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Maxim Integrated DS2050W-100#

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#### Rev 2. 10/06

# DALLAS **DS2050W 3.3V Single-Piece 4Mb** Nonvolatile SRAM

### **General Description**

The DS2050W is a 4Mb reflowable nonvolatile (NV) SRAM, which consists of a static RAM (SRAM), an NV controller, and an internal rechargeable manganese lithium (ML) battery. These components are encased in a surface-mount module with a 256-ball BGA footprint. Whenever V<sub>CC</sub> is applied to the module, it recharges the ML battery, powers the SRAM from the external power source, and allows the contents of the SRAM to be modified. When VCC is powered down or out-of-tolerance, the controller write-protects the SRAM's contents and powers the SRAM from the battery. The DS2050W also contains a power-supply monitor output, RST, which can be used as a CPU supervisor for a microprocessor.

	Applications
RAID Systems and Servers	POS Terminals
Industrial Controllers	Routers/Switches
Data-Acquisition Systems	Fire Alarms
Gaming	PLC

### Features

- Single-Piece, Reflowable, 27mm<sup>2</sup> PBGA Package ٠ Footprint
- Internal ML Battery and Charger
- Unconditionally Write-Protects SRAM when V<sub>CC</sub> is Out-of-Tolerance
- Automatically Switches to Battery Supply when V<sub>CC</sub> Power Failures Occur
- Internal Power-Supply Monitor Detects Power Fail Below Nominal V<sub>CC</sub> (3.3V)
- Reset Output can be Used as a CPU Supervisor for a Microprocessor
- Industrial Temperature Range (-40°C to +85°C)
- UL Recognized

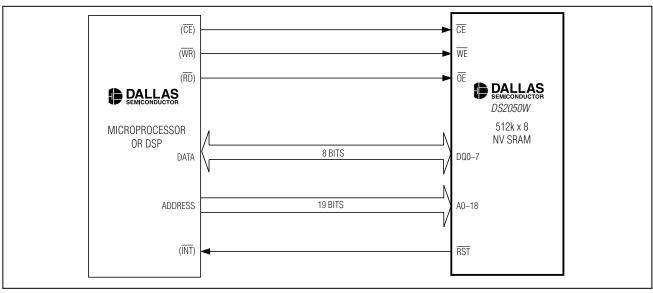
Pin Configuration appears at end of data sheet.

#### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	SPEED (ns)	SUPPLY TOLERANCE
DS2050W-100#	-40°C to +85°C	256 Ball 27mm <sup>2</sup> BGA Module	100	3.3V ±0.3V

#Denotes a RoHS-compliant device that may include lead that is exempt under the RoHS requirements.

### **Typical Operating Circuit**



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Maxim Integrated Products 1

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### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage on Any Pin Relative to Ground ......0.3V to +4.6V Operating Temperature Range ......-40°C to +85°C Storage Temperature Range .....-40°C to +85°C Soldering Temperature .....See IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

 $(T_{\text{A}}=-40^{\circ}\text{C}\text{ to }+85^{\circ}\text{C}.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Input Logic 1	VIH		2.2		VCC	V
Input Logic 0	VIL		0		0.4	V

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Input Leakage Current	١ <sub>١L</sub>		-1.0		+1.0	μΑ
I/O Leakage Current	lio	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC}$	-1.0		+1.0	μΑ
Output-Current High	IOH	At 2.4V	-1.0			mA
Output-Current Low	IOL	At 0.4V	2.0			mA
Output-Current Low RST	IOL RST	At 0.4V (Note 1)	10.0			mA
Standby Current	ICCS1	$\overline{CE} = 2.2V$		0.5	7	
Standby Current	I <sub>CCS2</sub>	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC} - 0.2V$		0.2	5	mA
Operating Current	ICCO1	t <sub>RC</sub> = 200ns, outputs open			50	mA
Write-Protection Voltage	V <sub>TP</sub>		2.8	2.9	3.0	V

### CAPACITANCE

 $(T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Input Capacitance	CIN	Not tested		7		pF
Input/Output Capacitance	COUT	Not tested		7		рF



### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNITS	
Read Cycle Time	t <sub>RC</sub>		100		ns	
Access Time	tACC			100	ns	
OE to Output Valid	tOE			50	ns	
CE to Output Valid	tco			100	ns	
$\overline{\text{OE}}$ or $\overline{\text{CE}}$ to Output Active	tCOE	(Note 2)	5		ns	
Output High Impedance from Deselection	t <sub>OD</sub>	(Note 2)		35	ns	
Output Hold from Address Change	tон		5		ns	
Write Cycle Time	twc		100		ns	
Write Pulse Width	twp	(Note 3)	75		ns	
Address Setup Time	tAW		0		ns	
Write Decovery Time	twr1	(Note 4)	5		22	
Write Recovery Time	twR2	(Note 5)	20		ns	
Output High Impedance from $\overline{\text{WE}}$	todw	(Note 2)		35	ns	
Output Active from $\overline{WE}$	toew	(Note 2)	5		ns	
Data Setup Time	t <sub>DS</sub>	(Note 6)	40		ns	
Data Llaid Time	tDH1	(Note 4)	0		20	
Data Hold Time	tDH2	(Note 5)	20		ns	

### **POWER-DOWN/POWER-UP TIMING**

 $(T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNITS
$V_{CC}$ Fail Detect to $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{WE}$ Inactive	t <sub>PD</sub>	(Note 7)			1.5	μs
V <sub>CC</sub> Slew from V <sub>TP</sub> to 0V	t⊨		150			μs
V <sub>CC</sub> Slew from 0V to V <sub>TP</sub>	t <sub>R</sub>		150			μs
$V_{CC}$ Valid to $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{WE}$ Inactive	tpu				2	ms
V <sub>CC</sub> Valid to End of Write Protection	t <sub>REC</sub>				125	ms
V <sub>CC</sub> Fail Detect to RST Active	t <sub>RPD</sub>	(Note 1)			3.0	μs
V <sub>CC</sub> Valid to RST Inactive	trpu	(Note 1)	225	350	525	ms

### DATA RETENTION

 $(\mathsf{T}_\mathsf{A}=+25^\circ\mathsf{C}_{\cdot})$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Expected Data-Retention Time (Per Charge)	t <sub>DR</sub>	(Note 8)	2	3		years

### **AC TEST CONDITIONS**

Input Pulse Levels:	$V_{IL} = 0.0V, V_{IH} = 2.7V$
Input Pulse Rise and Fall Times:	5ns
Input and Output Timing Reference Leve	el: 1.5V
Output Load:	1 TTL Gate + $C_L$ (100pF) including scope and jig

### DALLAS JUI / XI/VI



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# **DS2050W 3.3V Single-Piece 4Mb** Nonvolatile SRAM

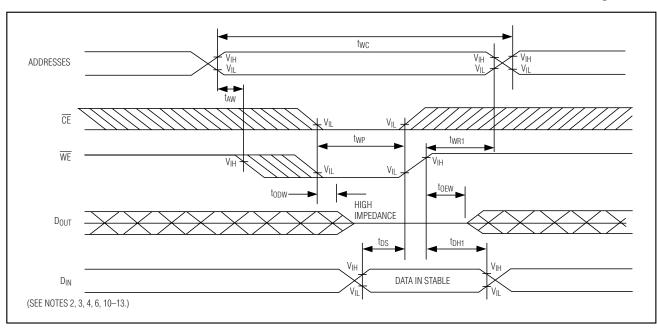
**DS2050W** t<sub>RC</sub> VIH VIH VIH ADDRESSES VIL VIL Vii tон tacc VII CE tco top VIH ŌĒ top tcor tcoe V<sub>OH</sub> Voh OUTPUT D<sub>OUT</sub> DATA VALID Vol (SEE NOTE 9.)

**Read Cycle** 

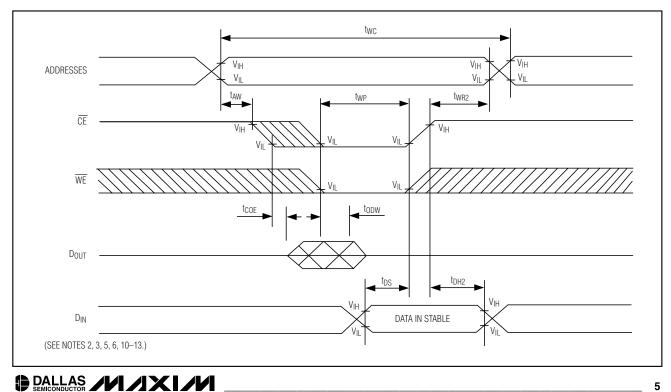


Write Cycle 1

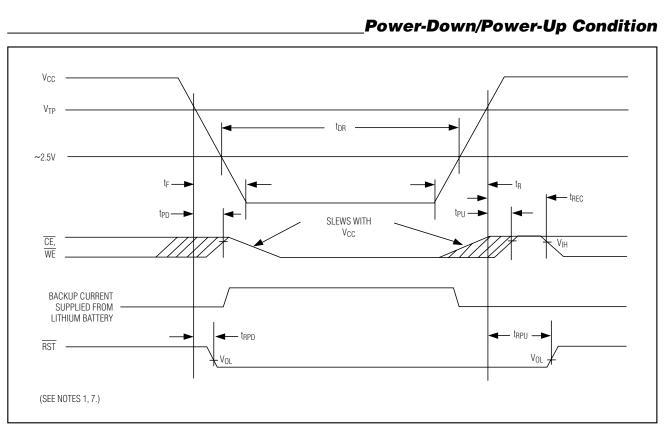
**DS2050W** 



### Write Cycle 2







- Note 1: RST is an open-drain output and cannot source current. An external pullup resistor should be connected to this pin to realize a logic-high level.
- Note 2: These parameters are sampled with a 5pF load and are not 100% tested.
- Note 3: twp is specified as the logical AND of CE and WE. twp is measured from the latter of CE or WE going low to the earlier of CE or WE going high.
- Note 4:  $t_{WR1}$  and  $t_{DH1}$  are measured from  $\overline{WE}$  going high.
- **Note 5:**  $t_{WR2}$  and  $t_{DH2}$  are measured from  $\overline{CE}$  going high.
- **Note 6:**  $t_{DS}$  is measured from the earlier of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  going high.
- Note 7: In a power-down condition, the voltage on any pin cannot exceed the voltage on VCC.
- **Note 8:** The expected t<sub>DR</sub> is defined as accumulative time in the absence of V<sub>CC</sub> starting from the time power is first applied by the user. Minimum expected data-retention time is based on a maximum of two +230°C convection solder reflow exposures, followed by a fully charged cell. Full charge occurs with the initial application of V<sub>CC</sub> for a minimum of 96 hours. This parameter is assured by component selection, process control, and design. It is not measured directly in production testing.
- **Note 9:**  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  is high for a read cycle.
- **Note 10:**  $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$  or  $V_{IL}$ . If  $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$  during write cycle, the output buffers remain in a high-impedance state.
- Note 11: If the  $\overline{CE}$  low transition occurs simultaneously with or latter than the  $\overline{WE}$  low transition, the output buffers remain in a highimpedance state during this period.
- Note 12: If the CE high transition occurs prior to or simultaneously with the WE high transition, the output buffers remain in a highimpedance state during this period.
- Note 13: If  $\overline{WE}$  is low or the  $\overline{WE}$  low transition occurs prior to or simultaneously with the  $\overline{CE}$  low transition, the output buffers remain in a high-impedance state during this period.

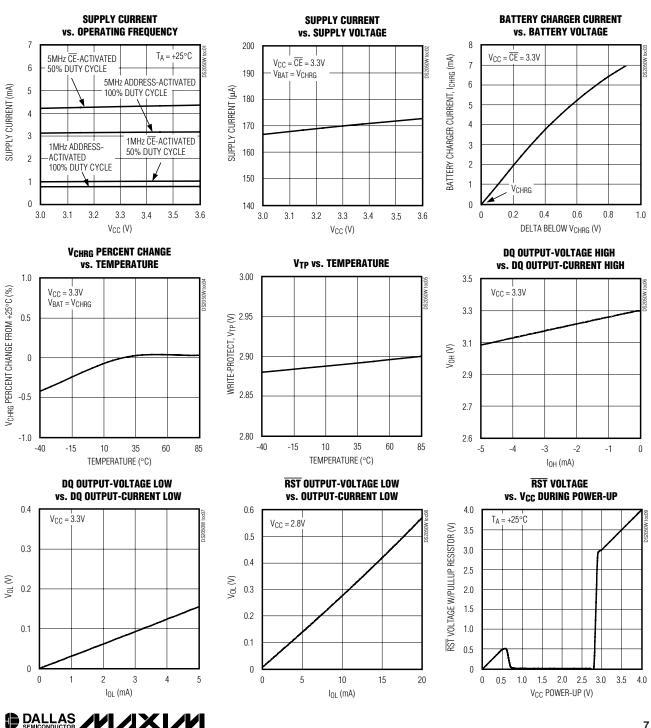
Note 14: DS2050W BGA modules are recognized by Underwriters Laboratory (UL) under file E99151.



(V<sub>CC</sub> = +3.3V, T<sub>A</sub> =  $+25^{\circ}$ C, unless otherwise noted.)

# DS2050W 3.3V Single-Piece 4Mb Nonvolatile SRAM

### **Typical Operating Characteristics**





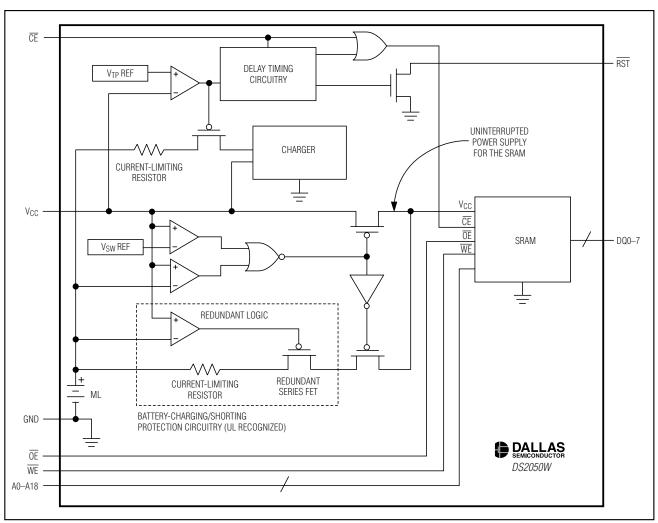
BALLS	NAME	DESCRIPTION			
A1, A2, A3, A4	GND	Ground			
B1, B2, B3, B4	N.C.	No Connection			
C1, C2, C3, C4	A15	Address Input 15			
D1, D2, D3, D4	A16	Address Input 16			
E1, E2, E3, E4	RST	Open-Drain Reset Output			
F1, F2, F3, F4	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage			
G1, G2, G3, G4	WE	Write-Enable Input			
H1, H2, H3, H4	ŌĒ	Output-Enable Input			
J1, J2, J3, J4	CE	Chip-Enable Input			
K1, K2, K3, K4	DQ7	Data Input/Output 7			
L1, L2, L3, L4	DQ6	Data Input/Output 6			
M1, M2, M3, M4	DQ5	Data Input/Output 5			
N1, N2, N3, N4	DQ4	Data Input/Output 4			
P1, P2, P3, P4	DQ3	Data Input/Output 3			
R1, R2, R3, R4	DQ2	Data Input/Output 2			
T1, T2, T3, T4	DQ1	Data Input/Output 1			
U1, U2, U3, U4	DQ0	Data Input/Output 0			
V1, V2, V3, V4	GND	Ground			
W1, W2, W3, W4	GND	Ground			
Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4	GND	Ground			
A17, A18, A19, A20	GND	Ground			
B17, B18, B19, B20	A18	Address Input 18			
C17, C18, C19, C20	A17	Address Input 17			
D17, D18, D19, D20	A14	Address Input 14			
E17, E18, E19, E20	A13	Address Input 13			
F17, F18, F19, F20	A12	Address Input 12			
G17, G18, G19, G20	A11	Address Input 11			
H17, H18, H19, H20	A10	Address Input 10			
J17, J18, J19, J20	A9	Address Input 9			
K17, K18, K19, K20	A8	Address Input 8			
L17, L18, L19, L20	A7	Address Input 7			
M17, M18, M19, M20	A6	Address Input 6			

BALLS	NAME	DESCRIPTION					
N17, N18, N19, N20	A5	Address Input 5					
P17, P18, P19, P20	A4	Address Input 4					
R17, R18, R19, R20	A3	Address Input 3					
T17, T18, T19, T20	A2	Address Input 2					
U17, U18, U19, U20	A1	Address Input 1					
V17, V18, V19, V20	AO	Address Input 0					
W17, W18, W19, W20	GND	Ground					
Y17, Y18, Y19, Y20	GND	Ground					
A5, B5, C5, D5	N.C.	No Connection					
A6, B6, C6, D6	N.C.	No Connection					
A7, B7, C7, D7	N.C.	No Connection					
A8, B8, C8, D8	N.C.	No Connection					
A9, B9, C9, D9	N.C.	No Connection					
A10, B10, C10, D10	N.C.	No Connection					
A11, B11, C11, D11	N.C.	No Connection					
A12, B12, C12, D12	N.C.	No Connection					
A13, B13, C13, D13	N.C.	No Connection					
A14, B14, C14, D14	N.C.	No Connection					
A15, B15, C15, D15	N.C.	No Connection					
A16, B16, C16, D16	N.C.	No Connection					
U5, V5, W5, Y5	N.C.	No Connection					
U6, V6, W6, Y6	N.C.	No Connection					
U7, V7, W7, Y7	N.C.	No Connection					
U8, V8, W8, Y8	N.C.	No Connection					
U9, V9, W9, Y9	N.C.	No Connection					
U10, V10, W10, Y10	N.C.	No Connection					
U11, V11, W11, Y11	N.C.	No Connection					
U12, V12, W12, Y12	N.C.	No Connection					
U13, V13, W13, Y13	N.C.	No Connection					
U14, V14, W14, Y14	N.C.	No Connection					
U15, V15, W15, Y15	N.C.	No Connection					
U16, V16, W16, Y16	N.C.	No Connection					

**Pin Description** 



### \_Functional Diagram



### **Detailed Description**

The DS2050W is a 4Mb (512kb x 8 bits) fully static, NV memory similar in function and organization to the DS1250W NV SRAM, but containing a rechargeable ML battery. The DS2050W NV SRAM constantly monitors V<sub>CC</sub> for an out-of-tolerance condition. When such a condition occurs, the lithium energy source is automatically switched on and write protection is unconditionally enabled to prevent data corruption. There is no limit to the number of write cycles that can be executed and no additional support circuitry is required for microprocessor interfacing. This device can be used in place of SRAM, EEPROM, or flash components.

The DS2050W assembly consists of a low-power SRAM, an ML battery, and an NV controller with a battery charger, integrated on a standard 256-ball, 27mm<sup>2</sup> BGA substrate. Unlike other surface-mount NV memory modules that require the battery to be removable for soldering, the internal ML battery can tolerate exposure to convection reflow soldering temperatures allowing this single-piece component to be handled with standard BGA assembly techniques.

The DS2050W also contains a power-supply monitor output,  $\overline{\text{RST}}$ , which can be used as a CPU supervisor for a microprocessor.

**DS2050W** 



WE	CE	ŌE	MODE	lcc	OUTPUTS
1	0	0	Read	Active	Active
1	0	1	Read	Active	High Impedance
0	0	Х	Write	Active	High Impedance
Х	1	Х	Standby	Standby	High Impedance

### **Memory Operation Truth Table**

X = Don't care.

**DS2050W** 

**Read Mode** 

The DS2050W executes a read cycle whenever  $\overline{WE}$  (write enable) is inactive (high) and  $\overline{CE}$  (chip enable) is active (low). The unique address specified by the 19 address inputs (A0 to A18) defines which of the 524,288 bytes of data is to be accessed. Valid data will be available to the eight data output drivers within tACC (access time) after the last address input signal is stable, providing that  $\overline{CE}$ and  $\overline{OE}$  (output enable) access times are also satisfied. If  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  access times are not satisfied, then data access must be measured from the later-occurring signal ( $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{OE}$ ) and the limiting parameter is either t<sub>CO</sub> for  $\overline{CE}$ or t<sub>OE</sub> for  $\overline{OE}$ , rather than address access.

#### Write Mode

The DS2050W executes a write cycle whenever the  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  signals are active (low) after address inputs are stable. The later-occurring falling edge of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  will determine the start of the write cycle. The write cycle is terminated by the earlier rising edge of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$ . All address inputs must be kept valid throughout the write cycle. WE must return to the high state for a minimum recovery time (twR) before another cycle can be initiated. The  $\overline{OE}$  control signal should be kept inactive (high) during write cycles to avoid bus contention. However, if the output drivers have been enabled ( $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  active) then  $\overline{WE}$  will disable the outputs in topw from its falling edge.

#### **Data-Retention Mode**

The DS2050W provides full functional capability for V<sub>CC</sub> greater than 3.0V and write-protects by 2.8V. Data is maintained in the absence of V<sub>CC</sub> without additional support circuitry. The NV static RAM constantly monitors V<sub>CC</sub>. Should the supply voltage decay, the NV SRAM automatically write-protects itself. All inputs become "don't care", and all data outputs become high impedance. As V<sub>CC</sub> falls below approximately 2.5V (V<sub>SW</sub>), the power-switching circuit connects the lithium

energy source to the RAM to retain data. During powerup, when V<sub>CC</sub> rises above V<sub>SW</sub>, the power-switching circuit connects external V<sub>CC</sub> to the RAM and disconnects the lithium energy source. Normal RAM operation can resume after V<sub>CC</sub> exceeds V<sub>TP</sub> for a minimum duration of t<sub>REC</sub>.

#### **Battery Charging**

When V<sub>CC</sub> is greater than V<sub>TP</sub>, an internal regulator charges the battery. The UL-approved charger circuit includes short-circuit protection and a temperature-stabilized voltage reference for on-demand charging of the internal battery. Typical data-retention expectations of 3 years *per charge cycle* are achievable.

A maximum of 96 hours of charging time is required to fully charge a depleted battery.

#### System Power Monitoring

When the external V<sub>CC</sub> supply falls below the selected out-of-tolerance trip point, the output  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  is forced active (low). Once active, the  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  is held active until the V<sub>CC</sub> supply has fallen below that of the internal battery. On power-up, the  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  output is held active until the external supply is greater than the selected trip point and one reset timeout period (t<sub>RPU</sub>) has elapsed. This is sufficiently longer than t<sub>REC</sub> to ensure that the SRAM is ready for access by the microprocessor.

#### **Freshness Seal and Shipping**

The DS2050W is shipped from Dallas Semiconductor with the lithium battery electrically disconnected, guaranteeing that no battery capacity has been consumed during transit or storage. As shipped, the lithium battery is ~60% charged, and no preassembly charging operations should be attempted.

When  $V_{CC}$  is first applied at a level greater than  $V_{TP}$ , the lithium battery is enabled for backup operation. A 96 hour initial battery charge time is recommended for new system installations.



#### **Recommended Reflow Temperature Profile**

PROFILE FEATURE	Sn-Pb EUTECTIC ASSEMBLY
Average ramp-up rate $(T_L \text{ to } T_P)$	3°C/second max
Preheat - Temperature min (T <sub>Smin</sub> ) - Temperature max (T <sub>Smax</sub> ) - Time (min to max) (ts)	100°C 150°C 60 to 120 seconds
T <sub>Smax</sub> to T <sub>L</sub> - Ramp-up rate	
Time maintained above: - Temperature (T <sub>L</sub> ) - Time (t <sub>L</sub> )	183°C 60 to 150 seconds
Peak temperature (T <sub>P</sub> )	225 +0/-5°C
Time within 5°C of actual peak temperature (TP)	10 to 30 seconds
Ramp-down rate	6°C/second max
Time 25°C to peak temperature	6 minutes max

**Note:** All temperatures refer to top side of the package, measured on the package body surface.

#### **Recommended Cleaning Procedures**

The DS2050W may be cleaned using aqueous-based cleaning solutions. No special precautions are needed when cleaning boards containing a DS2050W module.

Removal of the topside label violates the environmental integrity of the package and voids the warranty of the product.

### Applications Information

#### **Power-Supply Decoupling**

To achieve the best results when using the DS2050W, decouple the power supply with a 0.1µF capacitor. Use a high-quality, ceramic surface-mount capacitor if possible. Surface-mount components minimize lead inductance, which improves performance, while ceramic capacitors have adequately high frequency response for decoupling applications.

#### Using the Open-Drain **RST** Output

The RST output is open drain, and therefore requires a pullup resistor to realize a high logic output level. Pullup resistor values between 1k $\Omega$  and 10k $\Omega$  are typical.

#### **Battery Charging/Lifetime**

The DS2050W charges an ML battery to maximum capacity in approximately 96 hours of operation when V<sub>CC</sub> is greater than V<sub>TP</sub>. Once the battery is charged, its lifetime depends primarily on the V<sub>CC</sub> duty cycle. The DS2050W can maintain data from a single, initial charge for up to 3 years. Once recharged, this deepdischarge cycle can be repeated up to 20 times, producing a worst-case service life of 60 years. More typical duty cycles are of shorter duration, enabling the DS2050W to be charged hundreds of times, therefore extending the service life well beyond 60 years.



Pin Configuration 1 2 0 TOP VIEW 2 9 0 9 3 4 5 6 7 8 2 3 4 5 6 8 1 1 ( GND ) ( ĠND А В Ň.C N.C. N.C. `A18 В N.C. N.C. ن N.C. ن ν. N ن z ن z ς Σ ż `A17 С С A15 į D D À16 A14 (RST) Ε í A13 Ε (Vcc) (<u>A12</u>) F F G WE `A11(`) G ť ÕE A10 Н Н **A**9 J `CE DALLAS Κ (DQ7 ( **A**8 Κ DS2050W DQ6 A7 L Μ (DQ5) í `A6 Μ (```pq4``) `A5 Ν Ν Ρ DQ3 A4 Ρ ( D02 ) `) `A3 R R í Т (`<u>`</u>pq1(`) A2 ) T DOÓ A1 U U ĠND AO V V ĠŊĎ W ĠND W γ ĠND ĠND 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 1 1 2 0 6 9 0 3 5 8

### **Revision History**

Pages changed at Rev 2: 1, 3, 12

### **Package Information**

For the latest package outline information, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/DallasPackInfo**.

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