

# 8Kx8 Nonvolatile SRAM

#### Features

- Data retention in the absence of power
- ► Automatic write-protection during power-up/power-down cycles
- ► Industry-standard 28-pin 8K x 8 pinout
- ► Conventional SRAM operation; unlimited write cycles
- 10-year minimum data retention in absence of power
- ► Battery internally isolated until power is applied

#### **Pin Connections**

DQ, DQ

DO

			_	
		28	vcc	
A 12	2	27	🗆 WE	
A <sub>7</sub> C	3	26	D NC	
A <sub>6</sub>	4	25	A8	
A <sub>5</sub>	5	24		
A	6	23	🗅 A <sub>11</sub>	
ABE	7	22	D OE	
A <sub>2</sub>	8	21	A10	
$A_1 \square$	9	20	CE	
A	10	19		
DQ <sub>0</sub> ⊏	11	18	DQ6	
<b>20</b> 1 □	12	17	DQ 5	
	13	16	DQ4	
V <sub>SS</sub> □	14	15		
	28-Pin DIP	Module	, PM-8	

#### Selection Guide

#### **General Description**

The CMOS bq4010 is a nonvolatile 65,536-bit static RAM organized as 8,192 words by 8 bits. The integral control circuitry and lithium energy source provide reliable nonvolatility coupled with the unlimited write cycles of standard SRAM.

The control circuitry constantly monitors the single 5V supply for an out-of-tolerance condition. When  $V_{CC}$ falls out of tolerance, the SRAM is unconditionally write-protected to prevent inadvertent write operation.

At this time the integral energy source is switched on to sustain the memory until after V<sub>CC</sub> returns valid.

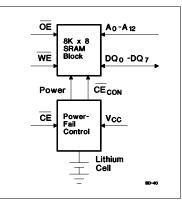
The bq4010 uses an extremely low standby current CMOS SRAM, coupled with a small lithium coin cell to provide nonvolatility without long write-cycle times and the writecycle limitations associated with ÉEPROM.

The bq4010 requires no external circuitry and is socket-compatible with industry-standard SRAMs and most EPROMs and EEPROMs.

#### $A_0 - A_{12}$ Address inputs DQ0-DQ7 Data input/output CE Chip enable input OE Output enable input WE Write enable input NC No connect +5 volt supply input Vcc Vss Ground

Pin Names

#### **Block Diagram**



Part Number	Maximum Access Time (ns)	Negative Supply Tolerance	Part Number	Maximum Access Time (ns)	Negative Supply Tolerance
			bq4010Y -70	70	-10%
bq4010 -85	85	-5%	bq4010Y -85	85	-10%
bq4010 -150	150	-5%	bq4010Y -150	150	-10%
bq4010 -200	200	-5%	bq4010Y -200	200	-10%

# **Functional Description**

When power is valid, the bq4010 operates as a standard CMOS SRAM. During power-down and power-up cycles, the bq4010 acts as a nonvolatile memory, automatically protecting and preserving the memory contents.

Power-down/power-up control circuitry constantly monitors the V<sub>CC</sub> supply for a power-fail-detect threshold V<sub>PFD</sub>. The bq4010 monitors for V<sub>PFD</sub> = 4.62V typical for use in systems with 5% supply tolerance. The bq4010Y monitors for V<sub>PFD</sub> = 4.37V typical for use in systems with 10% supply tolerance.

When  $V_{CC}$  falls below the  $V_{PFD}$  threshold, the SRAM automatically write-protects the data. All outputs become high impedance, and all inputs are treated as "don't care." If a valid access is in process at the time of power-fail detection, the memory cycle continues to completion. If the memory cycle fails to terminate within time twpr, write-protection takes place.

As  $V_{CC}$  falls past  $V_{PFD}$  and approaches 3V, the control circuitry switches to the internal lithium backup supply, which provides data retention until valid  $V_{CC}$  is applied.

When  $V_{CC}$  returns to a level above the internal backup cell voltage, the supply is switched back to  $V_{CC}$ . After  $V_{CC}$  ramps above the  $V_{PFD}$  threshold, write-protection continues for a time  $t_{CER}$  (120ms maximum) to allow for processor stabilization. Normal memory operation may resume after this time.

The internal coin cell used by the bq4010 has an extremely long shelf life and provides data retention for more than 10 years in the absence of system power.

As shipped from Benchmarq, the integral lithium cell is electrically isolated from the memory. (Self-discharge in this condition is approximately 0.5% per year.) Following the first application of  $V_{CC}$ , this isolation is broken, and the lithium backup cell provides data retention on subsequent power-downs.

### **Truth Table**

Mode	CE	WE	OE	I/O Operation	Power
Not selected	Н	Х	Х	High Z	Standby
Output disable	L	Н	Н	High Z	Active
Read	L	Н	L	D <sub>OUT</sub>	Active
Write	L	L	Х	D <sub>IN</sub>	Active

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit	Conditions
Vcc	DC voltage applied on Vcc relative to Vss	-0.3 to 7.0	V	
VT	DC voltage applied on any pin excluding $V_{CC}$ relative to $V_{SS}$	-0.3 to 7.0	V	$V_T \leq V_{CC} + 0.3$
_		0 to +70	°C	Commercial
T <sub>OPR</sub> O	Operating temperature	-40 to +85	°C	Industrial "N"
		-40 to +70	°C	Commercial
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature	-40 to +85	°C	Industrial "N"
		-10 to +70	°C	Commercial
T <sub>BIAS</sub>	Temperature under bias	-40 to +85	°C	Industrial "N"
TSOLDER	Soldering temperature	+260	°C	For 10 seconds

**Note:** Permanent device damage may occur if **Absolute Maximum Ratings** are exceeded. Functional operation should be limited to the Recommended DC Operating Conditions detailed in this data sheet. Exposure to conditions beyond the operational limits for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit	Notes
			5.0	5.5	V	bq4010Y/bq4010Y-xxxN
Vcc	Supply voltage	4.75	5.0	5.5	V	bq4010
Vss	Supply voltage	0	0	0	V	
VIL	Input low voltage	-0.3	-	0.8	V	
VIH	Input high voltage	2.2	-	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	v	

# **Recommended DC Operating Conditions (TA = TOPR)**

Note: Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

# **DC Electrical Characteristics** (TA = TOPR, VCCmin ≤ VCC ≤ VCCmax)

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit	Conditions/Notes
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input leakage current	-	-	± 1	μΑ	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$ to $V_{CC}$
ILO	Output leakage current	-	-	$\pm 1$	μΑ	$\overline{\underline{CE}} = V_{IH} \text{ or } \overline{OE} = V_{IH} \text{ or } $ $\overline{WE} = V_{IL}$
Voн	Output high voltage	2.4	-	-	V	I <sub>OH</sub> = -1.0 mA
Vol	Output low voltage	-	-	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 2.1 \text{ mA}$
I <sub>SB1</sub>	Standby supply current	-	4	7	mA	$\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{V}_{\text{IH}}$
I <sub>SB2</sub>	Standby supply current	-	2.5	4	mA	$\label{eq:constraint} \begin{split} \overline{CE} \geq V_{CC} & - 0.2V, \\ 0V \leq V_{IN} \leq 0.2V, \\ \text{or } V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} & - 0.2V \end{split}$
I <sub>CC</sub>	Operating supply current	-	65	75	mA	$\frac{\text{Min. cycle, duty} = 100\%}{\text{CE} = \text{VIL, II/O} = 0\text{mA}}$
		4.55	4.62	4.75	V	bq4010
V <sub>PFD</sub>	Power-fail-detect voltage	4.30	4.37	4.50	v	bq4010Y
Vso	Supply switch-over voltage	-	3	-	v	

**Note:** Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5V$ .

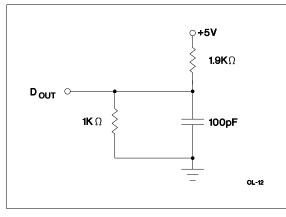
### **Capacitance** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, F = 1MHz, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0V)

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit	Conditions
C <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/output capacitance	-	-	10	pF	Output voltage = 0V
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitance	-	-	10	pF	Input voltage = 0V

**Note:** These parameters are sampled and not 100% tested.

# **AC Test Conditions**

Parameter	Test Conditions
Input pulse levels	0V to 3.0V
Input rise and fall times	5 ns
Input and output timing reference levels	1.5 V (unless otherwise specified)
Output load (including scope and jig)	See Figures 1 and 2



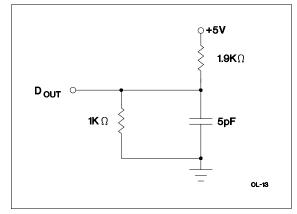
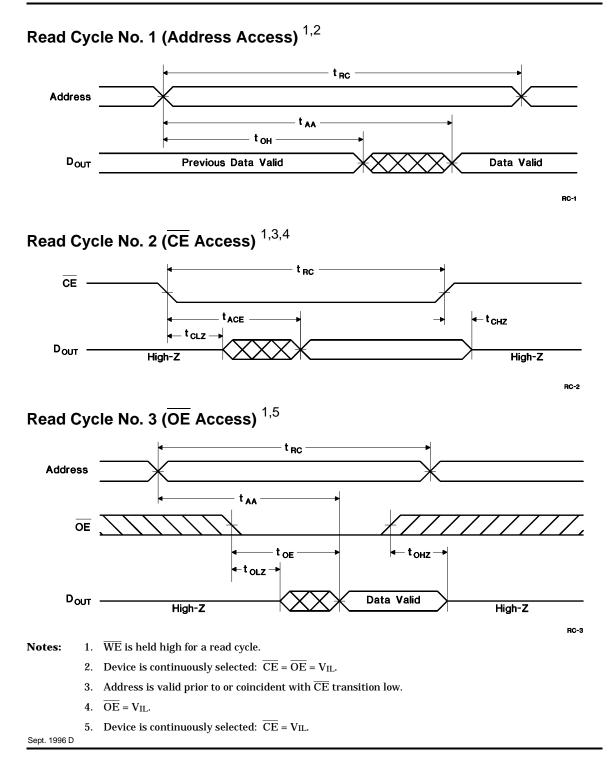


Figure 1. Output Load A

### Figure 2. Output Load B

		-70/-	70N	-85/-	-85/-85N -150/-150N			-200			
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
trc	Read cycle time	70	-	85	-	150	-	200	-	ns	
t <sub>AA</sub>	Address access time	-	70	-	85	-	150	-	200	ns	Output load A
t <sub>ACE</sub>	Chip enable access time	-	70	-	85	-	150	-	200	ns	Output load A
toE	Output enable to output valid	-	35	-	45	-	70	-	90	ns	Output load A
t <sub>CLZ</sub>	Chip enable to output in low Z	5	-	5	-	10	-	10	-	ns	Output load B
tolz	Output enable to output in low Z	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	ns	Output load B
t <sub>CHZ</sub>	Chip disable to output in high Z	0	25	0	40	0	60	0	70	ns	Output load B
toHz	Output disable to output in high Z	0	25	0	30	0	50	0	70	ns	Output load B
tон	Output hold from address change	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	ns	Output load A

# $\label{eq:Read} \textbf{Read Cycle} ~(\textbf{T}_{\textbf{A}} = \textbf{T}_{\textbf{OPR}}, ~ \textbf{V}_{\textbf{CCmin}} ~\leq \textbf{V}_{\textbf{CC}} ~\leq ~ \textbf{V}_{\textbf{CCmax}})$



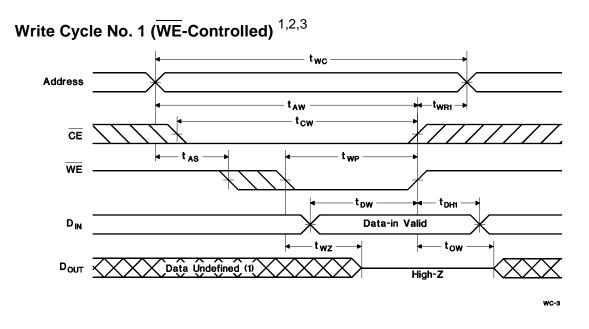
		-70/-	-70N	-85/-	-85N	-150/	-150N	-2	00		
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions/Notes
twc	Write cycle time	70	-	85	-	150	-	200	-	ns	
t <sub>CW</sub>	Chip enable to end of write	55	-	75	-	100	-	150	-	ns	(1)
t <sub>AW</sub>	Address valid to end of write	55	-	75	-	90	-	150	-	ns	(1)
t <sub>AS</sub>	Address setup time	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	ns	Measured from address valid to beginning of write. (2)
t <sub>WP</sub>	Write pulse width	55	-	65	-	90	-	130	-	ns	Measured from beginning of write to end of write. (1)
t <sub>WR1</sub>	Write recovery time (write cycle 1)	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	ns	Measured from $\overline{WE}$ going high to end of write cycle. (3)
t <sub>WR2</sub>	Write recovery time (write cycle 2)	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	ns	Measured from $\overline{CE}$ going high to end of write cycle. (3)
t <sub>DW</sub>	Data valid to end of write	30	-	35	-	50	-	70	-	ns	Measured from first low-to-high transition of either CE or WE.
t <sub>DH1</sub>	Data hold time (write cycle 1)	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	ns	Measured from $\overline{WE}$ going high to end of write cycle. (4)
t <sub>DH2</sub>	Data hold time (write cycle 2)	10	-	10	-	0	-	0	-	ns	Measured from $\overline{CE}$ going high to end of write cycle. (4)
t <sub>WZ</sub>	Write enabled to output in high Z	0	25	0	30	0	50	0	70	ns	I/O pins are in output state. (5)
tow	Output active from end of write	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	ns	I/O pins are in output state. (5)

### Write Cycle (TA = TOPR, VCCmin $\leq$ VCC $\leq$ VCCmax)

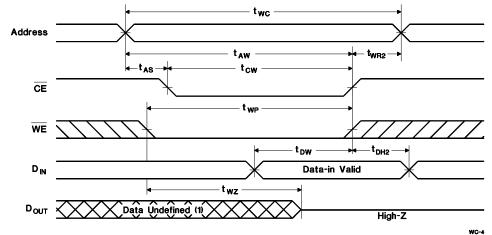
**Notes:** 1. A write ends at the earlier transition of  $\overline{CE}$  going high and  $\overline{WE}$  going high.

2. A write occurs during the overlap of a low  $\overline{CE}$  and a low  $\overline{WE}$ . A write begins at the later transition of  $\overline{CE}$  going low and  $\overline{WE}$  going low.

- 3. Either  $t_{WR1}$  or  $t_{WR2}$  must be met.
- $4. \quad Either \ t_{DH1} \ or \ t_{DH2} \ must \ be \ met.$
- 5. If  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  goes low simultaneously with  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  going low or after  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  going low, the outputs remain in high-impedance state.



Write Cycle No. 2 ( $\overline{\text{CE}}$ -Controlled) <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>



Notes:

1.  $\overline{\text{CE}} \text{ or } \overline{\text{WE}} \text{ must be high during address transition.}$ 

- 2. Because I/O may be active ( $\overline{\text{OE}}$  low) during this period, data input signals of opposite polarity to the outputs must not be applied.
- 3. If  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  is high, the I/O pins remain in a state of high impedance.
- 4. Either  $t_{WR1}$  or  $t_{WR2}$  must be met.
- 5. Either  $t_{DH1}$  or  $t_{DH2}$  must be met.

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
t <sub>PF</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, 4.75 to 4.25 V	300	-	-	μs	
t <sub>FS</sub>	$V_{CC}$ slew, 4.25 to $V_{SO}$	10	-	-	μs	
tpu	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, V <sub>SO</sub> to V <sub>PFD</sub> (max.)	0	-	-	μs	
t <sub>CER</sub>	Chip enable recovery time	40	80	120	ms	Time during which SRAM is write-protected after V <sub>CC</sub> passes V <sub>PFD</sub> on power-up.
t <sub>DR</sub>	Data-retention time in absence of $V_{CC}$	10	-	-	years	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C.$ (2)
t <sub>DR-N</sub>	Data-retention time in absence of $V_{CC}$	6	-	-	years	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (2); industrial temperature range (-N) only.
twpt	Write-protect time	40	100	150	μs	Delay after $V_{CC}$ slews down past $V_{PFD}$ before SRAM is write-protected.

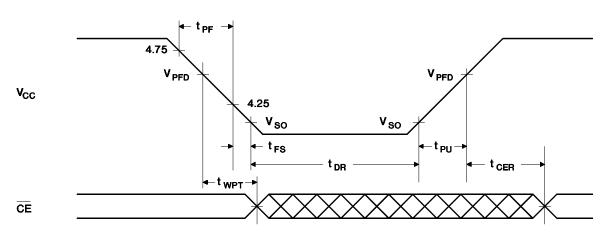
# Power-Down/Power-Up Cycle (TA = TOPR)

Notes: 1. Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5V$ .

2. Battery is disconnected from circuit until after  $V_{CC}$  is applied for the first time.  $t_{DR}$  is the accumulated time in absence of power beginning when power is first applied to the device.

Caution: Negative undershoots below the absolute maximum rating of -0.3V in battery-backup mode may affect data integrity.

# **Power-Down/Power-Up Timing**



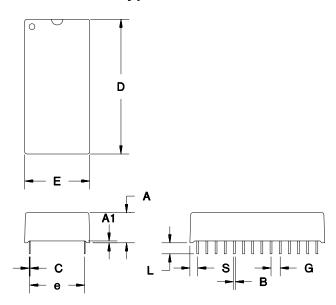
PD-B

# **Data Sheet Revision History**

Change No.	Page No.	Description
1	2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9	Added industrial temperature range for bq4010YMA-85N and -150N.
2	1, 4, 6, 9	Added 70 ns speed grade for bq4010-70 and bq4010Y-70 and added industrial temperature range for bq4010YMA-70N.
3	1	Removed 70ns speed grade for bq4010-70.

Change 1 = Sept 1991 B changes from Sept. 1990 A. Change 2 = Feb. 1994 C changes from Sept. 1991 B. Change 3 = Sept. 1996 D changes from Feb. 1994 C. Notes:

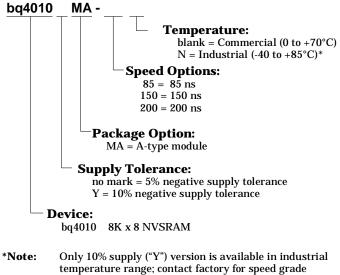
# MA: 28-Pin A-Type Module



#### 28-Pin MA (A-Type Module)

Inc	hes	Millimeters				
Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.			
0.365	0.375	9.27	9.53			
0.015	-	0.38	-			
0.017	0.023	0.43	0.58			
0.008	0.013	0.20	0.33			
1.470	1.500	37.34	38.10			
0.710	0.740	18.03	18.80			
0.590	0.630	14.99	16.00			
0.090	0.110	2.29	2.79			
0.120	0.150	3.05	3.81			
0.075	0.110	1.91	2.79			
	Min.   0.365   0.017   0.008   1.470   0.710   0.590   0.090   0.120	0.365 0.375   0.015 -   0.017 0.023   0.008 0.013   1.470 1.500   0.710 0.740   0.590 0.630   0.090 0.110   0.120 0.150	Min. Max. Min.   0.365 0.375 9.27   0.015 - 0.38   0.017 0.023 0.43   0.008 0.013 0.20   1.470 1.500 37.34   0.710 0.740 18.03   0.590 0.630 14.99   0.090 0.110 2.29   0.120 0.150 3.05			

# **Ordering Information**



availability.

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
BQ4010MA-150	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-200	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-70	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-85	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-150	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-150N	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-200	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-70	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-70N	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-85	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-85N	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	1	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details. TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

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<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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13-Oct-2006

to Customer on an annual basis.

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