

28C17A

16K (2K x 8) CMOS EEPROM

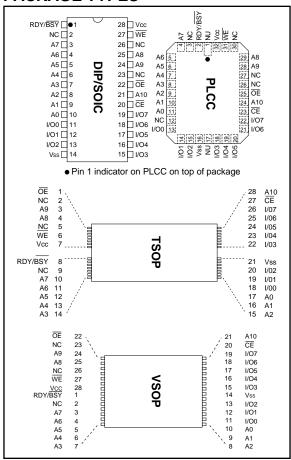
FEATURES

- Fast Read Access Time-150 ns
- · CMOS Technology for Low Power Dissipation
 - 30 mA Active
 - 100 μA Standby
- Fast Byte Write Time—200 μs or 1 ms
- Data Retention >200 years
- High Endurance Minimum 10⁴ Erase/Write Cycles
- · Automatic Write Operation
 - Internal Control Timer
 - Auto-Clear Before Write Operation
 - On-Chip Address and Data Latches
- Data Polling; Ready/Busy
- Chip Clear Operation
- · Enhanced Data Protection
 - Vcc Detector
 - Pulse Filter
 - Write Inhibit
- Electronic Signature for Device Identification
- 5-Volt-Only Operation
- · Organized 2Kx8 JEDEC Standard Pinout
 - 28 Pin Dual-In-Line Package
 - 32-Pin PLCC Package
 - 28-Pin Thin Small Outline Package (TSOP) 8x20mm
 - 28-Pin Very Small Outline Package (VSOP) 8x13.4mm
- Available for Extended Temperature Ranges:
 - Commercial: 0°C to +70°C
 - Industrial: -40°C to +85°C

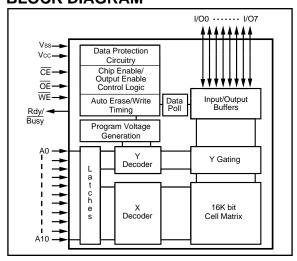
DESCRIPTION

The Microchip Technology Inc. 28C17A is a CMOS 16K nonvolatile electrically Erasable PROM. The 28C17A accessed like a static RAM for the read or write cycles without the need of external components. During a "byte write", the address and data are latched internally, freeing the microprocessor address and data bus for other operations. Following the initiation of write cycle, the device will go to a busy state and automatically clear and write the latched data using an internal control timer. To determine when the write cycle is complete, the user has a choice of monitoring the Ready/ Busy output or using Data polling. The Ready/Busy pin is an open drain output, which allows easy configuration in wiredor systems. Alternatively, Data polling allows the user to read the location last written to when the write operation is complete. CMOS design and processing enables this part to be used in systems where reduced power consumption and reliability are required. A complete family of packages is offered to provide the utmost flexibility in applications.

PACKAGE TYPES



BLOCK DIAGRAM



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Vcc and input voltages w.r.t. Vss.....-0.6V to + 6.25V Voltage on $\overline{\text{OE}}$ w.r.t. Vss.....-0.6V to +13.5V Voltage on A9 w.r.t. Vss....-0.6V to +13.5V Output Voltage w.r.t. Vss...-0.6V to Vcc+0.6V Storage temperature-65°C to +125°C Ambient temp. with power applied-50°C to +95°C

*Notice: Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

TABLE 1-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Name	Function					
A0 - A10	Address Inputs					
CE	Chip Enable					
ŌĒ	Output Enable					
WE	Write Enable					
1/00 - 1/07	Data Inputs/Outputs					
RDY/Busy	Ready/Busy					
Vcc	+5V Power Supply					
Vss	Ground					
NC	No Connect; No Internal Connection					
NU	Not Used; No External Connection is Allowed					

 $Vcc = +5V \pm 10\%$

2

3

100

mΑ

mΑ

μΑ

TABLE 1-2: READ/WRITE OPERATION DC CHARACTERISTICS

				Commercial (C): Tamb = 0°C to +70°C Industrial (I): Tamb = -40°C to +85°			
Parameter	Status	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Conditions	
Input Voltages	Logic '1' Logic '0'	VIH VIL	2.0 -0.1	Vcc+1 0.8	V V		
Input Leakage	_	ILI	-10	10	μА	VIN = -0.1V to Vcc +1	
Input Capacitance	_	CIN	_	10	pF	VIN = 0V; Tamb = 25°C; f = 1 MHz	
Output Voltages	Logic '1' Logic '0'	Voh Vol	2.4	0.45	V V	IOH = -400 μA IOL = 2.1 mA	
Output Leakage	_	llo	-10	10	μА	VOUT = -0.1V to VCC +0.1V	
Output Capacitance	_	Соит	_	12	pF	VIN = 0V; Tamb = 25°C; f = 1 MHz	
Power Supply Current, Active	TTL input	Icc	_	30	mA	f = 5 MHz (Note 1) Vcc = 5.5V;	

ICC(S)TTL

ICC(S)TTL

Note 1: AC power supply current above 5MHz: 1mA/MHz.

TTL input

TTL input

CMOS input | Icc(s)cmos

Power Supply Current, Standby

 $\overline{CE} = VIH (0^{\circ}C \text{ to } +70^{\circ}C)$

CE = Vcc-0.3 to Vcc +1

 $\overline{CE} = VIH (-40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C)$

READ OPERATION AC CHARACTERISTICS TABLE 1-3:

AC Testing Waveform: VIH = 2.4V; VIL = 0.45V; VOH = 2.0V; VOL = 0.8V

Output Load: 1 TTL Load + 100 pF

Input Rise and Fall Times: 20 ns

Ambient Temperature: Commercial (C): 0°C to +70°C Tamb = Industrial (I): Tamb = -40°C to +85°C

Parameter	Comb of	28C17A-15		28C17A-20		28C17A-25		11!4	0
	Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
Address to Output Delay	tACC	_	150	_	200	_	250	ns	OE = CE = VIL
CE to Output Delay	tCE	_	150	_	200	_	250	ns	OE = VIL
OE to Output Delay	tOE	_	70	_	80	_	100	ns	CE = VIL
CE or OE High to Output Float	tOFF	0	50	0	55	0	70	ns	
Output Hold from Address, CE or OE, whichever occurs first.	tOH	0	_	0	_	0	_	ns	
Endurance	_	1M	_	1M	_	1M	_	cycles	25°C, Vcc = 5.0V, Block Mode (Note)

Note: This parameter is not tested but guaranteed by characterization. For endurance estimates in a specific application, please consult the Total Endurance Model which can be obtained on our BBS or website.

FIGURE 1-1: **READ WAVEFORMS**

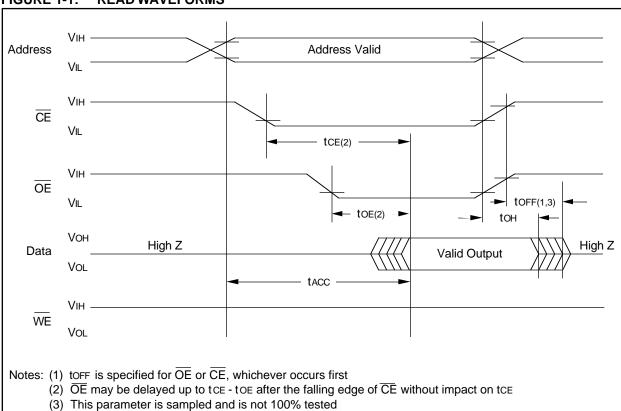


TABLE 1-4: BYTE WRITE AC CHARACTERISTICS

AC Testing Waveform:
Output Load:
Input Rise/Fall Times:
Ambient Temperature:

VIH = 2.4V; VIL = 0.45V; VOH = 2.0V; VOL = 0.8V
1 TTL Load + 100 pF
20 ns
Commercial (C): Tamb = 0°C to +70°C
Industrial (I): Tamb = -40°C to +85°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Remarks		
Address Set-Up Time	tAS	10	_	ns			
Address Hold Time	tah	50	_	ns			
Data Set-Up Time	tDS	50	_	ns			
Data Hold Time	tDH	10	_	ns			
Write Pulse Width	tWPL	100	_	ns	Note 1		
Write Pulse High Time	twph	50	_	ns			
OE Hold Time	toeh	10	_	ns			
OE Set-Up Time	toes	10	_	ns			
Data Valid Time	tDV	_	1000	ns	Note 2		
Time to Device Busy	tDB	2	50	ns			
Write Cycle Time (28C17A)	twc	_	1	ms	0.5 ms typical		
Write Cycle Time (28C17AF)	twc	_	200	μs	100 μs typical		

- Note 1: A write cycle can be initiated be $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ going low, whichever occurs last. The data is latched on the positive edge of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$, whichever occurs first
 - 2: Data must be valid within 1000ns max. after a write cycle is initiated and must be stable at least until tDH after the positive edge of WE or CE, whichever occurs first.

FIGURE 1-2: PROGRAMMING WAVEFORMS

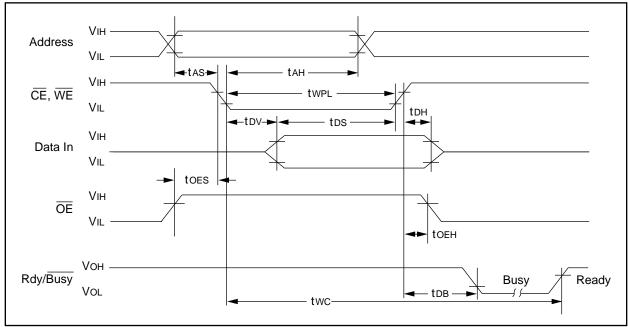


FIGURE 1-3: DATA POLLING WAVEFORMS

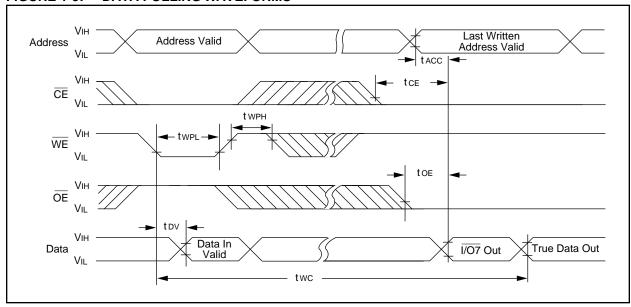


FIGURE 1-4: CHIP CLEAR WAVEFORMS

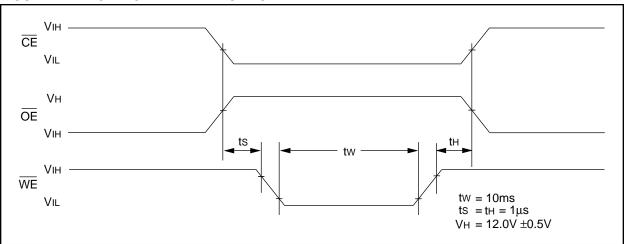


TABLE 1-5: SUPPLEMENTARY CONTROL

Mode	CE	ŌĒ	WE	A9	Vcc	I/Oı
Chip Clear	VIL	VH	VIL	Х	Vcc	
Extra Row Read	VIL	VIL	VIH	A9 = VH	Vcc	Data Out
Extra Row Write	*	ViH	*	A9 = VH	Vcc	Data In

Note 1: $VH = 12.0V \pm 0.5V$

^{*} Pulsed per programming waveforms.

2.0 DEVICE OPERATION

The Microchip Technology Inc. 28C17A has four basic modes of operation—read, standby, write inhibit, and byte write—as outlined in the following table.

Operation Mode	CE	ŌĒ	WE	I/O	Rdy/Busy (1)		
Read	L	L	Н	Dout	Н		
Standby	Н	Х	Χ	High Z	Н		
Write Inhibit	Н	Х	Х	High Z	Н		
Write Inhibit	Х	L	Х	High Z	Н		
Write Inhibit	Х	Х	Н	High Z	Н		
Byte Write	L	Н	L	DIN	L		
Byte Clear	Automatic Before Each "Write"						

Note 1: Open drain output. 2: X = Any TTL level.

2.1 Read Mode

The 28C17A has two control functions, both of which must be logically satisfied in order to obtain data at the outputs. Chip enable (\overline{CE}) is the power control and should be used for device selection. Output Enable (\overline{OE}) is the output control and is used to gate data to the output pins independent of device selection. Assuming that addresses are stable, address access time (tACC) equal to the delay from \overline{CE} to output (tCE). Data is available at the output toe after the falling edge of \overline{OE} , assuming that CE has been low and addresses have been stable for at least tACC-tOE.

2.2 Standby Mode

The 28C17A is placed in the standby mode by applying a high signal to the $\overline{\text{CE}}$ input. When in the standby mode, the outputs are in a high impedance state, independent of the $\overline{\text{OE}}$ input.

2.3 Data Protection

In order to ensure data integrity, especially during critical power-up and power-down transitions, the following enhanced data protection circuits are incorporated:

First, an internal Vcc detect (3.3 volts typical) will inhibit the initiation of non-volatile programming operation when Vcc is less than the Vcc detect circuit trip.

Second, there is a \overline{WE} filtering circuit that prevents \overline{WE} pulses of less than 10 ns duration from initiating a write cycle.

Third, holding \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} high or \overline{OE} low, inhibits a write cycle during power-on and power-off (Vcc).

2.4 Write Mode

The 28C17A has a write cycle similar to that of a Static RAM. The write cycle is completely self-timed and initiated by a low going pulse on the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ pin. On the falling edge of $\overline{\text{WE}}$, the address information is latched. On rising edge, the data and the control pins ($\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{OE}}$) are latched. The Ready/ $\overline{\text{Busy}}$ pin goes to a logic low level indicating that the 28C17A is in a write cycle which signals the microprocessor host that the system bus is free for other activity. When Ready/ $\overline{\text{Busy}}$ goes back to a high, the 28C17A has completed writing and is ready to accept another cycle.

2.5 Data Polling

The 28C17A features Data polling to signal the completion of a byte write cycle. During a write cycle, an attempted read of the last byte written results in the data complement of I/O7 (I/O0 to I/O6 are indeterminable). After completion of the write cycle, true data is available. Data polling allows a simple read/compare operation to determine the status of the chip eliminating the need for external hardware.

2.6 <u>Electronic Signature for Device</u> <u>Identification</u>

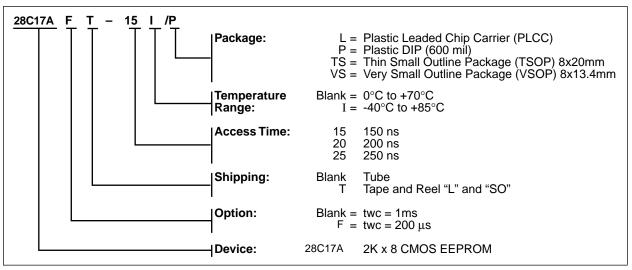
An extra row of 32 bytes of EEPROM memory is available to the user for device identification. By raising A9 to 12V ± 0.5 V and using address locations 7EO to 7FF, the additional bytes can be written to or read from in the same manner as the regular memory array.

2.7 Chip Clear

All data may be cleared to 1's in a chip clear cycle by raising \overline{OE} to 12 volts and bringing the \overline{WE} and \overline{CE} low. This procedure clears all data, except for the extra row.

28C17A Product Identification System

To order or to obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, please use the listed part numbers, and refer to the factory or the listed sales offices.



WORLDWIDE SALES & SERVICE

AMERICAS

Corporate Office

Microchip Technology Inc. 2355 West Chandler Blvd. Chandler, AZ 85224-6199 Tel: 602 786-7200 Fax: 602 786-7277 Technical Support: 602 786-7627 Web: http://www.microchip.com

Atlanta

Microchip Technology Inc. 500 Sugar Mill Road, Suite 200B Atlanta, GA 30350

Tel: 770 640-0034 Fax: 770 640-0307

Boston

Microchip Technology Inc. 5 Mount Royal Avenue Marlborough, MA 01752

Tel: 508 480-9990 Fax: 508 480-8575

Chicago

Microchip Technology Inc. 333 Pierce Road, Suite 180 Itasca, IL 60143

Tel: 708 285-0071 Fax: 708 285-0075

Dallas

Microchip Technology Inc. 14651 Dallas Parkway, Suite 816 Dallas, TX 75240-8809 Tel: 972 991-7177 Fax: 972 991-8588

Dayton

Microchip Technology Inc. Suite 150 Two Prestige Place Miamisburg, OH 45342 Tel: 513 291-1654 Fax: 513 291-9175

Los Angeles

Microchip Technology Inc. 18201 Von Karman, Suite 1090 Irvine, CA 92612

Tel: 714 263-1888 Fax: 714 263-1338

New York

Microchip Technmgy Inc. 150 Motor Parkway, Suite 416 Hauppauge, NY 11788 Tel: 516 273-5305 Fax: 516 273-5335

San Jose

Microchip Technology Inc. 2107 North First Street. Suite 590 San Jose, CA 95131 Tel: 408 436-7950 Fax: 408 436-7955

Toronto

Microchip Technology Inc. 5925 Airport Road, Suite 200 Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1W1, Canada Tel: 905 405-6279 Fax: 905 405-6253

ASIA/PACIFIC

Microchip Technology Unit 406 of Shanghai Golden Bridge Bldg. 2077 Yan'an Road West, Hongiao District Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China Tel: 86 21 6275 5700

Fax: 011 86 21 6275 5060

Hong Kong

Microchip Technology RM 3801B, Tower Two Metroplaza 223 Hing Fong Road Kwai Fong, N.T. Hong Kong Tel: 852 2 401 1200 Fax: 852 2 401 3431

India

Microchip Technology No. 6, Legacy, Convent Road Bangalore 560 025 India Tel: 91 80 526 3148 Fax: 91 80 559 9840

Korea

Microchip Technology 168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku, Seoul, Korea

Tel: 82 2 554 7200 Fax: 82 2 558 5934

Singapore

Microchip Technology 200 Middle Road #10-03 Prime Centre Singapore 188980

Tel: 65 334 8870 Fax: 65 334 8850

Taiwan, R.O.C

Microchip Technology 10F-1C 207 Tung Hua North Road Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Tel: 886 2 717 7175 Fax: 886 2 545 0139

EUROPE

United Kingdom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd. Unit 6, The Courtyard Meadow Bank, Furlong Road Bourne End, Buckinghamshire SL8 5AJ Tel: 44 1628 850303 Fax: 44 1628 850178

Arizona Microchip Technology SARL Zone Industrielle de la Bonde 2 Rue du Buisson aux Fraises 91300 Massy - France Tel: 33 1 69 53 63 20 Fax: 33 1 69 30 90 79

Germany

Arizona Microchip Technology GmbH Gustav-Heinemann-Ring 125 D-81739 Muenchen, Germany

Tel: 49 89 627 144 0 Fax: 49 89 627 144 44

Arizona Microchip Technology SRL Centro Direzionale Colleone Pas Taurus 1 Viale Colleoni 1 20041 Agrate Brianza

Milan Italy

Tel: 39 39 6899939 Fax: 39 39 689 9883

Microchip Technology Intl. Inc. Benex S-1 6F 3-18-20, Shin Yokohama Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama Kanagawa 222 Japan

Tel: 81 45 471 6166 Fax: 81 45 471 6122

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