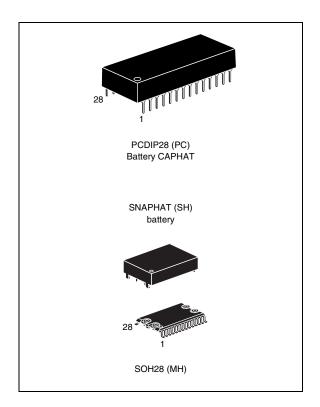


M48Z35AV

5.0V or 3.3V, 256Kbit (32Kbit x 8) $ZEROPOWER^{\mathbb{R}} SRAM$

Features

- Integrated, ultra low power SRAM, power-fail control circuit, and battery
- READ cycle time equals WRITE cycle time
- Battery low flag (BOK)
- Automatic power-fail chip deselect and WRITE protection
- WRITE protect voltage: (V_{PFD} = Power-fail deselect voltage)
 - $\quad M48Z35AV: 2.7V \leq V_{PFD} \leq 3.0V$
- Self-contained battery in the CAPHAT[™] DIP package
- Packaging includes a 28-lead SOIC and SNAPHAT[®] top (to be ordered separately)
- Pin and function compatible with JEDEC standard 32Kbit x 8 SRAMs
- SOIC package provides direct connection for a SNAPHAT top which contains the battery
- RoHS compliant
 - Lead-free second level interconnect



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1 Summary

The M48Z35AV ZEROPOWER[®] RAM is a 32Kbit x 8, non-volatile static RAM that integrates power-fail deselect circuitry and battery control logic on a single die. The monolithic chip is available in two special packages to provide a highly integrated battery backed-up memory solution.

The M48Z35AV is a non-volatile pin and function equivalent to any JEDEC standard 32K x8 SRAM. It also easily fits into many ROM, EPROM, and EEPROM sockets, providing the non-volatility of PROMs without any requirement for special WRITE timing or limitations on the number of WRITEs that can be performed. The 28 pin 600mil DIP CAPHAT[™] houses the M48Z35AV silicon with a long life lithium button cell in a single package.

The 28-pin, 330mil SOIC provides sockets with gold plated contacts at both ends for direct connection to a separate SNAPHAT[®] housing containing the battery. The unique design allows the SNAPHAT battery package to be mounted on top of the SOIC package after the completion of the surface mount process. Insertion of the SNAPHAT housing after reflow prevents potential battery damage due to the high temperatures required for device surface-mounting. The SNAPHAT housing is keyed to prevent reverse insertion.

The SOIC and battery packages are shipped separately in plastic anti-static tubes or in Tape & Reel form.

For the 28-lead SOIC, the battery package (e.g., SNAPHAT) part number is "M4Z28-BR00SH1."

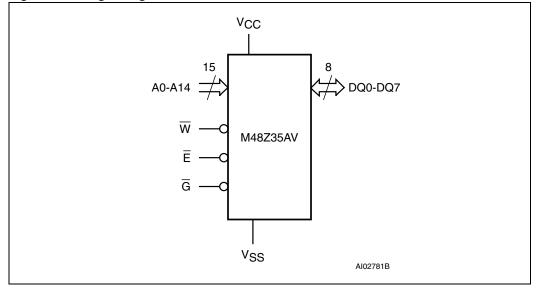


Figure 1. Logic diagram

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Table I. Signal names	
A0-A14	Address inputs
DQ0-DQ7	Data inputs / outputs
Ē	Chip enable input
G	Output enable input
W	WRITE enable input
V _{CC}	Supply voltage
V _{SS}	Ground

Table 1. Signal names

Figure 2. DIP connections

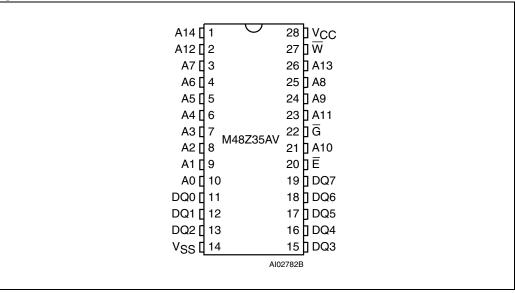
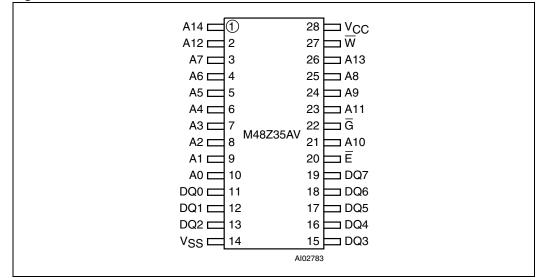
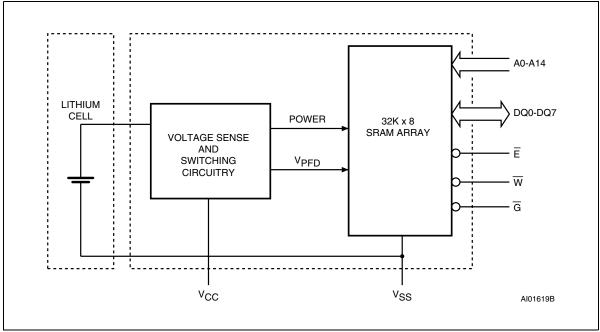


Figure 3. SOIC connections







2 Operating modes

The M48Z35AV also has its own Power-fail Detect circuit. The control circuitry constantly monitors the single power supply for an out of tolerance condition. When V_{CC} is out of tolerance, the circuit write protects the SRAM, providing a high degree of data security in the midst of unpredictable system operation brought on by low V_{CC} . As V_{CC} falls below approximately V_{SO} , the control circuitry connects the battery which maintains data until valid power returns.

Mode	v _{cc}	Ē	G	W	DQ0-DQ7	Power
Deselect		V _{IH}	Х	Х	High Z	Standby
WRITE	3.0 to 3.6V	V _{IL}	Х	V _{IL}	D _{IN}	Active
READ	3.0 10 3.0 V	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}	Active
READ		V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IH}	High Z	Active
Deselect	V _{SO} to V _{PFD} (min) ⁽¹⁾	Х	Х	Х	High Z	CMOS standby
Deselect	$\leq V_{SO}^{(1)}$	Х	Х	х	High Z	Battery back-up mode

Table 2. Operating modes

1. See *Table 10 on page 17* for details.

 $X = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $V_{SO} = Battery$ back-up switchover voltage.

2.1 Read mode

Note:

The M48Z35AV is in the READ Mode whenever \overline{W} (WRITE Enable) is high, \overline{E} (Chip Enable) is low. The device architecture allows ripple-through access of data from eight of 264,144 locations in the static storage array. Thus, the unique address specified by the 15 Address Inputs defines which one of the 32,768 bytes of data is to be accessed. Valid data will be available at the Data I/O pins within Address Access time (t_{AVQV}) after the last address input signal is stable, providing that the \overline{E} and \overline{G} access times are also satisfied. If the \overline{E} and \overline{G} access times are not met, valid data will be available after the latter of the Chip Enable Access time (t_{ELQV}) or Output Enable Access time (t_{GLQV}).

The state of the eight three-state Data I/O signals is controlled by \overline{E} and \overline{G} . If the outputs are activated before t_{AVQV} , the data lines will be driven to an indeterminate state until t_{AVQV} . If the Address Inputs are changed while \overline{E} and \overline{G} remain active, output data will remain valid for Output Data Hold time (t_{AXQX}) but will go indeterminate until the next Address Access.



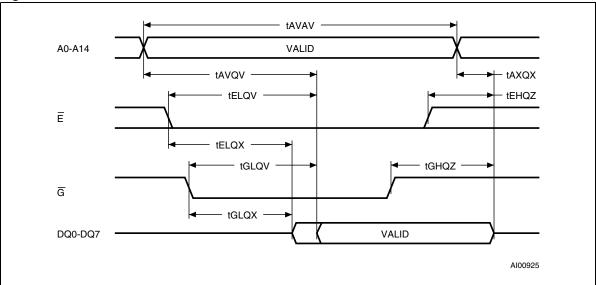


Figure 5. Read mode AC waveforms

Note: $WRITE enable (\overline{W}) = High.$

Table 3.	Read mode AC characteristics
----------	------------------------------

	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	M482	M48Z35AV -100	
Symbol		-1		
		Min	Мах	
t _{AVAV}	READ cycle time	100		ns
t _{AVQV}	Address valid to output valid		100	ns
t _{ELQV}	Chip enable low to output valid		100	ns
t _{GLQV}	Output enable low to output valid		50	ns
t _{ELQX} ⁽²⁾	Chip enable low to output transition	10		ns
t _{GLQX} ⁽²⁾	Output enable low to output transition	5		ns
t _{EHQZ} ⁽²⁾	Chip enable high to output Hi-Z		50	ns
t _{GHQZ} ⁽²⁾	Output enable high to output Hi-Z		40	ns
t _{AXQX}	Address transition to output transition	10		ns

1. Valid for ambient operating temperature: $T_A = 0$ to 70°C; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ to 3.6V (except where noted).

2. $C_L = 5pF$ (see *Figure 10 on page 15*).

2.2 Write mode

The M48Z35AV is in the WRITE Mode whenever \overline{W} and \overline{E} are low. The start of a WRITE is referenced from the latter occurring falling edge of \overline{W} or \overline{E} . A WRITE is terminated by the earlier rising edge of \overline{W} or \overline{E} . The addresses must be held valid throughout the cycle. \overline{E} or \overline{W} must return high for a minimum of t_{EHAX} from Chip Enable or t_{WHAX} from WRITE Enable prior to the initiation of another READ or WRITE cycle. Data-in must be valid t_{DVWH} prior to the end of WRITE and remain valid for t_{WHDX} afterward. \overline{G} should be kept high during

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Operating modes

WRITE cycles to avoid bus contention; although, if the output bus has been activated by a low on \overline{E} and \overline{G} , a low on \overline{W} will disable the outputs t_{WLQZ} after \overline{W} falls.

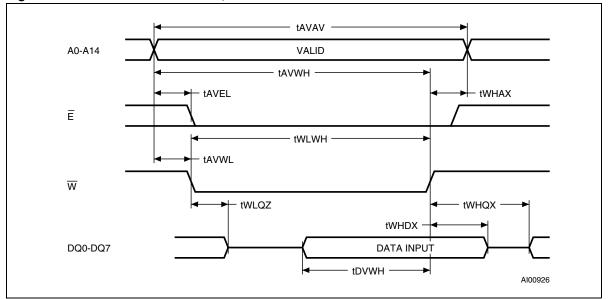
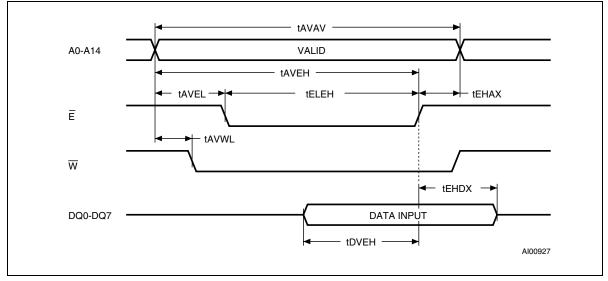


Figure 6. Write enable controlled, write mode AC waveforms





	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	M48Z35AV		
Symbol		-1	-100	
		Min	Max	
t _{AVAV}	WRITE cycle time	100		ns
t _{AVWL}	Address valid to WRITE enable low	0		ns
t _{AVEL}	Address valid to chip enable low	0		ns
t _{WLWH}	WRITE enable pulse width	80		ns
t _{ELEH}	Chip enable low to chip enable high	80		ns
t _{WHAX}	WRITE enable high to address transition	10		ns
t _{EHAX}	Chip enable high to address transition	10		ns
t _{DVWH}	Input valid to WRITE enable high	50		ns
t _{DVEH}	Input valid to chip enable high	50		ns
t _{WHDX}	WRITE enable high to input transition	5		ns
t _{EHDX}	Chip enable high to input transition	5		ns
t _{WLQZ} ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	WRITE enable low to output Hi-Z		50	ns
t _{AVWH}	Address valid to WRITE enable high	80		ns
t _{AVEH}	Address valid to chip enable high	80		ns
t _{WHQX} ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	WRITE enable high to output transition	10		ns

Table 4.Write mode AC characteristics

1. Valid for ambient operating temperature: $T_A = 0$ to 70°C; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ to 3.6V (except where noted).

2. $C_L = 5pF$ (see Figure 10 on page 15).

3. If \overline{E} goes low simultaneously with \overline{W} going low, the outputs remain in the high impedance state.

2.3 Data retention mode

With valid V_{CC} applied, the M48Z35AV operates as a conventional BYTEWIDETM static RAM. Should the supply voltage decay, the RAM will automatically power-fail deselect, write protecting itself when V_{CC} falls within the V_{PFD} (max), V_{PFD} (min) window. All outputs become high impedance, and all inputs are treated as "Don't care."

Note: A power failure during a WRITE cycle may corrupt data at the currently addressed location, but does not jeopardize the rest of the RAM's content. At voltages below $V_{PFD}(min)$, the user can be assured the memory will be in a write protected state, provided the V_{CC} fall time is not less than t_F The M48Z35AV may respond to transient noise spikes on V_{CC} that reach into the deselect window during the time the device is sampling V_{CC} . Therefore, decoupling of the power supply lines is recommended.

When V_{CC} drops below V_{SO}, the control circuit switches power to the internal battery which preserves data. The internal button cell will maintain data in the M48Z35AV for an accumulated period of at least 10 years (at 25°C) when V_{CC} is less than V_{SO}.

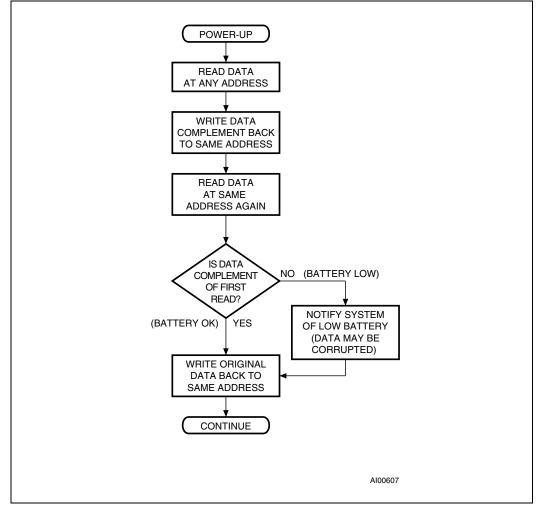
As system power returns and V_{CC} rises above V_{SO}, the battery is disconnected, and the power supply is switched to external V_{CC}. Write protection continues until V_{CC} reaches V_{PFD}(min) plus t_{REC}(min). Normal RAM operation can resume t_{REC} after V_{CC} exceeds V_{PFD}(max).



Also, as V_{CC} rises, the battery voltage is checked. If the voltage is less than approximately 2.5V, an internal Battery Not OK (\overline{BOK}) flag will be set. The \overline{BOK} flag can be checked after power up. If the \overline{BOK} flag is set, the first WRITE attempted will be blocked. The flag is automatically cleared after the first WRITE, and normal RAM operation resumes. *Figure 8* illustrates how a \overline{BOK} check routine could be structured.

For more information on Battery Storage Life refer to the Application Note AN1012.



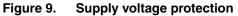


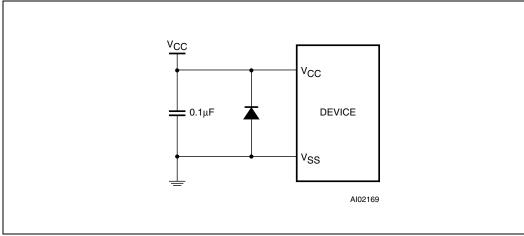
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2.4 V_{CC} noise and negative going transients

 I_{CC} transients, including those produced by output switching, can produce voltage fluctuations, resulting in spikes on the V_{CC} bus. These transients can be reduced if capacitors are used to store energy which stabilizes the V_{CC} bus. The energy stored in the bypass capacitors will be released as low going spikes are generated or energy will be absorbed when overshoots occur. A ceramic bypass capacitor value of 0.1μ F (see *Figure 9*) is recommended in order to provide the needed filtering.

In addition to transients that are caused by normal SRAM operation, power cycling can generate negative voltage spikes on V_{CC} that drive it to values below V_{SS} by as much as one volt. These negative spikes can cause data corruption in the SRAM while in battery backup mode. To protect from these voltage spikes, ST recommends connecting a schottky diode from V_{CC} to V_{SS} (cathode connected to V_{CC}, anode to V_{SS}). (Schottky diode 1N5817 is recommended for through hole and MBRS120T3 is recommended for surface mount).





3 Maximum rating

Stressing the device above the rating listed in the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" table may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the Operating sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics SURE Program and other relevant quality documents.

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
T _A	Ambient operating temperature		0 to 70	°C
		SNAPHAT [®] top	-40 to 85	°C
T _{STG}	Storage temperature (V _{CC} off, oscillator off)	CAPHAT [®] DIP	-40 to 85	°C
		SOIC	-55 to 125	°C
T _{SLD} ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Lead solder temperature for 10 seconds		260	°C
V _{IO}	Input or output voltages		-0.3 to 4.6	V
V _{CC}	Supply voltage		-0.3 to 4.6	V
۱ _۵	Output current		20	mA
P _D	Power dissipation		1	W

Table 5. Absolute maximum ratings

1. For DIP package: Soldering temperature not to exceed 260°C for 10 seconds (total thermal budget not to exceed 150°C for longer than 30 seconds).

2. For SO package, Lead-free (Pb-free) lead finish: Reflow at peak temperature of 260°C (total thermal budget not to exceed 245°C for greater than 30 seconds).

Caution: Negative undershoots below –0.3V are not allowed on any pin while in the battery back-up mode.

Caution: Do NOT wave solder SOIC to avoid damaging SNAPHAT sockets.

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1.5

4 **DC and AC parameters**

This section summarizes the operating and measurement conditions, as well as the DC and AC characteristics of the device. The parameters in the following DC and AC Characteristic tables are derived from tests performed under the Measurement Conditions listed in Table 6: Operating and AC measurement conditions. Designers should check that the operating conditions in their projects match the measurement conditions when using the quoted parameters.

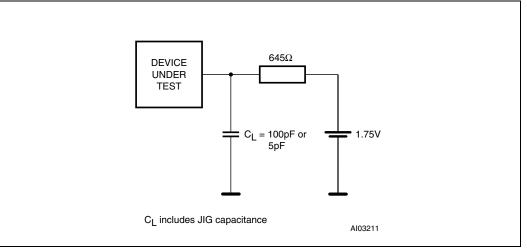
Parameter	M48Z35AV	Unit			
Supply voltage (V _{CC})	3.0 to 3.6	V			
Ambient operating temperature (T _A)	0 to 70	°C			
Load capacitance (C _L)	50	pF			
Input rise and fall times	≤ 5	ns			
Input pulse voltages	0 to 3	V			

Note:

Output Hi-Z is defined as the point where data is no longer driven.

Figure 10. AC measurement load circuit

Input and output timing ref. voltages



Note: 50pF for M48Z35AV.

Table 7. Capacitance

Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Min	Max	Unit
C _{IN}	Input capacitance		10	pF
C _{IO} ⁽³⁾	Input / output capacitance		10	pF

1. Effective capacitance measured with power supply at 5V. Sampled only, not 100% tested.

2. At 25°C, f = 1MHz.

3. Outputs deselected.

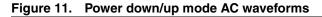


Parameter	Test condition ⁽¹⁾	Min	Max	Unit
Input leakage current	$0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$		±1	μA
Output leakage current	$0V \le V_{OUT} \le V_{CC}$		±5	μA
Supply current	Outputs open		50	mA
Supply current (TTL standby)	$\overline{E} = V_{IH}$		3	mA
Supply current (CMOS standby)	$\overline{E} = V_{CC} - 0.2V$		3	mA
Input low voltage		-0.3	0.8	V
Input high voltage		2.2	V _{CC} + 0.3	V
Output low voltage	I _{OL} = 2.1mA		0.4	V
Output high voltage	I _{OH} = -1mA	2.4		V
	Input leakage current Output leakage current Supply current Supply current (TTL standby) Supply current (CMOS standby) Input low voltage Input high voltage Output low voltage	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & &$	Input leakage current $0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$ Output leakage current $0V \le V_{OUT} \le V_{CC}$ Supply currentOutputs openSupply current (TTL standby) $\overline{E} = V_{IH}$ Supply current (CMOS standby) $\overline{E} = V_{CC} - 0.2V$ Input low voltage-0.3Input high voltage2.2Output low voltage $I_{OL} = 2.1 \text{mA}$	Input leakage current $0V \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$ ± 1 Output leakage current $0V \le V_{OUT} \le V_{CC}$ ± 5 Supply currentOutputs open 50 Supply current (TTL standby) $\overline{E} = V_{IH}$ 3 Supply current (CMOS standby) $\overline{E} = V_{CC} - 0.2V$ 3 Input low voltage -0.3 0.8 Input high voltage 2.2 $V_{CC} + 0.3$ Output low voltage $I_{OL} = 2.1mA$ 0.4

Table 8. DC characteristics

1. Valid for ambient operating temperature: $T_A = 0$ to 70°C; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ to 3.6V (except where noted).

2. Outputs deselected.



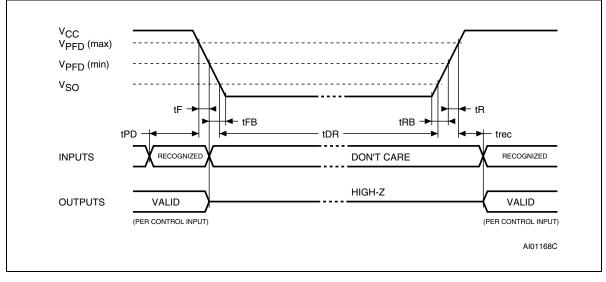


Table 9. Power down/up AC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾	Min	Max	Unit
t _{PD}	\overline{E} or \overline{W} at V_{IH} before power down	0		μs
t _F ⁽²⁾	V_{PFD} (max) to V_{PFD} (min) V_{CC} fall time	300		μs
t _{FB} ⁽³⁾	V_{PFD} (min) to $V_{\text{SS}}V_{\text{CC}}$ fall time	10		μs
t _R	V_{PFD} (min) to V_{PFD} (max) V_{CC} rise time	10		μs
t _{RB}	V_{SS} to V_{PFD} (min) V_{CC} rise time	1		μs
t _{rec}	V _{PFD} (max) to inputs recognized	40	200	ms

1. Valid for ambient operating temperature: $T_A = 0$ to 70°C; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ to 3.6V (except where noted).

V_{PFD} (max) to V_{PFD} (min) fall time of less than t_F may result in deselection/write protection not occurring until 200µs after V_{CC} passes V_{PFD} (min).

3. V_{PFD} (min) to V_{SS} fall time of less than t_{FB} may cause corruption of RAM data.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Symbol	Parameter ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
V _{PFD}	Power-fail deselect voltage	2.7	2.9	3.0	V	
V _{SO}	Battery back-up switchover voltage		$V_{PFD} - 100 mV$		V	
t _{DR} ⁽³⁾	Expected data retention time	10			YEARS	

Table 10. Power down/up trip points DC characteristics

1. All voltages referenced to $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize SS}}.$

2. Valid for ambient operating temperature: $T_A = 0$ to 70°C; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ to 3.6V (except where noted).

3. At 25° C, V_{CC} = 0V.



5 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK[®] packages. These packages have a Lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second Level Interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com.

A2 A A2 A B1 + B + e1 e3 D B1 + E PCDIP

Figure 12. PCDIP28 – 28-pin plastic DIP, battery CAPHAT™, package outline

Note: Drawing is not to scale.

Table 11.	PMDIP28 - 28-	oin plastic DIP.	battery CAPHAT™,	pack, mech, data
				paola moon aata

			, ,		, -	
Symbol		mm			inches	
Symbol	Тур	Min	Max	Тур	Min	Max
А		8.89	9.65		0.350	0.380
A1		0.38	0.76		0.015	0.030
A2		8.38	8.89		0.330	0.350
В		0.38	0.53		0.015	0.021
B1		1.14	1.78		0.045	0.070
С		0.20	0.31		0.008	0.012
D		39.37	39.88		1.550	1.570
Е		17.83	18.34		0.702	0.722
e1		2.29	2.79		0.090	0.110
e3		29.72	36.32		1.170	1.430
eA		15.24	16.00		0.600	0.630
L		3.05	3.81		0.120	0.150
Ν		28			28	



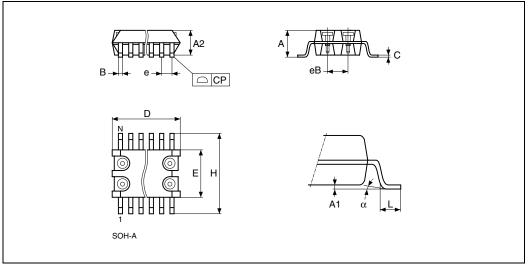


Figure 13. SOH28 – 28-lead plastic small outline, battery SNAPHAT, package outline

Note: Drawing is not to scale.

c	lata					
Cumb al		mm			inches	
Symbol	Тур	Min	Max	Тур	Min	Max
А			3.05			0.120
A1		0.05	0.36		0.002	0.014
A2		2.34	2.69		0.092	0.106
В		0.36	0.51		0.014	0.020
С		0.15	0.32		0.006	0.012
D		17.71	18.49		0.697	0.728
Е		8.23	8.89		0.324	0.350
е	1.27	-	-	0.050	-	-
eB		3.20	3.61		0.126	0.142
Н		11.51	12.70		0.453	0.500
L		0.41	1.27		0.016	0.050
а		0°	8°		0°	8°
Ν		28	•		28	•
CP			0.10			0.004



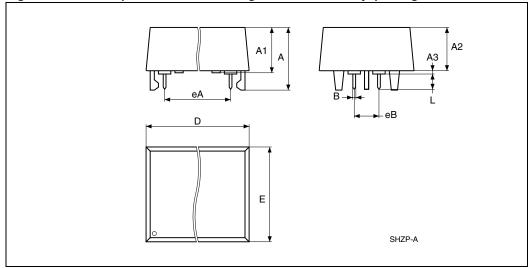


Figure 14. SH – 4-pin SNAPHAT housing for 48mAh battery, package outline

Note: Drawing is not to scale.

 Table 13.
 SH – 4-pin SNAPHAT housing for 48mAh battery, pack. mech. data

			3	7 /1		
Symbol		mm			inches	
Symbol	Тур	Min	Max	Тур	Min Max	
А			9.78			0.385
A1		6.73	7.24		0.265	0.285
A2		6.48	6.99		0.255	0.275
A3			0.38			0.015
В		0.46	0.56		0.018	0.022
D		21.21	21.84		0.835	0.860
E		14.22	14.99		0.560	0.590
eA		15.55	15.95		0.612	0.628
eB		3.20	3.61		0.126	0.142
L		2.03	2.29		0.080	0.090



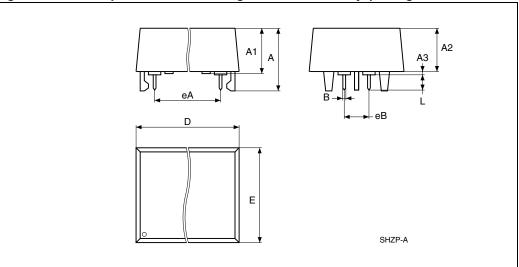


Figure 15. SH – 4-pin SNAPHAT housing for 120mAh battery, package outline

Note:

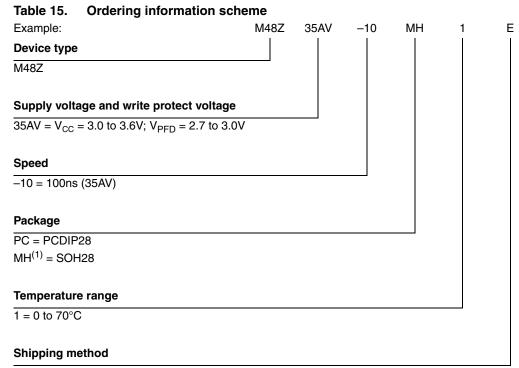
Drawing is not to scale.

Table 14. SH – 4-pin SNAPHAT housing for 120 mAh battery, pack. mech. data

			5		3 / 1	
Symb		mm			inches	
Synd	Тур	Min	Max	Тур	Min Ma:	
A			10.54			0.415
A1		8.00	8.51		0.315	0.335
A2		7.24	8.00		0.285	0.315
A3			0.38			0.015
В		0.46	0.56		0.018	0.022
D		21.21	21.84		0.835	0.860
E		17.27	18.03		0.680	0.710
eA		15.55	15.95		0.612	0.628
eB		3.20	3.61		0.126	0.142
L		2.03	2.29		0.080	0.090

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6 Part numbering



For SOH28:

E = Lead-free package (ECOPACK[®]), tubes

F = Lead-free package (ECOPACK[®]), tape & reel

For PCDIP28:

blank = tubes

- The SOIC package (SOH28) requires the SNAPHAT[®] battery package which is ordered separately under the part number "M4Zxx-BR00SH1" in plastic tubes (see *Table 16*).
- **Caution:** Do not place the SNAPHAT battery package "M4Zxx-BR00SH1" in conductive foam as it will drain the lithium button-cell battery.

For other options, or for more information on any aspect of this device, please contact the ST sales office nearest you.

Table 16. SNAPHAT battery table

Part number	Description	Package
M4Z28-BR00SH1	Lithium battery (48mAh) SNAPHAT	SH
M4Z32-BR00SH1	Lithium battery (120mAh) SNAPHAT	SH

7 Revision history

Table 17. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
Sep-1999	1.0	First Issue
20-Apr-2000	1.1	SH and SH28 packages for 2-pin and 2-socket removed
22-Jun-2001	2.0	Reformatted; added temperature information (Table 7, 8, 3, 4, 9, 10)
05-Jul-2001	2.1	Removed reference to "Crystal" in Features Summary
17-Dec-2001	2.2	Changed speed grade designator to "-10" (Table 15)
29-May-2002	2.3	Modified reflow time and temperature footnotes (Table 5)
03-Oct-2002	2.4	Update V _{CC} for Supply Voltage (Table 5)
07-Nov-2002	2.5	Update Absolute Maximum Ratings (Table 5)
02-Apr-2003	3.0	v2.2 template applied; test condition updated (Table 10)
24-Mar-2004	4.0	Reformatted; updated Lead-free information (Table 5, 15)
09-Jun-2005	5	Removal of SNAPHAT, Industrial temperature sales types (<i>Table 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15</i>)
05-Nov-2007	6	Reformatted document; added lead-free second level interconnect information to cover page and <i>Section 5: Package mechanical data</i> ; removed M48Z35AY and references throughout document; updated <i>Table 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15</i> and <i>16</i> .

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