# **8-Kb Microwire Serial EEPROM**

#### Description

The CAT93C76 is an 8-Kb Serial EEPROM memory device which is configured as either registers of 16 bits (ORG pin at V<sub>CC</sub> or Not Connected) or 8 bits (ORG pin at GND). Each register can be written (or read) serially by using the DI (or DO) pin. The CAT93C76 is manufactured using ON Semiconductor's advanced CMOS EEPROM floating gate technology. The device is designed to endure 1,000,000 program/erase cycles and has a data retention of 100 years. The device is available in 8-pin PDIP, SOIC and TSSOP packages.

#### Features

- High Speed Operation: 3 MHz @  $V_{CC} \ge 2.5$  V
- Low Power CMOS Technology
- 1.8 to 5.5 Volt Operation
- Selectable x8 or x16 Memory Organization
- Self-timed Write Cycle with Auto-clear
- Software Write Protection
- Power-up Inadvertant Write Protection
- 1,000,000 Program/Erase Cycles
- 100 Year Data Retention
- Industrial and Extended Temperature Ranges
- Sequential Read
- "Green" Package Option Available
- This Device is Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and RoHS Compliant

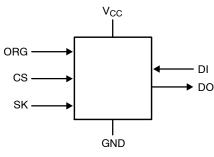


Figure 1. Functional Symbol

NOTE: When the ORG pin is connected to  $V_{CC}$ , the x16 organization is selected. When it is connected to ground, the x8 organization is selected. If the ORG pin is left unconnected, then an internal pull-up device will select the x16 organization.



## **ON Semiconductor®**

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**Y SUFFIX** CASE 948AL



CASE 646AA



PDIP (L), SOIC (V, W), TSSOP (Y)

#### **PIN FUNCTION**

Pin Name	Function	
CS	Chip Select	
SK	Serial Clock Input	
DI	Serial Data Input	
DO	Serial Data Output	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply	
GND	Ground	
ORG	Memory Organization	
NC	No Connection	

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 11 of this data sheet.

#### **Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameters	Ratings	Units
Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
Voltage on any Pin with Respect to Ground (Note 1)	-2.0 to +V <sub>CC</sub> +2.0	V
V <sub>CC</sub> with Respect to Ground	-2.0 to +7.0	V
Lead Soldering Temperature (10 seconds)	300	°C
Output Short Circuit Current (Note 2)	100	mA

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

The minimum DC input voltage is -0.5 V. During transitions, inputs may undershoot to -2.0 V for periods of less than 20 ns. Maximum DC voltage on output pins is V<sub>CC</sub> +0.5 V, which may overshoot to V<sub>CC</sub> +2.0 V for periods of less than 20 ns.
Output shorted for no more than one second.

#### Table 2. RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Reference Test Method	Min	Units
N <sub>END</sub> (Note 3)	Endurance	MIL-STD-883, Test Method 1033	1,000,000	Cycles / Byte
T <sub>DR</sub> (Note 3)	Data Retention	MIL-STD-883, Test Method 1008	100	Years
V <sub>ZAP</sub> (Note 3)	ESD Susceptibility	MIL-STD-883, Test Method 3015	2,000	V
I <sub>LTH</sub> (Notes 3, 4)	Latch-Up	JEDEC Standard 17	100	mA

3. These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter.

4. Latch-up protection is provided for stresses up to 100 mA on I/O pins from -1 V to V<sub>CC</sub> + 1 V.

#### Table 3. D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>CC</sub> = +1.8 V to +5.5 V unless otherwise specified.)

	( 60			• •		
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
I <sub>CC1</sub>	Power Supply Current (Write)	$f_{SK}$ = 1 MHz, $V_{CC}$ = 5.0 V		1	3	mA
I <sub>CC2</sub>	Power Supply Current (Read)	f <sub>SK</sub> = 1 MHz, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V		300	500	μΑ
I <sub>SB1</sub>	Power Supply Current (Standby) (x8 Mode)	CS = 0 V, ORG = GND		2	10	μΑ
I <sub>SB2</sub>	Power Supply Current (Standby) (x16 Mode)	CS = 0 V, ORG = Float or $V_{CC}$		0 (Note 5)	10	μΑ
ILI	Input Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$		0 (Note 5)	10	μΑ
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current	$V_{OUT} = 0 V$ to $V_{CC}$ , $CS = 0 V$		0 (Note 5)	10	μΑ
I <sub>LORG</sub>	ORG Pin Leakage Current	ORG = GND or ORG = V <sub>CC</sub>		1	10	μΑ
V <sub>IL1</sub>	Input Low Voltage	$4.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{CC}} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$	-0.1		0.8	V
V <sub>IH1</sub>	Input High Voltage	$4.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{CC}} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$	2		V <sub>CC</sub> + 1	V
V <sub>IL2</sub>	Input Low Voltage	$1.8 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{CC}} < 4.5 \text{ V}$	0		V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.2	V
V <sub>IH2</sub>	Input High Voltage	$1.8 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{\text{CC}} < 4.5 \text{ V}$	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.7		V <sub>CC</sub> + 1	V
V <sub>OL1</sub>	Output Low Voltage	4.5 V $\leq$ V_{CC} $\leq$ 5.5 V, I_{OL} = 2.1 mA			0.4	V
V <sub>OH1</sub>	Output High Voltage	4.5 V $\leq$ V_{CC} $\leq$ 5.5 V, I_{OH} = -400 $\mu A$	2.4			V
V <sub>OL2</sub>	Output Low Voltage	1.8 V $\leq$ V_{CC} < 4.5 V, I_{OL} = 100 $\mu A$			0.1	V
V <sub>OH2</sub>	Output High Voltage	1.8 V $\leq$ V_{CC} < 4.5 V, I_{OH} = –100 $\mu A$	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2			V

5. 0  $\mu$ A is defined as less than 900 nA.

## Table 4. PIN CAPACITANCE (Note 3)

Symbol	Test	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance (DO)	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 V			5	pF
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance (CS, SK, DI, ORG)	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V			5	pF

#### Table 5. INSTRUCTION SET (Note 6)

	Start		Address		Address Data		
Instruction	Bit	Opcode	x8	x16	x8	x16	Comments
READ	1	10	A10-A0	A9-A0			Read Address AN- A0
ERASE	1	11	A10–A0	A9-A0			Clear Address AN- A0
WRITE	1	01	A10–A0	A9-A0	D7-D0	D15-D0	Write Address AN– A0
EWEN	1	00	11XXXXXXXXX	11XXXXXXXX			Write Enable
EWDS	1	00	00XXXXXXXXX	00XXXXXXXX			Write Disable
ERAL	1	00	10XXXXXXXXX	10XXXXXXXX			Clear All Addresses
WRAL	1	00	01XXXXXXXXX	01XXXXXXXX	D7-D0	D15-D0	Write All Addresses

6. Address bit A10 for the 1,024x8 org. and A9 for the 512x16 org. are "don't care" bits, but must be kept at either a "1" or "0" for READ, WRITE and ERASE commands.

#### **Table 6. A.C. CHARACTERISTICS**

			Limits						
			V <sub>CC</sub> =	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V – 2.5 V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V - 2.5 V V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V - 5.5 V		5 V – 5.5 V	]
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Min	Max	Units		
t <sub>CSS</sub>	CS Setup Time		100		50		ns		
t <sub>CSH</sub>	CS Hold Time		0		0		ns		
t <sub>DIS</sub>	DI Setup Time		100		50		ns		
t <sub>DIH</sub>	DI Hold Time		100		50		ns		
t <sub>PD1</sub>	Output Delay to 1			250		150	ns		
t <sub>PD0</sub>	Output Delay to 0	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF (Note 7)		250		150	ns		
t <sub>HZ</sub> (Note 8)	Output Delay to High-Z			150		100	ns		
t <sub>EW</sub>	Program/Erase Pulse Width			5		5	ms		
t <sub>CSMIN</sub>	Minimum CS Low Time		200		150		ns		
t <sub>SKHI</sub>	Minimum SK High Time		250		150		ns		
t <sub>SKLOW</sub>	Minimum SK Low Time		250		150		ns		
t <sub>SV</sub>	Output Delay to Status Valid			250		100	ns		
SK <sub>MAX</sub>	Maximum Clock Frequency		DC	1000	DC	3000	kHz		

The input levels and timing reference points are shown in the "AC Test Conditions" table.
These parameters are tested initially and after a design or process change that affects the parameter.

#### Table 7. POWER-UP TIMING (Notes 8, 9)

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Units
t <sub>PUR</sub>	Power-up to Read Operation	1	ms
t <sub>PUW</sub>	Power-up to Write Operation	1	ms

9.  $t_{PUR}$  and  $t_{PUW}$  are the delays required from the time  $V_{CC}$  is stable until the specified operation can be initiated.

#### Table 8. A.C. TEST CONDITIONS

Input Rise and Fall Times	≤ 50 ns	
Input Pulse Voltages	0.4 V to 2.4 V	$4.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_{\textrm{CC}} \leq 5.5~\textrm{V}$
Timing Reference Voltages	0.8 V, 2.0 V	$4.5~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_{\textrm{CC}} \leq 5.5~\textrm{V}$
Input Pulse Voltages	0.2 $V_{CC}$ to 0.7 $V_{CC}$	$1.8~V \leq V_{CC} \leq 4.5~V$
Timing Reference Voltages	0.5 V <sub>CC</sub>	$1.8~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_{\textrm{CC}} \leq 4.5~\textrm{V}$

#### **Device Operation**

The CAT93C76 is a 8192-bit nonvolatile memory intended for use with industry standard microprocessors. The CAT93C76 can be organized as either registers of 16 bits or 8 bits. When organized as X16, seven 13-bit instructions control the read, write and erase operations of the device. When organized as X8, seven 14-bit instructions control the read, write and erase operations of the device. The CAT93C76 operates on a single power supply and will generate on chip, the high voltage required during any write operation.

Instructions, addresses, and write data are clocked into the DI pin on the rising edge of the clock (SK). The DO pin is normally in a high impedance state except when reading data from the device, or when checking the ready/busy status after a write operation.

The ready/busy status can be determined after the start of a write operation by selecting the device (CS high) and polling the DO pin; DO low indicates that the write operation is not completed, while DO high indicates that the device is ready for the next instruction. If necessary, the DO pin may be placed back into a high impedance state during chip select by shifting a dummy "1" into the DI pin. The DO pin will enter the high impedance state on the falling edge of the clock (SK). Placing the DO pin into the high impedance state is recommended in applications where the DI pin and the DO pin are to be tied together to form a common DI/O pin.

The format for all instructions sent to the device is a logical "1" start bit, a 2-bit (or 4-bit) opcode, 10-bit address (an additional bit when organized X8) and for write operations a 16-bit data field (8-bit for X8 organizations). The most significant bit of the address is "don't care" but it must be present.

#### Read

Upon receiving a READ command and an address (clocked into the DI pin), the DO pin of the CAT93C76 will come out of the high impedance state and, after sending an initial dummy zero bit, will begin shifting out the data addressed (MSB first). The output data bits will toggle on the rising edge of the SK clock and are stable after the specified time delay ( $t_{PD0}$  or  $t_{PD1}$ ).

For the CAT93C76, after the initial data word has been shifted out and CS remains asserted with the SK clock continuing to toggle, the device will automatically increment to the next address and shift out the next data word in a sequential READ mode. As long as CS is continuously asserted and SK continues to toggle, the device will keep incrementing to the next address automatically until it reaches the end of the address space, then loops back to address 0. In the sequential READ mode, only the initial data word is preceeded by a dummy zero bit. All subsequent data words will follow without a dummy zero bit.

#### Write

After receiving a WRITE command, address and the data, the CS (Chip Select) pin must be deselected for a minimum of  $t_{CSMIN}$ . The falling edge of CS will start the self clocking clear and data store cycle of the memory location specified in the instruction. The clocking of the SK pin is not necessary after the device has entered the self clocking mode. The ready/busy status of the CAT93C76 can be determined by selecting the device and polling the DO pin. Since this device features Auto–Clear before write, it is NOT necessary to erase a memory location before it is written into.

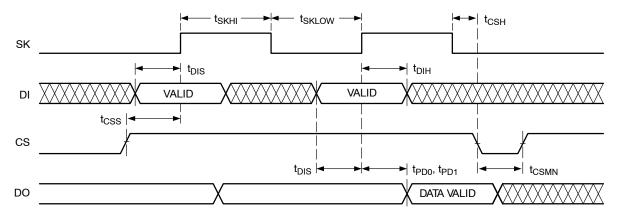


Figure 2. Synchronous Data Timing

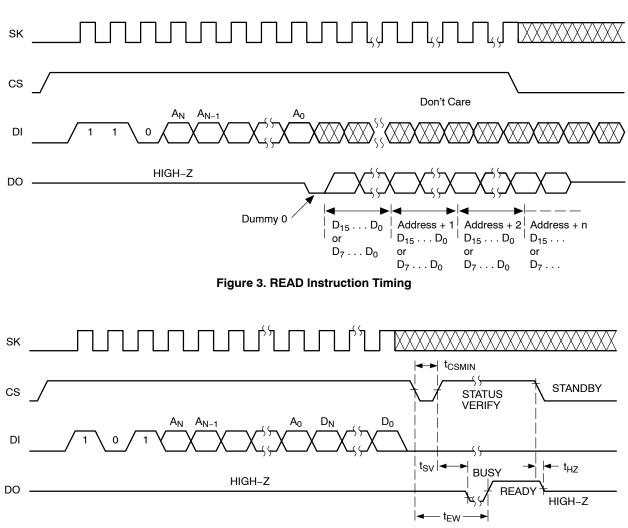


Figure 4. WRITE Instruction Timing

#### Erase

Upon receiving an ERASE command and address, the CS (Chip Select) pin must be deasserted for a minimum of  $t_{CSMIN}$ . The falling edge of CS will start the self clocking clear cycle of the selected memory location. The clocking of the SK pin is not necessary after the device has entered the self clocking mode. The ready/busy status of the CAT93C76 can be determined by selecting the device and polling the DO pin. Once cleared, the content of a cleared location returns to a logical "1" state.

#### Erase/Write Enable and Disable

The CAT93C76 powers up in the write disable state. Any writing after power-up or after an EWDS (write disable) instruction must first be preceded by the EWEN (write enable) instruction. Once the write instruction is enabled, it will remain enabled until power to the device is removed, or the EWDS instruction is sent. The EWDS instruction can be used to disable all CAT93C76 write and clear instructions, and will prevent any accidental writing or clearing of the device. Data can be read normally from the device regardless of the write enable/disable status.

#### Erase All

Upon receiving an ERAL command, the CS (Chip Select) pin must be deselected for a minimum of  $t_{CSMIN}$ . The falling edge of CS will start the self clocking clear cycle of all memory locations in the device. The clocking of the SK pin is not necessary after the device has entered the self clocking mode. The ready/busy status of the CAT93C76 can be

determined by selecting the device and polling the DO pin. Once cleared, the contents of all memory bits return to a logical "1" state.

#### Write All

Upon receiving a WRAL command and data, the CS (Chip Select) pin must be deselected for a minimum of  $t_{CSMIN}$ . The falling edge of CS will start the self clocking data write to all memory locations in the device. The clocking of the SK pin is not necessary after the device has entered the self clocking mode. The ready/busy status of the CAT93C76 can be determined by selecting the device and polling the DO pin. It is not necessary for all memory locations to be cleared before the WRAL command is executed.

Note 1: After the last data bit has been sampled, Chip Select (CS) must be brought Low before the next rising edge of the clock (SK) in order to start the self-timed high voltage cycle. This is important because if CS is brought low before or after this specific frame window, the addressed location will not be programmed or erased.

#### Power-On Reset (POR)

The CAT93C76 incorporates Power–On Reset (POR) circuitry which protects the device against malfunctioning while  $V_{CC}$  is lower than the recommended operating voltage.

The device will power up into a read–only state and will power–down into a reset state when  $V_{CC}$  crosses the POR level of ~1.3 V.

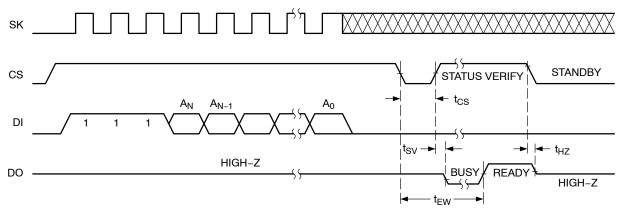
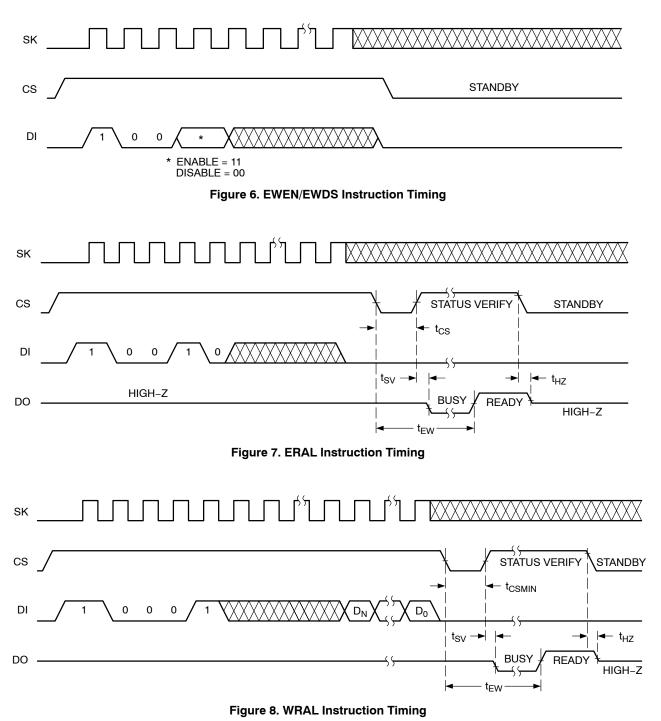
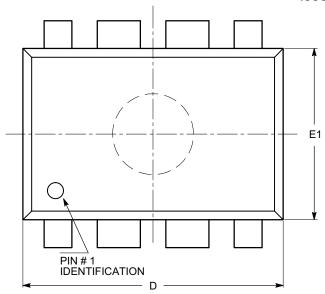


Figure 5. ERASE Instruction Timing



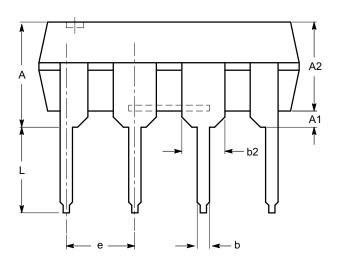
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

PDIP-8, 300 mils CASE 646AA-01 ISSUE A



SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
А			5.33
A1	0.38		
A2	2.92	3.30	4.95
b	0.36	0.46	0.56
b2	1.14	1.52	1.78
с	0.20	0.25	0.36
D	9.02	9.27	10.16
E	7.62	7.87	8.25
E1	6.10	6.35	7.11
е		2.54 BSC	
eB	7.87		10.92
L	2.92	3.30	3.80

TOP VIEW

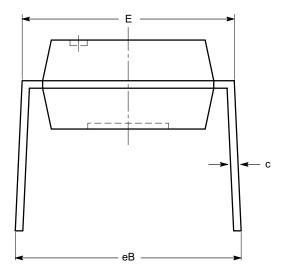


SIDE VIEW

#### Notes:

(1) All dimensions are in millimeters.

(2) Complies with JEDEC MS-001.

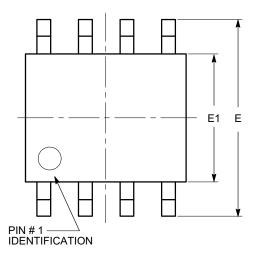


END VIEW

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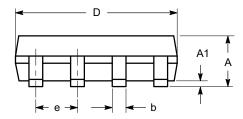
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC 8, 150 mils CASE 751BD-01 ISSUE O



SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
А	1.35		1.75
A1	0.10		0.25
b	0.33		0.51
с	0.19		0.25
D	4.80		5.00
E	5.80		6.20
E1	3.80		4.00
е		1.27 BSC	
h	0.25		0.50
L	0.40		1.27
θ	0°		8°

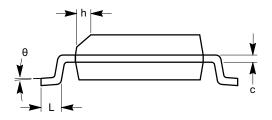
TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

#### Notes:

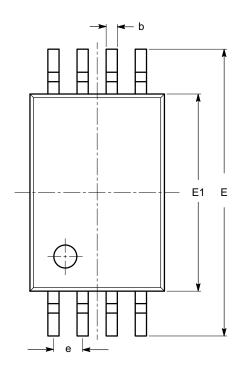
(1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
(2) Complies with JEDEC MS-012.



END VIEW

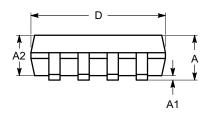
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TSSOP8, 4.4x3 CASE 948AL-01 ISSUE O

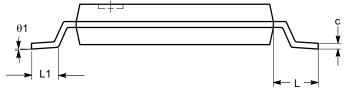


SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX	
А			1.20	
A1	0.05		0.15	
A2	0.80	0.90	1.05	
b	0.19		0.30	
с	0.09		0.20	
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	
E	6.30	6.40	6.50	
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
е		0.65 BSC		
L	1.00 REF			
L1	0.50	0.60	0.75	
θ	0°		8°	

#### TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



END VIEW

#### Notes:

All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
Complies with JEDEC MO-153.

#### **Ordering Information**

OPN	Specific Device Marking	Pkg Type	Temperature Range	Lead Finish	Shipping
CAT93C76LI-G	93C76L	PDIP-8	I = Industrial (−40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tube, 50 Units / Tube
CAT93C76VE-G	93C76V	SOIC-8, JEDEC	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tube, 100 Units / Tube
CAT93C76VE-GT3	93C76V	SOIC-8, JEDEC	E = Extended (-40°C to +125°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3000 Units / Reel
CAT93C76VI-G	93C76V	SOIC-8, JEDEC	l = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tube, 100 Units / Tube
CAT93C76VI-GT3	93C76V	SOIC-8, JEDEC	l = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3000 Units / Reel
CAT93C76YI-GT3	M76	TSSOP-8	l = Industrial (-40°C to +85°C)	NiPdAu	Tape & Reel, 3000 Units / Reel

10. All packages are RoHS-compliant (Lead-free, Halogen-free).

11. The standard lead finish is NiPdAu.

12. For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

13. For additional package and temperature options, please contact your nearest ON Semiconductor sales office.

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