CapStore 2K x 8 nvSRAM

Features

- CMOS non- volatile static RAM 2048 x 8 bits
- 70 ns Access Time
- 35 ns Output Enable Access Time
- I_{CC} = 15 mA at 200 ns Cycle Time
- Unlimited Read and Write Cycles to SRAM
- Automatic STORE to EEPROM on Power Down using charge stored in an integrated capacitor
- Software initiated STORE
- Automatic STORE Timing
- 10^6 STORE cycles to EEPROM
- 100 years data retention in EEPROM
- Automatic RECALL on Power Up
- Software RECALL Initiation
- Unlimited RECALL cycles from EEPROM
- Single 5 V ± 10 % Operation
- Operating temperature range:
  0 to 70 °C
  -40 to 85 °C
- QS 9000 Quality Standard
- ESD protection > 2000 V (MIL STD 883C M3015.7)
- RoHS compliance and Pb- free
- Package: PDIP24 (600 mil)

Description

The U63716 has two separate modes of operation: SRAM mode and nonvolatile mode. In SRAM mode, the memory operates as an ordinary static RAM. In non-volatile operation, data is transferred in parallel from SRAM to EEPROM or from EEPROM to SRAM. In this mode SRAM functions are disabled.

The U63716 is a static RAM with a non-volatile electrically erasable PROM (EEPROM) element incorporated in each static memory cell. The SRAM can be read and written an unlimited number of times, while independent nonvolatile data resides in EEPROM. Data transfers from the SRAM to the EEPROM (the STORE operation) take place automatically upon power down using charge stored in an integrated capacitor. Transfers from the EEPROM to the SRAM (the RECALL operation) take place automatically on power up. The U63716 combines the ease of use of an SRAM with nonvolatile data integrity.

STORE cycles also may be initiated under user control via a software sequence.

Once a STORE cycle is initiated, further input or output are disabled until the cycle is completed.

Because a sequence of addresses is used for STORE initiation, it is important that no other read or write accesses intervene in the sequence or the sequence will be aborted.

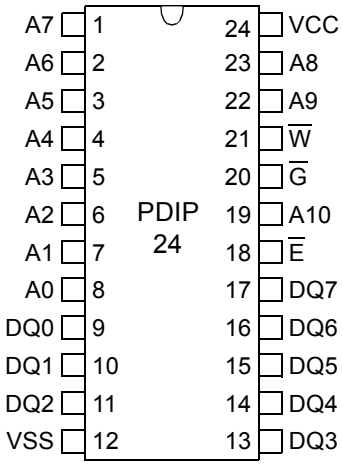
RECALL cycles may also be initiated by a software sequence.

Internally, RECALL is a two step procedure. First, the SRAM data is cleared and second, the nonvolatile information is transferred into the SRAM cells.

The RECALL operation in no way alters the data in the EEPROM cells. The nonvolatile data can be recalled an unlimited number of times.

The U63716 is pin compatible with standard SRAMs and standard battery backed SRAMs.

Pin Configuration

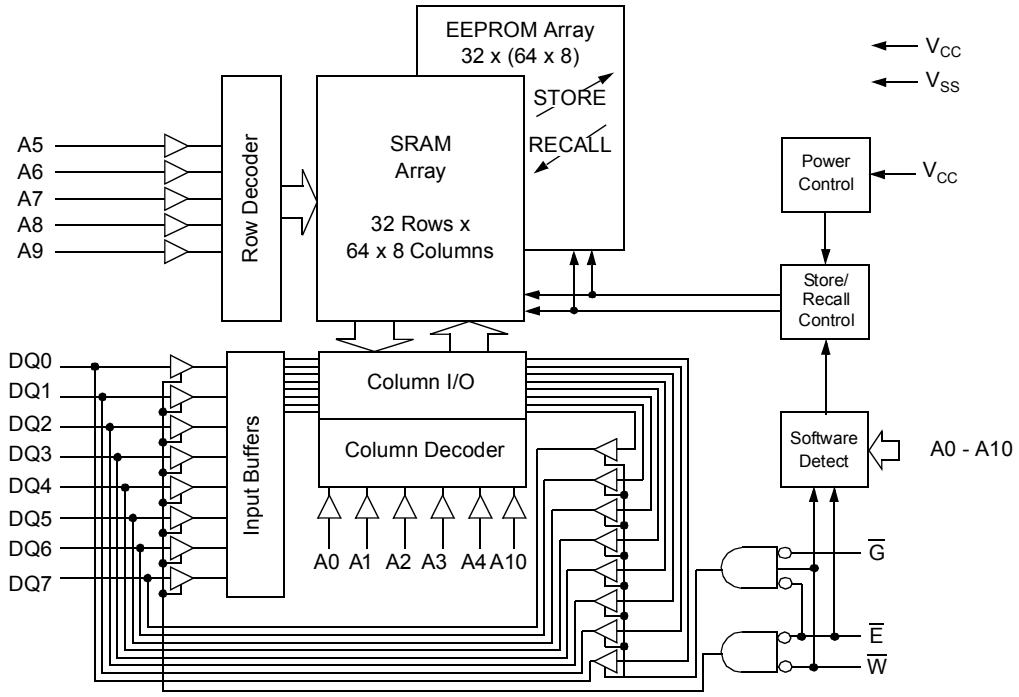


Top View

Pin Description

Signal Name	Signal Description
A0 - A10	Address Inputs
DQ0 - DQ7	Data In/Out
$\overline{E}$	Chip Enable
$\overline{G}$	Output Enable
$\overline{W}$	Write Enable
VCC	Power Supply Voltage
VSS	Ground

Block Diagram



Truth Table for SRAM Operations

Operating Mode	$\overline{E}$	$\overline{W}$	$\overline{G}$	DQ0 - DQ7
Standby/not selected	H	*	*	High-Z
Internal Read	L	H	H	High-Z
Read	L	H	L	Data Outputs Low-Z
Write	L	L	*	Data Inputs High-Z

* H or L

Characteristics

All voltages are referenced to V_{SS} = 0 V (ground).
All characteristics are valid in the power supply voltage range and in the operating temperature range specified.
Dynamic measurements are based on a rise and fall time of ≤ 5 ns, measured between 10 % and 90 % of V_I, as well as input levels of V_{IL} = 0 V and V_{IH} = 3 V. The timing reference level of all input and output signals is 1.5 V, with the exception of the t_{dis}-times and t_{en}-times, in which cases transition is measured ± 200 mV from steady-state voltage.

Absolute Maximum Ratings[a]		Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Power Supply Voltage		V_{CC}	-0.5	7	V
Input Voltage		V_I	-0.3	V_{CC}+0.5	V
Output Voltage		V_O	-0.3	V_{CC}+0.5	V
Power Dissipation		P_D		1	W
Operating Temperature	C-Type K-Type	T_a	0 -40	70 85	°C °C
Storage Temperature		T_{stg}	-65	150	°C

a: Stresses greater than 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 condition above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Recommended Operating Conditions	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		4.5	5.5	V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	-2 V at Pulse Width 10 ns permitted	-0.3	0.8	V
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}		2.2	V_{CC}+0.3	V

DC Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	C-Type		K-Type		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Operating Supply Current[b]	I_{CC1}	V_{CC} = 5.5 V V_{IL} = 0.8 V V_{IH} = 2.2 V t_c = 70 ns		60		65	mA
Average Supply Current during[c] STORE	I_{CC2}	V_{CC} = 5.5 V $\overline{E}$ ≤ 0.2 V $\overline{W}$ ≥ V_{CC}-0.2 V V_{IL} ≤ 0.2 V V_{IH} ≥ V_{CC}-0.2 V		6		7	mA
Operating Supply Current[b] at t_{cR} = 200 ns (Cycling CMOS Input Levels)	I_{CC3}	V_{CC} = 5.5 V $\overline{W}$ ≥ V_{CC}-0.2 V V_{IL} ≤ 0.2 V V_{IH} ≥ V_{CC}-0.2 V		15		15	mA
Standby Supply Current[d] (Cycling TTL Input Levels)	$I_{CC(SB)1}$	V_{CC} = 5.5 V $\overline{E}$ = V_{IH} t_c = 70 ns		20		22	mA
Standby Supply Curent[d] (Stable CMOS Input Levels)	$I_{CC(SB)}$	V_{CC} = 5.5 V $\overline{E}$ ≥ V_{CC}-0.2 V V_{IL} ≤ 0.2 V V_{IH} ≥ V_{CC}-0.2 V		3		3	mA

b: I_{CC1} and I_{CC3} are depedent on output loading and cycle rate. The specified values are obtained with outputs unloaded. The current I_{CC1} is measured for WRITE/READ - ratio of 1/2.
c: I_{CC2} is the average current required for the duration of the *SoftStore* STORE cycle.
d: Bringing $\overline{E} \geq V_{IH}$ will not produce standby current levels until a software initiated nonvolatile cycle in progress has timed out. See MODE SELECTION table. The current $I_{CC(SB)1}$ is measured for WRITE/READ - ratio of 1/2.

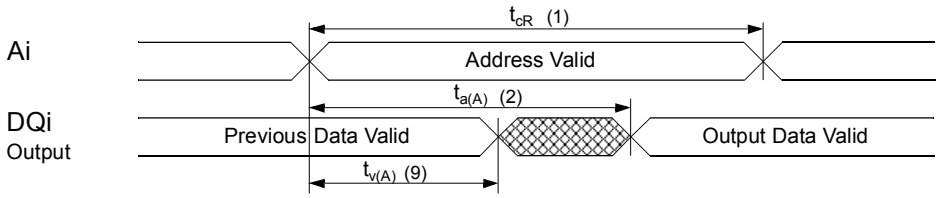
DC Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	C-Type		K-Type		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Output High Voltage Output Low Voltage	V_{OH} V_{OL}	V_{CC} = 4.5 V I_{OH} =-4 mA I_{OL} = 8 mA	2.4	 0.4	2.4	 0.4	V V
Output High Current Output Low Current	I_{OH} I_{OL}	V_{CC} = 4.5 V V_{OH} = 2.4 V V_{OL} = 0.4 V	 8	-4	 8	-4	mA mA
Input Leakage Current High Low	 I_{IH} I_{IL}	V_{CC} = 5.5 V V_{IH} = 5.5 V V_{IL} = 0 V	 -1	 1	 -1	 1	 µA µA
Output Leakage Current High at Three-State- Output Low at Three-State- Output	 I_{OHZ} I_{OLZ}	V_{CC} = 5.5 V V_{OH} = 5.5 V V_{OL} = 0 V	 -1	 1	 -1	 1	 µA µA

SRAM Memory Operations

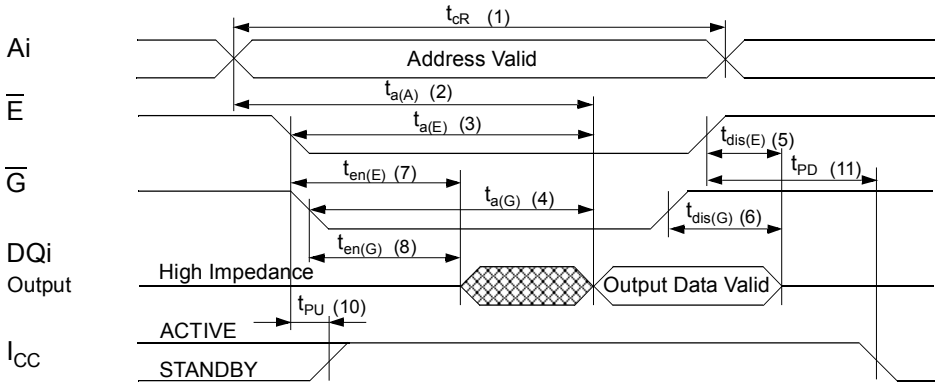
No.	Switching Characteristics Read Cycle	Symbol		Min.	Max.	Unit
		Alt.	IEC			
1	Read Cycle Time[f]	t_{AVAV}	t_{cR}	70		ns
2	Address Access Time to Data Valid[g]	t_{AVQV}	$t_{a(A)}$		70	ns
3	Chip Enable Access Time to Data Valid	t_{ELQV}	$t_{a(E)}$		70	ns
4	Output Enable Access Time to Data Valid	t_{GLQV}	$t_{a(G)}$		35	ns
5	$\overline{E}$ HIGH to Output in High-Z[h]	t_{EHQZ}	$t_{dis(E)}$		25	ns
6	$\overline{G}$ HIGH to Output in High-Z[h]	t_{GHQZ}	$t_{dis(G)}$		25	ns
7	$\overline{E}$ LOW to Output in Low-Z	t_{ELQX}	$t_{en(E)}$	5		ns
8	$\overline{G}$ LOW to Output in Low-Z	t_{GLQX}	$t_{en(G)}$	0		ns
9	Output Hold Time after Address Change	t_{AXQX}	$t_{v(A)}$	3		ns
10	Chip Enable to Power Active[e]	t_{ELICCH}	t_{PU}	0		ns
11	Chip Disable to Power Standby[d, e]	t_{EHICCL}	t_{PD}		70	ns

e: Parameter guaranteed but not tested.
f: Device is continuously selected with $\overline{E}$ and $\overline{G}$ both Low.
g: Address valid prior to or coincident with $\overline{E}$ transition LOW.
h: Measured ± 200 mV from steady state output voltage.

Read Cycle 1: Ai-controlled (during Read cycle: $\overline{E}$ = $\overline{G}$ = V_{IL}, $\overline{W}$ = V_{IH})[f]

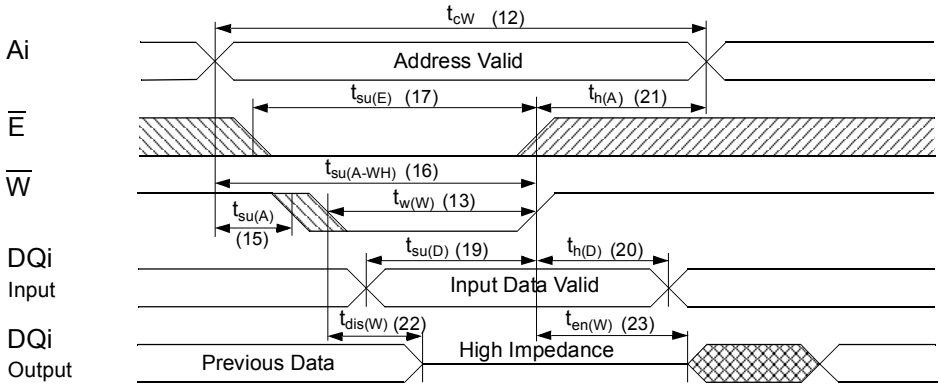


Read Cycle 2: $\overline{G}$-, $\overline{E}$-controlled (during Read cycle: $\overline{W}$ = V_{IH})[g]

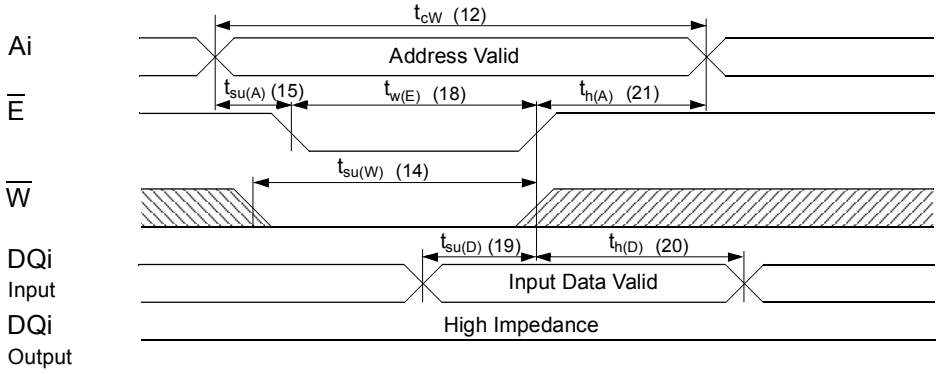


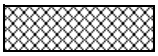
No.	Switching Characteristics Write Cycle	Symbol			Min.	Max.	Unit
		Alt. #1	Alt. #2	IEC			
12	Write Cycle Time	t_{AVAV}	t_{AVAV}	t_{cW}	70		ns
13	Write Pulse Width	t_{WLWH}		$t_{w(W)}$	55		ns
14	Write Pulse Width Setup Time		t_{WLEH}	$t_{su(W)}$	55		ns
15	Address Setup Time	t_{AVWL}	t_{AVEL}	$t_{su(A)}$	0		ns
16	Address Valid to End of Write	t_{AVWH}	t_{AVEH}	$t_{su(A-WH)}$	55		ns
17	Chip Enable Setup Time	t_{ELWH}		$t_{su(E)}$	55		ns
18	Chip Enable to End of Write		t_{ELEH}	$t_{w(E)}$	55		ns
19	Data Setup Time to End of Write	t_{DVWH}	t_{DVEH}	$t_{su(D)}$	30		ns
20	Data Hold Time after End of Write	t_{WHDX}	t_{EHDX}	$t_{h(D)}$	0		ns
21	Address Hold after End of Write	t_{WHAX}	t_{EHAX}	$t_{h(A)}$	0		ns
22	$\overline{W}$ LOW to Output in High-Z[h, i]	t_{WLQZ}		$t_{dis(W)}$		25	ns
23	$\overline{W}$ HIGH to Output in Low-Z	t_{WHQX}		$t_{en(W)}$	5		ns

Write Cycle #1: $\overline{W}$-controlled[j]



Write Cycle #2: $\overline{E}$-controlled[j]



undefined  L- to H-level  H- to L-level 

i: If $\overline{W}$ is low and when $\overline{E}$ goes low, the outputs remain in the high impedance state.
j: $\overline{E}$ or $\overline{W}$ must be V_{IH} during address transition.

Nonvolatile Memory Operations

Mode Selection

$\overline{E}$	$\overline{W}$	A10 - A0 (hex)	Mode	I/O	Power	Notes
H	X	X	Not Selected	Output High Z	Standby	
L	H	X	Read SRAM	Output Data	Active	m
L	L	X	Write SRAM	Input Data	Active	
L	H	000 555 2AA 7FF 0F0 70F	Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Nonvolatile STORE	Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output High Z	Active	k, l k, l k, l k, l k, l k, l
L	H	000 555 2AA 7FF 0F0 70E	Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Read SRAM Nonvolatile RECALL	Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output Data Output High Z	Active	k, l k, l k, l k, l k, l k, l

k: The six consecutive addresses must be in order listed. $\overline{W}$ must be high during all six consecutive cycles. See STORE cycle and RECALL cycle tables and diagrams for further details.
The following six-address sequence is used for testing purposes and should not be used: 000, 555, 2AA, 7FF, 0F0, 39C.

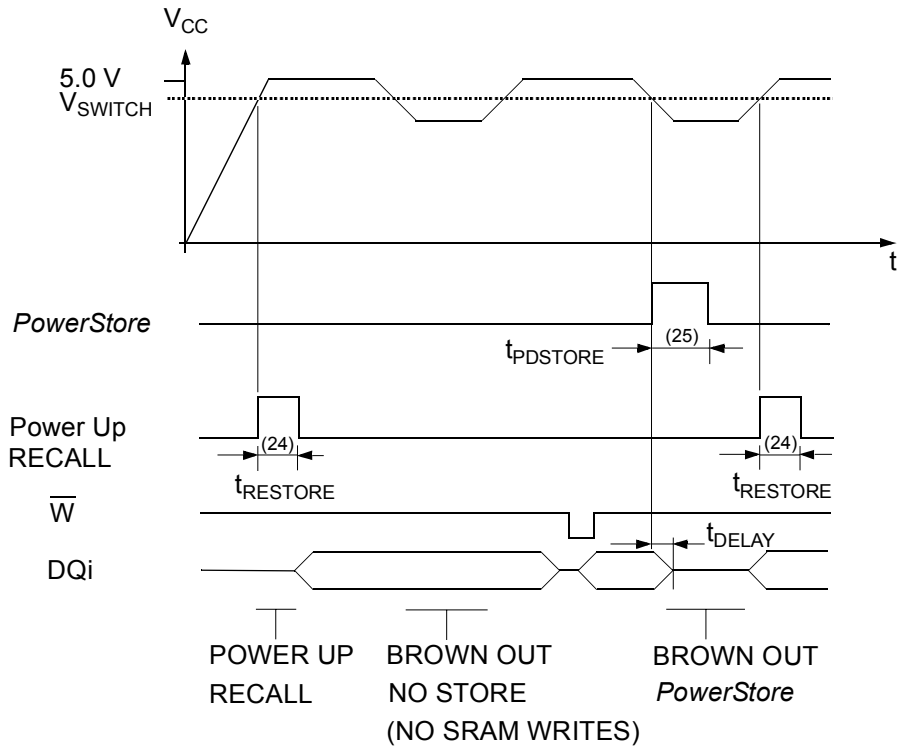
l: Activation of nonvolatile cycles does not depend on the state of $\overline{G}$.

m: I/O state assumes that $\overline{G} \leq V_{IL}$.

No.	*PowerStore* Power Up RECALL	Symbol		Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
		Alt.	IEC				
24	Power Up RECALL Duration[n]	$t_{RESTORE}$				650	µs
25	STORE Cycle Duration[f, e]	$t_{PDSTORE}$				10	ms
26	Time allowed to Complete SRAM Cycle[f]	t_{DELAY}			1		µs
	Low Voltage Trigger Level	V_{SWITCH}			4.0	4.5	V

n: $t_{RESTORE}$ starts from the time V_{CC} rises above V_{SWITCH}.

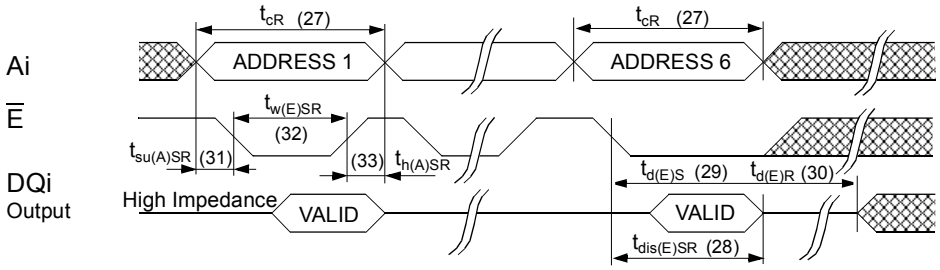
PowerStore and automatic Power Up RECALL



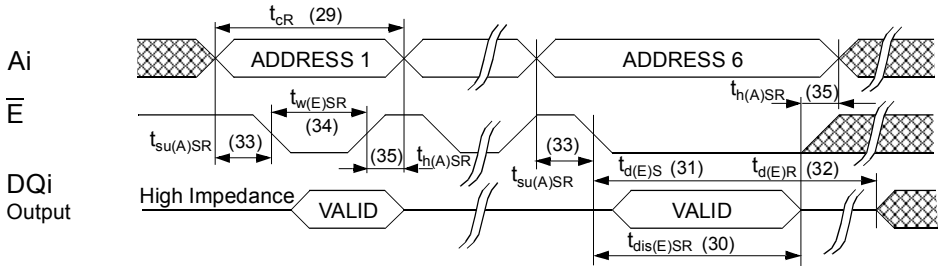
No.	Software Controlled STORE/ RECALL Cycle[k, o]	Symbol		Min.	Max.	Unit
		Alt.	IEC			
27	STORE/RECALL Initiation Time	t_{AVAV}	t_{cR}	70		ns
28	Chip Enable to Output Inactive[p]	t_{ELQZ}	$t_{dis(E)SR}$		600	ns
29	STORE Cycle Time[q]	t_{ELQXS}	$t_{d(E)S}$		10	ms
30	RECALL Cycle Time[r]	t_{ELQXR}	$t_{d(E)R}$		20	µs
31	Address Setup to Chip Enable[s]	t_{AVELN}	$t_{su(A)SR}$	0		ns
32	Chip Enable Pulse Width[s, t]	t_{ELEHN}	$t_{w(E)SR}$	60		ns
33	Chip Disable to Address Change[s]	t_{EHAXN}	$t_{h(A)SR}$	0		ns

o: The software sequence is clocked with E controlled READs.
p: Once the software controlled STORE or RECALL cycle is initiated, it completes automatically, ignoring all inputs.
q: Note that STORE cycles (but not RECALL) are inhibited by $V_{CC} < V_{SWITCH}$ (STORE inhibit).
r: An automatic RECALL also takes place at power up, starting when V_{CC} exceeds V_{SWITCH} and takes $t_{RESTORE}$. V_{CC} must not drop below V_{SWITCH} once it has been exceeded for the RECALL to function properly.
s: Noise on the $\overline{E}$ pin may trigger multiple READ cycles from the same address and abort the address sequence.
t: If the Chip Enable Pulse Width is less than $t_{a(E)}$ (see Read Cycle) but greater than or equal $t_{w(E)SR}$, than the data may not be valid at the end of the low pulse, however the STORE or RECALL will still be initiated.

Software Controlled STORE/RECALL Cycle[t, u, v] ($\overline{E}$ = HIGH after STORE initiation)



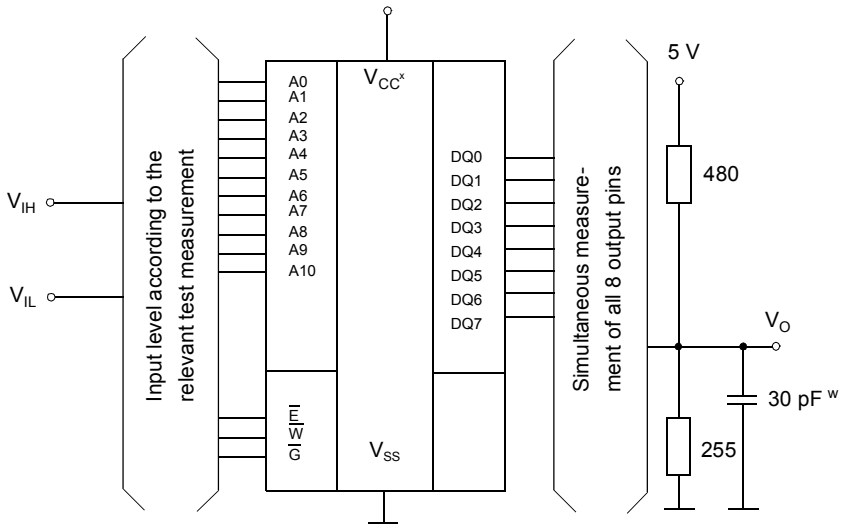
Software Controlled STORE/RECALL Cycle[t, u, v] ($\overline{E}$ = LOW after STORE initiation)



u: $\overline{W}$ must be HIGH when $\overline{E}$ is LOW during the address sequence in order to initiate a nonvolatile cycle. $\overline{G}$ may be either HIGH or LOW throughout. Addresses 1 through 6 are found in the mode selection table. Address 6 determines wheter the U63716 performs a STORE or RECALL.

v: $\overline{E}$ must be used to clock in the address sequence for the Software controlled STORE and RECALL cycles.

Test Configuration for Functional Check



w: In measurement of t_{dis}-times and t_{en}-times the capacitance is 5 pF.

x: Between V_{CC} and V_{SS} must be connected a high frequency bypass capacitor 0.1 µF to avoid disturbances.

Capacitance[e]	Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Input Capacitance	V_{CC} = 5.0 V V_I = V_{SS} f = 1 MHz T_a = 25 °C	C_I		8	pF
Output Capacitance		C_O		7	pF

All Pins not under test must be connected with ground by capacitors.

Ordering Code

Example **U63716 D K 70**

Type — **U63716**

Package — **D**
D = PDIP24 (600mil)

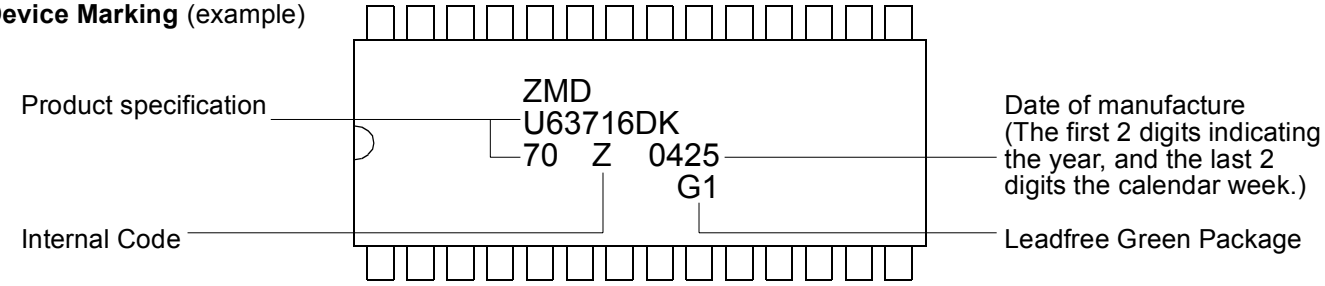
Operating Temperature Range — **K**
C = 0 to 70 °C
K = -40 to 85 °C

Access Time — **70**
70 = 70 ns

Leadfree Option
blank = Standard Package [y]
G1 = Leadfree Green Package

y: on special request

Device Marking (example)



Device Operation

The U63716 has two separate modes of operation: SRAM mode and nonvolatile mode. The memory operates in SRAM mode as a standard static RAM.
Data is transferred in nonvolatile mode from SRAM to EEPROM (the STORE operation) or from EEPROM to SRAM (the RECALL operation). In this mode SRAM functions are disabled.
STORE cycles may be initiated under user control via a software sequence and are also automatically initiated when the power supply voltage level of the chip falls below V_{SWITCH}. RECALL operations are automatically initiated upon power up and may also occur when the V_{CC} rises above V_{SWITCH}, after a low power condition. RECALL cycles may also be initiated by a software sequence.

SRAM READ

The U63716 performs a READ cycle whenever $\overline{E}$ and $\overline{G}$ are LOW and $\overline{W}$ is HIGH. The address specified on pins A0 - A10 determines which of the 2048 data bytes will be accessed. When the READ is initiated by an address transition, the outputs will be valid after a delay of t_{cR}. If the READ is initiated by $\overline{E}$ or $\overline{G}$, the outputs will be valid at $t_{a(E)}$ or at $t_{a(G)}$, whichever is later. The data outputs will repeatedly respond to address changes within the t_{cR} access time without the need for transition on any control input pins, and will remain valid until another address change or until $\overline{E}$ or $\overline{G}$ is brought HIGH or $\overline{W}$ is brought LOW.

SRAM WRITE

A WRITE cycle is performed whenever $\overline{E}$ and $\overline{W}$ are LOW. The address inputs must be stable prior to entering the WRITE cycle and must remain stable until either $\overline{E}$ or $\overline{W}$ goes HIGH at the end of the cycle. The data on pins DQ0 - 7 will be written into the memory if it is valid $t_{su(D)}$ before the end of a $\overline{W}$ controlled WRITE or $t_{su(D)}$ before the end of an $\overline{E}$ controlled WRITE.
It is recommended that $\overline{G}$ is kept HIGH during the entire WRITE cycle to avoid data bus contention on the common I/O lines. If $\overline{G}$ is left LOW, internal circuitry will turn off the output buffers $t_{dis\ (W)}$ after $\overline{W}$ goes LOW.

Automatic STORE

During normal operation, the U63716 will draw current from V_{CC} to charge up an integrated capacitor. This stored charge will be used by the chip to perform a single STORE operation. If the voltage on the V_{CC} pin drops below V_{SWITCH}, the part will automatically disconnect the internal components from the external power supply with a typical delay of 150 ns and initiate a STORE operation with $t_{PDSTORE}$ max. 10 ms.

In order to prevent unneeded STORE operations, automatic STORE will be ignored unless at least one WRITE operation has taken place since the most recent STORE or RECALL cycle. Software initiated STORE cycles are performed regardless of whether or not a WRITE operation has taken place.
SRAM READ and WRITE operations that are in progress after an automatic STORE cycle on power down is requested are given time to complete before the STORE operation is initiated.
During t_{DELAY} multiple SRAM READ operations may take place. If a WRITE is in progress it will be allowed a time, t_{DELAY}, to complete. Any SRAM WRITE cycles requested after the V_{CC} pin drops below V_{SWITCH} will be inhibited.

Automatic RECALL

During power up, an automatic RECALL takes place. At a low power condition (power supply voltage < V_{SWITCH}) an internal RECALL request may be latched. As soon as power supply voltage exceeds the sense voltage of V_{SWITCH}, a requested RECALL cycle will automatically be initiated and will take $t_{RESTORE}$ to complete.
If the U63716 is in a WRITE state at the end of power up RECALL, the SRAM data will be corrupted.
To help avoid this situation, a 10 kΩ resistor should be connected between $\overline{W}$ and power supply voltage.

Software Nonvolatile STORE

The U63716 software controlled STORE cycle is initiated by executing sequential READ cycles from six specific address locations. By relying on READ cycles only, the U63716 implements nonvolatile operation while remaining compatible with standard 2K x 8 SRAMs. During the STORE cycle, an erase of the previous nonvolatile data is performed first, followed by a parallel programming of all the nonvolatile elements. Once a STORE cycle is initiated, further inputs and outputs are disabled until the cycle is completed.
Because a sequence of addresses is used for STORE initiation, it is important that no other READ or WRITE accesses intervene in the sequence or the sequence will be aborted.
To initiate the STORE cycle the following READ sequence must be performed:

1.	Read addresses	000	(hex)	Valid READ
2.	Read addresses	555	(hex)	Valid READ
3.	Read addresses	2AA	(hex)	Valid READ
4.	Read addresses	7FF	(hex)	Valid READ
5.	Read addresses	0F0	(hex)	Valid READ
6.	Read addresses	70F	(hex)	Initiate STORE Cycle

Once the sixth address in the sequence has been entered, the STORE cycle will commence and the chip will be disabled. It is important that READ cycles and not WRITE cycles be used in the sequence, although it is not necessary that $\overline{G}$ be LOW for the sequence to be valid. After the t_{STORE} cycle time has been fulfilled, the SRAM will again be activated for READ and WRITE operation. When $V_{CC} < V_{SWITCH}$ all software STORE operations will be inhibited.
Any SRAM WRITE cycles requested after the V_{CC} pin drops below V_{SWITCH} will be inhibited.

Software Nonvolatile RECALL

A RECALL cycle of the EEPROM data into the SRAM is initiated with a sequence of READ operations in a manner similar to the STORE initiation. To initiate the RECALL cycle the following sequence of READ operations must be performed:

1.	Read addresses	000	(hex)	Valid READ
2.	Read addresses	555	(hex)	Valid READ
3.	Read addresses	2AA	(hex)	Valid READ
4.	Read addresses	7FF	(hex)	Valid READ
5.	Read addresses	0F0	(hex)	Valid READ
6.	Read addresses	70E	(hex)	Initiate RECALL Cycle

Internally, RECALL is a two step procedure. First, the SRAM data is cleared and second, the nonvolatile information is transferred into the SRAM cells. After $t_{d(E)R}$ cycle time the SRAM will once again be ready for READ and WRITE operations.The RECALL operation in no way alters the data in the EEPROM cells. The nonvolatile data can be recalled an unlimited number of times.

Low Average Active Power

When $\overline{E}$ is HIGH the chip consumes only standby current.
The overall average current drawn by the part depends on the following items:
1. CMOS or TTL input levels
2. the time during which the chip is disabled ($\overline{E}$ HIGH)
3. the cycle time for accesses ($\overline{E}$ LOW)
4. the ratio of READs to WRITEs
5. the operating temperature
6. the V_{CC} level

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

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Zentrum Mikroelektronik Dresden AG
Grenzstraße 28 • D-01109 Dresden • P. O. B. 80 01 34 • D-01101 Dresden • Germany
Phone: +49 351 8822 306 • Fax: +49 351 8822 337 • Email: memory@zmd.de • http://www.zmd.de