VS1647

Nonvolatile Timekeeping RAM

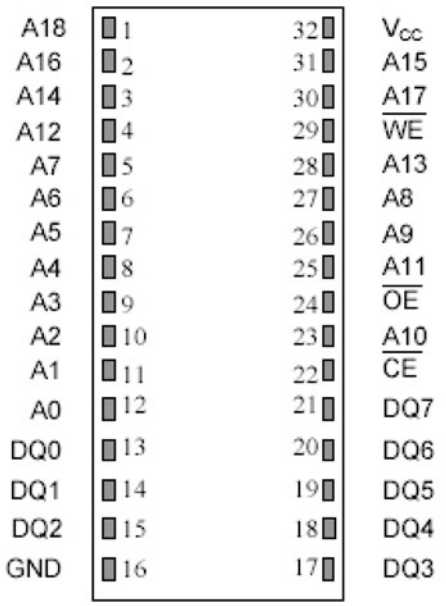
FEATURES

- Integrates NV SRAM, real-time clock, crystal, power-fail control circuit and lithium energy source
- Clock registers are accessed identically to the static RAM. These registers are resident in the eight top RAM locations
- Totally nonvolatile with over 10 years of operation in the absence of power
- BCD coded year, month, date, day, hours, minutes, and seconds with leap year compensation valid up to 2100
- Power-fail write protection allows for ±10% V_{CC} power supply tolerance
- VS1647 only (DIP Module)
  _Standard JEDEC byte-wide 128k x 8 RAM pinout
- VS1647P only (PowerCap Module Board)
  _Surface mountable package for direct connection to PowerCap containing battery and crystal
  _Replaceable battery (PowerCap)
  _Power-fail output

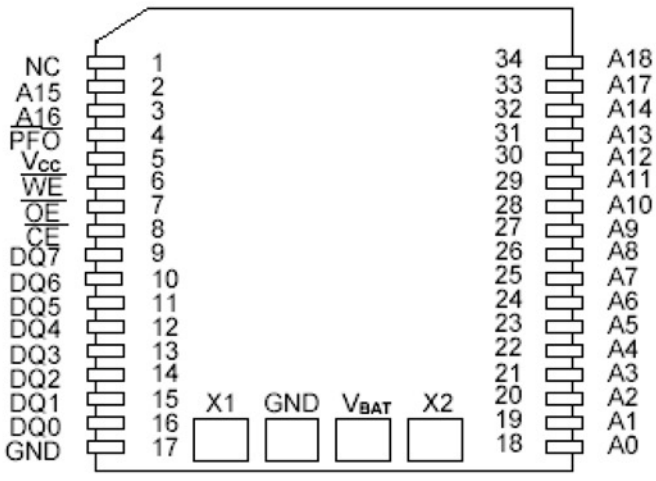
ORDERING INFORMATION

VS1647	32-pin DIP module
VS1647P	34-pin PowerCap Module Board

PIN ASSIGNMENT



32-Pin Encapsulated Package



34-Pin PowerCap Module Board

PIN DESCRIPTION

A0-A18	- Address Input	GND	- Ground
$\overline{CE}$	- Chip Enable	DQ0-DQ7	- Data Input/Output
		NC	- No Connection
$\overline{OE}$	- Output Enable	$\overline{PFO}$	- Power-fail Output (VS1647P only)
$\overline{WE}$	- Write Enable	X1, X2	- Crystal Connection
V_{CC}	- +5V	V_{BAT}	- Battery Connection

DESCRIPTION

The VS1647 is a 512k x 8 nonvolatile static RAM with a full-function real-time clock, which are both accessible in a byte-wide format. The nonvolatile timekeeping RAM is functionally equivalent to any JEDEC standard 512k x 8 SRAM. The device can also be easily substituted for ROM, EPROM and EEPROM, providing read/write nonvolatility and the addition of the real-time clock function. The real-time clock information resides in the eight uppermost RAM locations. The RTC registers contain year, month, date, day, hours, minutes, and seconds data in 24-hour BCD format. Corrections for the day of the month and leap year are made automatically. The RTC clock registers are double-buffered to avoid access of incorrect data that can occur during clock update cycles. The double-buffered system also prevents time loss as the timekeeping countdown continues unabated by access to time register data. The VS1647 also contains its own power-fail circuitry, which deselects the device when the V_{CC} supply is in an out-of-tolerance condition. This feature prevents loss of data from unpredictable system operation brought on by low V_{CC} as errant access and update cycles are avoided.

PACKAGES

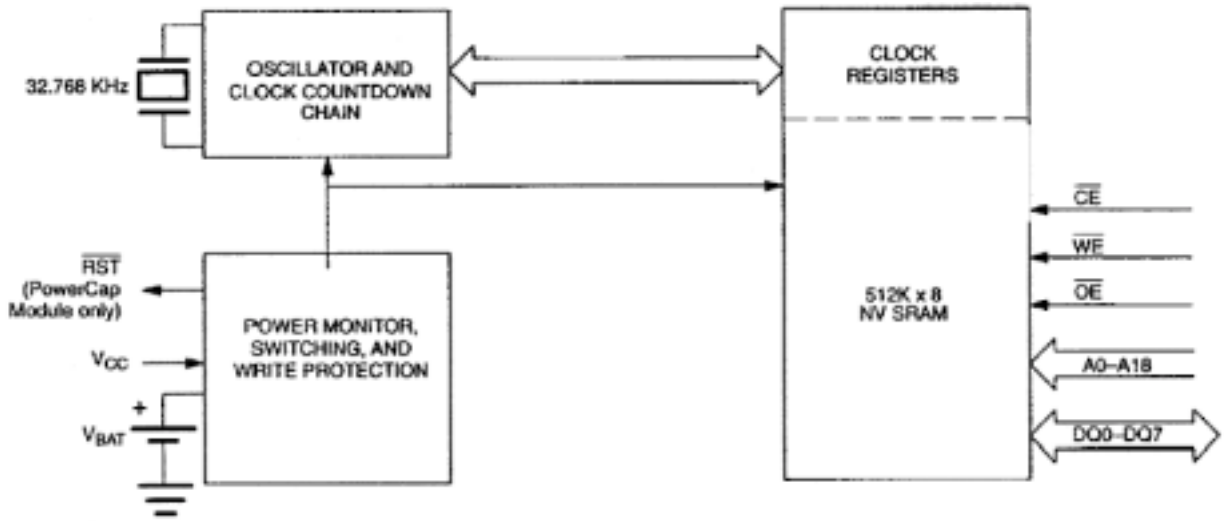
The VS1647 is available in two packages: 32-pin DIP and 34-pin PowerCap module. The 32-pin DIP style module integrates the crystal, lithium energy source, and silicon all in one package. The 34-pin PowerCap Module Board is designed with contacts for connection to a separate PowerCap that contains the crystal and battery. This design allows the PowerCap to be mounted on top of the VS1647P after the completion of the surface mount process. Mounting the PowerCap after the surface mount process prevents damage to the crystal and battery due to the high temperatures required for solder reflow. The PowerCap is keyed to prevent reverse insertion. The PowerCap Module Board and PowerCap are ordered separately and shipped in separate containers.

CLOCK OPERATIONS - READING THE CLOCK

While the double-buffered register structure reduces the chance of reading incorrect data, internal updates to the VS1647 clock registers should be halted before clock data is read to prevent reading of data in transition. However, halting the internal clock register updating

process does not affect clock accuracy. Updating is halted when a 1 is written into the read bit, the 7th most significant bit in the control register. As long as 1 remains in that position, updating is halted. After a halt is issued, the registers reflect the count, that is day, date, and time that was present at the moment the halt command was issued. However, the internal clock registers of the double-buffered system continue to update so that clock accuracy is not affected by the access of data. All of the VS1647 registers are updated simultaneously after the clock status is reset. Updating is within a second after the read bit is written to 0.

BLOCK DIAGRAM VS1647 Figure 1



TRUTH TABLE VS1647 Table 1

V_{CC}	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{WE}$	MODE	DQ	POWER
5V ± 10%	V_{IH}	X	X	DESELECT	HIGH-Z	STANDBY
	X	X	X	DESELECT	HIGH-Z	STANDBY
	V_{IL}	X	V_{IL}	WRITE	DATA IN	ACTIVE
	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	READ	DATA OUT	ACTIVE
	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	READ	HIGH-Z	ACTIVE
$<4.5V > V_{BAT}$	X	X	X	DESELECT	HIGH-Z	CMOS STANDBY
$<V_{BAT}$	X	X	X	DESELECT	HIGH-Z	DATA RETENTION MODE

SETTING THE CLOCK

The MSB Bit, B7, of the control register is the write bit. Setting the write bit to a 1, like the read bit halts updates to the VS1647 registers. The user can then load them with the correct day, date and time data in 24-hour BCD format. Resetting the write bit to a 0 then transfers those values to the actual clock counters and allows normal operation to resume.

STOPPING AND STARTING THE CLOCK OSCILLATOR

The clock oscillator may be stopped at any time. To increase the shelf life, the oscillator can be turned off to minimize current drain from the battery. The $\overline{OSC}$ bit is the MSB for the second's registers. Setting it to a 1 stops the oscillator.

FREQUENCY TEST BIT

Bit 6 of the day byte is the frequency test bit. When the frequency test bit is set to logic 1 and the oscillator is running, the LSB of the second's register will toggle at 512 Hz. When the seconds register is being read, the DQ0 line will toggle at the 512 Hz frequency as long as conditions for access remain valid (i.e., $\overline{CE}$ low, $\overline{OE}$ low, and address for seconds register remain valid and stable).

CLOCK ACCURACY (DIP MODULE)

The VS1647 is guaranteed to keep time accuracy to within ±1 minute per month at 25°C. The RTC is calibrated at the factory using nonvolatile tuning elements, and does not require additional calibration. For this reason, methods of field clock calibration are not available and not necessary. Clock accuracy is also effected by the electrical environment and caution should be taken to place the RTC in the lowest level EMI section of the PCB layout. For additional information please see application note 58.

CLOCK ACCURACY (POWERCAP MODULE)

The VS1647 and POWERCAP are each individually tested for accuracy. Once mounted together, the module will typically keep time accuracy to within ±1.53 minutes per month (35 ppm) at 25°C. Clock accuracy is also effected by the electrical environment and caution should be taken to place the RTC in the lowest level EMI section of the PCB layout. For additional information please see application note 58.

1646 REGISTER MAP - BANK1 Table 2

ADDRESS	DATA								FUNCTION	
	B_7	B_6	B_5	B_4	B_3	B_2	B_1	B_0		
7FFFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	YEAR	00-99
7FFFE	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	MONTH	01-12
7FFFD	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	DATE	01-31
7FFFC	X	FT	X	X	X	-	-	-	DAY	01-07
7FFFB	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	HOUR	00-23
7FFFA	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MINUTES	00-59
7FFF9	$\overline{OSC}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SECONDS	00-59
7FFF8	W	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	CONTROL	A

$\overline{OSC}$ = STOP BIT R = READ BIT FT = FREQUENCY TEST
W = WRITE BIT X = UNUSED

NOTE:

All indicated “X” bits are not dedicated to any particular function and can be used as normal RAM bits.

RETRIEVING DATA FROM RAM OR CLOCK

The VS1647 is in the read mode whenever $\overline{WE}$ (write enable) is high; $\overline{CE}$ (chip enable) is low. The device architecture allows ripple-through access to any of the address locations in the NV SRAM. Valid data will be available at the DQ pins within t_{AA} after the last address input is stable, providing that the $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{OE}$ access times and states are satisfied. If $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{OE}$ access times are not met, valid data will be available at the latter of chip-enable access (t_{CEA}) or at output enable access time (t_{OEA}). The state of the data input/output pins (DQ) is controlled by $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{OE}$. If the outputs are activated before t_{AA}, the data lines are driven to an intermediate state until $_{tA}$A. If the address inputs are changed while $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{OE}$ remain valid, output data will remain valid for output data hold time (t_{OH}) but will then go indeterminate until the next address access.

WRITING DATA TO RAM OR CLOCK

The VS1647 is in the write mode whenever $\overline{WE}$ and $\overline{CE}$ are in their active state. The start of a write is referenced to the latter occurring high to low transition of $\overline{WE}$ and $\overline{CE}$. The addresses must be held valid throughout the cycle. $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{WE}$ must return inactive for a minimum of t_{WR} prior to the initiation of another read or write cycle. Data in must be valid t_{DS}

prior to the end of write and remain valid for t_{DH} afterward. In a typical application, the $\overline{OE}$ signal will be high during a write cycle. However, $\overline{OE}$ can be active provided that care is taken with the data bus to avoid bus contention. If $\overline{OE}$ is low prior to $\overline{WE}$ transitioning low the data bus can become active with read data defined by the address inputs. A low transition on $\overline{WE}$ will then disable the outputs t_{WEZ} after $\overline{WE}$ goes active.

DATA RETENTION MODE

When V_{CC} is within nominal limits (V_{CC} > 4.5 volts) the VS1647 can be accessed as described above with read or write cycles. However, when V_{CC} is below the power-fail point V_{PF} (point at which write protection occurs) the internal clock registers and RAM are blocked from access. This is accomplished internally by inhibiting access via the $\overline{CE}$ signal. At this time the power-fail output signal ($\overline{PFO}$) will be driven active low and will remain active until V_{CC} returns to nominal levels. When V_{CC} falls below the level of the internal battery supply, power input is switched from the V_{CC} pin to the internal battery and clock activity, RAM, and clock data are maintained from the battery until V_{CC} is returned to nominal level.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Voltage on Any Pin Relative to Ground	-0.3V to +7.0V
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Soldering Temperature	260°C for 10 seconds (DIP Package) (See Note 7) See IPC/JEDEC Standard J-STD-020A for Surface Mount Devices

OPERATING RANGE

Range	Temperature	V_{CC}
Commercial	0°C to +70°C	5V ± 10%

RECOMMENDED DC OPERATING CONDITIONS

(Over the Operating Range)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	1
Logic 1 Voltage All Inputs	V_{IH}	2.2		V_{CC}+0.3	V	
Logic 0 Voltage All Inputs	V_{IL}	-0.3		0.8	V	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Over the Operating Range)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Average V_{CC} Power Supply Current	I_{CC1}			85	mA	2, 3
TTL Standby Current ($\overline{CE}$ =V_{IH})	I_{CC2}		3	6	mA	2, 3
CMOS Standby Current ($\overline{CE}$ =V_{CC}-0.2V)	I_{CC3}		2	4.0	mA	2, 3
Input Leakage Current (any input)	I_{IL}	-1		+1	µA	
Output Leakage Current	I_{OL}	-1		+1	µA	
Output Logic 1 Voltage (I_{OUT} = -1.0 mA)	V_{OH}	2.4			V	
Output Logic 0 Voltage (I_{OUT} = +2.1 mA)	V_{OL}			0.4	V	
Write Protection Voltage	V_{PF}	4.0		4.5	V	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Over the Operating Range)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Read Cycle Time	t_{RC}	120			ns	
Address Access Time	t_{AA}			120	ns	
$\overline{CE}$ Access Time	t_{CEA}			120	ns	
$\overline{CE}$ Data Off Time	t_{CEZ}			40	ns	
Output Enable Access Time	t_{OEA}			100	ns	
Output Enable Data Off Time	t_{OEZ}			40	ns	
Output Enable to DQ Low-Z	t_{OEL}	5			ns	
$\overline{CE}$ to DQ Low-Z	t_{CEL}	5			ns	
Output Hold from Address	t_{OH}	5			ns	
Write Cycle Time	t_{WC}	120			ns	
Address Setup Time	t_{AS}	0			ns	
$\overline{CE}$ Pulse Width	t_{CEW}	100			ns	
Address Hold from End of Write	t_{AH1} t_{AH2}	5 30			ns ns	5 6
Write Pulse Width	t_{WEW}	75			ns	
$\overline{WE}$ Data Off Time	t_{WEZ}			40	ns	
$\overline{WE}$ or $\overline{CE}$ Inactive Time	t_{WR}	10			ns	
Data Setup Time	t_{DS}	85			ns	
Data Hold Time High	t_{DH1} t_{DH2}	0 25			ns ns	5 6

AC TEST CONDITIONS

Input Levels: 0V to 3V
Transition Times: 5 ns

CAPACITANCE (t_A= 25℃)

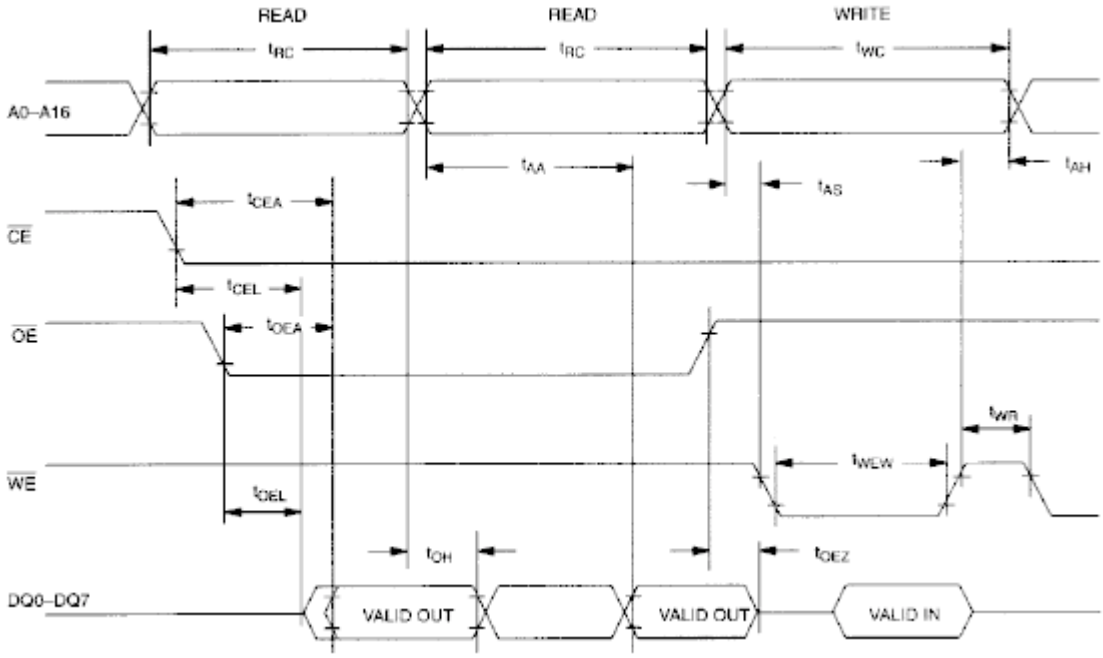
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Capacitance on all pins (except DQ)	C_I			7	pF	
Capacitance on DQ pins	C_{DQ}			10	pF	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

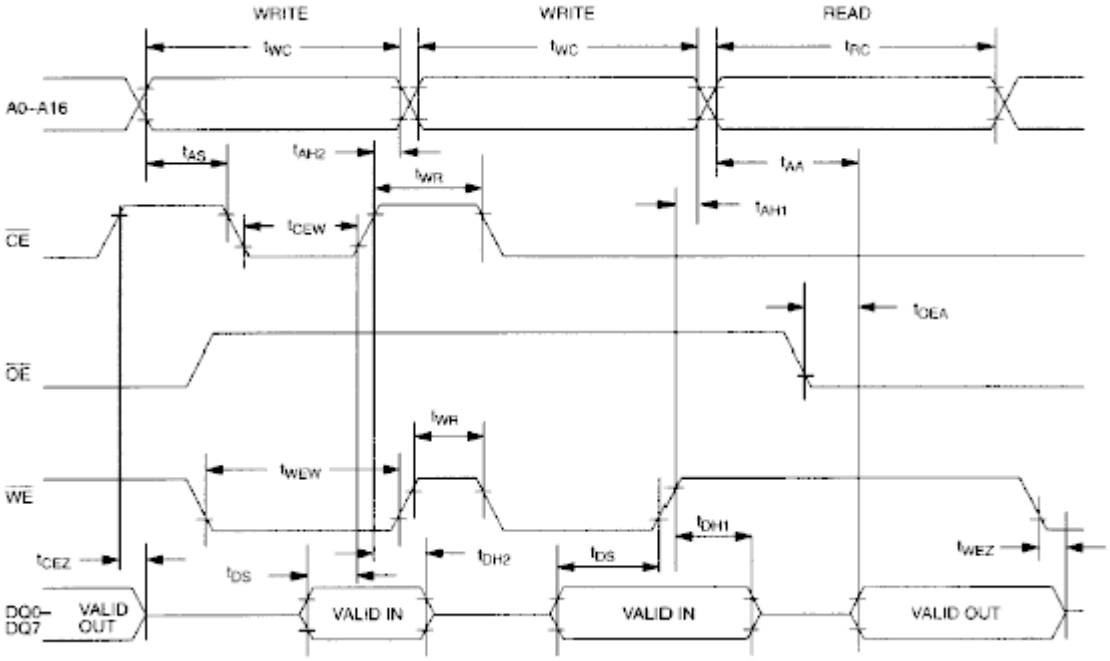
(POWER-UP/DOWN TIMING) (Over the Operating Range)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
$\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{WE}$ at V_{IH} before Power-Down	t_{PD}	0			µs	
V_{PF} (Max) to V_{PF} (Min) V_{CC} Fall Time	t_F	300			µs	
V_{PF} (Min) to V_{SO} V_{CC} Fall Time	t_{FB}	10			µs	
V_{SO} to V_{PF} (Min) V_{CC} Rise Time	t_{RB}	1			µs	
V_{PF} (Min) to V_{PF} (Max) V_{CC} Rise Time	t_R	0			µs	
Power-Up	t_{REC}	15		35	ms	
Expected Data Retention Time (Oscillator On)	t_{DR}	10			years	4

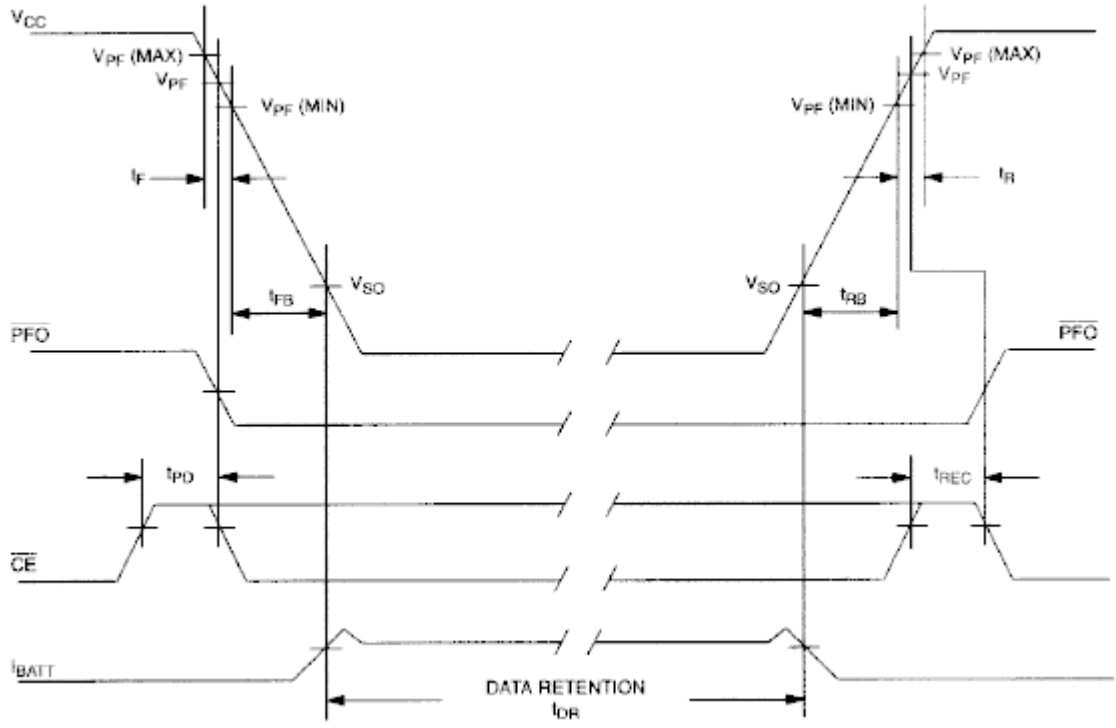
VS1647 READ CYCLE TIMING



VS1647 WRITE CYCLE TIMING



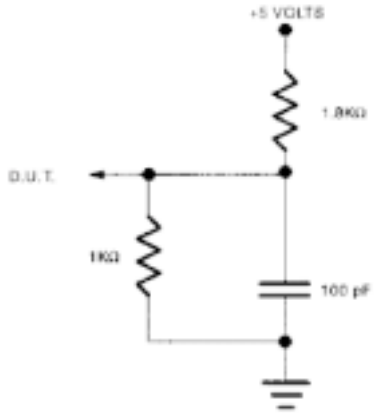
POWER-DOWN/POWER-UP TIMING



NOTES:

1. All voltages are referenced to ground.
2. Typical values are at 25°C and nominal supplies.
3. Outputs are open.
4. Data retention time is at 25°C and is calculated from the date code on the device package. The date code XXYY is the year followed by the week of the year in which the device was manufactured.
5. t_{AH1}, t_{DH1} are measured from $\overline{WE}$ going high.
6. t_{AH2}, t_{DH2} are measured from $\overline{CE}$ going high.
7. Real-Time Clock Modules (DIP) can be successfully processed through conventional wave-soldering techniques as long as temperatures as long as temperature exposure to the lithium energy source contained within does not exceed +85°C. Post-solder cleaning with water washing techniques is acceptable, provided that ultrasonic vibration is not used.

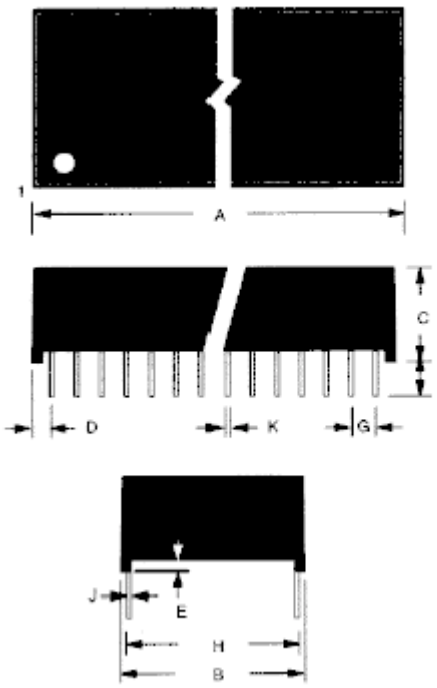
OUTPUT LOAD



In addition, for the PowerCap version:

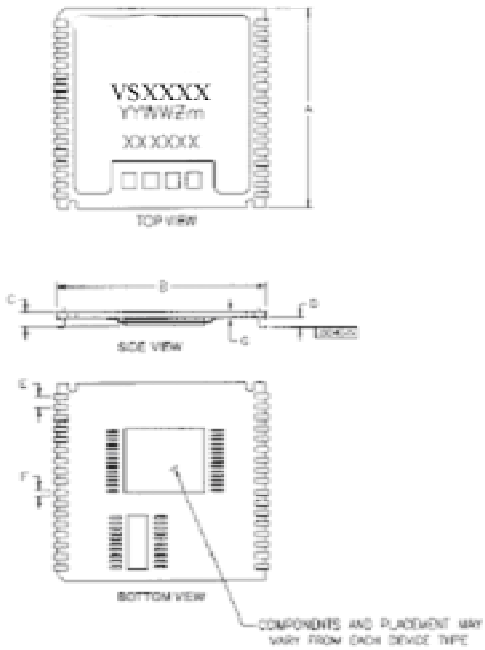
a. recommends that PowerCap Module bases experience one pass through solder reflow oriented with the label side up (“live-bug”).
b. Hand soldering and touch-up: Do not touch or apply the soldering iron to leads for more than 3 seconds. To solder, apply flux to the pad, heat the lead frame pad and apply solder. To remove the part, apply flux, heat the lead frame pad until the solder reflows and use a solder wick to remove solder.

VS1647 32-PIN PACKAGE



PKG	32-PIN	
DIM	MIN	MAX
A IN.	1.680	1.740
MM	42.67	44.20
B IN.	0.715	0.740
MM	18.16	18.80
C IN.	0.335	0.365
MM	8.51	9.27
D IN.	0.075	0.105
MM	1.91	2.67
E IN.	0.015	0.030
MM	0.38	0.76
F IN.	0.140	0.180
MM	3.56	4.57
G IN.	0.090	0.110
MM	2.29	2.79
H IN.	0.590	0.630
MM	14.99	16.00
J IN.	0.010	0.018
MM	0.25	0.46
K IN.	0.015	0.025
MM	0.38	0.64

VS1647P



PKG	INCHES		
DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.920	0.925	0.930
B	0.980	0.985	0.990
C	-	-	0.080
D	0.052	0.055	0.058
E	0.048	0.050	0.052
F	0.015	0.020	0.025
G	0.025	0.027	0.030

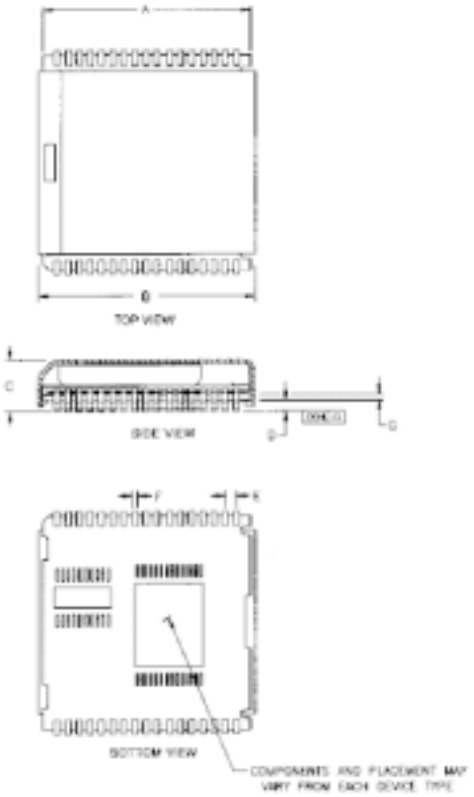
NOTE:

For the PowerCap version:

a. recommends that PowerCap Module bases experience one pass through solder reflow oriented with the label side up (“live - bug”).

b. Hand Soldering and touch-up: Do not touch or apply the soldering iron to leads for more than 3 seconds. To solder, apply flux to the pad, heat the lead frame pad and apply solder. To remove the part, apply flux, heat the lead frame pad until the solder reflows and use a solder wick to remove solder.

VS1647P WITH POWERCAP ATTACHED



PKG	INCHES		
DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.920	0.925	0.930
B	0.955	0.960	0.965
C	0.240	0.245	0.250
D	0.052	0.055	0.058
E	0.048	0.050	0.052
F	0.015	0.020	0.025
G	0.020	0.025	0.030

RECOMMENDED POWERCAP MODULE LAND PATTERN

PKG	INCHES		
DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	-	1.050	-
B	-	0.826	-
C	-	0.050	-
D	-	0.030	-
E	-	0.112	-