

Features

- High-performance CMOS non-volatile static RAM 32768 x 8 bits
- 45 and 55 ns Access Times
- 20 and 25 ns Output Enable Access Times
- I_{CC} = 8 mA at 200 ns Cycle Time
- Automatic STORE to EEPROM on Power Down using external capacitor
- Software initiated STORE
- Automatic STORE Timing
- 10⁵ STORE cycles to EEPROM
- 10 years data retention in EEPROM
- Automatic RECALL on Power Up
- Software RECALL Initiation
- Unlimited RECALL cycles from EEPROM
- Wide voltage range: 2.7 ... 3.6 V
- Operating temperature ranges:
0 to 70 °C
-40 to 85 °C
- CECC 90000 Quality Standard
- ESD protection > 2000 V (MIL STD 883C M3015.7-HBM)
- Packages: SOP32 (300 mil)
TSOP32 (Type I)

Description

The UL634H256 has two separate modes of operation: SRAM mode and nonvolatile mode. In SRAM mode, the memory operates as an ordinary static RAM. In nonvolatile operation, data is transferred in parallel from SRAM to EEPROM or from EEPROM to SRAM. In this mode SRAM functions are disabled.

The UL634H256 is a fast static RAM (45 and 55 ns), with a nonvolatile 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 external 100 mF capacitor. Transfers from the EEPROM to the SRAM (the RECALL operation) take place automatically on power up.

The UL634H256 combines the

high performance and ease of use of a fast SRAM with nonvolatile data integrity.

STORE cycles also may be initiated under user control via a software sequence or via a single pin (HSB).

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

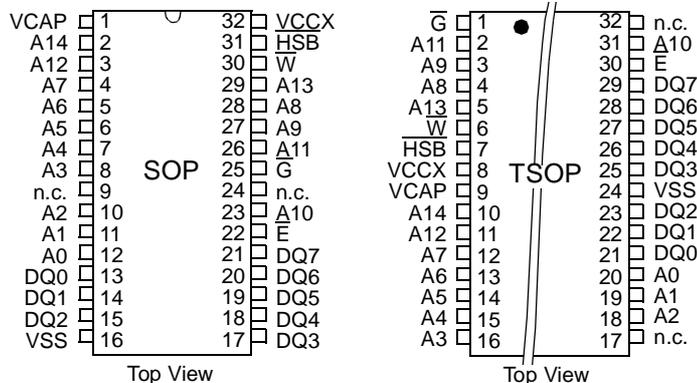
Because a sequence of addresses is used for STORE initiation, it is important that no other read or write accesses intervene in the sequence or the sequence will be aborted.

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.

Pin Configuration

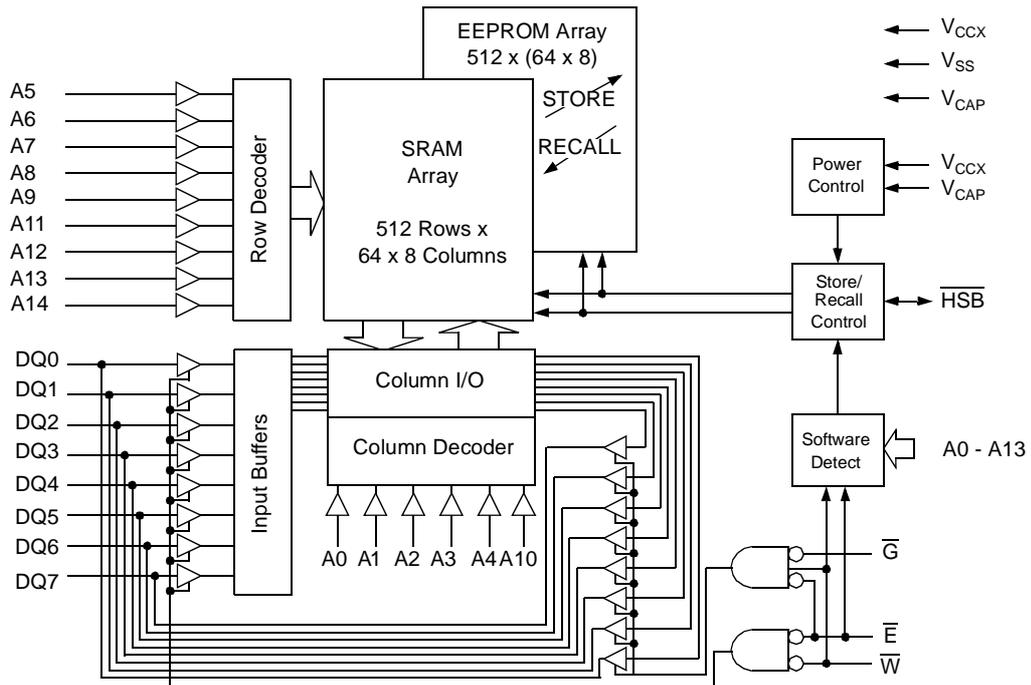


Pin Description

Signal Name	Signal Description
A0 - A14	Address Inputs
DQ0 - DQ7	Data In/Out
\bar{E}	Chip Enable
\bar{G}	Output Enable
\bar{W}	Write Enable
VCCX	Power Supply Voltage
VSS	Ground
VCAP	Capacitor
\bar{H} SB	Hardware Controlled Store/Busy

UL634H256

Block Diagram



Truth Table for SRAM Operations

Operating Mode	\overline{E}	\overline{HSB}	\overline{W}	\overline{G}	DQ0 - DQ7
Standby/not selected	H	H	*	*	High-Z
Internal Read	L	H	H	H	High-Z
Read	L	H	H	L	Data Outputs Low-Z
Write	L	H	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	4.6	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	T_a	0	$^{\circ}C$
	K-Type		-40	$^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65	150	$^{\circ}C$

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 ^b	V_{CC}		2.7	3.6	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 ^c	I_{CC1}	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $V_{IL} = 0.8\text{ V}$ $V_{IH} = 2.2\text{ V}$ $t_c = 45\text{ ns}$ $t_c = 55\text{ ns}$		35 30		37 32	mA mA
Average Supply Current during STORE ^c	I_{CC2}	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $\overline{E} \leq 0.2\text{ V}$ $\overline{W} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IL} \leq 0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IH} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$		3		4	mA
Average Supply Current during PowerStore Cycle	I_{CC4}	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $V_{IL} = 0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IH} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$		2		2	mA
Standby Supply Current ^d (Cycling TTL Input Levels)	$I_{CC(SB)1}$	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $\overline{E} = V_{IH}$ $t_c = 45\text{ ns}$ $t_c = 55\text{ ns}$		9 8		10 9	mA mA
Operating Supply Current at $t_{cR} = 200\text{ ns}^c$ (Cycling CMOS Input Levels)	I_{CC3}	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $\overline{W} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IL} \leq 0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IH} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$		8		8	mA
Standby Supply Current ^d (Stable CMOS Input Levels)	$I_{CC(SB)}$	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $\overline{E} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IL} \leq 0.2\text{ V}$ $V_{IH} \geq V_{CC}-0.2\text{ V}$		1		1	mA

b: V_{CC} reference levels throughout this datasheet refer to V_{CCX} if that is where the power supply connection is made, or V_{CAP} if V_{CCX} is connected to ground.

c: I_{CC1} and I_{CC3} are dependent 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.

I_{CC2} is the average current required for the duration of the STORE cycle (STORE Cycle Time).

d: Bringing $\overline{E} \geq V_{IH}$ will not produce standby current levels until any 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.

UL634H256

DC Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	C-Type		K-Type		Unit
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Output High Voltage Output Low Voltage	V_{OH} V_{OL}	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $I_{OH} = -2\text{ mA}$ $I_{OL} = 2\text{ mA}$	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	V V
Output High Current Output Low Current	I_{OH} I_{OL}	$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ $V_{OH} = 2.4\text{ V}$ $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{ V}$	2	-2	2	-2	mA mA
Input Leakage Current High Low	I_{IH} I_{IL}	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $V_{IH} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $V_{IL} = 0\text{ V}$	-1	1	-1	1	μA μA
Output Leakage Current High at Three-State- Output Low at Three-State- Output	I_{OHZ} I_{OLZ}	$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $V_{OH} = 3.6\text{ V}$ $V_{OL} = 0\text{ V}$	-1	1	-1	1	μA μA

SRAM Memory Operations

No.	Switching Characteristics Read Cycle	Symbol		45		55		Unit
		Alt.	IEC	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
1	Read Cycle Time ^f	t_{AVAV}	t_{cR}	45		55		ns
2	Address Access Time to Data Valid ^g	t_{AVQV}	$t_{a(A)}$		45		55	ns
3	Chip Enable Access Time to Data Valid	t_{ELQV}	$t_{a(E)}$		45		55	ns
4	Output Enable Access Time to Data Valid	t_{GLQV}	$t_{a(G)}$		20		25	ns
5	\bar{E} HIGH to Output in High-Z ^h	t_{EHQZ}	$t_{dis(E)}$		15		20	ns
6	\bar{G} HIGH to Output in High-Z ^h	t_{GHQZ}	$t_{dis(G)}$		15		20	ns
7	\bar{E} LOW to Output in Low-Z	t_{ELQX}	$t_{en(E)}$	5		5		ns
8	\bar{G} LOW to Output in Low-Z	t_{GLQX}	$t_{en(G)}$	0		0		ns
9	Output Hold Time after Address Change	t_{AXQX}	$t_{v(A)}$	3		3		ns
10	Chip Enable to Power Active ^e	t_{ELICCH}	t_{PU}	0		0		ns
11	Chip Disable to Power Standby ^{d, e}	t_{EHICCL}	t_{PD}		45		55	ns

e: Parameter guaranteed but not tested.

f: Device is continuously selected with \bar{E} and \bar{G} both LOW.

g: Address valid prior to or coincident with \bar{E} transition LOW.

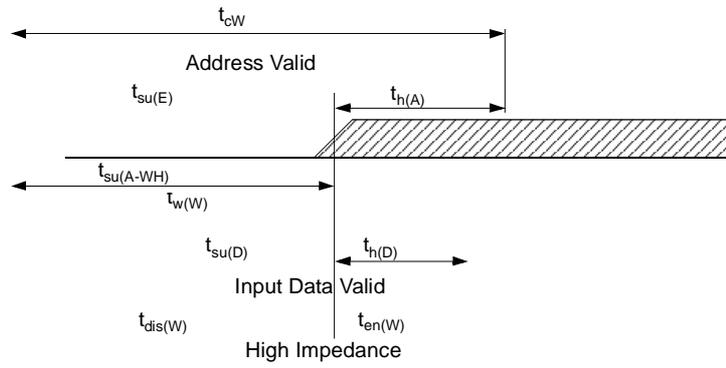
h: Measured $\pm 200\text{ mV}$ from steady state output voltage.

Read Cycle 1: Ai-controlled (during Read cycle: $\bar{E} = \bar{G}$)

High Impedance

UL634H256

Write Cycle #1: \overline{W} -controlled^j



- 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

\bar{E}	\bar{W}	\overline{HSB}	A13 - A0 (hex)	Mode	I/O	Power	Notes
H	X	H	X	Not Selected	Output High Z	Standby	
L	H	H	X	Read SRAM	Output Data	Active	l
L	L	H	X	Write SRAM	Input Data	Active	
L	H	H	0E38 31C7 03E0 3C1F 303F 0FC0	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	H	H	0E38 31C7 03E0 3C1F 303F 0C63	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
X	X	L	X	STORE/Inhibit	Output High Z	I_{CC2} /Standby	m

k: The six consecutive addresses must be in order listed (0E38, 31C7, 03E0, 3C1F, 303F, 0FC0) for a Store cycle or (0E38, 31C7, 03E0, 3C1F, 303F, 0C63) for a RECALL cycle. \bar{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: 0E38, 31C7, 03E0, 3C1F, 303F, 339C.

l: I/O state assumes that $\bar{G} \leq V_{IL}$. Activation of nonvolatile cycles does not depend on the state of \bar{G} .

m: HSB initiated STORE operation actually occurs only if a WRITE has been done since last STORE operation. After the STORE (if any) completes, the part will go into standby mode inhibiting all operation until \overline{HSB} rises.

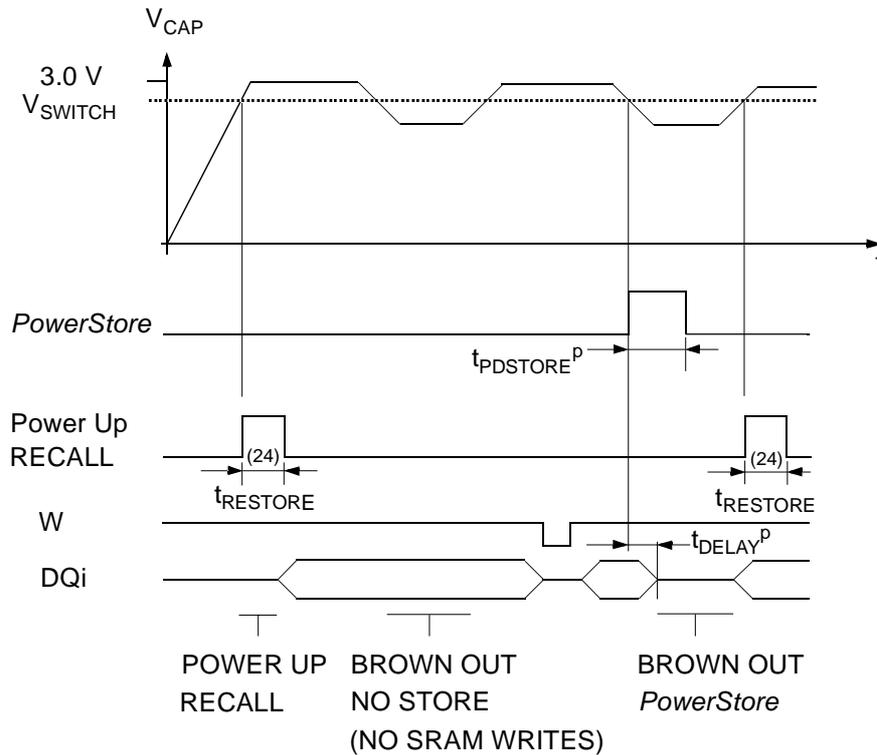
No.	PowerStore Power Up RECALL/ Hardware Controlled STORE	Symbol		Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
		Alt.	IEC				
24	Power Up RECALL Duration ^{n, e}	$t_{RESTORE}$				650	μ s
25	STORE Cycle Duration	t_{HLQX}	$t_{d(H)S}$	$V_{CC} \geq 2.7 V$		10	ms
26	\overline{HSB} Low to Inhibit On ^e	t_{HLQZ}	$t_{dis(H)S}$		500		ns
27	\overline{HSB} High to Inhibit Off ^e	t_{HHQX}	$t_{en(H)S}$			700	ns
28	External STORE Pulse Width ^e	t_{HLHX}	$t_{w(H)S}$		20		ns
	\overline{HSB} Output Low Current ^{e, o}	$I_{\overline{HSB}OL}$		$\overline{HSB} = V_{OL}$	1.8		mA
	\overline{HSB} Output High Current ^{e, o}	$I_{\overline{HSB}OH}$		$\overline{HSB} = V_{IL}$	5	60	μ A
	Low Voltage Trigger Level	V_{SWITCH}			2.5	2.7	V

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

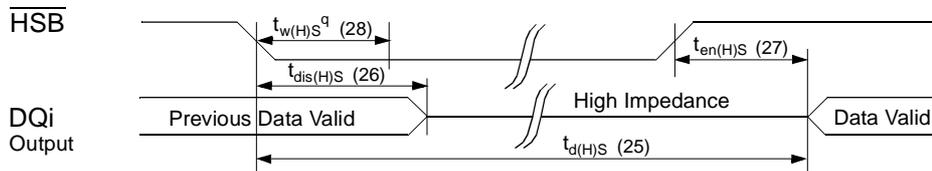
o: \overline{HSB} is an I/O that has a weak internal pullup; it is basically an open drain output. It is meant to allow up to 32 UL634H256 to be ganged together for simultaneous storing. Do not use \overline{HSB} to pullup any external circuitry other than other UL634H256 \overline{HSB} pins.

UL634H256

PowerStore and Automatic Power Up RECALL



Hardware Controlled STORE



No.	Software Controlled STORE/ RECALL Cycle	Symbol		45		55		Unit
		Alt.	IEC	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
29	STORE/RECALL Initiation Time	t_{AVAV}	t_{cR}	45		55		ns
30	Chip Enable to Output Inactive ^s	t_{ELQZ}	$t_{dis(E)SR}$		600		600	ns
31	STORE Cycle Time	t_{ELQXS}	$t_{d(E)S}$		10		10	ms
32	RECALL Cycle Time ^f	t_{ELQXR}	$t_{d(E)R}$		20		20	μ s
33	Address Setup to Chip Enable ^t	t_{AVELN}	$t_{su(A)SR}$	0		0		ns
34	Chip Enable Pulse Width ^{s, t}	t_{ELEHN}	$t_{w(E)SR}$	30		40		ns
35	Chip Disable to Address Change ^t	t_{EHAXN}	$t_{h(A)SR}$	0		0		ns

p: $t_{PDSTORE}$ approximate $t_{d(E)S}$ or $t_{d(H)S}$; t_{DELAY}^P approximate $t_{dis(H)S}$.

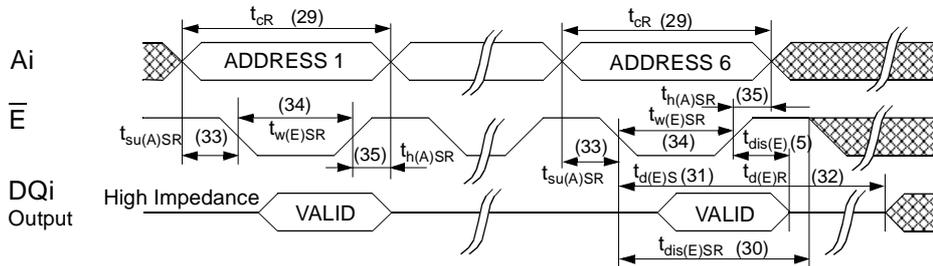
q: After $t_w(H)S$ HSB is hold down internal by STORE operation.

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.

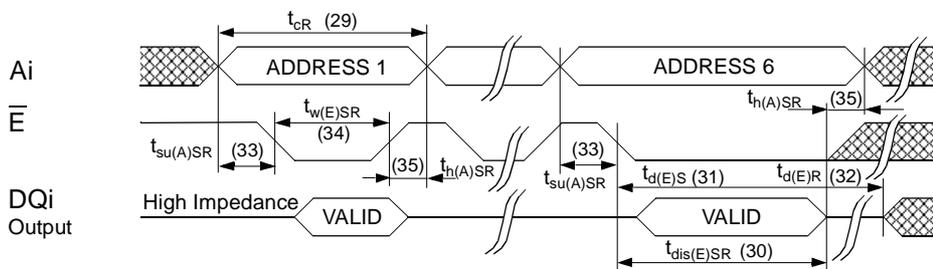
s: Once the software controlled STORE or RECALL cycle is initiated, it completes automatically, ignoring all inputs.

t: Noise on the \bar{E} pin may trigger multiple READ cycles from the same address and abort the address sequence.

Software Controlled STORE/RECALL Cycle^{t, u, v, w} (\bar{E} = HIGH after STORE initiation)



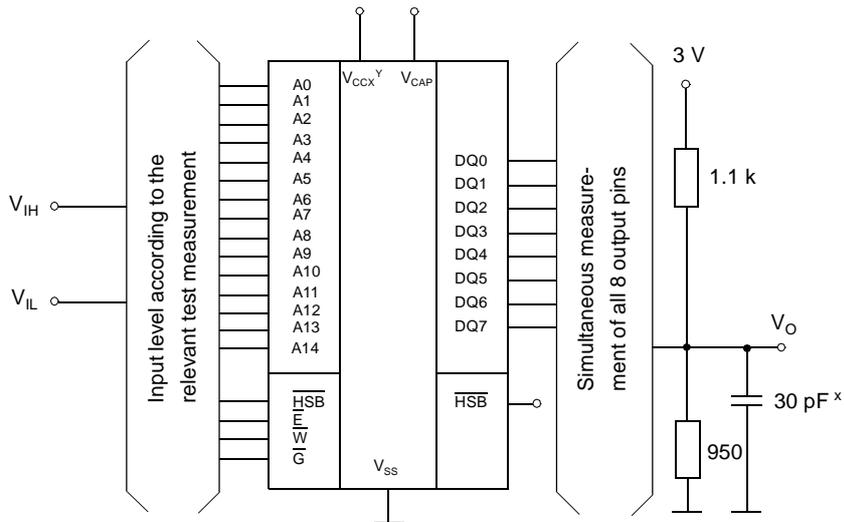
Software Controlled STORE/RECALL Cycle^{t, u, v, w} (\bar{E} = LOW after STORE initiation)



- u: If the chip enable pulse width is less than $t_{a(E)}$ (see READ cycle) but greater than or equal to $t_{w(E)SR}$, then the data may not be valid at the end of the low pulse, however the STORE or RECALL will still be initiated.
- v: \bar{W} must be HIGH when \bar{E} is LOW during the address sequence in order to initiate a nonvolatile cycle. \bar{G} may be either HIGH or LOW throughout. Addresses 1 through 6 are found in the mode selection table. Address 6 determines whether the UL634H256 performs a STORE or RECALL.
- w: \bar{E} must be used to clock in the address sequence for the software controlled STORE and RECALL cycles

UL634H256

Test Configuration for Functional Check



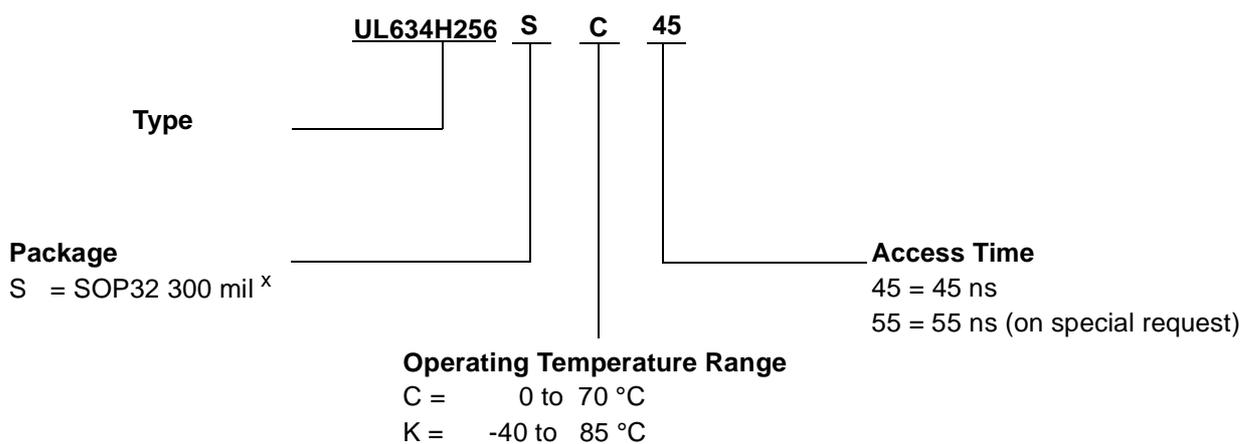
x: In measurement of t_{dis} -times and t_{en} -times the capacitance is 5 pF.

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

Capacitance ^e	Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Input Capacitance	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ $V_I = V_{SS}$	C_I		8	pF
Output Capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	C_O		7	pF

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

IC Code Numbers



x: Package TSOP Typ I under development

The date of manufacture is given by the last 4 digits of the mark, the first 2 digits indicating the year, and the last 2 digits the calendar week.

Device Operation

The UL634H256 has two separate modes of operation: SRAM mode and nonvolatile mode. The memory operates in SRAM mode as a standard fast 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 or HSB assertion 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_{CCX} rises above V_{SWITCH} , after a low power condition. RECALL cycles may also be initiated by a software sequence.

SRAM READ

The UL634H256 performs a READ cycle whenever \overline{E} and \overline{G} are LOW and HSB and \overline{W} are HIGH. The address specified on pins A0 - A14 determines which of the 32768 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} or HSB is brought LOW.

SRAM WRITE

A WRITE cycle is performed whenever \overline{E} and \overline{W} are LOW and HSB is HIGH. 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 UL634H256 will draw current from V_{CCX} to charge up a capacitor connected to the V_{CAP} pin. This stored charge will be used by the chip to perform a single STORE operation. If the voltage on the V_{CCX} pin drops below V_{SWITCH} , the part will automatically disconnect the V_{CAP} pin from V_{CCX}

and initiate a STORE operation.

Figure 1 shows the proper connection of capacitors for automatic STORE operation. The charge storage capacitor should have a capacity of at least 100 μF ($\pm 20\%$) at 6 V.

Each UL634H256 must have its own 100 μF capacitor. Each UL634H256 must have a high quality, high frequency bypass capacitor of 0.1 μF connected between V_{CAP} and V_{SS} , using leads and traces that are short as possible. This capacitor does not replace the normal expected high frequency bypass capacitor between the power supply voltage and V_{SS} .

In order to prevent unneeded STORE operations, automatic STOREs as well as those initiated by externally driving HSB LOW will be ignored unless at least one WRITE operation has taken place since the most recent STORE cycle. Note that if HSB is driven LOW via external circuitry and no WRITES have taken place, the part will still be disabled until HSB is allowed to return HIGH. Software initiated STORE cycles are performed regardless of whether or not a WRITE operation has taken place.

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 UL634H256 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 k Ω resistor should be connected between \overline{W} and power supply voltage.

Software Nonvolatile STORE

The UL634H256 software controlled STORE cycle is initiated by executing sequential READ cycles from six specific address locations. By relying on READ cycles only, the UL634H256 implements nonvolatile operation while remaining compatible with standard 32K x 8 SRAMs. During the STORE cycle, an erase of the previous nonvolatile data is performed first, followed by a parallel programming of all 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:

UL634H256

1. Read address 0E38 (hex) Valid READ
2. Read address 31C7 (hex) Valid READ
3. Read address 03E0 (hex) Valid READ
4. Read address 3C1F (hex) Valid READ
5. Read address 303F (hex) Valid READ
6. Read address 0FC0 (hex) Initiate STORE

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 are used in the sequence, although it is not necessary that \overline{G} is 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.

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 address 0E38 (hex) Valid READ
2. Read address 31C7 (hex) Valid READ
3. Read address 03E0 (hex) Valid READ
4. Read address 3C1F (hex) Valid READ
5. Read address 303F (hex) Valid READ
6. Read address 0C63 (hex) Initiate RECALL

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.

HSB Nonvolatile STORE

The hardware controlled STORE Busy pin ($\overline{\text{HSB}}$) is connected to an open drain circuit acting as both input and output to perform two different functions. When driven LOW by the internal chip circuitry it indicates that a STORE operation (initiated via any means) is in progress within the chip. When driven LOW by external circuitry for longer than $t_{w(\text{HS})}$, the chip will conditionally initiate a STORE operation after $t_{\text{dis}(\text{HS})}$. READ and WRITE operations that are in progress when $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is driven LOW (either by internal or external circuitry) will be allowed to complete before the STORE operation is performed, in the following manner. After $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ goes LOW, the part will continue normal SRAM operation for $t_{\text{dis}(\text{HS})}$. During $t_{\text{dis}(\text{HS})}$, a transition on any address or control signal will terminate SRAM operation and cause the STORE to commence. Note that if an SRAM WRITE is attempted after $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ has been forced LOW, the WRITE will not occur and

the STORE operation will begin immediately. $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is a high speed, low drive capability bidirectional control line. In order to allow a bank of UL634H256s to perform synchronized STORE functions, the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin from a number of chips may be connected together. Each chip contains a small internal current source to pull $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ HIGH when it is not being driven LOW. To decrease the sensitivity of this signal to noise generated on the PC board, it may optionally be pulled to power supply via an external resistor with a value such that the combined load of the resistor and all parallel chip connections does not exceed $I_{\overline{\text{HSBOL}}}$ at V_{OL} (see Figure 1 and 2). Only if $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ is to be connected to external circuits, an external pull-up resistor should be used. During any STORE operation, regardless of how it was initiated, the UL634H256 will continue to drive the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin LOW, releasing it only when the STORE is complete. Upon completion of a STORE operation, the part will be disabled until $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ actually goes HIGH.

Hardware Protection

The UL634H256 offers hardware protection against inadvertent STORE operation during low voltage conditions. When $V_{\text{CAP}} < V_{\text{SWITCH}}$, all software or $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ initiated STORE operations will be inhibited.

Preventing Automatic STORES

The *PowerStore* function can be disabled on the fly by holding $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ HIGH with a driver capable of sourcing 15 mA at V_{OH} of at least 2.2 V as it will have to overpower the internal pull-down device that drives $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ LOW for 50 ns at the onset of a *PowerStore*. When the UL634H256 is connected for *PowerStore* operation (see Figure 1) and V_{CCX} crosses V_{SWITCH} on the way down, the UL634H256 will attempt to pull $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ LOW; if $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ doesn't actually get below V_{IL} , the part will stop trying to pull $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ LOW and abort the *PowerStore* attempt.

Disabling Automatic STORES

If the *PowerStore* function is not required, then V_{CAP} should be tied directly to the power supply and V_{CCX} should be tied to ground. In this mode, STORE operation may be triggered through software control or the $\overline{\text{HSB}}$ pin. In either event, V_{CAP} (Pin 1) must always have a proper bypass capacitor connected to it (Figure 2).

Disabling Automatic STORES: STORE Cycle Inhibit and Automatic Power Up RECALL

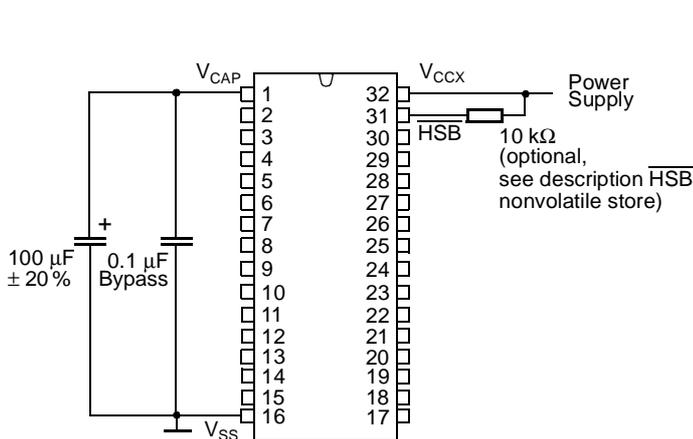
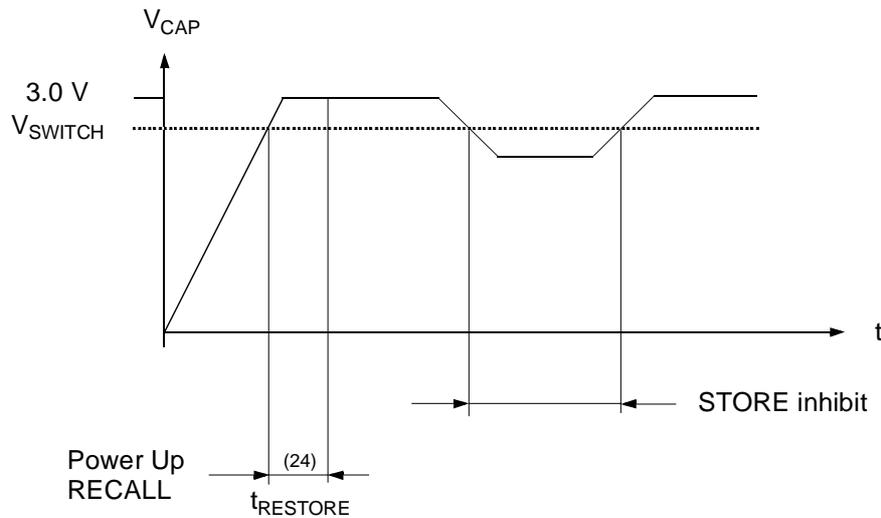


Figure 1: Automatic STORE Operation Schematic Diagram

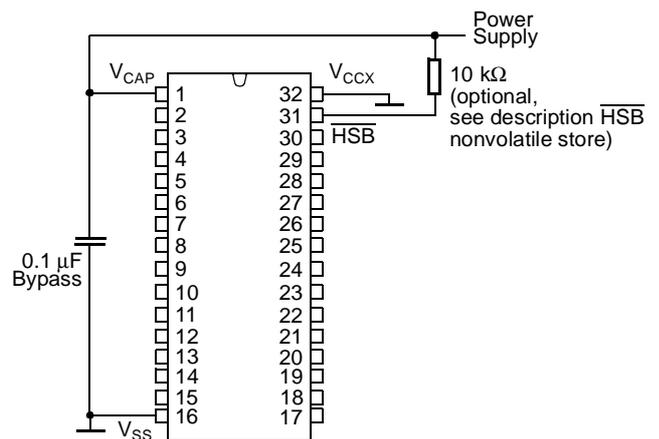


Figure 2: Disabling Automatic STORES Schematic Diagram

Low Average Active Power

The UL634H256 has been designed to draw significantly less power when \bar{E} is LOW (chip enabled) but the access cycle time is longer than 55 ns.

When \bar{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 (\bar{E} HIGH)
3. the cycle time for accesses (\bar{E} LOW)
4. the ratio of READs to WRITEs
5. the operating temperature
6. the power supply voltage level

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