
HN58S65A Series

64 k EEPROM (8-kword × 8-bit)
Ready/ $\overline{\text{Busy}}$ function

HITACHI

ADE-203-691A (Z)
Preliminary
Rev. 0.3
Nov. 1997

Description

The Hitachi HN58S65A series is electrically erasable and programmable ROM organized as 8192-word × 8-bit. It has realized high speed, low power consumption and high reliability by employing advanced MNOS memory technology and CMOS process and circuitry technology. They also have a 64-byte page programming function to make their write operations faster.

Features

- Single supply: 2.2 to 3.6 V
- Access time: 150 ns (max)
- Power dissipation
 - Active: 10 mW/MHz (typ)
 - Standby: 36 μ W (max)
- On-chip latches: address, data, $\overline{\text{CE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$, $\overline{\text{WE}}$
- Automatic byte write: 15 ms (max)
- Automatic page write (64 bytes): 15 ms (max)
- Ready/ $\overline{\text{Busy}}$
- $\overline{\text{Data}}$ polling and Toggle bit
- Data protection circuit on power on/off
- Conforms to JEDEC byte-wide standard
- Reliable CMOS with MNOS cell technology
- 10^5 erase/write cycles (in page mode)
- 10 years data retention
- Software data protection
- Industrial versions (Temperature range: -40 to $+85^\circ\text{C}$) are also available.

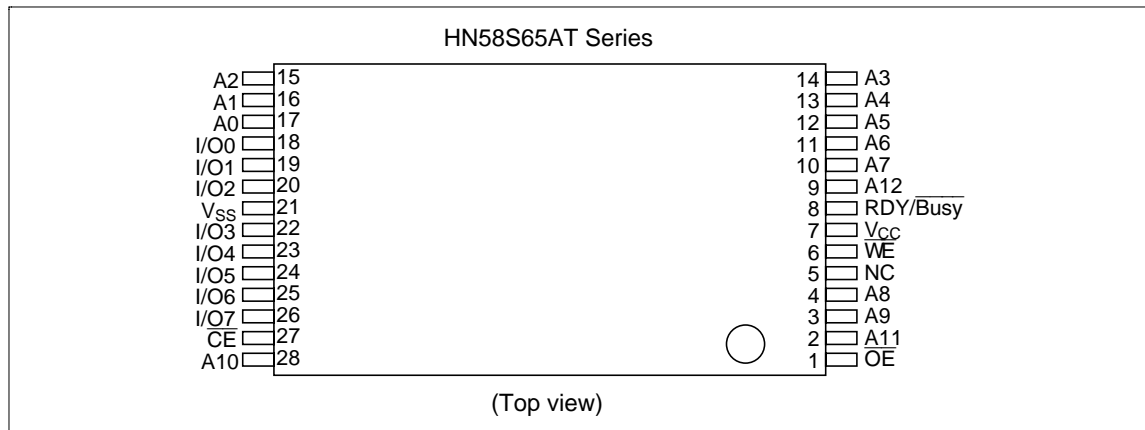
Preliminary: This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information contained herein are subject to change without notice.

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Ordering Information

Type No.	Access time	Package
HN58S65AT-15	150 ns	28-pin plastic TSOP(TFP-28DB)

Pin Arrangement

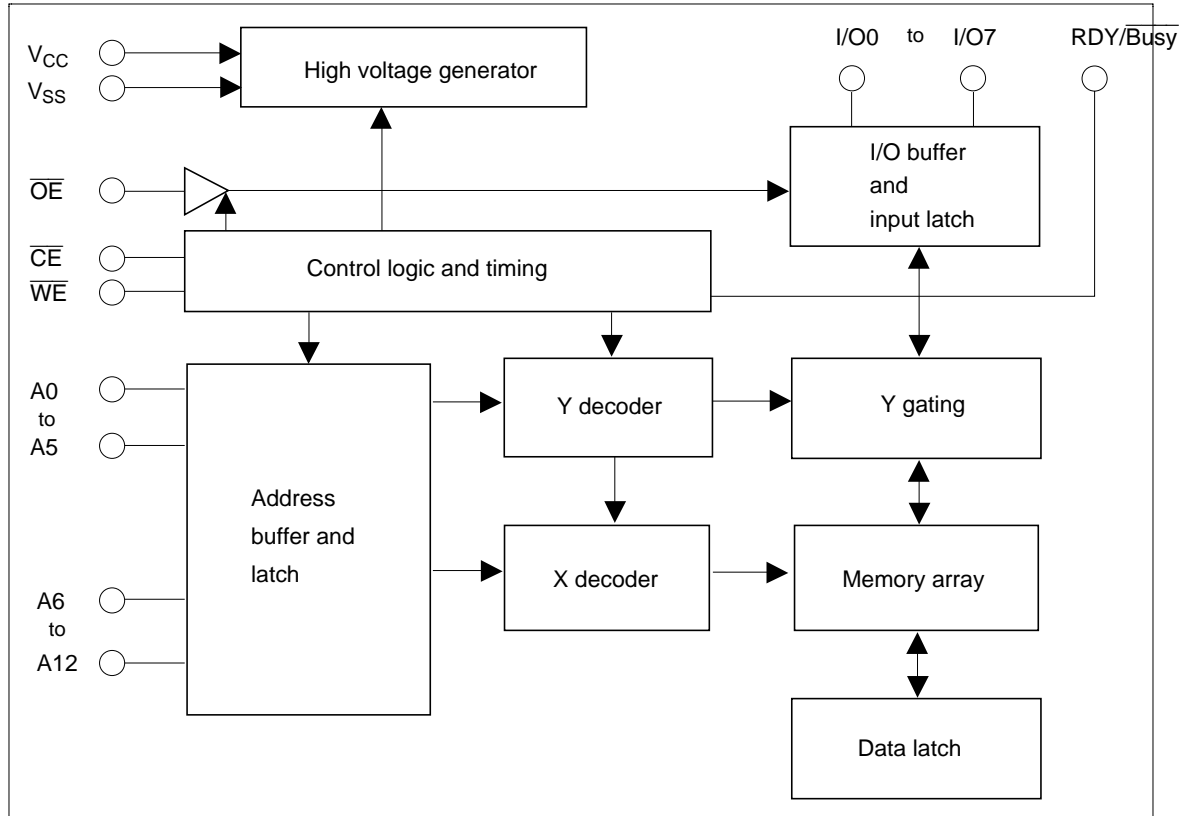


Pin Description

Pin name	Function
A0 to A12	Address input
I/O0 to I/O7	Data input/output
\overline{OE}	Output enable
\overline{CE}	Chip enable
\overline{WE}	Write enable
V_{cc}	Power supply
V_{ss}	Ground
$\overline{RDY/Busy}$	Ready busy
NC	No connection

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Block Diagram



Operation Table

Operation	\overline{CE}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	$\overline{RDY/Busy}$	I/O
Read	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	High-Z	Dout
Standby	V_{IH}	\times^{*1}	\times	High-Z	High-Z
Write	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IL}	High-Z to V_{OL}	Din
Deselect	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	High-Z	High-Z
Write Inhibit	\times	\times	V_{IH}	—	—
	\times	V_{IL}	\times	—	—
Data Polling	V_{IL}	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{OL}	Dout (I/O7)

Notes: 1. \times : Don't care

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power supply voltage relative to V_{SS}	V_{CC}	-0.6 to +7.0	V
Input voltage relative to V_{SS}	V_{in}	-0.5* ¹ to +7.0* ³	V
Operating temperature range * ²	T_{opr}	0 to +70	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	°C

Notes: 1. V_{in} min : -3.0 V for pulse width \leq 50 ns.
 2. Including electrical characteristics and data retention.
 3. Should not exceed $V_{CC} + 1.0$ V.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	2.2	3.0	3.6	V
	V_{SS}	0	0	0	V
Input voltage	V_{IL}	-0.3* ¹	—	0.4	V
	V_{IH}	$V_{CC} \times 0.7$	—	$V_{CC} + 0.3$ * ²	V
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	0	—	70	°C

Notes: 1. V_{IL} min: -1.0 V for pulse width \leq 50 ns.
 2. V_{IH} max: $V_{CC} + 1.0$ V for pulse width \leq 50 ns.

DC Characteristics ($T_a = 0$ to + 70°C, $V_{CC} = 2.2$ to 3.6 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Input leakage current	I_{LI}	—	—	2	μ A	$V_{CC} = 5.5$ V, $V_{in} = 5.5$ V
Output leakage current	I_{LO}	—	—	2	μ A	$V_{CC} = 5.5$ V, $V_{out} = 5.5/0.4$ V
Standby V_{CC} current	I_{CC1}	—	1 to 2	3.5	μ A	$\overline{CE} = V_{CC}$
	I_{CC2}	—	—	500	μ A	$\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$
Operating V_{CC} current	I_{CC3}	—	—	6	mA	$I_{out} = 0$ mA, Duty = 100%, Cycle = 1 μ s at $V_{CC} = 3.6$ V
		—	—	12	mA	$I_{out} = 0$ mA, Duty = 100%, Cycle = 150 ns at $V_{CC} = 3.6$ V
Output low voltage	V_{OL}	—	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 1.0$ mA
Output high voltage	V_{OH}	$V_{CC} \times 0.8$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = -100$ μ A

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Capacitance (Ta = 25°C, f = 1 MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Input capacitance	Cin*1	—	—	6	pF	Vin = 0 V
Output capacitance	Cout*1	—	—	12	pF	Vout = 0 V

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

AC Characteristics (Ta = 0 to + 70°C, VCC = 2.2 to 3.6 V)

Test Conditions

- Input pulse levels : 0.4 V to 2.4 V (VCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V), 0.4 V to 1.9 V (VCC = 2.2 to 2.7 V)
- Input rise and fall time : ≤ 5 ns
- Input timing reference levels : 0.8, 1.8 V
- Output load : 1TTL Gate +100 pF
- Output reference levels : 1.5 V, 1.5 V (VCC = 2.7 to 3.6 V)
1.1 V, 1.1 V (VCC = 2.2 to 2.7 V)

Read Cycle

HN58S65A						
-15						
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Test conditions	
Address to output delay	t _{ACC}	—	150	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}, \overline{WE} = V_{IH}$	
\overline{CE} to output delay	t _{CE}	—	150	ns	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}, \overline{WE} = V_{IH}$	
\overline{OE} to output delay	t _{OE}	10	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, \overline{WE} = V_{IH}$	
Address to output hold	t _{OH}	0	—	ns	$\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}, \overline{WE} = V_{IH}$	
\overline{OE} (\overline{CE}) high to output float*1	t _{DF}	0	80	ns	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}, \overline{WE} = V_{IH}$	

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Write Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	Min* ²	Typ	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Address setup time	t_{AS}	0	—	—	ns	
Address hold time	t_{AH}	150	—	—	ns	
\overline{CE} to write setup time (\overline{WE} controlled)	t_{CS}	0	—	—	ns	
\overline{CE} hold time (\overline{WE} controlled)	t_{CH}	0	—	—	ns	
\overline{WE} to write setup time (\overline{CE} controlled)	t_{WS}	0	—	—	ns	
\overline{WE} hold time (\overline{CE} controlled)	t_{WH}	0	—	—	ns	
\overline{OE} to write setup time	t_{OES}	0	—	—	ns	
\overline{OE} hold time	t_{OEH}	0	—	—	ns	
Data setup time	t_{DS}	150	—	—	ns	
Data hold time	t_{DH}	0	—	—	ns	
\overline{WE} pulse width (\overline{WE} controlled)	t_{WP}	200	—	—	ns	
\overline{CE} pulse width (\overline{CE} controlled)	t_{CW}	200	—	—	ns	
Data latch time	t_{DL}	200	—	—	ns	
Byte load cycle	t_{BLC}	0.4	—	30	μs	
Byte load window	t_{BL}	100	—	—	μs	
Write cycle time	t_{WC}	—	—	15* ³	ms	
Time to device busy	t_{DB}	120	—	—	ns	
Write start time	t_{DW}	0* ⁴	—	—	ns	

Notes: 1. t_{DF} is defined as the time at which the outputs achieve the open circuit conditions and are no longer driven.

2. Use this device in longer cycle than this value.

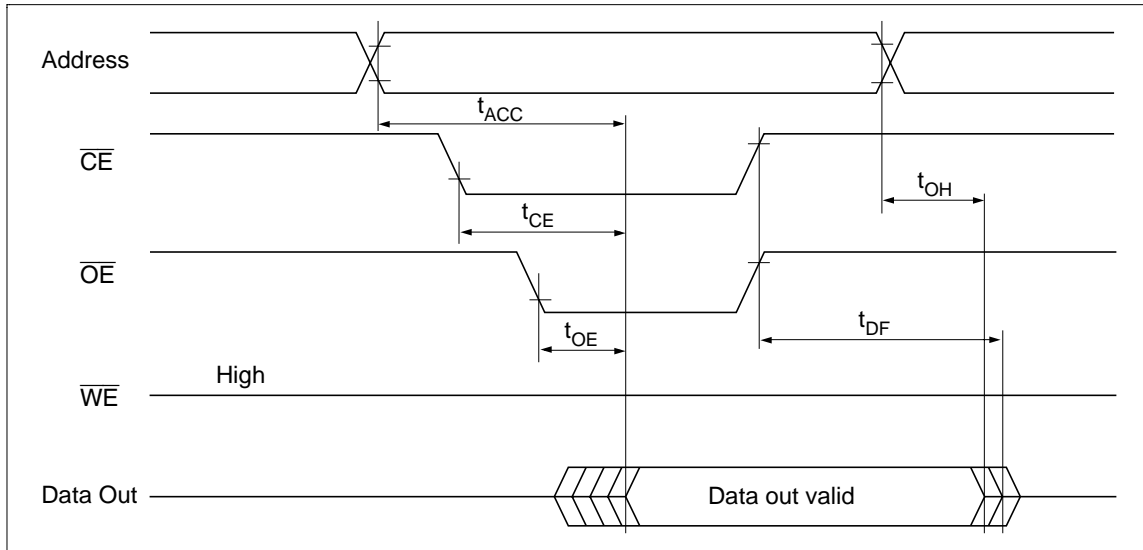
3. t_{WC} must be longer than this value unless polling techniques or $\overline{RDY}/\overline{Busy}$ are used. This device automatically completes the internal write operation within this value.

4. Next read or write operation can be initiated after t_{DW} if polling techniques or $\overline{RDY}/\overline{Busy}$ are used.

5. A6 through A12 are page addresses and these addresses are latched at the first falling edge of \overline{WE} .

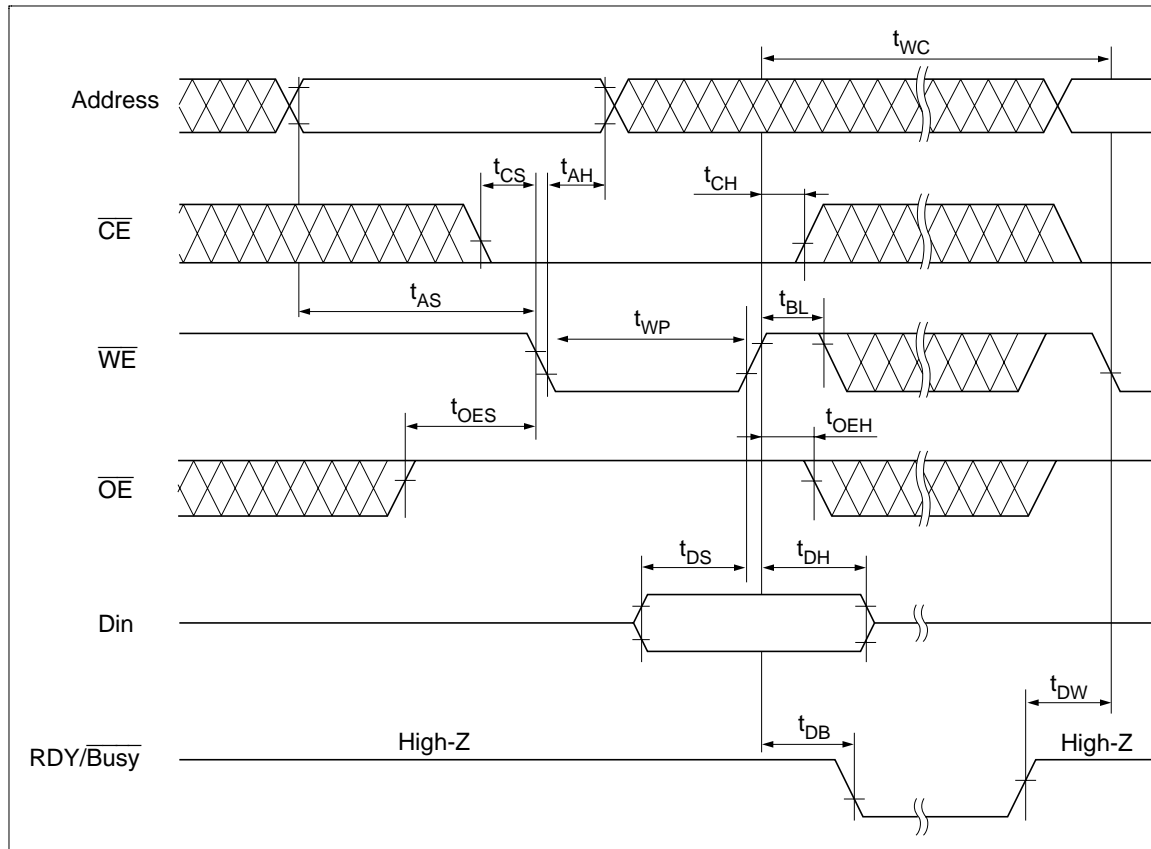
6. A6 through A12 are page addresses and these addresses are latched at the first falling edge of \overline{CE} .

7. See AC read characteristics.

Timing Waveforms**Read Timing Waveform**

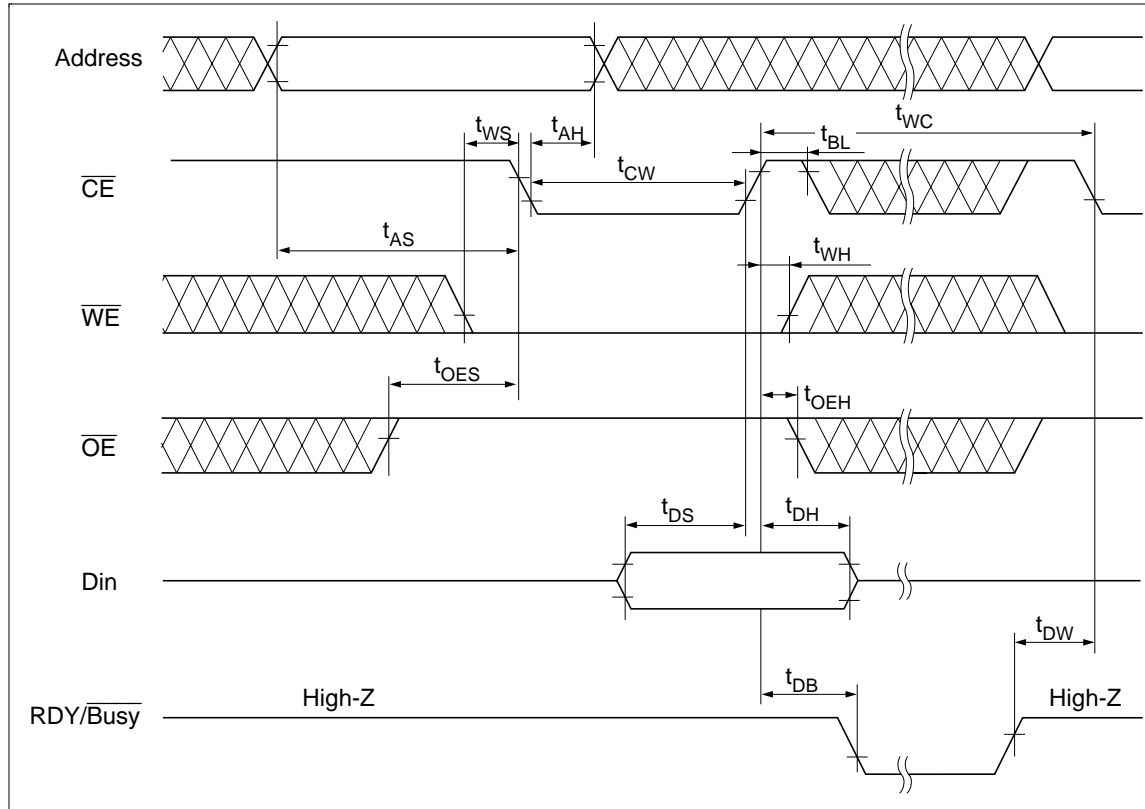
HN58S65A Series

Byte Write Timing Waveform(1) ($\overline{\text{WE}}$ Controlled)



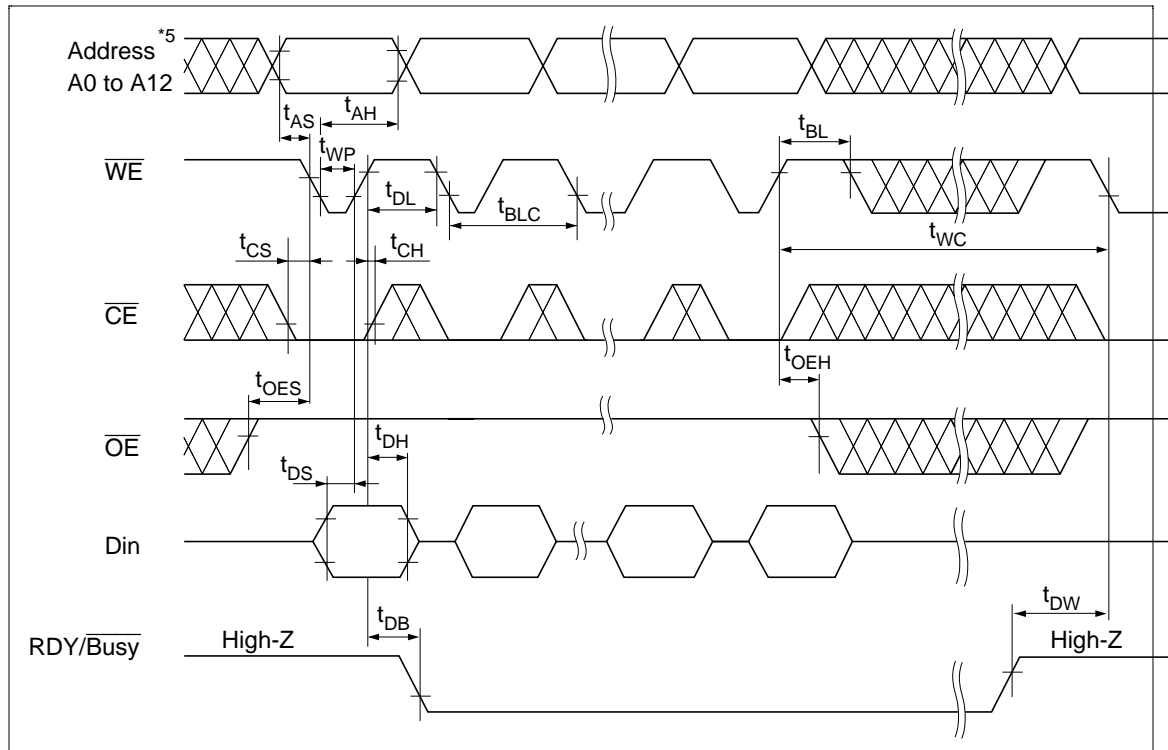
HN58S65A Series

Byte Write Timing Waveform(2) ($\overline{\text{CE}}$ Controlled)

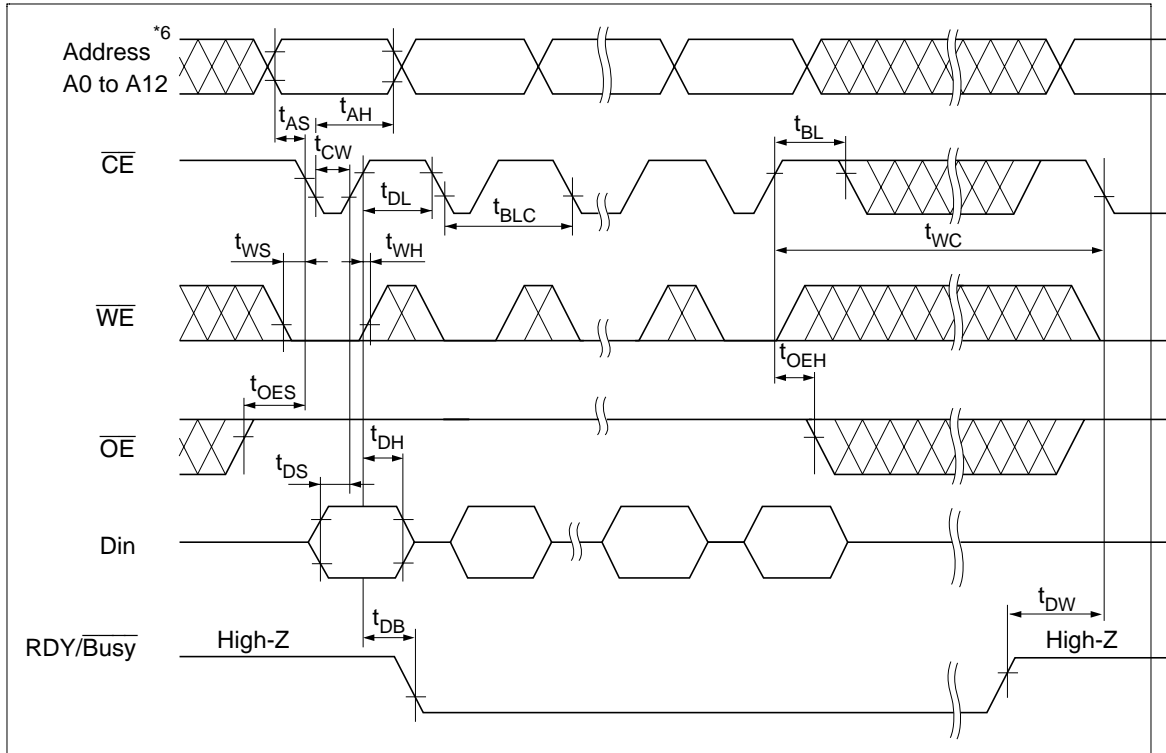


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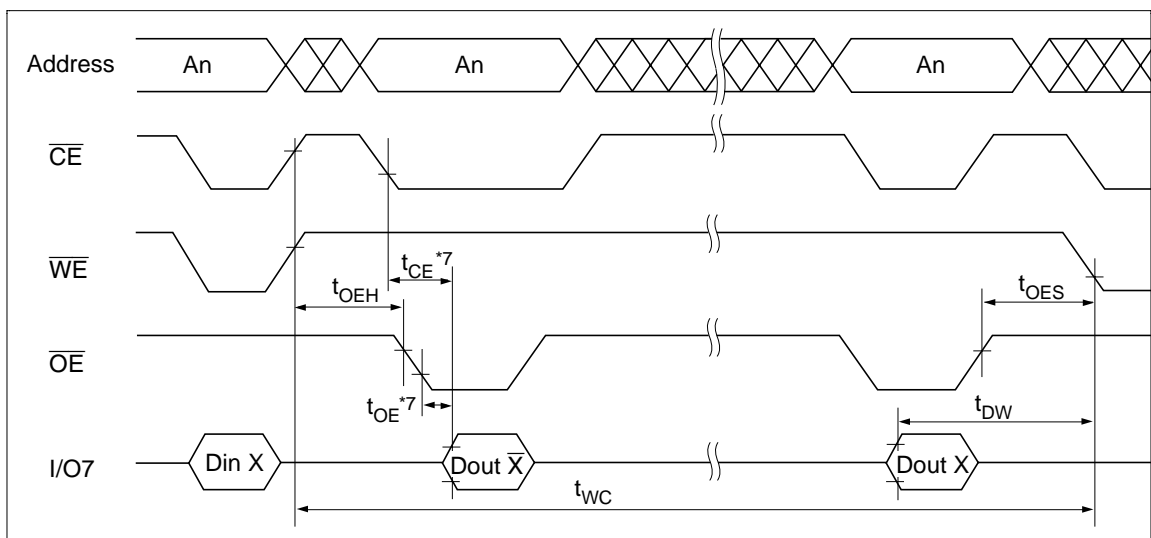
Page Write Timing Waveform(1) ($\overline{\text{WE}}$ Controlled)



Page Write Timing Waveform(2) ($\overline{\text{CE}}$ Controlled)



Data Polling Timing Waveform



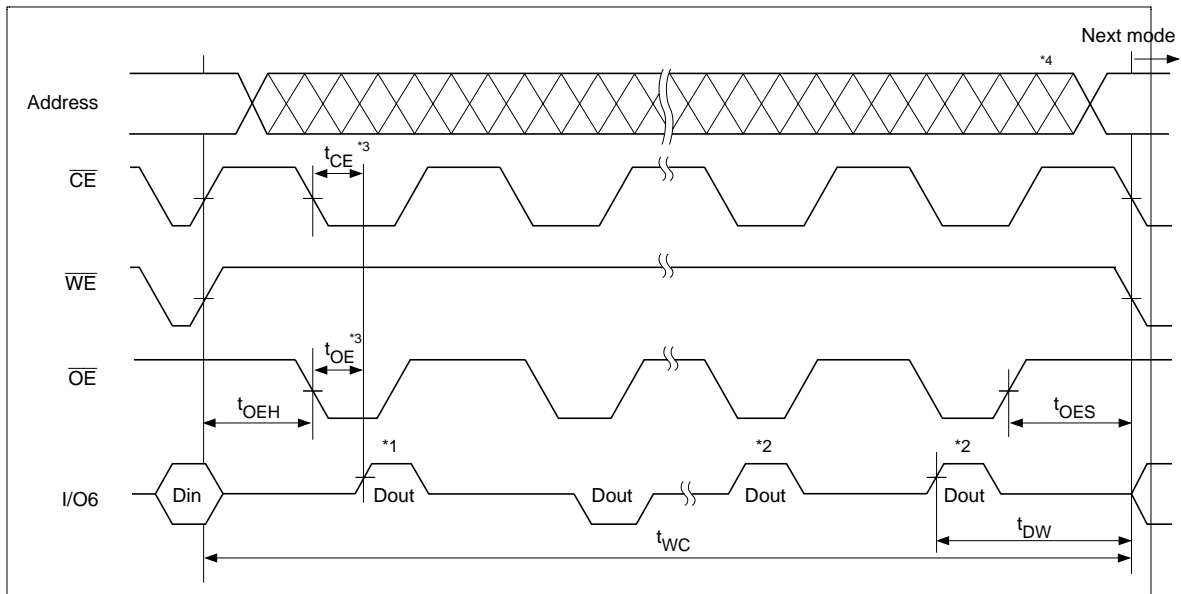
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Toggle Bit

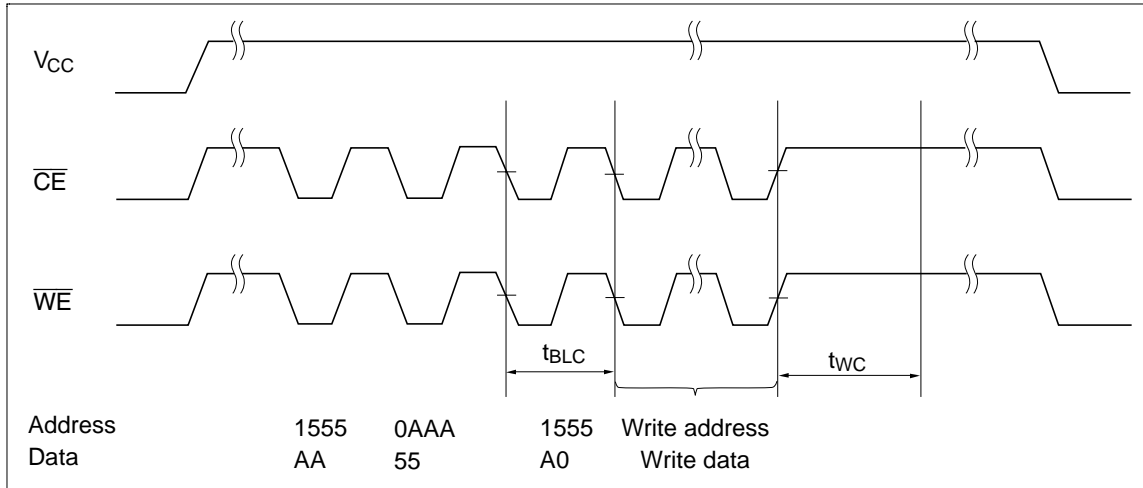
This device provide another function to determine the internal programming cycle. If the EEPROM is set to read mode during the internal programming cycle, I/O6 will charge from “1” to “0” (togglng) for each read. When the internal programming cycle is finished, togglng of I/O6 will stop and the device can be accessible for next read or program.

Toggle Bit Waveform

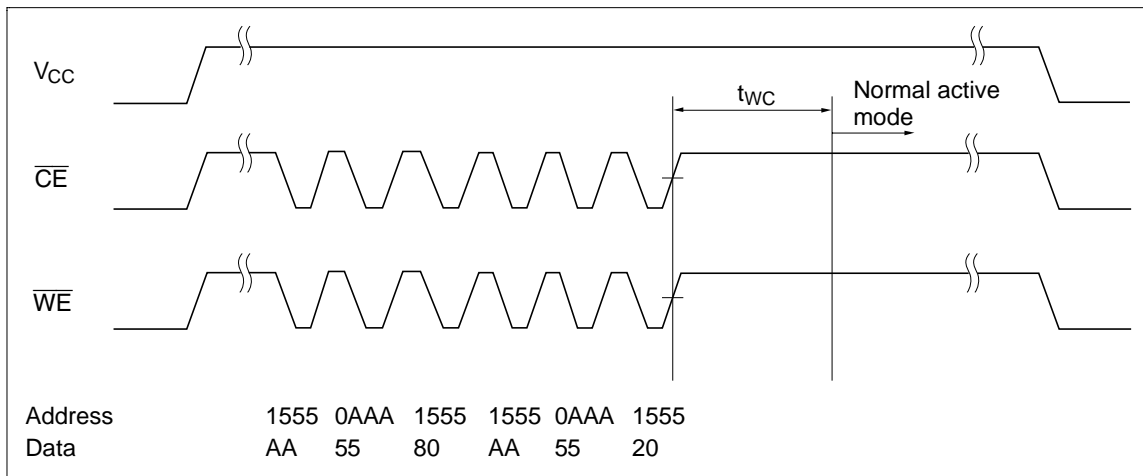
- Notes: 1. I/O6 beginning state is “1”.
2. I/O6 ending state will vary.
3. See AC read characteristics.
4. Any address location can be used, but the address must be fixed.



Software Data Protection Timing Waveform(1) (in protection mode)



Software Data Protection Timing Waveform(2) (in non-protection mode)



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Functional Description

Automatic Page Write

Page-mode write feature allows 1 to 64 bytes of data to be written into the EEPROM in a single write cycle. Following the initial byte cycle, an additional 1 to 63 bytes can be written in the same manner. Each additional byte load cycle must be started within 30 μ s from the preceding falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} . When \overline{CE} or \overline{WE} is kept high for 100 μ s after data input, the EEPROM enters write mode automatically and the input data are written into the EEPROM.

Data Polling

Data polling indicates the status that the EEPROM is in a write cycle or not. If EEPROM is set to read mode during a write cycle, an inversion of the last byte of data outputs from I/O7 to indicate that the EEPROM is performing a write operation.

RDY/Busy Signal

RDY/Busy signal also allows status of the EEPROM to be determined. The RDY/Busy signal has high impedance except in write cycle and is lowered to V_{OL} after the first write signal. At the end of a write cycle, the RDY/Busy signal changes state to high impedance.

\overline{WE} , \overline{CE} Pin Operation

During a write cycle, addresses are latched by the falling edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} , and data is latched by the rising edge of \overline{WE} or \overline{CE} .

Write/Erase Endurance and Data Retention Time

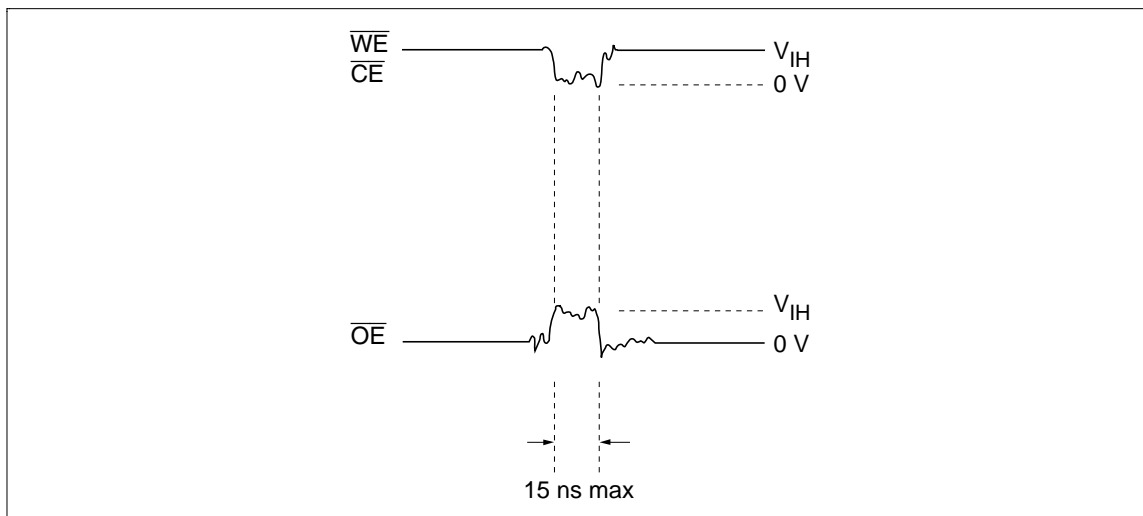
The endurance is 10^5 cycles in case of the page programming and 10^4 cycles in case of the byte programming (1% cumulative failure rate). The data retention time is more than 10 years when a device is page-programmed less than 10^4 cycles.

Data Protection**1. Data Protection against Noise on Control Pins (\overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}) during Operation**

During readout or standby, noise on the control pins may act as a trigger and turn the EEPROM to programming mode by mistake.

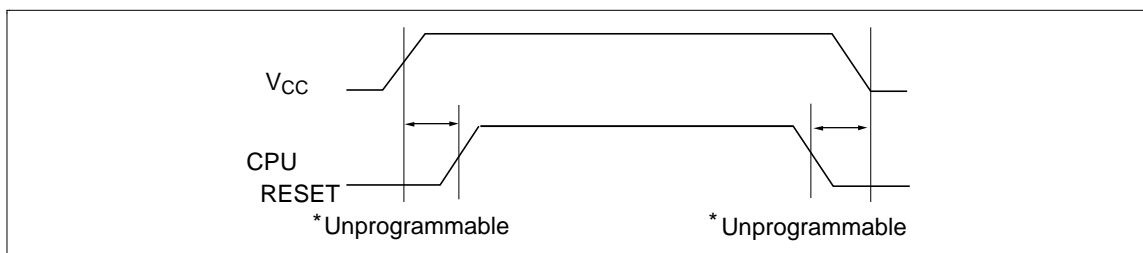
To prevent this phenomenon, this device has a noise cancellation function that cuts noise if its width is 15 ns or less.

Be careful not to allow noise of a width of more than 15 ns on the control pins.

**2. Data protection at V_{CC} on/off**

When V_{CC} is turned on or off, noise on the control pins generated by external circuits (CPU, etc) may act as a trigger and turn the EEPROM to program mode by mistake. To prevent this unintentional programming, the EEPROM must be kept in an unprogrammable state while the CPU is in an unstable state.

Note: The EEPROM should be kept in unprogrammable state during V_{CC} on/off by using CPU RESET signal.



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(1) Protection by \overline{CE} , \overline{OE} , \overline{WE}

To realize the unprogrammable state, the input level of control pins must be held as shown in the table below.

\overline{CE}	V_{CC}	×	×
\overline{OE}	×	V_{SS}	×
\overline{WE}	×	×	V_{CC}

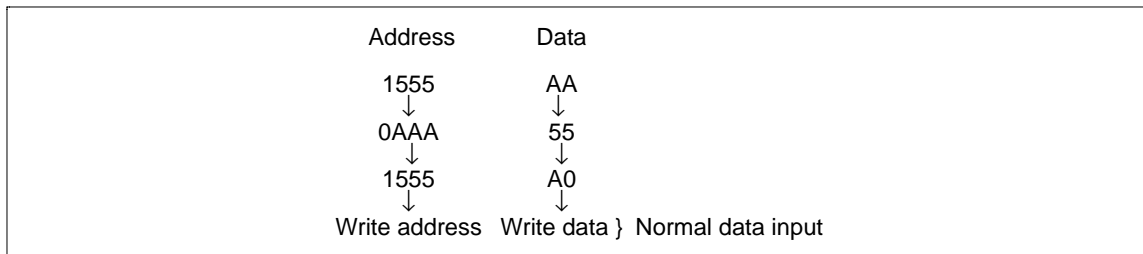
×: Don't care.

V_{CC} : Pull-up to V_{CC} level.

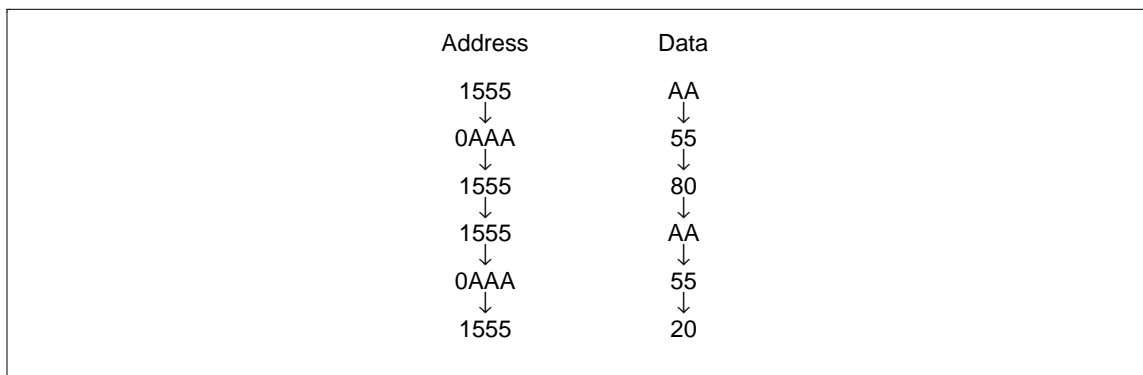
V_{SS} : Pull-down to V_{SS} level.

3. Software data protection

To prevent unintentional programming caused by noise generated by external circuits, this device has the software data protection function. In software data protection mode, 3 bytes of data must be input before write data as follows. And these bytes can switch the non-protection mode to the protection mode. SDP is enabled if onry the 3 byte code is input.



Software data protection mode can be canceled by inputting the following 6 bytes. After that, this device turns to the non-protection mode and can write data normally. But when the data is input in the canceling cycle, the data cannot be written.



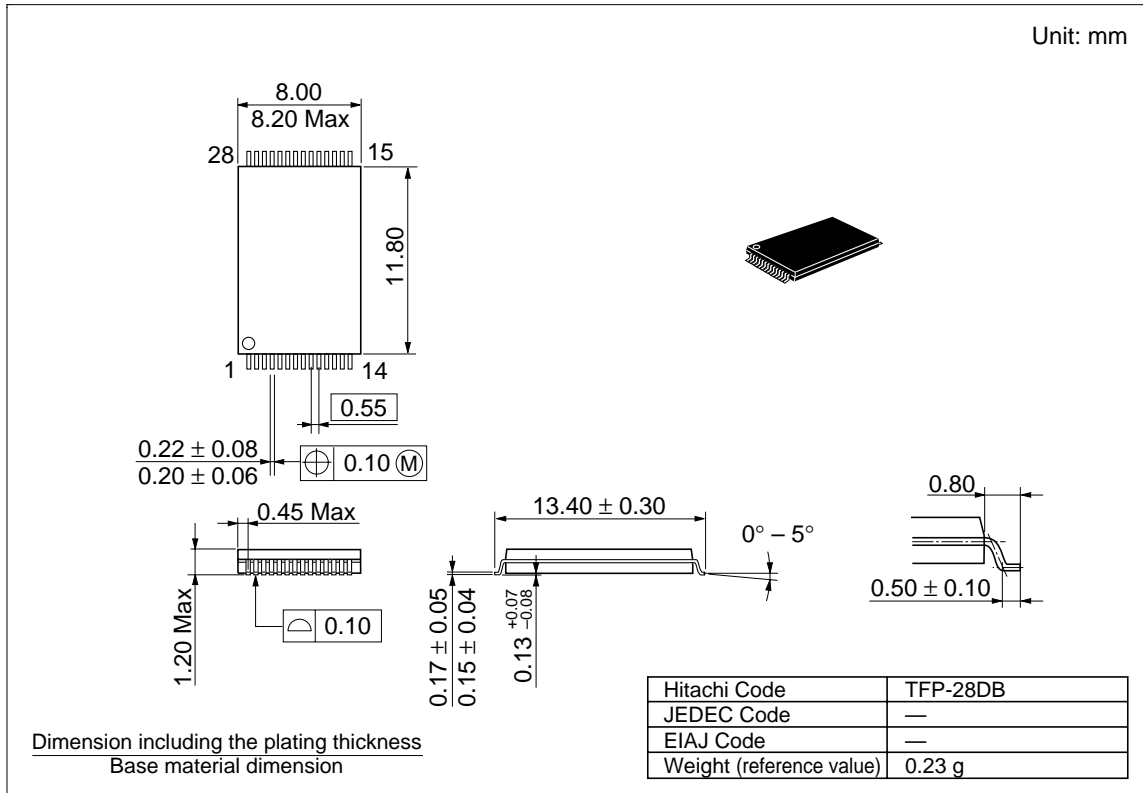
The software data protection is not enabled at the shipment.

Note: There are some differences between Hitachi's and other company's for enable/disable sequence of software data protection. If there are any questions, please contact with Hitachi sales offices.

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Package Dimensions

HN58S65AT Series (TFP-28DB)



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