23A512/23LC512

512Kbit SPI Serial SRAM with SDI and SQI Interface

Device Selection Table

Part Number	Vcc Range	Dual I/O (SDI)	Quad I/O (SQI)	Max. Clock Frequency	Packages
23A512	1.7-2.2V	Yes	Yes	20 MHz	SN, ST, P
23LC512	2.5-5.5V	Yes	Yes	20 MHz	SN, ST, P

Features:

- SPI-Compatible Bus Interface:
  - 20 MHz Clock rate
  - SPI/SDI/SQI mode
- Low-Power CMOS Technology:
  - Read Current: 3 mA at 5.5V, 20 MHz
  - Standby Current: 4 μA at +85°C
- Unlimited Read and Write Cycles
- Zero Write Time
- 64K x 8-bit Organization:
  - 32-byte page
- Byte, Page and Sequential mode for Reads and Writes
- High Reliability
- Temperature Range Supported:
  - Industrial (I): -40°C to +85°C
- Pb-Free and RoHS Compliant, Halogen Free
- 8-Lead SOIC, TSSOP and PDIP Packages

Pin Function Table

Name	Function
$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select Input
SO/SIO1	Serial Output/SDI/SQI Pin
SIO2	SQI Pin
Vss	Ground
SI/SIO0	Serial Input/SDI/SQI Pin
SCK	Serial Clock
$\overline{HOLD}$/SIO3	Hold/SQI Pin
Vcc	Power Supply

Description:

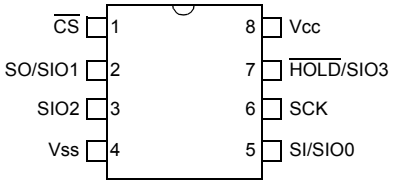
The Microchip Technology Inc. 23A512/23LC512 are 512Kbit Serial SRAM devices. The memory is accessed via a simple Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) compatible serial bus. The bus signals required are a clock input (SCK) plus separate data in (SI) and data out (SO) lines. Access to the device is controlled through a Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) input. Additionally, SDI (Serial Dual Interface) and SQI (Serial Quad Interface) is supported if your application needs faster data rates.

This device also supports unlimited reads and writes to the memory array.

The 23A512/23LC512 is available in standard packages including 8-lead SOIC, PDIP and advanced 8-lead TSSOP.

Package Types (not to scale)

SOIC/TSSOP/PDIP



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings (†)

VCC.....6.5V

All inputs and outputs w.r.t. VSS ..... -0.3V to VCC +0.3V

Storage temperature .....-65°C to +150°C

Ambient temperature under bias.....-40°C to +85°C

† NOTICE: Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for an extended period of time may affect device reliability.

TABLE 1-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Industrial (I): TA = -40°C to +85°C				
Param. No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ.(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Test Conditions**
D001	VCC	Supply voltage	1.7 2.5	—	2.2 5.5	V	23A512 23LC512
D002	VIH	High-level input voltage	.7 VCC	—	VCC +0.3	V	
D003	VIL	Low-level input voltage	-0.3	—	0.2xVCC 0.10xVCC	V	23A512 23LC512
D004	VOL	Low-level output voltage	—	—	0.2	V	IOL = 1 mA
D005	VOH	High-level output voltage	VCC -0.5	—	—	V	IOH = -400 µA
D006	ILI	Input leakage current	—	—	±1	µA	$\overline{CS}$ = VCC, VIN = VSS OR VCC
D007	ILO	Output leakage current	—	—	±1	µA	$\overline{CS}$ = VCC, VOUT = VSS OR VCC
D008	ICC Read	Operating current	— —	1 3	10 10	mA mA	FCLK = 20 MHz; SO = O, 2.2V FCLK = 20 MHz; SO = O, 5.5V
D009	ICCS	Standby current	— —	1 4	4 10	µA µA	$\overline{CS}$ = VCC = 2.2V, Inputs tied to VCC or VSS $\overline{CS}$ = VCC = 5.5V, Inputs tied to VCC or VSS
D010	CINT	Input capacitance	—	—	7	pF	VCC = 0V, f = 1 MHz, Ta = 25°C (**Note 1**)
D011	VDR	RAM data retention voltage (2)	—	1.0	—	V	

Note 1: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested. Typical measurements taken at room temperature (25°C).

2: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data. This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

TABLE 1-2: AC CHARACTERISTICS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Industrial (I): TA = -40°C to +85°C			
Param. No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Test Conditions**
1	FCLK	Clock frequency	—	20	MHz	
2	TCSS	$\overline{CS}$ setup time	25	—	ns	
3	TCSH	$\overline{CS}$ hold time	50	—	ns	
4	TCSD	$\overline{CS}$ disable time	25	—	ns	
5	Tsu	Data setup time	10	—	ns	
6	THD	Data hold time	10	—	ns	
7	TR	CLK rise time	—	20	ns	**Note 1**
8	TF	CLK fall time	—	20	ns	**Note 1**
9	THI	Clock high time	25	—	ns	
10	TLO	Clock low time	25	—	ns	
11	TCLD	Clock delay time	25	—	ns	
12	TV	Output valid from clock low	—	25	ns	
13	THO	Output hold time	0	—	ns	**Note 1**
14	TDIS	Output disable time	—	20	ns	
15	THS	$\overline{HOLD}$ setup time	10	—	ns	—
16	THH	$\overline{HOLD}$ hold time	10	—	ns	—
17	THZ	$\overline{HOLD}$ low to output High-Z	10	—	ns	—
18	THV	$\overline{HOLD}$ high to output valid	—	50	ns	—

Note 1: This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

TABLE 1-3: AC TEST CONDITIONS

AC Waveform:	
Input pulse level	0.1 VCC to 0.9 VCC
Input rise/fall time	5 ns
Operating temperature	-40°C to +85°C
CL = 30 pF	—
Timing Measurement Reference Level:	
Input	0.5 VCC
Output	0.5 VCC

FIGURE 1-1: HOLD TIMING

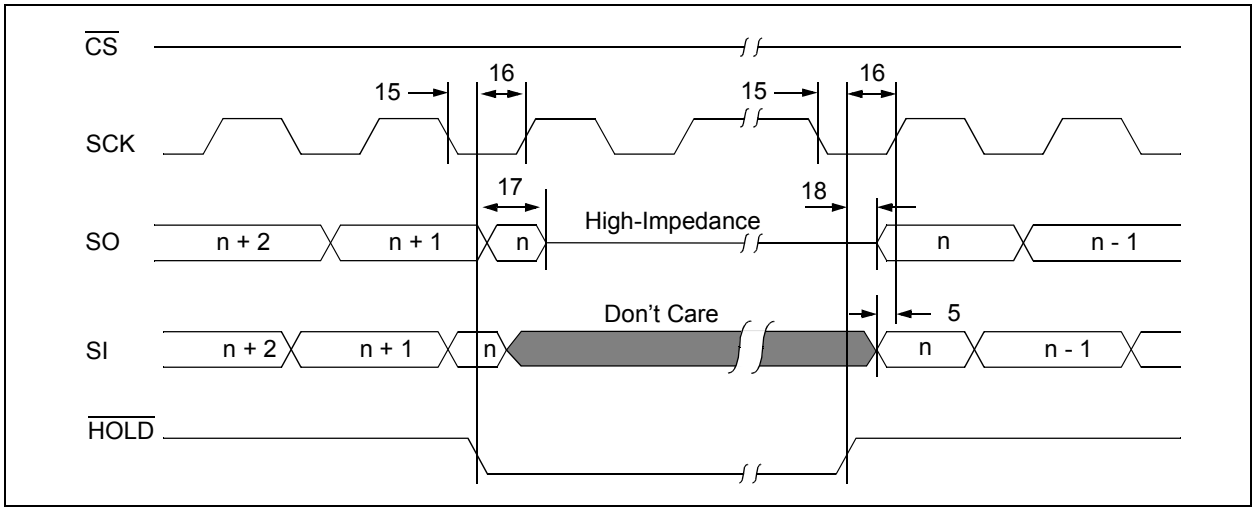


FIGURE 1-2: SERIAL INPUT TIMING (SPI MODE)

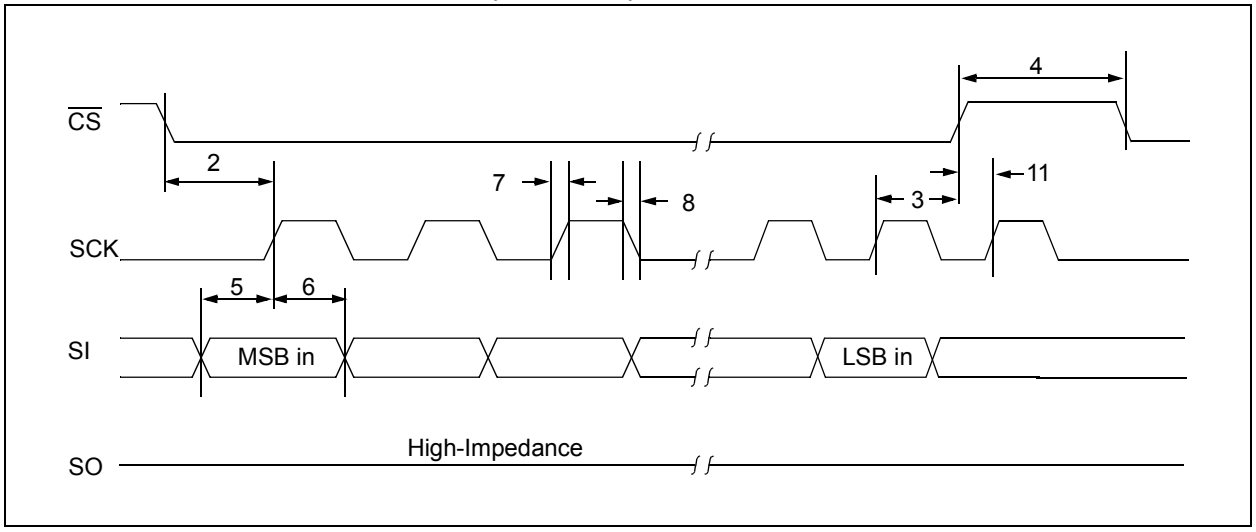
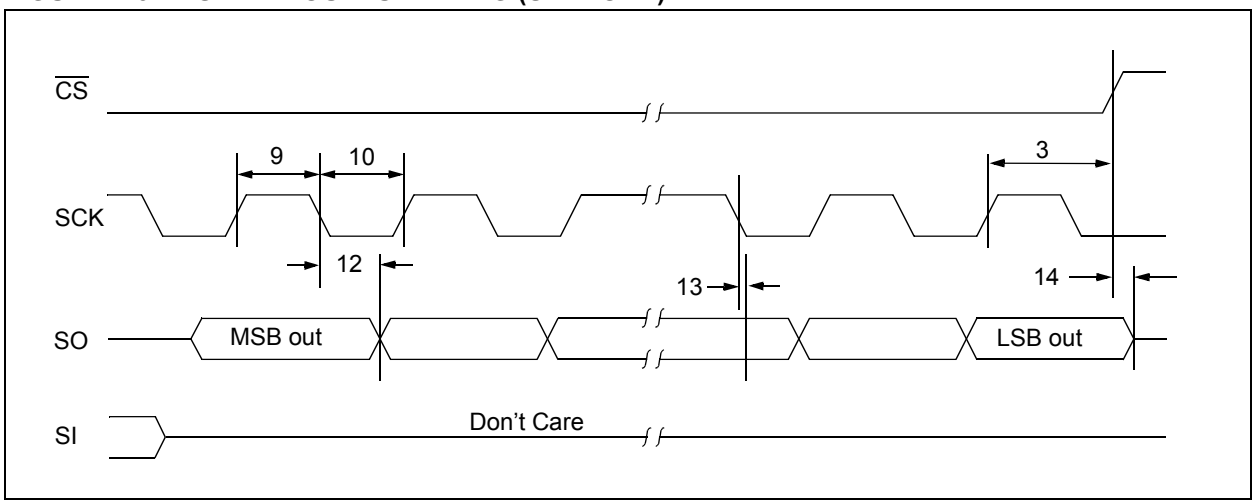


FIGURE 1-3: SERIAL OUTPUT TIMING (SPI MODE)



2.0 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Principles of Operation

The 23A512/23LC512 is an 512Kbit Serial SRAM designed to interface directly with the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) port of many of today's popular microcontroller families, including Microchip's PIC® microcontrollers. It may also interface with microcontrollers that do not have a built-in SPI port by using discrete I/O lines programmed properly in firmware to match the SPI protocol. In addition, the 23A512/23LC512 is also capable of operating in SDI/SQI high speed SPI mode.

The 23A512/23LC512 contains an 8-bit instruction register. The device is accessed via the SI pin, with data being clocked in on the rising edge of SCK. The $\overline{CS}$ pin must be low for the entire operation.

Table 2-1 contains a list of the possible instruction bytes and format for device operation. All instructions, addresses and data are transferred MSB first, LSB last.

2.2 Modes of Operation

The 23x512 has three modes of operation that are selected by setting bits 7 and 6 in the MODE register. The modes of operation are Byte, Page and Burst.

Byte Operation – is selected when bits 7 and 6 in the MODE register are set to `00`. In this mode, the read/write operations are limited to only one byte. The Command followed by the 16-bit address is clocked into the device and the data to/from the device is transferred on the next eight clocks (Figure 2-1, Figure 2-2).

Page Operation – is selected when bits 7 and 6 in the MODE register are set to `10`. The 23x512 has 2048 pages of 32 bytes. In this mode, the read and write operations are limited to within the addressed page (the address is automatically incremented internally). If the data being read or written reaches the page boundary, then the internal address counter will increment to the start of the page (Figure 2-3, Figure 2-4).

Sequential Operation – is selected when bits 7 and 6 in the MODE register are set to `01`. Sequential operation allows the entire array to be written to and read from. The internal address counter is automatically incremented and page boundaries are ignored. When the internal address counter reaches the end of the array, the address counter will roll over to `0x0000` (Figure 2-5, Figure 2-6).

2.3 Read Sequence

The device is selected by pulling $\overline{CS}$ low. The 8-bit `READ` instruction is transmitted to the 23A512/23LC512 followed by the 16-bit address. After the correct `READ` instruction and address are sent, the data stored in the memory at the selected address is shifted out on the SO pin.

If operating in Sequential mode, the data stored in the memory at the next address can be read sequentially by continuing to provide clock pulses. The internal Address Pointer is automatically incremented to the next higher address after each byte of data is shifted out. When the highest address is reached (FFFFh), the address counter rolls over to address 0000h, allowing the read cycle to be continued indefinitely. The read operation is terminated by raising the $\overline{CS}$ pin.

2.4 Write Sequence

Prior to any attempt to write data to the 23A512/23LC512, the device must be selected by bringing $\overline{CS}$ low.

Once the device is selected, the Write command can be started by issuing a `WRITE` instruction, followed by the 16-bit address, and then the data to be written. A write is terminated by the $\overline{CS}$ being brought high.

If operating in Page mode, after the initial data byte is shifted in, additional bytes can be shifted into the device. The Address Pointer is automatically incremented. This operation can continue for the entire page (32 bytes) before data will start to be overwritten.

If operating in Sequential mode, after the initial data byte is shifted in, additional bytes can be clocked into the device. The internal Address Pointer is automatically incremented. When the Address Pointer reaches the highest address (FFFFh), the address counter rolls over to (0000h). This allows the operation to continue indefinitely, however, previous data will be overwritten.

TABLE 2-1: INSTRUCTION SET

Instruction Name	Instruction Format	Hex Code	Description
READ	0000 0011	0x03	Read data from memory array beginning at selected address
WRITE	0000 0010	0x02	Write data to memory array beginning at selected address
EDIO	0011 1011	0x3B	Enter Dual I/O access
EQIO	0011 1000	0x38	Enter Quad I/O access
RSTIO	1111 1111	0xFF	Reset Dual and Quad I/O access
RDMR	0000 0101	0x05	Read Mode Register
WRMR	0000 0001	0x01	Write Mode Register

FIGURE 2-1: BYTE READ SEQUENCE (SPI MODE)

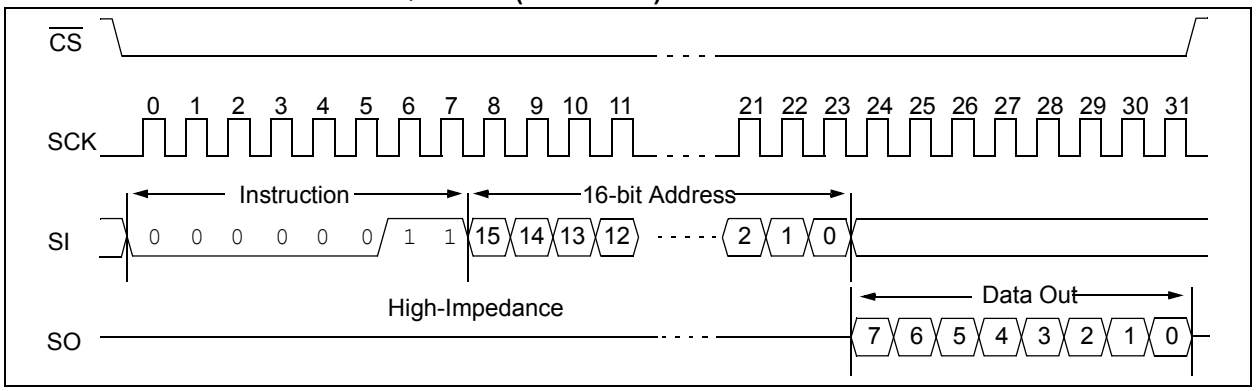


FIGURE 2-2: BYTE WRITE SEQUENCE (SPI MODE)

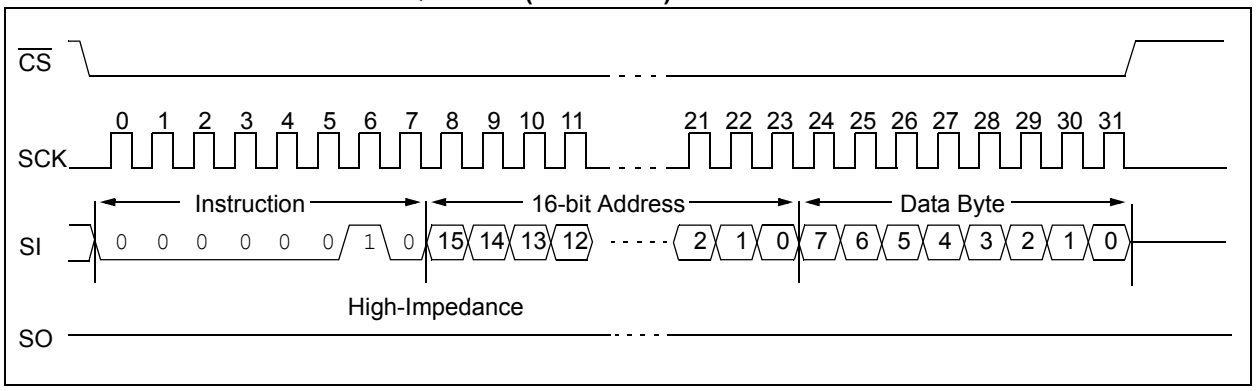


FIGURE 2-3: PAGE READ SEQUENCE (SPI MODE)

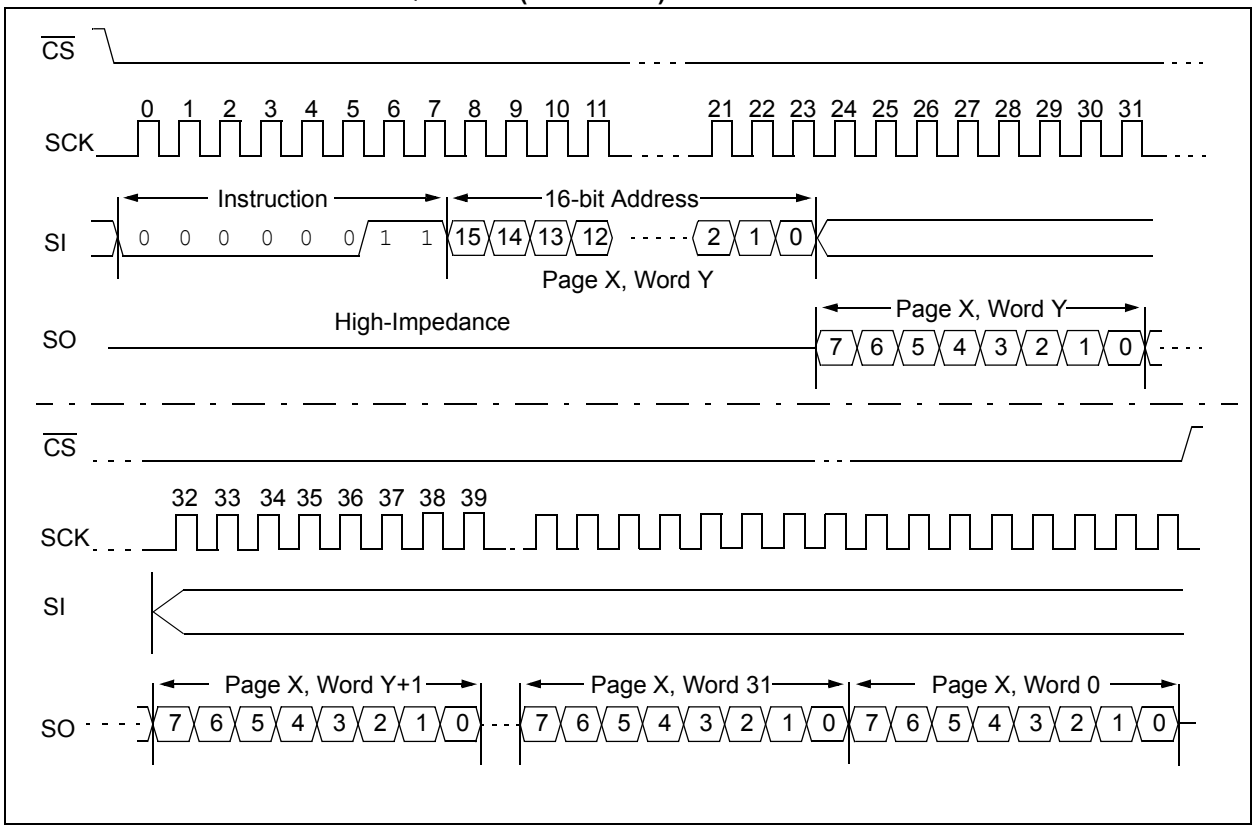


FIGURE 2-4: PAGE WRITE SEQUENCE (SPI MODE)

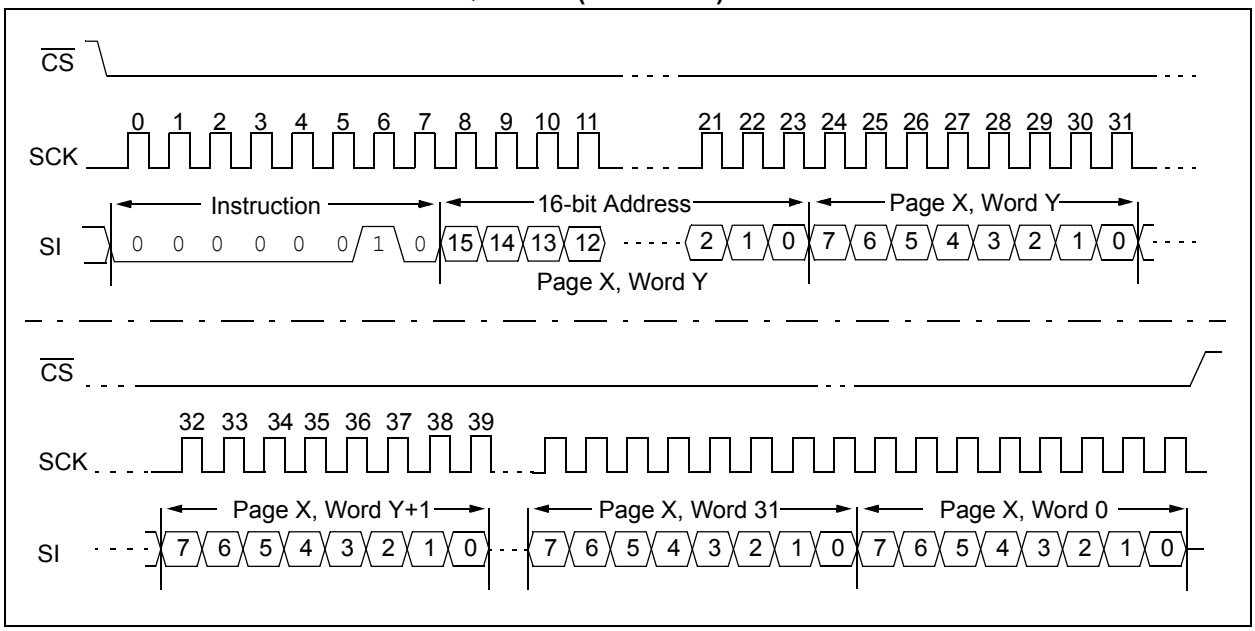


FIGURE 2-5: SEQUENTIAL READ SEQUENCE (SPI MODE)

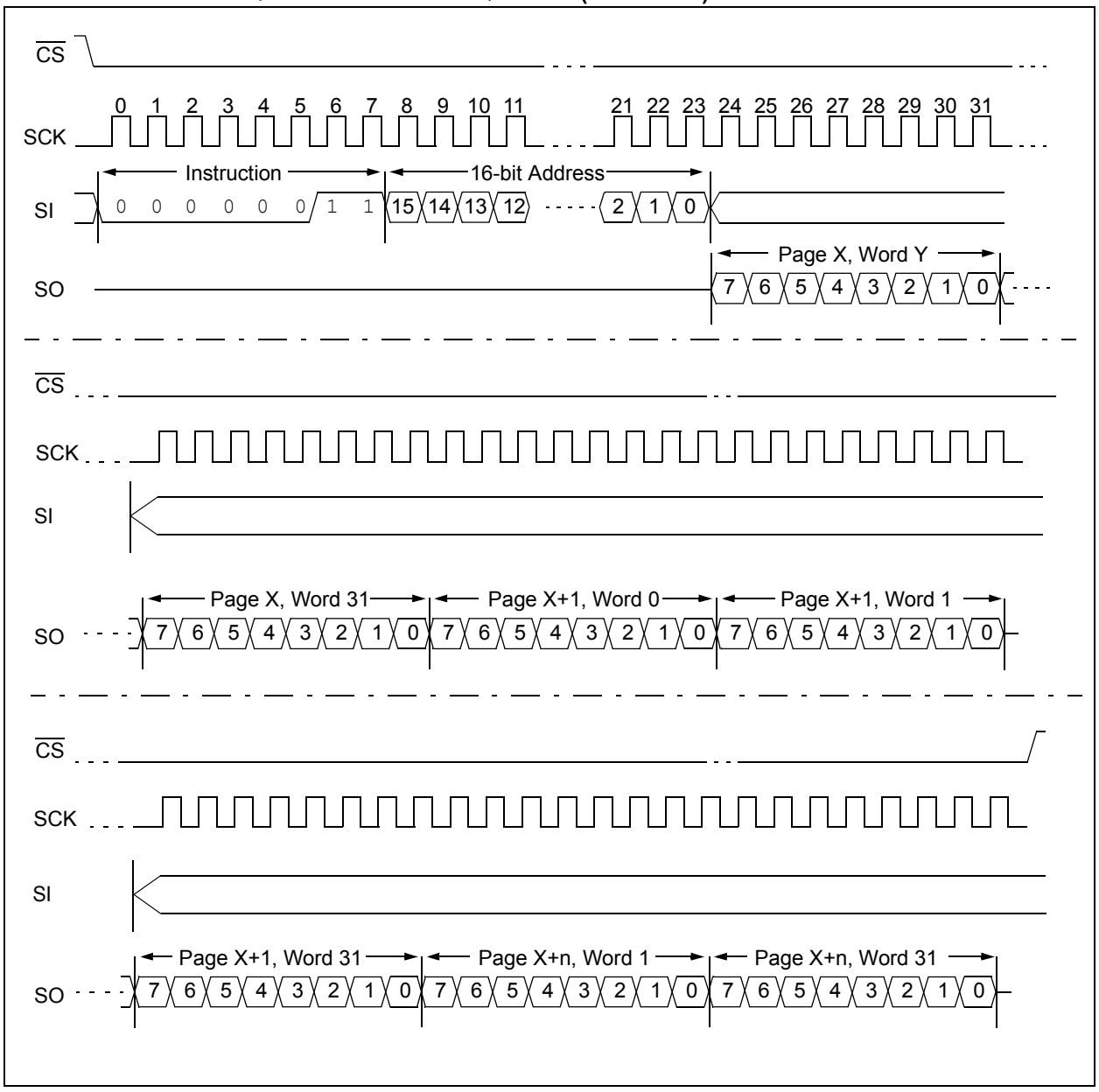
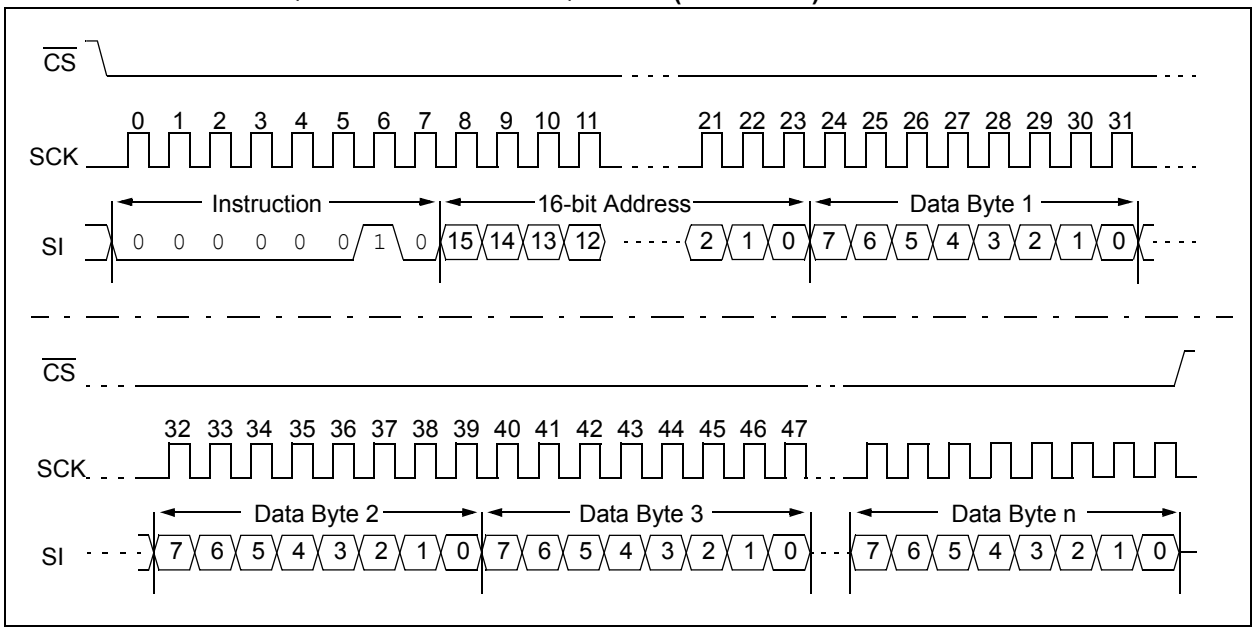


FIGURE 2-6: SEQUENTIAL WRITE SEQUENCE (SPI MODE)



2.5 Read Mode Register Instruction (RDMR)

The Read Mode Register instruction (RDMR) provides access to the MODE register. The MODE register may be read at any time. The MODE register is formatted as follows:

TABLE 2-2: MODE REGISTER

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
W/R	W/R	–	–	–	–	–	–
MODE	MODE	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R = writable/readable							

The mode bits indicate the operating mode of the SRAM. The possible modes of operation are:

0 0 = Byte mode

1 0 = Page mode

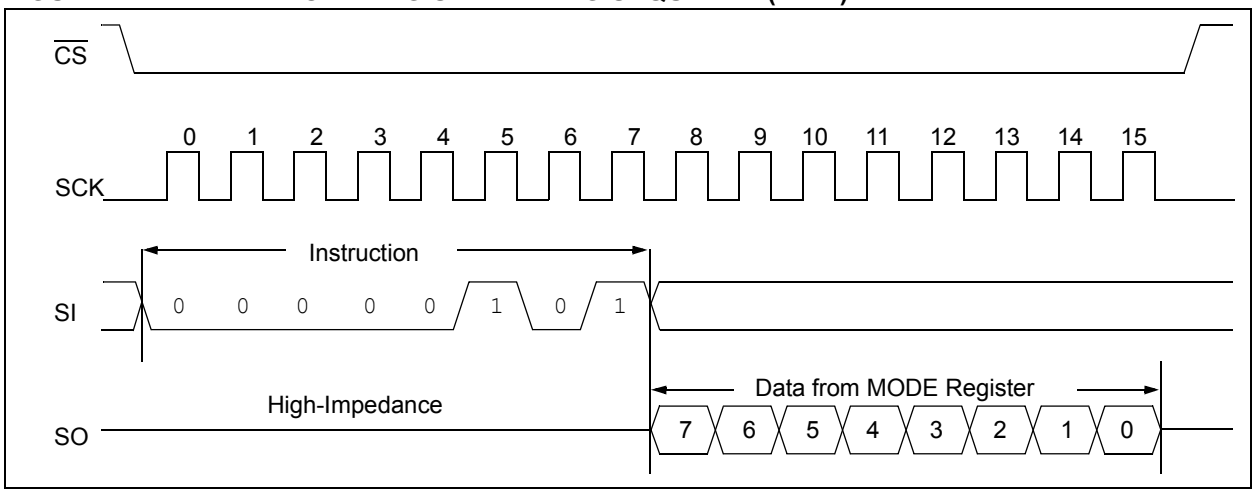
0 1 = Sequential mode (default operation)

1 1 = Reserved

Bits 0 through 5 are reserved and should always be set to '0'.

See Figure 2-7 for the RDMR timing sequence.

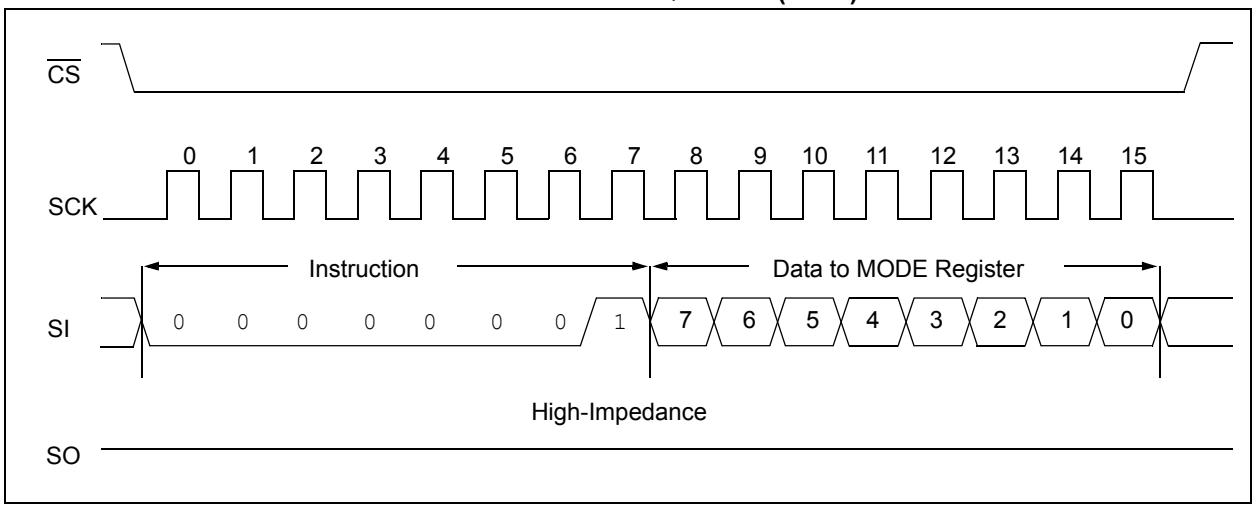
FIGURE 2-7: READ MODE REGISTER TIMING SEQUENCE (RDMR)



2.6 Write Mode Register Instruction (WRMR)

The Write Mode Register instruction (WRMR) allows the user to write to the bits in the MODE register as shown in Table 2-2. This allows for setting of the Device Operating mode. Several of the bits in the MODE register must be cleared to '0'. See Figure 2-8 for the WRMR timing sequence.

FIGURE 2-8: WRITE MODE REGISTER TIMING SEQUENCE (WRMR)



2.7 Power-On State

The 23A512/23LC512 powers on in the following state:

- The device is in low-power Standby mode ($\overline{CS}$ = 1)
- A high-to-low-level transition on $\overline{CS}$ is required to enter active state

3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Name	SOIC/ PDIP TSSOP	Function
$\overline{CS}$	1	Chip Select Input
SO/SIO1	2	Serial Data Output/SDI/SQI Pin
SIO2	3	SQI Pin
Vss	4	Ground
SI/SIO0	5	Serial Data Input/SDI/SQI Pin
SCK	6	Serial Clock Input
$\overline{HOLD}$/SIO3	7	Hold/SQI Pin
Vcc	8	Power Supply

3.1 Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$)

A low level on this pin selects the device. A high level deselects the device and forces it into Standby mode. When the device is deselected, SO goes to the high-impedance state, allowing multiple parts to share the same SPI bus. After power-up, a low level on $\overline{CS}$ is required, prior to any sequence being initiated.

3.2 Serial Output (SO)

The SO pin is used to transfer data out of the 23A512/23LC512. During a read cycle, data is shifted out on this pin after the falling edge of the serial clock.

3.3 Serial Input (SI)

The SI pin is used to transfer data into the device. It receives instructions, addresses, and data. Data is latched on the rising edge of the serial clock.

3.4 Serial Dual Interface Pins(SIO0, SIO1)

The SIO0 and SIO1 pins are used for SDI mode of operation. Functionality of these I/O pins is shared with SO and SI.

3.5 Serial Quad Interface Pins (SIO0 – SIO3)

The SIO0 through SIO3 pins are used for SQI mode of operation. Because of the shared functionality of these pins the HOLD feature is not available when using SQI mode.

3.6 Serial Clock (SCK)

The SCK is used to synchronize the communication between a master and the 23A512/23LC512. Instructions, addresses or data present on the SI pin are latched on the rising edge of the clock input, while data on the SO pin is updated after the falling edge of the clock input.

3.7 Hold Function ($\overline{HOLD}$)

The $\overline{HOLD}$ pin is used to suspend transmission to the 23A512/23LC512 while in the middle of a serial sequence without having to re-transmit the entire sequence over again. It must be held high any time this function is not being used. Once the device is selected and a serial sequence is underway, the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin may be pulled low to pause further serial communication without resetting the serial sequence.

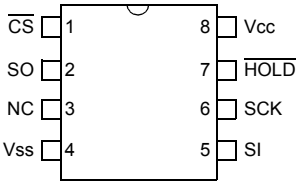
The $\overline{HOLD}$ pin should be brought low while SCK is low, otherwise the HOLD function will not be invoked until the next SCK high-to-low transition. The 23A512/23LC512 must remain selected during this sequence. The SI and SCK levels are “don’t cares” during the time the device is paused and any transitions on these pins will be ignored. To resume serial communication, $\overline{HOLD}$ should be brought high while the SCK pin is low, otherwise serial communication will not be resumed until the next SCK high-to-low transition.

The SO line will tri-state immediately upon a high-to low transition of the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin, and will begin outputting again immediately upon a subsequent low-to-high transition of the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin, independent of the state of SCK.

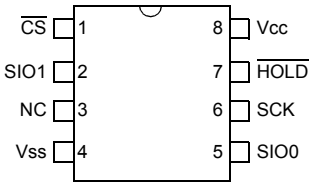
Hold functionality is not available when operating in SQI mode.

3.8 SPI/SDI and SQI Pin Designations

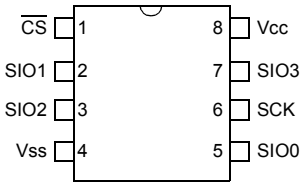
SPI Mode:



SDI Mode:



SQI Mode:



Note: Pin 3 should not be left floating when using SPI/SDI mode.

4.0 DUAL AND QUAD SERIAL MODE

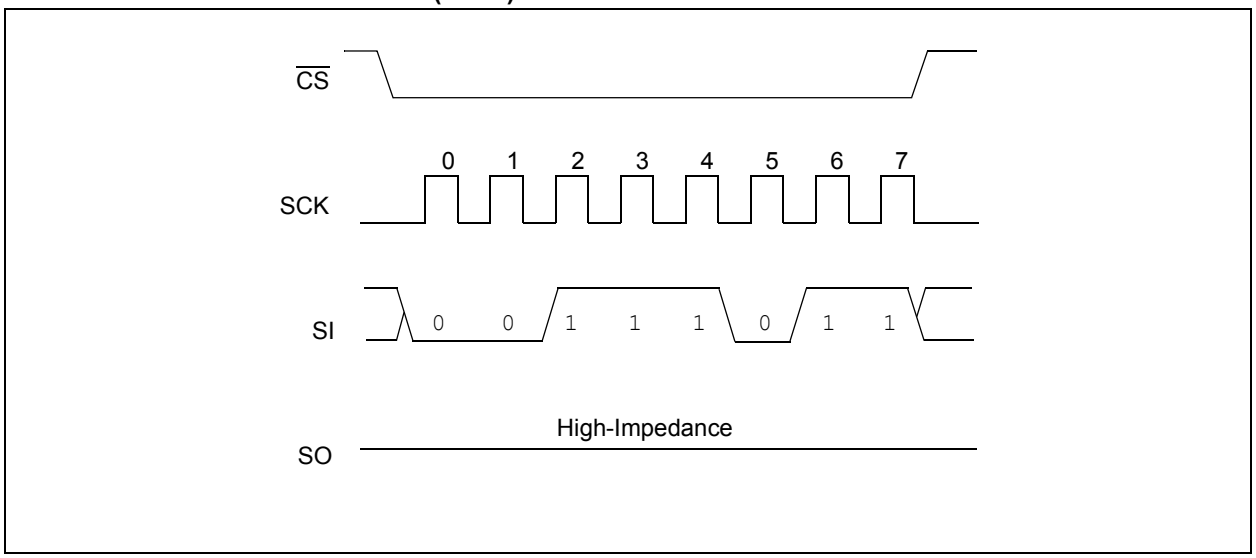
The 23A512/23LC512 also supports SDI (Serial Dual) and SQI (Serial Quad) mode of operation when used with compatible master devices. As a convention for SDI mode of operation, two bits are entered per clock using the SIO0 and SIO1 pins. Bits are clocked MSB first.

For SQI mode of operation, four bits of data are entered per clock, or one nibble per clock. The nibbles are clocked MSB first.

4.1 Dual Interface Mode

The 23A512/23LC512 supports Serial Dual Input (SDI) mode of operation. To enter SDI mode the EDIO command must be clocked in (Figure 4-1). It should be noted that if the MCU resets before the SRAM, the user will need to determine the serial mode of operation of the SRAM and reset it accordingly. Byte read and write sequence in SDI mode is shown in Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3.

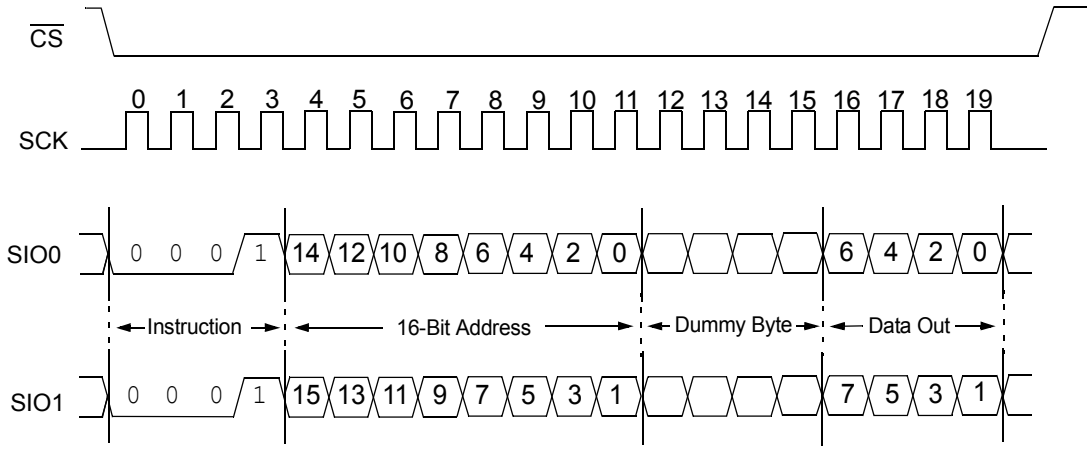
FIGURE 4-1: ENTER SDI MODE (EDIO) FROM SPI MODE



4.2 Quad Interface Mode

In addition to the Serial Dual Interface (SDI) mode of operation Serial Quad Interface (SQI) is also supported. In this mode the HOLD functionality is not available. To enter SQI mode the EQIO command must be clocked in (Figure 4-4).

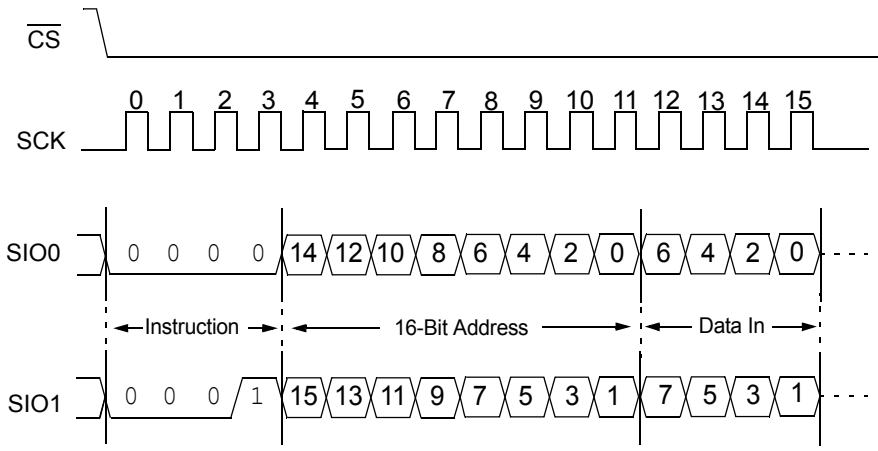
FIGURE 4-2: BYTE READ MODE SDI



Note: Page and Sequential mode are similar in that additional bytes can be clocked out before $\overline{CS}$ is brought high.

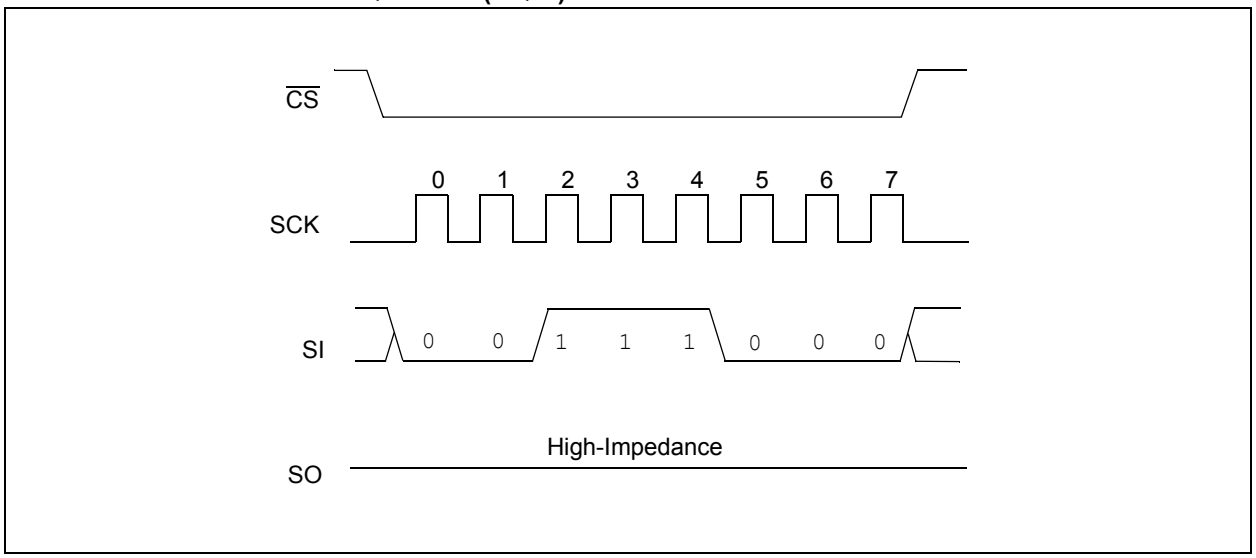
Note: The first byte read after the address will be a dummy byte.

FIGURE 4-3: BYTE WRITE MODE SDI



Note: Page and Sequential mode are similar in that additional bytes can be clocked in before $\overline{CS}$ is brought high.

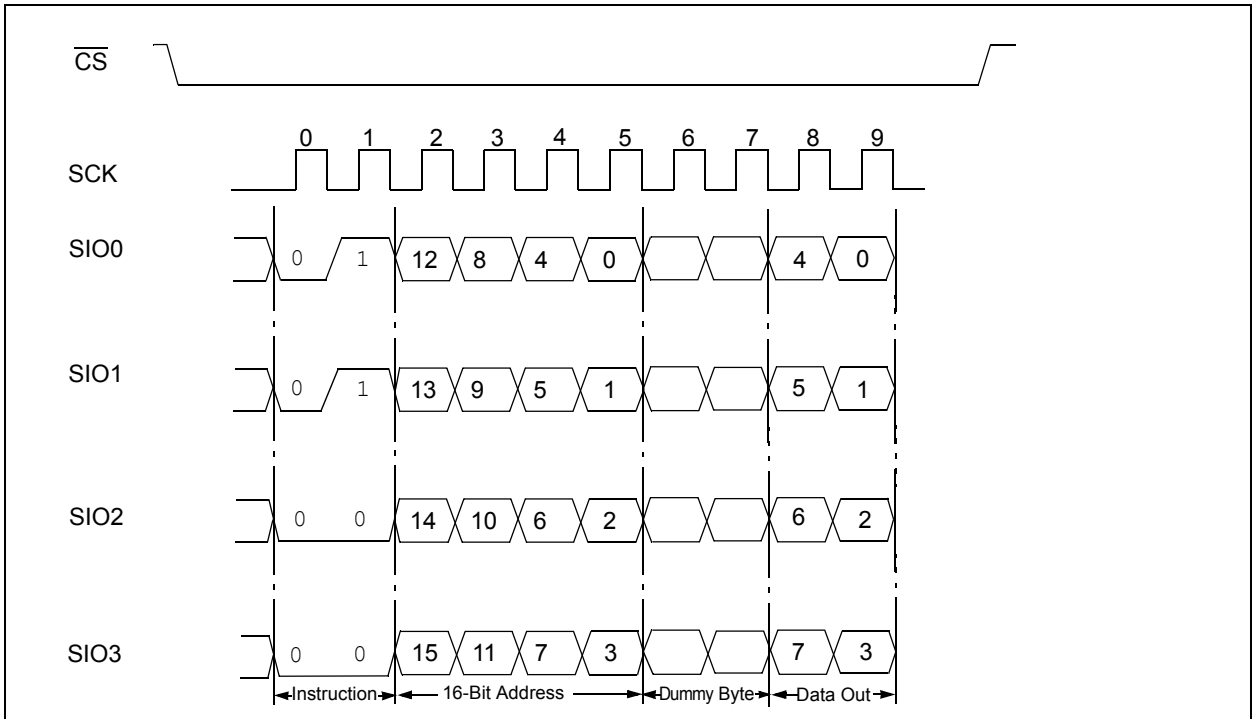
FIGURE 4-4: ENTER SQI MODE (EQIO) FROM SPI MODE



4.3 Exit SDI or SQI Mode

To exit from SDI mode, the RSTIO command must be issued. The command must be entered in the current device configuration, either SDI or SQI, see Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8.

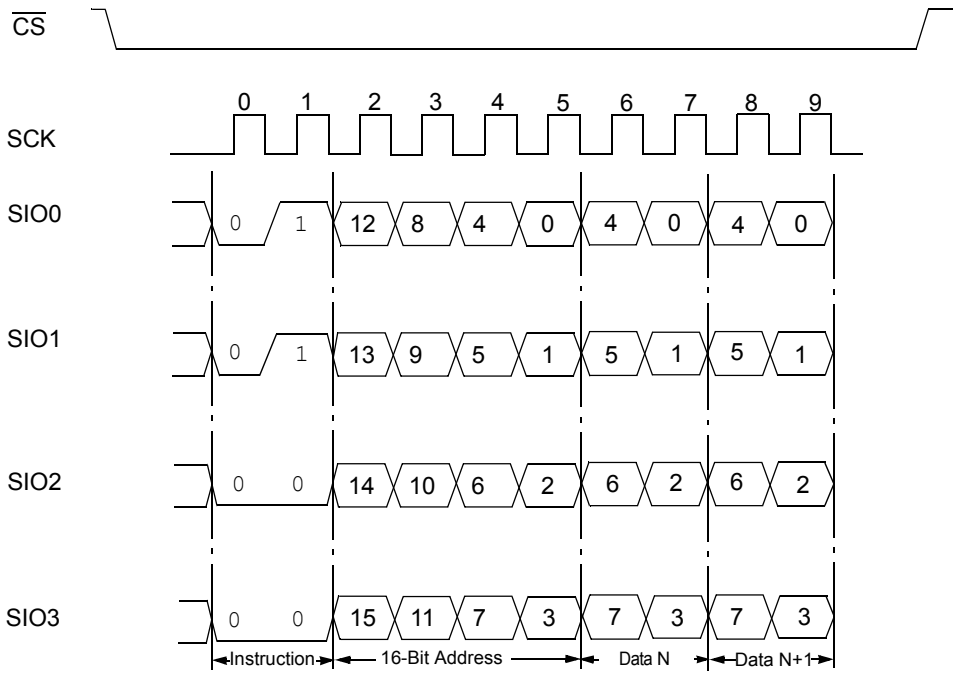
FIGURE 4-5: BYTE READ MODE SQI



Note: Page and Sequential mode is similar in that additional bytes can be clocked out before $\overline{CS}$ is brought high.

Note: The first byte read after the address will be a dummy byte.

FIGURE 4-6: BYTE WRITE MODE SQI



Note: Page and Sequential mode are similar in that additional bytes can be clocked out before $\overline{CS}$ is brought high.

FIGURE 4-7: RESET SDI MODE (RSTIO) – FROM SDI MODE

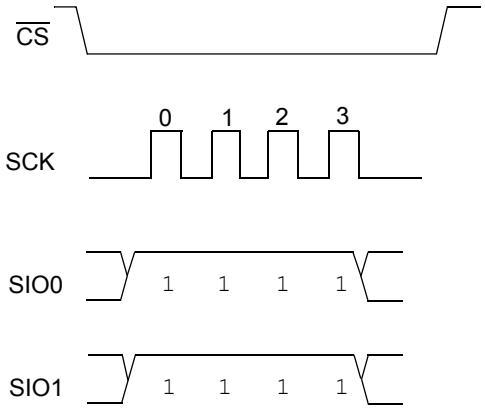
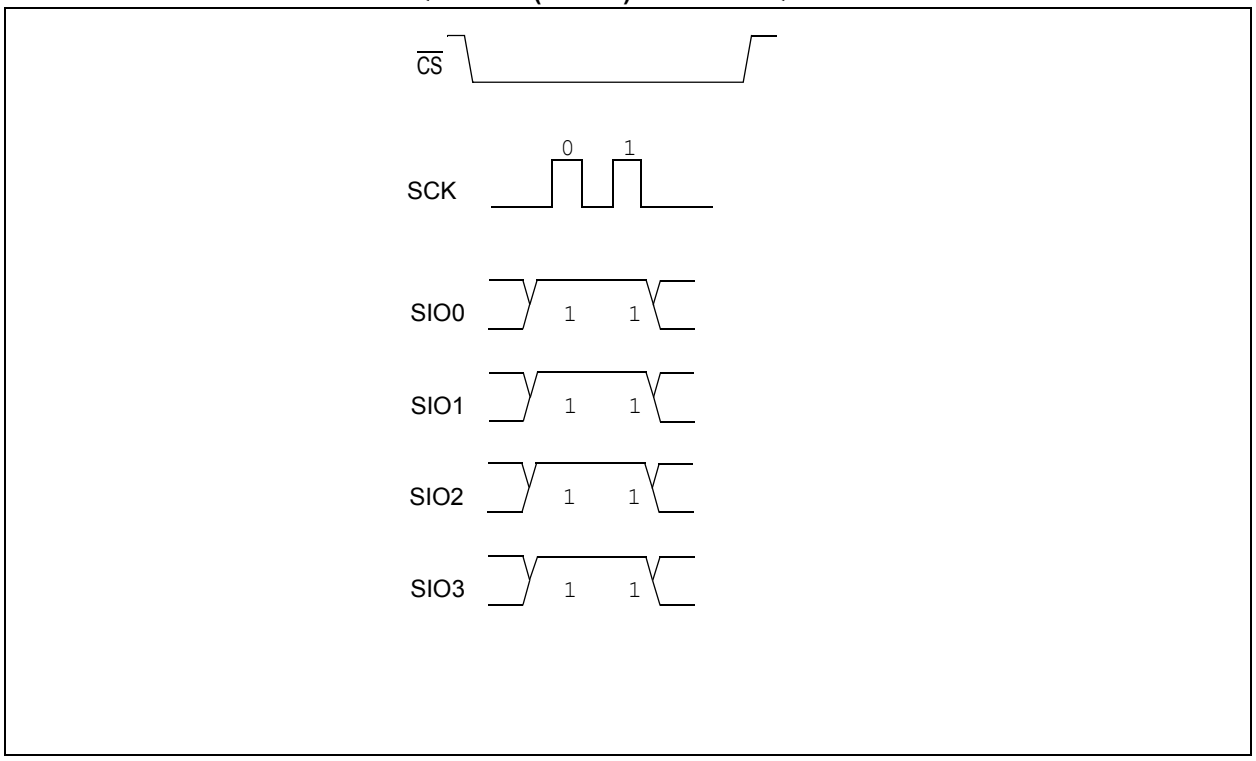


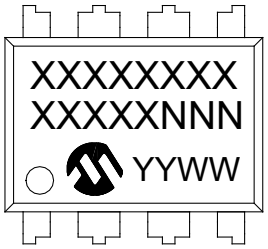
FIGURE 4-8: RESET SDI/SQI MODE (RSTIO) – FROM SQI MODE



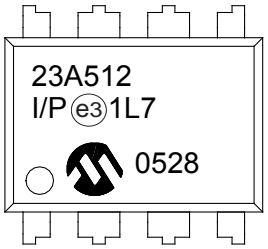
5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

5.1 Package Marking Information

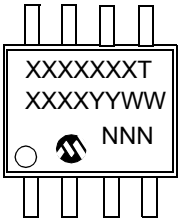
8-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



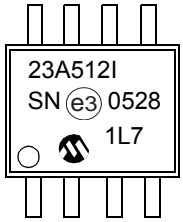
Example:



8-Lead SOIC (3.90 mm)

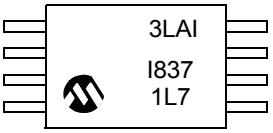


Example:



8-Lead TSSOP

Example:



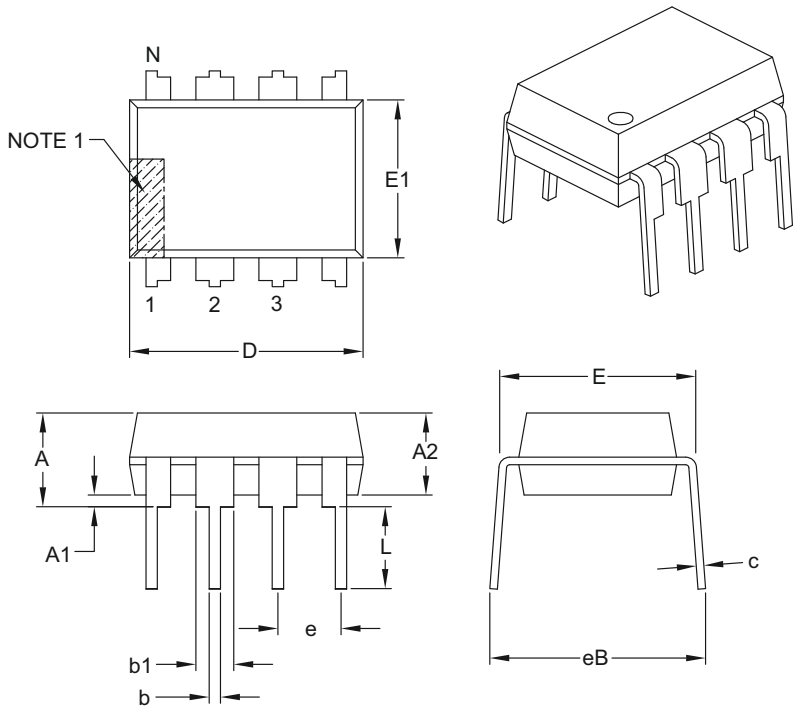
Legend:	XX...X	Part number or part number code
	T	Temperature (I, E)
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code (2 characters for small packages)
	e3	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)

Note: For very small packages with no room for the Pb-free JEDEC designator e3, the marking will only appear on the outer carton or reel label.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

8-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		INCHES		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		.100 BSC	
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.210
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.195
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.325
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.280
Overall Length	D	.348	.365	.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.115	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.040	.060	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

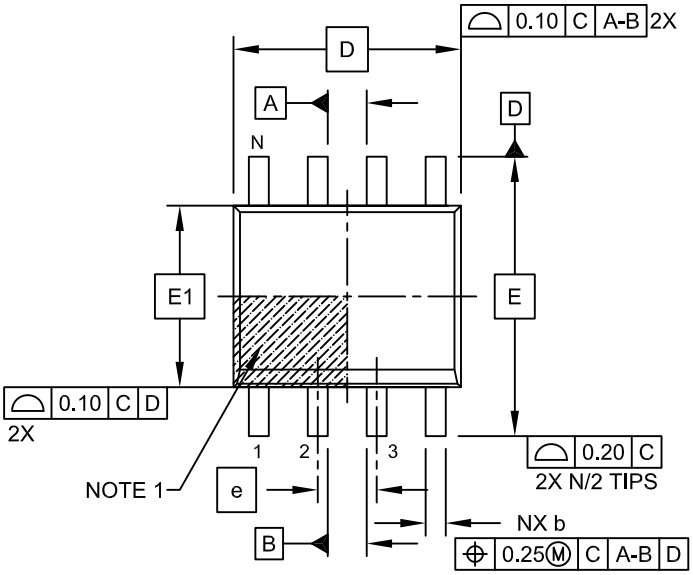
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located with the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

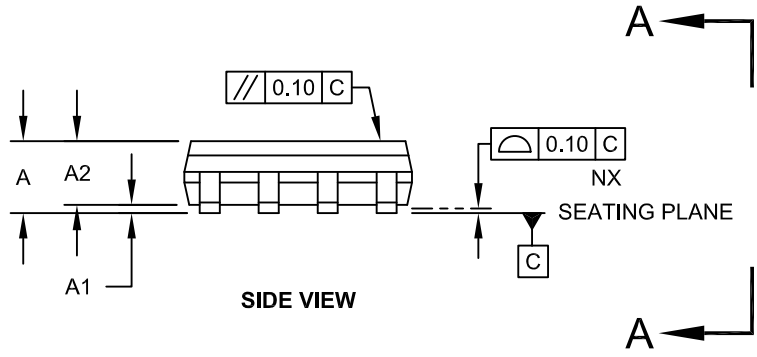
Microchip Technology Drawing C04-018B

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

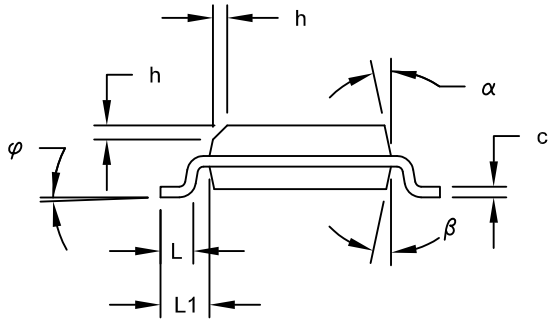
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

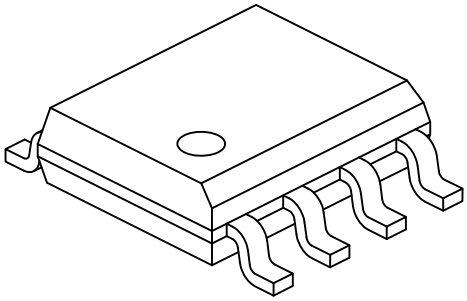


VIEW A-A

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057C Sheet 1 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.25	-	-
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	0.25
Overall Width	E		6.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.90 BSC	
Overall Length	D		4.90 BSC	
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25	-	0.50
Foot Length	L	0.40	-	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.04 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.17	-	0.25
Lead Width	b	0.31	-	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	-	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	-	15°

Notes:

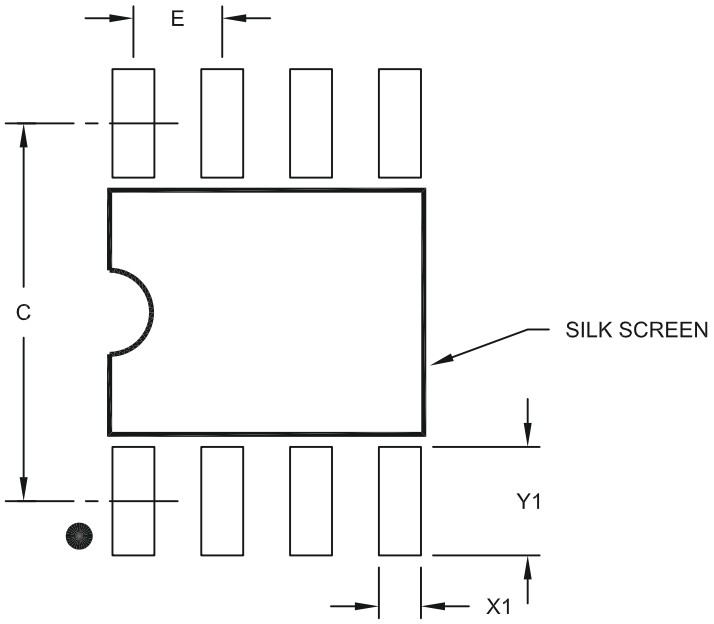
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057C Sheet 2 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		1.27 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C		5.40	
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.55

Notes:

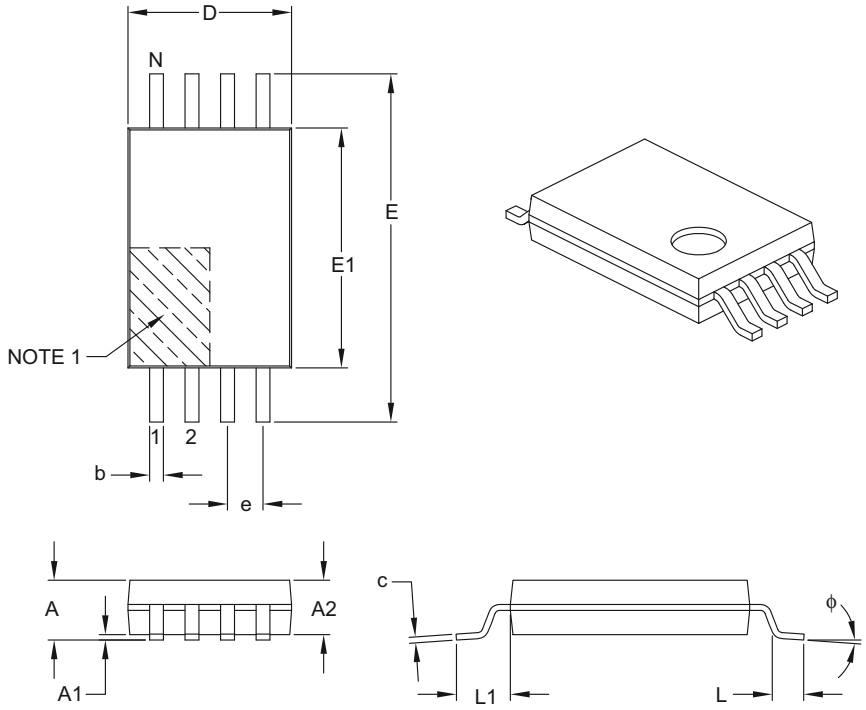
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2057A

8-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) – 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Overall Width	E		6.40 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	2.90	3.00	3.10
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.19	–	0.30

Notes:

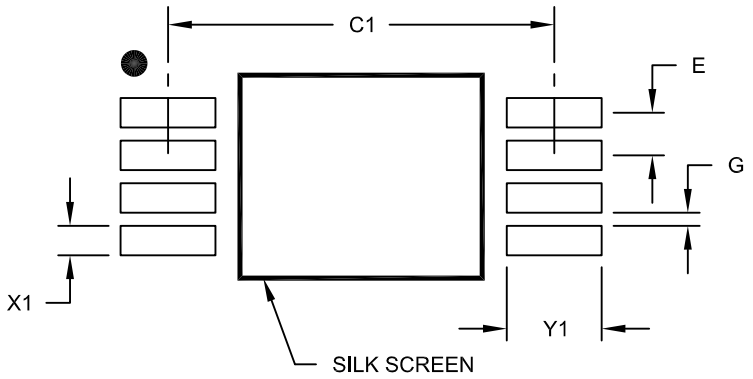
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-086B

8-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) - 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		5.90	
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.45
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2086A

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (09/2012)

Initial release.

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To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office. Not all possible ordering options are shown below..

PART NO.	X	–	X	/XX
Device	Tape & Reel		Temp Range	Package

Device:	23A512 =		512 Kbit, 1.7 - 2.2V, SPI Serial SRAM
	23LC512 =		512 Kbit, 2.5 - 5.5V, SPI Serial SRAM
Tape & Reel:	Blank	=	Standard packaging (tube)
	T	=	Tape & Reel
Temperature Range:	I	=	-40°C to+85°C
Package:	SN	=	Plastic SOIC (3.90 mm body), 8-lead
	ST	=	Plastic TSSOP (4.4 mm body), 8-lead
	P	=	Plastic PDIP (300 mil body), 8-lead

Examples:

a) 23A512-I/ST = 512 Kbit, 1.7 - 2.2V Serial SRAM, Industrial temp., TSSOP package

b) 23LC512-I/SN = 512 Kbit, 2.5-5.5V Serial SRAM, Industrial temp., Tape & Reel, SOIC package

c) 23LC512-I/P = 512 Kbit, 2.5-5.5V Serial SRAM, Industrial temp., PDIP package

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