ISD MicroTAD-16M

Single-Chip Voice Record/Playback Device
16-Minute Duration

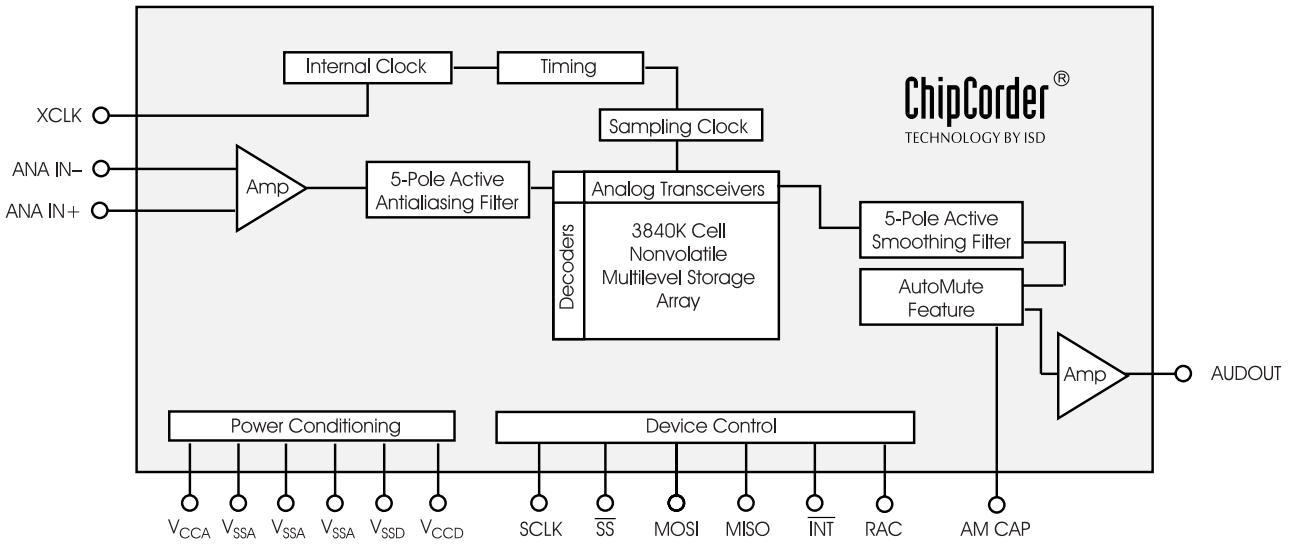
Preliminary Data Sheet

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ISD MicroTAD-16M ChipCorder® Product provides high-quality, 3-volt, single-chip record/playback solutions for 16-minute messaging applications which are ideal for telephone answering devices (TADs). The CMOS-based devices include an on-chip oscillator, antialiasing filter, smoothing filter, AutoMute™ feature, audio amplifier, and high density, multilevel Flash storage array. The ISD MicroTAD-16M is designed to be used in a microprocessor- or microcontroller-based system. Address and control are accomplished through a Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) or Microwire Serial Interface to minimize pin count.

Recordings are stored in on-chip nonvolatile memory cells, providing zero-power message storage. This unique, single-chip solution is made possible through ISD's patented multilevel storage technology. Voice and audio signals are stored directly into memory in their natural form, providing high-quality, solid-state voice reproduction.

Figure: ISD MicroTAD-16M Block Diagram



May 1999

FEATURES

- Single-chip voice record/playback solution
- Single +3 volt supply
- Low-power consumption
  - Operating current:
    I_{CC} Play = 15 mA (typical)
    I_{CC} Rec = 25 mA (typical)
  - Standby current: 1 µA (typical)
- Single-chip duration of 16 minutes
- 4.0 KHz sample rate
- Typical band pass filter 1.7 KHz
- High-quality, natural voice/audio reproduction
- AutoMute feature provides background noise attenuation during periods of silence
- No algorithm development required
- Microcontroller SPI or Microwire™ Serial Interface
- Fully addressable to handle multiple messages
- Nonvolatile message storage
- Power consumption controlled by SPI or Microwire control register
- 100-year message retention (typical)
- 100K record cycles (typical)
- On-chip clock source
- Available in die form, PDIP, SOIC, and TSOP

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

SPEECH/SOUND QUALITY

The ISD MicroTAD-16M ChipCorder is offered at 4.0 KHz sampling frequency.

The speech samples are stored directly into on-chip nonvolatile memory without the digitization and compression associated with other solutions. Direct analog storage provides a natural sounding reproduction of voice, music, tones, and sound effects not available with most solid-state solutions.

FLASH STORAGE

One of the benefits of ISD's ChipCorder technology is the use of on-chip nonvolatile memory, which provides zero-power message storage. The message is retained for up to 100 years (typically) without power. In addition, the device can be re-recorded (typically) over 100,000 times.

MICROCONTROLLER INTERFACE

A four-wire (SCLK, MOSI, MISO, $\overline{SS}$) SPI interface is provided for ISD MicroTAD-16M control and addressing functions. The ISD MicroTAD-16M is configured to operate as a peripheral slave device, with a microcontroller-based SPI bus interface. Read/Write access to all the internal registers occurs through this SPI interface. An interrupt signal ($\overline{INT}$) and internal read-only Status Register are provided for handshake purposes.

PROGRAMMING

The ISD MicroTAD-16M is also ideal for playback-only applications, where single or multiple message Playback is controlled through the SPI port. Once the desired message configuration is created, duplicates can easily be generated via an ISD programmer or a 3rd party programmer.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

VOLTAGE INPUTS (V_{CCA}, V_{CCD})

To minimize noise, the analog and digital circuits in the ISD MicroTAD-16M device use separate power busses. These +3 V busses are brought out to separate pins and should be tied together as close to the supply as possible. In addition, these supplies should be decoupled as close to the package as possible.

GROUND INPUTS (V_{SSA}, V_{SSD})

The ISD MicroTAD-16M utilizes separate analog and digital ground busses. The analog ground (V_{SSA}) pins should be tied together as close to the package as possible and connected through a low-impedance path to power supply ground. The digital ground (V_{SSD}) pin should be connected through a separate low-impedance path to power supply ground. These ground paths should be large enough to ensure that the impedance between the V_{SSA} pins and the V_{SSD} pin is less than 3 Ω. The backside of the die is connected to V_{SS} through the substrate resistance. In a chip-on-board design, the die attach area must be connected to V_{SS} or left floating.

Figure 1: ISD MicroTAD-16M TSOP and PDIP/SOIC Pinouts

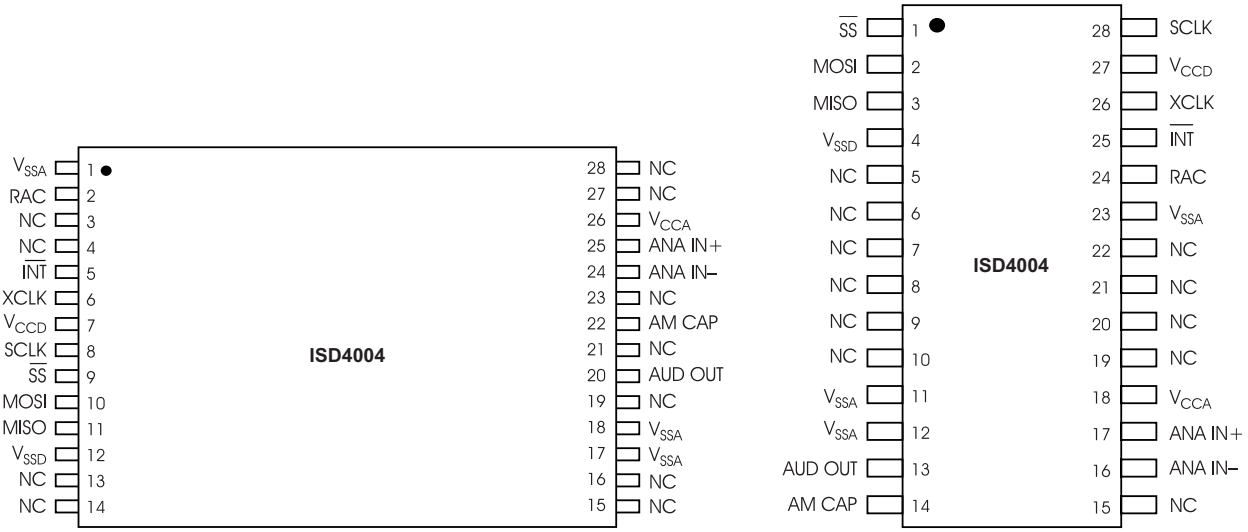
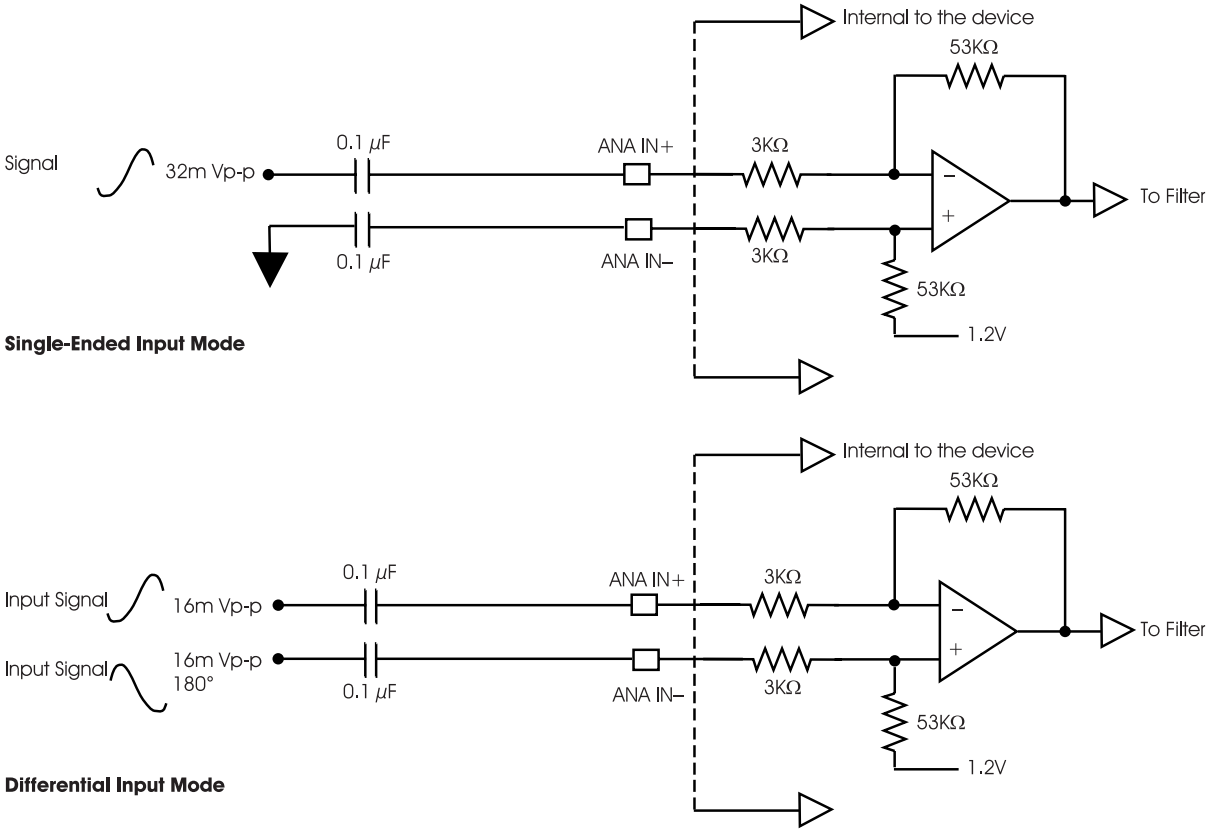


Figure 2: ISD MicroTAD-16M ANA IN Modes



NON-INVERTING ANALOG INPUT (ANA IN+)

This pin is the non-inverting analog input that transfers the signal to the device for recording. The analog input amplifier can be driven single ended or differentially. In the single-ended input mode, a 32 mVp-p (peak-to-peak) maximum signal should be capacitively connected to this pin for optimal signal quality. This capacitor value, together with the 3 KΩ input impedance of ANA IN+, is selected to give cutoff at the low frequency end of the voice passband. In the differential-input mode, the maximum input signal at ANA IN+ should be 16 mVp-p for optimal signal quality. The circuit connections for the two modes are shown in Figure 2 on page 2.

INVERTING ANALOG INPUT (ANA IN–)

This pin is the inverting analog input that transfers the signal to the device for recording in the differential-input mode. In this differential-input mode, a 16 mVp-p maximum input signal at ANA IN– should be capacitively coupled to this pin for optimal signal quality as shown in the ISD MicroTAD-16M ANA IN Modes, Figure 2. This capacitor value should be equal to the coupling capacitor used on the ANA IN+ pin. The input impedance at ANA IN– is nominally 56 KΩ. In the single-ended mode, ANA IN– should be capacitively coupled to V_{SSA} through a capacitor equal to that used on the ANA IN+ input.

AUDIO OUTPUT (AUD OUT)

This pin provides the audio output to the user. It is capable of driving a 5 KΩ impedance. It is recommended that this pin be AC coupled.

NOTE *The AUDOUT pin is always at 1.2 volts when the device is powered up. When in playback, the output buffer connected to this pin can drive a load as small as 5 KΩ. When in record, a resistor connects AUDOUT to the internal 1.2 volt analog ground supply. This resistor is approximately 850 KΩ. This relatively high impedance allows this pin to be connected to an audio bus without loading it down.*

SLAVE SELECT ($\overline{SS}$)

This input, when LOW, will select the ISD MicroTAD-16M device.

MASTER OUT SLAVE IN (MOSI)

This is the serial input to the ISD MicroTAD-16M device. The master microcontroller places data on the MOSI line one half-cycle before the rising clock edge to be clocked in by the ISD MicroTAD-16M device.

MASTER IN SLAVE OUT (MISO)

This is the serial output of the ISD MicroTAD-16M device. This output goes into a high-impedance state if the device is not selected.

SERIAL CLOCK (SCLK)

This is the clock input to the ISD MicroTAD-16M. It is generated by the master device (microcontroller) and is used to synchronize data transfers in and out of the device through the MISO and MOSI lines. Data is latched into the ISD MicroTAD-16M on the rising edge of SCLK and shifted out of the device on the falling edge of SCLK.

INTERRUPT ($\overline{INT}$)

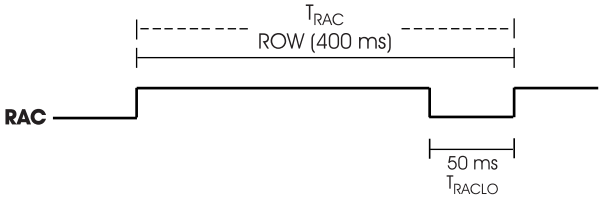
The ISD MicroTAD-16M interrupt pin goes LOW and stays LOW when an Overflow (OVF) or End of Message (EOM) marker is detected. This is an open drain output pin. Each operation that ends in an EOM or Overflow will generate an interrupt including the message cueing cycles. The interrupt will be cleared the next time an SPI cycle is initiated. The interrupt status can be read by an RINT instruction.

Overflow Flag (OVF)—The Overflow flag indicates that the end of the ISD MicroTAD-16M's analog memory has been reached during a record or playback operation.

End of Message (EOM)—The End-of-Message flag is set only during playback operation when an EOM is found. There are eight EOM flag position options per row.

ROW ADDRESS CLOCK (RAC)

This is an open drain output pin that provides a signal with a 400 ms period at the 4 KHz sampling frequency. (This represents a single row of memory and there are 2400 rows of memory in the ISD MicroTAD-16M devices.) This signal stays HIGH for 350 ms and stays LOW for 50 ms when it reaches the end of a row.



The RAC pin stays HIGH for 218.76 µsec and stays LOW for 31.26 µsec in Message Cueing mode (see page 5 for a more detailed description of Message Cueing). Refer to the AC Parameters table for RAC timing information on other sample rate products.

When a record command is first initiated, the RAC pin remains HIGH for an extra T_{RACLO} period. This is due to the need to load sample and hold circuits internal to the device. This pin can be used for message management techniques.

EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT (XCLK)

The external clock input for the ISD MicroTAD-16M product has an internal pull-down device. These products are configured at the factory with an internal sampling clock frequency centered to ±1 percent of specification. The frequency is then maintained to a variation over the entire commercial temperature and operating voltage ranges as defined by the minimum/maximum limits in the applicable AC Parameters table. The internal clock has a tolerance, over the extended temperature, industrial temperature and voltage ranges as defined by the minimum/maximum limits in the applicable AC Parameters table. A regulated power supply is recommended for industrial temperature range parts. If greater precision is required, the device can be clocked through the XCLK pin in Table 1.

Table 1: External Clock Input Clocking Table

Part Number	Sample Rate	Required Clock
ISD MicroTAD-16M	4.0 KHz	512 KHz

This recommended clock rate should not be varied because the antialiasing and smoothing filters are fixed. Thus, aliasing problems can occur if the sample rate differs from the one recommended. The duty cycle on the input clock is not critical, as the clock is immediately divided by two internally. ***If the XCLK is not used, this input should be connected to ground.***

AUTOMUTE™ FEATURE (AM CAP)

This pin is used in controlling the AutoMute feature. The AutoMute feature attenuates the signal when it drops below an internally set threshold. This helps to eliminate noise (with 6 dB of attenuation) when there is no signal (i.e., during periods of silence). A 1 µF capacitor to ground should be connected to the AM CAP pin. This capacitor becomes a part of an internal peak detector which senses the signal amplitude (peak). This peak level is compared to an internally set threshold to determine the AutoMute trip point. For large signals the AutoMute attenuation is set to 0 dB while 6 dB of attenuation occurs for silence. The 1 µF capacitor also affects the rate at which the AutoMute feature changes with the signal amplitude (or the attack time). The Automute feature can be disabled by connecting the AM CAP pin to V_{CCA}.

SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI) DESCRIPTION

The ISD MicroTAD-16M operates from an SPI serial interface. The SPI interface operates with the following protocol.

The data transfer protocol assumes that the microcontroller's SPI shift registers are clocked on the falling edge of the SCLK. With the ISD MicroTAD-16M, data is clocked in on the MOSI pin on the rising clock edge. Data is clocked out on the MISO pin on the falling clock edge.

1. All serial data transfers begin with the falling edge of $\overline{SS}$ pin.
2. $\overline{SS}$ is held LOW during all serial communications and held HIGH between instructions.
3. Data is clocked in on the rising clock edge and data is clocked out on the falling clock edge.
4. Play and Record operations are initiated by enabling the device by asserting the $\overline{SS}$ pin LOW, shifting in an opcode and an address field to the ISD MicroTAD-16M device (refer to the Opcode Summary on the page 6).
5. The opcodes and address fields are as follows: <8 control bits> and <16 address bits>.
6. Each operation that ends in an EOM or Overflow will generate an interrupt, including the Message Cueing cycles. The Interrupt will be cleared the next time an SPI cycle is initiated.
7. As Interrupt data is shifted out of the ISD MicroTAD-16M MISO pin, control and address data is simultaneously being shifted into the MOSI pin. Care should be taken such that the data shifted in is compatible with current system operation. It is possible to read interrupt data and start a new operation within the same SPI cycle.
8. An operation begins with the RUN bit set and ends with the RUN bit reset.
9. All operations begin with the rising edge of $\overline{SS}$.

MESSAGE CUEING

Message cueing allows the user to skip through messages, without knowing the actual physical location of the message. This operation is used during playback. In this mode, the messages are skipped 1600 times faster than in normal playback mode. It will stop when an EOM marker is reached. Then, the internal address counter will point to the next message.

If you are utilizing the Message Cueing Command, you must perform the following Message Cueing procedure to ensure proper Message Cueing for the MicroTAD product. Failure to follow this procedure may result in inaccurate Message Cueing.

Procedure for Proper Message Cueing:

A single "dummy" STOP command must be sent to the device before executing a Message Cueing (MC) or SET Message Cueing (SET MC) Instruction.

The "dummy" STOP instruction consists of a command with control bits set as follows:

RUN bit = 0
PLAY/RECORD bit = 0
PU bit = 1
IAB bit = 1
MC bit = 0

That is, a hex "30" is shifted into the device as a command.

One or more MC or SET MC commands may be executed following this command. It is not necessary to repeat the "dummy" STOP command until after a subsequent playback operation.

Table 2: Opcode Summary

Instruction	Opcode <8 bits> Address <16 bits>	Operational Summary
POWERUP	00100XXX	Power-Up: Device will be ready for an operation after T_{PUD}.
SETPLAY	11100XXX <A15–A0>	Initiates Playback from address <A15–A0>.
PLAY	11110XXX	Playback from the current address (until EOM or OVF).
SETREC	10100XXX <A15–A0>	Initiates a Record operation from address <A15–A0>.
REC	10110XXX	Records from current address until OVF is reached.
SETMC	11101XXX <A15–A0>	Initiates Message Cueing (MC) from address <A15–A0>.
MC[1]	11111XXX	Performs a Message Cue. Proceeds to the end of the current message (EOM) or enters OVF condition if no more messages are present.
STOP	0X110XXX	Stops current operation.
STOPPWRDN	0X01XXXX	Stops current Operation and enters stand-by (power-down) mode.
RINT[2]	0X110XXX	Read Interrupt status bits: Overflow and EOM.

1. *Message Cueing can be selected only at the beginning of a play operation.*

2. *As the Interrupt data is shifted out of the ISD MicroTAD-16M, control and address data is being shifted in. Care should be taken such that the data shifted in is compatible with current system operation. It is possible to read interrupt data and start a new operation at the same time. See Figure 5 through Figure 8 for Opcode format.*

POWER-UP SEQUENCE

The ISD MicroTAD-16M will be ready for an operation after T_{PUD} (50 ms approximately for 4 KHz sample rate). The user needs to wait T_{PUD} before issuing an operational command. For example, to play from address 00 the following programing cycle should be used.

Playback Mode

1. Send POWERUP command.
2. Wait T_{PUD} (power-up delay).
3. Send SETPLAY command with address 00.
4. Send PLAY command.

The device will start playback at address 00 and it will generate an interrupt when an EOM is reached. It will then stop playback.

Record Mode

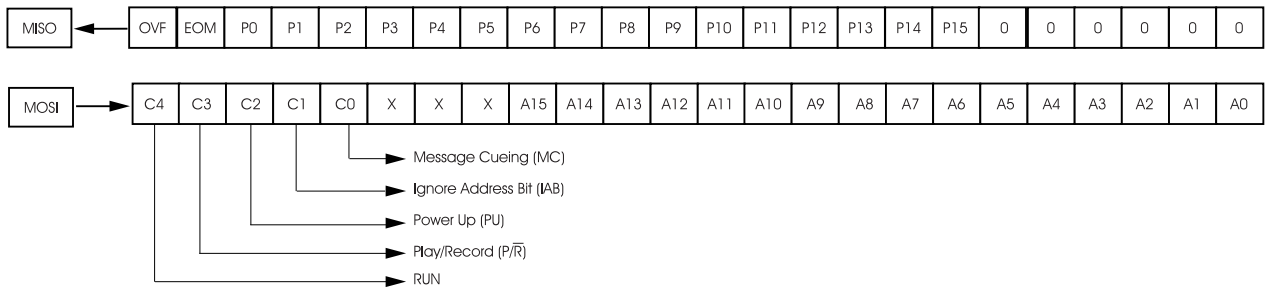
1. Send POWERUP command.
2. Wait T_{PUD} (power-up delay).
3. Send POWERUP command.
4. Send SETREC command with address 00.
5. Send REC command.

The device will start recording at address 00 and it will generate an interrupt when an overflow is reached (end of memory array). It will then stop recording.

SPI PORT

The following diagram describes the SPI port and the control bits associated with it.

Figure 3: SPI Port



SPI CONTROL REGISTER

The SPI control register provides control of individual device functions such as Play, Record, Message Cueing, Power-Up and Power-Down, Start and Stop operations, and Ignore Address pointers.

Table 3: SPI Control Register

Control Register	Bit	Device Function	Control Register	Bit	Device Function
RUN		Enable or Disable an operation	PU		Master power control
=	1	Start	=	1	Power-Up
=	0	Stop	=	0	Power-Down
P/$\overline{R}$		Selects Play or Record operation	IAB		Ignore address control bit
=	1	Play	=	1	Ignore input address register (A15–A0)
=	0	Record	=	0	Use the input address register contents for an operation (A15–A0)
MC		Enable or Disable Message Cueing	P15–P0		Output of the row pointer register
=	1	Enable Message Cueing	A15–A0		Input address register
=	0	Disable Message Cueing			

Figure 4: SPI Interface Simplified Block Diagram

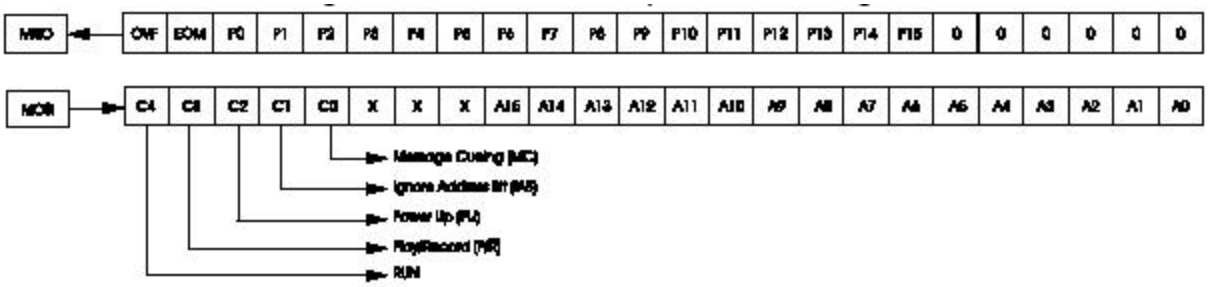


Table 4: Absolute Maximum Ratings (Packaged Parts)[1]

Condition	Value
Junction temperature	150°C
Storage temperature range	–65°C to +150°C
Voltage applied to any pin	(V_{SS} – 0.3 V) to (V_{CC} + 0.3 V)
Voltage applied to MOSI, SCLK, INT, RAC and SS pins (Input current limited to ±20mA)	(V_{SS} – 1.0 V) to 5.5V
Lead temperature (soldering – 10 seconds)	300°C
$V_{CC} - V_{SS}$	–0.3 V to +7.0 V

1. *Stresses above those listed may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to the absolute maximum ratings may affect device reliability. Functional operation is not implied at these conditions.*

Table 5: Operating Conditions (Packaged Parts)

Condition	Value
Consumer operating temperature range	0°C to +50°C
Supply voltage (V_{CC})[1]	+2.85 V to +3.15 V
Ground voltage (V_{SS})[2]	0 V

1. $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = V_{CCD}$.
2. $V_{SS} = V_{SSA} = V_{SSD}$.

Table 6: DC Parameters (Packaged Parts)

Symbol	Parameters	Min(2)	Typ(1)	Max(2)	Units	Conditions
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			V_{CC} x 0.2	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	V_{CC} x 0.8			V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 10 µA
V_{OL1}	RAC, $\overline{INT}$ Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 1 mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	V_{CC} – 0.4			V	I_{OH} = –10 µA
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Current (Operating) — Playback — Record		 15 25	 30 40	 mA mA	 $R_{EXT} = \infty$(3) $R_{EXT} = \infty$(3)
I_{SB}	V_{CC} Current (Standby)		1	10	µA	(3) (4)
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current			±1	µA	
I_{HZ}	MISO Tristate Current		1	10	µA	
R_{EXT}	Output Load Impedance	5			KΩ	
$R_{ANA\ IN+}$	ANA IN+ Input Resistance	2.2	3.0	3.8	KΩ	
$R_{ANA\ IN-}$	ANA IN– Input Resistance	40	56	71	KΩ	
A_{ARP}	ANA IN+ or ANA IN– to AUD OUT Gain		25		dB	(5)

1. *Typical values: T_A = 25°C and 3.0 V.*
2. *All min/max limits are guaranteed by ISD via electrical testing or characterization. Not all specifications are 100 percent tested.*
3. *V_{CCA} and V_{CCD} connected together.*
4. *$\overline{SS}$ = V_{CCA} = V_{CCD}, XCLK = MOSI = V_{SSA} = V_{SSD} and all other pins floating.*
5. *Measured with AutoMute feature disabled.*

Table 7: AC Parameters (Packaged Parts)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min(2)	Typ(1)	Max(2)	Units	Conditions
F_S	Sampling Frequency		4.0		KHz	(5)
F_{CF}	Filter Pass Band		1.7		KHz	3-dB Roll-Off Point(3) (7)
T_{REC}	Record Duration		16		min	(6)
T_{PLAY}	Playback Duration		16		min	
T_{PUD}	Power-Up Delay		50		msec	
T_{STOP} or T_{PAUSE}	Stop or Pause in Record or Play		100		msec	
T_{RAC}	RAC Clock Period		400		msec	(9)
T_{RACLO}	RAC Clock Low Time		50		msec	
T_{RACM}	RAC Clock Period in Message Cueing Mode		250		µsec	
T_{RACML}	RAC Clock Low Time in Message Cueing Mode		31.25		µsec	
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion		1	2	%	@ 1 KHz
V_{IN}	ANA IN Input Voltage			32	mV	Peak-to-Peak(4) (7) (8)

1. *Typical values: T_A = 25°C and 3.0 V.*
2. *All min/max limits are guaranteed by ISD via electrical testing or characterization. Not all specifications are 100 percent tested.*
3. *Low-frequency cut off depends upon the value of external capacitors (see Pin Descriptions).*
4. *Single-ended input mode. In the differential input mode, V_{IN} maximum for ANA IN+ and ANA IN– is 16mVp-p.*
5. *For greater stability, an external clock can be utilized (see Pin Descriptions).*
6. *Filter specification applies to the antialiasing filter and the smoothing filter. Therefore, from input to output, expect a 6dB drop by nature of passing through both filters.*
7. *The typical output voltage will be approximately 570mVp-p with V_{IN} at 32mVp-p.*
8. *For optimal signal quality, this maximum limit is recommended.*
9. *When a record command is sent, T_{RAC} = T_{RAC} + T_{RACLO} on the first row addressed.*

Table 8: Absolute Maximum Ratings (Die)[1]

Condition	Value
Junction temperature	150°C
Storage temperature range	–65°C to +150°C
Voltage applied to any pad	(V_{SS} – 0.3 V) to (V_{CC} + 0.3 V)
Voltage applied to MOSI, SCLK, $\overline{INT}$, RAC and $\overline{SS}$ pins (Input current limited to ±20mA)	(V_{SS} – 1.0 V) to 5.5V
$V_{CC} - V_{SS}$	–0.3 V to +7.0 V

1. *Stresses above those listed may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to the absolute maximum ratings may affect device reliability. Functional operation is not implied at these conditions.*

Table 9: Operating Conditions (Die)

Condition	Value
Consumer operating temperature range [1]	0°C to +50°C
Supply voltage (V_{CC})[2]	+2.85 V to +3.15 V
Ground voltage (V_{SS})[3]	0 V

1. *Case temp*
2. $V_{CC} = V_{CCA} = V_{CCD}$
3. $V_{SS} = V_{SSA} = V_{SSD}$.

Table 10: DC Parameters (Die)

Symbol	Parameters	Min[2]	Typ[1]	Max[2]	Units	Conditions
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage			V_{CC} x0.2	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	V_{CC} x0.8			V	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 10 µA
V_{OL1}	RAC, $\overline{INT}$ Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 1 mA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	V_{CC} –0.4			V	I_{OH} = –10 µA
I_{CC}	V_{CC} Current (Operating) — Playback — Record		 15 25	 30 40	 mA mA	 $R_{EXT} = \infty$ [3] $R_{EXT} = \infty$ [3]
I_{SB}	V_{CC} Current (Standby)		1	10	µA	[3] [4]
I_{IL}	Input Leakage Current			±1	µA	
I_{HZ}	MISO Tristate Current		1	10	µA	
R_{EXT}	Output Load Impedance	5			KΩ	
$R_{ANA\ IN+}$	ANA IN+ Input Resistance	2.2	3.0	3.8	KΩ	
$R_{ANA\ IN-}$	ANA IN– Input Resistance	40	56	71	KΩ	
A_{ARP}	ANA IN+ or ANA IN– to AUDOUT Gain		25		dB	[5]

1. *Typical values: T_A = 25°C and 3.0 V.*
2. *All min/max limits are guaranteed by ISD via electrical testing or characterization. Not all specifications are 100 percent tested.*
3. *V_{CCA} and V_{CCD} connected together.*
4. *$\overline{SS}$ = V_{CCA} = V_{CCD}, XCLK = MOSI = V_{SSA} = V_{SSD} and all other pins floating.*
5. *Measured with AutoMute feature disabled.*

Table 11: AC Parameters (Die)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min(2)	Typ(1)	Max(2)	Units	Conditions
F_S	Sampling Frequency		4.0		KHz	(5)
F_{CF}	Filter Pass Band		1.7		KHz	3dB Roll-Off Point (3) (6)
T_{REC}	Record Duration		16		min	(5)
T_{PLAY}	Playback Duration		16		min	(5)
T_{PUD}	Power-Up Delay		50		msec	
T_{STOP} or T_{PAUSE}	Stop or Pause in Record or Play		100		msec	
T_{RAC}	RAC Clock Period		400		msec	(9)
T_{RACLO}	RAC Clock Low Time		50		msec	
T_{RACM}	RAC Clock Period in Message Cueing Mode		250		µsec	
T_{RACML}	RAC Clock Low Time in Message Cueing Mode		31.25		µsec	
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion		1	2	%	@ 1 KHz
V_{IN}	ANA IN Input Voltage			32	mV	Peak-to-Peak(4) (7) (8)

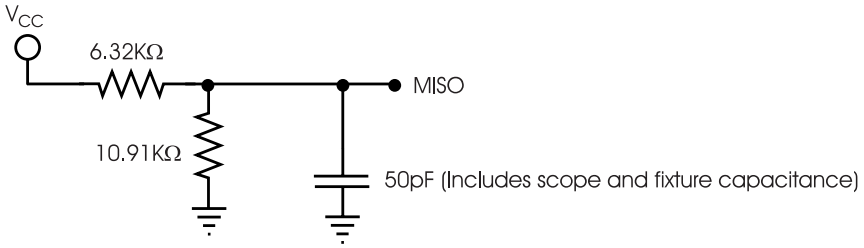
1. *Typical values: T_A = 25°C and 3.0 V.*
2. *All min/max limits are guaranteed by ISD via electrical testing or characterization. Not all specifications are 100 percent tested.*
3. *Low-frequency cut off depends upon the value of external capacitors (see Pin Descriptions).*
4. *Single-ended input mode. In the differential input mode, V_{IN} maximum for ANA IN+ and ANA IN– is 16 mV peak-to-peak.*
5. *For greater stability, an external clock can be utilized (see Pin Descriptions).*
6. *Filter specification applies to the antialiasing filter and to the smoothing filter.*
7. *The typical output voltage will be approximately 570 mV peak-to-peak with V_{IN} at 32 mV peak-to-peak.*
8. *For optimal signal quality, this maximum limit is recommended.*
9. *When a record command is sent, T_{RAC} = T_{RAC} + T_{RACLO} on the first row addressed.*

Table 12: SPI AC Parameters[1]

Symbol	Characteristics	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
T_{SSS}	$\overline{SS}$ Setup Time	500		nsec	
T_{SSH}	$\overline{SS}$ Hold Time	500		nsec	
T_{DIS}	Data in Setup Time	200		nsec	
T_{DIH}	Data in Hold Time	200		nsec	
T_{PD}	Output Delay		500	nsec	
T_{DF}(2)	Output Delay to hiZ		500	nsec	
T_{SSmin}	$\overline{SS}$ HIGH	1		µsec	
T_{SCKhi}	SCLK High Time	400		nsec	
T_{SCKlow}	SCLK Low Time	400		nsec	
F_0	CLK Frequency		1,000	KHz	

1. *Typical values: T_A = 25°C and 3.0 V. Timing measured at 50 percent of the V_{CC} level.*

2. *Tristate test condition.*



TIMING DIAGRAMS

Figure 5: Timing Diagram

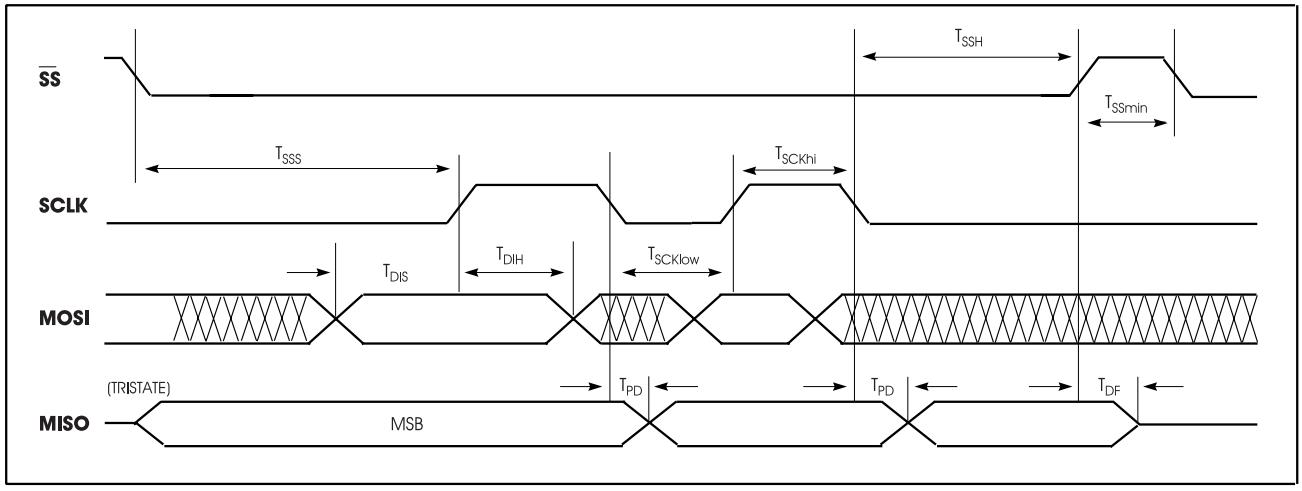


Figure 6: 8-Bit Command Format

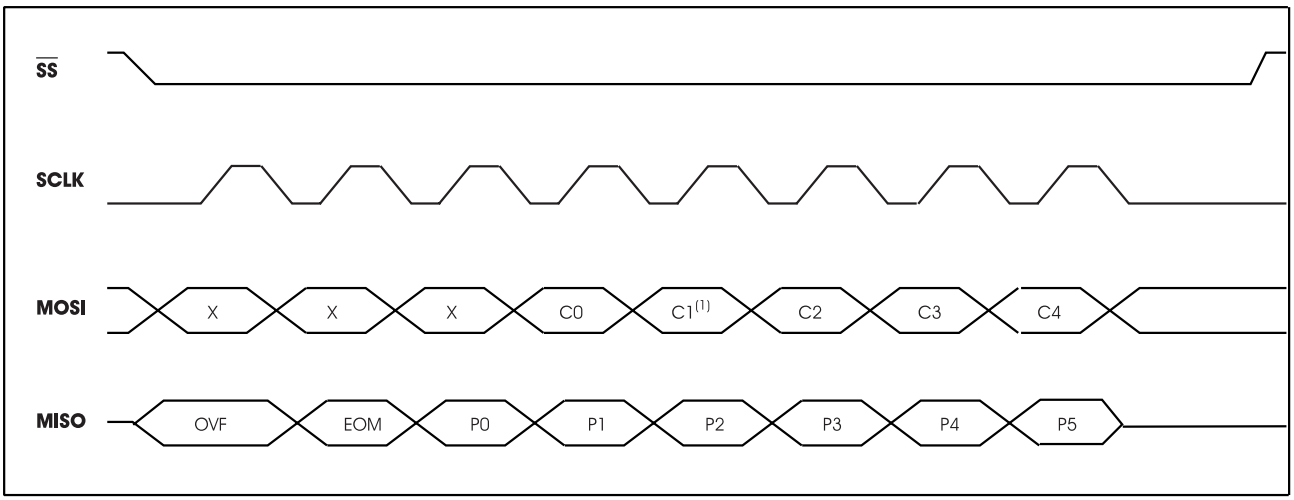


Figure 7: 24-Bit Command Format

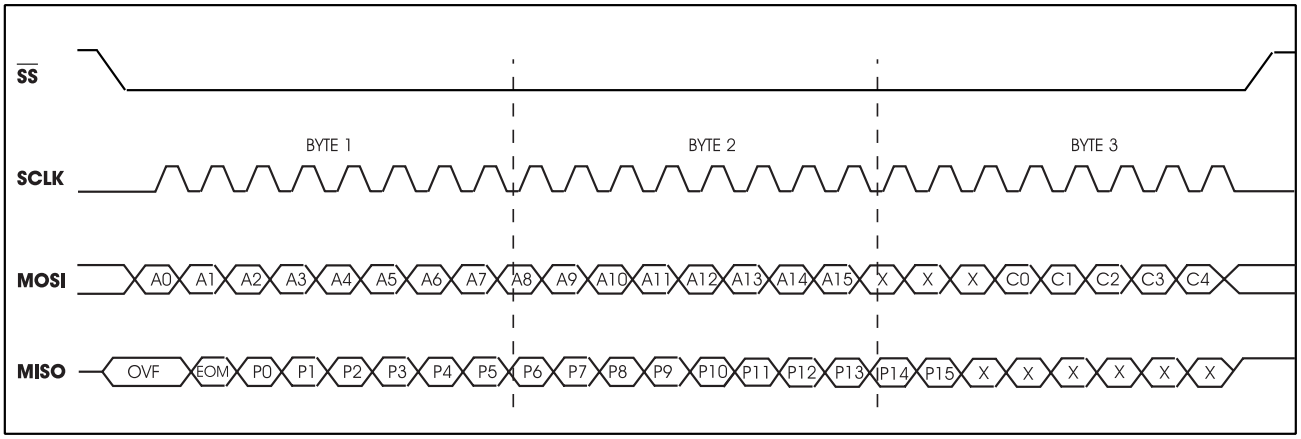


Figure 8: Playback/Record and Stop Cycle

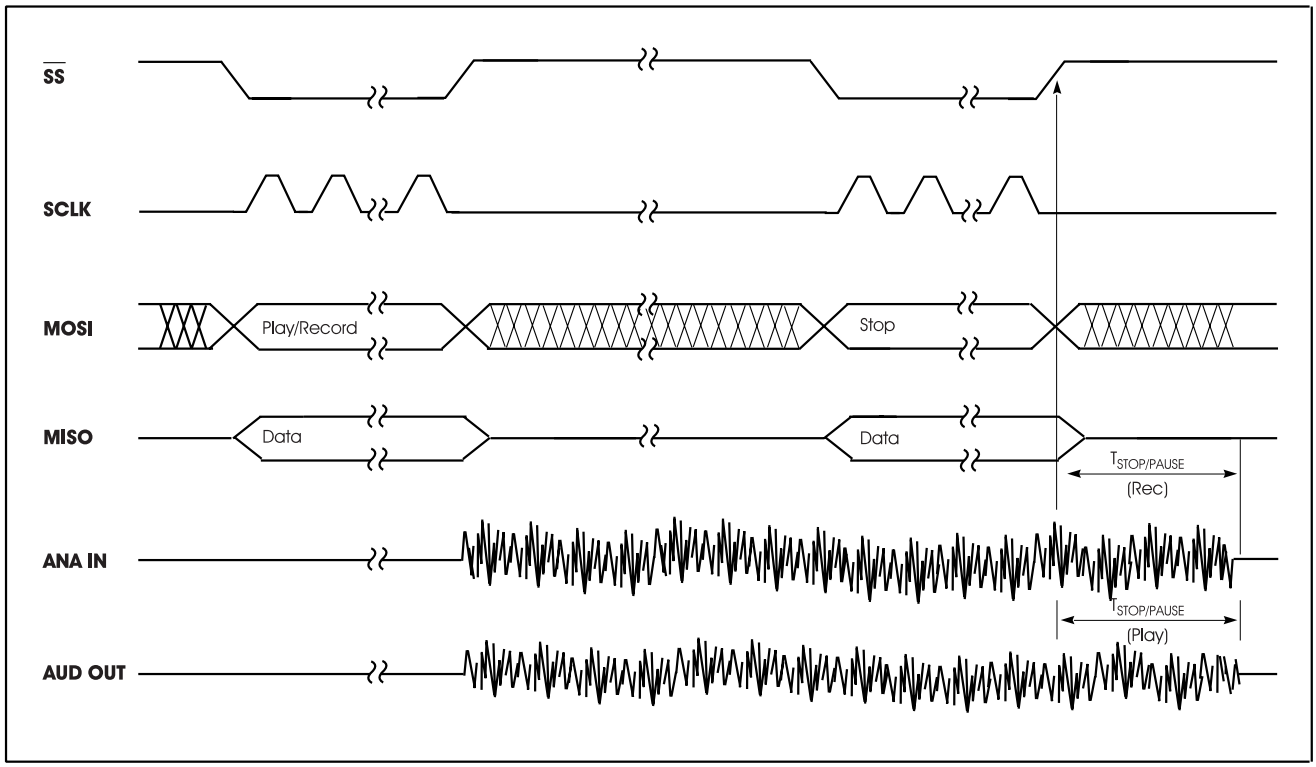
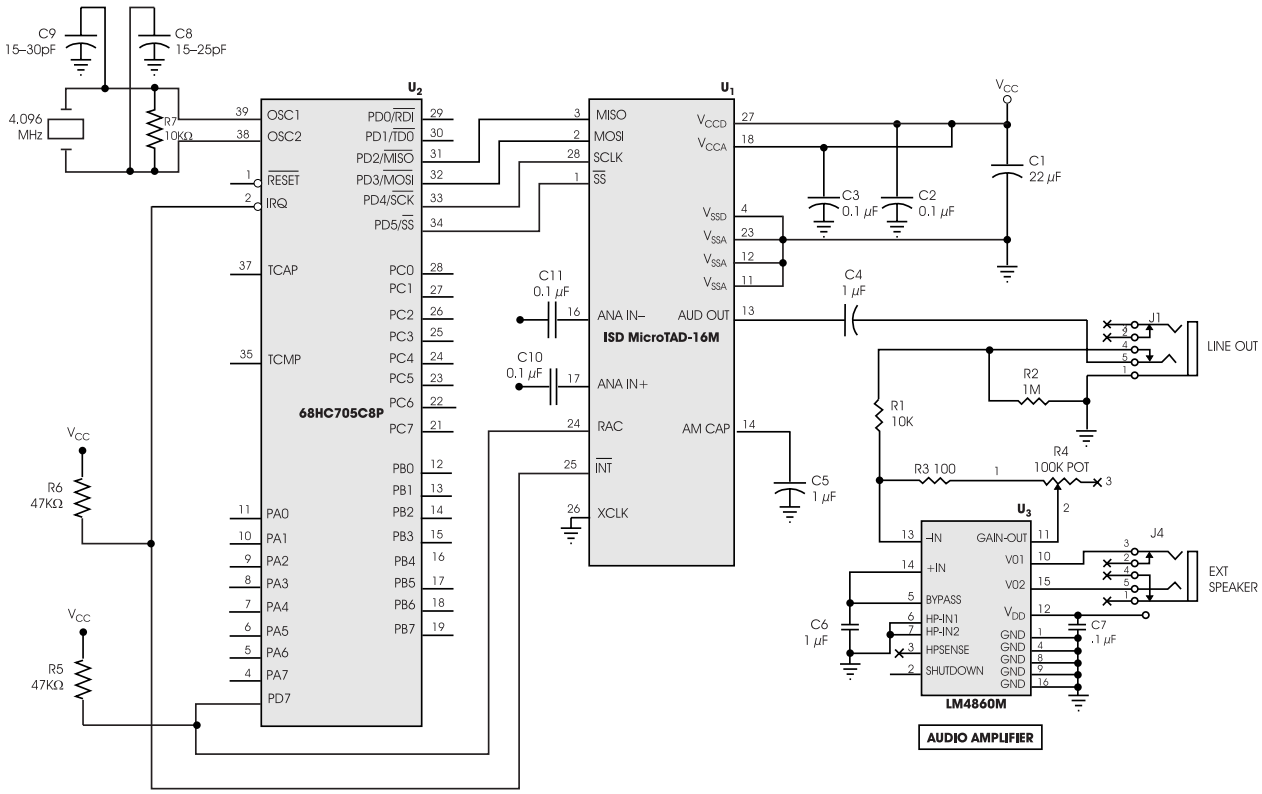
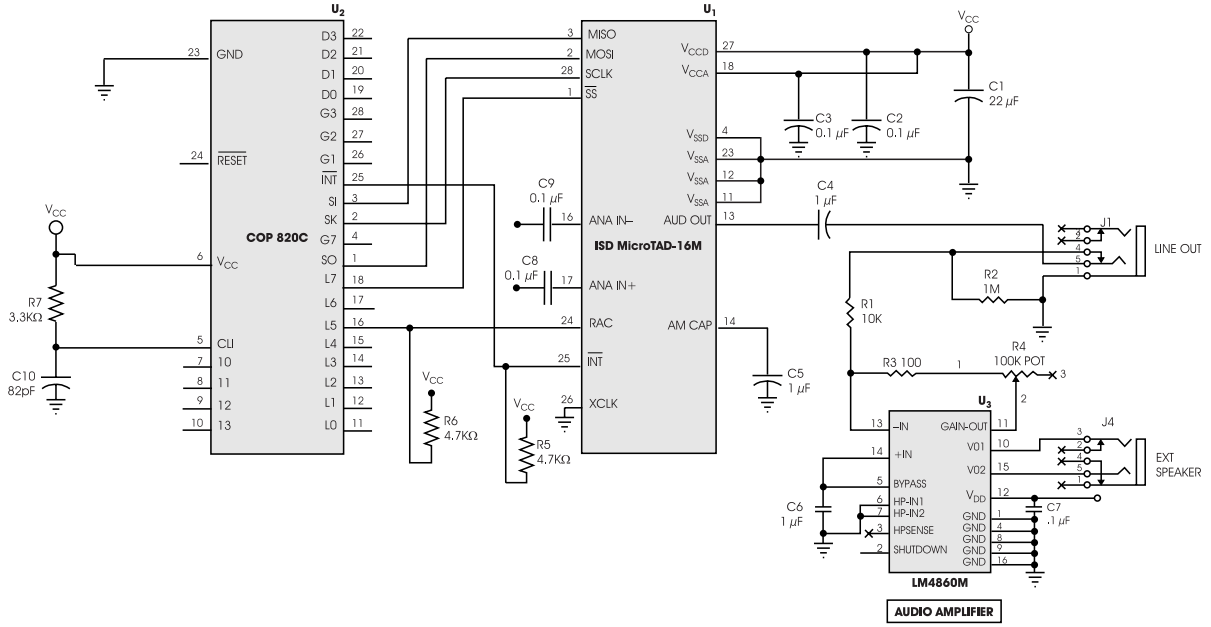


Figure 9: Application Example Using SPI(1)



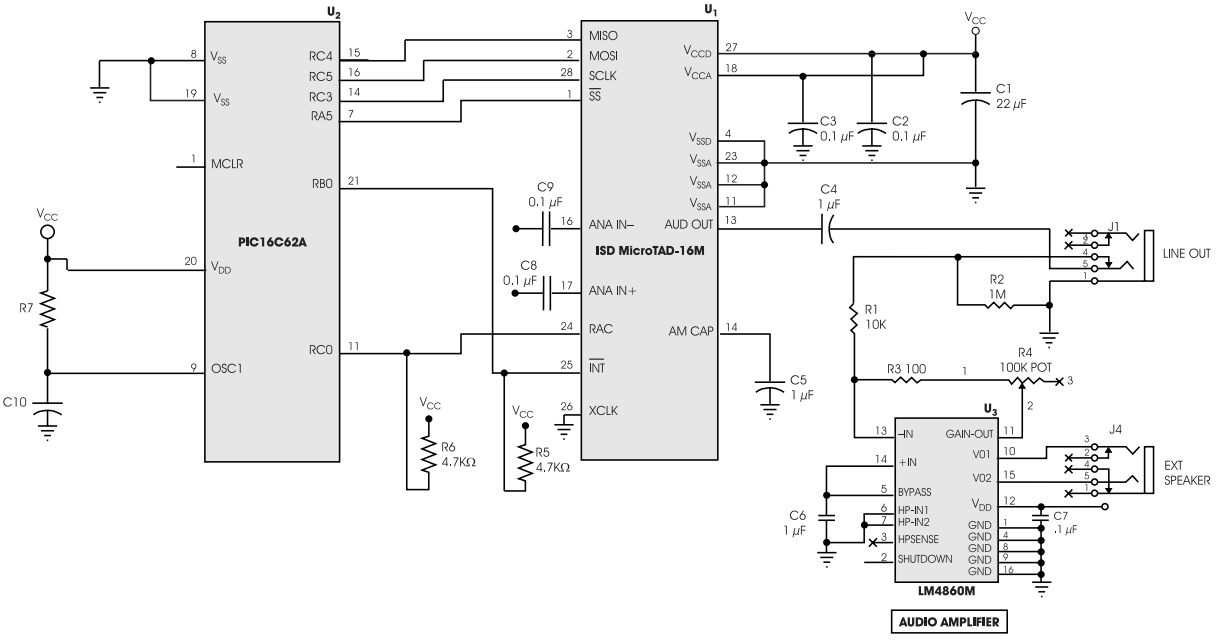
1. *This application example is for illustration purposes only. ISD makes no representation or warranty that such application will be suitable for production.*
2. *Please make sure the bypass capacitor, C2 is as close as possible to the package.*

Figure 10: Application Example Using Microwire(1)



1. *This application example is for illustration purposes only. ISD makes no representation or warranty that such application will be suitable for production.*
2. *Please make sure the bypass capacitor, C2 is as close as possible to the package.*

Figure 11: Application Example Using SPI Port on Microcontroller(1)



1. *This application example is for illustration purposes only. ISD makes no representation or warranty that such application will be suitable for production.*
2. *Please make sure the bypass capacitor, C2 is as close as possible to the package.*

DEVICE PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Figure 12: 28-Lead 8x13.4 mm Plastic Thin Small Outline Package (TSOP) Type I (E)

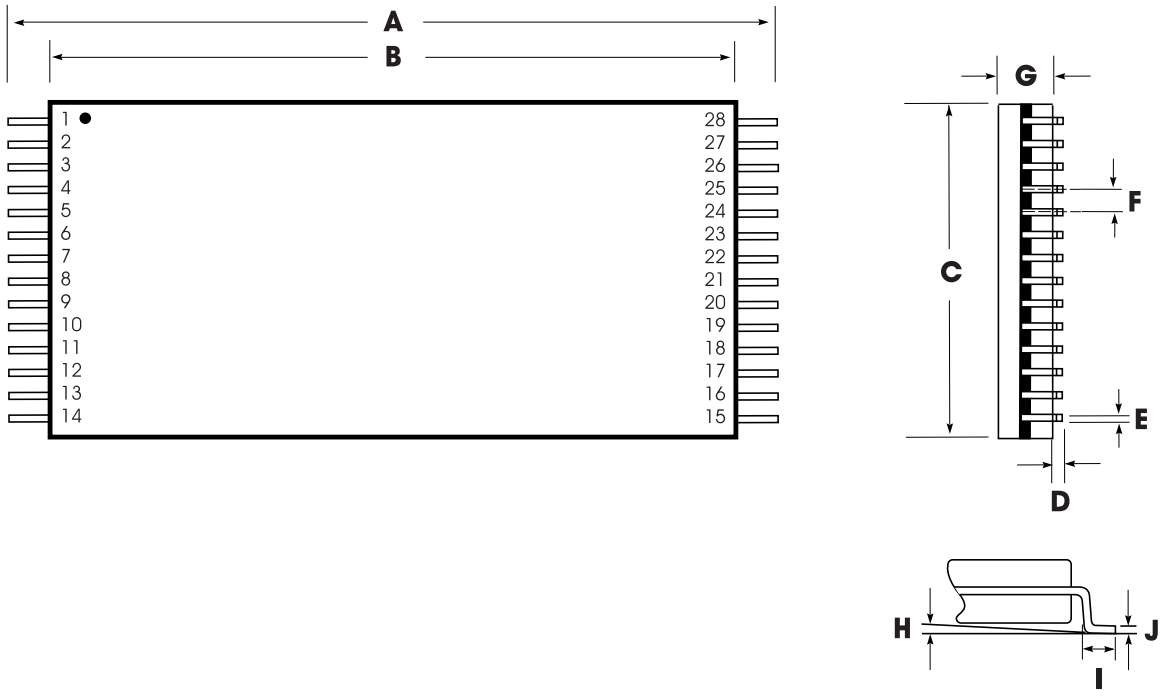


Table 13: Plastic Thin Small Outline Package (TSOP) Type I (E) Dimensions

	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.520	0.528	0.535	13.20	13.40	13.60
B	0.461	0.465	0.469	11.70	11.80	11.90
C	0.311	0.315	0.319	7.90	8.00	8.10
D	0.002		0.006	0.05		0.15
E	0.007	0.009	0.011	0.17	0.22	0.27
F		0.0217			0.55	
G	0.037	0.039	0.041	0.95	1.00	1.05
H	0°	3°	6°	0°	3°	6°
I	0.020	0.022	0.028	0.50	0.55	0.70
J	0.004		0.008	0.10		0.21

NOTE: *Lead coplanarity to be within 0.004 inches.*

Figure 13: 28-Lead 0.600-Inch Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP) (P)

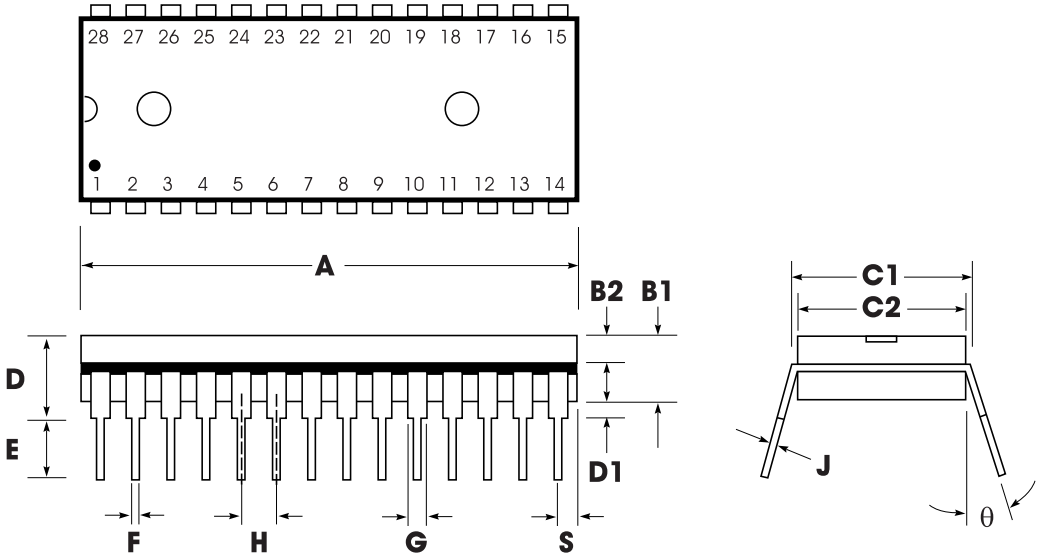


Table 14: Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP) (P) Dimensions

	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	1.445	1.450	1.455	36.70	36.83	36.96
B1		0.150			3.81	
B2	0.065	0.070	0.075	1.65	1.78	1.91
C1	0.600		0.625	15.24		15.88
C2	0.530	0.540	0.550	13.46	13.72	13.97
D			0.19			4.83
D1	0.015			0.38		
E	0.125		0.135	3.18		3.43
F	0.015	0.018	0.022	0.38	0.46	0.56
G	0.055	0.060	0.065	1.40	1.52	1.65
H		0.100			2.54	
J	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.20	0.25	0.30
S	0.070	0.075	0.080	1.78	1.91	2.03
q	0°		15°	0°		15°

Figure 14: 28-Lead 0.300-Inch Plastic Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC) (S)

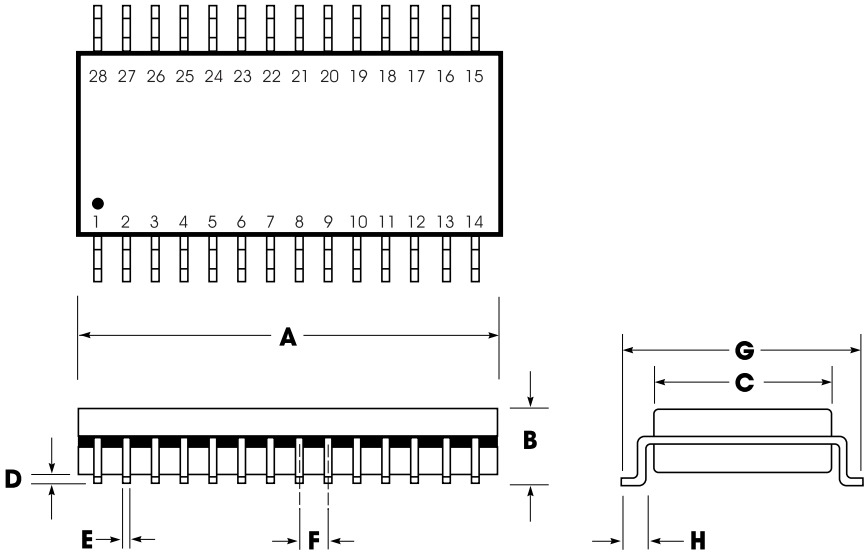


Table 15: Plastic Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC) (S) Dimensions

	INCHES			MILLIMETERS		
	Min	**Nom**	**Max**	**Min**	**Nom**	**Max**
A	0.701	0.706	0.711	17.81	17.93	18.06
B	0.097	0.101	0.104	2.46	2.56	2.64
C	0.292	0.296	0.299	7.42	7.52	7.59
D	0.005	0.009	0.0115	0.127	0.22	0.29
E	0.014	0.016	0.019	0.35	0.41	0.48
F		0.050			1.27	
G	0.400	0.406	0.410	10.16	10.31	10.41
H	0.024	0.032	0.040	0.61	0.81	1.02

NOTE: *Lead coplanarity to be within 0.004 inches.*

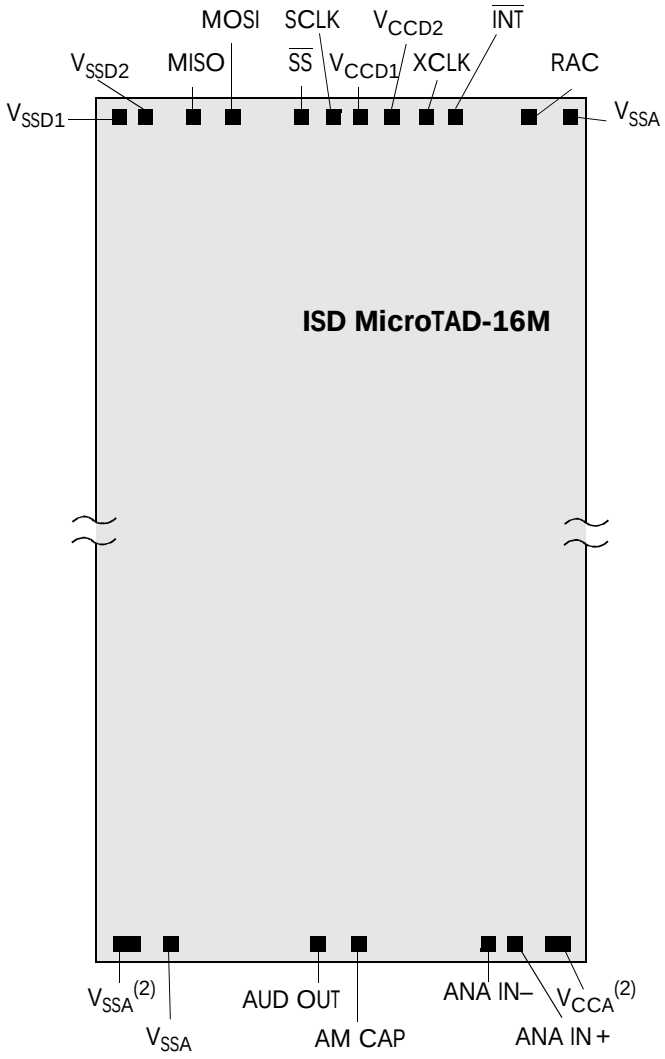
Figure 15: ISD MicroTAD-16M Bonding Physical Layout[1] (Unpackaged Die)

ISD MicroTAD-16M

I. Die Dimensions
X: 4230 microns
Y: 9780 microns

II. Die Thickness(3)
11.5 ±0.5 mils

III. Pad Opening (min)
90 x 90 microns
3.5 x 3.5 mils



1. *The backside of die is internally connected to V_{SS}. It **MUST NOT** be connected to any other potential or damage may occur.*
2. *Double bond recommended.*
3. *This figure reflects the current die thickness. Please contact ISD as this thickness may change in the future.*

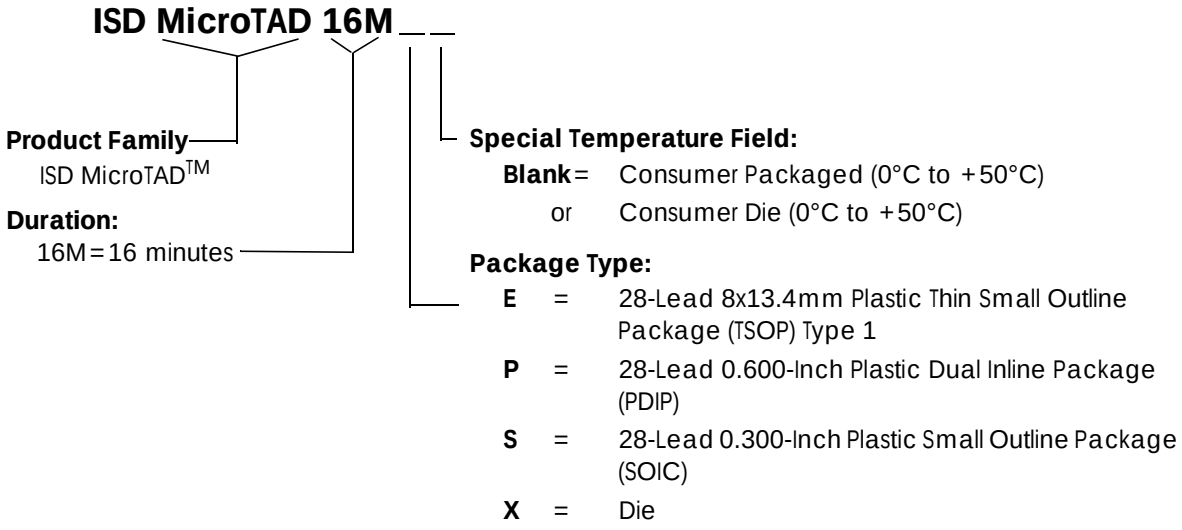
Table 16: ISD MicroTAD-16M Device Pin/Pad Designations, with Respect to Die Center (µm)

Pin	Pin Name	X Axis	Y Axis
V_{SSA}	V_{SS} Analog Power Supply	–1898.1	–4622.4
V_{SSA}	V_{SS} Analog Power Supply	–1599.9	–4622.4
AUD OUT	Audio Output	281.9	–4622.4
AM CAP	AutoMute	577.3	–4622.4
ANA IN –	Inverting Analog Input	1449.4	–4622.4
ANA IN +	Noninverting Analog Input	1603.5	–4622.4
V_{CCA}[(1)]	V_{CC} Analog Power Supply	1898.7	–4622.4
V_{SSA}	V_{SS} Analog Power Supply	1885.2	–4622.4
RAC	Row Address Clock	1483.8	4623.7
INT	Interrupt	794.8	4623.7
XCLK	External Clock Input	564.8	4623.7
V_{CCD2}	V_{CC} Digital Power Supply	387.9	4623.7
V_{CCD1}	V_{CC} Digital Power Supply	169.5	4623.7
SCLK	Slave Clock	–14.7	4623.7
SS	Slave Select	–198.1	4623.7
MOSI	Master Out Slave In	–1063.7	4623.7
MISO	Master In Slave Out	–1325.6	4623.7
V_{SSD1}	V_{SS} Digital Power Supply	–1655.3	4623.7
V_{SSD2}	V_{SS} Digital Power Supply	–1836.9	4623.7

1. *Double bond recommended.*

ORDERING INFORMATION

ISD Part Number Description



When ordering ISD MicroTAD™ devices, please refer to the following valid part numbers.

Part Number
ISD MicroTAD-16ME
ISD MicroTAD-16MP
ISD MicroTAD-16MS
ISD MicroTAD-16MX

For the latest product information, access ISD's worldwide website at http://www.isd.com.

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