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NM93C13/C14 256-/1024-Bit Serial EEPROM

March 1997

FAIRCHILD

NM93C13/C14 256-/1024-Bit Serial EEPROM

General Description

The NM93C13/C14 is 256/1024, respectively, bits of CMOS electrically erasable memory divided into 16/64 16-bit registers. They are fabricated using Fairchild Semiconductor's floating-gate CMOS process for high speed, high reliability and low power. The NM93C13/C14 is available in an 8-pin SO package to save board space.

The serial interface of the NM93C13/C14 is MICROWIRE[™] compatible for simple interface to standard microcontrollers and microprocessors. There are 7 instructions: Read, Erase/ Write Enable, Erase, Erase All, Write, Write All, and Erase/ Write Disable.

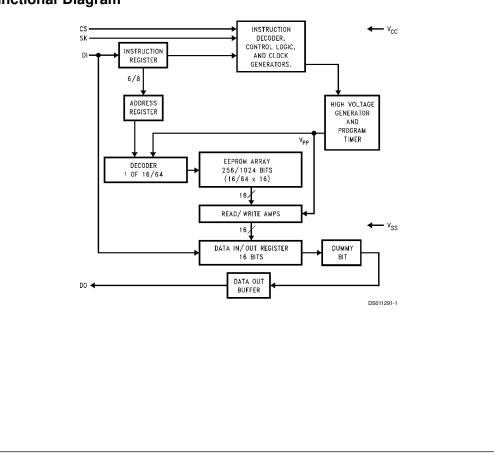
All programming cycles are completely self-timed for simplified operation. The ready/busy status is available on the DO pin to indicate the completion of a programming cycle.

Features

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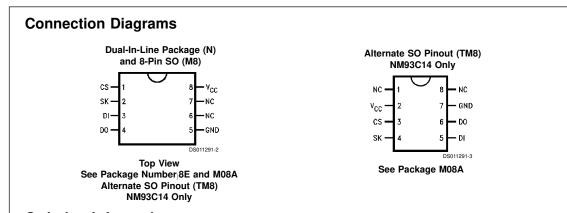
- Typical active current 400 μA; Typical standby current 25 μA
- Reliable CMOS floating gate technology
- 4.5V to 5.5V operation in all modes
- MICROWIRE compatible serial I/O
- Self-timed programming cycle
- Device status indication during programming mode
- 15 years data retention
- Endurance: 100,000 read/write cycles minimum
- Packages available: 8-pin DIP, 8-pin SO

Functional Diagram



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Ordering Information

Commercial Temp. Range (0°C to +70°C)

Order Number*
NM93C13N/NM93C14N
NM93C13M8/NM93C14M8
NM93C14TM8

Pin Names	
CS	Chip Select
SK	Serial Data Clock
DI	Serial Data Input
DO	Serial Data Output
GND	Ground
V _{cc}	Power Supply

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Absolute	Maximum	Ratings	(Note	1)

Operating (Conditions
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Ambient Storage Temperature All Input or Output Voltages	−65°C to +150°C +6.5V to −0.3V
with Respect to Ground	
Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 sec.)	+300°C
ESD Rating	2000V

Ambient Operating Temperature
NM93C13-NM93C14
Power Supply

0°C to +70°C 4.5V to 5.5V

DC and AC Electrical Characteristics (Note 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Units
CC1	Operating Current	CS = V _{IH} , SK = 1 MHz		4	mA
I _{CC3}	Standby Current	CS = 0V		200	μA
IIL	Input Leakage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ to V_{CC}	-10	10	μA
I _{OL}	Output Leakage	$V_{IN} = 0V$ to V_{CC}	-10	10	μA
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage		-0.1	0.8	V
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage		2	V _{CC} + 1	
V _{OL1}	Output Low Voltage	I _{OL} = 2.1 mA		0.4	V
V _{OH1}	Output High Voltage	I _{OH} = -400 μA	2.4		V
V _{OL2}	Output Low Voltage	I _{OL} = 10 μA		0.2	V
V _{OH2}	Output High Voltage	I _{OH} = -10 μA	V _{CC} – 0.2		
f _{sk}	SK Clock Frequency			1	MHz
t _{sкн}	SK High Time	(Note 3)	300		ns
t _{skl}	SK Low Time	(Note 3)	250		ns
l _{sks}	SK Setup Time		50		ns
t _{cs}	Minimum CS Low Time		250		ns
t _{css}	CS Setup Time		50		ns
t _{DH}	D0 Hold Time		70		ns
t _{DIS}	DI Setup Time		100		ns
t _{сsн}	CS Hold Time		0		ns
t _{DIH}	DI Hold Time		20		ns
t _{PD1}	Output Delay to "1"			500	ns
t _{PD0}	Output Delay to "0"			500	ns
t _{sv}	CS to Status Valid			500	ns
t _{DF}	CS to DO in TRI-STATE®	CS = V _{IL}		100	ns
t _{wP}	Write Cycle Time			10	ms

Capacitance (Note 4)

Symbol	Test	Тур	Мах	Units
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance		5	pF
CIN	Input Capacitance		5	pF

AC Test Conditions

Output Load	1 TTL Gate and C_L = 100 pF
Input Pulse Levels	0.4V to 2.4V
Timing Measurement Referen	nce Level
Input	1V and 2V
Output	0.8V and 2V

Note 1: Stress above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Note 2: 100% functional test; AC/DC parameters sample tested to 0.4% AQL.

Note 3: The SK frequency specification specifies a minimum SK clock period of 1 µs, therefore in an SK clock cycle t_{SKH} + t_{SKL} must be greater than or equal to 1 µs. For example, if the t_{SKL} = 500 ns then the minimum t_{SKH} = 500 ns in order to meet the SK frequency specification.

Note 4: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

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Functional Description

The NM93C13/C14 have 7 instructions as described below. Note that the MSB of any instruction is a "1" and is viewed as a start bit in the interface sequence. For the C13 and C14 the next 8 bits carry the op code and the 6-bit address for register selection.

Read (READ):

The READ instruction outputs serial data on the DO pin. After a READ instruction is received, the instruction and address are decoded, followed by data transfer from the selected memory register into a 16-bit serial-out shift register. A dummy bit (logical 0) precedes the 16-bit data output string. Output data changes are initiated by a low to high transition of the SK clock.

Erase/Write Enable (EWEN):

When V_{CC} is applied to the part, it powers up in the Erase/ Write Disable (EWDS) state. Therefore, all programming modes must be preceded by an Erase/Write Enable (EWEN) instruction. Once an Erase/Write Enable instruction is executed, programming remains enabled until an Erase/Write Disable (EWDS) instruction is executed or V_{CC} is removed from the part.

Erase (ERASE):

The ERASE instruction will program all bits in the specified register to the logical "1" state. CS is brought low following the loading of the last address bit. This falling edge of the CS pin initiates the self-timed programming cycle.

The DO pin indicates the READY/BUSY status of the chip if CS is brought high after a minimum of 500 ns $(t_{\rm CS}).$ DO = logical "0" indicates that programming is still in progress. DO = logical "1" indicates that the register, at the address specified in the instruction, has been erased, and the part is ready for another instruction.

Write (WRITE):

The WRITE instruction is followed by 16 bits of data to be written into the specified address. After the last bit of data is

put on the data-in (DI) pin, CS must be brought low before the next rising edge of the SK clock. This falling edge of CS initiates the self-timed programming cycle. The DO pin indicates the READY/BUSY status of the chip if CS is brought high after a minimum of 500 ns (t_{CS}). DO = logical 0 indicates that programming is still in progress. DO = logical 1 indicates that the register at the address specified in the instruction has been written with the data pattern specified in the instruction.

Erase All (ERAL):

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The ERAL instruction will simultaneously program all registers in the memory array and set each bit to the logical "1" state. The Erase All cycle is identical to the ERASE cycle except for the different op-code. As in the ERASE mode, the DO pin indicates the READY/BUSY status of the chip if CS is brought high after a minimum of 500 ns ($t_{\rm CS}$). The ERASE ALL instruction is not required, see (Note 5).

Write All (WRAL):

The WRAL instruction will simultaneously program all registers with the data pattern specified in the instruction. As in the WRITE mode, the DO pin indicates the READY/BUSY status of the chip if CS is brought high after a minimum of 500 ns ($t_{\rm CS}$).

Erase/Write Disable (EWDS):

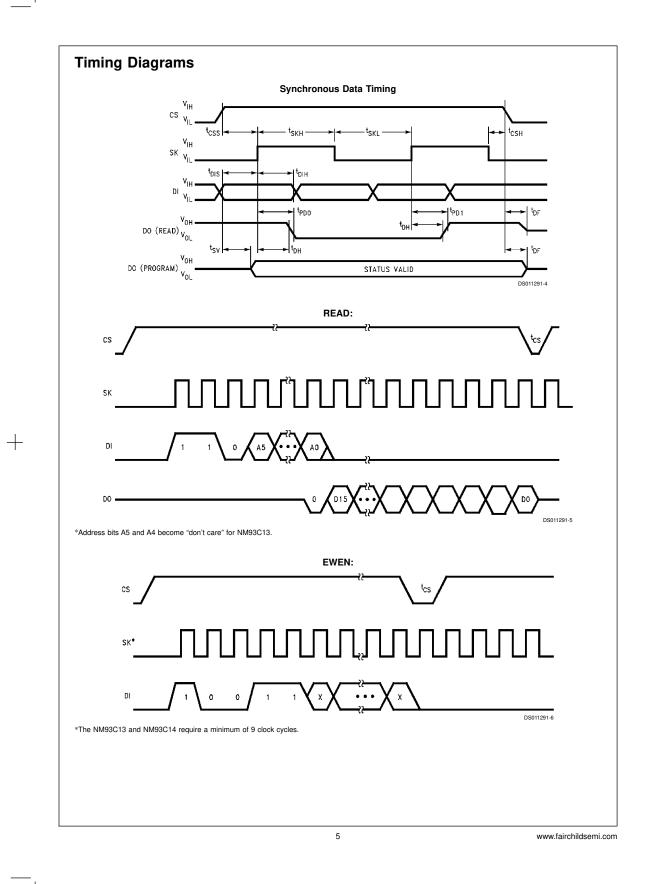
To protect against accidental data disturb, the Erase/Write Disable (EWDS) instruction disables all programming modes and should follow all programming operations. Execution of a READ instruction is independent of both the EWEN and EWDS instructions.

Note 5: The NM93C13/C14 devices do not require an "ERASE" or "ERASE ALL" prior to the "WRITE" and "WRITE ALL" instructions. The "ERASE" and "ERASE ALL" instructions are included to maintain compatibility with the NMOS NMC9346.

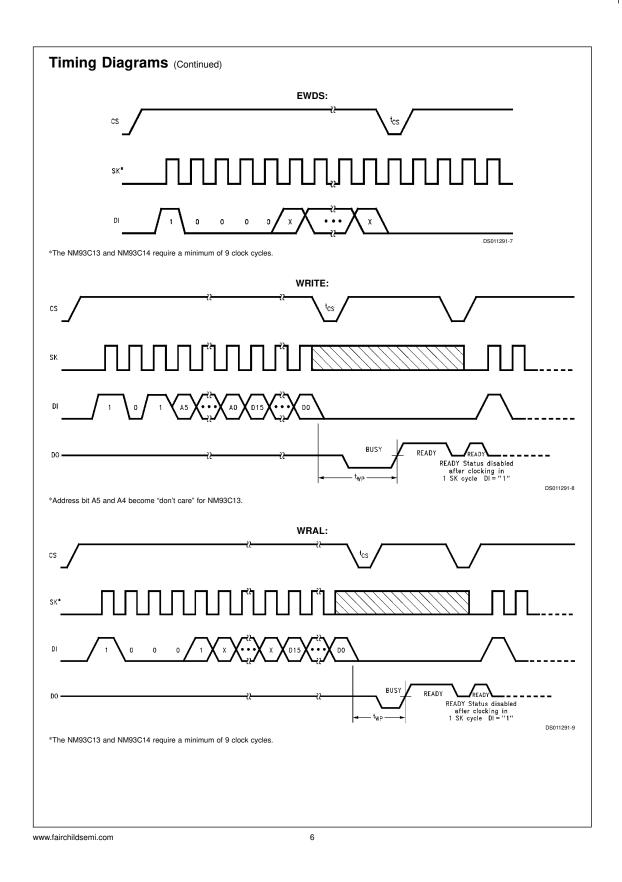
Instruction	SB	Op Code	Address	Data	Comments
READ	1	10	A5–A0		Reads data stored in memory at specified address.
EWEN	1	00	11XXXX		Write enable must precede all programming modes.
ERASE	1	11	A5–A0		Erase selected register.
WRITE	1	01	A5–A0	D15-D0	Writes selected register.
ERAL	1	00	10XXXX		Erases all registers.
WRAL	1	00	01XXXX	D15-D0	Writes all registers.
EWDS	1	00	00XXXX		Disables all programming instructions.

Instruction Set for the NM93C13 and NM93C14

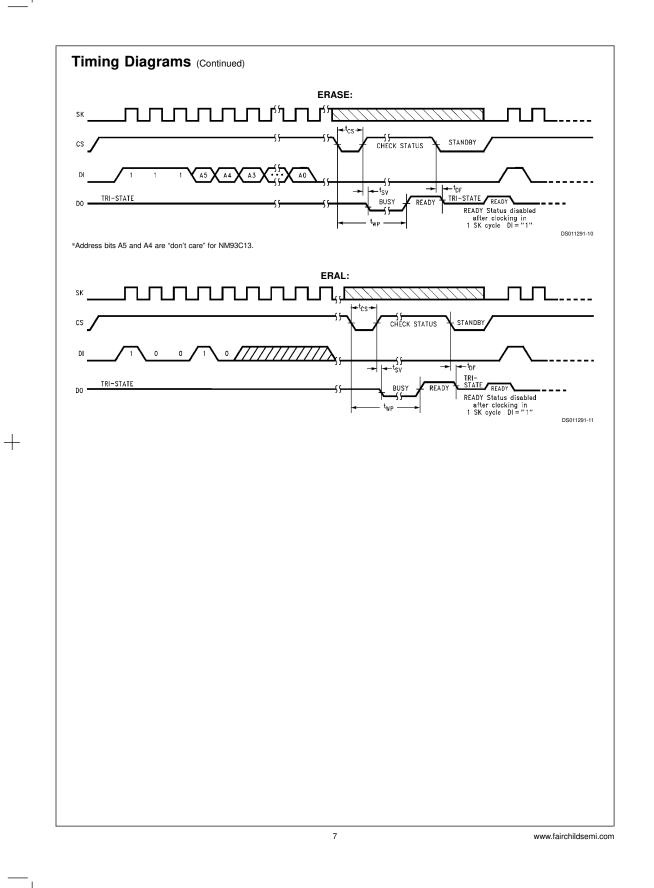
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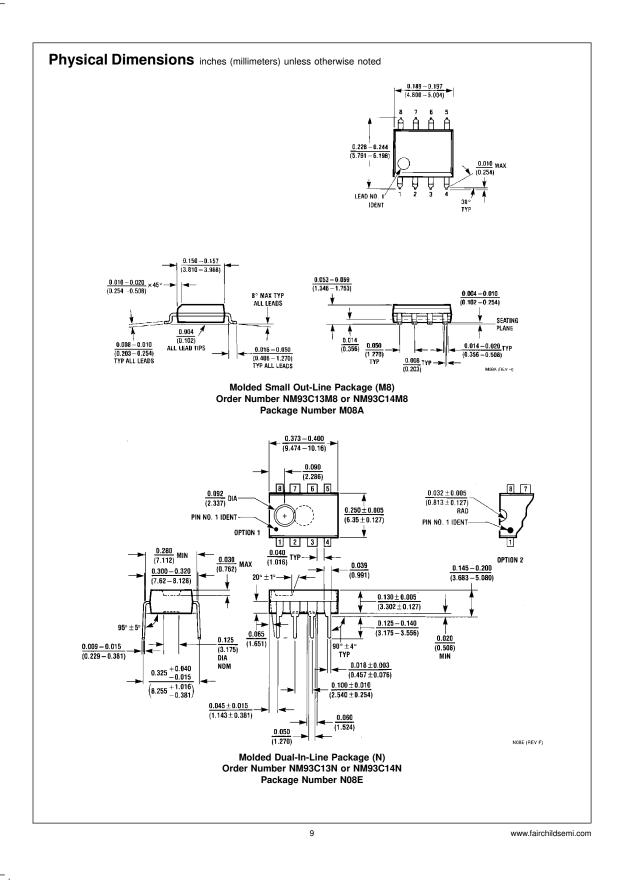
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Fairchild	Fairchild	Fairchild	National Semiconducto
Corporation	Europe	Hong Kong Ltd.	Japan Ltd.
Americas	Fax: +49 (0) 1 80-530 85 86	13th Floor, Straight Block,	Tel: 81-3-5620-6175
Tel: 1-800-272-9959	Email: europe.support@nsc.com	Ocean Centre, 5 Canton Rd.	Fax: 81-3-5620-6179
Fax: 1-800-737-7018	Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-530 85 85	Tsimshatsui, Kowloon	
Email: support@nsc.com	English Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-532 78 32	Hong Kong	
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