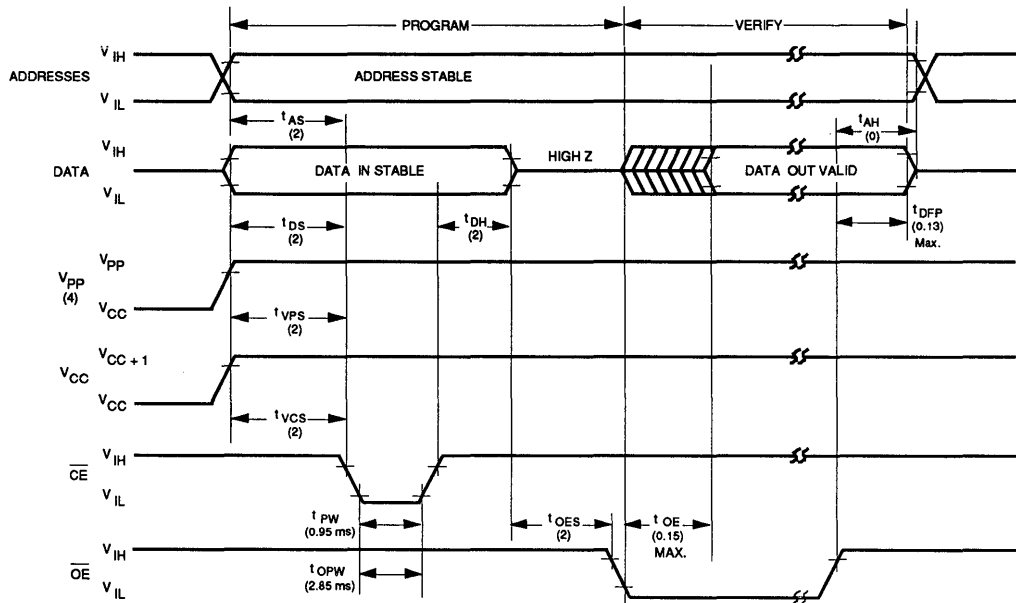
Intelligent Algorithm Flowchart



MILITARY

M27C256 E27C256

Intelligent Algorithm



NOTES:

1. All times shown in () are minimum and in μsec unless otherwise specified.
2. The input timing reference level is 0.8 V for a V_{IL} and 2 V for a V_{IH} .
3. t_{OE} and t_{DFP} are characteristics of the device but must be accommodated by the programmer.
4. 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor on V_{PP} is required during programming only, to suppress voltage transients.

M27C256 E27C256

Intelligent Algorithm

AC Programming Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}^{(1)} = 6.0\text{ V} \pm 0.25\text{ V}$, $V_{PP} = 12.5\text{ V}$

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	2			μs
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	2			μs
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	0			μs
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	2			μs
t_{DFP}	Output Enable to Output Float Delay	0		130	ns
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{VCS}	V_{CC} Setup Time	2			μs
t_{PW}	\overline{CE} Initial Program Pulse Width	0.95	1.0	1.05	ms
$t_{OPW}^{[3]}$	\overline{CE} Overprogram Pulse Width	2.85		78.75	ms
t_{OE}	Data Valid from \overline{OE}			150	ns

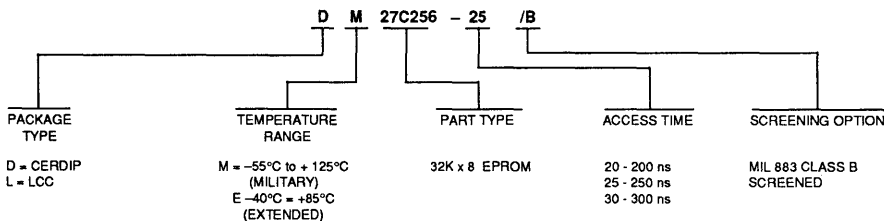
NOTES:

- V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP} .
- The length of the overprogram pulse will vary from 2.85 msec to 78.75 msec as a function of the iteration counter value X.

AC Conditions of Test

Input Rise and Fall Times (10% to 90%) 20 ns
 Input Pulse Levels 0.45 V to 2.4 V
 Input Timing Reference Level 0.8 V and 2.0 V
 Output Timing Reference Level 0.8 V and 2.0 V

Ordering Information

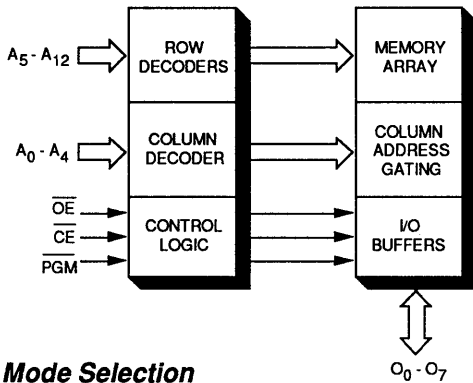


MILITARY

Features

- 82005 Military Drawing Compliant
- Processing Per Method 5004/5005 MIL-STD-883
- 21-Volt Programming
- JEDEC-Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration
- 200 ns Access Time
- MIL-M-38510 Compliant Package Design
- Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm
- Silicon Signature®

Block Diagram



Mode Selection

Mode \ PIN	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	PGM (27)	V_{PP} (1)	V_{CC} (28)	OUTPUTS (11-13, 15-19)
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Output Disable	X	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Program	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{IN}
Program Verify	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Program Inhibit	V_{IH}	X	X	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	High Z
Silicon Signature*	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH} .

* For Silicon Signature: A_0 is toggled, $A_3 = 12V$, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

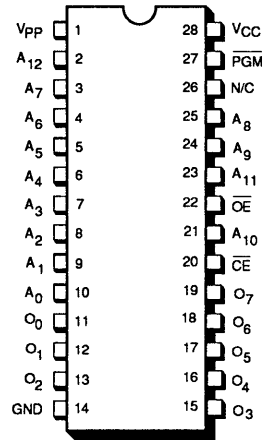
Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Description

SEEQ's 82005 is a military drawing compliant, 21-volt programming, 65,532-bit (8192 x 8), ultraviolet erasable EPROM. The 64K EPROM is fabricated and tested in SEEQ Technology's DESC-approved manufacturing facility and has been processed per the requirements of Method 5004/5005 of MIL-STD-883. The 82005 EPROM provides continuing support for applications which utilize a 21-volt programming 64K EPROM in their design.

Using the 82005 will satisfy MIL-STD-454K which dictates the use of military drawing parts over 883C compliant parts if they are available. Furthermore, designing with standard military drawing devices eliminates the need for customer-generated source control drawings, while ensuring the highest level of device reliability.

Pin Configuration



Pin Names

$A_0 - A_4$	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
$A_5 - A_{12}$	ADDRESSES—ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
$O_0 - O_7$	OUTPUTS
PGM	PROGRAM

The 82005 is manufactured using JEDEC approved byte-wide pinouts and 28-pin package. Access times as fast as 200 ns eliminate the need for wait states in high-performance microprocessor systems. Programming can be accomplished using either the intelligent algorithm or the 50 ms/byte algorithm available on commercial programmers.

Quality-Assurance Provisions

Quality-assurance screening for the 82005 is performed on 100% of the devices in accordance with Method 5004 of MIL-STD-883. In addition, burn-in (Method 1015, 125°C min) and data retention bake are performed on each device after Method 5004 screening and prior to submitting for quality conformance inspection testing.

Quality-Conformance Inspection

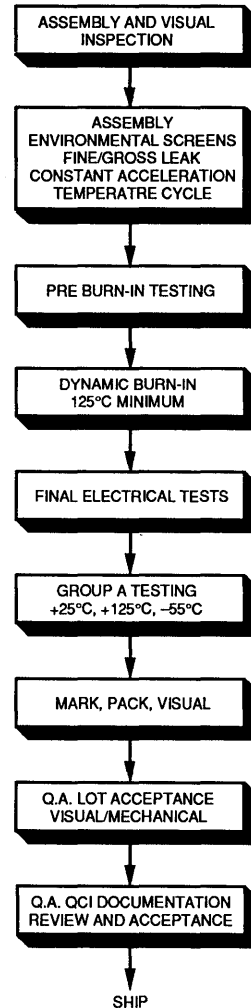
Quality-conformance inspection is performed in accordance with Method 5005 of MIL-STD-883. This includes Group A, Group B, Group C, and Group D inspections tests as defined in military drawing 82005. Generic QCI summary data will be provided upon request.

Electrical Performance Characteristics

The 82005 can be ordered from SEEQ Technology with device access times = 200 ns (82005 - 07), 250 ns (82005 - 02), and 450 ns (82005 - 01). Details on device specific electrical performance can be found in the complete DESC 82005 military drawing or SEEQ's data sheet for generic part type DM2764. SEEQ's testing meets or exceeds all electrical performance screening and test limits as specified on the 82005 military drawing.

82005 Assembly /Test Flow Chart

Screening per MIL-STD-883 Method 5004 and quality-conformance acceptance per Method 5005.



Programming

The 82005 may be programmed using an interactive intelligent algorithm or with a conventional 50 ms/byte programming pulse. Use of the intelligent algorithm improves the total device programming time by approximately 10 times over the 50 ms/byte algorithm.

To program using the intelligent algorithm requires $V_{CC} = 6V$, $V_{PP} = 21V$, and $CE = V_{IL}$. The initial programming pulse applied to the PGM pin is one millisecond in duration, followed by a byte verification. Additional one millisecond program pulses are applied and checked until the byte passes verification. After verification, an overprogram pulse equal to $4 \times$ the number of one millisecond pulses required to initially program the byte is applied to the address. A maximum of 15 one millisecond pulses per byte is allowed. When the intelligent programming cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read with $V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5.0$ volts to verify correct programming.

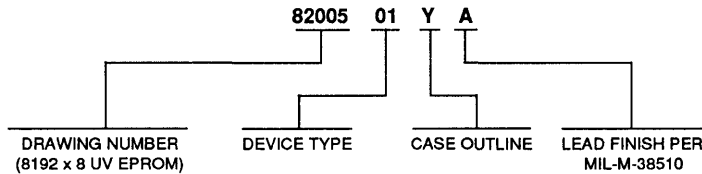
Erasure Characteristics

The 82005 is erased by exposure to high-intensity ultraviolet light with a wave length of 2537 angstroms. The minimum integrated dose for erase (i.e. intensity x exposure time) is 15 watt-second/cm². The device should be placed within one inch of the lamp tube during erasure. After erasure, all bits are in the high state.

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's 82005 EPROM is a row of mask-programmed read-only memory (ROM) cells, located outside of the normal memory cell array. These ROM cells contain the EPROM's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the device's product code for programming. This allows the programmer to match the product to be programmed with the correct programming specification. Once the device code and programming specification have been verified, programming of the part can proceed.

Ordering Information



Device Type	Generic Number	Access Time
01	2764-45	450 ns
02	2764-25	250 ns
07	2764-20	200 ns

Case Outline

Y = D -10 (28 PIN, 1/2" x 1-3/8"), DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

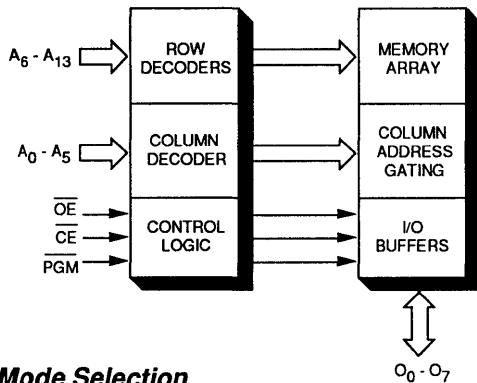
Lead Finish

A = HOT SOLDER DIPPED

Features

- 82025 Military Drawing Compliant
- Processing Per Method 5004/5005 MIL-STD-883
- 21-Volt Programming
- JEDEC-Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration
- 200 ns Access Time
- MIL-M-38510 Compliant Package Design
- Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm
- Silicon Signature®

Block Diagram

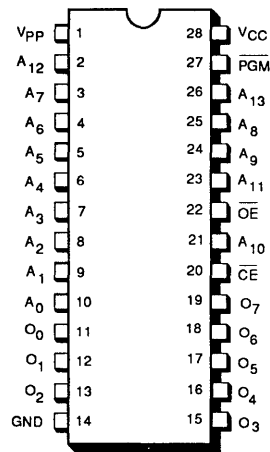


Description

SEEQ's 82025 is a military drawing compliant, 21-volt programming, 131,064-bit (16,384 x 8), ultraviolet erasable EPROM. The 128K EPROM is fabricated and tested in SEEQ Technology's DESC-approved manufacturing facility and has been processed per the requirements of Method 5004/5005 of MIL-STD-883. The 82025 EPROM provides continuing support for applications which utilize a 21-volt programming 128K EPROM in their design.

Using the 82025 will satisfy MIL-STD-454K which dictates the use of military drawing parts over 883C compliant parts if they are available. Furthermore, designing with standard military drawing devices eliminates the need for customer-generated source control drawing, while ensuring the highest level of device reliability.

Pin Configuration



Mode Selection

Mode \ PINS	\overline{CE} (20)	\overline{OE} (22)	PGM (27)	V_{PP} (1)	V_{CC} (28)	OUTPUTS (11-13, 15-19)
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Output Disable	X	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Program	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{IN}
Program Verify	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Program Inhibit	V_{IH}	X	X	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	High Z
Silicon Signature*	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH} .

* For Silicon Signature: A_0 is toggled, $A_9 = 12V$, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Pin Names

$A_0 - A_5$	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
$A_6 - A_{13}$	ADDRESSES—ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
$O_0 - O_7$	OUTPUTS
PGM	PROGRAM

The 82025 is manufactured using JEDEC approved byte-wide pinouts and 28-pin package. Access times as fast as 200 ns eliminate the need for wait states in high-performance microprocessor systems. Programming can be accomplished using either the intelligent algorithm or the 50 ms/byte algorithm available on commercial programmers.

Quality-Assurance Provisions

Quality-assurance screening for the 82025 is performed on 100% of the devices in accordance with Method 5004 of MIL-STD-883. In addition, burn-in (Method 1015, 125°C min) and data retention bake are performed on each device after Method 5004 screening and prior to submitting for quality conformance inspection testing.

Quality-Conformance Inspection

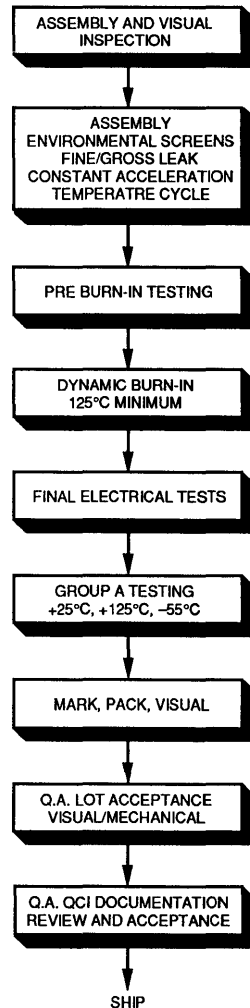
Quality-conformance inspection is performed in accordance with Method 5005 of MIL-STD-883. This includes Group A, Group B, Group C, and Group D inspections tests as defined in military drawing 82025. Generic QCI summary data will be provided upon request.

Electrical Performance Characteristics

The 82025 can be ordered from SEEQ Technology with device access times = 200 ns (82025 - 08), 250 ns (82025 - 02), 300 ns (82025 - 09), and 450 ns (82025 - 01). Details on device specific electrical performance can be found in the complete DESC 82025 military drawing or SEEQ's data sheet for generic part type DM27128. SEEQ's testing meets or exceeds all electrical performance screening and test limits as specified on the 82025 military drawing.

82025 Assembly /Test Flow Chart

Screening per MIL-STD-883 Method 5004 and quality-conformance acceptance per Method 5005.



82025

MILITARY DRAWING
128K UV EPROM

Programming

The 82025 may be programmed using an interactive intelligent algorithm or with a conventional 50 ms/byte programming pulse. Use of the intelligent algorithm improves the total device programming time by approximately 10 times over the 50 ms/byte algorithm.

To program using the intelligent algorithm requires $V_{CC} = 6V$, $V_{PP} = 21V$, and $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$. The initial programming pulse applied to the PGM pin is one millisecond in duration, followed by a byte verification. Additional one millisecond program pulses are applied and checked until the byte passes verification. After verification, an overprogram pulse equal to 4 x the number of one millisecond pulses required to initially program the byte is applied to the address. A maximum of 15 one millisecond pulses per byte is allowed. When the intelligent programming cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read with $V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5.0$ volts to verify correct programming.

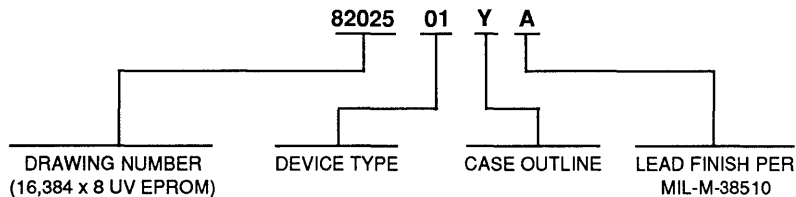
Erase Characteristics

The 82025 is erased by exposure to high-intensity ultraviolet light with a wave length of 2537 angstroms. The minimum integrated dose for erasure (i.e. intensity x exposure time) is 15 watt-second/cm². The device should be placed within one inch of the lamp tube during erasure. After erasure, all bits are in the high state.

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's 82025 EPROM is a row of mask-programmed read-only memory (ROM) cells, located outside of the normal memory cell array. These ROM cells contain the EPROM's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the device's product code for programming. This allows the programmer to match the product to be programmed with the correct programming specification. Once the device code and programming specification have been verified, programming of the part can proceed.

Ordering Information



Device Type	Generic Number	Access Time
01	27128-45	450 ns
02	27128-25	250 ns
08	27128-20	200 ns
09	27128-30	300 ns

Case Outline

Y = D-10 (28 PIN, 1/2" x 1-3/8"), DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

Lead Finish

A = HOT SOLDER DIPPED

Features

- 86063 Military Drawing Compliant
- Processing Per Method 5004/5005 MIL-STD-883
- Low Power CMOS
- JEDEC-Approved Byte-wide Pin Configuration
- 200 ns Access Time
- MIL-M-38510 Compliant Package Design
- Programmed Using Intelligent Algorithm
- Silicon Signature®

Description

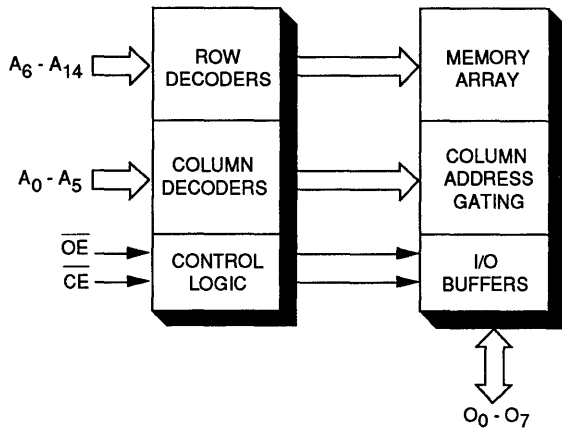
SEEQ's 86063 is a military drawing compliant, 262,144-bit (32,768 x 8), ultraviolet erasable CMOS EPROM. The 256K EPROM is fabricated and tested in SEEQ Technology's DESC-approved manufacturing facility and has been processed per the requirements of Method 5004/5005 of MIL-STD-883. It's CMOS design draws less than one-half the active current and several orders of magnitude less standby current than equivalent density N-channel EPROMS.

The 86063 is manufactured using JEDEC approved byte-wide pinouts for both the 28-pin dual-in-line and 32-pin leadless chip carrier packages. Access times as fast as

Pin Names

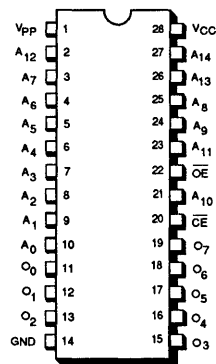
A ₀ -A ₅	ADDRESSES—COLUMN
A ₆ -A ₁₄	ADDRESSES—ROW
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
O ₀ -O ₇	OUTPUTS
NC	NO CONNECT

Block Diagram



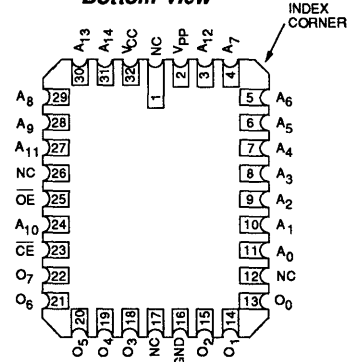
Pin Configuration

Dual-In-Line



Leadless Chip Carrier

Bottom View



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

200 ns eliminate the need for wait states in high-performance microprocessor systems. Device programming is accomplished using the interactive intelligent algorithm available on commercial programmers.

Using the 86063 will satisfy MIL-STD-454K which dictates the use of military drawing parts over 883C compliant parts if they are available. Furthermore, designing with standard military drawing devices eliminates the need for customer-generated source control drawings, while ensuring the highest level of device reliability.

Quality-Assurance Provisions

Quality-assurance screening for the 86063 is performed on 100% of the devices in accordance with Method 5004 of MIL-STD-883. In addition, burn-in (Method 1015, 125°C min) and data retention bake are performed on each device after Method 5004 screening and prior to submitting for quality conformance inspection testing.

Quality-Conformance Inspection

Quality-conformance inspection is performed in accordance with Method 5005 of MIL-STD-883. This includes Group A, Group B, Group C, and Group D inspections tests as defined in military drawing 86063. Generic QCI summary data will be provided upon request.

Electrical Performance Characteristics

The 86063 can be ordered from SEEQ Technology with device access times = 200 ns (86063 - 01), 250 ns (86063 - 02), and 300 ns (86063 - 03). Details on device specific electrical performance can be found in the complete DESC 86063 military drawing or SEEQ's data sheet for generic part type DM27256. SEEQ's testing meets or exceeds all electrical performance screening and test limits as specified on the 86063 military drawing.

Mode Selection

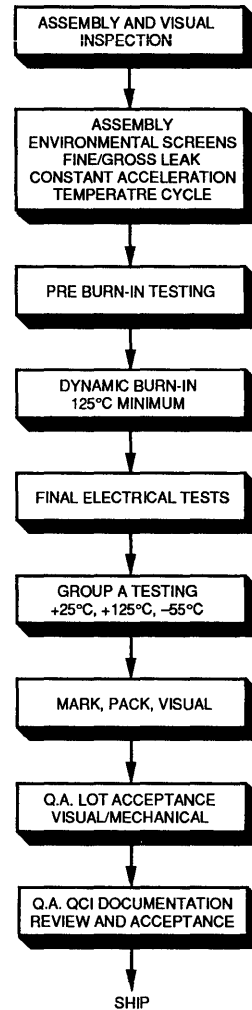
Mode \ PINS	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	V_{PP}	V_{CC}	OUTPUTS
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	D_{OUT}
Output Disable	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	High Z
Program	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	6.0 V	D_{IN}
Program Verify	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_{PP}	6.0 V	D_{OUT}
Program Inhibit	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	V_{PP}	6.0 V	High Z
Silicon Signature*	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{CC}	V_{CC}	Encoded Data

X can be either V_{IL} or V_{IH}

* For Silicon Signature: A_0 is toggled, $A_3 = 12$ V, and all other addresses are at a TTL low.

86063 Assembly/Test Flow Chart

Screening per MIL-STD-883 Method 5004 and quality-conformance acceptance per Method 5005.



Programming

To program the 86063 using the intelligent algorithm requires $V_{CC} = 6\text{ V}$, $V_{PP} = 12.5\text{ V}$, and $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$. The initial programming pulse applied to the \overline{CE} pin is one millisecond in duration, followed by a byte verification. Additional one millisecond program pulses are applied and checked until the byte passes verification. After verification, an overprogram pulse equal to $3 \times$ the number of one millisecond pulses required to initially program the byte is applied to the address. A maximum of 25 one millisecond pulses per byte is allowed. When the intelligent programming cycle has been completed, all bytes must be read with $V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5.0\text{ volts}$ to verify correct programming.

Erasure Characteristics

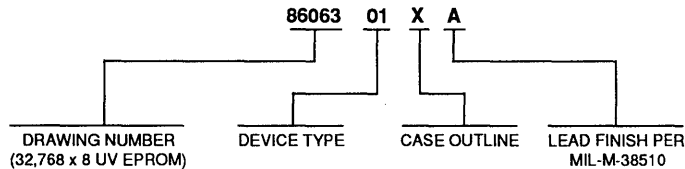
The 86063 is erased by exposure to high-intensity ultraviolet light with a wave length of 2537 angstroms. The

minimum integrated dose for erasure (i.e. intensity \times exposure time) is 15 watt-second/cm². The device should be placed within one inch of the lamp tube during erasure. After erasure, all bits are in the high state.

Silicon Signature

Incorporated in SEEQ's 86063 EPROM is a row of mask-programmed read-only memory (ROM) cells, located outside of the normal memory cell array. These ROM cells contain the EPROM's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the device's product code for programming. This allows the programmer to match the product to be programmed with the correct programming specification. Once the device code and programming specification have been verified, programming of the part can proceed.

Ordering Information



Device Type	Generic Number	Access Time
01	27C256-20	200 ns
02	27C256-25	250 ns
03	27C256-30	300 ns

Case Outline

Y = D - 10 (28 PIN, 1/2" x 1-3/8"), DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE
Y = C - 12 (32 TERMINAL, .450" x .550"),
RECTANGULAR CHIP CARRIER PACKAGE

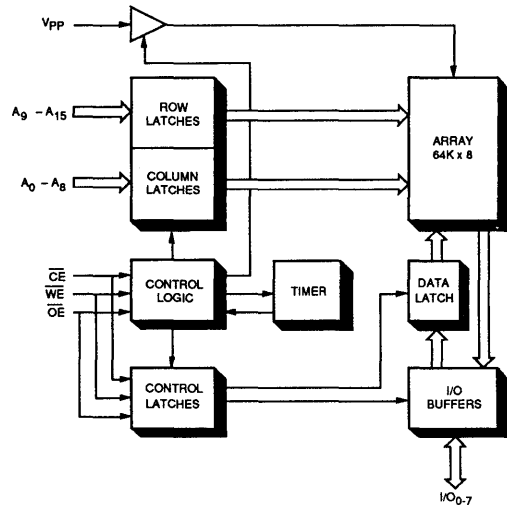
Lead Finish

A = HOT SOLDER DIPPED
G = GOLD PLATE

Features

- 64K Byte FLASH Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- Fast Byte Write: 225 μ s max
- -55°C to +125°C Temp Read (M47F512)
- -40°C to +85°C Temp Read (E47F512)
- 25°C \pm 5°C Temp Write/Erase
- Ideal for Low-Cost Program Storage Applications
 - In-Circuit Alterable
 - 100 Program/Erase Cycles
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- JEDEC Standard Byte Wide Pinout
 - 32 Pin PLCC
 - 32 Pin Dip
 - 32 Pad LCC
- Silicon Signature®

Block Diagram

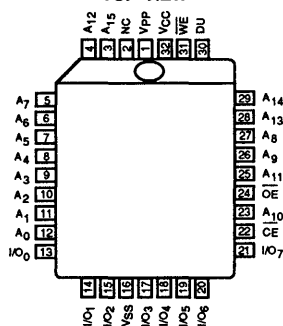


Pin Names

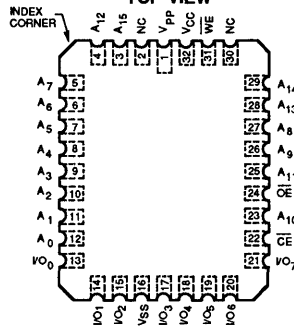
A ₀ -A ₈	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₉ -A ₁₅	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE
D.U.	DON'T USE

Pin Configurations

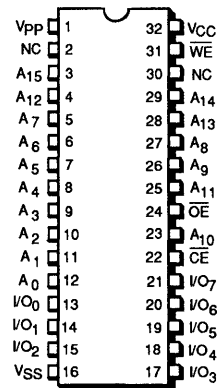
PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

Description

The E/M47F512 is a 512K bit CMOS Flash EPROM organized as 64Kx8 bits and specified over the Industrial/Military Temperature Range. The E/M47F512 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs with the in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of full featured EEPROMs. SEEQ's patented split gate Flash EPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

The E/M47F512's fast electrical erase and 0.2 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the E/M47F512 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

On chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase cycles have been initiated. Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written and erased, is specified at 100 cycles. Electrical erase allows the E/M47F512 to be packaged in a wide range of windowless plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{15}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the E/M47F512 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later. While data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. The write enable input is noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable pins must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can

be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the E/M47F512 must first be erased via chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

The E/M47F512 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{wc} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 3 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Chip Erase

Chip Erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The E/M47F512 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

The chip erase select is activated by initiating a write cycle with the V_{pp} pin at V_{IH} or lower. During the chip erase select, address and data lines can be at any TTL level. Following a chip erase select, the E/M47F512 will start chip erase if all data inputs are "FF", $V_{pp} = V_p$ and a write cycle initiated. After 20 loops, a device erase verify is performed to insure all bytes = "FF". After erase, the V_{pp} pin can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage.

Refer to page 8 for chip erase timing diagram and figure 2 for the erase algorithm.

Power Up/Down Protection

This device contains a sense circuit which disables internal erase and write operations when V_{cc} is below 3.5 volts. In addition, erases and writes are prevented when any control input (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) is in the wrong state for writing /erasing (see mode table).

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{pp} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification for the V_{pp} pin which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent

¹Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

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device damage may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin, we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the E/M47F512 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature

contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_9 to 12 ± 0.5 volts and bringing all other address inputs, plus chip enable, and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_0 .

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 47F512	V_{IH}	1A

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{0-15}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +150°C

All Inputs except V_{PP} and

outputs with respect to V_{SS} +7 V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} and A_9 with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

E.S.D. Characteristics*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

* Characterization data — not tested.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	E47F512	M47F512
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read mode)	-40°C to +85°C	-55°C to +125°C
Temperature Range (Write/Erase mode)	25°C ±5°C	25°C ±5°C

Capacitance * T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

* This parameter is measured only for initial qualifications and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

DC Operating Characteristics Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1 V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	12.50	13.00	V		
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$ $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$ $V_{PP} = V_P$ $V_{PP} = V_P$
		Read Mode		200	μA	
		Byte Write		30	mA	
		Chip Erase		60	mA	
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		400	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ min.}$	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} - 1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

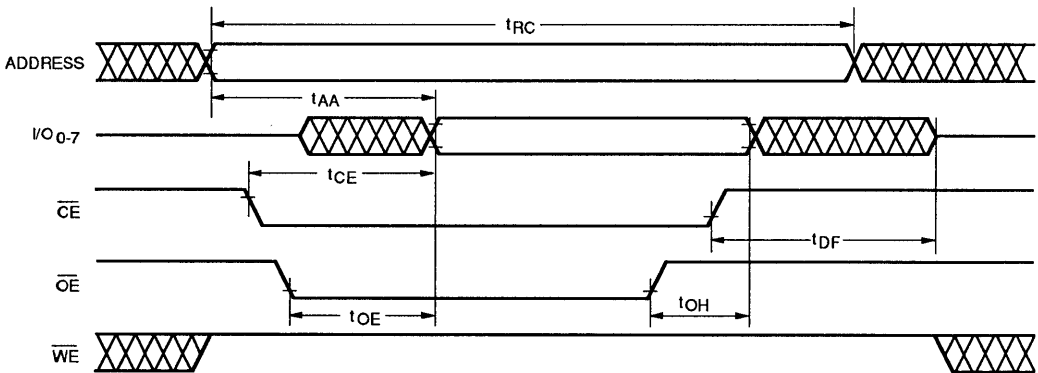
READ

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and Temperature Range)

Symbol	Parameter	E47F512 -200		E/M47F512 -250		E/M47F512 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$

Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$

Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1V and 2V

Outputs 0.8V and 2V

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Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M47F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Byte Write Timing

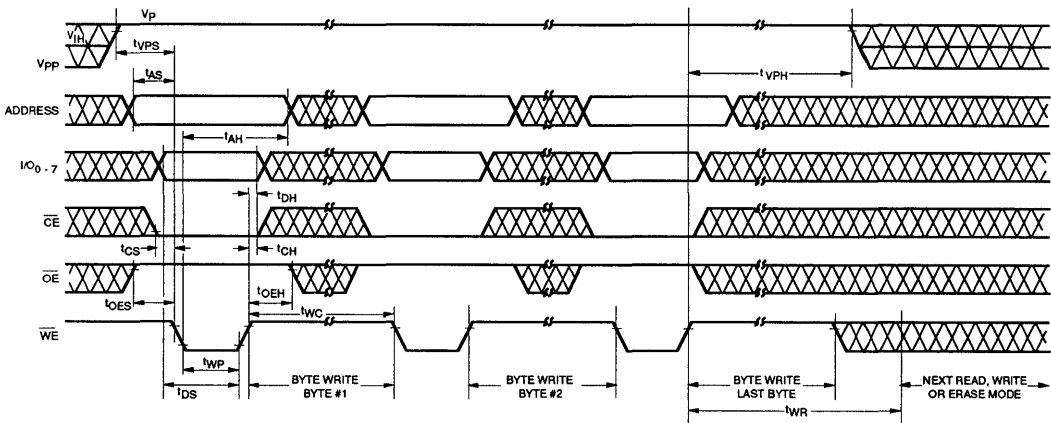
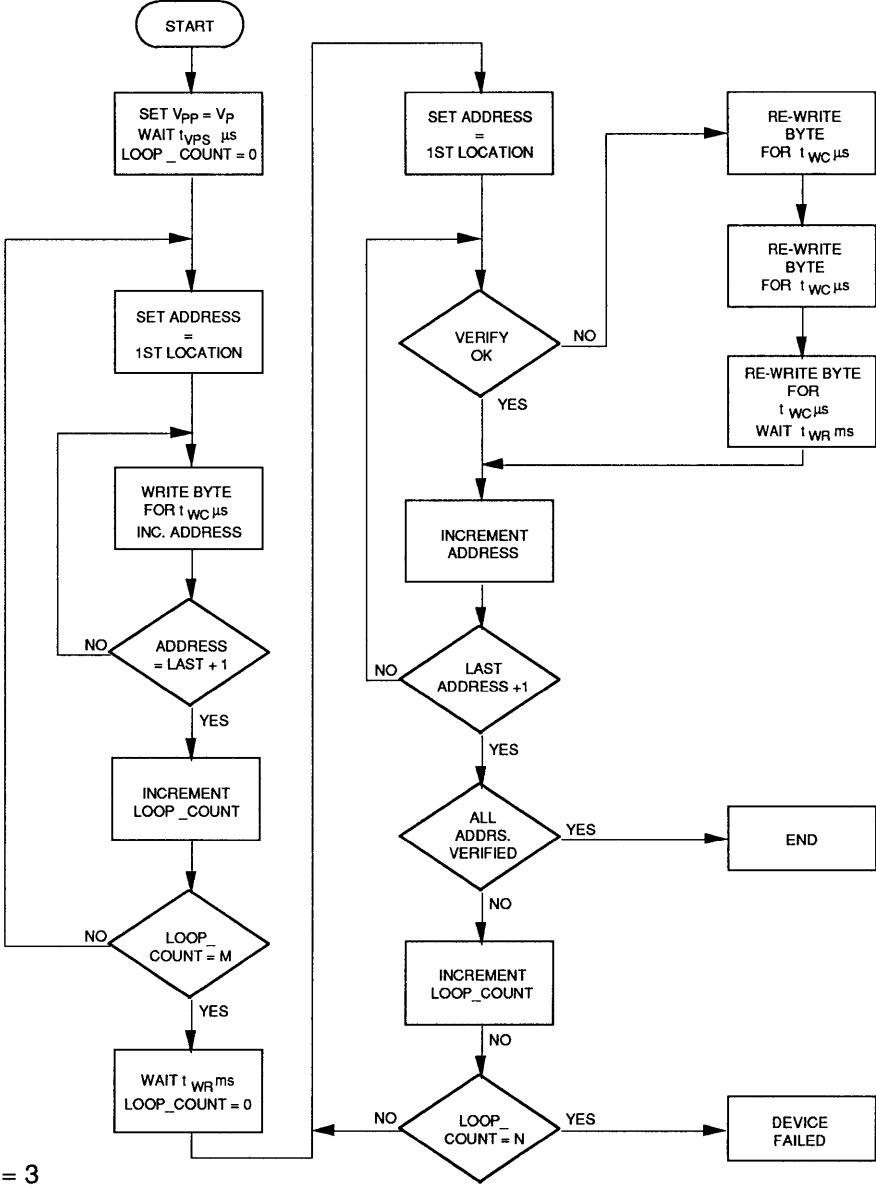


Figure 1
E/M47F512 Write Algorithm



M = 3
N = 5

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Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M47F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

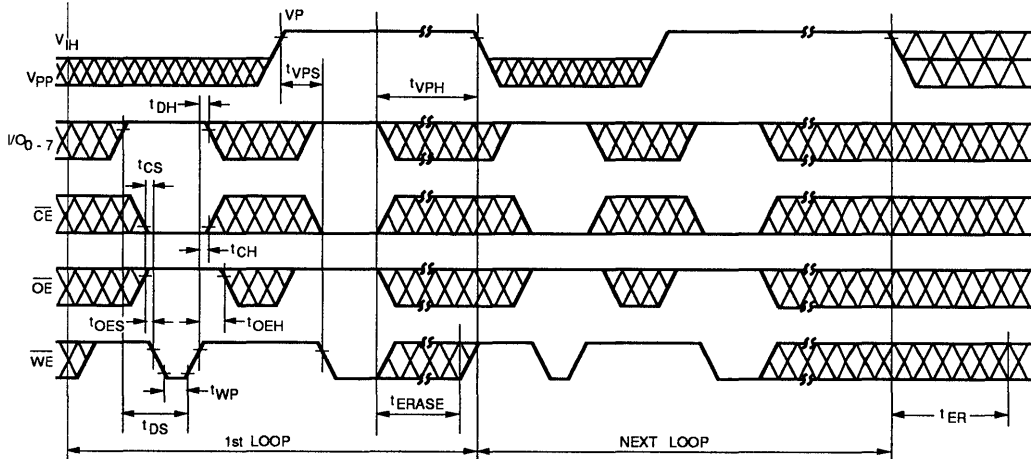
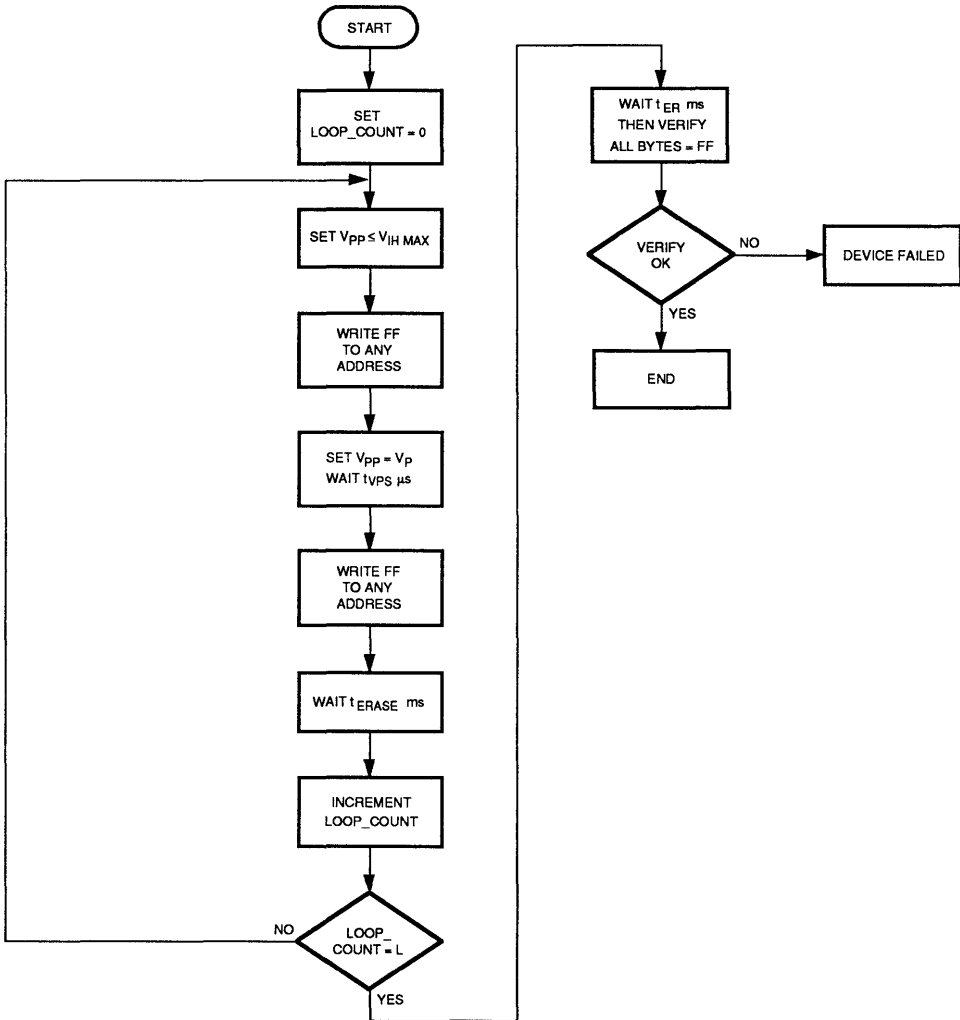


Figure 2
E/M47F512 Chip Erase Algorithm



L = 20

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Ordering Information

<u>D</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>47F512</u>	<u>- 250</u>	<u>/B</u>
Package Type	Temperature Range (Read)	Device	Access Time	Screening
D = Ceramic Dip	E = -40 to +85°C	64K x 8 FLASH EPROM	200 = 200 ns (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)	MIL 883 Class B Screened (Optional)
L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier	M = -55 to +125°C		250 = 250 ns	
N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)			300 = 300 ns	

Features

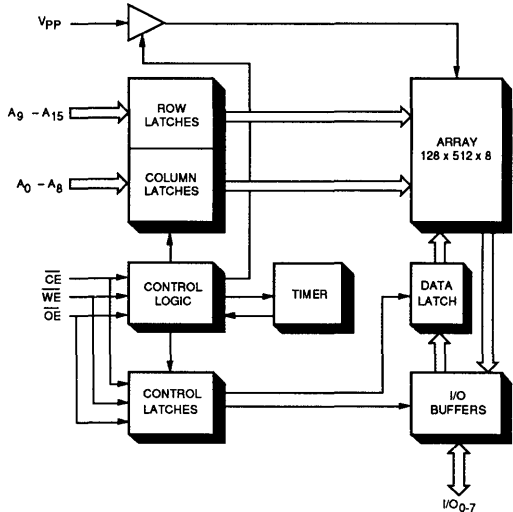
- 64K Byte Flash Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- FLASH EEPROM Cell Technology
- Electrical Chip and 512 Byte Sector Erase
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- -55°C to +125°C Temp Read (M48F512)
- -55°C to + 85°C Temp Write/Erase (M48F512)
- -40°C to + 85°C Temp Read/Write/Erase (E48F512)
- Ideal for Program and Data Storage Applications
 - Minimum 100 Cycle Endurance
 - Optional 1000 Cycle Endurance
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- Silicon Signature®

Pin Names*

A ₀ -A ₈	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₉ -A ₁₅	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE

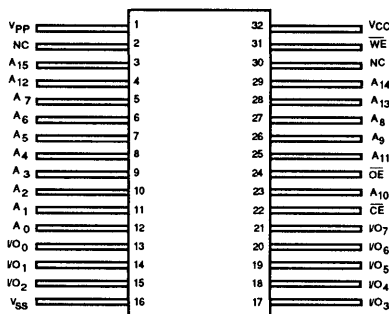
*Note: Pin 30 on the PLCC package is a DON'T CONNECT.

Block Diagram

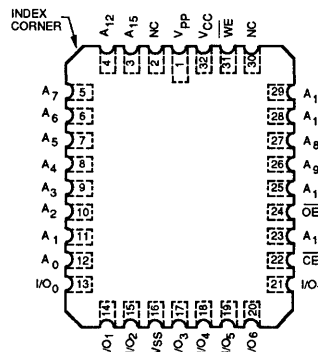


Pin Configurations

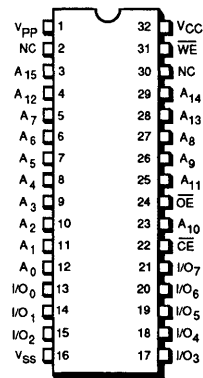
32 PIN FLATPACK
TOP VIEW



LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

Description

The E/M48F512 is a 512K bit CMOS FLASH EEPROM organized as 64K x 8 bits and specified over the Industrial/Military Temperature Range. SEEQ's E/M48F512 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs, with the electrical erase, in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of EEPROMs.

SEEQ's patented split gate FLASH EEPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

The E/M48F512's fast electrical erase and 0.5 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the E/M48F512 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

SEEQ's FLASH memories provide users with the flexibility to alter code in all or small sections of the memory array. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors, with each sector containing 512 bytes. Each sector can be individually erased, or the chip can be bulk erased before reprogramming.

On-chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase cycles have been initiated.

Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written, is specified at 100 cycles with an optional screen for 1000 cycles available. Electrical write/erase capability allows the E/M48F512 to accommodate a wide range of plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{15}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the E/M48F512 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later, while data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. All control pins are noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not

initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Sector Erase

Sector erase changes all bits in a sector of the array to a logical one. It requires that the V_{pp} pin be brought to a high voltage and a write cycle performed. The sector to be erased is defined by address inputs A_6 through A_{15} . The data inputs must be all ones to begin the erase. Following a write of 'FF', the part will wait for time t_{ABORT} to allow aborting the erase by writing again. This permits recovering from an unintentional sector erase if, for example, in loading a block of data a byte of 'FF' was written. After the t_{ABORT} delay, the sector erase will begin. The erase is accomplished by following the erase algorithm in figure 2. V_{pp} can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage after the erase.

Chip Erase

Chip erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The E/M48F512 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the byte must first be erased via sector or chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

Data is organized in the E/M48F512 in a group of bytes called a sector. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors of 512 bytes each. Individual bytes are written as part of a sector write operation. Sectors need not be written separately; the entire device or any combination of sectors can be written using the write algorithm.

The E/M48F512 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{WC} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time dura-

¹ Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

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tion can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 7 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Because bytes can only be written as part of a sector write, if data is to be added to a partially written sector or one or more bytes in a sector must be changed, the contents of the sectors must first be read into system RAM; the bytes can then be added to the block of data in RAM and the sector written using the sector write algorithm.

Power Up/Down Protection

This device contains a V_{cc} sense circuit which disables internal erase and write operations when V_{cc} is below 3.5 volts. In addition, erases and writes are prevented when

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_0	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 48F512	V_{IH}	1A

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{9-15}	A_{0-8}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	X	'FF'
Block Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +150°C

All Inputs except V_{PP} and outputs with Respect to V_{SS} +7 V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} pin with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

any control input (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) is in the wrong state for writing or erasing (see mode table).

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{PP} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent device damage may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the E/M48F512 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_9 to 12 ± 0.5 V and bringing all other address inputs, plus chip enable, and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_0 .

E.S.D. Characteristics^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

Note 1: Characterization data — not tested.

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	E48F512	M48F512
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read mode)	-40°C to +85°C	-55°C to +125°C
Temperature Range (Write/Erase mode)	-40°C to +85°C	-55°C to +85°C

Capacitance^[2] T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

Note 2: This parameter is only sampled and not 100% tested.

DC Operating Characteristics Over the V_{CC} and temperature range

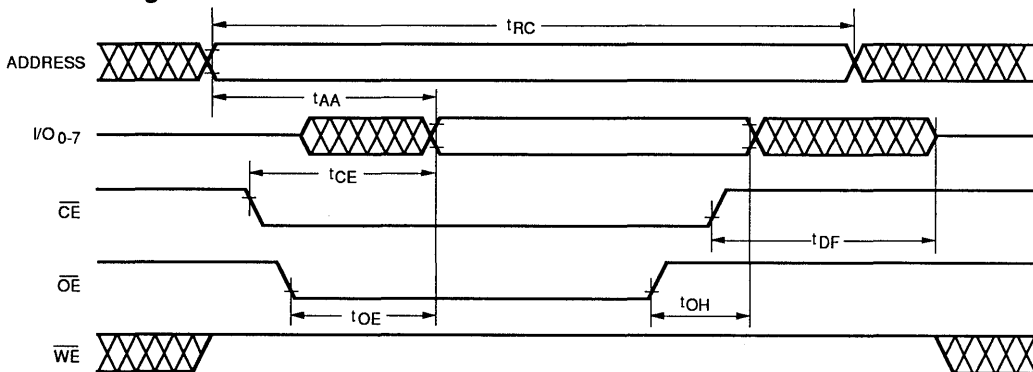
Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	11.4	13	V		
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Byte Write		40	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Chip Erase Sector Erase		80 15	mA	V _{PP} = V _P V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		400	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ min.}$	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} -1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

READ
AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E48F512 -200		E/M48F512 -250		E/M48F512 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

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Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M48F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μ s
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μ s
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μ s
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Byte Write Timing

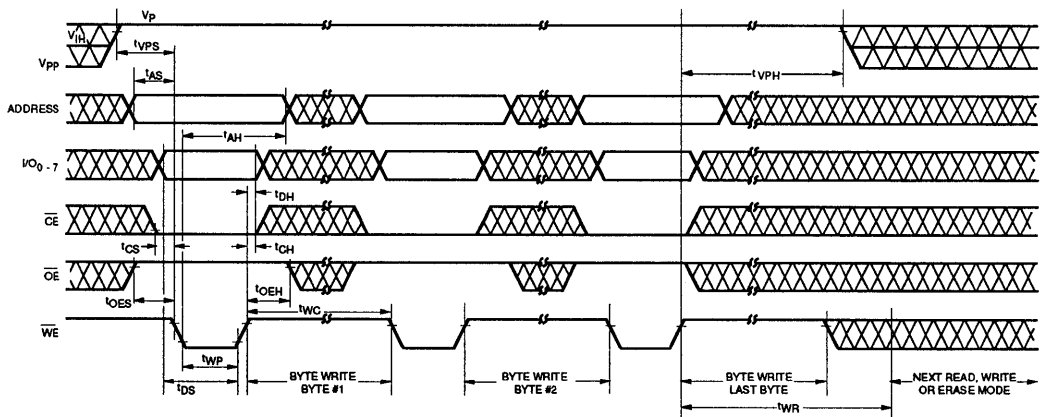
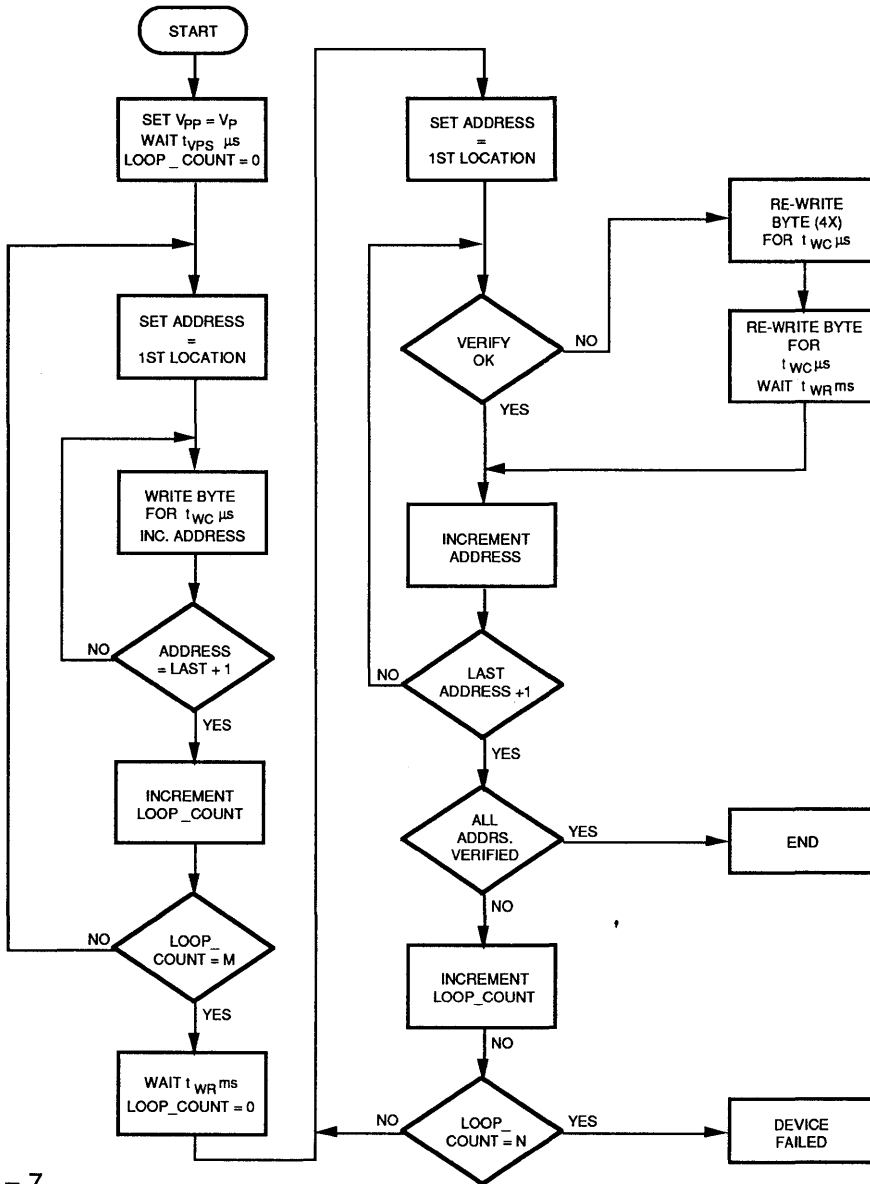


Figure 1
E/M48F512 Write Algorithm



M = 7
N = 6

MILITARY

Sector Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M48F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Sector Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ABORT}	Sector Erase Delay		250	μs
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Sector Erase Timing

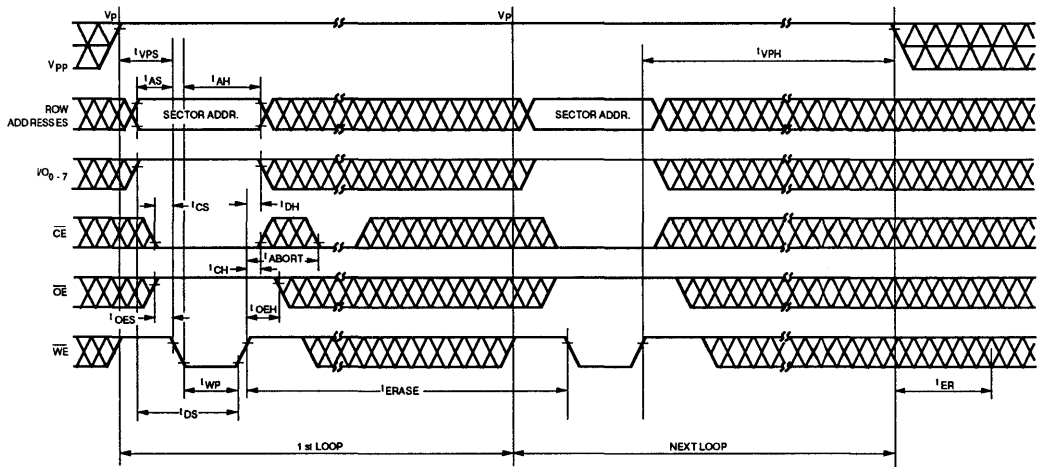
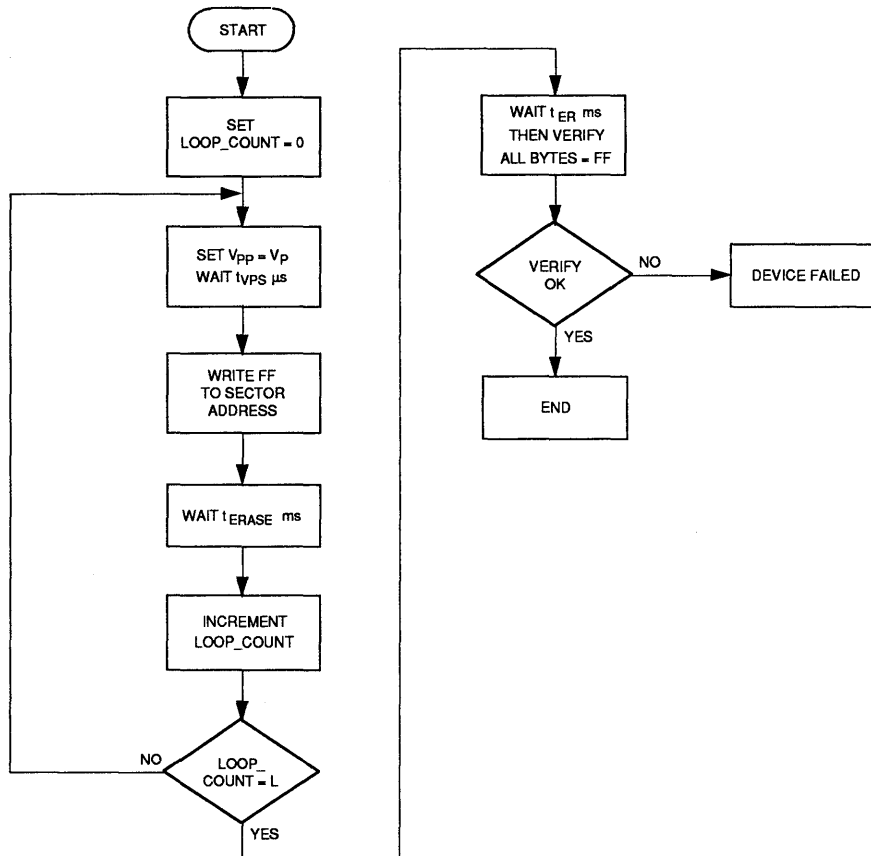


Figure 2
E/M48F512 Sector Erase Algorithm



L = 24

MILITARY

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M48F512		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

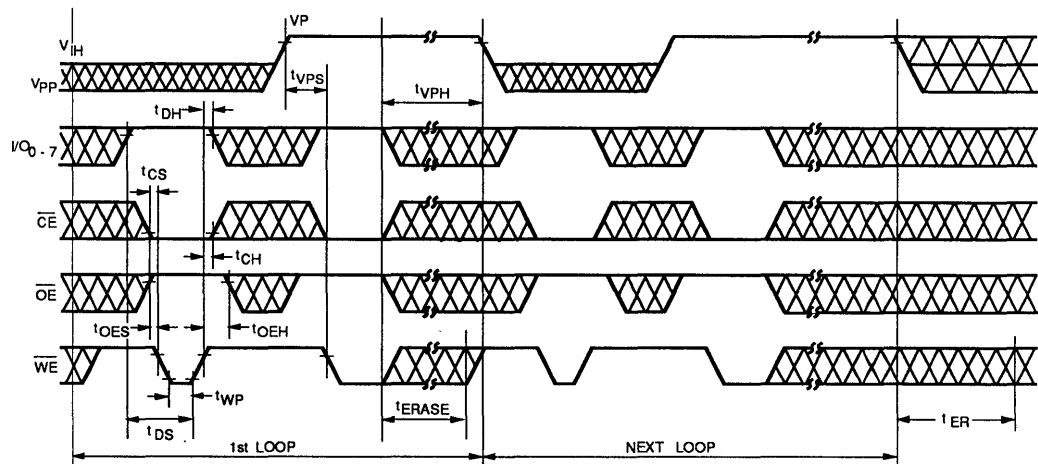
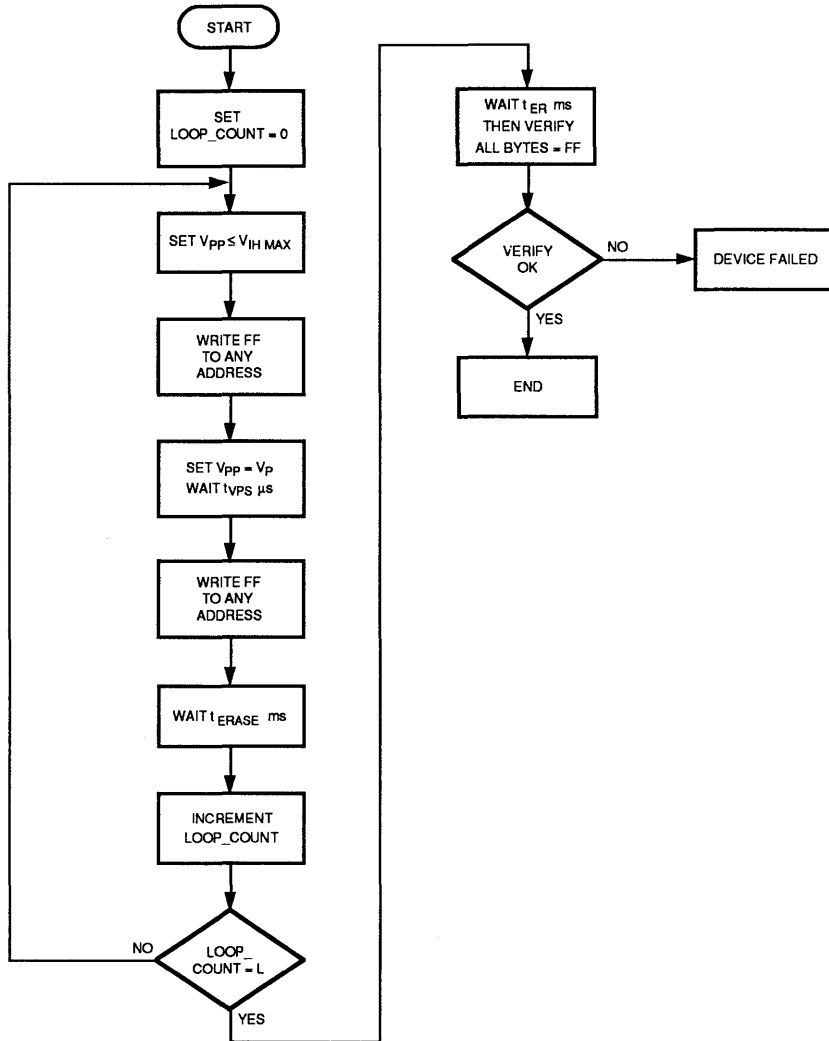


Figure 3
E/M48F512 Chip Erase Algorithm



L = 24

MILITARY

Ordering Information

<u>D</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>48F512</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>-250</u>	<u>/B</u>
Package Type	Temperature Range	Device	Endurance	Access Time	Screening
D = Ceramic Dip	E = -40 to +85°C	64K x 8 FLASH EEPROM	BLANK = 100 K = 1000	200 = 200 ns (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)	MIL 883 Class B Screened (Optional)
L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier	M = -55 to +125°C (Read) -55 to +85°C (Write/Erase)			250 = 250 ns	
F = Flatpack				300 = 300 ns	
N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)					

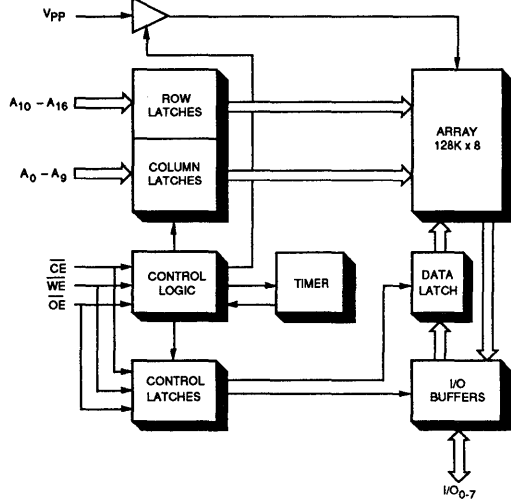
Features

- 128K Byte Flash Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- Fast Byte Write: 225 μ s max
- -55°C to +125°C Temp Read (M47F010)
- -40°C to +85°C Temp Read (E47F010)
- 25°C \pm 5°C Temp Write/Erase
- Ideal for Low-Cost Program Storage Applications
 - In-Circuit Alterable
 - 100 Program/Erase Cycles
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- JEDEC Standard Byte Wide Pinout
 - 32 Pin PLCC
 - 32 Pin Dip
 - 32 Pad LCC
- Silicon Signature®

Pin Names

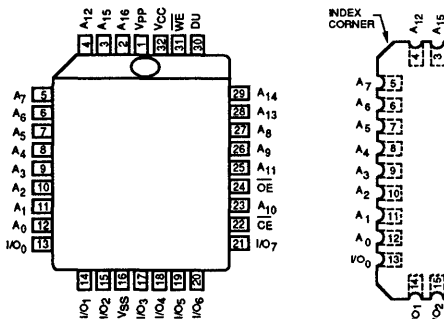
A ₀ -A ₉	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₁₀ -A ₁₆	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
\overline{CE}	CHIP ENABLE
\overline{OE}	OUTPUT ENABLE
\overline{WE}	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE
D.U.	DON'T USE

Block Diagram

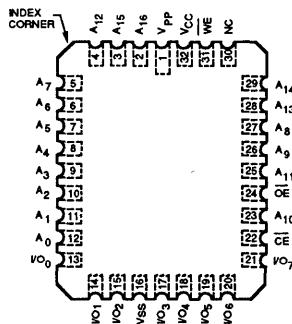


Pin Configurations

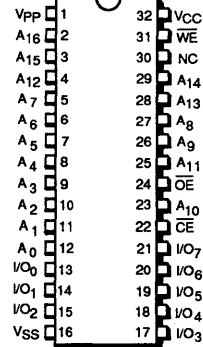
PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

E/M47F010

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Description

The E/M47F010 is a 1024K bit CMOS FLASH EPROM organized as 128K x 8 bits and specified over the Industrial/Military Temperature Range. The E/M47F010 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs with the in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of full featured EEPROMs. SEEQ's patented split gate Flash EPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

The E/M47F010's fast electrical erase and 0.2 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the E/M47F010 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

On chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase cycles have been initiated. Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written and erased, is specified at 100 cycles. Electrical erase allows the E/M47F010 to be packaged in a wide range of windowless plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{16}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the E/M47F010 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs, permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later. While data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. The write enable input is noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable pins must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can

¹ Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the E/M47F010 must first be erased via chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

The E/M47F010 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{wc} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip, so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 3 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Chip Erase

Chip Erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The E/M47F010 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

The chip erase select is activated by initiating a write cycle with the V_{pp} pin at V_{IH} or lower. During the chip erase select, address and data lines can be at any TTL level. Following a chip erase select, the E/M47F010 will start chip erase if all data inputs are "FF", $V_{pp} = V_p$ and a write cycle initiated. After 20 loops, a device erase verify is performed to insure all bytes = "FF". After erase, the V_{pp} pin can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage.

Refer to page 8 for chip erase timing diagram and figure 2 for the erase algorithm.

Power Up/Down Protection

This device contains a sense circuit which disables internal erase and write operations when V_{cc} is below 3.5 volts. In addition, erases and writes are prevented when any control input (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) is in the wrong state for writing/erasing (see mode table).

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{pp} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification for the V_{pp} pin which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or perma-

E/M47F010

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

ment device damage may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin, we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the E/M47F010 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature

contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A_9 to 12 ± 0.5 volts and bringing all other address inputs, plus chip enable, and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A_7 .

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A_9	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V_{IL}	94
Product Code 47F010	V_{IH}	1C

Mode Selection Table

Mode	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	V_{PP}	A_{9-16}	D_{0-7}
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	Address	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	Address	D_{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	TTL	X	X
Chip Erase	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	V_P	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$

Under Bias -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$

All Inputs except V_{PP} and outputs with respect to V_{SS} $+7\text{ V}$ to -0.5 V

V_{PP} and A_9 with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

E.S.D. Characteristics*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V_{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	$>2000\text{ V}$	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

* Characterization data — not tested.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	E47F010	M47F010
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read mode)	-40°C to +85°C	-55°C to +125°C
Temperature Range (Write/Erase mode)	25°C ±5°C	25°C ±5°C

Capacitance * T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

* This parameter is measured only for initial qualifications and after process or design changes which may affect capacitance.

DC Operating Characteristics Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1 V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	12.50	13.00	V		
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Byte Write		30	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Chip Erase		60	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		400	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ min.}$	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		40	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} - 1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

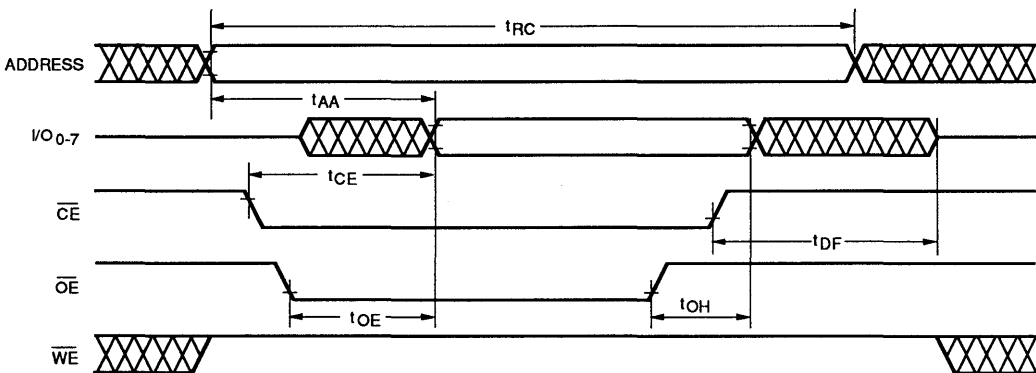
READ

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{cc} and Temperature Range)

Symbol	Parameter	E47F010 -200		E/M47F010 -250		E/M47F010 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$

Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$

Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V

Timing Measurement Reference Level:

Inputs 1V and 2V

Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M47F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Byte Write Timing

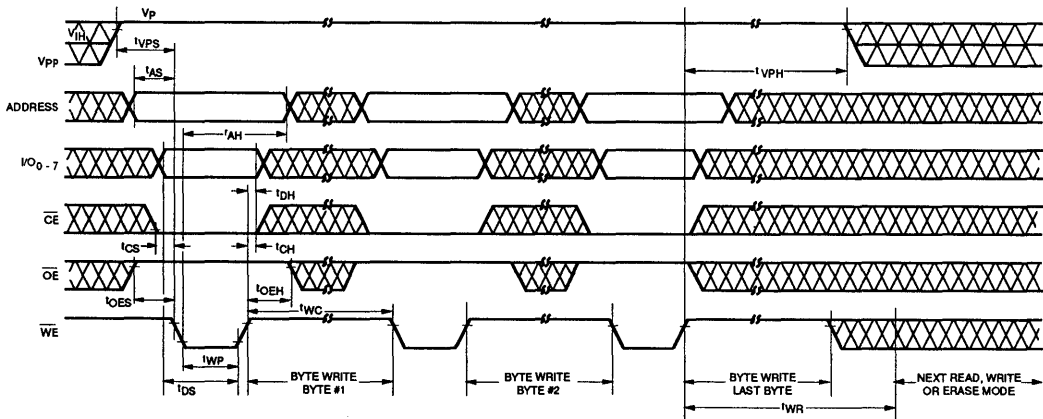
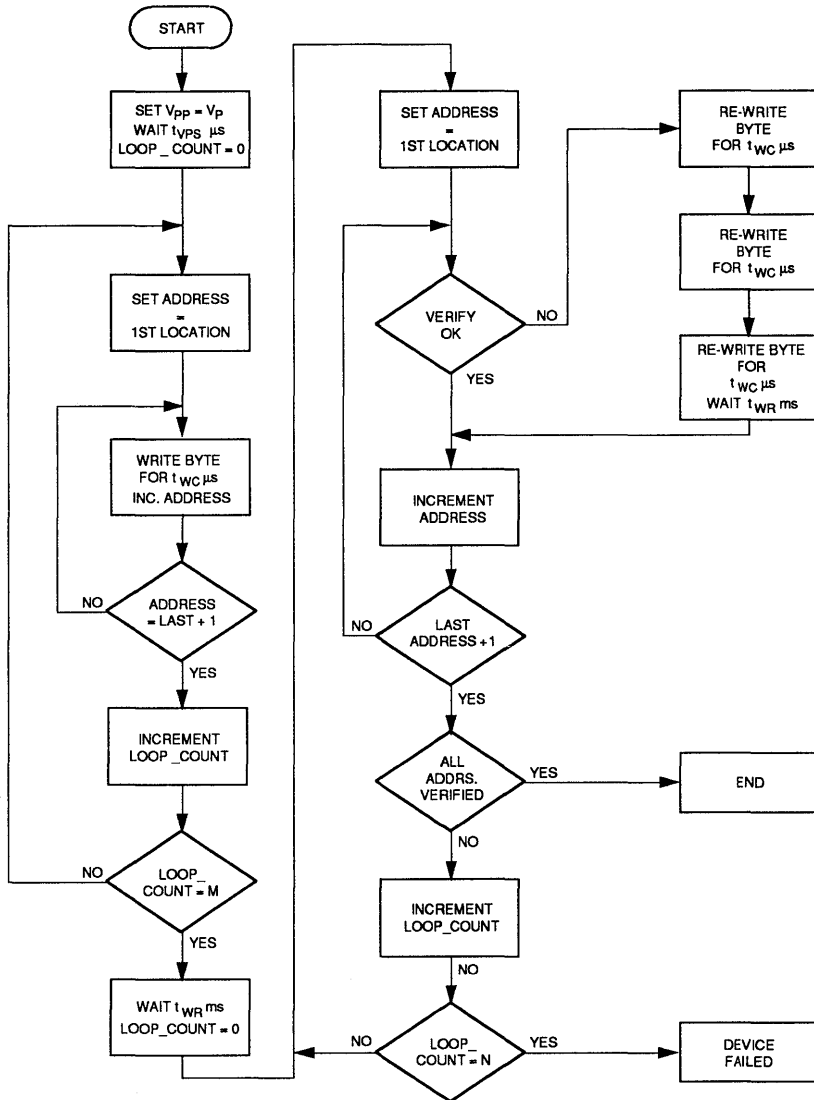


Figure 1
E/M47F010 Write Algorithm



M = 3
N = 5

MILITARY

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over specified V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M47F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μ s
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

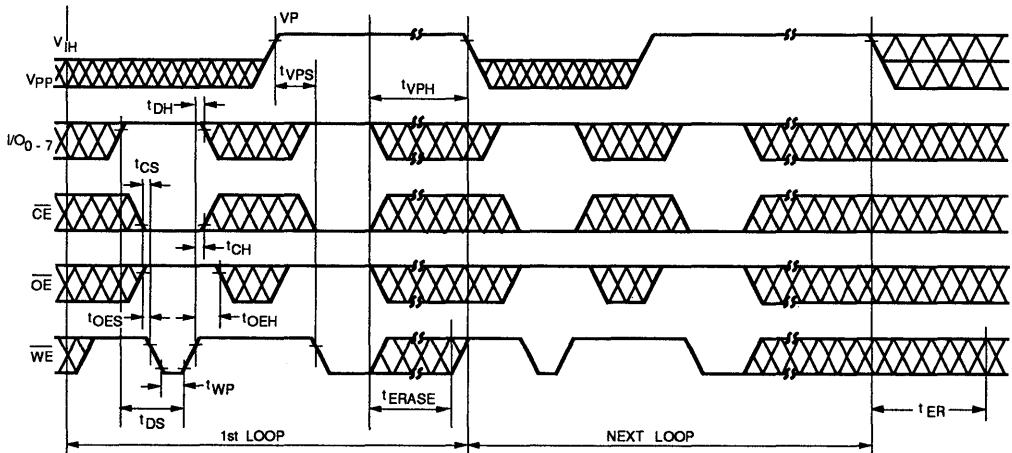
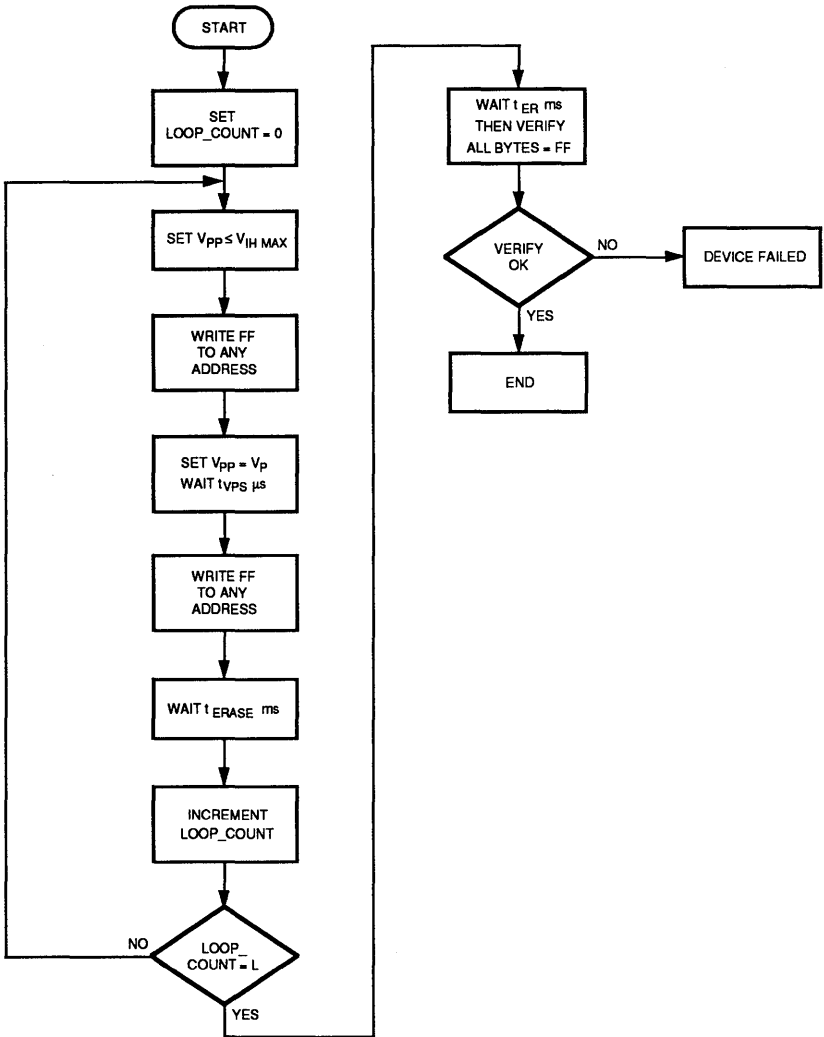


Figure 2
E/M47F010 Chip Erase Algorithm



L = 20

MILITARY

Ordering Information

<u>D</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>47F010</u>	<u>- 250</u>	<u>/B</u>
Package Type	Temperature Range (Read)	Device	Access Time	Screening
D = Ceramic Dip	E = -40 to +85°C	128K x 8 FLASH EPROM	200 = 200 ns (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)	MIL 883 Class B Screened (Optional)
L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier	M = -55 to +125°C		250 = 250 ns	
N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)			300 = 300 ns	

Features

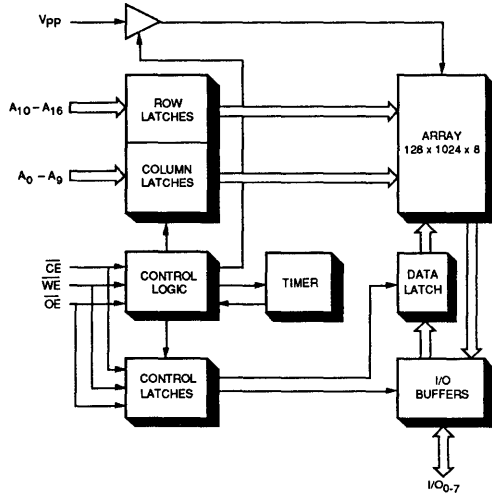
- 128K Byte FLASH Erasable Non-Volatile Memory
- FLASH EEPROM Cell Technology
- Electrical Chip and 1024 Byte Sector Erase
- Input Latches for Writing and Erasing
- -55°C to +125°C Temp Read (M48F010)
- -55°C to +85°C Temp Write/Erase (M48F010)
- -40°C to +85°C Temp Read/Write/Erase (E48F010)
- Ideal for Program and Data Storage Applications
 - Minimum 100 Cycle Endurance
 - Optional 1000 Cycle Endurance
 - Minimum 10 Year Data Retention
- Silicon Signature®

Pin Names*

A ₀ -A ₉	COLUMN ADDRESS INPUT
A ₁₀ -A ₁₆	ROW ADDRESS INPUT
CE	CHIP ENABLE
OE	OUTPUT ENABLE
WE	WRITE ENABLE
I/O ₀₋₇	DATA INPUT (WRITE)/OUTPUT (READ)
N.C.	NO INTERNAL CONNECTION
V _{PP}	WRITE/ERASE INPUT VOLTAGE

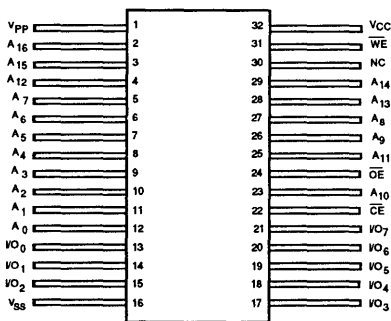
*Note: Pin 30 on the PLCC package is a DON'T CONNECT.

Block Diagram

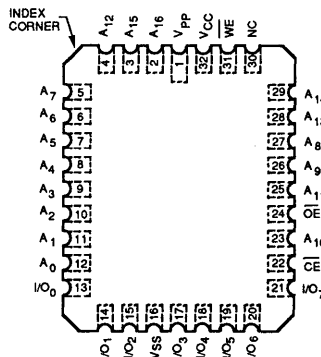


Pin Configurations

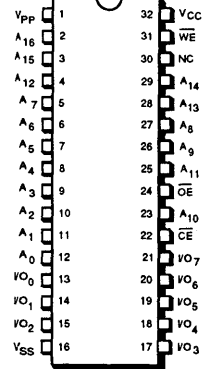
32 PIN FLATPACK
TOP VIEW



LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER
TOP VIEW



DUAL-IN-LINE
TOP VIEW



Silicon Signature is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology.

Description

The E/M48F010 is a 1024K bit CMOS FLASH EEPROM organized as 128K x 8 bits and specified over the Industrial/Military Temperature Range. SEEQ's E/M48F010 brings together the high density and cost effectiveness of UVEPROMs, with the electrical erase, in-circuit reprogrammability and package options of EEPROMs.

SEEQ's patented split gate FLASH EEPROM cell design reduces both the time and cost required to alter code in program and data storage applications.

The E/M48F010's fast electrical erase and 0.5 ms/byte programming is 20 times faster than reprogramming of UVEPROMs. Electrical erase and reprogramming make the E/M48F010 ideal for applications with high density requirements, but where ultraviolet erasure is either impractical or impossible.

SEEQ's FLASH memories provide users with the flexibility to alter code in all or small sections of the memory array. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors, with each sector containing 1024 bytes. Each sector can be individually erased, or the chip can be bulk erased before reprogramming.

On-chip latches and timers permit simplified microprocessor interface, freeing the microprocessor to perform other tasks once write/erase cycles have been initiated.

Endurance, the number of times each byte can be written, is specified at 100 cycles with an optional screen for 1000 cycles available. Electrical write/erase capability allows the E/M48F010 to accommodate a wide range of plastic, ceramic and surface mount packages.

Read

Reading is accomplished by presenting a valid address on $A_0 - A_{16}$ with chip enable (\overline{CE}) and output enable (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} and write enable (\overline{WE}) at V_{IH} . The V_{pp} pin can be at any TTL level or V_p during read operations. See page 5 for additional information on A.C. parameters and read timing waveforms.

Erase and Write

Erasing and writing of the E/M48F010 can only be accomplished when $V_{pp} = V_p$. Latches on address, data and control inputs permit erasing and writing using normal microprocessor bus timing. Address inputs are latched on the falling edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is later, while data inputs are latched on the rising edge of write enable or chip enable, whichever is earlier. All control

pins are noise protected; a pulse of less than 20 ns will not initiate a write or erase. In addition, chip enable, output enable and write enable must be in the proper state to initiate a write or erase. Timing diagrams depict write enable controlled writes; the timing also applies to chip enable controlled writes.

Sector Erase

Sector erase changes all bits in a sector of the array to a logical one. It requires that the V_{pp} pin be brought to a high voltage and a write cycle performed. The sector to be erased is defined by address inputs A_0 through A_{16} . The data inputs must be all ones to begin the erase. Following a write of 'FF', the part will wait for time t_{ABORT} to allow aborting the erase by writing again. This permits recovering from an unintentional sector erase if, for example, in loading a block of data a byte of 'FF' was written. After the t_{ABORT} delay, the sector erase will begin. The erase is accomplished by following the erase algorithm in figure 2. V_{pp} can be brought to any TTL level or left at high voltage after the erase.

Chip Erase

Chip erase will change all bits in the memory to a logical 1. The E/M48F010 uses a two-step, software controlled looping algorithm to perform the chip erase operation. Each loop requires that a chip erase select be performed prior to the start of each chip erase cycle.

Byte Write

A byte write is used to change any 1 in a byte to a 0. Individual bytes, multiple bytes or the entire memory can be written at one time. If a bit in a byte needs to be changed from a 0 to a 1, the byte must first be erased via sector or chip erase and then reprogrammed with the desired data. Any byte write operation requires that the V_{pp} pin be at high voltage (V_p).

Data is organized in the E/M48F010 in a group of bytes called a sector. The memory array is divided into 128 sectors of 1024 bytes each. Individual bytes are written as part of a sector write operation. Sectors need not be written separately; the entire device or any combination of sectors can be written using the write algorithm.

The E/M48F010 uses a software controlled looping algorithm (figure 1) to perform writes and verify successful byte programming. During a byte write operation, all non "FF"¹ bytes are incrementally written using a 75 μ s minimum t_{WC} . Each byte write is automatically latched and timed on-chip,

¹ Only non "FF" bytes can be written.

so that the microprocessor can perform other tasks once the write cycle has been initiated. Write cycle time duration can be controlled by the microprocessor, or the on-chip timer will automatically terminate t_{wc} after 150 μ s. One write loop has been completed when all non "FF" data for all desired bytes have been written. After 7 programming loops, a read-verification cycle is performed. For any bytes which do not verify, a fill-in programming loop is performed.

Because bytes can only be written as part of a sector write, if data is to be added to a partially written sector or one or more bytes in a sector must be changed, the contents of the sectors must first be read into system RAM; the bytes can then be added to the block of data in RAM and the sector written using the sector write algorithm.

Silicon Signature Bytes

	A ₀	Data (Hex)
SEEQ Code	V _{IL}	94
Product Code 48F010	V _{IH}	1C

Mode Selection Table

Mode	CE	OE	WE	V _{PP}	A ₁₀₋₁₆	A ₀₋₉	D ₀₋₇
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	X	Address	Address	D _{OUT}
Standby	V _{IH}	X	X	X	X	X	High Z
Byte Write	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	V _p	Address	Address	D _{IN}
Chip Erase Select	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	TTL	X	X	X
Chip Erase	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	V _p	X	X	'FF'
Block Erase	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	V _p	Address	X	'FF'

Absolute Maximum Stress Range*

Temperature

Storage -65°C to +150°C

Under Bias -65°C to +135°C

All Inputs except V_{PP} and outputs with Respect to V_{SS} +7 V to -0.5 V

V_{PP} pin with respect to V_{SS} 14 V

*COMMENT: Stresses above 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 above 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.

High Voltage Input Protection

The V_{PP} pin is at a high voltage for writing and erasing. There is an absolute maximum specification which must not be exceeded, even briefly, or permanent device damage may result. To minimize switching transients on this pin we recommend using a minimum 0.1 μ f decoupling capacitor with good high frequency response connected from V_{PP} to ground at each device. In addition, sufficient bulk capacitance should be provided to minimize V_{PP} voltage sag when a device goes from standby to a write or erase cycle.

Silicon Signature

A row of fixed ROM is present in the E/M48F010 which contains the device's Silicon Signature. Silicon Signature contains data which identifies SEEQ as the manufacturer and gives the product code. This allows device programmers to match the programming specification against the product which is to be programmed.

Silicon Signature is read by raising address A₉ to 12 \pm 0.5 V and bringing all other address inputs plus chip enable and output enable to V_{IL} with V_{CC} at 5 V. The two Silicon Signature bytes are selected by address input A₇.

E.S.D. Characteristics^[1]

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
V _{ZAP}	E.S.D. Tolerance	>2000 V	MIL-STD 883 Method 3015

Note: Characterization data — not tested.

Recommended Operating Conditions

	E48F010	M48F010
V _{CC} Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%	5V ± 10%
Temperature Range (Read mode)	-40°C to +85°C	-55°C to +125°C
Temperature Range (Write/Erase mode)	-40°C to +85°C	-55°C to +85°C

Capacitance^[2] T_A = 25°C, f = 1 MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Test Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance	6 pF	V _{IN} = 0 V
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance	12 pF	V _{IO} = 0 V

Note 2: This parameter is only sampled and not 100% tested.

DC Operating Characteristics Over the V_{CC} and temperature range

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Test Condition	
		Min.	Max.	Unit		
I _{LI}	Input Leakage		1	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage		10	μA	V _{IN} = 0.1V to V _{CC}	
V _P	Program/Erase Voltage	11.4	13	V		
V _{PR}	V _{PP} Voltage During Read	0	V _P	V		
I _{PP}	V _P Current	Standby Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Read Mode		200	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, V_{PP} = V_{PR}$
		Byte Write		40	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Chip Erase		80	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
		Sector Erase		15	mA	V _{PP} = V _P
I _{CC1}	Standby V _{CC} Current		400	μA	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.3V$	
I _{CC2}	Standby V _{CC} Current		5	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ min.}$	
I _{CC3}	Active V _{CC} Current		60	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	-0.3	0.8	V		
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	7.0	V		
V _{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.45	V	I _{OL} = 2.1 ma	
V _{OH1}	Output Level (TTL)	2.4		V	I _{OH} = -400 μA	
V _{OH2}	Output Level (CMOS)	V _{CC} - 1.0		V	I _{OH} = -100 μA	

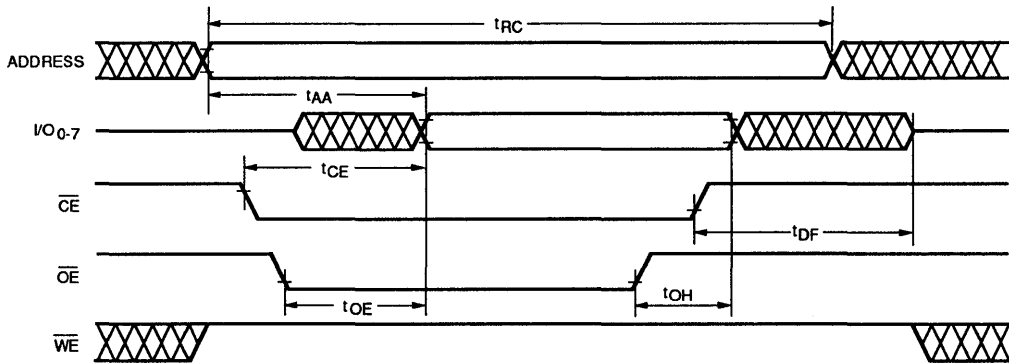
READ

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E48F010 -200		E/M48F010 -250		E/M48F010 -300		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	200		250		300		ns
t_{AA}	Address to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{CE}	\overline{CE} to Data		200		250		300	ns
t_{OE}	\overline{OE} to Data		75		100		150	ns
t_{DF}	$\overline{OE}/\overline{CE}$ to Data Float		50		60		100	ns
t_{OH}	Output Hold Time	0		0		0		ns

Read Timing



A.C. Test Conditions

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and $C(\text{load}) = 100 \text{ pF}$
 Input Rise and Fall Times: $< 20 \text{ ns}$
 Input Pulse Levels: 0.45V to 2.4V
 Timing Measurement Reference Level:
 Inputs 1V and 2V
 Outputs 0.8V and 2V

Byte Write

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M48F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	150		μs
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	10		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	10		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	75		μs
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time		1.5	ms

NOTE: In A.C. characteristics, all inputs to the device, e.g., setup time, hold time and cycle time, are tabulated as a minimum time; the user must provide a valid state on that input or wait for the state minimum time to assure proper operation. All outputs from the device, e.g. access time, erase time, recovery time, are tabulated as a maximum time, the device will perform the operation within the stated time.

Advance Data Sheets contain target product specifications which are subject to change upon device characterization over the full specified temperature range. These specifications may be changed at any time, without notice.

Byte Write Timing

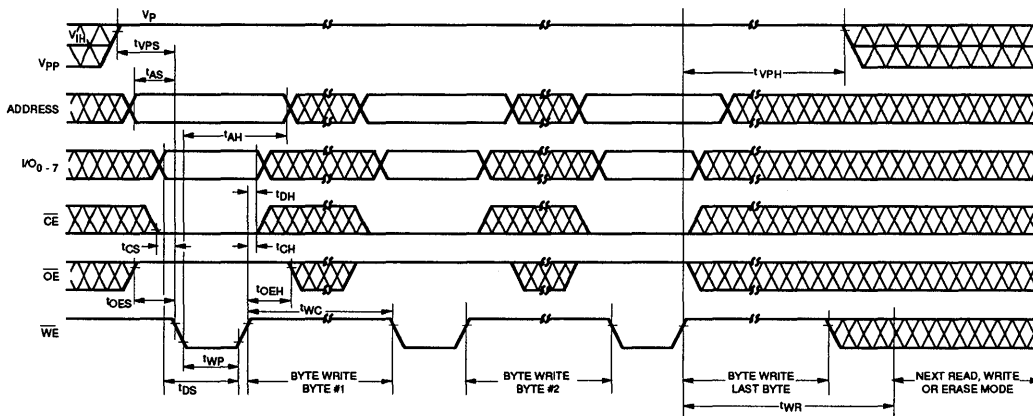
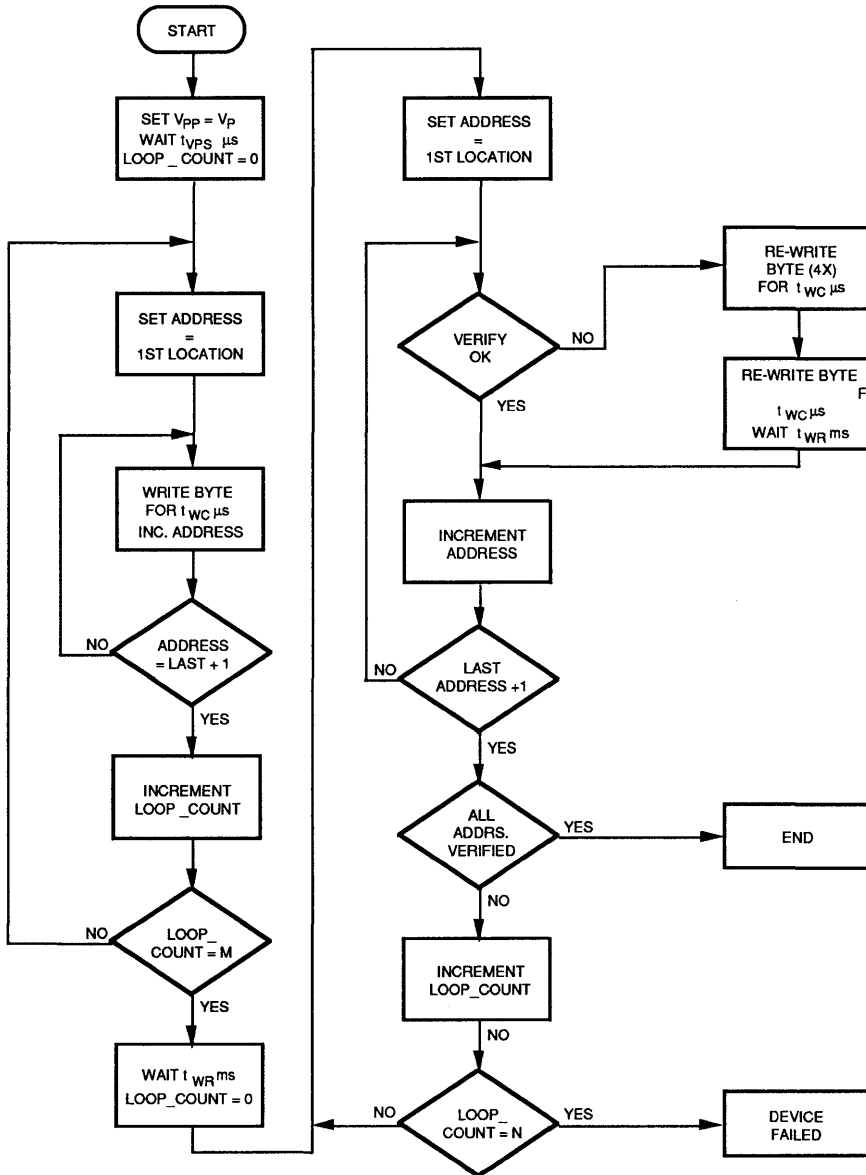


Figure 1
E/M48F010 Write Algorithm



M = 7
N = 6

MILITARY

Sector Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M48F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μ s
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{AS}	Address Setup Time	20		ns
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time	100		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEh}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Sector Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ABORT}	Sector Erase Delay		250	μ s
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Sector Erase Timing

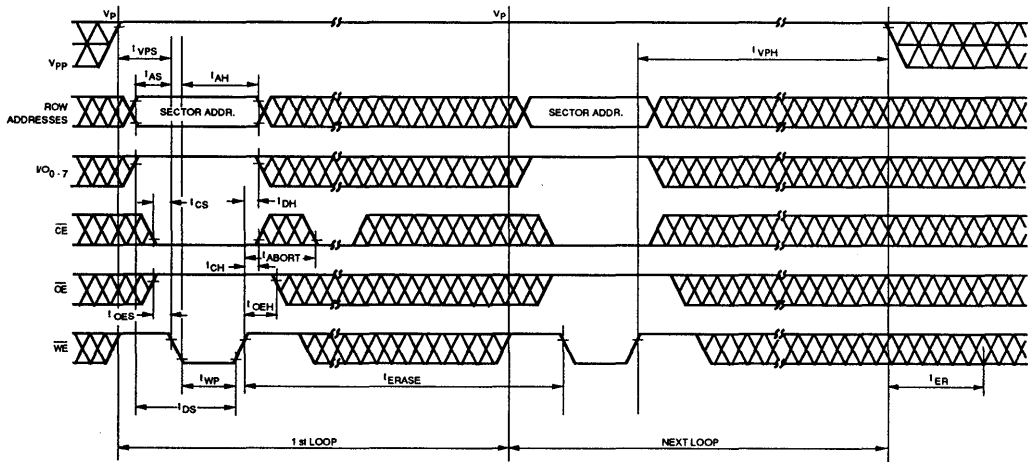
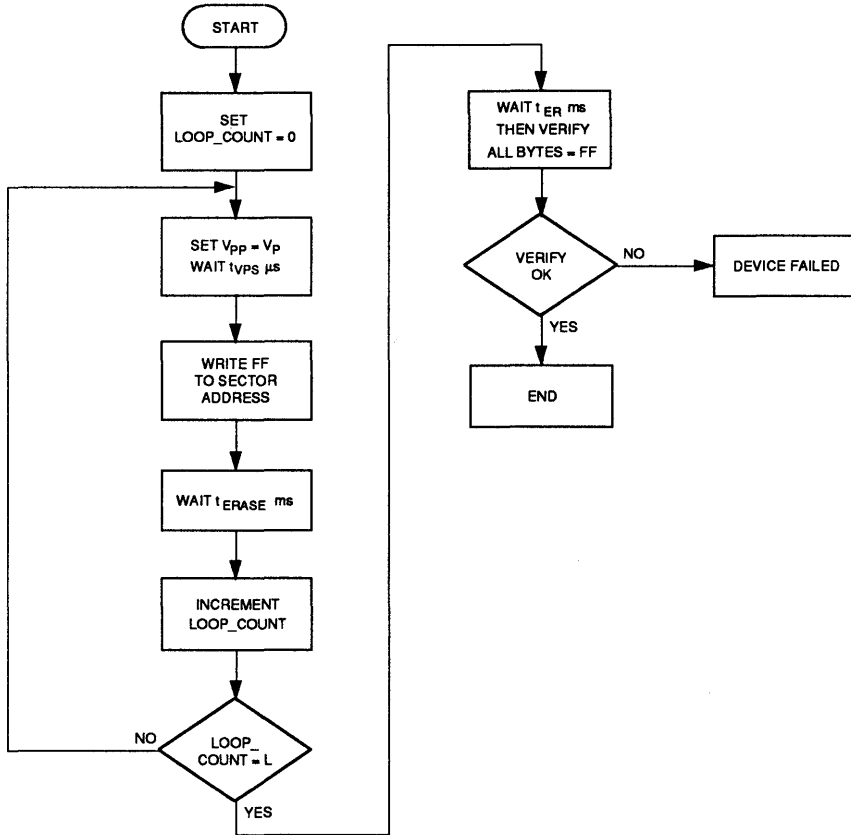


Figure 2
E/M48F010 Sector Erase Algorithm



L = 24

MILITARY

Chip Erase

AC Characteristics

(Over the V_{CC} and temperature range)

Symbol	Parameter	E/M48F010		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
t_{VPS}	V_{PP} Setup Time	2		μs
t_{VPH}	V_{PP} Hold Time	500		ms
t_{CS}	\overline{CE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{OES}	\overline{OE} Setup Time	0		ns
t_{DS}	Data Setup Time	50		ns
t_{DH}	Data Hold Time	10		ns
t_{WP}	\overline{WE} Pulse Width	100		ns
t_{CH}	\overline{CE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{OEH}	\overline{OE} Hold Time	0		ns
t_{ERASE}	Chip Erase Time	500		ms
t_{ER}	Erase Recovery Time		250	ms

Chip Erase Timing

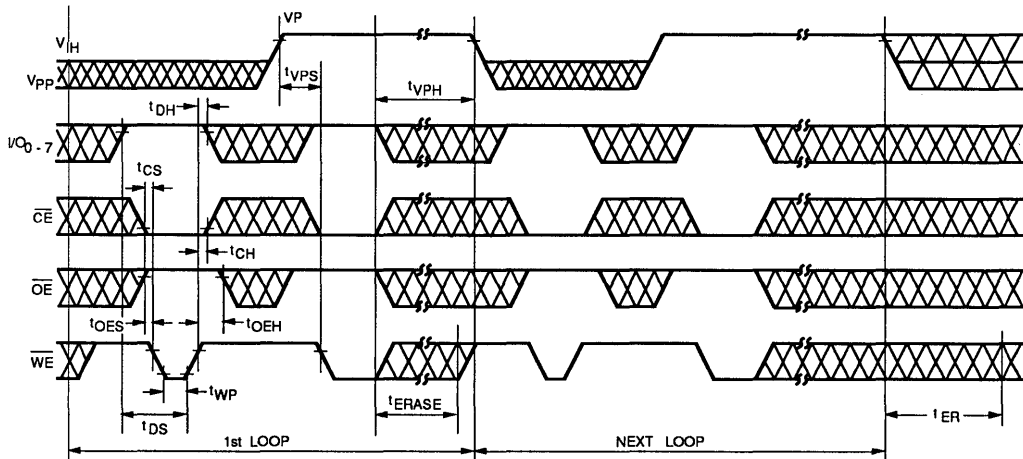
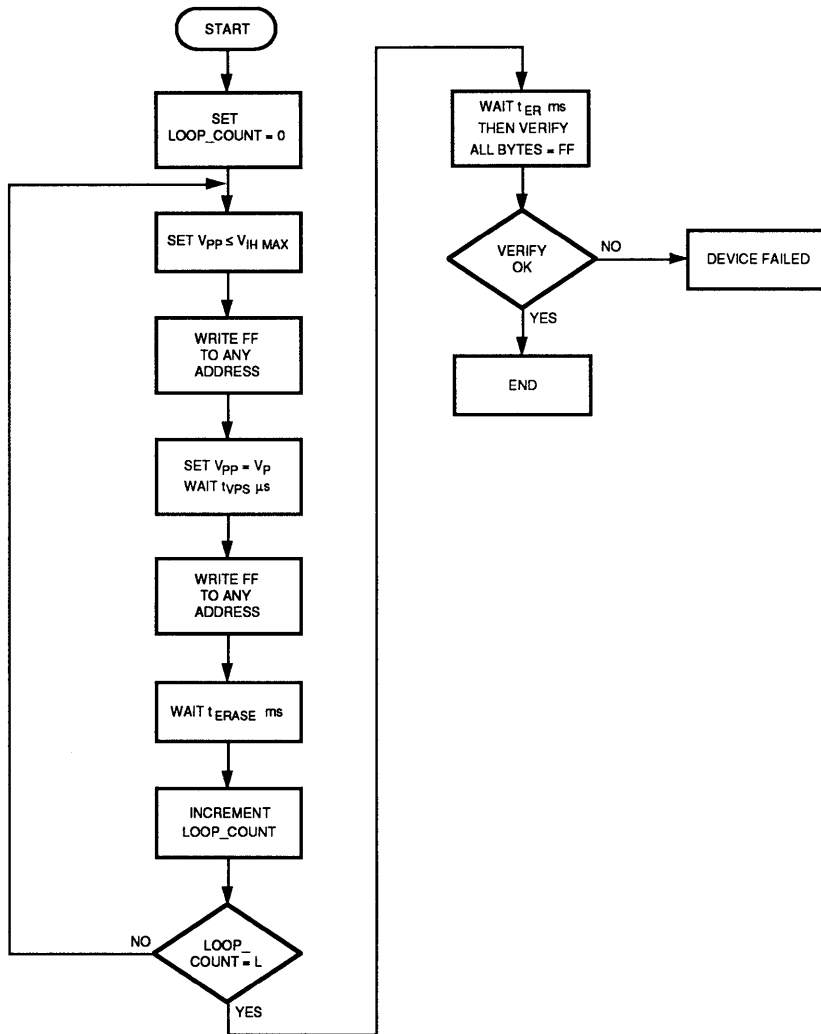


Figure 3
E/M48F010 Chip Erase Algorithm



L = 24

MILITARY

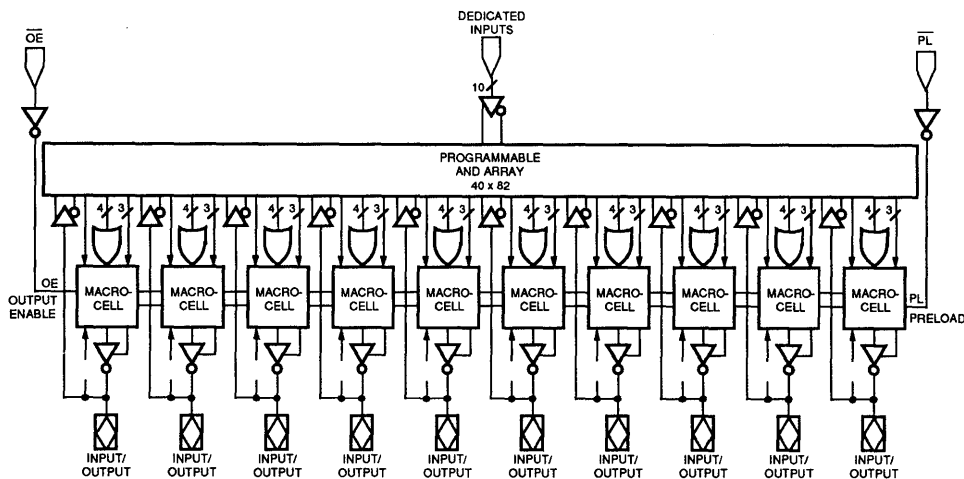
Ordering Information

<u>D</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>48F010</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>- 250</u>	<u>/B</u>
Package Type	Temperature Range	Device	Endurance	Access Time	Screening
D = Ceramic Dip	E = -40 to +85°C	128K x 8 FLASH EEPROM	BLANK = 100 K = 1000	200 = 200 ns (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)	MIL 883 Class B Screened (Optional)
L = Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier	M = -55 to +125°C (Read) -55 to +85°C (Write/Erase)			250 = 250 ns	
F = Flatpack				300 = 300 ns	
N = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (-40 to +85°C Temp Range Only)					

Features

- **CMOS EEPLD with Zero Standby Power:**
 - 10 μ A Typical, 150 μ A Maximum
- **Operating Power Rises at Less Than 5 mA/MHz**
- **Propagation Delay: 45 ns**
- **Asynchronous Architecture:**
 - 10 Output Macro Cells with Individually Programmable Clocks, Preset and Reset Signals
- **Individually Programmable and Global Output Enable**
- **Programmable Output Polarity**
- **Registers Can Be Bypassed Individually**
- **Preloadable Output Registers Facilitate Testing**
- **Quickly and Easily Reprogrammable in All Package Types**
- **100 Reprogramming Cycles, Minimum**
- **Silicon Signature Bit for Design Secrecy**
- **100 % Field Programming Yield**
- **10 Years Data Retention Guaranteed**
- **Supported By: ABEL™, CUPL™, PALASM2, PLDesigner™**
- **Programmed on Standard PAL Device Programmers**
- **Space Saving 0.3" Wide 24-Pin Ceramic DIP**
- **28-Pin LCC**
- **Military Temperature Range**
 - -55°C to +125°C Operation

Block Diagram



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PLDesigner is a trademark of Minc Inc.

CUPL is a trademark of Logical Devices Inc.

EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

General Description

The 20RA10Z is functionally equivalent to the bipolar PAL20RA10. SEEQ's 20RA10Z consumes significantly less power than its bipolar equivalent: Standby power consumption is typically less than 10 μ A; active power rises at less than 5 mA per MHz of operating frequency.

Bipolar devices can not be reprogrammed while UV erasable PLDs can be reprogrammed only in windowed, ceramic packages. Electrically erasable device offer reprogrammability without constraints in all package types.

Reprogrammability reduces development costs and eliminates the risks involved in preprogramming production quantities. Systems can be updated quickly by reconfiguring the EEPLDs. Reprogrammability helps SEEQ to extensively test the entire device and offer 100% field programming yield.

The asynchronous 20RA10Z adds a new dimension to PAL device flexibility. Its unique architecture allows the designer to individually clock, set or reset each of the 10 output macro cells, and to enable/disable each output buffer individually.

Functional Description

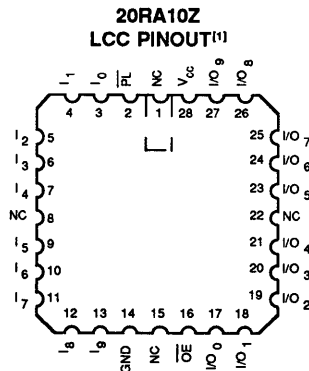
The 20RA10Z has ten dedicated input lines and 10 programmable I/O macrocells. The Registered Asynchronous (RA) macrocell is shown on page 3. Pin 1 of the EEPLD serves as global register preload, pin 13 (DIP) or pin 16 (LCC) serves as global output enable. The exclusive-OR in every macro cell allows choosing between active high and active low output polarity, and ensures highest possibility utilization of the AND-OR array.

Third party software packages allow users to enter PLD designs on personal computers or engineering workstations. Common input formats are: Boolean Algebra, Truth-Tables, State Diagrams, Wave Forms or schematics. The software automatically converts such specifications into fuse patterns. These files, once downloaded to PAL programmers, configure PLDs according to the user's specifications.

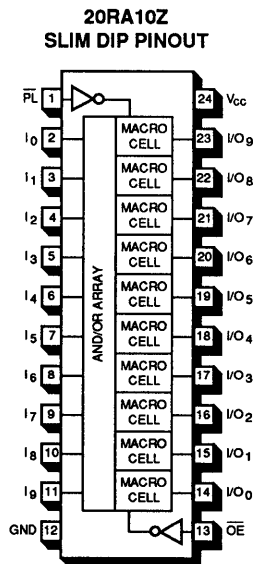
Programmable Preset and Reset

In each macrocell, two product lines are dedicated to asynchronous preset and asynchronous reset. If the preset product term is HIGH, the Q output of the register

Pin Configuration (Top View)



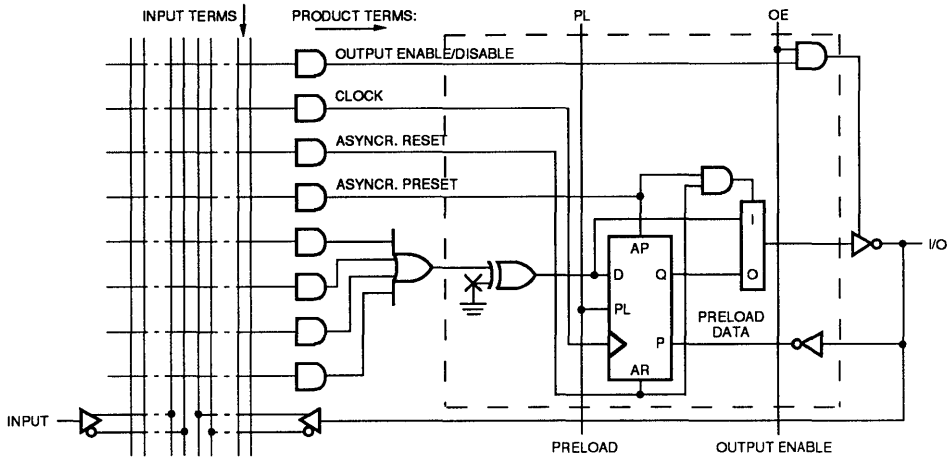
Pin Designations: I = Input
I/O = Input/Output
PL = Preload
OE = Output Enable
V_{CC} = Supply Voltage
GND = Ground
NC = No Connection



Note:

1. Surface mount packages pinout conform to JEDEC standard.

RA Macrocell Configuration



becomes logic 1. If the reset product term is HIGH, the Q output of the register becomes a logic 0. The operation of the programmable preset and reset overrides the clock.

Programmable Clock

The clock input to each flip-flop comes from the programmable array, allowing any flip-flop to be clocked independently if desired.

Bypass Mode/Registered Mode

If both the preset and reset product terms are HIGH, the flip-flop is bypassed (Bypass Mode) and the output becomes combinatorial. Otherwise, the output is from the register (Registered Mode). Each output can be configured to be combinatorial or registered.

Programmable Polarity

The outputs can be programmed either active-LOW or active-HIGH. This is represented by the Exclusive-OR gate shown in the 20RA10Z logic diagram. When the output polarity bit is programmed, the lower input to the Exclusive-OR gate is HIGH, so the output is active-HIGH. Similarly when the output polarity bit is unprogrammed, the output is active-LOW. The programmable output polarity feature allows the user a higher degree of flexibility when writing equations.

The device provides a product term dedicated to local output control. There is a global output control pin. The output is enabled if both the global output on is LOW and the local output control product is HIGH, all outputs will be disabled. If the local output control product term is LOW, then that output will be disabled.

Remark: The output buffer inverts the sum of products signal.

Register Preload

Register preload allows any arbitrary state to be loaded into the PAL device output registers. This allows complete logic verification, including states that are impossible or impractical to reach otherwise. To use the preload feature, first disable the outputs by bringing \overline{OE} HIGH, and present the data at the output pins. A LOW level on the preload pin (\overline{PL}) will then load the data into registers. (See Register Preload Waveform on the bottom of page 193.)

\overline{OE} Product Term	\overline{OE} Pin	I/O
1	0	Indiv. output enabled
0	X	Indiv. output disabled*
X	1	All outputs disabled*

* Output pin(s) floating or used as input(s)

Note: Floating outputs, as well as unused or floating inputs should be pulled HIGH or Low. Otherwise noise, amplified through the feedback paths or input buffers, may constantly trigger the edge deflection circuitry within the 20RA10Z and inhibit standby mode.

EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

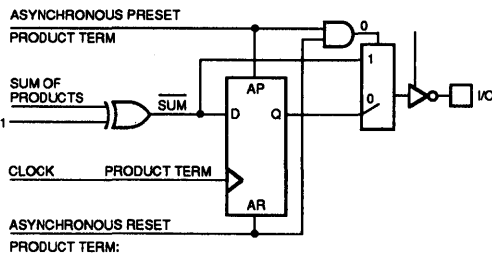
Security Bit

A security bit prevents copying of your proprietary design. When this bit is set, the verify data path in the PLD is disabled, making it impossible to copy your pattern. Since EEPLDs store patterns as electrical charges on floating polysilicon gates (and not in blown fuses, like other PLD

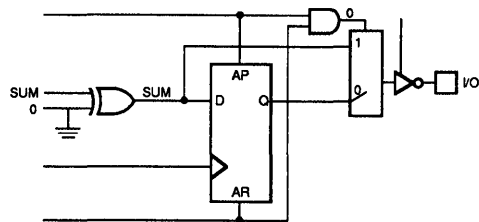
technologies) it is not possible to determine the pattern by simply examining the die. A copy protected EEPLD can be reused after a block erase, which clears both the previously programmed pattern and the security bit at the same time.

Output Macrocell Configurations

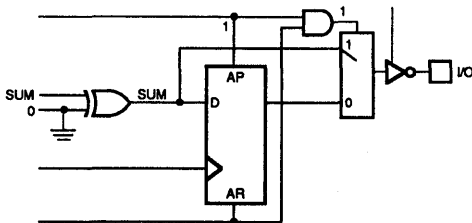
REGISTER OUTPUT/ACTIVE HIGH



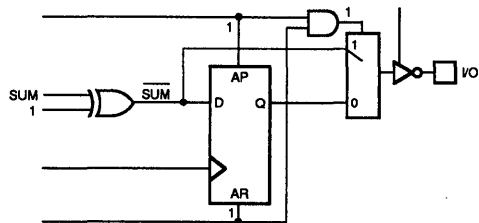
REGISTERED OUTPUT/ACTIVE LOW



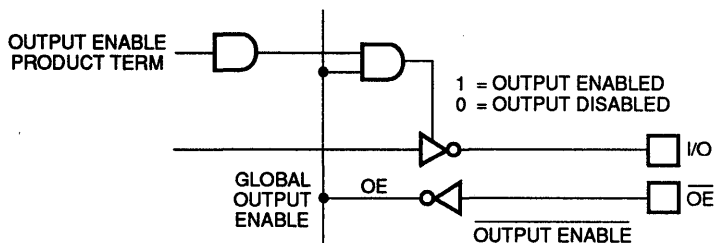
COMBINATIONAL OUTPUT/ACTIVE LOW (REGISTER BYPASS MODE)



COMBINATORIAL OUTPUT/ACTIVE HIGH (REGISTER BYPASS MODE)



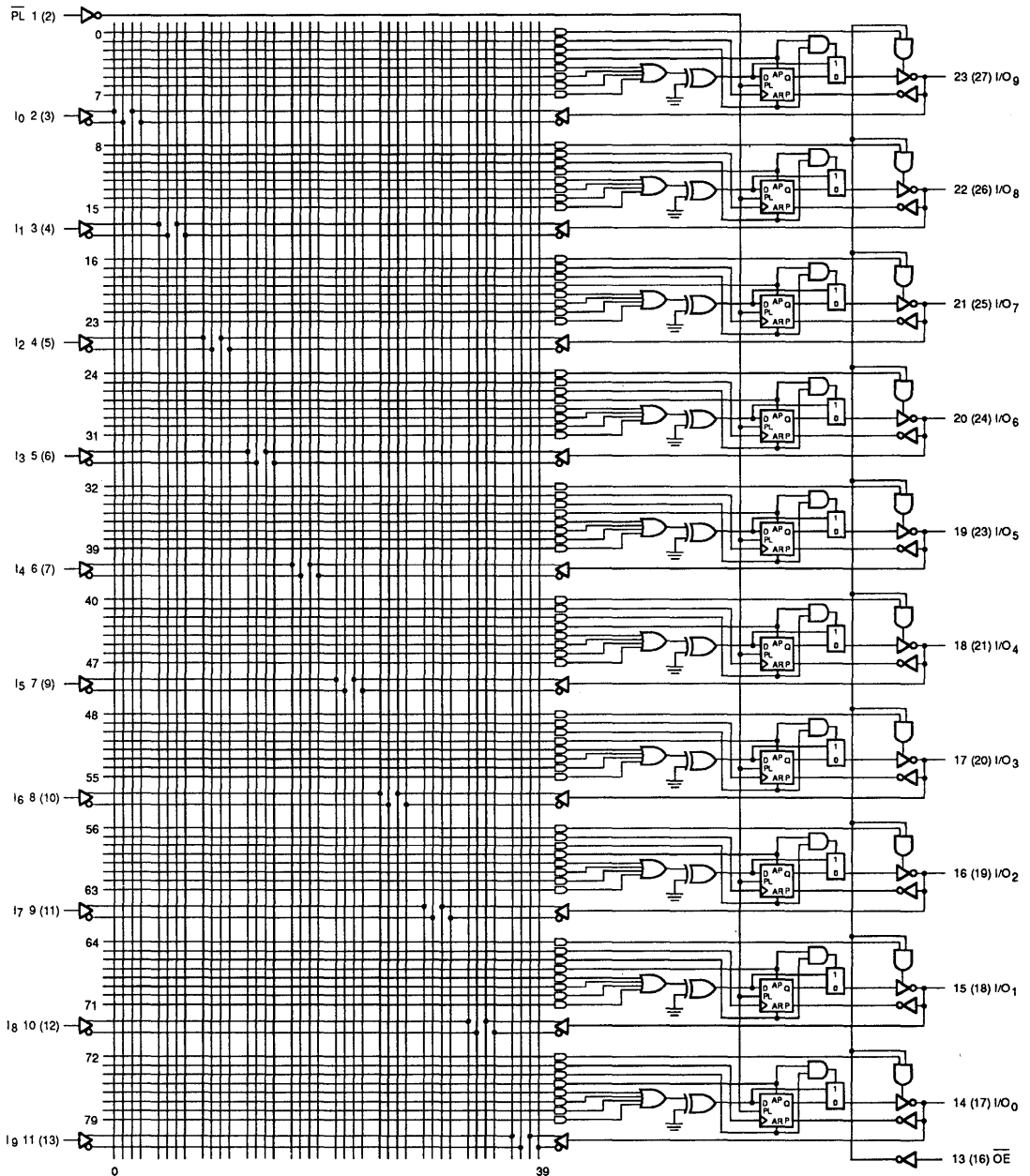
Output Buffer with Individually Programmable and Global Output Enable



EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

EEPLD 20RA10Z Logic Diagram



PIN NUMBERS REFER TO DIP PINOUT (PLCC PINOUT)

MILITARY

EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply voltage, V_{CC} -0.5 V to 7 V
 DC input voltage, V_I -0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5V$
 DC output voltage V_O -0.5 V to $V_{CC} + 0.5 V$
 DC output source/sink current per output pin, I_O ± 35 mA
 DC V_{CC} or ground current, I_{CC} or I_{GND} ± 100 mA
 Input diode current, I_{IK} :
 $V_I < 0$ -20 mA
 $V_I > V_{CC}$ +20 mA
 Output diode current, I_{OK} :
 $V_O < 0$ -20 mA
 $V_O > V_{CC}$ +20 mA
 Storage temperature -65°C to 150°C
 Static discharge voltage > 2001 V
 Latchup current > 100 mA
 Ambient temperature under bias -55°C to +125°C

Stresses above those listed under ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING may cause permanent device failure. Functionality at or above these limits is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Operating Ranges

Military (M) Devices

Temperature (T_C)

Case -55°C to +125°C
 Supply voltage, V_{CC} 4.5 V to 5.5 V

Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

DC Characteristics (over operating conditions unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	Low-level Input Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical Low Voltage for all Inputs ^[1]		0	0.8	V
V_{IH}	High-level Input Voltage	Guaranteed Input Logical High Voltage for all Inputs ^[1]		2	V_{CC}	V
I_{IL}	Low-level Input Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	$V_I = \text{GND}$	-1		μA
I_{IH}	High-level Input Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	$V_I = V_{CC}$		1	μA
V_{OL}	Low-level Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$	$I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$		0.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 5V$	$I_{OL} = 1 \mu\text{A}$		0.05	
V_{OH}	High-level Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min.}$	$I_{OH} = -4.0 \text{ mA}$	3.80		
		$V_{CC} = 5V$	$I_{OL} = -1 \mu\text{A}$	4.95		
I_{OZL}	Off-state Output Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	$V_O = \text{GND}^{[4]}$	-10		μA
			$V_O = V_{CC}^{[4]}$		10	μA
I_{CC}	Standby Supply Current ^[2]	$I_O = 0 \text{ mA}, V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$			150	μA
	Operating Supply Current ^[3]	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}, I_O = 0 \text{ mA}, V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$			25	mA

- Notes: 1. These are absolute voltages with respect to the ground pin on the device and include all overshoots due to system and/or tester noise. Do not attempt to test these values without suitable equipment.
 2. Disabled output pins = V_{CC} or GND.
 3. Frequency of any input. See graph page 194 for I_{CC} versus frequency
 4. I/O pin leakage is worst case of I_L and I_{OZL} (or I_{IH} and I_{OHZ}).

Capacitance

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test conditions	Typ.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input capacitance ^[1]	$V_{IN} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ at $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V } T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	7	pF
C_{OUT}	Output capacitance ^[1]	$V_{OUT} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ at $f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V } T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	8	

Note: 1. Sampled but not 100% tested.

EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Switching Characteristics (over specified operating range)

Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	- 40		- 45		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{PD}	Input or Feedback to Output		40		45	ns
t_S	Setup Time for Input or Feedback to Clock	20		20		ns
t_H	Hold Time	15		15		ns
t_{CO}	Clock to Output or Feedback ⁽²⁾		40		45	ns
t_{WP}	PreloadPulse Width	30		30		ns
t_{SUP}	Preload Setup Time	25		25		ns
t_{HP}	Preload Hold Time	25		25		ns
t_{AP}	Asynchronous Preset to Registered Output ⁽²⁾		45		45	ns
t_{APW}	Asynchronous Preset Pulse Width	25		30		ns
t_{APR}	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time	15		15		ns
t_{AR}	Asynchronous Reset to Registered Output ⁽²⁾		45		45	ns
t_{ARW}	Asynchronous Reset Pulse Width	25		30		ns
t_{ARR}	Asynchronous Reset Recovery Time	15		15		ns
t_{WL}	Width of Clock	LOW	20	20		ns
t_{WH}		HIGH	20	20		ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	External Feedback $1/(t_S = t_{CO})$	16.6	15.3		MHz
		No Feedback $1/(t_{WL} = t_{WH})$	25	25		MHz
t_{PZX}	Common Enable to Output Buffer Enabled		25		30	ns
t_{PXZ}	Common Enable to Output Buffer Disabled		25		30	ns
t_{EA}	Input to Output Buffer Enabled ⁽³⁾		40		45	ns
t_{ER}	Input to Output Buffer Disabled ⁽³⁾		40		45	ns

Notes:

1. Test conditions are specified in table on page 194.
2. Minimum values of these parameters are guaranteed to be larger than the hold time t_H .
3. Equivalent functions to t_{PZX}/t_{PXZ} but using product term control.
4. Preliminary specification.

Remarks: All specified input-to-output delays include the time it takes the input edge detection circuitry to activate the device (from standby mode into operating mode).

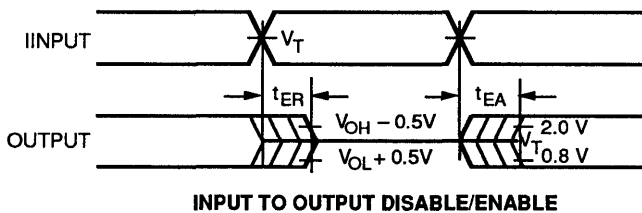
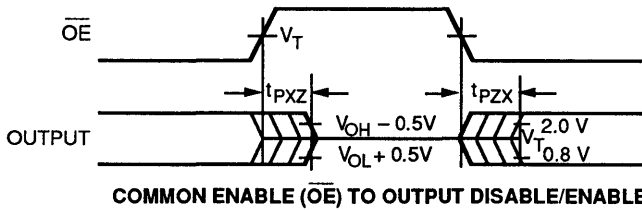
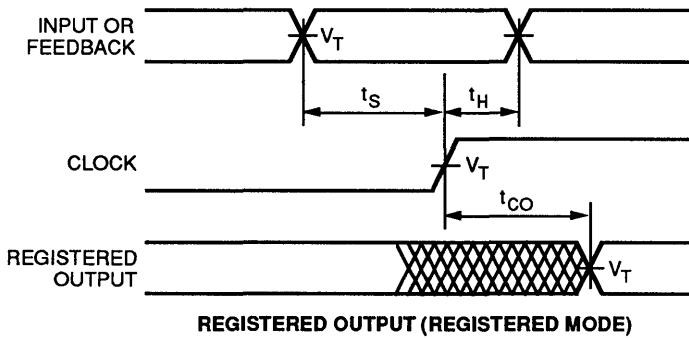
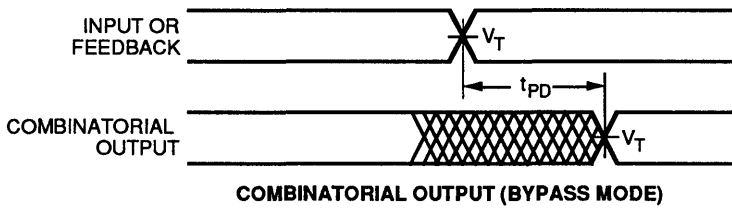
Data Retention and Endurance

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	Conditions
t_{DR}	Pattern data retention time	> 10	years	Max. storage temperature Mil-STD 883 Test Method 1008
N	Min. reprogramming cycles	100	cycles	Operating conditions

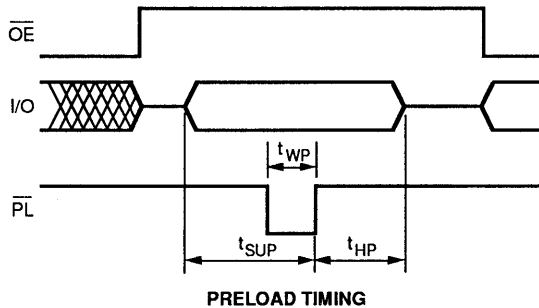
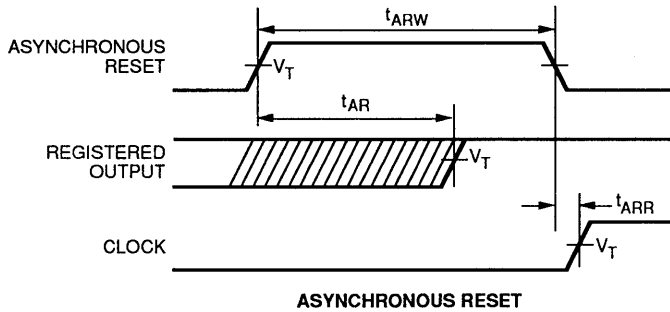
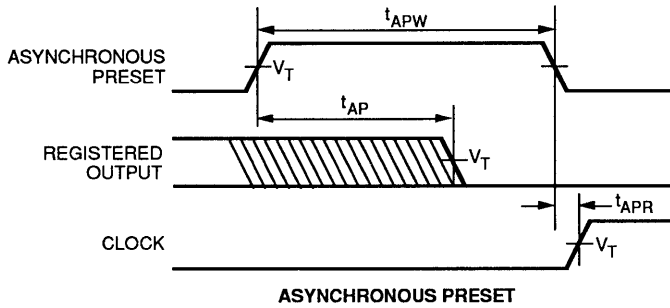
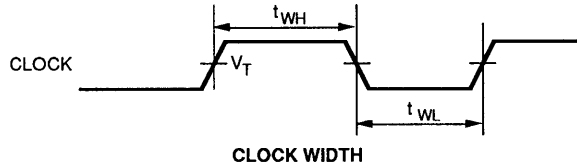
EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Switching Waveforms



Switching Waveforms (continued)

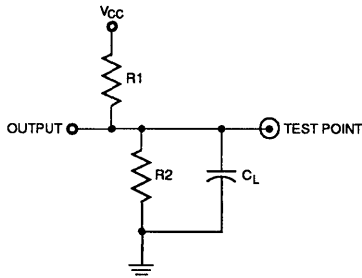


MILITARY

EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

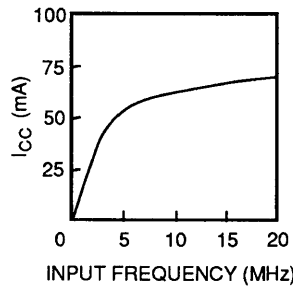
Switching Test Load



Specification	C_L	R_1	R_2	Measured Output Value
t_{IL}, t_{CO}	50 pF	440	190	1.5V
t_{PZX}, t_{EA}	50 pF	440	190	Z-H: 2.0V Z-L: 0.8V
t_{PXZ}, t_{ER}	5pF	440	190	H-Z: $V_{OH} - 0.5V$ L-Z: $V_{OL} + 0.5V$

I_{CC} Versus Frequency

TYPICAL: $V_{CC} = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C$



Key to Timing Diagrams

WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	DON'T CARE: CHANGE PERMITTED	CHANGING: STATE UNKNOWN
	NOT APPLICABLE	CENTER LINE IS HIGH IMPEDANCE STATE
	MUST BE STEADY	WILL BE STEADY
	MAY CHANGE FROM H TO L	WILL BE CHANGING FROM H TO L
	MAY CHANGE FROM L TO H	WILL BE CHANGING FROM L TO H

Notes:

- $V_T = 1.5V$
- Input pulse amplitude 0V to 3.0V
- Input rise and fall times 2 - 5 ns typical

EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

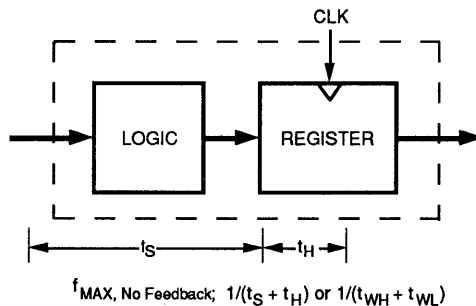
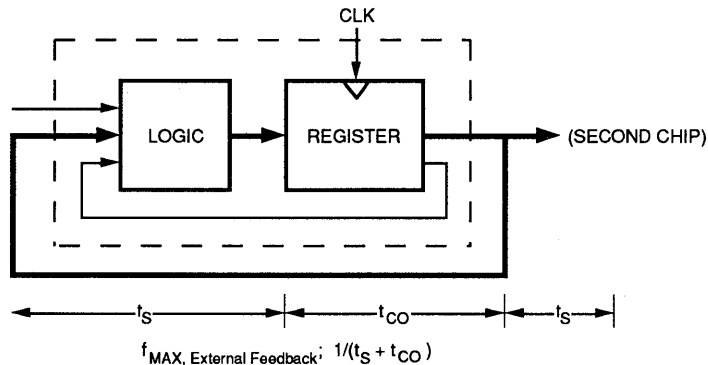
f_{MAX} Parameters

The parameters f_{MAX} is the maximum clock rate at which the device is guaranteed to operate. Because flexibility inherent in programmable logic devices offers a choice of clocked flip-flop designs, f_{MAX} is specified in this case for two types of synchronous designs.

The first type of design is a state machine with feedback signals sent off-chip. This external feedback could go back to the device inputs, or to a second device in a multi-chip state machine. The slowest path defining the period is the sum of the clock-to-output time and input setup time for the external signals ($t_S + t_{CO}$). The reciprocal, f_{MAX} , is the maximum frequency with external feedback or in conjunc-

tion with an equivalent speed device. This f_{MAX} is designated " f_{MAX} , External Feedback."

The second type of design is a simple data path application. In this case, input data is presented to the flip-flop and clocked through; no feedback is employed. Under these conditions, the period is limited by the sum of the data setup time and the data hold time ($t_S + t_H$). However, a lower limit for the period of each f_{MAX} type is the minimum clock period ($t_{WH} + t_{WL}$). Usually, this minimum clock period determines the period for the second f_{MAX} , designated " f_{MAX} , No feedback."



EEPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

PLD Development

Development software assists the user in implementing a design in one or several PLDs. The software converts the user's input into a device dependent fuse map in JEDEC format. The software packages listed below support the 20RA10Z EEPLD. For more information about PLD development software contact SEEQ Technology or the software vendor directly:

DATA I/O Corp.

10525 Willows Road, NE, P.O. Box 97046,
Redmont, WA 98073-9746
(800) 247-5700
Software offered: ABEL, PLD Test

Minc. Incorporated

1575 York Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80918
(719) 590-1155
Software offered: PLDesigner

Logical Devices, Inc.

1021 N.W. 65th Place, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
(305) 974-0967
Software offered: CUPL

PLD Programming

The 20RA10Z can be programmed on standard logic programmers. Previously programmed devices can be reprogrammed easily, using exactly the same procedure as required for blank EEPLDs. If the user wants to erase a 20RA10Z, but not program it to a new pattern, an empty JEDEC file should be loaded into the device programmer.

PLD Programmer Vendors

Adams MacDonald

800 Airport Road, Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 373-3607

DATA I/O Corp.

10525 Willows Road NE, P.O. Box 97046
Redmont, WA 98073-9746
(800) 247-5700

PLD Programming equipment:

System 29A or 29B
Logic Pak™ 303A-V04
Adaptor 303-011A for 24 pin DIP
303-011B for 28 pin PLCC
Family Pinout Code for 20RA10Z: 9E/45

Digilec Inc.

22736 Vanowen, Canoga Park, CA 91307
(800) 367-8750; CA: (818) 887-3755

Logical Devices Inc.

1201 N.W. 65th Place, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
(305) 974-0967

PROMOC

see Adams MacDonald

Stag Microsystems Inc.

1600 Wyatt Dr., Santa Clara CA 95054
(408) 988-1118

For more information about PLD programmers contact SEEQ Technology or the programmer vendor directly.

Logic Pak is a trademark of DATA I/O Corporation.

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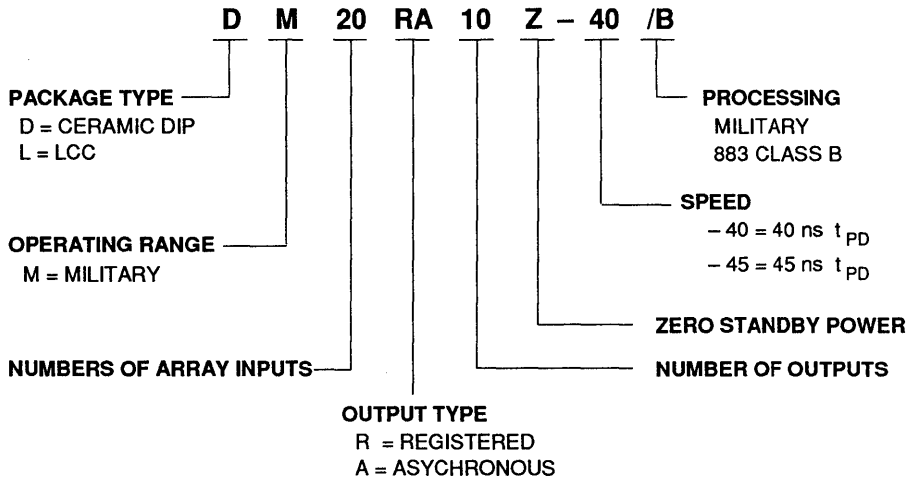
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EPLD M20RA10Z

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

Ordering Information



MILITARY

7

RELIABILITY

(Reliability Report)

SEEQ EEPROM Reliability Report

Introduction and Product Description

SEEQ offers a family of EEPROMs (Electrically Erasable Read Only Memories) which range in size from 4K to 256K bits in CMOS and NMOS technologies. They conform to the JEDEC configurations for byte wide memories. One family has internal input latches, a second family has internal input latches as well as a timer and a third with input latches, timer, and a page mode feature for fast write. New developments in process technology, circuit design techniques, and memory cell design combine to provide high performance from these EEPROMs that require only a single 5-volt power supply. SEEQ uses an innovative Q-Cell™ design on all its EEPROMs designed since 1983. The Q-Cell combined with oxynitride in the tunnel dielectric, substantially improves the write/erase endurance of EEPROMs. This gives higher reliability to systems requiring infrequent write (i.e., once a day for ten years) as well as to systems Writing 5-10 times per day.

Programming the state of the memory cells (via the write and erase modes) is accomplished by charging and discharging a floating gate device via Fowler-Nordheim tunneling. This tunneling occurs through a proprietary oxynitride dielectric under the floating gate (see Figure 1). The use of oxynitride provides fast write/erase times at internal voltages that are 25% lower than those required for conventional oxide-only approaches due to a lower barrier height than thermal oxide. In addition, oxynitride provides lower charge trapping characteristics which gives improved write/erase endurance of each cell. The use of oxynitride in the dielectric area and SEEQ's proprietary Q-Cell design allows endurance to be specified up to 1,000,000 cycles/byte.

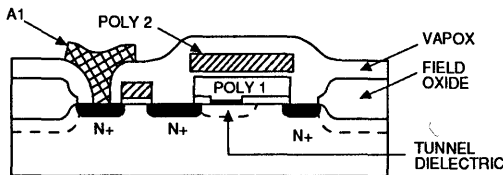


Figure 1. EEPROM N-MOS

Q-Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Memory Cell Operation

The SEEQ EEPROM Memory Cell consists of a MOS Floating Gate Memory Transistor and a Select Transistor. See the Device Cross Section in Figure 1 and schematic representation in Figure 2. The Memory Cell defines the logic state, either "1" or a "0", by storing negative or positive charge on the Floating Poly Silicon Gate (Poly 1 in Figure 1). When the reference voltage is applied to the top Poly Silicon Gate (Poly 2 in Figure 1), the Memory Cell will or will not conduct a current. This cell current is detected by the sense amplifier and transmitted to the output buffer as the appropriate Logic state.

Charge is transferred on and off the Floating Gate through the thin Oxynitride Tunnel Dielectric by Fowler-Nordheim Tunneling; (A Quantum Mechanical transmission mechanism of an electron penetrating through the energy bandgap for the thin oxide MOS structure). Fowler Nordhiem Tunneling occurs when a high voltage, typically 17-20 Volts, is placed across the Tunnel Dielectric region of the Memory Cell. This high voltage is generated internal to the device, the user need only to apply an external 5 Volt level.

For a Logic "1", electrons are stored on the Floating Gate; using the conditions defined For "erase" For a Logic "0", holes are stored on the Floating Gate; using the conditions defined for "write". The Memory Cells Thresholds for a Logic "1" and "0" are shown in Figure 3.

	Program	Erase	Read
Column	17V	5V	5V
Row	20V	20V	5V
Sense	0	20V	0
Bit	17V	0	2V
Array V_{SS}	Floating	0	0
Floating Gate	$-V_p$	$+V_E$	
V_T	$< -5V$	$> +2V$	
I Cell	40 μ A	0 μ A	

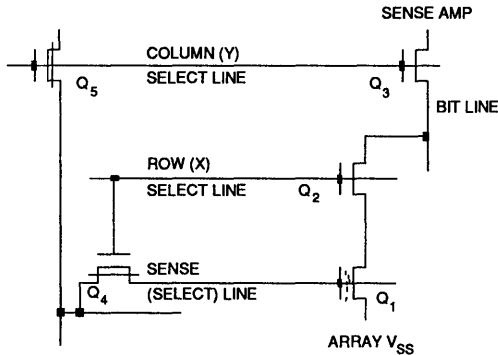
The select transistors are used to isolate the Memory Transistor in order to prevent data disturb. Memory cells and Peripheral Logic are combined to form the Q-Cell, which is a Memory Error Correction technique transparent to the user.

Through the use of the proprietary Oxynitride process for the Tunnel Dielectric and use of the Q-Cell, SEEQ provides EEPROM's with typical data retention times of

greater than 100 years, and Intrinsic Endurance Failure Rates of less than .03%/1000 cycles. Devices with a guaranteed Endurance of 1,000,000 cycles are possible.

Static Life

"Static" refers to the D.C. bias of the cell periphery. Failure modes for static life include threshold shifts and leakages.



- Q₁ = Memory Transistor
- Q₂ = Row Select Transistor
- Q₃ = Column Select Transistor
- Q₄ = Byte Select Transistor
- Q₅ = Sense Select Transistor

FLOATING GATE 85 ANGSTROMS OXY-NITRIDE

Figure 2. Generic EEPROM Memory Cell

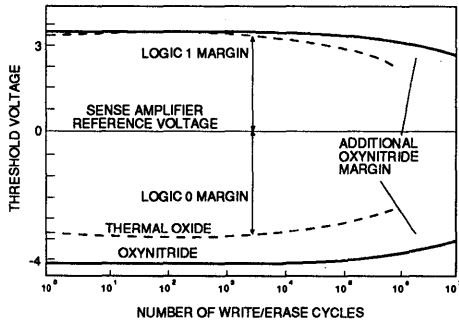


Figure 3. EEPROM Cell Margin Characteristics

The typical failure mechanisms are mobile ion contamination or trapped charges.

The "static" stress mode may be used either for screening or determining the long term reliability of the product.

Operating Life

The operating life of an EEPROM is limited by its general reliability which includes integrity of the peripheral circuitry as well as the memory cells. The operating life is characterized using a dynamic high temperature life stress.

Dynamic high temperature life stress is a standard approach used to evaluate the failure rate distribution of a product under accelerated conditions. The failure rate is statistically derived from the experimental results obtained at elevated temperatures, then extrapolated to typical operating temperature conditions. This extrapolated is accomplished using the Arrhenius relationship and an apparent activation energy consistent with the failure mechanisms observed. This acceleration technique works well for common causes of failure such as oxide defects, interconnect voids, and defective bonding.

For ease of calculation, the instantaneous failure rate is assumed to be constant throughout the lifetime of the product (i.e., the probability density function of the time to failure is assumed to be exponential).

Units to be stressed were drawn from finished goods inventory and written with a data pattern selected to program both logic states of "1" and "0" into locations in each row and each column of the array. Initial, intermediate, and final electrical testing of units was conducted at room temperature using a test program that checks parameters, functionality and timing parameters.

The dynamic high temperature stress was applied in accordance with the conditions prescribed in MIL-STD-883, Method 1015, Condition D. Oven ambient temperature was maintained at 125 degrees C. The schematics are available upon request.

The results are summarized in Table 2. The predictions use an assumed activation energy of $E_a = 0.4 \text{ eV}$ for $T_a =$

Table 1. Static Life Stress Results

Product	Total Devices Stressed	Total Device Stress Hours @ $T_a = 125^\circ\text{C}$	Number of Failures	Predicted Failure Rate @ 90% Confidence @ $T_a = 55^\circ\text{C}$ ($E_a = 0.6 \text{ eV}$)
52B13	324	324,000 hrs.	0	0.019%/1000 hrs.
2816	87	309,000 hrs.	0	0.020%/1000 hrs.

55 degrees C. The predicted charge gain failure rate is less than one-half the intrinsic failure rate of NMOS, as would be expected. This implies the field usage failure rate would be accurately predicted by dynamic life test.

Data Retention Bake

Intrinsic data retention is defined as the ability to retain valid data over a prolonged period of time under storage conditions. At the cell level, data retention is a measure of the ability of the floating gate to retain charge in the absence of applied external gate bias. Data retention failures in a floating gate structure are commonly caused by dielectric defects and can be accelerated by high temperature bake stress. This characteristic provides a technique for both screening potentially defective product

from the production flow as well as predicting expected retention lifetimes of outgoing product.

In order to determine the data retention capability of SEEQ's products, unbiased devices are subjected to high temperature bake at 250 degrees C. The failure mode is a change in state of the memory cell, and the typical failure mechanism is a dielectric defect resulting in "charge loss". Because dielectric defects can be induced by the electric fields generated during write/erase cycles, data retention and endurance are related topics. The effects of cycling on data retention are covered in the endurance section. In this section, the intrinsic data retention characteristics are evaluated and compared against the minimum data retention goal of ten years.

Units to be stressed are drawn from finished goods inventory and erased to an all 1's pattern (e.g., negative charge on floating gate). After erasing and initial testing, parts were temperature stressed at 250 degrees C. Voltage stress is not required for this evaluation; therefore, all leads are held at ground potential.

The results are summarized in Table 3. Using an activation energy of 0.6 eV, the data retention lifetime predicted by the data exceed 100 years at a 55 degrees C temperature. This period exceeds the industry 10 year standard for erasable memories.

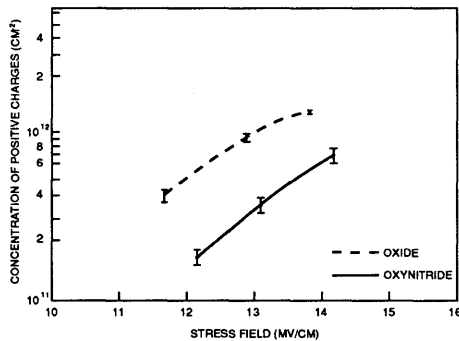


Figure 4. Comparison of Positive Charge Trapping at Tunneling-Dielectric/Si Interface.

Endurance

Endurance is defined as the ability of an EEPROM to operate to data sheet specifications after repeated write/erase cycles to each byte. SEEQ specifies an endurance option of either 10,000 or 1,000,000 cycles/bytes. The extraordinary high endurance is accomplished using

Table 2. High Temperature Dynamic Life Stress Results

Product	Total Devices Stressed	Total Device Stress Hours	Stress Temperature	Number of Failures	Predicted Failure Rate @ 90% Confidence @ = 55°C (Ea = 0.4 eV)
52B13	1089	1,009,000	125°C	1	0.034%/1000 hrs.
2816/2817	1307	1,782,000	125°C	3	0.033%/1000 hrs.
36C16	80	14,720	150°C	0	0.7118%/1000 hrs.
52B33	1086	1,142,000	125°C	2	0.0112%/1000 hrs.
2864	370	467,000	125°C	1	0.0411%/1000 hrs.
2864	77	38,500	150°C	1	0.459%/1000 hrs.
28C64	237	157,000	125°C	1	0.145%/1000 hrs.
28C64	157	53,536	150°C	0	0.196%/1000 hrs.
28C256	350	230,302	125°C	3	0.258%/1000 hrs.
28C256	77	38,500	150°C	1	0.459%/1000 hrs.

SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride process and its innovative Q-Cell design. Products which are specified with 1,000,000 cycle endurance designated with "55" series part numbers.

Endurance failures are characteristically caused by dielectric breakdown occurring in the tunnel dielectric itself. This breakdown is associated with charge trapping that occurs during repeated write/erase cycles. Because this behavior is central to the device physics of an EEPROM memory cell, endurance will be discussed in two parts, first, at the cell level, then, at the product level.

During each write/erase operation of a floating-gate EEPROM cell, a miniscule amount of charge is trapped in the dielectric through which the programming charge tunnels (Ref. 1) The cumulative effect of this charge trapping has a strong impact on the effective threshold voltage that the cell exhibits at each write/erase cycle. The envelope of the "written" threshold voltage and the "erased" threshold voltage plotted over a number of cycles is referred to as the cell threshold "window" and is a key figure of merit for any EEPROM cell. Referring to the representative threshold window shown in figure 3 the net effect of charge trapping results in an initial widening of the window (due to positive trapped charge). Ultimately, negative charged trapping sets the upper limit on endurance when the window becomes too narrow to be useful.

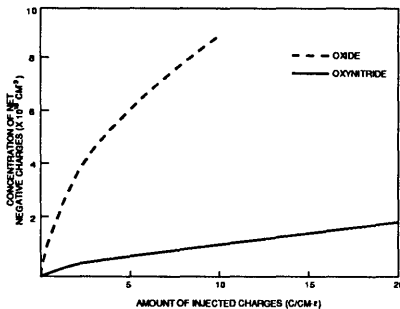


Figure 5. Comparison of Negative Charge Trapping

As seen from endurance plot of Figure 3, the threshold window achieved using the SEEQ oxynitride dielectric represents an improvement over the traditional silicon dioxide case by at least a factor of ten. The oxynitride window demonstrates very little closing at 10^6 cycles, and provides a very useable window at 10^7 cycles.

The improved performance of oxynitride over oxide is directly related to the superior trapping characteristics of the oxynitride film, as shown in Figure 4 and 5. In Figure 4, the positive charge trapping characteristics of oxynitride and oxide are compared as a function of field strength (principal independent variable). The positive charge trap density is consistently lower for oxynitride by approximately a factor of four. In Figure 5, the negative charge trapping characteristics of oxynitride and oxide are compared as a function of total injected charge (the principal independent variable in this case). Note the benefit of oxynitride in this case continues to increase with increasing charge, thus verifying the endurance improvement first observed in Figure 3.

Units were pulled from finished goods inventory and stressed by performing repeated write/erase cycles on every byte in the memory. Data retention, read/write functionality, AC performance, and parametrics were periodically tested against data sheets specs. Failures (typically caused by the selective failure of random bits) were analyzed and compiled for failure rate calculations.

A summary of the results is shown in Table 4. It shows that all of SEEQ's EEPROM meet or exceed the intrinsic MOS failure rate of 0.05%/1000 hours if you write once per day. It should also be noted that the Q-Cell EEPROMs have higher endurance than the non Q-Cell 52B13. All of SEEQ's EEPROMs are Q-Cell except for the 52B13. For applications where writing occurs more frequently or where a failure rate of less than 0.03%/1000 hours is required, then a 1,000,000 cycle part such as the 16K 5516A should be considered.

Reference

(1) Ching S. Jeng et al, IEDM Technology Digest 1982, p. 811.

Table 3. High Temperature Bake Test Results

Product	Total Devices Stressed	Total Device Stress Hours @ Ta = 250°C	Number of Failures	Predicted Failure Rate @ 90% Confidence @ Ta = 55°C (Ea = 0.6 eV)
52B13	82	118,000	2	0.0023%/1000 hrs.
2816	133	133,000	0	0.000873%/1000 hrs.
52B33	100	50,000	0	0.0014%/1000 hrs.
28C256	15	2,520	0	0.0461%/1000 hrs.

Table 4. Write/Erase Endurance Test Results

Product	Total Devices Stressed	Total Device Stress Cycles	Number of Failures	Predicted Failure Rate @ 90% Confidence (Ea = 0.125 eV)	Failure Rate with One Write Cycle per Day
52B13	189	4,400,000	5	0.305%/1000 cycles	0.013%/1000 hrs.
2816/2817	8,917	3,355,820,000	190	0.009%/1000 cycles	0.0004%/1000 hrs.
5516	7,481	7,798,000,000	88	0.0018%/1000 cycles	0.00008%/1000 hrs.
52B33	4,013	1,787,810,000	68	0.006%/1000 cycles	0.0003%/1000 hrs.
2864	434	35,100,000	6	0.043%/1000 cycles	0.0018%/1000 hrs.
28C64	240	2,400,000	5	0.555%/1000 cycles	0.023%/1000 hrs.
28C256	450	45,000,000	11	0.0529%/1000 cycles	0.002%/1000 hrs.

Accelerated stress is updated quarterly and is available from SEEQ Technology.

I. Introduction

The effect of radiation on non-volatile memories is of concern when the devices may be exposed to radiation and are expected to continue functioning, (such environments include, battlefields, near and deep space). SEEQ EEPROM's have demonstrated better performance than other MOS non-volatile reprogrammable memories and can be successfully used in the above listed environments, as well as other applications requiring functionality during and after radiation exposure. SEEQ EEPROM's have proven particularly resistant to charged particles.

II. Concerns

A. Permanent damage can be a function of:

1. Total dosage of ionizing radiation
2. Neutron flux
3. Gamma dose rate
4. Charged particles

B. Transient errors (temporary upset) can be a function of:

1. Charged particles, e.g. Cosmic rays
2. Gamma dose rate

III. Failure Mechanisms

A. Permanent Damage:

1. Build up of trapped charge in dielectrics, primarily gate oxides; caused by charge generated by the radiation flux congregating at defects in the oxide. This results in threshold shifts and subsequent non-functionality or parametric drift.
2. Build up of interface states caused by charge generated by the radiation flux accumulating at layer boundaries. This results in degradation in transconductance or threshold shifts and subsequent non-functionality or parametric drift.
3. Formation of interstitials and vacancies in the crystal lattice structure caused by neutron flux. This results in changes in the electrical characteristics of the bulk silicon and subsequent non-functionality.
4. Mechanical damage to silicon structures caused by charged particles. This results in transistor performance degradation and subsequent non-functionality.

B. Transient Errors:

1. Generation of false electrical signals from photo-currents in semi-conductor junctions caused by high energy particles or gamma rays. These result in a temporary data upset during a read cycle.

2. Loss of stored charge on the Floating Gate resulting in a repeatable data error during read. Devices may be re-programmed and then will still retain charge and read correctly.

IV. MODELS

A. Total dose ionizing radiation: Simulated by exposure to gamma rays, usually from a Co 60 source. Expect MOS devices to withstand 10^3 to 10^6 RAD (Si) of total dose before permanent damage. Concerns are with loss of stored charge on the Floating Gate and loss of functionality or parametric drift due to changes in the MOS Transistor performance characteristics.

Variables include:

1. Thinner oxides are less likely to trap charge or generate electron/hole pairs.
2. Bias applied during irradiation aggravates charge trapping.
3. Dose rate of the source, i.e. lower dose rates result in high cumulative levels before failure, or annealing i.e. waiting after irradiation until the device anneals and regains some level of performance.

B. Dose rate: Simulated by exposure to gamma rays usually generated by a linear accelerator or Flash X-ray machine. Expect MOS devices to withstand 10^7 to 10^8 RAD (Si)/sec before transient errors and 10^{10} to 10^{11} RAD (Si) before permanent damage. EPI substrates will reduce susceptibility to Latch-up or Lock-up.

C. Neutron flux: Simulated by exposure to neutrons, usually generated by a nuclear reactor. Expect MOS devices to withstand greater than 10^{14} neutrons/cm². Normally MOS devices are not tested for neutrons.

D. Cosmic rays (SEU-Single Event Upset): Simulated by exposure to high energy, heavy ions, usually generated by a particle accelerator. Baseline standards are not well established for MOS devices. Concerns are with data loss or Latch-up as hard failures; or temporary data upset during read or write.

V. DATA FOR SEEQ MOS DEVICES (ATTACHED)

A. Total dose is better than average for non-hardened MOS devices. Failures in read mode are due to charge loss; failures in write mode are due to charge trapping in the memory transistors. Although minor parameter drift has been observed, loss of functionality occurs first in the memory transistor.

B. Dose rate for both transient and permanent damage is typical for MOS devices on bulk silicon. CMOS devices built on EPI substrate have significantly improved dose rate tolerance because of less susceptibility to Latch-up, e.g. $> 10^{10}$.

C. No data for neutron flux, but expect to be similar to other MOS devices, e.g. greater than $10^{14}/\text{cm}^2$.

D. Data for single event upset (SEU) is using different ions to simulate worse case cosmic rays. The devices appear to perform better than expected; i.e. No upsets in SEEQ EEPROMs, probably due to the bit error correction benefits of the Q-Cell. Potential latch-up concerns are reduced by use of EPI substrates.

VI. DEFINITIONS

A. **Curie** - A quantity of radioactive material undergoing $3.7 \text{ times } 10^{10}$ disintegrations per second.

B. **RAD** - Radiation Absorbed Dose - The absorption of 100 ergs of radiation energy per gram of absorbing material.

C. **Roentgen** - The amount of gamma rays required to produce ions carrying 1 electro-static unit of charge in 1 cubic centimeter of dry air.

D. **REM** - Radiation Equivalent (in) Man - The measure of the biological effect of radiation exposure is obtained by

multiplying the absorbed dose (in RADS) by a "quality factor" for the particular radiation.

E. **Radioactivity** - The spontaneous emission of radiation, e.g. particles and/or electro-magnetic waves (photons), from the nuclei of an unstable isotope, which eventually decays to a stable non-radioactive isotope.

VII. REFERENCES

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2. "Ionizing Radiation Effects in MOS Devices & Circuits"; T.P. Ma, Paul V. Dressendorfer; Wiley Interscience Publications; New York, 1989.

3. "The Effects of Radiation on Electronic Systems"; Messenger and Ash; Van Nostrand Reinhold Publishers, New York, Copyright 1986.

4. "Non-Destructive Testing Handbook"; Second Edition; Lawrence Bryant, Technical Editor; Paul McIntire, Editor; American Society of Non-Destructive Testing"; Copyright 1985.

5. "Principals and Techniques of Radiation Hardening"; Vol I-XII; Norman J. Rudie; Western Periodicals Company; Copyright 1986.

Radiation Test Results

16K EEPROM
(5516/2816A
5517/2817A, 52B13)

64K EEPROM
(52B33, 2864)

STRESS	CONDITIONS	FAILURE MODE	FAILURE RANGE	FAILURE RANGE
Unbiased total dose	Alternating data patterns, (e.g. 1st exposure all 0's next exposure all 1's Co 60 gamma ray source (10 RAD/sec)	Device will read but some locations fail to write	~ 9000 +/- 2000 RAD (Si)	~6500 +/- 500 RAD (Si)
Biased total dose	Alternating data patterns, (e.g. 1st exposure all 0's next exposure all 1's Co 60 gamma ray source (10 RAD/sec)	Device will read but some locations fail to write Read only	~3000 +/- 1500 RAD (Si)	~3000 +/- 500 RAD (Si) 11000 +/- 2500 RAD (Si)
Biased dose rate upset	Erased (1's state), Linear accelerator gamma ray source	Upset during read; not permanent	3 +/- .75 X 10^7 RAD (Si)/sec	1.6 +/- .02 x 10^7 RAD (Si)/sec
Biased dose rate survival	Erased (1's state), Linear accelerator gamma ray source (200 RAD/20 ns Pulse)	Device will read, all locations fail to write	$>10^{10}$ RAD (Si)/sec	$\sim 10^{10}$ RAD (Si)/sec

Radiation Test Results

256K EEPROM (28C256)

STRESS	CONDITIONS	FAILURE MODE	FAILURE RANGE
Biased Dose Rate Upset	Byte Checkerboard Data Pattern; 54 ns to 1.5 us Pulse widths; Linear Accelerator	Single Bits Change State	BULK 1.1 X 10 ⁹ TO 6.6 X 10 ⁹ RAD (Si)/sec EPI > 5 X 10 ⁹ RAD (Si)/sec
Biased Dose Rate Lock-Up	Byte Checkerboard Data Pattern; 54 ns to 1.5 us Pulse widths; Linear Accelerator	Parts Fail to Read, Recover after Power Down No failures	BULK 5 X 10 ⁷ to 1 x 10 ⁸ RAD (Si)/sec EPI > 5 X 10 ⁹ RAD (Si)/sec
Biased total dose	Alternating data patterns (e.g. 1st exposure all 0's next exposure all 1's Co 60 gamma ray source (100-300 RAD/sec) .01-.1 RAD/sec ~ .06 RAD/sec (Cesium source)	Device will read but some locations fail to write Read only Read only Read and Write	BULK ~10000 +/- 1500 RAD (Si) BULK ~20000 +/- 2000 RAD (Si) BULK ~25000 - 30000 RAD (Si) EPI ~25000 - 30000 RAD (Si)

16K EEPROM (36C16)

STRESS	CONDITIONS	FAILURE RATE	FAILURE RANGE
Biased total Dose	Alternating Data Pattern (e.g. Checkerboard) Co 60 gamma ray source (25-200 RAD/sec)	Single Bits Fail to Write Read	~10000 +/- 2000 RAD (Si) ~20000 +/- 2000 Rad (Si)

128K FLASH EEPROM (48F128)

STRESS	CONDITIONS	FAILURE RATE	FAILURE RANGE
Biased total Dose	Alternating Data Pattern (e.g. checkerboard) Co 60 gamma ray source (25-50 RAD/sec)	Single Bits Fail to Read	~20000 +/- 2000 RAD (Si)

Radiation Test Results

**256K EPROM
(27C256)**

STRESS	CONDITIONS	FAILURE RATE	FALURE RANGE
Biased total dose	Memory programmed to all 0's, Exposed to Co 60 source (1-35 RAD/sec)	Device fails to read, multiple bits read 1's	~15000 +/- 2000 RAD (Si)

**EEPLD
(20RA10Z)**

STRESS	CONDITIONS	FAILURE RATE	FALURE RANGE
Biased total dose	Programmed to worst case functinal pattern	Loss of functionality at rated speed	~10000 - 15000 RAD (Si)

Single Event Upset 64K EEPROM (52B33)

Samples were programmed and subjected to different levels of radiation to simulate a cosmic flux. The devices are read after irradiating for upsets.

RUN #	IONS	LET	FACILITY	ENERGY	RAD H ₂ O	TIME	UPSETS
1	Fe	8	BEVATRON		144	30 SEC	NONE
2	Fe	6	BEVATRON		144	30 SEC	NONE
3	Fe	4	BEVATRON		288	2 MIN	NONE
4	Fe	3.8	BEVATRON		288	2 MIN	NONE
5	Kr	41	CYCLOTRON	200 MeV			
	Ar	15.4	CYCLOTRON	160 MeV			
	Ne	5.7	CYCLOTRON	88 MeV			NONE
	O	1.8	CYCLOTRON	217 MeV			
	N	2.9	CYCLOTRON	68 MeV			
6	P	.004	CYCLOTRON	148 MeV			NONE
7	CF-252	42	-	105 MeV			NONE

256K EEPROM (28C256)

RUN #	IONS	LET	FACILITY	ENERGY	RAD H ₂ O	TIME	UPSETS
1	CF-252	42	-	105 MeV			NONE

**Memory Products
Reliability Note**

1

**Calculation of EEPROM
Board MTBF**

November 1987

RELIABILITY

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

Calculation of EEPROM Board MTBF

The increasing use of EEPROMs for large arrays of non-volatile memory storage has raised interest in how to calculate the MTBF (mean time between failures) of the resulting assembly. This paper will demonstrate how to calculate the board MTBF as well as compare the results of using different EEPROM technologies and failure rates. Even though the microcircuit failure rate is among the least significant factors in board failures, the effects of other components will be ignored for the purpose of simplicity.

The MOS Floating Gate EEPROM has two reliability characteristics which require consideration beyond that of a normal MOS memory. Endurance, the number of times an EEPROM may be erased and reprogrammed, is finite because of the effects of the Fowler-Nordheim tunneling current on the floating gate isolation dielectric(s). Data retention, the length of time the EEPROM will retain stored data, is finite because of the impossibility of permanently storing an electronic charge. The read or operating life reliability will be similar to other MOS memories of like density.

SEEQ builds EEPROMs with Q-Cell on chip error correction in order to reduce the endurance failure rate. The cumulative reprogramming cycles in the operational life of the application must be less than the number of cycles before the onset of endurance wear-out; therefore, the average reprogramming frequency (cycles/hour) times the expected operational life of the application should be less than the typically specified 10,000 cycle endurance limit. During the operational life, the failure rate should be as low as possible in order to increase the system MTBF. The read and data retention failure rates of SEEQ EEPROMs appear similar to other vendors, although these rates should theoretically improve as a larger statistical data base is acquired.

Mil-Hdbk-217 is frequently used to calculate failure rates for microcircuits. Historically 217 has not made accurate predictions regarding LSI or VLSI devices such as MOS memories. This is exacerbated with EEPROMs that have the additional application-dependent considerations of data retention and endurance. In order to make accurate predictions of expected failure rates, manufacturers use data from accelerated stressing. This data is then de-accelerated to normal operating temperatures using the Arrhenius relationship and the apparent activation energy for the associated failure mechanism mortality function. Similar in methodology to operating life (read) calculations, failure rates for data retention in %/1000 hours and endurance in %/1000 cycles, may be calculated.

Most failure mechanisms are thermally accelerated, so with a lower operating temperature, the board MTBF will be longer. CMOS EEPROMs consume less current, both active and standby, than comparable NMOS EEPROMs. Therefore, the power requirements for CMOS-populated PCBs are less and the system will operate at a lower temperature.

In order to calculate the board MTBF, the number of EEPROMs, the read, endurance and data retention failure rates, the reprogramming frequency, the rail temperature, the appropriate thermal resistances and the device power consumption must be known.

The calculation of the board MTBF is best illustrated through the use of an example. A comparison will be made between NMOS and SEEQ CMOS 256K bit EEPROMs to demonstrate the effects of power consumption, and the intrinsically lower endurance failure rate of SEEQ EEPROMs with Q-Cell on-chip error correction.

The following assumptions have been made:

1. Number of devices per board = 96; 3 active, 93 standby, during the operating life of the board.
2. The I_{CC} of each device at the operating temperature will be 50% of the maximum specified at -55 degrees C. and maximum operating frequency. Programming I_{CC} is slightly less than read I_{CC} ; therefore, programming I_{CC} will be ignored. The devices are operated at a nominal 5 volts.
3. The average reprogramming frequency is once every 8 operating hours.
4. The rail (heat sink) temperature is 71 degrees C. Uniform heat dissipation across the PCB.
5. Thermal resistances:
 - a. board — rail, Θ_{br} : 3° C/W
 - b. case — board, Θ_{cb} : 2.5° C/W
 - c. junction — case, Θ_{jc} : 20° C/W
6. Base failure rates are at degrees 55C. and 90% Confidence Interval. Failure rates are accelerated according to the Arrhenius relationship, with following apparent activation energies (E_a):
 - a. read: .4 ev.
 - b. data retention: .6 ev.
 - c. endurance: .12 ev.

7. The characteristics for the SEEQ 28C256 EEPROM are:
- I_{CC} active: 60 ma. max.
 - I_{CC} standby: 250 μ a. max.
 - read failure rate: .02%/1000 hours
 - data retention failure rate: .001%/1000 hours
 - endurance failure rate: .05%/1000 cycles

8. The characteristics for the NMOS EEPROM are:
- I_{CC} active: 120 ma. max.
 - I_{CC} standby: 60 ma. max.
 - read failure rate: .02%/1000 hours
 - data retention failure rate: .001%/1000 hours
 - endurance failure rate: .2%/1000 cycles

9. The basic equations to be used are:
- Junction temperature = (rail temperature + Θ_{br} * PDboard) + (Θ_{cb} * PD part) + (Θ_{jc} * PDpart); where Θ_{xx} is the appropriate power dissipation.
 - Power dissipation/part = V_{CC} nominal * I_{CC} max. * 50%.
 - Power dissipation/board = (3 * PDactive) + (93 * PDstandby).
 - Arrhenius acceleration factor = $e^{\frac{E_a}{K} (\frac{1}{T_n} - \frac{1}{T_j})}$
where K = Boltzman's constant (8.62×10^{-5})
and T_n and T_j are the normalized and junction temperatures expressed in degrees Kelvin.

- MTBF = (1/(# parts * failure rate)) * 10^5 . See note.
- Board MTBF = (1/(#parts * (failure rate read + failure rate retention + failure rate endurance))) * 10^5 .

The results of the calculations are summarized in the following table.

The approximately 500% improvement in MTBF through use of the SEEQ CMOS EEPROMs compared with the NMOS EEPROMs may be attributed to two factors: the almost 50 degrees C. higher junction temperature caused by the higher power dissipation of the NMOS parts significantly accelerated the read and data retention failure rates; and the initial lower endurance failure rate of the SEEQ CMOS EEPROMs, which is not greatly affected by temperature.

Each application will have different initial conditions; however, through use of the above equations a board may be calculated. The board failure rate will always be reduced through the use of a CMOS EEPROM with lower power requirements and will always be reduced when using a SEEQ EEPROM with a lower endurance failure rate.

TABLE

PARAMETER	CMOS	NMOS
Device power dissipation		
active	0.150 watts	0.300 watts
standby	.000625 watts	0.150 watts
Board power dissipation	0.5081 watts	14.85 watts
Rail temperature	71° C	71° C
Board temperature	72.52° C	115.55° C
Case temperature	72.89° C	116.3° C
Junction temperature	75.89° C	122.3° C
Failure rates at calculated T_j		
read	.0466 %/1000 hrs	.2223 %/1000 hrs
retention	.0035 %/1000 hrs	.0370 %/1000 hrs
endurance	.0080 %/1000 hrs	.0514%/1000 hrs
MTBF of Devices:		
read	22,318 hours	4,684 hours
retention	292,191 hours	28,097 hours
endurance	129,252 hours	20,229 hours
MTBF of BOARD	17,868 hours	3,350 hours

NOTE: Actual MTBF = $\frac{1}{(1-(\text{failure rate}))}$ # parts but equivalent to $\frac{1}{(\text{\# parts} * \text{failure rate})}$ for very low failure rates.

RELIABILITY

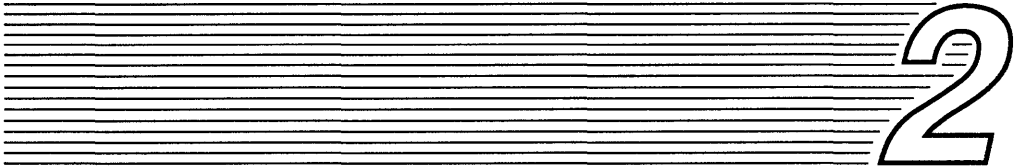
8

APPLICATIONS

(Application Notes)



**Memory Products
Application Note**



**MICROPROCESSOR
INTERFACING
WITH SEEQ's
LATCHED EEPROM**

March 1985

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

Microprocessor Interfacing with SEEQ's Latched EEPROM

Introduction

This application note describes the interfacing of SEEQ's "latched" Electrically Erasable Read Only Memory (E²ROM or E²) to a microprocessor bus. The latched E²ROM family is comprised of a 16K 52B13 and 64K 52B33. On each of these devices there are internal latches on all inputs except write enable. A byte must first be erased before it can be written. In addition to the latched E²ROM family, SEEQ has a timer E²ROM family. This family is comprised of a 16K 2816A (24 pins), a 16K 2817A (ready/busy) and a 64K 2864 (ready/busy). The timer family has internal latches on all inputs and has an internal timer which automatically performs a byte erase before write. In this application note, the E² used is SEEQ's 52B13, a 2K x 8 memory. Since the timing of the higher-density members of the family is compatible, the circuits given can be extended to interface equally well with the 52B33 (8K x 8). Both bus timing and software timing are used to gate the control signals. The case presented here uses general control signals to permit adaptation to any system's bus structure. In addition, modifications are given for interfacing to specific processors.

Interface Signals

The solution presented here (see Figure 1) uses an \bar{S} - \bar{R} flip-flop (74LS00) with TTL gates (74LS32) to latch \bar{WE} for the 52B13. This flip-flop causes valid data to be latched correctly, satisfies device setup and hold times, and allows easy latch/unlatch to the \bar{WE} signal.

The system-dependent direct bus interface components form the second part of the interface circuit. These components will generate $\overline{CHIP\ SELECT}$ and $\overline{E^2ROM\ SELECT}$ to enable this part of memory. $\overline{CHIP\ SELECT}$ is usually generated separately for each word-wide group of devices. In this way, it chooses the actual devices to be written. $\overline{E^2ROM\ SELECT}$ would be an "OR" function of the $\overline{CHIP\ SELECT}$ signals for all the devices for which this latch gates \bar{WE} . With \bar{WE} wired in common, only one gated latch is required for the E²ROM array. Of course, fanout must be considered, with a high current driver used

if necessary. In the example bus interfaces shown in this application note, gating for one device is assumed, and $\overline{E^2ROM\ SELECT}$ is tied directly to $\overline{CHIP\ SELECT}$.

The bus interface components perform other tasks common to a memory/bus interface. For a multiplexed data bus, the bus interface components must demultiplex the data and addresses. In addition, this bus interface circuitry may generate $\overline{MEMORY\ READ}$ and $\overline{MEMORY\ WRITE}$, if required. Details of this bus interface are given in the section "Considerations for Special Applications," beginning on page 5.

Details of Operation

Byte Write or Erase

The timing diagram in Figure 2 shows the details of a byte write or erase operation for SEEQ's latched E²ROM family. The two modes are the same, except that hex "FF" is presented to the I/O lines for erasure. Due to this similarity, only the write mode will be discussed.

The first step is initiation of a write cycle. First, the processor issues addresses, and the system's decoding circuitry brings $\overline{CHIP\ SELECT}$ valid. Although the chip is enabled at this point, a write to the chip has not yet begun, because $\overline{MEMORY\ WRITE}$ has not yet been issued. This prevents inadvertently writing to an incorrect address as the address lines are allowed to settle out before a write is initiated. Following the timing events above, the active level of $\overline{MEMORY\ WRITE}$ sets the flip-flop, bringing \bar{WE} low to the E². Data, Addresses, CE and OE are latched at this point.

In the second part of a write, \bar{WE} continues to be active low for the entire write cycle. This requires a timeout, which can be effected in any of several ways. The designer can use a timing loop in software, or trigger a timer which interrupts the processor after the correct time. The software timeout may require less hardware on-board. The hardware timeout, on the other hand, allows the CPU to perform other tasks. Obviously, a good compromise is a

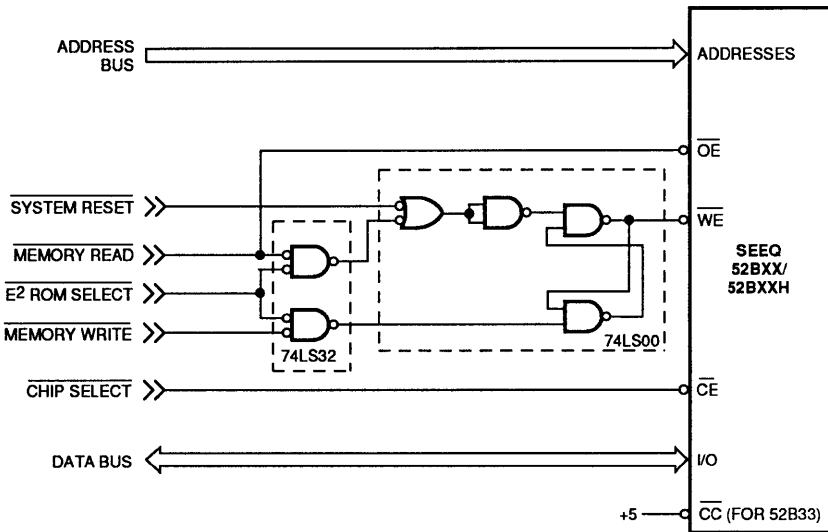


Figure 1. E²ROM Interface Circuit

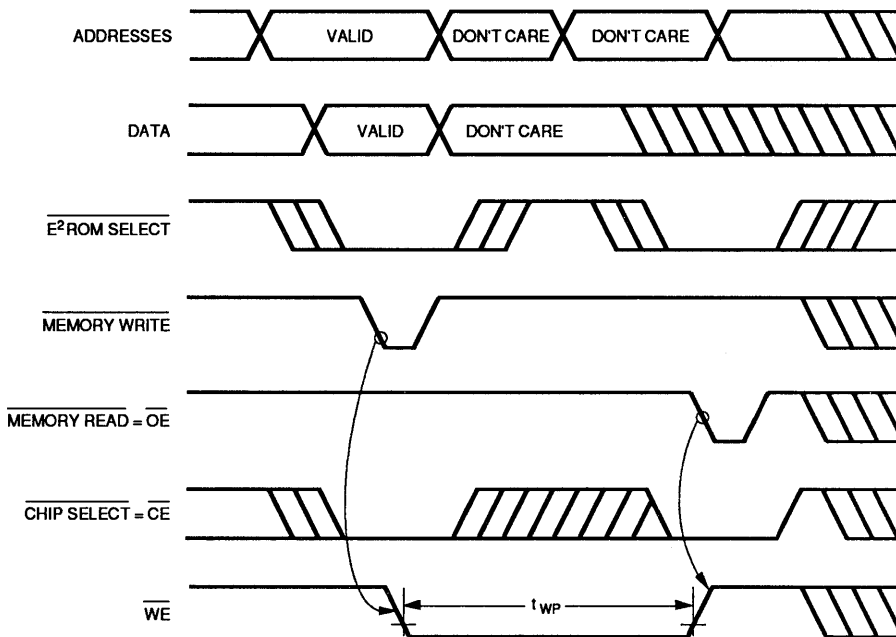


Figure 2. Write-Cycle Timing Diagram Latched E²ROM Interface Application

ADD NOTES

software architecture with regular (perhaps one-millisecond) timing interrupts, for system real-time synchronization. Division of the task between hardware and software is best left to the individual systems engineer.

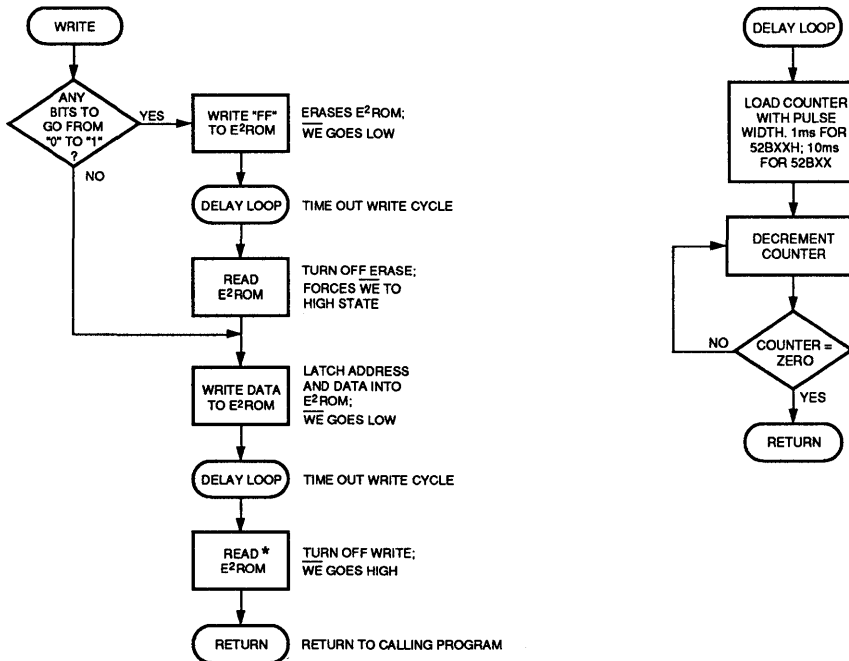
Regardless of the method used in the timeout, the write pulse is terminated by \overline{WE} being brought high. This is effected by a read to any location in the device, which resets the flip-flop to bring \overline{WE} high. A second read cycle is required for byte verify. System designers should allow extra time between the two reads to meet write recovery time (t_{WR}) requirement. This method of write-cycle termination provides another form of protection against inadvertent writing to the chip. Even if a statistically unlikely succession of glitches were to trigger both flip-flops, enable the gates, and bring \overline{WE} low, a subsequent read to the device could terminate the write before data would be written.

For the case of a fully software-timed write, a flowchart is given for the sequence of operations (see Figure 3). This

processor-independent flowchart handles all the erasure and writing for storing data in the E²ROM, using the circuit from Figure 1. In addition, a segment of example code (written for the Z8) is shown (see Figure 4).

Read Operation

The timing for a read (see Figure 5) is simpler than for a write. In the read mode, the on-chip latches are transparent. The leading (falling) edge of $\overline{CHIP\ SELECT}$ brings \overline{CE} low, and the falling edge of $\overline{MEMORY\ READ}$ brings \overline{OE} low. Data is available from the 52BXX E²ROM after a delay of T_{CE} (from \overline{OE}) or T_{CE} (from \overline{CE}). Table 1 shows the T_{ACC} required for operation with sample microprocessors, using no wait states. Memory devices currently available from SEEQ feature T_{CE} as fast as 200 nanoseconds. For certain new microprocessors (for example, the 68000 or 8085A-1) which may require faster access, SEEQ offers a high speed timer family with access times as fast as 35 nanoseconds.



* Data is not valid during this cycle.

Figure 3. Flowchart for 52BXX Erase/Write — Software Timing

```

186 //-----
187 // The following is a general routine for writing
188 // data contained in the working register
189 // DataReg to an EEPROM in
190 // the location pointed to by the working register
191 // pair AdReg. This EEPROM is assumed to be in the
192 // external data memory of Z8.
193 // Write FF to erase byte.
P 0060 7C FF 194 EEWR: LD      OutReg,  #%FF
P 0062 92 70 195         LDE    @AdReg,  OutReg
P 0064 D6 0071 196         CALL   WaitWP           // Wait for Twp
P 0067 82 80 197         LDE    NowReg,  @AdReg // Turn off WE
198 // Now, write the data to the part.
P 0069 92 90 199         LDE    @AdReg,  DataReg
P 006B D6 0071 200         CALL   WaitWP           // Wait for Twp
P 006E 82 80 201         LDE    NowReg,  @AdReg // turn off WE
202
P 0070 AF 203 FinWr: RET                    // return from routine
204 // End of EEPROM Write Routine
205 //-----
206
207 // Timing routines
P 0071 EC 0A 208 WaitWP: LD      RLoop2,  #Twp // # of ms to wait
209                                     // 10-> wait 10 mS.
210                                     // 1 -> wait 1 mS.
211
P 0073 D6 007E 212 WPLoop: CALL   Waitlms
P 0076 00 EE 213         DEC    RLoop2
P 0078 6D 007D 214         JP     Z, DunWP
P 007B 8B F6 215         JR     WPLoop
P 007D AF 216 DunWP: RET                    // Done with Twp.
217
218 // Basic 1 msec timing routine-
219 // adjust for microprocessor crystal freq.
220 // The value of Hex58 (Dec88) works with
221 // a Z8 with a 6.144 MHz xtal.
222 // Use %6A for 7.3728 MHz xtal. Elimination
223 // of NOP, or xtal substitution, will
224 // require recalibration.
P 007E FC 6A 225 Waitlms: LD    RLoop3,  #%6A
226
P 0080 FF 227 Timlp: NOP
P 0081 00 EF 228         DEC    RLoop3
P 0083 6D 0088 229         JP     Z, Dunlms
P 0086 8B F8 230         JR     Timlp
231
P 0088 AF 232 Dunlms: RET                    // Done with wait
233
234 // End of EEPROM Timing Routines
235 //-----

```

Figure 4. Sample Z8 Code for 52BXX Write

To terminate the read, the rising edge of $\overline{\text{MEMORY READ}}$ brings $\overline{\text{OE}}$ high. $\overline{\text{CE}}$, however, is dependent only on $\overline{\text{CHIP SELECT}}$, and remains active low for the entire microprocessor cycle.

Considerations for Special Applications

Use with Z8, Z8000 Systems

The implementation of the circuit shown in Figure 1 in a Z-BUS application allows simple generation of the control signals. First, the control signals $\overline{\text{MEMORY READ}}$ and $\overline{\text{MEMORY WRITE}}$ can be generated by one half of a 74LS139 decoder, as in Figure 6. In addition, for the Z8, the lower byte of addresses must be latched, due to multiplexing of address and data. This can be easily accomplished with an 8212 octal latch, as in figure 6. Interfacing to a Z8000 (or 16-bit Z-Bus) requires an additional 8212 latch, to demultiplex $\text{AD}_8\text{-AD}_{15}$. $\overline{\text{AS}}$, the Z-Bus address strobe, is active low, and must be connected to the active low input in order to clock these latches.

Use with Z80 Systems

The circuit shown in Figure 7 provides a bus interface to a Z80, Z80A, or Z80B processor. In Figure 7, $\overline{\text{MEMORY READ}}$ and $\overline{\text{MEMORY WRITE}}$ are generated from combining $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$ with the Z80 $\overline{\text{RD}}$ and $\overline{\text{WR}}$, respectively. Since address and data are issued by the Z80 processor on separate lines, the 8212 latch is not needed.

Table 1. Zero-Wait State Required Minimum T_{ACC} (Assuming zero delay for buffers and drivers)

Microprocessor	Clock Freq. (MHz)	Required T_{ACC} (nanoseconds)
72720	10	350
8085A/8085AH	3	460
8085A-2/8085AH-2	5	270
8085A-1/8085AH-1	6	175
8086/8088	5	402
8086-2/8088-2	8	267
8086-1	10	227
Z8	8	310
Z80	2	575
Z80A	2.5	325
Z80B	6	190
6800	1	605

Use with 8085 Systems

The implementation of the E²ROM interface circuit in an 8085 system is extremely simple. Figure 8 shows the bus interfacing necessary. $\overline{\text{MEMORY READ}}$ and $\overline{\text{MEMORY WRITE}}$ are issued by the processor directly. However, $\overline{\text{MEMORY WRITE}}$ must be delayed, as shown in Figure 8, to ensure latching of valid data. $\overline{\text{CHIP SELECT}}$ is gener-

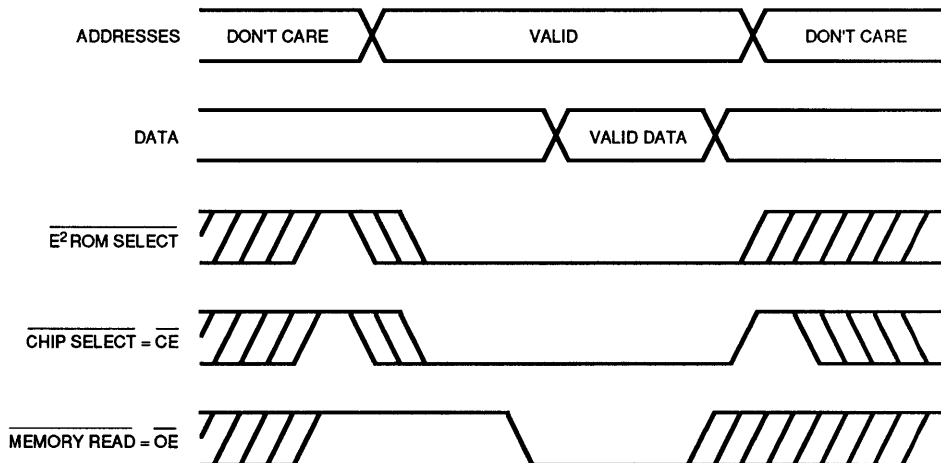


Figure 5. Read-Cycle Timing Diagram

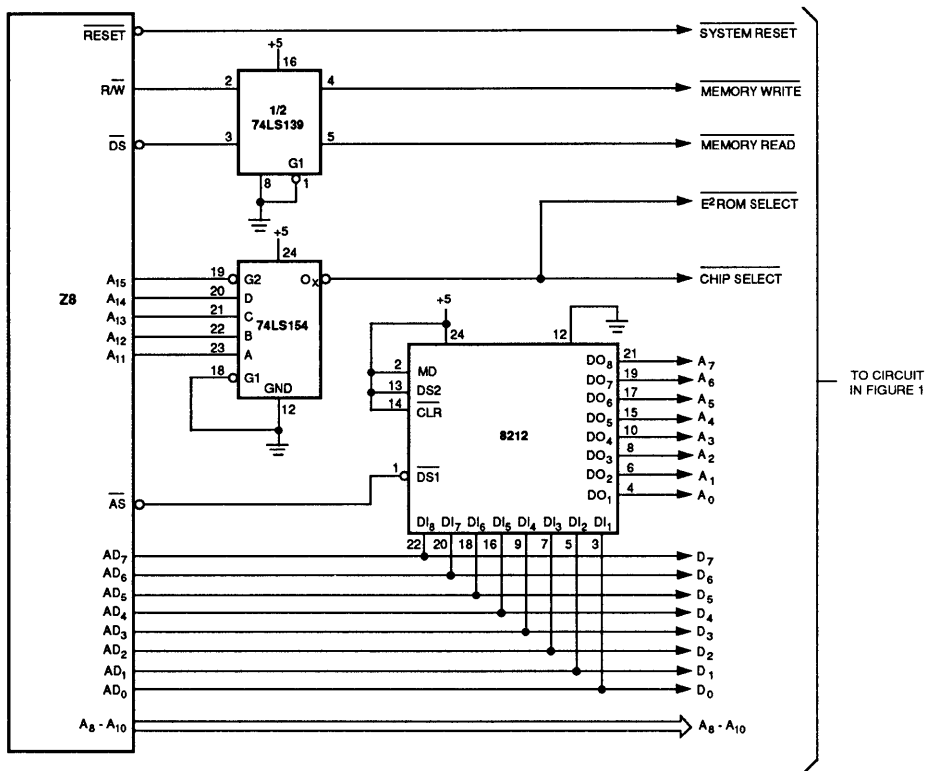


Figure 6. Interfacing to a Z8

ated from the top 5 address bits and IO/\overline{M} , using a 74LS154 decoder. The RESET to the 8085 processor also supplies \overline{RESET} for the E²ROM interface. Finally, the demultiplexing of address and data lines is accomplished by a 74LS373 latch triggered by ALE. Alternatively, an 8212 latch can be used but requires more board space.

Interfacing to 8088/8086 (Minimum Mode) Systems

The above considerations for implementation of this solution in an 8085 system may also apply to an 8088/8086 system operation in minimum mode, with two additions. As above, the processor issues ALE, \overline{RD} , \overline{WR} , and multiplexed address/data. However, an inverter is required in order to produce IO/\overline{M} from M/\overline{IO} . In addition (for an 8086), another octal latch must be added, in order to demultiplex AD_8-AD_{15} .

The time delay indicated in Figure 8 depends on the type of processor used and its clock frequency. For a 5 MHz 8088/8086, this time delay should be 100 nanoseconds; for an 8088-2/8086-2 at 8 MHz, it should be 60 nanoseconds. For a 10 MHz 8086-1, the time delay should be 50 nanoseconds.

Interfacing with 72720 Systems

The 52BXX E²ROM can be interfaced to SEEQ's new 72720 microcomputer (with 2K x 8 on-board E²ROM) more easily than to any other processor. The 72720 PRG instruction operates off-board, to program an external E²ROM. This instruction initiates latching and timing of \overline{WE} , as well as presentation of valid data. These tasks are handled automatically within the 72720. As a result, the write enable latch circuit of Figure 1 is not required. Total 52BXX interface hardware, shown in Figure 9, is very simple, even including a 74LS373 latch to demultiplex the lower eight bits of address. The software required for programming is shown in Figure 10. This example subroutine erases and writes one byte.

Interfacing with the 6800

One example of a complete interface between a 6800 processor and a 52BXX is shown in Figure 11. The DBE signal from the 6800 is delayed for a time between 250 and 350 nanoseconds, in order to provide a strobe for valid data. This data strobe clocks R/\overline{W} into the flip-flop at the correct time, so that the falling edge of \overline{WE} can satisfy

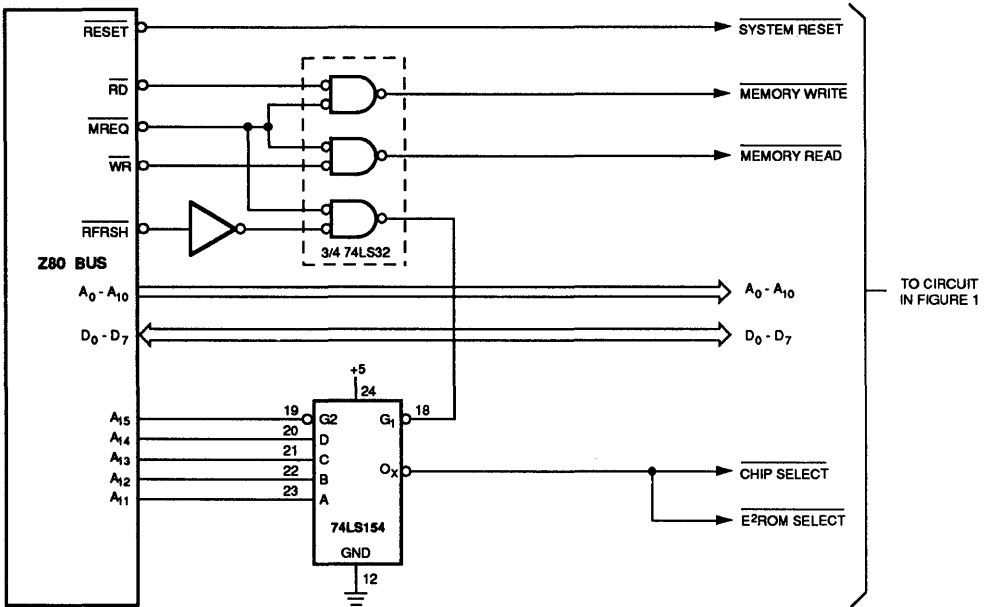


Figure 7. Bus Interface — Z80

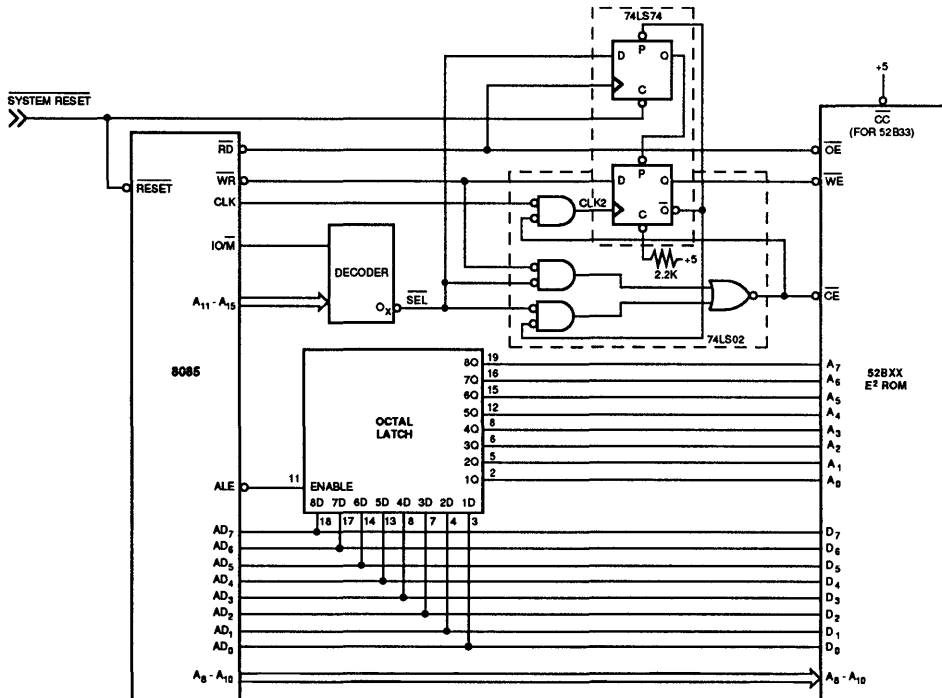


Figure 8. Bus Interface Circuitry — 8085 System

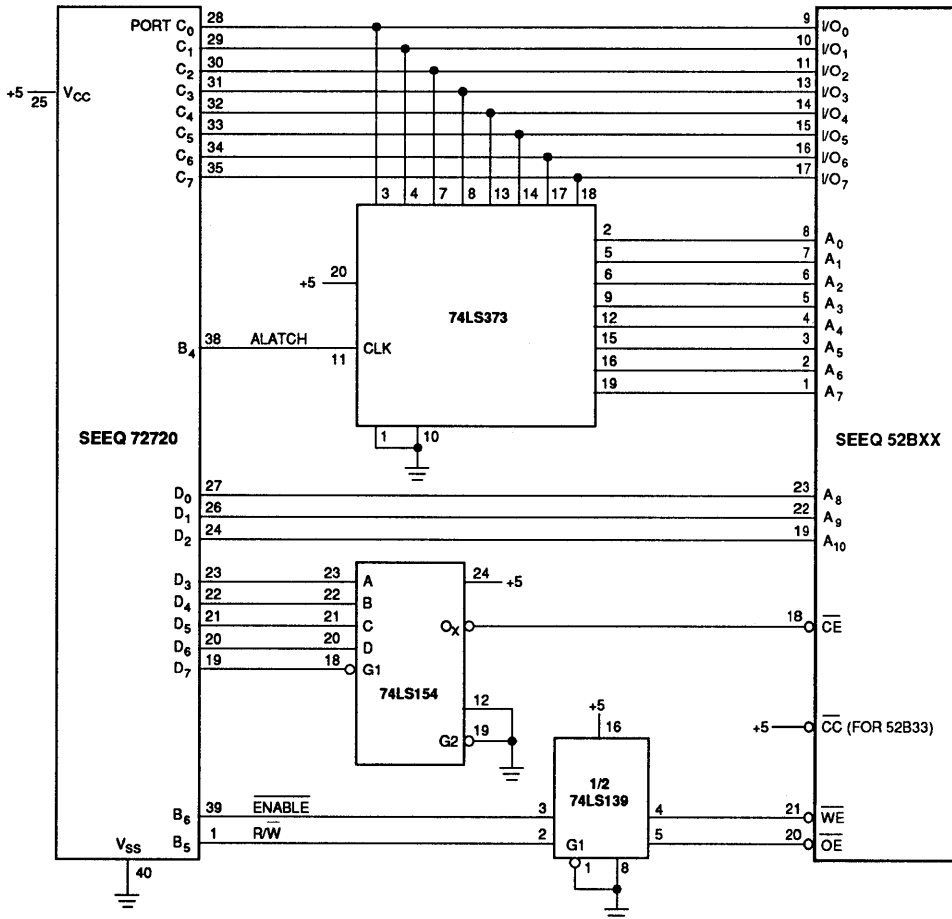
timing requirements with respect to valid address, data, and control signals.

Conclusion

This application note has been prepared to assist the designer in implementing the technology of latched E²ROMs in systems requiring adaptability. The designer is encouraged to create new designs based on these

ideas. E²ROM technology, while still advancing rapidly has proven to be the memory breakthrough of the eighties. With a reliably nonvolatile approach to alterable program memory, systems for control of avionics, manufacturing, and data acquisition can be enhanced in usefulness. With the timing to use the advanced technology of E²ROMs, the system designer can incorporate more features now, while allowing still more flexibility for the future.

Z-Bus, Z8, Z8000, Z80A, and Z80B are trademarks of Zilog.



APP. NOTES

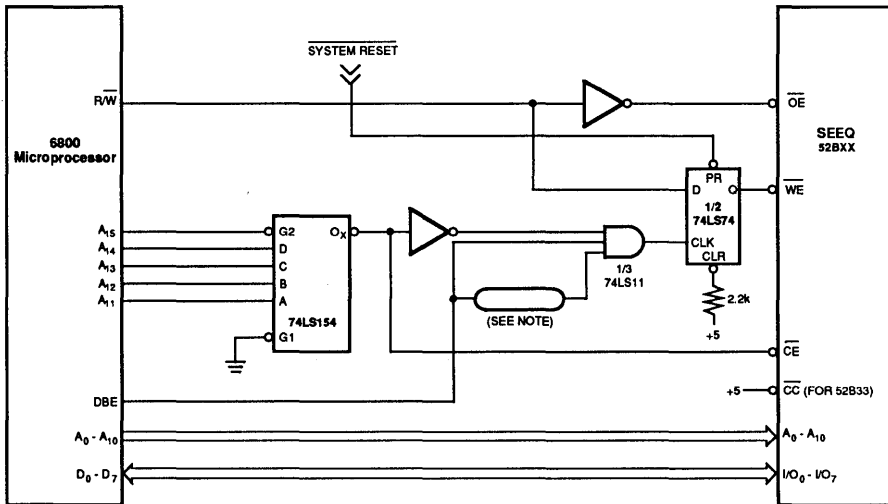
Figure 9. 72720 Interface

```

0 ERRORS
7000 ASSEMBLER REV 1.3
>
0001 9000 *****
0002 9000 *
0003 9000 *          EEPROM AUTO ERASE BEFORE WRITE ROUTINE *
0004 9000 *
0005 9000 *          DATA TO BE PROGRAMMED IN REGISTER 102 *
0006 9000 *          LOCATION TO BE PROGRAMMED IN REGISTERS 100/101 *
0007 9000 *
0008 9000 *****
0010 9000 *
0020 9000 0066 EEDAT EQU R102      DATA TO BE PROGRAMMED
0030 9000 0065 EEADR EQU R101     POINTER TO LOCATION
0040 9000 B8   EEWR  PUSH A        SAVE ACCUMULATOR
0050 9001 22   MOV  %>FF,A        IS LOCATION ALREADY ERASED?
      9002 FF
0060 9003 9D   CMPA *EEADR
      9004 65
0070 9005 E2   JEQ  PROG
      9006 00
0080 9007 04   PRG  *EEADR        IF NOT PROGRAM WITH FF HEX
      9008 65
0090 9009 12   PRG  MOV  EEDAT,A   IF ERASED PROGRAM DATA
      900A 66
0100 900B 04   PRG  *EEADR
      900C 65
0110 900D B9   POP  A            RESTORE ACCUMULATOR
0120 900E 0A   RETS             RETURN
0130 900F     END
<

```

Figure 10. 72720 Code for Programming 52B13/33



NOTE: THIS ELEMENT OF THE CIRCUIT SHOULD DELAY A RISING EDGE (A TTL LOW-TO-HIGH TRANSITION) BY 250 (MIN) TO 350 (MAX) NANoseconds.

Figure 11. 6800/52BXX Interface

**Communications Products
Application Brief**



**INTERFACING
THE 8003 EDLC®
TO A 16-BIT BUS**

March 1985

APP. NOTES

seeq

EDLC is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Technology, Incorporated

Interfacing the 8003 EDLC® to a 16-Bit Bus

Introduction

The SEEQ 8003 Ethernet Data Link Controller (EDLC) chip together with the SEEQ 8023A Manchester Code Converter (MCC™) chip provide an economical two-chip solution for the Data Link Layer and Physical Layer of the Ethernet protocol. These chips are fully Ethernet compatible and suitable for use in terminals, personal computers, workstations, printers, disk drives and host computers.

The 8003 is a VLSI data link controller chip in a 40-pin package. It replaces approximately 60 MSI and SSI components in a typical Ethernet node configuration. The choice of which one to use is governed by the system interface requirements for the design. The 8003 provides protocol functions like frame formatting, link access control and error control. The part is optimized for Direct Memory Access techniques for frame storage.

The 8023A MCC Manchester Code Converter performs the signal encoding and decoding in Manchester Code at 10 million bits per second. It also monitors the channel for "carrier" and "collisions" (two nodes transmit simultaneously). Low-power CMOS technology is used in the 8023A, which is in the 0.3 inch 20-pin package.

Ethernet Node Configuration

A typical Ethernet node is shown in Figure 1. The System Interface on the left connects the host system bus to the network. This interface varies depending on processor and system requirements.

The station-resident hardware, consisting of the System Interface, the 8003 EDLC chip and the 8023A MCC chip,

is connected to the Transceiver by the Access Unit Interface (AUI) cable. This cable consists of 78Ω balanced, shielded twisted-pair connections, DC biased at the station end and transformer-coupled at the Transceiver end.

Besides a passive tap to the Trunk Coax, the transceiver provides signal amplification, preconditioning on the receive path, impedance matching, DC isolation, collision detection and collision signaling generation. DC power for the Transceiver circuits is provided through the cable.

Host-Dependent System Interface

There are three basic methods for interfacing the CSMA/CD channel to the system bus. The first one employs First-In, First-Out (FIFO) buffer memory to temporarily hold the transmit and receive frames. On the system-bus side of the FIFOs, data is transferred serially a byte at a time by the processor. The second method uses Direct Memory Access to transfer data directly between the Ethernet Data Link Controller and the system memory. In the third method, Direct Memory Access is also used, this time with a temporary buffer memory intervening between the system memory and the EDLC chip. The intervening buffer relieves the system bus of some of the traffic and timing requirements associated with the channel. (For more information on DMA-type interfaces, see SEEQ's Application Brief 6).

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SEEQ Technology, Incorporated

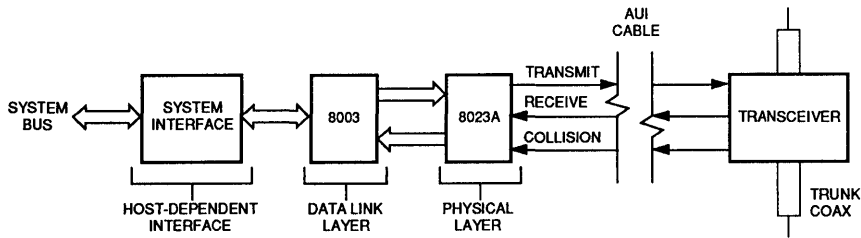


Figure 1. Ethernet Node Configuration

IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD Standard Protocol for Local Area Networks (Alias Ethernet)

The first Ethernet local area network was implemented in Palo Alto, California in 1975 as a joint effort of Stanford University and Xerox Corporation. Since then, Ethernet has been expanding in use and accumulating history. Over the years, it has proven to be reliable and efficient in a wide variety of network applications. As a result, it has become the first industry-standard protocol for local area networks, supported internationally by computer manufacturers in the U.S. and Europe.

In 1980 the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) sponsored a committee to review, document and publish this protocol as an international industry standard. After three years of review and refinement, this specification is about to be published by IEEE Press under the title *IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD Local Area Network Standard Protocol*, ("CSMA/CD" describes the medium access method, Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection). The IEEE 802.3 document supersedes all previously published Ethernet specifications.

CSMA/CD - Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection

CSMA/CD: This expression describes the medium

access method used in Ethernet alias IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD. **Carrier Sense** means all nodes on the network can detect all signals transmitted on the network from any source. **Multiple Access** means all nodes can have equal access to the network without need for centralized control. A node is permitted to transmit if the network is not already busy. If, however, two or more nodes start to transmit simultaneously, it is called a collision. **Collision Detection** means that all nodes can detect a collision by monitoring the medium. When a collision occurs, the transmitting nodes resolve which will retransmit first by differential backoff timing.

Data is transmitted in "packets" or "frames" which begin with a preamble for synchronization and end with a CRC field for error detection. In between, the frame has source and destination addresses, a byte-count field and an information field. Total frame length is 72 to 1526 bytes.

The physical signaling format used in Ethernet is baseband Manchester Code transmitted at a rate of 10 million bits per second. In Manchester Code, each bit is encoded by a transition. A "one" is encoded as a low-to-high transition and a "zero" as a high-to-low. In this way there is a continuous supply of bit-framing information for the receiver, since the transmitted signal is never stationary for more than one bit time.

Interface Techniques for 16-Bit Busses

Ethernet is a byte-oriented protocol. That is to say, the smallest unit of data which can be transmitted is a byte. Hence, the 8003 EDLC chip has byte-wide data bus. Whether the System Interface is the FIFO-buffer type or the DMA type, the data transfers to and from the 8003 are byte-wide. This application brief describes some techniques for interfacing this byte-wide communication channel to a 16-bit wide bus.

In designing an Ethernet node, trade-offs have to be made between processing speed and communication speed, cost and performance, flexibility and simplicity, etc. The right balance may be different for each piece of equipment designed, depending on its purpose and system requirements. In order to help you strike the right balance for your design, several interface techniques will be given in the following sections. They are covered in order of increasing cost/complexity/performance.

In an 8-bit system, the 8003 can be interfaced directly to the data bus as shown in Figure 2. The RxTxD0-7 bus is the bus for transferring frame data. It connects to the internal 16-byte transmit and receive FIFOs. The CdSt0-7 bus is a separate input/output port for control and status. It interfaces to the system bus so that the processor has direct access to all command and status bits. In a 16-bit system, CdSt0-7 would connect either to the upper or lower data byte.

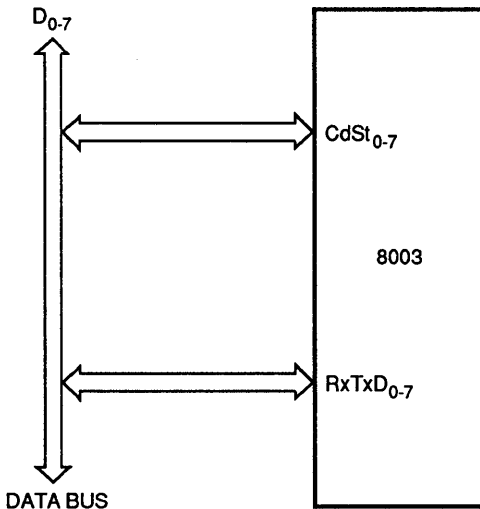


Figure 2. 8-Bit DMA Data Interface

Split-Word 16-Bit Data Interface

Refer to Figure 3 for a circuit diagram of this technique. The split-word method splits the 16-bit word into two halves, using one half for transmit data and the other for receive data. In Figure 3, the upper byte of the system data bus is used for the transmit memory buffer and the lower half for receive. Two 74LS244 tristate buffers isolate the system bus lines from the RxTxD0-7 bus of the 8003. The upper 74LS244 is enabled by $\overline{\text{TxACK}}$ from the DMA Controller. $\overline{\text{TxACK}}$ is the DMA Acknowledge signal for the transmit channel. When enabled, this buffer transfers a byte of data from the upper byte of system memory to the 8003's Transmit FIFO. Similarly, the lower 74LS244 transfers data from the 8003's Receive FIFO to the lower byte of system memory. Configured in this way, the transmit and receive buffers in system memory can occupy the same word-address space.

Full-Word 16-Bit Interface Using Byte-Wide Memory Transfers

Another type of 16-bit interface is one that assembles and disassembles words by transferring the upper byte and the lower byte separately. For example, suppose the convention is chosen that the upper byte is to be the first of the two bytes to be transmitted and the lower byte the second. Then the first byte of a frame and all odd-numbered bytes are always transferred to/from the upper byte of memory, and the second and all even-numbered bytes to/from the lower.

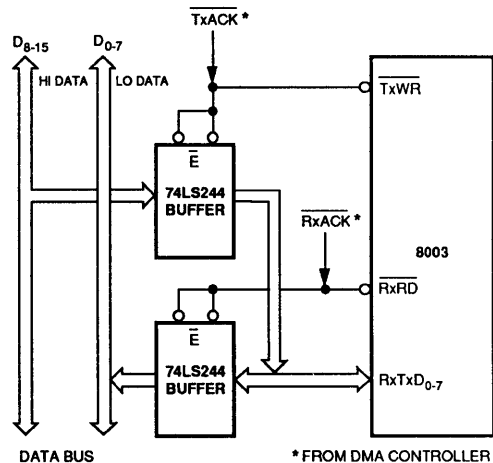


Figure 3. Split-Word 16-Bit DMA Data Interface

The data interface for this approach is a variation of the one shown in Figure 3. Two tristate buffers are replaced by two bi-directional transceivers. A0, the least-significant bit of the DMA Controller's address is decoded with TxACK and RxACK to enable the transceivers. The more significant address bits from the DMA Controller, A1 through A_N, are used as the memory address. Upper and lower memory strobes are also controlled by A0. Refer to Table 1 for the truth table.

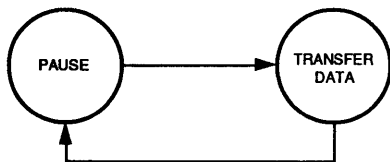
This is the simpler and more economical of two "Full-Word" data interfaces described in this application brief. The other one, shown in Figure 5, assembles and disassembles words in registers, and transfers 16 bits at a time. The advantage of the latter approach is in saving bus bandwidth, since it uses half as many bus cycles to transfer the same amount of data; but there is some additional cost in hardware.

Table 1. A0 Address Decoding or Full-Word 16-Bit Interface Using Byte-wide Memory Transfers

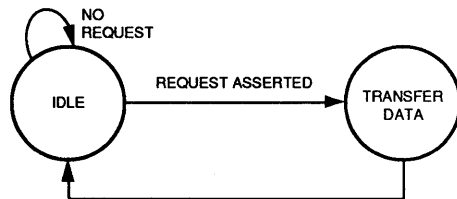
DMA Controller Outputs			Transceiver Enabled Toward (Memory; I/O)		Memory Activity	
A0	TxACK	RxACK	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
—	1	1	—	—	—	—
0	0	1	I/O	—	Read	—
1	0	1	—	I/O	—	Read
0	1	0	Memory	—	Write	—
1	1	0	—	Memory	—	Write

Note: — indicates not active.

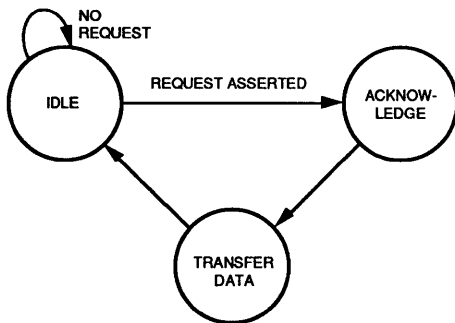
a. No Request, No Wait



b. With Request



c. With Request and Acknowledge



d. With Request, Acknowledge and Bus Arbitration

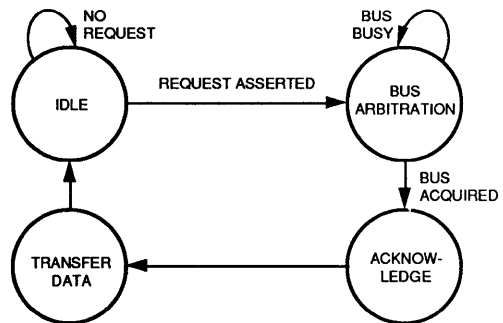


Figure 4. Data Transfer State Diagrams — Four Types

Four types of data transfers are shown in Figure 4. The first, labeled a, is an unconditional transfer sequence such as the type that would be used to refresh a CRT screen. This type has no use in an Ethernet interface since it is not controlled by availability of storage space or stored data.

The diagram in Figure 4 Part b, illustrates a transfer which is initiated "on demand". The transfer takes place only when a "request" is given. An example of this type is data moved by a processor on its own synchronous bus. Physically the request is generated by the processor, manifesting itself as a set of bus-controls, and an address.

Part c illustrates a transfer that is requested by one entity and acknowledged by another. The acknowledge signal is used to notify the requesting entity that the transfer is about to take place. This implementation provides the requesting entity verification that the transfer is taking place. The diagram represents the response of the acknowledging party to the request. The requesting party normally waits for the acknowledgement to occur. This allows the acknowledging party to delay, if necessary, for data access. This mechanism is used on asynchronous busses, like that of the 68000 microprocessor.

The diagram in Part d is that of a transfer with request, acknowledge, and bus arbitration. This implementation is one that is used to transfer information using a DMA controller on the main system bus. There are actually two request/acknowledgement sequences in this transfer, one for bus acquisition and one to transfer information on the acquired bus. Initially a request generated by one of the two "transferees" queues the DMA controller to exit its idle state, and arbitrate for the system bus by generating a "bus request" signal. When the bus master relinquishes the bus, a "bus grant" acknowledgement is received, notifying the DMA controller that it now owns the bus. The DMA controller then performs the transfer, or transfers, by generating a "DMA Acknowledge" to the original requesting device, and generating the appropriate addresses and read/write control signals. Finally the sequence is terminated with control of the bus returning to the main processor through another arbitration.

Diagrams like these can be used to design state machine programs for interfaces like the one in Figure 5, which employs a single-chip state machine.

Helpful Hints for State Machine Designers

As with writing a program, it is desirable to start with a "flow chart" or "state diagram". Examples of state diagrams can be seen in Figure 4. The following are the definitions used in the circle-and-arrow state diagrams used here.

1. Each circle represents a single physical machine state or an unconditional sequence of machine states such that there are no "hidden branches" omitted from the diagram.
2. All conditional branches, and wait states (which may be viewed as conditional branches) are indicated explicitly by arrows. Each arrow is labeled with the condition which determines the branch.

Following these or similar guidelines will help to avoid unforeseen anomalies in the operating flow.

Care should be taken in defining the programs for state machines when inputs are asynchronous with respect to the state-register clock. Problems can result when making a conditional branch based on an asynchronous input. Such problems can cause intermittent branching failures with possibilities of perverse consequences. Intermittency makes this type of problem hard to diagnose, so it pays off to avoid them by following these design rules:

1. When a branch is conditional on an asynchronous input bit, assign next-state addresses such that only one state-register flip-flop is affected by the asynchronous bit.
2. For a 3 or more-way conditional branch based on more than one independent asynchronous bit, break it down into independent 2-way branches which conform to rule 1.
3. For inputs which are mutually-dependent combinations of 2 or more bits, it is best to synchronize them with an input register whose clock is synchronized to the state-register clock.

When you have finished the state diagram, you have defined the operating program design. The next step is to choose the hardware that can run your program most efficiently.

After choosing the hardware, you can translate the state diagram, verbatim into program code for the state machine.

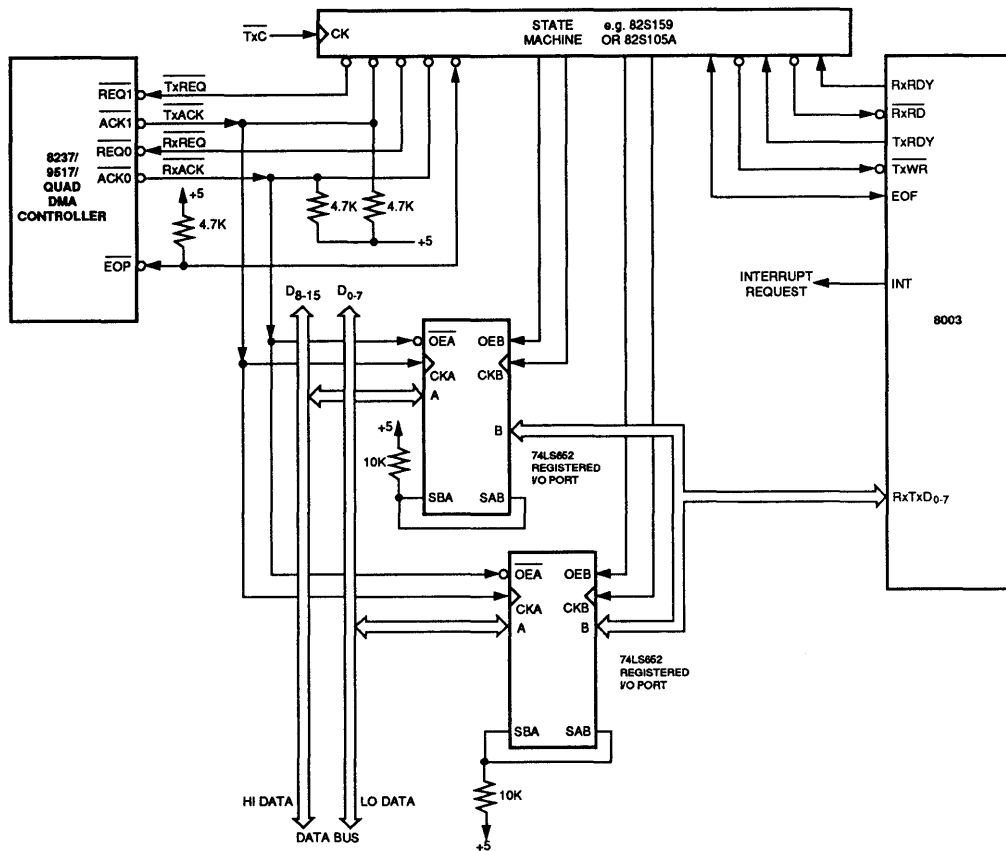


Figure 5. 16-Bit Full-Word DMA Data Interface with 8237/9517 Using Registered I/O Ports

Full-Word 16-Bit Interface Using Registered I/O Ports

This data interface method assembles/disassembles 16-bit words in a pair of 8-bit registered I/O ports. The data transfers between the memory and the I/O ports are 16 bits wide. Transfers between the ports and the 8003 EDLC chip are byte-wide.

Registered I/O ports are configured by taking two 8-bit D-type registers with tri-state outputs and connecting them front-to-back. The result is two 8-bit bus connections, each connected to the D inputs of one register and the tri-state outputs of the other. The port has two register clocks and two output-enable controls. An example of such a chip is the 74LS652. The more popular 8-bit registered I/O port chips on the market are in the 0.3 inch 24-pin package.

This interface technique can be used with some variation for any of the three basic types of system interface, i.e. 1. with FIFO frame buffers, 2. with DMA to off-line frame buffers or 3. with DMA to system memory.

A state machine is used to sequence the assembly and disassembly processes. Programmable single-chip state machines and logic blocks, available from multiple sources, are excellent for this type of design. Most are field-programmable one time by burning fuseable links. Normally, the state machine portion of the design can be done in one or two chips.

A circuit example with the 8237/9517 DMA Controller appears in Figure 5. A single-chip state machine, such as the Signetics 82S159 or 82S105A, coordinates the timing for all other components. Two 74LS652s are the two registered I/O ports. The bus lines on the right side of the ports are commoned to make an 8-bit connection to the RxTxDO-7 pins of the 8003. On the left, the 16 port lines connect to the data bus.

Most of the command signals associated with data transfer are sequenced by the state machine. DMA requests (REQ0 and REQ01), port output-enable line OEB, register clock CKB, Transmit FIFO write ($\overline{\text{TxWR}}$) and Receive FIFO read ($\overline{\text{RxRD}}$) are all under state machine control. Output-enable $\overline{\text{OEA}}$ and register clock CKA are controlled by the DMA Acknowledge lines. All the status lines for data transfer connect to the state machine's inputs.

Figures 6 and 7 summarize the state-machine state diagrams for the application in Figure 5. Refer to Figure 6 for the word disassembly diagram. The disassembly process starts with a DMA request issued to the DMA's transmit channel. If the channel is not enabled, no acknowledge will be given and the state machine will remain in the DMA Request State. If the channel is enabled, the DMA Controller will request and acquire the system bus, then issue the DMA Acknowledge. A 16-bit word of data is then read from system memory into the two ports. The next state is Idle 1. Here the state machine waits for a TxRDY ready signal from the 8003 if not already present. When TxRDY is high, the machine goes to the Read First Byte State. This state moves the upper data byte from the upper port into the Transmit FIFO of the 8003. Another idle state occurs where TxRDY is checked for Transmit FIFO readiness. When ready, the lower data byte from the lower port is

moved to the Transmit FIFO, ending the cycle. Refer to Figure 7 for the word assembly state diagram. Word assembly starts in the Idle 1 State. Here, the state machine waits for a signal from the Receive FIFO (RxRDY pin) indicating data is present. When RxRDY is high, the machine advances to load the first byte of the word being assembled to the upper port. As the data is read out of the FIFO, the 8003's EOF line is tested to determine if it is the last byte of the frame. If it is, reading of the second byte is skipped. If not, the Idle 2 State is entered. When ready, the second byte will be loaded into the lower port. Then a DMA Request is given. The DMA Controller will then request the bus, acquire it and give the DMA Acknowledge. Then the state machine passes through the Transfer State, writing the 16-bit word to system memory. That ends the word assembly cycle.

Further References Available from SEEQ

8023A MCC Data Sheet

8003 EDLC Data Sheet

Application Note 3: Manchester Encoding and Decoding for Local Area Networks

Application Brief 6: DMA Interconnection to the 8003 EDLC™

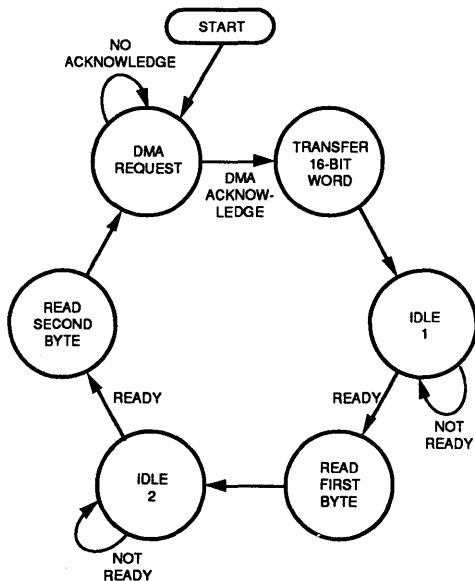


Figure 6. State Diagram for 16-Bit Word Disassembly

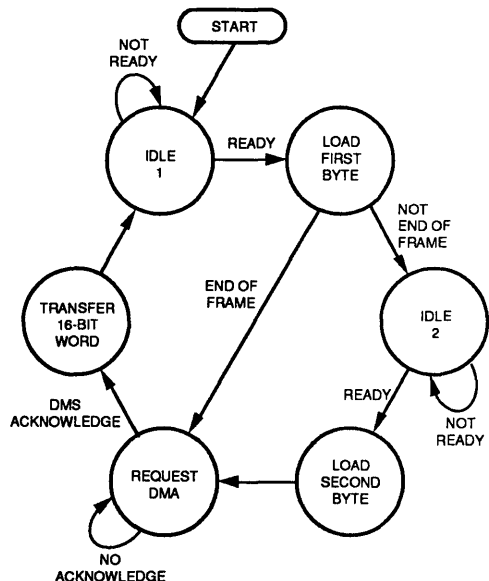
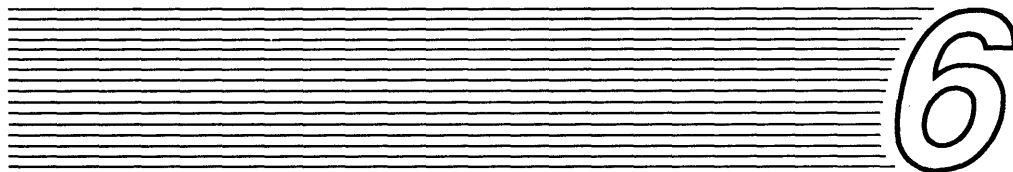


Figure 7. State Diagram for 16-Bit Word Assembly

**Communications Products
Application Brief**



**DMA
INTERCONNECTION
TO THE
8003 EDLC®**

March 1985

APP. NOTES

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EDLC is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

Technology, Incorporated

DMA Interconnection to the 8003 EDLC

Introduction

SEEQ's 8003 Ethernet-compatible data link controller provides an economical communication interface for terminals, personal computers, workstations, printers, disk drives and host computers. The 8003 is a 40-pin VLSI device which can replace approximately 60 MSI and SSI components in a typical Ethernet node configuration.

This application brief is about design techniques for an Ethernet node when direct-memory access (DMA) is chosen as the means of transferring data between the system bus and the channel. The methods described herein can be applied to virtually any computer or system bus architecture.

Ethernet local area networks use the **broadcast network topology**. That is to say, a signal transmitted by any station reaches all other nodes on the network. This is in contrast to other types of networks, such as the "star" and the "ring", which use point-to-point interconnections. Transmitted messages in Ethernet are "broadcast" on a segment of 50 coaxial cable. Communication nodes are attached to this cable via passive taps, so that new nodes can be added at any time without interrupting the network service. Nodes on the network can be addressed individually, in "multicast" groups, or by the "broadcast mode" to all nodes simultaneously. The broadcast topology is a very efficient mode of communication, yet it is simple and inexpensive to implement.

Ethernet alias IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD

The first Ethernet local area network was implemented in Palo Alto, California in 1975 as a joint effort of Stanford University and Xerox Corp. Since then, Ethernet has been

expanding in use and accumulating history. Over the years, it has proven to be reliable and efficient in a wide variety of network applications. As a result, it has become the first industry-standard protocol for local area networks, supported internationally by computer manufacturers in the U.S. and Europe.

In 1980 the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) sponsored a committee to review, document and publish this protocol as an international industry-standard. After three years of review and refinement, this specification is about to be published by IEEE Press under the title *IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD Local Area Network Standard Protocol*. ("CSMA/CD" describes the medium access method, **Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection**.) The IEEE 802.3 document supersedes all previously published Ethernet specifications.

CSMA/CD - Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection

CSMA/CD: This expression describes the medium access method used in Ethernet alias IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD. **Carrier Sense** means all nodes on the network can detect all signals transmitted on the network from any source. **Multiple Access** means all nodes can have equal access to the network without need for centralized control. A node is permitted to transmit if the network is not already busy. If, however, two or more nodes start to transmit simultaneously, it is called a collision. **Collision Detection** means that all nodes can detect a collision by monitoring the medium. When a collision occurs, the transmitting nodes resolve which will retransmit first by differential backoff timing.

Data is transmitted in "packets" or "frames" which begin with a preamble for synchronization and end with a CRC field for error detection. In between, the frame has source and destination addresses, a bytecount field and an information field. Total frame length is 72 to 1526 bytes.

The physical signaling format used in Ethernet is base-band Manchester Code transmitted at a rate of 10 million

bits per second. In Manchester Code, each bit is encoded by a transition. A "one" is encoded as a low-to-high transition and a "zero" as a high-to-low. In this way there is a continuous supply of bit-framing information for the receiver, since the transmitted signal is never stationary for more than one bit time.

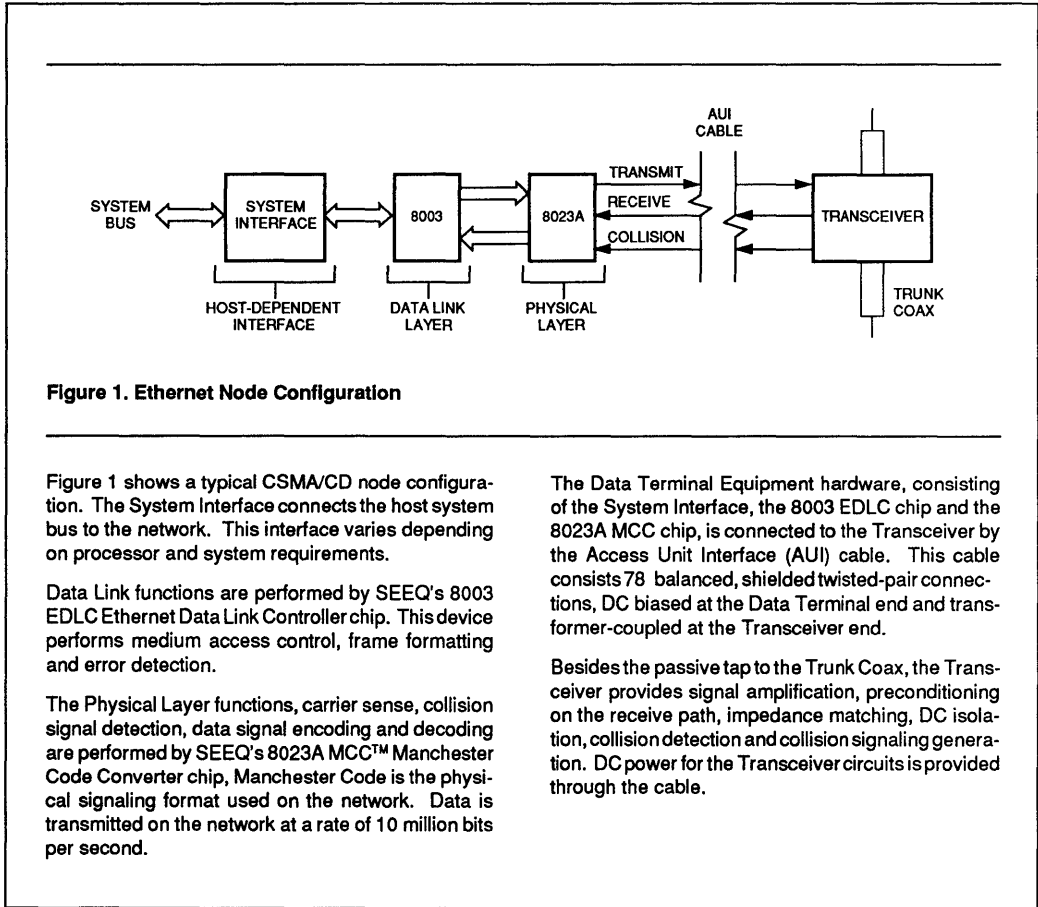


Figure 1. Ethernet Node Configuration

Figure 1 shows a typical CSMA/CD node configuration. The System Interface connects the host system bus to the network. This interface varies depending on processor and system requirements.

Data Link functions are performed by SEEQ's 8003 EDLC Ethernet Data Link Controller chip. This device performs medium access control, frame formatting and error detection.

The Physical Layer functions, carrier sense, collision signal detection, data signal encoding and decoding are performed by SEEQ's 8023A MCC™ Manchester Code Converter chip. Manchester Code is the physical signaling format used on the network. Data is transmitted on the network at a rate of 10 million bits per second.

The Data Terminal Equipment hardware, consisting of the System Interface, the 8003 EDLC chip and the 8023A MCC chip, is connected to the Transceiver by the Access Unit Interface (AUI) cable. This cable consists of 78 balanced, shielded twisted-pair connections, DC biased at the Data Terminal end and transformer-coupled at the Transceiver end.

Besides the passive tap to the Trunk Coax, the Transceiver provides signal amplification, preconditioning on the receive path, impedance matching, DC isolation, collision detection and collision signaling generation. DC power for the Transceiver circuits is provided through the cable.

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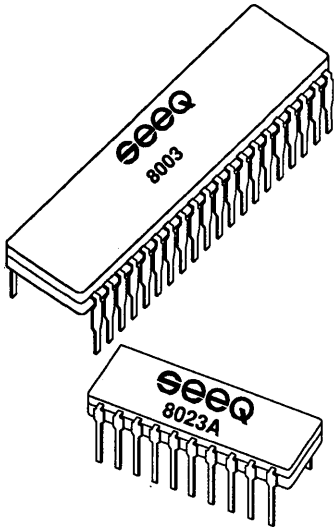


Figure 2. SEEQ's Ethernet Chip Family: 8003 EDLC Ethernet Data Link Controller, 8023A MCC Manchester Code Converter

Direct Memory Access System Interface

There are two basic methods for interfacing the CSMA/CD channel to the system bus using DMA, illustrated in Figure 2. The first method uses DMA to transfer data directly between the Ethernet Data Link Controller and the system memory. In the second method, a temporary buffer memory intervenes between the system memory and the EDLC chip. The intervening buffer relieves the system bus of some of the traffic and timing requirements associated with the channel. These two methods will be the subject of the following sections.

DMA Design Considerations for Ethernet

In designing an Ethernet node, some trade-offs have to be made between processing speed and communication speed, cost and performance, flexibility and simplicity, etc. The right balance can be different for each piece of equipment designed, depending on its purpose and system requirements. In order to help you evaluate the trade-offs for your design, this section discusses some of the key parameters for you to consider at the outset.

Time Is Data

Since the data transmission rate for Ethernet is 10 million bits per second, data transfers during active periods will have to keep up. That means data has to be moved at 1.25 million bytes per second to/from the communication chan-

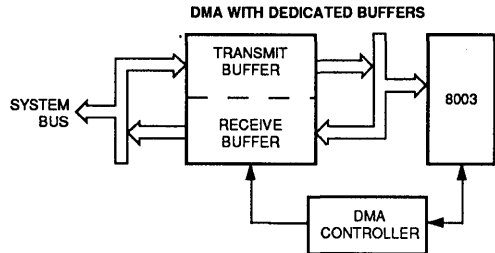
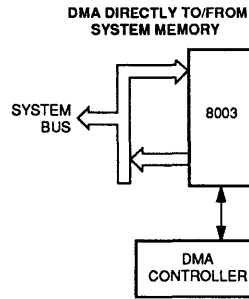


Figure 3. DMA System Interface Techniques

nel. The DMA Controller must meet this speed requirement or frames will be lost. If the system is to support loopback diagnostics, both transmit and receive DMA channels will have to operate simultaneously, together transferring 2.5 million bytes per second. Not just any DMA Controller will do.

Bus Bandwidth

This is only a consideration for systems with heavy communications traffic and/or critical response timing. The transfer of data on the system bus can sometimes use up a considerable percentage of the bus time, at least for short bursts. If this is a problem, the method with dedicated buffer memory can be used to offload the system bus (see Figure 2 bottom).

With or Without Dedicated Buffer Memory

If the system architecture does not support 1.25M Bytes/s DMA, the dedicated buffer approach can solve the timing problem. If the system architecture does support high-speed DMA, then bus bandwidth is the key factor which influences this decision. In this case it is clearly a cost-performance issue. The dedicated buffer can relieve system bus traffic, but it takes more hardware to implement.

Cycle-steal or Burst Mode DMA

Refer to Figures 3 and 4. In the Cycle-steal DMA Mode, the DMA Controller "steals" a bus cycle to transfer one and only one byte or word of data. In the Burst DMA Mode,

each time the DMA Controller acquires the bus, it can transfer several bytes or all the data to fill or empty a buffer. Either of these two modes can work for Ethernet in principle if the transfer speed is adequate. The Burst Mode is usually preferred by reason of timing efficiency. In Burst Mode, bus arbitration and change-over delays are kept to a minimum. Also, Burst Mode allows the DMA Controller to fill or empty a buffer in one DMA cycle.

On Demand

Transfers between memory and the communication circuitry must be done on *demand*. Some DMA Controller chips will only transfer blocks of data in predetermined lengths. This will not work since the processor and DMA Controller cannot know in advance how many bytes of data can be transferred at a given time.

Maximum Bus Grant Latency

The time it takes to get the bus after a request is made is called bus grant latency. If the DMA method without buffer memory is used, each time a DMA transfer to/from the 8003 EDLC chip begins, the DMA Controller must arbitrate for and acquire the system bus. If the latency is too long, the transmitter may underflow or the receiver overflow. The 8003 has transmit and receive FIFOs which are 16 bytes deep, so it must transfer data at least once every 12.8 microseconds when active (16 x 800 nanoseconds). Maximum bus grant latency should be deterministic and always less than that required to prevent underflow and overflow.

8003/DMA Node Hardware

The 8003 has an 8-bit bi-directional data bus (RxTxD₀₋₇) for data transfers to and from its internal FIFOs. In Figure 6, the node hardware is configured to transfer data directly to/from system memory over this bus. (This is the technique referred to previously in Figure 3 at the top.) A two-channel DMA Controller is used, providing one channel for transmit data and one for receive data.

A transfer to the transmitter of the 8003 begins with a DMA Request given by the 8003 (its TxRDY pin goes high). The DMA Controller then issues a Bus Request to the processor. After completing the current cycle, the processor halts and gives a bus grant to the DMA Controller, which then transfers the data by issuing a DMA Acknowledge and all necessary address and control signals. Additional transfers would take place if Burst Mode is used until the Transmit FIFO is full, indicated by the TxRDY pin going low. Then the bus is released to the processor and the DMA cycle is over.

Data transfer from the Receive FIFO happens in the same way but with data flowing in the opposite direction. It starts with a DMA Request from the 8003 (its RxRDY pin goes high). If Burst Mode is used, the DMA will continue to transfer until the Receive FIFO is empty, indicated by a low on the RxRDY pin.

The Data Interface for a DMA node with buffer memory appears in Figure 6. In this case, a 4-channel DMA Controller is used. Two channels are needed as before to transfer data between the 8003 and memory. These two channels operate "off-line" and do not require bus arbitration. The other two transfer data between the buffer memory and the system bus. They do require the usual bus arbitration.

For this design, the RxTxD₀₋₇ Receive/Transmit Data Bus of the 8003 connects to a separate bus which is isolated from the system bus by a transceiver. This bus gives the 8003 immediate access to the buffer memory without the need for arbitration.

The two channels for memory-to-memory transfer use the usual bus arbitration method to access the system bus. For these two channels, data being transferred passes through the transceiver shown in the top center of the figure. The tri-state buffer appearing at the bottom center passes the address from the DMA Controller to the System

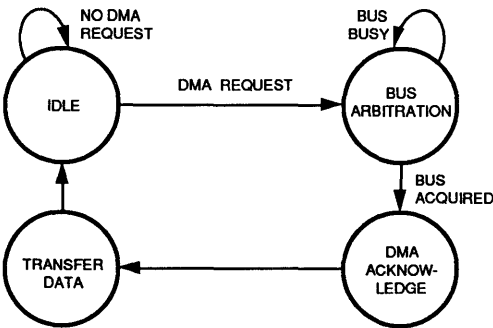


Figure 4. DMA Cycle-steal Mode State Diagram

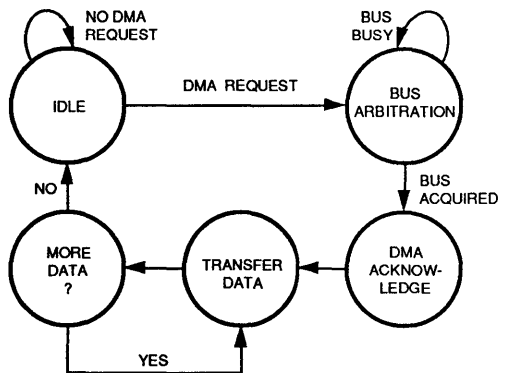


Figure 5. DMA Burst Mode State Diagram

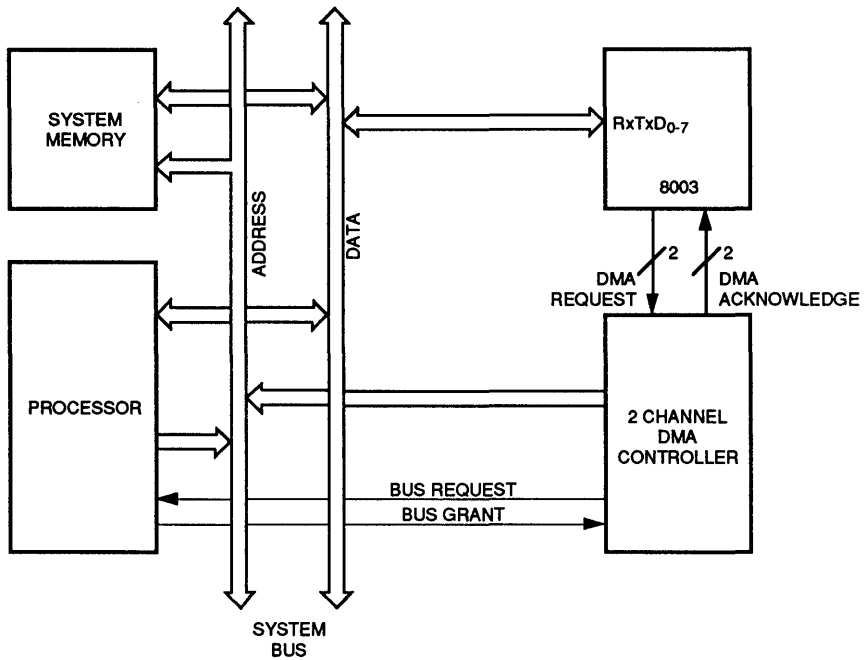


Figure 6. Data Interface for DMA Directly to/from System Memory

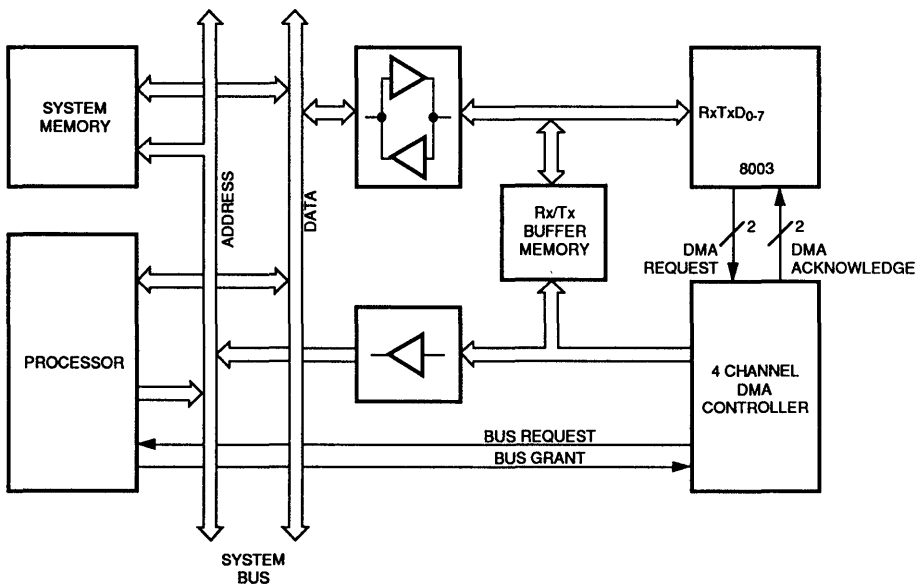


Figure 7. Data Interface for DMA with Buffer Memory

Memory during the transfer. The tri-state buffer and transceiver are enabled by the DMA Controller at the appropriate time in its cycle.

Command Status Interface

The Command/Status Interface for the 8003 is shown in Figure 8. The 8003 has a separate bi-directional 8-bit bus for accessing its internal command and status registers. This bus is labeled "CdSt0-7" in the figure. Three address lines, A_0 , A_1 , and A_2 select the register to be accessed. Refer to the 8003 data sheet for a full description of these registers and their addresses.

To write to a command register, the system bus decoder must provide a low level to both Chip Select (\overline{CS}) and Write (\overline{WR}) while data and the three address bits are valid. To read a status register, a low is applied to both Chip Select and Read (\overline{RD}) while the address is valid.

The Interrupt Request line (INT) goes high to request an interrupt when specific conditions occur. This line drives the interrupt input of the processor, either directly or through an interrupt-priority logic block. Conditions for generating an interrupt are selected by setting bits in the command registers. For details, see the data sheet. The Interrupt Request line is cleared automatically when the processor reads the status registers.

8237/9517 DMA Controller Interface

The interconnection of popular the 8237/9517 DMA Controller to the 8003 is illustrated in Figure 8. The TxRDY control line from the 8003, which indicates that the Transmit FIFO is not full, is used to generate the DMA request for Channel 1, the transmit channel. Similarly, RxRDY which indicates that the Receive FIFO is not empty generates a request for Channel 0, the receive channel. After a

request for Channel 1, the DMA Controller will issue simultaneously a DMA acknowledge (on DACK1) and an input/output write (\overline{IOW}), which are used to assert the \overline{TxWR} write line on the 8003. After a request for Channel 0, the DMA Controller will issue simultaneously a DMA acknowledge on DACK0 and an input/output read (\overline{IOR}). These are used to assert the \overline{RxRD} read line on the 8003.

The \overline{EOP} control line on the 8237/9517 indicates the "end of process" which has the same meaning as the 8003's "end of frame" line (EOF). These lines are used to terminate the transfer process after the last byte of a frame has been transferred. Both the \overline{EOP} and EOF lines are bi-directional, the direction depending on the direction of data transfer. They are interfaced together by an inverting transceiver, whose direction of operation is controlled by the DACK0 and DACK1 acknowledge lines.

The active polarities of the DREQ and DACK lines on the 8237/9517 are programmable by setting internal control bits. For the interface shown, they should be programmed active high.

68440/68450 DMA Controller Interface

The 8003 interface to the 68440/68450 DMA Controllers from the popular 68000 microcomputer family is shown in Figure 9. The request lines on the 68440/68450 can be programmed to be level or edge sensitive. In this example, level sensitivity is selected by setting internal control bits. As in the previous example of Figure 9, the TxRDY output of the 8003 drives the request line for Channel 1 and the RxRDY requests Channel 0.

The acknowledge lines on the 68440/68450 can be connected directly to the TxWR and RxRD inputs of the 8003 as shown in Figure 9.

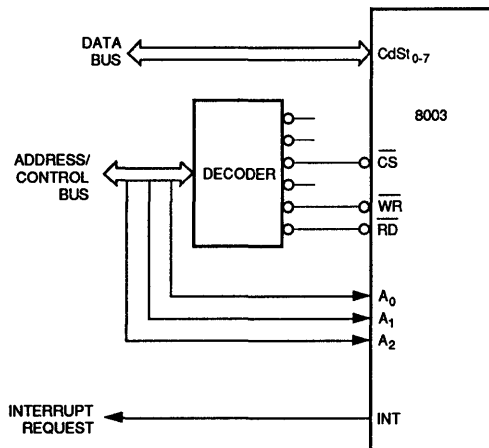


Figure 8. Control/Status Interface

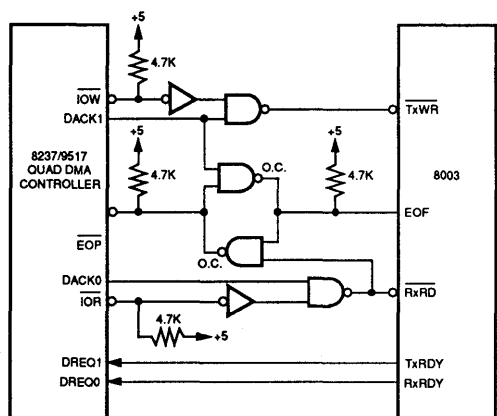


Figure 9. 8003 Interface to 8237/9517 DMA Controller

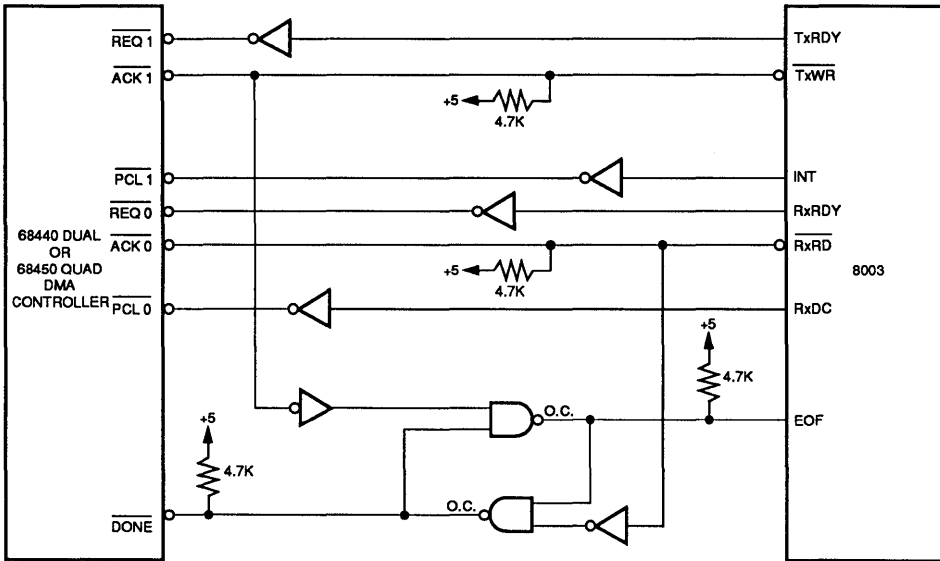


Figure 10. 8003 Interface to 68440/68450 DMA Controller

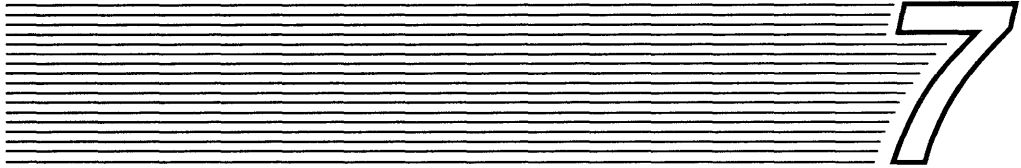
On the 68440/68450, the EOF function pin is called "done". The **DONE** pin interfaces to the 8003's EOF pin through an inverting bi-directional transceiver shown at bottom center of the drawing. As in the previous example, this signal terminates the channel activity at the end of the frame.

The $\overline{\text{PCL0}}$ and $\overline{\text{PCL1}}$ lines on the DMA Controller are put to good use in this application. They are programmable inputs associated with Channel 0 and Channel 1 respectively. By setting internal control bits, the $\overline{\text{PCL1}}$ line can be programmed to activate the on-chip interrupt request logic. The interrupt request output of the 8003 (INT) is used to drive it. A low on $\overline{\text{PCL1}}$ will interrupt the processor to read the status registers of the 8003. This is used for a variety of conditions which can occur on the network. For

example, if 16 consecutive collisions occur, network diagnostics and/or an alarm are ordered by interrupting the processor. The status code which has generated the interrupt is read by the processor from the 8003's internal status registers.

The $\overline{\text{PCL0}}$ input can be programmed to be an input for restarting Channel 0, the receive channel. In this mode, a low on $\overline{\text{PCL0}}$ will re-initialize the channel automatically. It is driven by the 8003's RxDC receive discard line. RxDC goes high following reception of a bad frame or frame fragment. This will in effect discard the bad data and restart the receive channel, without the need for processor intervention in setting up the channel.

**Communications Products
Application Brief**



**8005
ADVANCED EDLC®
USER'S GUIDE**

September 1987

APP NOTES

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8005

Advanced EDLC

User's Guide

Introduction

Ethernet was developed by the Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) of the Xerox Corporation. The first network was implemented in 1975, as a result of a joint effort by Stanford University and PARC. Over the years, it was proven to be reliable and efficient in a wide variety of network applications. As a result of that success, it became the first industry standard protocol for LANs, supported internationally by computer manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

The network allows equal access by all nodes, can support upwards of 1000 nodes, and can operate with a coaxial cable length in excess of 500 meters. Ethernet is easy to realize, due in large part to currently available LSI chips which implement it.

In 1980 the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) sponsored a committee to review, document, and publish this protocol as an international industry standard. After three years of review and refinement, this specification has been published by the IEEE press under the title, "ANSI/IEEE 802. 3-1985 CSMA/CD Local Area Network Standard Protocol". The medium access method is described by the abbreviation CSMA/ CD, or Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection.

CSMA/CD: Carrier Sense, Multiple Access with Collision Detection

Carrier Sense

All nodes on the network can detect all signals transmitted from any source. A node is any connection to the coaxial cable via transceiver, shown in Figure 1.

The transceiver makes a connection to the cable via connectors or has barbs to pierce the cable and establish an electrical connection when a screw or bolt is tightened.

The transceiver provides collision detection, electrical isolation and voltage level translation between the system at the node and the cable carrying data.

Multiple Access

All nodes have equal access to the network. There is no priority assigned to any node. Also, there is no central control, nor is there any token passing. Any given node may transmit if the net work is not already busy. If two or more nodes transmit at the same time, a collision occurs.

Collision Detection

All nodes can detect a collision by monitoring the medium. When a collision occurs, the transmitting nodes jointly decide which node will retransmit first by a technique known as truncated binary exponential backoff, which provides for a random timeout at each node before each retransmit attempt.

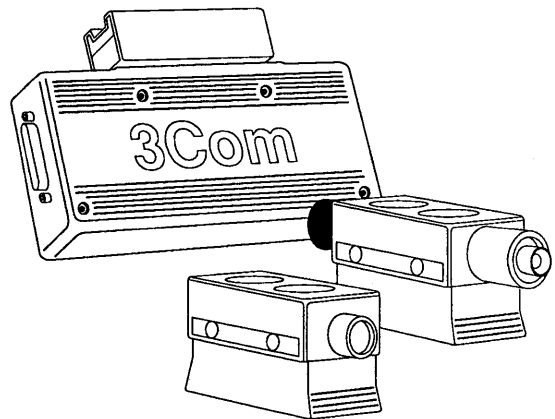


Figure 1.

Ethernet Data Format

Data is formatted and transmitted in "packets" or "frames", as shown in Figure 2. These frames begin with a preamble for synchronization, and end with a CRC field for error detection. In between, the frame has destination and source addresses, a byte count field, and a data field. This data field contains from 46 to 1500 bytes of information which is passed to a higher layer of software for processing. It is transparent to the media access layer of Ethernet, and may contain any arbitrary sequence of bytes.

Total frame length is 72 to 1526 bytes, including preamble (8 bytes), and frame check sequence (4 bytes).

The signaling method used in Ethernet is base-band Manchester code, transmitted at 10 Megabits per second. Manchester code is such that each bit is defined by a transition at its mid-bit point: a ONE is encoded as a high going signal and a ZERO is a low going signal. Thus, the data is said to be self clocked. This technique provides a continuous supply of bit framing information for the receiver, since the transmitted signal is never static for more than one bit time.

Addressing Scheme

An Ethernet address contains six bytes to define a station address. This allows for over 140 trillion unique addresses. The 48th bit in the address is reserved to indicate a

broadcast or multicast address. Xerox Corporation controls issuing addresses for Ethernet. As a system manufacturer, you receive your block of addresses when you receive a license. It is necessary to assign a unique address for each product that communicates on Ethernet.

Direct Memory Access System Interface

There are two basic DMA techniques for interfacing the network to the system bus. The first, in Figure 3a, uses DMA to transfer data directly between the Ethernet controller and the system memory. In Figure 3b, a temporary buffer memory intervenes between the system memory and the controller chip. This buffer eliminates the need to service LAN traffic in real-time.

Why a Local Buffer?

Consider the first approach, where no local buffer is used at the node. Since the LAN data rate is 10 Megabits per second, the DMA controller must be capable of handling system data at a minimum of 1.25 Megabytes per second. If the controller can not operate at this rate continuously, LAN data will be lost. Additionally, if the system is to support loopback diagnostics, both transmit and receive must operate simultaneously, together transferring 2.5 Megabytes per second. Clearly, a garden variety DMA controller will not get the job done. Particular attention

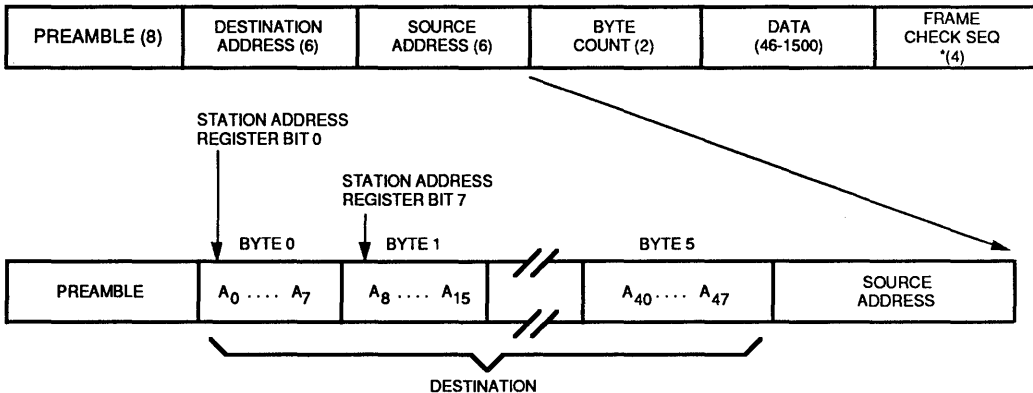


Figure 2. Ethernet frame format. Numbers in parentheses indicate the length of each field. Bits within a byte are transmitted and received LBS first and MSB last.

must be paid to how long it takes the controller to acquire the system bus. If too long, Ethernet data will be lost.

Collision Effects

Collisions normally occur during transmission of the first 64 bytes of data. If packets are retrieved via DMA from system memory, when a collision occurs these 64 bytes must be retransmitted. This is an inefficient use of bus bandwidth.

An Ethernet Controller is a True Asynchronous Peripheral

Prudent system design calls for buffering any peripherals which are asynchronous in nature. Buffering makes the resource much more manageable at the system level.

Implementing a Local Buffer

Most currently available Ethernet controllers have a modest buffer built in, usually on the order of 16 bytes. This is sometimes adequate to handle system bus acquisition delay, but it does not make efficient use of bus bandwidth in three important areas:

1. Collisions during transmit. As network traffic increases, the probability of a collision increases. Each time a collision occurs the Ethernet controller must retransmit from the beginning of the packet. The time spent retransmitting due to collision uses bus bandwidth unnecessarily.

2. Frame check sequence (CRC) errors after receive. Since errors are not detected until after a packet has been received, bus bandwidth will be wasted when receiving packets with errors.

3. A significant number of receive packets are minimum size (64 bytes) yet contain much less than 64 bytes of information. For example, packet acknowledgments contain less than 20 bytes of information and are padded to the 64 byte minimum required. Transfer of these pad bytes over the system bus cannot be avoided without some large local buffer.

Supplementing the Controller Buffer

RAM can be added to the Ethernet board to add to the modest buffer already on the controller chip. Figures 4a and 4b show two possible ways.

The buffer should be at least 1514 bytes long. Static RAMs were chosen in Figure 4a to avoid having to include refresh control circuits in the dual port memory control logic.

The memory control must regulate access to the buffer by two buses: the system bus, and the data bus from the controller. The SRAMs are costly.

If DRAMs are used as in Figure 4b the cost is lower but they do require refresh circuitry in the memory controller.

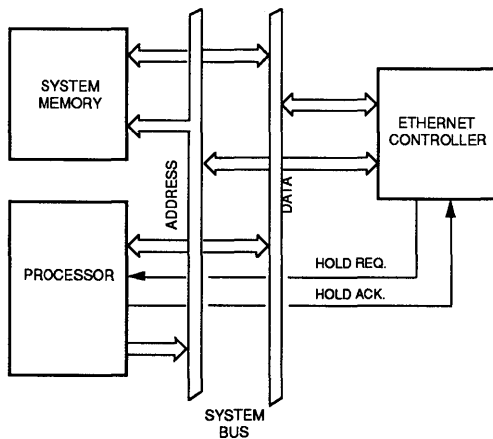


Figure 3a.

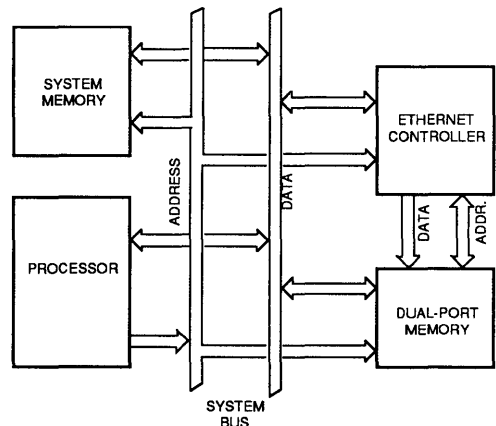


Figure 3b.

Local Buffering with the 8005

The 8005 Advanced Ethernet Data Link Controller combines several unique approaches to the problem of implementing an Ethernet connection. Look at the design in Figure 5.

First consider the local buffer: the 8005 is designed to work with 64K x 4 DRAMs which are readily available, and inexpensive. It has on board refresh circuitry, and just two DRAM chips provide 64 Kbytes of local buffer storage.

The 8005 treats the DRAM in a unique fashion: it multiplexes both address and data over eight lines. This saves on circuit board traces: only 12 lines are required to interface with the DRAMs, compared with 26 lines if static RAMs are used.

The 8005 also directly supports an address (EE) PROM, which allows for storage of the 8005's Ethernet address and configuration data.

The 8005 supports six unique station addresses. Thus, one physical connection on the Ethernet suffices for six logical connections. You could make effective use of this feature by, for example, connecting six devices to one Ethernet node, and controlling access to each device.

Figure 6 illustrates a cluster controller which services three printers and three PCs or terminals, and provides access to the Ethernet for the devices.

The printer controller services the cluster of three printers, and a low cost, low speed LAN provides coverage for the PCs. This LAN coverage may represent a relatively small geographic area, like a single corporate department. Note, however, that each device has access to the Ethernet, and each has a specific Ethernet address.

Design Examples

In this section, we'll briefly examine the way in which the 8005 can put two popular microprocessor bus formats on Ethernet, by way of using the Intel and the Motorola bus modes built into the 8005. Then we'll look in detail at a intelligent Ethernet controller which could realistically reside on a PC board, and usurp a minimal amount of resources from the system in which it is installed.

The Intel Mode

Figure 7 shows an implementation of the 8005 in an environment using an Intel processor. Note that BUSMODE is pulled up, indicating that the 8005 will produce Intel-compatible output signals, and accept inputs from an Intel bus. Also, in this example, we have selected a 16 bit bus, since BUSSIZE is high.

The Motorola Mode

In Figure 8, the 8005 is configured for use with Motorola processors, and the interface fits that processor family. BUSMODE is a ZERO, and we have specified a 16 bit bus, as before with the Intel mode.

A Board Level Ethernet Controller

Figure 9 illustrates a design using the Intel 80186 as a coprocessor with the 8005, on the same PC board, to implement Ethernet. The 80186 is a particularly good choice for this application, because it has an on-chip DMA controller.

The 80186 has multiplexed address and data lines, here shown being demultiplexed by the latch. The data bus is buffered by the 74LS245s, but these may not be required, depending on the fanout required by the specific application.

The important signals between the two chips are the following; refer also to Intel 80186 and SEEQ 8005 data sheets.

Use DREQ from the 8005 into DRQ0 of the 80186. This is the highest priority DMA request on the 80186. Since the 80186 has no explicit DMA acknowledgment signal, you need to use the peripheral chip select signal: PCS1 is used as the DMA acknowledge, and PCS0 is the 8005 CS (chip select). The 8005 INTERRUPT is connected to the 80186 INTO, and IACK of the 8005 is pulled up, since the 80186 does not provide for its use.

The RDY line of the 8005 is connected to the ARDY (asynchronous ready), since the two chips are each running off their own clocks. At the 80186, pull up SRDY (synchronous ready).

The 80186 does not provide a terminal count out put, as do many other DMA controllers, to indicate to the 8005 to drop its DMA request. Therefore, when the 80186 Terminal Count Interrupt occurs, software must disable the DMA request in the 8005 by setting bit 11 in the command register.

Other Support Circuits

The 8005 supports a PROM, shown here as a 2804A E²PROM. The PROM is used primarily to store its Ethernet address and configuration data, but other convenient data may be stored there too.

The 8005 supports the TI TMS 4464 DRAMs (or equivalent) with a minimum of PC board circuit traces by multiplexing both address and data lines to the DRAMs. Two

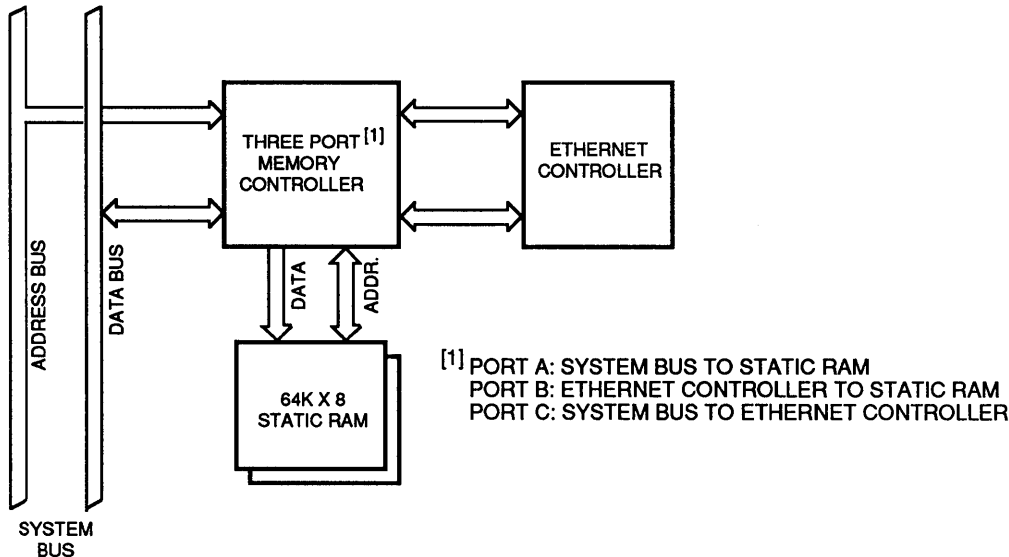


Figure 4a.

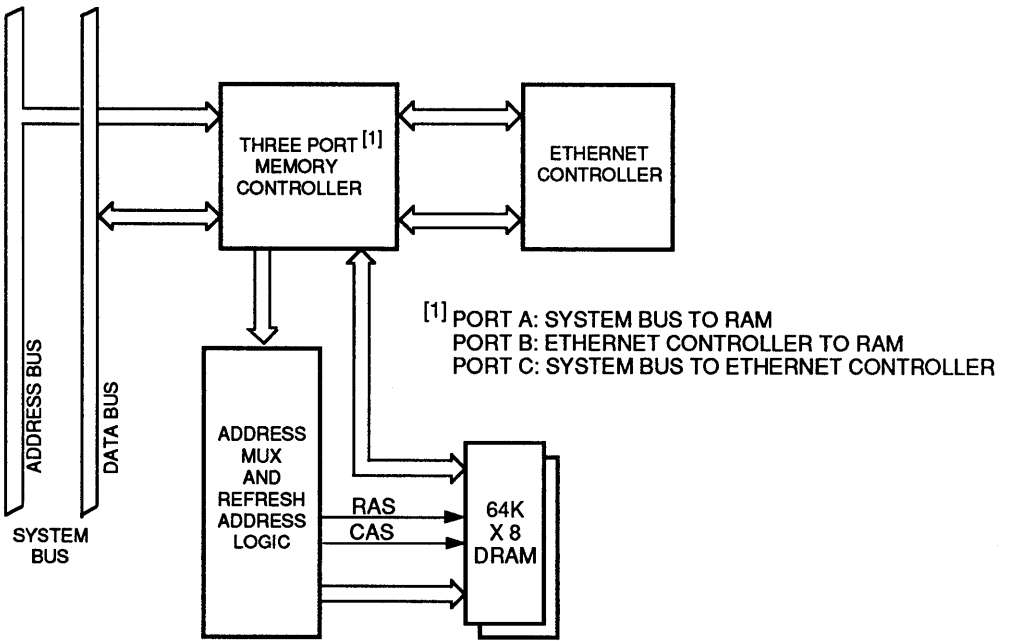


Figure 4b.

Figure 4. Implementing a local bufer for Ethernet traffic, using static RAM(a), and dynamic RAM (b). DRAMs are lower in cost, but require refresh circuitry.

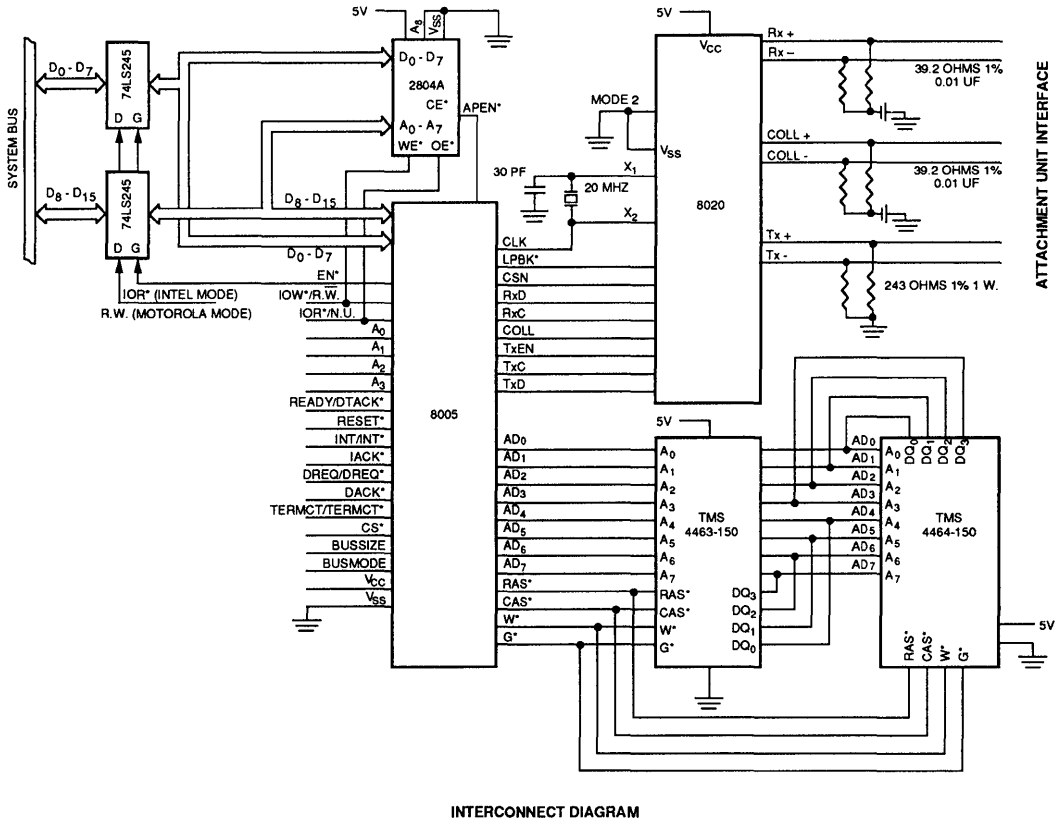


Figure 5. The 8005 Advanced Ethernet Datalink Controller: it supports a local buffer via DRAM, keeps its Ethernet address and configuration data in its own on-board PROM, and provides a very flexible and sophisticated link between your system and Ethernet.

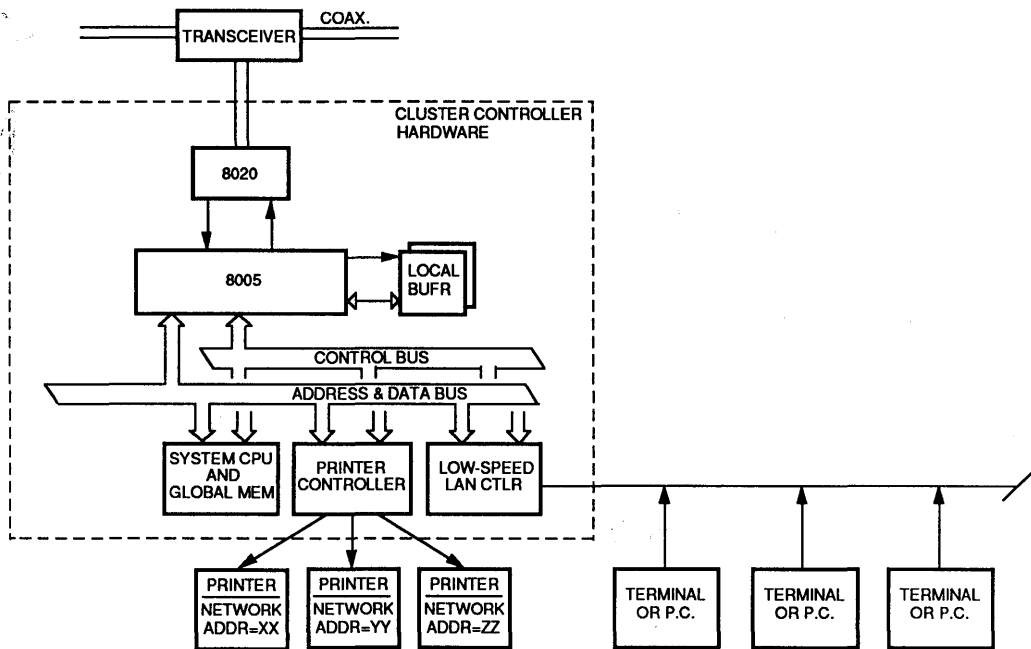


Figure 6. You can connect up to six devices to one Ethernet node using the capability of the 8005 to decode up to six station addresses. In this example, three printers and three PCs or terminals are connected to one Ethernet Node. The 8005 and its system CPU controls Ethernet access to and from the devices.

DRAM chips provide an ample 64 Kbytes of Packet Buffer storage. The 8005 allows you to partition this buffer into receive and transmit areas of your own choice.

Finally, the diode RC network provides a power on reset pulse (minimum 10 microseconds wide) for both the 8005 and 80186.

The 8005 in Non Ethernet Applications

The Ethernet, because of its simplicity and high speed, is often used in smaller physical configurations than those for which it was originally intended. Applications include communications between processors in a large parallel processing engine.

The 8005, because of its configurability, can be "trimmed down" for use in networks which need not strictly follow the Ethernet format.

The Ethernet address is six bytes long. The 8005 may be configured to accept just a 2 byte address, saving four bytes per address in a packet. Since there are two address

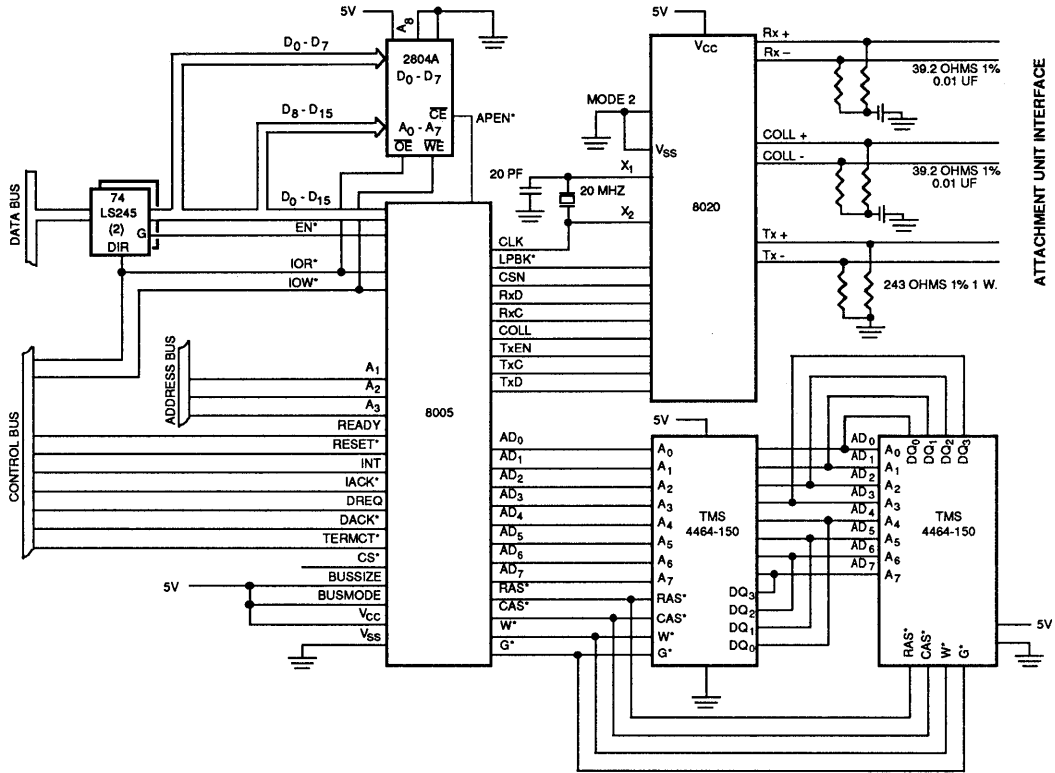
fields per packet (destination and source), eight bytes are saved.

Ethernet specifies a minimum "slot time" of 51.2 microseconds. This represents the time required for one round trip of a packet on a maximum length cable, and is required for reliable collision detection. The 8005 may be configured for a slot time of 12 microseconds, which shortens waiting time after a collision. Additionally, when you select the shorter slot time, the 8005 automatically reduces the Collision Jam Pattern from 8 to two bytes, and reduces the interframe spacing from 9.6 to 2.4 microseconds.

Refer to the 8005 data sheet for more detail on selecting these optional parameters.

Configuring the 8005

This step is required following hardware reset or software reset. Note that a hardware reset must be provided following power on. Following reset, allow 10 microseconds after the reset before attempting access to the part.



INTERCONNECT DIAGRAM
8005, 16 BIT BUS, INTEL MODE

Figure 7. The 8005 interfaced with an Intel processor. This example illustrates the use of a 16 bit bus, since BUSSIZE is a ONE.

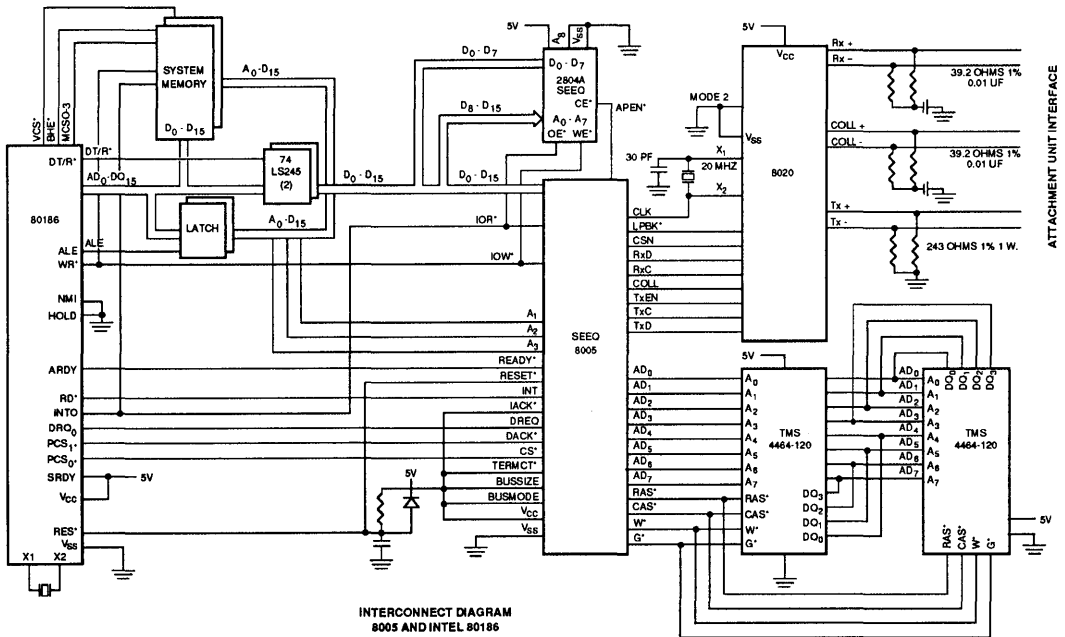


Figure 9. The use of the 8005 and the Intel 80186 to implement a board level intelligent Ethernet data link. The 80186 is a good companion for the 8005, since it has an on-chip DMA controller. The 8005 supports an address PROM, and 64 Kbytes of DRAM to serve as a local Packet Buffer.

Configuring includes loading the Ethernet station address(es), selecting transmit and receive packet buffer size and defining interrupt conditions and an optional interrupt vector.

All this information may be stored in a PROM on the same PC board as the 8005. This allows the assigned Ethernet station address(es) to travel with the board.

Register Architecture

The general approach to initializing the 8005 consists of reading information from the PROM into system RAM and writing it back into several registers inside the chip. See Figure 10, which depicts the Register Model of the 8005.

There are nine 16-bit registers which are directly accessible by using the signals Chip Select, I/O read, I/O write and A_1 through A_3 . There are also four registers which are selected by the buffer window code bits and accessed indirectly through the buffer window register.

In the discussion below, note that the 8005 has been configured for a 16 bit bus. Input A_0 (pin 54) is ignored

when in 16 bit mode, and is shown as a "Don't Care" (X). In 8 bit mode, A_0 selects the low order byte when a ZERO, and the high order byte when a ONE.

Reading the Address (EE) PROM

After reset, if you are using a local Address PROM, write that location to the DMA Address Register which points to the first configuration byte in the PROM. Select access to the Address PROM by writing 0006 to the Buffer Code Bits in Configuration Register #1. The 8005 will then drive the chip enable line of the PROM via APEN (pin 10) for each Read or Write to the Buffer Window Register. When all configuration and station address bytes have been moved into system RAM, the next step is to write them into the 8005.

Loading Indirect Registers

Indirect registers are selected by the buffer code in Configuration Register #1 and accessed through the buffer window register. All indirect registers are 8 bits wide and therefore only use data bits D_0D_7 .

Station Address Registers

To load the station address registers, select the desired station address register set by writing a value from 0000 to 0005 to Configuration Register #1. Then write the appropriate 6 byte address to the buffer window register, one byte at a time, with the most significant byte first, and the least significant byte last. Each write automatically increments an internal pointer register to the next byte of the station address. Repeat this process until you have loaded all desired station address registers.

Specify Transmit Buffer Size

Write a 0007 to Configuration Register #1 to select the Transmit End Area register. Write an 8 bit value to the Buffer Window register which specifies the most significant byte of the last address in the Transmit Buffer space.

For example, to define space for four packets, each 1514 bytes long:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1514 \times 4 = 6056 \text{ bytes for data} \\ 4 \times 4 = \quad 16 \text{ bytes for header} \\ \hline 6072 \text{ bytes required;} \\ 6072/256 = \quad 23+, \text{ or hex } 0017 \end{array}$$

Thus, we would write hex 0017 to the transmit end area register. This also sets the receive buffer area, by default, to start at hex 1800, which leaves 58 Kbytes (hex FFFF minus hex 1800) for receive packets.

If interrupts will be enabled and an interrupt vector is required, write a 9 into Configuration Register #1 to select the Interrupt Vector Register, and then write the 8 bit interrupt vector into the Buffer Window Register.

Specify Receive Buffer Size

Write an 8 bit value into the least significant byte of the Receive End Area Register to specify the most significant byte of the last buffer address for receive packets. This would normally be hex FF if the rest of the local buffer is to be used for received frames.

Loading Direct Access Registers

Initialize Transmit Pointer Register

Write 0000 to this register.

Configuration Register #1

Loading this register defines receiver match modes, enables station address register sets and sets up DMA burst interval and size. Access this register by setting $A_3 - A_0$ to 001X.

Configuration Register #2

Following reset, this register is configured for IEEE 802.3 compatible network interface. It contains bits to select non-IEEE 802.3 network operation, diagnostic modes (CRC enable/disable for both receive and transmit), enable receiving packets with errors (short frames, dribble errors, CRC errors, overflow errors), select byte order for 16 bit bus and enable automatic receive end area update.

Initialize Receive Pointer Register

Load this register with the same value as the Receive Start Area (16 bit Transmit End Area address plus hex 0100). Save this value, since it points to the first byte of the next packet header, and you will need it to find the next received packet.

In the example above, the Transmit End Area address was hex 17FF. Therefore, the Receive Pointer Register should be loaded with hex 1800.

Initialize DMA Address Register

If no packets are to be loaded into the transmit area, load this register with the contents of the Receive Pointer Register.

Command/Status Register

Set RxON (bit 9), and, if desired, RxINT Enabl (bit 1) to ONEs. If you are not using interrupts, you may poll RxINT (bit 5) to see if a frame has been received.

Transmitting a Frame

This discussion assumes that the system is connected to an IEEE 802.3 compatible network. The contents of a Transmit frame have no meaning to the Packet Buffer Controller and the Ethernet Data Link Controller circuitry, and can be arbitrary in length and content. As discussed above, transmission of the Preamble and CRC (frame check sequence) can be suppressed under software control for specialized network requirements or diagnostic tests.

After you have gone through the configuring as outlined above, the 8005 is ready to receive or transmit frames. Refer to Figure 2 and recall that a frame consists of from 64 to 1514 bytes, which includes a 6 byte destination address, a 6 byte source address, and an area for data all of which is supplied by your system software. The entire frame has a prefix containing a 62 bit preamble (which synchronizes the phase-locked-loop in the Manchester Code Converter with respect to the received packet), and a 2 bit start frame delimiter. Following the data field there is a 4 byte frame check sequence. All of the components of the prefix and the CRC are supplied by the 8005.

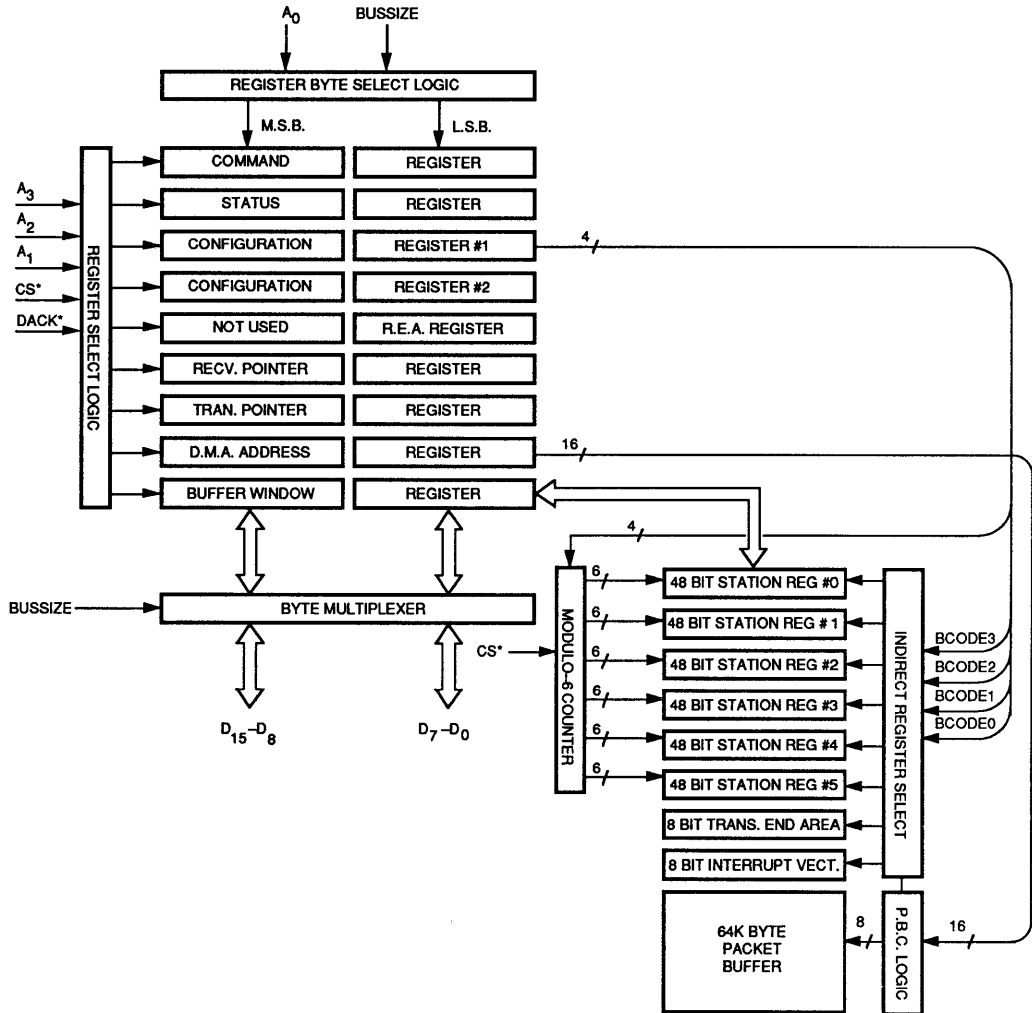


Figure 10. Register Model, which illustrates the register architecture inside the 8005. Using both directly and indirectly accessible registers lowers pin count. All access to indirect registers and the Packet Buffer is through the Buffer Window Register.

A packet is prepared for transmission by writing into the Transmit Buffer Area a 4 byte header, followed by the destination address, the source address, and finally the data field. Refer to Figure 11. You may choose to do this via programmed I/O, or via an external DMA controller. Frames may be chained together up to the capacity of the available Transmit Buffer Area by using the Next Packet Pointer (first two bytes) and the Chain Continue bit (bit 6) in the Transmit Header Command byte.

Refer to Figure 12. Read the Status Register to see if the DMA FIFO direction is set to write to the Packet Buffer (bit 15 cleared). If it is and the DMA register is not going to be loaded with a new value then data can be written immediately. If the DMA register is to be changed, then check to ensure that the FIFO is empty (Status Register bit 4 set). If the FIFO is not empty, continue testing bit 14 until the FIFO is empty. If you change the FIFO direction or write to the DMA Register, FIFO contents will be cleared.

If necessary, load the DMA Register with the address for the first byte of the Packet Header, and write Packet Header and data into the FIFO. The first Packet Header address is normally 0000.

Figure 13 depicts the same operation, only under DMA control. After you set up the system DMA controller, set DMA ON (Command Register, bit 8), and DMA Interrupt Enable (Command Register, bit 0), if desired. The former enables the DMA request logic, and the latter causes an interrupt to be generated at the completion of a DMA operation i.e., when terminal count has been input.

After all of the packets in a given chain have been written into the Transmit Buffer Area, load the Transmit Pointer Register with the address of the first byte of the first transmit packet header, set TxON (bit 10) and, optionally, TxINT Enabl (bit 2) to ONes in the Command/Status Register.

The 8005 will then read the first header, which is pointed to by the Transmit Pointer Register, and process that packet, and all additional packets in the packet chain in turn. Any retransmission of a packet due to a collision will be automatically handled by the 8005, thus relieving your system from having to transfer that packet of data more than once.

When a packet has been successfully transmitted (or 16 collisions occur), the Done bit (bit 7) in the transmit header status byte will be set to a ONE. The Transmit Buffer Area occupied by that packet is now available for another packet, and may be written to at the same time as subsequent packets are being transmitted. The 8005 will move to the next packet in the chain.

When all packets in a chain have been completed (transmitted successfully or collided 16 times), the 8005 resets TxON (bit 10) in the status register to indicate that it is

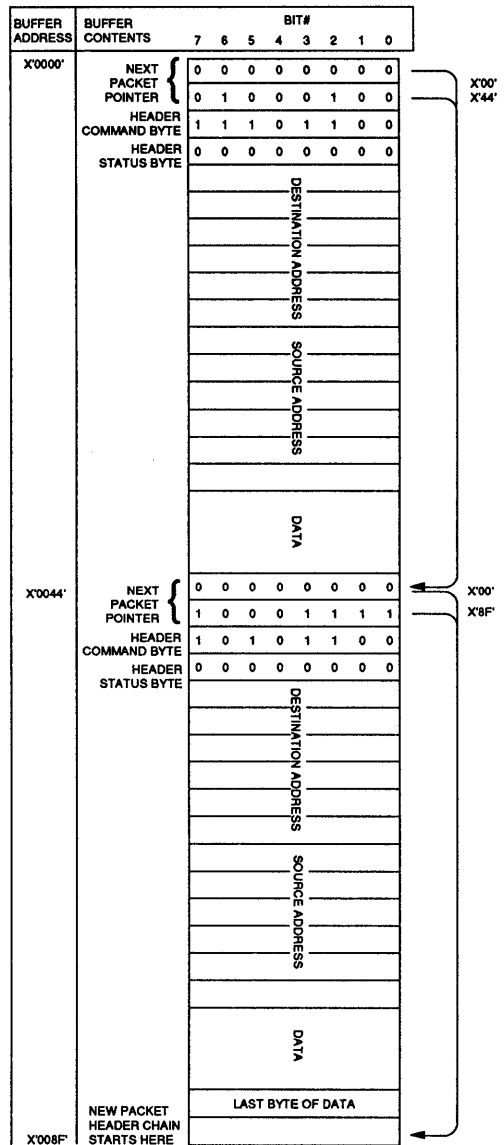


Figure 11. Transmit Packet Chain, residing in the Packet Buffer, and ready to be transmitted. Two packets are in this chain. Note that the Packet Buffer is nondestructively read, and the packets are still in the buffer after they have been transmitted. After transmission, the 8005 updates the Header Status Byte (byte 4). The first two bytes of the Packet Header point to the address of the first byte of the second Packet Header.

ready to transmit another packet chain. If 16 collisions occur on a packet, the 8005 stops transmission attempts for that packet only and moves to the next packet in the chain, if one exists. In the example in Figure 11, bits 2 and 3 are ON in the transmit header command byte which will cause the 8005 to set the transmit interrupt bit in the status register and, if enabled, interrupt the processor when 16 collisions occur or the transmission is successful.

The last packet in the chain is denoted by having the Chain Continue bit cleared to a ZERO. The Next Packet Pointer points to the address following the last byte of the last packet.

You may treat the transmit packet buffer in one of two ways:

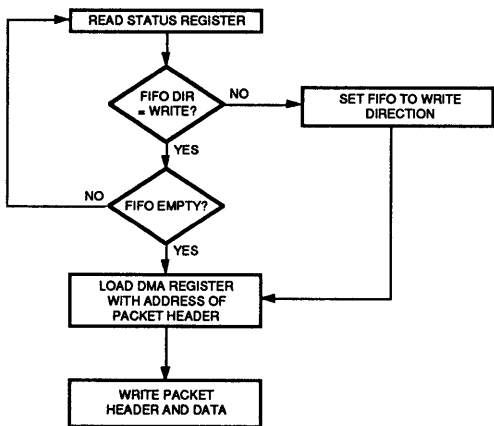
1. As a circular buffer with wraparound, where you remember the address to load new packet headers and packet data. The DMA register automatically wraps around to address 0 when the transmit end area has been reached.

2. As a linear buffer, where you reset the transmit pointer to 0000 after each packet chain transmission.

Receiving Frames

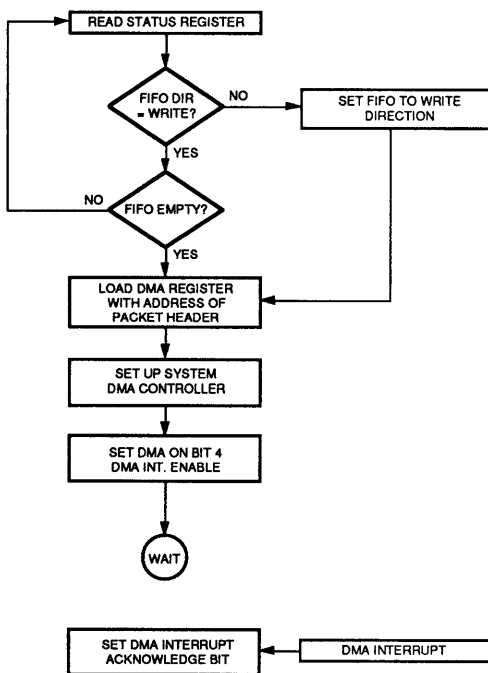
Once the 8005 has been configured and the receiver enabled, frames which meet the match mode and station address requirements specified in Configuration Register #1 and the enable bits 2 - 5 in Configuration Register #2 will be moved into the Receive Buffer Area beginning at the address contained in the Receive Pointer Register.

When one or more packets are available in the receive area, the 8005 sets Rx Interrupt (bit 5) in the Command/Status Register to a ONE. If receive interrupts are enabled. (Command Register bit 1 set), then the external interrupt (pin 11) is asserted. Frame header and data can now be read by loading the DMA Register with the start ing address of the Packet Header and executing successive



LOADING TRANSMIT PACKETS INTO LOCAL BUFFER PROGRAMMED I/O

Figure 12. Loading Transmit Packets into the local Buffer, under Programmed I/O conditions. Note that, if you change the direction of the DMA FIFO, or load the DMA Pointer Register, you will lose any data stored in the FIFO.



LOADING TRANSMIT PACKETS INTO LOCAL BUFFER DMA TRANSFER WITH INTERRUPT

Figure 13. Loading Transmit Packets into the Local Buffer under DMA transfer, using interrupt.

reads. If Auto Update REA (bit 1 of Configuration Register #2) is set, the Receive End Area Register will be updated with the upper byte of the DMA register each time a DMA read occurs. This releases buffer space as its contents are read, and allows for the receipt of more data at the same time as data is being read out.

The action taken on a receive packet depends on the status of the packet and its contents. If the packet status is bad, it may be skipped entirely without transferring any of its data to system memory by loading the Receive End Area Register with the most significant byte of the next packet pointer. This will release the buffer space of the previous packet for future packets. In like fashion, if the packet data shows it to be an "overhead" packet (such as a Packet Acknowledgement), this can be so noted in network software and the packet skipped. Thus, unnecessary transfer of the packet over the system bus can be avoided, and system bandwidth preserved. If the packet data must be processed, just the information portion of a packet (exclusive of any bytes used to pad the packet to a minimum size) can be read to system memory by programmed I/O or by an external DMA controller.

Receive Packet Chaining

The 8005 automatically chains together receive packets using a circular FIFO buffer structure. Each packet is prefaced by a 4 byte header whose first two bytes form a 16 bit address that points to the next header. A chain of packets always ends with a header-only packet whose 4 bytes equal 00. The address of this header-only packet should be saved, since it will contain the header of the next packet received. It is a simple matter to follow the packet chain from header to header until the chain Continue/End bit is read as a ZERO, calculate the length of the chain and set up the DMA Register and an external DMA controller to transfer the entire chain of packets to system memory if desired. This is advisable in applications where high average receive data rates are expected and data must be moved quickly from the local buffer to the system memory at the expense of bus bandwidth. To minimize system bus utilization, packets can be moved one at a time; this permits moving only the information content of a packet.

Calculating Packet Chain Length

In order to perform a DMA transfer, you need to give the DMA controller the "count"; i.e., how many bytes (or words, in a 16 bit system) will be transferred. To do that, you need to calculate how many bytes are available in the Packet Buffer as a result of receive activity.

Refer to Figure 17. This flow chart illustrates the steps required to calculate the length of the packet chain.

The first step requires that you know the Packet Buffer address of the last packet header read in the most previous receipt of Ethernet data. If the 8005 has just been initial-

ized, the address is the beginning of the Receive Packet Buffer which was determined earlier in this note (hex 1800). If packets have been previously been read this address will be the location of the header last read that had the chain continue/end bit reset.

The next step, (referring to Figure 17, is to turn off the Auto Update REA (Configuration Register #2, bit 1). This insures that the 8005 will not use the area occupied by this packet chain for new receive data.

Read each Packet Pointer in turn, and then read the Header Status byte immediately after the Pointer, which is Byte #3. Bit 6 of Byte #3 is the Chain Continue bit. Continue reading this bit in each packet header until this bit goes to ZERO. This signals the end of the chain. Save the local buffer address of the first byte of this last header as this is the address of the header for the next packet received. Subtract the address of the first header in the chain from this address. If the result is a positive number, you have the chain length directly.

If the result is negative it denotes that the Receive Pointer Register has wrapped around past the beginning address of the receive area. The chain length will be equal to the sum of the receive buffer size plus the value (including sign) of this result. You already know the buffer size, since you defined it during configuration of the 8005: hex FFFF minus the receive start address (defined during configuration) plus 1. For the previous example, the buffer length is hex E800 (FFFF - 1800 + 1). Load the chain length into the DMA controller, and set Auto Update REA. You are now ready to read data out of the receive buffer and into system memory.

There are two ways to read Packets out of the Local Buffer:

1. Via programmed I/O.
2. Via DMA transfer.

The front end portion of each procedure is the same: first, check to see if the FIFO is empty; then set it to Read. If the FIFO is not empty, check to see if it is in the Write direction. If not, load the DMA Register with the address of the next Packet Header. If this is the first Packet to be read, this address will be that which was derived when you defined the Transmit Buffer size during configuration of the 8005.

Reading Packets Using Programmed I/O

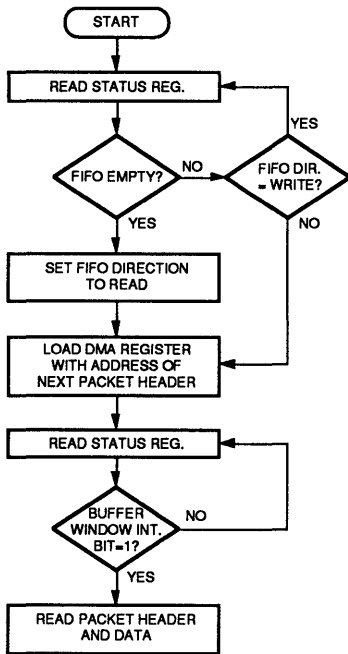
The data path between the local buffer and the host bus is buffered by a 16 byte FIFO called the DMA FIFO. It serves as a rate buffer between the host and the local buffer, especially for 16-bit data transfers. Because the local buffer is a shared resource (there are 4 ports including the DRAM refresh port), the initial read from the buffer window which follows loading the DMA register may take eight microseconds worst case. The 8005 signals this delay by

deasserting Ready (if Busmode = 1) or delaying Dtask (if Busmode = 0). If this initial read wait state is unacceptable, then the buffer window interrupt feature can be used. The buffer window interrupt is asserted for programmed I/O reads (not DMA reads) when the DMA FIFO has data available.

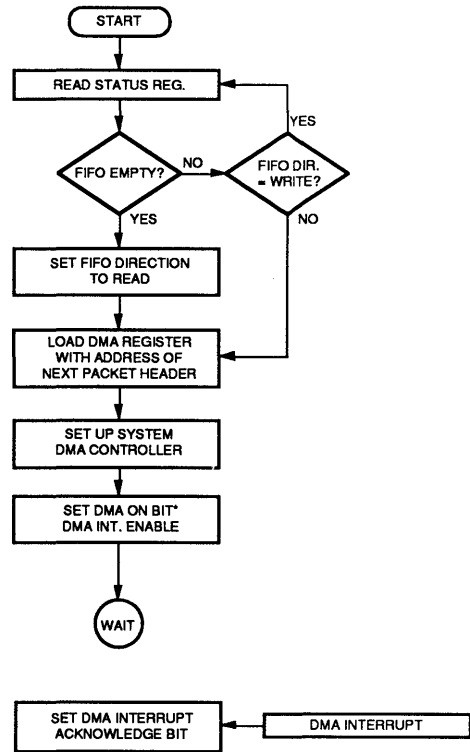
Under Programmed I/O control (see Figure 14), after you load the DMA Register, read Status Register bit 7, Buffer Window Interrupt or wait for a hardware Buffer Window Interrupt if it is enabled. When the interrupt is asserted, read Packet Header and data out of the receive FIFO, via the Buffer Window, until all bytes have been transferred.

Reading Packets Using DMA

The second approach is by DMA transfer. See Figure 15. After loading the DMA Register, load the system DMA controller with the destination address in system memory, and the previously calculated packet chain length. Then set DMA ON (bit 8 in the Command Register). This enables the DMA Request logic inside the 8005. Optionally, set DMA Interrupt Enable, which will cause an Interrupt to be generated when the DMA controller has asserted Terminal Count. The DMA Request output signal will be asserted when there are a sufficient number of bytes in the DMA FIFO to satisfy the DMA Burst Size (2, 4, 8, or 16 bytes) which you selected earlier when configuring the 8005.



READING A PACKET FROM LOCAL BUFFER PROGRAMMED I/O



READING A PACKET FROM LOCAL BUFFER DMA TRANSFER WITH INTERRUPT

Figure 14. Reading Packets out of the FIFO using the Programmed I/O procedure.

Figure 15. Reading the Local Buffer under DMA control.

Interrupts

There are several interrupt sources in the 8005. This section describes these interrupts and how to service them. For this discussion, refer to Figure 18.

Transmit Interrupts

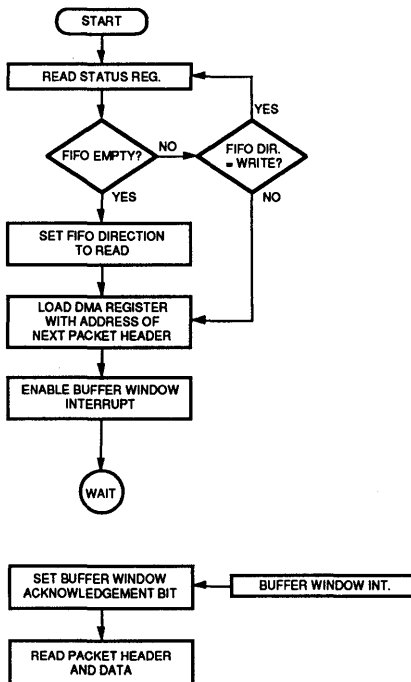
There are four transmit interrupt sources in the 8005; Babble, Collision, 16 Collisions, and Transmit Success. Each of these can set the transmit interrupt bit in the status register if so programmed in the transmit header command byte. If T_x Interrupt Enable (Command Register bit 2) is set, the 8005 will also assert an interrupt on pin 11. The transmit interrupt is cleared by setting TxINTACK (bit 6) in the command register.

Babble Interrupt

The 8005 will transmit packets as large as will fit in the transmit buffer. The IEEE 802.3 standard specifies a maximum packet size of 1514 bytes. The babble interrupt indicates that a packet larger than 1514 bytes was transmitted.

Collision Interrupt

When a packet collision occurs, the 8005 packet buffer controller automatically restores its transmit pointer to the beginning of the packet and schedules retransmission following the back off time. In some applications it may be desirable to record the number of collisions that occur. This bit enables setting the TxINT bit in the status register for each collision.



READING A PACKET FROM LOCAL BUFFER USING BUFFER WINDOW INTERRUPT

Figure 16. Reading a Packet from the local Packet Buffer using the Buffer Window Interrupt approach.

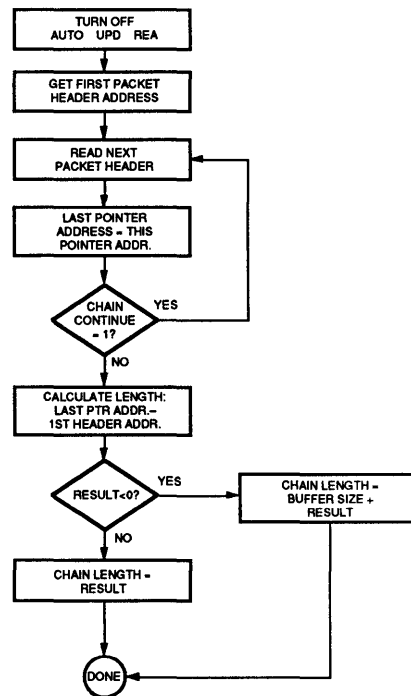


Figure 17. The steps necessary to calculate the length of a Packet Chain. You need to save address of the last header in the last the packet read, in order to perform the calculation.

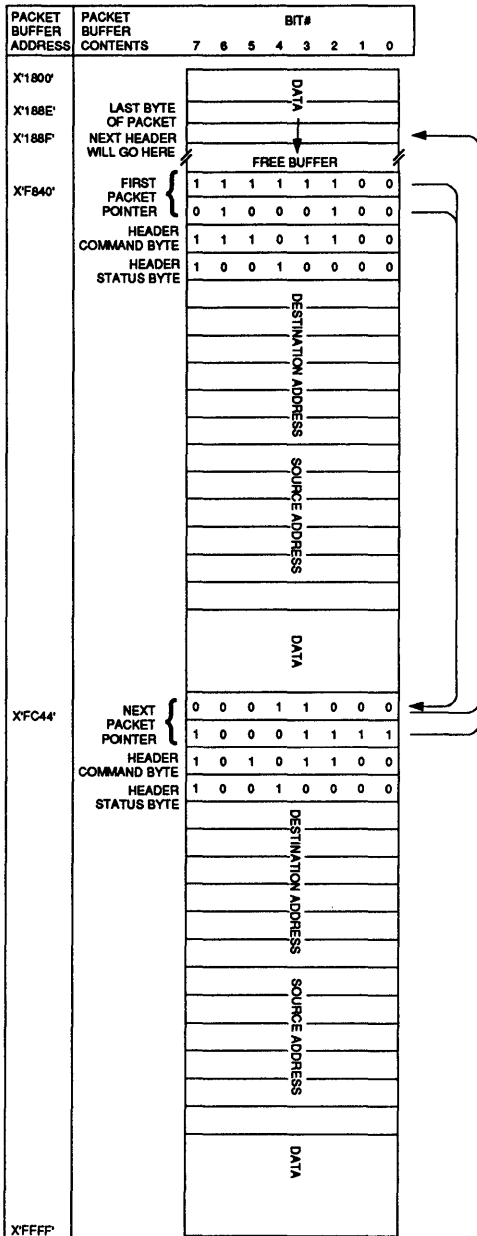


Figure 17a. Example of two receive packets in a packet chain with wraparound.

16 Collisions Interrupt

The 8005 counts the number of collisions that occur on each packet. If a packet has collided 16 times, the usual cause is a network fault such as an unterminated coaxial cable or an open in the cable. This interrupt notifies the host that a packet has collided 16 times, and the packet buffer controller will now abandon transmit attempts for that packet and move on to the next packet in the chain if one exists.

Transmit Successful Interrupt

This interrupt indicates that a packet was successfully transmitted with less than 16 collisions.

Receive Interrupts

The 8005 sets the receive interrupt bit (status register bit 5) whenever a packet that meets the criteria in bits 2 - 5 of Configuration Register #2 has been placed in the local buffer. It will remain set and, if the receive interrupt enable bit is also set, the external interrupt will remain asserted until the receive interrupt acknowledge bit is set. If a separate interrupt for each packet is desired, the receive interrupt should be acknowledged within 70 microseconds, which is the minimum time for receipt of a subsequent 64 byte packet. If more than 70 microseconds elapses before acknowledging a receive interrupt, it is possible for additional packets to be added to the packet chain.

The 8005 protects the receive interrupt condition such that if a new interrupt is being generated while the host is setting the receive interrupt acknowledge, the receive interrupt will persist. If, however, a new frame is received after the interrupt acknowledge and before the calculation of the packet chain length, the packet chain which is read will include the new packet associated with the new interrupt. The new interrupt, when serviced, will now be associated with an empty packet since it was part of the previous chain.

DMA Interrupts

The DMA interrupt bit in the status register is set following receipt of terminal count from the external DMA controller. If the DMA interrupt enable bit (command register bit #0) is also set, an external interrupt will be asserted. The interrupt is cleared by writing a 1 to the DMA interrupt acknowledge bit.

Self-Test and Network Diagnostics

The 8005 contains a number of special features for self-test and network diagnostic support.

Loopback

Two forms of loopback are possible with the 8005. Local loopback is accomplished when the 8005 is connected to an 8020 Manchester Code Converter. When bit 11 of Configuration Register #2 is set, the loopback pin of the 8020 will be brought low. This causes transmitted data to be looped back to the receiver of the 8020. If the packet transmitted meets the match mode and is addressed to one of the 8005's enabled station addresses, it will be received and placed in the local buffer. Using diagnostic control bits 9 and 10 in Configuration Register #2, it is possible to transmit packets with CRC errors to check the receive CRC logic, and to include the CRC in a receive packet to check the transmit CRC logic. Loopback can also be accomplished by connecting the 8020 to an Ethernet transceiver. Because the network is half-duplex, any data transmitted will also be received. Thus the same loopback test as above can be performed while the network is active by simply sending a packet to oneself.

Interrupts

The 8005 has separate control bits for turning on or off the receive logic, transmit logic and DMA logic. The interrupts for these functions can be tested without actually performing the function by setting both the on and off control bits simultaneously. For example, if the receive interrupt logic is to be tested set both RxON and RxOFF bits in the command register. This will cause the receive interrupt bit in the status register to be set and, if the receive interrupt enable bit is also set, will cause an external interrupt. This mode has no effect on any logic other than the interrupt logic and associated status register bit, i.e., packets can be transmitted and received while this diagnostic mode is set.

Detecting Network Cable Faults

It is possible to make a gross determination of cable faults by taking advantage of the full-duplex nature of the 8005: although it will not transmit while receiving (that would

violate the Ethernet specification), it does receive while transmitting, as long as the packet destination address fits the receiver match mode.

Cable Opens/Missing Terminator

An open coaxial cable or a missing cable terminator results in the transmission line being terminated in an infinite impedance. Thus, any data transmitted will be reflected back from the impedance mismatch some time delay after it is transmitted. This time delay depends on the physical distance to the impedance mismatch, so the length of the packet must be large enough to insure that data are still being transmitted after one round trip propagation delay to the mismatch. A 256 byte packet should be an adequate size. The reflected signal will partially cancel the transmitted signal and cause a collision to be detected by the transceiver. Thus an open is indicated by repeated collisions when transmitting a packet or, if the network is known to be quiet (no other nodes active), a single collision when transmitting. It is also possible to make a rough determination of where the fault is by enabling receipt of packets with errors (Configuration Register #2 bits 3 - 5) and then counting the number of bytes correctly received. Note that if the cable open is very close to the transmitting node, the collision may occur during the preamble and the 8005 would unconditionally reject the receive packet.

Cable Shorts

A shorted coaxial cable causes premature loss of carrier sense to the receiver of the 8005 while it is transmitting. It is therefore possible to send a packet of at least 256 bytes to oneself with the receiver enabled to accept frames with errors. A cable short results in a truncated receive packet; the size of the receive packet indicates the rough distance to the cable short.

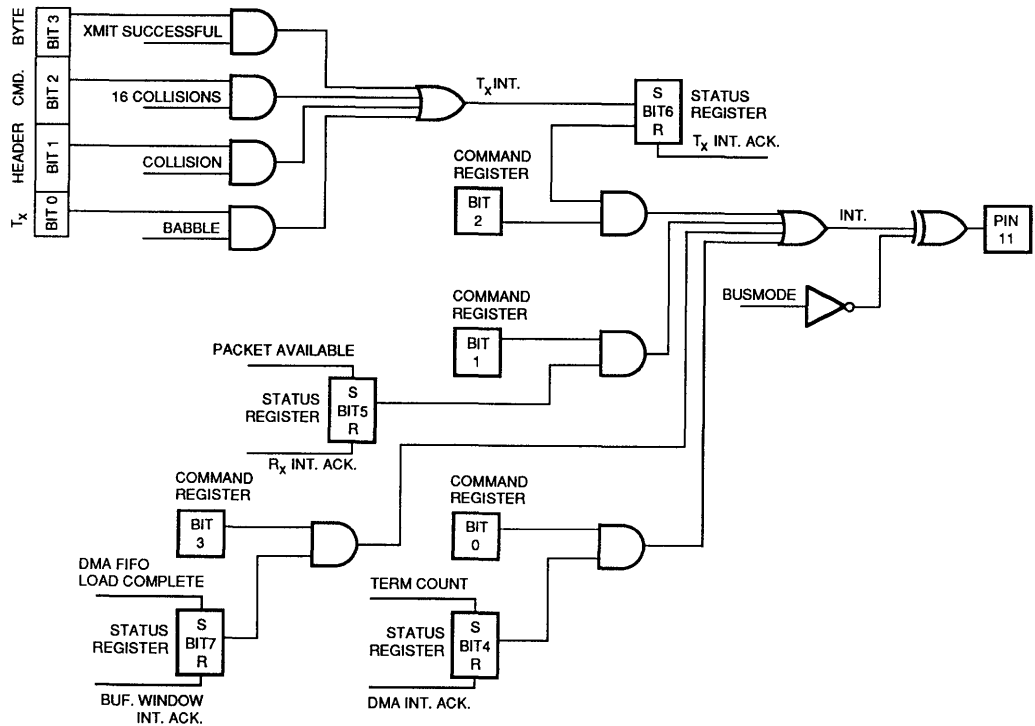
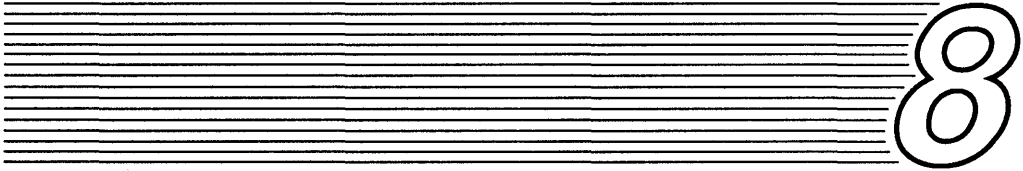


Figure 18. Functional diagram of interrupt logic.

**Memory Products
Application Note**



**EEPROM
INTERFACING**

April 1987

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

EEPROM Interfacing

Introduction

The continuing rapid evolution in semiconductor E²ROM memory device technology offers the system designer an ever-increasing choice of function and capability. With these increasing choices for E²ROM devices, however, comes the problem of standardization (or lack thereof) concerning such specifications as endurance, timing characteristics, interface requirements, ad infinitum. Today, there are two popular types of commercially available E²ROM devices.

Both of these types of devices have the JEDEC approved pinout shown in Figure 1, including the multi-functional pin 1, but differ in the timing of the control interface. The first E²ROM type, the latched type device, such as SEEQ's 52B33 latches the addresses, control, and data inputs on the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WRITE ENABLE}}$ ($\overline{\text{WE}}$). For this type device, the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ input must remain active low for the duration of the write cycle. The second type of E²ROM, the timer-type device, latches addresses, data, and control signals on the rising edge of $\overline{\text{WRITE ENABLE}}$ or the rising edge of $\overline{\text{CHIP ENABLE}}$ ($\overline{\text{CE}}$). For the timer device, such as SEEQ's 2864 the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ input need not be held low for the entire write cycle. The primary difference between the latched and timer devices is the control timing required to interface to the microprocessor. Each of these types of devices has advantages depending on system performance and configuration requirements.

When the designer attempts to use the advantages of both in the same system, a problem is encountered.

One of the most frustrating problems facing a system designer is the design of an E²ROM/microprocessor interface that will allow compatible operation of timer and latched type E²ROM devices in the microprocessor-based system. The purpose of this application note is to give examples of cost-effective designs of E²ROM/microprocessor interfaces, which allow the use of both timer and latched E²ROM devices in the system with no changes required to either the controlling software or the hardware. With the interfaces shown in this application note, it is possible to operate with BOTH latched and timer devices simultaneously in the system if the device access times are compatible.

The microprocessor interfaces described in this application note are for the 8085, 8086, 8088, Z80™, and 71840. Software examples are provided for the Z80 and 71840 processors. By extension, the Z80 code is easily transportable to 808X processors. In most cases, the hardware required for compatibility consists of only two additional standard (14-pin) TTL packages.

It is hoped that these example interfaces will assist the system designer in implementing E²ROMs in his system. By no means are these special cases presented to limit the system designer, but to provide a starting point for his design. The interface circuits presented are for the family of E²ROM devices (16K, 32K, and 64K). Other extensions of the ideas presented may permit lower power, lower cost, or optimization of other parameters deemed more important.

The body of this application note consists of two sections. First, the Basic Operation section gives the theory of operation of all of the interfaces and should be read to familiarize oneself with those factors common to all of the microprocessor interfaces. Second, the Microprocessor Interface section details the design of the TTL interface required for the given microprocessor.

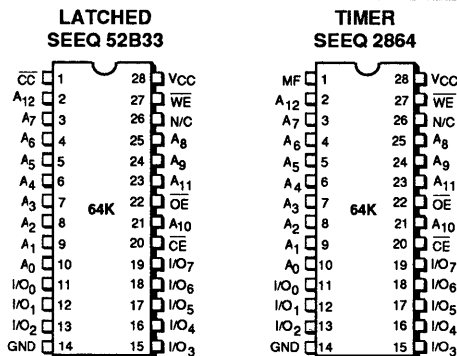


Figure 1. JEDEC Pinout — 64K E²ROMs

Z80 is a trademark of Zilog, Inc.

Basic Operation

Each of the E²ROM microprocessor interfaces described in the next section integrates hardware and software to achieve compatibility between latched and timer E²ROM devices. Naturally, both hardware and software are processor-dependent. However, the write cycle used is basically the same for all the examples shown.

For compatibility between the latched and timer E²ROM devices, the interface provides control waveforms that

have timing compatible with both, since the major difference between latched and timer E²ROM devices is the timing of the write control interface to the microprocessor (see Introduction). The basic waveforms for latched and timer E²ROMs are shown in Figures 2a and 2b, respectively. The latched type E²ROM device acquires data on the leading edge of WRITE ENABLE (WE). The timer type device acquires data on either the trailing edge of WE or the trailing edge of CHIP ENABLE (CE). Interface

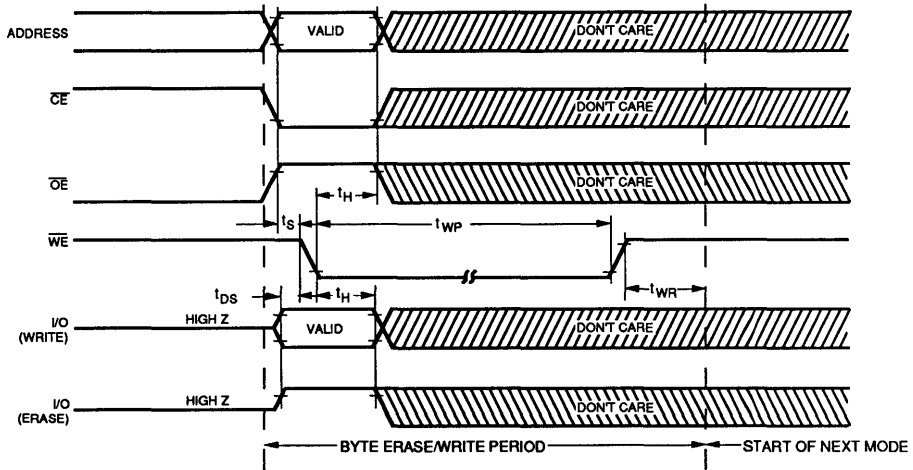


Figure 2a. Latched E²ROM Write Cycle

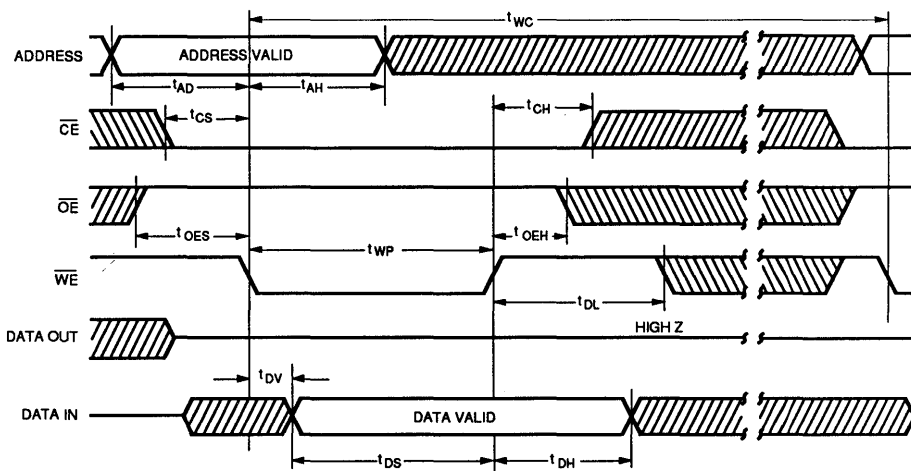


Figure 2b. Timer E²ROM Write Cycle

compatibility is achieved between the latched and timer devices by strobing the data, control, and addresses on the leading edge of the Write Enable pulse for the latched device and then by strobing the data on the trailing edge of **CHIP ENABLE** for the timer device (see Figure 3). By using this technique, the hardware interface is greatly simplified.

The software part of an E²ROM interface is very simple, but very important. A read operation for both latched and timer E²ROM devices is accomplished by a straightforward issuance of a microprocessor Read command at a particular address (see Figure 4). A write operation, however, involves a more complex process.

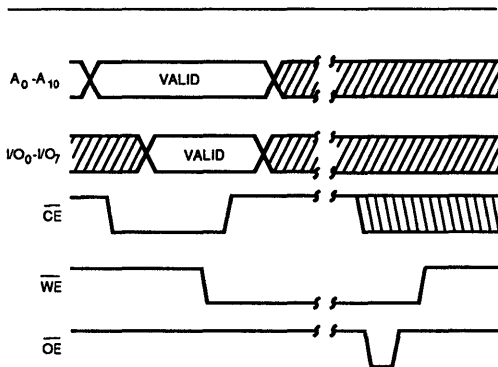


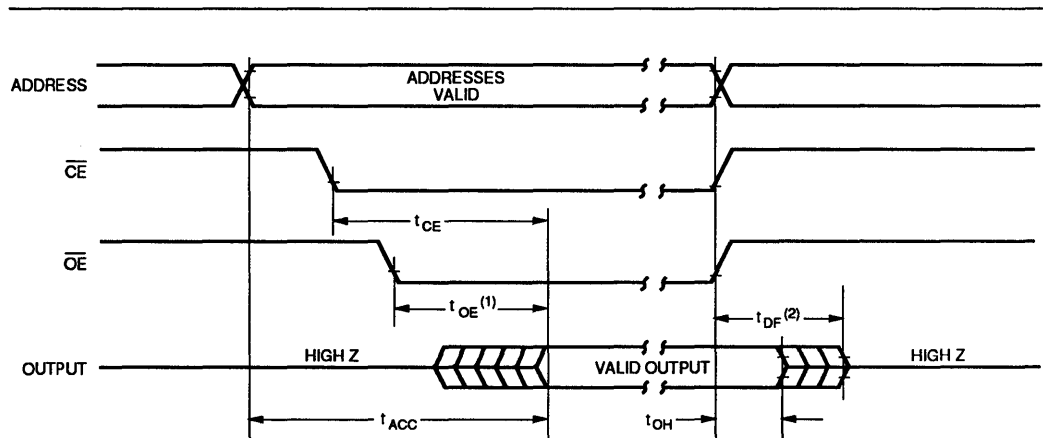
Figure 3. Latched/Timer Compatible E²ROM Write Cycle

The flow chart for writing to the E²ROM is the same for all microprocessors and is shown in Figure 5. After a Write command is issued, time is required to allow proper writing to the storage cell of the E²ROM device. A Read command is then issued to terminate the write operation. Note that this Read command is not to be used to actually read the E²ROM device, but is inserted to reset the logic circuits used to drive the **WE** input of the E²ROM device.

Between initiation and termination of a write cycle, the interface uses some timing mechanism to assure proper write conditions to the E²ROM and to know when the E²ROM is available for another read/write cycle. The duration of the timeout (t_{wp}) depends upon the type of E²ROM used. For all types, t_{wp} should fall between the minimum and maximum specifications of all E²ROMs for which the application is designed. The latched type of device requires less write time than does the timer type device.

The implementation of this timing can be accomplished in either hardware or software. In hardware timing, a timer can interrupt the processor at regular intervals, or at the end of the desired write time (t_{wp}). In software timing, the processor simply counts down, waiting for the desired t_{wp} . For ease of general implementation, the given examples utilize software timing (see Figure 5). The tradeoffs, however, between software and hardware timing comprise an involved topic. The system designer must make this decision, considering such factors as processor throughput, board space, and expense.

After the cycle described by Figure 5 is complete, the E²ROM device is available to be accessed for another



- Notes:
1. \overline{OE} may be delayed up to $t_{acc} - t_{OE}$ after the falling edge of \overline{CE} without impact on t_{acc} .
 2. t_{DF} is specified from \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} , whichever occurs first.
 3. This parameter is periodically sampled.

Figure 4. E²ROM Read Cycle

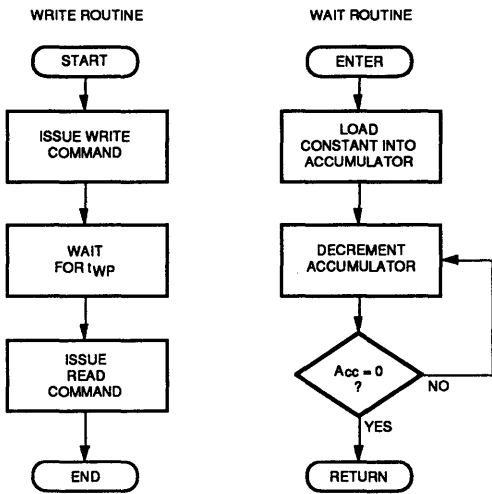


Figure 5. Software Flowchart – E²ROM Write Cycle

Read or Write command. Often, another read will be performed in order to verify the written data. With the solution proposed, this subsequent read cycle will have normal timing, and all required write recovery parameters will be satisfied.

The general description provided above applies to most of the processors shown in the specific examples below. For more detailed information, the reader should refer to the schematic, waveforms, and software that apply to a specific processor.

Microprocessor Interfaces

8085 Interface

The schematic for the 8085 interface to a timer or latched E²ROM device is shown in Figure 6. This interface consists of one each of a 74LS02 and 74LS74 type package and allows the system designer to use the \overline{WR} signal from the 8085 to initiate the write cycle to the E²ROM device. The design permits use of either a timer OR a latched E²ROM device with no change required to the controlling software or hardware. The following discussion of the

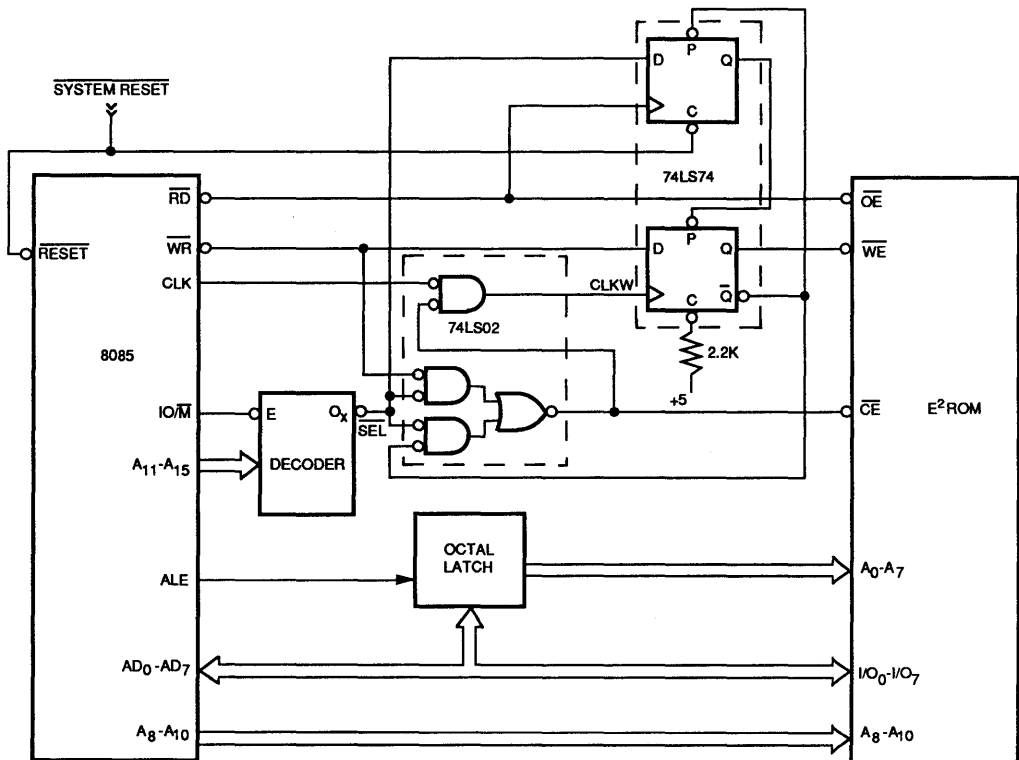


Figure 6. 8085/E²ROM Interface

operation of the 8085 interface relies on the 8085 timing diagram summary for read and write cycles shown in Figures 7a and 7b respectively.

Initiating a write cycle requires the software control routine as charted in Figure 5. Should the reader desire a specific example, the Z80 code (see Figure 12) is transportable to the 8085.

The basic write operation waveforms for this interface are shown in Figure 8. The write cycle begins with the addresses becoming valid and being decoded to drive $\overline{\text{SELECT}}$ active low, in order to drive the $\overline{\text{CHIP ENABLE}}$ ($\overline{\text{CE}}$) active low at the E²ROM device pin (selecting the desired device) (see (A) in Figure 6). An active low level on $\overline{\text{WR}}$ from the 8085 (indicating a write cycle initiation) allows the $\overline{\text{WRITE ENABLE}}$ latch of the interface to be clocked

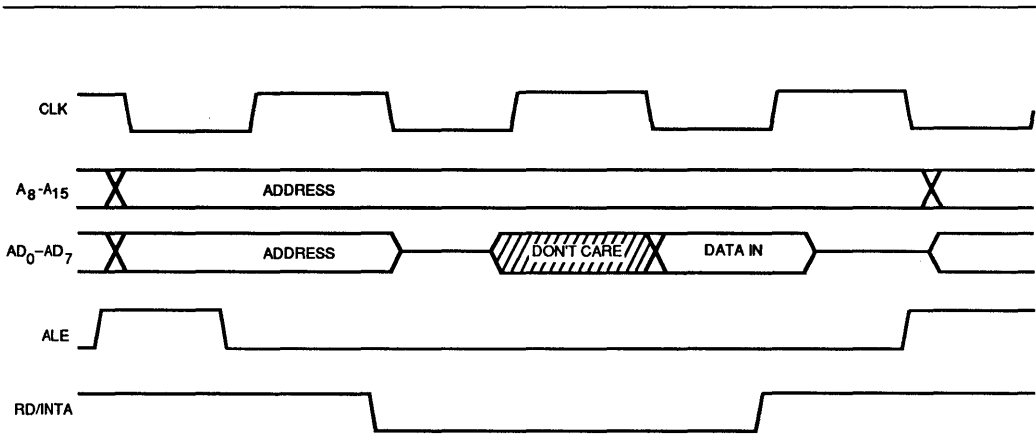


Figure 7a. 8085 Read Timing Summary

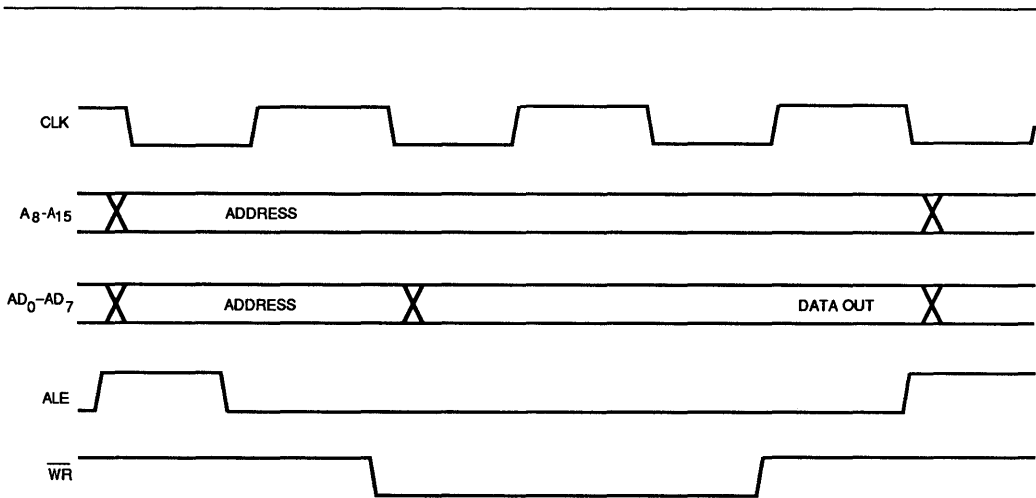


Figure 7b. 8085 Write Timing Summary

by the next falling edge of the 8085 clock output (CLK) (see (B)). Addresses, data, and control inputs to the latched type E²ROM are latched in at the falling edge of WRITE ENABLE (WE) — shown as (B) in Figure 8. For the timer type E²ROM device, however, data is latched on the rising edge of CHIP ENABLE (CE) — shown as (C) in Figure 8. Note that CE is held active low for a relatively short period of time, while WRITE ENABLE (WE) is held low for the entire write time of the E²ROM device. In this manner, the waveforms shown in Figure 3 are produced, providing signals compatible with both the latched and timer type devices.

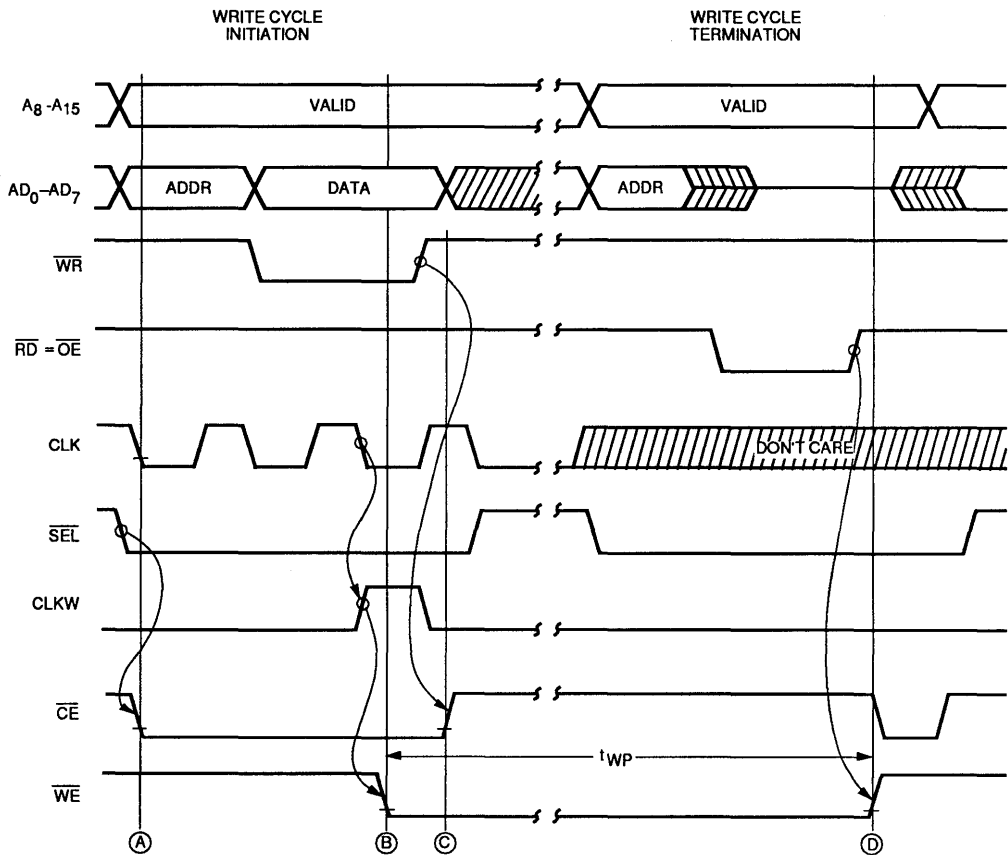
To end the write cycle, the 8085 issues a Read command to the E²ROM device. This read cycle enables the Write Reset latch which in turn presets the WRITE ENABLE latch (shown in Figure 6). The preset to the WE latch brings WE

to V_{ih} (See (D) in Figure 8). As indicated in Figure 8, this read cycle does not produce valid data from the E²ROM. This read cycle is used merely to terminate the write cycle.

The latched and timer devices respond identically in a read cycle. The 8085 read cycle, shown in Figure 7a, produces the read cycle waveforms shown in Figure 4.

Z80 Interface

A sample interface is shown for a Z80 processor (see Figure 9). The timing diagram for write cycle waveforms at this interface is also shown (see Figure 10). The basic circuit is very similar to the 8085 interface, with the differences based on the fact that the Z80 has data valid at both edges of WR (see Figure 11). This simplified timing allows a more simple interface. The CLK output from the proces-



*A₀-A₇: ADDRESS SIGNALS MULTIPLEXED WITH DATA SIGNALS MUST BE DEMULTIPLEXED USING OCTAL LATCHES.

FIGURE 8. Timing Diagram - 8085/E²ROM Interface

sor is not necessary, and \overline{WR} alone provides timing for the write cycle initiation.

The operation of the circuit is otherwise very similar to the 8085 interface. After addresses are brought valid on the address bus, they are decoded to drive \overline{SEL} active low, which drives \overline{CE} active low at the E²ROM device pin (see Figure 9, and (A) in Figure 10). At the falling edge of \overline{WR} (when this device is selected), the \overline{WE} latch is clocked, bringing \overline{WE} active low (see (B) in Figure 10). At this time, the latched type device latches address, data, and control signals, while the timer type device latches address and control signals. At the falling edge of \overline{WR} , the gating circuitry brings \overline{CE} high, latching data for the timer type part (see (C) in Figure 10). Within a normal processor cycle, a write cycle has been initiated with timing in accordance with the general approach of Figure 3. Even with additional buffers which may be common in a bus

oriented system, this interface can be used with a Z80, Z80A, or Z80B operating with no wait states at up to 6 MHz clock frequency. The individual system designer, of course, must check his own application to ensure satisfaction of applicable setup and hold requirements in the specific system for which the application is intended.

The termination of a write cycle is very straightforward. As shown in the Basic Operation section (see Figure 5), a read operation to the E²ROM terminates the write cycle, but does not provide valid data. For the interface operation in write cycle termination, the reader should refer to Figure 10. The addresses are brought valid on the address bus, and are decoded to drive \overline{SEL} active low (see (A) in Figure 10). The gating circuitry, however, inhibits \overline{CE} , and \overline{CE} remains at V_{IH} . At the rising edge of \overline{RD} , the flip-flop receives a positive edge trigger, and clocks in the \overline{SEL} sig-

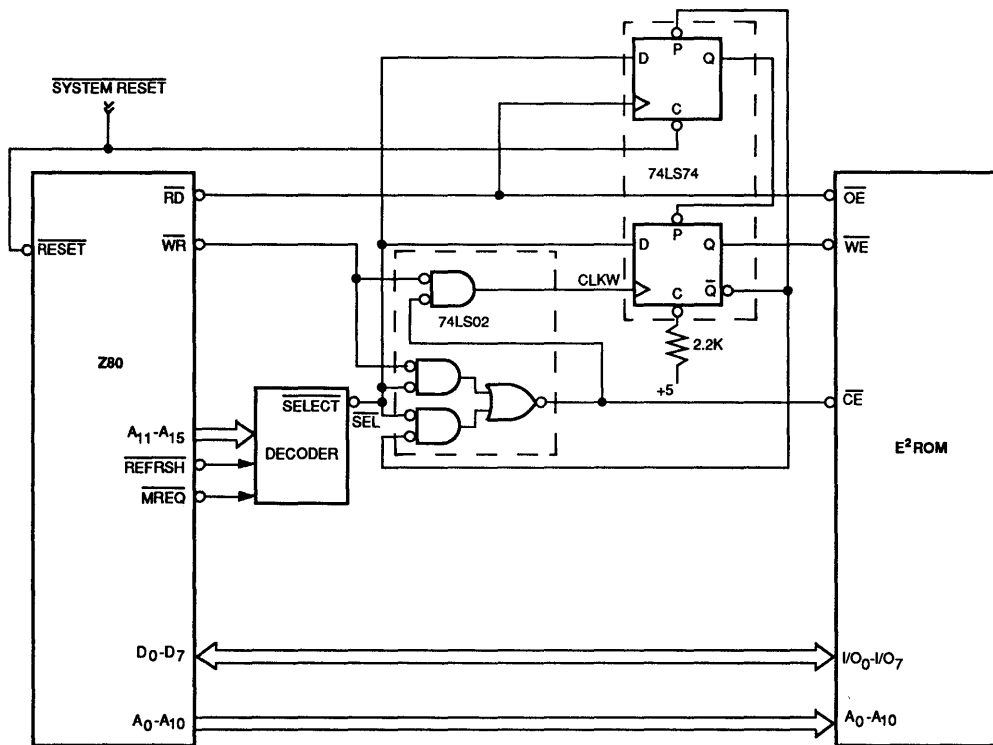


Figure 9. Z80/E²ROM Interface

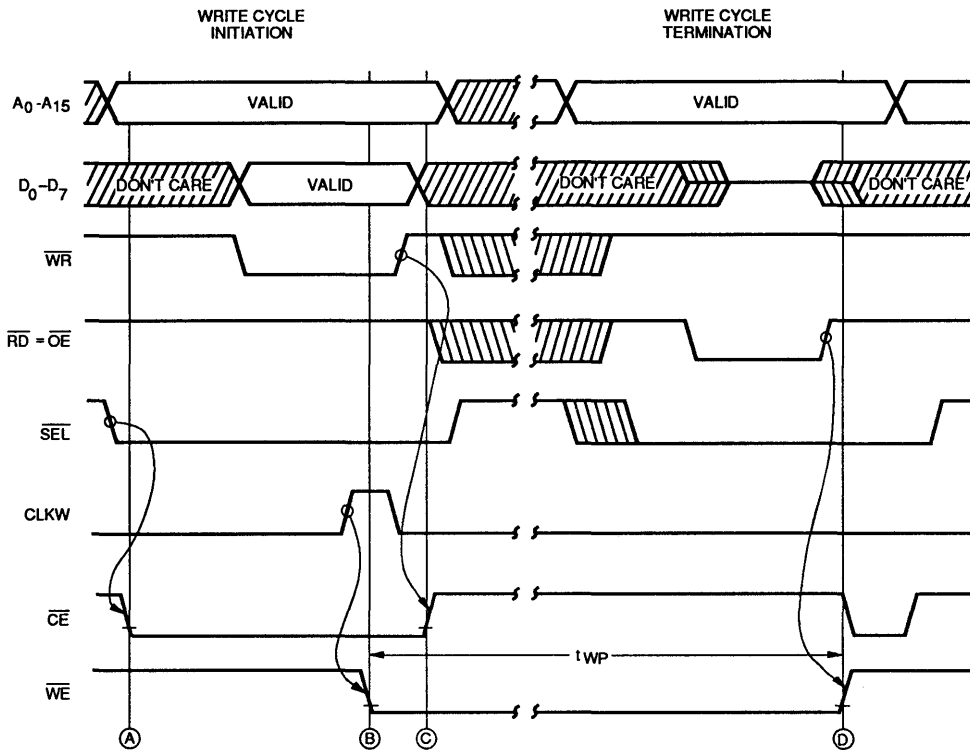


Figure 10. Timing Diagram – E²ROM Interface (Write Cycle)

nal to preset the \overline{WE} latch. At this point, \overline{WE} is brought high (see **D** in Figure 10), terminating the write cycle. For the remainder of this processor bus cycle, \overline{CE} becomes valid for a short while. However, \overline{RD} is no longer active low, and no valid data is read in this bus cycle. There is no problem with t_{WR} since the write recovery time occurs during the remaining part of this bus cycle.

Frequently, one may wish to read again from the device, in order to verify data written. This read will be a normal read, following the general waveforms of Figure 4. In a read operation, the interface drives \overline{CE} active low to select the device, and \overline{RD} enables the output from the E²ROM device.

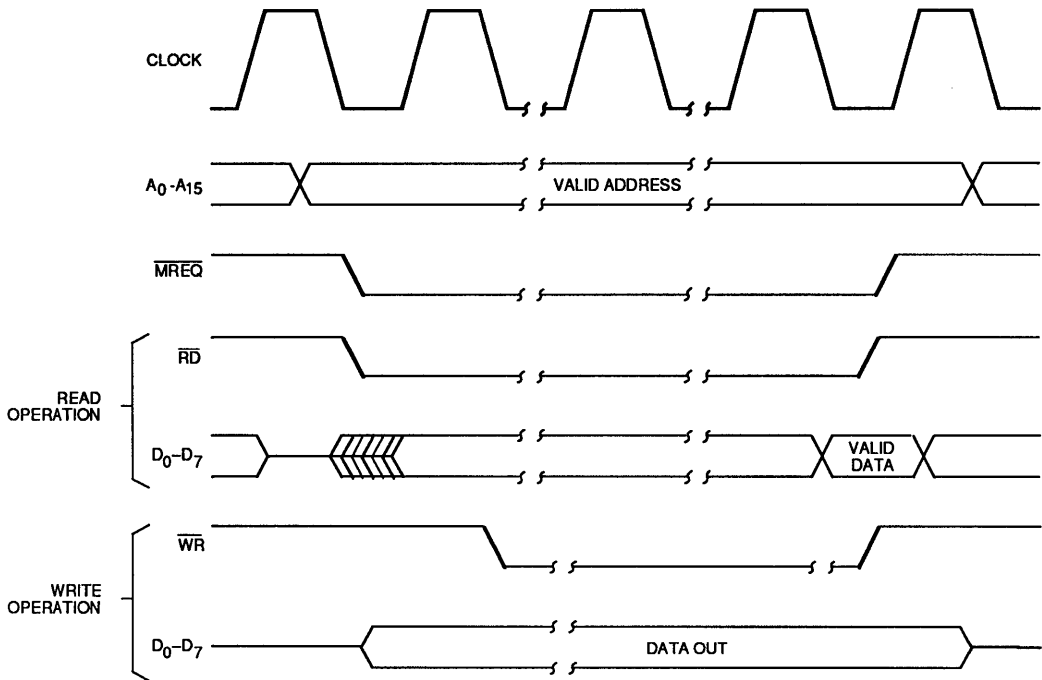


Figure 11. Z80 Read and Write Cycle

```

                                EEWZR80.1
LOC  OBJ CODE M STMT SOURCE STATEMENT                                ASM 5.9

                                175
                                176 ; -----
                                177 ; Z80 EEROM Write routine.
                                178 ; Incorporates auto-erase and timing
                                179 ; in software.
                                180 ; Accepts: address to be written: Reg DE
                                181 ; Data to be written: Reg B
                                182 ; Uses: A, B, D, E Destroys: A
                                183 ; -----
                                184
009B 3EFF 185 EEWZ: LD A,OFFH ; FF for erasure.
009D 12 186 LD (DE), A ; BEGIN ERASE
009E CDAE00 187 CALL WaitTwp
00A1 1A 188 LD A, (DE) ; END ERASE
                                189
00A2 78 190 LD A,B ; Data to be written
00A3 12 191 LD (DE), A ; BEGIN WRITE
00A4 CDAE00 192 CALL WaitTwp
00A7 1A 193 LD A, (DE) ; Read to end Write
00A8 1A 194 LD A, (DE) ; Read to Verify
00A9 B8 195 CP B ; Check Verification
00AA C2C800 196 JP NZ, ERR1
00AD C9 197 RET
                                198
                                199
                                200 ; -----
                                201 ; Wait routine for EEROM Byte/ Erase
                                202 ; Uses: Registers A, B, C
                                203 ; Destroys: A, C
                                204 ; -----
00AE 78 205 WaitTwp:LD A, B
                                206 ; Store B reg in TMP1
00AF 3202C0 207 LD (TMP1), A
                                208
                                209 ; Set timing constant for Twp.
                                210 ; This 16-bit constant is loaded
                                211 ; into Registers BC, and depends
                                212 ; on the speed of the CPU clock.
00B2 3E07 213 LD A, 07
00B4 47 214 LD B, A
00B5 3E06 215 LD A, 06
00B7 4F 216 LD C, A
                                217
                                218 ; The following loop performs the wait,
                                219 ; by decrementing BC until the 16-bit
                                220 ; number contained in BC equals zero.
                                221
00B8 3E00 222 LD A, 00H
00BA 0B 223 More: DEC BC
00BB B8 224 CP B
00BC C2BA00 225 JP NZ, More
00BF B9 226 CP C
00C0 C2BA00 227 JP NZ, More
00C3 3A02C0 228 DUN: LD A, (TMP1) ; Restore B Reg
00C6 47 229 LD B, A
00C7 C9 230 RET

```

Figure 12. Z80 E²ROM Erase/Write Routine

8088 Interface

An example interface is shown between an 8088 (operating in minimum mode) and a 16K E²ROM (see Figure 14). The reader may note that this is almost identical to the 8085 E²ROM interface (see Figure 6), with only minor differences. First, the NOR gates used cannot be a standard TTL or LSTTL device, but must be a CMOS or other high impedance input, so that the CLK signal is not loaded. The CLK signal, as output by the 8284, is used as the clock input to the 8088. The V_{OH} level on this signal can fall below specification as a result of a TTL load. A CMOS NOR package, such as a 74CO2 or similar device, elimi-

nates this problem. Since the 74LS74 operates from bussed control and data lines, its requirements are not so stringent, and a 74LS74 will work fine in most applications.

The operation of this circuit is almost identical to the operation of the 8085 interface, as a comparison of the timing diagrams will show (see Figures 7b and 15). Because these processors share similar bus timing, the signals differ only in magnitudes of setup and hold times. All required setup and hold times should be confirmed to the satisfaction of the system designer.

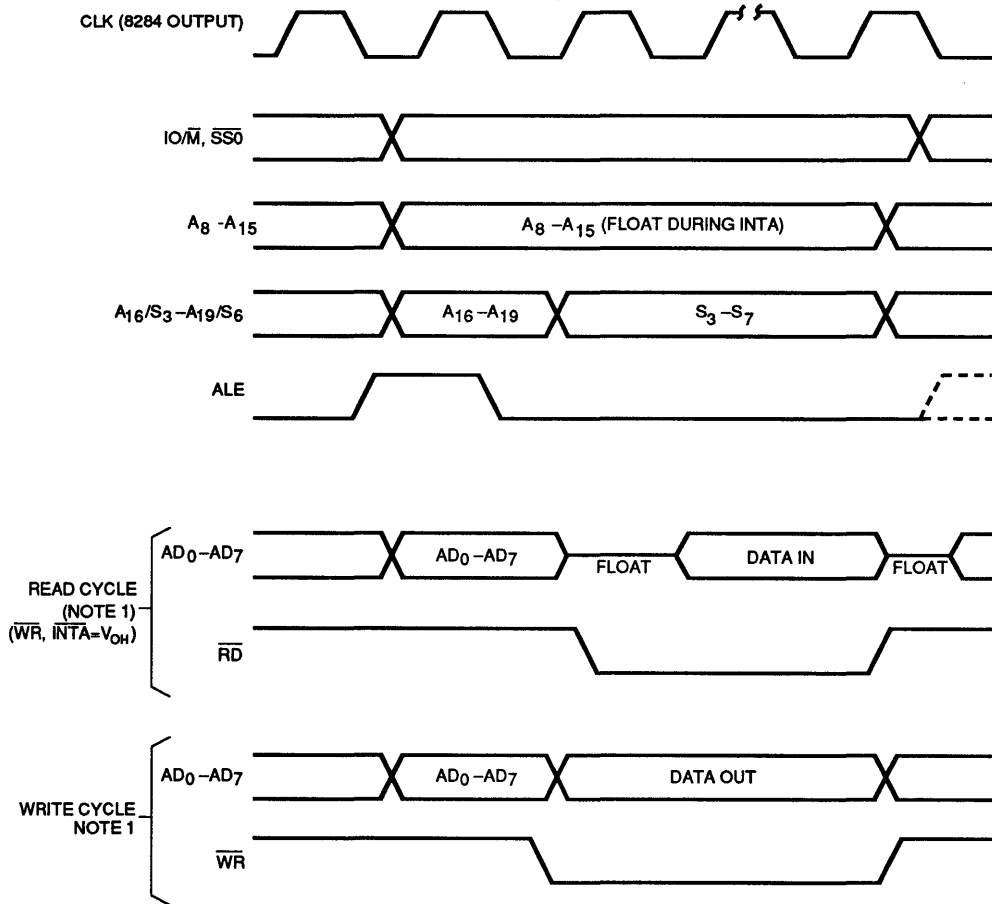


Figure 13. 8088/8086 Bus Timing - Minimum Mode

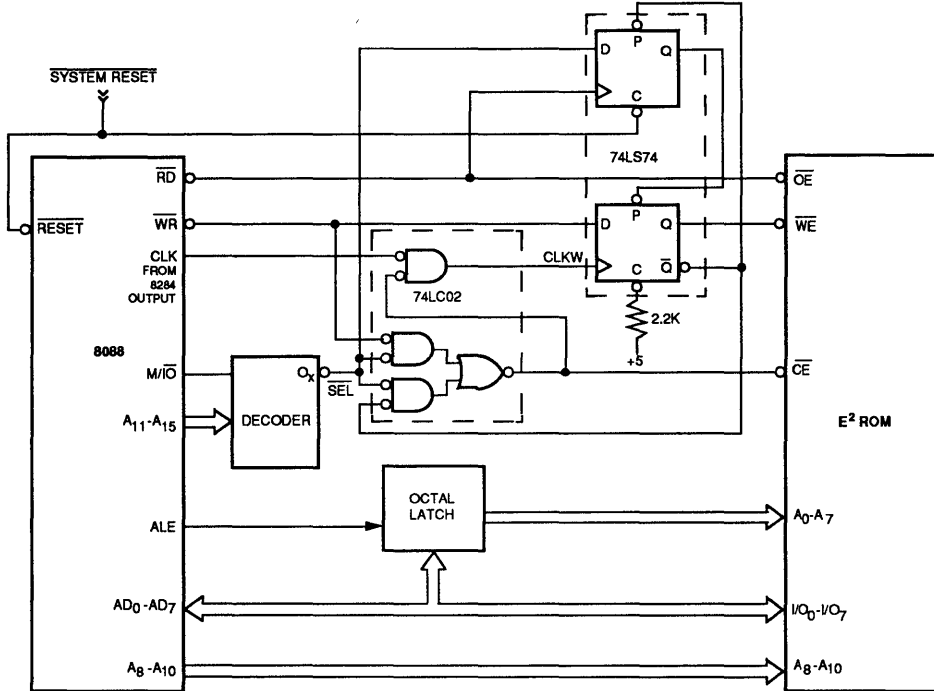
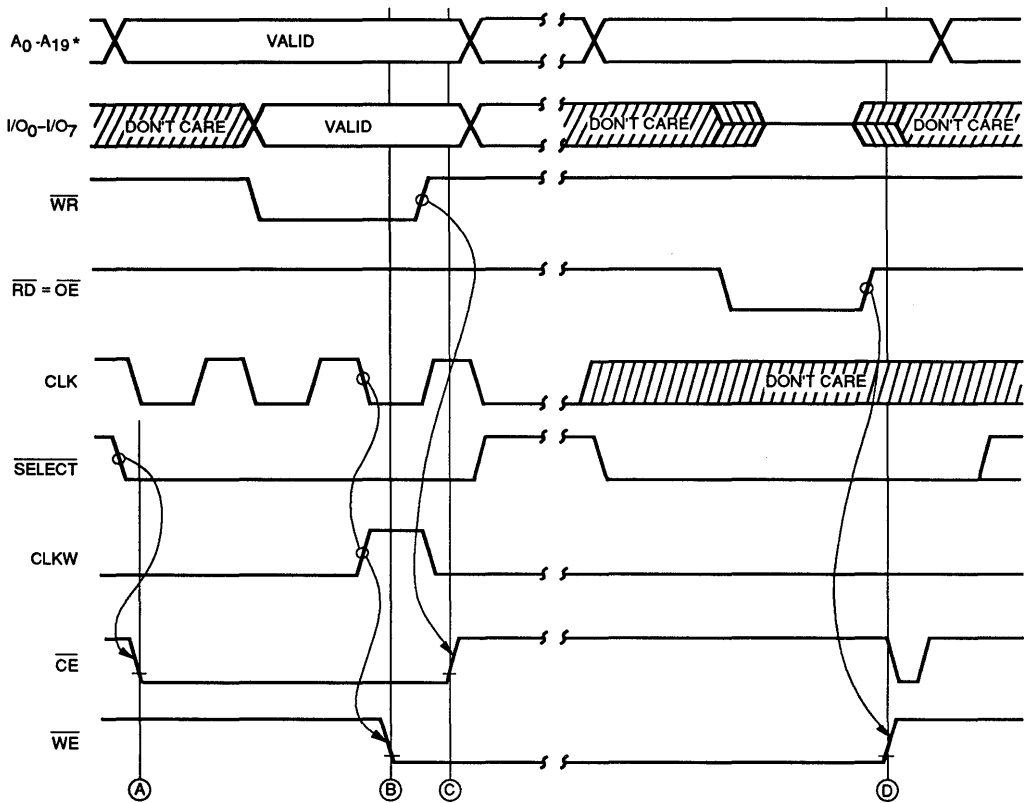


Figure 14 E²ROM Interface – 8088 (Minimum Mode)



*A₀-A₁₉: ADDRESS SIGNALS MULTIPLEXED WITH STATUS AND DATA SIGNALS MUST BE DEMULTIPLEXED USING OCTAL

Figure 15. Timing Diagram – 8088/8086 E²ROM Interface

8086 Interface

A sample E²ROM interface shown for the 8086 (see Figure 16) compares very closely in layout and operation to that for the 8088 (see Figure 14). The 8086 interface accounts for the 16-bit 8086 data bus by latching both bytes of address and implementing a pair of devices to read and write an entire word at a time. E²ROM interface control signals are identical to those for the 8088 interface (see Figure 15).

Conclusion

The development in E²ROM memory is continuing at an ever increasing pace. Recent strides in E²ROM cost re-

duction, access time, and availability have made nonvolatile, memory suitable for more applications than ever before. It is the purpose of this application note to contribute to this evolution in semiconductor memory by assisting the system designer in the task of E²ROM implementation. Armed with basic hardware and software examples of working E²ROM applications, the designer can more easily complete a feasible E²ROM design, using the flexible, cost-effective devices currently offered.

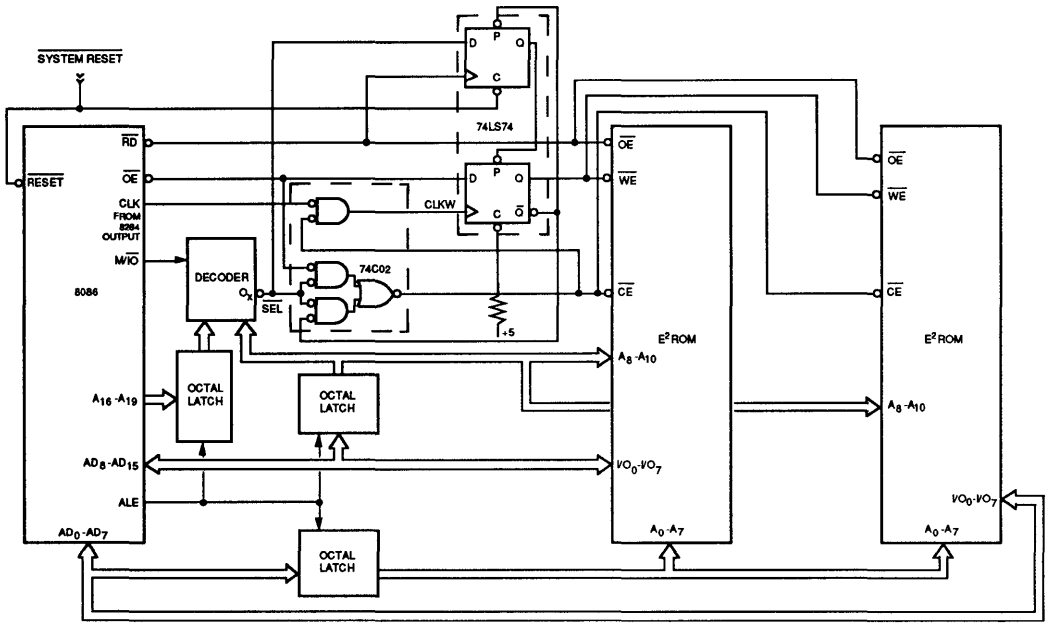
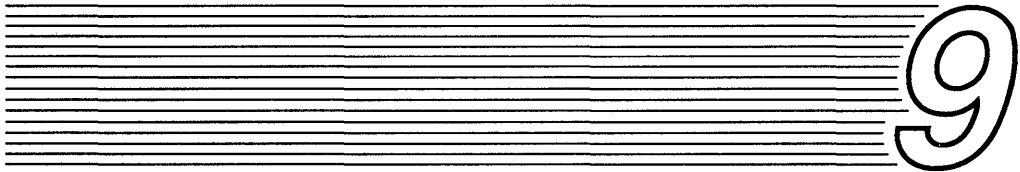


Figure 16. E²ROM Interface – 8086 (Minimum Mode)

**Memory Products
Application Note**



**SOFTWARE DOWNLINE
LOAD USING SEEQ'S
CMOS EEPROMS**

June 1987

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

Software Downline Load Using SEEQ's CMOS EEPROMS

Introduction

Non-volatile semiconductor memories have been commercially available for some time but these early devices required multiple power supplies, high voltages and were slow in programming. The RAM-like nature of the new Electrically Erasable Read Only Memory (EEPROM) greatly simplifies their use in all areas of microprocessor based design. The elimination of complex timing and voltage requirements makes it attractive to the designer to incorporate in a design an EEPROM such as SEEQ's 28C64 or 28C256. These EEPROMs are self-supporting and as simple to use as a static random access memory. In addition, because of internal control over the write cycle, they can plug into the standard socket of the 8K by 8 bit and 32K by 8 bit static RAM.

These EEPROMs are true non-volatile memories. Non-volatility is provided in the same way as EPROM. Unlike EPROM they can be written to without prior ultra violet light erasure. The byte write requirements are identical to that of static RAM except that the EEPROM write cycle, once initiated by normal static RAM timing takes as long as 10ms. Once a write operation begins, the EEPROM is self supporting freeing the processor and all external circuitry for other tasks. This is accomplished through latches, as internal self-timing circuit and wave shaping circuitry. It also generates all necessary high-voltage programming pulses. These features fit well in a RAM environment where 5 volts is the only voltage level available. The read timing cycle of the EEPROM is identical to that of a standard EPROM, RAM or ROM.

The early EEPROMs had small storage capability. For this reason, they were not seriously considered as main program storage medium. Therefore, most of the initial EEPROM applications used the EEPROM for limited data storage, such as calibration parameters and system configuration. The use of the EEPROM for main program storage was obviously reserved for those who could afford the cost and the board space required. The availability of the 28C256 EEPROM along with the reduction in cost of lower density devices has created new interest among design engineers. The EEPROM is now considered a cost effective approach to non-volatile main program storage, either by itself or in combination with ROMs

and EPROMs. It will operate with the signals normally applied to a RAM, with the only restriction being the worst-case delay of 10ms after starting a write cycle before accessing data.

Device Operation

The internal circuitry of the 28C64 and 28C256 EEPROM does not write entered data bytes immediately to the array of memory cells. The bytes first accumulate in a 64 byte page buffer and subsequently transfer to a specific "page" of the array in an independently timed manner. As a result, up to 64 bytes can be written within one 10 ms write cycle to the EEPROM array.

Each byte can be written to any location within the address space boundary of the currently active page. Because the device ignores the row address input after the first byte write, an attempt to load data bytes beyond this boundary will not affect data elsewhere in the EEPROM array, but will cause the data to be written to the page buffer at a location determined by the lower 6 bits of the address bytes. The procedure to transfer a data byte from the bus to the EEPROM array consists of three steps: the load cycle, the write cycle and the optional data polling.

The load cycle

The load cycle is basically a byte-load window (t_{BLC}) during which a data byte can be entered into a 64 byte page buffer before the write cycle starts. If an additional data byte is entered within the byte-load window the initial window timer is retriggered and the internal write cycle is prevented from commencing. Taking in consideration the t_{WP} min and t_{BLC} min specifications, it will require only 22.4 μ s to enter a string of 64 bytes into the page buffer. The latest high to low transition of either the Chip Enable signal (\overline{CE}) or Write Enable signal (\overline{WE}) latches the address bits into the address latches. It also resets the internal page load timer. In order to ensure proper latching and write cycle initiation the \overline{WE} and the \overline{CE} signals must meet t_{WP} min. Upon the earliest low to high transition of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} the EEPROM latches the data byte, places it in the page buffer and starts the internal page load timer t_{BLC} .

The write cycle

If no data byte has been loaded within the byte-load window the EEPROM terminates its load cycle and initiates its write cycle. During this write cycle, which takes maximum 10 ms, additional load attempts are ignored. The EEPROM, during these 10 ms, is not on the bus and requires no processor service.

The timing diagram on the 28C64 and 28C256 data sheet shows that it can complete a byte load cycle within 170 ns.

$$\text{i.e. } (t_{AS} + t_{WP} + t_{DH}) = 20 + 150 + 0 = 170 \text{ ns.}$$

The remaining 9.99983 ms of the 10 ms write cycle can be used to execute other system tasks. The write cycle is illustrated in Figure 1.

DATA polling

During the write cycle, the data bus of the EEPROM exhibits high impedance. The write cycle ends when the internal operations are completed, at which time the EEPROM is immediately available for access. A read command will then present true data at the output port. The maximum write cycle time is 10 ms, but typically it takes less time. The 28C64 and 28C256 have a built-in software feature to take advantage of this shorter write cycle.

When the EEPROM, while still in its write cycle, is read anywhere in its address space, the software feature will present at the EEPROM data bus the ones-complement of the data byte at the last address loaded. For example, data byte 10001101 is read as 01110010. With this feature the end of the write cycle can be detected and data loading can immediately be resumed. As a result the processor waiting time is reduced. This polling procedure is illustrated in Figure 2.

Design Considerations

The page mode feature can reduce the overall write-time by a factor equal to the page size. Unfortunately, page sizes as well as timing specifications for EEPROMs vary significantly among manufacturers and may not always match the timing requirements of a particular processor. For instance, a tight byte-load window specification, i.e. $t_{BLC \text{ min}}$ to $t_{BLC \text{ max}}$, might not take full advantage of the page load feature. Consequently, the maximum possible data transfer rate is not obtained. To illustrate this, the specifications of the most significant EEPROM parameters, as given by different manufacturers, are shown in Figure 3. The byte-load window specification of the SEEQ 28C64 and 28C256 EEPROMs accommodates a large number of processors.

Software examples

Processors with MOVE STRING or LOOP/ REPEAT instructions might be able to load a group of data bytes faster than the EEPROM allows. In that case the data transfer rate of the processor is in conflict with the minimum byte-load-time specification of that EEPROM. The solution to this problem is to emulate the MOVE STRING instruction in assembly code. This approach might cause conflict with the maximum byte-load-time specification.

Example 1, the $t_{BLC \text{ min}}$ specification

The MOVE BLOCK instruction of the 8086 processor moves data bytes so rapidly that it conflicts with the $t_{BLC \text{ min}}$ of the EEPROM specification from several manufacturers. The following code instructions illustrate this.

```

DESTADD EQU          ES:BYTE PTR [DI]
SRADD EQU           DS:BYTE PTR [SI]

----- code instructions to
----- cause registers to point
----- to EEPROM address and
----- data source address.

MOV CX, NDLOAD          ; load page size
REP MOVS DESTADD, SRSADD ; do page load till CX=0
.
.
.
RET
    
```

The REP MOVS DESTADD, SRSADD instruction requires 9 clock periods to initiate the byte-move process and 17 clock periods to move each consecutive byte. Consequently, the 8086 driven by a 6 MHz clock can move a byte in 2.83 μ s. This is in conflict with the minimum value for the t_{BLC} specification of the 64K EEPROM made by manufacturers #1, #2, #3 and #4.

Any solution to this problem would reduce the data transfer rate. SEEQ EEPROMs are much faster and, as the table below illustrates, accommodate these data rates easily.

PROCESSOR	CLOCK RATE	DATA RATE
80186	8 MHz	1.0 μ s/byte
80286	8 MHz	0.5 μ s/byte

Example 2, the $t_{BLC \text{ max}}$ specification

Since the 8051 processor does not have BLOCK MOVE instructions it must emulate a BLOCK MOVE with 13 instructions, each requiring 24 clock periods.

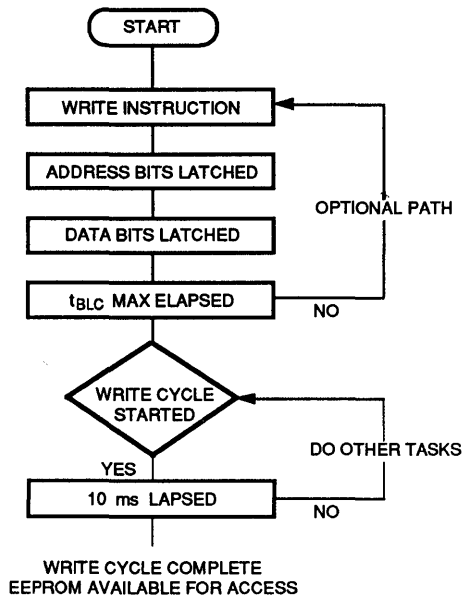


Figure 1. Page Mode EEPROM Write Cycle

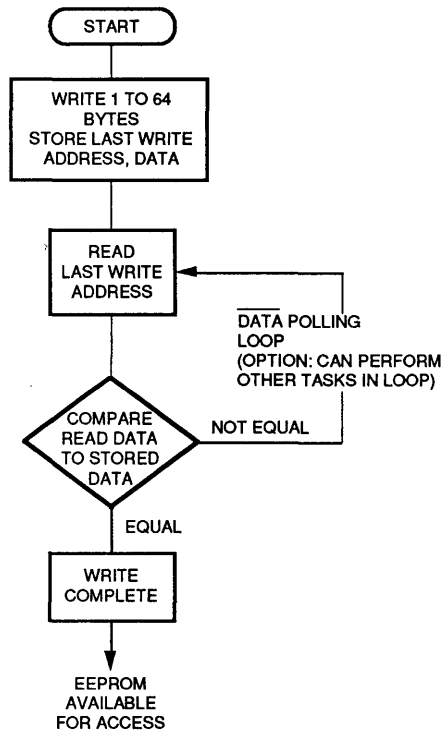


Figure 2. Page Mode Write DATA Polling

**Specification Comparison Table for
64K EEPROM**

MANUFACTURER	t_{BLC} MIN.	t_{BLC} MAX.	t_{PLW} MIN.	PAGE SIZE
SEEQ*	200 ns	200 us	infinite	64 bytes
#1	3 us	20 us	150 us max.	16 bytes
#2	3 us	100 us	infinite	32 bytes
#3	30 us	100 us	infinite	32 bytes
#4	100 us	500 us	infinite	32 bytes

**Specification Comparison Table for
256K EEPROM**

MANUFACTURER	t_{BLC} MIN.	t_{BLC} MAX.	t_{PLW} MIN.	PAGE SIZE
SEEQ*	200 ns	200 us	infinite	64 bytes
#1	2 us	100 us	infinite	64 bytes

*Times are shown for military temperature range devices.

Figure 3.

At a clock cycle rate of 12 MHz the data rate is 26 μ s per byte. This conflicts with the t_{BLC} max specification of manufacturer #1. Other examples, which violate the specification of manufacturer #1 are shown in the table below.

PROCESSOR	CLOCK RATE	DATA RATE
6805	4 MHz	20 μ s/byte
6801	4 MHz	36 μ s/byte

Example 3, the t_{PLW} max specification

EEPROMS from some manufacturers require that all bytes be loaded into the page within a specified maximum time (t_{PLW}). For example, if a processor has a data load rate of 10 μ s per byte then this value complies with the t_{BLC} specifications of an EEPROM from manufacturer #1. The t_{PLW} specification of the same EEPROM is 150 μ s and therefore, the processor can only load 150/10=15 bytes before the write cycle starts. As a result, the page buffer capacity is not fully utilized, and it takes longer to program the EEPROM.

SEEQ does not specify a limit for t_{PLW} . The total page-load window time is infinitely long assuming the time between byte loads meets t_{BLC} max.

EEPROM Download

The cost of updating software contained in ROM or EPROM in the field is very high. EEPROMs allow the system software to be changed remotely, either through a terminal or a modem link to a main computer. Therefore, the key advantage of the EEPROM is reduced service cost for it allows update of software contained in non-volatile memory, without removing the memory device from the system. These remote software updates are very attractive for updating system software, self-calibration or changing the system configuration or capabilities. Data load rates in excess of 50,000 bits/sec are possible using the page mode feature of SEEQ's 28C256 and 28C64.

EEPROM and resident PROM configuration

In the case of an EEPROM and processor resident bootstrap PROM combination, the actual download routine resides in the PROM as shown in Figure 4. The processor can now fetch instructions from the PROM during the EEPROM write cycle.

All EEPROM configuration

If only EEPROM is used for the program storage and the code to be modified is on a different EEPROM than the one from which the processor is executing then a situation



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

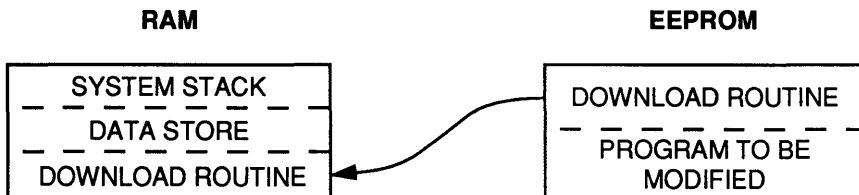


Figure 6.



Figure 7.

similar to figure 4 exists. A more general approach which allows any EEPROM in the system to be written is the EEPROM and RAM configuration.

EEPROM and RAM configuration

In the case of the EEPROM and RAM configuration, the following approach is required. The procedure starts with the memory contents as shown in Figure 5.

In the first step both the download routine and the system program are stored in EEPROM. Once the system is instructed that the new version of the program is to be downloaded, the system copies the download routine from EEPROM to the RAM. At this point, the memory contents are as shown in Figure 6.

The processor then jumps to the RAM and executes the download routine and loads the new main program in the EEPROM. Next, the processor jumps to the new main program in EEPROM to continue its normal task, leaving the RAM available for other services. Figure 7 shows the final contents of the memory devices.

Applications

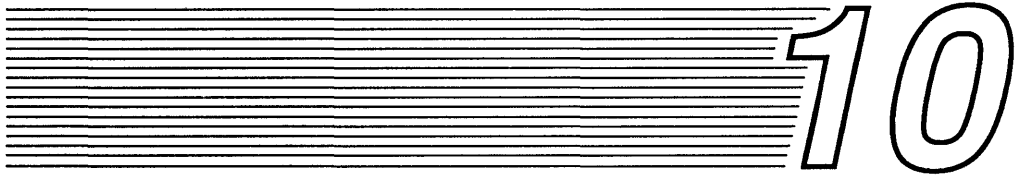
EEPROM is the preferred memory device when variable data storage is required. There are three important characteristics associated with EEPROM

1. Data contained within the EEPROM is retained when power is removed.
2. The EEPROM can store sufficient data to accommodate large lookup tables or computer programs.
3. Data in the EEPROM is easily alterable, remotely or locally.

The list below illustrates that EEPROM applications are as various as they are numerous.

- Data lookup tables.
- Smart cards
- Electronic toys
- Terminal configuration (baud rate, data format, parity)
- Measurement instruments
- Digital positioning machinery
- Boot-up storage
- Calibration data
- Traffic control equipment
- Telemetry
- Navigational reference system
- Music synthesizers
- Signal synthesizers
- Radio and TV program control
- Disc Drive Servo
- Robotics
- Data encryption
- Self-modifying code.

**Memory Products
Application Note**



**POWER-UP/DOWN
WITH SEEQ'S
EEPROM**

APP. NOTES

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Technology, Incorporated

Power-Up/Down with SEEQ's EEPROM

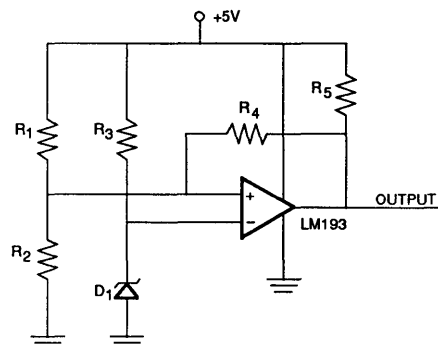
Introduction

Electrically Erasable programmable Read-Only Memories (E²ROMs) are semiconductor devices offering high-density non-volatile random-access data storage. A read operation with E² devices as similar to that for an EPROM or static RAM. The write operation, however, requires a millisecond or longer. Previous generations of E²ROMs required high-voltage wave-shaped pulses during a write operation. With such strict requirements for the write control signal, the typical E² system designer was careful to ensure the correct level of this signal under all conditions, including power-related situations when the system is turned off or on. Only recently has the convenience of E²ROM been available in devices which can be written with simple TTL-compatible signals. SEEQ offers such devices in several densities.

With the advent of five-volt E²ROMs, non-volatile memory has shown far greater flexibility and ease of implementation. The ease of use allowed by TTL interfaces cannot release the designer from the normal constraint of ensuring reliable operation during power on/off situations. What signals should the interface devices provide when the system is turned off or on (or otherwise loses power)? Under conditions of extreme or repeated brownouts? During times such as these, when V_{CC} may be outside of specified limits for correct operation of support logic, this support logic can supply signals to the E²ROM which initiate an undesired write cycle. This causes an inadvertent write to a location in the E²ROM. In order to ensure system reliability in such situations, it is very important to ensure that inputs (during power up/down conditions) from support devices do not cause inadvertent writes to an E²ROM device. A certain amount of the required protection is

included on-board the E²ROMs, and is described below. At the system designer's option, system reliability may be enhanced by absolute prevention of false writes.

The purpose of this application note is to provide the system designer with a simple method by which to prevent false writes during power-up and power-down situations. A simple circuit is shown (see Figure 1), its operation is explained, and some useful design considerations are outlined.



- $R_1 = 63.4\text{K}\Omega$ (1% Metal Film)
- $R_2 = 71.5\text{K}\Omega$ (1% Metal Film)
- $R_3 = 51\text{K}\Omega$
- $R_4 = 1.5\text{M}\Omega$ (1% Metal Film)
- $R_5 = 10\text{K}\Omega$
- $D_1 = \text{LT1004} - 2.5$

Figure 1. E²ROM Write-Protection Circuit

The ideas and designs presented in this note are meant to serve as a starting point for the designer, to assist him in accomplishing his goal. The solution given, however, is not the only approach. There are many ways to ensure desired signals to the E²ROM during power up/down conditions. The designer is encouraged to tailor his solution to the specified requirements of his application.

Using E² ROM's Built-in Protection

In SEEQ's E²ROMs, protection against false writes has been simplified by 3 built-in protection mechanisms on the chip. This protection logic (transparent to the user) does not make writing any less convenient. Table 1 shows the conditions which are required in order to guarantee initiation of a write cycle. V_{CC} must be within specified limits, \overline{CE} must be active low, and \overline{OE} must be V_{IH} , T_{CS} (50 ns) before the falling edge of \overline{WE} . Due to E²ROM's protection logic, under certain other conditions, there are modes in which writing is inhibited (see Table 2). First, if V_{CC} is less than 3.0 V, writing is prevented, regardless of the other input signals. Second, $\overline{OUTPUT ENABLE}$ (\overline{OE}) at V_{IL} (satisfying T_{CS}) inhibits writing. Third, in order to inhibit a write cycle, \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} can be held at V_{IH} .

Several failure modes are prevented by protection logic described above. For example, if V_{CC} comes up with \overline{WE}

already low, this will be interpreted as a continuous low on \overline{WE} and will not initiate a write cycle, because a falling edge on \overline{WE} is required AFTER V_{CC} rises. Inadvertent writes are prevented when V_{CC} is less than 3.0 V (see Table 2); all that is left to external circuitry is write-protection for V_{CC} between levels of 3.0 V (the lowest V_{CC} level at which the device can write) and the V_{CC} level at which the support logic issues valid signals.

External Write-Protection Circuitry

With the protection logic on board the E²ROMs, the part can be protected against inadvertent writes in any of several ways. The system designer can ensure that \overline{CE} is high during power-up and power-down. Alternately, one can ensure that \overline{WE} never has a falling edge during power-up or power-down. For example, one could ensure that \overline{WE} stays at V_{IL} on power-up until a latch is reset, releasing a pull-down. This would ensure write prevention.

Another manner of write protection has been to bring \overline{OE} low during power-up and power-down. This inhibits writing (see Table 2), often allows the simplest realization, and is the general path chosen in this application note. Yet the timing and levels of signals provided must be scrutinized here, as well.

Merely inserting a pull-up on \overline{OE} will tend to pull \overline{OE} down when V_{CC} is low, but may not force a valid V_{IL} level. Inserting a low forward voltage drop diode between the system-wide RESET signal and the E²ROM's \overline{OE} signal may work, but depends on the timing of V_{CC} and RESET.

The specific form of protection against inadvertent write cycles chosen for this application note, one with more certainly of protecting against inadvertent writes, is to force either \overline{OE} low (V_{IL}) or \overline{CE} High (V_{IH}) during power-up and power-down. Figure 1 shows a circuit that can be used to fulfill this requirement.

Table 1. Conditions Required to Guarantee Write-Cycle Initiation in E²ROMs

\overline{WE}	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	V_{CC}	All Other Pins
	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	4.5–5.5 V	X

Notes:

- Active levels shown in above table require T_s set-up time of 50 ns (see E²ROMs data sheet).
- X = TTL Don't Care.

Table 2. Conditions Required to Inhibit Write-Cycle Initiation in E²ROMs

	\overline{WE}	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	V_{CC}	All Other Pins
Inhibition Mode 1	V_{IH}	X	X	X	X
Inhibition Mode 2	X	V_{IH}	X	X	X
Inhibition Mode 3	X	X	V_{IL}	X	X
Inhibition Mode 4	X	X	X	Under 3.0 V	X

Notes:

- Active levels shown in above table require T_s set-up time of 50 ns (see E²ROMs data sheet).
- X = TTL Don't Care.

The circuit shown in Figure 1 provides a proper output signal (comparator's output) to prevent false write. During power-up, as is shown in Figure 2A, the output of the comparator is kept low from the time that V_{CC} is 2.5 V until it reaches 4.8 volts. The output switches to V_{IH} when V_{CC} goes above 4.8 volts. During power-down, however as is shown in Figure 2B, the comparator's output is forced low as soon as V_{CC} falls below 4.6 V and is kept low until V_{CC} goes below 2.5 volts. Circuit functionality is not guaranteed below this point.

To prevent inadvertent writes, either \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} pin can be used. The first method is by forcing and keeping \overline{OE} low (V_{IL}) when V_{CC} is below 4.5 volts. This can be done, as is shown in figure 3A, by connecting comparator's output directly to E²ROM's \overline{OE} pin. As soon as V_{CC} falls below 4.6V, the \overline{OE} is forced low preventing any internal write initiation. This pin is kept low (valid) until V_{CC} goes below 2.5 volts. Internal protection circuitry protects the part beyond this point (activated when V_{CC} falls below 3.0 V).

The second method of protecting the part against inadvertent write is by forcing and keeping \overline{CE} high when V_{CC} is below 4.5 and above 2.5 volts. This can be done, as is shown in Figure 3B, by NAND gating (74HCT00) the comparator's output with a CS signal. The output of the NAND gate, which is connected to E²ROM's \overline{CE} pin, is controlled by the CS input when V_{CC} is above 4.6 volts. The other input controls NAND gate's output when V_{CC} is below 4.6 V (above 2.5V). Keep in mind that the CS line must be a high true signal and the NAND gate should be a high speed CMOS device.

Either method described above can be used for protection against inadvertent writes. System designers have to determine their need first and based upon that, select one of the above circuits or one of their own.

Circuit Operation

The circuit shown in Figure 1 is designed to provide a high (V_{IH}) output (comparator's output) when V_{CC} is above 4.8 volts and a low (V_{IL}) output when V_{CC} falls below 4.6 V (above 2.5 V). This is done by using a comparator (LM193 available from National Semiconductor), a temperature compensated voltage reference device (LT1004MH-2.5 available from Linear Technology) and a few resistors. The circuit has been designed to operate over military temperature range.

As it can be seen in Figure 1, the negative input of the comparator is connected to ground through a temperature compensated voltage reference device (D_1) and to V_{CC} through a resistor (R_3). As long as V_{CC} is below 2.5 V, D_1 is not conducting (no current flow through it). However, as soon as V_{CC} goes above 2.5 V and stays there, D_1 conducts providing a 2.5 V reference voltage at the negative input (no current flow into negative input). The resistor (R_3) is used to limit the amount of current through D_1 .

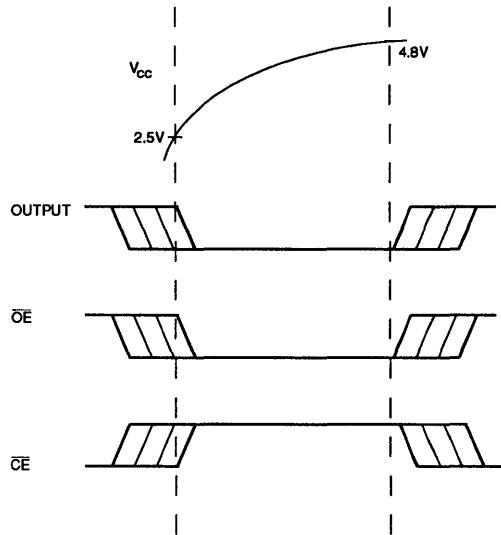


Figure 2A. Timing Diagram—Power-Up Using Either \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} Protection

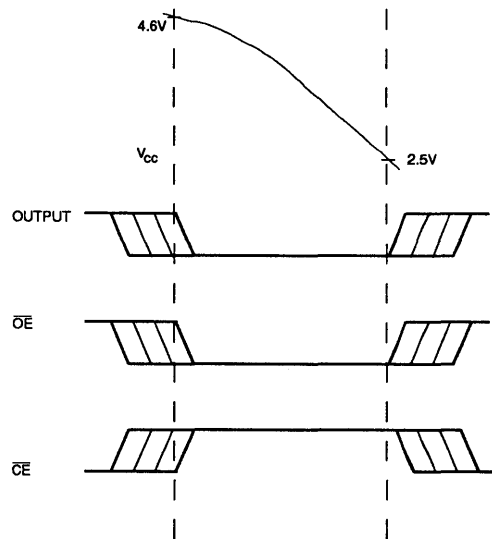


Figure 2B. Timing Diagram—Power-Down Using Either \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} Protection

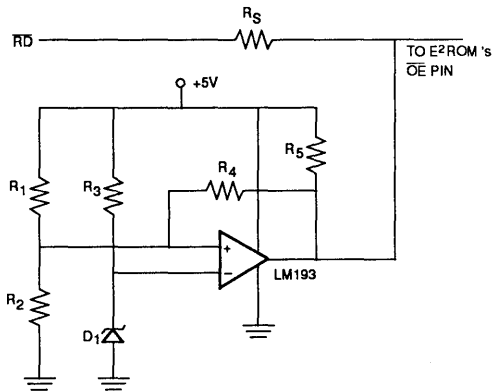


Figure 3A. \overline{OE} Protection Circuit

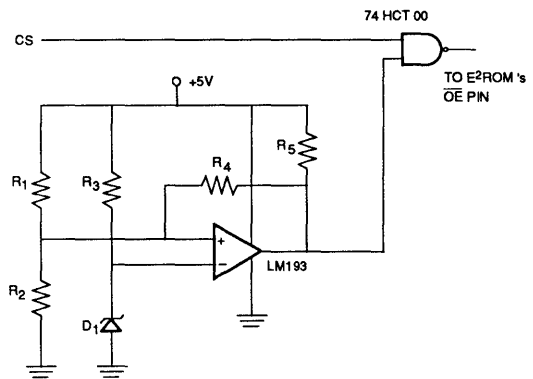


Figure 3B. \overline{OE} Protection Circuit

The positive input on the other hand is, connected to a voltage divider (R_1 & R_2) as well as the output (through R_5). The voltage at this input forces the output to go either high (V_{IH}) or low (V_{IL}). When V_{CC} is below 4.6 V, the voltage divider causes this input to be below reference voltage with respect to ground forcing the output low. On the other hand, when V_{CC} goes above 4.8 V, the positive input voltage goes above reference voltage forcing the output high. The output stays high as long as V_{CC} is above 4.8 volts. The feedback resistor (R_4) is used to enforce output voltage on the positive input while R_5 is used as a pull-up resistor. Proper device selection, as is recommended in this Application Note, can insure correct operation of the circuit over military temperature range.

System Consideration

As was mentioned above, correct circuit operation requires proper device selection. The comparator and temperature compensated voltage reference device (D_1) selections are critical. You have to be sure that D_1 provides 2.5 V drop across allowing half a volt safety margin between external protection circuit and the internal one (3.0 V internal power protection). It is suggested to use devices recommended in this Application Note. Other circuit elements that can influence circuit operation are the resistors. For correct operation over temperature, it is rec-

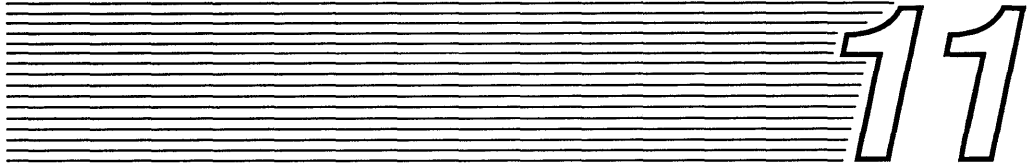
ommended to use 1% metal film resistor for R_1 , R_2 and R_4 . The other two can be carbon film resistors.

If \overline{OE} pin is used for protection, the comparator's output must be NAND gated with a CS signal. Proper gate output is guaranteed if a high speed CMOS gate is used. Also, designers have to make sure that the CS input is a high true signal. However, no NAND gate is needed if \overline{OE} pin is used to protect the part against false write. Comparator's output can be connected to \overline{OE} (through R_5). A choice of values for R_5 Resistor depends on \overline{OE} driver (RD line). The RS resistor is used to insure a low \overline{OE} input when V_{CC} is below 4.6 V (comparator's output is low). If open collector driver is used, the pull-up resistor can replace R_5 .

Conclusion

It has always been important for a system designer to ensure reliability as his system is turned off and on. Currently, the importance of this area of design is increasing. As the usage of five-volt E^2ROM s increases, applications are expanding into environments where V_{CC} may be undependable, power glitches may exist, and in general a system must be more fault-tolerant. With the circuit contained in this application note, the designer can more easily ensure that his system meets applicable specifications and is able to utilize the convenience of E^2ROM s.

**Memory Products
Application Note**



**POWER FAIL PROTECTION
WITH SEEQ'S CMOS
EEPROMS**

October 1987

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

Power Fail Protection With SEEQ's CMOS EEPROMS

Since 1982, SEEQ Technology Inc. has been producing EEPROMs that can be programmed in-circuit using only a 5 volt supply. All of the high voltages necessary for programming are generated by an on-chip charge pump. Therefore, the external signals required to initiate a write need only be at TTL levels. Unfortunately, these external signals can do unpredictable things during power-up or power-down. If during these power transitions (or during a brown-out), the signals needed to initiate a write to the EEPROM are generated, the system's non-volatile memory may be corrupted.

Several methods of insuring the integrity of a system's data have been proposed, and these methods are often referred to as "write protection". The two major classifications of write-protection are "software write-protection" and "hardware write-protection".

SOFTWARE WRITE-PROTECTION

Software write-protection involves the use of decoders and latches which need to be written to by the system processor in a specific manner. This "unlock code" sequence must be executed before the EEPROM's control signals can become valid, allowing a write into the EEPROM. These latches and decoders can be on the EEPROM die itself or part of the external circuitry.

The idea is that during power-ups and power-downs the chances of the proper sequence of signals needed to program the EE being generated randomly are very slim. While this is true, there are some limitations to this technique which need to be discussed:

1. Since the unlock code used must be resident somewhere in the system's software, a "runaway" processor could easily execute the unlock sequence, causing false writes. The only way to prevent this from happening during power-up or power-down is by generating a system reset signal via a low voltage detector. How to prevent this during "normal" processor operations is beyond the scope of this article.
2. What happens if power fails after the system has executed a legitimate unlock sequence to perform a desired write? In this case, the EEPROM is vulnerable to false writes on power down unless some form of low voltage detector disables the EEPROM.

3. If power fails during the EEPROM's internal programming cycle (while new data is actually being written into the memory array), data may be corrupted.

Obviously, software write-protection has some limitations which can only be overcome through the use of external hardware.

HARDWARE WRITE-PROTECTION

Hardware write-protection is just that; the use of hardware to eliminate false writes. Much of this circuitry is contained onboard the EEPROM itself. Absolute protection against false writes is thus accomplished with the addition of some external hardware (which we have seen is needed even if software write-protection is used). An additional benefit of hardware write-protect is that it is totally transparent to the system's software designer.

For these reasons, the remainder of this article will address the various aspects of hardware protection.

SEEQ'S ON-CHIP WRITE-PROTECT CIRCUITRY

A. Bandgap Reference Voltage

Internal to all of SEEQ's CMOS EEPROMS is a bandgap voltage level detector. This detector disables the EEPROM whenever V_{CC} is below the WRITE INHIBIT VOLTAGE, V_{WI} . Characterization data (see figure 1) has shown V_{WI} to be between 3.85 volts and 4.25 volts over the entire military temperature range. When V_{CC} is below V_{WI} , two things will be true:

1. The internal charge pump is disabled, preventing the high voltages which are necessary for programming the EEPROM from being generated. It is impossible for any data to be altered when the charge pump is disabled.
2. The EEPROM's internal oscillator is disabled, forcing the device into a low-power standby mode. This feature results in an orderly shutdown of the device when the system's power fails or is turned off. Also, this feature will save power in an all CMOS system where a low V_{CC} standby mode is used.

Since SEEQ's EEPROMs are guaranteed to be disabled when V_{CC} is below 3.85 volts, but TTL signals are only valid when V_{CC} is above 4.5 volts, some external circuitry must disable the EEPROM (and probably hold the system in reset) while V_{CC} is between 3.85 volts and 4.5 volts. In a CMOS system, logic signals are valid with V_{CC} as low as 3.0 volts, which is well below the V_{th} threshold of the EEPROM. It would seem then that an external voltage detector might not be needed in a CMOS system. We will see that this assumption may not be valid.

On power-up, this assumption would be valid because the EEPROM would be idle and disabled until well after the system's bus had settled down into valid logic levels. Unfortunately, if power is lost while the EEPROM is in the midst of an internal programming cycle, the data being programmed may be stored incorrectly.

Of course, with the orderly shutdown feature of SEEQ's EEPROMs, and because the page address is latched into the device upon the first falling edge of \overline{WE} , only those locations being changed when power was lost might be corrupted. All other locations will remain unchanged. Also, if the system processor was doing a page load on SEEQ's EEPROMs and V_{CC} was to drop below 3.85 volts before the T_{BLC} Timer timed out (see data sheet), then that programming cycle would never start and no locations would be changed.

Fortunately, there is a way to eliminate the possibility of having the EEPROM in an internal programming cycle, while allowing one final data store, when V_{CC} fails. This is accomplished by detecting a drop in the raw DC or AC voltage used to power the system (see Figure 2). As long as C_F is large enough, which is load dependent, a POWER

FAILURE IMMINENT (PFI) signal can be generated at least 10 ms before V_{CC} fails.

This PFI signal can then be used to warn the system processor that there is time for only one more programming cycle before shut-down. Up to 64 bytes of data can be stored in one 10 ms programming cycle and return to its standby mode before V_{CC} fails. The final store is accomplished, and all data is intact.

Now we must turn our attention to disabling the EEPROM when V_{CC} is between 3.8 volts and 4.5 volts.

B. Multiple Control Pins

There are three control signals on SEEQ's EEPROMs, and each signal must be at the proper logic level for a write cycle to begin. Therefore, writes can be inhibited if any of the following input conditions are met:

\overline{CE}	\overline{WE}	\overline{OE}	V_{CC}	WRITE MODE
V_{IH}	X	X	X	INHIBITED
X	V_{IH}	X	X	INHIBITED
X	X	V_{IL}	X	INHIBITED
X	X	X	BELOW V_{WI}	INHIBITED

1. $3.8 < V_{WI} < 4.25$
2. X - Don't Care
3. All other inputs are don't care
4. Set-up and hold times on transition are in the specific data sheets for each part.

By using an HCMOS logic gate and a RESET signal (see figure 2) we can force any one of the control lines to a

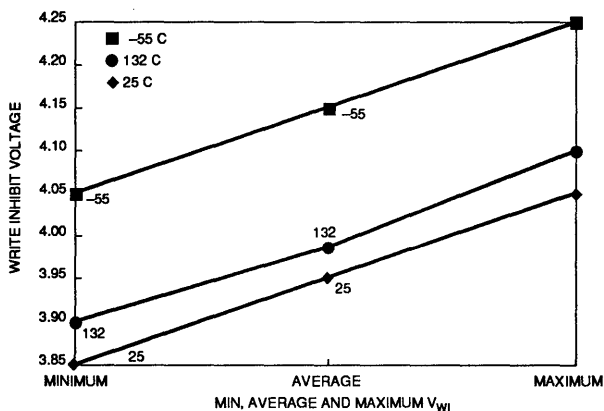


Figure 1. Write Inhibit Voltage — 28C256 and 28C64

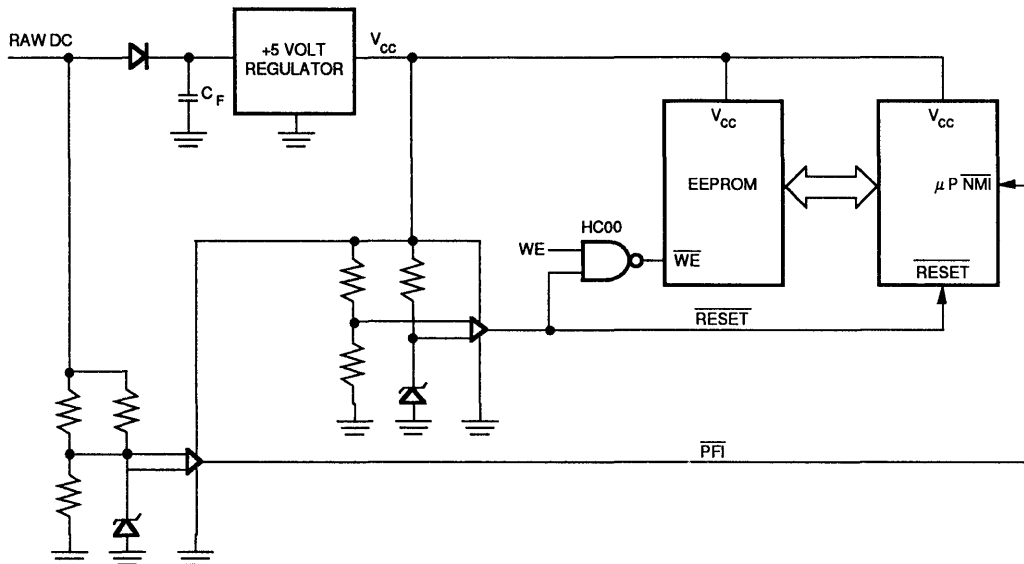


Figure 2.

known state to disable the EEPROM when V_{CC} is below 4.5 volts. We could also use the RESET signal to remove power from the device, which will accomplish the same thing. An HCMOS gate should be used since it will drive the control line to either power rail even with V_{CC} as low as 3.0 volts.

Why must we have a separate RESET line? Why not use the PFI line to disable the EEPROM? Well, that would allow the EEPROM time to finish an internal programming cycle before V_{CC} fails, but there are several problems with this approach.

First, during power-up, the unregulated voltage could be above threshold (enabling the EEPROM) some time before V_{CC} has reached 4.5 volts. This could lead to false writes. Second, if the EEPROM is disabled as soon as an imminent power failure is detected, the system would be unable to initiate any final programming cycles prior to shut-down. This could lead to the loss of valuable data.

From this, we can see that the EEPROM disable signal must be generated from a low voltage detector on the V_{CC} line. This disable signal would be the system's normal RESET line (see figure 2).

EXTERNAL WRITE-PROTECT CIRCUITRY (SEE FIGURE 2)

In this circuit, the RESET signal will disable the EEPROM and hold the μP in RESET any time V_{CC} is below 4.5 volts (or whatever other threshold is chosen). This will prevent

any false writes from occurring during power-up. However, the RESET line will only prevent false writes during power-down if the EEPROM was not already in an internal programming cycle. If this does happen, only those bytes which were being reprogrammed could possibly be corrupted.

The PFI signal will prevent this from happening, as well as allowing the system enough time to save any vital data prior to power failure. By making C_F large enough (which is load dependent), PFI will warn the μP 10 ms before V_{CC} fails. After being warned, the μP can initiate one more programming cycle. The EEPROM will then have enough time to complete its internal programming cycle before it is disabled.

In conclusion, the possibility of false writes can be totally eliminated if the system makes use of a RESET signal and a PFI signal in combination with SEEQ's on-board write-protection circuitry.

A MONOLITHIC SOLUTION (SEE FIGURE 3)

An alternative to using op-amps and discrete components to produce the PFI and RESET signals can be seen in Figure 3. This circuit makes use of a monolithic supply voltage supervisor family from TEXAS INSTRUMENTS. These devices are useful to detect power-up, power-down, and brown-outs. In addition, C_T can be chosen to determine how long the RESET signals will remain active after V_{CC} is above threshold, which guarantees proper

system initialization on power-up. The reader should refer to T.'s data sheet for details.

In this example, a TL7715 is used to produce PFI while a TL7705 is used to generate the RESET signal. This arrangement ensures that the EEPROM is disabled anytime V_{CC} is below 4.5 volts, and the PFI warning is issued anytime the raw DC powering the system falls below 13.2 volts. (See TL7705 and TL7715 data sheets for details).

Lets assume that:

- a. power is lost abruptly
- b. V_F of D1 is 0.7 volts
- c. The drop-out voltage of the regulator is 2.0 volts

Then we can see that the voltage across C_F must take at least 10 ms to drop from 12.5 volts to 7.0 volts at the given load, I_L , ($13.2 - 0.7 = 12.5$ and $5.0 + 2.0 = 7.0$). Since $I_L = C_F dv/dt$ and $dv = 5.5$ volts, $dt = 10$ ms, we have this relationship: $I_L = 550 C_F$.

In other words, if I_L is 550 mA, then C_F must be 1000 μF for proper operation of the PFI protection.

CONCLUSION

Designers must be careful to avoid false writes to a system's EEPROM during power-up, power-down, and brown-outs. This is especially true in CMOS systems where "brown-outs" are often entered purposely to achieve low V_{CC} /low power standby states.

We have seen that to completely eliminate the possibility of false writes, the system must monitor the voltages on both sides of the V_{CC} regulator. This is true whether software or hardware write-protection is used.

SEEQ Technology has incorporated all of the on-chip hardware write-protection needed to design a trouble-free system using EEPROMS. In addition, this form of write-protection is completely transparent to the system, making the software interface more convenient.

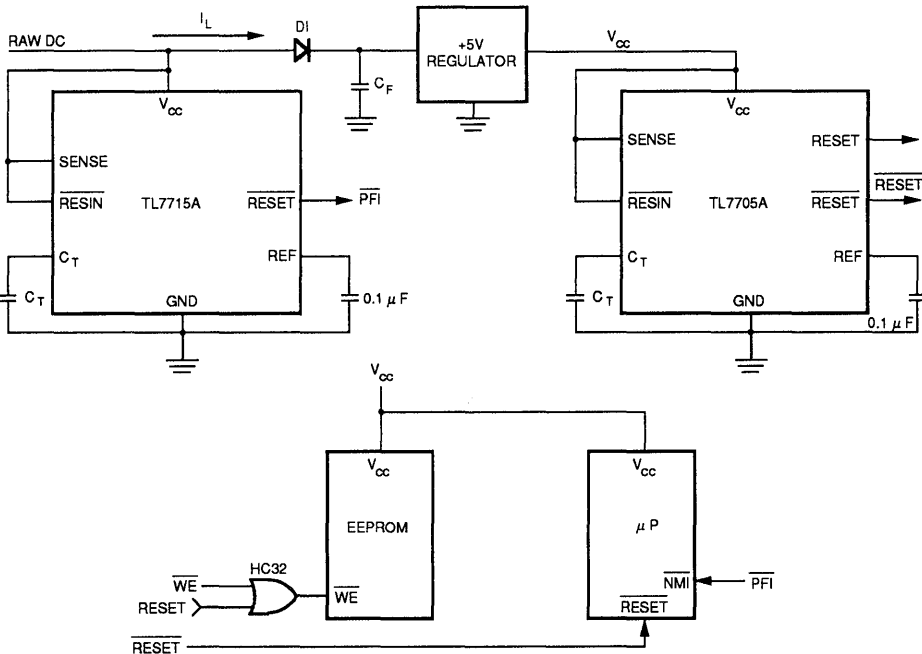
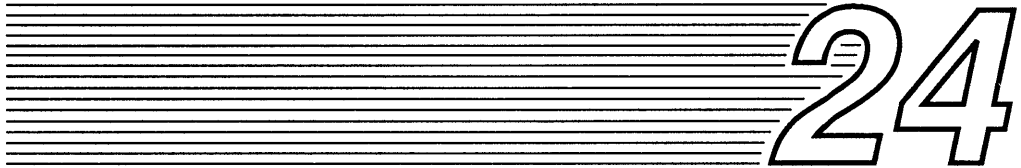


Figure 3

**Memory Products
Application Note**



**EEPROM AS A
SUBSTITUTE FOR
BUBBLE MEMORY**

October 1987

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

As more systems designers are dropping bubbles, EEPROM—based designs are rapidly increasing. In the early to mid 80's, we were told bubbles would take over mass storage designs. Surely bubbles were the design of the future for core memories and even to replace disc memories. As many of these dreams fade, let us consider some of the pro's and con's of each technology.

Common design considerations include density, power consumption, weight, access time, data rate, and environmental susceptibility.

Density is certainly one issue that gets a lot of discussion. Commonly available 4 megabit bubble packs are approximately 1.25 cubic inches for the basic block. SEEQ Technology's 256K PLCC package has a volume of approximately .0125 cubic inches or 1% of the volume of the bubble pack. Therefore, an equivalent 4 megabit EE memory using 16 256Kbit devices has less than 20% of the volume of the bubble memory. Mounting of either device was not taken into consideration; neither was the volume of the required support chips. The EEPROMs would take more area mounted than was implied strictly with a volume specification. Spacing between packages could increase total volume, although the ratio between EE and bubble would still be substantial. Additionally, the high profile of a bubble memory device would greatly increase overall board volume as boards cannot be spaced closer together than the tallest component height. Decoding of a 4 megabit EEPROM array can be done with a simple one-of-

sixteen decoder such as the 74LS154. In comparison, that 1.25 cubic inch bubble pack required a series of controllers, coil drivers, current drivers, etc. In the final analysis, semiconductor EEPROM memory will occupy a fraction of the space of bubble memories.

Access time is the time from the issuance of the valid address or name of a file, datablock, word or byte until the first full size segment of data is available. A full size segment would be the first bit of a serial data stream or the first full byte or word in a parallel data bank. Common 4 megabit bubble memories today have average random access times on the order of 50 to 90 milliseconds. Some of the new small size modules have average access times less than 10ms, but specify maximums above 500ms. SEEQ Technology's 28C256 has a maximum access time of 200 nanoseconds. Comparing the two technologies, bubble memory's average access time is 250,000 times longer than the EEPROMs worst case; the EEPROMs could deliver 250,000 bytes of data while the bubble memory is accessing the first bit.

Weight is one area that seldom becomes an issue in most designs but does come up on occasion. Once again, the comparison is not straight forward. Basic bubble memory devices commonly have weights in the vicinity of 75 grams per 1 megabit device. This, of course, does not take the weight of support circuitry into consideration. The equivalent EEPROM bank of four 256K devices would have an approximate weight of 5 grams. With the bubble memory

**FIGURE 1
COMPARISON CHART
BUBBLES TO EEPROMs**

	BUBBLE	EEPROM	RATIO	REMARKS
Power Consumption	5	.5	10/1	Considerable current would be drawn by bubble memory support circuitry
Access Time in microseconds	50,000	.20	250,000/1	
Average Data Rate (Read) K Bits/Second	125	32,000	1/256	
Data Rate (Write) K Bits/Second	125	800	1/6.5	4 Megabit bubble and sixteen 256K EEPROMs/ shown in fig. 3
Weight (Grams)	75	5	15/1	
1 Megabit Volume (Unit only) Cubic Inches	1.25	.2	6/1	Does not include bubble support chips

support devices also taken into consideration, the ratio would significantly surpass this 15 to 1 ratio.

Power consumption almost always warrants some consideration. Four megabit bubbles have power supply requirements around 4 watts typical and greater than 5 watts maximum. Sixteen (16) of the 256K type EEPROMs and a one-of-sixteen decoder under worst case conditions would draw less than 100 ma at 5 volts. This would be one-half watt or about 10 percent of the power of a bubble memory. While the sixteen 256K's only require a single decoding chip for support, the bubble requires numerous support chips. This support draws power too. To get a realistic feel for bubble power consumption, it becomes necessary to examine then at the board level where the host of necessary support devices are installed.

The boards considered for comparison were not expandable, that is to say they were fully stuffed, 4 megabit boards. Power consumption on these boards runs between 10 and 20 watts. Additionally, there were multiple power supplies required, not the single 5 volt supply required by the EEPROMs.

Data rate is the speed at which the data can be continuously delivered to the addressing device. In this area the bubble is specified at maximum (burst) and average. Burst data rates can be fast as 200,000 bits per second. Average data rates can be on the order of 125,000 bits per second. Making the EE comparison, data rates are the same as access times, and therefore 200 nanoseconds per byte (8 bits). Putting this in perspective, after the bubble has taken 88 milliseconds to get started (initial access time), while the bubble is fetching 256 bytes the EEPROM could deliver 65,536 bytes.

Data rate does not imply direction. This is to say that data rate does not apply only to reads of data but also to data writes. For a bubble memory, read and write data rates are equal, but the rates differ when EEPROMs are used. Read data rates were discussed above. Write data rates in EEPROMs are a bit more complex. In high density EEPROMs, byte write times and page write times are the same. A "page" is 64 consecutive bytes of data. This page of data can be loaded as fast as 350 nanoseconds per byte, thus a page load would take 22.4 microseconds. After this time, a maximum of 10 milliseconds is required for the write cycle to complete.

The microprocessor's write data process must halt during this 10 milliseconds until the device is again ready to load another page and begin the 10 millisecond write sequence again. This would imply a write data rate of 350 nanoseconds per byte "burst-mode" with a maximum of 64 bytes or an over all rate of 6400 bytes per second. This 6400 bytes per second rate is comprised of one hundred 10 millisecond write sequences of 64 bytes. While 6400 bytes

per second (this would be 51.2K bits per second) is about half the speed of the bubble's write data rate it can be improved many fold for systems using multiple EE Devices.

In the case of medium to large arrays, which would be the case in mass storage applications, the common approach is to decode chip selects from the high-order address inputs (see figures 2 and 3). But positioning the chip select decoder in the address space immediately above the page address inputs would allow each consecutive device to store the next logical page.

Applying this approach to a 4 megabit array, system addresses A_0 to A_7 would go directly to A_0 to A_7 inputs of the EEPROMs. For an array of 16 E^2 devices, requiring 4 address inputs to select the 16 devices, system addresses A_8 - A_{11} would go to a 4 to 16 decoder network, providing the 16 chip selects required. System address A_{12} would go to address A_8 , system address A_{13} to address A_9 , continuing thru system address A_{16} to address A_{15} . The 10 msec write cycle would continue independently in each device while the system was continuing to write logically consecutive pages in the other devices. This makes the page size 1024 bytes, thus the system should stop writing and wait for the write cycle to complete after 1024 sequential bytes had been written.

For a 4 megabit array (sixteen 256K EEPROMs), this design approach would produce a data rate in write mode of greater than 100,000 bytes per second or 61/2 times the bubble's write data rate.

Temperature sensitivity is often a major design consideration. This is very true for military, industrial and space applications. These designs often require operation or at least storage down to -55 degree C and as high as 125 degree C. Bubble memories have problems at temperature extremes and often specify their minimum temperature for operation a few degrees above 0 C. This does not comply with standard commercial grade temperature ranges and falls far short of either military or industrial grade temperature ranges. Similar problems exist at high temperature. We commonly see maximum temperature for operation between $+30$ degree C and $+50$ degree C. Even the $+50$ degree C falls for short of the commercial temperature specification of $+70$ degree C. Needless to say both military and industrial temperature ranges are completely missed. EEPROMs operate over the entire commercial, industrial and military temperature ranges.

Clearly, EEPROMs share the intrinsic nonvolatility of bubble memories without the disadvantages in speed, power consumption and temperature range. Figure 1 compares the important attributes of the two technologies. Complete technical information is contained in Seeq's 28C256 datasheet.

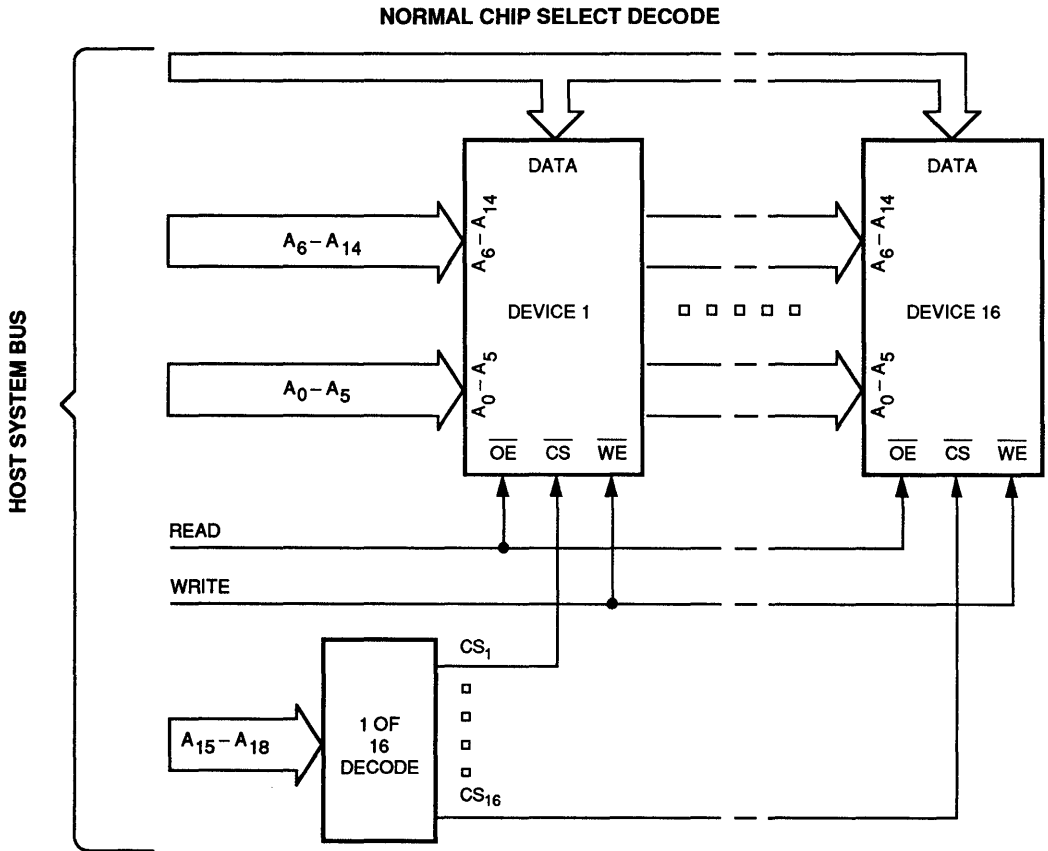


Figure 2.

DECODING METHOD TO ENHANCE
WRITE CYCLE DATA RATE

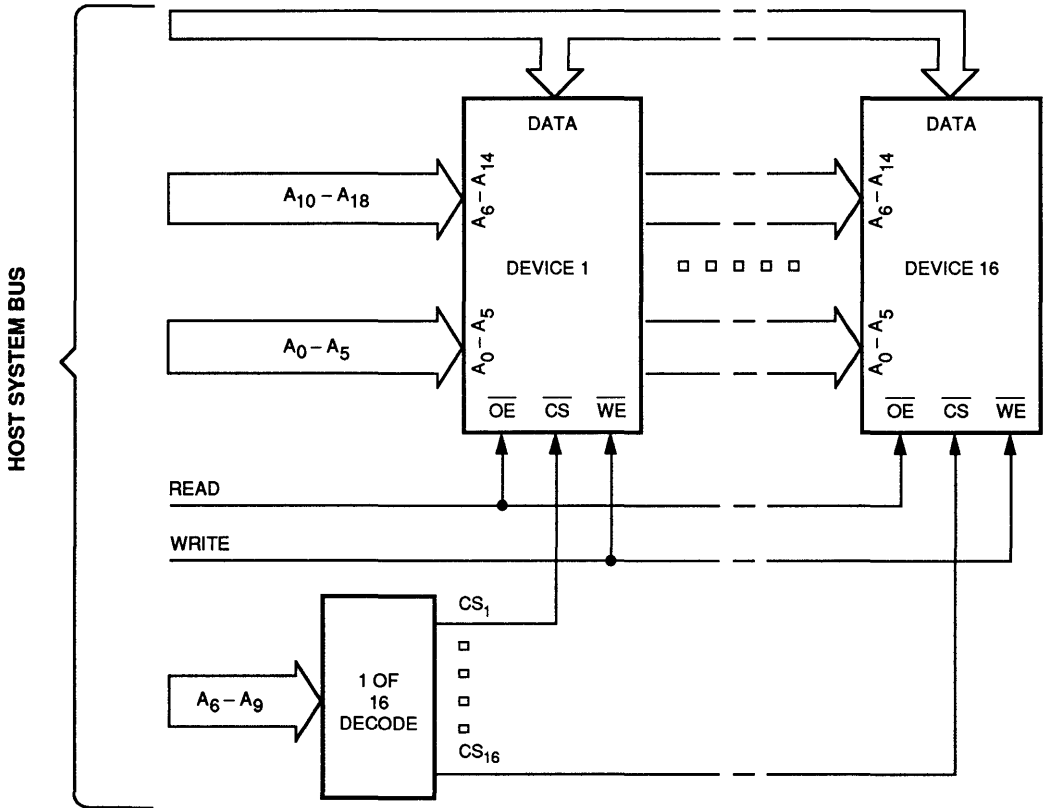
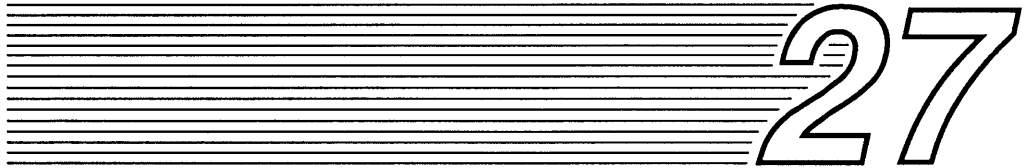


Figure 3.

**Memory Products
Application Note**

A large, stylized number '27' is positioned on the right side of a series of horizontal lines that extend from the left edge of the page towards the number. The lines are thin and closely spaced, creating a sense of motion or speed.

**USING HIGH SPEED
CMOS EEPROMS WITH
HIGH PERFORMANCE
MICROPROCESSORS.**

October 1987

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

Using High Speed CMOS EEPROMs with High Performance Microprocessors.

Satisfying ever increasing demands on microprocessor throughput can be achieved in several ways, the simplest of which is to increase system clock frequency. However, this technique yields higher performance only if the remainder of the system is capable of operating at the higher rate. Memory devices on the system must be able to respond to the accelerated transfer rate to avoid insertion of wait states. Speeding up clock rates without decreasing access times will generally cause the microprocessor to wait faster. The 38C16 and 38C32 high speed CMOS EEPROMs from SEEQ technology are designed to satisfy the performance requirements of high performance microprocessors.

The 38C16 and 38C32 are 2K x 8 and 4K x 8 bit CMOS EEPROMs manufactured using SEEQ's advanced 1.25 micron CMOS process. SEEQ's proprietary oxynitride process and patented differential Q-Cell™ design give the parts fast access times and high endurance. The 38C16/32 are ideal for high speed applications requiring non-volatility and in-system reprogrammability. Both commercial and military temperature range products are available.

Device Features:

Read Operation:

38C16 and 38C32 are available in access times ranging from 35 ns to 70 ns. The operational mode table is shown in Table 1. Read operation for the devices is similar to any standard memory device. Chip enable access times are faster than address access times (see data sheet) which can be a significant advantage in high speed microprocessor designs.

Write Operation:

The write operation is similar to static RAM. Because of the fast address and data latches, the write data latch cycle is as fast as a read cycle. The address is latched on the falling edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} whichever occurs last and data is latched on the rising edge of \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} whichever occurs first. After the data is latched the built-in timer completes the non-volatile write cycle within a maximum time of 5 ms. A typical device has a write cycle time faster than the

38C16/32 OPERATIONAL MODES

MODE PIN	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	D_{OUT}
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	HI Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	D_{IN}
Write Inhibit	X V_{IH} X V_{IL}	X X V_{IL} V_{IL}	V_{IH} X V_{IH} V_{IL}	HI Z/ D_{OUT} HI Z HI Z/ D_{OUT} No Operation (HI Z)

X: Any TTL Level

Table 1.

Q-Cell is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

maximum specified 5 ms. The 38C16/32 feature $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ polling to enable the user to optimize write time. During the internal write cycle, the complement of bit 7 of the data byte written is presented at the output I/O, when a read is performed. Once the write cycle is completed, true data is presented at the outputs. A software 'polling' routine (see fig. 1) can be used to determine write cycle completion. The data bit 7 polling cycle specifications are the same as a read operation. During data polling, the addresses are a don't care.

Write data protection:

38C16 and 38C32 provide protection against false write during power-up/down using on chip circuitry. Writing is prevented under any one of the following conditions:

1. When V_{CC} is below write inhibit voltage V_{WI} .
2. A high to low write enable transition has not occurred when V_{CC} is between V_{WI} and V_{CC} min.
3. $\overline{\text{WE}}$, $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ are in TTL logical states other than those specified for byte write in the mode table (Table 1).

38C16 and 38C32 feature an on-board bandgap voltage level detector. The detector disables the EEPROM write circuitry whenever V_{CC} falls below write inhibit voltage V_{WI} . The internal charge pump (voltage multiplier) is disabled, preventing the high voltages which are necessary for the programming cycle from being generated. It is impossible for data corruption to occur when the charge pump is disabled. SEEQ's EEPROMs are guaranteed to be write disabled when V_{CC} falls below write inhibit voltage V_{WI} . V_{WI} is between 3.8 to 4.25 V over the military temperature range.

Since present day systems employ a mixmatch of both TTL and CMOS components, it is recommended that external hardware write protection circuitry be used in addition to the on-board protection circuitry just described. This is needed to eliminate false writes when V_{CC} is between 3.8 to 4.5 V (see Application Note 11). Absolute protection from false writes can be thus achieved while having the added benefit of being totally transparent to the system software.

System Interface examples:

MIL-STD-1750A is the U.S. Air Force's instruction set for 16-bit microprocessors embedded in avionic weapon systems. This standard is also used by the Navy, Army and NATO. Typical 1750A applications involve real-time avionic applications in systems incorporated into aircraft,

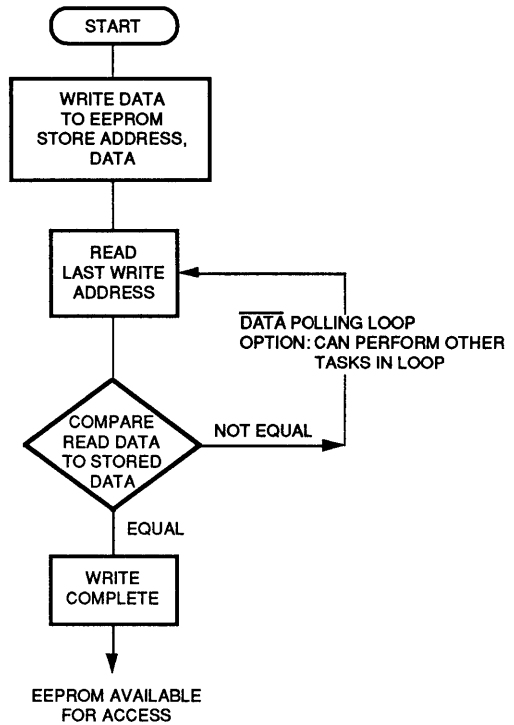


Figure 1. Byte Write with $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ Polling.

missiles and even ships or ground vehicles. The standard specifies the microprocessor architecture and instruction set. Also defined are two memory addressing modes, a standard mode of 64K-word direct addressing and an optional expansion mode of 1-Mword direct addressing. The latter mode is segmented into 256 blocks of 4K-words each. The 38C16 and 38C32 offer an excellent fit for 1750A processors and give system designers/programmers a wider array of choices to come up with the next generation of flexible and more powerful adaptive systems.

APP. NOTES

MDC281 MIL-STD-1750A CPU Module:

The McDonnell Douglas MDC281 is a certified MIL-STD-1750A (Notice 1) 16-bit CPU consisting of three custom CMOS/SOS LSI chips MDC17501 (Execution unit), MDC 17502 (Control unit) and MDC 17503 (Interrupt unit) mounted on and interconnected within a ceramic substrate. The MDC281 CPU is designed for military avionics applications like sensor data processing, operation and control of weapons systems. The CPU is particularly suitable for embedded applications requiring less than 64K words of memory.

38C16/32 Interface:

A typical MDC281 interface to 38C16/32 memory is shown in fig 2. 38C16-70 or 38C32-70 with a maximum address access time of 70 ns can be used without wait states in the memory subsystem for a 20 MHz MDC281. For a complete description of pin assignments and signal functions refer to the MDC281 data sheet. Each machine cycle consists of a minimum of 5 OSC periods. The synchronization clock ($\overline{\text{SYNC}}$) output high to low transition signals

the start of a new machine cycle and is used as the timing reference. $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ low indicates that address is on the AD bus. The AD bus is a bidirectional multiplexed Address and Data bus ($\text{AD}_{00} - \text{AD}_{15}$). This bus is shared between the external system and the internal module resources and hence to avoid bus contention, the AD bus must be isolated from the external system using a bidirectional transceiver. Data Direction signal $\overline{\text{DD}}$ is used for transceiver direction control. $\overline{\text{DD}}$ low indicates read transfer, while high indicates a write transfer. High to Low transition of the address strobe AS is used to latch Address into a transparent latch during AD bus de-multiplexing.

All transfers between the module and the memory are referenced to the AS and $\overline{\text{DS}}$ bus control signals and are characterized by $\text{IN}/\overline{\text{OP}}$ low and $\text{M}/\overline{\text{IO}}$, $\overline{\text{CD}}$ high. Control Direction signal $\overline{\text{CD}}$ is used to control direction of the control signal transceiver. This signal goes high to indicate that the module is driving the AS, $\overline{\text{DS}}$, $\text{M}/\overline{\text{IO}}$, $\text{RD}/\overline{\text{WR}}$ and $\text{IN}/\overline{\text{OP}}$ signals.

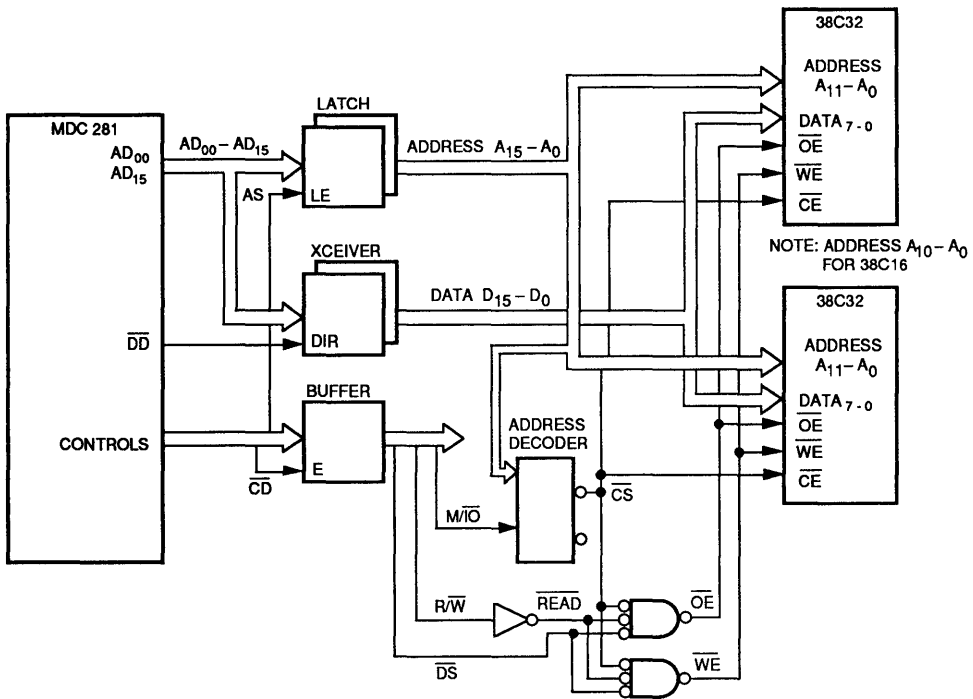


Figure 2. MDC281 Interface to 38C16/32.

Read Operation:

Read transfers begin with address being placed on the AD bus immediately following $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ high to low transition. This address is assured to be valid for the cycle by latching it in a transparent latch on the high to low transition of AS. The $\overline{\text{DD}}$ signal is high during this portion of the transfer. $\text{RD}/\overline{\text{W}}$ indicates direction of transfer. During read (fig. 3) the AD bus drivers are placed in a high impedance state at the low to high transition of $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ to give the memory access to the bus. Next $\overline{\text{DS}}$ signal goes low and is used by the memory system to generate output enable ($\overline{\text{OE}}$). $\overline{\text{DD}}$ also goes low shortly after $\overline{\text{DS}}$ goes low and this signal reverses the direction of the AD bus transceivers. The memory then pulls $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ low to conclude the transfer. Read data from the 38C16/32 is latched into the module on the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ high to low transition.

Write Operation:

Write is indicated by $\text{RD}/\overline{\text{W}}$ going low (fig. 4). The address is replaced by data when $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ transitions from low to high. Next, the $\overline{\text{DS}}$ signal goes low and is used by the memory system to generate $\overline{\text{WE}}$. Data is valid at the low to high transition of $\overline{\text{DS}}$ and is latched into the 38C16/32. $\overline{\text{DD}}$ stays high for the duration of a write transfer. The memory system pulls $\overline{\text{RDY}}$ low to conclude the transfer.

Fairchild 9450:

Fairchild 9450 is single chip solution implementing the complete MIL-STD 1750A instruction set architecture (ISA) and its floating point standard. It allows addressing of up to 2M words of memory and with the addition of the F9451 Memory management unit (MMU), up to 16M words of memory.

38C16/32 Interface:

A typical minimal configuration 38C16/32 memory subsystem interface is shown in fig. 5. The 20 MHz F9450 provides for a 90 ns memory access time without wait states. Hence, 38C16-70 or 38C32-70 with a maximum address access time of 70 ns can be used in the memory subsystem. Bus cycles are a minimum of 4 or 5 states long. Memory and $\overline{\text{I/O}}$ cycles are identical and the status of the $\overline{\text{MIO}}$ line distinguishes the two cycles. State S_0 is used for bus acquisition. This state is followed by S_1 state. After the start of S_1 state, the CPU outputs the address after a delay. At the end of S_1 , $\overline{\text{RDYA}}$ input is sampled. If $\overline{\text{RDYA}}$ is low the

CPU stays in S_1 , extending the address phase of the bus cycle. Otherwise, it proceeds to states S_2 followed by S_3 .

Read Operation:

$\overline{\text{STRBA}}$ signal is pulled low in state S_2 (fig. 6). The high to low transition of this signal is used to latch the memory address. The CPU then pulls $\overline{\text{STRBD}}$ output low and prepares to receive read data from 38C16/32 by turning the address/data bus around. $\overline{\text{STRBD}}$ is used to enable data from the memory.

Write Operation:

During write cycles the CPU starts driving the bus with the write data immediately after the address (fig. 7). $\overline{\text{STRBD}}$ signal is activated during S_3 , allowing enough write data setup time to $\overline{\text{STRBD}}$ falling edge and hold time for the rising edge of $\overline{\text{STRBD}}$ to write data. At the end of S_3 $\overline{\text{RDYD}}$ is sampled, and if low, state S_3 is continued extending the data phase. If the signal is sampled high the write cycle is terminated.

Software Considerations:

Examples of hardware interface of MIL-STD1750A micro-processors to 38C16/32 have been shown. 38C16/32 have a built-in timer to control the internal non-volatile write cycle. The parts feature an automatic erase before write. The write cycle takes a maximum of 5ms/byte. System software has to take into account this byte write time of the EEPROM. The system writes to the EEPROM and then follows the write with a polling routine as shown in fig. 1 to determine the end of the EEPROM internal write cycle. If the system application demands that the 5ms write time be utilized usefully, the technique shown in fig. 8 can be used. The on-board timers A or B can be used. These timers can be used to timeout the 5ms write time of the EEPROM and programmed to interrupt the CPU. The CPU can thus carry out other tasks while the internal write cycle of the EEPROM is in progress.

DSP Applications:

Present day DSP processors are finding a wide range of applications like Encryption/Decryption, voice-band, precision servo control, pattern recognition, adaptive control and intelligent filtering. Most of today's applications use ROM or EPROM based memories to store algorithms and

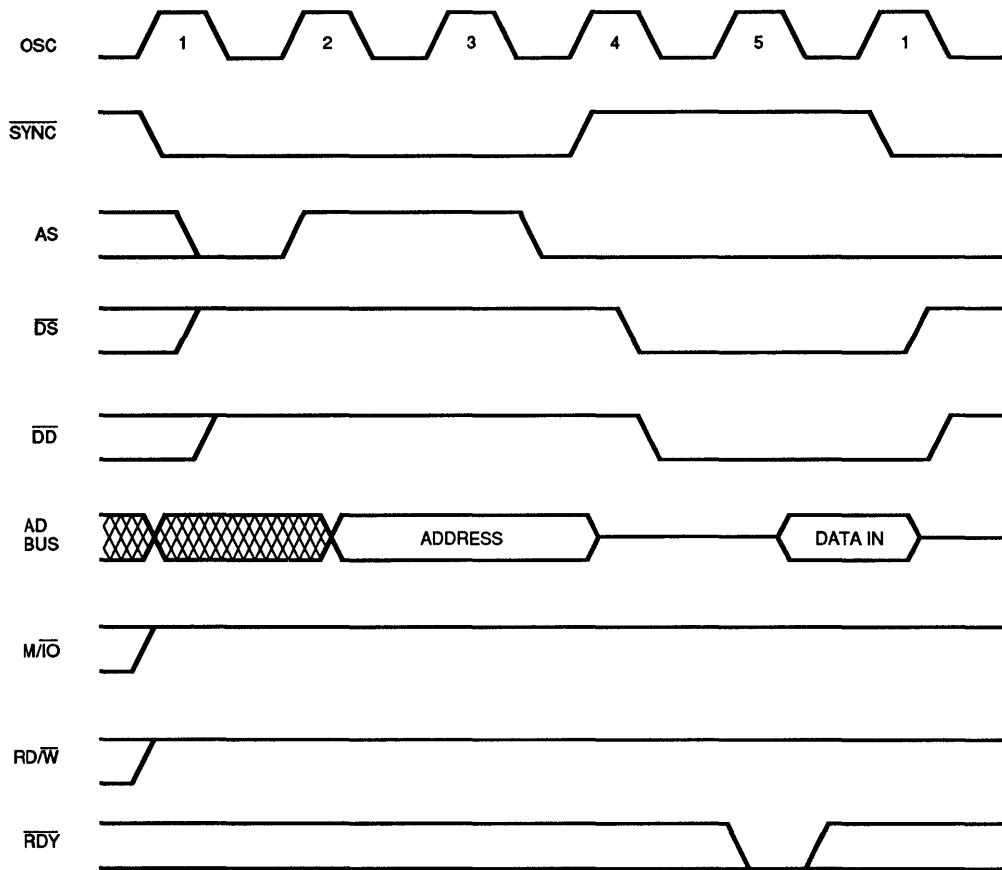


Figure 3. MDC281 Read Cycle.

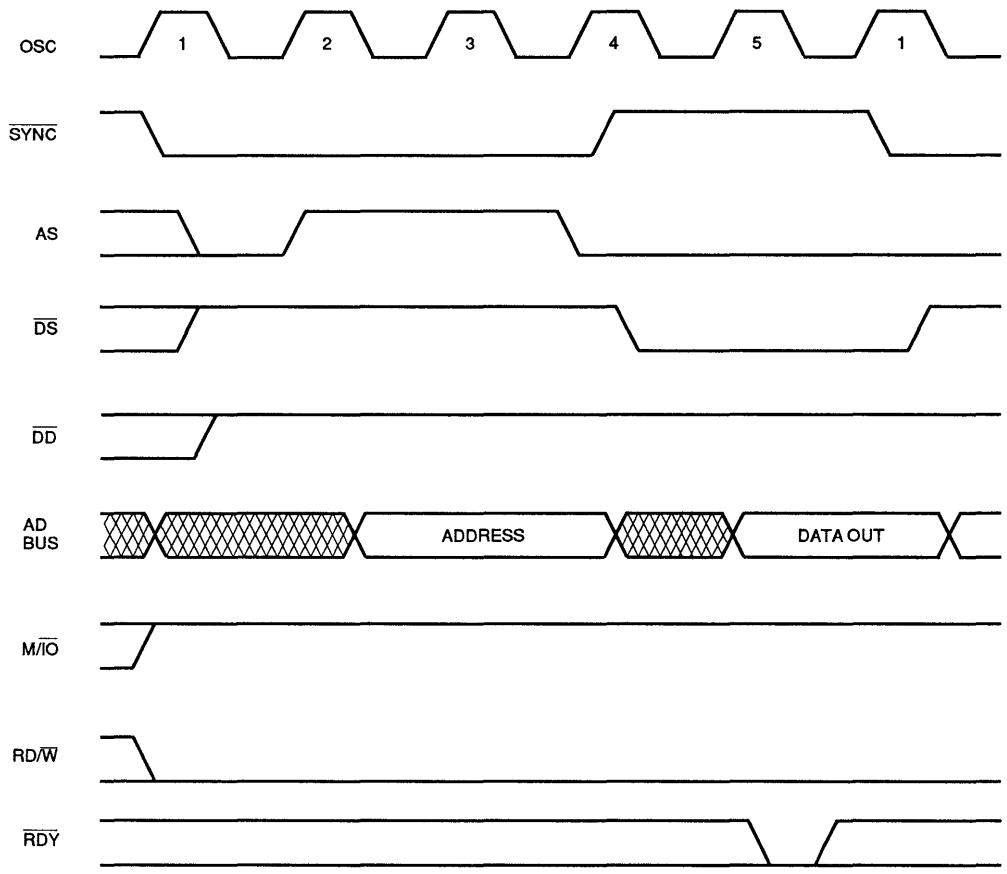


Figure 4. MDC281 Write Cycle.

TMS320C25:

as a result use is restricted to applications that utilize fixed algorithms and co-efficients. Adaptive algorithms must use RAM, thus forcing the processor to repeat its adaption sequence each time power is turned on. SEEQ's high speed CMOS EEPROMs 38C16 and 38C32 present an excellent fit for many of today's DSP processors and open the door for system designers and programmers.

The TMS320C25 is a high performance digital signal processor featuring a single accumulator and a Harvard type architecture in which program and data are implemented in separate address spaces. The processor features on-chip data RAM of 544 words, on-chip program ROM of 4K words and supports direct addressing of up to 64K words of external program memory and 64K words of

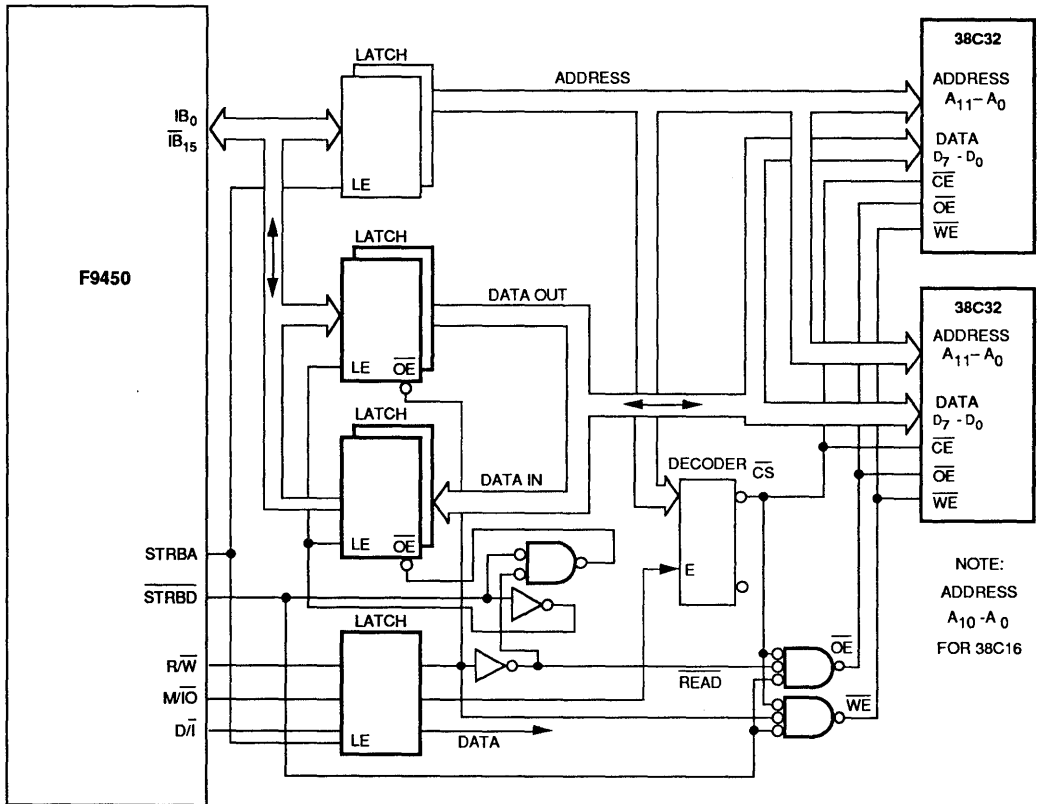


Figure 5. F9450 Memory Interface.

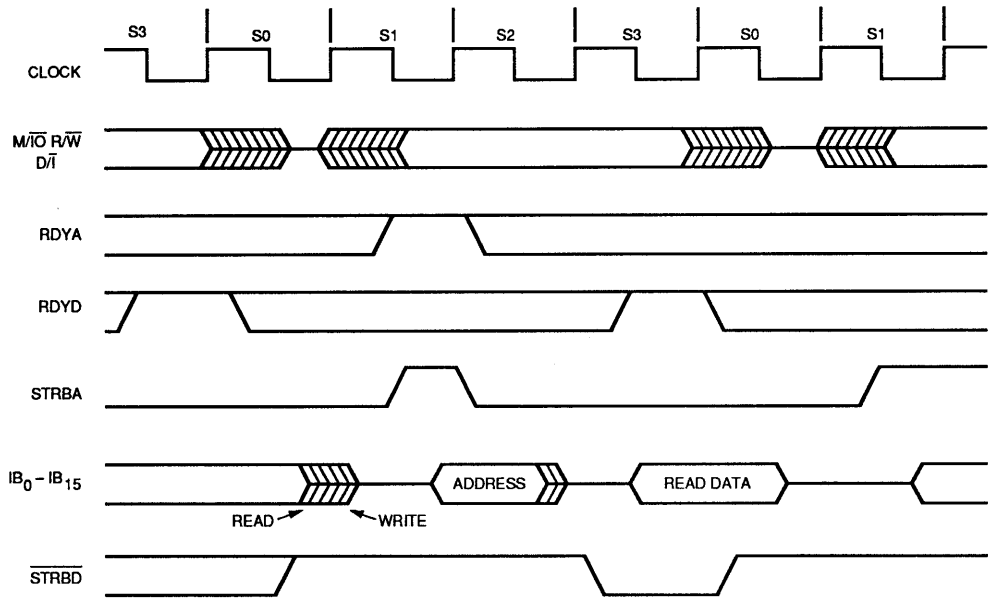


Figure 6. F9450 Read Cycle.

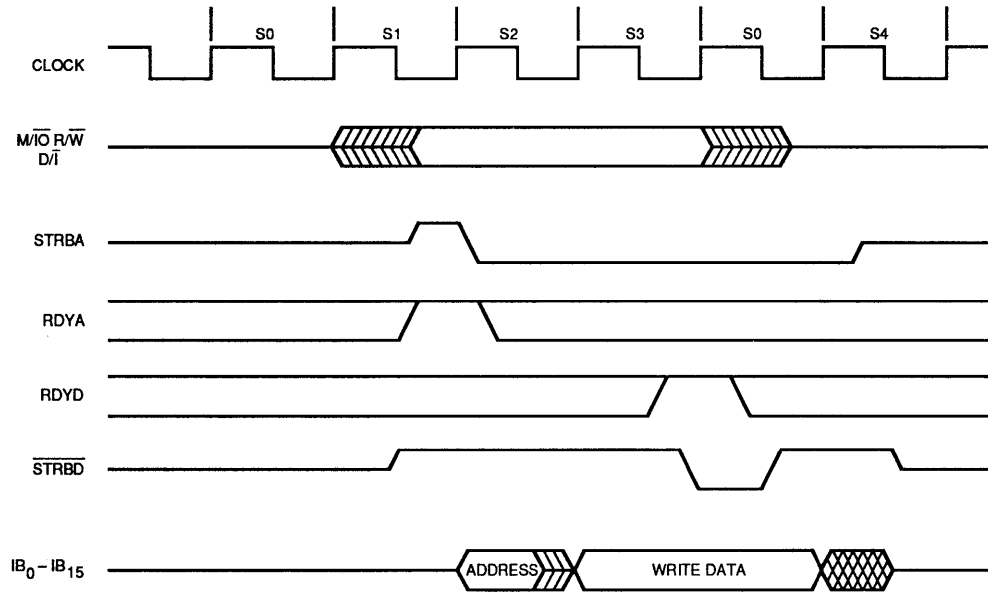


Figure 7. F9450 Write Cycle.

external data memory. An on-chip serial port provides direct communication capabilities with serial devices.

For prototyping, system expansion, external memories may be required. The 38C16/32 can be used as program memory and offer the ability to implement adaptive algorithms because of their reprogrammability.

38C16/32 Memory Interface:

The TMS320C25 distinguishes between program memory and data memory spaces using \overline{PS} and \overline{DS} signals. For a detailed description of pin assignments and their functions refer to the 320C25 data sheet. The crystal or external clock source is divided internally by the 320C25 to produce a four phase clock. All bus activity is referenced to the four-phase clock. The interface discussed here is for a TMS320C25 running at 40 MHz. Fig. 9 shows 38C32-35 used as program memory. The 35 ns maximum address time of the 38C32 satisfies the memory performance requirements of the 320C25.

External Read Cycle:

During the beginning of machine cycle (fig. 10) clock quarter-phase1, the 320C25 begins driving the address bus and one of the memory space select signals \overline{PS} or \overline{DS} . R/\overline{W} is driven high to indicate a read cycle. At the beginning of quarter phase2, \overline{STRB} goes low to indicate valid address. \overline{STRB} is used with R/\overline{W} to state memory read enable signal. After decoding the address, the memory system must set up $READY$ during quarter-phase2. $READY$ is sampled by the 320C25 at the beginning of quarter-phase3. If $READY$ is sampled high, read data from the memory is clocked in at the end of quarter-phase3. $READY$ can be pulled high permanently, if the system components used do not require wait states. At the beginning of quarter-phase4 \overline{STRB} is deasserted. The read cycle is terminated with the de-activation of the address bus and \overline{PS} , \overline{DS} . Care must be taken to avoid bus conflicts when a read cycle is followed by a write cycle. The 38C32 has a 15 ns max disable time and hence will not cause bus conflict.

External Write Cycle:

The external write cycle is similar to the read cycle described above, with the following differences: R/\overline{W} is driven low indicate an external memory write. \overline{STRB} is used with R/\overline{W} to gate write enable signal. Write data is placed on the bus at the start of quarter-phase2. \overline{STRB} is deasserted at the beginning of quarter-phase4 and the write cycle ends with the de-activation of address bus and \overline{PS} , \overline{DS} . As before, care must be taken avoid bus conflict when a write cycle is followed by a read cycle. Since \overline{STRB} is used to enable the 38C32, potential bus conflict is avoided.

Software Considerations:

When 38C16 or 38C32 are used as program memory, the system can take advantage of the easy reprogrammability of these devices. Code or Program coefficients can be easily altered to implement adaptive systems. The 38C16/32 byte write time of 5ms max should be accommodated by the system software (fig. 11). The on-chip timer can be utilized to timeout the byte write time. A timer interrupt is generated every time the timer decrements to zero. The period register (PRD) can be used if necessary, so that interrupts can be programmed to occur at regular intervals.

Using the 38C16/32, remote down-load capabilities can be provided to the system using the onchip serial port. Object code can be downloaded into RAM at high speed and then written into the EEPROMs from the RAM. Typical DSP algorithm implementations need up to 4K words of program space. Using the 38C16 or 38C32 only two packages are required thus minimizing package count.

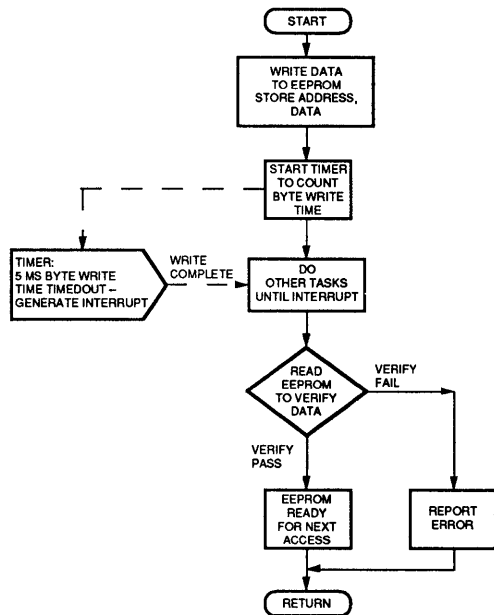
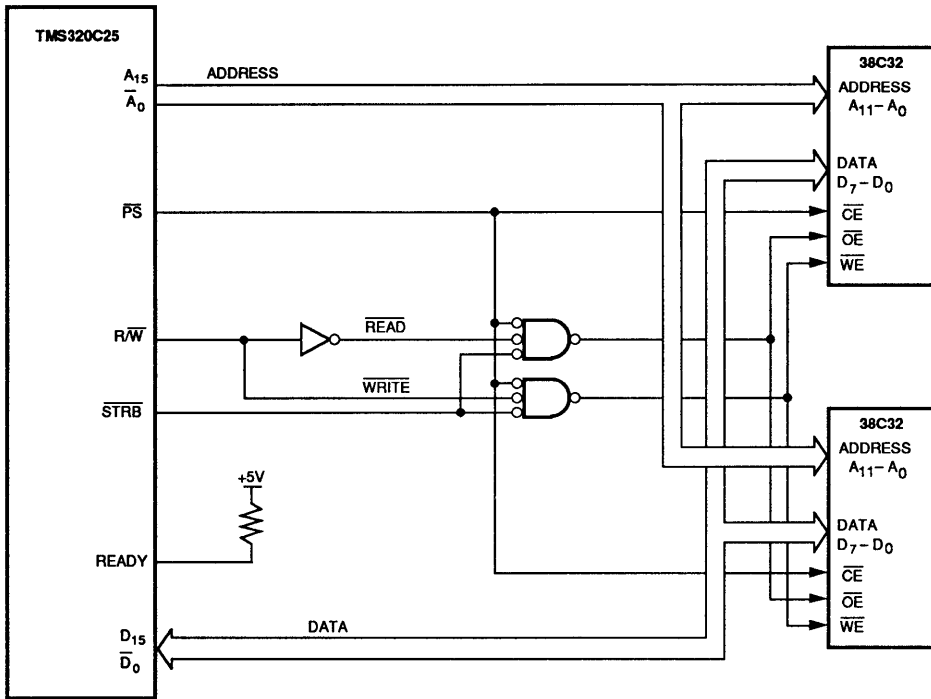


Figure 8. EEPROM Byte Write Sequence Using Software Controlled Timer.



NOTE: ADDRESS A₁₀ - A₀ FOR 38C16.

Figure 9. TMS320C25 Minimal External Memory Interface.

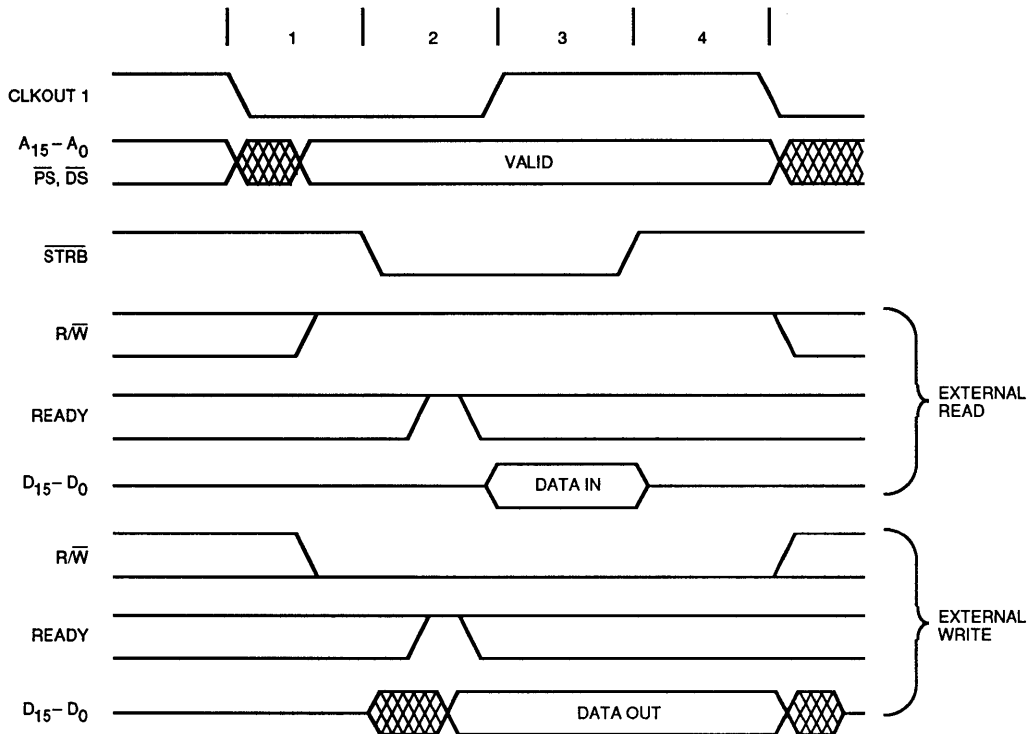


Figure 10. TMS320C25 Read and Write Cycles.

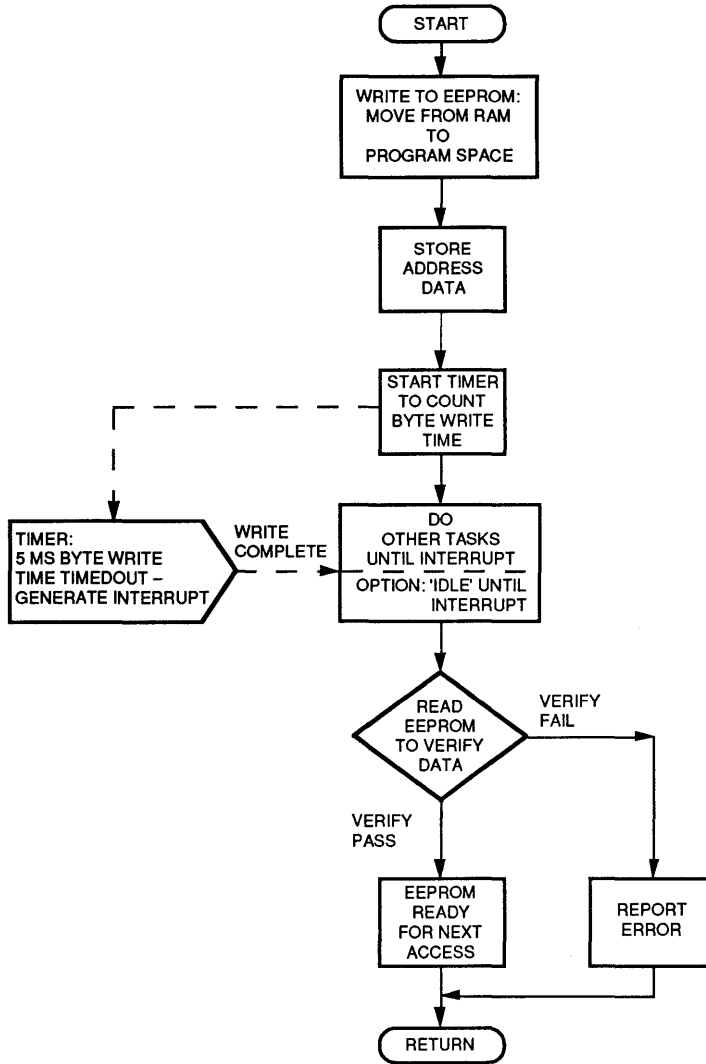
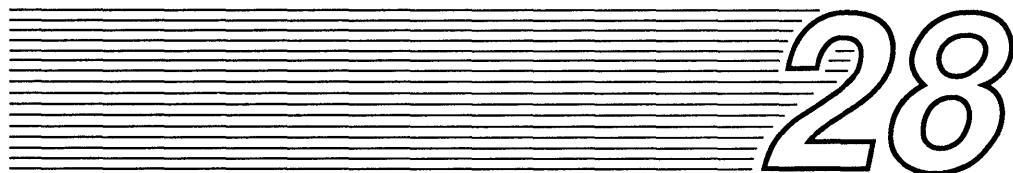


Figure 11. TMS320C25 Write Sequence for 38C16/32 EEPROM Write.

**Communications Products
Application Brief**



**EEPLD's
INTERFACE IBM PC BUS
WITH THE
EDLC[®] 8003**

August 1988

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

Ethernet/Cheapernet Controller Design

PC/AT personal computers can be networked together via 10 Megabit per second Ethernet/Cheapernet IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD protocol using the SEEQ 8003 Ethernet Datalink Controller (EDLC[®]) and the SEEQ 8020 Manchester Code Converter (MCC[™]). As the PC Bus data rate is typically one byte per microsecond and interrupt latency may be hundreds of microseconds, a FIFO buffer memory is required to capture Ethernet data frames which can come at any time. In this application brief, the FIFO buffer consists of an economical industry standard 8K byte static RAM together with SEEQ EEPLD20RA10Z electrically erasable programmable array logic devices. The EEPLD devices provide handshake/arbitration control logic between the FIFO, EDLC and PC Bus. Additionally, the EEPLD devices provide the memory address decode logic from the PC Bus. A system block diagram for the Ethernet Controller is shown in Figure 1.

FIFO RAM Buffer

The FIFO RAM buffer is divided into four 2K byte sections as shown in Figure 2. Incoming Ethernet data frames range from 60 to 1514 bytes which are loaded into the RAM at locations 0, 2048, 4096, and then back around to 0. The PC must unload these frames before the fourth frame overwrites the first frame. More frames could, of course, be buffered by increasing the RAM size to, say, 32K bytes. The PC is aware of the location of the frames by keeping count of the EDLC Receive End of Frame interrupts or by closely watching the status of incoming frames in the EDLC Receive Status Register.

Rx Counter

The FIFO RAM address is supplied by the RX Counter (EEPLD) during EDLC receive data transfers. This counter is reset to 0 on PC IO Write Command "ResetRxCounter". It is incremented on EDLC RxRD unless RxTxEOF in which case it is advanced to the next 2K boundary (0 if address greater than 4K).

Tx Counter

The FIFO RAM address is supplied by the Tx Counter (EEPLD) during EDLC transmit data transfers. This counter is loaded by the PC with address 8191 minus the frame byte count. It is incremented on EDLC TxWR. On arriving at the terminal count, 8191, an RxTxEOF signal is supplied to the EDLC, signaling the end of the frame.

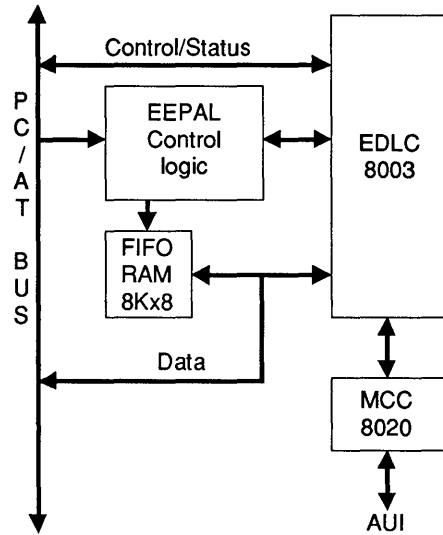


Figure 1. Ethernet Controller System

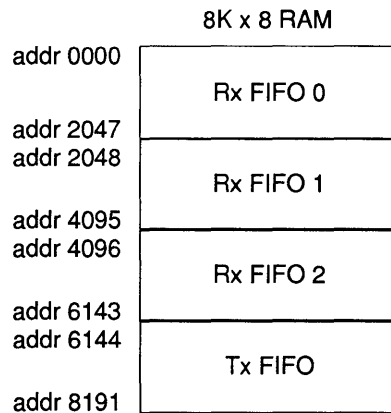


Figure 2. FIFO RAM Partitioning

EDLC is a registered trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.
MCC is a trademark of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

The Tx Counter is used by the PC to read out Receive frames. Simultaneously, the Rx counter may be receiving a new frame while the current frame is being transferred to the PC. Care must be taken in the software design to assure that a transmit frame is completed before using the Tx counter for an Rx read out. The Tx Counter is incremented automatically when the PC IOR read signal executes a read byte.

PC Bus Decode

EEPLD devices decode the PC Bus Address, IO Read, and IO Write signals to provide PC access to the EDLC 8003, FIFO RAM, Rx Counter, Tx Counter, and miscellaneous controls such as reset, TxMode and LoopBack.

Bus Transceivers

Data bytes are transferred to and from the PC, FIFO RAM, and EDLC 8003 on the Data DO..D7 bus via Transceiver 74LS245 and are controlled by EEPLD signals DIR1 and G1. Control/Status bytes are transferred to and from the PC and EDLC 8003 on the CMMD DO..D7 bus via Transceiver 74LS245 and are controlled by EEPLD signals DIR2 and G2.

Attachment Unit Interface, AUI

The Ethernet Controller Design provides a physical data link between the PC and the AUI interface. The six AUI signals Rx+, Rx-, COLL+, COLL-, Tx+, and Tx- will drive up to 50 meters twisted pair transmission line to another Controller as demonstrated by this application brief or to a Media Attachment Unit (MAU) for communication over single wire coax Standard Ethernet cable. The addition of a transceiver chip and electrical isolation makes possible support of Cheapernet.

PC Implementation on Half Card

The Ethernet Controller has been implemented on an IBM PC expansion board using less area than that required for a half card. The schematic diagram for the design is shown in Figure 9.

Designing with SEEQ EEPLD's

The EEPLD20RA10Z devices provide the glue to hook the EDLC, MCC, and FIFO RAM to the PC bus. The design methodology utilizes PC based assemblers such as PALASM[®], ABEL[™], CUPL[™], or MINC[™] to transform equations and simulations into JEDEC link maps and test

vectors. In this application brief, PALASM2 is chosen. The design specifications are shown in Figure 5.

Testing the Design

Four software programs demonstrate the operation of the Ethernet Controller design. The source language chosen is Turbo PASCAL 4.0[™] (Borland International). PC bus operations are implemented using the PORT instructions:

```
PC IO Write : Port[Address] := Data;PC IO
Read : Data := Port[Address];
```

The software programs are illustrated in Figure 11.

RAM Test

The basic PC operations of memory address decode, load/increment Tx Counter, Read and Write RAM are exercised by this test. The 8192 RAM locations are loaded with numbers 0 thru 4095 in pairs of bytes, then read back for comparison check.

LoopBack Test

The EDLC 8003 is tested by transmitting a frame to itself in LoopBack Mode. The frame received is compared with the frame that was transmitted.

Continuous Transmit/Receive Test

Using two Ethernet Controllers in two PC's, random frames are continuously transmitted from one controller to the other and echoed back, while error status is checked and errors are counted.

Hello Hello PC to PC Terminal Emulation

Two PCs are configured as terminals as shown in Figure 3., allowing simultaneous frames to be passed back and forth at each operators discretion.

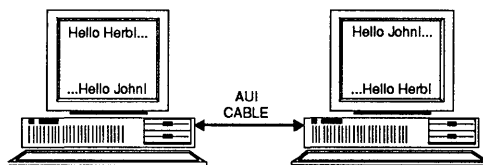


Figure 3. PC to PC Terminal Emulation

Command Register EEPAL U8

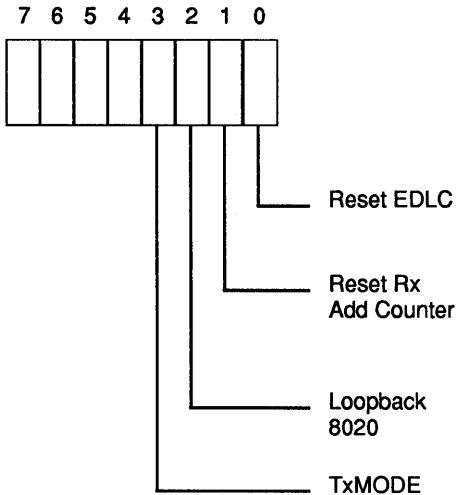


Figure 4. Command Register Bit Map

Build Your Own Ethernet/Cheapernet Controller

Using the SEEQ EDLC, MCC, and EEPLDs, you can build your own Ethernet/Cheapernet Controller. Contact your local SEEQ representative for PC/XT/AT floppy disk containing the EEPLD Design Specifications and the EDLC Demonstration software as described below:

- EDLC.EXE
- EDLC.PAS
- EEPALU3.PDS
- EEPALU3.JED
- EEPALU4.PDS
- EEPALU4.JED
- EEPALU6.PDS
- EEPALU6.JED
- EEPALU7.PDS
- EEPALU7.JED
- EEPALU8.PDS
- EEPALU8.JED
- EEPALU9.PDS
- EEPALU9.JED
- EEPALU10.PDS
- EEPAL10.JED
- MAKE.BAT

Address Map

Hex Add A0..A9	Read (IOR)	Write (IOW)	
300		Station Add 0	EDLC 8003
301		Station Add 1	
302		Station Add 2	
303		Station Add 3	
304		Station Add 4	
305		Station Add 5	
306	Rx Status	Rx Command	
307	Tx Status	Tx Command	
308		Command Reg	EEPAL U3 U4
309		LD Tx A0..A7	EEPAL U9
30A		LD Tx A8..A12	EEPAL U9 U10
30B			Unused
30C	RAM Read	RAM Write	RAM 8kX8

Figure 5. Address Map

Figure 6. Ethernet/CheaperNet Controller Block Diagram

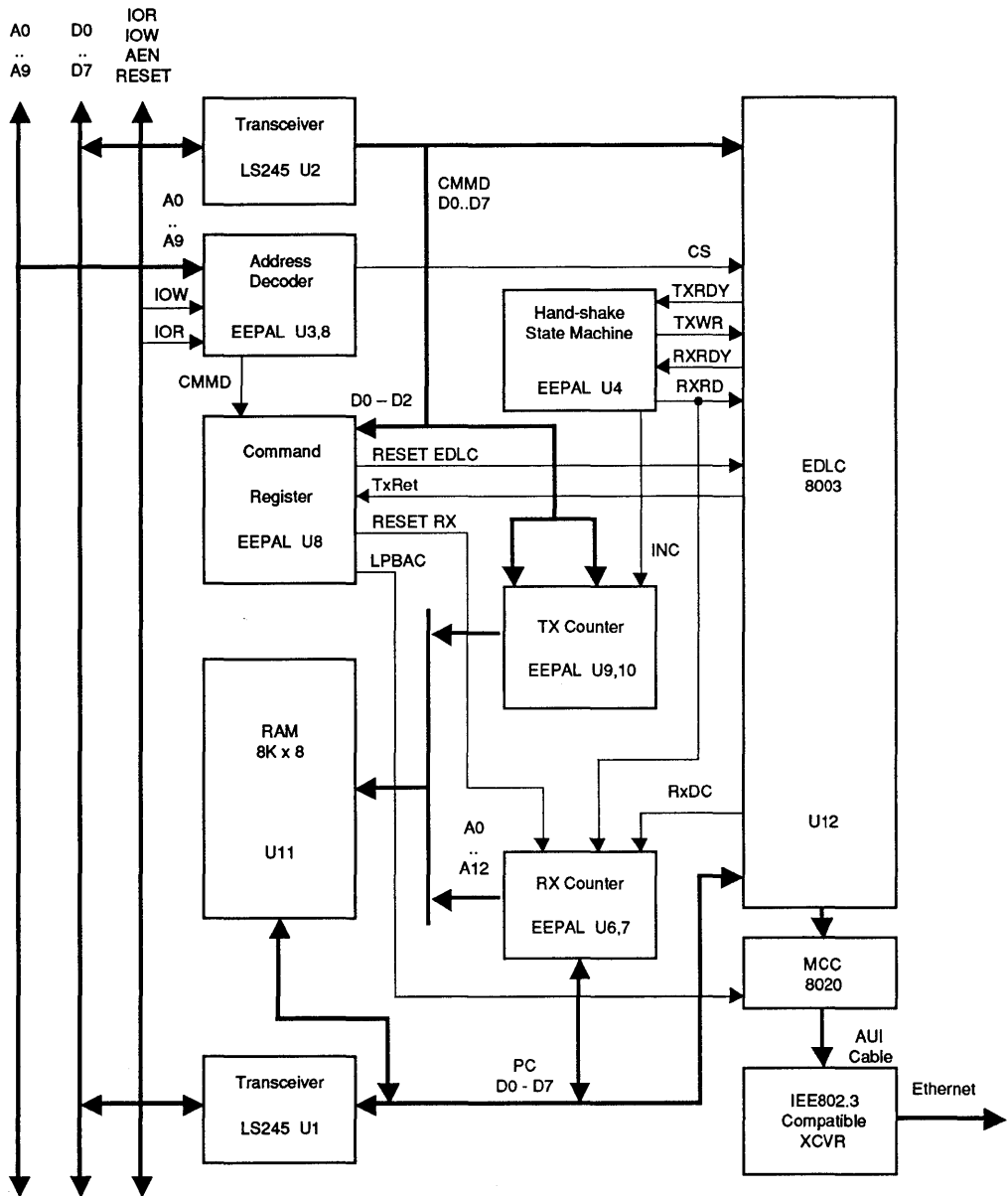
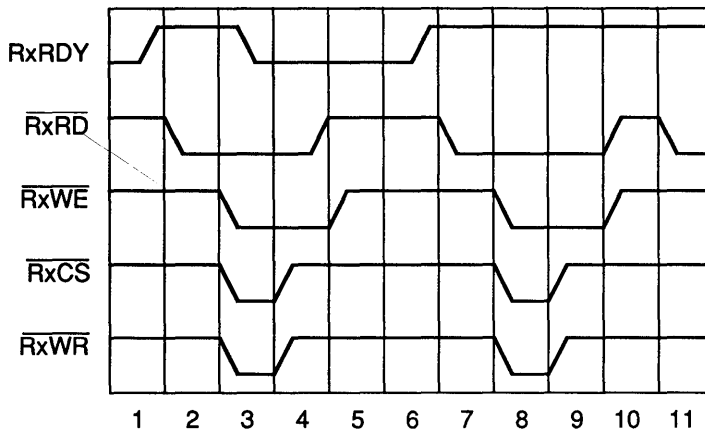


Figure 7. RxRDY/ $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$ Handshake Waveforms and Truth Tables.



1. RxRDY INACTIVE NO RECEIVED DATA EXISTS IN THE EDLC CHIP. $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$, $\overline{\text{RxWE}}$, $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$ AND $\overline{\text{RxWR}}$ ARE IN AN INACTIVE STATE.
2. THE PLD20RA10Z SAMPLES AN ACTIVE HIGH RXRDY, AT LEAST ONE RECEIVED DATA BYTE EXISTS IN THE EDLC FIFO BUFFER. $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$ GOES ACTIVE LOW.
3. THE STATE MACHINE OUTPUTS $\overline{\text{RxWE}}$, $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$ AND $\overline{\text{RxWR}}$ GO LOW. $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$ AND $\overline{\text{RxWR}}$ CONTROL THE RAM INPUTS TO ENABLE AN ACTIVE WRITE CYCLE.
4. $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$ AND $\overline{\text{RxWR}}$ GO INACTIVE TO END THE RAM WRITE CYCLE.
5. $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$ AND $\overline{\text{RxWE}}$ GO INACTIVE HIGH TO COMPLETE THE HANDSHAKE CYCLE.
6. RxRDY STAYS INACTIVE LOW. ALL OUTPUTS $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$, $\overline{\text{RxWE}}$, $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$ AND $\overline{\text{RxWR}}$ HOLD IN AN INACTIVE STATE.
- 7 - 11. IF RxRDY GOES HIGH THEN THE STATE MACHINE WILL REPEAT THE HANDSHAKE CYCLES WRITING TO THE RAM UNTIL RxRDY GOES INACTIVE AGAIN.

TRUTH TABLE:

RXRDY	$\overline{\text{RxRD}}$	$\overline{\text{RxWE}}$	$\overline{\text{RxCS}}$	
L	H	H	H	; IDLE STATE NO HANDSHAKE ACTIVITY.
H	L	H	H	; $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$ ACKNOWLEDGES ACTIVE RXRDY.
X	L	L	L	; $\overline{\text{RxWE}}$ GOES LOW WITH $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$.
X	L	L	L	; $\overline{\text{RxCS}}$ GOES INACTIVE AFTER WRITE.
L	H	H	H	; ONE HANDSHAKE CYCLE IS COMPLETE.

Figure 8. Design of the RxRDY/ $\overline{\text{RxRD}}$ Handshake Logic:

EQUATIONS:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{RxRD}} &:= \overline{\text{RxRD}} * \overline{\text{RxWE}} * \overline{\text{RxCS}} * \overline{\text{RxDY}} && ; \text{ HOLDS } \overline{\text{RxRD}} \text{ HIGH WHEN RxRDY} \\ &+ \text{RxRD} * \text{RxWE} * \overline{\text{RxCS}} && ; \text{ TOGGLES } \overline{\text{RxRD}} \text{ INACTIVE AFTER} \\ &+ \overline{\text{RxRD}} * \text{RxWE} * \text{RxCS} && ; \text{ HOLDS } \overline{\text{RxRD}} \text{ HIGH WHEN THE PC IS} \\ &&& \text{ ACCESSING MEMORY.} \\ \overline{\text{RxWE}} &:= \text{RxWE} * \text{RxRD} * \overline{\text{RxCS}} && ; \text{ TOGGLES } \overline{\text{RxWE}} \text{ INACTIVE AFTER} \\ &+ \overline{\text{RxWE}} * \overline{\text{RxRD}} * \overline{\text{RxCS}} && ; \text{ HOLD } \overline{\text{RxWE}} \text{ INACTIVE WHILE NO} \end{aligned}$$

	$\overline{\text{RxCS}}$	$\overline{\text{RxWE}}$			
	01	11	10	00	
$\overline{\text{RxRD}}$	1	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	1	0

	$\overline{\text{RxCS}}$	$\overline{\text{RxWE}}$			
	01	11	10	00	
$\overline{\text{RxRD}}$	1	1	1	0	0
	0	0	0	1	0

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RxCS} &:= \text{RxCS} * \overline{\text{RxWE}} * \overline{\text{RxRD}} && ; \text{ TOGGLES AFTER STATE 2 IN THE} \\ &+ \text{G2*DIR2} && \text{ WAVEFORM DIAGRAM. PROGRAMMABLE} \\ &&& \text{ POLARITY IS USED ON THIS OUTPUT.} \\ &&& \text{ GOES LOW FOR PC READ CYCLES.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RxWR} &:= \text{RxRD} * \overline{\text{RxWE}} * \overline{\text{RxRD}} && ; \overline{\text{RxWR}} \text{ GOES LOW AFTER STATE 2 IN} \\ &&& \text{ WAVEFORM DIAGRAM. PROGRAMMABLE} \\ &&& \text{ POLARITY USED ON THIS OUTPUT.} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 9(a). Schematic Diagram, PC Bus and Address Decode

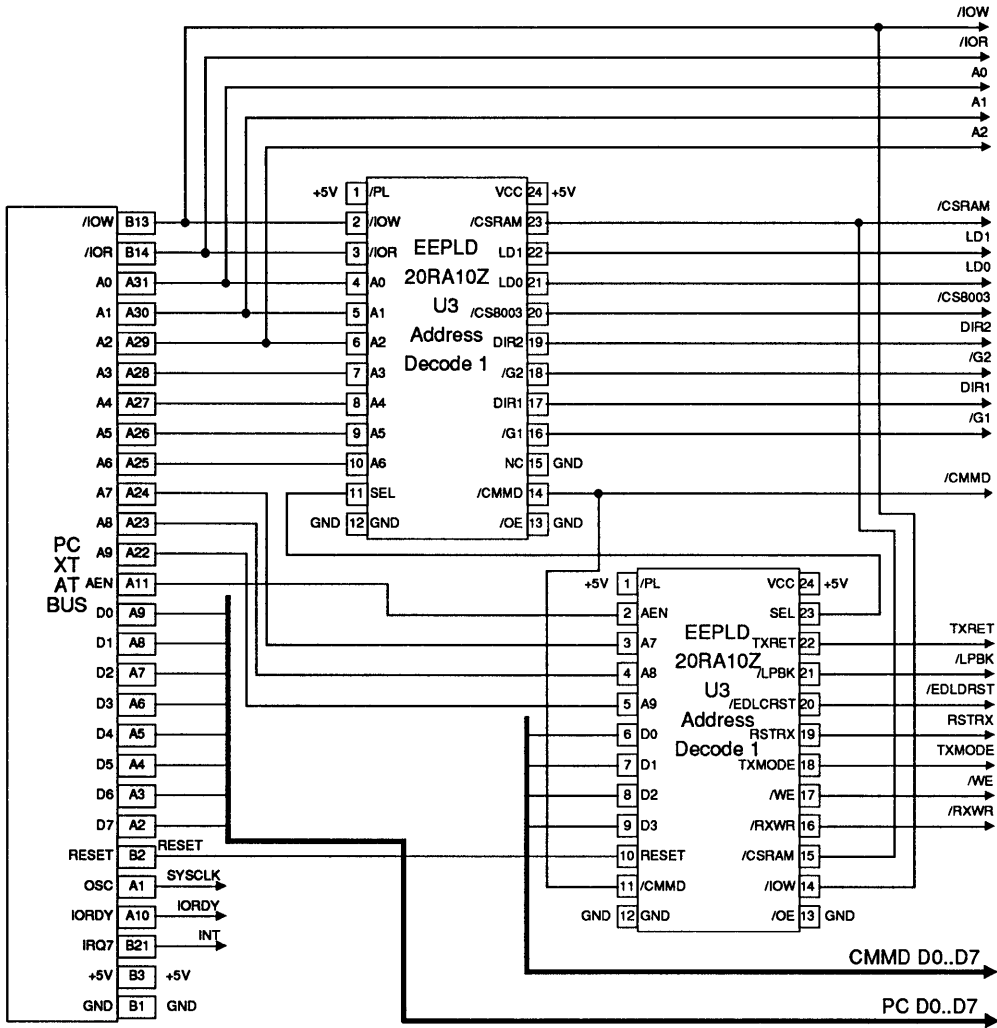
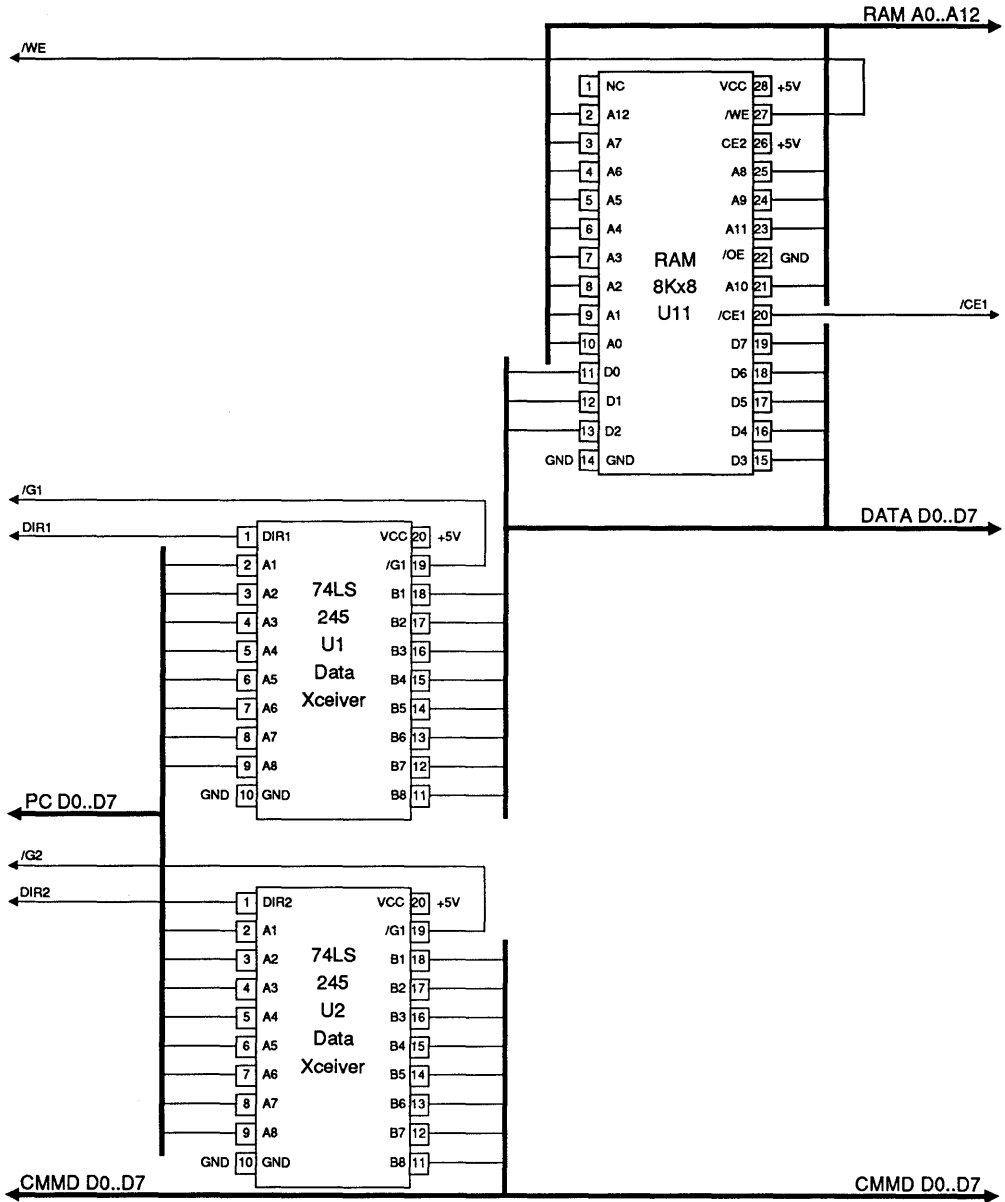


Figure 9(b). Schematic Diagram, Tranceiver and RAM



APP. NOTES

Figure 9(c). Schematic Diagram, Tx and Rx Address Counters

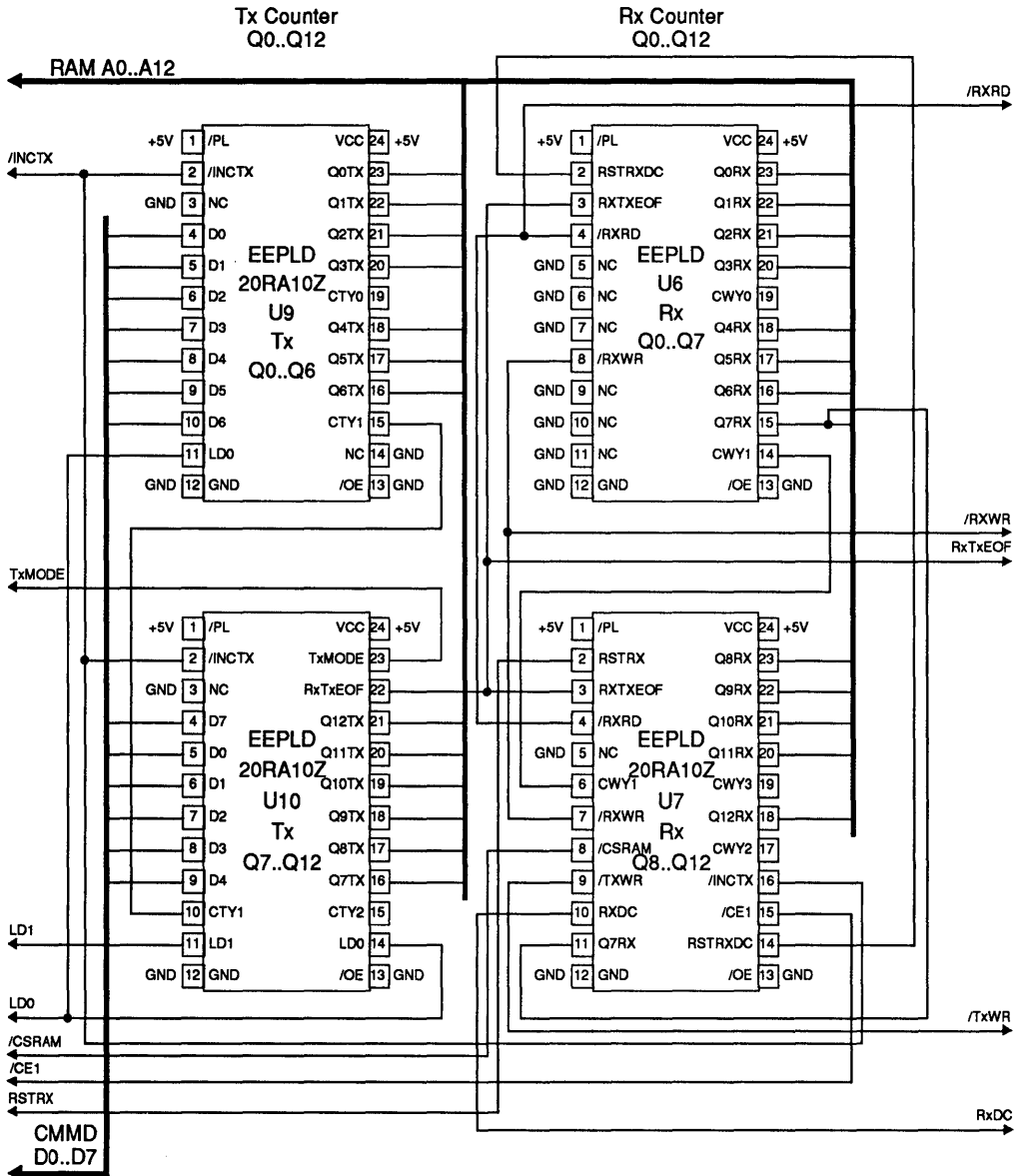
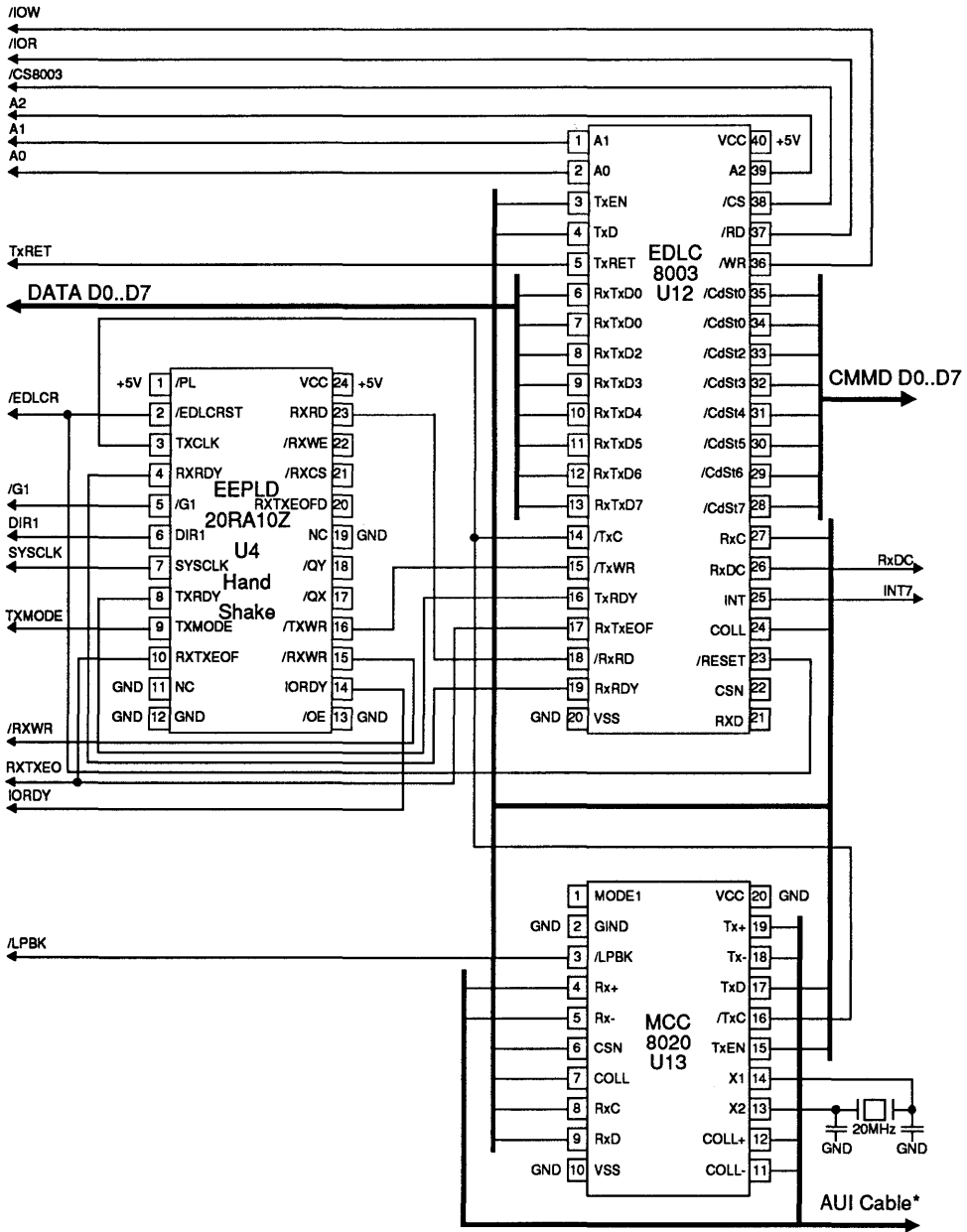


Figure 9(d). Schematic Diagram, EDLC and MCC

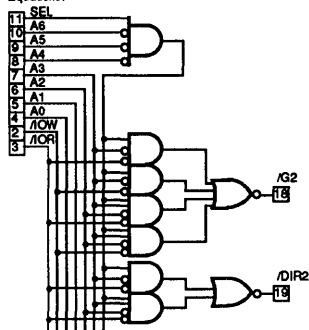


*Note resistor termination as shown in 8020 data sheet

Figure 10. EEPLD Design Specification

Address Decode 1

Logic Gates Example of selected Boolean Equations:



TITLED ECODE_1
 PATTERN U3
 REVISION 02
 AUTHOR PEER RESEARCH.
 COMPANY PEER RESEARCH.
 DATE 30TH APRIL 1988.

CHIP DECODE PAL20RA10

:PINS	1	2	3	4	5	6
	/PL	SEL	/IOR	/IOW	A0	A1
:PINS	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	GND
:PINS	13	14	15	16	17	18
	/OE	DIR1	/G2	/G1	DIR2	/CMMD
:PINS	19	20	21	22	23	24
	/CSRAM	J2	LD0	LD1	/CS8003	VCC

Address decode PAL20RA10 U3 is designed generate the enable inputs and direction control of two 74LS245 bi-directional buffer circuits. Also, to create an I/O mapped control load input to the transmit counters. In addition to giving select inputs to the RAM buffer and 8003 EDLC device.

The enable signal G2 selcts a data path to and from the 8003 EDLC device. Data read and write is controlled by the DIR2 signal. The 8003 internal registers are selected in the I/O mapping scheme address 0300 to 0307. The second 74LS245 is selected in the memory map 0308 to 030F and enables a bi-directional path to the 8k byte RAM buffer store and the RXTXD0-D7 I/O path to and from the 8003 device.

EQUATIONS

G2	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*/A3*IOR + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*/A3*IOW + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*IOR + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*IOW	:ADDRESS :SELECT :300 TO :30B
/DIR2	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*/A3*IOR + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*IOR	:READ ONLY :300 - 30B
G1	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*IOR + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*IOW	:ADDRESS :SELECT :30C TO
/DIR1	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*IOR	:30F DIR :READ ONLY
CS8003	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*/A3*IOR + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*/A3*IOW	:SELECT :8003 300 :TO 307
CMMD	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*/A1 */A0*IOW	:RESET EDLC :ADDRESS 308
CSRAM	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*/A1 */A0*IOR + SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*/A1 */A0*IOW	:RAM SELECT :30C :ENABLES WRITE :FROM PC
LD0	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2*/A1 */A0*IOW	:LOAD D0-D6 :ADDRESS 309
LD1	= SEL*/A6*/A5*/A4*A3*A2 *A1*/A0*IOW	:LOAD D7, D0 :TO D4 :ADDRESS 30A

SIMULATION		:
TRACE_ON	/IOR /IOW	;TRACE ALL
	CS8003 LD0 LD1	;SIGNALS
	G1 DIR1 G2 DIR2	:
	CMMD A0 A1 A2 A3	:
	A4 A5 A6 SEL	:
SETF	OE /PL /IOR /IOW	;ENABLE OUTPUT
	/A0 /A1 /A2 /A3 /A4	;DISABLE PRE-
	/A5 /A6 SEL	;LOAD. SET IOW
		;IOR INACTIVE
FOR L := 0 TO 1 DO		;ADDRESS INPUT
BEGIN		;TO ZERO SEL
IF L = 1 THEN		;ACTIVE. ADDRESS
BEGIN SETF A3 /A2 /A1 /A0		;A0 - A3 IS
END		;INCREMENTED
FOR K := 0 TO 1 DO		;FROM 0 TO F HEX
BEGIN		;IN LOOPS L,
IF K = 1 THEN		;K, J, IN LOOP
BEGIN SETF A2 /A1 /A0		;I THE IOW AND
END		;IOR ARE TURNED
FOR J := 0 TO 3 DO		;ON AND OFF IN
BEGIN		;ANTIPHASE.
IF J = 0 THEN		:
BEGIN SETF /A0 /A1		:
END		:
IF J = 1 THEN		:
BEGIN SETF A0		:
END		:
IF J = 2 THEN		:
BEGIN SETF /A0 A1		:
END		:
IF J = 3 THEN		:
BEGIN SETF A0		:
END		:
FOR I := 1 TO 2 DO		:
BEGIN		:
SETFIOR /IOW		:
SETF/IOR IOW		:
END		:
END		:
END		:
END		:
TRACE_OFF		:

Figure 10. EEPLD Design Specification

Address Decode 2

```

TITLE          DECODE_2
PATTERN       U8
REVISION      02
AUTHOR        PEER RESEARCH.
COMPANY       PEER RESEARCH.
DATE          30TH APRIL 1988.
:
:
CHIP DECODE PAL20RA10
:
:PINS         1         2         3         4         5         6
             /PL       /CMMD    A7        A8        RESET     A9

:PINS         7         8         9         10        11        12
             D0        D1        D2        D3        AEN       GND

:PINS         13        14        15        16        17        18
             /OE       TXRET    RSTRX   TXMODE   /EDLCRST /LPBK

:PINS         19        20        21        22        23        24
             /RXWR    /CSRAM  /IOW   /WE      SEL       VCC
:
:
:           /AEN, address enable and A9, A8, A7, address
:           inputs from the PC bus are gated to form SEL
:           a chip select input to the lower order address
:           decoder logic PAL20RA10 PATTERN U3. /CMMD input
:           is a decoded signal from U3 at address location
:           308 which enable the data inputs D0, D1, D2
:           and D3. When D0 and CMMD are valid the 8003
:           EDLC chip is reset. D1 and CMMD reset the RX
:           counters U6 and U7. A loop back test in the
:           EDLC chip is enabled when D2 and CMMD are valid
:           local testing of the interface is possible
:           when this mode is selected. D3 and CMMD enable
:           the EDLC device to mode 1 operation and D3 with
:           a valid CMMD input enable the EDLC 8003 device
:           to perform transmission over the interface.
:           A composite RAM WE signal is generated from
:           CSRAM and IOW or RXWR, for PC and RXCounter
:           access respectively.
:
EQUATIONS
SEL                = A9*A8*/A7*/AEN                ;ACTIVE HIGH
                                                         ;ADDRESS

EDLCRST            := D0                            ;RESET EDLC.
EDLCRST.CLKF      = /CMMD                          ;8003 LOGIC
EDLCRST.SETF      = RESET                           ;PC RESET

RSTRX              := D1                            ;RESET RECIEVE
RSTRX.CLKF        = /CMMD                          ;COUNTER.
RSTRX.RSTF        = RESET                           ;PC RESET.

LPBK               := D2                            ;ENABLE
LPBK.CLKF         = /CMMD                          ;LOOPBACK
LPBK.SETF         = RESET                           ;PC RESET.

TXMODE             := D3                            ;ENABLE EDLC
TXMODE.CLKF       = /CMMD                          ;FOR TRANS-
TXMODE.SETF       = TXRET                           ;PC RESET.

WE                 = IOW*CSRAM                      ;COMPOSITE
                  + RXWR                            ;WRITE ENABLE
                                                         ;TO RAM.

```

```

SIMULATION
TRACE_ON      AEN A9 A8 A7 CMMD      ;TRACE ALL
              D0 D1 D2 D3 SEL  ;INPUT/OUTPUT
              EDLCRST RSTRX LPBK ;SIGNALS
              TXMODE /WE
              IOW CSRAM RXWR
              RESET TXRET
SETF          AEN /CMMD /A7 A8 A9
              /D0 /D1 /D2 /D3
              /IOW /CSRAM /RXWR
              /RESET /TXRET
              OE /PL
SETF          /AEN      ;TEST SEL OUTPUT
SETF          A7
SETF          /A7 /A8
SETF          /A8 /A9
SETF          AEN
SETF          CMMD      ;TEST EDLC RESET
SETF          D0        ;TEST RXRST
SETF          /D0 D1   ;OUTPUT
SETF          /D1 D2   ;TEST LOOPBACK
SETF          /D2 D3   ;SELECT
SETF          /D3      ;SELECT, TXMODE
SETF          /CMMD
SETF          CSRAM IOW ;TEST WRITE MODE
SETF          /IOW     ;SELECTION FOR
SETF          /CSRAM   ;THE RAM BUFFER.
SETF          RXWR
SETF          /RXWR
TRACE_OFF

```

Figure 10. EEPLD Design Specification

Handshake Logic

```
TITLE          HANDSHAKE_LOGIC
PATTERN       U4
REVISION      05.
AUTHOR        PEER RESEARCH.
COMPANY       PEER RESEARCH.
DATE          30TH MAY 1988.
```

```
CHIP HSHAKE1 PAL20RA10
```

```

:PINS 1      2      3      4      5      6
      /PL     /G1     DIR1   TXRDY  NC     TXCLK
:PINS 7      8      9      10     11     12
      RXTXEOF TXMODE  RXRDY  /EDLCRST NC     GND
:PINS 13     14     15     16     17     18
      /OE     RXTXEOFD /RXWE  /QX    IORDY  NC
:PINS 19     20     21     22     23     24
      /QY     /RXWR   /RXCS  /TXWR  /RXRD  VCC
```

```

:
: Pins RXRDY and /RXRD perform the handshake operation
: between the 8003 ethernet interface and the PAL20RA10
: the RXRDY high output from the 8003 chip tells the
: PAL20RA10 that there exists, at least one, data byte
: in the internal 16 byte FIFO. when this signal goes
: high it is sampled by the rising edge of TXCLK which
: is the transmitter clock output of the 8020 Manchester
: encoder device. the internal state machine output of
: /RXRD performs the handshake response, while /RXWE and
: /RXCS cycles through a write operation. The /RXWE
: signal is not used for RAM write operations it
: is used here as an additional register to enable
: the correct sequence in the /RXRD RXRDY handshake
: state machine. it is /RXCS going active LOW that
: creates the RAM write operation.
: The TXRDY and /TXWR are the transmitter handshake
: signals. The EDLC 8003 sends a valid TXRDY signal
: when its internal 16 byte FIFO is empty. If the
: handshake operation is enabled by TXMODE then the
: process of reading data from the buffer RAM and
: writing to the 8003's fifo continues until an end
: of file (RXTXEOF) is generated by PAL20RA10 U10.
: Control of the buffer RAM is handled by RXCS and
: RXWE. RXCS is the RAM chip select signal that is
: active during write operations. It is gated with
: two other signals in PAL20RA10 U5 to select the
: RAM during both read and write operations. TXMODE
: is enabled or disabled by software in the PC.
```

EQUATIONS

```

RXRD          := /RXRD * RXRDY * /TXWR * QX          ;TOGGLE RXRD.
              + /RXRD * RXRDY * QX * QY * G1        ;WAIT TXWR.
              + RXRD * /RXWE                          ;HOLD RXRD ACTIVE.
              + RXRD * RXCS                            ;HOLD RXRD IF
RXRD.CLKF     = TXCLK                                 ;CLOCK RXRD.
RXRD.RSTF     = EDLCRST                               ;RESET RXRD.
              ;
/RXWE         := /RXRD * /RXWE * /RXCS              ;HOLD RXWE.
              + RXRD * /RXWE * /RXCS                 ;TOGGLE RXWE.
              + /RXRD * /RXWE * RXCS                 ;HOLD RXWE.
/RXWE.CLKF    = TXCLK
/RXWE.RSTF    = EDLCRST
              ;
RXCS          := RXRD * /RXWE * /RXCS               ;ENABLE RAM
              + /RXRD * G1 * DIR1                    ;ENABLE U2.
/RXCS.CLKF    = TXCLK
/RXCS.RSTF    = EDLCRST
              ;
RXWR          = RXRD * /RXWE * RXCS                 ;WRITE TO RAM
              ;WHEN RXRD, RXWE
```



```

/IORDY           := G1*RXRD           ;RXCS ACTIVE
/IORDY.CLKF      = TXCLK             ;ENABLE AND
/IORDY.RSTF     = EDLCRST           ;CONTROL U2
/IORDY.TRST     = G1                ;DIRECTION.
;
TXWR            := /TXWR*TXRDY*TXMODE ;TXWR ACTIVE
               * /RXTXEOF*QX*/QY
               * /RXRD*/G1
               + TXWR*/QY;TXMODE SET. ;IF TXRDY AND
;
TXWR.CLKF       = TXCLK             ;QX AND QY
TXWR.RSTF      = EDLCRST           ;HOLD TXWR
;
QX              := /QX              ;ACTIVE FOR
;
QX.CLKF        = TXCLK             ;THREE CLOCK
;
QY              := QX*TXWR + QY*TXWR ;CYCLES. TO
QY.CLKF        = TXCLK             ;SATISFY RAM
QY.RSTF        = /TXMODE           ;WRITE CYCLE
;
RXTXEOF        := RXTXEOF           ;TIME.
RXTXEOFD.CLKF  = /TXWR
RXTXEOFD.SETF  = /TXMODE
;
SIMULATION
TRACE_ON       TXCLK EDLCRST TXRDY ;TRACE ON ALL
               /TXWR /QX /QY RXRDY /RXRD ;SIGNALS.
               /RXWE /RXCS /RXWR
               IORDY /G1 DIR1
;
SETF           /TXCLK EDLCRST       ;SET IDLE MODE,
DIR1           /RXRDY OE /PL /G1    ;NO INCOMING DATA
SETF          /TXRDY TXMODE        ;FROM ETHERNET.
FOR I          := 1 TO 8 DO         ;NO PC ACCESS.
BEGIN
SETF          TXCLK                ;CLOCK FOR EIGHT
SETF          /TXCLK              ;PERIODS TO TEST
END           ;HOLD CONDITION.
SETF          RXRDY                ;SET RECIEVER READY
FOR J         := 1 TO 2 DO         ;8003 FIFO HAS DATA
BEGIN
FOR I         := 1 TO 8 DO         ;FROM ETHERNET.
BEGIN
SETF          RXRDY                ;SET A LOOP FOR
IF I = 2 THEN BEGIN              ;SIXTEEN CLOCK
SETF          /RXRDY              ;CYCLES. FOUR HAND-
END           ;SHAKE CYCLES TAKE
SETF          TXCLK                ;PLACE. RXRDY TURNS
SETF          /TXCLK              ;OFF THEN ON AFTER
END           ;FIRST AND THIRD
END           ;HANDSHAKE.
SETF          /RXRDY G1            ;TURN OF RXRDY
FOR J         := 1 TO 4 DO         ;SELECTION OF G1
BEGIN
SETF          G1                   ;BY DECODING ADD-
FOR I         := 1 TO 4 DO         ;RESS FROM PC TO
BEGIN
SETF          /TXCLK              ;TEST I/O READY
SETF          TXCLK                ;SIGNAL.
END           ;
END           ;
SETF          /G1                  ;TURN OF PC SELEC-
SETF          /TXCLK              ;TION.
SETF          TXCLK                ;
END           ;
SETF          TXRDY TXMODE /RXTXEOF ;TURN OF END OFF
FOR I         := 1 TO 16 DO        ;FILE TURN ON TXRDY
BEGIN
SETF          /TXCLK              ;AND TXMODE TO TEST
SETF          TXCLK                ;THE TXRDY AND TXWR
END           ;HANDSHAKE FOR
END           ;SIXTEEN CYCLES.
TRACE_OFF

```

Figure 10. EEPD Design Specification

Rx Counter Q0 .. Q7

```

TITLE RXCOUNTER_Q0-Q7
PATTERN U6
REVISION 05.
AUTHOR PEER RESEARCH.
COMPANY PEER RESEARCH.
DATE 30TH MAY 1988.
:
:
CHIP COUNTER PAL20RA10
:
:PINS 1 2 3 4 5 6
      /PL NC NC NC NC /RXWR
:
:PINS 7 8 9 10 11 12
      RSTRXDC /RXRD RXTXEOF NC NC GND
:
:PINS 13 14 15 16 17 18
      /OE CWY1 Q6RX Q7RX Q5RX Q4RX
:
:PINS 19 20 21 22 23 24
      Q3RX Q2RX Q1RX Q0RX CWY0 VCC
:
:
The receive counter has been designed to give
:
: a binary count output to the 8K RAM. Registers
: Q0RX - Q7RX are contained in PAL20RA10 U6 and
: registers Q8RX - Q12RX in U7. The carry outputs
: from U6 are connected to U7 to provide the
: link necessary for a synchronous count. The
: receive counter, RXCOUNTER is clocked by the
: /RXWR input. After a valid RXRD (receiver
: ready) /RXWR from U4 goes LOW to perform a
: write cycle in the RAM. When /RXWR goes HIGH
: the rising edge of this signal increments the
: counter to point to the next location in the
: RAM. The 3 - State control of U6's output
: buffers are controlled by the RXRD so when
: RXRD is active the registered outputs drive
: the RAM address inputs. Unlike the transmit
: counter the receive counter cannot be loaded
: with a starting address, but it can be reset
: from the PC by a decoded I/O address from the
: bus. When RSTRXDC is active the contents of
: the counter is asynchronously set to zero.
: The RXTXEOF signal is an output from the
: EDLC 8003 device during data reception, and
: this signal is used to reset the counter
: after a complete data frame has been received
:
:
EQUATIONS
:
Q0RX := /Q0RX*/RXTXEOF ;TOGGLE Q0RX WHEN
Q0RX.CLKF = /RXWR ;RXTXEOF INACTIVE
Q0RX.SETF = RSTRXDC ;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q0RX.TRST = RXRD ;HIGH - Z WHEN
;RXRD NOT ACTIVE.
:
Q1RX := /Q1RX*Q0RX*/RXTXEOF ;TOGGLE Q1RX
+ Q1RX*/Q0RX*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q1RX
Q1RX.CLKF = /RXWR ;CLOCK Q1RX
Q1RX.SETF = RSTRXDC ;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q1RX.TRST = RXRD ;HIGH - Z WHEN
;RXRD NOT ACTIVE.
:
Q2RX := /Q2RX*Q0RX*Q1RX ;TOGGLE Q2RX
*/RXTXEOF ;
+ Q2RX*/Q1RX*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q2RX
+ Q2RX*/Q0RX*/RXTXEOF;HOLD Q2RX
Q2RX.CLKF = /RXWR ;CLOCK Q2RX
Q2RX.SETF = RSTRXDC ;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q2RX.TRST = RXRD ;HIGH - Z WHEN
;RXRD NOT ACTIVE.
:
Q3RX := /Q3RX*Q2RX*Q0RX ;TOGGLE Q3RX
*Q1RX*/RXTXEOF ;
:

```

```

+ Q3RX*/Q2RX*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q3RX
+ Q3RX*/Q1RX*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q3RX
+ Q3RX*/Q0RX*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q3RX
= /RXWR                      ;CLOCK Q3RX
= RSTRXDC                    ;CLEAR OUTPUT
= RXRD                       ;HIGH - Z WHEN
                              ;RXRD NOT ACTIVE.
                              ;CARRY PROPAGATE.

Q3RX.CLKF                    ;
Q3RX.SETF                    ;
Q3RX.TRST                    ;

CWY0                         := Q0RX*Q1RX*Q2RX*Q3RX
;
Q4RX                         := /Q4RX*CWY0*/RXTXEOF
+ Q4RX*/CWY0*/RXTXEOF      ;TOGGLE Q4RX
= /RXWR                      ;
= RSTRXDC                    ;CLOCK Q4RX
= RXRD                       ;CLEAR OUTPUT
                              ;HIGH - Z WHEN
                              ;RXRD NOT ACTIVE.
                              ;TOGGLE Q5RX
;
Q5RX                         := /Q5RX*Q4RX*CWY0
*/RXTXEOF
+ Q5RX*/Q4RX*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q5RX
+ Q5RX*/CWY0*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q5RX
= /RXWR                      ;CLOCK Q5RX
= RSTRXDC                    ;CLEAR OUTPUT
= RXRD                       ;HIGH - Z WHEN
                              ;RXRD NOT ACTIVE.
                              ;TOGGLE Q6RX
;
Q5RX.CLKF                    ;
Q5RX.SETF                    ;
Q5RX.TRST                    ;

Q6RX                         := /Q6RX*Q5RX*Q4RX
*CWY0*/RXTXEOF
+ Q6RX*/Q5RX*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q6RX
+ Q6RX*/Q4RX*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q6RX
+ Q6RX*/CWY0*/RXTXEOF      ;HOLD Q6RX
= /RXWR                      ;CLOCK Q6RX
= RSTRXDC                    ;CLEAR OUTPUT
= RXRD                       ;HIGH - Z WHEN
                              ;NOT ACTIVE.
                              ;CARRY PROPAGATE.
;
Q6RX.CLKF                    ;
Q6RX.SETF                    ;
Q6RX.TRST                    ;

CWY1                         = Q6RX*Q5RX*Q4RX
* Q3RX*Q2RX*Q1RX*Q0RX
;
Q7RX                         := /Q7RX*CWY1*/RXTXEOF
+ Q7RX*/CWY1*/RXTXEOF      ;Q7RX TOGGLE
= /RXWR                      ;
= RSTRXDC                    ;CLOCK Q7RX
= RXRD                       ;CLEAR OUTPUT
                              ;HIGH - Z WHEN
                              ;NOT ACTIVE.
;
SIMULATION                   ;TRACE ALL SIGNALS.
TRACE_ON                     ;
;
;
;
;
SETF                          RXWR RXRD RSTRXDC /PL
                              OE /RXTXEOF
SETF                          /RSTRXDC
FOR I                         := 1 TO 64 DO
BEGIN                          ;ENABLE OUTPUTS AND
SETF                          ;COUNTER, DISABLE
SETF                          ;PRELOAD.
END                            ;FOR 64 CLOCKS
TRACE_OFF                     ;COUNT A BINARY
                              ;ADDRESS SEQUENCE.
;
;
;
;

```

Figure 10. EEPLD Design Specification

Rx Counter Q8 . . Q12

```

TITLE          RXCOUNTER_Q8-Q12
PATTERN       U7
REVISION      05.
AUTHOR        PEER RESEARCH.
COMPANY       PEER RESEARCH.
DATE          30TH MAY 1988.
:
:
CHIP COUNTER PAL20RA10
:
:PINS         1      2      3      4      5      6
              /PL    Q7RX   /RXWR  RXTXEOF NC    /TXWR
:
:PINS         7      8      9      10     11     12
              CWY1   RXDC   /RXRD  /CSRAM RSTRX  GND
:
:PINS         13     14     15     16     17     18
              /OE    CWY3   CWY2   RSTRXDC /CE1   Q12RX
:
:PINS         19     20     21     22     23     24
              Q11RX  Q10RX  Q9RX   Q8RX   /INCTX VCC
:
:
PAL20RA10 U7 is used in conjunction with U6
as an counter to address the 8K RAM as a
receive buffer. When the EDLC 8003 device is
receiving data the RXRDY and /RXRD handshake
control the flow of data from the EDLC's
FIFO. As with U6 RXWR and RXRD control the
incrementing and 3 - State disable of the
output buffers from each counter register.
Q7RX - Q10RX perform the conventional binary
count, but Q11RX and Q12RX point to the page
boundaries at 0 - 2K, 2K - 4K and 4K - 6K.
The RXCOUNTER does not encroach into the
RAM space allocated for transmission of data,
6K - 8K. The count sequence of Q11RX and
Q12RX is of the sequence 0 to 1 to 2 then
back to 0.
Additional logic has been incorporated in
this device, /INCTX and /CE1. The /INCTX
output is a combinational sum of CSRAM and
/TXWR and is responsible for incrementing
the transmitter counter U9 and U10 after
a PC or EDLC access. The /CE1 is a sum of
CSRAM, /TXWR and /RXRD to enable RAM access
from the PC, EDLC in transmit mode or EDLC
in receive mode.
:
:
EQUATIONS
:
CWY2          = CWY1*Q7RX          ;CARRY THROUGH
:                                     ;FROM U6.
:
Q8RX          := /Q8RX*CWY2*/RXTXEOF ;TOGGLE Q8RX
              + Q8RX*/CWY2*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q8RX
              = /RXWR                ;CLOCK Q8RX
Q8RX.CLKF    = RSTRXDC               ;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q8RX.SETF    = RXRD                  ;HIGH - Z WHEN
Q8RX.TRST    = RXRD                  ;NOT ACTIVE.
:
Q9RX          := /Q9RX*Q8RX*CWY2     ;TOGGLE Q9RX
              */RXTXEOF              ;
              + Q9RX*/Q8RX*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q9RX
              + Q9RX*/CWY2*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q9RX
              = /RXWR                ;CLOCK Q9RX
Q9RX.CLKF    = RSTRXDC               ;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q9RX.SETF    = RXRD                  ;HIGH - Z WHEN
Q9RX.TRST    = RXRD                  ;NOT ACTIVE.
:
Q10RX         := /Q10RX*Q9RX*Q8RX    ;TOGGLE Q10RX
              *CWY2*/RXTXEOF        ;
              + Q10RX*/Q8RX*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q10RX
              + Q10RX*/Q9RX*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q10RX
              + Q10RX*/CWY2*/RXTXEOF ;HOLD Q10RX
:

```

Q10RX.CLKF	= /RXWR	;CLOCK Q10RX
Q10RX.SETF	= RSTRXDC	;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q10RX.TRST	= RXRD	;HIGH - Z WHEN
		;NOT ACTIVE.
CWY3	= CWY2*Q8RX*Q9RX*Q10RX	;CARRY PROPAGATE.
		;
Q11RX	:= /Q11RX*/Q12RX	;Q11RX TOGGLES IF
	*RXTXEOF	;Q12RX IS LOW.
	+ Q11RX*/RXTXEOF	;AND NOT RXTXEOF
Q11RX.CLKF	= /RXWR	;ELSE HOLD.
Q11RX.SETF	= RSTRX	;CLEAR OUTPUT
Q11RX.TRST	= RXRD	;HIGH - Z WHEN
		;NOT ACTIVE.
Q12RX	:= /Q12RX*Q11RX*RXTXEOF	;Q12RX TOGGLES IF
	+ Q12RX*/RXTXEOF	;Q11RX HIGH AND
Q12RX.CLKF	= /RXWR	;NOT RXTXEOF ELSE
Q12RX.SETF	= RSTRX	;HOLD. CLEAR
Q12RX.TRST	= RXRD	;OUTPUT HIGH - Z
		;WHEN NOT ACTIVE.
RSTRXDC	= RSTRX + RXDC	;RESET OR RXDC
		;
INCTX	= CSRAM*/RXRD	;CSRAM OR TXWR
	+ TXWR;INCREMENTS TX	;
		;COUNTER.
CE1	= INCTX	;RAM IS SELECTED
	+ TXWR	;FOR PC, TX OR
	+ RXRD	;RX ACCESS.
		;
SIMULATION		;
TRACE_ON	/RXWR /RXRD RSTRX	;TRACE ALL SIGNALS.
	RXTXEOF Q8RX Q9RX	;
	Q10RX CWY3 Q11RX	;
	Q12RX	;
SETF	RXWR RXRD RSTRX /PL	;ENABLE OUTPUTS
	OE Q7RX CWY1	;DISABLE PRELOAD.
	/RXTXEOF	;WHEN RXTXEOF NOT
SETF	/RSTRX	;ACTIVE CLOCK
FOR I	:= 1 TO 64 DO	;COUNTER 64 TIMES.
BEGIN		;
SETF	/RXWR	;
SETF	RXWR	;
END		;
TRACE_OFF		;

Figure 10. EEPLD Design Specification

Tx Counter Q0 . . Q6

```
TITLE TXCOUNTER_Q0-Q6
PATTERN U9
REVISION 05.
AUTHOR PEER RESEARCH.
COMPANY PEER RESEARCH.
DATE 30TH MAY 1988.
```

```
CHIP COUNTER PAL20RA10
```

```
;PINS 1 2 3 4 5 6
;/PL NC LD0 D4 D3 D0

;PINS 7 8 9 10 11 12
;D1 D2 D6 D5 /INCTX GND

;PINS 13 14 15 16 17 18
;/OEC TY1 NC Q6T Q5T Q4T

;PINS 19 20 21 22 23 24
;Q3T Q2T Q1T Q0T CTY0 VCC
```

```
;
; The transmit RAM buffer counter is a loadable
; binary counter from the PC bus. When LD0 is
; active data on D0 - D6 is loaded into registers
; Q0 - Q6. LD0 is a signal decoded from the PC
; at the I/O location 309. The /INCTX input
; performs two functions, it controls the enable
; output of the counter during a transmission
; access to the RAM buffer and then increments
; the counter on the rising edge. When HIGH the
; counter outputs are in a 3 - State condition.
; In a 3 - State the receive counter can be
; enabled onto the address inputs of the buffer
; RAM. /INCTX comes from the RAM SELECT PAL20RA10
; U5. The binary counter Q0 - Q6 is synchronous
; with carry enable signals CTY1 and CTY0 linking
; the registers in the counter.
;
```

EQUATIONS

```
Q0T := /Q0T ;Q0T LSB OF COUNT
Q0T.CLKF = /INCTX ;INCREMENT
Q0T.SETF = /D0*LD0 ;LOAD LOW
Q0T.RSTF = D0*LD0 ;LOAD HIGH
Q0T.TRST = INCTX ;HIGH - Z

Q1T := /Q1T*Q0T ;TOGGLE Q1T
+ Q1T*/Q0T ;HOLD Q1T
Q1T.CLKF = /INCTX ;INCREMENT
Q1T.SETF = /D1*LD0 ;LOAD LOW
Q1T.RSTF = D1*LD0 ;LOAD HIGH
Q1T.TRST = INCTX ;HIGH - Z

Q2T := /Q2T*Q0T*Q1T ;TOGGLE Q2T
+ Q2T*/Q1T ;HOLD Q2T
+ Q2T*/Q0T ;HOLD Q2T
Q2T.CLKF = /INCTX ;INCREMENT
Q2T.SETF = /D2*LD0 ;LOAD LOW
Q2T.RSTF = D2*LD0 ;LOAD HIGH
Q2T.TRST = INCTX ;HIGH - Z

Q3T := ;
;TOGGLE Q3T = /Q3T*Q2T*Q0T*Q1T
+ Q3T*/Q2T ;HOLD Q3T
+ Q3T*/Q1T ;HOLD Q3T
+ Q3T*/Q0T ;HOLD Q3T
```

```

Q3T.CLKF      = /INCTX      ;INCREMENT
Q3T.SETF      = /D3*LD0     ;LOAD LOW
Q3T.RSTF      = D3*LD0     ;LOAD HIGH
Q3T.TRST      = INCTX      ;HIGH - Z
;
CTY0          = Q0T*Q1T*Q2T*Q3T ;CARRY TO
;
Q4T           = /Q4T*CTY0     ;TOGGLE Q4T
              + Q4T*/CTY0     ;HOLD Q4T
Q4T.CLKF      = /INCTX      ;INCREMENT
Q4T.SETF      = /D4*LD0     ;LOAD LOW
Q4T.RSTF      = D4*LD0     ;LOAD HIGH
Q4T.TRST      = INCTX      ;HIGH - Z
;
Q5T           = /Q5T*Q4T*CTY0 ;TOGGLE QT5
              + Q5T*/Q4T     ;HOLD QT5
              + Q5T*/CTY0     ;HOLD QT5
Q5T.CLKF      = /INCTX      ;INCREMENT
Q5T.SETF      = /D5*LD0     ;LOAD LOW
Q5T.RSTF      = D5*LD0     ;LOAD HIGH
Q5T.TRST      = INCTX      ;HIGH - Z
;
Q6T           = /Q6T*Q5T*Q4T*CTY0 ;TOGGLE QT6
              + Q6T*/Q5T     ;HOLD QT6
              + Q6T*/Q4T     ;HOLD QT6
              + Q6T*/CTY0     ;HOLD QT6
Q6T.CLKF      = /INCTX      ;INCREMENT
Q6T.SETF      = /D6*LD0     ;LOAD LOW
Q6T.RSTF      = D6*LD0     ;LOAD HIGH
Q6T.TRST      = INCTX      ;HIGH - Z
;
CTY1          = Q6T*Q5T*Q4T*Q3T*Q2T ;CARRY FOR
              *Q1T*Q0T      ;NEXT STAGE
;
SIMULATION
TRACE_ON      /INCTX LD0     ;TRACE ALL
              Q0T Q1T Q2T Q3T CTY0 ;SIGNALS.
              Q4T Q5T Q6T CTY1 OE /PL
              /LD0 D0 D1 D2 D3 D4
              D5 D6;FUNCTION   ;TEST LOAD
              OE /PL INCTX     ;FOR ALL HIGH
              LD0              ;THEN ALL LOW.
              /LD0 /D0 /D1 /D2 /D3
              /D4 /D5 /D6
              LD0
              /LD0             ;DISABLE LOAD
              FOR I           ;ENABLE COUNT
              := 1 TO 128 DO  ;FOR 128 TEST
              BEGIN          ;VECTORS.
              SETF           /INCTX
              SETF           /INCTX
              END
TRACE_OFF

```

Figure 10. EEPLD Design Specification

Tx Counter Q7 .. Q12

```
TITLE TXCOUNTER_Q7-Q12
PATTERN U10
REVISION 05.
AUTHOR PEER RESEARCH.
COMPANY PEER RESEARCH.
DATE 30TH MAY 1988.
```

```
CHIP COUNTER PAL20RA10
```

```
;PINS 1 2 3 4 5 6
      /PL D2 D1 D0 D3 D4

;PINS 7 8 9 10 11 12
      CTY1 TXMODE LD0 LD1 D7 GND

;PINS 13 14 15 16 17 18
      /OE NC CTY2 RXTXEOF /INCTX Q12T

;PINS 19 20 21 22 23 24
      Q11T Q10T Q9T Q8T Q7T VCC
```

```

; The transmit buffer counter outputs Q7T - Q12T
; are the higher order address bits to Q0T - Q6T
; registers from PAL20RA10 U9. Q7T is loaded from
; the PC bus I/O location 309 and Q10T - Q12T is
; loaded from D0 - D4 at I/O location 30A. The
; outputs when enabled to count access locations
; in the buffer RAM and are incremented by the
; rising edge of /INCTX, when HIGH this signal
; puts the output buffers into 3 - State.
; The RXTXEOF goes active at the final count of the
; counter, that is when registers Q0 - Q12
; contain all logic HIGHs. The start location
; of the data transfer to RAM is loaded from the
; PC bus. The RXTXEOF signal, when active informs
; the EDLC device that a block of data has been
; read from the buffer RAM and transmitted by the
; 8003 EDLC device The 3 - State condition of RXTXEOF
; is qualified by TXMODE (and input) and /INCTX.
; This is because the EDLC RXTXEOF signal also serves
; as an RXTXEOF output during receive activity. The
; RXTXEOF line is connected to the RXTXEOF pin of the
; 8003 EDLC chip.
```

EQUATIONS

```

Q7T := /Q7T*CTY1 ;TOGGLE Q7T
      + Q7T*CTY1 ;HOLD Q7T
Q7T.CLKF = /INCTX ;INCREMENT
Q7T.SETF = /D7*LD0 ;LOAD LOW
Q7T.RSTF = D7*LD0 ;LOAD HIGH
Q7T.TRST = INCTX ;HIGH - Z
;
Q8T : = /Q8T*Q7T*CTY1 ;TOGGLE Q8T
;TOGGLE Q8T
      + Q8T*Q7T ;HOLD Q8T
      + Q8T*CTY1 ;HOLD Q8T
Q8T.CLKF = /INCTX ;INCREMENT
Q8T.SETF = /D0*LD1 ;LOAD LOW
Q8T.RSTF = D0*LD1 ;LOAD HIGH
Q8T.TRST = INCTX ;HIGH - Z
;
Q9T : = /Q9T*Q8T*Q7T*CTY1 ;TOGGLE Q9T
;TOGGLE Q9T
      + Q9T*Q8T ;HOLD Q9T
      + Q9T*Q7T ;HOLD Q9T
      + Q9T*CTY1 ;HOLD Q9T
Q9T.CLKF = /INCTX ;INCREMENT
Q9T.SETF = /D1*LD1 ;LOAD LOW
Q9T.RSTF = D1*LD1 ;LOAD HIGH
```



```

Q9T.TRST      = INCTX      ;HIGH - Z
CTY2          = Q9T*Q8T*Q7T*CTY1 ;CARRY TO
                                         ;NEXT STAGE

Q10T          := /Q10T*CTY2    ;TOGGLE Q10T
              + Q10T*/CTY2    ;HOLD Q10T
Q10T.CLKF     = /INCTX        ;INCREMENT
Q10T.SETF     = /D2*LD1       ;LOAD LOW
Q10T.RSTF     = D2*LD1        ;LOAD HIGH
Q10T.TRST     = INCTX         ;HIGH - Z

Q11T          := /Q11T*Q10T*CTY2 ;TOGGLE Q11T
              + Q11T*/Q10T    ;HOLD Q11T
              + Q11T*/CTY2    ;HOLD Q11T
Q11T.CLKF     = /INCTX        ;INCREMENT
Q11T.SETF     = /D3*LD1       ;LOAD LOW
Q11T.RSTF     = D3*LD1        ;LOAD HIGH
Q11T.TRST     = INCTX         ;HIGH - Z
:
Q12T          := /Q12T*Q11T*Q10T*CTY2 ;TOGGLE Q12T
              + Q12T*/Q11T    ;HOLD Q12T
              + Q12T*/Q10T    ;HOLD Q12T
              + Q12T*/CTY2    ;HOLD Q12T
Q12T.CLKF     = /INCTX        ;INCREMENT
Q12T.SETF     = /D4*LD1       ;LOAD LOW
Q12T.RSTF     = D4*LD1        ;LOAD HIGH
Q12T.TRST     = INCTX         ;HIGH - Z

RXTXEOF       = Q12T*Q11T*Q10T*Q9T ;END OF FILE
              *Q8T*Q7T*CTY1 ;ACTIVE HIGH
RXTXEOF.TRST  = TXMODE*INCTX;
:
SIMULATION
TRACE_ON      INCTX LD1 LD0 Q7T ;TRACE ALL
              Q8T Q9T Q10T CTY2 ;SIGNALS
              Q11T Q12T RXTXEOF
              TXMODE OE /PL
              :
SETF          /LD1 /LD0 INCTX ;TEST FOR
              D7 D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 ;LOADING OF
              CTY1 TXMODE OE /PL ;REGISTERS
              LD1 LD0 ;Q7T - Q12T
SETF          /LD1 /LD0 /D7 /D0 ;ENABLE LOAD
SETF          /D1 /D2 /D3 /D4 ;ALL HIGH
              LD1 LD0 ;THEN ALL LOW
SETF          /LD1 /LD0 /INCTX ;DISABLE LOAD
FOR I         := 1 TO 64 DO ;ENABLE COUNT
BEGIN        ;FOR 64 CLOCK
SETF         INCTX ;PULSES.
SETF         /INCTX
END
TRACE_OFF
:

```

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

Variable Declaration

Constants

Misc. Functions

```

program EDLC; { EDLC Hello Test }
{ Turbo Pascal Source Listing for PC/XT/AT 5/1/88 }
uses crt;
type
  Str2 = string[2]; Str4 = string[4];
  Frame = record
    DestinationAddress, SourceAddress : array[1..6] of byte;
    ByteCount : array[1..2] of byte;
    Data : array[1..46] of byte;
  end;
var TransmitFrameBuffer, ReceiveFrameBuffer : Frame;
  ReadByte, CleanUpStatus, Rx2kBkBank, PreviousRx2kBkBank : byte;
  TestData, TestData1, SequenceData : byte; InKey, OutChar, Select : char;
  TxCount, TxFail, RxCount, RxFail : word; i : integer;
  Address, LastAddress, ReadWord : word;
  Fail, InhibitMessage : boolean;

const
  EDLCStationAddress = $300;
  EDLCReceive = $306;
  EDLCTransmit = $307;
  Command = $308;
  LoadTransmitCounter0 = $309;
  LoadTransmitCounter1 = $30A;
  FifoData = $30C;

  ResetEDLC = $01;
  ResetRxCounter = $02;
  SetEDLCipbk = $04;
  SetTxMode = $08;
  ResetTxMode = $00;
  ResetAllCommands = $00;
  NoCommand = $00;

  StartTransmitCommand = $08;
  TransmissionSuccess = $08;
  StartReceiveCommand = $E0;
  ReceivedGoodFrame = $20;
  OldTransmitStatus = $80;
  OldReceiveStatus = $80;
  ResetStatus = $80;

  TestStationAddress : array[1..6] of byte = (00,11,22,33,44,55);
  TestFrame : Frame =
    (DestinationAddress : (00,11,22,33,44,55);
     SourceAddress : (00,11,22,33,44,55);
     ByteCount : (46,00);
     Data :
      (00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,
       16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,
       32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45) );

  ESC = #27; CR = #13; BKSP = #08;

function UpCase(inchar : char) : char;
begin
  if inchar in ['a'..'z'] then Upcase := chr( ord(inchar) and $DF)
  else UpCase := inchar;
end;

function h(number : integer) : char; begin
  case number of 0:h:= '0';1:h:= '1';2:h:= '2';3:h:= '3';4:h:= '4';5:h:= '5';
  6:h:= '6';7:h:= '7';8:h:= '8';9:h:= '9';10:h:= 'A';11:h:= 'B';12:h:= 'C';
  13:h:= 'D';14:h:= 'E';15:h:= 'F';end; end;

function HexByte(Number : byte) : str2;
begin HexByte := h((Number shr 4) and 15)+h((Number) and 15) ; end;

```

```

function HexWord(Number : byte) : str4;
begin HexWord := h((Number shr 12) and 15)+h((Number shr 8) and 15)
+h((Number shr 4) and 15)+h((Number) and 15); end;

procedure ClearScreen(Color : Word);
begin
  TextBackGround(Color);
  clrscr;
end;

function Match(Mask, Arg : byte) : boolean;
begin Match := not ((Mask and Arg) = 0); end;

procedure WritePCBus(Address : word; Data : byte);
begin port[Address] := Data; end;

function ReadPCBus(Address : word) : byte;
begin ReadPCBus := port[Address]; end;

procedure ClearRAM;
var i, j : integer;
begin
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, 0);
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, 0);
  for j := 1 to 8192 do WritePCBus(FifoData, 0);
end;

procedure DumpRAM; var i, j, k : integer;
begin
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, 0);
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, 0); k := 0;
  while (not(k = 16)) and not(InKey = ESC) do
    begin for j := 0 to 15 do
      begin
        write((k*512+j)*32:4, ' ');
        for i := 0 to 31 do Write(HexByte(ReadPCBus(FifoData))); writeln("");
        end;
        writeln(""); k := k + 1; InKey := ReadKey;
      end;
    end;
end;

procedure WriteInRAM(Address : word); var i : integer;
begin
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, Lo(Address));
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, Hi(Address)); write(' ', Address:5, ' ');
  for i := 0 to 31 do Write(HexByte(ReadPCBus(FifoData))); writeln("");
end;

procedure DumpRAMPackets; var i : integer;
begin
  writeln(""); WriteInRAM(0000); WriteInRAM(0032);
  writeln(""); WriteInRAM(2048); WriteInRAM(2080);
  writeln(""); WriteInRAM(4096); WriteInRAM(4128);
  writeln(""); WriteInRAM(8128); WriteInRAM(8160);
end;

procedure LoadStationAddress; var i : integer;
begin for i := 1 to 6 do
  WritePCBus(EDLCStationAddress + i-1, TestStationAddress[i]);
end;

Function ReceiveEqualTransmit : boolean;
type Fb=array[1..60] of byte; var TIFtr, RIFtr : ^Fb; i : integer;
begin
  ReceiveEqualTransmit := true; RIFtr:=addr(ReceiveFrameBuffer);
  TIFtr:=addr(TransmitFrameBuffer);
  for i := 1 to 60 do if not(RIFtr^i] = TIFtr^i]) then
  ReceiveEqualTransmit := false;
end;

```

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

**Screen
Functions**

**PC/XT/AT
I/O Port
Bus Instructions**

**RAM
Test Procedures**

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

**RAM
Tests Continued**

```

procedure InitialTransmitFrameBuffer; var i : integer;
begin
for i := 1 to 46 do case TestData of
$11: TransmitFrameBuffer.Data[i]:=random(255);
$22: TransmitFrameBuffer.Data[i]:= SequenceData
    else TransmitFrameBuffer.Data[i] := Testdata; end;
case SequenceData of $11: SequenceData:= $22; $22: SequenceData:= $33;
$33: SequenceData:= $44; $44: SequenceData:= $55; $55: SequenceData:= $66;
$66: SequenceData:= $77; $77: SequenceData:= $88; $88: SequenceData:= $99;
$99: SequenceData:= $00; $00: SequenceData:= $11; end;
end;

procedure InitializeEDLC;
begin
WritePCBus(Command, ResetEDLC + ResetRxCounter);
WritePCBus(Command, ResetAllCommands);
ClearRAM;
Rx2kBank := 0; PreviousRx2kBank := 0;
LoadStationAddress;
WritePCBus(EDLCReceive, StartReceiveCommand);
WritePCBus(EDLCTransmit, StartTransmitCommand);
end;

procedure Initialize;
begin
TxCount := 1; RxCount := 0;
TxFail := 0; RxFail := 0;
Randomize; SequenceData:= $11;
Inkey := ' ';
TransmitFrameBuffer := TestFrame;
InitialTransmitFrameBuffer;
InitializeEDLC;
gotoxy(20, 2); write('SEEQ 8003 EDLC Demonstration V1.0a');
end;

procedure RAMTest;
begin
InKey := '?'; Fail := false; LastAddress := 4095;
Initialize;
gotoxy(1, 3);
while not (InKey = ESC) do
begin
WritePCBus(Command, ResetEDLC);
WritePCBus(Command, ResetAllCommands);
WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, 0);
WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, 0);
for Address := 0 to LastAddress do
begin
WritePCBus(FifoData, Hi(Address)); { write(H( Lo(Address)), ' ');
WritePCBus(FifoData, Lo(Address)); { write(H( Hi(Address)), ' ');
end;
WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, 0);
WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, 0);
Address := 0;
while not (Address = LastAddress+1) and
not (InKey = ESC ) do
begin
ReadWord := ReadPCBus(FifoData);
ReadByte := ReadPCBus(FifoData);
ReadWord := swap(ReadWord) + ReadByte;;
if not(ReadWord = Address) then
begin
writeln('Address = ', HexWord(Address),
' Read DATA = ', HexWord(ReadWord) );
InKey := readkey; Fail := true;
end;
Address := Address + 1;
end;
if keypressed then InKey := readkey;
if Fail then writeln('Fail RAM Test')
else writeln('Pass RAM Test');
end;
end;
end;
end;

```

```

procedure ReceiveFrame;
var i : integer;
begin
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, 0);
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, Rx2kBank*8);
  with ReceiveFrameBuffer do
  begin
    for i:=1 to 6 do DestinationAddress[i]:=ReadPCBus(FifoData);
    for i:=1 to 6 do SourceAddress[i] :=ReadPCBus(FifoData);
    for i:=1 to 2 do ByteCount[i] :=ReadPCBus(FifoData);
    for i:=1 to 46 do Data[i] :=ReadPCBus(FifoData);
  end;
  PreviousRx2kBank := Rx2kBank; CleanUpStatus := ReadPCBus(EDLCReceive);
  if Rx2kBank = 2 then Rx2kBank := 0 else Rx2kBank := Rx2kBank + 1;
end;

procedure TransmitFrame(CurrentMode : byte);
var i : integer;
begin
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, $C4);
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, $FF);
  with TransmitFrameBuffer do
  begin
    for i:=1 to 6 do WritePCBus(FifoData, DestinationAddress[i] );
    for i:=1 to 6 do WritePCBus(FifoData, SourceAddress[i] );
    for i:=1 to 2 do WritePCBus(FifoData, ByteCount[i] );
    for i:=1 to 46 do WritePCBus(FifoData, Data[i] );
  end;
  CleanUpStatus := ReadPCBus(EDLCTransmit);
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter0, $C4);
  WritePCBus(LoadTransmitCounter1, $FF);
  WritePCBus(Command, SetTxMode + CurrentMode);
end;

procedure ReadCharacter;
var SaveX, SaveY : byte;
begin
  while not keypressed do
  begin
    ReadByte := ReadPCBus(EDLCReceive);
    if not Match( OldReceiveStatus, ReadByte) then
      begin
        SaveX := whereX; SaveY := whereY;
        gotoxy(3,10);
        write('Receive Status = ', HexByte(Readbyte), ' ');
        ReceiveFrame;
        gotoxy(3,6);
        write('Receive Message ');
        i := 1;
        repeat
          if i = 1 then clrscr;
          OutChar := (chr(ReceiveFrameBuffer.Data[i]));
          if OutChar in ['0'..'9', 'a'..'z', 'A'..'Z', ',', ';', ' ', ''] then write(OutChar);
          i := i + 1;
        until (i = 47) or (OutChar = CR) or (OutChar = ESC);
        gotoxy(1,13); DumpRAMPackets;
        gotoxy(SaveX, SaveY);
      end;
  end;
  InKey := readkey;
end;

procedure HelloHello;
var i : integer;
begin
  Initialize; InKey := '?';
  while not (InKey = ESC) do

```

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

Receive Frame

Transmit Frame

Read Character

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

Hello Hello

```

begin
gotoxy(3,4); clrscr;
write('Transmit Message ');
i := 1;
repeat
  ReadCharacter;
  if InKey in ['0'..'9', 'a'..'z', 'A'..'Z', ',', ';', ' '] then
  begin
    write(InKey);
    TransmitFrameBuffer.Data[i] := ord(InKey);
    i := i + 1;
  end;
  if (InKey = BKSP) and not (i = 1) then
  begin
    write(BKSP); write(' '); write(BKSP);
    i := i - 1;
    TransmitFrameBuffer.Data[i] := ord(' ');
  end;
until (i = 47) or (InKey = CR) or (InKey = ESC);
while not (i = 47) do
begin
  TransmitFrameBuffer.Data[i] := 0;
  i := i + 1;
end;
TransmitFrame(NoCommand);
ReadByte := OldTransmitStatus;
i := 1;
while Match(OldTransmitStatus , ReadByte) and not (i = 1000) do
begin
  ReadByte := ReadPCBus(EDLCTransmit); i := i + 1;
end;
WritePCBus(Command, ResetTxMode);
gotoxy(3,8);
write('Transmit Status = ', HexByte(ReadByte), ' ');
TxFail := TxFail + 1;
gotoxy(1,13);
DumpRAMPackets;
end;
end;

```

**Display
Frame**

```

Procedure WriteFrame(Buffer : Frame);
type Fb=array[1..60] of byte; var RfPtr : ^Fb; i : integer;
begin RfPtr:=addr(Buffer); for i := 1 to 14 do
  write(HexByte(RfPtr^[i]), ' '); writeln("");
  for i := 15 to 37 do
    write(HexByte(RfPtr^[i]), ' '); writeln("");
  for i := 38 to 60 do
    write(HexByte(RfPtr^[i]), ' '); writeln("");
end;

```

**Wait for
Status**

```

procedure WaitWhile(Device : word; Status : byte);
var i : integer;
begin
  ReadByte := Status; i := 1;
  while Match(Status , ReadByte) and not (i = 10000) do
  begin
    ReadByte := ReadPCBus(Device); i := i + 1;
  end;
  if i = 10000 then RxFail := RxFail + 1;
  write (HexByte(Readbyte), ':');
end;

```

**Echo
Frame**

```

procedure EchoFrames;
var i : integer;
begin
  Initialize;
  while not(InKey = ESC) do

```

```

begin
  gotoxy(1,13);
  ReadByte := OldReceiveStatus;
  while Match(OldReceiveStatus , ReadByte) and not keypressed do
    ReadByte := ReadPCBus(EDLCReceive);
  if not keypressed then
    begin
      write (HexByte(Readbyte), "");
      if Match( ReceivedGoodFrame, ReadByte ) and not
        Match( OldReceiveStatus , ReadByte ) then
        writeln('Receive Good Frame') else
        begin
          writeln('Receive Fail '); RxFail := RxFail + 1;
        end;
      ReceiveFrame; TransmitFrameBuffer := ReceiveFrameBuffer;
      if not InhibitMessage then WriteFrame(TransmitFrameBuffer); writeln("");
      TransmitFrame(NoCommand);
      WaitWhile(EDLCTransmit, OldTransmitStatus);
      WritePCBus(Command, ResetTxMode);
      if Match( TransmissionSuccess, ReadByte )
        then writeln('Transmit Successful') else
        begin writeln('Transmit Fail'); RxFail := RxFail + 1; end;
      writeln("");
      Write('Count = ', TxCount, ' RxFail = ', RxFail, ' ');
      TxCount := TxCount + 1;
    end;
  if keypressed then InKey := readkey;
end;

end;

procedure LoopBackTest(CurrentMode : byte); var i : integer;
begin
  if keypressed then InKey := readkey;
  Initialize;
  WritePCBus(Command, CurrentMode);
  while not(InKey = ESC) do
    begin
      gotoxy(1,13);
      TransmitFrame(CurrentMode);
      WaitWhile(EDLCTransmit, OldTransmitStatus);
      WritePCBus(Command, ResetTxMode + CurrentMode); cireol;
      if Match( TransmissionSuccess, ReadByte )
        then writeln('Transmission Successful')
      else writeln('Transmission Fail');
      if not InhibitMessage then WriteFrame(TransmitFrameBuffer);
      writeln(""); WaitWhile(EDLCReceive, OldReceiveStatus);
      if Match( ReceivedGoodFrame, ReadByte ) and not
        Match( OldReceiveStatus , ReadByte ) then
        begin
          ReceiveFrame; writeln('Receive Good Frame ', PreviousRx2kBnk);
          if not InhibitMessage then WriteFrame(ReceiveFrameBuffer);
          if ReceiveEqualTransmit then
            begin
              if CurrentMode = SetEDLC_Lpbk then write('EDLC Loopback Test Pass')
              else write('EDLC Transmit Test Pass');
            end
          else
            begin
              if CurrentMode = SetEDLC_Lpbk then write('EDLC Loopback Test Fail')
              else write('EDLC Transmit Test Fail');
              RxFail := RxFail + 1; InitializeEDLC;
            end;
        end
      else
        begin writeln('Receive Fail ', PreviousRx2kBnk);
          for i := 1 to 5 do begin cireol;writeln; end;
        end;
      gotoxy(1,24);
      cireol; Write(' TxCount = ', TxCount, ' RxFail = ', RxFail, ' ');
      TxCount := TxCount + 1; InitialTransmitFrameBuffer;
      if keypressed or (InKey = ' ') then InKey := readkey;
    end;
end;
end;

```

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

LoopBack Test Continued

LoopBack Test Continued

Figure 11. PASCAL Software Source

Main Program

Menu Display

Menu Calls

```

begin {main program}
  Initialize;
  TextColor(Yellow); InhibitMessage := false; TestData := $11; Select := '?';
  while not (Select = ESC) do
  begin
    ClearScreen(Blue); InKey := '?';
    gotoxy(20, 2); write('SEEQ 8003 EDLC Demonstration V1.0a');
    gotoxy(25, 5); write('H - Hello Hello');
    gotoxy(25, 6); write('L - Loop Back Test');
    gotoxy(25, 7); write('T - Transmit Data Frames');
    gotoxy(25, 8); write('E - Echo Frames');
    gotoxy(25, 9); write('R - RAM Test');
    gotoxy(25,10); write('D - Dump RAM');
    gotoxy(25,11); write('B - Dump RAM Brief');
    gotoxy(25,12); if not InhibitMessage then
      write('I - Messages = ON') else
      write('I - Messages = OFF');

    gotoxy(25,13); case TestData of
      $11: write('C - Data = Random'); $00: write('C - Data =
        hex00');
      $55: write('C - Data = hex55'); $AA: write('C - Data =
        hexAA');
      $FF: write('C - Data = hexFF'); $22: write('C - Data = Se-
        quence'); end;
    gotoxy(25,14); write('Esc - Quit to DOS');
    gotoxy(25,16); if Select = '#' then
      begin sound(400); delay(10);
        write('ERROR!, enter new selection'); nosound;
        end
      else
        write('enter selection');

    Select := UpCase(readkey);
    ClearScreen(red);
    case Select of
      'H': HelloHello;
      'L': LoopBackTest(SetEDLCLpbk);
      'T': LoopBackTest(NoCommand);
      'E': EchoFrames;
      'R': RAMTest;
      'D': DumpRAM;
      'B': begin gotoxy(1,13); DumpRAMPackets; InKey := readkey; end;
      'I': InhibitMessage := not InhibitMessage;
      'C': begin case TestData of
          $11: TestData1 := $22; $22: TestData1 := $00;
          $00: TestData1 := $55; $55: TestData1 := $AA;
          $AA: TestData1 := $FF; $FF: TestData1 := $11;
          end;
          TestData := TestData1
        end;
      ESC: write('Quit');
      else Select := '#'
    end; {case}
  end;
  ClearScreen(Black);
end.

```

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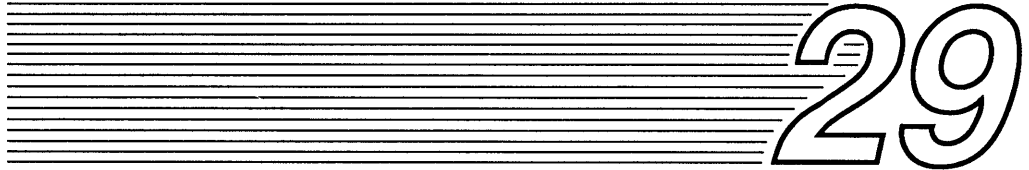
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CUPL is a trademark of Logical Devices Inc.

MINC is a trademark of MINC.

Turbo PASCAL 4.0 is a trademark of Borland nternational Inc.

**Flash Product
Tech Brief**



**PROVIDING
SWITCHED V_{PP}
TO THE 48F512
AND 48F010**

December 1988

APP. NOTES

seeq

Technology, Incorporated

PROVIDING SWITCHED V_{PP} TO THE 48F512 AND 48F010

The 48F512 and 48F010 are 64K x 8 and 128K x 8 Flash EEPROMs that are reprogrammable in-circuit. Because Flash EEPROMs program with the same mechanism as UVEPROMs (channel hot electron injection), an external voltage supply is needed for both erasure and programming. While it is possible to leave this programming voltage applied to the V_{PP} pin (pin 1) for normal reads, some customers may wish to switch this power supply off during power up and down; in addition, chip erase does require switching V_{PP} to a TTL level and then back to V_{PP} . This application note describes two ways to control the V_{PP} power supply to pin 1 of the Flash EEPROM via normal microprocessor signals.

The first method assumes that the user has a multiple output power supply with 12 - 13 volts available on the printed circuit board. What is needed is a switch that connects this power supply to pin 1 of the device. Figure 1 shows one possible implementation of a V_{PP} switch. The circuit operation is quite simple: when the V_{PP} On signal is high, transistor Q2 is turned on and sinks current through zener diode D2. This 3.6 volt zener diode insures that Q2 cannot be turned on until its base rises 1 diode drop above the zener voltage; this provides power up and down protection by keeping V_{PP} off until V_{CC} has reached approximately 4.3 volts. When Q2 turns on, the base-emitter junction of Q1 is forward biased while the base-collector junction is reversed biased; this puts Q1 into saturation, connecting the V_{PP} power supply to pin 1 of the 48F010. Diode D1 is now reverse biased, which isolates the 5 volt power supply. Capacitor C1 smooths the rise and fall of V_{PP} ,

preventing overshoot and undershoot. Resistor R1 provides a discharge path for capacitor C1 when V_{PP} is removed. If the V_{PP} On signal is brought low or V_{CC} falls below 4.3 volts, transistor Q2 turns off, and this turns off Q1. Diode D1 is now forward biased, which brings pin 1 of the 48F010 to 1 diode drop below V_{CC} . U2A, which is shown as an open-collector buffer, can be any buffer as long as its output swings to the V_{CC} rail when high.

The second method uses a CMOS switchable DC-DC converter to generate V_{PP} from 5 volts. A Maxim MAX630 is used because it provides $\pm 1.5\%$ regulation and can be switched off by grounding or floating pin 6. (The operation of the converter is well described in the Maxim datasheet and will not be repeated here.) Switching V_{PP} on is accomplished by applying a logic 1 to U1A pin 1, which is one fourth of a 74LS126 tri-state buffer. This applies a logic 1 to pin 6 of U2 and starts the converter. When U1A pin 1 is brought low, its output is tri-stated which turns off the converter; diode D1 conducts and brings V_{PP} to one diode drop below V_{CC} . If V_{CC} sensing is desired to disable the converter when V_{CC} drops below a certain voltage, the low battery detect circuit of U2 can be used as shown in the MAX630 datasheet. In this case, U1 should be an HC126 to guarantee operation over a wider V_{CC} range. The input signal for U1, pin 2, comes from the low battery output of U2, pin 8. Pin 1 of U2 is connected to V_{CC} through a voltage divider whose resistor values determine the trip point for low V_{CC} detect.

Circuit diagrams are included as a means of illustrating typical applications, and complete information for construction purposes is not necessarily given. The information presented here has been carefully checked, and is believed to be entirely reliable, but no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies. Furthermore, no responsibility is assumed by SEEQ Technology, Inc., for use; not for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties, which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication, or otherwise, under any patent or patent rights of SEEQ Technology, Inc.

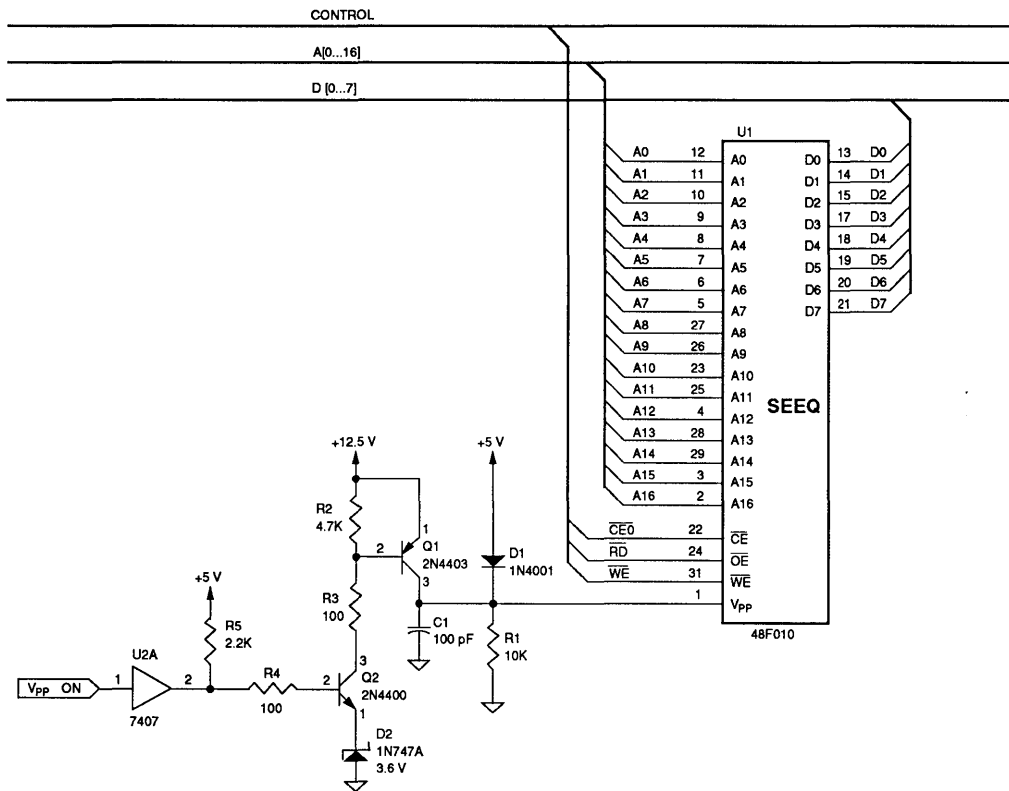
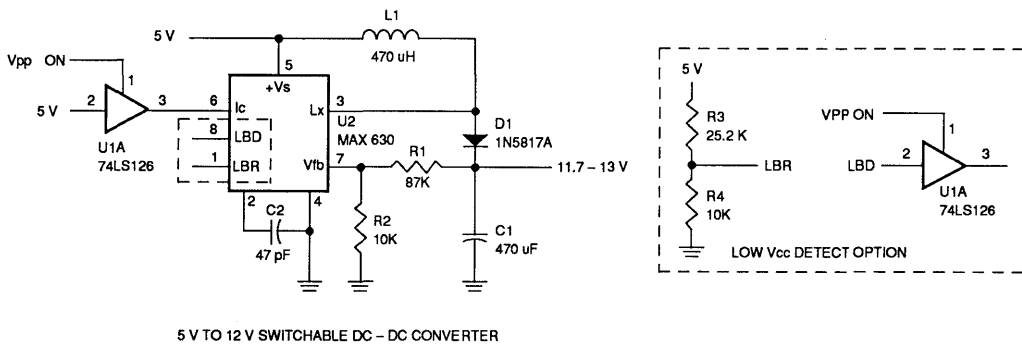


Figure 1. V_{pp} Switch Circuit



5 V TO 12 V SWITCHABLE DC - DC CONVERTER

Figure 2. V_{pp} Generator for 48F512/48F010

9 GENERAL INFORMATION



Thermal Resistance of SEEQ Products

March 1987

LEAD COUNT	PACKAGE TYPE	$\theta_{JA}(C/WATTS)$	$\theta_{JC}(C/WATTS)$
20	CERDIP (300 MILS)	60	22
	PLCC	60	UE
24	CERDIP (600 MILS)	58	21
	PLASTIC DIP (600 MILS)	49	UE
28	CERDIP (600 MILS)	45 – 55	21
	PLASTIC DIP (600 MILS)	40 – 50	UE
32	LCC	50 – 65	18
	PLCC	58	UE
40	CERDIP (600 MILS)	42	18

- NOTES:**
1. Actual Thermal Resistance of a given device may vary from the value on the table, this table contains the representative values for the package types specified.
 2. All plastic package data refers to CU leadframe material.
 3. All values are for socketed units.
 4. UE = Under evaluation
 LCC = Leadless Chip Carrier
 DIP = Dual-In Line Package
 PLCC = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier

Packaging Information

SEEQ Plastic Packages Incorporate:

- Thermally conductive copper leadframe.
- Silver-filled epoxy die attach material.
- Gold bond wires.
- Low stress, moisture-resistant molding compound.

SEEQ Cerdip Packages Incorporate:

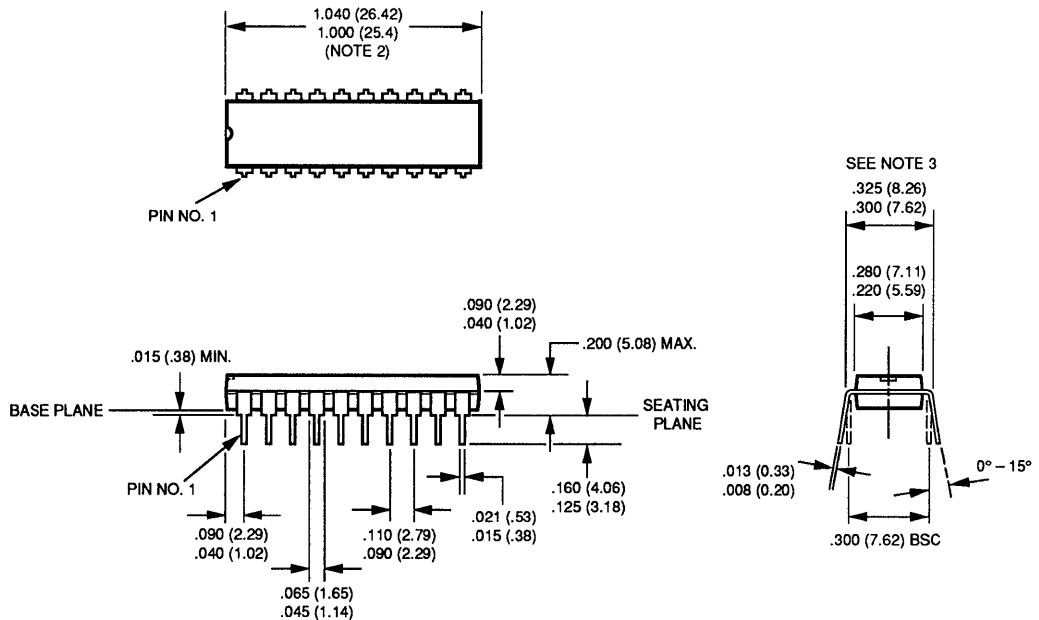
- Thermally conductive Alumina substrates.
- Gold-Silicon Eutectic or silver filled glass die attach material.
- Aluminum bond wires.
- Alloy 42 leadframe.

SEEQ Laminated Ceramic Packages (PGA, LCC, Sidebrazed, Flatpack) Incorporate:

- Thermally conductive Alumina substrates.
- Gold-Silicon Eutectic die attach material.
- Aluminum bond wires.

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

20 LEAD PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE TYPE P



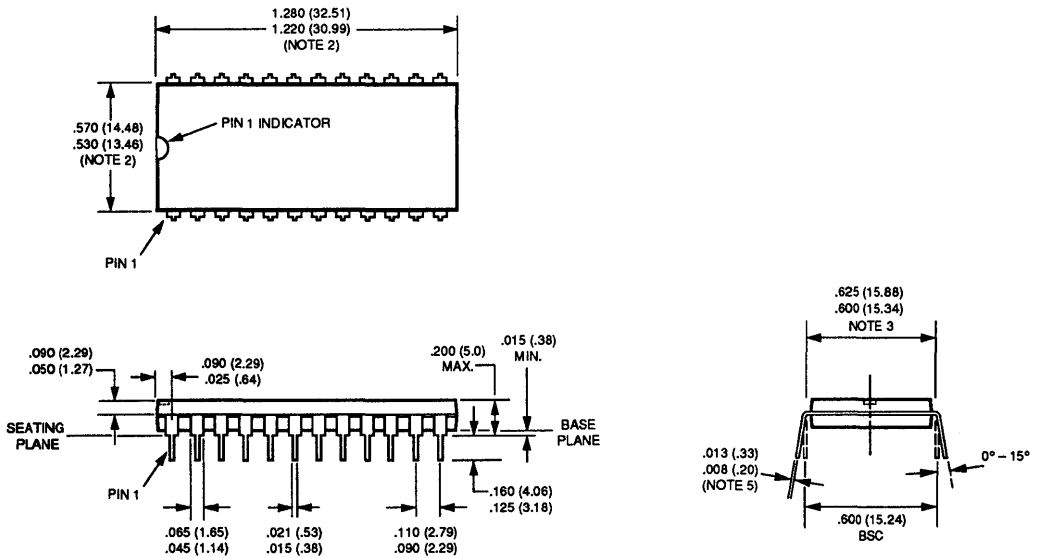
SEEQ OUTLINE P001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Max. allowable mold flash is .010 (.25).
3. Dimension is measured from shoulder to shoulder.
4. Tolerances are $\pm .010 (.25)$ unless otherwise specified.
5. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

24 LEAD PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE TYPE P



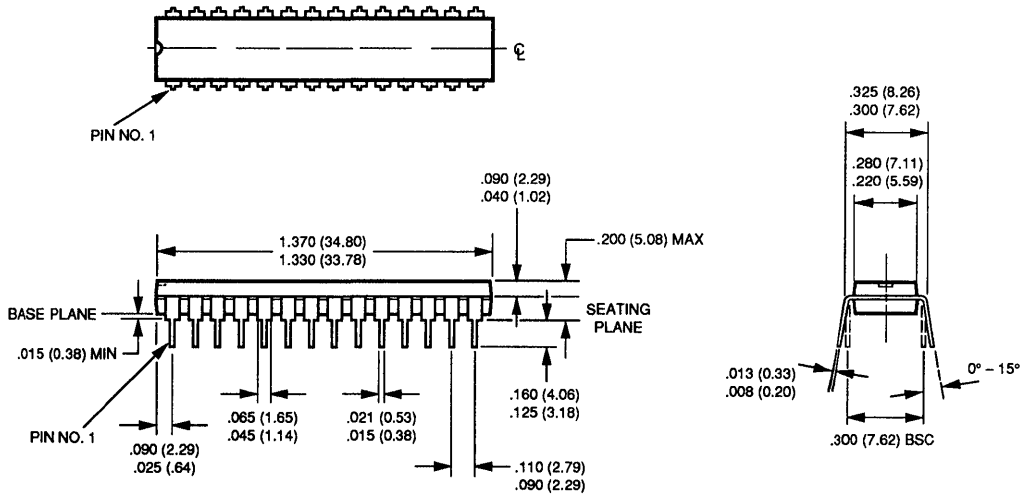
SEEQ OUTLINE P002/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Max. allowable mold flash is .010 (.25).
3. Dimension is measured from shoulder to shoulder.
4. Tolerances are $\pm .010 (.25)$ unless otherwise specified.
5. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

24 LEAD (.300 CENTER) PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE TYPE P



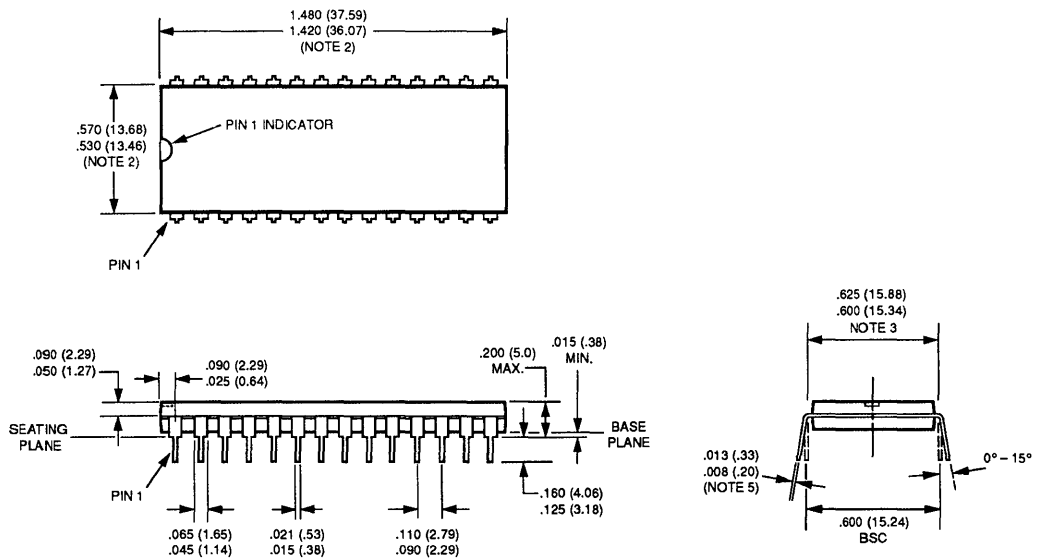
SEEQ OUTLINE P003/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Maximum allowable mold flash is .010 (.25).
3. Dimension is measured from shoulder to shoulder.
4. Tolerances are $\pm .010 (.25)$ unless otherwise specified.
5. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

28 LEAD PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE TYPE P



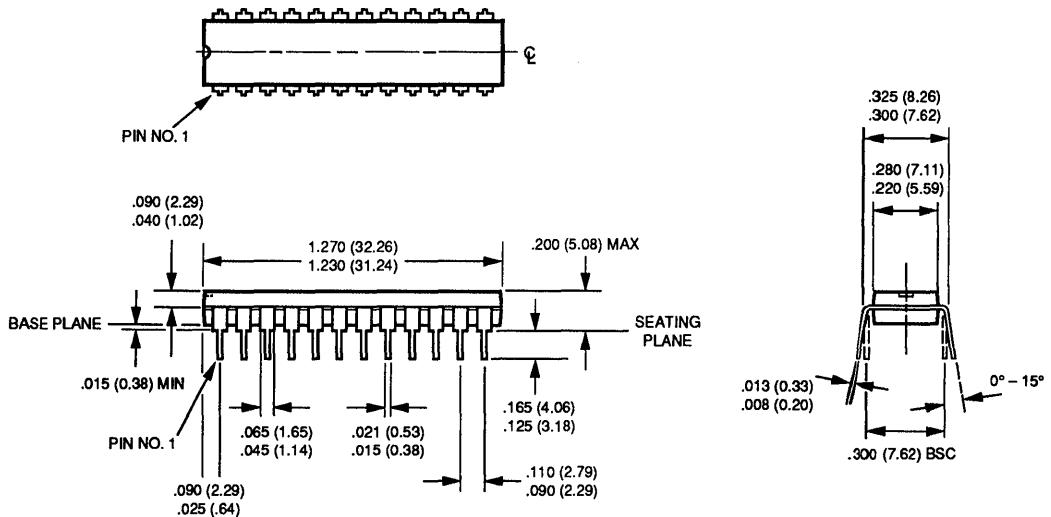
SEEQ OUTLINE P004/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Max. allowable mold flash is .010 (.25).
3. Dimension is measured from shoulder to shoulder.
4. Tolerances are $\pm .010 (.25)$ unless otherwise specified.
5. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

28 LEAD (.300 CENTER) PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE TYPE P



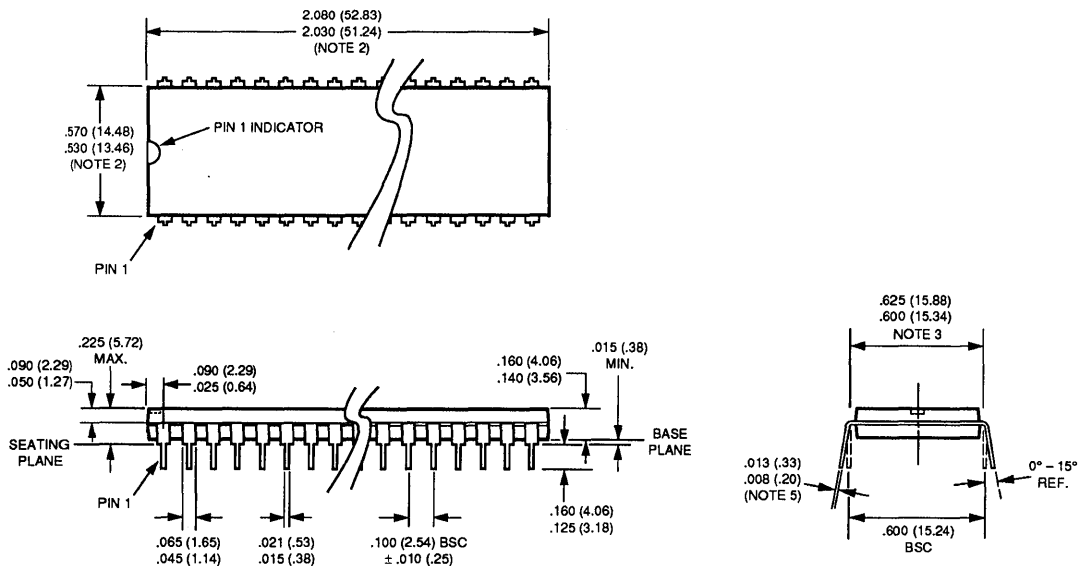
SEEQ OUTLINE P005/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Maximum allowable mold flash is $.010$ (.25).
3. Dimension is measured from shoulder to shoulder.
4. Tolerances are $\pm .010$ (.25) unless otherwise specified.
5. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be $.020$ (.51) max.

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

40 LEAD PLASTIC DIP PACKAGE TYPE P



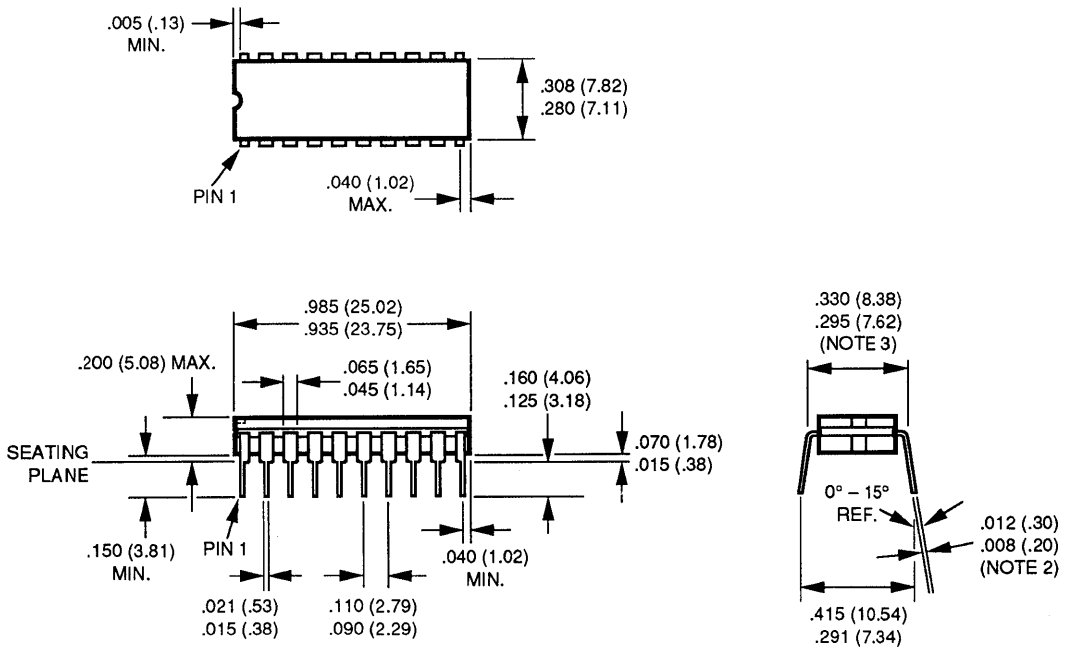
SEEQ OUTLINE P007/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Allowable mold flash is .010 (.25).
3. Dimension is measured from shoulder to shoulder.
4. Tolerances are $\pm .010 (.25)$ unless otherwise specified.
5. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

20 LEAD HERMETIC CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



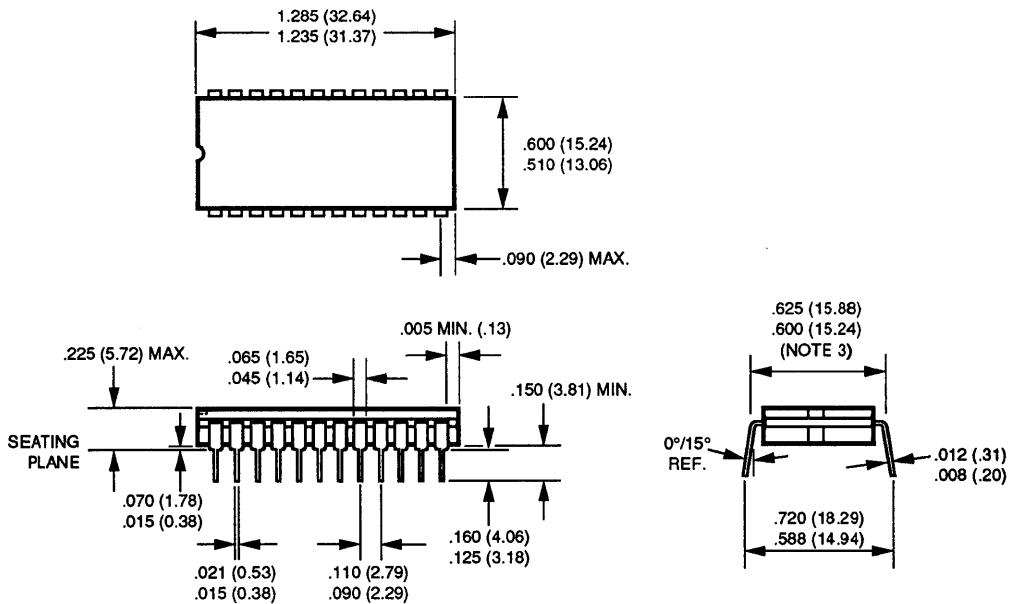
SEEQ OUTLINE D001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
2. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 max.
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder to shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

24 LEAD HERMETIC CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



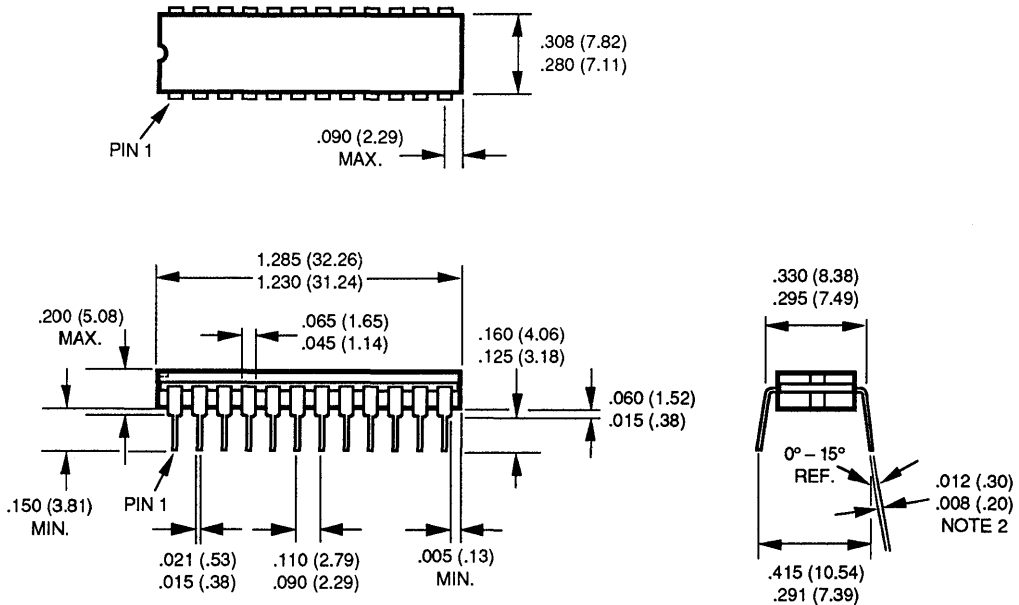
SEEQ OUTLINE D002/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
2. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder-to-shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

24-LEAD HERMETIC (.300 CENTER) CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



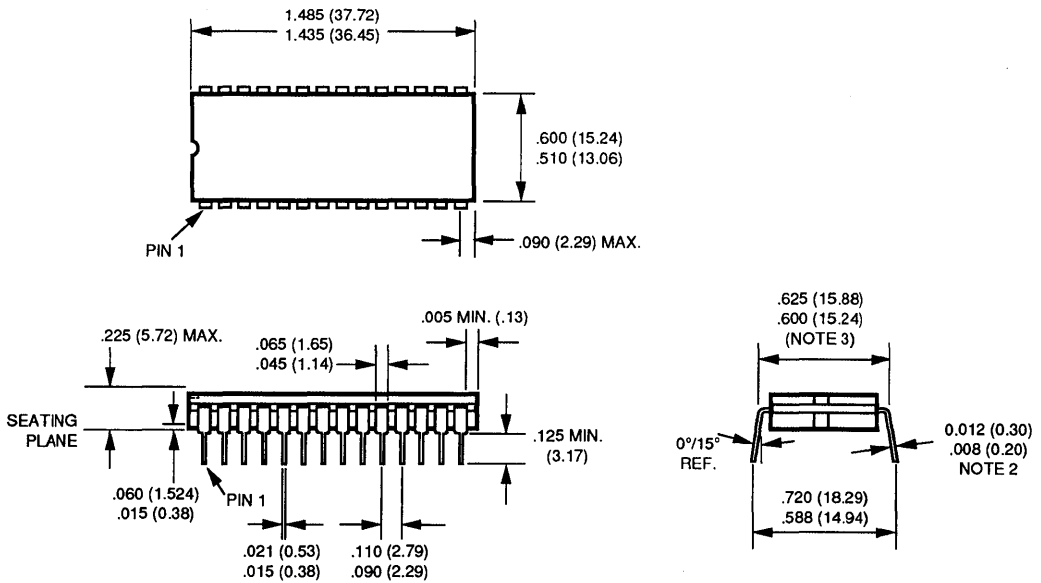
SEEQ OUTLINE D003/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
2. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 max.
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder-to-shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

28 LEAD HERMETIC CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



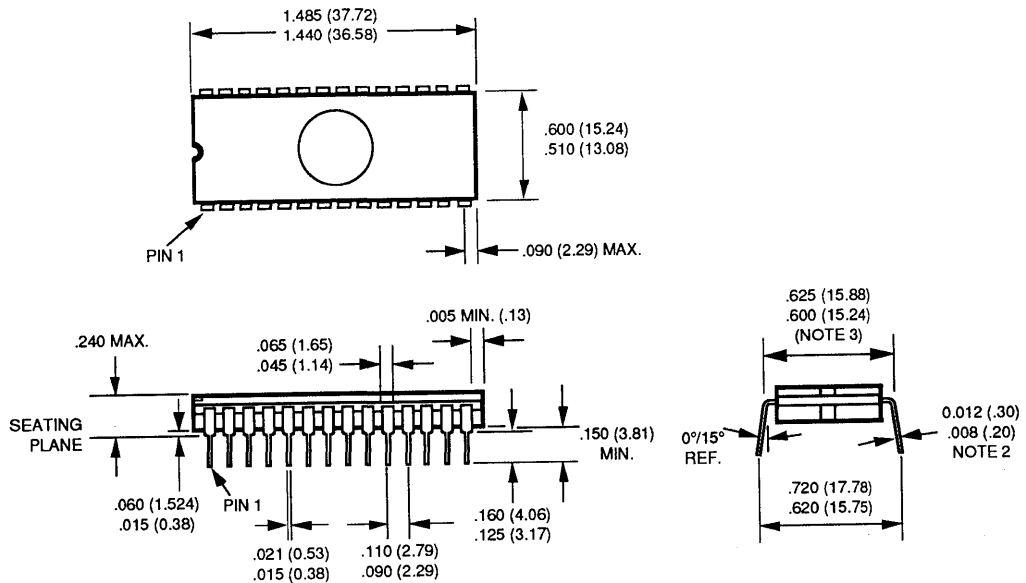
SEEQ OUTLINE D004/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
2. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder-to-shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

28 LEAD HERMETIC WINDOWED CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



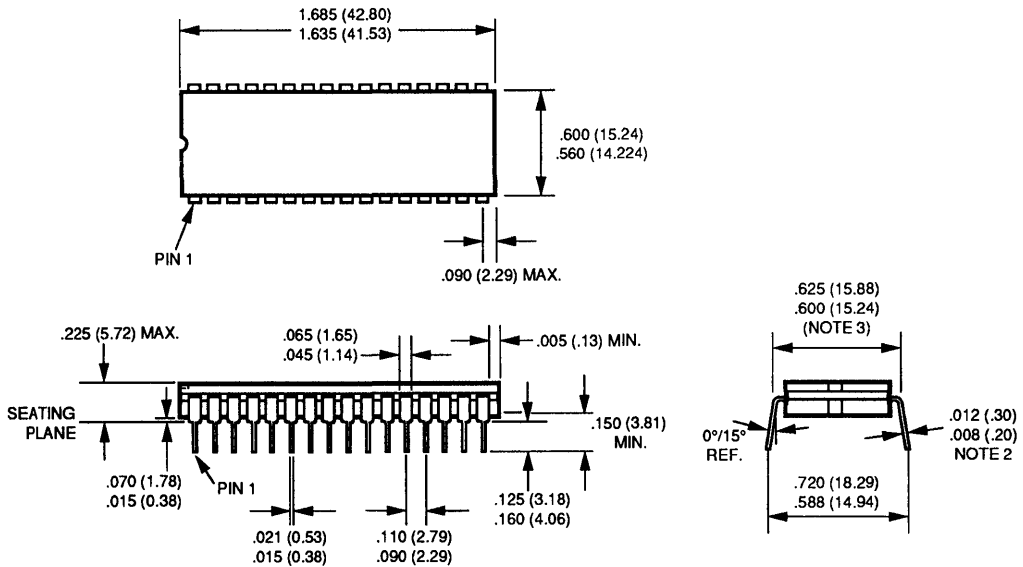
SEEQ OUTLINE D005/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
2. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 (.51) max.
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder-to-shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

32-LEAD HERMETIC CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



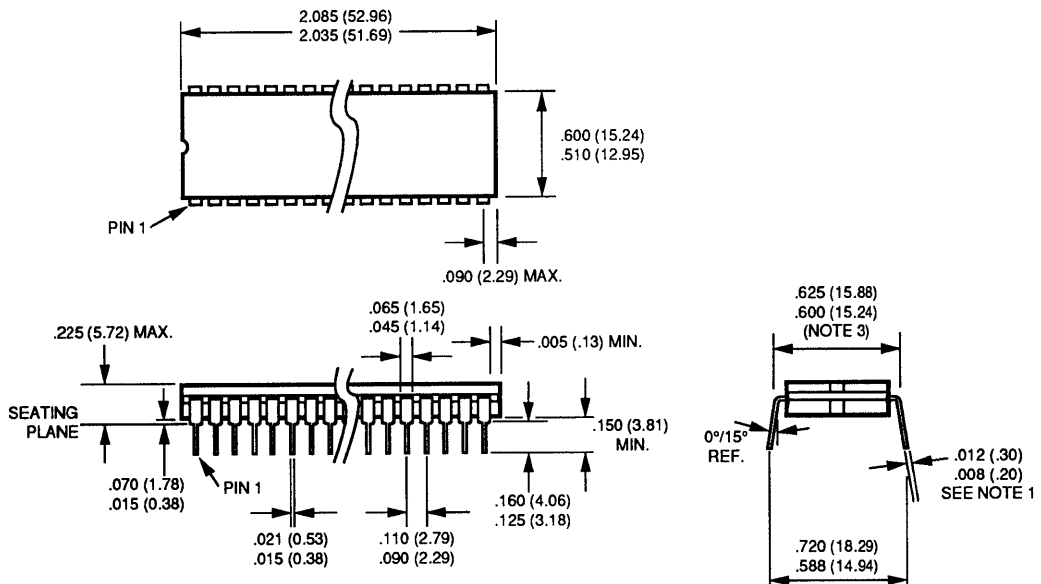
SEEQ OUTLINE D006/—

NOTES

1. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
2. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 max.
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder-to-shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

40 LEAD HERMETIC CERDIP PACKAGE TYPE D



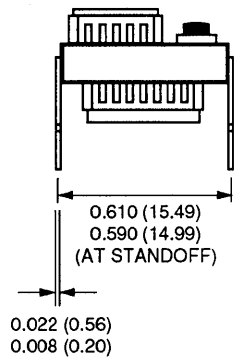
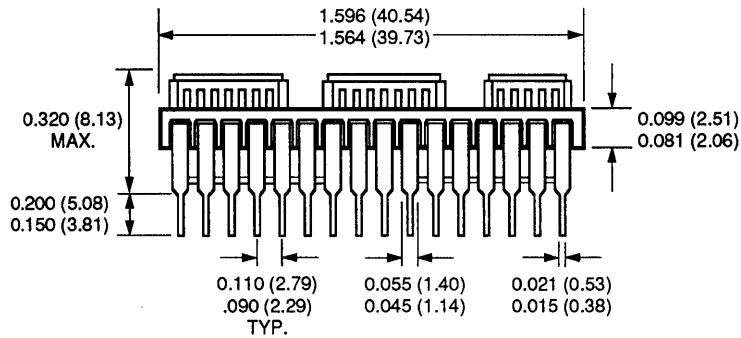
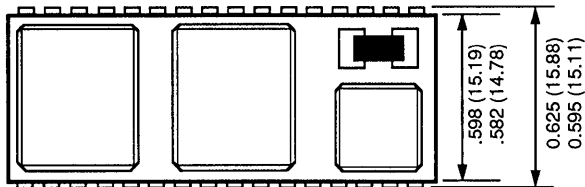
SEEQ OUTLINE D007/-

NOTES

1. For solder dipped leads, thickness will be .020 max.
2. All dimensions in inches and (millimeters).
3. Dimension is measured from outside shoulder-to-shoulder.

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

32-PIN CERAMIC SUBSTRATE MODULE TYPE M

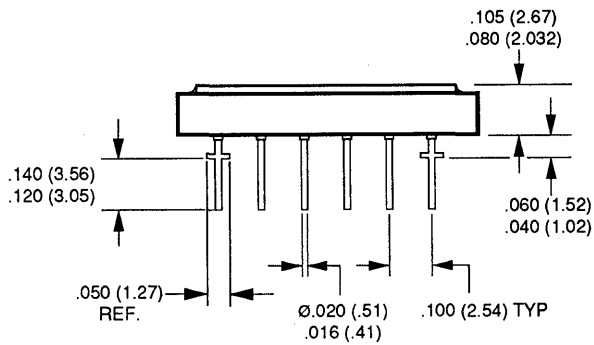
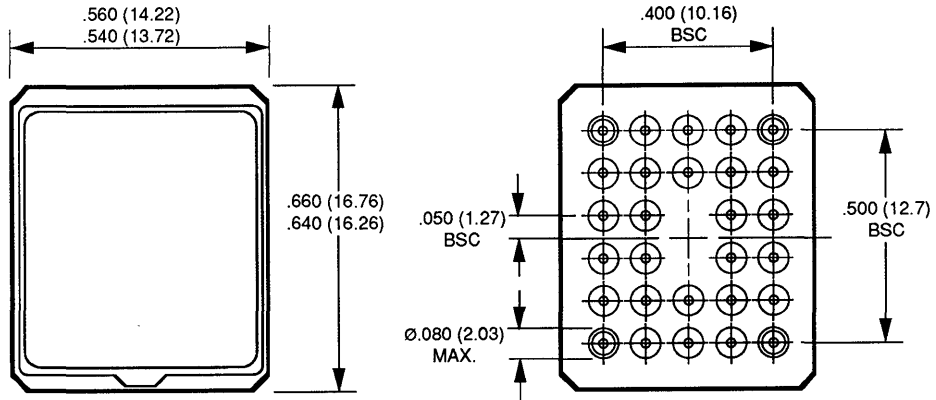


SEEQ OUTLINE M001/-

NOTE: All dimensions in inches (millimeters).

CERAMIC PIN GRID ARRAY PACKAGES

28 LEAD PGA PACKAGE TYPE T



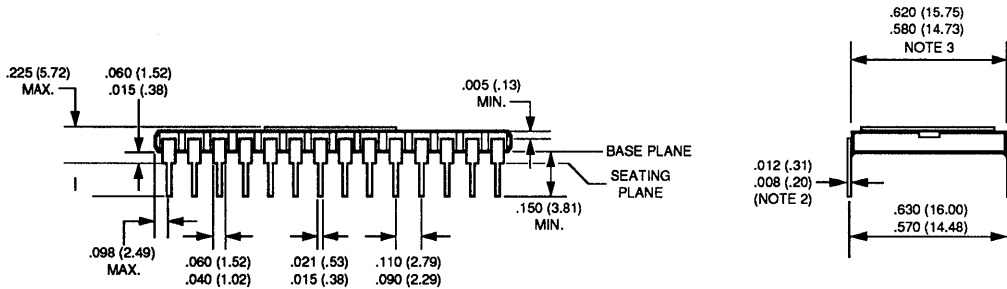
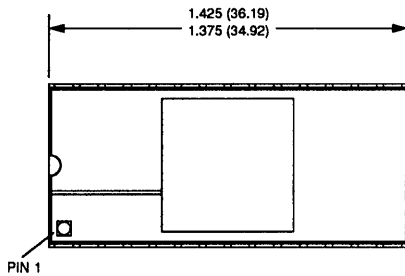
SEEQ OUTLINE T001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

28 LEAD SIDEBRAZE PACKAGE TYPE C



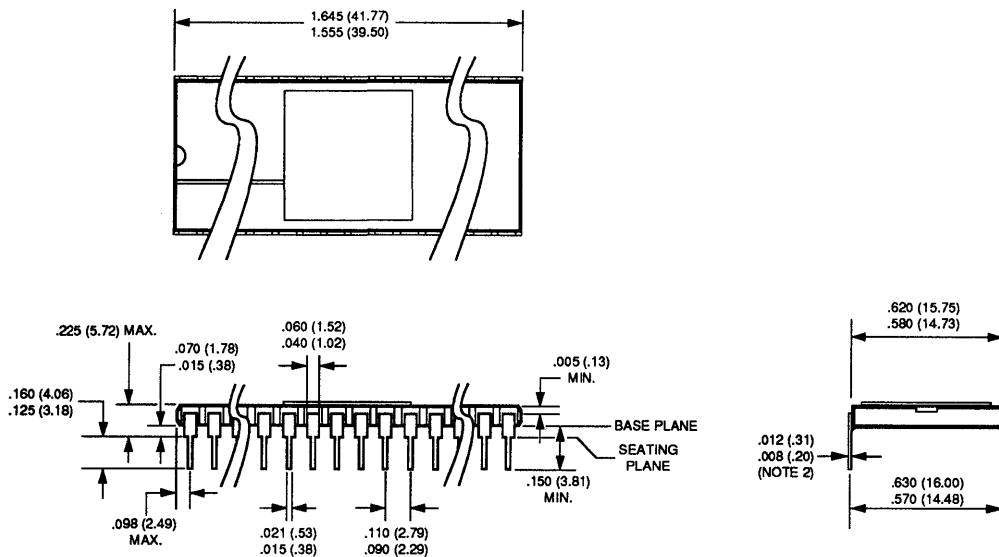
SEEQ OUTLINE C001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

CERAMIC DUAL-IN LINE PACKAGES

32 LEAD SIDEBRAZE PACKAGE TYPE C



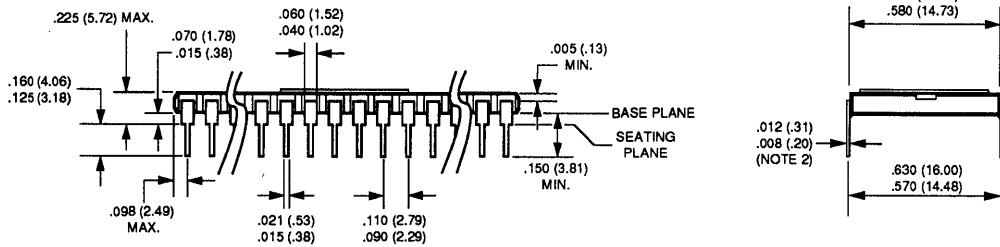
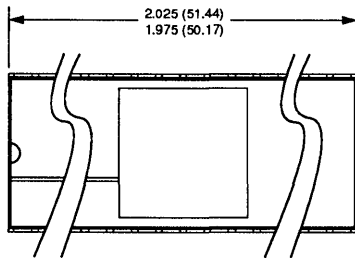
SEEQ OUTLINE C003/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGES

40 LEAD SIDEBRAZE PACKAGE TYPE C



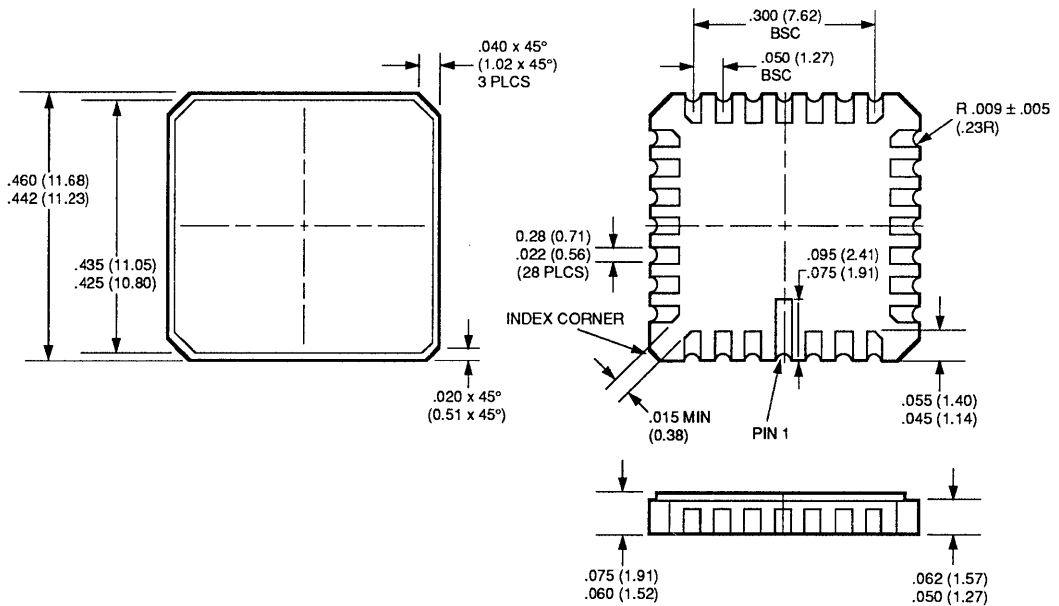
SEEQ OUTLINE C002/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

28-PIN CERAMIC LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER TYPE L



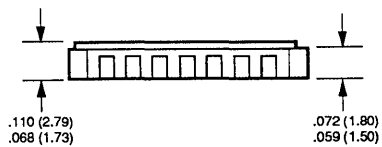
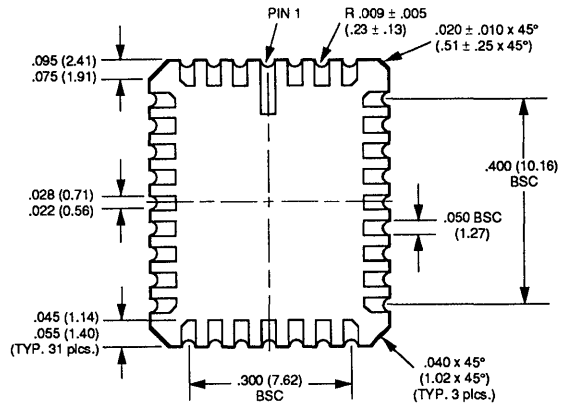
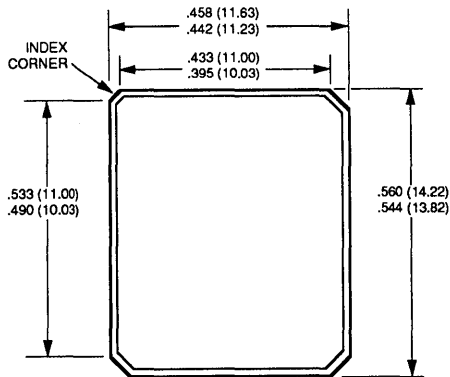
SEEQ OUTLINE L001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

32 PIN CERAMIC LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER TYPE L



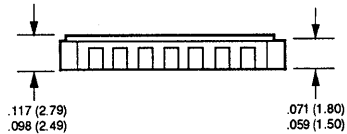
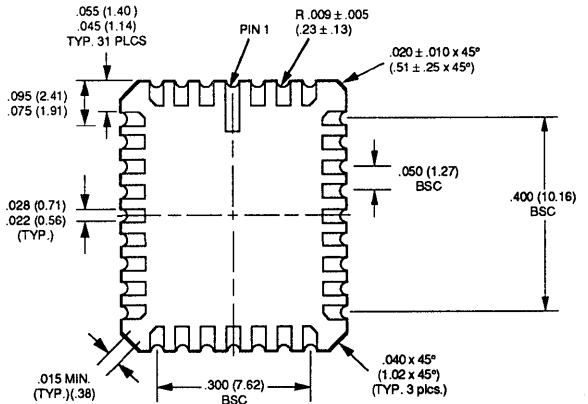
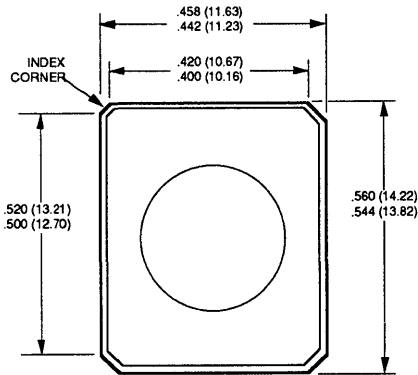
SEEQ OUTLINE L002/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. All tolerances shall be $\pm .010$ (.25) unless otherwise specified.

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

32 PIN WINDOWED CERAMIC LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER TYPE L



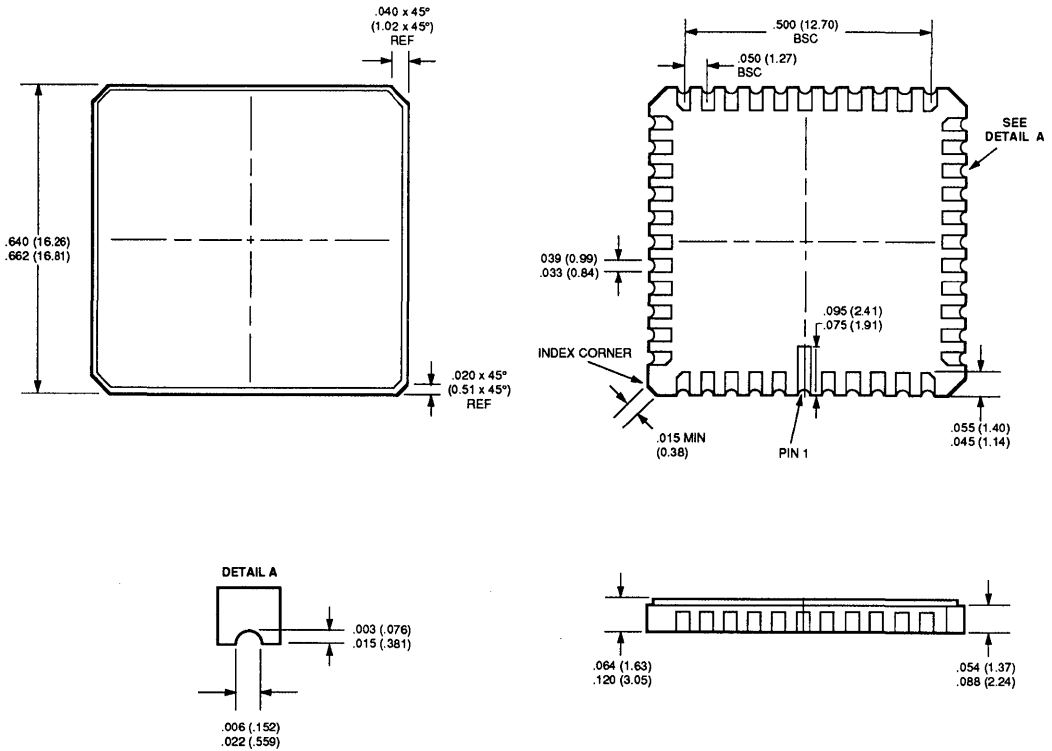
SEEQ OUTLINE L003/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

44 PAD CERAMIC LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER TYPE L



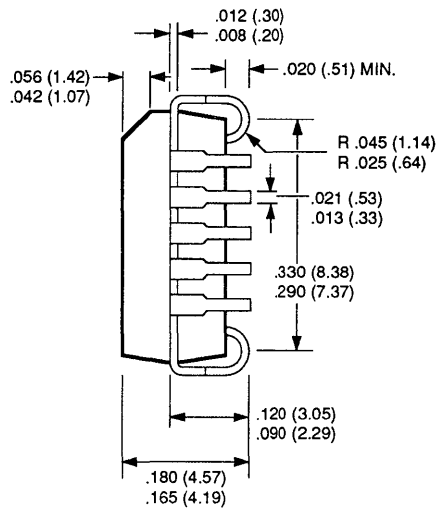
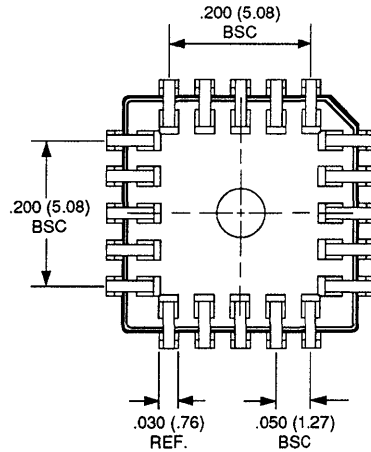
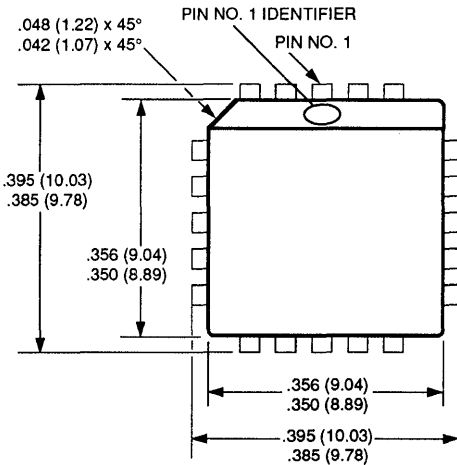
SEEQ OUTLINE L004/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

20 PIN PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TYPE N



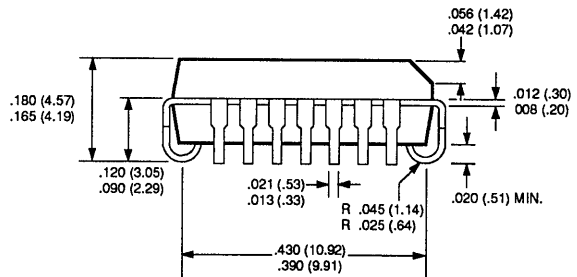
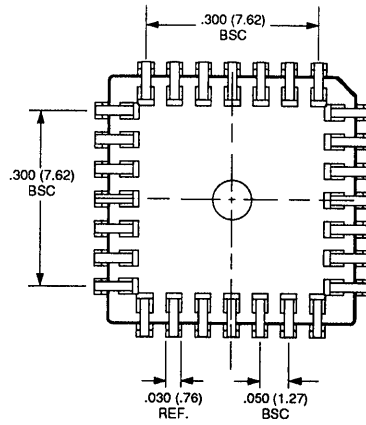
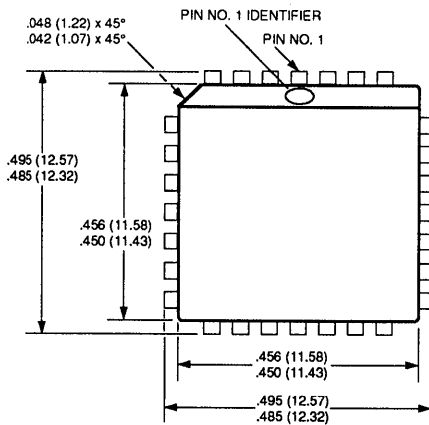
SEEQ OUTLINE N001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Max allowable flash is $.008 (.20)$.

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

28-PIN PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TYPE N



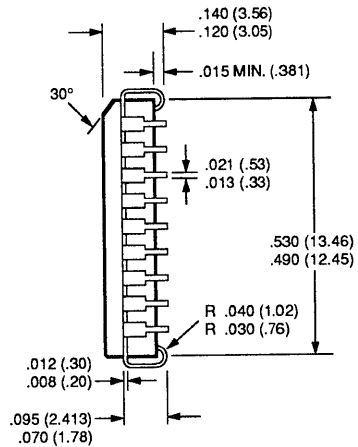
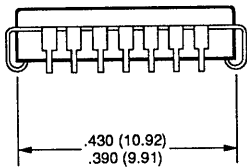
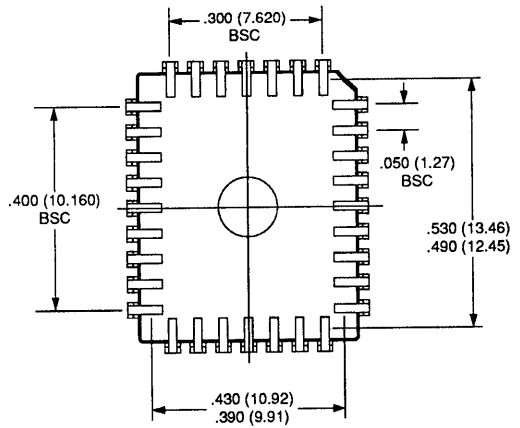
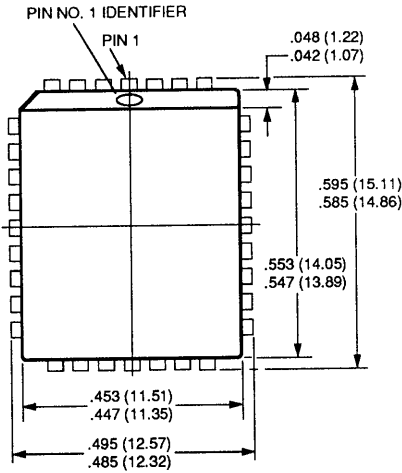
SEEQ OUTLINE N002/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Maximum allowable flash is $.008 (.20)$.

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

32 PIN PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TYPE N



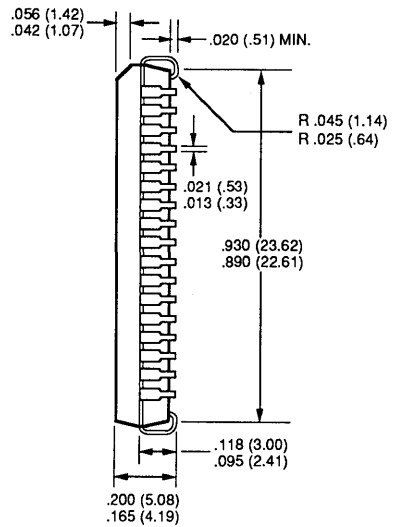
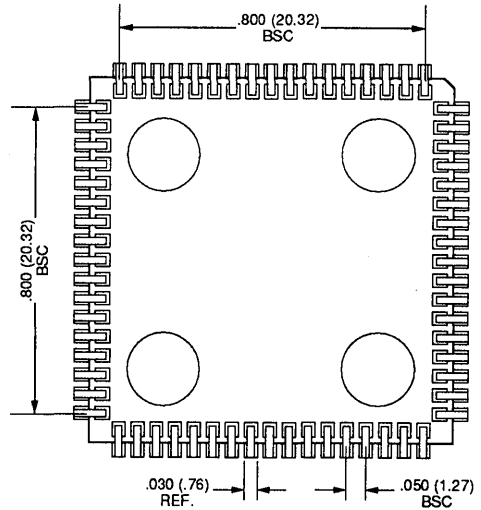
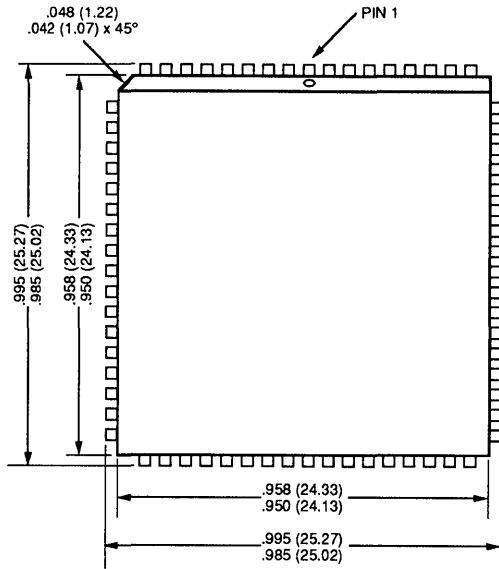
SEEQ OUTLINE N003/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. All tolerances shall be $\pm .003$ (.076) unless otherwise specified.
3. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Max allowable flash is .008 (.20).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

68 PIN PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER TYPE N



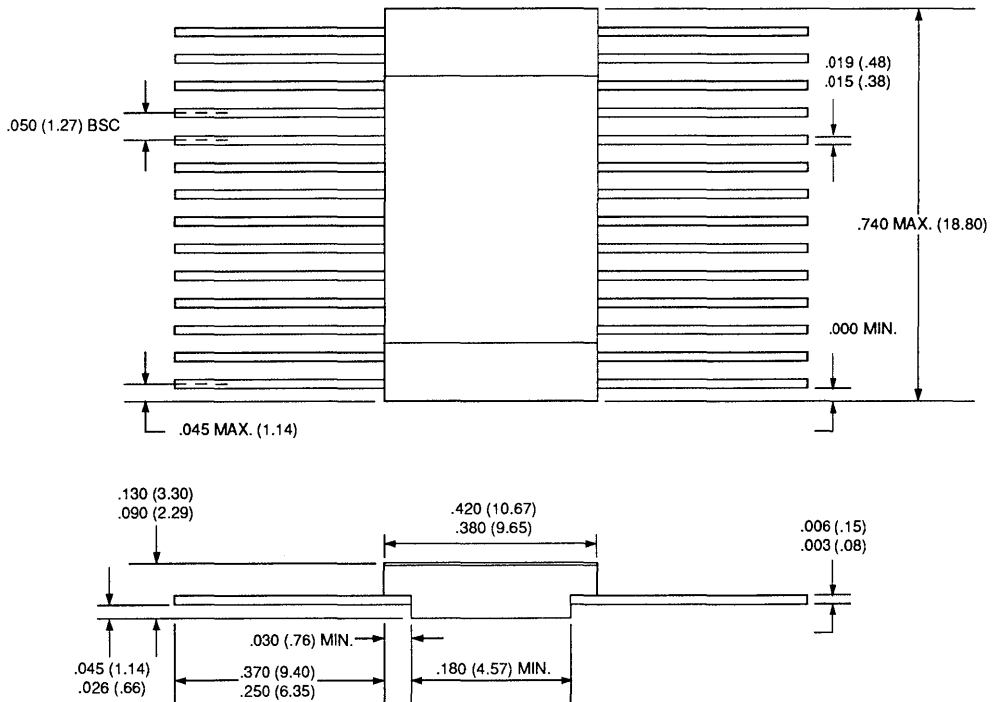
SEEQ OUTLINE N004/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
2. Tolerances are $\pm .003 (.08)$ unless otherwise specified.
3. Dimensions do not include mold flash. Max allowable flash is $.008 (.20)$.

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

28-LEAD HERMETIC CERAMIC FLATPACK TYPE F



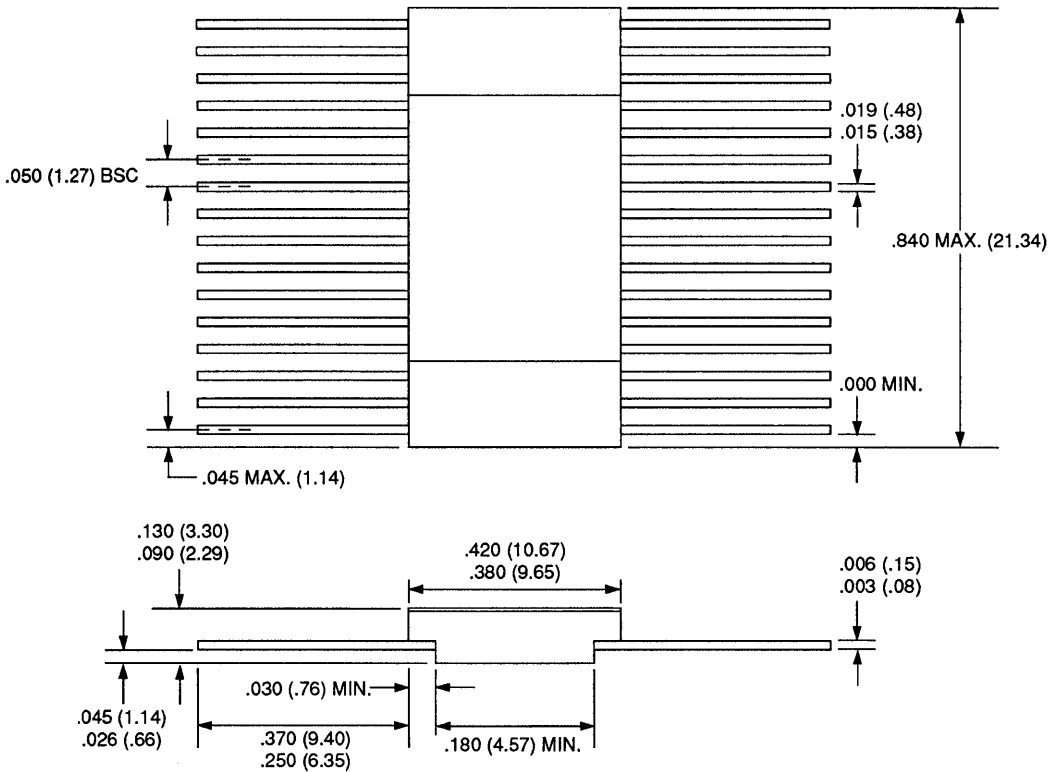
SEEQ OUTLINE F001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

32-LEAD HERMETIC CERAMIC FLATPACK TYPE F



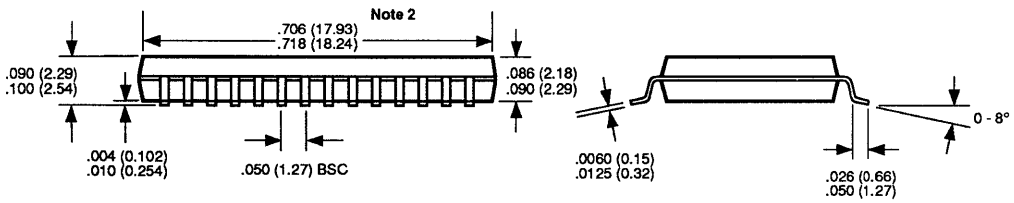
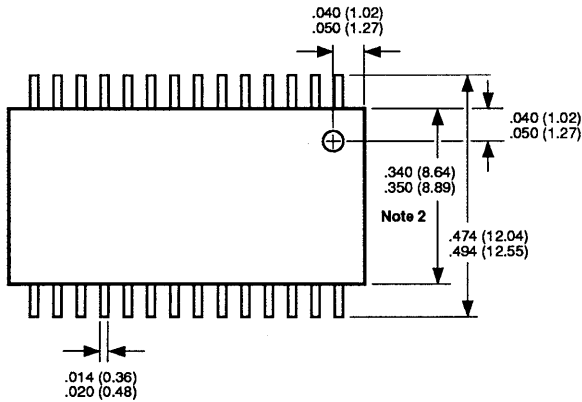
SEEQ OUTLINE F002/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGES

28-LEAD SOIC PACKAGE TYPE S



SEEQ OUTLINE S001/-

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).

SEEQ Die Sales

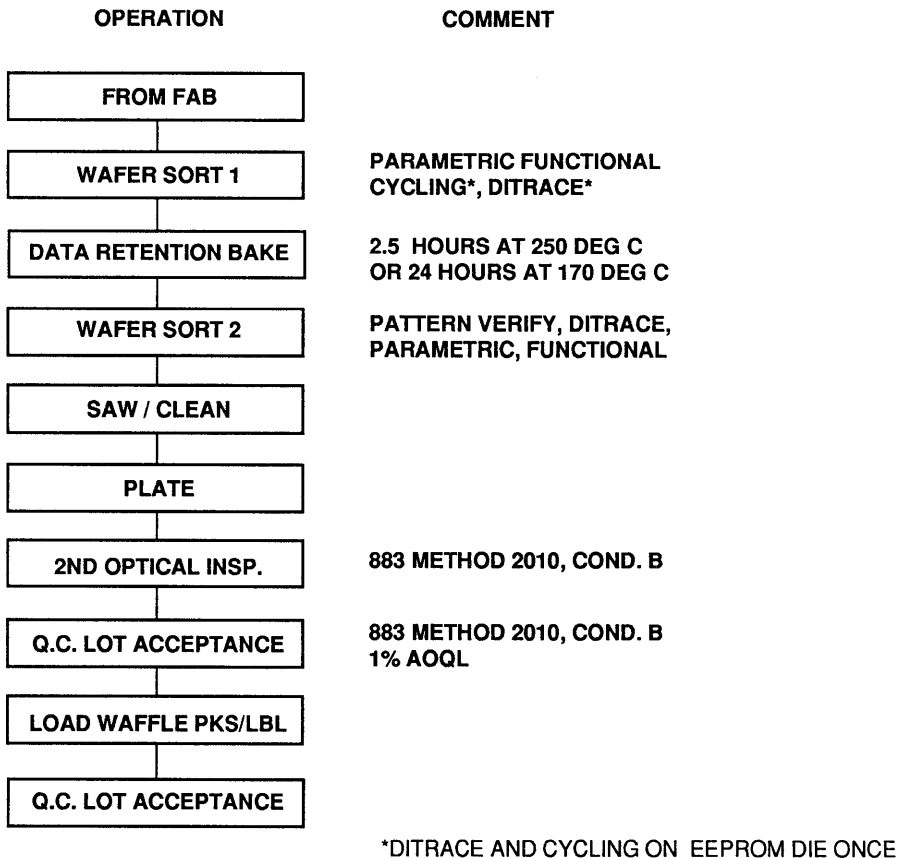
Description

Many of the SEEQ Technology Products contained in this Data Book are available in unencapsulated die form. Products sold in die form have been specifically screened to a special die sales test flow and are ideally suited for hybrid and memory card applications. After screening, all die are optically inspected per method 2010 condition B of MIL-STD-883C. Die are then placed in waffle packs and enclosed in anti-static vacuum sealed bags prior to shipment.

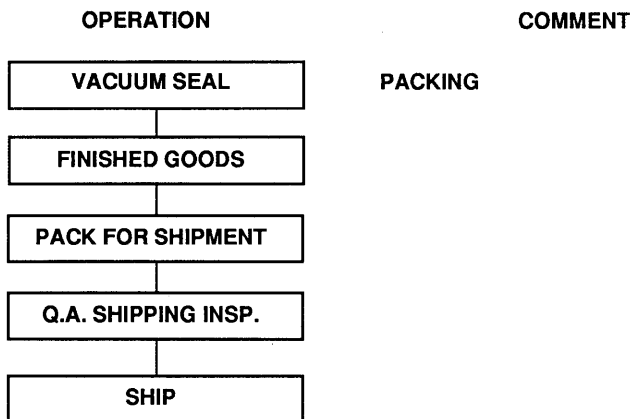
Test Flow

All SEEQ Die are screened 100% to parametric, function and data retention tests. Properly packaged devices are expected to perform to the AC and DC parameters listed on the product data sheets. The following flow chart illustrates the typical die test flow.

Die Sales Test Flow



Die Sales Test Flow (cont.)



Standard Die Packaging

All die shipped by SEEQ will be packaged in the following manner:

Die will be placed in a "waffle pack" with a cavity of proper size to restrain the die without causing damage and without allowing the die to change orientation.

Lint-free paper insert is placed over the "waffle pack" followed by an antistatic poly-film insert. The waffle pack lid is placed on top and then secured with plastic locking clips.

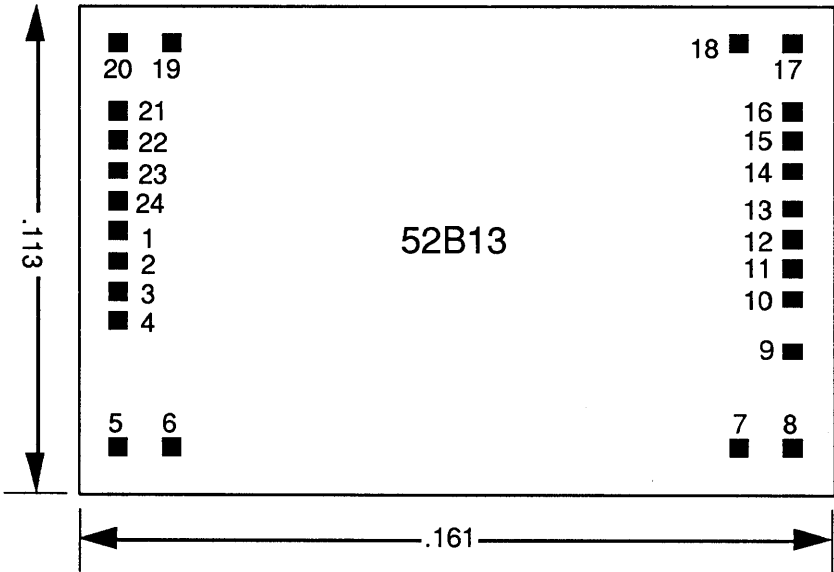
Label with such information as lot number, quantity, part number and datacode is placed on the waffle pack.

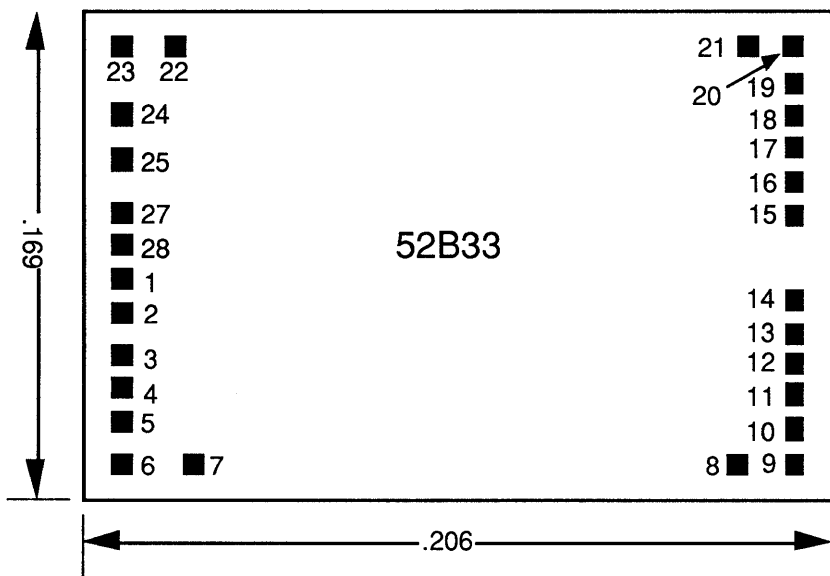
Waffle packs are placed in an antistatic bag which is then vacuum sealed.

Label identifying the shipment is affixed to the top of the bag.

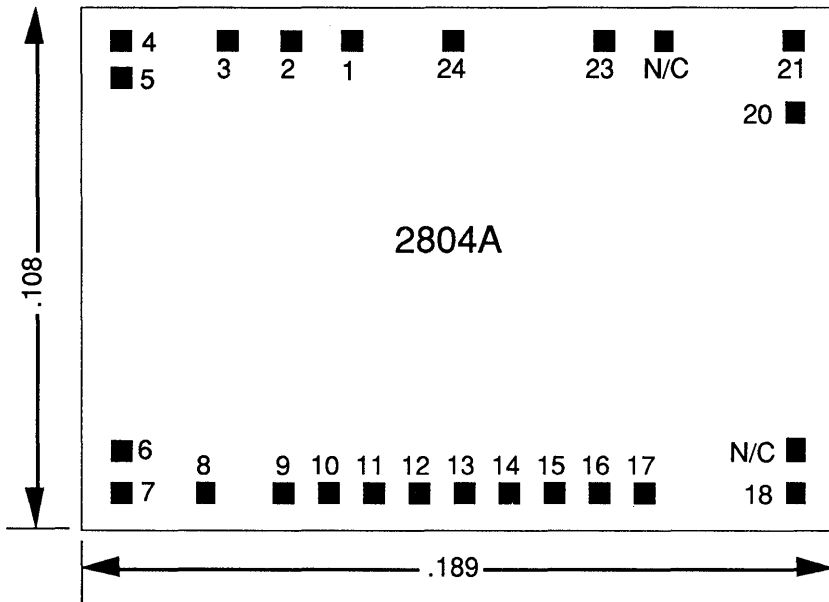
Additional Information

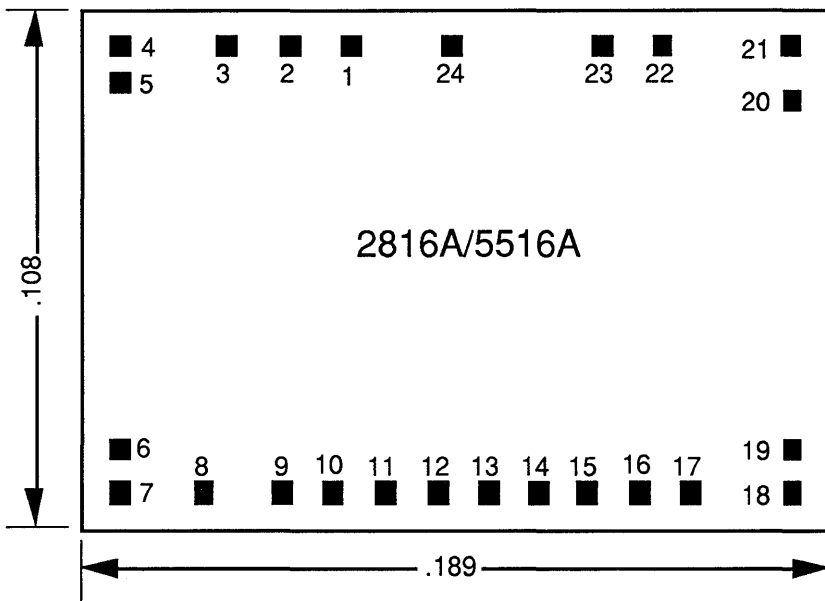
For your reference, the following pages detail product specific bond pad locations for the SEEQ products available in die form. Contact the factory or your local SEEQ representative for additional information on die characteristics or suggested assembly flow and conditions.

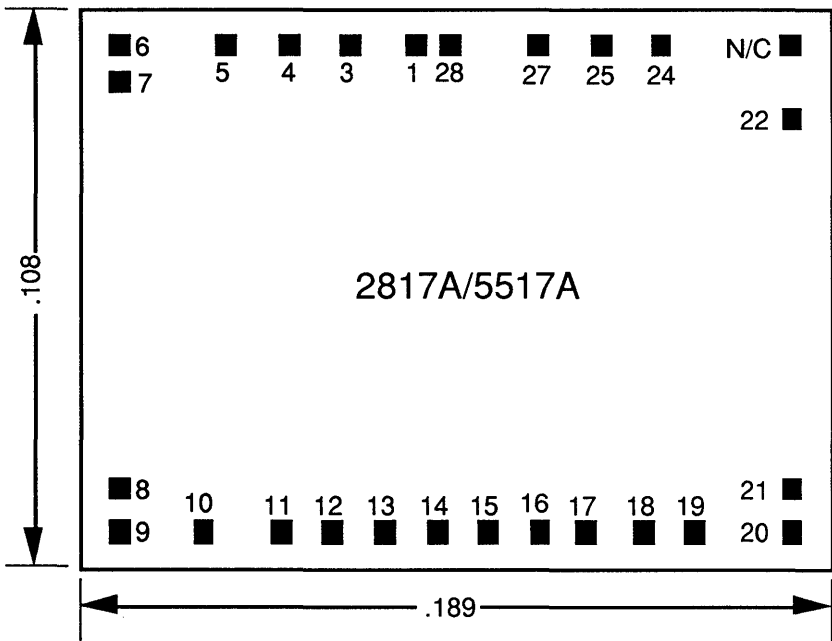


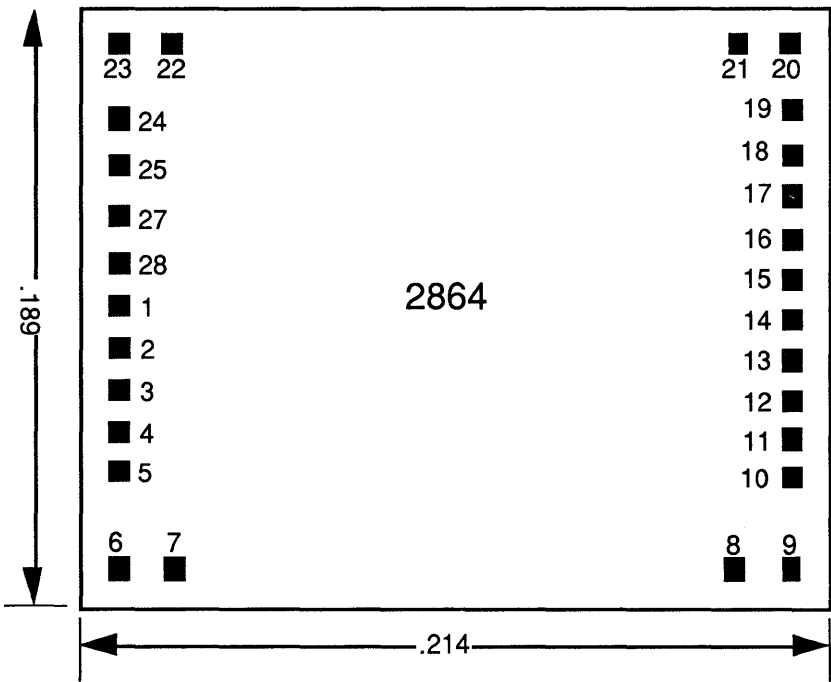


GENERAL

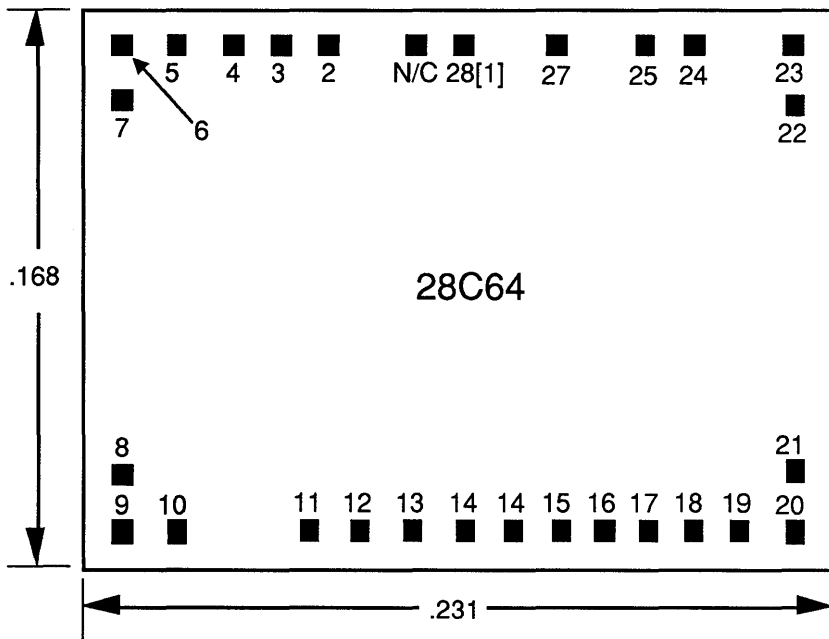






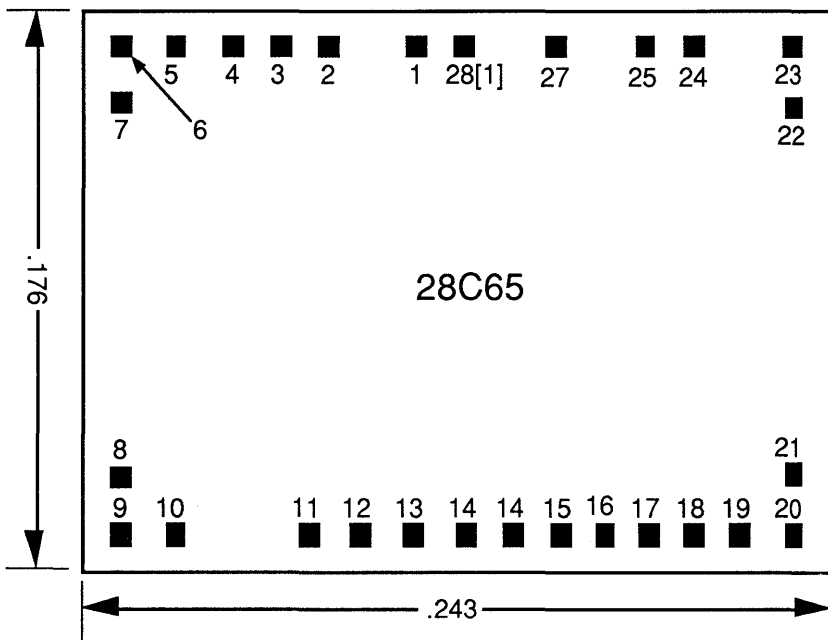


GENERAL
INFORMATION



NOTE:

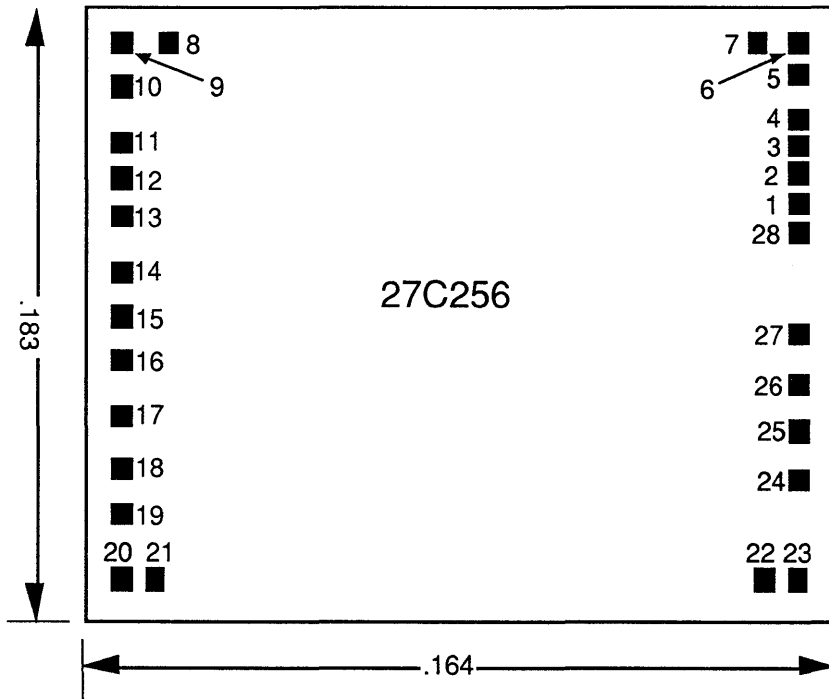
1. Should be double bonded.



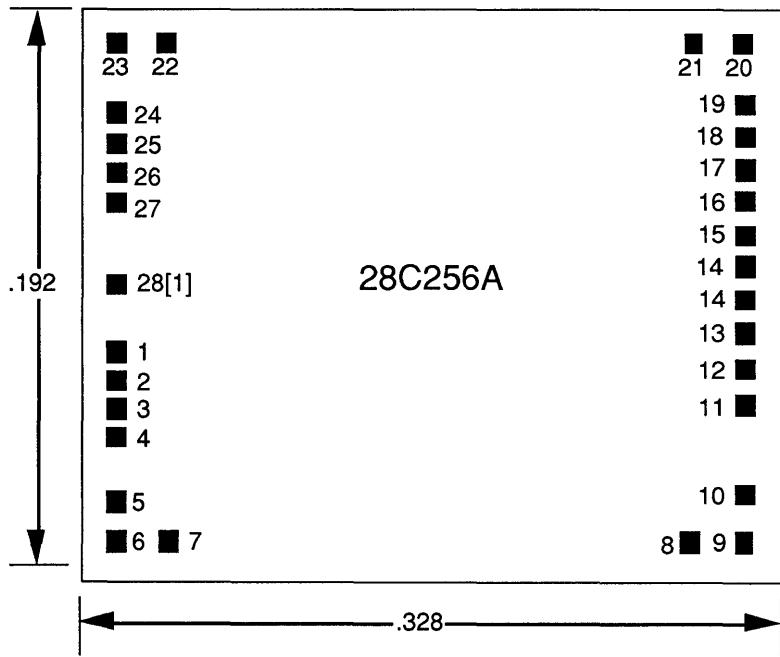
NOTE:
 1. Should be double bonded.

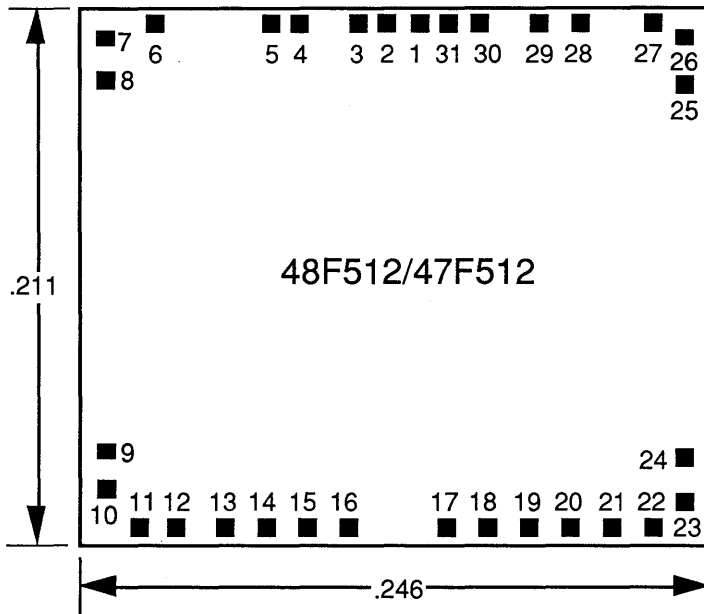


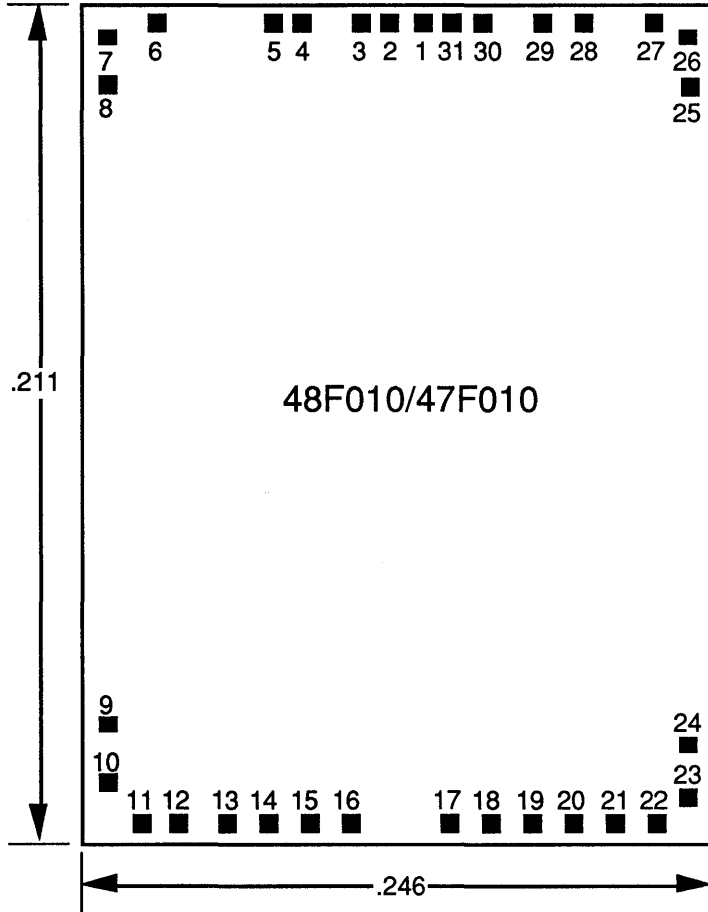
NOTE:
 1. Should be double bonded.



GENERAL
INFORMATION







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The program is bugetted now, yes no

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Just send more literature

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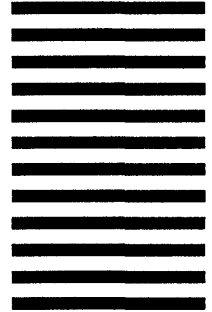
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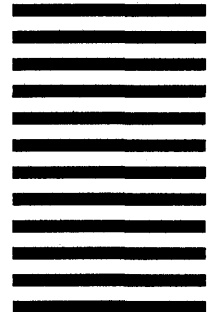
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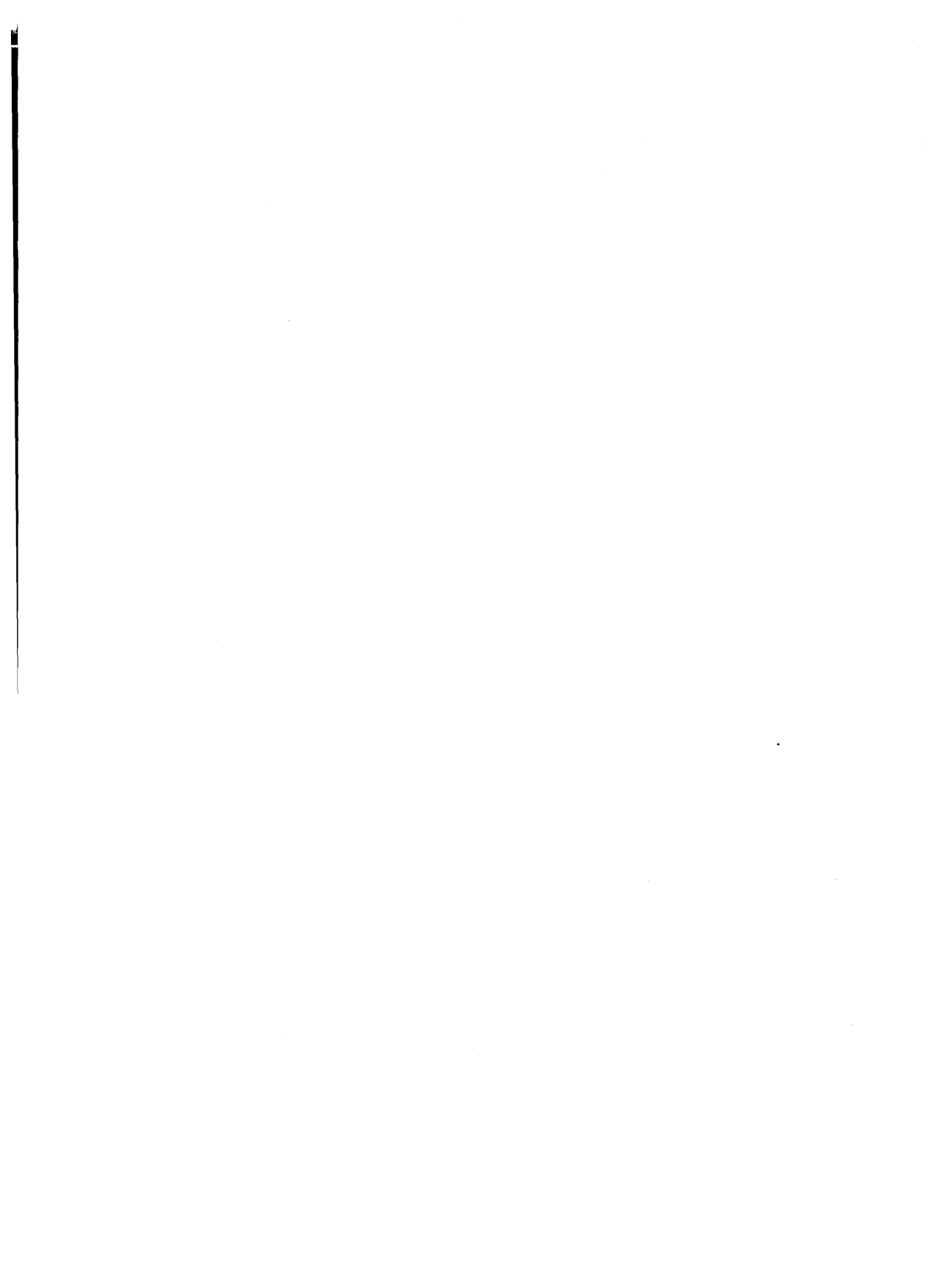
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