

DALLAS

SEMICONDUCTOR

DS1644/DS1644LPM

Nonvolatile Timekeeping RAM

FEATURES

- Upward compatible with the DS1643 Timekeeping RAM
- Integrated NV SRAM, real time clock, crystal, power fail control circuit and lithium energy source
- Optional low profile socketable module
 - Fits into a standard 68-pin PLCC surface mountable socket
 - 255 mil package height
- Standard JEDEC byte-wide 32K x 8 static RAM pinout
- Clock registers are accessed identical 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
- Access time of 120 ns and 150 ns
- Quartz accuracy ± 1 minute a month @ 25°C, factory calibrated
- BCD coded year, month, date, day, hours, minutes, and seconds
- Power fail write protection allows for $\pm 10\%$ V_{CC} power supply tolerance

ORDERING INFORMATION

DS1644-XX (28-pin DIP module)

- 12 120 ns access
- 15 150 ns access

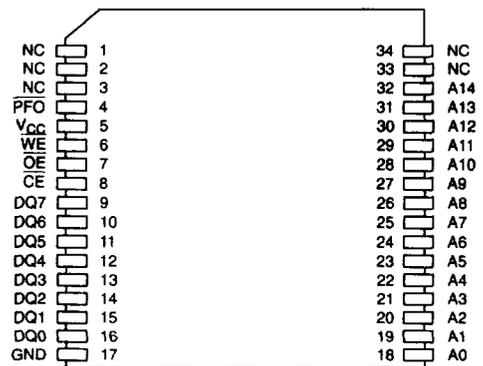
DS1644L-XX (Low Profile Module)

- 12 120 ns access
- 15 150 ns access

PIN ASSIGNMENT

A14	1	28	VCC
A12	2	27	\overline{WE}
A7	3	26	A13
A6	4	25	A8
A5	5	24	A9
A4	6	23	A11
A3	7	22	\overline{OE}
A2	8	21	A10
A1	9	20	\overline{CE}
A0	10	19	DQ7
DQ0	11	18	DQ6
DQ1	12	17	DQ5
DQ2	13	16	DQ4
GND	14	15	DQ3

28-Pin Encapsulated Package
(720 Mil Extended)



34-Pin Low Profile Module

PIN DESCRIPTION

- A0-A14 – Address Input
- \overline{CE} – Chip Enable
- \overline{OE} – Output Enable
- \overline{WE} – Write Enable
- V_{CC} – +5 Volts
- GND – Ground
- DQ0-DQ7 – Data Input/Output
- NC – No Connection
- PFO – Power Fail Output (DS1644LPM only)

DESCRIPTION

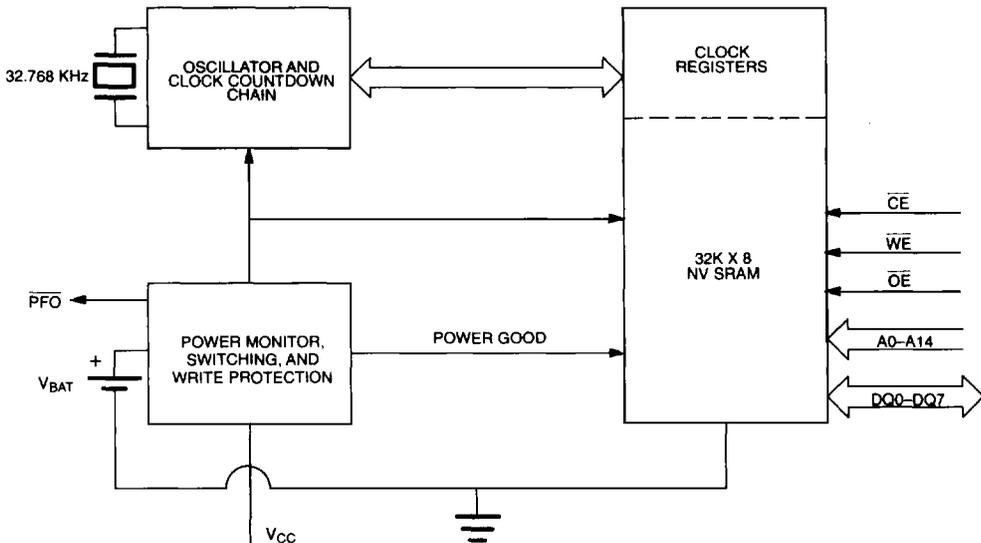
The DS1644LPM is a low profile module that fits into a standard 68-pin PLCC surface mountable socket and is functionally equivalent to the DS1644. The DS1644 is a 32K x 8 nonvolatile static RAM with a full function real time clock which are both accessible in a byte-wide format. The nonvolatile timekeeping RAM is pin and functionally equivalent to any JEDEC standard 32K x 8 SRAM. The device can also be easily substituted in ROM, EPROM and EEPROM sockets 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 DS1644 also contains its own power fail circuitry which deselected the device when the V_{CC} supply is in an out-of-tolerance condition. This feature prevents loss of data from un-

predictable system operation brought on by low V_{CC} as errant access and update cycles are avoided.

CLOCK OPERATIONS - READING THE CLOCK

While the double buffered register structure reduces the chance of reading incorrect data, internal updates to the DS1644 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 seventh most significant bit in the control register. As long as a 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 current at the moment the halt command was issued. However, the internal clock registers of the double buffered system continue to update so that the clock accuracy is not affected by the access of data. All of the DS1644 registers are updated simultaneously after the clock status is reset. Updating is within a second after the read bit is written to zero.

DS1644 BLOCK DIAGRAM Figure 1



DS1644 TRUTH TABLE Table 1

V _{CC}	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	MODE	DQ	POWER
5 VOLTS \pm 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
<4.5 VOLTS >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 eighth bit of the control register is the write bit. Setting the write bit to a 1, like the read bit, halts updates to the DS1644 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. Note that both the read bit and write bit perform similar functions and setting both bits during the same access cycle will prevent the clock registers from updating.

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 seconds 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 seconds 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

The DS1644 is guaranteed to keep time accuracy to within ± 1 minute per month at 25°C. The clock is calibrated at the factory by Dallas Semiconductor using special calibration nonvolatile tuning elements. The DS1644 does not require additional calibration, and temperature deviations will have a negligible effect in most applications. For this reason, methods of field clock calibration are not available and not necessary. Attempts to calibrate the clock that may be used with similar device types (MK48T08 family) will not have any effect even though the DS1644 appears to accept calibration data.

DS1644 REGISTER MAP - BANK1 Table 2

ADDRESS	DATA								FUNCTION
	B ₇	B ₆	B ₅	B ₄	B ₃	B ₂	B ₁	B ₀	
7FFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	YEAR 00-99
7FFE	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	MONTH 01-12
7FFD	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	DATE 01-31
7FFC	X	FT	X	X	X	-	-	-	DAY 01-07
7FFB	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	HOUR 00-23
7FFA	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MINUTES 00-59
7FF9	$\overline{\text{OSC}}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SECONDS 00-59
7FF8	W	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	CONTROL A

$\overline{\text{OSC}}$ = STOP BIT
W = WRITE BIT

R = READ BIT
X = UNUSED

FT = FREQUENCY TEST

NOTES:

"X" bits are unused but must be set to zero during write cycle to insure proper clock operation.

Bits 0 through 5 of control register A are not dedicated to any particular function and can be used as normal RAM bits.

RETRIEVING DATA FROM RAM OR CLOCK

The DS1644 is in the read mode whenever $\overline{\text{WE}}$ (write enable) is high, and $\overline{\text{CE}}$ (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 $\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{OE}}$ access times are satisfied. If $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{OE}}$ 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 $\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{OE}}$. If the outputs are activated before t_{AA} , the data lines are driven to an intermediate state until t_{AA} . If the address inputs are changed while $\overline{\text{CE}}$ and $\overline{\text{OE}}$ 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 DS1644 is in the write mode whenever $\overline{\text{WE}}$ and $\overline{\text{CE}}$ are in their active state. The start of a write is referenced to the latter occurring high to low transition of $\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$. The addresses must be held valid throughout the cycle. $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ 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 $\overline{\text{OE}}$ signal will be high during a write cycle. However, $\overline{\text{OE}}$ can be active provided that care is taken with the data bus to avoid bus contention. If $\overline{\text{OE}}$ is low prior to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ transitioning low the data bus can become active with read data defined by the address inputs. A low transition on $\overline{\text{WE}}$ will then disable the outputs t_{WEZ} after $\overline{\text{WE}}$ goes active.

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DATA RETENTION MODE

When V_{CC} is within nominal limits ($V_{CC} > 4.5$ volts) the DS1644 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.

INTERNAL BATTERY LONGEVITY

The DS1644 has a self contained lithium power source that is designed to provide energy for clock activity, and

clock and RAM data retention when the V_{CC} supply is not present. The capability of this internal power supply is sufficient to power the DS1644 continuously for the life of the equipment in which it is installed. For specification purposes, the life expectancy is 10 years at 25°C with the internal clock oscillator running in the absence of V_{CC} power. The DS1644 is shipped from Dallas Semiconductor with the clock oscillator turned off, so the expected life should be considered to start from the time the clock oscillator is first turned on. Actual life expectancy of the DS1644 will be much longer than 10 years since no internal lithium battery energy is consumed when V_{CC} is present. In fact, in most applications, the life expectancy of the DS1644 will be approximately equal to the shelf life (expected useful life of the lithium battery with no load attached) of the lithium battery which may prove to be as long as 20 years.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Voltage on Any Pin Relative to Ground	-0.3V to +7.0V
Operating Temperature	0°C to 70°C
Storage Temperature	-20°C to +70°C
Soldering Temperature	260°C for 10 seconds

* This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

RECOMMENDED DC OPERATING CONDITIONS

(0°C to 70°C)

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(0°C ≤ t_A ≤ 70°C; V_{CC}=5.0V ± 10%)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Average V _{CC} Power Supply Current	I _{CC1}			60	mA	3
TTL Standby Current ($\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$)	I _{CC2}			6	mA	3
CMOS Standby Current ($\overline{CE}=V_{CC}-0.2V$)	I _{CC3}			4.0	mA	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	4.25	4.5	V	

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(0°C to 70°C; V_{CC} = 5.0V ± 10%)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	DS1644-12		DS1644-15		UNITS	NOTES
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
Read Cycle Time	t _{RC}	120		150		ns	
Address Access Time	t _{AA}		120		150	ns	
$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Access Time	t _{CEA}		120		150	ns	
$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Data Off Time	t _{CEZ}		40		50	ns	
Output Enable Access Time	t _{OE A}		100		120	ns	
Output Enable Data Off Time	t _{OE Z}		40		50	ns	
Output Enable to DQ Low-Z	t _{OEL}	5		5		ns	
$\overline{\text{CE}}$ to DQ Low-Z	t _{CEL}	5		5		ns	
Output Hold from Address	t _{OH}	5		5		ns	
Write Cycle Time	t _{WC}	120		150		ns	
Address Setup Time	t _{AS}	0		0		ns	
$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Pulse Width	t _{CEW}	100		120		ns	
Address Hold from End of Write	t _{AH}	15		20		ns	
Write Pulse Width	t _{WEW}	120		150		ns	
$\overline{\text{WE}}$ Data Off Time	t _{WEZ}		40		50	ns	
$\overline{\text{WE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$ Inactive Time	t _{WR}	10		15		ns	
Data Setup Time	t _{DS}	85		110		ns	
Data Hold Time High	t _{DH}	15		20		ns	

AC TEST CONDITIONS

Input Levels: 0V to 3V

Transition Times: 5 ns

CAPACITANCE(t_A = 25°C)

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	

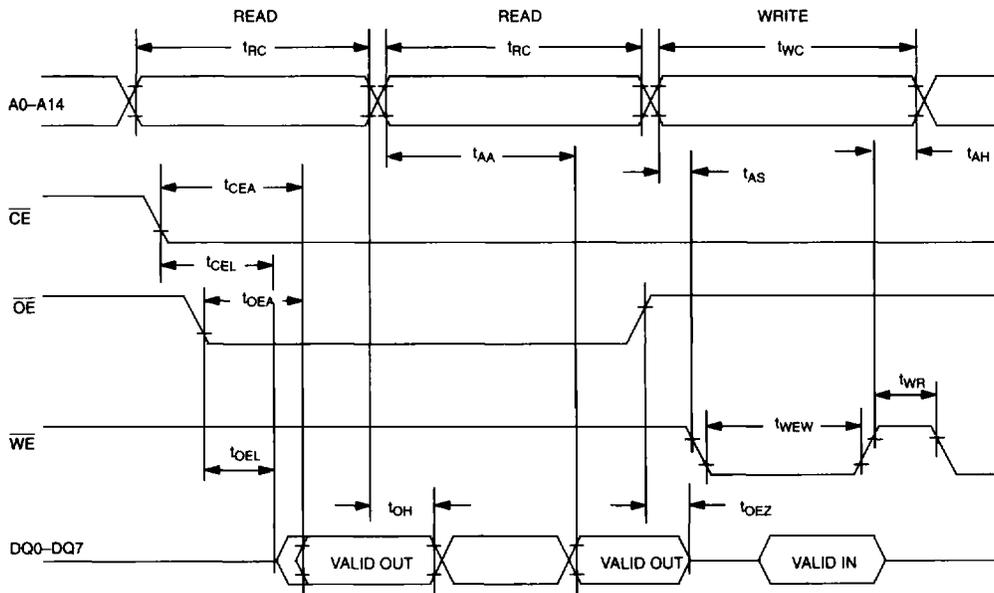
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (POWER-UP/DOWN TIMING)

(0°C to 70°C)

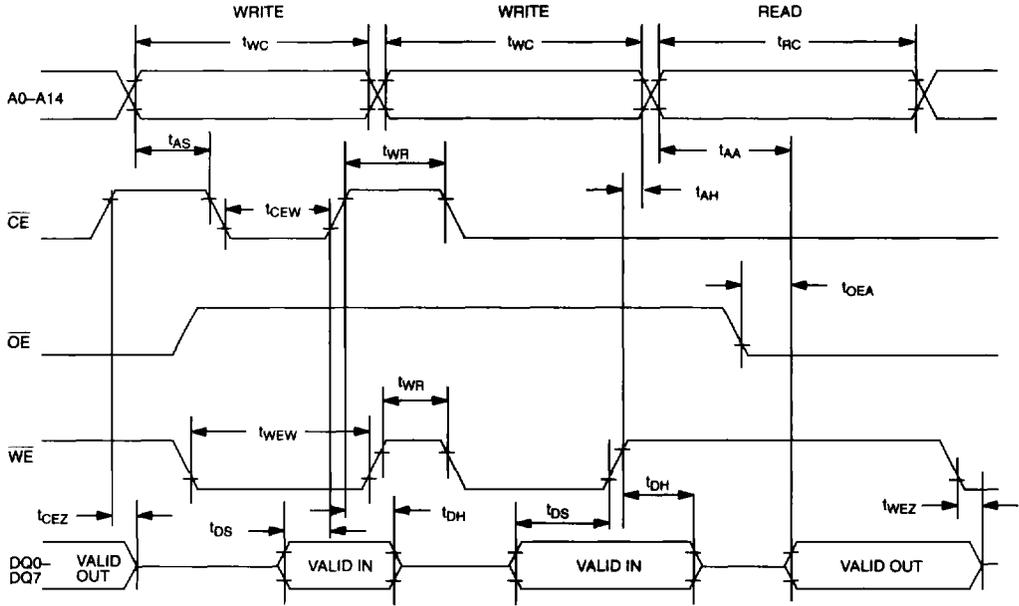
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
\overline{CE} or \overline{WE} at V_{IH} before Power Down	t_{PD}	0			μs	
V_{PF} (Max) to V_{PF} (Min) V_{CC} Fall Time	t_F	300			μs	
V_{PF} (Min) to V_{SO} V_{CC} Fall Time	t_{FB}	10			μs	
V_{SO} to V_{PF} (Min) V_{CC} Rise Time	t_{RB}	1			μs	
V_{PF} (Min) to V_{PF} (Max) V_{CC} Rise Time	t_R	0			μs	
Power Up	t_{REC}	15	25	35	ms	
Expected Data Retention Time (Oscillator On)	t_{DR}	10			years	4

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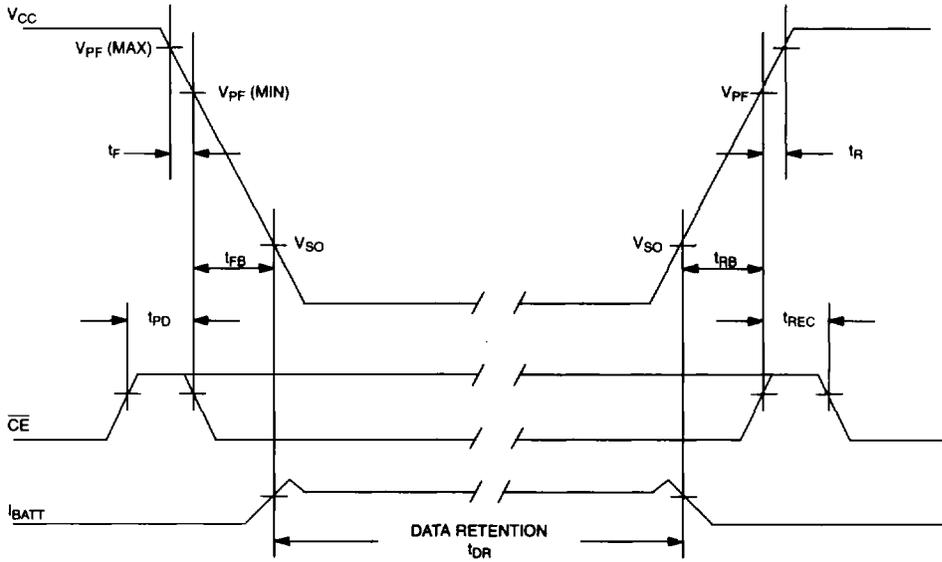
DS1644 READ CYCLE TIMING



DS1644 WRITE CYCLE TIMING



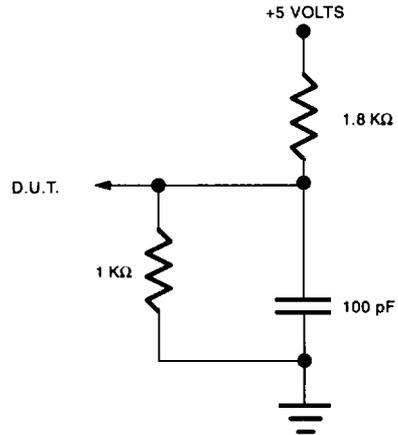
POWER DOWN/POWER UP TIMING



NOTES:

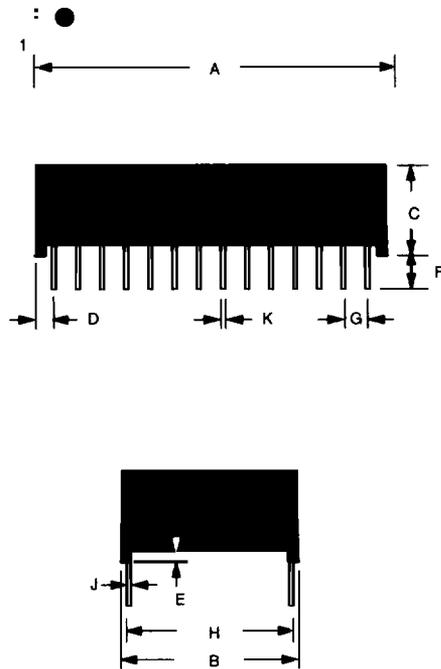
1. All voltages are referenced to ground.
2. Typical values are at 25°C and nominal supplies.
3. Outputs are open.
4. Data retention time is at 25°C and is calculated from the date code on the device package. The date code XYY is the year followed by the week of the year in which the device was manufactured. For example, 9225, would mean the 25th week of 1992.

OUTPUT LOAD

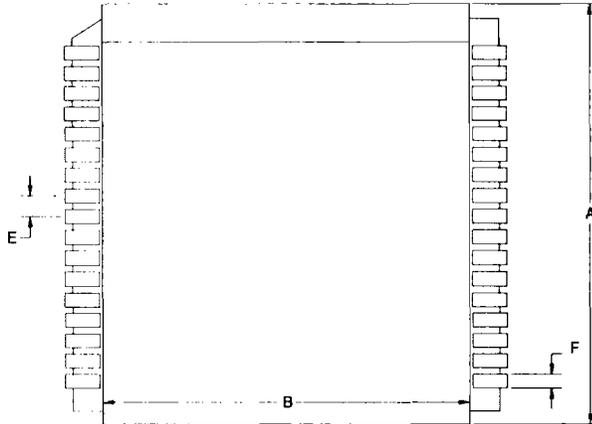


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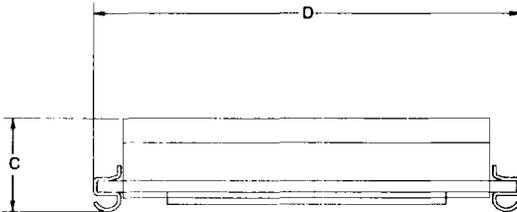
DS1644 28-PIN PACKAGE



PKG	28-PIN	
	MIN	MAX
A IN. MM	1.470 37.34	1.490 37.85
B IN. MM	0.715 18.16	0.740 18.80
C IN. MM	0.335 8.51	0.365 9.27
D IN. MM	0.075 1.91	0.105 2.67
E IN. MM	0.015 0.38	0.030 0.76
F IN. MM	0.140 3.56	0.180 4.57
G IN. MM	0.090 2.29	0.110 2.79
H IN. MM	0.590 14.99	0.630 16.00
J IN. MM	0.010 0.25	0.018 0.45
K IN. MM	0.015 0.38	0.025 0.64

DS1644LPM 34-PIN LOW PROFILE MODULE

PKG	INCHES	
	MIN	MAX
A	0.955	0.980
B	0.840	0.855
C	0.230	0.250
D	0.975	0.995
E	0.047	0.053
F	0.015	0.025

**NOTE:**

The recommended 68-pin PLCC surface mountable socket to be used with this 34-pin module is: McKenzie P/N# 34P-SMT-3. The McKenzie socket plus the DS1644LPM has the following approximate dimensions: length, width = 1.22", height = 0.255".