## Features

- Contactless Power Supply
- Contactless Read/Write Data Transmission
- Radio Frequency f<sub>RF</sub> from 100 kHz to 150 kHz
- 128-bit EEPROM User Memory: 16 Bytes (8 Bits Each)
- 8-bit Configuration Memory
- High Q-antenna Tolerance Due to Built-in Options
- Applications
  - Access Control
    - Standard Unique Format (Manchester, RF/64)
    - 40-bitData Memory
    - 14-bit Parity Memory
    - 9-bit Header Memory
- On-chip Trimmed Antenna Capacitor
  - 330 pF ±3%
  - 250 pF ±3%
- Mega Pads 200  $\mu m \times$  400  $\mu m$
- Mega Pads 200  $\mu m \times$  400  $\mu m$  with 25  $\mu m$  Gold Bumps for Direct Coil Bonding
- Other Options:
  - Direct Access Mode
  - OTP Functionality

## 1. Description

The ATA5575 is a contactless read/write identification IC (IDIC<sup>®</sup>) for applications in the 100-kHz to 150-kHz frequency band. A single coil connected to the chip serves as the IC's power supply and bi-directional communication interface. The antenna and chip together form a transponder or tag.

The on-chip 128-bit user EEPROM (16 bytes with 8 bits each) can be read and written byte-wise from a base station (reader). Data is transmitted from the IDIC (uplink) using load modulation. This is achieved by damping the RF field with a resistive load between the two terminals Coil 1 and Coil 2. The IC receives and decodes serial base station commands (downlink), which are encoded as 100% amplitude modulated (OOK) pulse-interval-encoded bit streams.

The ATA5575 is an EEPROM-based circuit. It is optimized for maximum read range. Programming is also possible, but the write range is limited.

The chip has to be locked after loading the application-specific data into the device. Until the enable bits are set properly, the ATA5575M1 transmits all digits "0" in unique format. Typical applications run at 125 kHz.



Read/Write LF RFID IDIC 100 kHz to 150 kHz

## ATA5575M1

## Summary

# Preliminary

**NOTE:** This is a summary document. The complete document is available. For more information, please contact your local Atmel sales office.





### 2. System Block Diagram

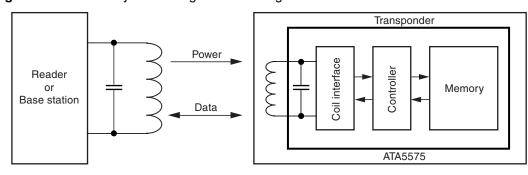
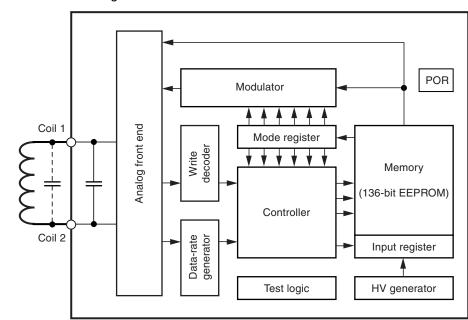
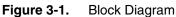


Figure 2-1. RFID System Using ATA5575 Tag

### 3. ATA5575 - Functional Blocks





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## 4. Analog Front End (AFE)

The AFE includes all circuits which are directly connected to the coil terminals, it generates the IC's power supply and handles the bi-directional data communication with the reader. The AFE consists of the following blocks:

- Rectifier to generate a DC supply voltage from the AC coil voltage
- Clock extractor
- Switchable load between Coil 1 and Coil 2 for data transmission from tag to the reader
- Field-gap detector for data transmission from the base station to the tag
- ESD protection circuitry

#### 4.1 Data Rate Generator

The data rate is fixed to RF/64.

#### 4.2 Write Decoder

The write decoder detects the write gaps and verifies the validity of the data stream according to the Atmel<sup>®</sup> downlink protocol (pulse interval encoding).

#### 4.3 HV Generator

This on-chip charge pump circuit generates the high voltage required for programming the EEPROM.

#### 4.4 DC Supply

Power is externally supplied to the IDIC via the two coil connections. The IC rectifies and regulates this RF source and uses it to generate its supply voltage.

#### 4.5 Power-On Reset (POR)

The power-on reset circuit blocks the voltage supply to the IDIC until an acceptable voltage threshold has been reached. This, in turn, triggers the default initialization delay sequence. During this configuration period of 98 field clocks, the ATA5575 is initialized with the configuration data stored in EEPROM byte 16.

#### 4.6 Clock Extraction

The clock extraction circuit uses the external RF signal as its internal clock source.

#### 4.7 Controller

The control logic module executes the following functions:

- Load mode register with configuration data from EEPROM byte 16 after power-on and during reading
- Controls each EEPROM memory read/write access and handles the data protection
- Handle the downlink command decoding, detecting protocol violations and error conditions





#### 4.8 Mode Register

The mode register maintains a readable shadow copy of the configuration data held in byte 16 of the EEPROM. It is continually refreshed during read mode and (re-)loaded after every POR event or reset command. Depending on the version, the configuration data is pre-programmed when leaving Atmel's production.

#### 4.9 Modulator

The modulator encodes the serialized EEPROM data for transmission to a tag reader or a base station. Modulation available: Manchester.

#### 4.10 Memory

18	
Configuration Data	Byte 16
User Data	Byte 15
User Data	Byte 14
User Data	Byte 13
User Data	Byte 12
User Data	Byte 11
User Data	Byte 10
User Data	Byte 9
User Data	Byte 8
User Data	Byte 7
User Data	Byte 6
User Data	Byte 5
User Data	Byte 4
User Data	Byte 3
User Data	Byte 2
User Data	Byte 1
User Data	Byte 0
	-

#### Figure 4-1. Memory Map

8 bits

Not transmitted

The memory is a 136-bit EEPROM, which is arranged in 17 bytes of 8 bits each. Programming is carried out byte-wise, so a complete byte will be programmed with a single command.

Byte 16 contains the mode/configuration data, which is not transmitted during regular read operations.

A special bit combination in byte 16 will lock the entire memory. Once locked, the memory (including byte 16 itself) can not be re-programmed once more via the RF field.

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## 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond 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 beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum DC current into Coil1/Coil2	I <sub>coil</sub>	TBD	mA
Maximum AC current into Coil1/Coil2 f = 125 kHz	I <sub>coil p</sub>	TBD	mA
Power dissipation (dice) (free-air condition, time of application: 1s)	P <sub>tot</sub>	TBD	mW
Electrostatic discharge maximum to ANSI/ESD-STM5.1-2001 standard (HBM)	V <sub>max</sub>	TBD	v
Operating ambient temperature range	T <sub>amb</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature range (data retention reduced)	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +150	۵°

## 6. Electrical Characteristics

 $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ ;  $f_{coil} = 125$  kHz; unless otherwise specified

t

No.	Parameters	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Type*
1	RF frequency range		f <sub>RF</sub>	100	125	150	kHz	
2.1	Supply current (without current consumed by the external LC tank circuit)	$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C^{(1)}$	I <sub>DD</sub>		1.5	3	μA	Т
2.2		Read – full temperature range			2	5	μA	Q
2.3		Programming – full temperature range			25		μA	Q
3.1	Coil voltage (AC supply)	Read mode and write command <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>coil pp</sub>	6		V <sub>clamp</sub>	V	Q
3.2		Program EEPROM <sup>(2)</sup>		16		V <sub>clamp</sub>	V	Q
4	Start-up time	$V_{coil pp} = 6V$	t <sub>startup</sub>		1.1		ms	Q
5.1	Clamp	3 mA current into Coil1/2	V <sub>pp</sub>	TBD	17	TBD	V	Т
5.2	- Clamp	20 mA current into Coil1/2	V <sub>pp</sub>	TBD	20	TBD	V	Т
6.1	- Modulation parameters	3 mA current into Coil1/2 and modulation ON	V <sub>pp</sub>	TBD	7	TBD	V	Q
6.2		20 mA current into Coil1/2 and modulation ON	V <sub>pp</sub>	TBD	9	TBD	V	Т
6.3	Thermal stability		$V_{mod \ lo}/T_{amb}$		-1		mV/°C	Q

\*) Type means: T: directly or indirectly tested during production; Q: guaranteed based on initial product qualification data

Notes: 1. I<sub>DD</sub> measurement setup: EEPROM programmed to 00 ... 000 (erase all); chip in modulation defeat.

- 2. Current into Coil1/Coil2 is limited to 10 mA.
- 3. Since the EEPROM performance is influenced by assembly processes, Atmel can not confirm the parameters for -DDW (tested die on unsawn wafer) delivery.





## 6. Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

 $T_{amb}$  = +25°C;  $f_{coil}$  = 125 kHz; unless otherwise specified

No.	Parameters	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Type*
7.1	Clock detection level	$V_{coil pp} = 8V$	V <sub>clkdet</sub>	TBD	550	TBD	mV	Т
7.2	Gap detection level	$V_{coil pp} = 8V$	V <sub>gapdet med</sub>	TBD	550	TBD	mV	Т
8	Programming time	From last command gap to re-enter read mode (64 + 648 internal clocks)	T <sub>prog</sub>	5	5.7	6	ms	т
9	Endurance	Erase all / write all <sup>(3)</sup>	n <sub>cycle</sub>	100000			Cycles	Q
10.1	Data retention	$Top = 55^{\circ}C^{(3)}$	t <sub>retention</sub>	10	20	50	Years	Q
10.2		$Top = 150^{\circ}C^{(3)}$	t <sub>retention</sub>	96			hrs	Т
10.3		$Top = 250^{\circ}C^{(3)}$	t <sub>retention</sub>	24			hrs	Q
11.1	-Resonance capacitor	Mask option <sup>(4)</sup>	C	TBD	330	TBD	рЕ	т
11.2		$V_{coil pp} = 1V$	C <sub>r</sub>	TBD	250	TBD	рF	I

\*) Type means: T: directly or indirectly tested during production; Q: guaranteed based on initial product qualification data

Notes: 1. I<sub>DD</sub> measurement setup: EEPROM programmed to 00 ... 000 (erase all); chip in modulation defeat.

2. Current into Coil1/Coil2 is limited to 10 mA.

3. Since the EEPROM performance is influenced by assembly processes, Atmel can not confirm the parameters for -DDW (tested die on unsawn wafer) delivery.



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