Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

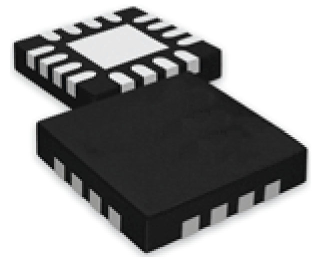
We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!

Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

Features

- Ultra-low supply current (all at 3V):
  - 14 nA with RC oscillator
  - 22 nA with RC oscillator and Autocalibration
  - 55 nA with crystal oscillator
- Baseline timekeeping features:
  - 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator with integrated load capacitor/resistor
  - Counters for hundredths, seconds, minutes, hours, date, month, year, century, and weekday
  - Alarm capability on all counters
  - Programmable output clock generation (32.768 kHz to 1 year)
  - Countdown timer with repeat function
  - Automatic leap year calculation
- Advanced timekeeping features:
  - Integrated power optimized RC oscillator
  - Advanced crystal calibration to ± 2 ppm
  - Advanced RC calibration to ± 16 ppm
  - Automatic calibration of RC oscillator to crystal oscillator
  - Watchdog timer with hardware reset
  - 256 bytes of general purpose RAM
- Power management features:
  - Automatic switchover to VBAT
  - External interrupt monitor
  - Programmable low battery detection threshold
  - Programmable analog voltage comparator
- I^2C (up to 400 kHz) and 3-wire or 4-wire SPI (up to 2 MHz) serial interfaces available
- Operating voltage 1.5-3.6 V
- Clock and RAM retention voltage 1.5-3.6 V
- Operating temperature –40 to 85 °C
- All inputs include Schmitt Triggers
- 3x3 mm QFN-16 package



Applications

- Smart cards
- Wireless sensors and tags
- Medical electronics
- Utility meters
- Data loggers
- Appliances
- Handsets
- Consumer electronics
- Communications equipment

Description

The ABRACON AB08X5 Real-Time Clock family provides a groundbreaking combination of ultra-low power coupled with a highly sophisticated feature set. With power requirements significantly lower than any other industry RTC (as low as 14 nA), these are the first semiconductors based on innovative SPOT^{TM} (Subthreshold Power Optimized Technology) CMOS platform. The AB08X5 includes on-chip oscillators to provide minimum power consumption, full RTC functions including battery backup and programmable counters and alarms for timer and watchdog functions, and either an I^2C or SPI serial interface for communication with a host controller.

Disclaimer: AB08X5 series of devices are based on innovative SPOT technology, proprietary to Ambiq Micro.

1. Family Summary

The AB08X5 family consists of several members (see Table 1). All devices are supplied in a standard 3x3 mm QFN-16 package. Members of the software and pin compatible AB18X5 RTC family are also listed.

Table 1: Family Summary

Part #	Baseline Timekeeping		Advanced Timekeeping				Power Management				Interface
	XT Osc	Number of GP Outputs	RC Osc	Calib/ Auto-calib	Watch-dog	RAM (B)	VBAT Switch	Reset Mgmt	Ext Int	Power Switch and Sleep FSM	
AB0805	■	3	■	■	■	256	■		■		I^2C
AB0815	■	2	■	■	■	256	■		■		SPI
Software and Pin Compatible AB18X5 Family Components											
AB1805	■	4	■	■	■	256	■	■	■	■	I^2C
AB1815	■	3	■	■	■	256	■	■	■	■	SPI

2. Functional Description

Figure 1 illustrates the AB08X5 functional design.

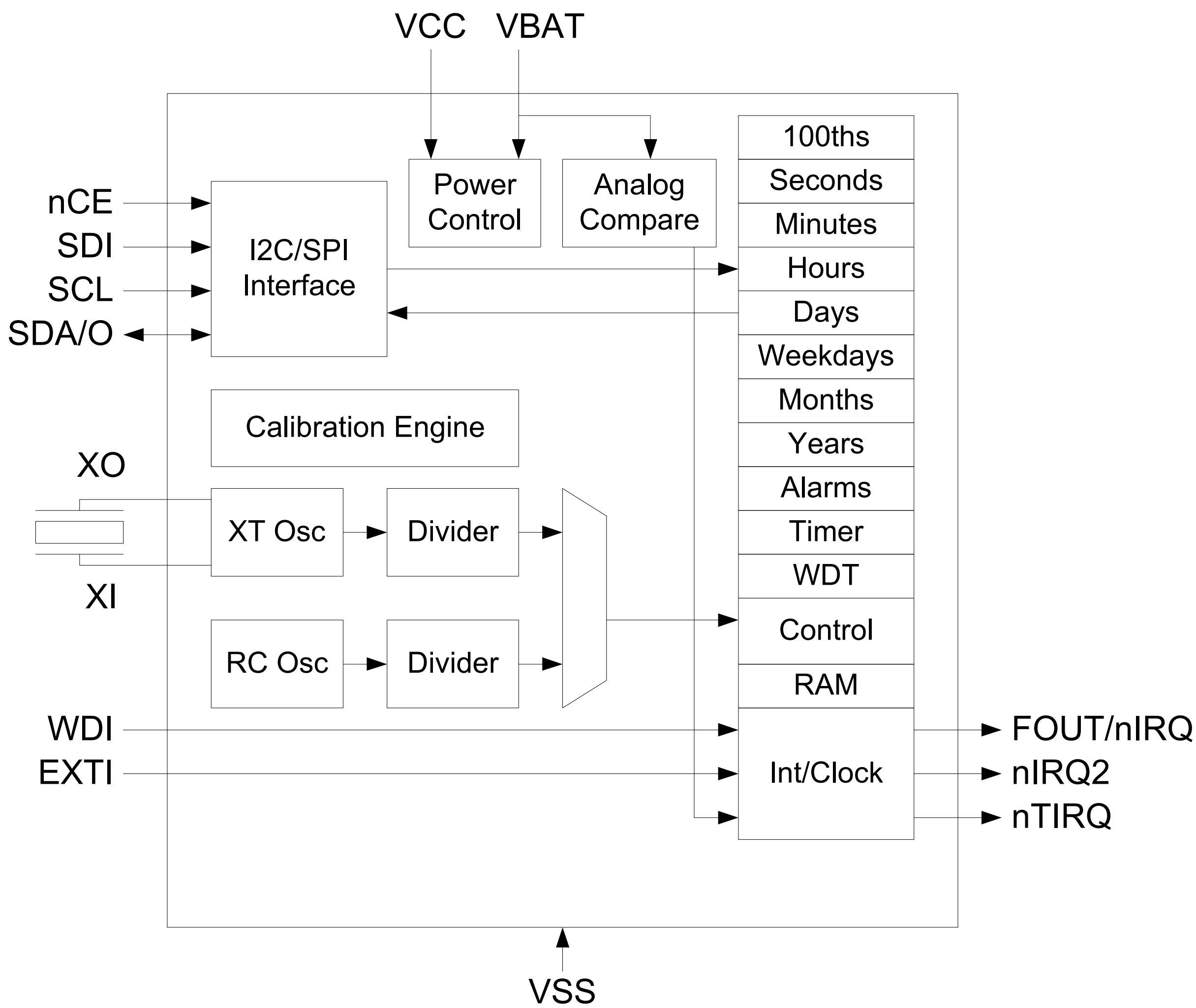


Figure 1. Detailed Block Diagram

The AB08X5 serves as a full function RTC for host processors such as microcontrollers. The AB08X5 includes 3 distinct feature groups: 1) baseline timekeeping features, 2) advanced timekeeping features, and 3) basic power management features. Functions from each feature group may be controlled via I/O offset mapped registers. These registers are accessed using either an I^2C serial interface (e.g., in the AB0805) or a SPI serial interface (e.g., in the AB0815). Each feature group is described briefly below and in greater detail in subsequent sections.

The baseline timekeeping feature group supports the standard 32.786 kHz crystal (XT) oscillation mode for maximum frequency accuracy with an ultra-low current draw of 55 nA. The baseline timekeeping feature group also includes a standard set of counters monitoring hundredths of a second up through centuries. A complement of countdown timers and alarms may additionally be set to initiate interrupts or resets on several of the outputs.

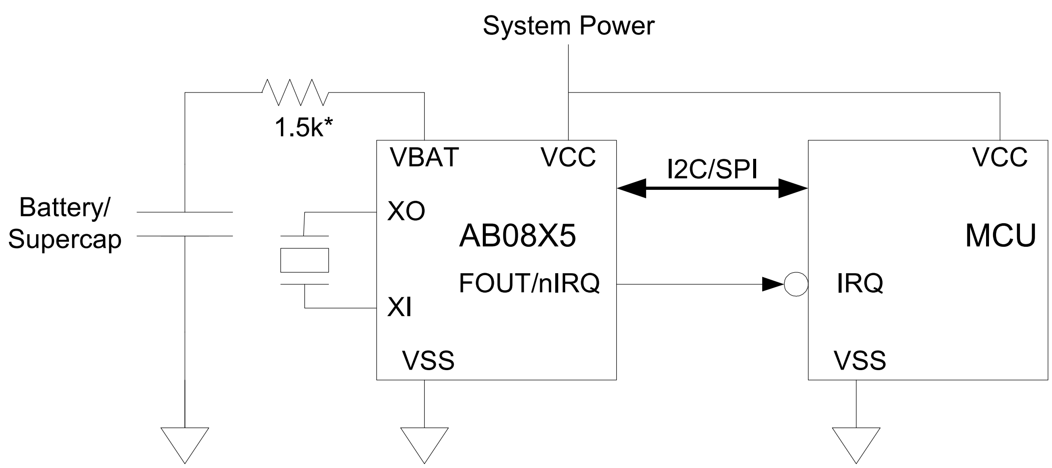
The advanced timekeeping feature group supports two additional oscillation modes: 1) RC oscillator mode, and 2) Autocalibration mode. At only 14 nA, the temperature-compensated RC oscillator mode provides an even lower current draw than the XT oscillator for applications with reduced frequency accuracy requirements. A proprietary calibration algorithm allows the AB08X5 to digitally tune the RC oscillator frequency and the XT oscillator frequency with accuracy as low as 2 ppm at a given temperature. In Autocalibration mode, the RC oscillator is used as the primary oscillation source and is periodically calibrated against the XT oscillator. Autocalibration may be done automatically every 8.5 minutes or 17 minutes and may also be initiated via software. This mode enables average current draw of only 22 nA with frequency accuracy similar to the XT oscillator. The advanced timekeeping feature group also includes a rich set of input and output configuration options that enables the monitoring of external interrupts (e.g., pushbutton signals), the generation of clock outputs, and watchdog timer functionality.

Power management features built into the AB08X5 enable it to operate as a backup device in both line-powered and battery-powered systems. An integrated power control module automatically detects when main power (VCC) falls below a threshold and switches to backup power (VBAT). 256B of ultra-low leakage RAM enable the storage of key parameters when operating on backup power. The AB08X5 also includes digitally-tunable voltage detection on the backup power supply.

3. AB08X5 Example Applications

3.1 Battery Backed Up RTC

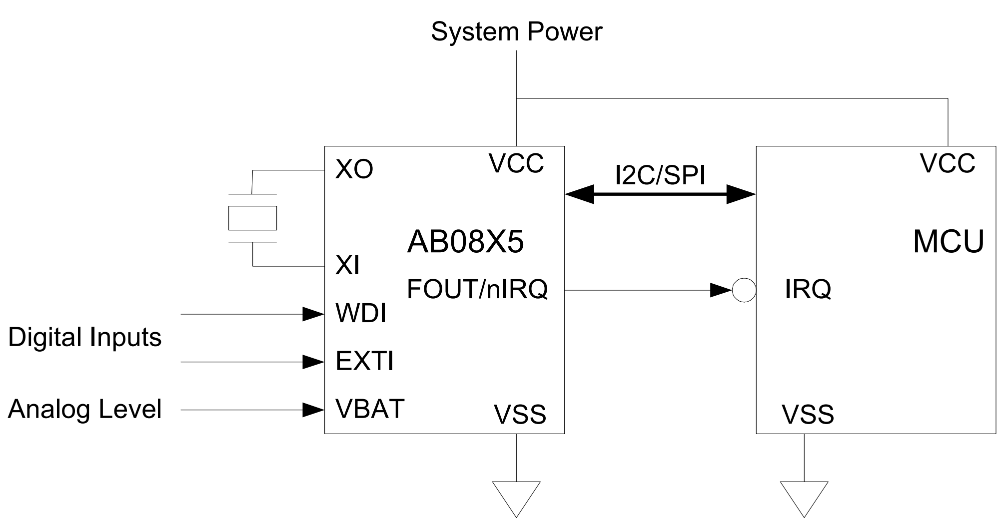
The most common AB08X5 application is a battery backed up RTC, which maintains time and may hold data in RAM. The AB08X5 is normally powered from a system power supply, which may be a larger battery. The AB08X5 is continuously charging a supercapacitor or rechargeable battery via the internal trickle charger. When the main power supply goes away, the AB08X5 automatically switches to the VBAT supply and maintains time and RAM data at very low battery supply currents.



* Total battery series impedance = 1.5k ohms, which may require an external resistor

3.2 RTC with Interrupt Aggregation

The flexible inputs of the AB08X5 can be used to aggregate a variety of interrupt sources, including external digital inputs, analog levels, timers and alarms into a single interrupt source to an MCU.



4. Package Pins

4.1 Pin Configuration and Connections

Figure 2 and Table 2 show the QFN-16 pin configurations for the AB08X5 parts. Pins labeled NC must be left unconnected. The thermal pad, pin 17, on the QFN-16 packages must be connected to VSS.

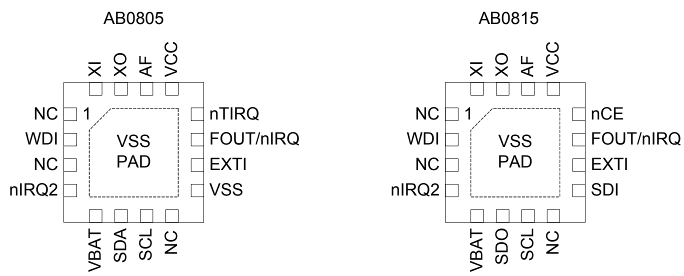


Figure 2. Pin Configuration Diagram

Table 2: Pin Connections

Pin Name	Pin Type	Function	Pin Number	
			AB0805	AB0815
VSS	Power	Ground	9,17	17
VCC	Power	System power supply	13	13
XI	XT	Crystal input	16	16
XO	XT	Crystal output	15	15
AF	Output	Autocalibration filter	14	14
VBAT	Power	Battery power supply	5	5
SCL	Input	I^2C or SPI interface clock	7	7
SDO	Output	SPI data output		6
SDI	Input	SPI data input		9
nCE	Input	SPI chip select		12
SDA	Input	I^2C data input/output	6	
EXTI	Input	External interrupt input	10	10
WDI	Input	Watchdog reset input	2	2
FOUT/nIRQ	Output	Int 1/function output	11	11
nIRQ2	Output	Int 2 output	4	4
nTIRQ	Output	Timer interrupt output	12	

4.2 Pin Descriptions

Table 3 provides a description of the pin connections.

Table 3: Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Description
VSS	Ground connection. In the QFN-16 packages the ground slug on the bottom of the package must be connected to VSS.
VCC	Primary power connection. If a single power supply is used, it must be connected to VCC.
VBAT	Battery backup power connection. If a backup battery is not present, VBAT must be connected directly to VSS, but it may also be used to provide the analog input to the internal comparator (see Analog-Comparator).
XI	Crystal oscillator input connection.
XO	Crystal oscillator output connection.
AF	Autocalibration filter connection. A 47pF ceramic capacitor must be placed between this pin and VSS for improved Autocalibration mode timing accuracy.
SCL	I/O interface clock connection. It provides the SCL input in both I^2C and SPI interface parts. A pull-up resistor is required on this pin.
SDA (only available in I^2C environments)	I/O interface I^2C data connection. A pull-up resistor is required on this pin.
SDO (only available in SPI environments)	I/O interface SPI data output connection.
SDI	I/O interface SPI data input connection.
nCE (only available in SPI environments)	I/O interface SPI chip select input connection. It is an active low signal. A pull-up resistor is recommended to be connected to this pin to ensure it is not floating. A pull-up resistor also prevents inadvertent writes to the RTC during power transitions.
EXTI	External interrupt input connection. It may be used to generate an External 1 interrupt with polarity selected by the EX1P bit if enabled by the EX1E bit. The value of the EXTI pin may be read in the EXIN register bit. This pin does not have an internal pull-up or pull-down resistor and so one must be added externally. It must not be left floating or the RTC may consume higher current. Instead, it must be connected directly to either VCC or VSS if not used.
WDI	Watchdog Timer reset input connection. It may also be used to generate an External 2 interrupt with polarity selected by the EX2P bit if enabled by the EX2E bit. The value of the WDI pin may be read in the WDIN register bit. This pin does not have an internal pull-up or pull-down resistor and so one must be added externally. It must not be left floating or the RTC may consume higher current. Instead, it must be connected directly to either VCC or VSS if not used.

Table 3: Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	Description
FOUT/nIRQ	Primary interrupt output connection. This pin is an open drain output. An external pull-up resistor must be added to this pin. It should be connected to the host device and is used to indicate when the RTC can be accessed via the serial interface. FOUT/nIRQ may be configured to generate several signals as a function of the OUT1S field(see 0x11 - Control2). FOUT/nIRQ is also asserted low on a power up until the AB08X5 has exited the reset state and is accessible via the I/O interface. 1. FOUT/nIRQ can drive the value of the OUT bit. 2. FOUT/nIRQ can drive the inverse of the combined interrupt signal IRQ (see Interrupts). 3. FOUT/nIRQ can drive the square wave output (see 0x13 - SQW) if enabled by SQWE. 4. FOUT/nIRQ can drive the inverse of the alarm interrupt signal AIRQ (see Interrupts).
nIRQ2	1. Secondary interrupt output connection. It is an open drain output. This pin can be left floating if not used. nIRQ2 may be configured to generate several signals as a function of the OUT2S field (see 0x11 - Control2). nIRQ2 can drive the value of the OUTB bit. 2. nIRQ2 can drive the square wave output (see 0x13 - SQW) if enabled by SQWE. 3. nIRQ2 can drive the inverse of the combined interrupt signal IRQ(see Interrupts). 4. nIRQ2 can drive the inverse of the alarm interrupt signal AIRQ(see Interrupts). 5. nIRQ2 can drive either sense of the timer interrupt signal TIRQ.
nTIRQ (only available in I^2C environments)	Timer interrupt output connection. It is an open drain output. nTIRQ always drives the active low nTIRQ signal. If this pin is used, an external pull-up resistor must be added to this pin. If the pin is not used, it can be left floating.

5. Electrical Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 4 lists the absolute maximum ratings.

Table 4: Absolute Maximum Ratings

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	System Power Voltage		-0.3		3.8	V
V_{BAT}	Battery Voltage		-0.3		3.8	V
V_I	Input voltage	VCC Power state	-0.3		V_{CC}+ 0.3	V
V_I	Input voltage	VBAT Power state	-0.3		V_{BAT}+ 0.3	V
V_O	Output voltage	VCC Power state	-0.3		V_{CC}+ 0.3	V
V_O	Output voltage	VBAT Power state	-0.3		V_{BAT}+ 0.3	V
I_I	Input current		-10		10	mA
I_O	Output current		-20		20	mA
V_{ESD}	ESD Voltage	CDM			±500	V
		HBM			±4000	V
I_{LU}	Latch-up Current				100	mA
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature		-55		125	°C
T_{OP}	Operating Temperature		-40		85	°C
T_{SLD}	Lead temperature	Hand soldering for 10 seconds			300	°C
T_{REF}	Reflow soldering temperature	Reflow profile per JEDEC J-STD-020D.1			260	°C

5.2 Power Supply Parameters

Figure 3 and Table 5 describe the power supply and switchover parameters. See Power Control and Switching for a detailed description of the operations.

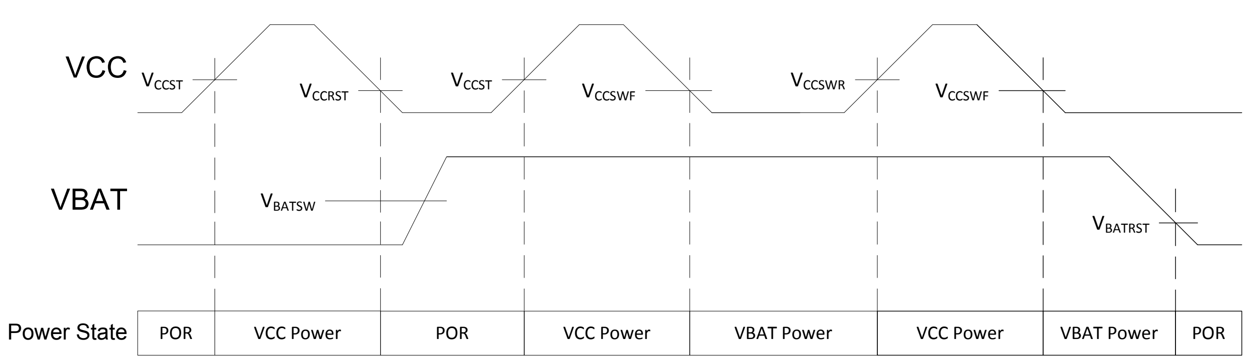


Figure 3. Power Supply Switchover

For Table 5, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, TYP values at 25 °C.

Table 5: Power Supply and Switchover Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	PWR	TYPE	POWER STATE	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	System Power Voltage	VCC	Static	VCC Power	Clocks operating and RAM and registers retained	1.5		3.6	V
V_{CCIO}	VCC I/O Interface Voltage	VCC	Static	VCC Power	I^2C or SPI operation	1.5		3.6	V
V_{CCST}	VCC Start-up Voltage(1)	VCC	Rising	POR -> V_{CC} Power		1.6			V
V_{CCRST}	VCC Reset Voltage	VCC	Falling	VCC Power -> POR	$V_{BAT} < V_{BAT,MIN}$ or no V_{BAT}		1.3	1.5	V
V_{CCSWR}	VCC Rising Switch-over Threshold Voltage	VCC	Rising	VBAT Power -> VCC Power	$V_{BAT} \geq V_{BATRST}$		1.6	1.7	V
V_{CCSWF}	VCC Falling Switch-over Threshold Voltage	VCC	Falling	VCC Power -> VBAT Power	$V_{BAT} \geq V_{BATSW,MIN}$	1.2	1.5		V
V_{CCSWH}	VCC Switchover Threshold Hysteresis(2)	VCC	Hyst.	VCC Power <-> VBAT Power			70		mV
V_{CCFS}	VCC Falling Slew Rate to switch to VBAT state(4)	VCC	Falling	VCC Power -> VBAT Power	$V_{CC} < V_{CCSW,MAX}$	0.7	1.4		V/ms
V_{BAT}	Battery Voltage	VBAT	Static	VBAT Power	Clocks operating and RAM and registers retained	1.4		3.6	V
V_{BATSW}	Battery Switchover Voltage Range(5)	VBAT	Static	VCC Power -> VBAT Power		1.6		3.6	V
V_{BATRST}	Falling Battery POR Voltage(7)	VBAT	Falling	VBAT Power -> POR	$V_{CC} < V_{CCSWF}$		1.1	1.4	V
V_{BMRG}	V_{BAT} Margin above V_{CC}(3)	VBAT	Static	V_{BAT} Power		200			mV
V_{BATESR}	V_{BAT} supply series resistance(6)	VBAT	Static	V_{BAT} Power		1.0	1.5		kΩ

(1) V_{CC} must be above V_{CCST} to exit the POR state, independent of the V_{BAT} voltage.
(2) Difference between V_{CCSWR} and V_{CCSWF}.
(3) V_{BAT} must be higher than V_{CC} by at least this voltage to ensure the AB08X5 remains in the VBAT Power state.
(4) Maximum VCC falling slew rate to guarantee correct switchover to VBAT Power state. There is no V_{CC} falling slew rate requirement if switching to the VBAT power source is not required.
(5) V_{BAT} voltage to guarantee correct transition to VBAT Power state when V_{CC} falls.
(6) Total series resistance of the power source attached to the VBAT pin. The optimal value is 1.5kΩ, which may require an external resistor. VBAT power source ESR + external resistor value = 1.5kΩ.
(7) V_{BATRST} is also the static voltage required on V_{BAT} for register data retention.

5.3 Operating Parameters

Table 6 lists the operating parameters.

For Table 6, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, TYP values at 25 °C.

Table 6: Operating Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{T+}	Positive-going Input Threshold Voltage		3.0V		1.5	2.0	V
			1.8V		1.1	1.25	
V_{T-}	Negative-going Input Threshold Voltage		3.0V	0.8	0.9		V
			1.8V	0.5	0.6		
I_{ILEAK}	Input leakage current		3.0V		0.02	80	nA
C_I	Input capacitance				3		pF
V_{OH}	High level output voltage on push-pull outputs		1.7V – 3.6V	$0.8 \cdot V_{CC}$			V
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage		1.7V – 3.6V			$0.2 \cdot V_{CC}$	V
I_{OH}	High level output current on push-pull outputs	$V_{OH} = 0.8 \bullet V_{CC}$	1.7V	-2	-3.8		mA
			1.8V	-3	-4.3		
			3.0V	-7	-11		
			3.6V	-8.8	-15		
I_{OL}	Low level output current	$V_{OL} = 0.2 \bullet V_{CC}$	1.7V	3.3	5.9		mA
			1.8V	6.1	6.9		
			3.0V	17	19		
			3.6V	18	20		
I_{OLEAK}	Output leakage current		1.7V – 3.6V		0.02	80	nA

5.4 Oscillator Parameters

Table 7 lists the oscillator parameters.

For Table 7, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C unless otherwise indicated.
V_{CC} = 1.7 to 3.6V, TYP values at 25 °C and 3.0V.

Table 7: Oscillator Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
F_{XT}	XI and XO pin Crystal Frequency			32.768		kHz
F_{OF}	XT Oscillator failure detection frequency			8		kHz
C_{INX}	Internal XI and XO pin capacitance			1		pF
C_{EX}	External XI and XO pin PCB capacitance			1		pF
OA_{XT}	XT Oscillation Allowance	At 25°C using a 32.768 kHz crystal	270	320		kΩ
F_{RCC}	Calibrated RC Oscillator Frequency(1)	Factory Calibrated at 25°C, VCC = 2.8V		128		Hz
F_{RCU}	Uncalibrated RC Oscillator Frequency	Calibration Disabled (OFFSETR = 0)	89	122	220	Hz
J_{RCCC}	RC Oscillator cycle-to-cycle jitter	Calibration Disabled (OFFSETR = 0) – 128 Hz		2000		ppm
		Calibration Disabled (OFFSETR = 0) – 1 Hz		500		
A_{XT}	XT mode digital calibration accuracy(1)	Calibrated at an initial temperature and voltage	-2		2	ppm
A_{AC}	Autocalibration mode timing accuracy, 512 second period, T_A = -10°C to 60°C(1)	24 hour run time		35		ppm
		1 week run time		20		
		1 month run time		10		
		1 year run time		3		
T_{AC}	Autocalibration mode operating temperature(2)		-10		60	°C

(1) Timing accuracy is specified at 25°C after digital calibration of the internal RC oscillator and 32.768 kHz crystal. A typical 32.768 kHz tuning fork crystal has a negative temperature coefficient with a parabolic frequency deviation, which due to the crystal alone can result in a change of up to 150 ppm across the entire operating temperature range of -40°C to 85°C in XT mode. Autocalibration mode timing accuracy is specified relative to XT mode timing accuracy from -10°C to 60°C.

(2) Outside of this temperature range, the RC oscillator frequency change due to temperature may be outside of the allowable RC digital calibration range (+/-12%) for autocalibration mode.If this happens, an autocalibration failure will occur and the ACF interrupt flag is set. The AB08X5 should be switched to use the XT oscillator as its clock source. Please see the Autocalibration Fail section for more details.

Figure 4 shows the typical calibrated RC oscillator frequency variation vs. temperature. RC oscillator calibrated at 2.8V, 25°C.

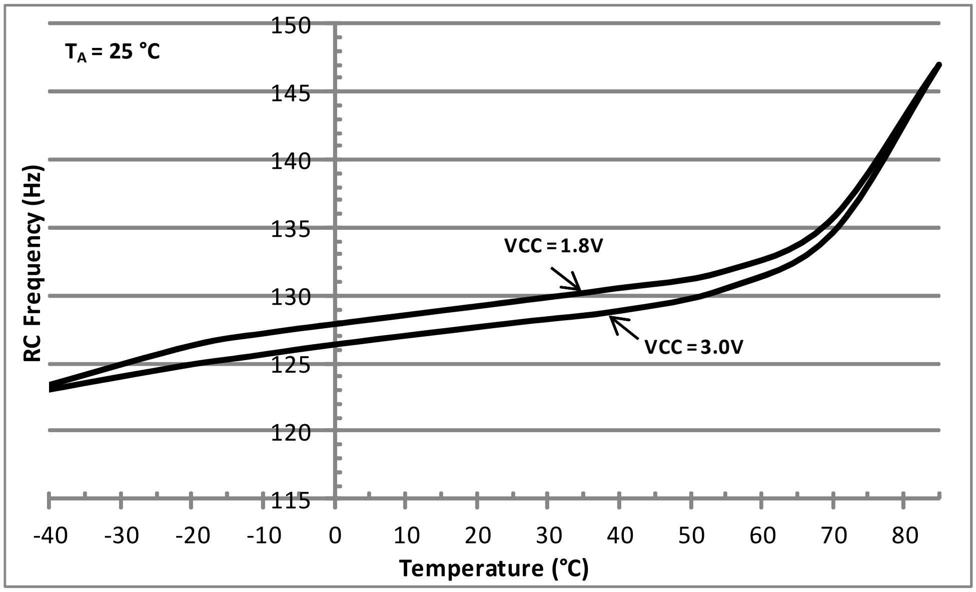


Figure 4. Calibrated RC Oscillator Typical Frequency Variation vs. Temperature

Figure 5 shows the typical uncalibrated RC oscillator frequency variation vs. temperature.

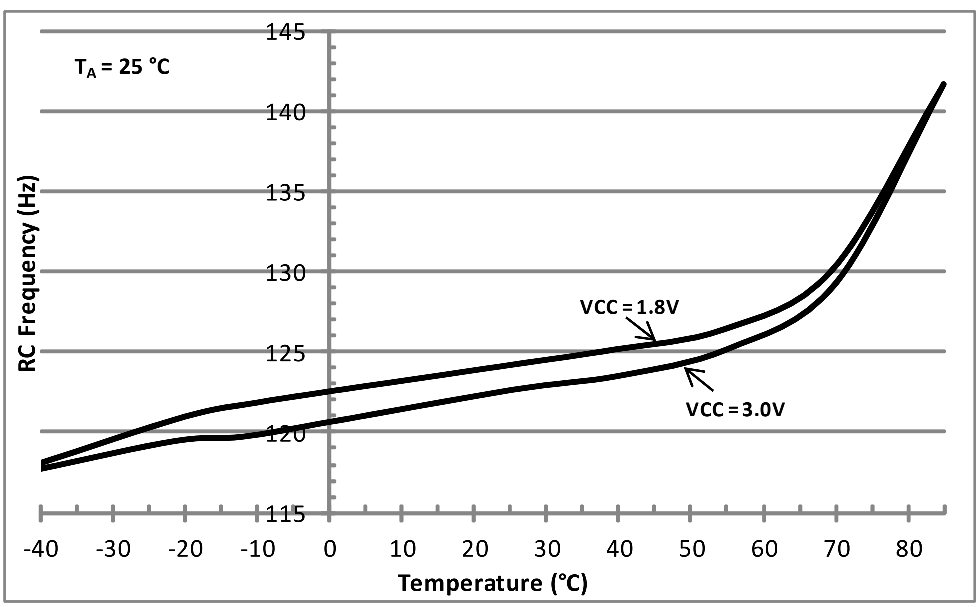


Figure 5. Uncalibrated RC Oscillator Typical Frequency Variation vs. Temperature

5.5 V_{CC} Supply Current

Table 8 lists the current supplied into the VCC power input under various conditions.

For Table 8, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, VBAT = 0 V to 3.6 V
TYP values at 25 °C, MAX values at 85 °C, VCC Power state

Table 8: V_{CC} Supply Current

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VCC	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{VCC:I2C}$	V_{CC} supply current during I^2C burst read/write	400kHz bus speed, 2.2k pull-up resistors on SCL/SDA(1)	3.0V		6	10	µA
			1.8V		1.5	3	
$I_{VCC:SPIW}$	V_{CC} supply current during SPI burst write	2 MHz bus speed (2)	3.0V		8	12	µA
			1.8V		4	6	
$I_{VCC:SPIR}$	V_{CC} supply current during SPI burst read	2 MHz bus speed (2)	3.0V		23	37	µA
			1.8V		13	21	
$I_{VCC:XT}$	V_{CC} supply current in XT oscillator mode	Time keeping mode with XT oscillator running(3)	3.0V		55	330	nA
			1.8V		51	290	
$I_{VCC:RC}$	V_{CC} supply current in RC oscillator mode	Time keeping mode with only the RC oscillator running (XT oscillator is off)(3)	3.0V		14	220	nA
			1.8V		11	170	
$I_{VCC:ACAL}$	Average V_{CC} supply current in Autocalibrated RC oscillator mode	Time keeping mode with only RC oscillator running and Autocalibration enabled. ACP = 512 seconds(3)	3.0V		22	235	nA
			1.8V		18	190	

(1) Excluding external peripherals and pull-up resistor current. All other inputs (besides SDA and SCL) are at 0V or V_{CC}. AB0805 only. Test conditions: Continuous burst read/write, 0x55 data pattern, 25 µs between each data byte, 20 pF load on each bus pin.

(2) Excluding external peripheral current. All other inputs (besides SDI, nCE and SCL) are at 0V or V_{CC}. AB0815 only. Test conditions: Continuous burst write, 0x55 data pattern, 25 µs between each data byte, 20 pF load on each bus pin.

(3) All inputs and outputs are at 0 V or V_{CC}

Figure 6 shows the typical VCC power state operating current vs. temperature in XT mode.

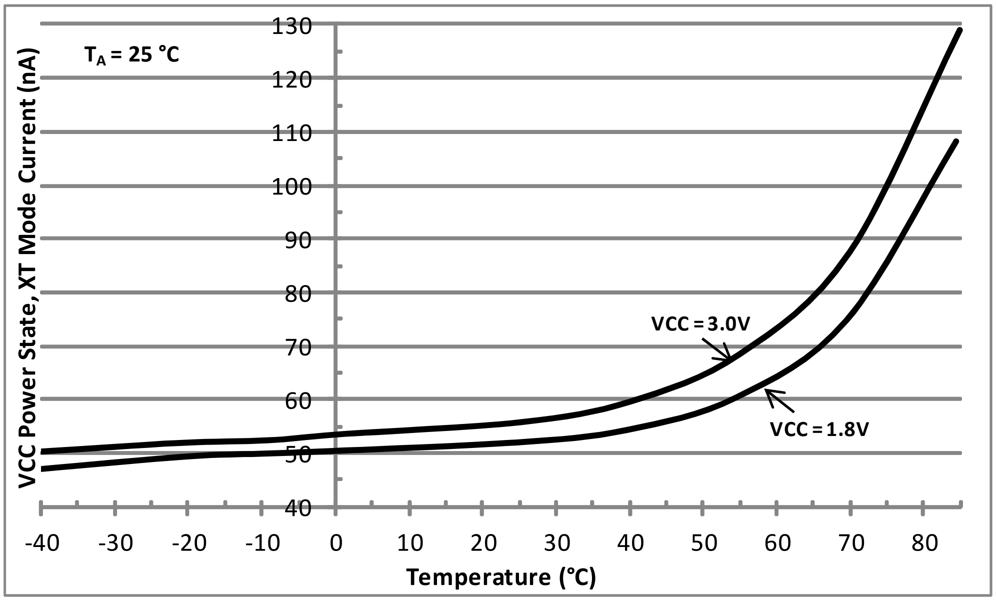


Figure 6. Typical VCC Current vs. Temperature in XT Mode

Figure 7 shows the typical VCC power state operating current vs. temperature in RC mode.

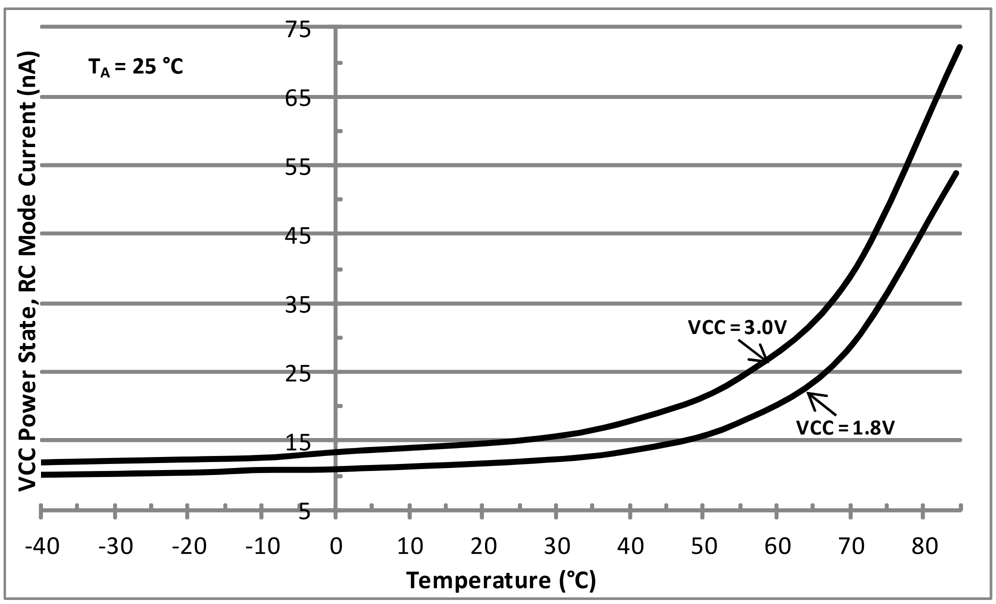


Figure 7. Typical VCC Current vs. Temperature in RC Mode

Figure 8 shows the typical VCC power state operating current vs. temperature in RC Autocalibration mode.

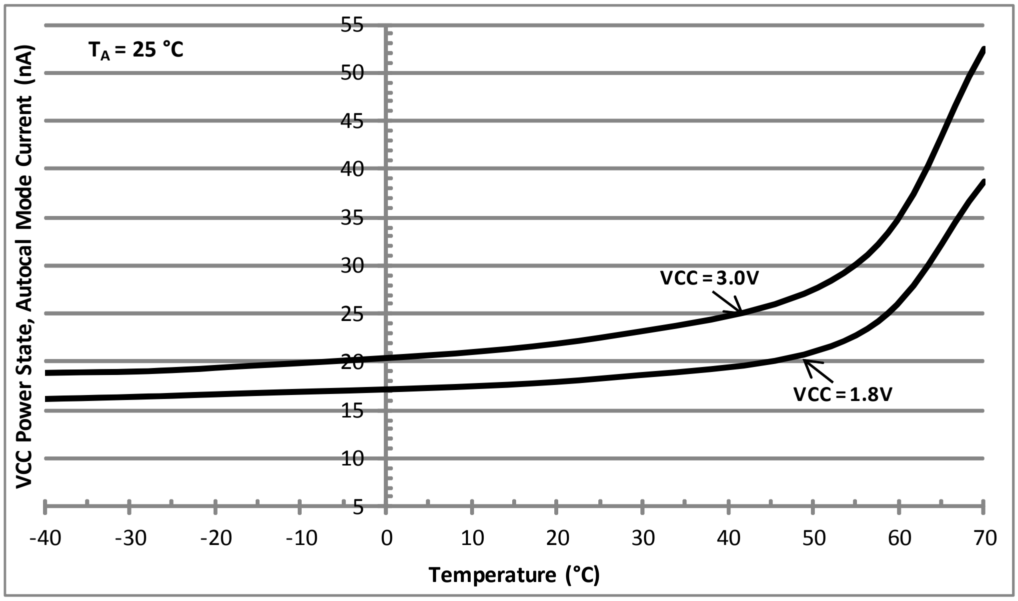


Figure 8. Typical VCC Current vs. Temperature in RC Autocalibration Mode

Figure 9 shows the typical VCC power state operating current vs. voltage for XT Oscillator and RC Oscillator modes and the average current in RC Autocalibrated mode.

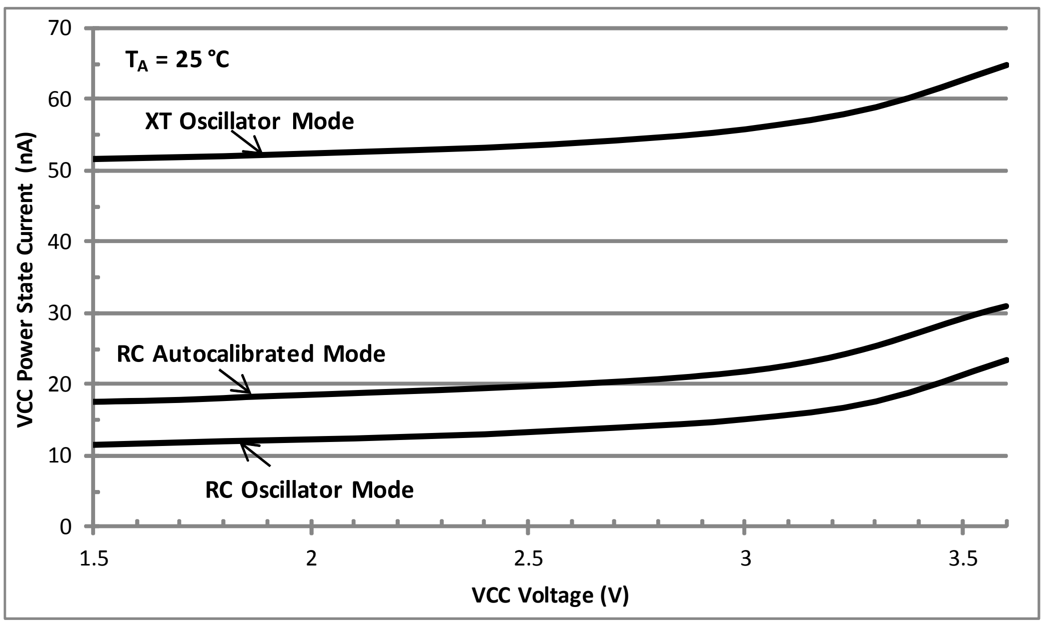


Figure 9. Typical VCC Current vs. Voltage, Different Modes of Operation

Figure 10 shows the typical VCC power state operating current during continuous I^2C and SPI burst read and write activity. Test conditions: T_A = 25 °C, 0x55 data pattern, 25 µs between each data byte, 20 pF load on each bus pin, pull-up resistor current not included.

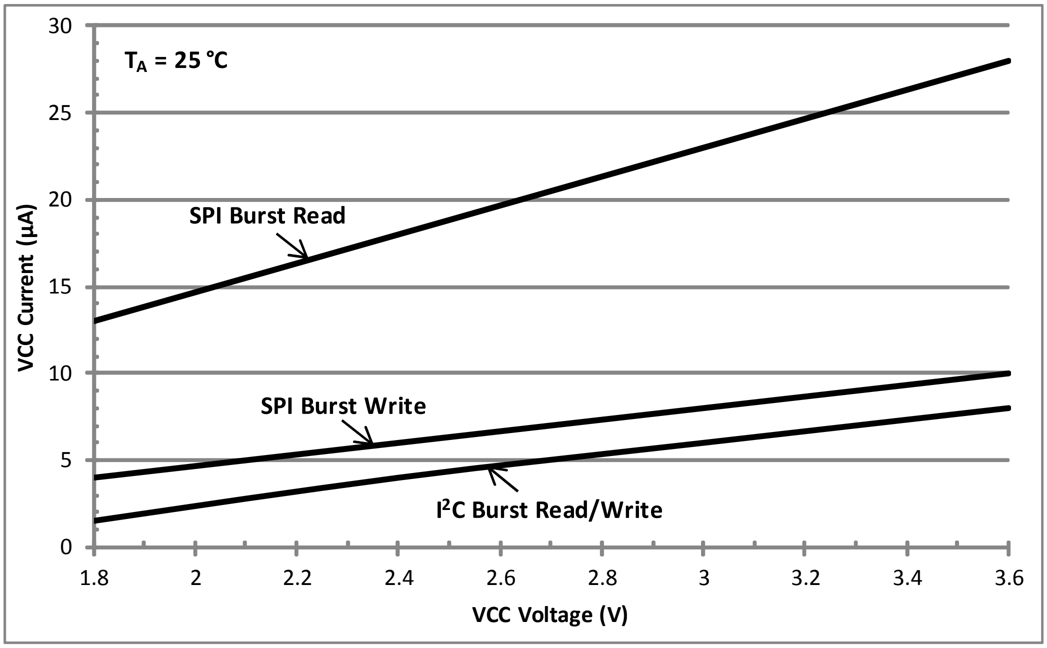


Figure 10. Typical VCC Current vs. Voltage, I^2C and SPI Burst Read/Write

5.6 VBAT Supply Current

Table 9 lists the current supplied into the VBAT power input under various conditions.

For Table 9, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, TYP values at 25 °C, MAX values at 85 °C, V_{BAT} Power state.

Table 9: V_{BAT} Supply Current

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	V_{BAT}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{VBAT:XT}$	VBAT supply current in XT oscillator mode	Time keeping mode with XT oscillator running(1)	< V_{CCSWF}	3.0V		56	330	nA
				1.8V		52	290	
$I_{VBAT:RC}$	VBAT supply current in RC oscillator mode	Time keeping mode with only the RC oscillator running (XT oscillator is off)(1)	< V_{CCSWF}	3.0V		16	220	nA
				1.8V		12	170	
$I_{VBAT:ACAL}$	Average VBAT supply current in Autocalibrated RC oscillator mode	Time keeping mode with the RC oscillator running. Autocalibration enabled. ACP = 512 seconds(1)	< V_{CCSWF}	3.0V		24	235	nA
				1.8V		20	190	
$I_{VBAT:VCC}$	VBAT supply current in VCC powered mode	V_{CC} powered mode(1)	1.7 - 3.6 V	3.0V	-5	0.6	20	nA
				1.8V	-10	0.5	16	

(1) Test conditions: All inputs and outputs are at 0 V or V_{CC}.

Figure 11 shows the typical VBAT power state operating current vs. temperature in XT mode.

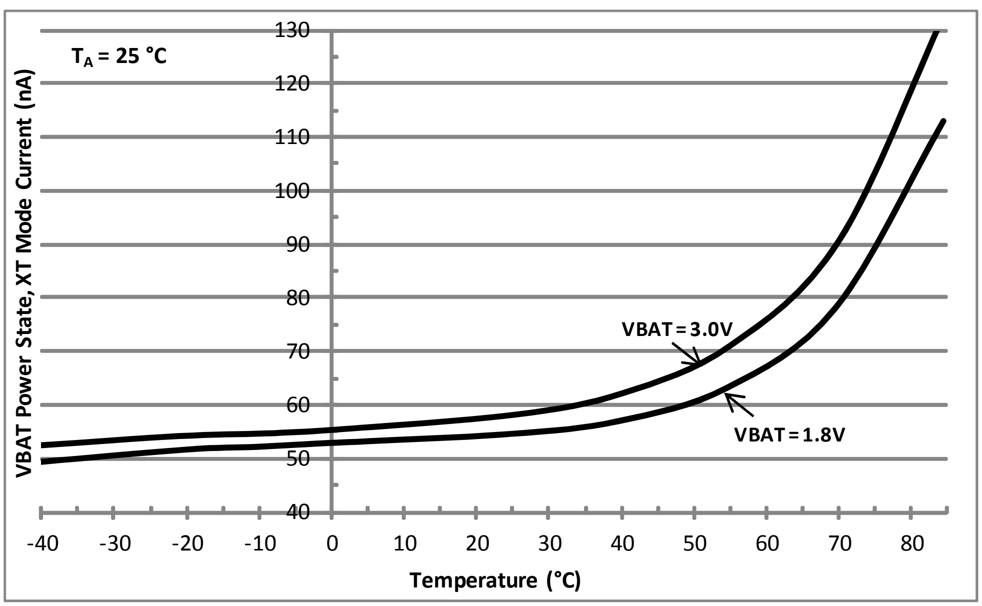


Figure 11. Typical VBAT Current vs. Temperature in XT Mode

Figure 12 shows the typical VBAT power state operating current vs. temperature in RC mode.

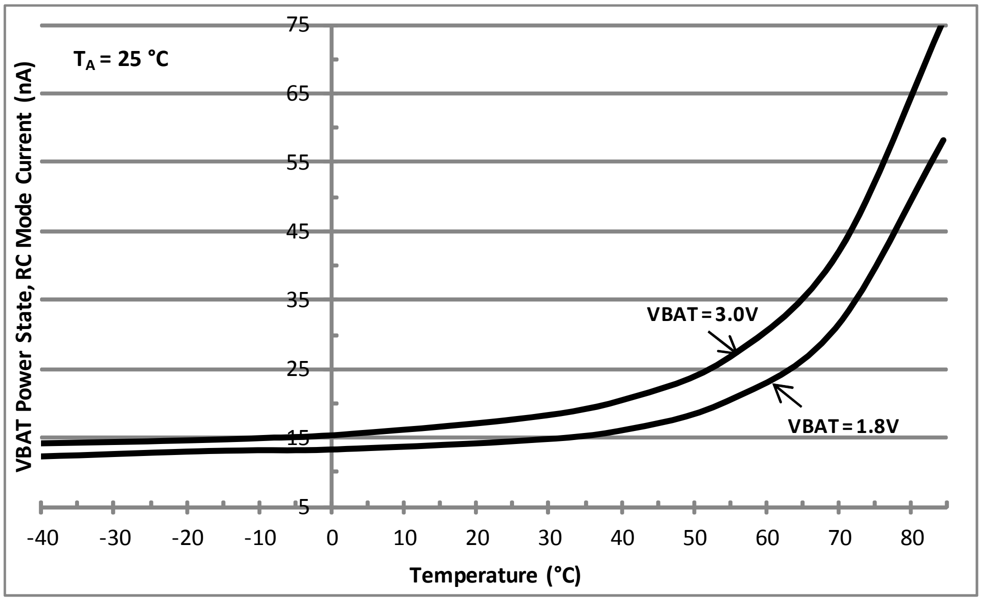


Figure 12. Typical VBAT Current vs. Temperature in RC Mode

Figure 13 shows the typical VBAT power state operating current vs. temperature in RC Autocalibration mode.

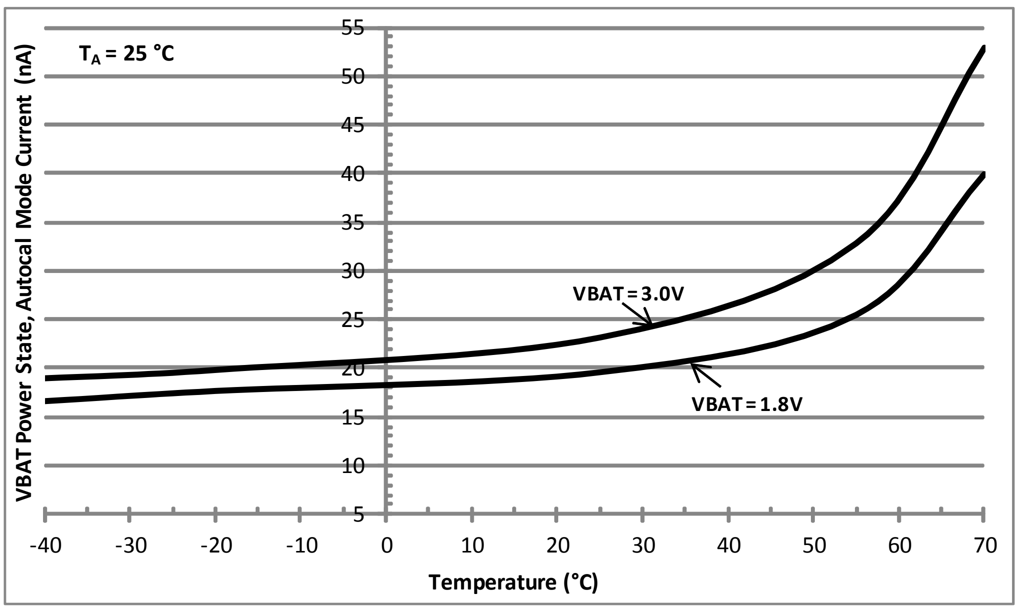


Figure 13. Typical VBAT Current vs. Temperature in RC Autocalibration Mode

Figure 14 shows the typical VBAT power state operating current vs. voltage for XT Oscillator and RC Oscillator modes and the average current in RC Autocalibrated mode, VCC = 0 V.

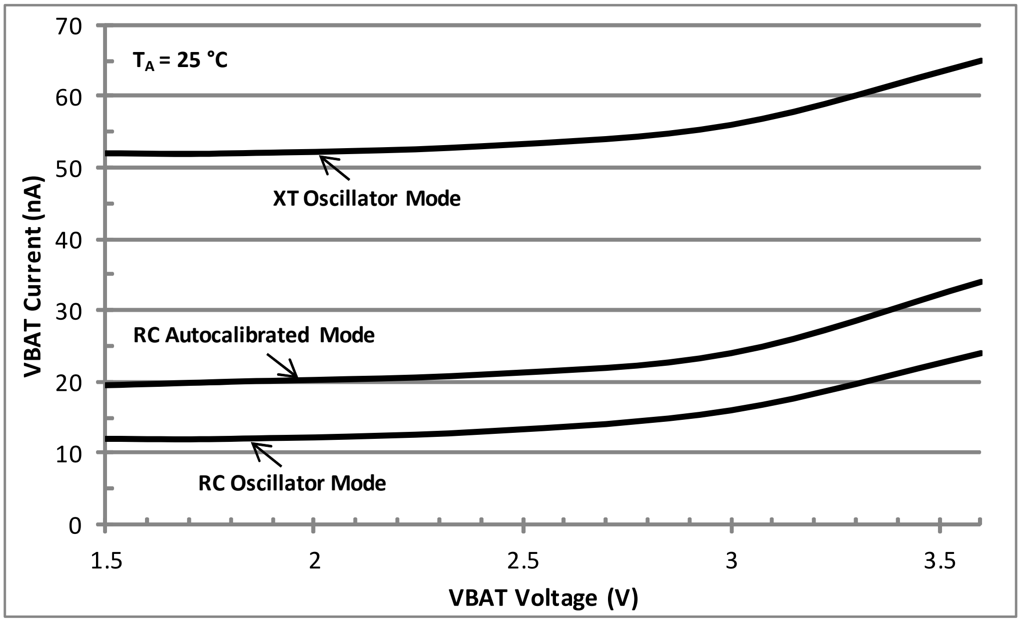


Figure 14. Typical VBAT Current vs. Voltage, Different Modes of Operation

Figure 15 shows the typical VBAT current when operating in the VCC power state, VCC = 1.7 V.

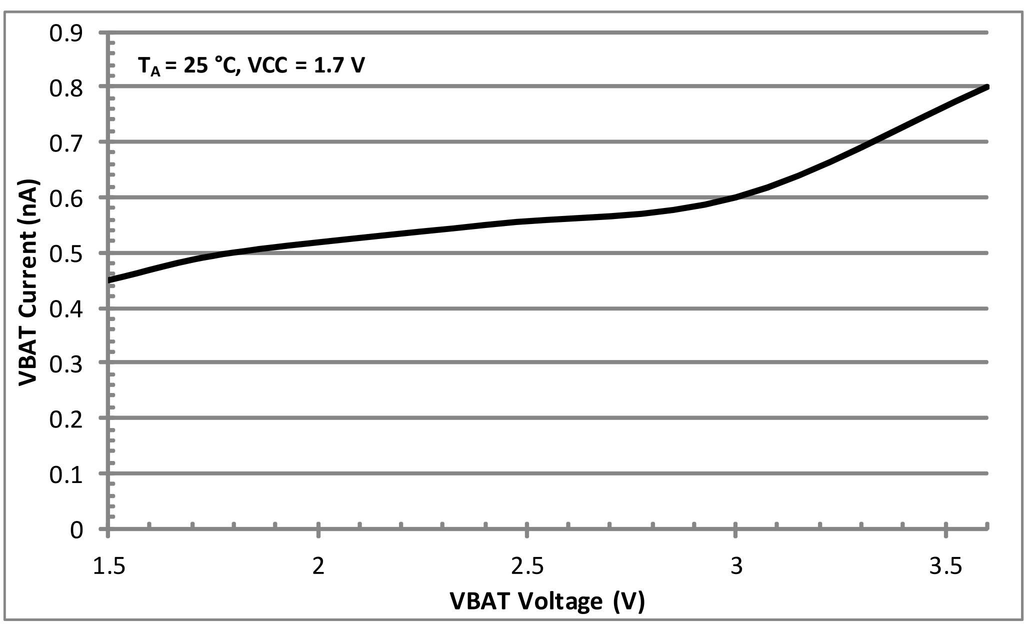


Figure 15. Typical VBAT Current vs. Voltage in VCC Power State

5.7 BREF Electrical Characteristics

Table 10 lists the parameters of the VBAT voltage thresholds. BREF values other than those listed in the table are not supported.

For Table 10, T_A = -20 °C to 70 °C, TYP values at 25 °C, VCC = 1.7 to 3.6V.

Table 10: BREF Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	BREF	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{BRF}	VBAT falling threshold	0111	2.3	2.5	3.3	V
		1011	1.9	2.1	2.8	
		1101	1.6	1.8	2.5	
		1111		1.4		
V_{BRR}	VBAT rising threshold	0111	2.6	3.0	3.4	V
		1011	2.1	2.5	2.9	
		1101	1.9	2.2	2.7	
		1111		1.6		
V_{BRH}	VBAT threshold hysteresis	0111		0.5		V
		1011		0.4		
		1101		0.4		
		1111		0.2		
T_{BR}	VBAT analog comparator recommended operating temperature range	All values	-20		70	°C

5.8 I^2C AC Electrical Characteristics

Figure 16 and Table 11 describe the I^2C AC electrical parameters.

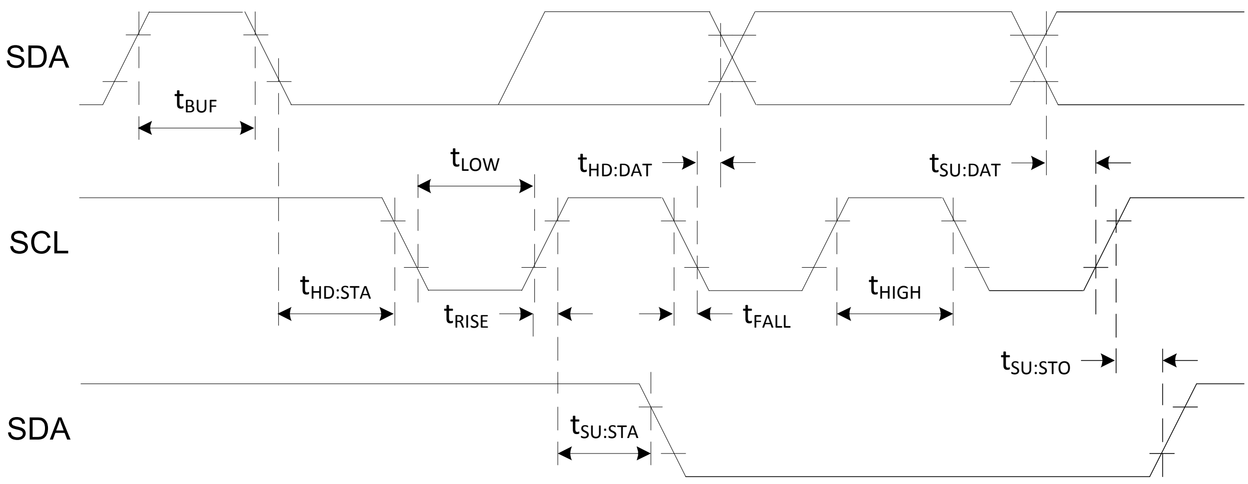


Figure 16. I^2C AC Parameter Definitions

For Table 11, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, TYP values at 25 °C.

Table 11: I^2C AC Electrical Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VCC	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCL}	SCL input clock frequency	1.7V-3.6V	10		400	kHz
t_{LOW}	Low period of SCL clock	1.7V-3.6V	1.3			µs
t_{HIGH}	High period of SCL clock	1.7V-3.6V	600			ns
t_{RISE}	Rise time of SDA and SCL	1.7V-3.6V			300	ns
t_{FALL}	Fall time of SDA and SCL	1.7V-3.6V			300	ns
$t_{HD:STA}$	START condition hold time	1.7V-3.6V	600			ns
$t_{SU:STA}$	START condition setup time	1.7V-3.6V	600			ns
$t_{SU:DAT}$	SDA setup time	1.7V-3.6V	100			ns
$t_{HD:DAT}$	SDA hold time	1.7V-3.6V	0			ns
$t_{SU:STO}$	STOP condition setup time	1.7V-3.6V	600			ns
t_{BUF}	Bus free time before a new transmission	1.7V-3.6V	1.3			µs

5.9 SPI AC Electrical Characteristics

Figure 17, Figure 18, and Table 12 describe the SPI AC electrical parameters.

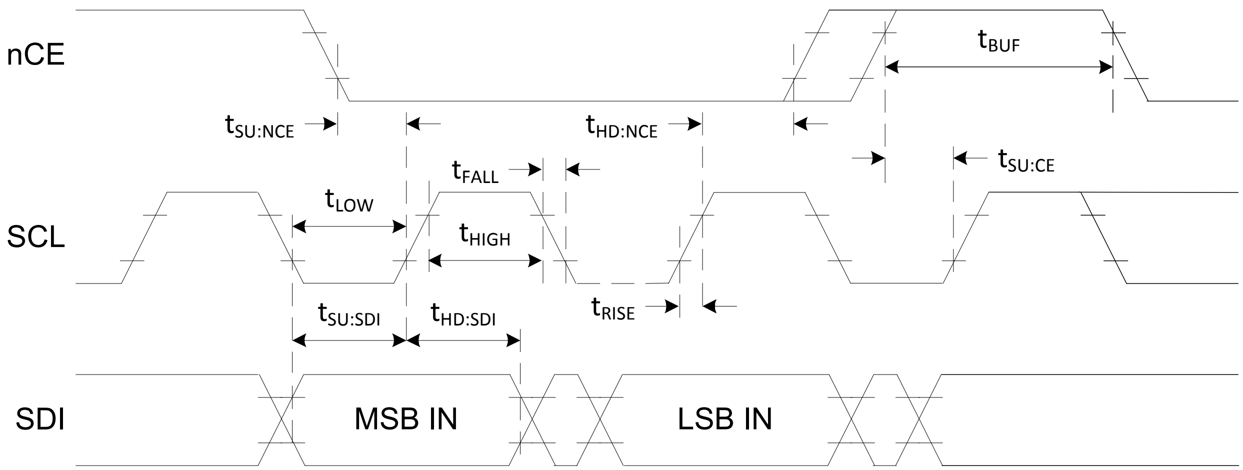


Figure 17. SPI AC Parameter Definitions – Input

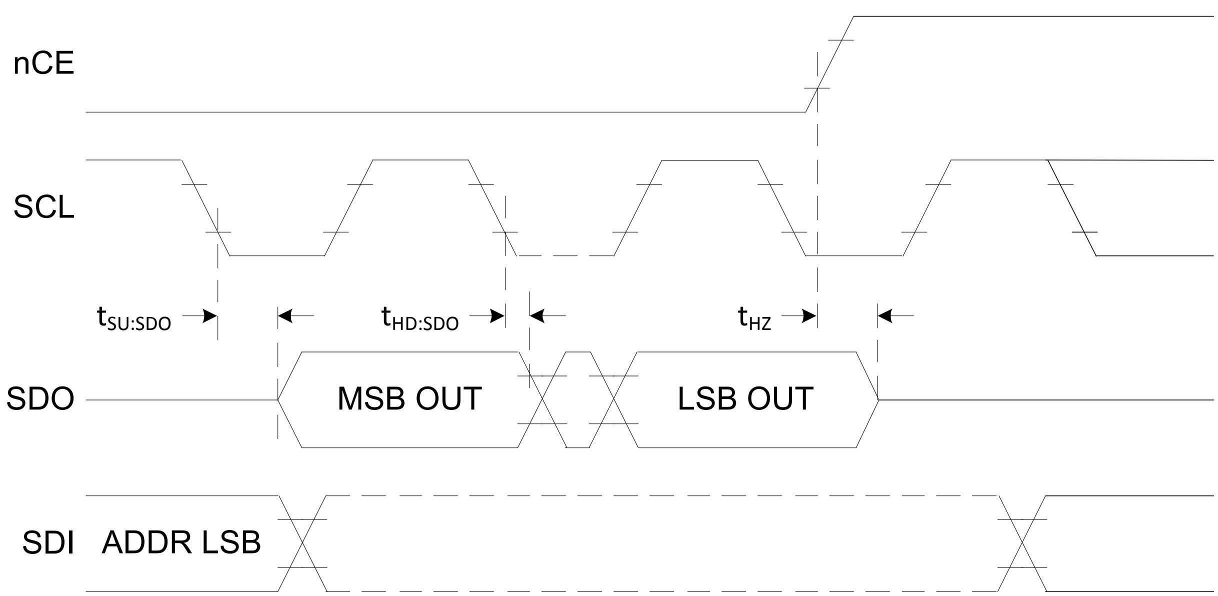


Figure 18. SPI AC Parameter Definitions – Output

For Table 12, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, TYP values at 25 °C.

Table 12: SPI AC Electrical Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VCC	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{SCL}	SCL input clock frequency	1.7V–3.6V	0.01		2	MHz
t_{LOW}	Low period of SCL clock	1.7V–3.6V	200			ns
t_{HIGH}	High period of SCL clock	1.7V–3.6V	200			ns
t_{RISE}	Rise time of all signals	1.7V–3.6V			1	µs
t_{FALL}	Fall time of all signals	1.7V–3.6V			1	µs
$t_{SU:NCE}$	nCE low setup time to SCL	1.7V–3.6V	200			ns
$t_{HD:NCE}$	nCE hold time to SCL	1.7V–3.6V	200			ns
$t_{SU:CE}$	nCE high setup time to SCL	1.7V–3.6V	200			ns
$t_{SU:SDI}$	SDI setup time	1.7V–3.6V	40			ns
$t_{HD:SDI}$	SDI hold time	1.7V–3.6V	50			ns
$t_{SU:SDO}$	SDO output delay from SCL	1.7V–3.6V			150	ns
$t_{HD:SDO}$	SDO output hold from SCL	1.7V–3.6V	0			ns
t_{HZ}	SDO output Hi-Z from nCE	1.7V–3.6V			250	ns
t_{BUF}	nCE high time before a new transmission	1.7V–3.6V	200			ns

5.10 Power On AC Electrical Characteristics

Figure 19 and Table 13 describe the power on AC electrical characteristics for the FOUT pin and XT oscillator.

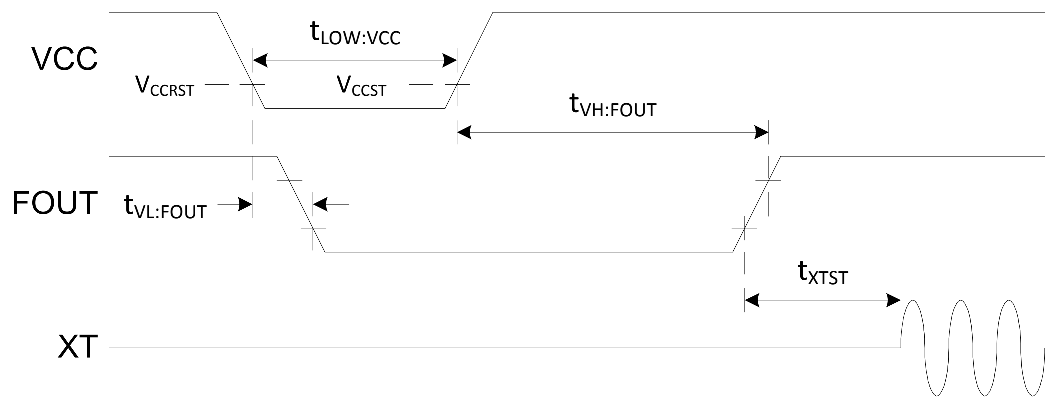


Figure 19. Power On AC Electrical Characteristics

For Table 13, T_A = -40 °C to 85 °C, VBAT < 1.2 V

Table 13: Power On AC Electrical Parameters

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VCC	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{LOW:VCC}$	Low period of VCC to ensure a valid POR	1.7V–3.6V	85 °C		0.1		s
			25 °C		0.1		
			-20 °C		1.5		
			-40 °C		10		
$t_{VL:FOUT}$	VCC low to FOUT low	1.7V–3.6V	85 °C		0.1		s
			25 °C		0.1		
			-20 °C		1.5		
			-40 °C		10		
$t_{VH:FOUT}$	VCC high to FOUT high	1.7V–3.6V	85 °C		0.4		s
			25 °C		0.5		
			-20 °C		3		
			-40 °C		20		
t_{XTST}	FOUT high to XT oscillator start	1.7V–3.6V	85 °C		0.4		s
			25 °C		0.4		
			-20 °C		0.5		
			-40 °C		1.5		