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**Ultra-Dense Magneto-resistive
Mass Memory**

Fifth Quarter Report

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For

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SECTION 1

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

This report details the progress and accomplishments of Nonvolatile Electronics, Inc., on the design of the wafer scale MRAM mass memory system during the fifth quarter of the project. NVE has made significant progress this quarter on the one megabit design in several different areas. A test chip, which will verify a working GMR bit with the dimensions required by the 1 Meg chip, has been designed, laid out, and is currently being processed in the NVE labs. This test chip will allow electrical specifications, tolerances, and processing issues to be finalized before construction of the actual chip thus providing a greater assurance of success of the final 1 Meg design. A model has been developed to accurately simulate the parasitic effects of unselected sense lines. This model gives NVE the ability to perform accurate simulations of the array electronics and test different design concepts. Much of the circuit design for the 1 Meg chip has been completed and simulated and these designs are included in this report. Progress has been made in the Wafer Scale design area to verify the reliable operation of the 16K macrocell. This is currently being accomplished with the design and construction of two stand alone test systems which will perform life tests and gather data on reliability and wearout mechanisms for analysis.

1.2 Expenditures

During the fifth quarter portion of this program, June 29, 1992 through September 27, 1992, NVE spent \$77,489. Cumulative expenditures since the start of the program total \$282,539 through September 27, 1992.

1.3 Fifth Quarter Accomplishments

This program's fifth quarter led to important progress in all areas of the ultra-dense mass memory design. What follows is a synopsis of this quarter's accomplishments:

1. Wafer Controller - The wafer controller design is essentially done on paper and is on hold until the 16K macrocell is finalized by Honeywell. This was expected to be accomplished last quarter but was again delayed

due to manufacturing problems. It is hoped that these problems will be resolved next quarter and construction of the controller can commence.

Support efforts for the 16K macrocell continued to see excellent progress in the reliability and test area. Two stand alone test systems were designed and constructed which will allow long term cycling of the chip without operator attention. They will be used to gather data on reliability and wearout mechanisms . The test systems operate continuously and are immune to power failures. Results of the life tests will be reported in future quarterly reports

2. Wafer Bus Design - The wafer bus design has been finalized in concert with the design improvements to NVE's 16K MRAM chip. NVE expects to have the masks for the wafer bus made as soon as wafers with the improved 16K part become available from Honeywell SSEC.

3. Test Chip - It was decided that a test chip incorporating the MRAM bit to be used by the 1 Meg design would be desirable in order to insure success of the project. Having a working GMR bit with the dimensions required by the 1 Meg would allow electrical specifications and tolerances to be finalized with confidence. Also any processing issues affecting the layout of the design would become apparent and could be addressed. The test chip has been designed and laid out and is currently being processed in the NVE lab.

4. One Megabit Macrocell Design - Excellent progress was made this quarter in the design of the 1 Meg chip. The core of the chip consisting of the MR Bits, sense lines, decoders, drivers, etc. has been designed and laid out. Simulations have been implemented on these circuits and a model of the unused sense line parasitics has been constructed. These efforts are necessary to have a good working chip the first time through wafer processing. Decision were made to finalize design rules, the MRAM bit specifications, timing specifications, and chip architecture.

1.4 Goals for Next Quarter

NVE has established the following goals for the end of the sixth quarter of this project:

- 1.) Acquire a wafer of the improved 16K MRAM chips from Honeywell SSEC, have the wafer bus masks manufactured, and be prepared to do the bus line deposition on this wafer by the start of the seventh quarter of the program.
- 2.) Finalize the circuit design of the 1 Meg MRAM macrocell, design the remaining support circuits, simulate, and begin final layout modifications. Conduct design reviews on final circuits and layout.
- 3.) Design the mechanical layout of the Wafer Scale controller and layout the circuit boards
- 4.) Complete the fabrication of the test chip, test, and verify advanced circuit concepts.

By the end of the sixth quarter, NVE will be nearly finished with the actual design and layout of the one megabit macrocell.

1.5 Overview of the Following Sections

This report is organized into the following four sections: Wafer Control System Design, Wafer Bus Design, Test Chip, and One Megabit Status. The first two sections deal with progress NVE has made on the prototype wafer scale mass memory, or demonstration vehicle. The Wafer Control System Design section details the progress made on the top level system architecture and the Wafer Bus Design section discusses the progress on the busing scheme that NVE will employ to carry power and signals across the wafer

The Test Chip section discusses a test vehicle used to evaluate a wide variety of bit configurations in order to fully characterize an MRAM bit manufactured with GMR materials..

The last section of this report, One Megabit Status, shows the progress NVE has made on the design of a larger macrocell which would be used on the wafer scale finished product. It is interesting to note that one of these larger macrocells would be equivalent to the entire wafer NVE is developing for the demonstration vehicle, and that the finished product, using these larger macrocells and a six inch wafer, would result in approximately 256 megabits of memory on a single wafer.

SECTION 2

WAFER CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN

2.1 Introduction

A control system for the 16K macrocell MRAM wafer scale memory array has been designed with many important features required for the successful operation of this array and other larger MRAM arrays. This system has been designed to allow the wafer scale memory array to be connected directly to the IBM PC ISA (Industry Standard Architecture) bus with the capability of operating at main memory speeds. Many applications currently exist in the memory card and hard disk replacement market for a device such as this. Construction of the hardware will begin during this quarter provided that there are good working 16K parts from Honeywell.

Two stand alone test systems have been designed and built to test the long term reliability of the 16K macrocells. These test systems will also be used to test the 1Meg cells when they are completed. Since these systems are software controlled, it is a simple matter to modify their operation to test various features and different configurations.

2.2 Stand Alone Reliability 16K Macrocell Tester

The schematic diagram and board layout of the macrocell reliability tester are shown in Figures 2-1 and 2-2. The hardware consists of a Dallas Semiconductor DS5000 microprocessor with 32K of battery backed SRAM. This SRAM contains the 16K failure bit map as well as the registers needed to maintain operation in the event of a power failure. Communication with the testers is accomplished via a serial RS232 connection operating at 4800 baud. Operation of the tester can be interrupted by plugging a serial cable into the tester and hitting a carriage return. The status can then be read out and the tester restarted. If power is lost or the tester is unplugged, it will maintain the error bit map and will continue the test when the power is restored.

2.3 Software operation of the 16K Macrocell Tester

The Program is a command driven program, accepting commands from the serial port. The serial port is configured to use 4800 baud, 8 bits, no stop bits, no parity.

MRAM Life Test

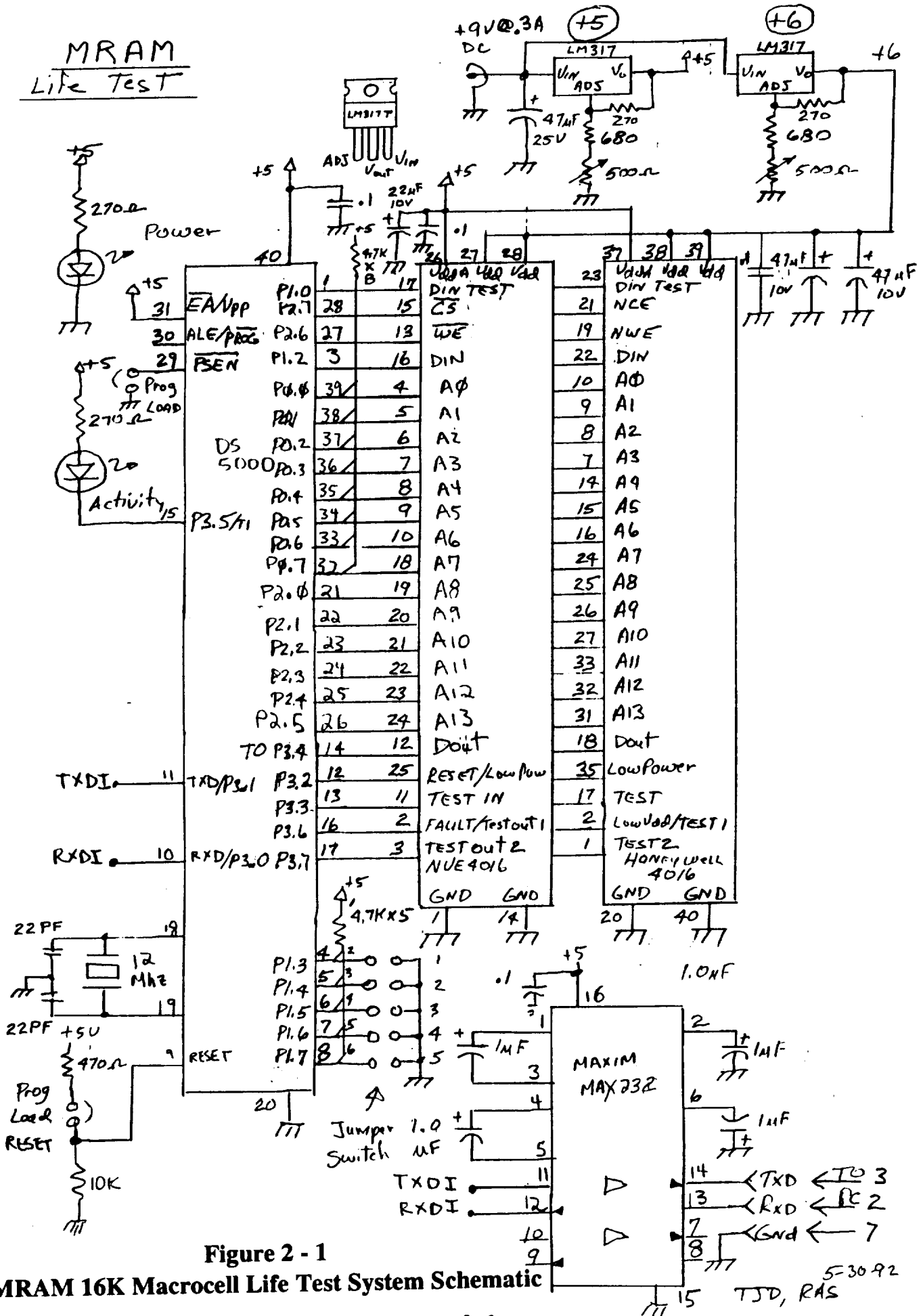


Figure 2 - 1

MRAM 16K Macrocell Life Test System Schematic

5-30-92
TJD, RAS

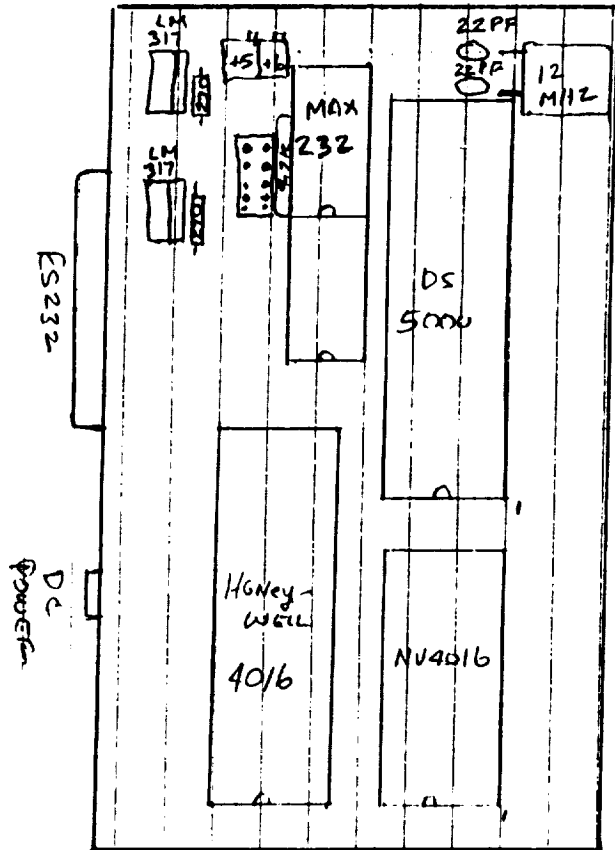


Figure 2 - 2
MRAM 16K Macrocell Life Test System Assembly Drawing

Upon reset, the program initializes the serial port, then continuously polls it, waiting for a command from the master PC. The command is an ASCII byte. Current commands range from "1" to "F". All command letters must be in uppercase. When a command is received, it is executed, and the software waits for the next command. Some commands expect additional input data bytes, and some respond by transmitting data back to the master PC.

The following is a list of all current commands:

<u>Master Command</u>	<u>Returns</u>	<u>Description</u>
1AAAA	D	Read Bit At Hex Address AAAA; Returns 1 or 0
2AAAAD		Write Bit At AAAA to D; No Return
3DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD		Load Shift Register with Data D (HEX)
4		Activate Shift Register
5		Deactivate Shift Register
6NN	EEEE AAAAAAA	Do Walking 1-0 Test NN Times (Returns four digit hex number of failing bits and 8 digit loop count). If NN = 00, loop until carriage return.
7AAAA	EEEE	Do Pulse 1-0 Test on AAAA 16,384 Times (Returns four digit number of failures)
8	AAAA	Dump Bad Bit Addresses
9NN	EEEE	Do a Write 1, Read, Write 0, Read on RAM NN Times - Returns number of failing bits
ANND		Write Address NN with data byte D
BNN	D	Read Address NN ; returns data byte D
CNND		Write Address NN with data byte D into 5 locations to allow error correction.
DNN	D	Read Address NN with error correction
E -- <2048 Bytes>		Program 16K with incoming bit data (Bit 7 - Start) 2048 bytes = 16K bits
F -- <2048 Bytes>		Read 16K Contents ; Returns 2048 data bytes
G -- <40 Bytes>		Read Address 01 to 41 with error correction

Ram Memory Usage

R0-R7 used in most routines

Locations 20H TO 32H -- Stores shift register ASCII codes

Locations 4000H TO 7FFFH -- Used in RAM testing for a bad bit map.

The program requires 32K of RAM to operate.

Flag Area -- 3FF0 TO 3FFF

Port layout

P0.0	Pin 39	A0 P1.0	Pin 1	DIN TEST P2.0	Pin 21	A8
P0.1	Pin 38	A1 P1.1	Pin 2	Not Used P2.1	Pin 22	A9
P0.2	Pin 37	A2 P1.2	Pin 3	DIN P2.2	Pin 23	A10
P0.3	Pin 36	A3 P1.3	Pin 4	Jumper 1 P2.3	Pin 24	A11
P0.4	Pin 35	A4 P1.4	Pin 5	Jumper 2 P2.4	Pin 25	A12
P0.5	Pin 34	A5 P1.5	Pin 6	Jumper 3 P2.5	Pin 26	A13
P0.6	Pin 33	A6 P1.6	Pin 7	Jumper 4 P2.6	Pin 27	/WE
P0.7	Pin 32	A7 P1.7	Pin 8	Jumper 5 P2.7	Pin 28	/CS
P3.0	Pin 10	TXD				
P3.1	Pin 11	RXD				
P3.2	Pin 12	LOW POWER				
P3.3	Pin 13	TEST IN				
P3.4	Pin 14	DOUT				
P3.5	Pin 15	Activity Light				
P3.6	Pin 16	Fault/Test Out 1				
P3.7	Pin 17	Test Out 2				

2.4 Software Design of the 16K Macrocell Tester

The program for the 16K Macrocell Tester was written in 80C32 assembler language for speed and efficiency. Using modular routines allows ease of reconfiguration. The listing is shown in the following section.

2.3.1 Software Listing For MRAM Life Tester

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```

;B051 Assembly Test Program for THE NV4016 Chip
;August 21 1991
;Tim Dupuis
;Updated June 18 1992 RAS

```

;Basic Structure:

```

;The Program is a command driven program, accepting commands
;from the serial port. The serial port is configured to use
;2400 baud, 8 bits, no stop bits, no parity. It is capable
;of running at 4800 baud, but was purposely slowed down to ease
;communication with the slow Compaq Portable PC.

```

```

;Upon reset, the program initializes the serial port, then
;continuously polls it, waiting for a command from the master PC.
;The command is a ASCII byte. Current commands range from "1" to
;"F". All command letters must be in uppercase. When a command
;is received, it is executed, and the software waits for the next
;command. Some commands expect additional input data bytes, and some
;respond by transmitting data back to the master PC.

```

;The following is a list of all current commands:

```

;Master Command Returns
;1AAAA D Read Bit At Hex Address AAAA; Returns 1 or 0
;2AAAA D Write Bit At AAAA to D; No Return
;3DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD Load Shift Register with Data D (HEX)
;4 Activate Shift Register
;5 Deactivate Shift Register
;6NN EEEE Do Walking 1-0 Test NN Times (Returns
; four digit hex number of failing bits)
;7AAAA EEEE Do Pulse 1-0 Test on AAAA 16,384 Times
;(Returns four digit number of failures)
;8 AAAA Dump Bad Bit Addresses
;9NN EEEE Do a Write 1, Read, Write 0, Read on RAM NN
; Times - Returns number of failing bits
;ANND Write Address NN with data byte D
;BNN D Read Address NN; returns data byte D
;CNND Write Address NN with data byte D into 5
; locations to allow error correction.
;DNN D Read Address NN with error correction
;E -- <2048 Bytes> Program 16K with incoming bit data
;(Bit 7 - Start) 2048 bytes = 16K bits
;F -- <2048 Bytes> Read 16K Contents; Returns 2048
; data bytes
;G -- <40 Bytes> Read Address 01 to 41
; with error correction

```

;RAM MEMORY USAGE

```

;R0-R7 USED IN MOST ROUTINES
;LOCATIONS 20H TO 32H -- STORES SHIFT REGISTER ASCII CODE
;LOCATIONS 4000H TO 7FFFH -- USED IN RAM TESTING PROGRAMS TO

```

```

;P3.0 Pin 10 TXD
;P3.1 Pin 11 RXD
;P3.2 Pin 12 LOW POWER
;P3.3 Pin 13 TEST IN
;P3.4 Pin 14 DOUT
;P3.5 Pin 15 Activity Light
;P3.6 Pin 16 Fault/Test Out 1
;P3.7 Pin 17 Test Out 2

```

```

001B = ESC EQU 01BH ;ESCAPE CODE
000D = CR EQU 00DH ;CARRAGE RETURN
000A = LF EQU 00AH ;LINE FEED
0020 = SPACE EQU 020H ;SPACE
0009 = R10 EQU 009H ;R0 - BANK 1
000A = R11 EQU 00AH ;R1 - BANK 1
000B = R12 EQU 00BH ;R2 - BANK 1
000C = R13 EQU 00CH ;R3 - BANK 1
000D = R14 EQU 00DH ;R4 - BANK 1
000E = R15 EQU 00EH ;R5 - BANK 1
000F = R16 EQU 00FH ;R6 - BANK 1
0010 = R17 EQU 010H ;R7 - BANK 1
3FF0 = FLAG EQU 03FF0H ;NONVOLATILE PROGRAM FLAGS
3FF1 = R1_ERR EQU 03FF1H ;ERROR REGISTER
3FF2 = R2_ERR EQU 03FF2H ;ERROR REGISTER
3FF3 = R3_ERR EQU 03FF3H ;ERROR REGISTER
3FF4 = R4_ERR EQU 03FF4H ;ERROR REGISTER

```

```

0030 ORG 30H
START: ;Initialization
0030 75D000 MOV PSW,#00H ;SET BANK 0
0033 8500A8 MOV IE,0 ;CLEAR INTERRUPT
0036 758922 MOV TMOD,#22H ;COUNTER1,MODE2_8BITS,AUTO RELOAD
0039 758DF3 MOV TH1,#0F3H ;TIMER OVERFLOW REGISTERS USED TO
003C 758BF3 MOV TL1,#0F3H ;SET BAUD RATE = 2400 BAUD TH1,TL1 TO
CODE #0E6H ;FOR 4800 SET TH1,TL1 TO CODE #0F3H
003F 758780 MOV PCON,#80H ;SET SMOD BIT=1 TO SET BAUD RATE
0042 758850 MOV SCON,#50H ;MODE 1 BAUD LENGTH=10BITS
; START BIT=0

```

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```

0045 758840 MOV TCON,#40H ;8 DATA BITS (LSB FIRST)
; STOP BIT=1
; RECEIVE SHIFT REGISTER ENABLED
; TIMER 1 OPERATION ENABLED
; 4800 BPS SHOULD BE WORKING
0048 7440 MOV A,#40H
004A F581 MOV SP,A
004C 7590FF MOV P1,#0FFH ;Din Test must be high (P1.0)
004F 7580FF MOV P0,#0FFH
0052 75A0FF MOV P2,#0FFH
0055 7580D3 MOV P3,#0D3H ;Test In (P3.3) & Low Power (P3.2) must be low
0058 7AFF MOV R2,#0FFH ;TIMEOUT DELAY
005A 00 WLOOP: NOP
005B 00 NOP
005C DAFC DJNZ R2,WLOOP

```

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```

;BE A BAD BIT MAP.
;PROGRAM REQUIRES 32K BYTES OF RAM TO OPERATE.
;FLAG AREA - 3FF0 TO 3FFF

```

```

Port layout
;P0.0 Pin 30 A0 | P1.0 Pin 1 DIN TEST | P2.0 Pin 21 A8
;P0.1 Pin 38 A1 | P1.1 Pin 2 Not Used | P2.1 Pin 22 A9
;P0.2 Pin 37 A2 | P1.2 Pin 3 DIN | P2.2 Pin 23 A10
;P0.3 Pin 36 A3 | P1.3 Pin 4 Jumper 1 | P2.3 Pin 24 A11
;P0.4 Pin 35 A4 | P1.4 Pin 5 Jumper 2 | P2.4 Pin 25 A12
;P0.5 Pin 34 A5 | P1.5 Pin 6 Jumper 3 | P2.5 Pin 26 A13
;P0.6 Pin 33 A6 | P1.6 Pin 7 Jumper 4 | P2.6 Pin 27 /WE
;P0.7 Pin 32 A7 | P1.7 Pin 8 Jumper 5 | P2.7 Pin 28 /CS

```

;MAIN LOOP - MONITOR SERIAL PORT FOR A COMMAND

```

;----- Sign on -----
005E 903FF0 MOV DPTR,#FLAG ;GET FLAG BYTE
0061 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
0062 5401 ANL A,#01H ;ONLY INTERESTED IN POWER FAIL-
CONTINUE BIT
0064 7002 JNZ SKIPALL ;IF SET GO TO WALKING 1-0'S
0066 0168 AJMP GOON
0068 020807 SKIPALL:LJMP SA62 ;MAKE THE LONG JUMP
006B 120E51 GOON: LCALL SEND_ST ;SEND THE MESSAGE
006E 0D 0A DB CR,LF
0070 4E 6F 76 DB *Novolatis Electronics, Inc 16K MRAM Test',CR,LF

```

```

0073 6F 8C 61 74 89 6C 65 20 45 6C
007D 65 63 74 72 6F 6E 69 63 73 2C
0087 20 49 6E 63 20 31 36 48 20 4D
0091 52 41 4D 20 54 65 73 74 0D 0A
0096 20 20 20 DB ' Version 06-18-92 Rev A',CR,LF,LF
009E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 56
00A8 65 72 73 89 8F 6E 20 30 36 2D
00B2 31 38 2D 39 32 20 62 65 76 2D
00BC 41 0D 0A 0A
00C0 20 20 20 DB ' Commands',CR,LF
00C3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
00CD 20 20 20 20 20 20 43 6F 6D 6D
00D7 61 6E 64 73 0D 0A
00DD 2D 2D 2D DB ' _____',CR,LF
00E0 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D
00EA 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D
00F4 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D
00FE 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D
0108 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D
0112 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 0D 0A
011A 20 31 41 DB ' 1AAAA (Returns D) Read Hex Address AAAAA; Returns 1 or 0',CR,LF

```

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```

011D 41 41 41 20 28 52 65 74 75
0127 72 6E 73 20 44 29 20 20 52 65
0131 61 64 20 48 65 78 20 41 64 64
0138 72 65 73 73 20 41 41 41 38
0145 20 52 65 74 75 72 6E 73 20 31
014F 20 6F 72 20 30 0D 0A
0156 20 32 41 DB ' 2AAAA Write Hex Address AAAAA with data D',CR,LF
0159 41 41 41 44 20 20 20 20 20 20
0163 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 57 72
016D 69 74 65 20 48 65 78 20 41 64
0177 64 72 65 73 73 20 41 41 41 41
0181 20 77 69 74 68 20 64 61 74 61
018B 20 44 0D 0A
018F 20 33 44 DB ' 3DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD Load MRAM Shift Reg. with hex data D',CR,LF
0192 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
019C 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 20 4C
01A6 6F 61 64 20 4D 52 41 4D 20 53
01B0 68 69 66 74 20 52 65 67 2E 20
01BA 77 69 74 68 20 68 65 78 20 64
01C4 61 74 61 20 44 0D 0A
01CB 20 34 20 DB ' 4 Activate shift register',CR,LF
01CE 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
01D8 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 41 63
01E2 74 69 76 61 74 65 20 73 68 69
01EC 66 74 20 72 65 67 69 73 74 65
01F6 72 0D 0A
01F9 20 35 20 DB ' 5 Deactivate shift register',CR,LF
01FC 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
0206 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 44 65
0210 61 63 74 69 76 61 74 65 20 73
021A 68 69 66 74 20 72 65 67 69 73
0224 74 65 72 0D 0A
0229 20 36 4E DB ' 6NN (Returns EEEE) Walking 1-0 test NN times. If NN =00',CR,LF
022C 4E 20 28 52 65 74 75 72 6E 73
0236 20 45 45 45 45 29 20 20 57 61
0240 6C 68 69 6E 67 20 31 2D 30 20
024A 74 65 73 74 20 4E 4E 20 74 69
0254 6D 65 73 2E 20 49 66 20 4E 4E
025E 20 3D 30 30 2C 0D 0A
0265 20 20 20 DB ' Test until CTRN is received from key board',CR,LF
0268 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
0272 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 54 65
027C 73 74 20 75 6E 74 69 6C 20 43
0286 54 52 4E 20 69 73 20 72 65 63
0290 65 69 76 65 64 20 68 72 6F 6D
029A 20 68 65 79 20 82 6F 61 72 64
02A4 0D 0A
02A6 20 20 20 DB ' Returns number of failures up to 4000 hex.',CR,LF
02A9 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
02B3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
02BD 74 75 72 6E 73 20 6E 75 6D 62
02C7 65 72 20 6F 66 20 66 61 69 6C
02D1 75 72 65 73 20 75 70 20 74 6F
02DB 20 34 30 30 20 68 65 78 2E
02E5 0D 0A

```

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```

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02E7 20 37 41 DB ' 7AAAA(Returns EEEE) Pulse 1-0 test at address AAAAA 16,384 times',CR,LF
02EA 41 41 41 28 52 65 74 75 72 6E
02F4 73 20 45 45 45 45 29 20 50 75
02FE 6C 73 65 20 31 2D 30 20 74 65
0308 73 74 20 61 74 20 61 64 64 72
0312 65 73 73 20 41 41 41 41 20 31
031C 36 2C 33 38 34 20 74 69 6D 65
0326 73 2E 0D 0A
032A 20 20 20 DB ' Returns number of failures up to 4000 hex.',CR,LF
032D 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
0337 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
0341 74 75 72 6E 73 20 6E 75 6D 62
034B 65 72 20 6F 66 20 66 61 69 6C
0355 75 72 65 73 20 75 70 20 74 6F
035F 20 34 30 30 20 68 65 78 2E
0369 0D 0A
036B 20 38 20 DB ' 8 (Returns AAAAA) Dump bad bit addresses',CR,LF
036E 28 52 65 74 75 72 6E 73 20 41
0378 41 41 41 29 20 20 20 20 44 75
0382 6D 70 20 62 61 64 20 62 69 74
038C 20 61 64 64 72 65 73 73 65 73
0396 0D 0A
0398 20 39 4E DB ' 9NN (Returns EEEE) Write 1s, Read, Write 0s, read NN times',CR,LF
039B 4E 20 28 52 65 74 75 72 6E 73
03A5 20 45 45 45 45 29 20 20 57 72
03AF 69 74 65 20 31 73 2C 20 52 65
03B9 61 64 2C 20 57 72 69 74 65 20
03C3 30 73 2C 20 72 65 61 64 20 4E
03CD 4E 20 74 69 6D 65 73 0D 0A
03D6 20 20 20 DB ' Returns number of failures up to 4000 hex.',CR,LF,ESC
03D9 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
03E3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
03ED 74 75 72 6E 73 20 6E 75 6D 62
03F7 65 72 20 6F 66 20 66 61 69 6C
0401 75 72 65 73 20 75 70 20 74 6F
040B 20 34 30 30 20 68 65 78 2E
0415 0D 0A 1B
0418 120CB6 LCALL GETCH ;PAUSE TO READ SCREEN
041B 120E51 LCALL SEND_ST ;SEND THE MESSAGE
041E 20 41 4E DB ' ANND Write address NN with data D',CR,LF
0421 4E 44 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
042B 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 57 72
0435 69 74 65 20 61 64 64 72 65 73
043F 73 20 4E 4E 20 77 69 74 68 20
0449 64 61 74 61 20 44 0D 0A
0451 20 42 4E DB ' BNN (Returns D) Read address NN, return data D',CR,LF
0454 4E 20 28 52 65 74 75 72 6E 73
045E 20 44 29 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
0468 61 64 20 61 64 64 72 65 73 73
0472 20 4E 4E 2C 20 72 65 74 75 72
047C 6E 20 64 61 74 61 20 44 0D 0A
0486 20 43 4E DB ' CNND Write address NN with data D into 5 locations',CR,LF
0489 4E 44 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

```

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```

0493 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 57 72
049D 69 74 65 20 61 64 64 72 65 73
04A7 73 20 4E 4E 20 77 69 74 68 20
04B1 64 61 74 61 20 44 20 69 6E 74
04BB 6F 20 35 20 6C 6F 63 61 74 69
04C5 6F 6E 73 0D 0A
04CA 20 20 20 DB ' to provide error correction',CR,LF
04CD 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
04D7 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 74 6F
04E1 20 70 72 6F 76 69 64 65 20 65
04EB 72 72 6F 72 20 63 6F 72 72 65
04F5 63 74 69 6F 6E 0D 0A
04FC 20 44 4E DB ' DNN (Returns D) Read address NN with error correction',CR,LF
04FF 4E 20 28 52 65 74 75 72 6E 73
0509 20 44 29 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
0513 61 64 20 61 64 64 72 65 73 73
051D 20 4E 4E 20 77 69 74 68 20 65
0527 72 72 6F 72 20 63 6F 72 72 65
0531 63 74 69 6F 6E 0D 0A

```



```

0638 20 45 2D DB 'E--2048 Bytes> Program 16K with serial in 2048 byte
stream,CR,LF
063B 2D 3C 32 30 34 38 20 42 79 74
0645 65 73 3E 20 20 20 20 20 60 72
064F 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 31 36 4B 20
0659 77 69 74 68 20 73 65 72 69 61
0663 6C 20 69 6E 20 32 30 34 38 20
066D 62 79 74 65 20 73 74 72 65 61
0677 6D 0D 0A
067A 20 20 20 DB '
067D 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
0687 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 28 42
0691 69 74 20 37 20 3D 20 73 74 61
069B 72 74 2C 20 32 30 34 38 20 42
06A5 79 74 65 73 20 3D 20 31 36 4B
06AF 20 42 69 74 73 0D 0A
06B6 20 46 2D DB 'F--2048 Bytes> Read 16K contents, send serial 2048
Bytes,CR,LF
06B9 2D 3C 32 30 34 36 20 42 79 74
06C3 65 73 3E 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
06CD 61 64 20 31 36 4B 20 63 6F 6E
06D7 74 65 6E 74 73 2C 20 73 65 6E
06E1 64 20 73 65 72 69 61 6C 20 32
06EB 30 34 38 20 42 79 74 65 73 0D
06F5 0A
06F6 20 47 2D DB 'G--<40 Bytes> Read address 01 to 41 with error correction'
06F9 2D 3C 34 30 20 42 79 74 65 73
0803 3E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 52 65
080D 61 64 20 61 64 64 72 65 73 73
0817 20 30 31 20 74 6F 20 34 31 20
0821 77 69 74 68 20 65 72 72 6F 72
082B 20 63 6F 72 72 65 63 74 69 6F
0835 6E
0836 0D 0A 1B DB CR,LF,ESC

```

```

MLOOP:
0639 120E3C LCALL CRLF
MLOOP1:

```

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```

063C 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
063F B43103 CJNE A,#'1',NO1 ;CHECK IF RECEIVED CHARACTER IS
0642 0206A1 LJMP ISA1 ;A COMMAND
0645 B43203 NO1: CJNE A,#'2',NO2
0648 0206D6 LJMP ISA2
064B B43303 NO2: CJNE A,#'3',NO3
064E 020708 LJMP ISA3
0651 B43403 NO3: CJNE A,#'4',NO4
0654 02071B LJMP ISA4
0657 B43503 NO4: CJNE A,#'5',NO5
065A 020720 LJMP ISA5
065D B43603 NO5: CJNE A,#'6',NO6
0660 020725 LJMP ISA6
0663 B43703 NO6: CJNE A,#'7',NO7
0666 020620 LJMP ISA7
0669 B43803 NO7: CJNE A,#'8',NO8
066C 020693 LJMP ISA8
066F B43903 NO8: CJNE A,#'9',NO9
0672 0206C5 LJMP ISA9
0675 B44103 NO9: CJNE A,#'A',NOA
0678 020A27 LJMP ISAA
067B B44203 NOA: CJNE A,#'B',NOB
067E 020A4B LJMP ISAB
0681 B44303 NOB: CJNE A,#'C',NOC
0684 020A6D LJMP ISAC
0687 B44403 NOC: CJNE A,#'D',NOD
068A 020AB9 LJMP ISAD
068D B44503 NOD: CJNE A,#'E',NOE
0690 020AD6 LJMP ISAE
0693 B44603 NOE: CJNE A,#'F',NOF
0696 020AF4 LJMP ISAF
0699 B44703 NOF: CJNE A,#'G',NOG
069C 020B15 LJMP ISAG
069F C13C NOG: AJMP MLOOP1

```

```

;-----
;COMMAND 1 - READ A BIT AT ADDRESS AAAA
;
;-----
ISA1:

```

```

06A1 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06A4 FB MOV R3,A ;ADDRESS BYTE 1
06A5 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06A8 FC MOV R4,A
06A9 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06AC FD MOV R5,A
06AD 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06B0 FE MOV R6,A
06B1 120E3C LCALL CRLF
06B4 EE MOV A,R6
06B5 120DDA LCALL XVERT ;CONVERT HEX ADDRESS INTO BINARY FORM
06B8 F8 MOV R0,A
06B9 ED MOV A,R5

```

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```

06BA 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06BD C4 SWAP A
06BE 4200 ORL R0,A
06C0 EC MOV A,R4
06C1 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06C4 F9 MOV R1,A
06C5 EB MOV A,R3
06C6 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06C9 C4 SWAP A
06CA 4201 ORL R1,A
06CC 120CCF LCALL READ ;READ BIT AT ADDRESS
06CF 2430 ADD A,#'0'
06D1 120CBE LCALL PUTCH ;WRITE DATA IN ASCII FORM TO SERIAL PORT
06D4 C139 AJMP MLOOP

```

```

;-----
;COMMAND 2 - WRITE A BIT AT ADDRESS AAAA TO D
;-----

```

```

ISA2:
06D6 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06D9 FB MOV R3,A
06DA 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06DD FC MOV R4,A
06DE 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06E1 FD MOV R5,A
06E2 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
06E5 FE MOV R6,A
06E6 120E3C LCALL CRLF
06E9 EE MOV A,R6
06EA 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06ED F8 MOV R0,A
06EE ED MOV A,R5
06EF 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06F2 C4 SWAP A
06F3 4200 ORL R0,A
06F5 EC MOV A,R4
06F6 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06F9 F9 MOV R1,A
06FA EB MOV A,R3
06FB 120DDA LCALL XVERT
06FE C4 SWAP A
06FF 4201 ORL R1,A
0701 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
0704 9430 SUBB A,#'0' ;A CONTAINS DATA NOW
0706 120CEE LCALL WRITE
0709 C139 AJMP MLOOP

```

```

;-----
;COMMAND 3 - LOAD THE SHIFT REGISTER
;-----

```

```

070B 7A13 ISA3: MOV R2,#19
070D 7932 MOV R1,#32H
ISA31:
070F 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
0712 F7 MOV @R1,A ;STORE CHARACTER IN RAM

```

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```

0713 19 DEC R1
0714 DAF9 DJNZ R2,ISA31
0716 120D9D LCALL SHIFT
0719 C139 AJMP MLOOP

```

;COMMAND 4 - ACTIVATE SHIFT REGISTER

071B 120D89 ISA4: LCALL ACTIV
071E C139 A.JMP MLOOP

;COMMAND 5 - DEACTIVATE SHIFT REGISTER

0720 120D84 ISA5: LCALL DACTIV
0723 C139 A.JMP MLOOP

;COMMAND 6 - WALKING 1-0 TEST PATTERN

ISA6:

0725 903FF0 MOV DPTR,#FLAG ;GET FLAG BYTE
0728 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
0729 4401 ORL A,#01H ;ONLY INTERESTED IN POWER FAIL-
CONTINUE BIT
072B F0 MOVX @DPTR,A ;SET IT FOR WALKING 1-0'S

072C 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
072F FB MOV R3,A
0730 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
0733 FC MOV R4,A
0734 120E3C LCALL CRLF
0737 EC MOV A,R4
0738 120DDA LCALL XVERT
073B F9 MOV R1,A
073C EB MOV A,R3
073D 120DDA LCALL XVERT
0740 C4 SWAP A
0741 4201 ORL R1,A
0743 E9 MOV A,R1
0744 FF MOV R7,A ;R7 CONTAINS NUMBER OF CYCLES TO TEST

----- Ask if bad bit buffer should be cleared -----

0745 120E51 LCALL SEND_ST
0748 0D 0A DB CR,LF
074A 44 6F 20 DB 'Do you want to clear the bad bit buffer - Y or N ',ESC
074D 79 6F 75 20 77 61 6E 74 20 74
0757 6F 20 83 6C 65 61 72 20 74 68
0761 65 20 82 61 64 20 62 69 74 20
0768 62 75 66 65 65 72 20 2D 20 59
0775 20 6F 72 20 4E 20 1B
077C 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
077F 120E3C LCALL CRLF
0782 B45639 CJNE A,#'Y', SA611 ;IF 'N', DON'T CLEAR IT

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0785 120E51 LCALL SEND_ST
0788 54 68 65 DB 'The bad bit buffer has been cleared ',ESC
078B 20 62 61 64 20 62 69 74 20 62
0795 75 66 65 65 72 20 68 61 73 20
079F 62 65 65 6E 20 63 6C 65 61 72
07A9 65 64 20 1B
07AD 120E3C LCALL CRLF
07B0 7940 MOV R1,#040H ;CLEAR THE BAD BIT BUFFER IN RAM
07B2 E4 CLR A
07B3 904000 MOV DPTR,#4000H
07B6 7800 SA60: MOV R0,#00H
07B8 F0 SA61: MOVX @DPTR,A
07B9 A3 INC DPTR
07BA D6FC DJNZ R0,SA61
07BC D6F8 DJNZ R1,SA60

SA611:

07BE 120E51 LCALL SEND_ST
07C1 0D 0A DB CR,LF
07C3 44 6F 20 DB 'Do you want to clear the Loop Counter - Y or N ',ESC
07C6 79 6F 75 20 77 61 6E 74 20 74
07D0 6F 20 63 6C 65 61 72 20 74 68
07DA 65 20 4C 6F 6F 70 20 43 6F 75
07E4 6E 74 65 72 20 2D 20 59 20 6F
07EE 72 20 4E 20 1B
07F3 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
07F6 120E3C LCALL CRLF
07F9 B45908 CJNE A,#'Y', SA62 ;IF 'N', DON'T CLEAR IT
07FC 903FF1 MOV DPTR,#R1_ERR

07FF E4 CLR A
0800 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0801 A3 INC DPTR
0802 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0803 A3 INC DPTR
0804 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0805 A3 INC DPTR
0806 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A

SA62:

0807 120C24 LCALL WALK10 ;EXECUTE WALKING TEST R7 TIMES

----- Increment the loop Counter -----

080A 903FF1 MOV DPTR,#R1_ERR
080D C3 CLR C
080E E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
080F 2401 ADD A,#01H ;BUMP THE 32 BIT LOOP COUNT
0811 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0812 A3 INC DPTR
0813 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
0814 3400 ADDC A,#00H
0816 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0817 A3 INC DPTR
0818 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR

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0819 3400 ADDC A,#00H
081B F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
081C A3 INC DPTR
081D E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
081E 3400 ADDC A,#00H
0820 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A

----- Flash Activity Light -----

0821 E5B0 MOV A,P3
0823 F4 CPL A ;FLIP LED STATUS BIT
0824 5420 ANL A,#020H ;GET LED STATUS BIT
0826 C2B5 CLR P3.5 ;CLEAR IT OUT
0828 42B0 ORL P3,A ;SET COMPLEMENT VALUE
;
082A EF MOV A,R7
082B 7005 JNZ SA622 ;IF COUNT = 0 DO IT UNTIL 'CTRN'
082D 3098D7 JNB R1,SA62
0830 8002 SJMP SA623 ;ELSE LOOP UNTIL R7 GOES TO ZERO

0832 DFD3 SA622: DJNZ R7,SA62
;COUNT UP NUMBER OF FAILED BITS

SA623:

0834 903FF0 MOV DPTR,#FLAG ;GET FLAG BYTE
0837 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
0838 54FE ANL A,#0FEH ;ONLY INTERESTED IN POWER FAIL-
CONTINUE BIT
083A F0 MOVX @DPTR,A ;CLEAR IT TO EXIT WALKING 1-0'S

083B 7800 MOV R0,#00
083D 7900 MOV R1,#00 ;CLEAR ERROR REGISTER - 16 BIT

083F 904000 MOV DPTR,#4000H
0842 7A40 MOV R2,#040H
0844 7800 SA64: MOV R3,#00H
0846 E0 SA63: MOVX A,@DPTR
0847 C3 CLR C
0848 28 ADD A,R0
0849 F8 MOV R0,A
084A E4 CLR A
084B 39 ADDC A,R1
084C F9 MOV R1,A
084D A3 INC DPTR
084E DBF6 DJNZ R3,SA63
0850 DAF2 DJNZ R2,SA64 ;R1,R0 CONTAIN THE COUNT

----- Send error count string -----

0852 120E51 LCALL SEND_ST ;SEND THE MESSAGE
0855 0D 0A DB CR,LF
0857 4E 75 6D DB 'Number of Failed Bits With Walking 1-0 Pattern = ',ESC
085A 62 65 72 20 6F 66 20 46 61 69
0864 6C 65 64 20 42 69 74 73 20 57
086E 69 74 68 20 57 61 6C 6B 69 6E
0878 67 20 31 2D 30 20 50 61 74 74

```

0889 AA00      MOV    R2,R0          ;SAVE LOWER ERROR COUNT R0
088B E9       MOV    A,R1
088C 120E03   LCALL RVERT
088F E9       MOV    A,R1
0890 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0893 E8       MOV    A,R0
0894 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0897 EA       MOV    A,R2
0898 120E03   LCALL RVERT
089B E9       MOV    A,R1
089C 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
089F E8       MOV    A,R0
08A0 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
:
:----- Send Loop count string -----
:
08A3 120E51   LCALL SEND_ST          ;SEND THE MESSAGE
08A6 0D 0A    DB      CRLF
08A8 4E 75 6D DB      'Number of Loops Completed With Walking 1-0 Pattern = ',ESC
08AB 62 65 72 20 6F 66 20 4C 6F 6F
08B5 70 73 20 43 6F 6D 70 6C 65 74
08B8 65 64 20 57 69 74 68 20 57 61
08C9 6C 6B 69 6E 67 20 31 2D 30 20
08D3 50 81 74 74 65 72 6E 20 3D 20
08DD 1B

08DE 903FF4   MOV    DPTR,#R4_ERR    ;SEND MOST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT FIRST
08E1 E0       MOVX   A,@DPTR
08E2 120E03   LCALL RVERT
08E5 E9       MOV    A,R1
08E6 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
08E9 E8       MOV    A,R0
08EA 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
08ED 903FF3   MOV    DPTR,#R3_ERR    ;SEND NEXT SIGNIFICANT DIGIT FIRST
08F0 E0       MOVX   A,@DPTR
08F1 120E03   LCALL RVERT
08F4 E9       MOV    A,R1
08F5 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
08F8 E8       MOV    A,R0
08F9 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH

08FC 120E4B   LCALL PUTSPACE        ;SPACE
08FF 903FF2   MOV    DPTR,#R2_ERR    ;SEND NEXT SIGNIFICANT DIGIT FIRST
0902 E0       MOVX   A,@DPTR
0903 120E03   LCALL RVERT
0906 E9       MOV    A,R1
0907 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
090A E8       MOV    A,R0
090B 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
090E 903FF1   MOV    DPTR,#R1_ERR    ;SEND LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT FIRST
0911 E0       MOVX   A,@DPTR
0912 120E03   LCALL RVERT
0915 E9       MOV    A,R1
0916 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0919 E8       MOV    A,R0
    
```

```

0937 F8       MOV    R0,A
0938 ED       MOV    A,R5
0939 120DDA   LCALL XVERT
093C C4       SWAP   A
093D 4200    ORL    R0,A
093F EC       MOV    A,R4
0940 120DDA   LCALL XVERT
0943 F9       MOV    R1,A
0944 EB       MOV    A,R3
0945 120DDA   LCALL XVERT
0948 C4       SWAP   A
0949 4201    ORL    R1,A          ;R0,R1 CONTAIN THE ADDRESS
094B 7D00    MOV    R5,#00
094D 7E00    MOV    R6,#00
094F 7B28    MOV    R3,#40
0951 7C00 SA70: MOV    R4,#00
0953 7401 SA72: MOV    A,#01
0955 120CEE   LCALL WRITE
0958 120CCF   LCALL READ
095B 30E02A  JNB   0E0H,SA71
095E 7400    MOV    A,#00
0960 120CEE   LCALL WRITE
0963 120CCF   LCALL READ
0966 20E01F  JB    0E0H,SA71
0969 DCE8 SA73: DJNZ   R4,SA72
096B DBE4     DJNZ   R3,SA70
096D EE       MOV    A,R6
096E 120E03   LCALL RVERT
0971 E9       MOV    A,R1
0972 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0975 E8       MOV    A,R0
0976 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0979 ED       MOV    A,R5
097A 120E03   LCALL RVERT
097D E9       MOV    A,R1
097E 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0981 E8       MOV    A,R0
    
```

```

0982 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
0985 020639   LJMP  MLOOP          ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

0988 C3 SA71: CLR    C
0989 7401     MOV    A,#01
098B 2D      ADD    A,R5
098C FD      MOV    R5,A
098D 7400     MOV    A,#00
098F 3E      ADDC  A,R6
0990 FE      MOV    R6,A
0991 80D6     SJMP  SA73
    
```

;COMMAND 8 - DUMP ADDRESSES OF BAD BITS

```

0993 904000 ISA8: MOV    DPTR,#4000H
0996 7940     MOV    R1,#40H
0998 7800 SA80: MOV    R0,#00H
099A E0 SA82: MOVX   A,@DPTR
099B 20E008  JB    0E0H,SA81
099E A3 SA83: INC    DPTR
099F D8F9     DJNZ  R0,SA82
09A1 D9F5     DJNZ  R1,SA80
09A3 020639   LJMP  MLOOP          ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT
    
```

```

09A6 E8 SA81: MOV    A,R0
09A7 FB      MOV    R3,A
09A8 E9      MOV    A,R1
09A9 120E03   LCALL RVERT
09AC E9      MOV    A,R1
09AD 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
09B0 E8      MOV    A,R0
09B1 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
09B4 EB      MOV    A,R3
09B5 120E03   LCALL RVERT
09B8 E9      MOV    A,R1
09B9 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
09BC E8      MOV    A,R0
09BD 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
09C0 120E3C   LCALL CRLF
    
```

```

091A 120CBE   LCALL PUTCH
091D 020639   LJMP  MLOOP          ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT
    
```

;COMMAND 7 - TEST BIT AT ADDRESS AAAA, 65,536 TIMES

```

ISA7:
0920 120CC8   LCALL GETECHO
0923 FB      MOV    R3,A
0924 120CC8   LCALL GETECHO
0927 FC      MOV    R4,A
0928 120CC8   LCALL GETECHO
092B FD      MOV    R5,A
092C 120CC8   LCALL GETECHO
092F FE      MOV    R6,A
0930 120E3C   LCALL CRLF
0933 EE      MOV    A,R6
0934 120DDA   LCALL XVERT
    
```

```

09C3 80D9      SJMP  SA83
;-----
;COMMAND 9 - 1-0 TEST PATTERN
;-----

```

```

ISA9:
09C5 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
09C8 FB        MOV  R3,A
09C9 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
09CC FC        MOV  R4,A
09CD 120E3C    LCALL CRLF
09D0 EC        MOV  A,R4
09D1 120DDA    LCALL XVERT

```

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```

09D4 F9        MOV  R1,A
09D5 EB        MOV  A,R3
09D6 120DDA    LCALL XVERT
09D8 C4        SWAP A
09DA 4201      ORL  R1,A
09DC E9        MOV  A,R1
09DD FF        MOV  R7,A ;R7 CONTAINS NUMBER OF CYCLES TO TEST

```

```

09DE 7940      MOV  R1,#040H ;CLEAR THE BAD BIT BUFFER IN RAM
09E0 7400      MOV  A,#00
09E2 904000    MOV  DPTR,#4000H
09E5 7800 SA90: MOV  R0,#00H
09E7 F0 SA91: MOVX @DPTR,A
09E8 A3        INC  DPTR
09E9 D8FC      DJNZ R0,SA91
09EB D9F8      DJNZ R1,SA90

```

```

09ED 120BFC SA92: LCALL TEST10 ;EXECUTE WALKING TEST R7 TIMES
09F0 DFFB      DJNZ R7,SA92

```

```

09F2 7800      MOV  R0,#00
09F4 7900      MOV  R1,#00 ;COUNT UP NUMBER OF FAILED BITS
09F6 904000    MOV  DPTR,#4000H
09F9 7A40      MOV  R2,#040H
09FB 7B00 SA94: MOV  R3,#00H
09FD E0 SA93: MOVX A,@DPTR
09FE C3        CLR  C
09FF 28        ADD  A,R0
0A00 F8        MOV  R0,A
0A01 7400      MOV  A,#00
0A03 39        ADDC A,R1
0A04 F9        MOV  R1,A
0A05 A3        INC  DPTR
0A06 DBF5      DJNZ R3,SA93
0A08 DAF1      DJNZ R2,SA94 ;R1,R0 CONTAIN THE COUNT

```

```

0A0A E8        MOV  A,R0
0A0B FB        MOV  R3,A
0A0C E9        MOV  A,R1
0A0D 120E03    LCALL RVERT
0A10 E9        MOV  A,R1
0A11 120CBE    LCALL PUTCH
0A14 E8        MOV  A,R0
0A15 120CBE    LCALL PUTCH
0A18 EB        MOV  A,R3
0A19 120E03    LCALL RVERT
0A1C E9        MOV  A,R1
0A1D 120CBE    LCALL PUTCH
0A20 E8        MOV  A,R0
0A21 120CBE    LCALL PUTCH
0A24 020639    LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

;-----
;ISAA ROUTINE - WRITE BYTE AT ADDRESS NN DATA D
;-----

```

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```

ISAA:
0A27 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A2A FB        MOV  R3,A
0A2B 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A2E FC        MOV  R4,A
0A2F 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO

```

```

0A32 FD        MOV  R5,A
0A33 120E3C    LCALL CRLF
0A36 EC        MOV  A,R4
0A37 120DDA    LCALL XVERT
0A3A F8        MOV  R0,A
0A3B EB        MOV  A,R3
0A3C 120DDA    LCALL XVERT
0A3F C4        SWAP A
0A40 4200      ORL  R0,A ;A CONTAINS ADDRESS 0 TO 255
0A42 ED        MOV  A,R5 ;A CONTAINS DATA BYTE TO WRITE
0A43 7B00      MOV  R3,#00 ;WRITE BYTE #00
0A45 120B9C    LCALL WBYTE1 ;WRITE BYTE 1X ROUTINE
0A48 020639    LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

;-----
;ISAB ROUTINE - READ BYTE AT ADDRESS NN DATA D
;-----

```

```

ISAB:
0A4B 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A4E FB        MOV  R3,A
0A4F 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A52 FC        MOV  R4,A
0A53 120E3C    LCALL CRLF
0A56 EC        MOV  A,R4
0A57 120DDA    LCALL XVERT
0A5A F8        MOV  R0,A
0A5B EB        MOV  A,R3
0A5C 120DDA    LCALL XVERT
0A5F C4        SWAP A
0A60 4200      ORL  R0,A ;A CONTAINS ADDRESS 0 TO 255
0A62 7B00      MOV  R3,#00
0A64 120BCA    LCALL RBYTE1 ;WRITE BYTE 1X ROUTINE
0A67 120CBE    LCALL PUTCH
0A6A 020639    LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

;-----
;ISAD ROUTINE - WRITE BYTE AT ADDRESS NN DATA D 5 TIMES
;-----

```

```

ISAC:
0A6D 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A70 FB        MOV  R3,A
0A71 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A74 FC        MOV  R4,A
0A75 120CC8    LCALL GETECHO
0A78 FD        MOV  R5,A
0A79 120E3C    LCALL CRLF
0A7C EC        MOV  A,R4
0A7D 120DDA    LCALL XVERT

```

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```

0A80 F8        MOV  R0,A
0A81 EB        MOV  A,R3
0A82 120DDA    LCALL XVERT
0A85 C4        SWAP A
0A86 4200      ORL  R0,A ;A CONTAINS ADDRESS 0 TO 255
0A88 ED        MOV  A,R5 ;A CONTAINS DATA BYTE TO WRITE
0A89 7B00      MOV  R3,#00H
0A8B F560      MOV  80H,A ;R6 CONTAINS DATA
0A8D 8861      MOV  61H,R0 ;R7 CONTAINS ADDRESS
0A8F 120B9C    LCALL WBYTE1 ;WRITE BYTE 1X ROUTINE
0A92 7B08      MOV  R3,#08H
0A94 E560      MOV  A,60H
0A96 A861      MOV  R0,61H
0A98 120B9C    LCALL WBYTE1
0A9B 7B10      MOV  R3,#10H
0A9D E560      MOV  A,60H
0A9F A861      MOV  R0,61H
0AA1 120B9C    LCALL WBYTE1
0AA4 7B18      MOV  R3,#18H
0AA6 E560      MOV  A,60H
0AA8 A861      MOV  R0,61H
0AAA 120B9C    LCALL WBYTE1
0AAD 7B20      MOV  R3,#20H
0AAF E560      MOV  A,60H
0AB1 A861      MOV  R0,61H
0AB3 120B9C    LCALL WBYTE1 ;IT'S WRITTEN 5 TIMES
0AB6 020639    LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

;-----
;ISAD ROUTINE - READ BYTE AT ADDRESS NN DATA D 5 TIMES
;-----

```

```

ISAD:
0AB0 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
0ABC FB MOV R3,A
0ABD 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO
0AC0 FC MOV R4,A
0AC1 120E3C LCALL CRLF
0AC4 EC MOV A,R4
0AC5 120DDA LCALL XVERT
0AC8 F8 MOV R0,A
0AC9 EB MOV A,R3
0ACA 120DDA LCALL XVERT
0ACD C4 SWAP A
0ACE 4200 ORL R0,A ;R0 CONTAINS ADDRESS 0 TO 255
0AD0 120B37 LCALL RDRBY
0AD3 020630 LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

; ISAF ROUTINE - PROGRAM ENTIRE MRAM WITH INCOMING DATA
0AD6 7940 ISAE: MOV R1,#40H
0AD6 7800 ISAE1: MOV R0,#00 ;SET UP TO RECEIVE 2048 BYTES
ISAE3:
0ADA 120CC8 LCALL GETECHO

```

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```

0ADD FB MOV R3,A ;STORE IN R3
0ADE 7A08 MOV R2,#8 ;ROTATE ALL 8 BITS
0AE0 EB ISAE2: MOV A,R3
0AE1 5401 ANL A,#1
0AE3 120D3A LCALL LWRITE ;WRITE THE BIT
0AE6 EB MOV A,R3
0AE7 13 RRC A
0AE8 FB MOV R3,A ;ROTATE 1 BIT
0AE9 18 DEC R0 ;DECREMENT ADDRESS COUNT
0AEA DAF4 DJNZ R2,ISAE2 ;WRITE ALL 8 BITS
0AEC 08 INC R0 ;DUMMY INCREMENT TO FIX DJNZ INSTRUCTION
0AED D8E8 DJNZ R0,ISAE3
0AEF D9E7 DJNZ R1,ISAE1
0AF1 020630 LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

; ISAF - READ ENTIRE MRAM AND DUMP TO SERIAL PORT
0AF4 7940 ISAF: MOV R1,#40H
0AF6 7800 ISAF1: MOV R0,#00 ;SET UP TO RECEIVE 2048 BYTES
0AF8 7A08 ISAF3: MOV R2,#8 ;ROTATE ALL 8 BITS
0AFA 7B00 MOV R3,#00
0AFC 120D19 ISAF2: LCALL LREAD ;READ MRAM LOCATION

```

```

0AFF 5401 ANL A,#1
0B01 C3 CLR C
0B02 13 RRC A ;CARRY FLAG CONTAINS DATA
0B03 EB MOV A,R3
0B04 13 RRC A
0B05 FB MOV R3,A ;ROTATE BIT INTO R3 REGISTER
0B06 18 DEC R0 ;DECREMENT ADDRESS COUNT
0B07 DAF3 DJNZ R2,ISAF2 ;READ ALL 8 BITS

```

```

0B09 EB MOV A,R3
0B0A 120CBE LCALL PUTCH ;WRITE THE CHARACTER
0B0D 08 INC R0 ;DUMMY INCREMENT TO FIX DJNZ INSTRUCTION
0B0E D8E8 DJNZ R0,ISAF3
0B10 D9E4 DJNZ R1,ISAF1
0B12 020630 LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

; ISAG - READ ADDRESS 01 TO 41 (40 BYTES WITH ERROR CORRECTION)

```

```

0B15 904100 ISAG: MOV DPTR,#4100H
0B18 7428 MOV A,#40
0B1A F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B1B F8 MOV R0,A
0B1C 7400 MOV A,#00
0B1E A3 INC DPTR
0B1F F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B20 904100 ISAG1: MOV DPTR,#4100H
0B23 E8 MOV A,R0
0B24 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B25 A3 INC DPTR

```

```
0B26 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
```

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```

0B27 04 INC A
0B28 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B29 F8 MOV R0,A
0B2A 120B37 LCALL RDRBY
0B2D 904100 MOV DPTR,#4100H
0B30 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
0B31 F8 MOV R0,A
0B32 D8EC DJNZ R0,ISAG1
0B34 020630 LJMP MLOOP ;GO TO OPERATOR INPUT

```

```

; READ ERROR BYTE - R0 CONTAINS ADDRESS

```

```

0B37 AE00 RDRBY: MOV R6,R0 ;R6 CONTAINS ADDRESS
0B39 7B00 MOV R3,#00H
0B3B 904000 MOV DPTR,#4000H
0B3E 120BCA LCALL RBYTE1 ;READ BYTE 1X ROUTINE
0B41 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B42 A3 INC DPTR
0B43 7B08 MOV R3,#08H
0B45 A806 MOV R0,R6
0B47 120BCA LCALL RBYTE1
0B4A F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B4B A3 INC DPTR
0B4C 7B10 MOV R3,#10H
0B4E A806 MOV R0,R6
0B50 120BCA LCALL RBYTE1
0B53 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B54 A3 INC DPTR
0B55 7B18 MOV R3,#18H
0B57 A806 MOV R0,R6
0B59 120BCA LCALL RBYTE1
0B5C F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B5D A3 INC DPTR
0B5E 7B20 MOV R3,#20H
0B60 A806 MOV R0,R6
0B62 120BCA LCALL RBYTE1
0B65 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A

```

```

; ALL 5 BYTES READ - LAST ONE IS IN A

```

```

0B66 7900 MOV R1,#00
0B68 7B08 MOV R0,#08
0B6A 904000 BAD3: MOV DPTR,#4000H
0B6D 7A05 MOV R2,#05 ;BIT COUNT
0B6F 7B00 MOV R3,#00
0B71 EE MOV A,R6
0B72 E0 BAD1: MOVX A,@DPTR
0B73 5401 ANL A,#1 ;CHECK BIT 1
0B75 2B ADD A,R3
0B76 FB MOV R3,A
0B77 E0 MOVX A,@DPTR
0B78 13 RRC A
0B79 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0B7A A3 INC DPTR
0B7B DAF5 DJNZ R2,BAD1

```

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```

0B7D B80502 CJNE R3,#5,ISNO5
0B80 618F AJMP ISAA1
0B82 B80402 ISNO6: CJNE R3,#4,ISNO4
0B85 618F AJMP ISAA1
0B87 B80302 ISNO4: CJNE R3,#3,ISNO3
0B8A 618F AJMP ISAA1
0B8C C3 ISNO3: CLR C
0B8D 6192 AJMP BAD2
0B8F 7401 ISAA1: MOV A,#1
0B91 13 RRC A
0B92 E9 BAD2: MOV A,R1
0B93 13 RRC A
0B94 F9 MOV R1,A ;ROTATE BIT INTO R1
0B95 D8D3 DJNZ R0,BAD3
0B97 E9 MOV A,R1
0B98 120CBE LCALL PUTCH
0B9B 22 RET

```

 ; WBYTE 1 ROUTINE

```

0B9C AD00 WBYTE1: MOV R5,R0
0B9E FC MOV R4,A
0B9F 7900 MOV R1,#00
0BA1 E8 MOV A,R0
0BA2 C3 CLR C
0BA3 33 RLC A
0BA4 F8 MOV R0,A
0BA5 E9 MOV A,R1
0BA6 33 RLC A
0BA7 F9 MOV R1,A
0BA8 E8 MOV A,R0
0BA9 33 RLC A
0BAA F8 MOV R0,A
0BAB E9 MOV A,R1
0BAC 33 RLC A
0BAD F9 MOV R1,A
0BAE E8 MOV A,R0
0BAF 33 RLC A
0BB0 F8 MOV R0,A
0BB1 E9 MOV A,R1
0BB2 33 RLC A ;R0,R1 CONTAIN BIT ADDRESS
0BB3 48 ORL A,R3 ;OR WITH UPPER ADDRESS FOR BYTE # IN R3
0BB4 F9 MOV R1,A
0BB5 7A08 MOV R2,#8
0BB7 EC WBYLP: MOV A,R4
0BB8 5401 ANL A,#1
0BBA 120CEE LCALL WRITE
0BBD EC MOV A,R4
0BBE C3 CLR C
0BBF 13 RRC A
0BC0 FC MOV R4,A
0BC1 C3 CLR C
  
```

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```

0BC2 08 INC R0
0BC3 E9 MOV A,R1
0BC4 3400 ADDC A,#0
0BC6 F9 MOV R1,A
0BC7 DAEE DJNZ R2,WBYLP
0BC9 22 RET
  
```

 ; RBYTE 1 ROUTINE

```

0BCC AD00 RBYTE1: MOV R5,R0
0BCC 7C00 MOV R4,#00
0BCE 7900 MOV R1,#00
0BD0 E8 MOV A,R0
0BD1 33 RLC A
0BD2 F8 MOV R0,A
0BD3 E9 MOV A,R1
0BD4 33 RLC A
0BD5 F9 MOV R1,A
0BD6 E8 MOV A,R0
0BD7 33 RLC A
0BD8 F8 MOV R0,A
0BD9 E9 MOV A,R1
0BDA 33 RLC A
0BDB F9 MOV R1,A
0BDC E8 MOV A,R0
0BDD 33 RLC A
0BDE F8 MOV R0,A
0BDF E9 MOV A,R1
0BE0 33 RLC A ;R0,R1 CONTAIN BIT ADDRESS
0BE1 48 ORL A,R3 ;R3 CONTAINS UPPER ADDRESS BITS
0BE2 F9 MOV R1,A
  
```

```

0BE3 7A08 MOV R2,#8
0BE5 120CCF RBYLP: LCALL READ
0BE8 13 RRC A
0BE9 13 RRC A ;BIT 7 OF A CONTAINS DATA BIT
0BEA 5480 ANL A,#80H
0BEC FB MOV R3,A
0BED EC MOV A,R4
0BEE C3 CLR C
0BEF 13 RRC A
  
```

```

0BF0 48 ORL A,R3
0BF1 FC MOV R4,A
0BF2 C3 CLR C

0BF3 08 INC R0
0BF4 E9 MOV A,R1
0BF5 3400 ADDC A,#0
0BF7 F9 MOV R1,A
0BF8 DAEB DJNZ R2,RBYLP
0BFA EC MOV A,R4
0BF8 22 RET
  
```

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 ; TEST 1-0 ROUTINE WRITE 1, READ , WRITE 0, READ

```

0BFC 904000 TEST10: MOV DPTR,#4000H
0BFF 7940 MOV R1,#040H
0C01 7800 TT100: MOV R0,#00H
0C03 7401 TT103: MOV A,#01
0C06 120D3A LCALL LWRITE
0C08 120D19 LCALL LREAD
0C0B 30E011 JNB 0E0H,TT101
0C0E 7400 MOV A,#00
0C10 120D3A LCALL LWRITE
0C13 120D19 LCALL LREAD
0C16 20E006 JB 0E0H,TT101
0C19 A3 TT102: INC DPTR
0C1A D8E7 DJNZ R0,TT103
0C1C D9E3 DJNZ R1,TT100
0C1E 22 RET
0C1F 7401 TT101: MOV A,#01
0C21 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0C22 80F5 SJMP TT102
  
```

 ; WALKING 1 - 0 TEST ROUTINE

```

0C24 904000 WALK10: MOV DPTR,#4000H
0C27 7400 MOV A,#0
0C29 120CA8 LCALL FILL
0C2C 7940 MOV R1,#040H
0C2E 7800 W100: MOV R0,#00H
0C30 120D19 W101: LCALL LREAD
0C33 20E011 JB 0E0H,W102
0C36 7401 MOV A,#01
0C38 120D3A LCALL LWRITE
0C3B 120D19 LCALL LREAD
0C3E 30E006 JNB 0E0H,W102
0C41 A3 W103: INC DPTR
0C42 D8EC DJNZ R0,W101
0C44 D9E8 DJNZ R1,W100
; SJMP W104
0C46 22 RET
0C47 7401 W102: MOV A,#1
0C49 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0C4A 80F5 SJMP W103
  
```

```

0C4C 904000 W104: MOV DPTR,#4000H
0C4F 7940 MOV R1,#040H
0C51 7800 W105: MOV R0,#00H
0C53 120D19 W107: LCALL LREAD
0C56 30E007 JNB 0E0H,W106
0C59 A3 W109: INC DPTR
0C5A D8F7 DJNZ R0,W107
0C5C D9F3 DJNZ R1,W105
0C5E 8005 SJMP W108
0C60 7401 W106: MOV A,#1
  
```

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```

0C62 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0C63 80F4 SJMP W109
  
```

```

0C65 904000 W108: MOV DPTR,#4000H
0C68 7401 MOV A,#1
0C6A 120CA8 LCALL FILL
0C6D 7940 MOV R1,#040H
0C6F 7800 W100A: MOV R0,#00H
  
```

```

0C71 120D19 W101A: LCALL LREAD
0C74 30E012 JNB 0E0H,W102A
0C77 7400 MOV A,#0
0C79 120D3A LCALL LWRITE
0C7C 120D19 LCALL LREAD
0C7F 20E007 JB 0E0H,W102A
0C82 A3 W103A: INC DPTR
0C83 D8EC DJNZ R0,W101A
0C85 D8E8 DJNZ R1,W100A
0C87 8005 SJMP W104A
0C89 7401 W102A: MOV A,#1
0C8B F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0C8C 80F4 SJMP W103A

```

```

0C8E 904000 W104A: MOV DPTR,#4000H
0C91 7940 MOV R1,#040H
0C93 7800 W105A: MOV R0,#00H
0C95 120D19 W107A: LCALL LREAD
0C98 20E007 JB 0E0H,W106A
0C9B A3 W108A: INC DPTR
0C9C D8F7 DJNZ R0,W107A
0C9E D9F3 DJNZ R1,W105A
0CA0 8005 SJMP W108A
0CA2 7401 W106A: MOV A,#1
0CA4 F0 MOVX @DPTR,A
0CA5 80F4 SJMP W108A
0CA7 22 W108A: RET

```

```

;FILL RAM ROUTINE

```

```

FILL:

```

```

0CAB FC MOV R4,A
0CAB 7940 MOV R1,#040H
0CAB 7800 FILL0: MOV R0,#00H
0CAD EC FILL1: MOV A,R4
0CAE 120D3A LCALL LWRITE
0CB1 D8FA DJNZ R0,FILL1
0CB3 D9F6 DJNZ R1,FILL0
0CB5 22 RET

```

```

;GETCH SUBROUTINE

```

```

0CB6 3098FD GETCH: JNB RI,GETCH ;wait for a keyboard response
0CB9 C298 CLR RI

```

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```

0CBB E599 MOV A,SBUF ;read the serial buffer
0CBD 22 RET

```

```

;PUTCH SUBROUTINE

```

```

0CBE C299 PUTCH: CLR TI

```

```

0CC0 F599 XF1: MOV SBUF,A
0CC2 3098FD XF2: JNB TI,XF2 ; WAIT FOR BUFFER TO CLEAR
0CC5 C299 CLR TI ; CLR FLAG
0CC7 22 RET

```

```

;GETECHO SUBROUTINE - GET AND ECHO CHARACTER

```

```

GETECHO:

```

```

0CC8 120CB6 LCALL GETCH
0CCB 120CBE LCALL PUTCH
0CCE 22 RET

```

```

;READ MRAM LOCATION SUBROUTINE
;R0 CONTAINS LOWER 8 BITS OF ADDRESS
;R1 CONTAINS UPPER 6 BITS OF ADDRESS
;DATA IS RETURNED IN A

```

```

0CCF E8 READ: MOV A,R0
0CD0 F580 MOV P0,A
0CD2 E9 MOV A,R1
0CD3 44C0 ORL A,#0C0H
0CD5 F5A0 MOV P2,A
0CD7 53A07F ANL P2,#7FH
0CDA 00 NOP

```

```

0CDB 00 NOP
0CDC 00 NOP
0CDD 00 NOP
0CDE 00 NOP
0CDF 20B406 JB T0,RD1A
0CE2 7400 MOV A,#0
0CE4 43A0C0 ORL P2,#0C0H
0CE7 22 RET
0CE8 7401 RD1A: MOV A,#1
0CEA 43A0C0 ORL P2,#0C0H
0CED 22 RET

```

```

;WRITE MRAM LOCATION SUBROUTINE
;R0 CONTAINS LOWER 8 BITS OF ADDRESS
;R1 CONTAINS UPPER 6 BITS OF ADDRESS
;DATA IS IN 0E0H

```

```

0CEE 20E014 WRITE: JB 0E0H,W1
0CF1 5390FB ANL P1,#0FBH
0CF4 E8 MOV A,R0
0CF5 F580 MOV P0,A
0CF7 E9 MOV A,R1

```

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```

0CF8 54BF ANL A,#0BFH
0CFA 4480 ORL A,#080H
0CFC F5A0 MOV P2,A
0CFE 53A07F ANL P2,#7FH
0D01 43A080 ORL P2,#080H
0D04 22 RET
0D05 439004 W1: ORL P1,#04H
0D08 E8 MOV A,R0
0D09 F580 MOV P0,A
0D0B E9 MOV A,R1
0D0C 54BF ANL A,#0BFH
0D0E 4480 ORL A,#080H
0D10 F5A0 MOV P2,A
0D12 53A07F ANL P2,#7FH
0D15 43A080 ORL P2,#080H
0D18 22 RET

```

```

;LREAD MRAM LOCATION SUBROUTINE
;R0 CONTAINS LOWER 8 BITS OF ADDRESS + 1
;R1 CONTAINS UPPER 6 BITS OF ADDRESS + 1
;DATA IS RETURNED IN A

```

```

LREAD:

```

```

0D19 E8 MOV A,R0
0D1A 14 DEC A
0D1B F580 MOV P0,A
0D1D E9 MOV A,R1
0D1E 14 DEC A
0D1F 44C0 ORL A,#0C0H
0D21 F5A0 MOV P2,A
0D23 53A07F ANL P2,#7FH
0D26 00 NOP
0D27 00 NOP
0D28 00 NOP
0D29 00 NOP
0D2A 00 NOP
0D2B 20B406 JB T0,LRA1
0D2E 7400 MOV A,#0
0D30 43A0C0 ORL P2,#0C0H
0D33 22 RET
0D34 7401 LRA1: MOV A,#1
0D36 43A0C0 ORL P2,#0C0H
0D39 22 RET

```

```

;LWRITE MRAM LOCATION SUBROUTINE
;R0 CONTAINS LOWER 8 BITS OF ADDRESS + 1
;R1 CONTAINS UPPER 6 BITS OF ADDRESS + 1
;DATA IS IN 0E0H

```

```

0D3A 20E016 LWRITE: JB 0E0H,LW1
0D3D 5390FB ANL P1,#0FBH
0D40 E8 MOV A,R0
0D41 14 DEC A

```

```

0D42 F580      MOV  P0,A
0D44 E9        MOV  A,R1
0D45 14        DEC  A
0D46 54BF     ANL  A,#0BFH
0D48 4480     ORL  A,#080H
0D4A F5A0     MOV  P2,A
0D4C 53A07F   ANL  P2,#7FH
0D4F 43A080   ORL  P2,#080H
0D52 22       RET
0D53 439004   LW1: ORL P1,#04H
0D56 E8       MOV  A,R0
0D57 14       DEC  A
0D58 F580     MOV  P0,A
0D5A E9       MOV  A,R1
0D5B 14       DEC  A
0D5C 54BF     ANL  A,#0BFH
0D5E 4480     ORL  A,#080H
0D60 F5A0     MOV  P2,A
0D62 53A07F   ANL  P2,#7FH
0D65 43A080   ORL  P2,#080H
0D68 22       RET

```

;ACTIVATE SHIFT REGISTER ROUTINE

```

0D69 750003   ACTIV: MOV P1,#3 ;BRING LOWPOW AND TEST HIGH
0D6C 750001   MOV  P1,#1 ;LEAVE TEST HIGH
0D6F 120D79   LCALL DELAY1
0D72 750000   MOV  P1,#0
0D75 120D9D   LCALL SHFT
0D78 22       RET

```

;DELAY ROUTINE

```

0D79 7C0A     DELAY1: MOV R4,#10
0D7B 7B00     DL1: MOV R3,#00
0D7D EB       DL2: MOV A,R3
0D7E EB       MOV  A,R3
0D7F DBFC     DJNZ R3,DL2
0D81 DCF8     DJNZ R4,DL1
0D83 22       RET

```

;DE-ACTIVATE SHIFT REGISTER ROUTINE

```

0D84 759002   DACTIV: MOV P1,#2 ;BRING LOWPOW AND TEST HIGH
0D87 759000   MOV  P1,#0 ;LEAVE TEST HIGH.
; TRANSMIT 24 'W' S TO CONSOLE TO GIVE A 50ms Delay
0D8A A818     MOV  R0,24
0D8C 7477     DACT1: MOV A,#w
0D8E C299     CLR  TI
0D90 F599     MOV  SBUF,A

```

```

0D92 3099FD   DXF2: JNB TI,DXF2 ; WAIT FOR BUFFER TO CLEAR
0D95 C299     CLR  TI ;CLR FLAG
0D97 D8F3     DJNZ R0,DACT1
0D99 759000   MOV  P1,#0
0D9C 22       RET

```

;PROGRAM SHIFT REGISTER ROUTINE
;DATA IS IN HEX FORMAT AT LOCATIONS 20H TO 33H

```

0D9D 758037   SHFT: MOV P0,#37H
0DA0 75A0DF   MOV  P2,#0DFH ;SET UP ADDRESS BUS
0DA3 439001   ORL  P1,#1 ;MAKE TEST HIGH
0DA6 53A07F   ANL  P2,#7FH ;CE GOES LOW
0DA9 5390FE   ANL  P1,#0FEH ;TEST GOES LOW

```

;START THE SHIFTING PROCESS

```

0DAC 7913     MOV  R1,#19 ;19 HEX DIGITS
0DAE 7820     MOV  R0,#20H ;R2 IS POINTER TO HEX DIGIT
0DB0 E6       SHFTD0: MOV A,@R0 ;A CONTAINS ASCII DIGIT

```

```

0DB1 120DDA   LCALL XVERT ;CONVERT TO BINARY
0DB4 C4       SWAP A
;EXECUTE THE SHIFTING FUNCTION 4 TIMES
0DB5 7B04     MOV  R3,#04H
0DB7 53A0FB   SHFT1: ANL P2,#0FBH ;SET CLK TO LOW
0DBA 33       RLC  A ;ROTATE A RIGHT THROUGH THE CARRY
0DBB 4006     JC   SHFT11
0DBD 53A0FE   ANL  P2,#0FEH ;SET DATA TO A 0
0DC0 8003     SJMP SHFT10
0DC2 43A001   SHFT11: ORL P2,#01H ;SET DATA TO A 1
0DC5 43A004   SHFT10: ORL P2,#04H ;RISING EDGE OF CLK SHIFTS IN DATA
0DC8 DBED     DJNZ R3,SHFT1 ;DO IT 4 TIMES

```

```

0DCA 08       INC  R0
0DCB D9E3     DJNZ R1,SHFTD0
0DCC 43A007   ORL  P2,#07H ;BRING ALL CLK,DAT,LAT HIGH
0DD0 53A0FD   ANL  P2,#0FDH ;BRING LAT LOW
0DD3 43A007   ORL  P2,#07H ;BRING LAT HIGH
0DD6 75A0FF   MOV  P2,#0FFH ;END THE CYCLE
0DD9 22       RET

```

;XVERT SUBROUTINE - CONVERTS ASCII HEX TO BINARY

```

0DDA B44102   XVERT: CJNE A,#A',SHA
0DDD 801E     SJMP SHL1
0DDF B44202   SHA: CJNE A,#B',SHB
0DE2 8019     SJMP SHL1
0DE4 B44302   SHB: CJNE A,#C',SHC
0DE7 8014     SJMP SHL1
0DE9 B44402   SHC: CJNE A,#D',SHD
0DEC 800F     SJMP SHL1
0DEE B44502   SHD: CJNE A,#E',SHE
0DF1 800A     SJMP SHL1
0DF3 B44602   SHE: CJNE A,#F',SHF

```

```

0DF6 8005     SJMP SHL1
0DF8 C3       SHF: CLR C
0DF9 9430     SUBB A,#0' ;IS A NUMBER
0DFB 8005     SJMP SHG
0DFD C3       SHL1: CLR C
0DFE 9441     SUBB A,#A' ;IS A LETTER
0E00 240A     ADD  A,#0AH
0E02 22       SHG: RET ;A CONTAINS THE NEXT 4 BITS IN LSB'S

```

;RVERT SUBROUTINE - CONVERTS BINARY TO ASCII HEX

```

0E03 F6F0     RVERT: MOV B,A
0E05 540F     ANL  A,#0FH
0E07 120E15   LCALL RVERT1
0E0A F8       MOV  R0,A
0E0B E5F0     MOV  A,B
0E0D C4       SWAP A
0E0E 540F     ANL  A,#0FH
0E10 120E15   LCALL RVERT1
0E13 F9       MOV  R1,A
0E14 22       RET

```

```

0E15 B40A02   RVERT1: CJNE A,#0AH,RHA
0E18 801D     SJMP RHL1
0E1A B40B02   RHA: CJNE A,#0BH,RHB
0E1D 8018     SJMP RHL1
0E1F B40C02   RHB: CJNE A,#0CH,RHC
0E22 8013     SJMP RHL1
0E24 B40D02   RHC: CJNE A,#0DH,RHD
0E27 800E     SJMP RHL1
0E29 B40E02   RHD: CJNE A,#0EH,RHE
0E2C 8009     SJMP RHL1
0E2E B40F02   RHE: CJNE A,#0FH,RHF
0E31 8004     SJMP RHL1
0E33 2430   RHF: ADD A,#0' ;IS A NUMBER
0E35 8004     SJMP RHG
0E37 2441   RHL1: ADD A,#A' ;IS A LETTER
0E39 940A     SUBB A,#0AH
0E3B 22       RHG: RET ;A CONTAINS THE NEXT 4 BITS IN LSB'S

```

;CRLF SUBROUTINE - SENDS CARRIAGE RETURN LINEFEED

```

CRLF:
0E3C C0E0    PUSH    ACC                ;SEND CARRAGE RETURN
0E3E 740D    MOV     A,#00H                ;ECHO CHARACTER
0E40 120CBE  LCALL  PUTCH                  ;ECHO CHARACTER
0E43 740A    MOV     A,#0AH                ;SEND LINE FEED
0E45 120CBE  LCALL  PUTCH                  ;ECHO CHARACTER
0E48 D0E0    POP     ACC
0E4A 22      RET

```

```

;SPACE SUBROUTINE - SENDS SPACE

```

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```

PUTSPACE:
0E4B 7420    MOV     A,#SPACE              ;SEND SPACE
0E4D 120CBE  LCALL  PUTCH
0E50 22      RET

```

```

;----- Send a string to serial xmitter -----

```

```

SEND_ST:
0E51 8583F0  MOV     B,DPH                ;SAVE THE DATA POINTER
0E54 E582    MOV     A,DPL
0E56 D083    POP     DPH                  ;LOAD DPTR WITH FIRST CHARACTER
0E58 D082    POP     DPL
0E5A C0F0    PUSH    B
0E5C C0E0    PUSH    ACC                  ;SAVE DATA POINTER REGISTERS
0E5E E4      CLR     A                    ;ZERO OFFSET
0E5F 83      MOVCC  A,@A+DPTR             ;FETCH FIRST CHARACTER OF STRING

```

```

SEND_IT:
0E60 120CBE  LCALL  PUTCH                ;SEND IT
0E63 A3      INC     DPTR                 ;BUMP THE POINTER
0E64 E4      CLR     A
0E65 93      MOVCC  A,@A+DPTR             ;GET THE NEXT CHARACTER TO SEND
0E66 B41BF7  CJNE   A,#ESC,SEND_IT       ;LOOP UNTIL ESC IS FOUND
0E69 8583F0  MOV     B,DPH                ;SAVE RETURN ADDRESS
0E6C E582    MOV     A,DPL
0E6E D082    POP     DPL                  ;RESTORE DATA POINTER REGISTER
0E70 D083    POP     DPH
0E72 C0E0    PUSH    ACC                  ;SAVE RETURN ADDRESS
0E74 C0F0    PUSH    B
0E76 7401    MOV     A,#1
0E78 22      RET                          ;RETURN TO CODE AFTER ESC

```

0030 END START

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```

;*T Symbol Name      Type Value

```

```

ACTIV ..... L 0D69
BAD1 ..... L 0B72
BAD2 ..... L 0B92
BAD3 ..... L 0B6A
CR ..... I 000D
CRLF ..... L 0E3C
DACT1 ..... L 0D8C
DACTIV ..... L 0D84
DELAY1 ..... L 0D79
DL1 ..... L 0D7B
DL2 ..... L 0D7D
DXF2 ..... L 0D92
ESC ..... I 001B
FILL ..... L 0CA8
FILL0 ..... L 0CAB
FILL1 ..... L 0CAD
FLAG ..... I 3FF0
GETCH ..... L 0CB6
GETECHO ..... L 0CC8
GOON ..... L 006B
ISA1 ..... L 06A1
ISA2 ..... L 06D6
ISA3 ..... L 070B
ISA31 ..... L 070F
ISA4 ..... L 071B
ISA5 ..... L 0720
ISA6 ..... L 0725

```

```

ISA7 ..... L 0920
ISA8 ..... L 0903
ISA9 ..... L 09C5
ISAA ..... L 0A27
ISAA1 ..... L 0B8F
ISAB ..... L 0A4B
ISAC ..... L 0A6D
ISAD ..... L 0AB9
ISAE ..... L 0AD6
ISAE1 ..... L 0AD6
ISAE2 ..... L 0AE0
ISAE3 ..... L 0ADA
ISAF ..... L 0AF4
ISAF1 ..... L 0AF6
ISAF2 ..... L 0AFC
ISAF3 ..... L 0AF8
ISAG ..... L 0B15
ISAG1 ..... L 0B20
ISNO3 ..... L 0B8C
ISNO4 ..... L 0B87
ISNO5 ..... L 0B92
LF ..... I 000A
LRA1 ..... L 0D34
LREAD ..... L 0D19
LW1 ..... L 0D53

```

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```

LWRITE ..... L 0D3A
MLOOP ..... L 0639
MLOOP1 ..... L 063C
NO1 ..... L 0645
NO2 ..... L 064B
NO3 ..... L 0651
NO4 ..... L 0657
NO5 ..... L 065D
NO6 ..... L 0663
NO7 ..... L 0669
NO8 ..... L 066F
NO9 ..... L 0675
NOA ..... L 067B
NOB ..... L 0681
NOC ..... L 0687
NOD ..... L 068D
NOE ..... L 0693
NOF ..... L 0699
NOG ..... L 069F
PUTCH ..... L 0CBE
PUTSPACE ..... L 0E4B
R10 ..... I 0009
R11 ..... I 000A
R12 ..... I 000B
R13 ..... I 000C
R14 ..... I 000D
R15 ..... I 000E
R16 ..... I 000F
R17 ..... I 0010
R1_ERR ..... I 3FF1
R2_ERR ..... I 3FF2
R3_ERR ..... I 3FF3
R4_ERR ..... I 3FF4
RBYLP ..... L 0BE5
RBYTE1 ..... L 0BCA
RD1A ..... L 0CE8
RDRBY ..... L 0B37
READ ..... L 0CCF
RHA ..... L 0E1A
RHB ..... L 0E1F
RHC ..... L 0E24
RHD ..... L 0E29
RHE ..... L 0E2E
RHF ..... L 0E33
RHG ..... L 0E3B
RHL1 ..... L 0E37
RVERT ..... L 0E03
RVERT1 ..... L 0E15
SA60 ..... L 07B6
SA61 ..... L 07B8
SA611 ..... L 07BE
SA62 ..... L 0807
SA622 ..... L 0832
SA623 ..... L 0834

```

SA63.....L 0846

SA64.....L 0844
SA70.....L 0851
SA71.....L 0868
SA72.....L 0853
SA73.....L 0869
SA80.....L 0898
SA81.....L 08A6
SA82.....L 089A
SA83.....L 089E
SA80.....L 08E5
SA81.....L 08E7
SA82.....L 08ED
SA83.....L 08FD
SA84.....L 08FB
SEND.....U 0000
SEND_IT.....L 0E60
SEND_ST.....L 0E61
SHA.....L 0DDF
SHB.....L 0DE4
SHC.....L 0DE9
SHD.....L 0DEE
SHE.....L 0DF3
SHF.....L 0DF8
SHIFT1.....L 0DB7
SHIFT10.....L 0DC5
SHIFT11.....L 0DC2
SHFTDO.....L 0DB0
SHG.....L 0E02
SHIFT.....L 0D9D
SHL1.....L 0DFD
SKIPALL.....L 0068
SPACE.....I 0020
START.....L 0030
TEST10.....L 08FC
TT100.....L 0C01
TT101.....L 0C1F
TT102.....L 0C19
TT103.....L 0C03
W1.....L 0D05
W100.....L 0C2E
W100A.....L 0C8F
W101.....L 0C30
W101A.....L 0C71
W102.....L 0C47
W102A.....L 0C89
W103.....L 0C41
W103A.....L 0C82
W104.....L 0C4C
W104A.....L 0C8E
W105.....L 0C51
W105A.....L 0C93
W106.....L 0C60
W106A.....L 0CA2
W107.....L 0C53
W107A.....L 0C95

W108.....L 0C65
W108A.....L 0CA7
W109.....L 0C59
W109A.....L 0C98
WALK10.....L 0C24
WBYLP.....L 0BB7
WBYTE1.....L 0B9C
WLOOP.....L 006A
WRITE.....L 0CEE
XF1.....L 0CC0
XF2.....L 0CC2
XVERT.....L 0DDA

;%Z

00 Errors (0000)

SECTION 3

WAFER BUS DESIGN

3.1 Introduction

The wafer bus design was essentially complete as of the end of the third quarter of this program.

Changes were made to the 16K chip's internal signals which did not affect the chip size as explained in detail in the fourth quarter report. As a result, no additions were required to the die area and the wafer bus design remained as is.

NVE plans to wait for Honeywell SSEC to produce some wafers with good 16K parts before ordering the manufacture of the wafer bus masks . Honeywell had planned to have 16K wafers with the new timing sequence through their process line by the end of August. However, due to process problems, this did not occur. The current plan is to have parts by the ends of November. At this time, NVE will procure and test some of these wafers, and upon verifying proper operation of the parts, will order the wafer bus masks.

SECTION 4

TEST CHIP

4.1 Introduction

NVE decided early on in this program that a test chip incorporating the MRAM bit required by the 1 Meg design would be desirable. Having a working GMR bit with the dimensions required by the 1 Meg would allow electrical specifications and tolerances to be finalized with confidence; in addition, any processing issues affecting the layout of the design would become apparent and could be addressed.

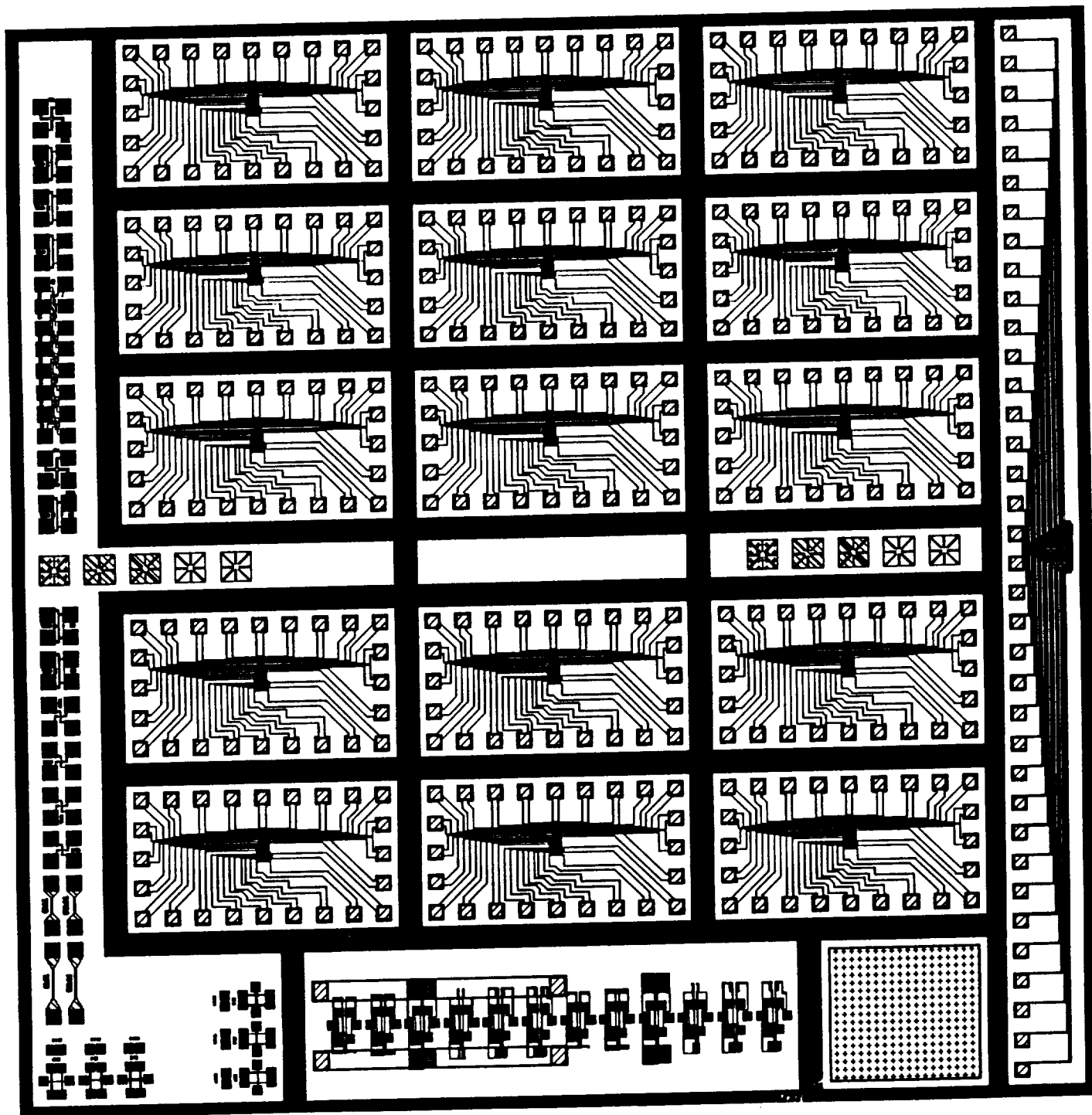
This test chip was designed and laid out during the fifth quarter. NVE has had the masks manufactured, and the first batch of test chips is currently in processing at NVE's lab. During the sixth quarter, NVE plans to test the chips and make whatever design and process modifications are required in order to produce a working bit using GMR materials.

4.2 Test Chip Design

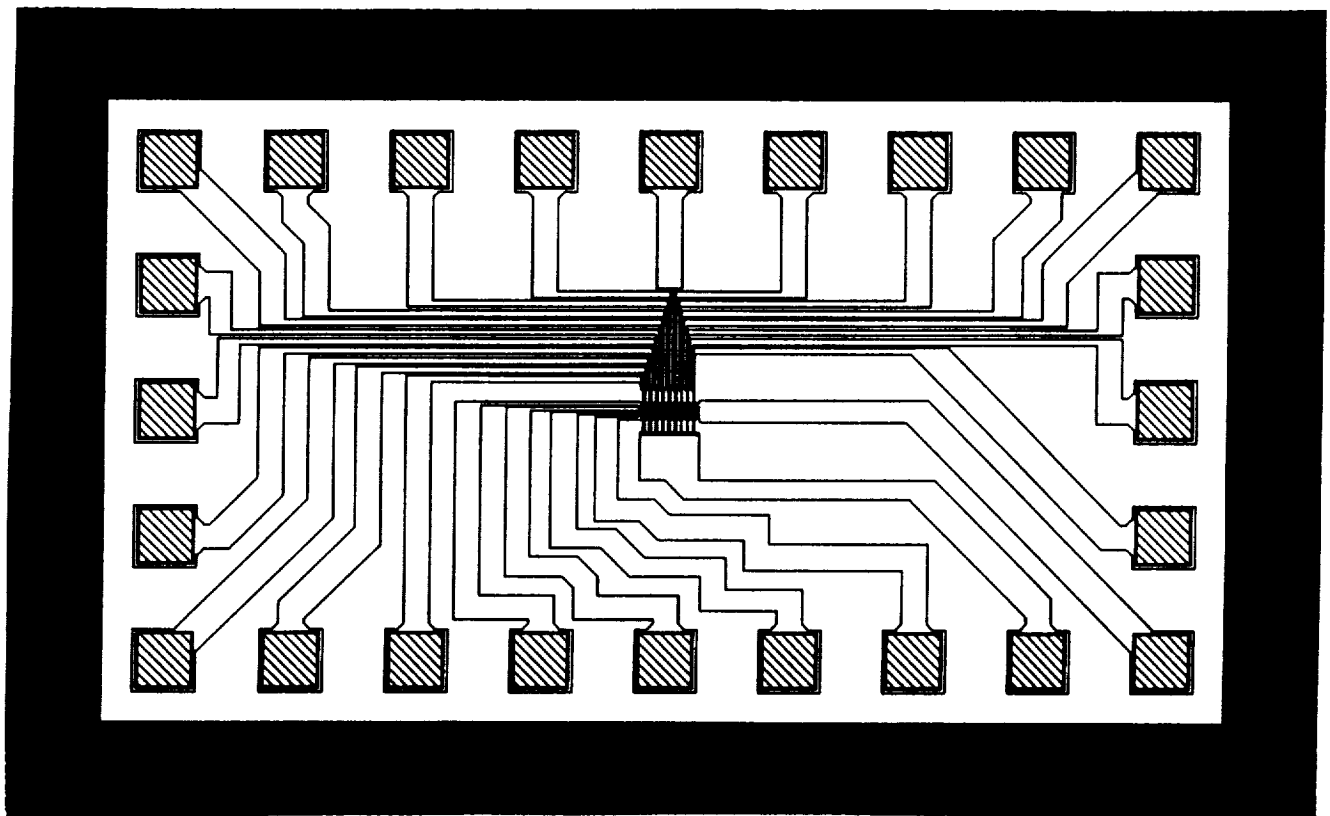
The test chip was designed to incorporate a wide variety of bit configurations, in order to fully characterize an MRAM bit manufactured with GMR materials. Some bits were designed as near duplicates of the ones used by NVE on the 16K MRAM chip, some were designed to be exactly or almost exactly the size required by the 1 Meg bit specification, and some were designed to test the fundamental limits of the materials by being very small. NVE also included some bits that do not have a taper at either end. The taper is normally included to trap magnetic domain walls and prevent them from travelling to the next bit on the string and upsetting it. The bits with no taper could be designed because the GMR material in these bits is not connected together along the bit string; thus the magnetic domains cannot leave the bit. If these particular bits work as designed, they would lead to a large increase in array density, because the taper used on all bits up to this point is a fundamental limit to the density of the array.

The chip also incorporates various testing structures for checking contact and GMR material resistance, mask alignment, metal structure integrity, etc. The following pages contain plots of the entire chip and all the MRAM arrays found on it.

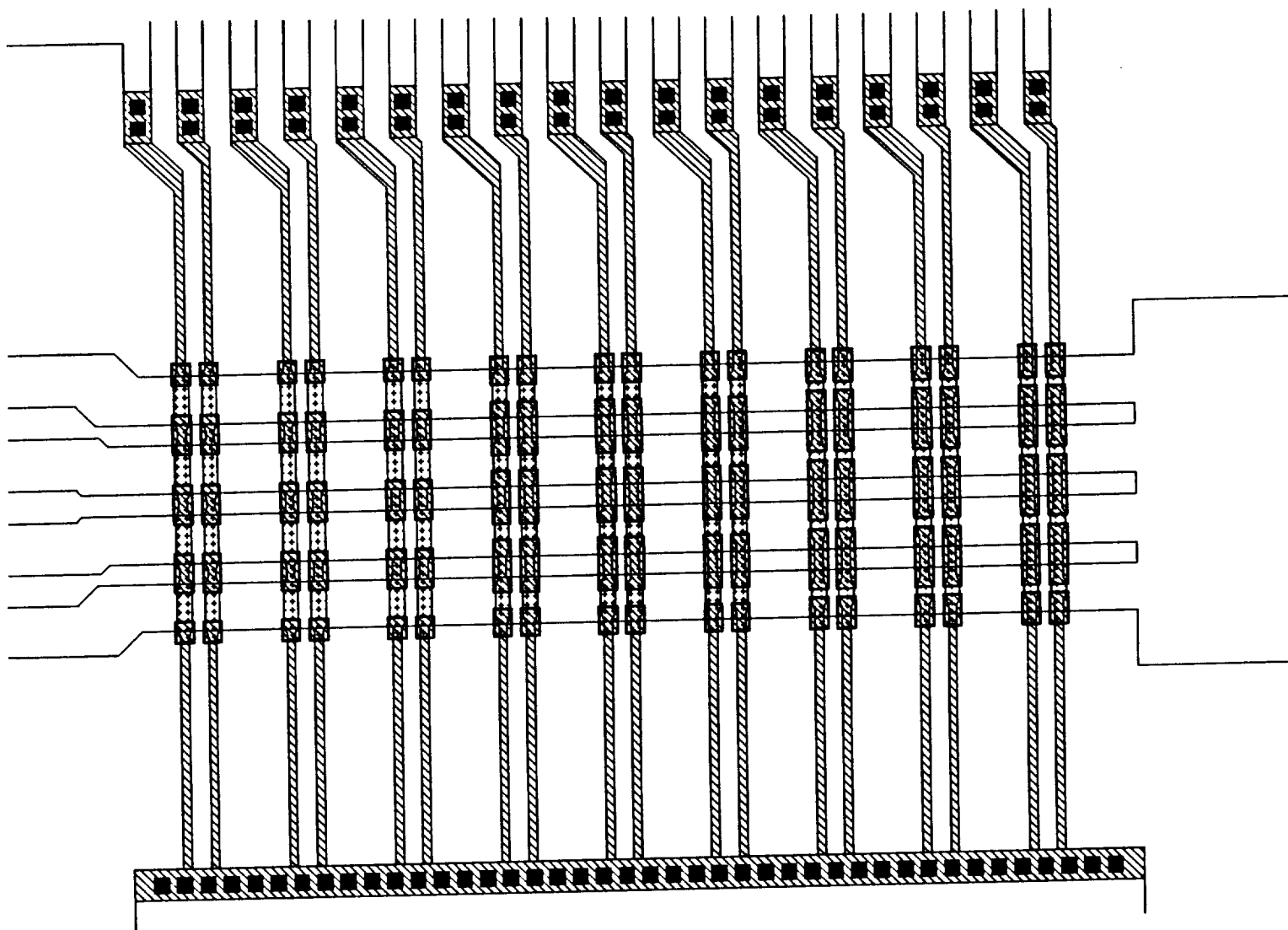
The plot below shows the entire test chip. Material test structures occupy the extreme right and left sides of the chip, as well as the bottom row. The fifteen blocks with bonding pads are the test arrays of different MRAM bits.



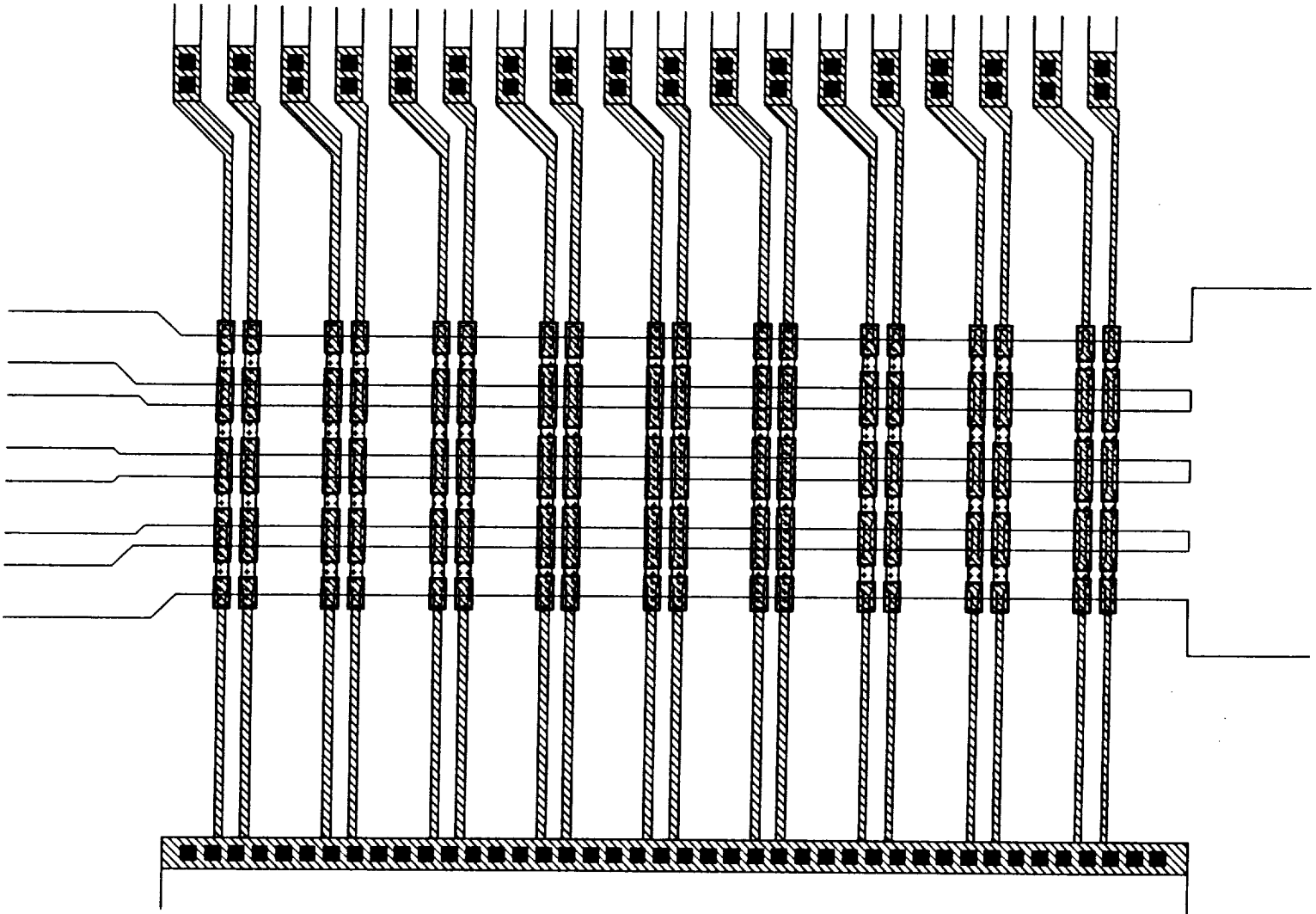
The plot below is a closer look at one of the MRAM test arrays. The dense area in the middle is the array of bits. The I/O pads(for bonding or probing) are clearly visible at the periphery of the array. The pad arrangement matches a standard probe card NVE uses to test die. The dark area around the array is essentially a "street" within the die, where all deposited layers have been stripped away. The die can be cut along these streets, so that individual test arrays can be cut out of the die and packaged for easier handling and testing.



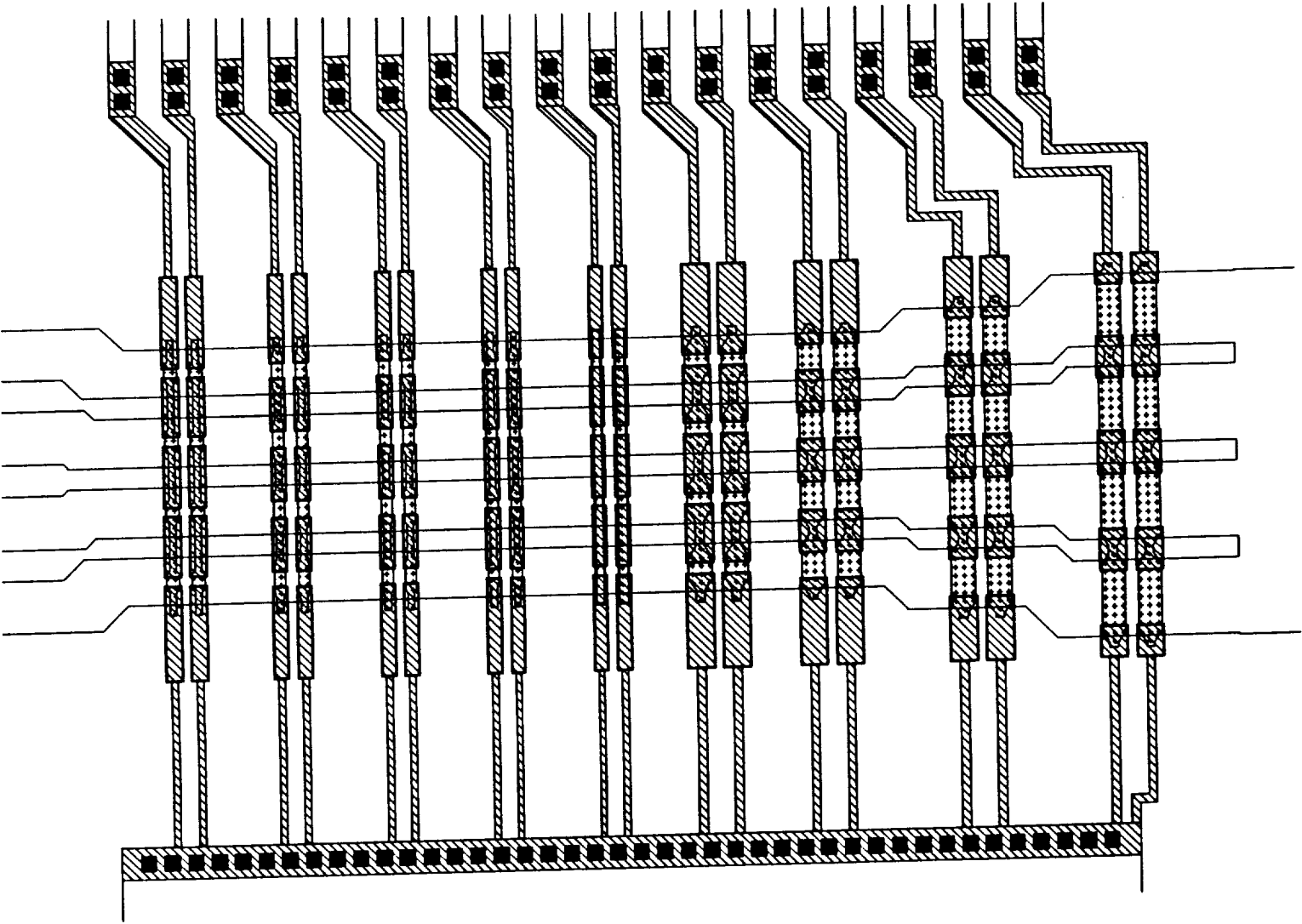
The plot below is a close up of one of the three different MRAM bit arrays designed on this test chip. The sense lines run vertically, and the word lines run horizontally. The MRAM bits shown here are all very similar or the same as the one specified for the 1 Meg. There are nine different bits in this array, and eight copies of each. The dimensions varied in these bits are the length of the taper and the overall length of the bit.



The plot below shows another of the MRAM bit arrays. This array features bits that are the same style as the one specified for the 1 Meg, but the sizes are considerably smaller. The features varied in this array are the neck size, taper length, and overall bit length.



The plot below shows the last of the three MRAM bit arrays. The bits on the left side of this array are very small tapered bits. The bits on the right side of the array are variations on the bit used by NVE in the 16K MRAM. The bits in the very center column are experimental non-tapered bits.



4.3 Processing

A new manufacturing process was developed for use on this test chip. In working closely with Honeywell SSEC on the 16K MRAM chip, NVE has found that the existing process produces a high failure rate of the contacts to the surrounding circuitry. NVE's new process avoids this problem, and in addition allows the use of more industry standard processing steps.

In the existing process, the magnetic sandwich which forms the bit is deposited on the wafer; next, a much thicker layer of Metal-1 is deposited on top of this sandwich. Where a bit is desired, this Metal-1 is etched away, leaving only the magnetic sandwich; the remaining Metal-1 forms a shorting bar, or contact, between the bit and the next bit on the sense line. In the new process, the magnetic sandwich is deposited, and then covered with a passivation layer. This layer is then opened up over the ends of the bits, exposing the magnetic sandwich. Metal-1 is then deposited over these openings, making contact to the magnetic layer. The new process results in less of a step for the contact to the surrounding circuitry, allowing higher yield.

This new process is currently being used in the manufacture of the first lot of test chips. NVE will have more information available about the feasibility of this process as the test chips are produced.

4.4 Conclusion

By the middle of the sixth quarter, NVE hopes to have working GMR bits demonstrated on the test chip, complete with electrical parameter and processing parameter standards. With this information final simulations of the 1 Meg circuitry can be performed, and any modifications required can be made. Also, NVE's new process can be evaluated with an eye towards production of the 1 Meg chip.

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SECTION 5

1 MEGABIT

STATUS REPORT

5.1 Introduction

The fifth quarter of this program resulted in a great deal of progress in the design of the memory array, sense amplifier, and drive electronics. Several different sense amplifier designs were evaluated and the best one for this task was selected. Some of the criteria used in its selection were simplicity, wide bandwidth, insensitivity to wide power supply variations, stability, impact on the overall chip size, SNR, noise rejection, and scale ability to 3 volts. Once the sense amplifier was selected and designed, the inner section or segment of the array was laid out. Several innovations have occurred during this design which have resulted in chip size reduction and noise reduction. The concept of using an unselected sense line for a reference during a read instead of extra dummy sense lines has resulted in a chip area savings. Crossing sense select lines half way up the array column with adjacent columns has resulted in transforming the word line to sense line coupling from a differential sense noise signal to a common mode sense noise signal at one half the amplitude. This has resulted in an increase in speed since it is not necessary to wait for the noise to settle.

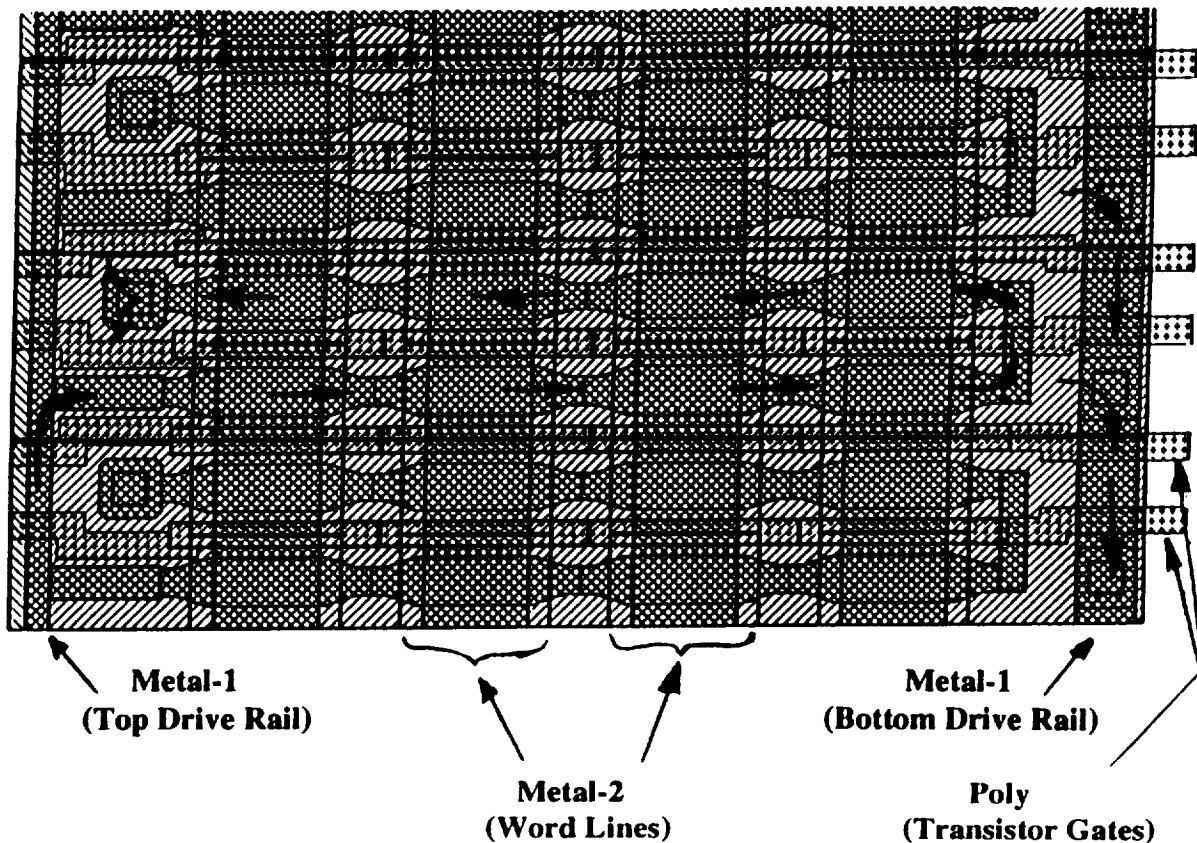
With the design improvements described above, it was possible to lay out the system timing. It was determined that the read cycle would take 250 nanoseconds and the write cycle would be 100 nanoseconds. One of the areas of concern is the accurate representation of the parasitic effects of unselected sense lines during simulations. This concern has been addressed and has resulted in a very accurate model of these parasitic effects which can be used in simulations of the drive and sense circuitry. This model includes all coupling and stray capacitances as well as element and interconnected resistances.

The memory array, drivers, decoders, sense preamplifier, and buffers along with the sense and word drivers have been designed and laid out. The initial design of the chip is two thirds complete, and LVS checks have been initiated.

5.2 Parasitic Equivalent of Unused Sense Lines in the 1 Megabit Array

The operation of the memory array in each segment of NVE's 1 megabit memory chip is influenced to a large extent by the parasitic load of unused sense lines. When a sense line is turned on in a given segment of the array, the parasitic resistances and capacitances of the sense lines which are not selected affects the rise time, or settling time of the array. Each current "driver" supplies sense line current to one sense line which is turned on and 128 which are turned off. The purpose of this investigation was to determine a worst case loading for a given current driver.

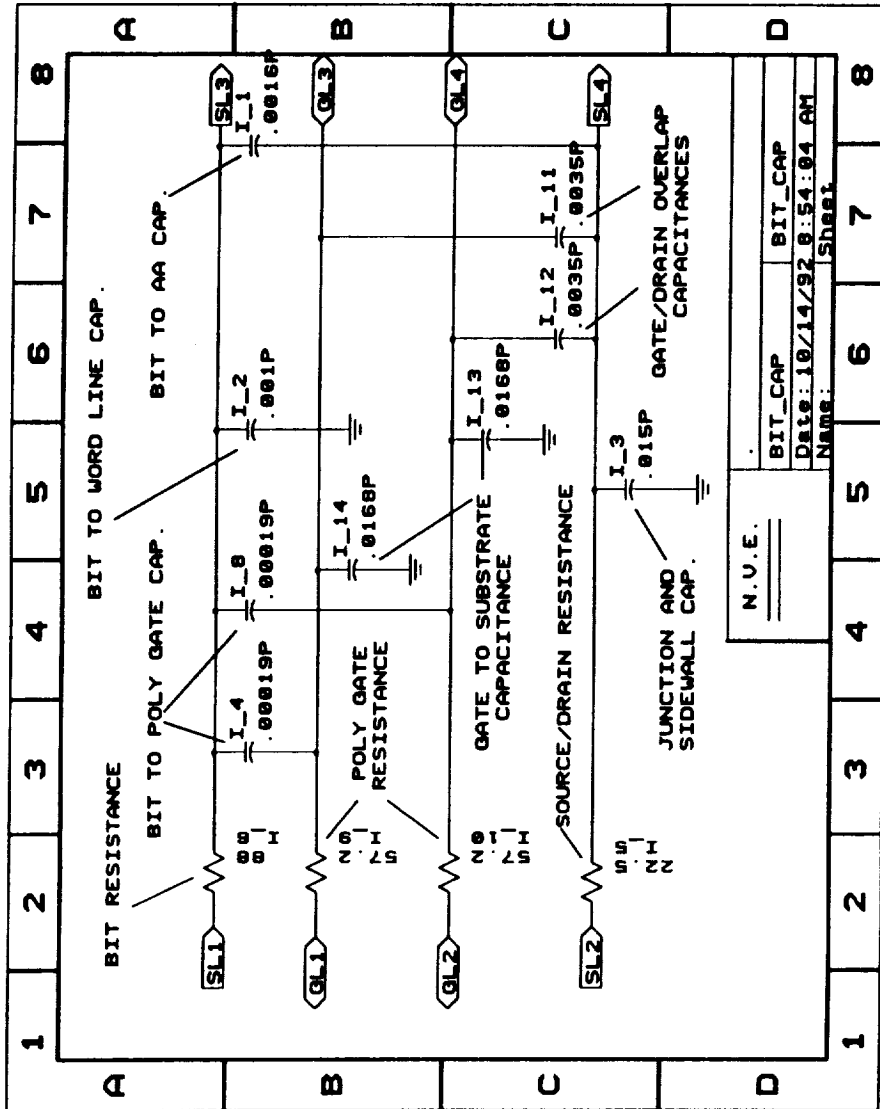
The 1 megabit memory array was laid out by NVE to be as dense as possible. It uses buried gate transistors as switches to turn sense lines on and off. A section of the memory array is shown below; a current path through one of the sense lines is drawn on the array:



Note that when the two poly lines on either side of the bit string contact are driven to the supply voltage, two n-channel transistors are turned on in parallel to allow the sense line current to flow through the sense line and out the bottom drive rail (the metal-1 line on the left was arbitrarily picked as the top drive rail, and the metal-1 line on the right is the bottom drive rail). The parasitics seen by each driver are the result of the current charging the capacitors in the unused sense lines through the unused sense line resistances.

These parasitics must be modeled in two current directions, because operation of the chip requires sense line current in the forward direction (top drive rail to bottom drive rail) and the reverse direction (bottom drive rail to top drive rail) during a read operation. Since the array is not symmetrical left to right, the parasitics seen by the drivers will differ depending on the current direction.

An electrical model of an individual bit was developed which took into account all the parasitic resistances and capacitances. This model was developed using worst case parameters and guidelines from the ATMEL 0.8 micron CMOS process, which NVE will use to manufacture the 1 megabit chip. This bit model was then used to form an eight bit sense line, and the peripheral resistances and capacitances needed to complete one parasitic sense line were added to the eight bits to complete the model. The schematics for the bit and the sense line are shown on the following pages.



These schematics were then transferred into HSPICE decks for electrical analysis. The approach taken was to run a voltage source into one end of the parasitic sense line, and observe the behavior of the current. An identical voltage source was used to power a simple RC combination at the same time. The values of the resistor and the capacitor in the RC combination were varied until the behavior of the current through the parasitic sense line and the RC combination was as close to identical as possible.

The HSPICE decks used for the simulations in the forward and reverse current directions are shown below:

```
SENSE LINE CAPACITANCE HSPICE SIMULATION - FORWARD SL CURRENT
VDD VDD GND DC 5
VSS VSS GND DC 0

VTOP TOP GND PWL(0N 0 10N 0 11N 2.2 30N 2.2)
VBOT BOT GND DC 0

VCHARGE CHARGE GND PWL(0N 0 10N 0 11N 2.2 30N 2.2)
RCHARGE CHARGE CAPV REQ
CCAP CAPV GND CEQ

.PARAM CEQ=.105P REQ=610
.TEMP 25

.INCLUDE 'C:\NVE\1MEG\SPI_SCHSL_CAP.SPI'
.INCLUDE 'C:\NVE\1MEG\SPICE\ATMEL-8.NPR'

.TRAN 1N 30N *SWEEP CEQ .106P .103P .001P

.OPTIONS RELTOL=.0003 LVLTIM=2 CHGTOL=1E-15 POST=1 SCALE=1U

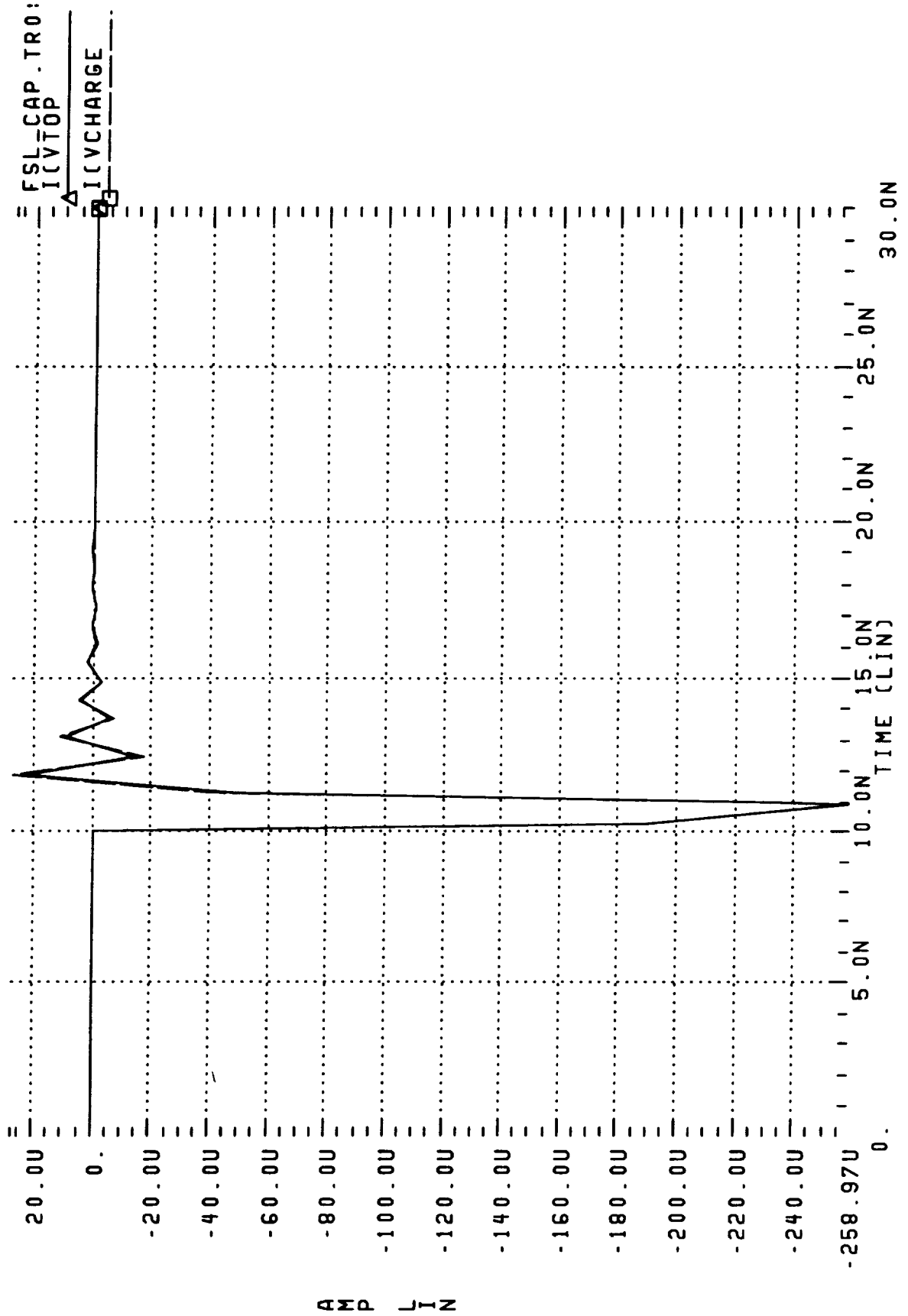
.END
```

```
SENSE LINE CAPACITANCE HSPICE SIMULATION - REVERSE SL CURRENT
VDD VDD GND DC 5
VSS VSS GND DC 0

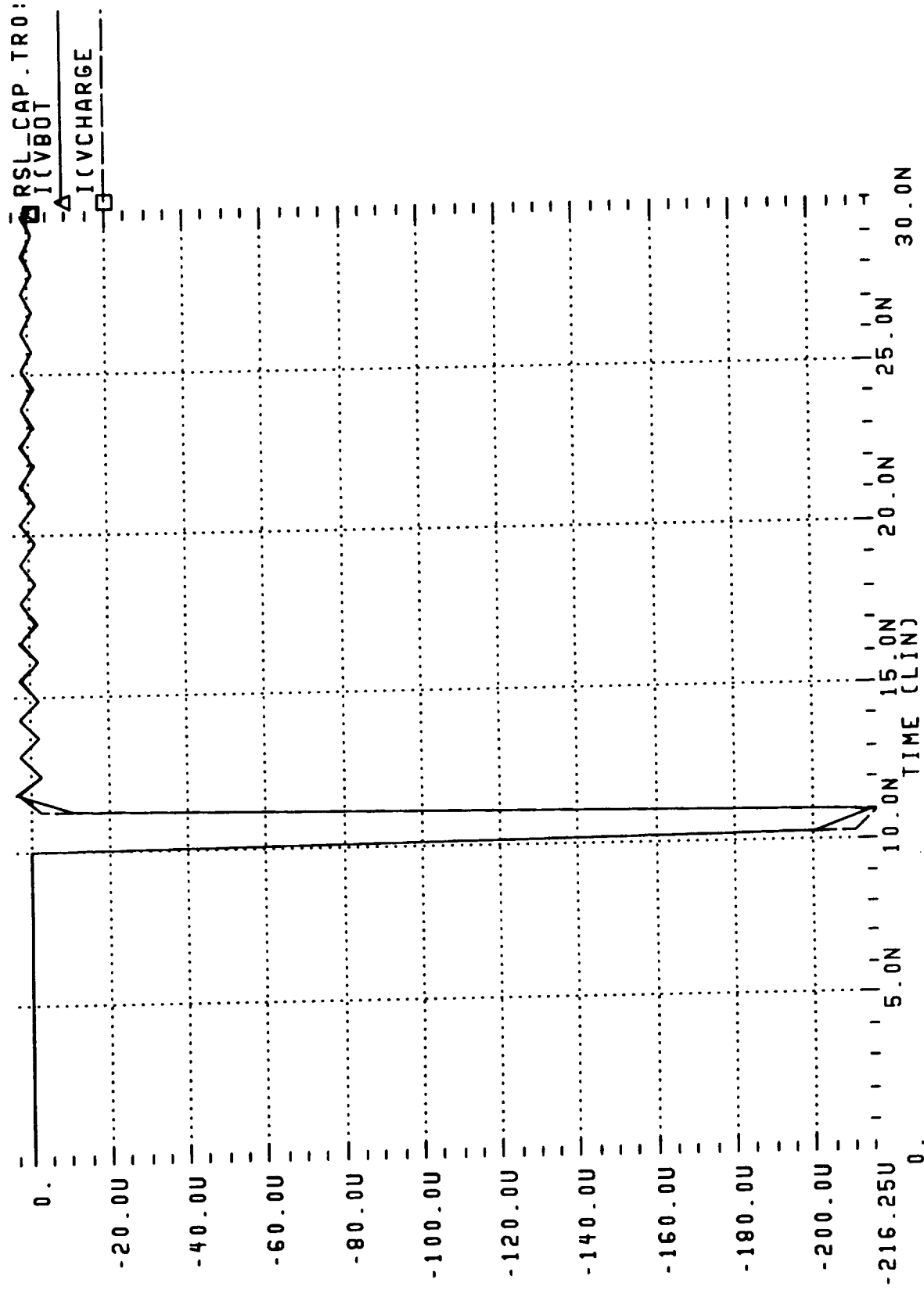
VBOT BOT GND PWL(0N 0 10N 0 11N 2.2 30N 2.2)
VTOP TOP GND DC 0

VCHARGE CHARGE GND PWL(0N 0 10N 0 11N 2.2 30N 2.2)
```


SENSE LINE CAPACITANCE HSPICE SIMULATION - FORWARD SL CURRENT
14 OCT92 08:32:43



SENSE LINE CAPACITANCE HSPICE SIMULATION - REVERSE SL CURRENT
13 OCT92 14:55:50

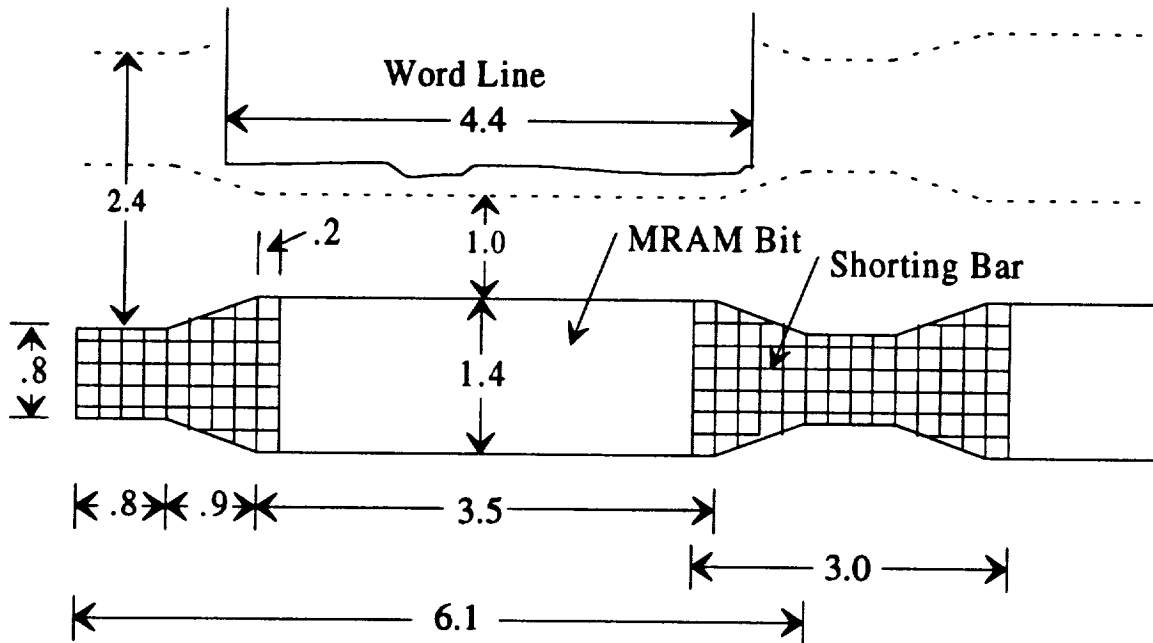


AMP LIN

5.3 MRAM Bit Specification

During the design of the array, it was found that the bit could be made a slightly smaller while still retaining an acceptable signal level. This results in a significant savings in chip area. This change is shown here.

1 Megabit MRAM Bit Specification



- *All Dimensions in Microns
- *Sense Line Current = 2.5 mA
- *Bit Resistance = 80 Ohms
- *Nominal Signal Size = 3 mV

Note that this cell has tapered ends, uses about 2.5 squares of GMR material for resistance, and has a width of 1.4 microns. Because the magnetic films are thinner than in the 16K cell (about 50 Angstroms instead of 150 Angstroms), the curling of the edge spins is limited to about 0.25 microns from the edge as compared to about 0.4 microns for the current 16K cell. The shorting bars are tapered with a 1:3 slope in a similar fashion to the current cell. The word line overlaps the bit ends to ensure a larger word field at the end of the cells.

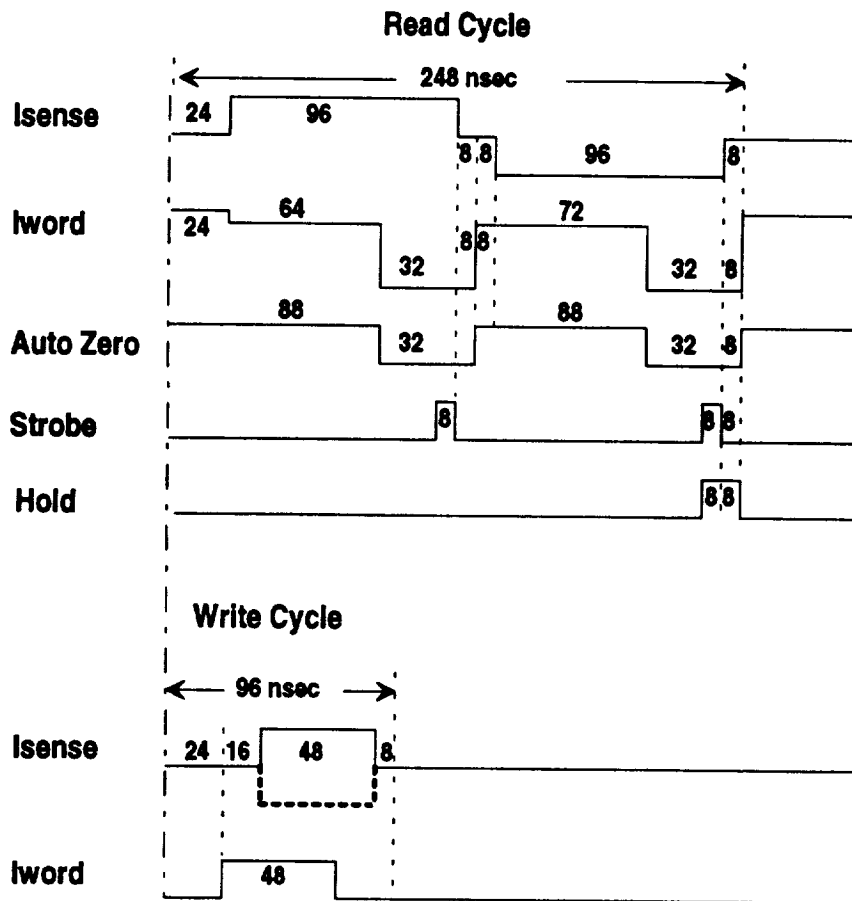
The resistance of the cell is 80 Ohms, about 61.5 Ohms due to series cell resistance and 18.5 Ohms due to contacts. The expected signal size is about 3 mV, which at 2.5 mA and 6% usable magneto resistance represents 22 percent of the total voltage drop across the cell. This is a typical signal, and "worst-casing" to allow for signal distributions will be accounted for in the signal/noise calculations being made in circuit design.

5.4 System Timing

The read cycle is initiated by word (negative) and sense currents (four positive currents for four bits, or a nibble) coming on together after decoding of sense and word lines. The initial value of the word current will be about 8 mA while the sense system is auto zeroed. The sense current is 2.43 mA per sense line or 9.75 mA per nibble. After auto zeroing, the word read current is increased to 30 mA. The sense current is turned off first followed by the word current.

The write cycle is initiated by turning on a word (positive) and sense (positive or negative, depending on data) currents. The writing values of sense current are plus or minus 2.0 mA, and the writing values for word current is 20 mA. Fall times for the write signals are not critical, but it is somewhat preferable for the sense current to fall last. About 120 ns recovery time is estimated after fall of the sense current.

The internal timing diagrams used for reading and writing are shown on the next page. These timings have been revised because of design improvements and innovations resulting in much faster read - write times. The preliminary product specification has been completed and is contained in the appendix. The pin assignments for the part are shown in the specification. Since it is organized as a 256K x 4 MRAM, it will require 32 pins. If the test features were removed from the part as well as the low power feature, the pin count could be reduced to 28 pins. However, due to it's present size, it would not fit in a 28 pin, 300 mil package. It was decided to provide test features on the 1Meg similar to the test features on the 16k part. This would allow the use of the 16K test equipment for evaluation of the 1 Megabit part.

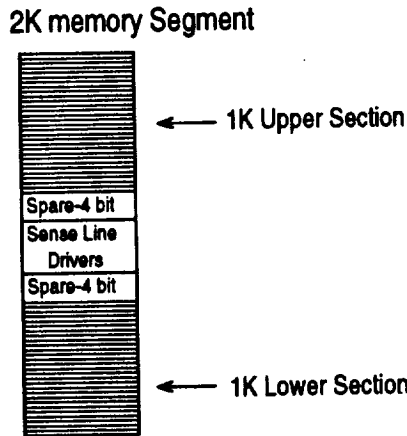


5.5 1 Megabit Chip Architecture

Given that the 1 Megabit MRAM chip should be as dense as possible, and that the memory array will occupy the largest percentage of the chip area, the basic architecture of the chip was designed around the densest possible memory array. During the design process, it was determined that to achieve maximum density the flexibility of going from dual redundant to non redundant with a simple metal mask change was not feasible without penalty to die size. Therefore, it was decided to eliminate this feature.

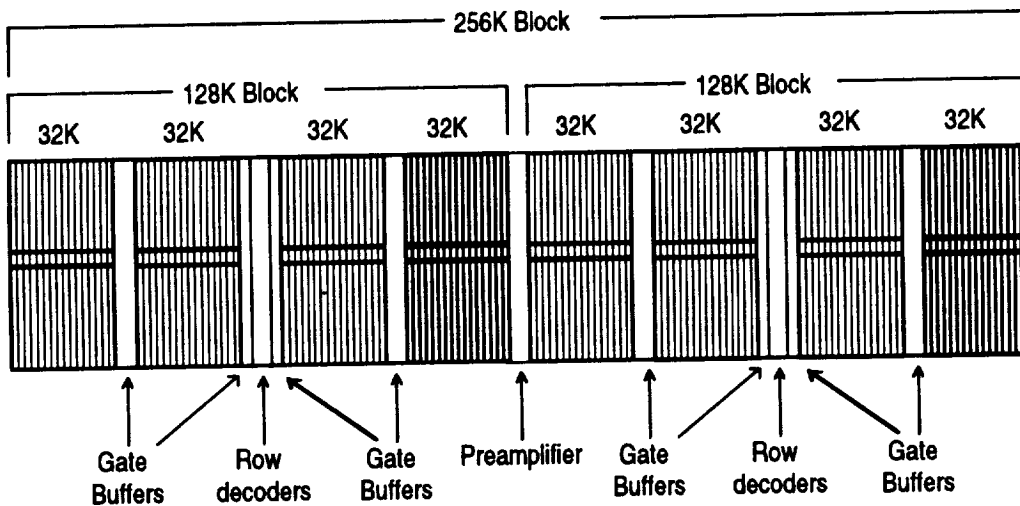
5.5.1 2K Memory Segment

The basic 2K memory segment is built from 4 bit sense lines. Each segment consists of a 1K upper and a 1K lower section which are separated by a spare 4 bit sense line for each section and the sense line drivers. Each 1K block contains 256 - 4 bit sense lines. The segment lay out is show in the following figure.



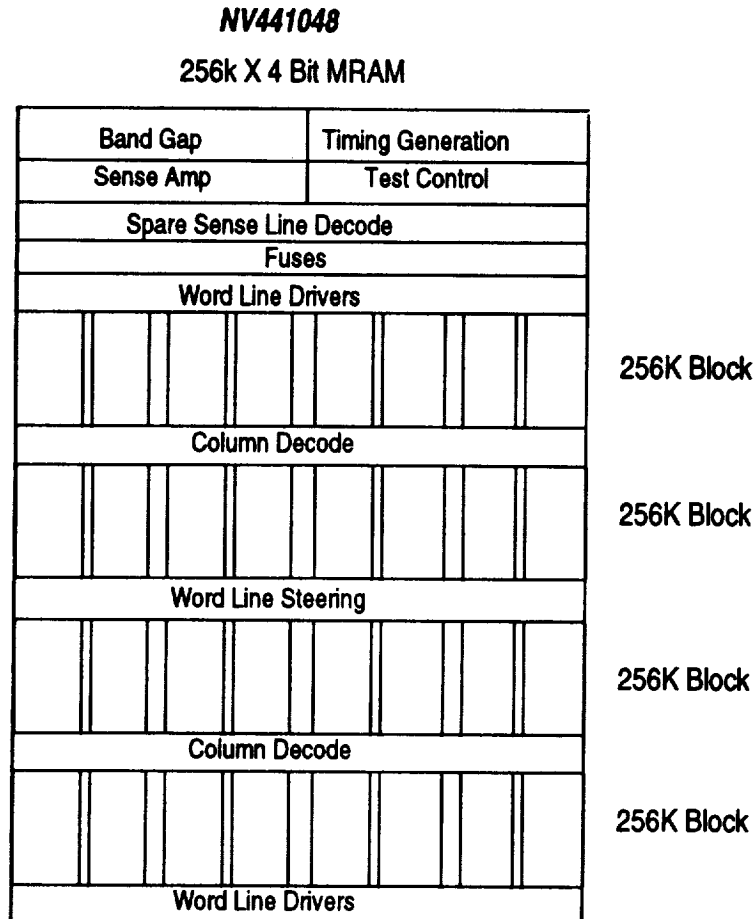
The array is formed in a modular fashion by combining 16 of the 2K segments to form a 32K block. These blocks are separated by gate line buffers. It is necessary to rebuffer the gate lines every 16 segments and to locate their respective decoder in the middle of each 128K block in order to keep propagation delays to a minimum. The preamplifier for 2 of the 128K blocks is located in the middle of them to minimize propagation delays. This is shown in the following figure.

256K Memory Block



The 256K blocks are next combined to form an array resulting in a 256K x 4 bit architecture. The column decode for the word lines is located between two lower 256K blocks and two upper 256K blocks, again to minimize propagation delay and IR drop. Each 256K block has a set of word line drivers associated with it. The word line steering circuitry is located in the middle of the four - 256K blocks. The rest of the miscellaneous circuitry such

as the Band Gap, Sense Amplifier, Test Control, Timing generators, Spare Line Decoders, and Fuses are located at the top of the chip. This is shown in the following diagram.



The schematic diagrams for the 256K blocks are contained in the appendix along with the definitions for the signal names used.

Much of the peripheral support circuitry can be used from NVE's 16K MRAM part. These circuits include the Bandgap, I/O buffers, self-test, and trim circuitry. A particularly important side benefit of this approach will be the ability to test the 1 Megabit part in the same manner as the 16K, using the same test equipment. NVE has developed test equipment which allows the output of each individual MRAM bit on the chip to be observed. A bad bit can be readily identified, and then visually observed under a Scanning Electron Microscope to determine why it has failed. These failure analysis techniques have been developed to a high degree, and have been instrumental in taking NVE's 16K part from prototype to production status.

These same failure analysis techniques can be applied to the 1 Megabit once it is produced, because it will contain the same self-test system as the 16K.

The sense amplifiers used in the 1 Megabit MRAM will be the only analog circuits on the chip which will be significantly different than those on the 16K. NVE has investigated four different sense amp designs for possible use in the 1 Meg and has selected the best one for the task as discussed earlier in this report.

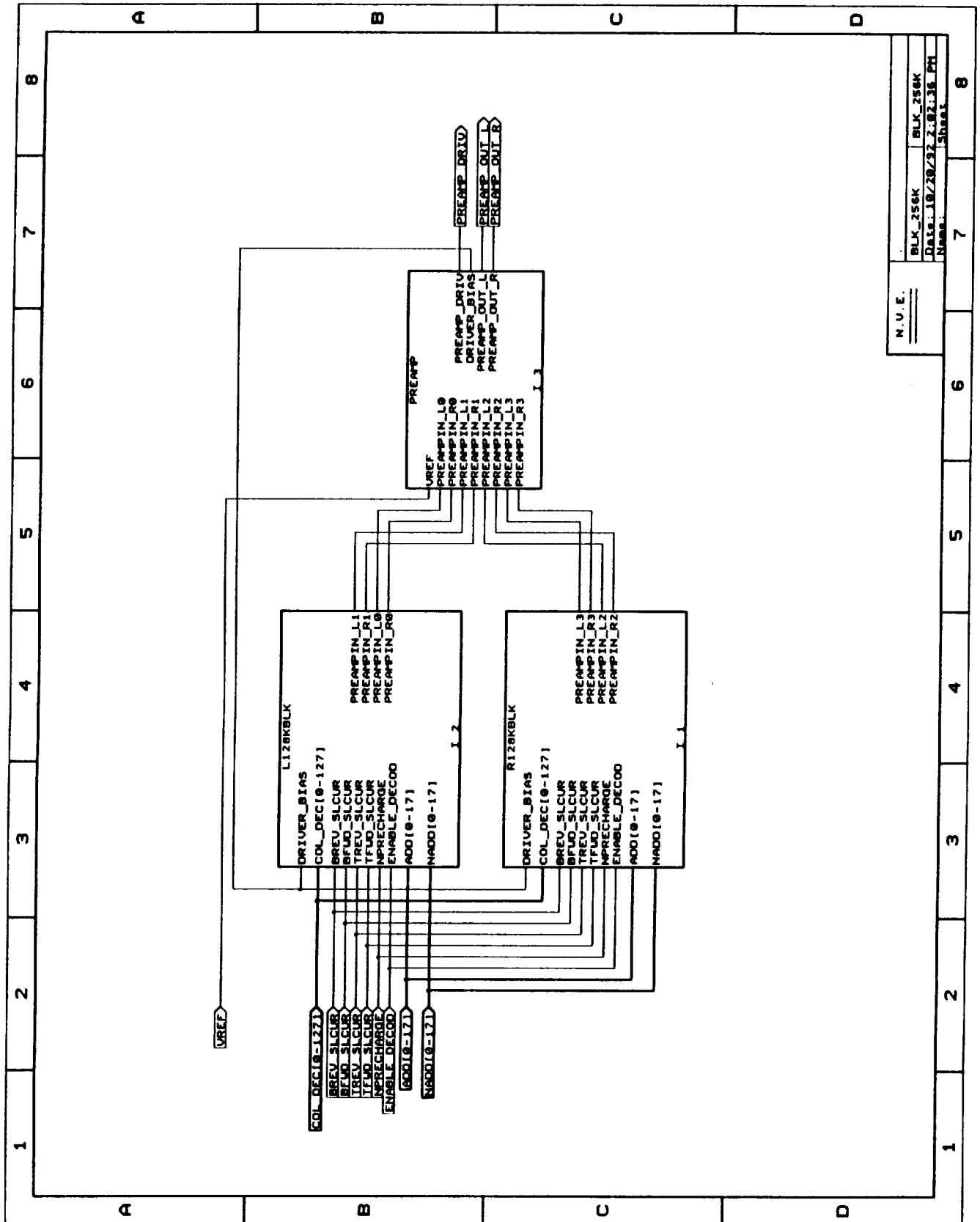
5.6 Conclusion

Significant progress was made this quarter on the 1 Megabit design effort and a large portion of the chip has been laid out. Many innovations during this quarter have resulted in a dense chip as well as circuit designs to improve performance and density. By the end of the next quarter, NVE plans to have completed the design and layout of the chip.

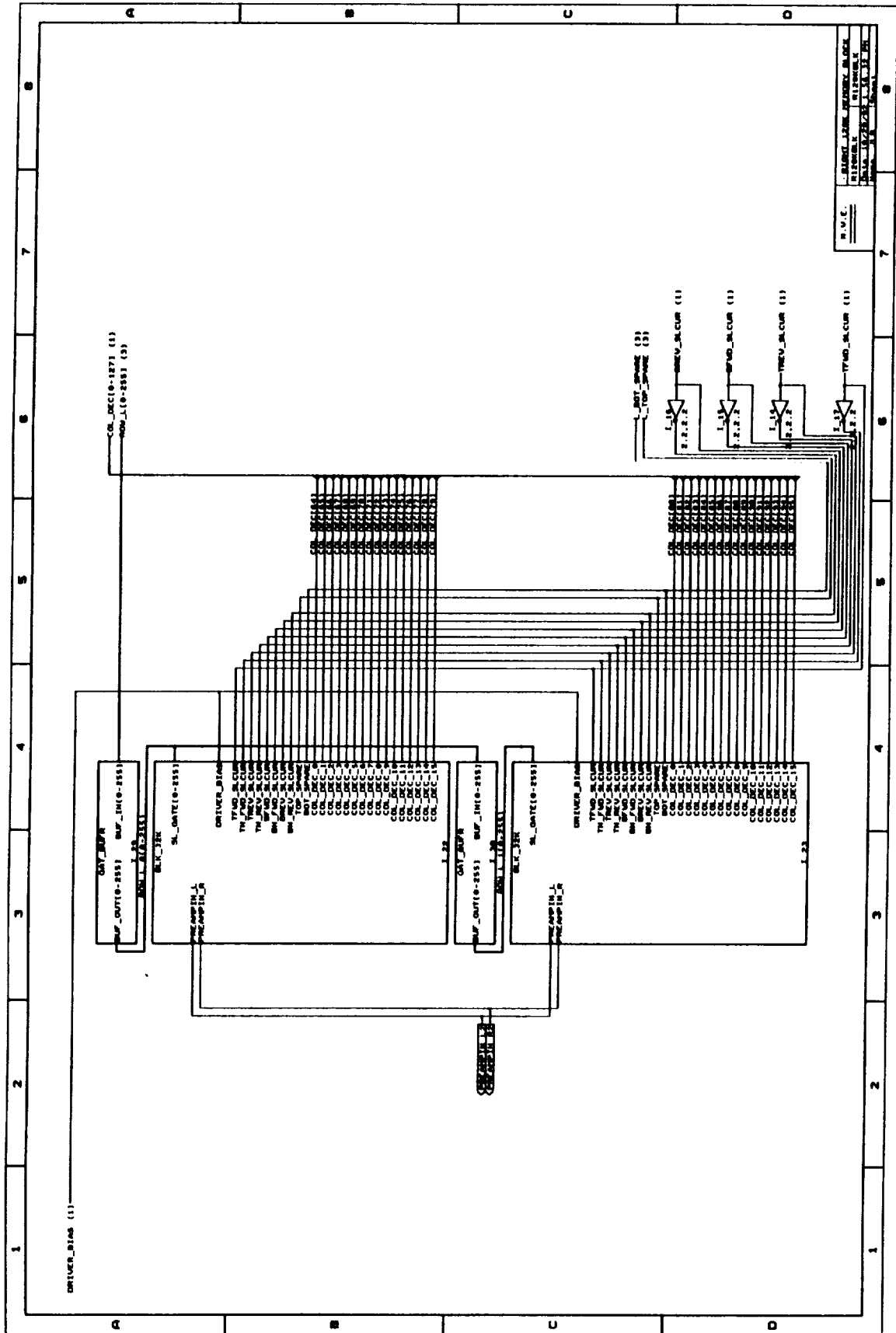
5.7 Appendix

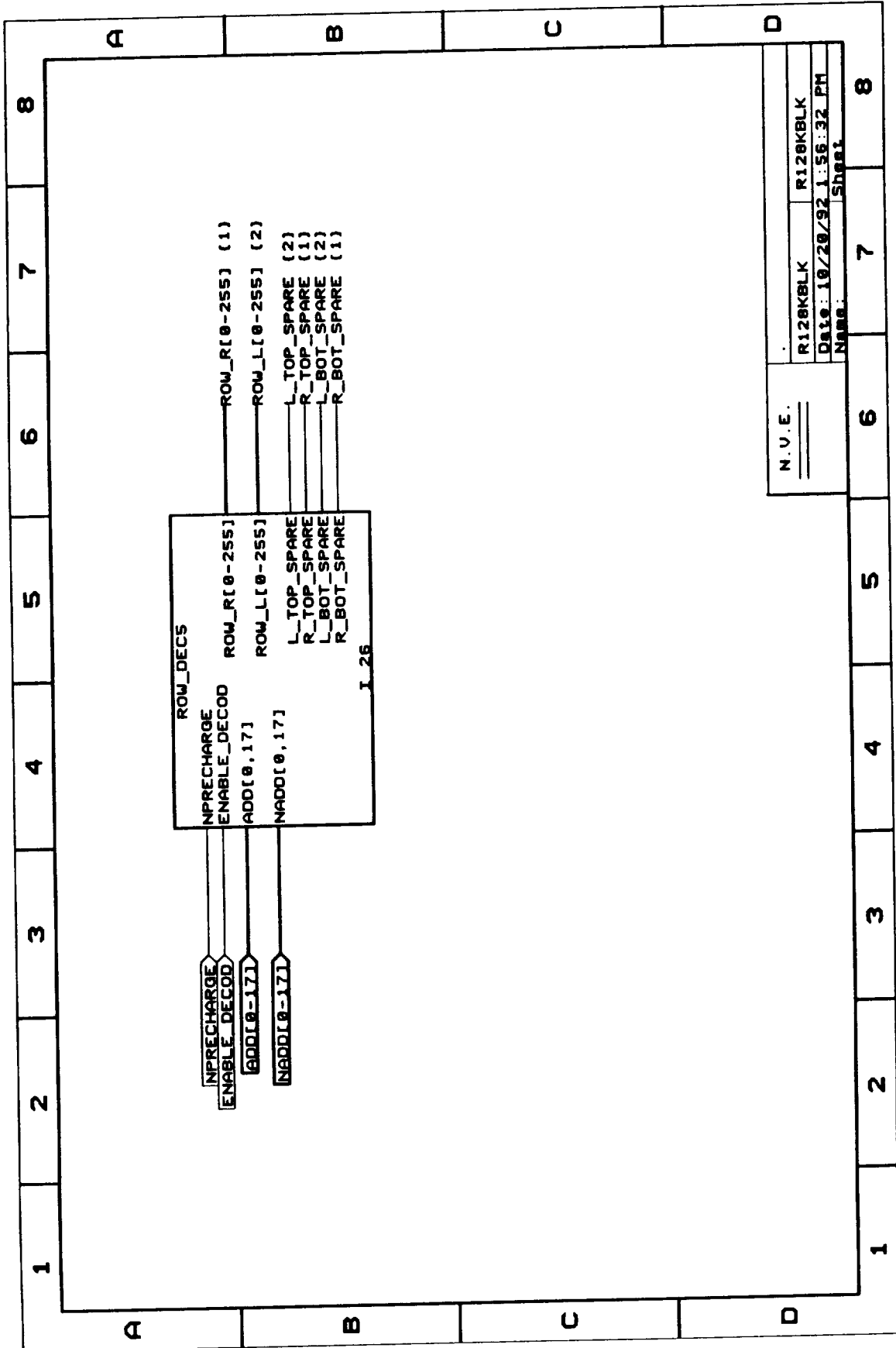
The appendix to this section contains the schematics for the 256K block, the definitions for the signal names used, and the NVE MRAM specifications.

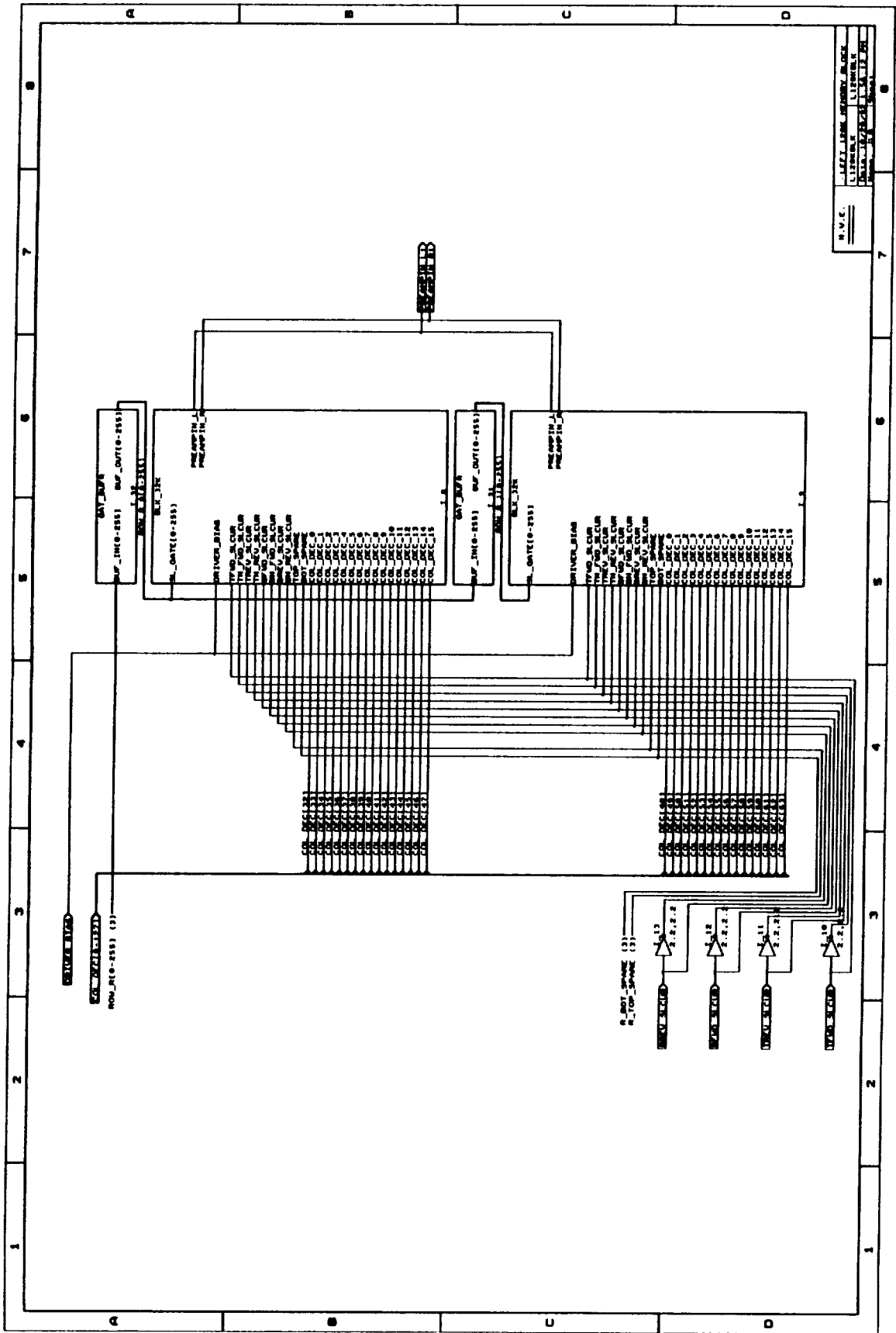
Appendix

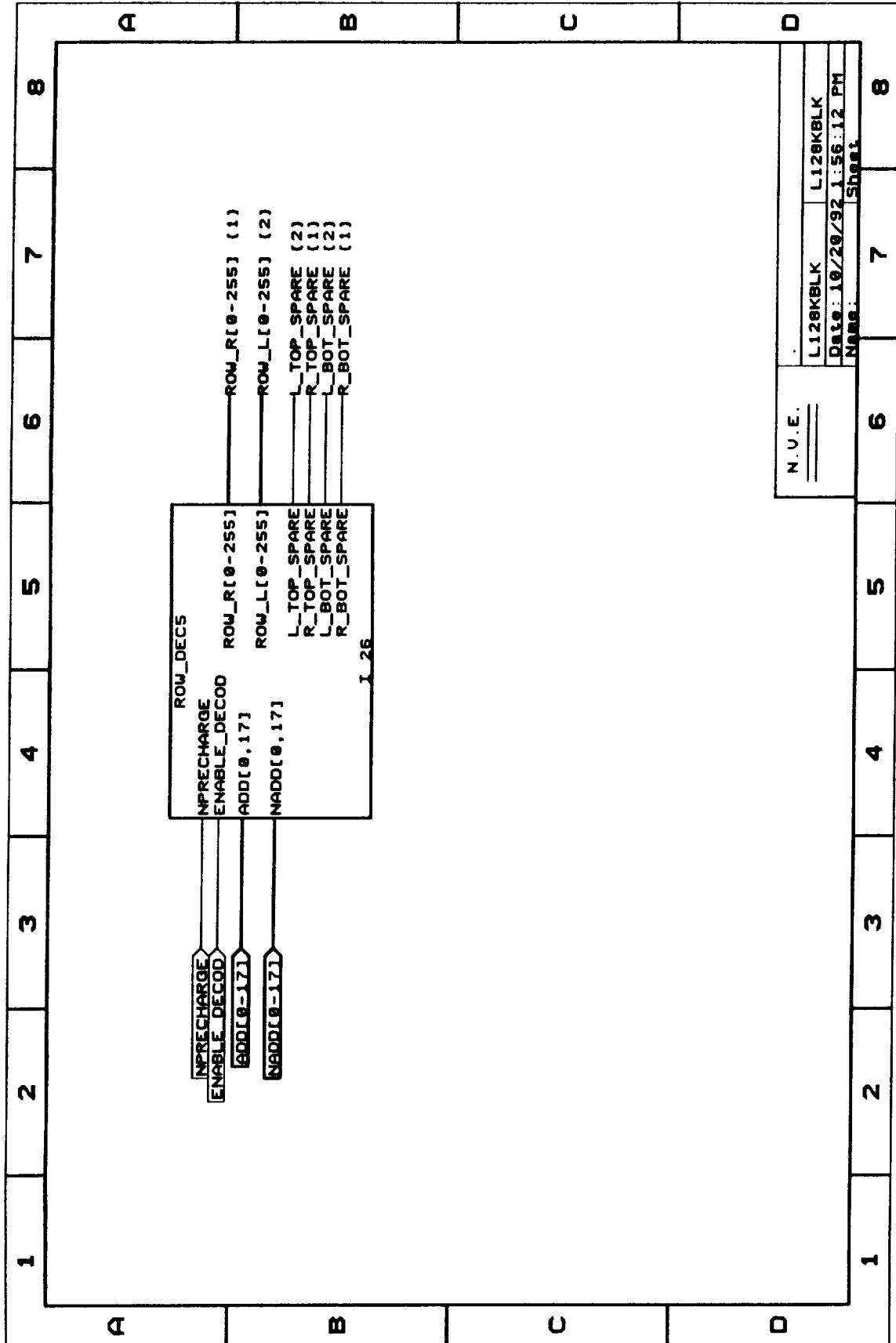


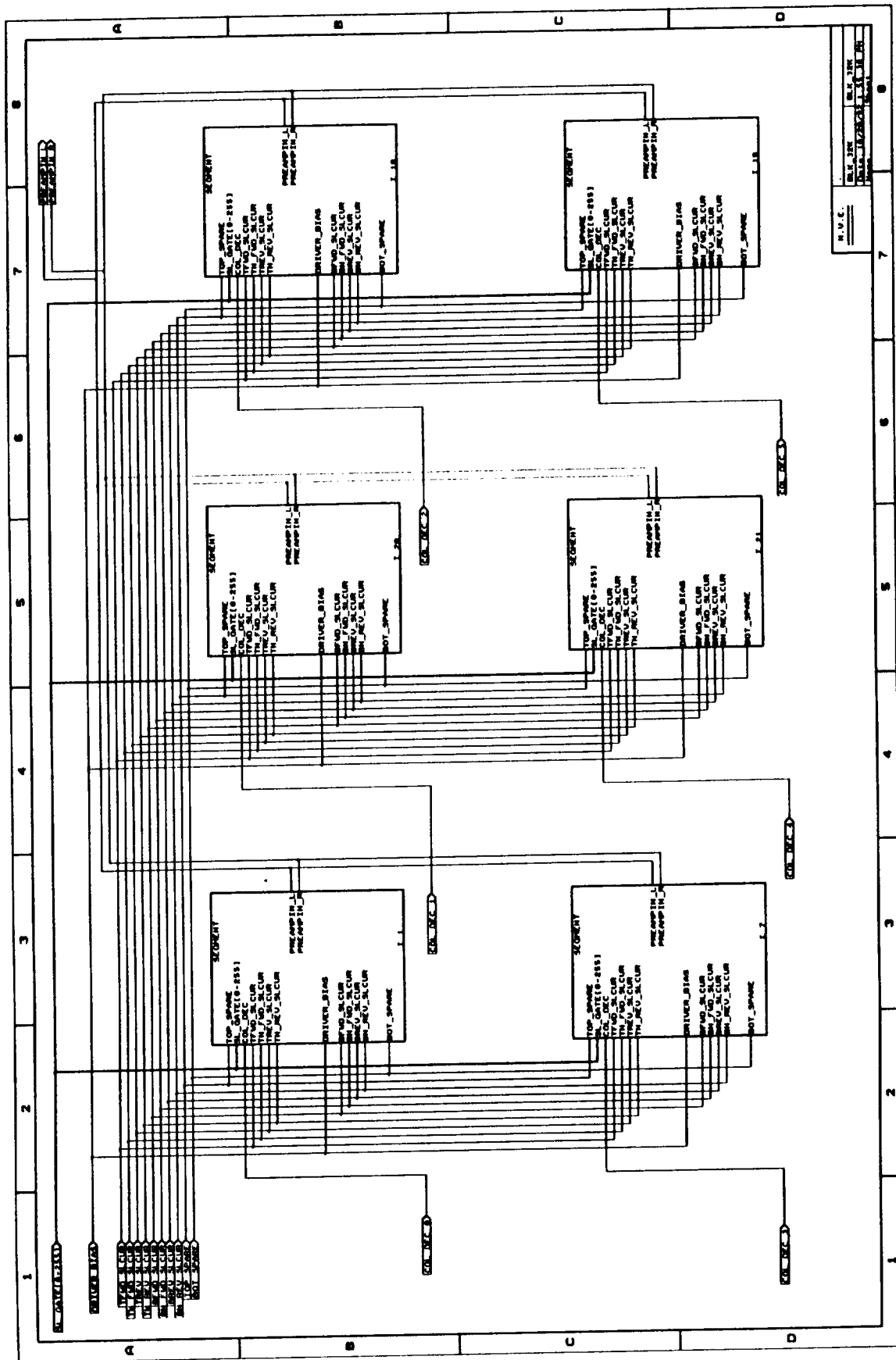
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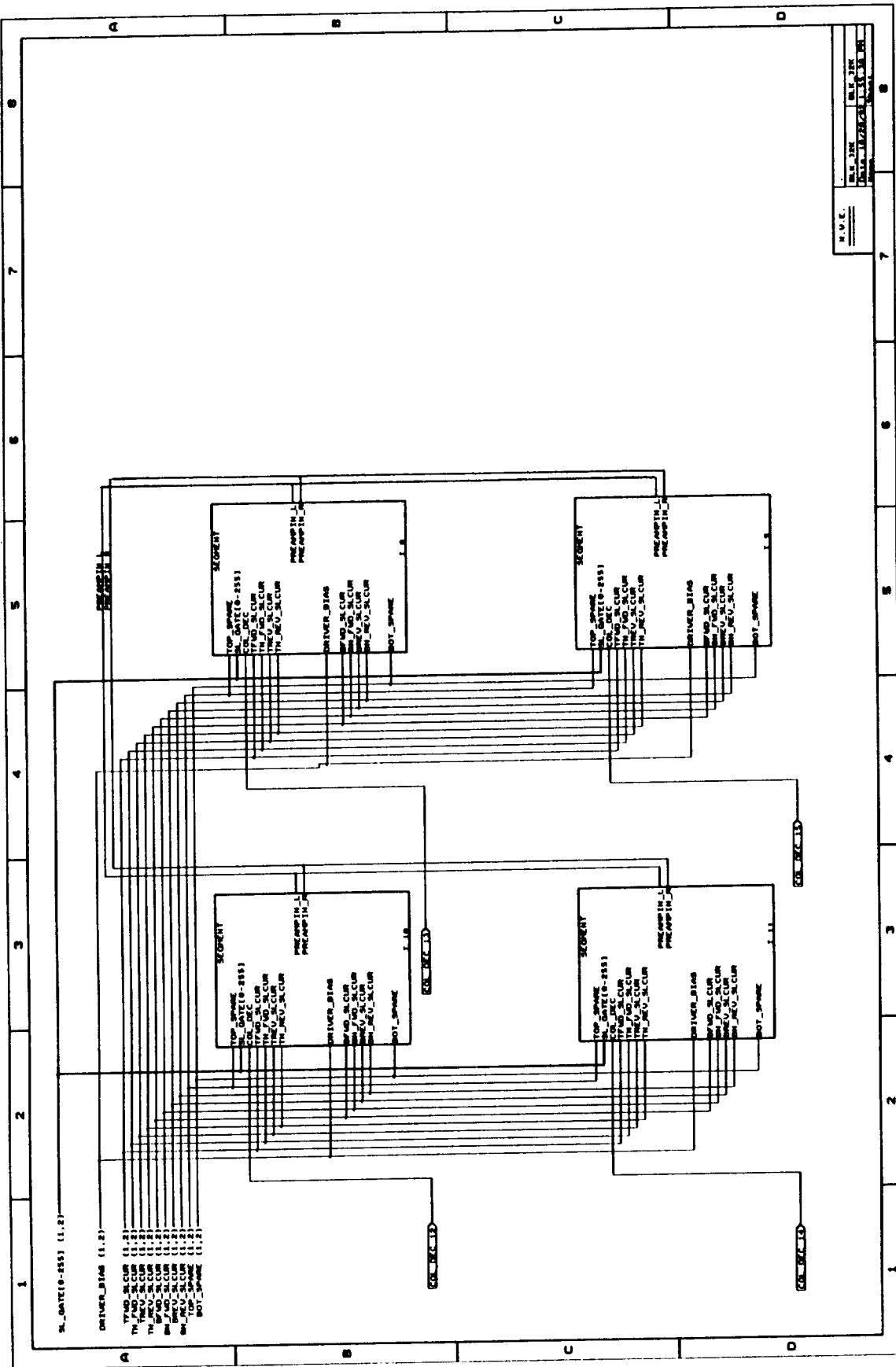


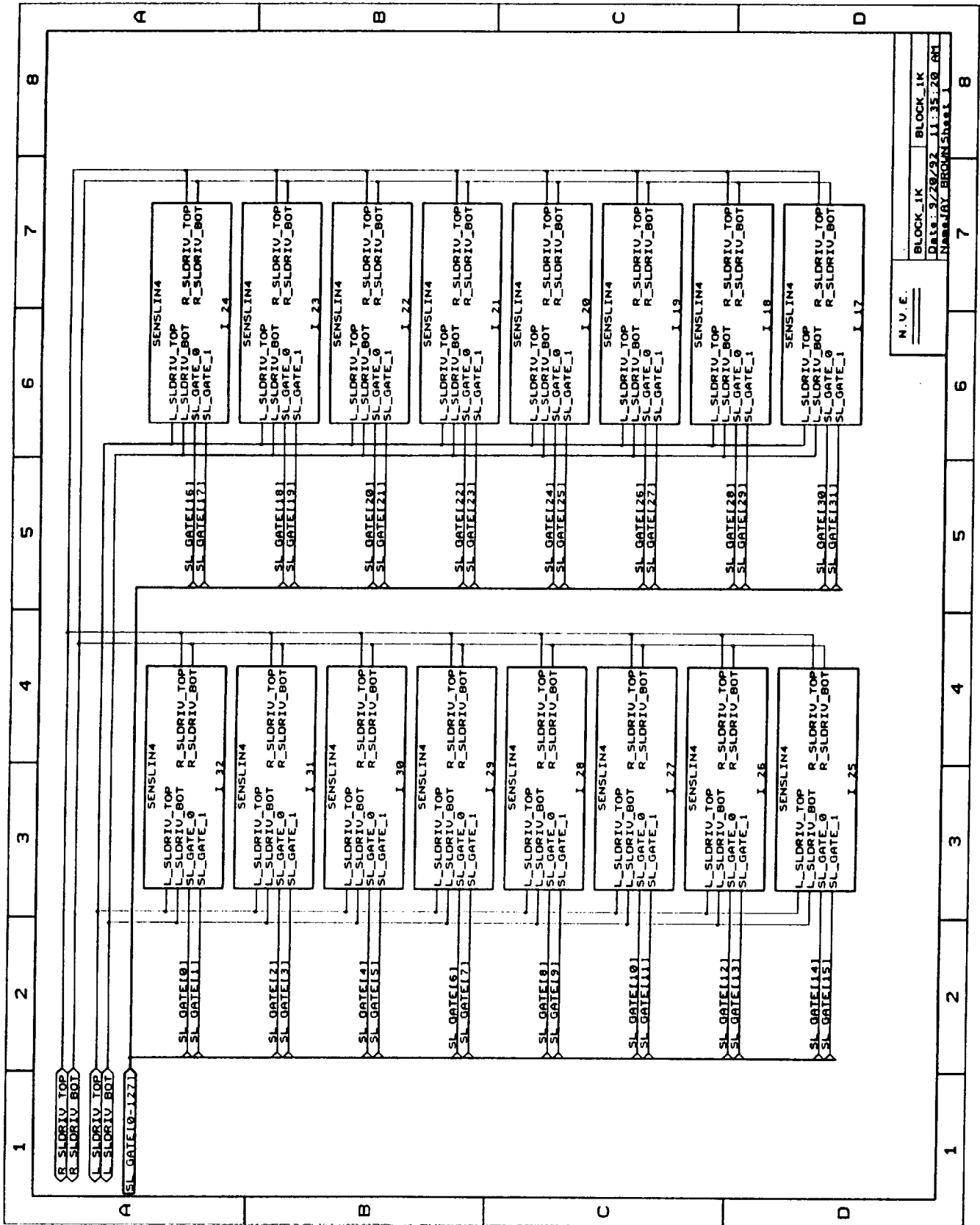




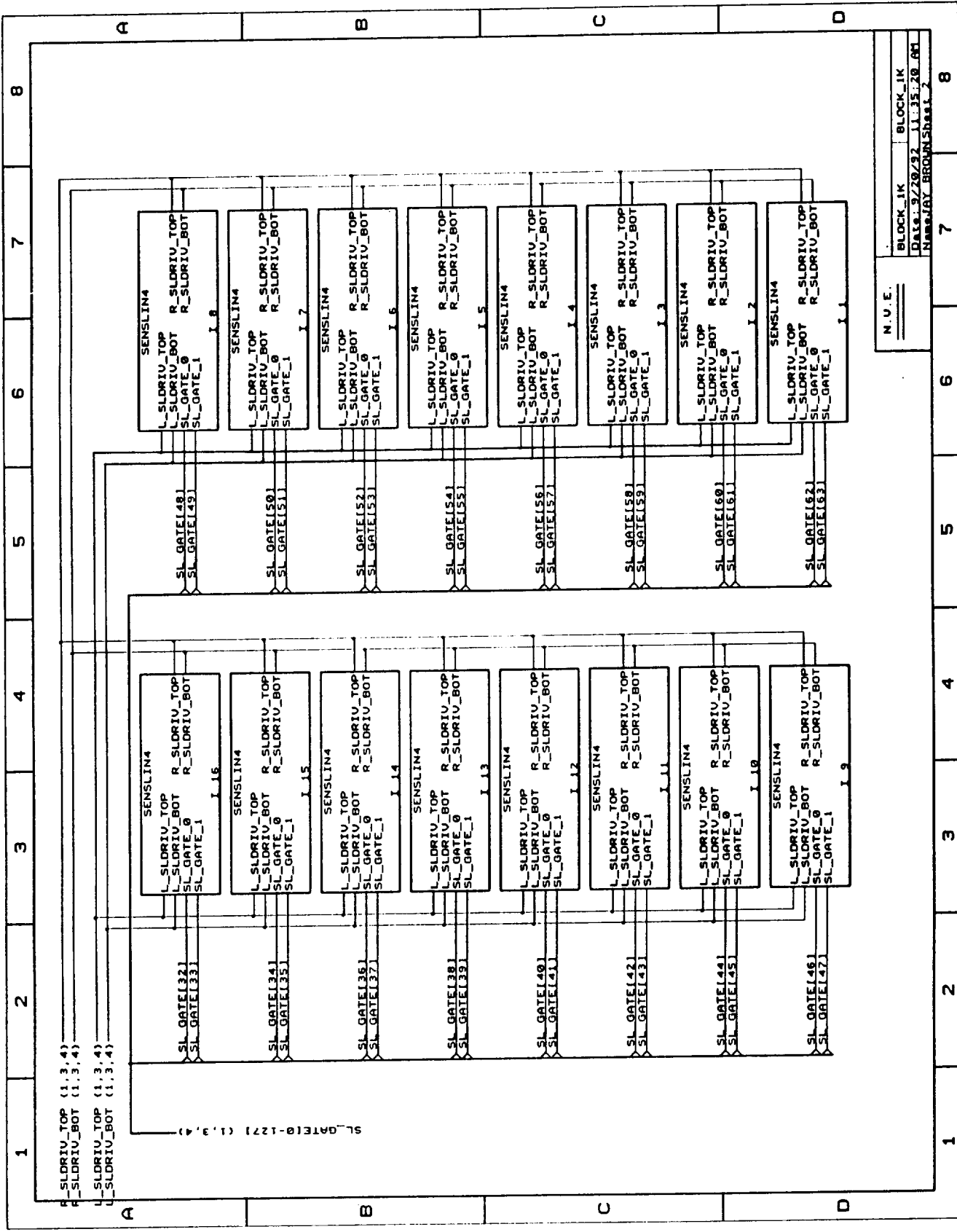




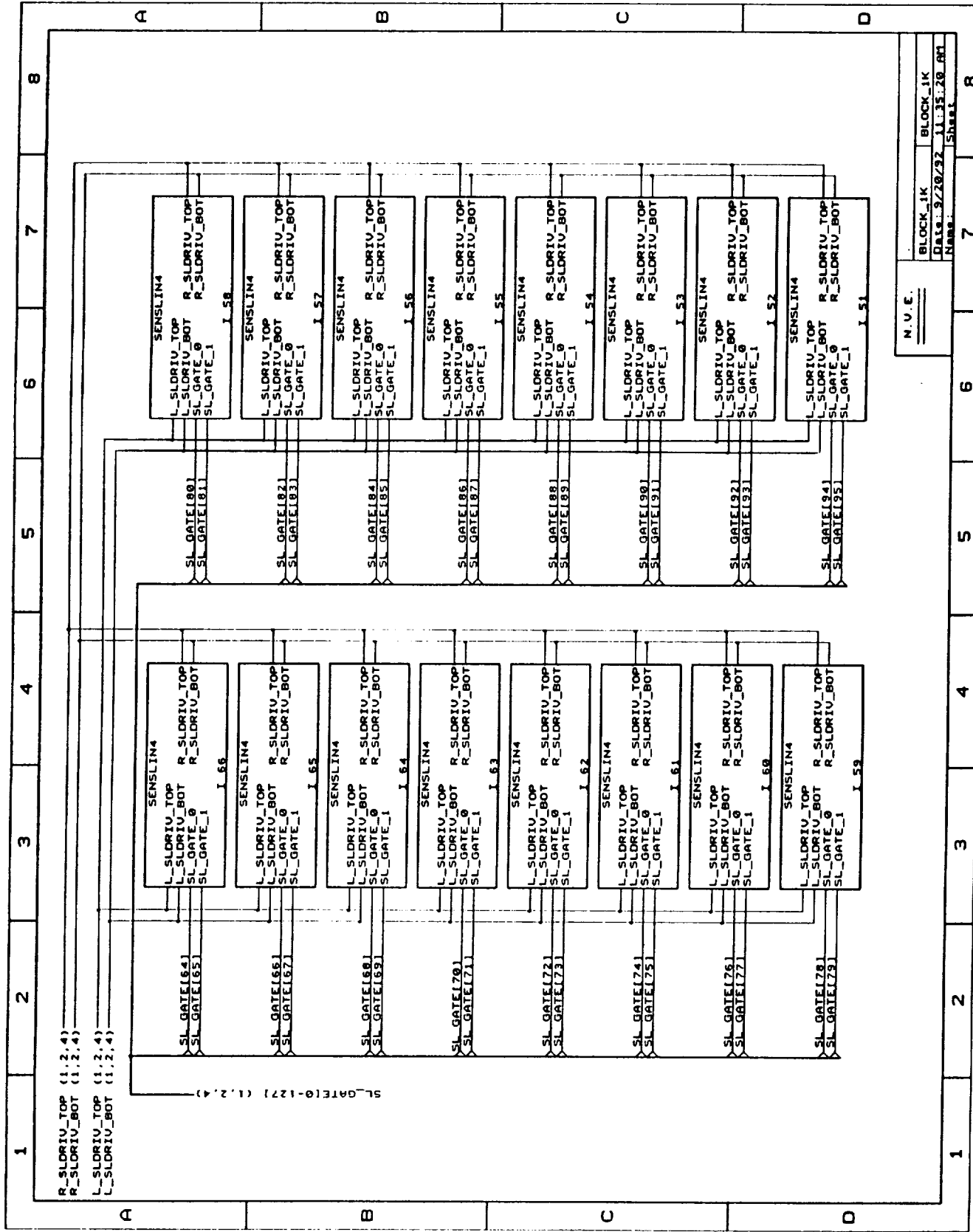




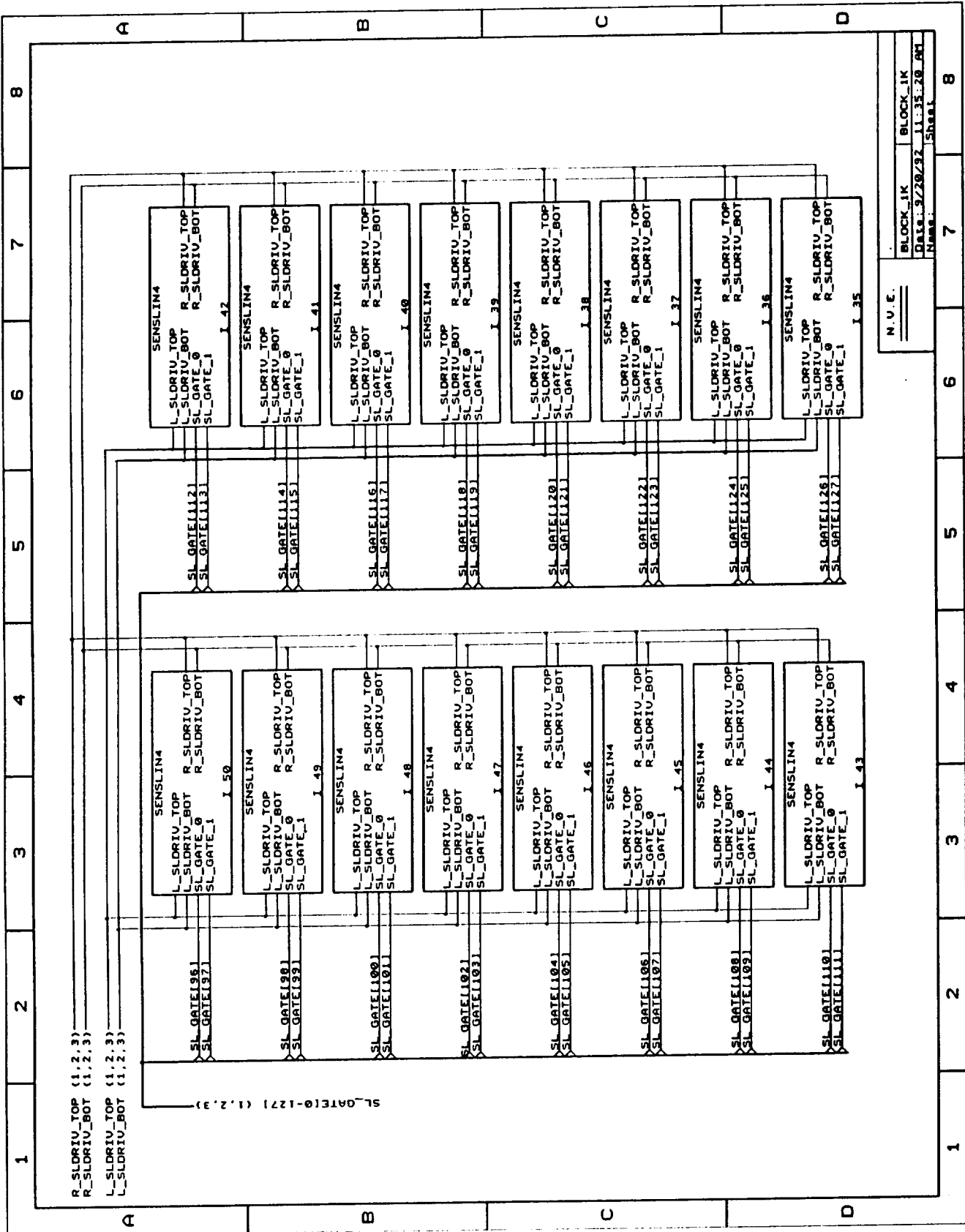
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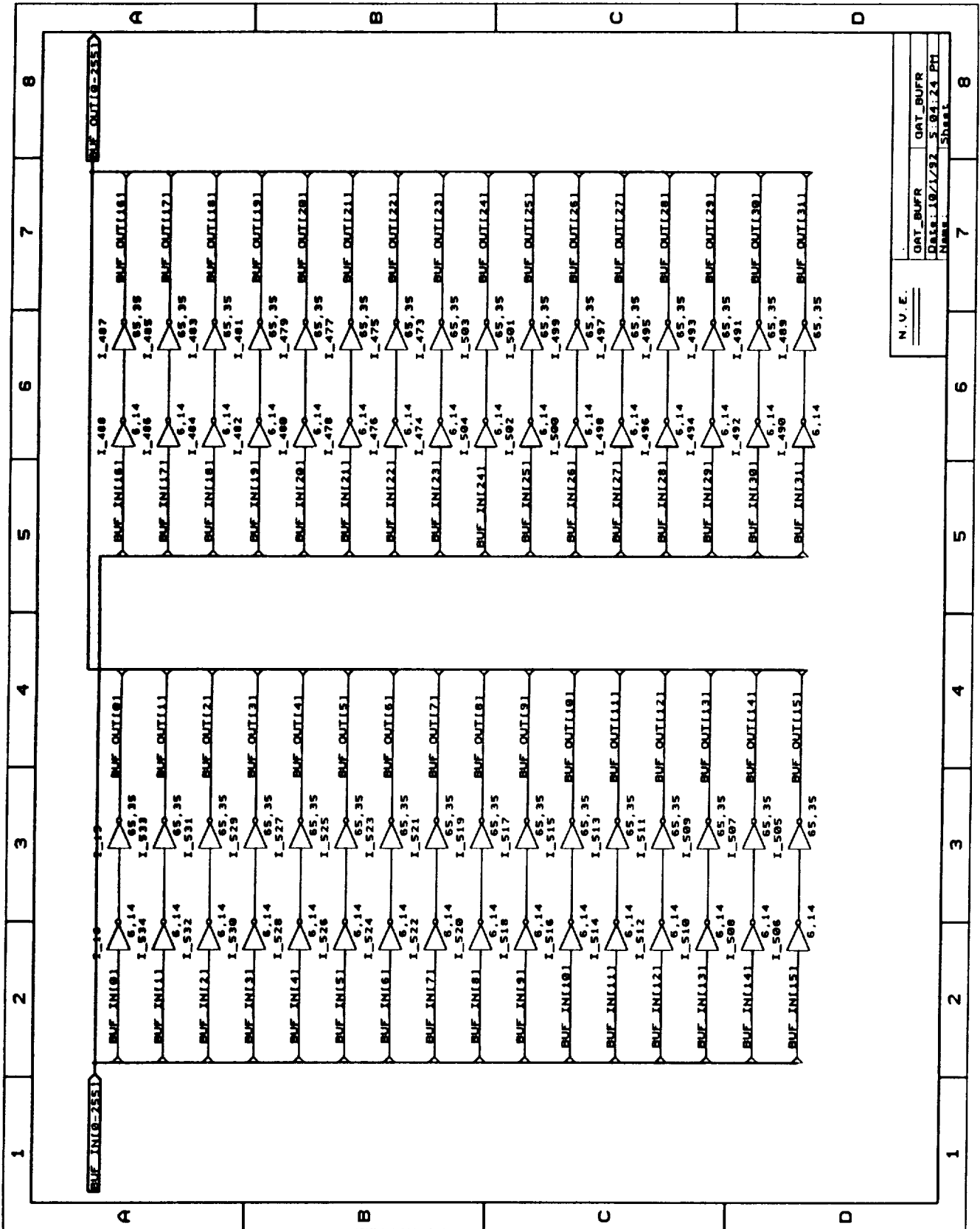


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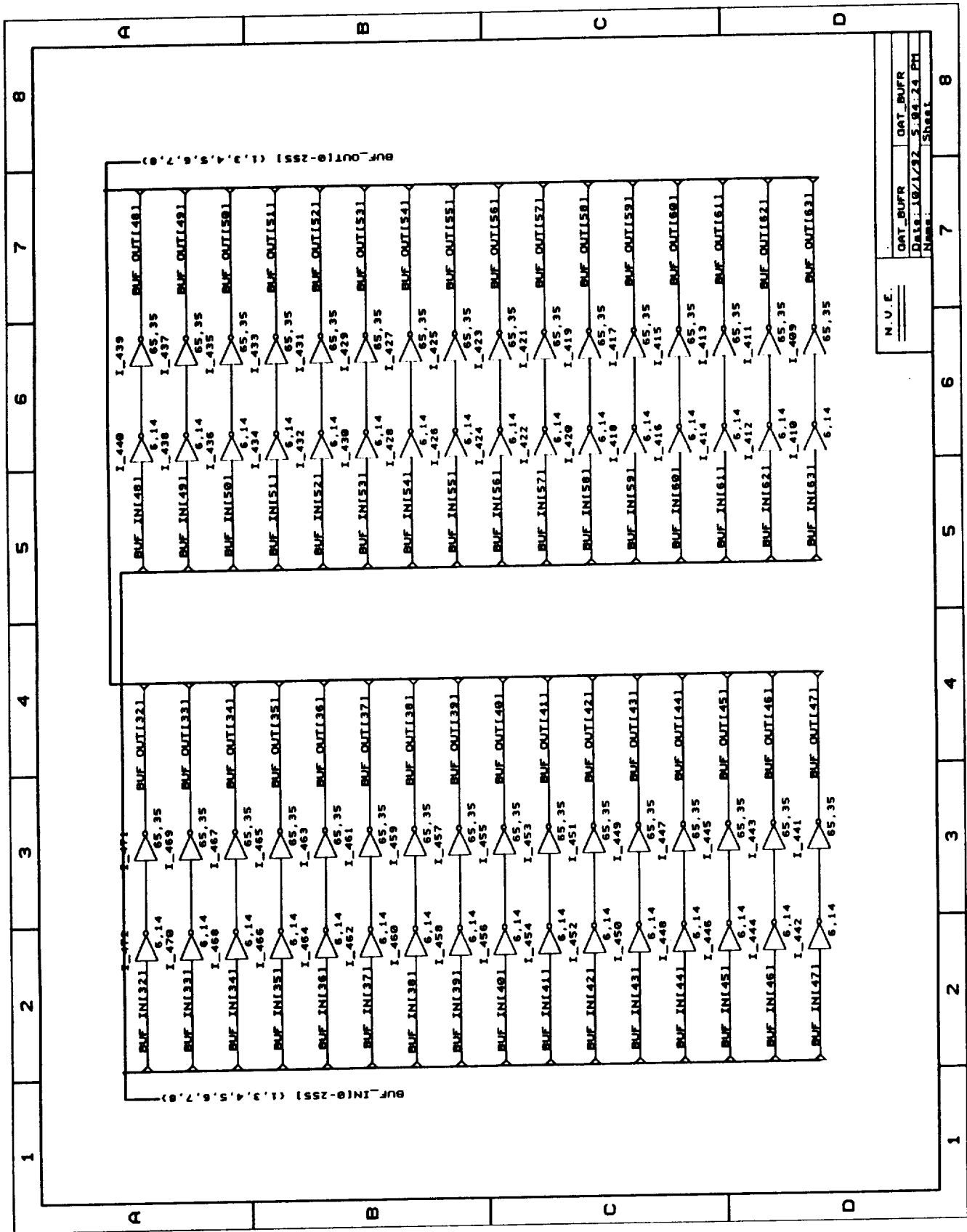


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Name:	Sheet

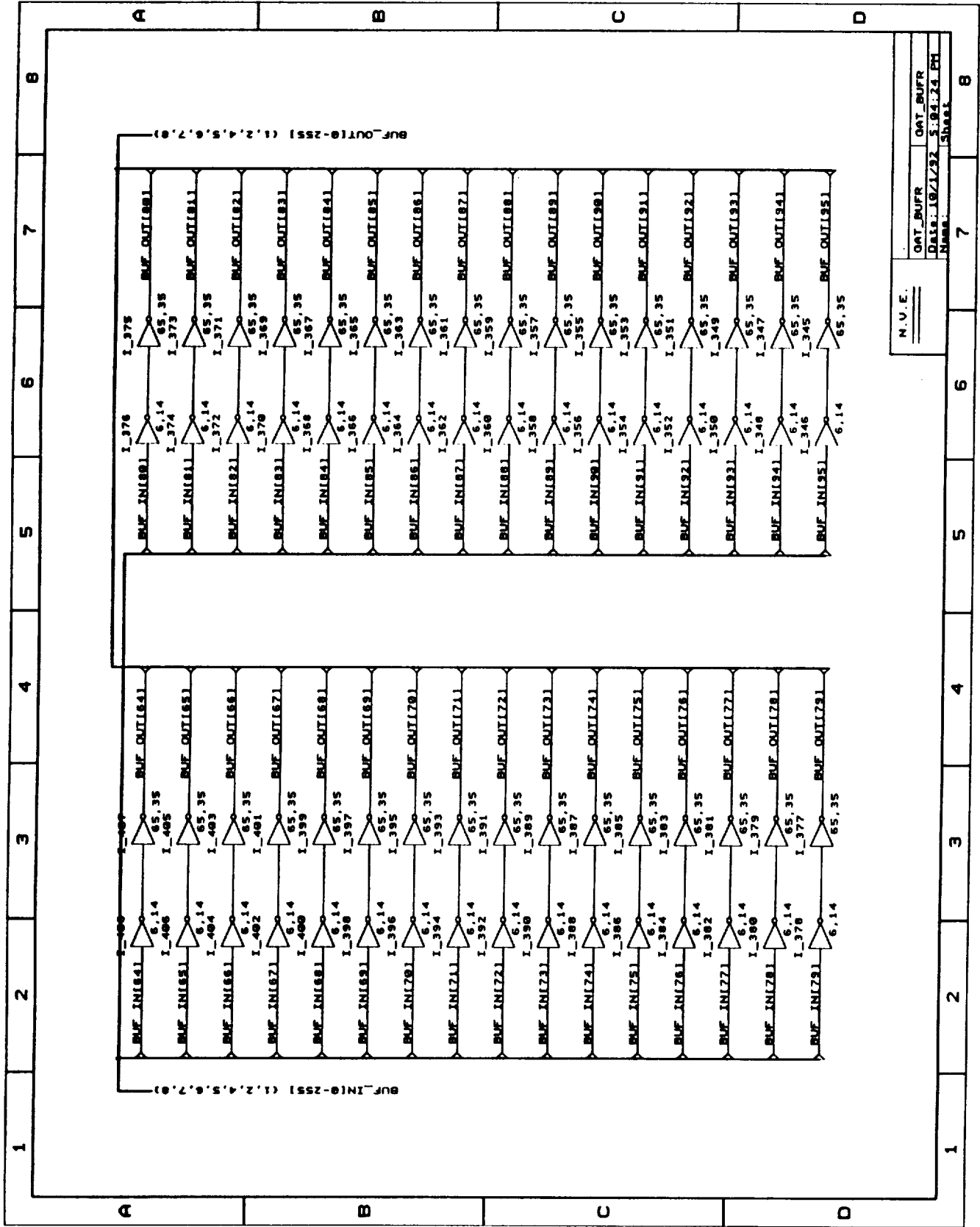


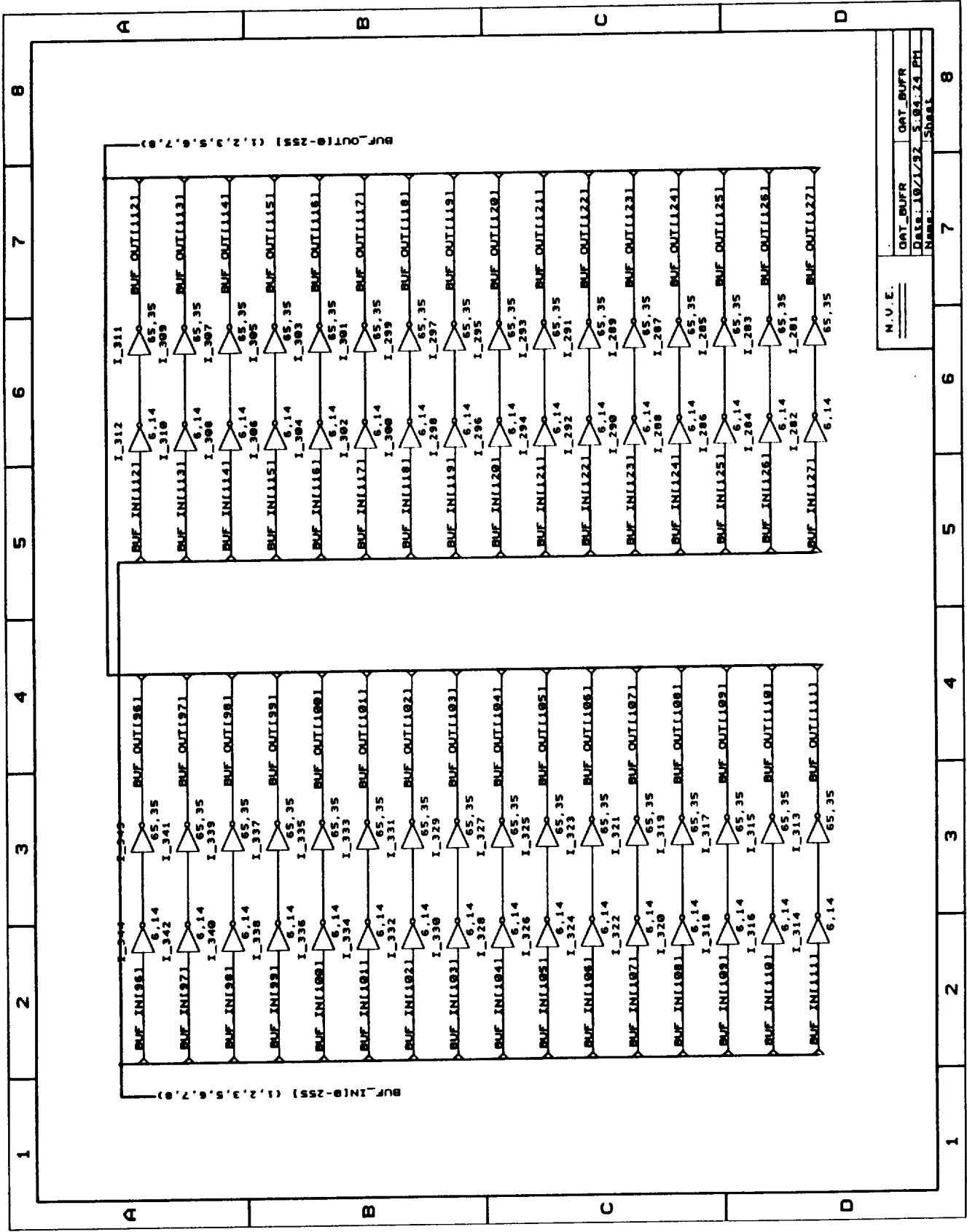


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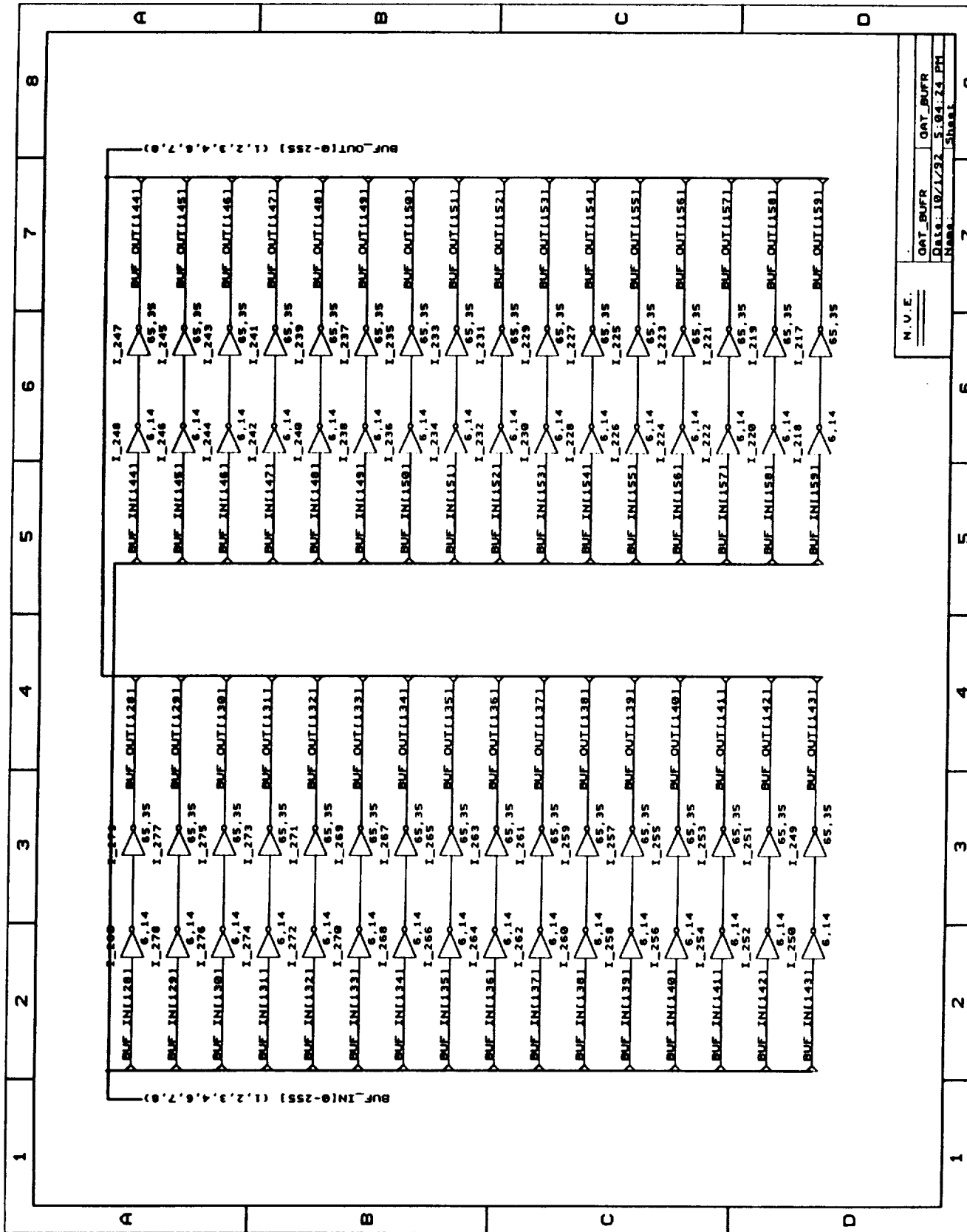


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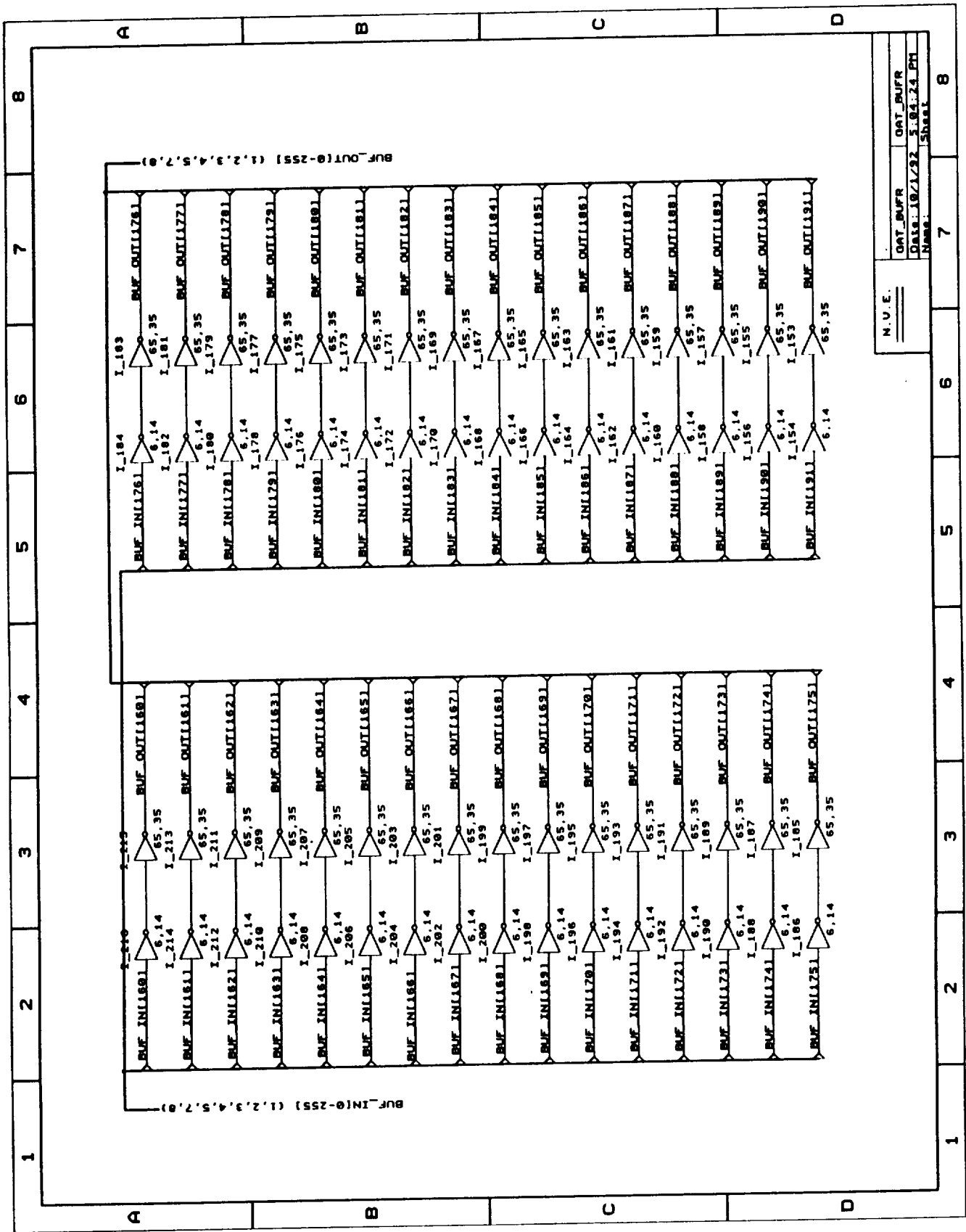




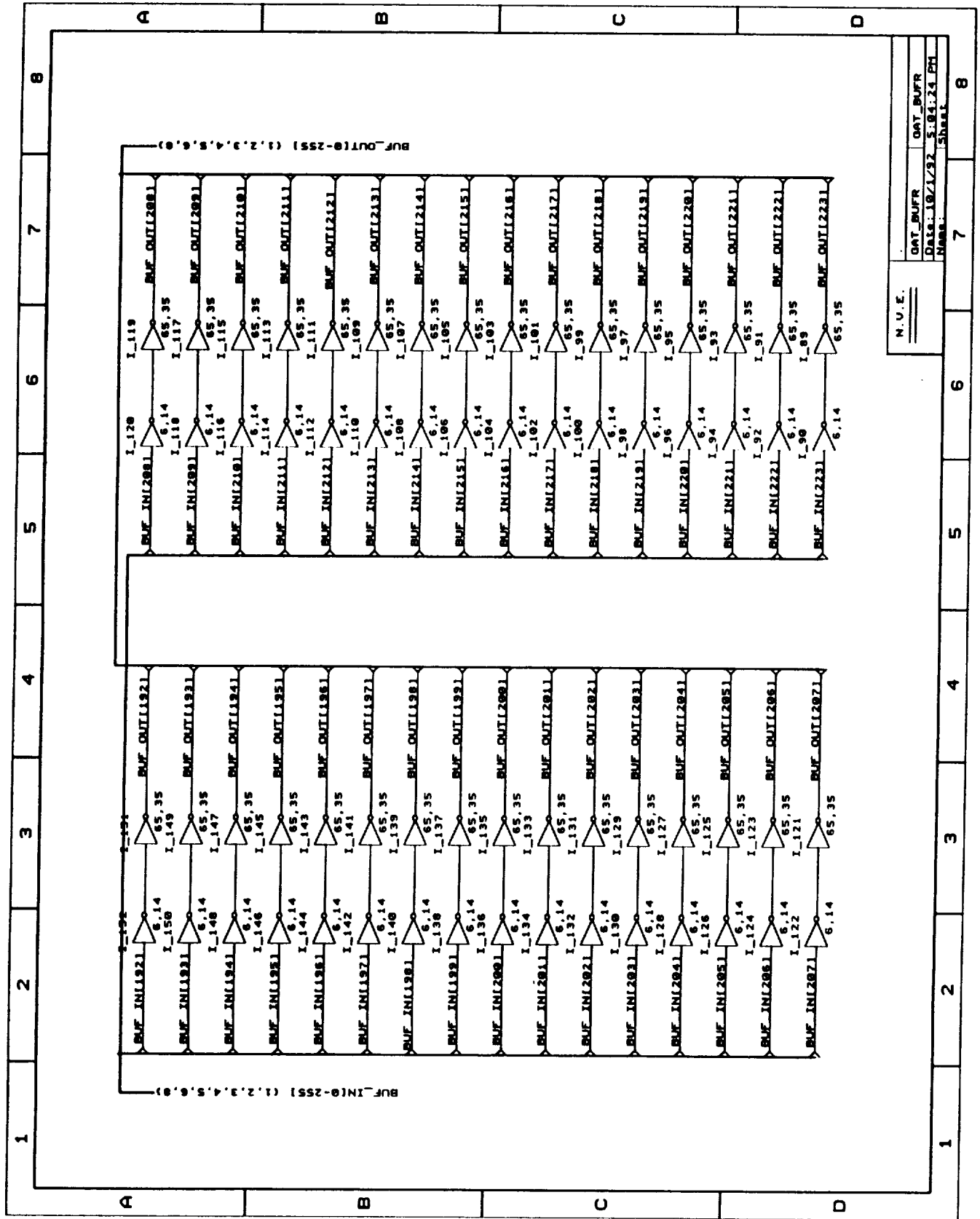
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DAT. BUFR	DAT. BUFR
Date: 19/1/97	S. 04.24 PH
Shree	



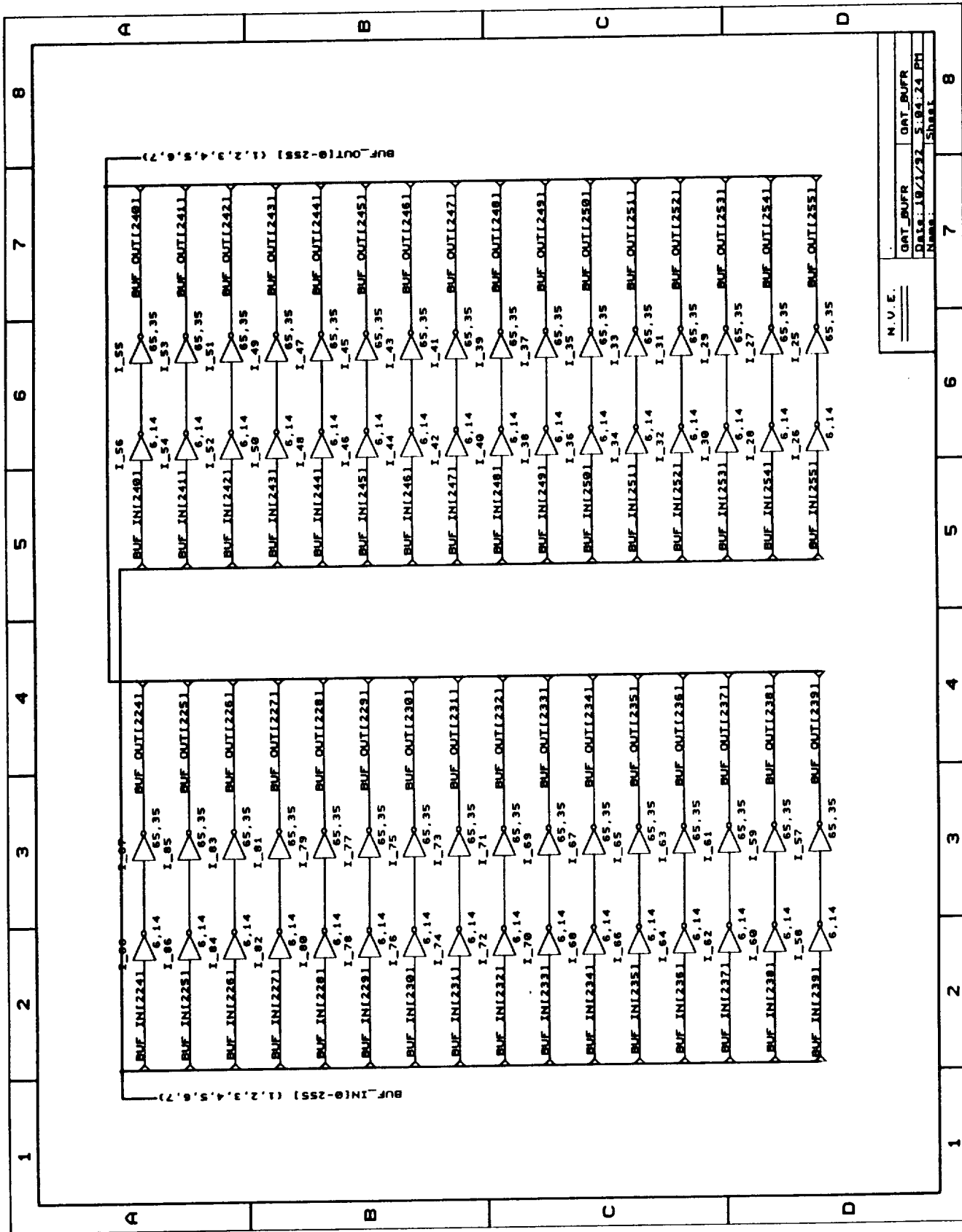
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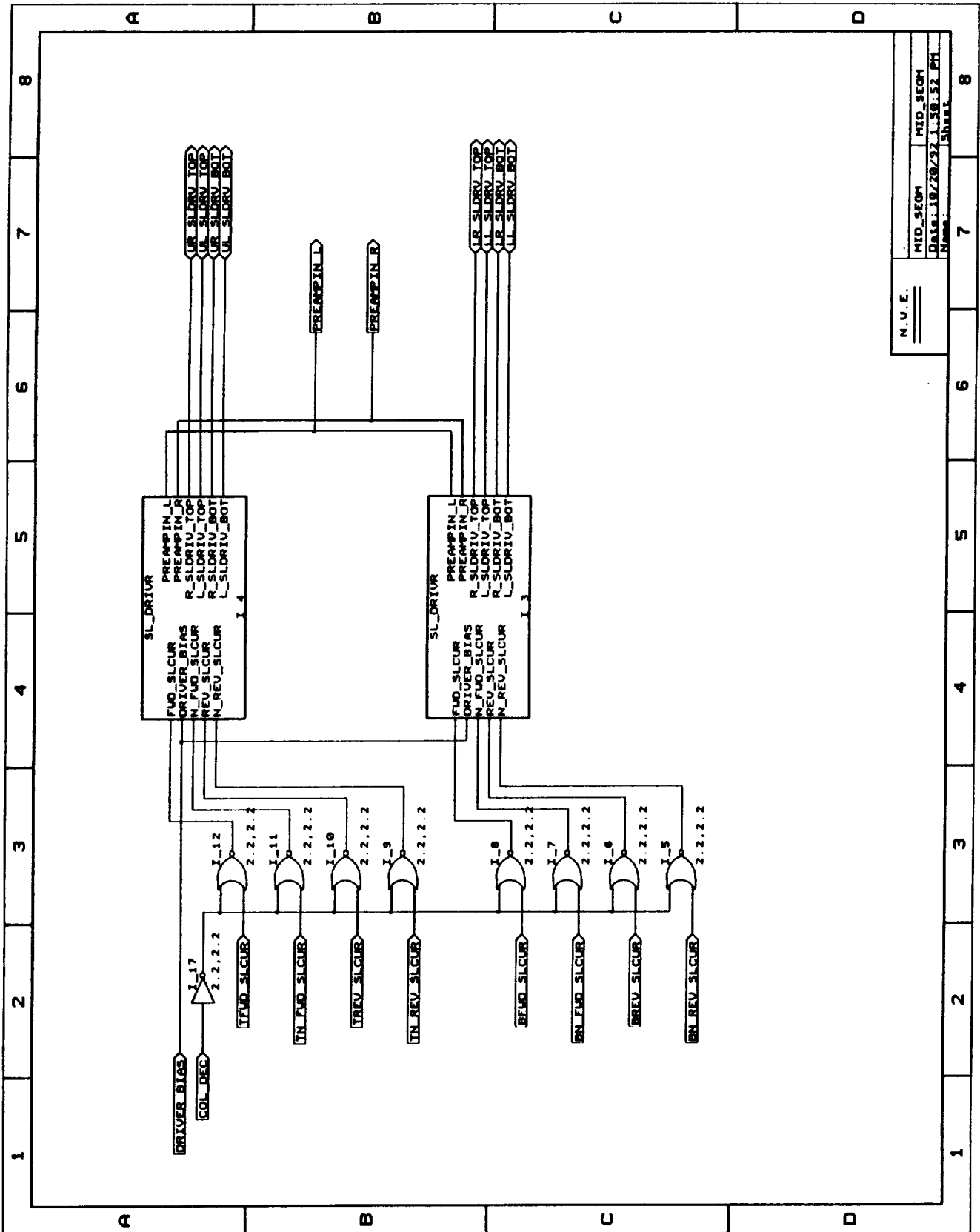


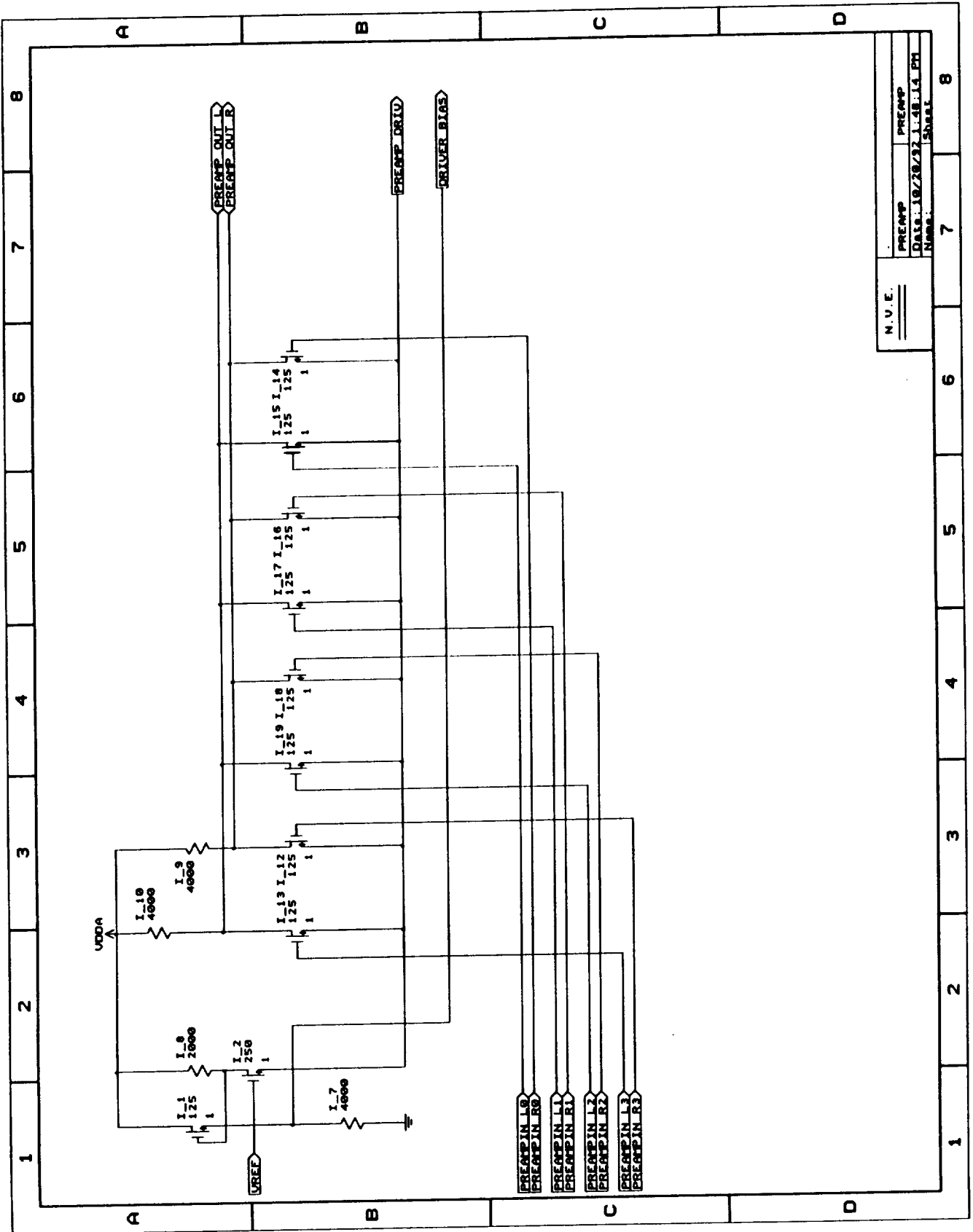
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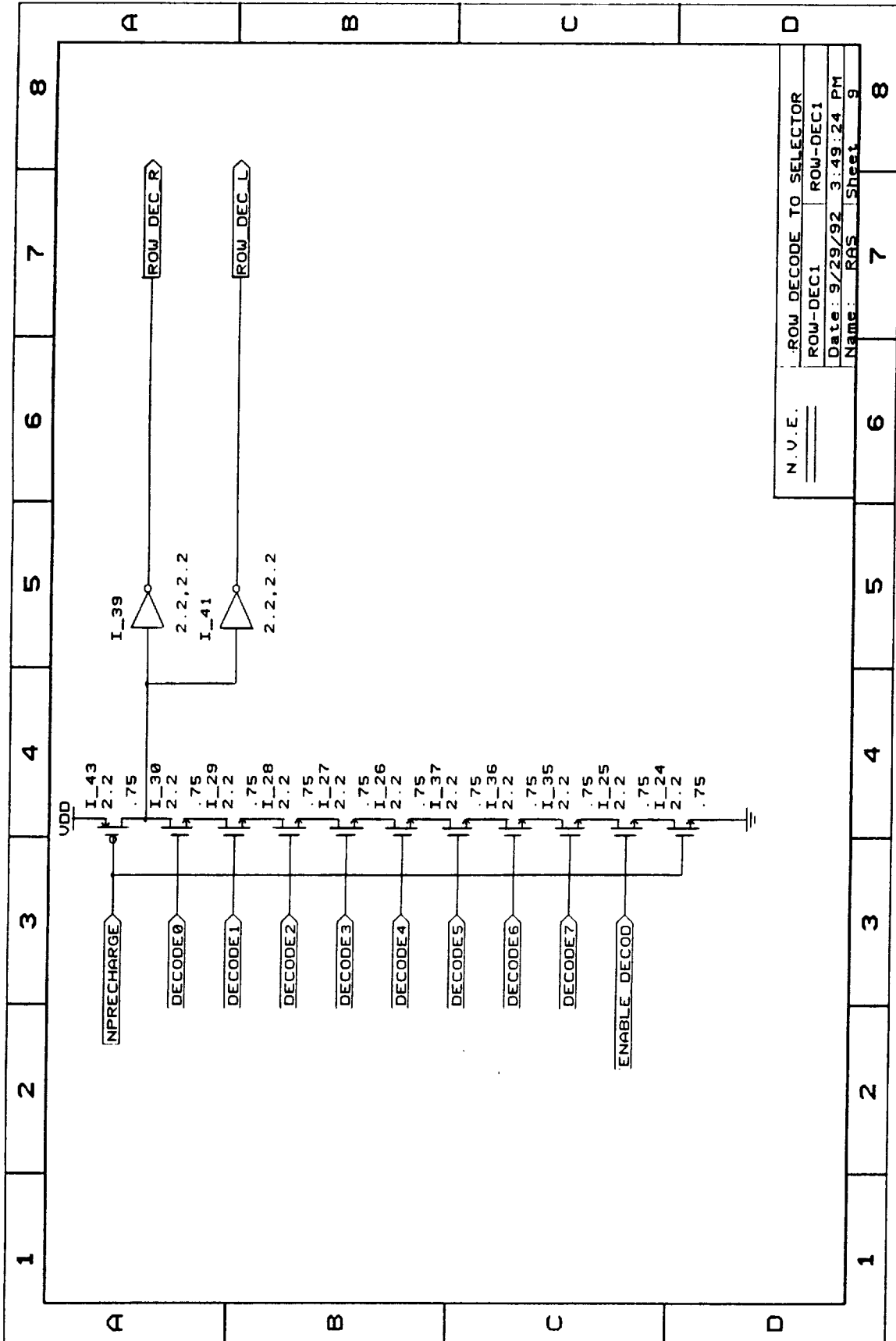
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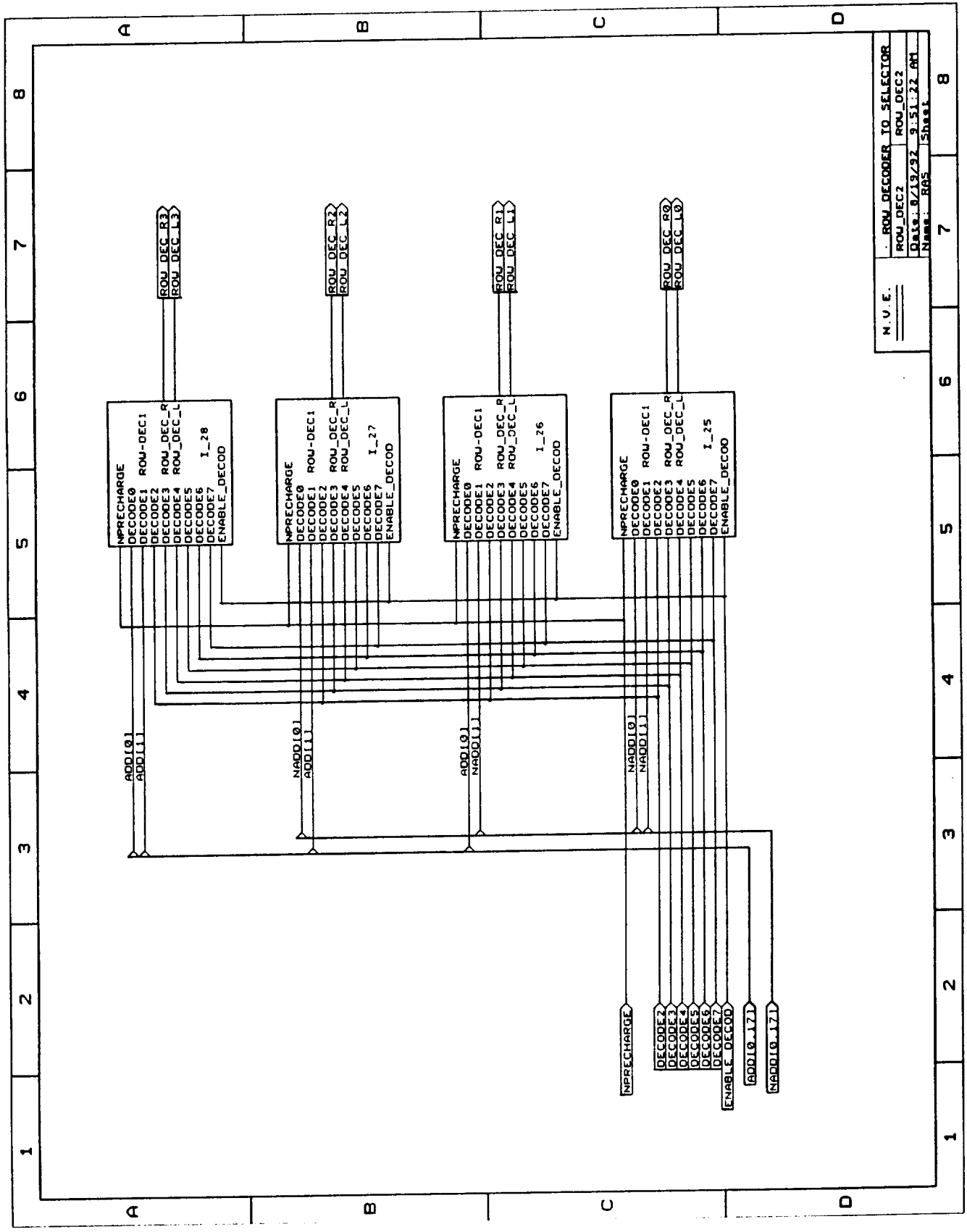




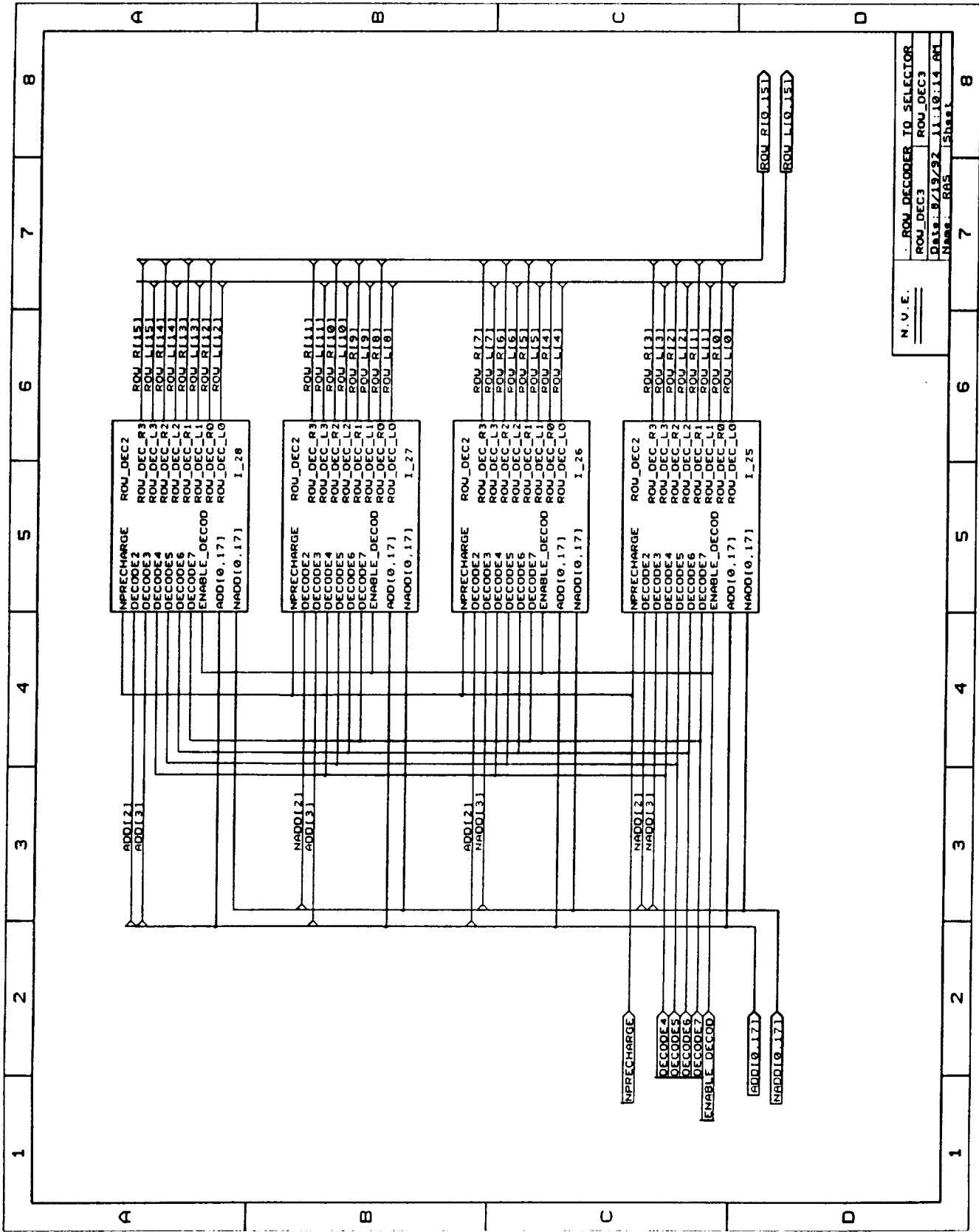


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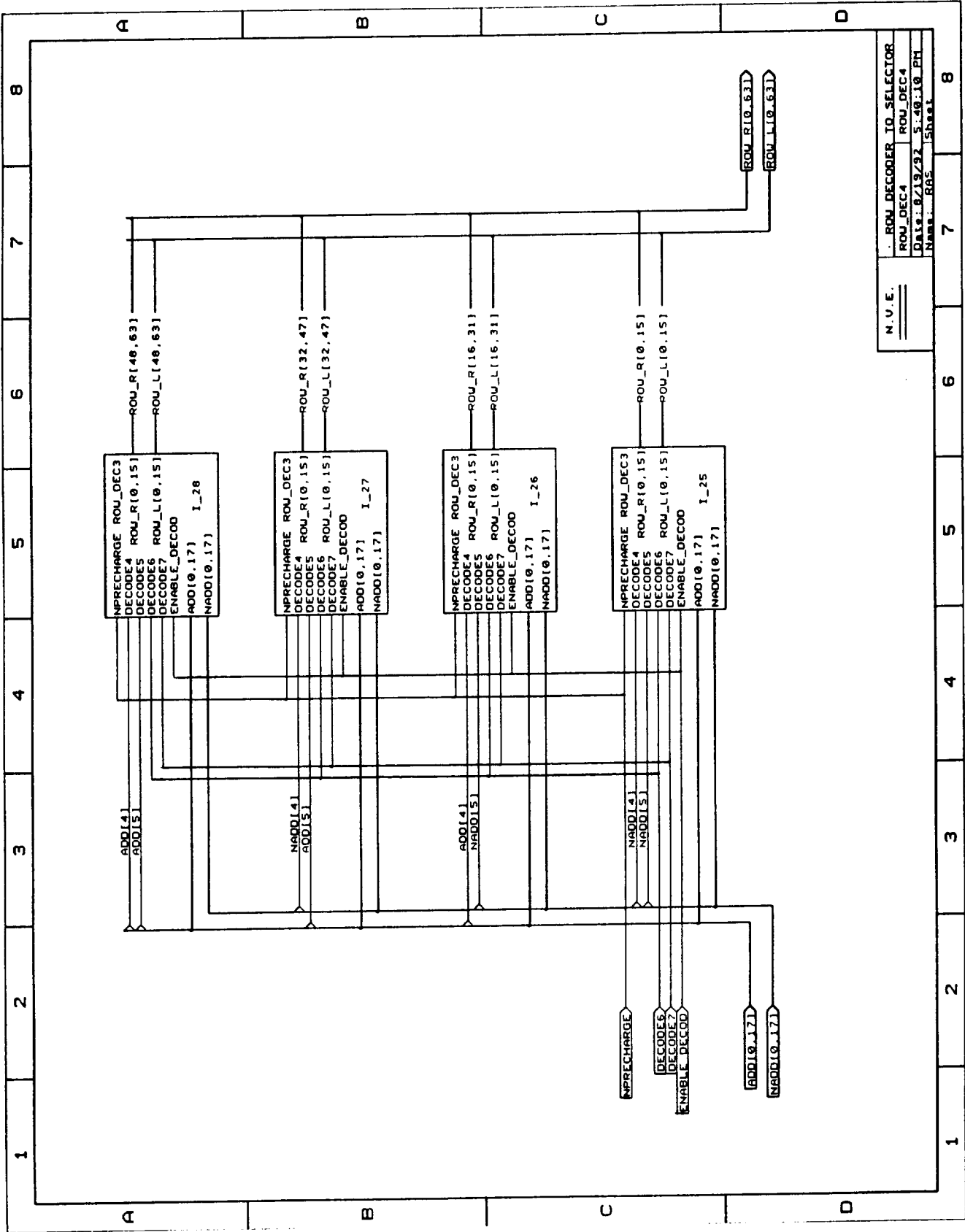




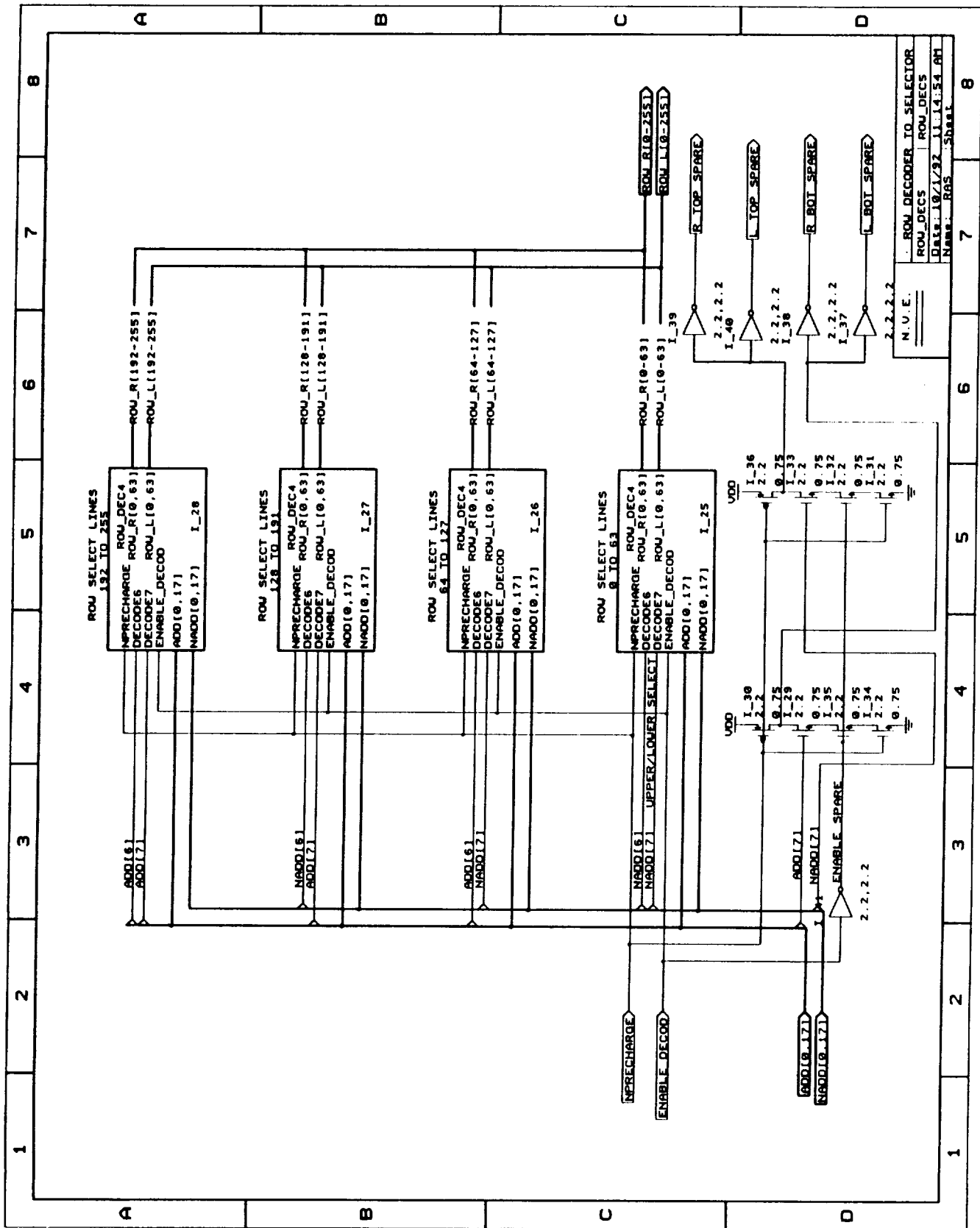
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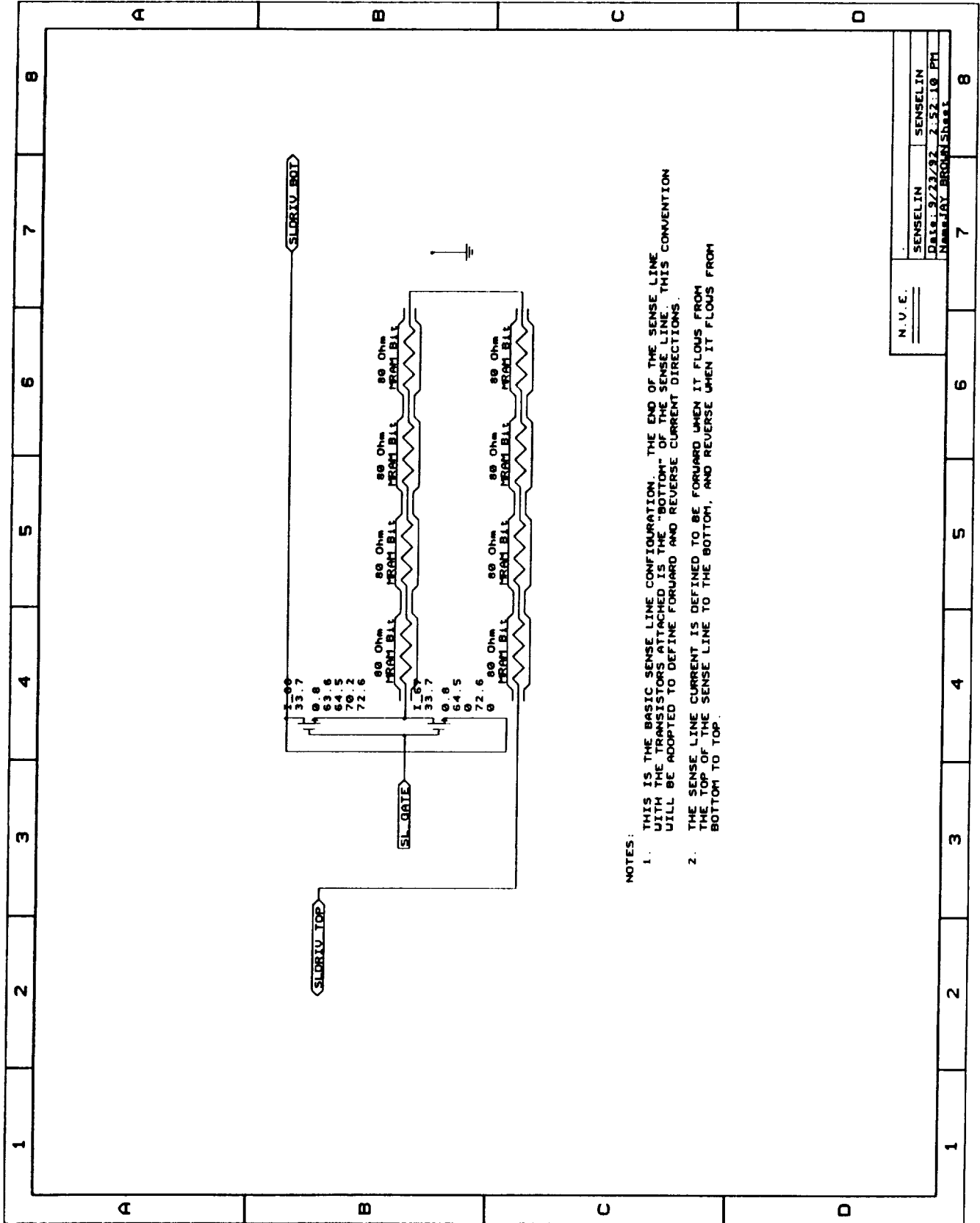


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 ROW_DEC4
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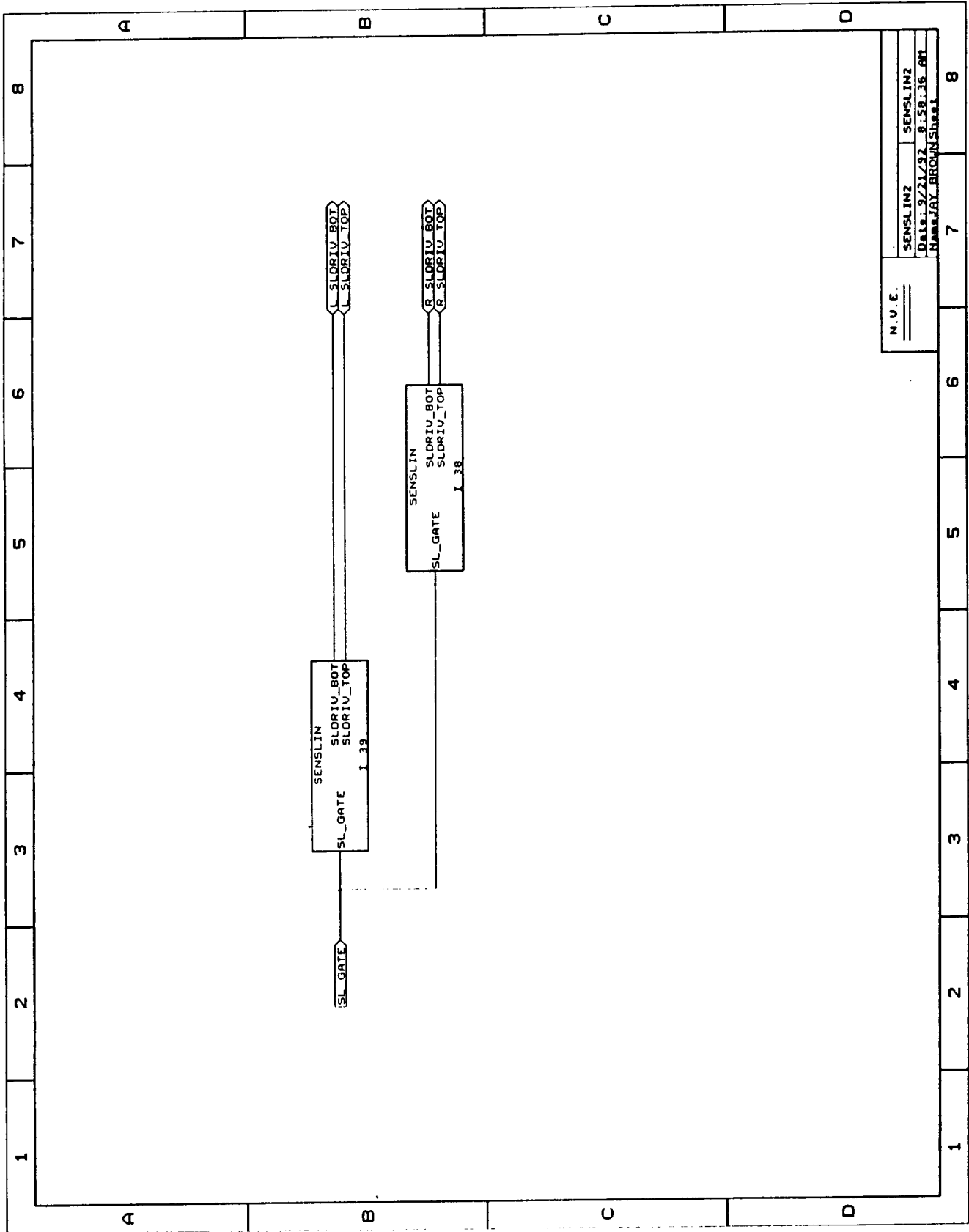


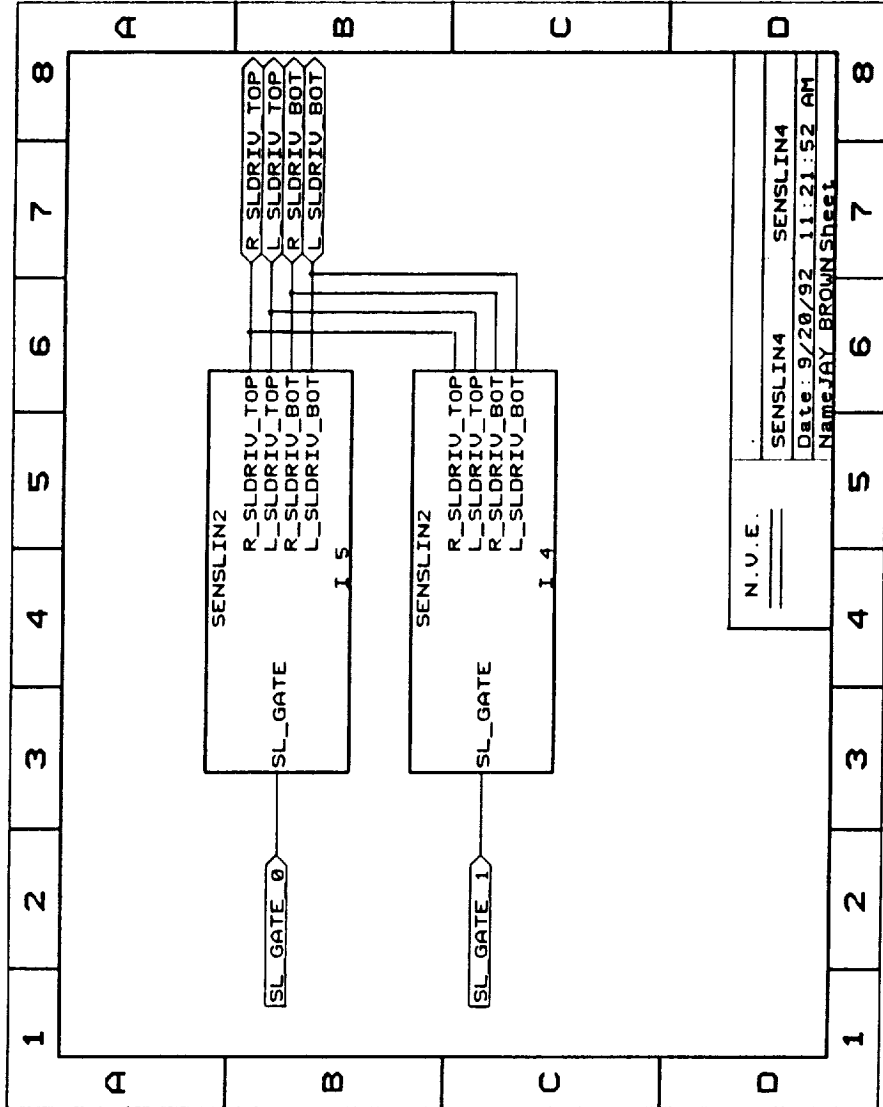


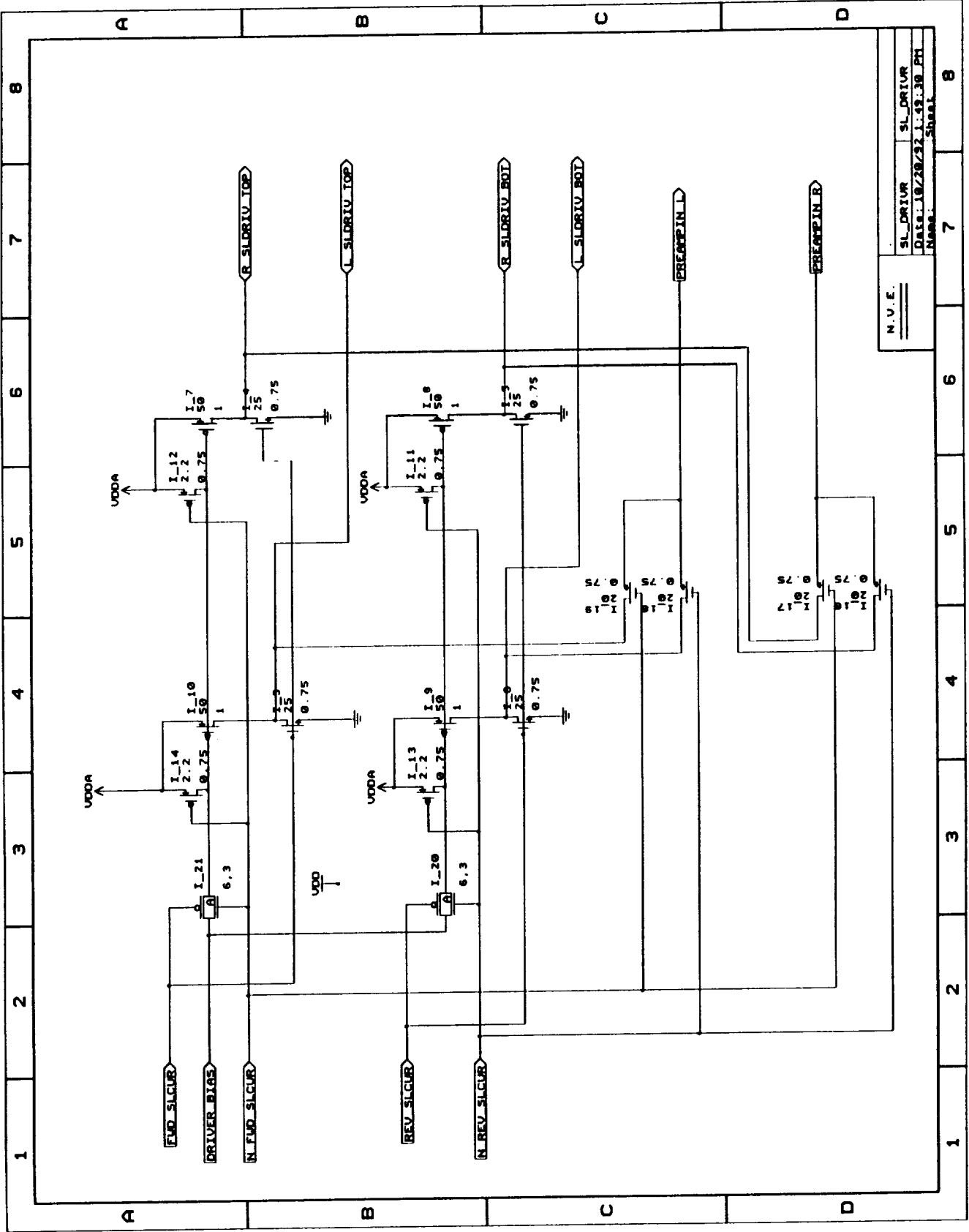
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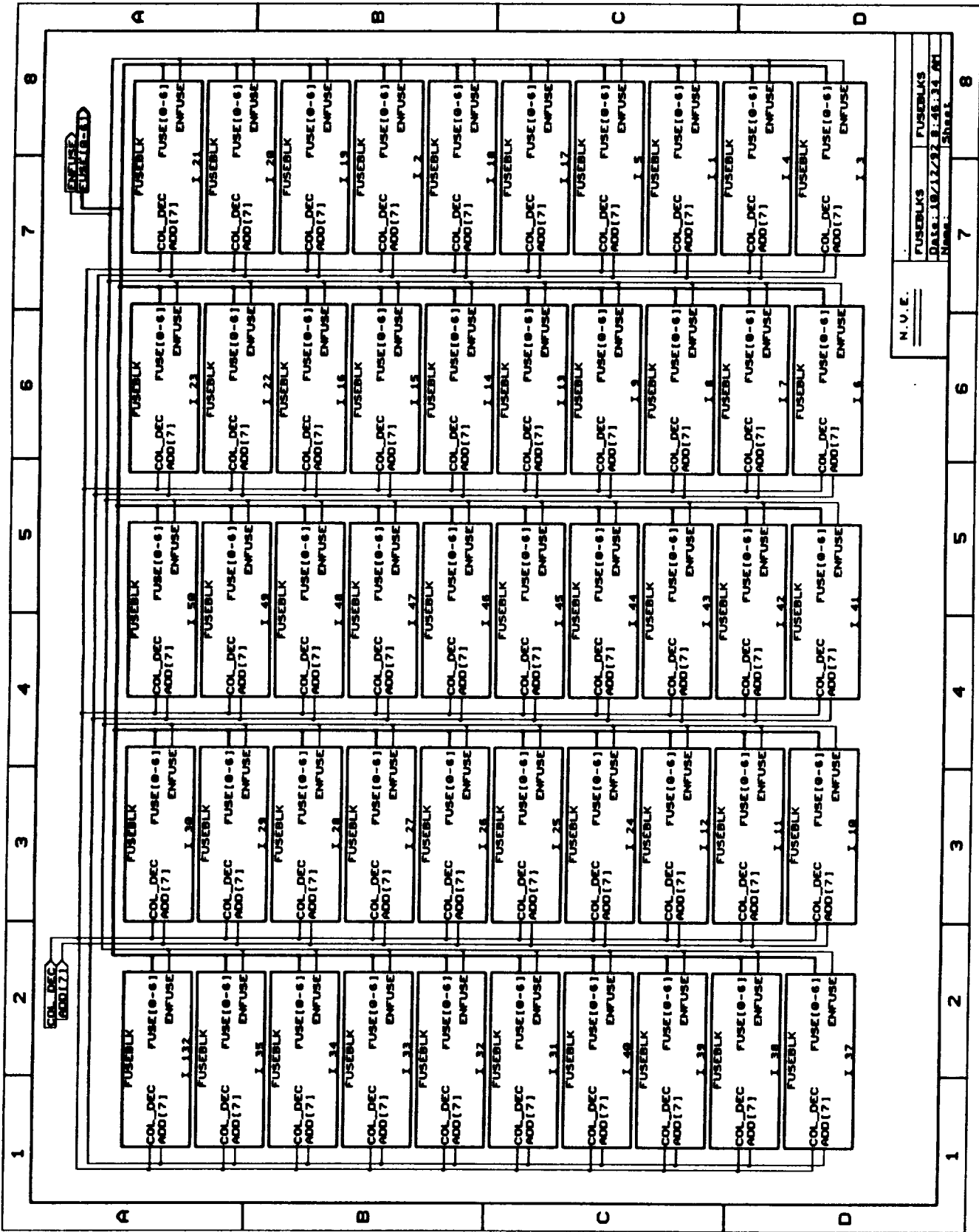
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2. THE SENSE LINE CURRENT IS DEFINED TO BE FORWARD WHEN IT FLOWS FROM THE TOP OF THE SENSE LINE TO THE BOTTOM, AND REVERSE WHEN IT FLOWS FROM BOTTOM TO TOP.

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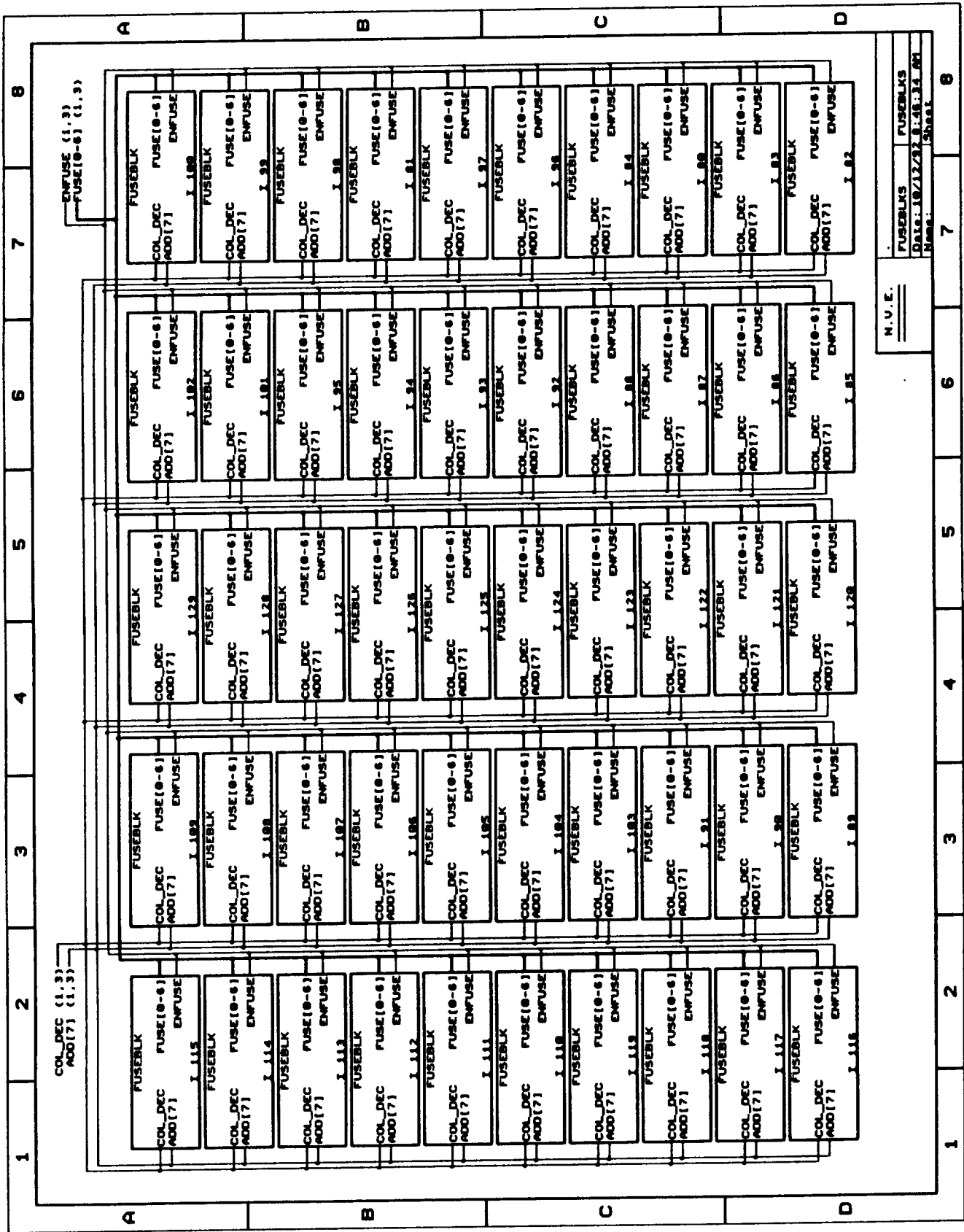


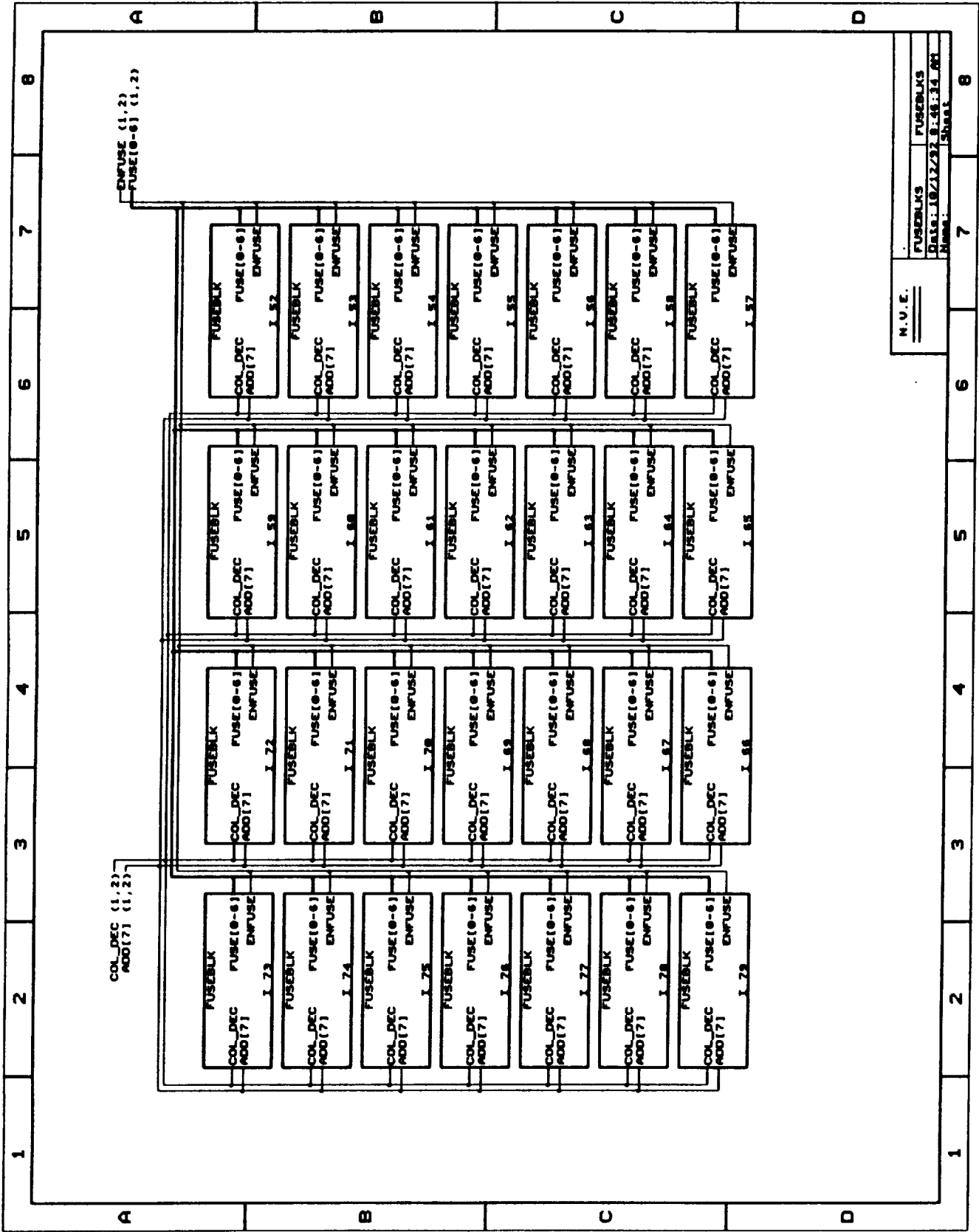




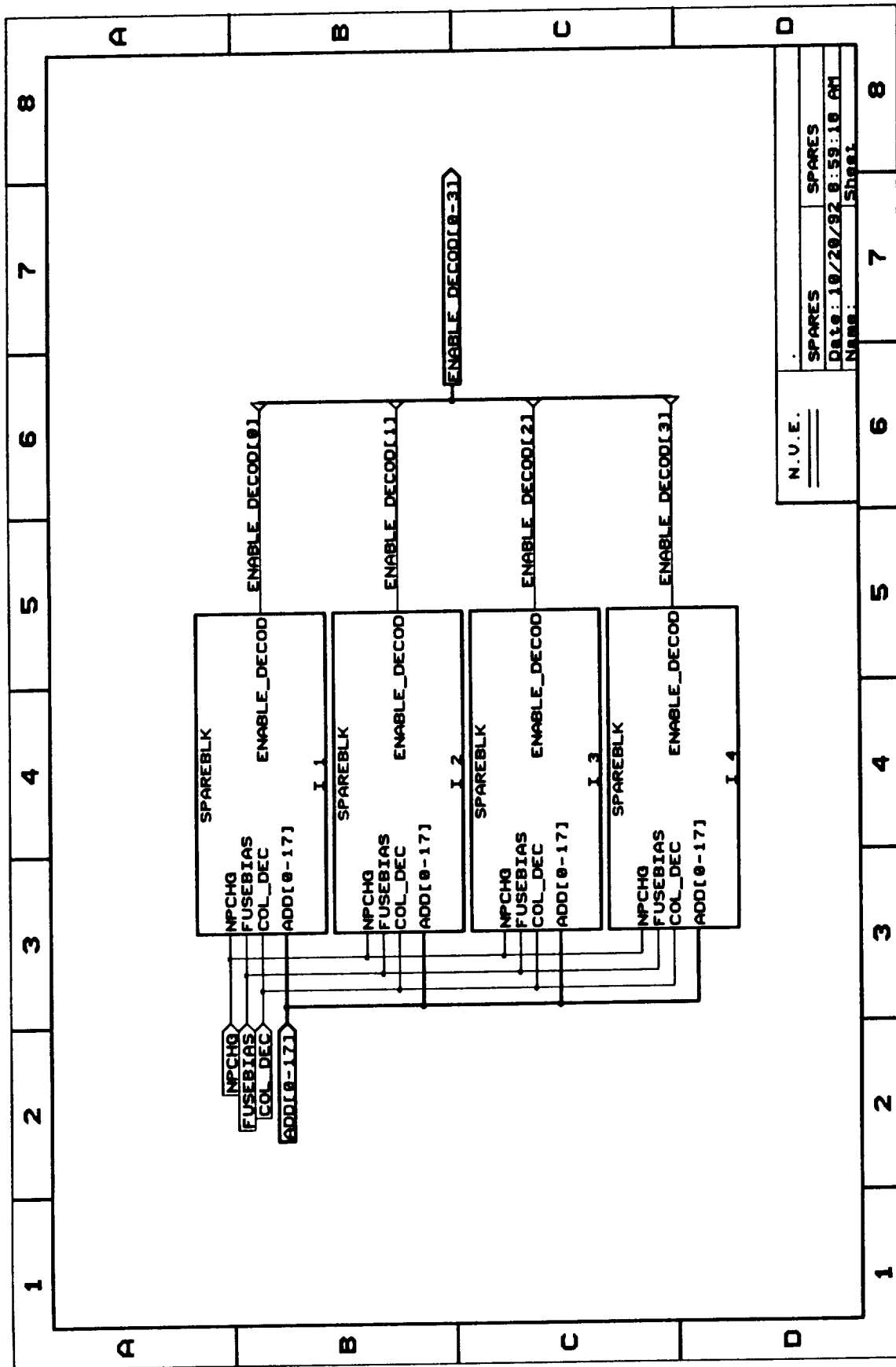


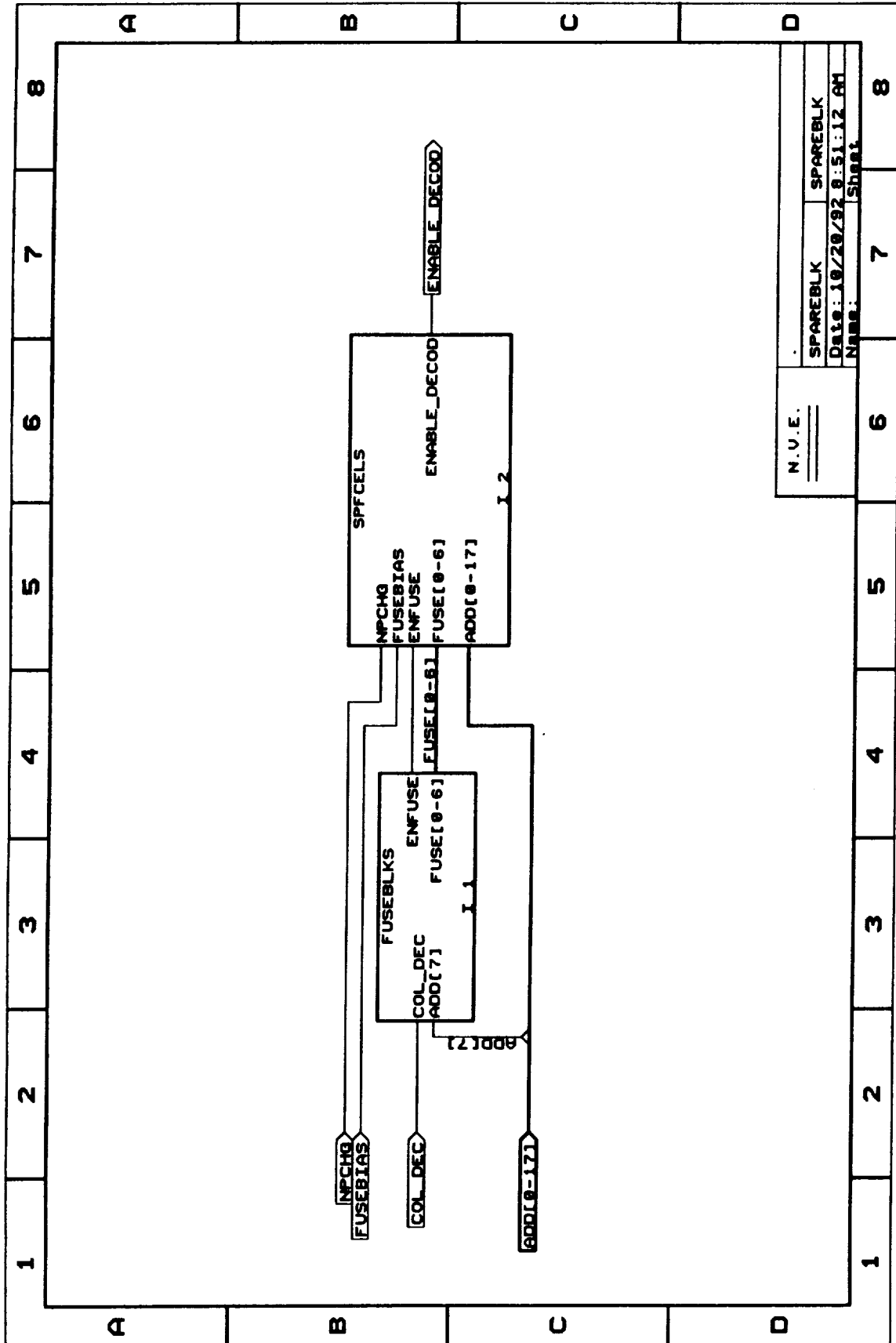
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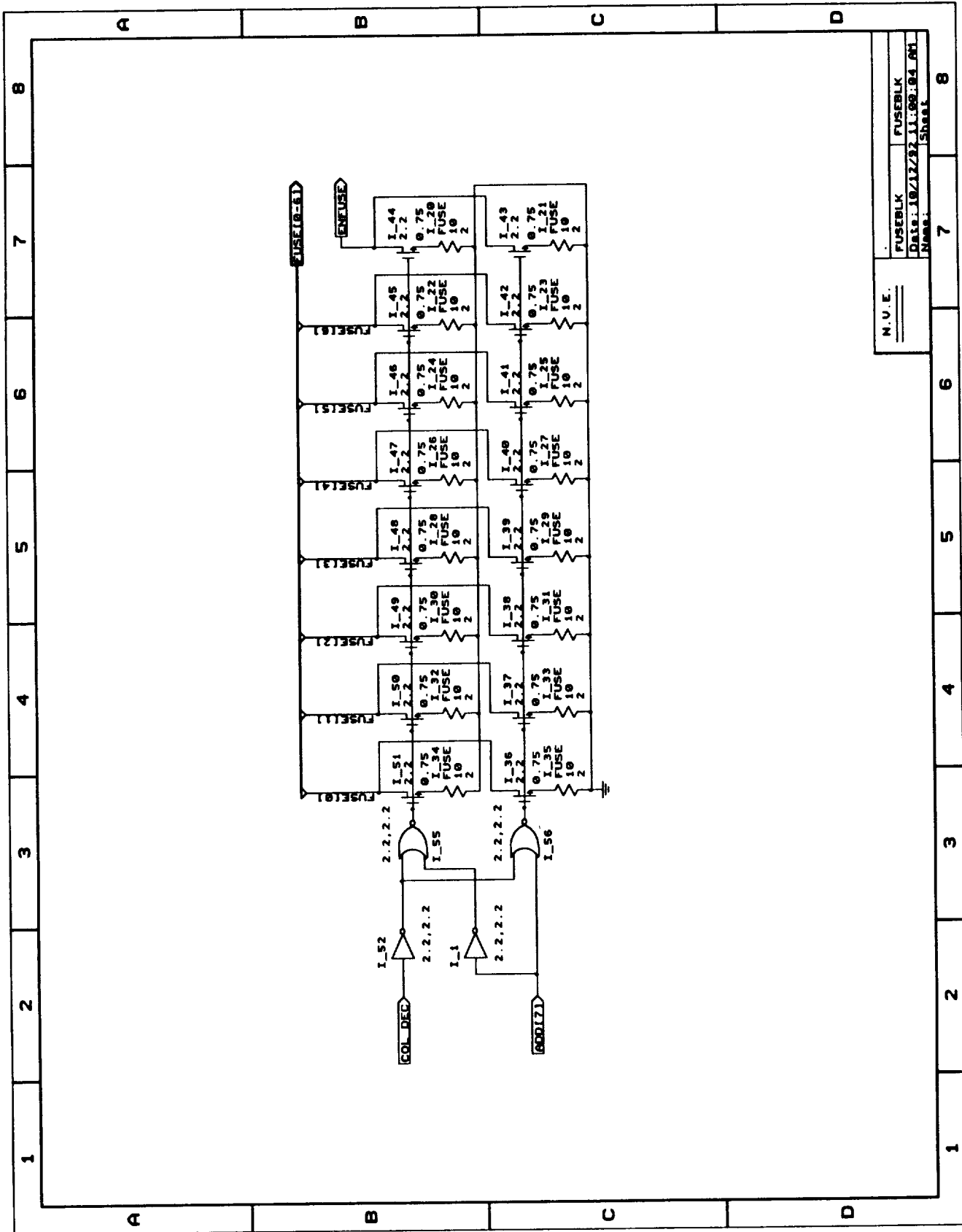




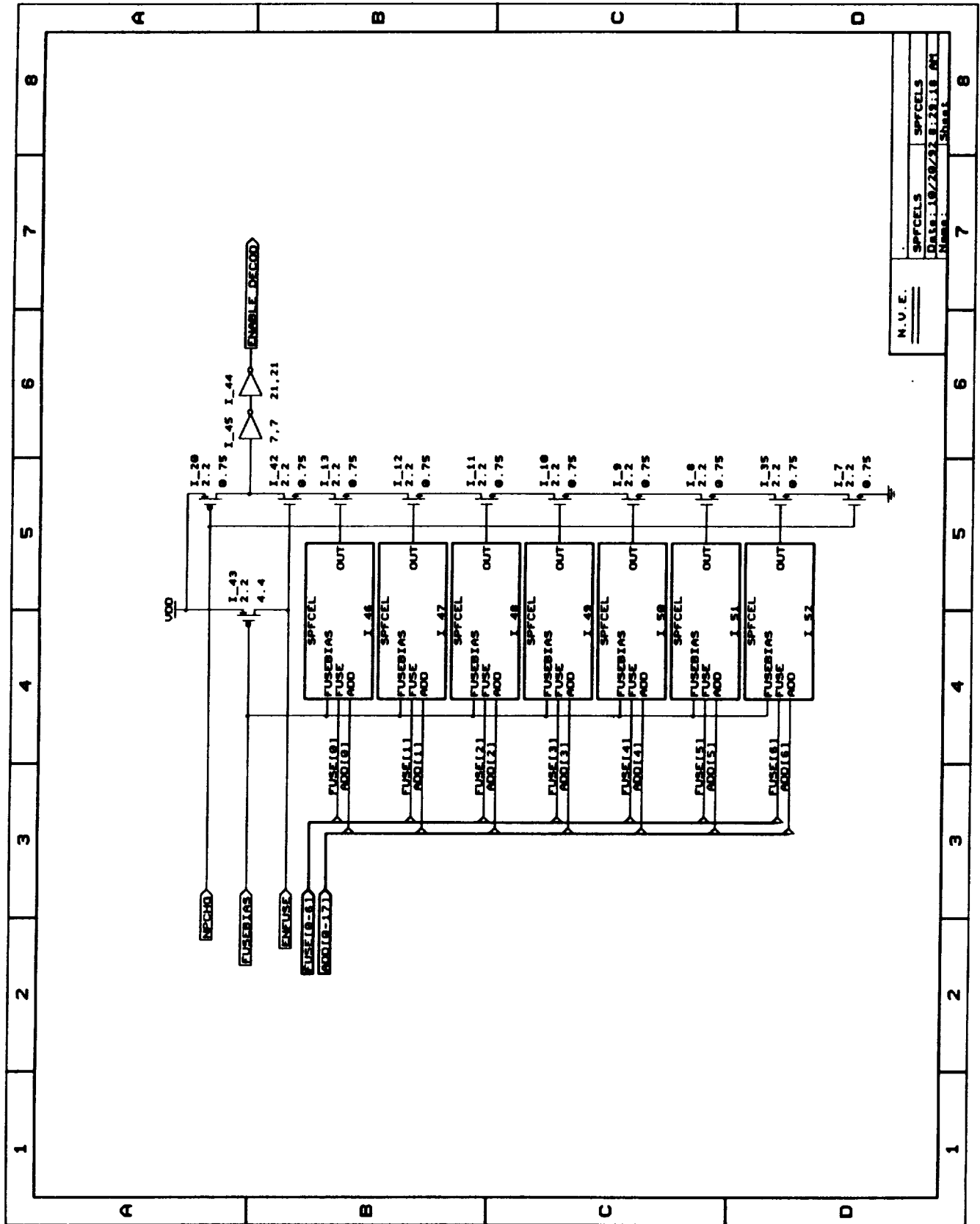
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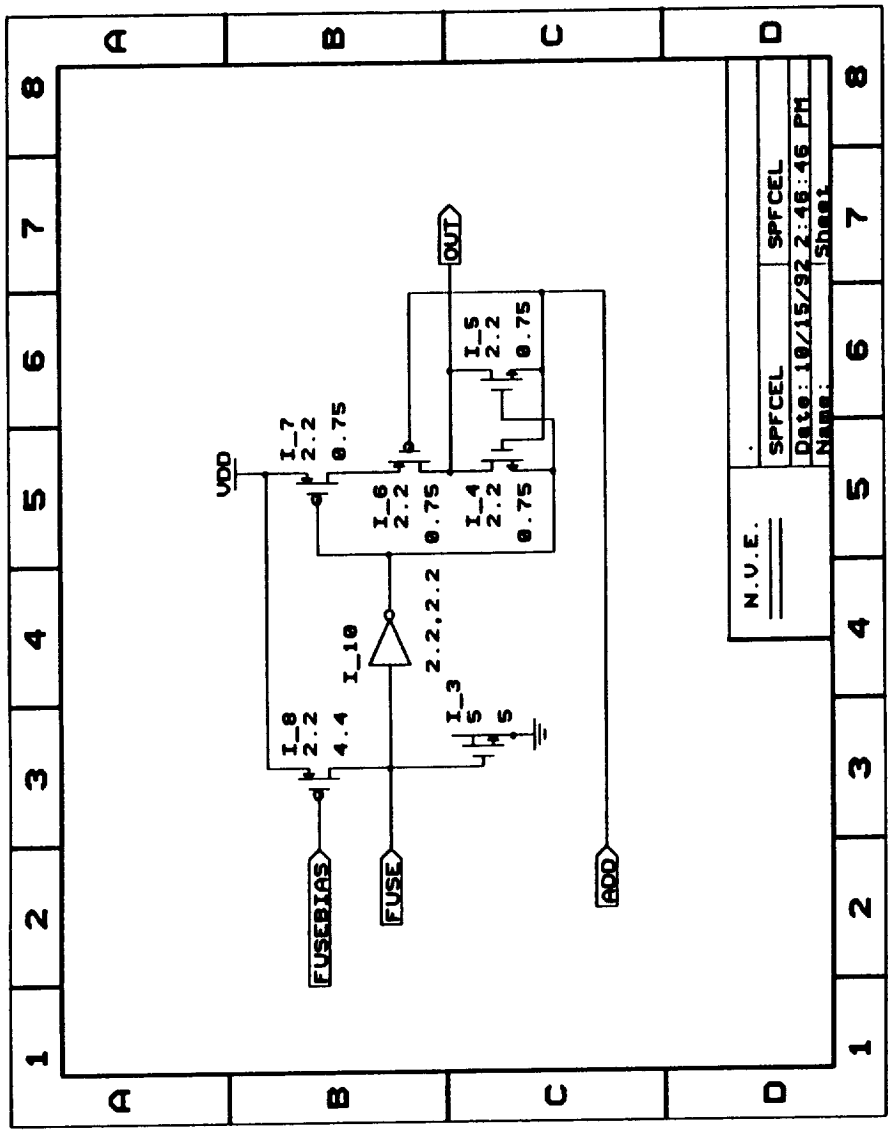




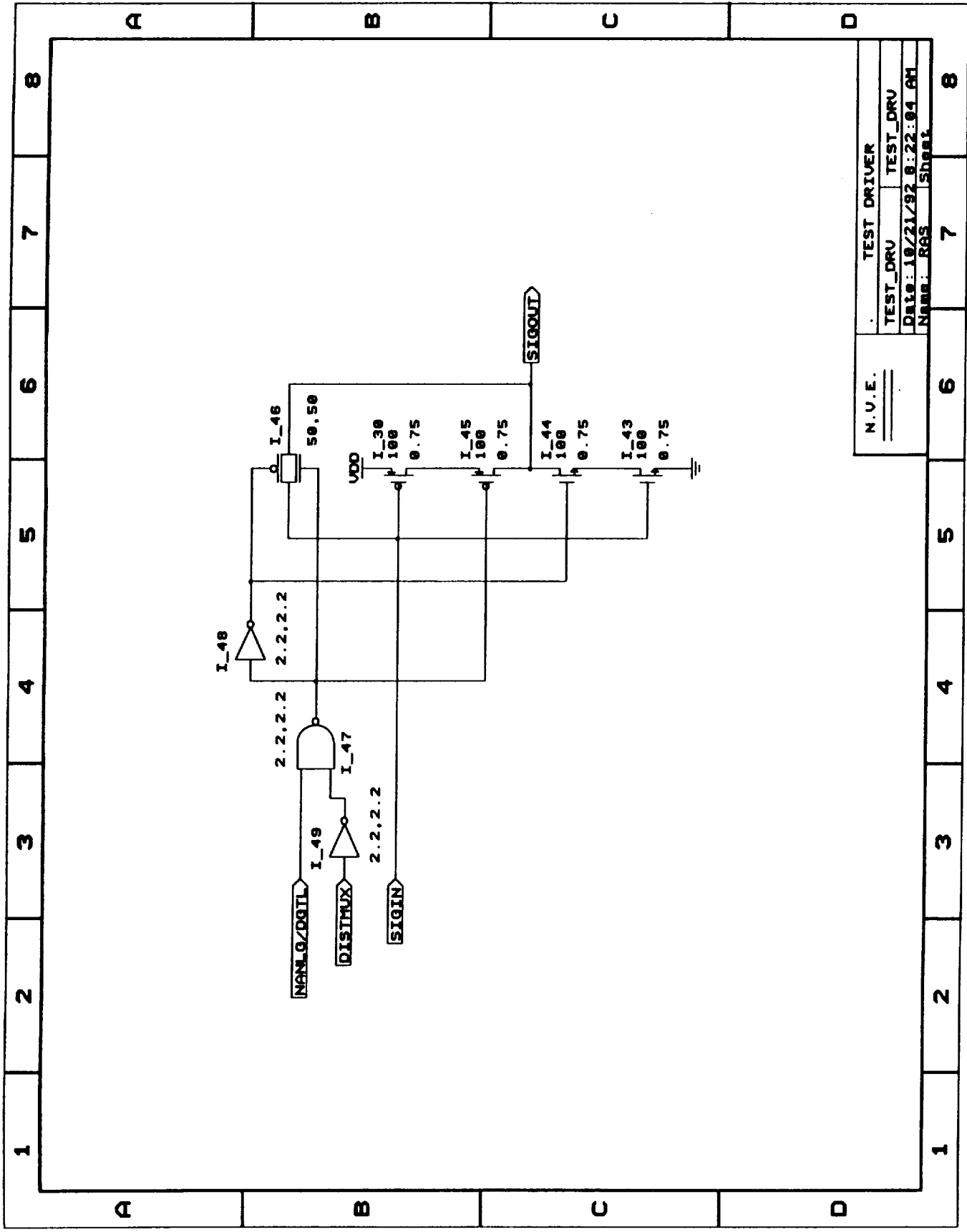
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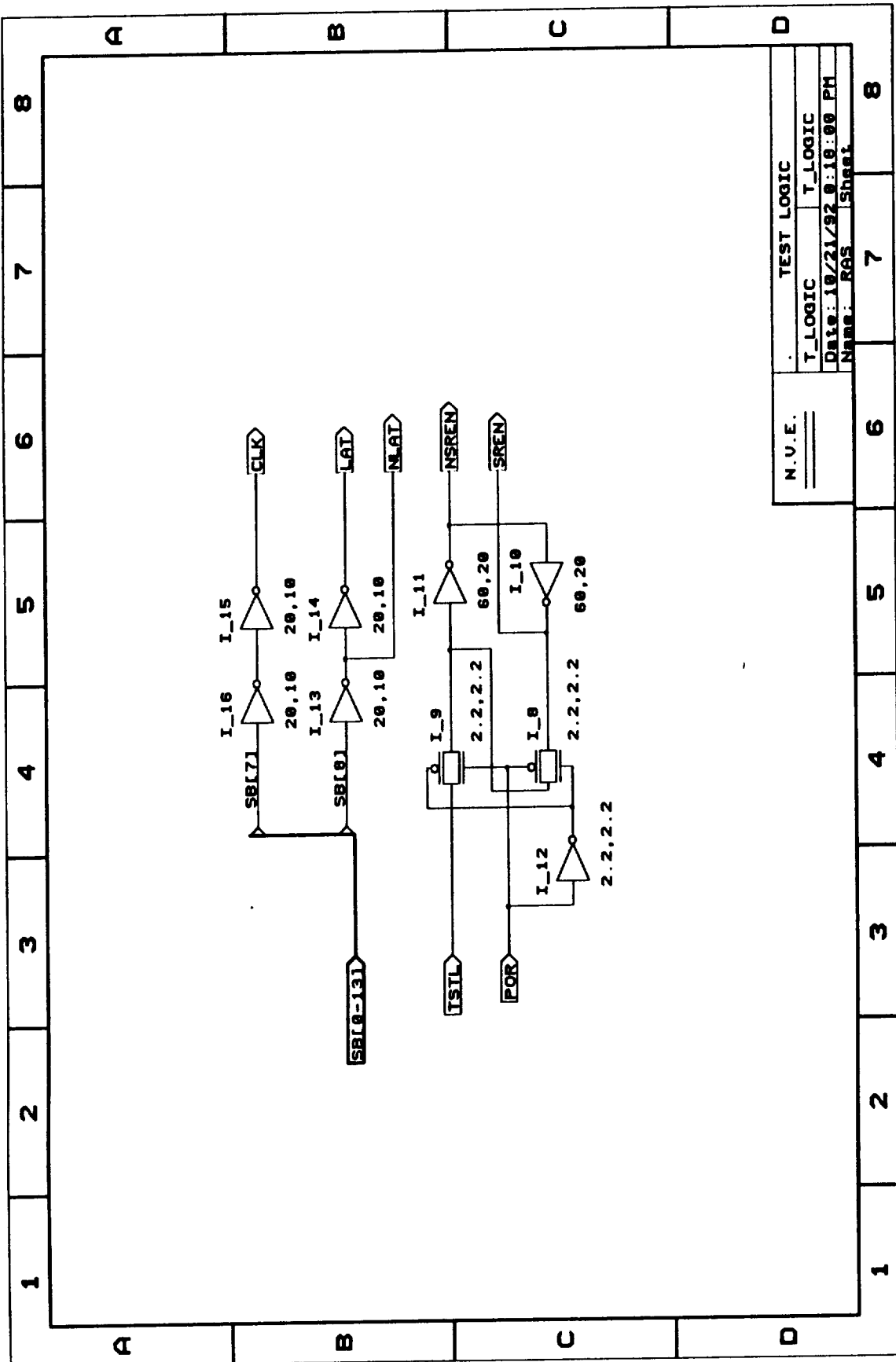
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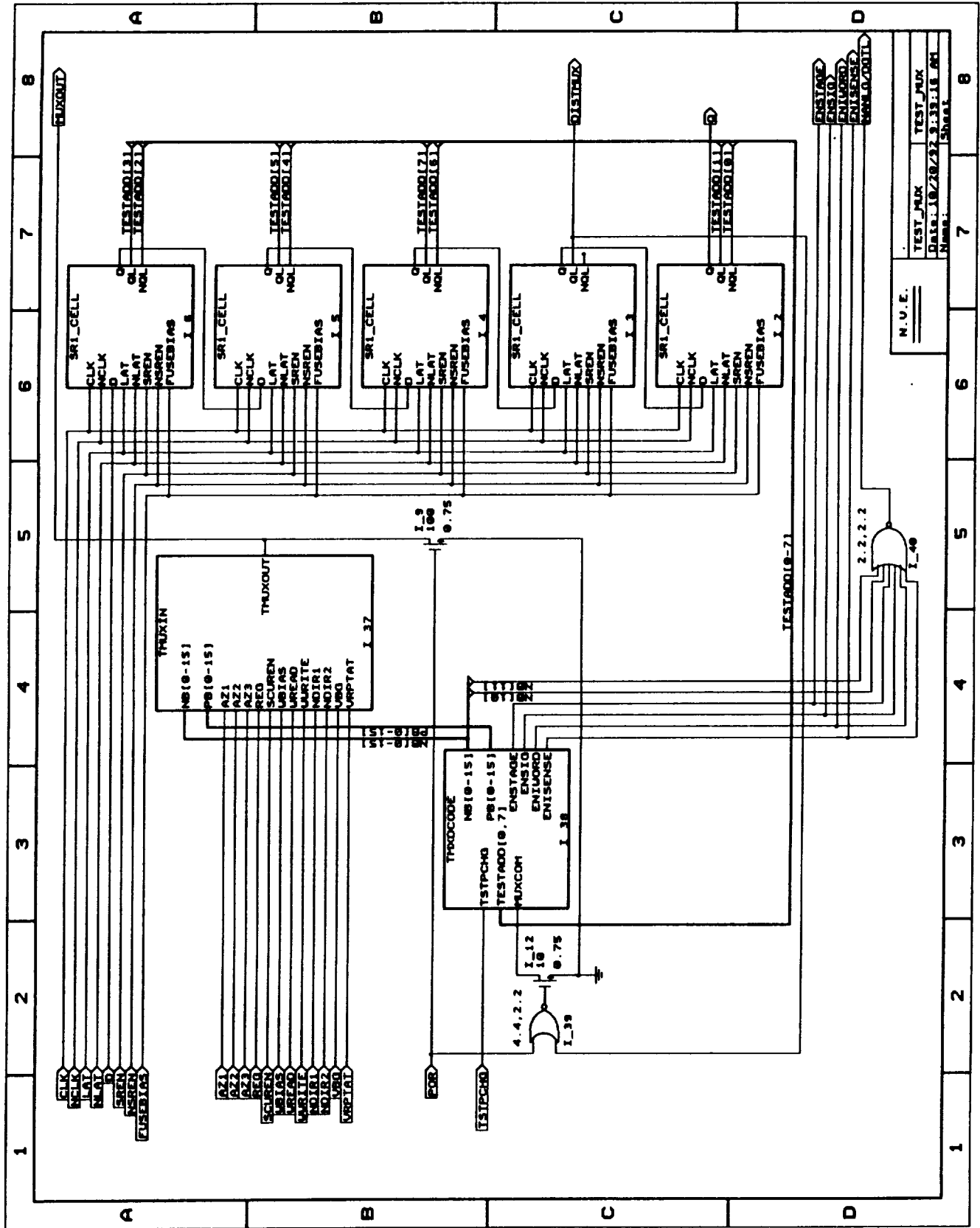


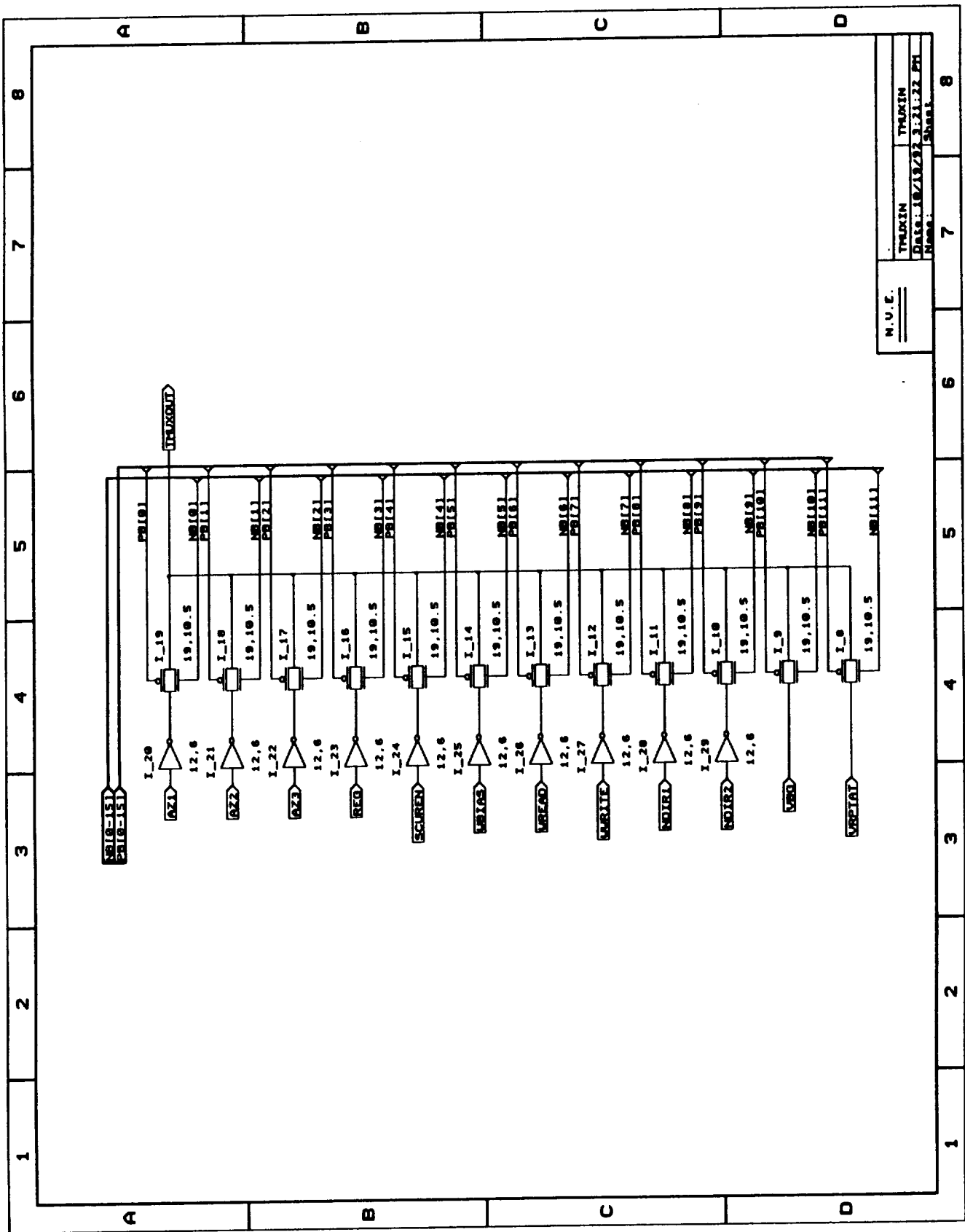
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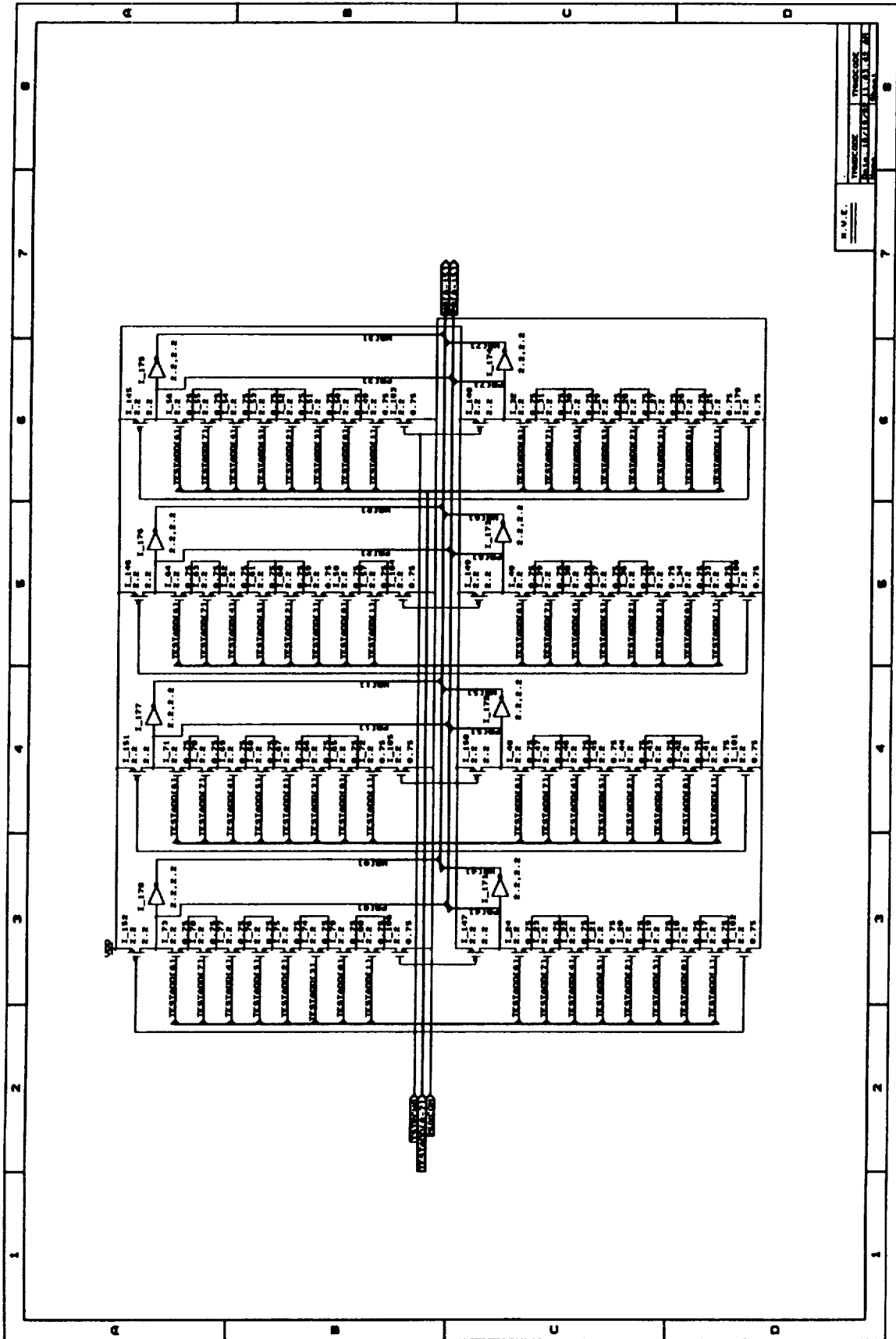


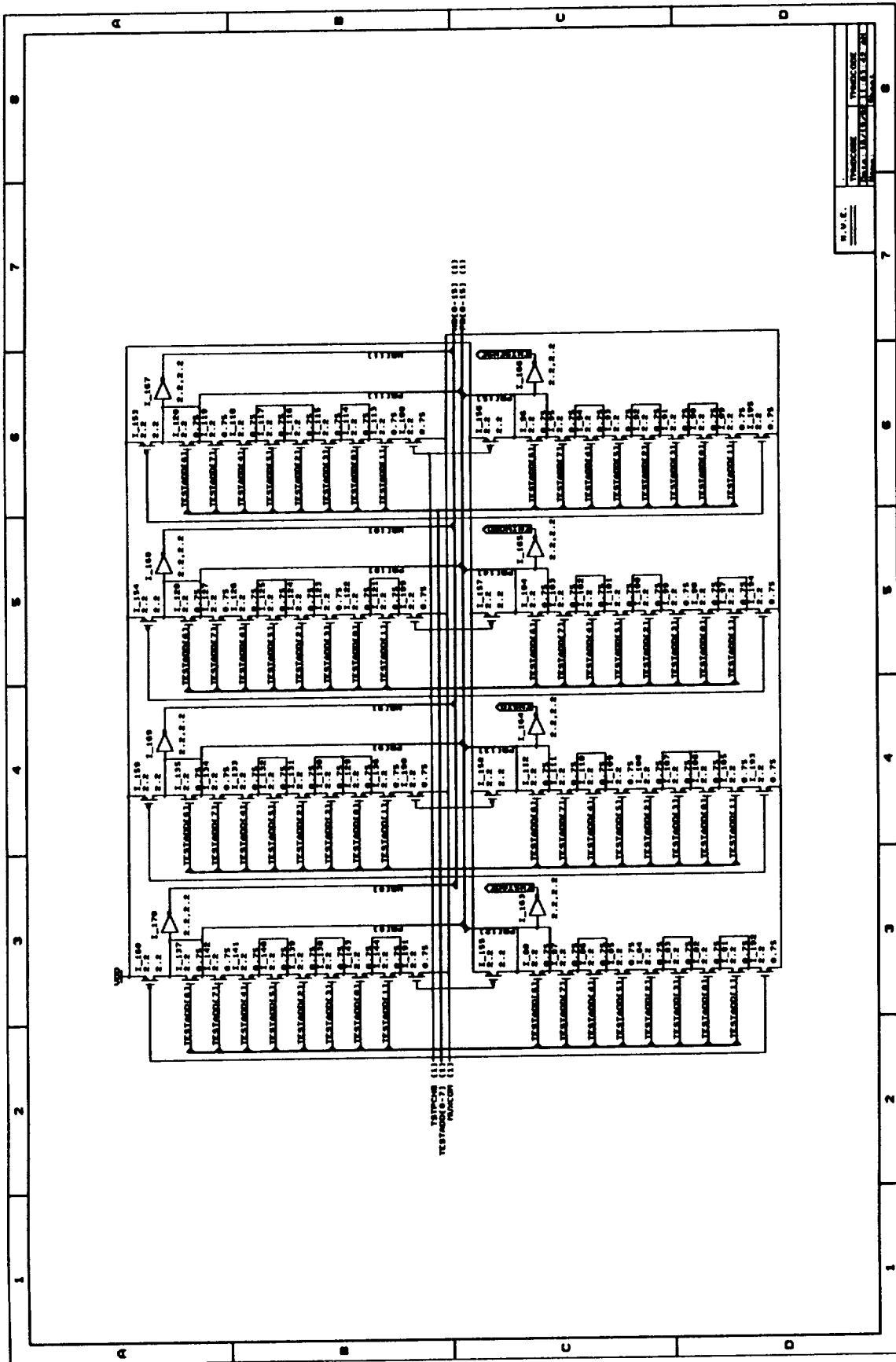
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NAME: RAS		Sheet	

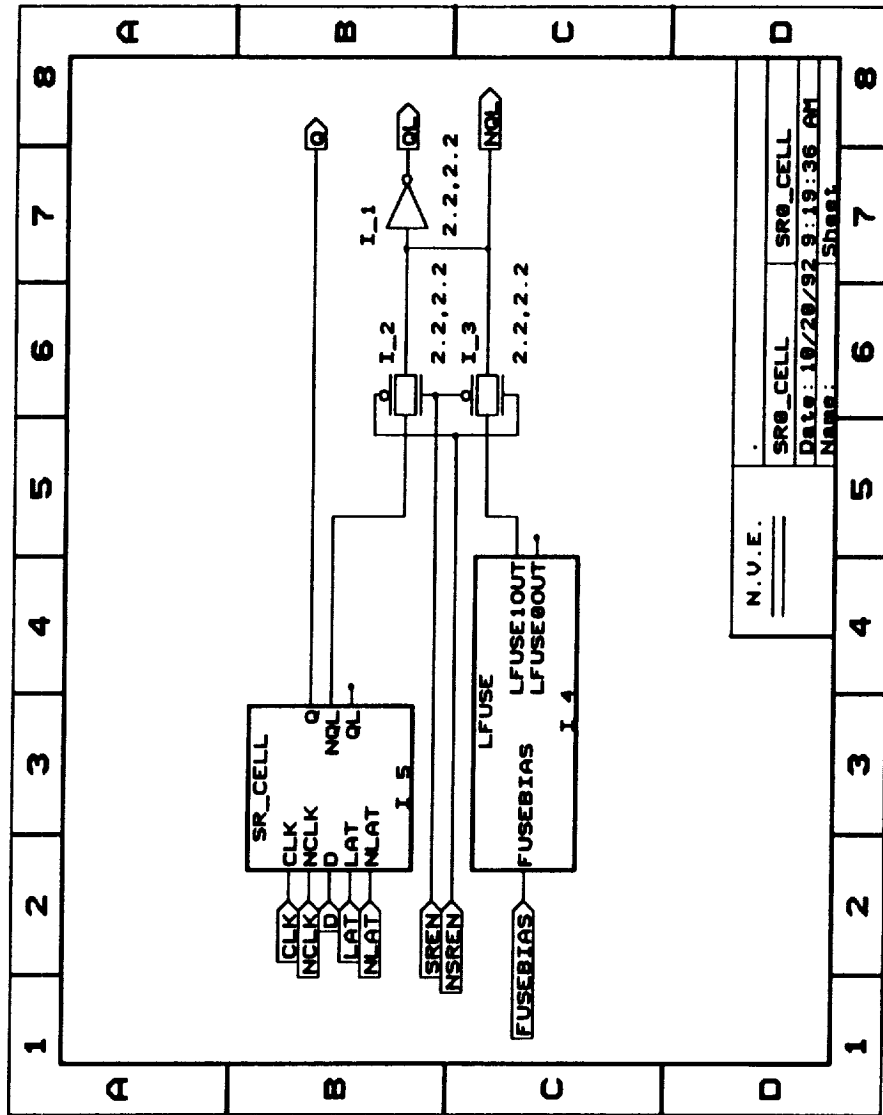


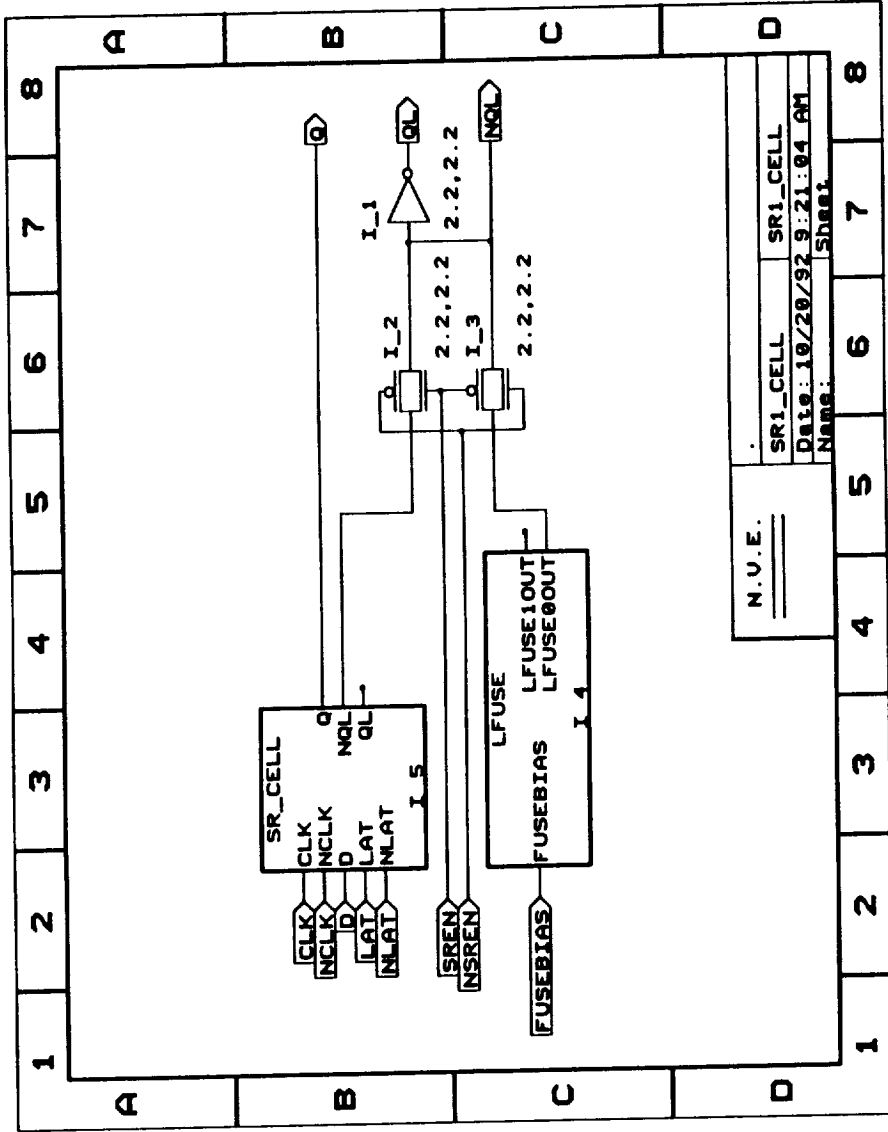




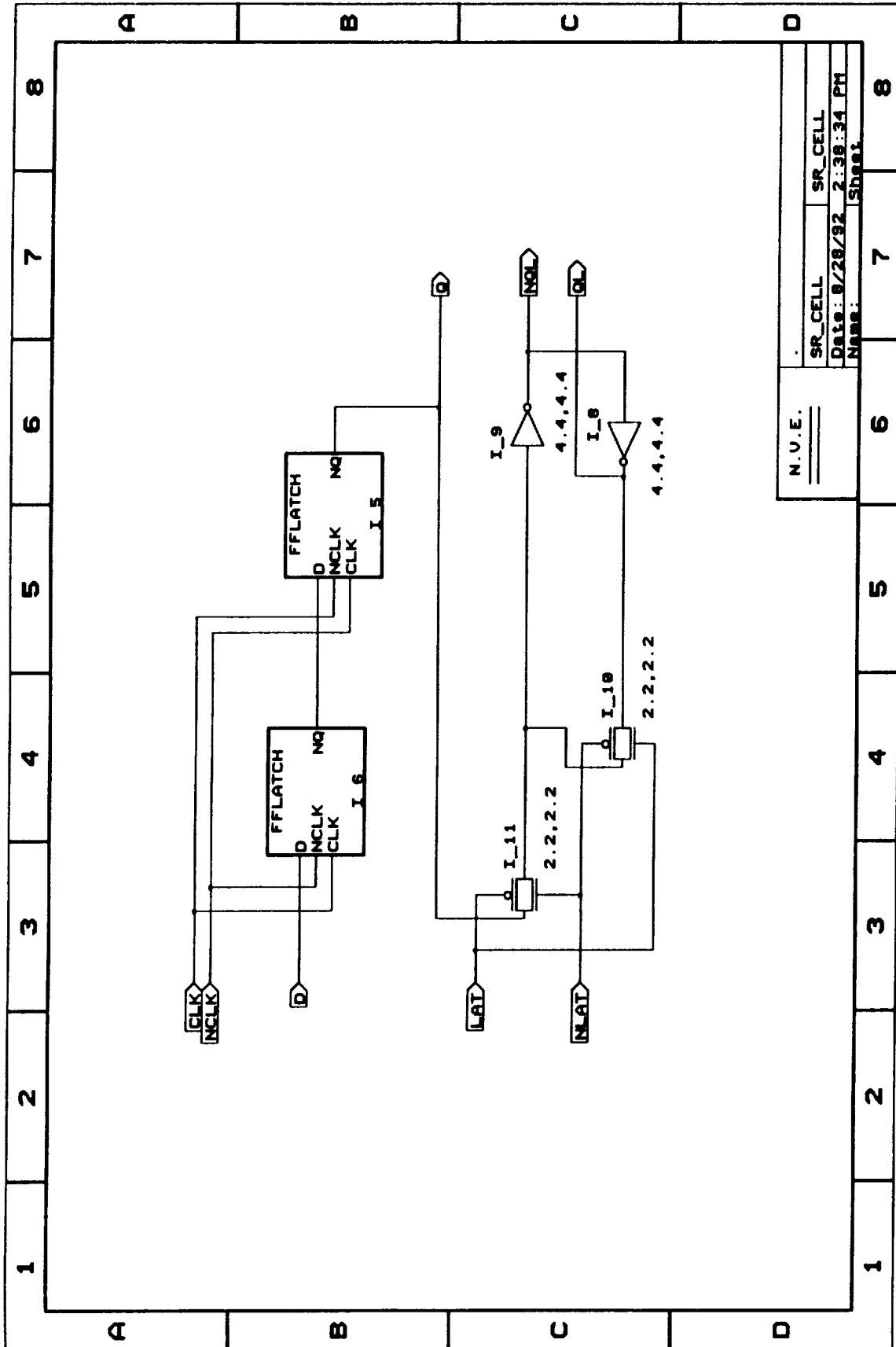


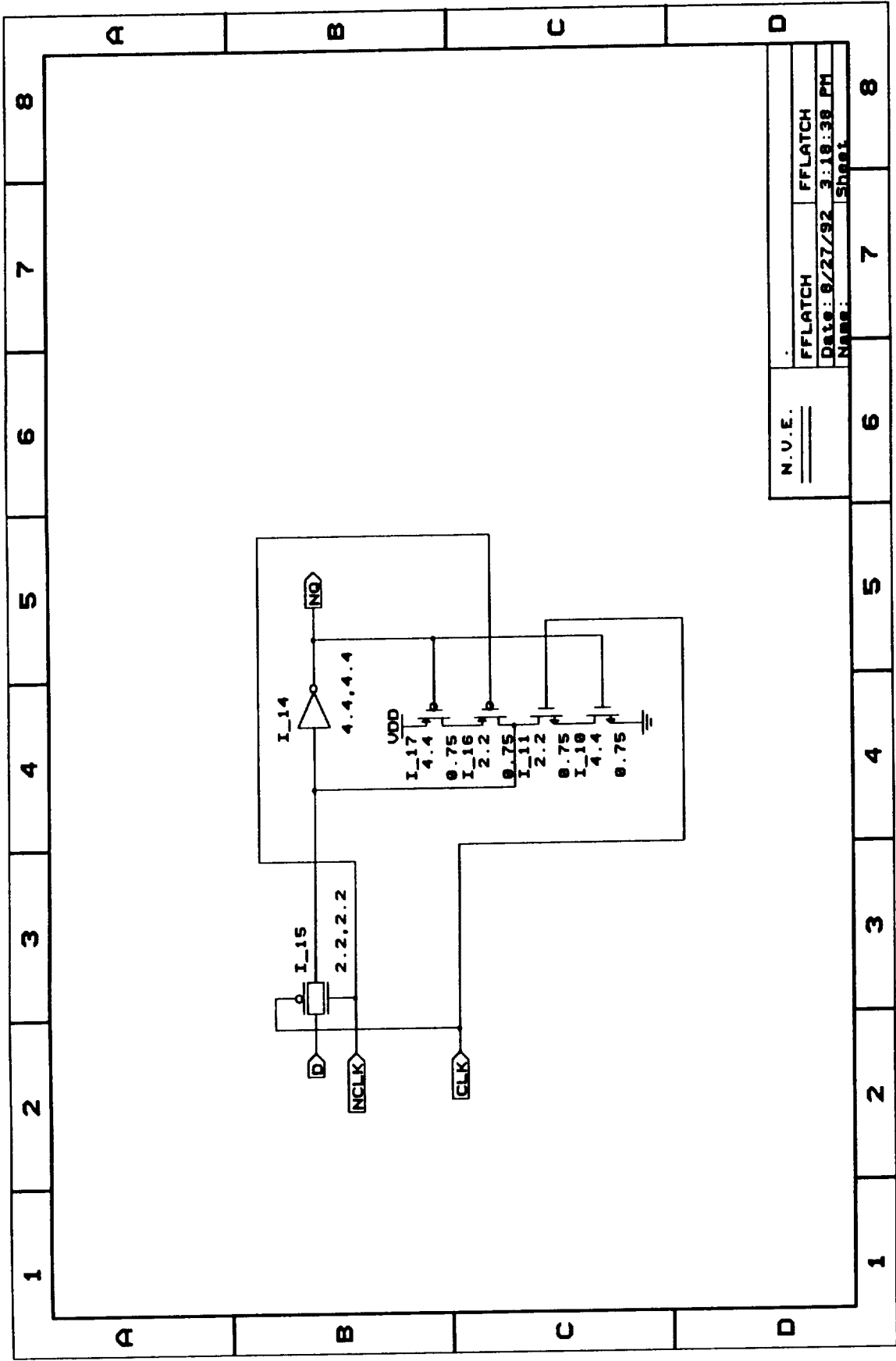


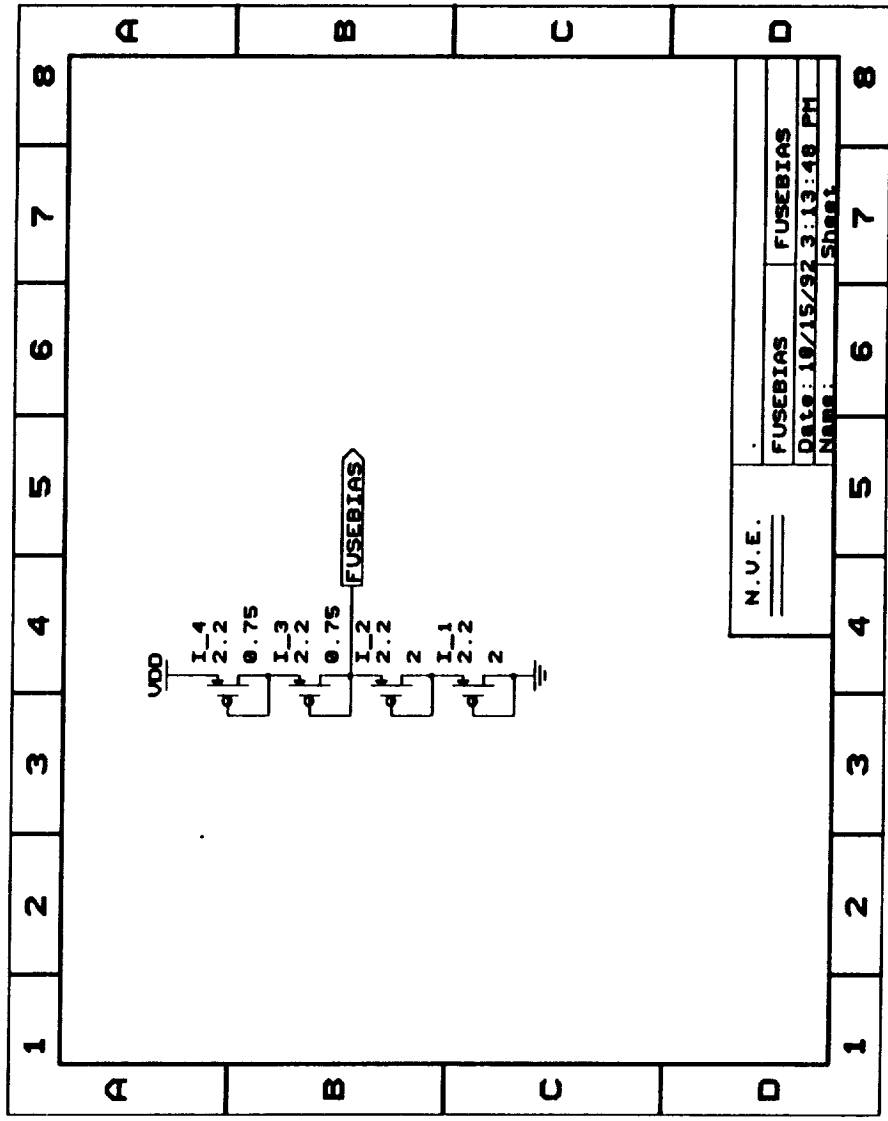




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		Name:	Sheet







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Date: 10/15/92 3:13:49 PM	
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Sheet	

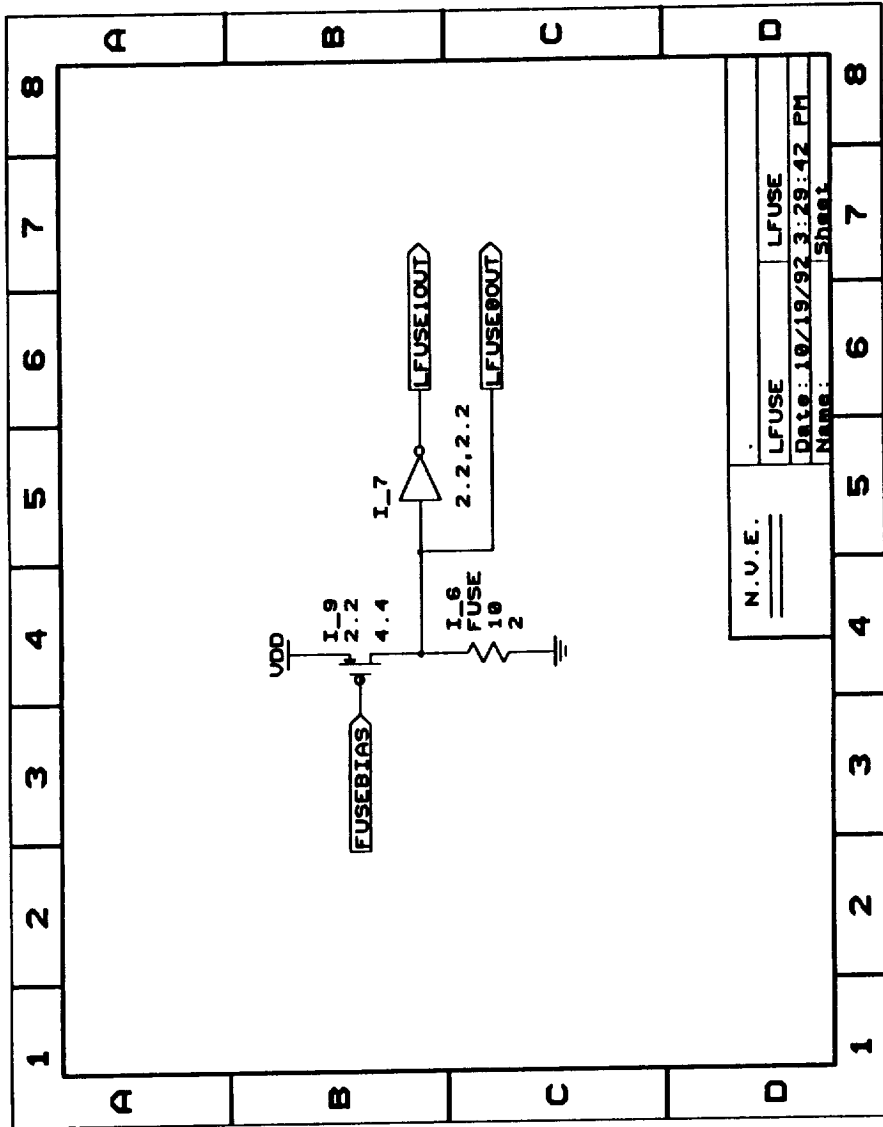


TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE 1 MEGABIT DESIGN

Update : 10-1-92

ADD[0-17]	Address 0 through 17; latched addresses from the I/O pins; generated by the ALATCH schematic.
BFWD_SLCUR	Bottom Forward Sense Line Current; signal to turn on FWD_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
BLOCK_1K	1024 Bit Memory Array; used in SEGMENT schematics and layout.
BN_FWD_SLCUR	Bottom Not Forward Sense Line Current; signal to turn on N_FWD_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
BN_REV_SLCUR	Bottom Not Reverse Sense Line Current; signal to turn on N_REV_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
BOT_SPARE	Bottom Spare; signal to turn on sense line gate transistors on the segment's bottom 1K block spare sense line.
BREV_SLCUR	Bottom Reverse Sense Line Current; signal to turn on REV_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
BUF_IN[0-255]	Buffer In 0 through 255; input to Gate Line Buffer
BUF_OUT[0-255]	Buffer Out 0 through 255; output from Gate Line Buffer
DECODE0	Decode 0; ADD[0] or NADD[0] input to row decoder.
DECODE1	Decode 1; ADD[1] or NADD[1] input to row decoder.
DECODE2	Decode 2; ADD[2] or NADD[2] input to row decoder.
DECODE3	Decode 3; ADD[3] or NADD[3] input to row decoder.
DECODE4	Decode 4; ADD[4] or NADD[4] input to row decoder.
DECODE5	Decode 5; ADD[5] or NADD[5] input to row decoder.
DECODE6	Decode 6; ADD[6] or NADD[6] input to row decoder.
DECODE7	Decode 7; ADD[7] or NADD[7] input to row decoder.
DRVRDECOD_0	Driver Decode 0; supplies power to the SL_DRVR circuit in segment 0 of BLK_32K, if that segment is selected by the column decoder.
DRVRDECOD_1	Driver Decode 1; same as above for segment 1.
DRVRDECOD_2	Driver Decode 2; same as above for segment 2.
DRVRDECOD_3	Driver Decode 3; same as above for segment 3.
DRVRDECOD_4	Driver Decode 4; same as above for segment 4.
DRVRDECOD_5	Driver Decode 5; same as above for segment 5.
DRVRDECOD_6	Driver Decode 6; same as above for segment 6.
DRVRDECOD_7	Driver Decode 7; same as above for segment 7.
DRVRDECOD_8	Driver Decode 8; same as above for segment 8.
DRVRDECOD_9	Driver Decode 9; same as above for segment 9.
DRVRDECOD_10	Driver Decode 10; same as above for segment 10.
DRVRDECOD_11	Driver Decode 11; same as above for segment 11.
DRVRDECOD_12	Driver Decode 12; same as above for segment 12.
DRVRDECOD_13	Driver Decode 13; same as above for segment 13.

DRVRDECOD_14	Driver Decode 14; same as above for segment 14.
DRVRDECOD_15	Driver Decode 15; same as above for segment 15.
ENABLE_DECOD	Enable Decoder; enables the operation of the precharged NAND gate in the ROW_DEC1 schematic.
ENABLE_SPARE	Enable Spare Sense Line; complement of ENABLE_DECOD; enables the spare sense line selection NAND gates in the ROW_DEC5 schematic.
FWD_SLCUR	Forward Sense Line Current; signal connects drive currents from the SL_DRVR to R_SLDRIV_TOP and L_SLDRIV_TOP.
GATBUF_0	Gate Buffer 0; schematic of first set of buffers for the row decoder; located between the row decoder and the first BLK_32K.
GATBUF_1	Gate Buffer 1; schematic of second set of buffers for the row decoder; located between the first and second BLK_32K.
L_BOT_SPARE	Left Bottom Spare Select; drives the BOT_SPARE lines on the left side of the row decoder (ROW_DEC5).
L_DRVR	Left Sense Line Driver; schematic that contains the p-channel transistors that drive the sense lines on the left half of a segment; contained in the SL_DRVR schematic.
L_SLDRIV_BOT	Left Sense Line Bottom Drive Rail; indicates the sense line bottom drive rail (SLDRIV_BOT) on the left half of a 1K block (BLOCK_1K); used in the SENSLIN2, SENSLIN4, and BLOCK_1K schematics.
L_SLDRIV_TOP	Left Sense Line Top Drive Rail; indicates the sense line top drive rail (SLDRIV_TOP) on the left half of a 1K block (BLOCK_1K); used in the SENSLIN2, SENSLIN4, and BLOCK_1K schematics.
L_TOP_SPARE	Left Top Spare Select; drives the TOP_SPARE lines on the left side of the row decoder (ROW_DEC5).
LEFT_BUFFR	Left Buffer Current; proportional to the left sense line voltage during a read operation; tapped by the preamplifier for sense line signals.
LEFT_DRIV	Left Drive Current; drives the sense line rails on the left side of a segment, and cross couples to the gates of the p-channels in the R_DRVR schematic; generated in the L_DRVR schematic.
N_FWD_SLCUR	Not Forward Sense Line Current; complement of FWD_SLCUR; Pulls R_SLDRIV_TOP and L_SLDRIV_TOP to ground.
N_REV_SLCUR	Not Reverse Sense Line Current; complement of REV_SLCUR; Pulls R_SLDRIV_BOT and L_SLDRIV_BOT to ground.
NADD[0-17]	Not Address 0 through 17; latched complement of addresses 0 through 17 (ADD[0-17]), generated in the ALATCH schematic.
NPRECHARGE	Not Precharge; used to pull the output of a precharged NAND gate high during the precharge cycle; found in many schematics

	throughout the chip.
R_BOT_SPARE	Right Bottom Spare Select; drives the BOT_SPARE lines on the right half of the row decoder (ROW_DEC5).
R_DRVR	Right Sense Line Driver; schematic that contains the p-channel transistors that drive the sense lines on the right half of a segment; contained in the SL_DRVR schematic.
R_SLDRIV_BOT	Right Sense Line Bottom Drive Rail; indicates the sense line bottom drive rail (SLDRIV_BOT) on the right half of a 1K block (BLOCK_1K); used in the SENSLIN2, SENSLIN4, and BLOCK_1K schematics.
R_SLDRIV_TOP	Right Sense Line Top Drive Rail; indicates the sense line top drive rail (SLDRIV_TOP) on the right half of a 1K block (BLOCK_1K); used in the SENSLIN2, SENSLIN4, and BLOCK_1K schematics.
R_TOP_SPARE	Right Top Spare Select; drives the TOP_SPARE lines on the right half of the row decoder (ROW_DEC5).
REV_SLCUR	Reverse Sense Line Current; signal connects current from the SL_DRVR to R_SLDRIV_BOT and L_SLDRIV_BOT.
RIGHT_BUFFR	Right Buffer Current; proportional to the right sense line voltage during a read operation; tapped by the preamplifier for sense line signals.
RIGHT_DRIV	Right Drive Current; drives the sense line rails on the right side of a segment, and cross couples to the gates of the p-channels in the L_DRVR schematic; generated in the R_DRVR schematic.
ROW_DEC1	Row Decoder Level 1; schematic that decodes address lines 0 through 7, and drives a row of sense line gate transistors if selected.
ROW_DEC2	Row Decoder Level 2; schematic that decodes address lines 0 through 7, and drives four rows of sense line gate transistors if selected; calls 4 ROW_DEC1 schematics.
ROW_DEC3	Row Decoder Level 3; schematic that decodes address lines 0 through 7, and drives 16 rows of sense line gate transistors if selected; calls 4 ROW_DEC2 schematics.
ROW_DEC4	Row Decoder Level 4; schematic that decodes address lines 0 through 7, and drives 64 rows of sense line gate transistors if selected; calls 4 ROW_DEC3 schematics.
ROW_DEC5	Top Level Row Decoder; schematic that decodes address lines 0 through 7, and drives 256 rows of sense line gate transistors if selected; calls 4 ROW_DEC4 schematics.
ROW_L[0-255]	Left Row Selector Lines 0 to 255; bus turns on sense line gate transistors on the left half of the row decoder; found in ROW_DEC5 schematic.
ROW_L_0[0-255]	Left Row Selector Lines 0 to 255, after they have passed through

	GATBUF_0.
ROW_L_1[0-255]	Left Row Selector Lines 0 to 255, after they have passed through GATBUF_1.
ROW_R[0-255]	Right Row Selector Lines 0 to 255; bus turns on sense line gate transistors on the right half of the row decoder; found in ROW_DEC5 schematic.
ROW_R_0[0-255]	Right Row Selector Lines 0 to 255, after they have passed through GATBUF_0.
ROW_R_1[0-255]	Right Row Selector Lines 0 to 255, after they have passed through GATBUF_1.
SEGMENT	Segment; schematic which contains 2 BLOCK_1Ks, 2 SL_IMUXs, and 1 SL_DRVR circuit; replicated 512 times to create a 1 Megabit memory array.
SENSELIN	Sense Line; used in schematics and layout for an 8 MRAM bit, or 4 dual redundant logical bit, sense line.
SENSLIN2	Block of Two Sense Lines; used in schematics.
SENSLIN4	Block of Four Sense Lines; used in schematics.
SL_DRVR	Sense Line Driver; schematic supplies sense line current for a segment, and provides taps for use by the preamplifier during a read operation.
SL_GATE	Sense Line Gate; turns on gate transistors in the sense line; used in the SENSELIN schematic.
SL_GATE_0	Sense Line Gate 0; turns on the gate transistors in the top SENSLIN2 block inside the SENSLIN4 block.
SL_GATE_1	Sense Line Gate 1; turns on the gate transistors in the bottom SENSLIN2 block inside the SENSLIN4 block.
SL_GATE[0-127]	Sense Line Gate 0 through 127; bus of the 128 signals which turn on the sense line gate transistors in a 1K block (BLOCK_1K).
SL_GATE[0-255]	Sense Line Gate 0 through 255; bus of the 255 signals which turn on the sense line gate transistors in a SEGMENT.
SL_IMUX	Sense Line Current Mux; schematic; steers the current from the sense line driver to the left and right halves of a 1K block, in either the forward or reverse sense current direction.
SLCT_DRIVR	Select Driver; supplies power to the transistors in the L_DRVR and R_DRVR schematics; this power supply is steered to one of 128 columns of 4 segments through the column decoder.
SLDRIV_BOT	Sense Line Bottom Drive Rail; connected to the drains of the gate transistors in the SENSELIN schematic; while sense line current is in the forward direction, it comes out of this rail, and when sense line current is in the reverse direction, it goes into this rail.
SLDRIV_TOP	Sense Line Top Drive Rail; connected to the first MRAM bit in the sense line string in the SENSELIN schematic; when sense line current is in the forward direction, it goes into this rail,

and when sense line current is in the reverse direction, it comes out of this rail.

TFWD_SLCUR	Top Forward Sense Line Current; signal to turn on FWD_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
TN_FWD_SLCUR	Top Not Forward Sense Line Current; signal to turn on N_FWD_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
TN_REV_SLCUR	Top Not Reverse Sense Line Current; signal to turn on N_REV_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
TOP_SPARE	Top Spare; signal to turn on sense line gate transistors on the segment's top 1K block spare sense line.
TREV_SLCUR	Top Reverse Sense Line Current; signal to turn on REV_SLCUR in top 1K block of a segment.
TRIM_1XXX	Bit 3 Trim Signal; controls the operation of 8 p-channel transistors in the L_DRVR and R_DRVR schematics for sense line current control.
TRIM_X1XX	Bit 2 Trim Signal; controls the operation of 4 p-channel transistors in the L_DRVR and R_DRVR schematics for sense line current control.
TRIM_XX1X	Bit 2 Trim Signal; controls the operation of 2 p-channel transistors in the L_DRVR and R_DRVR schematics for sense line current control.
TRIM_XXX1	Bit 2 Trim Signal; controls the operation of 1 p-channel transistor in the L_DRVR and R_DRVR schematics for sense line current control.

NVE **NV441048**

MRAM **256k x 4 MRAM**

FEATURES

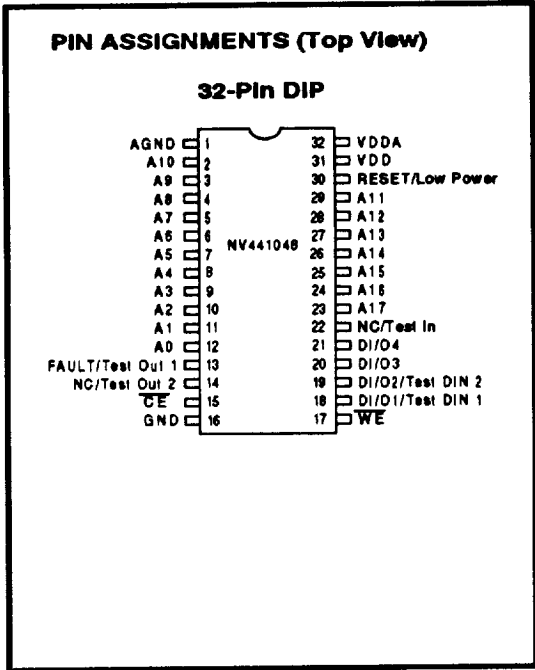
- High speed write: 80ns
- High-performance, low power, CMOS double-metal process
- Single +5V ±10% power supply
- Simple /CE operation
- All inputs and outputs are TTL compatible
- Unlimited read - write operational life
- Unlimited data retention with loss of power
- Data protected during loss of power

OPTIONS

- Timing
250ns access
- Packages
Plastic DIP (300 mil)
Plastic JLCC
- Temperature
Commercial (0° to +70°C)

MARKING

- 250
- None
- JC
- None



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NVE MRAM family employs high-speed, low-power CMOS designs using a Permalloy memory element featuring high density and nonvolatile data storage. NVE MRAMs are fabricated using double-layer metal, double-layer polysilicon technology. For flexibility in high-speed memory applications, NVE offers chip enable (/CE) capability which places the outputs in a High-Z state when not selected.

Writing to this device is accomplished when write enable (/WE) and chip enable (/CE) are both low. The falling edge of either /WE or /CE will latch the address and initiate the cycle. During the cycle, all address lines must remain unchanged along with /CE. Reading is accomplished when /WE remains high while /CE goes low. Again address and /CE must remain stable during the cycle.

The device offers a reduced power standby mode when the RESET/Low Power input is brought to high level. In this mode all circuitry is disabled and the chip cannot be accessed. The chip is re-enabled by bringing the RESET/Low Power input back to a low level. This will trigger the internal Power On Reset circuitry, and the chip will generate a FAULT signal during the power on time. At the end of this time the chip can be accessed normally.

Data is protected during the loss of power by internal lock out circuitry which will prevent read or write operations from occurring when the supply voltage has fallen below 4.5 volts. The FAULT signal will go low and remain in this state until the voltage exceeds 4.5 volts and the power on reset time has elapsed.

NVE**NV441048****ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Voltage on Vdd Supply Relative to Vss-1V to +7V
 Operating Temperature 0° to 70°C
 Storage Temperature (Plastic)-55°C to +150°C
 Storage Temperature (Ceramic)-65°C to +150°C
 Short Circuit Output Current..... 50mA
 Power Dissipation 1 W
 Static Discharge Voltage >2001V
 (Per MIL-STD-883 Method 3015.2)
 Latch-up Current >200mA

*Stresses greater than 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 these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DC OPERATING CONDITIONS

(0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C; Vdd = 5V ± 10%)

DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Output High Voltage	Vdd (5V) = Min Ioh = 4.0mA	Voh	2.4		V	1
Output Low Voltage	Vdd (5V) = Min Iol = 8 mA	Vol		0.4	V	1
Output Leakage Current	/CE = Voh 0V ≤ Vout ≤ Vdd	Iol	-1.0	+1.0	µA	
Input High Voltage		Vih	2.2	Vdd + 1	V	1
Input Low Voltage		Vil	-.05	0.8	V	1, 2
Input Leakage Current	0V ≤ Vout ≤ Vdd	Iil	-1.0	+1.0	µA	
Operating Current	/CE ≤ Vil; Vdd = Max f = MAX = 1/τRC Outputs Open	Idd	70	100	mA	3, 13
Standby Current	/CE ≥ Vih; Vdd = MAX f = MAX = 1/τRC Outputs Open	Isb	5	14	mA	
Low Power Mode Current	/CE ≥ Vih; Vdd = MAX f = 0; Low Power ≥ Vih	Ilp		10	µA	
Read\Write Protect Voltage	Vdd = 5.0 Volts	Vpv	4.25	5.70	V	13

CAPACITANCE

DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Input Capacitance	T _A = 25°C; f = 1MHZ; Vdd = 5V	Ci	8	pF	4
Output Capacitance	T _A = 25°C; f = 1MHZ; Vdd = 5V	Co	8	pF	4

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND AC OPERATING CONDITIONS

(0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C; V_{dd} = 5V ± 10%)

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
READ Cycle					
Read Cycle Time	t _{RC}	250		ns	11
Read Data Access Time	t _{AC}	225		ns	
Read Chip Enable Cycle Time	t _{RCE}	250		ns	
Chip Enable (Low) to Output in Low-Z	t _{LZCE}		5	ns	6,7
Chip Disable (High) to Output in High-Z	t _{HZCE}		25	ns	6,7
WRITE Cycle					
Write Cycle Time	t _{WC}	100		ns	
Write Chip Enable Cycle Time	t _{WCE}	80		ns	
Address Setup Time	t _{AS}	10		ns	
Address Hold Time	t _{AH}	20		ns	
Chip Precharge Time	t _P	50		ns	

POWER-DOWN/POWER-UP TIMING

DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
V _{dd} slew from 0 to within specification	T _A = 25°C	t _R	0		μs	1
V _{dd} slew from in specification to 0	T _A = 25°C	t _F	300		μs	1
Power Up Recovery Time	T _A = 25°C	t _{RC}	0.65	2.2	ms	1

AC TEST CONDITIONS

Input pulse levels	V _{dd} to 3.0V
Input rise and fall times	5ns
Input timing reference levels	1.5V
Output reference levels	1.5V
Output load	See Figures 1 and 2

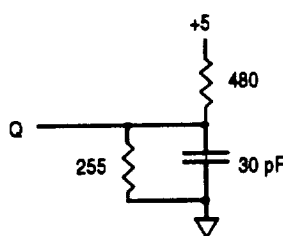


Fig. 1 OUTPUT LOAD EQUIVALENT

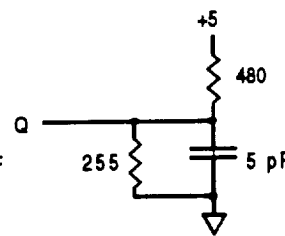


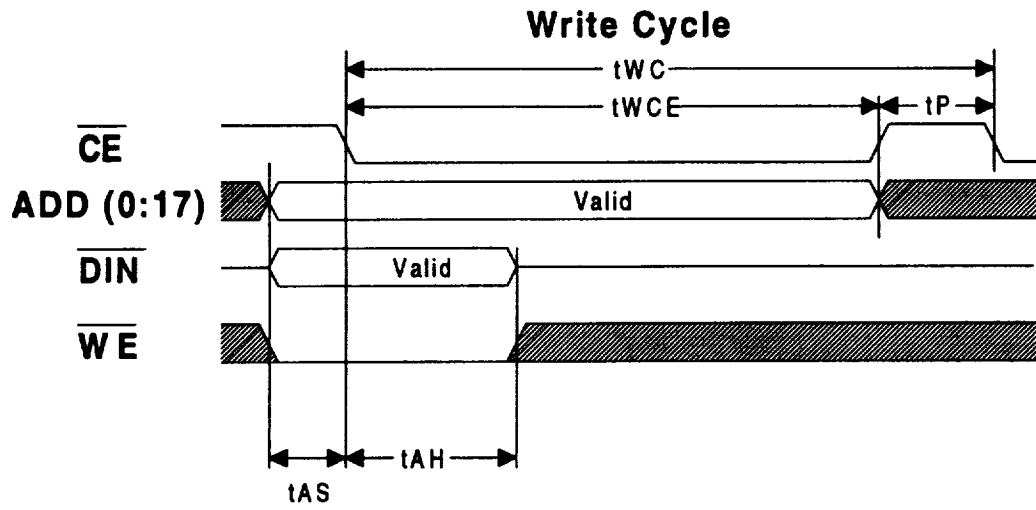
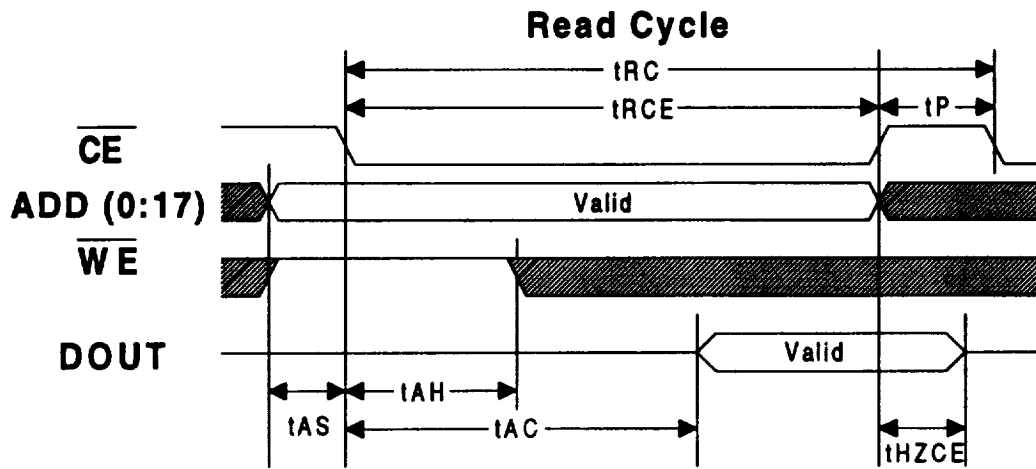
Fig. 2 OUTPUT LOAD EQUIVALENT

NOTES

- All voltages referenced to V_{dd} (GND).
- 3V for pulse width < 20ns.
- I_{cc} is dependent on output loading and cycle rates.
- This parameter is sampled
- Test conditions as specified with the output loading as shown in Fig. 1 unless otherwise noted.
- t_{HZCE}, t_{HZOE}, and t_{HZWE} are specified with CL = 5 pf as in Fig. 2. Transition is measured ±500mV from steady state voltage.
- At any given temperature and voltage condition, t_{HZCE} is less than t_{LZCE} and t_{HZWE} is less than t_{LZWE}.
- t_{LZCE}.
- /WE is HIGH for READ cycle.
- Device is continuously selected. Chip enable is held in it's active state.
- Address valid prior to or coincident with latest occurring chip enable.
- t_{RC} = Read Cycle Time.
- Chip enable (/CE) and write enable (/WE) can initiate but not terminate a write cycle.
- Typical values are measured at 5V, 25°C and 350ns cycle time.

NVE

NV441048



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Report Documentation Page

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16. Abstract <p>Two stand alone test systems were constructed to test the reliability and determine long term degradation of the 16k macrocells which will be used in the wafer scale demonstration unit. . These testers are programmable and capable of operating without a host computer and can recover in the event of a power loss. A test chip was designed which incorporated the MRAM bit required by the 1 Meg design to characterize the electrical performance and resolve processing issues affecting the layout and design thus providing more assurance of success. A model for the parasitic loading of unused sense lines contained in the 1 Meg MRAM was also developed and will be used to accurately simulate it's operation. This will allow the accurate simulation and measurement of drive and sense currents. The timing of the 1 Meg MRAM chip was finalized and a product specification was generated defining the electrical and mechanical characteristics. The design of the array drivers, decoders, sense preamplifier, and buffers along with the sense and word lines has been completed and laid out. The core of the chip is two thirds complete and LVS checks have been initiated.</p>					
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