- Organization... 524288 by 8 Bits
- Single 5-V Power Supply
- Industry Standard 32-Pin Dual In-Line Package and 32-Lead Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier
- All Inputs/Outputs Fully TTL Compatible
- Static Operation (No Clocks, No Refresh)
- Max Access/Min Cycle Time
$V_{\text {CC }} \pm 10 \%$
'27C/PC040-10 100 ns
'27C/PC040-12 120 ns
'27C/PC040-15 150 ns
- 8-Bit Output For Use in Microprocessor-Based Systems
- Power-Saving CMOS Technology
- 3-State Output Buffers
- 400-mV Assured DC Noise Immunity With Standard TTL Loads
- Latchup Immunity of $\mathbf{2 5 0} \mathbf{~ m A}$ on All Input and Output Pins
- No Pullup Resistors Required
- Low Power Dissipation ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ )
- Active . . . 275 mW Worst Case
- Standby ... 0.55 mW Worst Cas E (CMOS-Input Levels)
- Temperature Range Options


## description

The TMS27C040 devices are 524288 by 8-bit (4194304-bit), ultraviolet (UV) light erasable, electrically programmable read-only memories (EPROMs).

The TMS27PC040 devices are 524288 by 8 -bit (4194304-bit), one-time programmable (OTP) electrically programmable read-only memories (PROMs).
These devices are fabricated using CMOS technology for high speed and simple interface with MOS and bipolar circuits. All inputs (including program data inputs) can be driven by the Series 74 TTL circuits. Each output can drive one Series 74 TTL circuit without external resistors.

TMS27C040
J PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

| VPP | 1 | $\cup_{32}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A16 | 2 | 31 | A18 |
| A15 | 3 | 30 | A17 |
| A12 | 4 | 29 | A14 |
| A7 | 5 | 28 | A13 |
| A6 | 6 | 27 | A8 |
| A5 | 7 | 26 | A9 |
| A4 | 8 | 25 | A11 |
| A3 | 9 | 24 | $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ |
| A2 | 10 | 23 | A10 |
| A1 | 11 | 22 | E |
| A0 | 12 | 21 | DQ |
| DQ0 | 13 | 20 | DQ6 |
| DQ1 | 14 | 19 | DQ5 |
| DQ2 | 15 | 18 | DQ4 |
| GND | 16 | 17 | DQ3 |

TMS27PC040
FM PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)


| PIN NOMENCLATURE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| A0-A18 | Address Inputs |
| DQ0-DQ7 | Inputs (programming)/Outputs |
| $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ | Chip Enable |
| $\bar{G}$ | Output Enable |
| GND | Ground |
| VCC | $5-V$ Supply |
| VPP | $13-V$ Power Supply $\dagger$ |

$\dagger$ Only in program mode.

# TMS27C040 524288 BY 8-BIT UV ERASABLE <br> TMS27PCO40 524288 BY 8-BIT <br> PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY 

SMLS040F - NOVEMBER 1990 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1997

## description (continued)

The data outputs are 3-state for connecting multiple devices to a common bus
The TMS27C040 is offered in a 600-mil ceramic dual-in-line package ( J suffix). The TMS27C040 is offered with two choices of temperature ranges of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (JL suffix) and $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (JE suffix). (See Table 1.)

The TMS27PC040 is offered in a 32-lead plastic leaded chip carrier package (FM suffix). The TMS27PC040 is offered with two choices of temperature ranges of $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( JL suffix) and $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( JE suffix).

Table 1. Temperature Range Suffixes

| FUNCTION | SUFFIX FOR OPERATING <br> FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE <br> RANGES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TMS27C040-XXX | JL | JE |
| TMS27PC040-XXX | FML | FME |

These EPROMs and PROMS operate from a single 5-V supply (in the read mode), and they are ideal for use in microprocessor-based systems. One other ( 13 V ) supply is needed for programming. All programming signals are TTL level. For programming outside the system, existing EPROM programmers can be used.

## operation

The seven modes of operation are listed in Table 2. The read mode requires a single 5-V supply. All inputs are TTL level except for $\mathrm{V}_{\text {PP }}$ during programming ( 13 V ), and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}(12 \mathrm{~V})$ on A 9 for the signature mode.

Table 2. Operation Modes

| MODE | FUNCTION $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ | VPP | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | A9 | A0 | DQ0-DQ7 |
| Read | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | X | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | X | X | Data Out |
| Output Disable | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | X | X | Hi-Z |
| Standby | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | X | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | X | X | Hi-Z |
| Programming | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $V_{\text {PP }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | X | X | Data In |
| Program Inhibit | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | VPP | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | X | X | Hi-Z |
| Verify | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | VPP | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | X | X | Data Out |
| Signature Mode | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | VIL | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}{ }^{\ddagger}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | MFG Code 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Device Code 50 |

$\dagger \mathrm{X}$ can be $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$
$\ddagger \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}=12 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$

## read/output disable

When the outputs of two or more TMS27C040s or TMS27PC040s are connected in parallel on the same bus, the output of any particular device in the circuit can be read with no interference from competing outputs of the other devices. To read the output of a single device, a low level signal is applied to the $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ pins. All other devices in the circuit should have their outputs disabled by applying a high level signal to one of these pins.

## latchup immunity

Latchup immunity on the TMS27C040 and TMS27PC040 is a minimum of 250 mA on all inputs and outputs. This feature provides latchup immunity beyond any potential transients at the P.C. board level when the EPROM is interfaced to industry standard TTL or MOS logic devices. The input/output layout approach controls latchup without compromising performance or packing density.

# TMS27C040 524288 BY 8-BIT UV ERASABLE <br> TMS27PC040 524288 BY 8-BIT PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY 

## power down

Active I ICC supply current can be reduced from 50 mA to 1 mA by applying a high TTL input on $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ and to $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ by applying a high CMOS input on $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$. In this mode all outputs are in the high-impedance state.

## erasure (TMS27C040)

Before programming, the TMS27C040 EPROM is erased by exposing the chip through the transparent lid to a high intensity UV-light (wavelength 2537 Å). The recommended minimum exposure dose (UV intensity $\times$ exposure time) is $15-\mathrm{W} \cdot \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$. A typical $12-\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$, filterless UV lamp erases the device in 21 minutes. The lamp must be located about 2.5 cm above the chip during erasure. After erasure, all bits are in the high state. Normal ambient light contains the correct wavelength for erasure; therefore, when using the TMS27C040, the window must be covered with an opaque label. After erasure (all bits in logic high state), logic lows are programmed into the desired locations. A programmed low can be erased only by UV light.

## initializing (TMS27PC040)

The OTP TMS27PC040 PROM is provided with all bits in logic high state, then logic lows are programmed into the desired locations. Logic lows programmed into an OTP PROM cannot be erased.

## SNAP! Pulse programming

The TMS27C040 and TMS27PC040 are programmed by using the SNAP! Pulse programming algorithm. The programming sequence is shown in the SNAP! Pulse programming flow chart shown in Figure 1.
The initial setup is $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=13 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=6.5 \mathrm{~V}, \overline{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$, and $\overline{\mathrm{G}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$. Once the initial location is selected, the data is presented in parallel (eight bits) on pins DQ0 through DQ7. Once addresses and data are stable, the programming mode is achieved when $\bar{E}$ is pulsed low $\left(V_{I L}\right)$ with a pulse duration of $t_{w(P G M)}$. Every location is programmed only once before going to interactive mode.
In the interactive mode, the word is verified at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=13 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=6.5 \mathrm{~V}, \overline{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$, and $\overline{\mathrm{G}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$. If the correct data is not read, the programming is performed by pulling $\bar{E}$ low with a pulse duration of $t_{w(P G M)}$. This sequence of verification and programming is performed up to a maximum of 10 times. When the device is fully programmed, all bytes are verified with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$.

## program inhibit

Programming can be inhibited by maintaining high level inputs on the $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ pins.

## program verify

Programmed bits can be verified with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=13 \mathrm{~V}$ when $\overline{\mathrm{G}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$, and $\overline{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$.

## signature mode

The signature mode provides access to a binary code identifying the manufacturer and type. This mode is activated when A9 (pin 26) is forced to 12 V . Two identifier bytes are accessed by toggling A0. All other addresses must be held low. The signature code for the TMS27C040 is 9750 . A0 low selects the manufacturer's code 97 (Hex), and A0 high selects the device code 50 (Hex), as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Signature Mode

| IDENTIFIER $\dagger$ | PINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A0 | DQ7 | DQ6 | DQ5 | DQ4 | DQ3 | DQ2 | DQ1 | DQ0 | HEX |
| MANUFACTURER CODE | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 97 |
| DEVICE CODE | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |

[^0]

Figure 1. SNAP! Pulse Programming Flow Chart

## logic symbol $\dagger$


$\dagger$ This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.
Pin numbers are for the J package.
absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) $\ddagger$
Supply voltage range, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ (see Note 1) ........................................................ -0.6 V to 7 V

Input voltage range (see Note 1), All inputs except A9 ................................... 0.6 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+1 \mathrm{~V}$ A9
-0.6 V to 13 V
Output voltage range, with respect to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ (see Note 1) ............................... 0.6 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+1 \mathrm{~V}$ Operating free-air temperature range ('27C040-__JL and '27PC040___FML) ................ $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Operating free-air temperature range ('27C040__ JE and '27PC040__FME) ............. $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage temperature range, $T_{\text {stg }}$
$-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\ddagger$ Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to GND.
recommended operating conditions

|  |  |  |  | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Read mode (see No |  | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{\text {CC }}$ | Supply voitage | SNAP! Pulse progra | rithm | 6.25 | 6.5 | 6.75 | V |
|  |  | Read mode |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.6$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.6$ | V |
|  | Supply voltage | SNAP! Pulse progra | rithm | 12.75 | 13 | 13.25 | V |
|  | High-lovel dc input voltage |  | TTL | 2 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ | V |
|  | Votage |  | CMOS | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.2$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ | V |
|  |  |  | TTL | -0.5 |  | 0.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Low-level dc input voltage |  | CMOS | -0.5 |  | 0.2 | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating free-air temperature | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { '27C040-__JL } \\ \text { '27PC040_-_FML } \end{array}$ |  | 0 |  | 70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | Operating free-air temperature | '27C040-__JE |  | -40 |  | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

NOTE 2: $V_{C C}$ must be applied before or at the same time as $V_{P P}$ and removed after or at the same time as $V_{P P}$. The device must not be inserted into or removed from the board when $V_{P P}$ or $V_{C C}$ is applied.
electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature

| PARAMETER |  |  | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High-level dc output voltage |  | $\mathrm{IOH}=-400 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 2.4 | V |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{OH}=-20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.1$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OL }}$ | Low-level dc output voltage |  | $\mathrm{l} \mathrm{OL}=2.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 0.4 | V |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{IOL}=20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.1 |  |
| 1 | Input current (leakage) |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Io | Output current (leakage) |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\pm 1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IPP1 | $V_{\text {PP }}$ supply current |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IPP2 | VPP supply current (during program pulse) |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=12.75 \mathrm{~V}$ | 50 | mA |
| ${ }^{\text {I CC1 }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ supply current (standby) | TTL-Input level | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \quad \overline{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | 1 | mA |
|  |  | CMOS-Input level | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \quad \overline{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {I CC2 }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ supply current (active) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\text {cycle }}=\text { minimum cycle time }, \\ & \text { outputs opent } \end{aligned}$ | 50 | mA |

$\dagger$ Minimum cycle time $=$ maximum access time.
capacitance over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature, $\mathrm{f}=\mathbf{1} \mathrm{MHz} \ddagger$

| PARAMETER |  | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN TYP§ | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{i}}$ | Input capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 | 8 | pF |
| $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ | Output capacitance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 8 | 12 | pF |

$\ddagger$ All typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal voltages.
§ Capacitance measurements are made on sample basis only.
switching characteristics over recommended ranges of operating conditions (see Notes 3 and 4)

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { '27C040-10 } \\ & \text { '27 PC040-10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { '27C040-12 } \\ & \text { '27 PC040-12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { '27C040-15 } \\ & \text { '27 PC040-15 } \end{aligned}$ | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN MAX | MIN MAX | MIN MAX |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{A})}$ Access time from address | $C_{L}=100 \mathrm{pF},$ <br> 1 Series 74 <br> TTL load, <br> Input $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}} \leq 20 \mathrm{~ns}$, <br> Input $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}} \leq 20 \mathrm{~ns}$ | 100 | 120 | 150 | ns |
| $\mathrm{ta}_{\mathrm{a}}(\mathrm{E}) \quad$ Access time from chip enable |  | 100 | 120 | 150 | ns |
| ten(G) Output enable time from $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | ns |
| tdis Output disable time from $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$, whichever <br> occurs first |  | 050 | 050 | 050 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{A})}$Output data valid time after change of <br> address, $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$, or $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$, whichever occurs first $\dagger$ |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | ns |

$\dagger$ Value calculated from $0.5-\mathrm{V}$ delta to measured output level.
NOTES: 3. For all switching characteristics the input pulse levels are 0.4 V to 2.4 V . Timing measurements are made at 2 V for logic high and 0.8 V for logic low. (See Figure 2)
4. Common test conditions apply for $t_{\text {dis }}$ except during programming.
switching characteristics for programming: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{C}}=6.5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=13 \mathrm{~V}$ (SNAP! Pulse), $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (see Note 3)

|  | PARAMETER | MIN | MAX |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | UNIT |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {dis }(G)}$ | Output disable time from $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ | 0 | 100 |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {en }}(\mathrm{G})$ | Output enable time from $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ | ns |  |

NOTE 3: For all switching characteristics the input pulse levels are 0.4 V to 2.4 V . Timing measurements are made at 2 V for logic high and 0.8 V for logic low. (See Figure 2)
timing requirements for programming

|  |  |  | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}$ (PGM) | Pulse duration, program | SNAP! Pulse programming algorithm | 95 | 100 | 105 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{A})$ | Setup time, address |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{E})$ | Setup time, $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{G})$ | Setup time, $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{D})$ | Setup time, data |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}$ (VPP) | Setup time, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {su }}(\mathrm{VCC})$ | Setup time, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| th(A) | Hold time, address |  | 0 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| th( $\mathrm{D}^{\text {( }}$ | Hold time, data |  | 2 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and fixture capacitance.
B. AC testing inputs are driven at 2.4 V for logic high and 0.4 V for logic low. Timing measurements are made at 2 V for logic high and 0.8 V for logic low for both inputs and outputs.

Figure 2. AC Testing Output Load Circuit and Waveform


Figure 3. Read-Cycle Timing

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

† 13-V $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ and $6.5-\mathrm{V} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ for SNAP! Pulse programming
Figure 4. Program-Cycle Timing (SNAP! Pulse Programming)


[^1]

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only.

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[^0]:    $\dagger \overline{\mathrm{E}}=\overline{\mathrm{G}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \mathrm{A} 1-\mathrm{A} 8=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \mathrm{A} 9=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}, \mathrm{A} 10-\mathrm{A} 18=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$.

[^1]:    NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
    B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
    C. Falls within JEDEC MS-016

