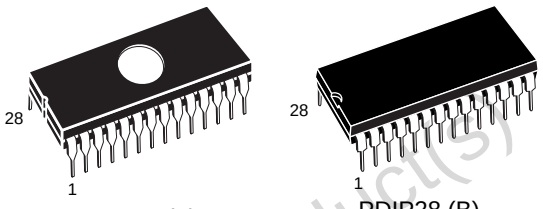
M27W256

256 Kbit (32Kb x 8) Low Voltage UV EPROM and OTP EPROM

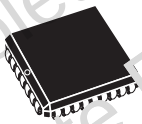
Features

- 2.7V to 3.6V Supply Voltage in Read Operation
- Access Time:
  - 70 ns at V_{CC} = 3.0V to 3.6V
  - 80 ns at V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V
- Pin Compatible with M27C256B
- Low Power Consumption:
  - 15 µA Max. Standby Current
  - 15 mA Max. Active Current at 5 MHz
- Programming Time 100 µs/byte
- High Reliability CMOS Technology
  - 2,000V ESD Protection
  - 200 mA Latchup Protection Immunity
- Electronic Signature
  - Manufacturer Code: 20h
  - Device Code: 3dh
- ECOPACK® packages available



FDIP28W (F)

PDIP28 (B)



PLCC32 (K)

TSOP28 (N)
8 x 13.4 mm

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1 Summary description

The M27W256 is a low voltage 256 Kbit EPROM offered in the two ranges UV (ultra violet erase) and OTP (one time programmable). It is ideally suited for microprocessor systems and is organized as 32,768 by 8 bits.

The M27W256 operates in the read mode with a supply voltage as low as 3V. The decrease in operating power allows either a reduction of the size of the battery or an increase in the time between battery recharges.

The FDIP28W (window ceramic frit-seal package) has a transparent lid which allows the user to expose the chip to ultraviolet light to erase the bit pattern. A new pattern can then be written to the device by following the programming procedure.

For applications where the content is programmed only one time and erasure is not required, the M27W256 is offered in PDIP28, PLCC32 and TSOP28 (8 x 13.4 mm) packages.

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers the M27W256 in ECOPACK® packages. ECOPACK packages are Lead-free. The category of second Level Interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label.

ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK® specifications are available at: www.st.com.

See *Figure 1: Logic Diagram* and *Table 1: Signal descriptions* for a brief overview of the signals connected to this device.

Figure 1. Logic Diagram

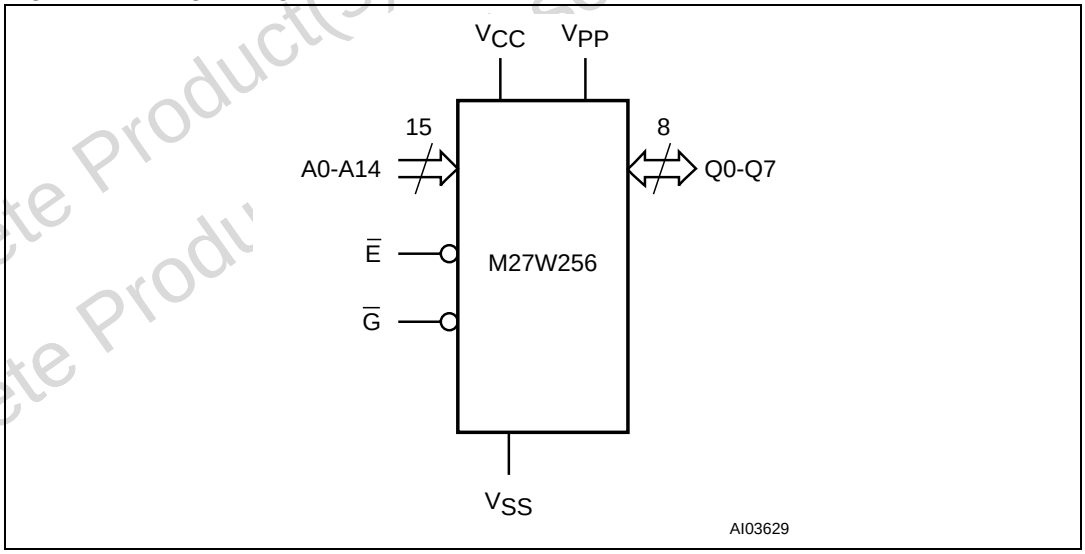


Table 1. Signal descriptions

Signal	Description
A0-A14	Address Inputs
Q0-Q7	Data Outputs
$\overline{E}$	Chip Enable
$\overline{G}$	Output Enable
V_{PP}	Program Supply
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage
V_{SS}	Ground
NC	Not Connected Internally
DU	Don't Use

Figure 2. DIP Connections

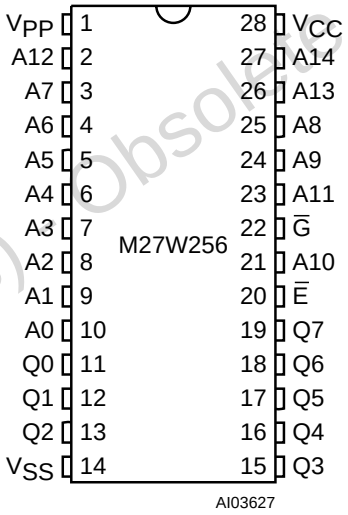


Figure 3. LCC Connections

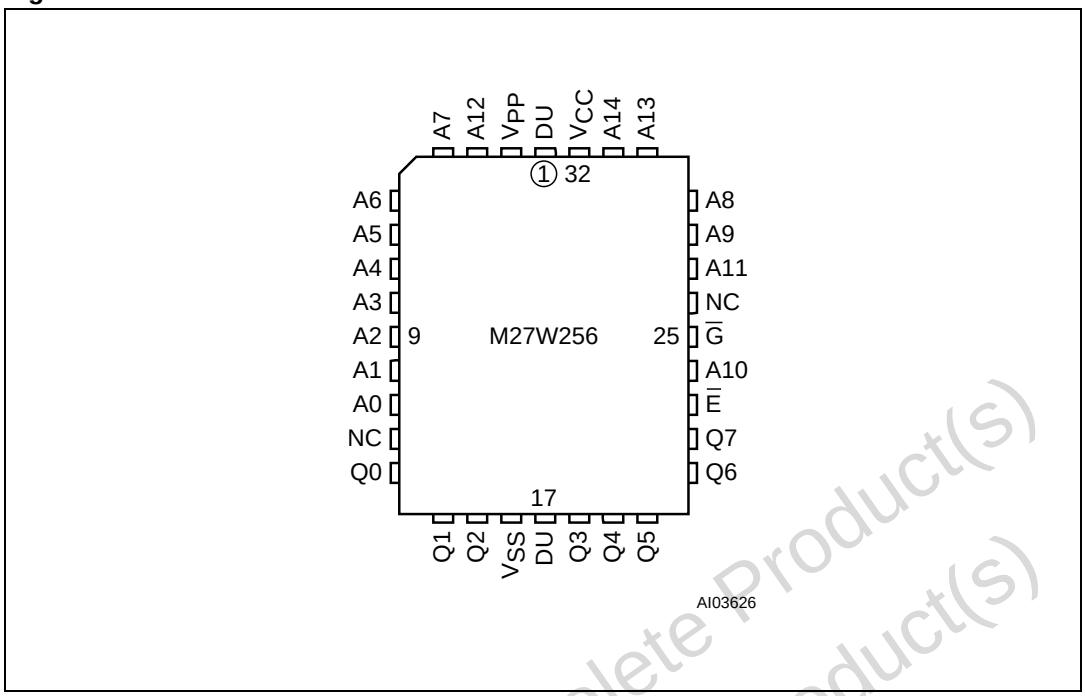
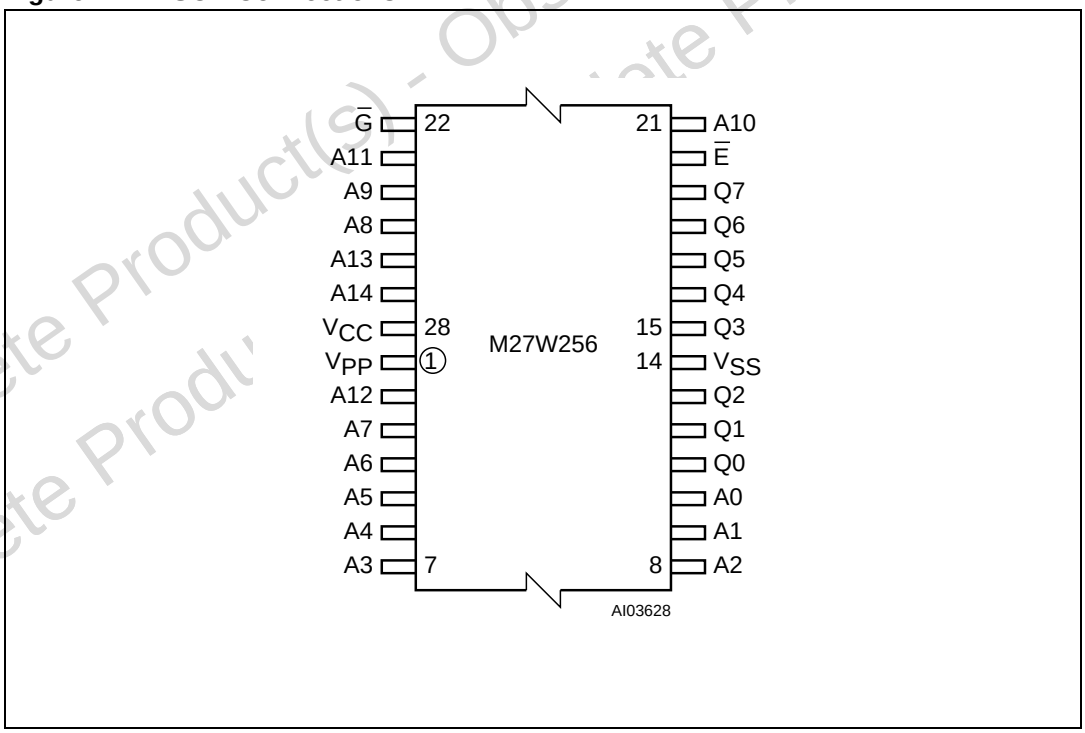


Figure 4. TSOP Connections



2 Device description

Table 2 lists M27W256 operating modes. A single power supply is required in Read mode. All inputs are TTL levels except for V_{PP} and 12V on A9 for Electronic Signature.

Table 2. Operating modes

Mode	$\overline{E}$	$\overline{G}$	A9	V_{PP}	Q7-Q0
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	X	V_{CC}	Data Out
Output Disable	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	V_{CC}	Hi-Z
Program	V_{IL} Pulse	V_{IH}	X	V_{PP}	Data In
Verify	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	X	V_{PP}	Data Out
Program Inhibit	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	X	V_{PP}	Hi-Z
Standby	V_{IH}	X	X	V_{CC}	Hi-Z
Electronic Signature	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{ID}	V_{CC}	Codes

Note: X = V_{IH} or V_{IL}, V_{ID} = 12V ± 0.5V.

2.1 Read mode

The M27W256 has two control functions, both of which must be logically active in order to obtain data at the outputs. Chip Enable ($\overline{E}$) is the power control and should be used for device selection. Output Enable ($\overline{G}$) is the output control and should be used to gate data to the output pins, independent of device selection. Assuming that the addresses are stable, the address access time (t_{AVQV}) is equal to the delay from $\overline{E}$ to output (t_{ELQV}). Data is available at the output after delay of t_{GLQV} from the falling edge of $\overline{G}$, assuming that $\overline{E}$ has been low and the addresses have been stable for at least t_{AVQV}-t_{GLQV}.

2.2 Standby mode

The M27W256 has a standby mode which reduces the supply current from 10mA to 10µA with low voltage operation $V_{CC} \leq 3.6V$, see Read Mode DC Characteristics table for details. The M27W256 is placed in the standby mode by applying a CMOS high signal to the $\overline{E}$ input. When in the standby mode, the outputs are in a high impedance state, independent of the $\overline{G}$ input.

2.3 Two-line output control

Because EPROMs are usually used in larger memory arrays, this product features a 2-line control function which accommodates the use of multiple memory connection. The two line control function allows:

- the lowest possible memory power dissipation,
- complete assurance that output bus contention will not occur.

For the most efficient use of these two control lines, $\overline{E}$ should be decoded and used as the primary device selecting function, while $\overline{G}$ should be made a common connection to all

devices in the array and connected to the $\overline{READ}$ line from the system control bus. This ensures that all deselected memory devices are in their low power standby mode and hat the output pins are only active when data is desired from a particular memory device.

2.4 System considerations

The power switching characteristics of Advance CMOS EPROMs require careful decoupling of the devices. The supply current, I_{CC}, has three segments that are of interest to the system designer: the standby current level, the active current level, and transient current peaks that are produced by the falling and rising edges of $\overline{E}$. The magnitude of this transient current peaks is dependent on the capacitive and inductive loading of the device at the output. The associated transient voltage peaks can be suppressed by complying with the two line output control and by properly selected decoupling capacitors. It is recommended that a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor be used on every device between V_{CC} and V_{SS}. This should be a high frequency capacitor of low inherent inductance and should be placed as close to the device as possible. In addition, a 4.7µF bulk electrolytic capacitor should be used between V_{CC} and V_{SS} for every eight devices. The bulk capacitor should be located near the power supply connection point. The purpose of the bulk capacitor is to overcome the voltage drop caused by the inductive effects of PCB traces.

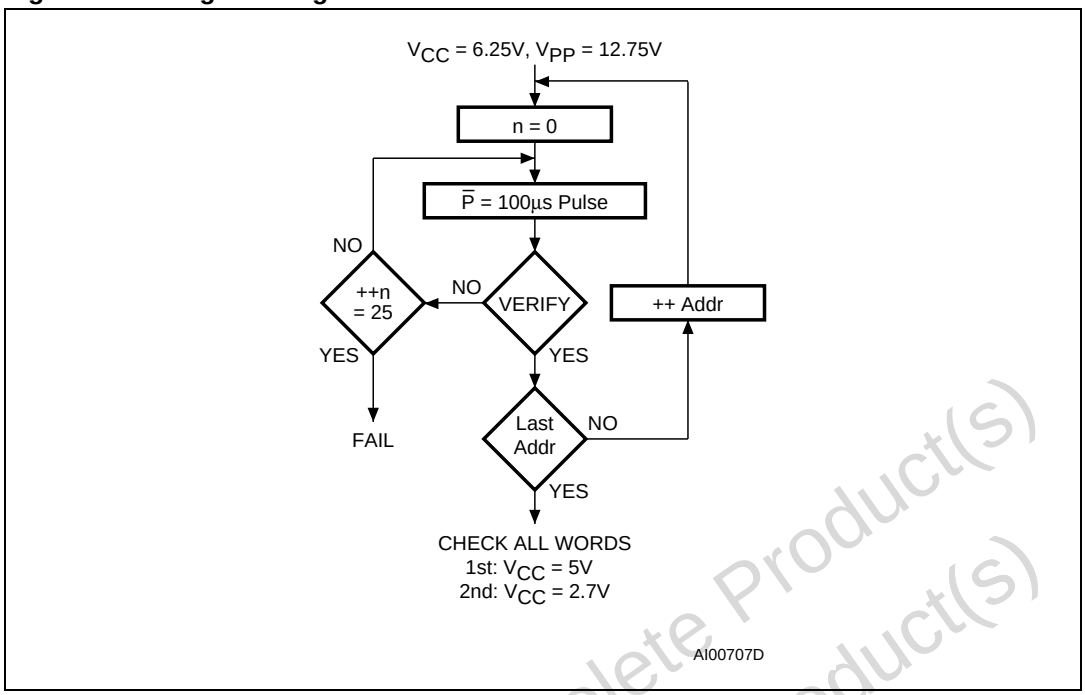
2.5 Programming

The M27W256 has been designed to be fully compatible with the M27C256B and has the same electronic signature. As a result the M27W256 can be programmed as the M27C256B on the same programming equipments applying 12.75V on V_{PP} and 6.25V on V_{CC} by the use of the same PRESTO II algorithm. When delivered (and after each erasure for UV EPROM), all bits of the M27W256 are in the '1' state. Data is introduced by selectively programming '0's into the desired bit locations. Although only '0's will be programmed, both '1's and '0's can be present in the data word. The only way to change a '0' to a '1' is by die exposure to ultraviolet light (UV EPROM). The M27W256 is in the programming mode when V_{PP} input is at 12.75V, $\overline{G}$ is at V_{IH} and $\overline{E}$ is pulsed to V_{IL}. The data to be programmed is applied to 8 bits in parallel to the data output pins. The levels required for the address and data inputs are TTL. V_{CC} is specified to be 6.25 V ± 0.25 V.

2.6 Presto II programming algorithm

Presto II programming algorithm allows to program the whole array with a guaranteed margin, in a typical time of 3.5 seconds. Programming with Presto II involves the application of a sequence of 100µs program pulses to each byte until a correct verify occurs (see *Figure 5*). During programming and verify operation, a Margin mode circuit is automatically activated in order to guarantee that each cell is programmed with enough margin. No overprogram pulse is applied since the verify in Margin mode at V_{CC} much higher than 3.6V provides necessary margin to each programmed cell.

Figure 5. Programming flowchart



2.7 Program Inhibit

Programming of multiple M27W256s in parallel with different data is also easily accomplished. Except for $\overline{E}$, all like inputs including $\overline{G}$ of the parallel M27W256 may be common. A TTL low level pulse applied to a M27W256's $\overline{E}$ input, with V_{PP} at 12.75 V, will program that M27W256. A high level $\overline{E}$ input inhibits the other M27W256s from being programmed.

2.8 Program Verify

A verify (read) should be performed on the programmed bits to determine that they were correctly programmed. The verify is accomplished with $\overline{G}$ at V_{IL}, $\overline{E}$ at V_{IH}, V_{PP} at 12.75V and V_{CC} at 6.25V.

2.9 Electronic Signature

The Electronic Signature (ES) mode allows the reading out of a binary code from an EPROM that will identify its manufacturer and type. This mode is intended for use by programming equipment to automatically match the device to be programmed with its corresponding programming algorithm. The ES mode is functional in the 25°C ± 5°C ambient temperature range that is required when programming the M27W256. To activate the ES mode, the programming equipment must force 11.5V to 12.5V on address line A9 of the M27W256, with V_{CC} = V_{PP} = 5V. Two identifier bytes may then be sequenced from the device outputs by toggling address line A0 from V_{IL} to V_{IH}. All other address lines must be held at V_{IL} during Electronic Signature mode. Byte 0 (A0 = V_{IL}) represents the manufacturer code and byte 1 (A0 = V_{IH}) the device identifier code. For the STMicroelectronics M27W256,

these two identifier bytes are given in *Table 3* and can be read-out on outputs Q7 to Q0. Note that the M27W256 and M27C256B have the same identifier bytes.

Table 3. Electronic Signature

Identifier	A0	Q7	Q6	Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q0	Hex Data
Manufacturer's Code	V_{IL}	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20h
Device Code	V_{IH}	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	8Dh

2.10 Erasure operation (applies for UV EPROM)

The erasure characteristics of the M27W256 is such that erasure begins when the cells are exposed to light with wavelengths shorter than approximately 4000 Å. It should be noted that sunlight and some type of fluorescent lamps have wavelengths in the 3000-4000 Å range. Research shows that constant exposure to room level fluorescent lighting could erase a typical M27W256 in about 3 years, while it would take approximately 1 week to cause erasure when exposed to direct sunlight. If the M27W256 is to be exposed to these types of lighting conditions for extended periods of time, it is suggested that opaque labels be put over the M27W256 window to prevent unintentional erasure. The recommended erasure procedure for the M27W256 is exposure to short wave ultraviolet light which has wavelength 2537Å. The integrated dose (i.e. UV intensity x exposure time) for erasure should be a minimum of 15 W-sec/cm^2. The erasure time with this dosage is approximately 15 to 20 minutes using an ultraviolet lamp with 12000 µW/cm^2 power rating. The M27W256 should be placed within 2.5 cm (1 inch) of the lamp tubes during the erasure. Some lamps have a filter on their tubes which should be removed before erasure.

3 Maximum ratings

Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
T_A	Ambient Operating Temperature (2)	–40 to 125	°C
T_{BIAS}	Temperature Under Bias	–50 to 125	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	–65 to 150	°C
V_{IO} (3)	Input or Output Voltage (except A9)	–2 to 7	V
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	–2 to 7	V
V_{A9} (3)	A9 Voltage	–2 to 13.5	V
V_{PP}	Program Supply Voltage	–2 to 14	V

1. Except for the rating “Operating Temperature Range”, stresses above those listed in the Table “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the Operating sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics SURE Program and other relevant quality documents.
2. Depends on range.
3. Minimum DC voltage on Input or Output is –0.5V with possible undershoot to –2.0V for a period less than 20ns. Maximum DC voltage on Output is VCC +0.5V with possible overshoot to VCC +2V for a period less than 20ns.

4 DC and AC parameters

T_A = –40 to 85°C; V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V; V_{PP} = V_{CC}

Table 5. Read Mode DC Characteristics (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	$0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$		±10	µA
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Current	$0V \le V_{OUT} \le V_{CC}$		±10	µA
I_{CC}	Supply Current	$\overline{E} = V_{IL}$, $\overline{G} = V_{IL}$, I_{OUT} = 0mA, f = 5MHz, $V_{CC} \le 3.6V$		15	mA
I_{CC1}	Supply Current (Standby) TTL	$\overline{E} = V_{IH}$		1	mA
I_{CC2}	Supply Current (Standby) CMOS	$\overline{E} > V_{CC} – 0.2V$, $V_{CC} \le 3.6V$		15	µA
I_{PP}	Program Current	$V_{PP} = V_{CC}$		100	µA
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		–0.6	$0.2V_{CC}$	V
V_{IH} (2)	Input High Voltage		$0.7V_{CC}$	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 2.1mA		0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage TTL	I_{OH} = –400µA	2.4		V

1. V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously with or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP}.
2. Maximum DC voltage on Output is V_{CC} +0.5V.

T_A = 25 °C; V_{CC} = 6.25V ± 0.25V; V_{PP} = 12.75V ± 0.25V

Table 6. Programming Mode DC Characteristics (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Max	Unit
I_{LI}	Input Leakage Current	$0 \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$		±10	µA
I_{CC}	Supply Current			50	mA
I_{PP}	Program Current	$\overline{E} = V_{IL}$		50	mA
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		–0.3	0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		2.0	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	I_{OL} = 2.1 mA		0.4	V
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage TTL	I_{OH} = –1 mA	3.6		V
V_{ID}	A9 Voltage		11.5	12.5	V

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

Table 7. AC Measurement Conditions

Parameter	High Speed	Standard
Input Rise and Fall Times	≤ 10ns	≤ 20ns
Input Pulse Voltages	0 to 3V	0.4V to 2.4V
Input and Output Timing Ref. Voltages	1.5V	0.8V and 2V

T_A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz

Table 8. Capacitance (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	V_{IN} = 0V		6	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	V_{OUT} = 0V		12	pF

1. Sampled only, not 100% tested.

Figure 6. AC Testing Input Output Waveform

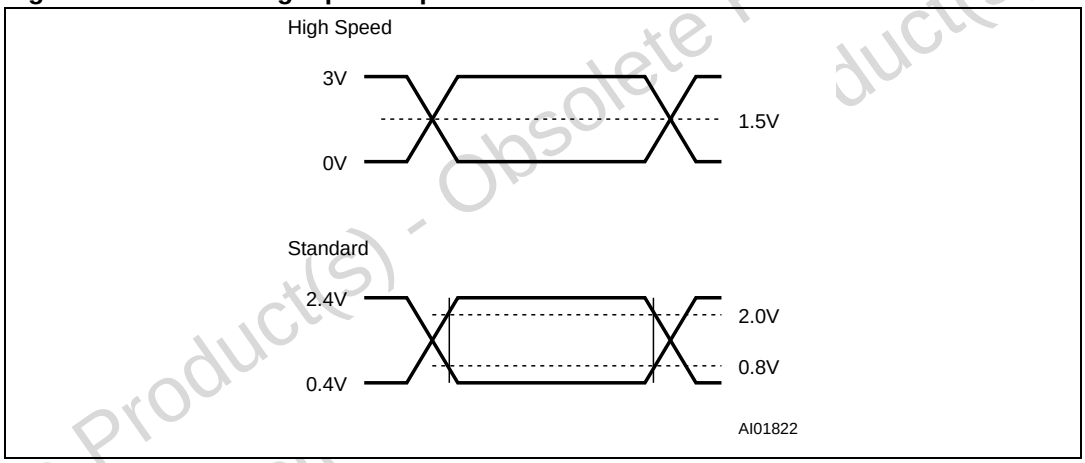
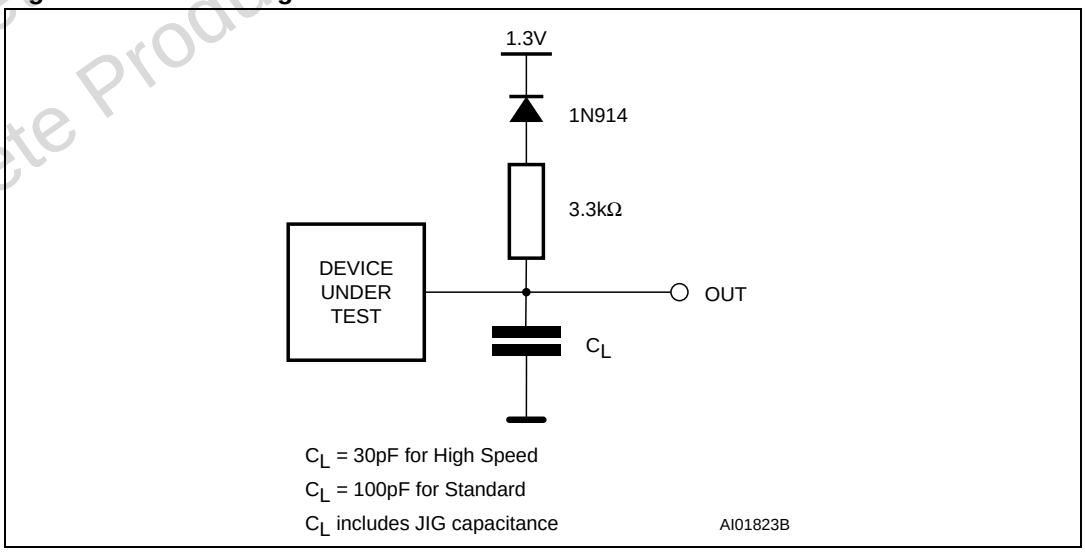


Figure 7. AC Testing Load Circuit



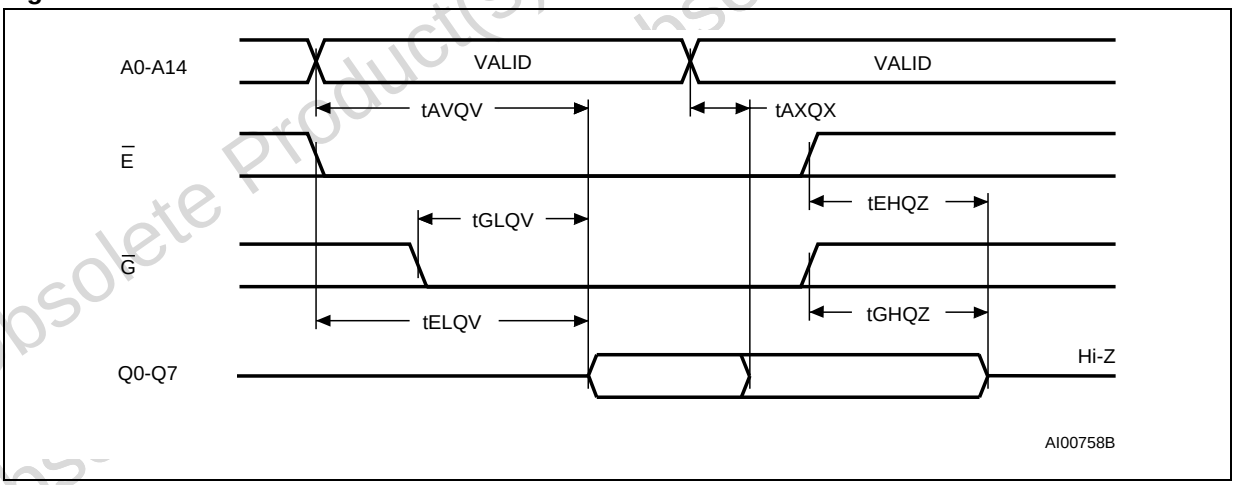
T_A = –40 to 85 °C; V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V; V_{PP} = V_{CC}

Table 9. Read Mode AC Characteristics (1)

Symbol	Alt	Parameter	Test Condition	-80 (2)				-100 (-120/-150/-200)		Unit
				V_{CC} = 3.0V to 3.6V		V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V		V_{CC} = 2.7V to 3.6V		
				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{AVQV}	t_{ACC}	Address Valid to Output Valid	$\overline{E}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{G}$ = V_{IL}		70		80		100	ns
t_{ELQV}	t_{CE}	Chip Enable Low to Output Valid	$\overline{G}$ = V_{IL}		70		80		100	ns
t_{GLQV}	t_{OE}	Output Enable Low to Output Valid	$\overline{E}$ = V_{IL}		40		50		60	ns
t_{EHQZ} (3)	t_{DF}	Chip Enable High to Output Hi-Z	$\overline{G}$ = V_{IL}	0	40	0	50	0	60	ns
t_{GHQZ} (3)	t_{DF}	Output Enable High to Output Hi-Z	$\overline{E}$ = V_{IL}	0	40	0	50	0	60	ns
t_{AXQX}	t_{OH}	Address Transition to Output Transition	$\overline{E}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{G}$ = V_{IL}	0		0		0		ns

1. V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously with or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP}.
2. Speed obtained with High Speed AC measurement conditions.
3. Sampled only, not 100% tested.

Figure 8. Read Mode AC Waveforms



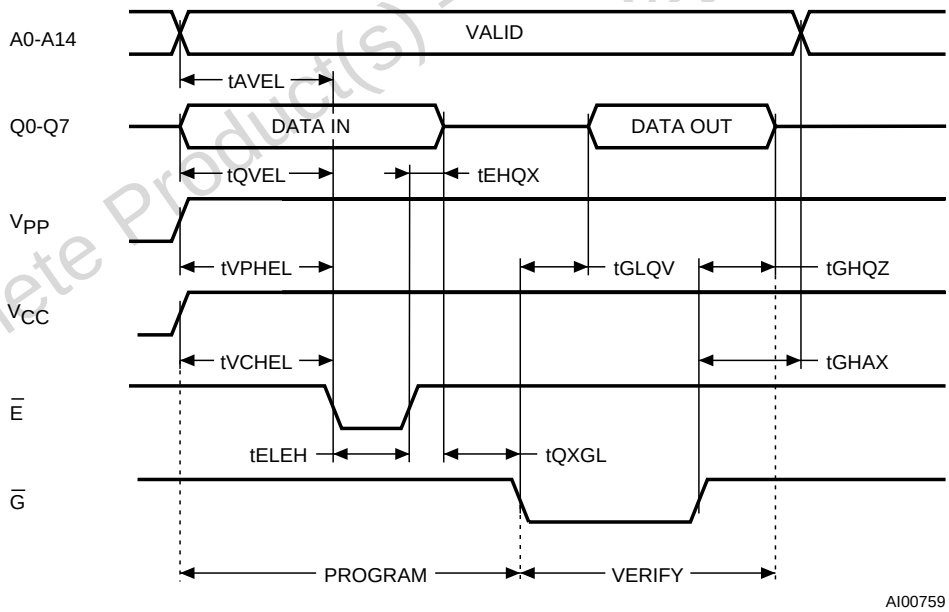
T_A = 25 °C; V_{CC} = 6.25V ± 0.25V; V_{PP} = 12.75V ± 0.25V

Table 10. Programming Mode AC Characteristics (1)

Symbol	Alt	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{AVPL}	t_{AS}	Address Valid to Program Low		2		µs
t_{QVPL}	t_{DS}	Input Valid to Program Low		2		µs
t_{VPHPL}	t_{VPS}	V_{PP} High to Program Low		2		µs
t_{VCHPL}	t_{VCS}	V_{CC} High to Program Low		2		µs
t_{ELPL}	t_{CES}	Chip Enable Low to Program Low		2		µs
t_{PLPH}	t_{PW}	Program Pulse Width		95	105	µs
t_{PHQX}	t_{DH}	Program High to Input Transition		2		µs
t_{QXGL}	t_{OES}	Input Transition to Output Enable Low		2		µs
t_{GLQV}	t_{OE}	Output Enable Low to Output Valid			100	ns
t_{GHQZ} (2)	t_{DFP}	Output Enable High to Output Hi-Z		0	130	ns
t_{GHAX}	t_{AH}	Output Enable High to Address Transition		0		ns

1. V_{CC} must be applied simultaneously with or before V_{PP} and removed simultaneously or after V_{PP}.
2. Sampled only, not 100% tested.

Figure 9. Programming and Verify Modes AC Waveforms



5 Package mechanical data

5.1 28-pin Ceramic Frit-seal DIP, with window (FDIP28WB)

Figure 10. FDIP28WB package outline

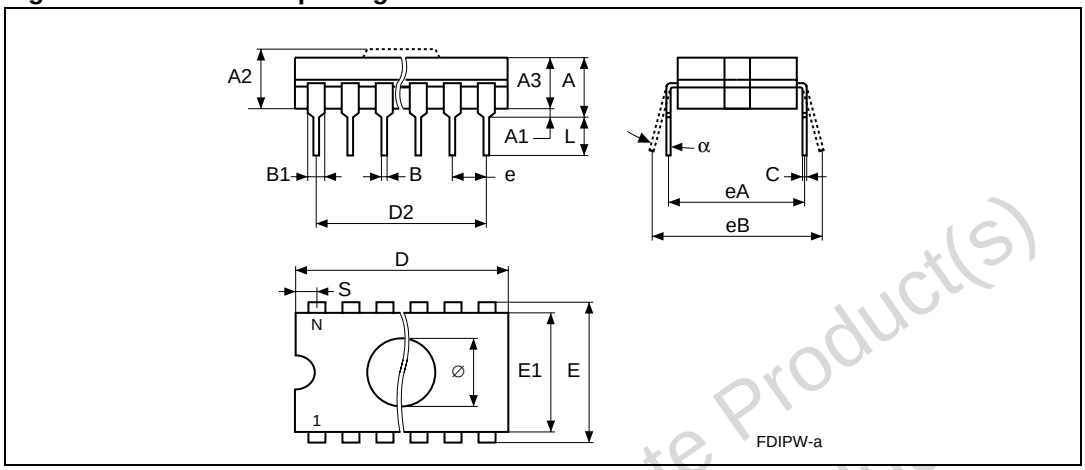


Table 11. FDIP28WB package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A			5.72			0.225
A1	0.51		1.40	0.020		0.055
A2	3.91		4.57	0.154		0.180
A3	3.89		4.50	0.153		0.177
B	0.41		0.56	0.016		0.022
B1		1.45			0.057	
C	0.23		0.30	0.009		0.012
D	36.50		37.34	1.437		1.470
D2		33.02			1.300	
E		15.24			0.600	
E1	13.06		13.36	0.514		0.526
e		2.54			0.100	
eA		14.99			0.590	
eB	16.18		18.03	0.637		0.710
L	3.18		4.10	0.125		0.161
α	4°		11°	4°		11°
S	1.52		2.49	0.060		0.098
Ø		7.11			0.280	
N		28			28	

5.2 28-pin Plastic DIP, 600 mils width (PDIP28)

Figure 11. PDIP28 package outline

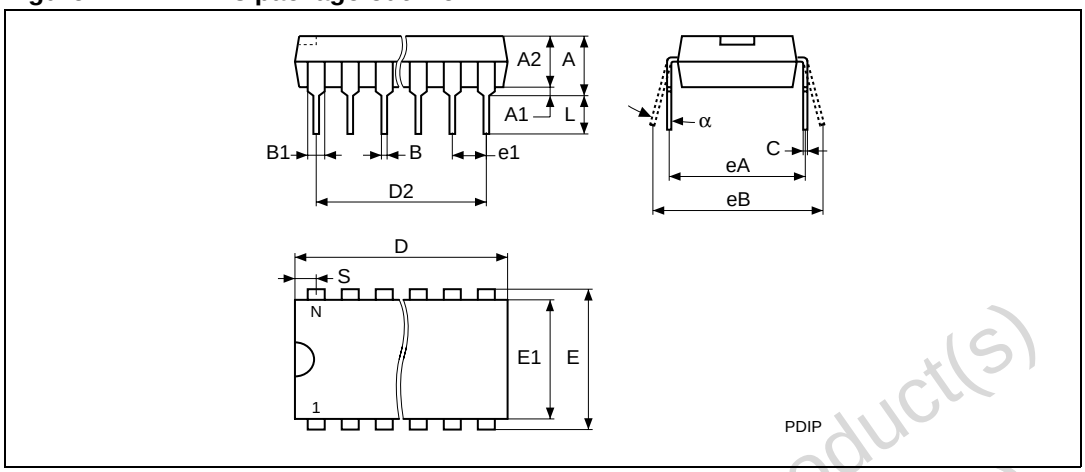


Table 12. PDIP28 package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A		4.445			0.1750	
A1		0.630			0.0248	
A2	3.050	3.810	4.570	0.1201	0.1500	0.1799
B		0.450			0.0177	
B1		1.270			0.0500	
C	0.230		0.310	0.0091		0.0122
D	36.580	36.830	37.080	1.4402	1.4500	1.4598
D2		33.020			1.3000	
E		15.240			0.6000	
E1	12.700	13.720	14.480	0.5000	0.5402	0.5701
e1		2.540			0.1000	
eA	14.800	15.000	15.200	0.5827	0.5906	0.5984
eB	15.200		16.680	0.5984		0.6567
L		3.300			0.1299	
S	1.78		2.08	0.070		0.082
α	0°		10°	0°		10°
N		28			28	

5.3 32-lead Rectangular Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PLCC32)

Figure 12. PLCC32 package outline

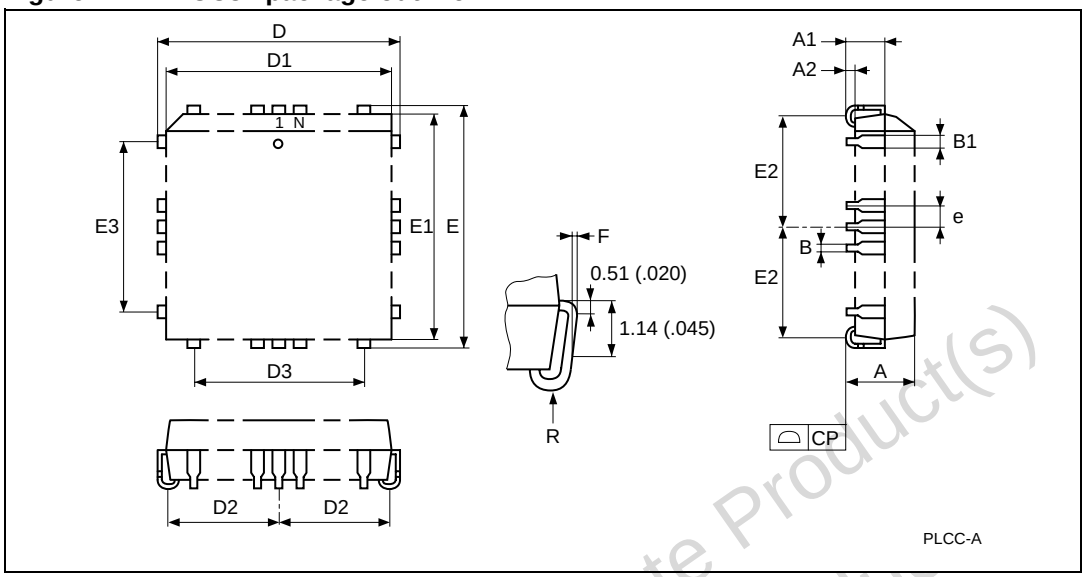


Table 13. PLCC32 package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	3.18		3.56	0.125		0.140
A1	1.53		2.41	0.060		0.095
A2	0.38		–	0.015		–
B	0.33		0.53	0.013		0.021
B1	0.66		0.81	0.026		0.032
CP			0.10			0.004
D	12.32		12.57	0.485		0.495
D1	11.35		11.51	0.447		0.453
D2	4.78		5.66	0.188		0.223
D3		7.62			0.300	
E	14.86		15.11	0.585		0.595
E1	13.89		14.05	0.547		0.553
E2	6.05		6.93	0.238		0.273
E3		10.16			0.400	
e		1.27			0.050	
F	0.00		0.13	0.000		0.005
R		0.89			0.035	
N		32			32	

5.4 28-lead Plastic Thin Small Outline, 8 x 13.4 mm (TSOP28)

Figure 13. TSOP28 package outline

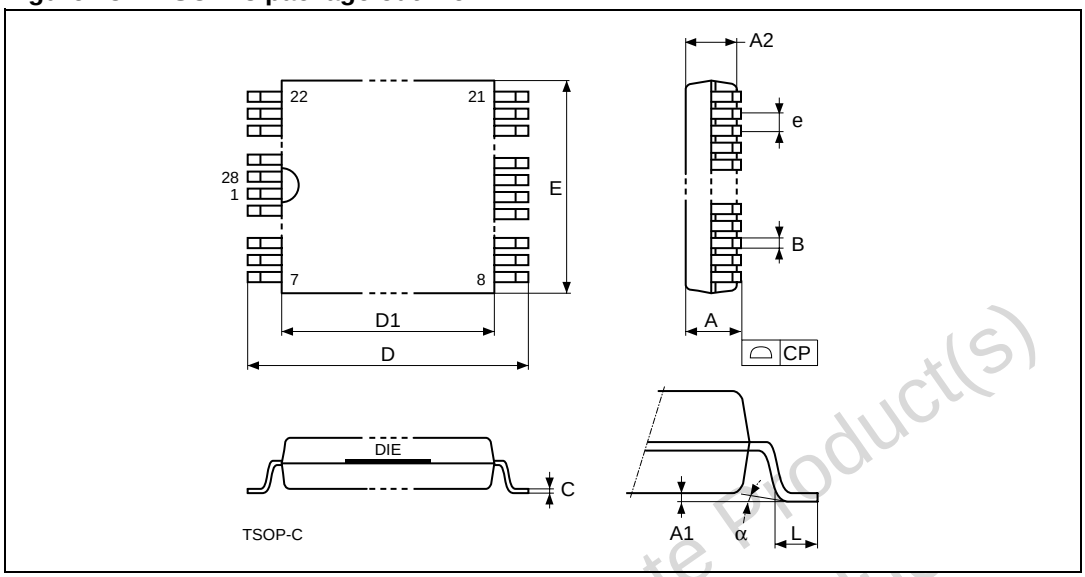
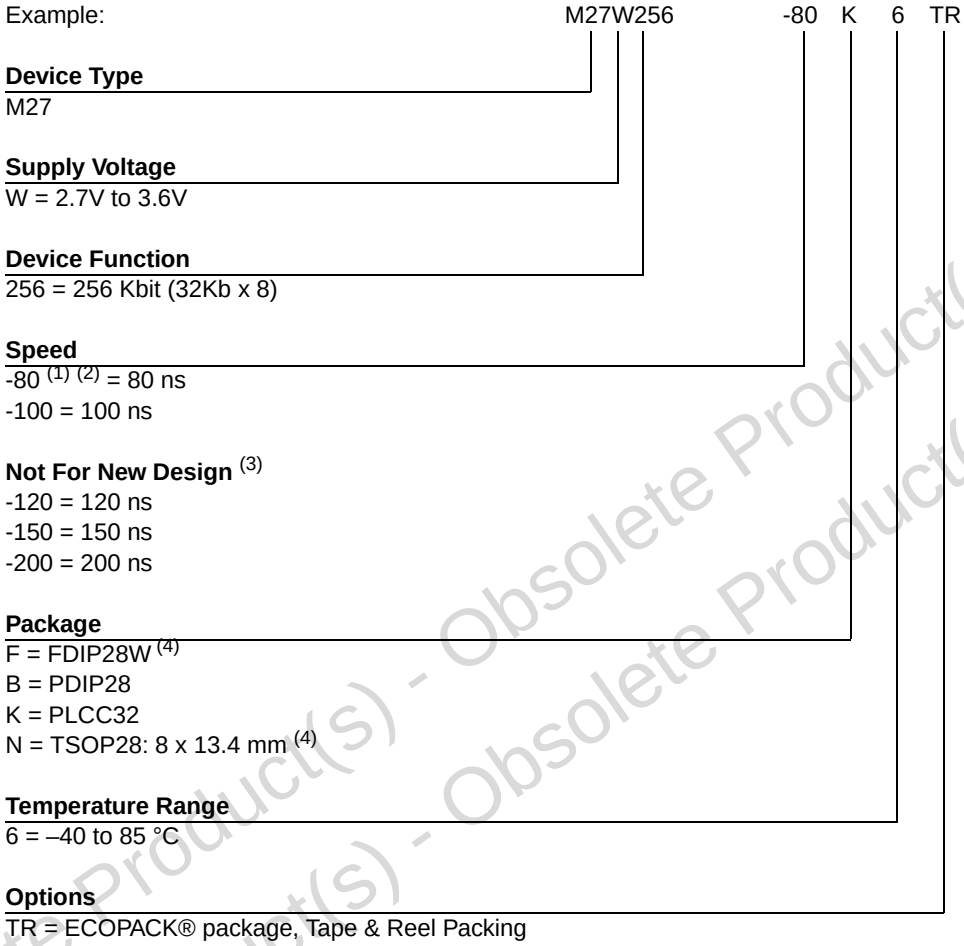


Table 14. TSOP28 package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A			1.250			0.0492
A1			0.200			0.0079
A2	0.950		1.150	0.0374		0.0453
B	0.170		0.270	0.0067		0.0106
C	0.100		0.210	0.0039		0.0083
CP			0.100			0.0039
D	13.200		13.600	0.5197		0.5354
D1	11.700		11.900	0.4606		0.4685
e	–	0.550	–	–	0.0217	–
E	7.900		8.100	0.3110		0.3189
L	0.500		0.700	0.0197		0.0276
α	0°		5°	0°		5°
N		28			28	

6 Part numbering

Table 15. Ordering Information Scheme



1. High Speed, see AC Characteristics section for further information.
2. This speed also guarantees 70ns access time at V_{CC} = 3.0V to 3.6V.
3. These speeds are replaced by the 100 ns.
4. Packages option available on request. Please contact STMicroelectronics local Sales Office.

For a list of available options (Speed, Package, etc...) or for further information on any aspect of this device, please contact the STMicroelectronics Sales Office nearest to you.

7 Revision history

Table 16. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
May 1998	1.1	New STMicroelectronics Logo
July 1999	1.2	Programming Flowchart clarified (*Figure 5*)
March 2000	2.0	Document Template changed
30-Aug-2002	2.1	Package mechanical data clarified for PDIP28 (*Table 12*), PLCC32 (*Table 13* ,*Figure 12*) and TSOP28 (*Table 14*, *Figure 13*)
12-Apr-2006	3	Converted to new template. Added ECOPACK® information.

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