



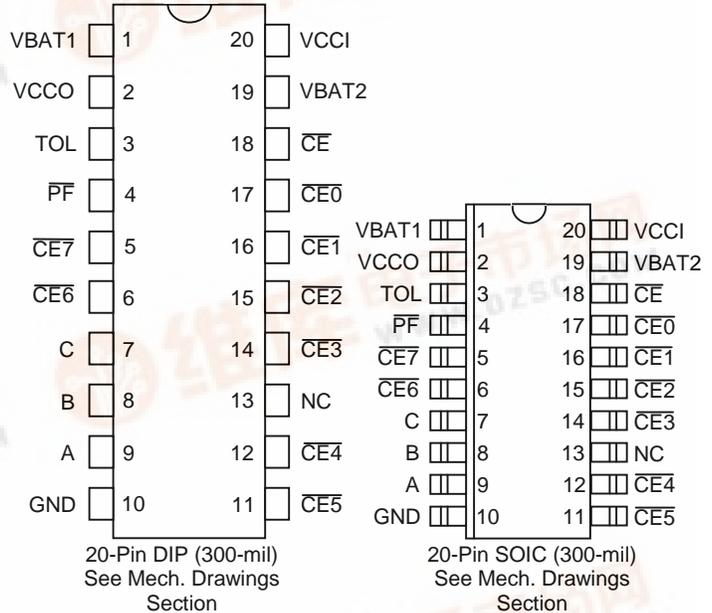
# DS1211 Nonvolatile Controller x 8 Chip

www.dalsemi.com

## FEATURES

- Converts full CMOS RAMs into nonvolatile memories
- Unconditionally write protects when  $V_{CC}$  is out of tolerance
- Automatically switches to battery when power-fail occurs
- 3 to 8 decoder provides control for up to eight CMOS RAMs
- Consumes less than 100 nA of battery current
- Tests battery condition on power-up
- Provides for redundant batteries
- Power-fail signal can be used to interrupt processor on power failure
- Optional 5% or 10% power-fail detection
- Optional 20-pin SOIC surface mount package
- Optional industrial temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$

## PIN ASSIGNMENT



## PIN DESCRIPTION

- A, B, C - Address Inputs
- CE - Chip Enable Input
- CE0 - CE7 - Chip Enable Outputs
- GND - Ground
- $V_{BAT1}$  - + Battery 1
- $V_{BAT2}$  - + Battery 2
- TOL - Power Supply Tolerance
- $V_{CCI}$  - +5V Supply
- $V_{CCO}$  - RAM Supply
- PF - Power-fail
- NC - No Connection

## DESCRIPTION

The DS1211 Nonvolatile Controller x 8 Chip is a CMOS circuit which solves the application problem of converting CMOS RAMs into nonvolatile memories. Incoming power is monitored for an out-of-tolerance condition. When such a condition is detected, the chip enables are inhibited to accomplish write protection and the battery is switched on to supply RAMs with uninterrupted power. Special circuitry uses a low-leakage CMOS process which affords precise voltage detection at extremely low battery consumption.

By combining the DS1211 nonvolatile controller/decoder chip and lithium batteries, nonvolatile RAM operation can be achieved for up to eight CMOS memories.

See the data sheet for the DS1212 Nonvolatile Controller x 16 Chip for electrical specifications and operation.