

High Performance 1024x8 Registered PROM

53/63RS881 53/63RS881A

Features/Benefits

- Edge triggered "D" registers
- Synchronous and asynchronous enables
- Versatile 1:16 initialization words
- 8-bit-wide in 24-pin SKINNYDIP® for high board density
- Simplifies system timing
- Faster cycle times
- 16 mA I_{OL} output drive capability
- Reliable titanium-tungsten fuses (TiW), with programming yields typically greater than 98%

Applications

- Microprogram control store
- State sequencers
- Next address generation
- Mapping PROM

Description

The 53/63RS881 and 53/63RS881A are 1Kx8 PROMs with on-chip "D" type registers, versatile output enable control through synchronous and asynchronous enable inputs, and flexible start up sequencing through programmable initialization.

Data is transferred into the output registers on the rising edge of the clock. Provided that the asynchronous (\bar{E}) and synchronous (\bar{ES}) enables are low, the data will appear at the outputs. Prior to

Ordering Information

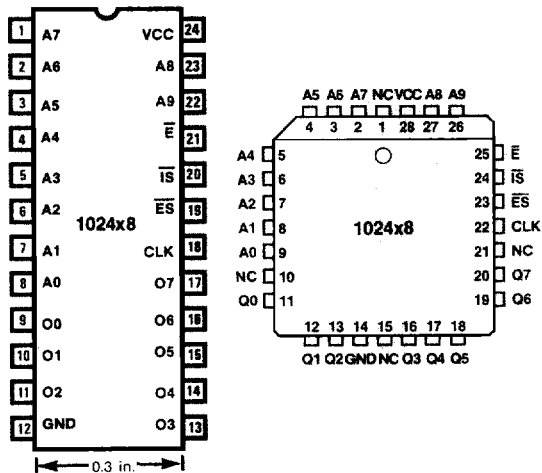
MEMORY		PACKAGE		DEVICE TYPE	
SIZE	PERFORMANCE	PINS	TYPE	MIL	COM
8K	Standard	24 (28)	NS,JS, (NL), (L),W	53RS881	63RS881
	Enhanced			53RS881A	63RS881A

the positive clock edge, register data are not affected by changes in addressing or synchronous enable inputs.

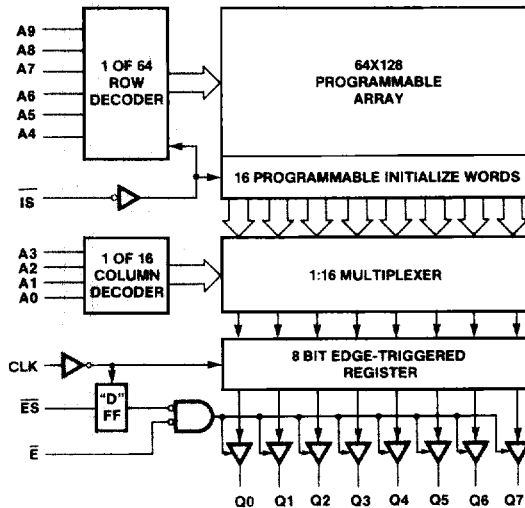
Memory expansion and data control is made flexible with synchronous and asynchronous enable inputs. Outputs may be set to the high impedance state at any time by setting \bar{E} to a high or if \bar{ES} is high when the rising clock edge occurs. When V_{CC} power is first applied the synchronous enable flip-flop will be in the set condition causing the outputs to be in the high impedance state.

The flexible initialization feature allows start up and time out sequencing with 1:16 programmable words to be loaded into the output registers. With the synchronous INITIALIZE (\bar{IS}) pin low, one of the 16 column words (A3-A0) will be set in the output registers independent of the row addresses (A9-A4). The unprogrammed state of \bar{IS} words are low, presenting a CLEAR with \bar{IS} pin low. With all \bar{IS} column words (A3-A0) programmed to the same pattern, the \bar{IS} function will be independent of both row and column addressing and may be used as a single pin control. With all \bar{IS} words programmed high a PRESET function is performed.

Pin Configurations



Block Diagram



SKINNYDIP® is a registered trademark of Monolithic Memories

TWX: 910-338-2376

2175 Mission College Blvd. Santa Clara, CA 95054-1592 Tel: (408) 970-9700 TWX: 910-338-2374

Absolute Maximum Ratings

	Operating	Programming
Supply voltage V_{CC}	-0.5 V to 7 V	12 V
Input voltage	-1.5 V to 7 V	7 V
Input current	-30 mA to +5 mA	
Off-state output voltage	-0.5 V to 5.5 V	12 V
Storage temperature	-65°C to +150°C	

Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TYP†	MILITARY		COMMERCIAL		UNIT				
			53RS881A	53RS881	63RS881A	63RS881					
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX					
t_w	Width of clock (high or low)	10	20	20	20	20	ns				
$t_{s(A)}$	Setup time from address to clock	25	40	45	30	35	ns				
$t_{s(\overline{ES})}$	Setup time from \overline{ES} to clock	8	15	15	15	15	ns				
$t_{s(\overline{IS})}$	Setup time from \overline{IS} to clock	20	30	35	25	30	ns				
$t_{h(A)}$	Hold time address to clock	-5	0	0	0	0	ns				
$t_{h(\overline{ES})}$	Hold time (\overline{ES})	-3	5	5	5	5	ns				
$t_{h(\overline{IS})}$	Hold time (\overline{IS})	-5	0	0	0	0	ns				
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	5	4.5	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.75	5.25	4.75	5.25	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	25	-55	125	-55	125	0	75	0	75	°C

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Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Conditions

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION		MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT	
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage					0.8	V	
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage					2	V	
V_{IC}	Input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$	$I_i = -18 \text{ mA}$			-1.2	V	
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	$V_i = 0.4 \text{ V}$			-0.25	mA	
I_{IH}	High-level input current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	$V_i = V_{CC} \text{ MAX}$			40	μA	
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$	$I_{OL} = 16 \text{ mA}$			0.5	V	
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{MIN}$	MIL $I_{OH} = -2 \text{ mA}$ COM $I_{OH} = -3.2 \text{ mA}$			2.4	V	
I_{OZL}	Off-state output current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$	$V_O = 0.4 \text{ V}$			-40	μA	
I_{OZH}			$V_O = 2.4 \text{ V}$			40		
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current*	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	$V_O = 0 \text{ V}$	-20			-90	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current	$V_{CC} = \text{MAX}$. All inputs TTL; all outputs open		130			180	mA

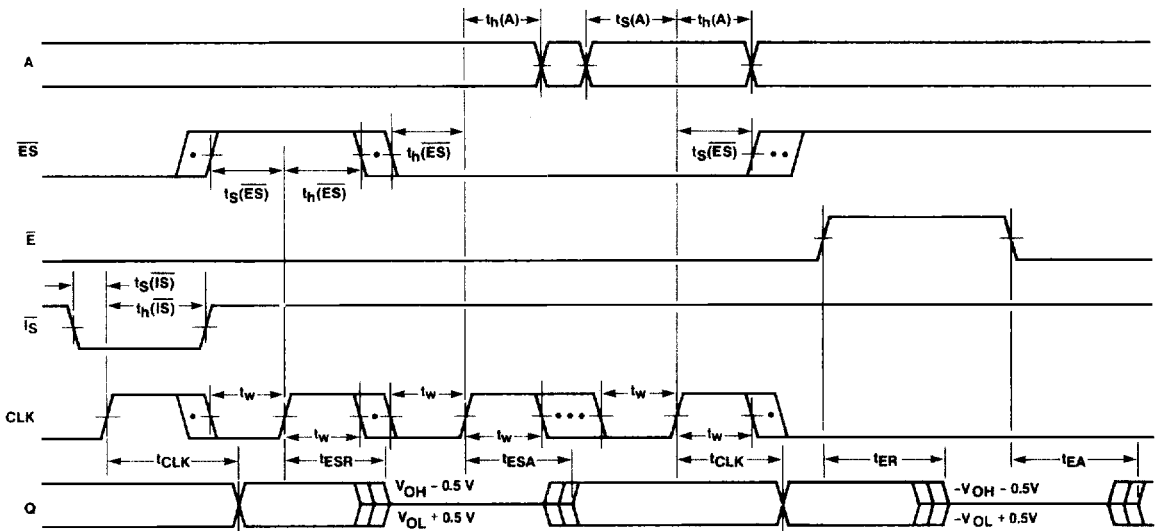
* Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

† Typical at 5.0 V V_{CC} and 25°C T_A .

Switching Characteristics Over Operating Conditions and using Standard Test Load

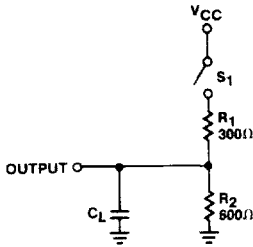
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TYP	MILITARY				COMMERCIAL				UNIT
			53RS881A		53RS881		63RS881A		63RS881		
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
t_{CLK}	Clock to output Delay	10	20		25		15		20		ns
t_{ESA}	Clock to output access time (\overline{ES})	18	30		35		25		30		ns
t_{ESR}	Clock to output recovery time (\overline{ES})	17	30		35		25		30		ns
t_{EA}	Enable to output access time (\overline{E})	18	30		35		25		30		ns
t_{ER}	Disable to output recovery time (\overline{E})	17	30		35		25		30		ns

Definition of Waveforms

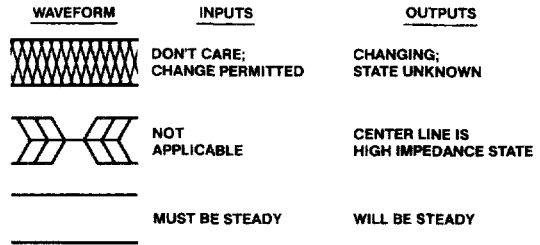


- NOTES: 1. Input pulse amplitude 0 V to 3.0 V.
 2. Input rise and fall times 2-5 ns from 0.8 V to 2.0 V.
 3. Input access measured at the 1.5 V level.
 4. t_{AA} is tested with switch S_1 closed. $C_L = 30$ pF and measured at 1.5 V output level.
 5. t_{EA} and t_{ESA} are measured at the 1.5 V output level with $C_L = 30$ pF. S_1 is open for high impedance to "1" test and closed for high impedance to "0" test.
 t_{ER} and t_{EA} are measured. $C_L = 5$ pF. S_1 is open for "1" to high impedance test, measured at $V_{OH} - 0.5$ V output level; S_1 is closed for "0" to high impedance test measured at $V_{OL} + 0.5$ V output level.

Switching Test Load

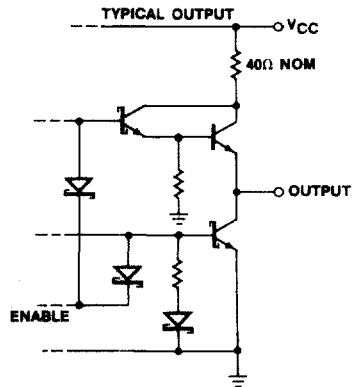
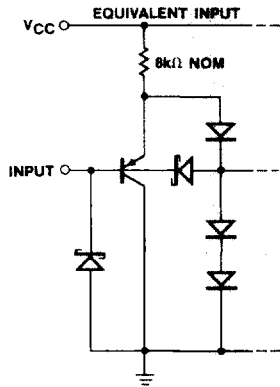


Definition of Timing Diagram



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Schematic of Inputs and Outputs



Commercial Programmers

Monolithic Memories PROMs are designed and tested to give a programming yield greater than 98%. If your programming yield is lower, check your programmer. It may not be properly calibrated.

Programming is final manufacturing — it must be quality-controlled. Equipment must be calibrated as a regular routine.

ideally under the actual conditions of use. Each time a new board or a new programming module is inserted, the whole system should be checked. Both timing and voltages must meet published specifications for the device.

Remember — The best PROMs available can be made unreliable by improper programming techniques.

PROM PROGRAMMING EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

SOURCE AND LOCATION

Data I/O Corp.
10525 Willows Rd. N.E.
Redmond, WA 98073

Kontron Electronics, Inc.
630 Price Ave.
Redwood City, CA 94063

Digelec Inc.
586 Weddell Dr. Suite 1
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Stag Microsystems Inc.
528-5 Weddell Dr.
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Metal Mask Layout

