

The Xicor X2816C is a 2K x 8 E²PROM, fabricated with

an advanced, high performance N-channel floating gate

MOS technology. Like all Xicor Programmable nonvolatile memories it is a 5V only device. The X2816C

features the JEDEC approved pinout for byte-wide

memories, compatible with industry standard RAMs,

The X2816C supports a 16-byte page write operation,

typically providing a 300µs/byte write cycle, enabling the

entire memory to be written in less than 640ms. The

X2816C also features DATA Polling, a system software

support scheme used to indicate the early completion of

Xicor E²PROMs are designed and tested for applica-

tions requiring extended endurance. Inherent data re-

tention is greater than 100 years.

X2816C

2048 x 8 Bit

5 Volt, Byte Alterable E²PROM

DESCRIPTION

ROMs and EPROMs.

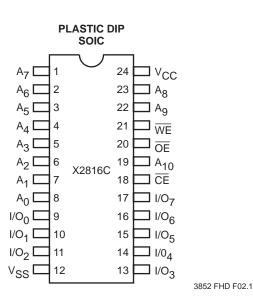
a write cycle.

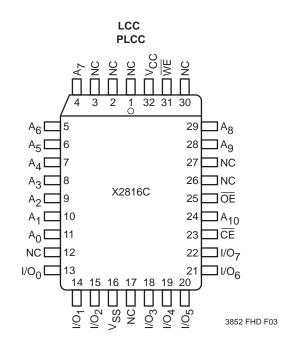
FEATURES

16K

- 90ns Access Time
- Simple Byte and Page Write
 - -Single 5V Supply
 - -No External High Voltages or VPP Control Circuits
 - -Self-Timed
 - -No Erase Before Write
 - -No Complex Programming Algorithms
 - -No Overerase Problem
- High Performance Advanced NMOS Technology
- Fast Write Cycle Times
 - -16 Byte Page Write Operation
 - -Byte or Page Write Cycle: 5ms Typical
 - -Complete Memory Rewrite: 640ms Typical
 - -Effective Byte Write Cycle Time: 300µs Typical
- DATA Polling
 - -Allows User to Minimize Write Cycle Time
- JEDEC Approved Byte-Wide Pinout
- High Reliability
 - -Endurance: 10,000 Cycles
 - -Data Retention: 100 Years

PIN CONFIGURATION





PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Addresses (A₀-A₁₀)

The Address inputs select an 8-bit memory location during a read or write operation.

Chip Enable (CE)

The Chip Enable input must be LOW to enable all read/write operations. When \overline{CE} is HIGH, power consumption is reduced.

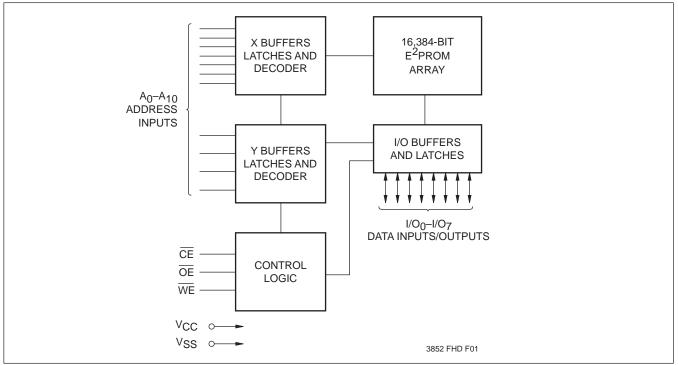
Output Enable (OE)

The Output Enable input controls the data output buffers and is used to initiate read operations.

PIN NAMES

Symbol	Description
A0-A10	Address Inputs
I/O ₀ –I/O ₇	Data Input/Output
WE	Write Enable
CE	Chip Enable
ŌĒ	Output Enable
Vcc	+5V
Vss	Ground
NC	No Connect
	3852 PGM T0

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



DEVICE OPERATION

Read

Read operations are initiated by both \overline{OE} and \overline{CE} LOW and \overline{WE} HIGH. The read operation is terminated by either \overline{CE} or \overline{OE} returning HIGH. This two line control architecture eliminates bus contention in a system environment. The data bus will be in a high impedance state when either \overline{OE} or \overline{CE} is HIGH.

Write

Write operations are initiated when both \overline{CE} and \overline{WE} are LOW and \overline{OE} is HIGH. The X2816C supports both a \overline{CE} and \overline{WE} controlled write cycle. That is, the address is latched by the falling edge of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever occurs last. Similarly, the data is latched internally by the rising edge of either \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} , whichever occurs first. A byte write operation, once initiated, will automatically continue to completion, typically within 5ms.

Page Write Operation

The page write feature of the X2816C allows the entire memory to be typically written in 640ms. Page write allows two to sixteen bytes of data to be consecutively written to the X2816C prior to the commencement of the internal programming cycle. Although the host system may read data from any other device in the system to transfer to the X2816C, the destination page address of the X2816C should be the same on each subsequent strobe of the WE and CE inputs. That is, A₄ through A₁₀ must be the same for each transfer of data to the X2816C during a page write cycle.

The page write mode can be entered during any write operation. Following the initial byte write cycle, the host can write an additional one to fifteen bytes in the same manner as the first byte was written. Each successive byte load cycle, started by the $\overline{\text{WE}}$ HIGH to LOW transition, must begin within 20µs of the falling edge of the preceding $\overline{\text{WE}}$. If a subsequent $\overline{\text{WE}}$ HIGH to LOW transition is not detected within 20µs, the internal automatic programming cycle will commence. There is no page write window limitation. The page write window is infinitely wide, so long as the host continues to access the device within the byte load cycle time of 20µs.

DATA Polling

The X2816C features \overrightarrow{DATA} Polling as a method to indicate to the host system that the byte write or page write cycle has completed. \overrightarrow{DATA} Polling allows a simple bit test operation to determine the status of the X2816C, eliminating additional interrupt inputs or external hardware. During the internal programming cycle, any attempt to read the last byte written will produce the complement of that data on I/O₇ (i.e., write data = 0xxx xxxx, read data = 1xxx xxxx). Once the programming cycle is complete, I/O₇ will reflect true data.

WRITE PROTECTION

There are three features that protect the nonvolatile data from inadvertent writes.

- Noise Protection—A WE pulse which is typically less than 10ns will not initiate a write cycle.
- V_{CC} Sense—All functions are inhibited when V_{CC} is ≤3V, typically.
- Write Inhibit—Holding either OE LOW, WE HIGH, or CE HIGH during power-up and power-down, will inhibit inadvertent writes. Write cycle timing specifications must be observed concurrently.

ENDURANCE

Xicor E²PROMs are designed and tested for applications requiring extended endurance.

SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

Because the X2816C is frequently used in large memory arrays, it is provided with a two line control architecture for both read and write operations. Proper usage can provide the lowest possible power dissipation and eliminate the possibility of contention where multiple I/O pins share the same bus.

To gain the most benefit, it is recommended that \overline{CE} be decoded from the address bus and be used as the primary device selection input. Both \overline{OE} and \overline{WE} would then be common among all devices in the array. For a read operation this assures that all deselected devices are in their standby mode and that only the selected device(s) is outputting data on the bus.

Because the X2816C has two power modes, standby and active, proper decoupling of the memory array is of

prime concern. Enabling \overline{CE} will cause transient current spikes. The magnitude of these spikes is dependent on the output capacitive loading of the I/Os. Therefore, the larger the array sharing a common bus, the larger the transient spikes. The voltage peaks associated with the current transients can be suppressed by the proper selection and placement of decoupling capacitors. As a minimum, it is recommended that a 0.1µF high frequency ceramic capacitor be used between V_{CC} and V_{SS} at each device. Depending on the size of the array, the value of the capacitor may have to be larger.

In addition, it is recommended that a 4.7 μ F electrolytic bulk capacitor be placed between V_{CC} and V_{SS} for each eight devices employed in the array. This bulk capacitor is employed to overcome the voltage droop caused by the inductive effects of the PC board traces.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Temperature under Bias	
X2816C	–10°C to +85°C
X2816CI	–65°C to +135°C
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C
Voltage on any Pin with	
Respect to VSS	–1V to +7V
D.C. Output Current	5mA
Lead Temperature (Soldering,	10 seconds) 300°C

*COMMENT

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

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Temperature	Min.	Max.
Commercial	0°C	+70°C
Industrial	_40°C	+85°C
		3852 PGM T02.2

Supply Voltage	Limits
X2816C	5V ±10%
	3852 PGM T03 1

3852 PGM T03.1

D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.)

		Limits				
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.(1)	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Icc	V _{CC} Current (Active)		70	110	mA	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ All I/O's = Open Other Inputs = V _{CC}
ISB1	V _{CC} Current (Standby)		35	50	mA	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}, \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ All I/O's = Open Other Inputs = V _{CC}
ILI	Input Leakage Current			10	μΑ	VIN = VSS to VCC
ILO	Output Leakage Current			10	μΑ	$V_{OUT} = V_{SS}$ to V_{CC} , $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
V _{IL} (2)	Input LOW Voltage	-1		0.8	V	
VIH ⁽²⁾	Input HIGH Voltage	2		Vcc +1	V	
Vol	Output LOW Voltage			0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1 \text{mA}$
Vон	Output HIGH Voltage	2.4			V	Іон = -400μА

3852 PGM T02.2

Notes: (1) Typical values are for $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ and nominal supply voltage and are not tested.

(2) V_{IL} min. and V_{IH} max. are for reference only and are not tested.

ENDURANCE AND DATA RETENTION

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
Minimum Endurance	ce 10,000 Cycles/		Cycles/Byte
Data Retention	100		Years

3852 PGM T03

POWER-UP TIMING

Symbol	Parameter	Тур.(1)	Units
t _{PUR} (3)	Power-Up to Read Operation	1	ms
t _{PUW} (3)	Power-Up to Write Operation	5	ms

3852 PGM T04

$\textbf{CAPACITANCE} \ \ T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \ f = 1 MHz, \ V_{CC} = 5 V$

Symbol	Test	Max.	Units	Conditions
C _{I/O} (3)	Input/Output Capacitance	10	pF	$V_{I/O} = 0V$
C _{IN} (3)	Input Capacitance	6	pF	$V_{IN} = 0V$

3852 PGM T05.1

A.C. CONDITIONS OF TEST

Input Pulse Levels	0V to 3V
Input Rise and	
Fall Times	5ns
Input and Output	
Timing Levels	1.5V
	3852 PGM T06.1

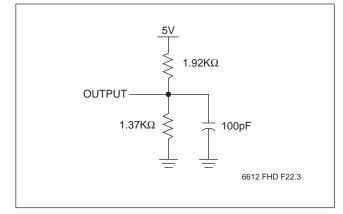
MODE SELECTION

CE	ŌĒ	WE	Mode	I/O	Power
L	L	Н	Read	Dout	Active
L	Н	L	Write	DIN	Active
Н	Х	Х	Standby and Write Inhibit	High Z	Standby
Х	L	Х	Write Inhibit	—	—
Х	Х	Н	Write Inhibit	—	_

3852 PGM T07

Note: (3) This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

EQUIVALENT A.C. LOAD CIRCUITS



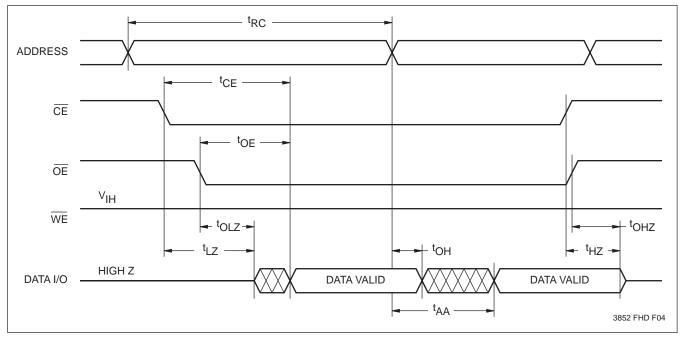
A.C. CHARACTERISTICS (Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.)

Read Cycle Limits

		X2816C-90		X2816C-90 X2816C-12		X2816C-15		X2816C-20		
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
t _{RC}	Read Cycle Time	90		120		150		200		ns
tCE	Chip Enable Access Time		90		120		150		200	ns
taa	Address Access Time		90		120		150		200	ns
tOE	Output Enable Access Time		60		60		80		100	ns
$t_{LZ}^{(4)}$	CE LOW to Active Output	0		0		0		0		ns
toLZ ⁽⁴⁾	OE LOW to Active Output	0		0		0		0		ns
t _{HZ} (4)	CE HIGH to High Z Output		50		60		60		60	ns
tohz ⁽⁴⁾	OE HIGH to High Z Output		50		60		60		60	ns
toн	Output Hold from	0		0		0		0		ns
	Address Change									

3852 PGM T10.1

Read Cycle



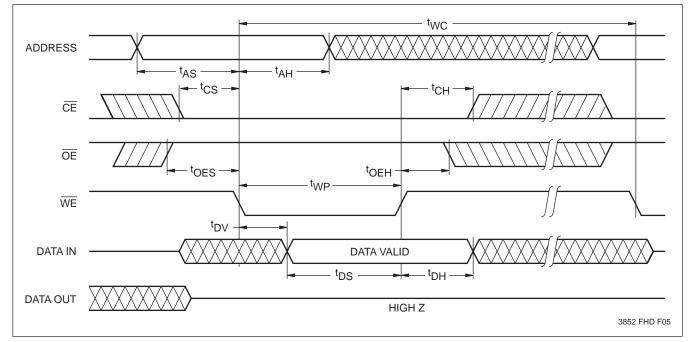
Notes: (4) t_{LZ} min., t_{HZ}, t_{OLZ}, and t_{OHZ} are periodically sampled and not 100% tested. t_{HZ} max. and t_{OHZ} max. are measured from the point when CE or OE return HIGH (whichever occurs first) to the time when the outputs are no longer driven.

Write Cycle Limits

		X281	6C-90	X2816C-	12,-15,-20	
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
t _{WC} (5)	Write Cycle Time		10		10	ms
tAS	Address Setup Time	5		5		ns
tан	Address Hold Time	80		100		ns
tcs	Write Setup Time	0		0		ns
tсн	Write Hold Time	0		0		ns
tcw	CE Pulse Width	80		100		ns
tOES	OE HIGH Setup Time	10		10		ns
tоен	OE HIGH Hold Time	5		10		ns
twp	WE Pulse Width	80		100		ns
twph	WE HIGH Recovery	50		50		ns
tDV	Data Valid		100		100	μs
tDS	Data Setup	35		50		ns
tDH	Data Hold	5		10		ns
tDW	Delay to Next Write	10		10		μs
tBLC	Byte Load Cycle	1	100	1	100	μs

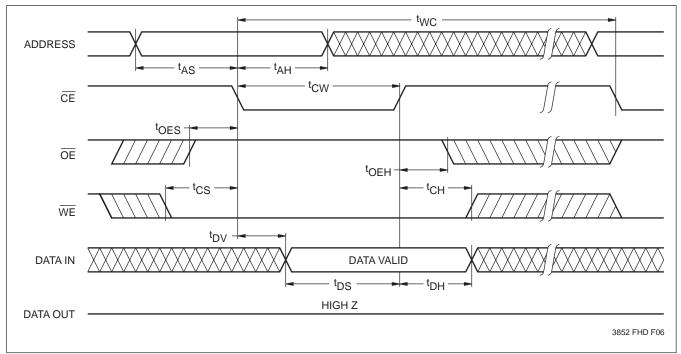
3852 PGM T09.1

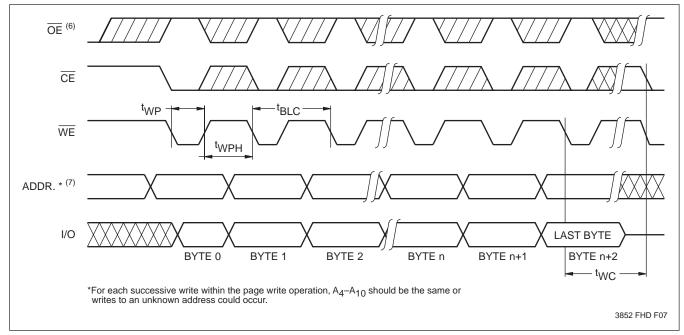
$\overline{\text{WE}}$ Controlled Write Cycle



Notes: (5) t_{WC} is the minimum cycle time to be allowed from the system perspective unless polling techniques are used. It is the maximum time the device requires to automatically complete the internal write operation.

CE Controlled Write Cycle

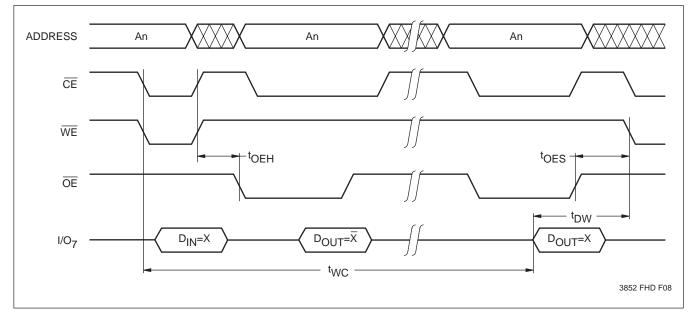




- Notes: (6) Between successive byte writes within a page write operation, \overline{OE} can be strobed LOW: e.g. this can be done with \overline{CE} and \overline{WE} HIGH to fetch data from another memory device within the system for the next write; or with \overline{WE} HIGH and \overline{CE} LOW effectively performing a polling operation. (7) The timings shown above are unique to page write operations. Individual byte load operations within the page write must conform
 - to either the \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} controlled write cycle timing.

Page Mode Write Cycle

DATA Polling Timing Diagram⁽¹⁰⁾

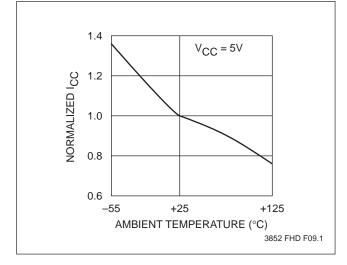


Note: (10) Polling operations are by definition read cycles and are therefore subject to read cycle timings.

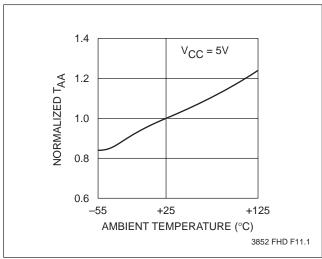
WAVEFORMINPUTSOUTPUTSImageMust be
steadyWill be
steadyImageMay change
from LOW
to HIGHWill change
from LOW
to HIGHImageMay change
from LOW
to HIGHWill change
from HIGH
to LOWImageMay change
from HIGH
to LOWWill change
from HIGH
to LOWImageMay change
from HIGH
to LOWWill change
from HIGH
to LOWImageDon't Care:
Changes
AllowedChanging:
State Not
KnownImageN/ACenter Line
is High
Impedance

SYMBOL TABLE

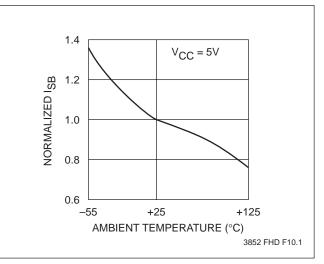
Normalized Active Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

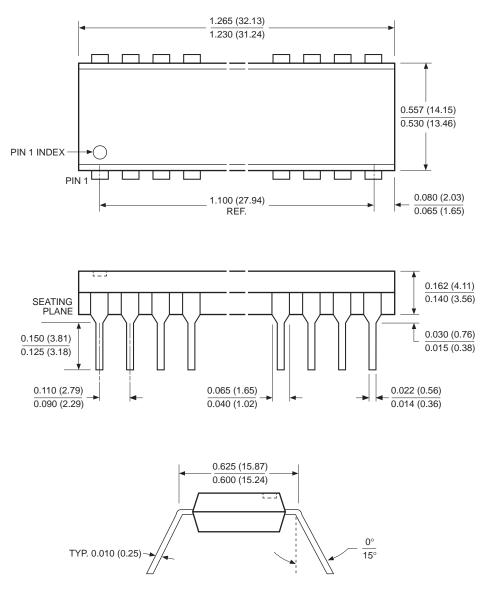


Normalized Access Time vs. Ambient Temperature



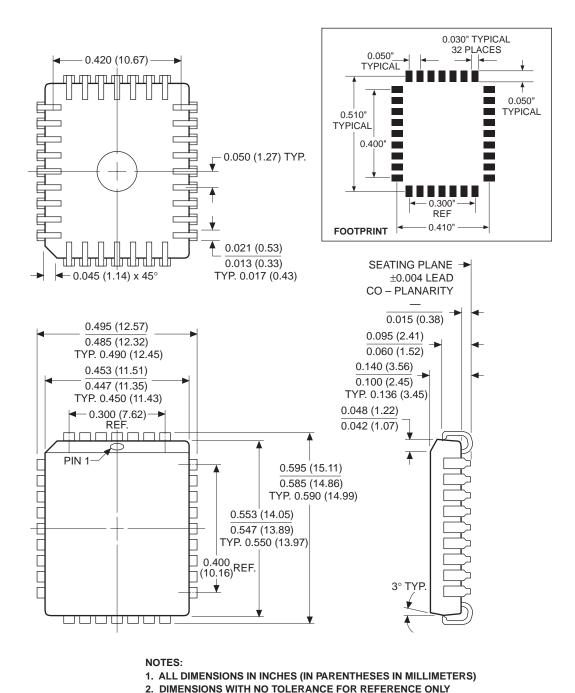
Normalized Standby Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature



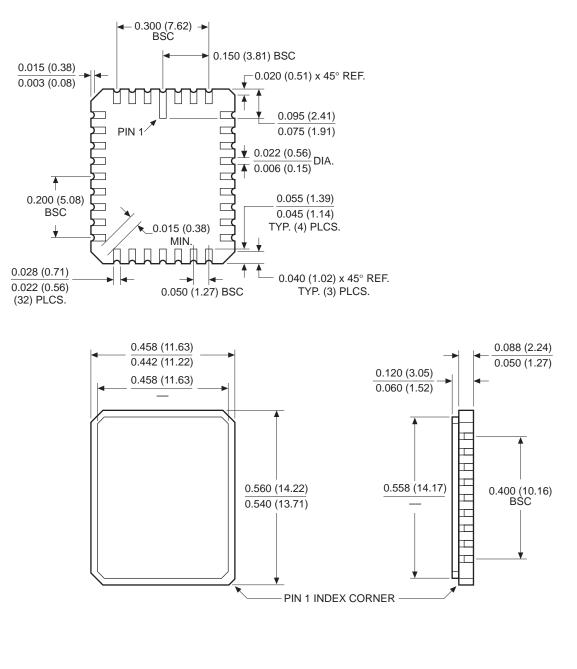


24-LEAD PLASTIC DUAL IN-LINE PACKAGE TYPE P





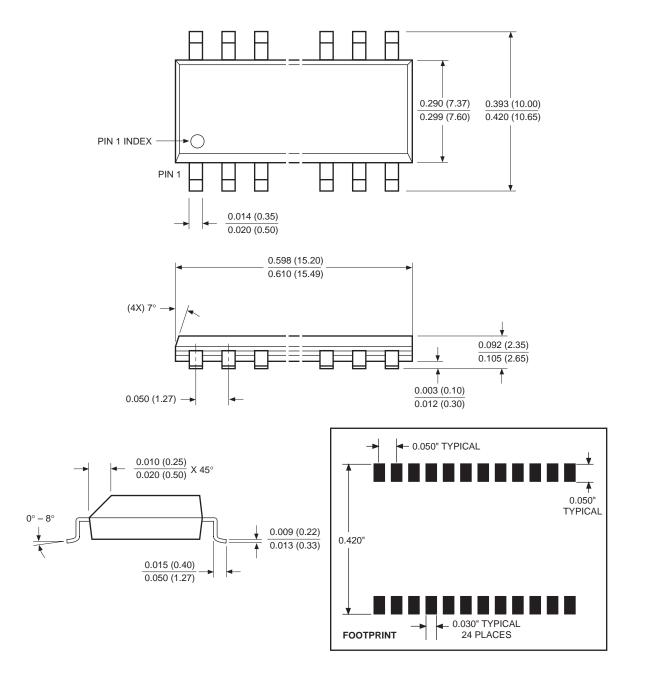
32-LEAD PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER PACKAGE TYPE J



32-PAD CERAMIC LEADLESS CHIP CARRIER PACKAGE TYPE E

NOTE: 1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (IN PARENTHESES IN MILLIMETERS) 2. TOLEBANCE: +4% NIT +0.005 (0.102)

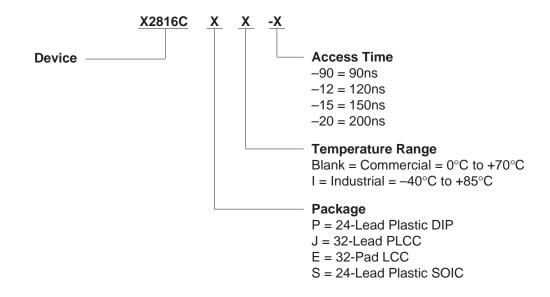
2. TOLERANCE: \pm 1% NLT \pm 0.005 (0.127)



24-LEAD PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE GULL WING PACKAGE TYPE S

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (IN PARENTHESES IN MILLIMETERS)

ORDERING INFORMATION



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