# LH28F640BFHE-PTTL65

Flash Memory 64M (4M × 16)

(Model No.: LHF64FBH)

Spec No.: FM022005

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# LH28F640BFHE-PTTL65 64Mbit (4Mbit×16) Page Mode Dual Work Flash MEMORY

- 64M density with 16Bit I/O Interface
- High Performance Reads
  - 65/25ns 8-Word Page Mode
- Configurative 4-Plane Dual Work
  - Flexible Partitioning
  - Read operations during Block Erase or (Page Buffer) Program
  - Status Register for Each Partition
- Low Power Operation
  - 2.7V Read and Write Operations
  - V<sub>CCO</sub> for Input/Output Power Supply Isolation
  - Automatic Power Savings Mode Reduces I<sub>CCR</sub> in Static Mode
- Enhanced Code + Data Storage
  - 5µs Typical Erase/Program Suspends
- OTP (One Time Program) Block
  - 4-Word Factory-Programmed Area
  - 4-Word User-Programmable Area
- High Performance Program with Page Buffer
  - 16-Word Page Buffer
  - 5µs/Word (Typ.) at 12V V<sub>PP</sub>
- Operating Temperature -40°C to +85°C
- CMOS Process (P-type silicon substrate)

- Flexible Blocking Architecture
  - Eight 4K-word Parameter Blocks
  - One-hundred and twenty-seven 32K-word Main Blocks
  - Top Parameter Location
- Enhanced Data Protection Features
  - Individual Block Lock and Block Lock-Down with Zero-Latency
  - All blocks are locked at power-up or device reset.
  - Absolute Protection with V<sub>PP</sub>≤V<sub>PPLK</sub>
  - Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, (Page Buffer) Word Program Lockout during Power Transitions
- Automated Erase/Program Algorithms
  - 3.0V Low-Power 11µs/Word (Typ.) Programming
  - 12V No Glue Logic 9µs/Word (Typ.) Production Programming and 0.5s Erase (Typ.)
- Cross-Compatible Command Support
  - Basic Command Set
  - Common Flash Interface (CFI)
- Extended Cycling Capability
  - Minimum 100,000 Block Erase Cycles
- 48-Lead TSOP
- ETOX<sup>TM\*</sup> Flash Technology
- Not designed or rated as radiation hardened

The product, which is 4-Plane Page Mode Dual Work (Simultaneous Read while Erase/Program) Flash memory, is a low power, high density, low cost, nonvolatile read/write storage solution for a wide range of applications. The product can operate at  $V_{CC}$ =2.7V-3.6V and  $V_{PP}$ =1.65V-3.6V or 11.7V-12.3V. Its low voltage operation capability greatly extends battery life for portable applications.

The product provides high performance asynchronous page mode. It allows code execution directly from Flash, thus eliminating time consuming wait states. Furthermore, its newly configurative partitioning architecture allows flexible dual work operation.

The memory array block architecture utilizes Enhanced Data Protection features, and provides separate Parameter and Main Blocks that provide maximum flexibility for safe nonvolatile code and data storage.

Fast program capability is provided through the use of high speed Page Buffer Program.

Special OTP (One Time Program) block provides an area to store permanent code such as a unique number.

\* ETOX is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

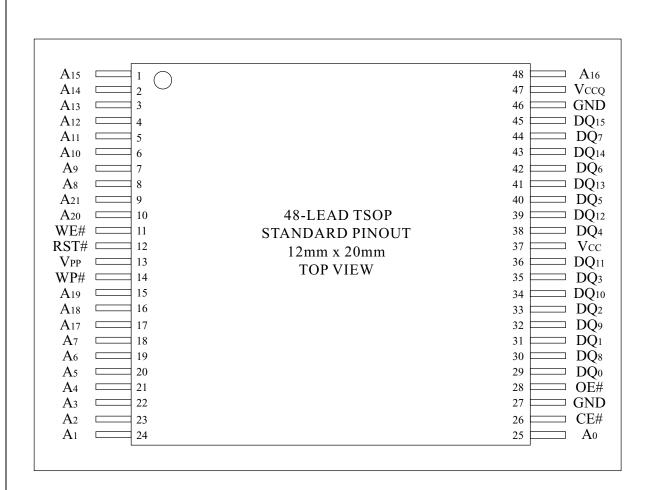


Figure 1. 48-Lead TSOP (Normal Bend) Pinout

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Symbol	Type	Name and Function
A <sub>0</sub> -A <sub>21</sub>	INPUT	ADDRESS INPUTS: Inputs for addresses. 64M: A <sub>0</sub> -A <sub>21</sub>
DQ <sub>0</sub> -DQ <sub>15</sub>	INPUT/ OUTPUT	DATA INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Inputs data and commands during CUI (Command User Interface) write cycles, outputs data during memory array, status register, query code, identifier code and partition configuration register code reads. Data pins float to high-impedance (High Z) when the chip or outputs are deselected. Data is internally latched during an erase or program cycle.
CE#	INPUT	CHIP ENABLE: Activates the device's control logic, input buffers, decoders and sense amplifiers. CE#-high $(V_{IH})$ deselects the device and reduces power consumption to standby levels.
RST#	INPUT	RESET: When low $(V_{IL})$ , RST# resets internal automation and inhibits write operations which provides data protection. RST#-high $(V_{IH})$ enables normal operation. After power-up or reset mode, the device is automatically set to read array mode. RST# must be low during power-up/down.
OE#	INPUT	OUTPUT ENABLE: Gates the device's outputs during a read cycle.
WE#	INPUT	WRITE ENABLE: Controls writes to the CUI and array blocks. Addresses and data are latched on the rising edge of CE# or WE# (whichever goes high first).
WP#	INPUT	WRITE PROTECT: When WP# is V <sub>IL</sub> , locked-down blocks cannot be unlocked. Erase or program operation can be executed to the blocks which are not locked and locked-down. When WP# is V <sub>IH</sub> , lock-down is disabled.
$V_{PP}$	INPUT	MONITORING POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE: V <sub>PP</sub> is not used for power supply pin. With V <sub>PP</sub> ≤V <sub>PPLK</sub> , block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program or OTP program cannot be executed and should not be attempted. Applying 12V±0.3V to V <sub>PP</sub> provides fast erasing or fast programming mode. In this mode, V <sub>PP</sub> is power supply pin. Applying 12V±0.3V to V <sub>PP</sub> during erase/program can only be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on each block. V <sub>PP</sub> may be connected to 12V±0.3V for a total of 80 hours maximum. Use of this pin at 12V beyond these limits may reduce block cycling capability or cause permanent damage.
V <sub>CC</sub>	SUPPLY	DEVICE POWER SUPPLY (2.7V-3.6V): With $V_{CC} \le V_{LKO}$ , all write attempts to the flash memory are inhibited. Device operations at invalid $V_{CC}$ voltage (see DC Characteristics) produce spurious results and should not be attempted.
V <sub>CCQ</sub>	SUPPLY	INPUT/OUTPUT POWER SUPPLY (2.7V-3.6V): Power supply for all input/output pins.
GND	SUPPLY	GROUND: Do not float any ground pins.

Table 2. Simultaneous Operation Modes Allowed with Four Planes<sup>(1, 2)</sup>

	THEN THE MODES ALLOWED IN THE OTHER PARTITION IS:										
IF ONE PARTITION IS:	Read Array	Read ID/OTP	Read Status	Read Query	Word Program	Page Buffer Program	OTP Program	Block Erase	Full Chip Erase	Program Suspend	Block Erase Suspend
Read Array	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Read ID/OTP	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Read Status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Read Query	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Word Program	X	X	X	X							X
Page Buffer Program	X	X	X	X							X
OTP Program			X								
Block Erase	X	X	X	X							
Full Chip Erase			X								
Program Suspend	X	X	X	X							X
Block Erase Suspend	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	

- "X" denotes the operation available.
   Configurative Partition Dual Work Restrictions:
   Status register reflects partition state, not WSM (Write State Machine) state this allows a status register for each partition. Only one partition can be erased or programmed at a time no command queuing.
   Commands must be written to an address within the block targeted by that command.

	BLOCK NUMBER	ADDRESS RANGE			
	134 4K-WORD	3FF000H - 3FFFFFH			
	133 4K-WORD	3FE000H - 3FEFFFH			
	132 4K-WORD	3FD000H - 3FDFFFH			
	131 4K-WORD 130 4K-WORD	3FC000H - 3FCFFFH 3FB000H - 3FBFFFH			
	129 4K-WORD	3FA000H - 3FAFFFH		BLOCK MIMBED	ADDRESS RANGE
	128 4K-WORD	3F9000H - 3F9FFFH	_		_
	127 4K-WORD 126 32K-WORD	3F8000H - 3F8FFFH 3F0000H - 3F7FFFH		63 32K-WORD 62 32K-WORD	1F8000H - 1FFFFFH 1F0000H - 1F7FFFH
	125 32K-WORD	3E8000H - 3EFFFFH		61 32K-WORD	1E8000H - 1EFFFFH
回	124 32K-WORD	3E0000H - 3E7FFFH		60 32K-WORD	1E0000H - 1E7FFFH
17	123 32K-WORD 122 32K-WORD	3D8000H - 3DFFFFH 3D0000H - 3D7FFFH		59 32K-WORD 58 32K-WORD	1D8000H - 1DFFFFH 1D0000H - 1D7FFFH
17	121 32K-WORD	3C8000H - 3CFFFFH		57 32K-WORD	1С8000H - 1СFFFFH
7	120 32K-WORD	3C0000H - 3C7FFFH		56 32K-WORD	1C0000H - 1C7FFFH
ΙĒ	119 32K-WORD 118 32K-WORD	3B8000H - 3BFFFFH 3B0000H - 3B7FFFH	$\widehat{\Xi}$	55 32K-WORD 54 32K-WORD	1B8000H - 1BFFFFH 1B0000H - 1B7FFFH
国	117 32K-WORD	3A8000H - 3AFFFFH	Z	53 32K-WORD	1A8000H - 1AFFFFH
₹	116 32K-WORD	3A0000H - 3A7FFFH	Ľ	52 32K-WORD	1A0000H - 1A7FFFH
(PARAMETER PLANE)	115 32K-WORD 114 32K-WORD	398000H - 39FFFFH 390000H - 397FFFH	(UNIFORM PLANE)	51 32K-WORD 50 32K-WORD	198000H - 19FFFFH 190000H - 197FFFH
PA	113 32K-WORD	388000H - 38FFFFH	R	49 32K-WORD	188000H - 18FFFFH
3.0	112 32K-WORD	380000H - 387FFFH	E O	48 32K-WORD	180000H - 187FFFH
PLANE3	111 32K-WORD 110 32K-WORD	378000H - 37FFFFH 370000H - 377FFFH	ΙĒ	47 32K-WORD 46 32K-WORD	178000H - 17FFFFH 170000H - 177FFFH
14	109 32K-WORD	368000H - 36FFFFH	15	45 32K-WORD	168000H - 16FFFFH
PL.	108 32K-WORD	360000H - 367FFFH		44 32K-WORD	160000H - 167FFFH
	107 32K-WORD 106 32K-WORD	358000H - 35FFFFH 350000H - 357FFFH	PLANE1	43 32K-WORD 42 32K-WORD	158000H - 15FFFFH 150000H - 157FFFH
	105 32K-WORD	348000H - 34FFFFH	Į.	41 32K-WORD	148000H - 14FFFFH
	104 32K-WORD	340000H - 347FFFH	딥	40 32K-WORD	140000H - 147FFFH
	103 32K-WORD 102 32K-WORD	338000H - 33FFFFH 330000H - 337FFFH		39 32K-WORD 38 32K-WORD	138000H - 13FFFFH 130000H - 137FFFH
	101 32K-WORD	328000H - 32FFFFH		37 32K-WORD	128000H - 12FFFFH
	100 32K-WORD	320000H - 327FFFH		36 32K-WORD	120000H - 127FFFH
	99 32K-WORD 98 32K-WORD	318000H - 31FFFFH 310000H - 317FFFH		35 32K-WORD 34 32K-WORD	118000H - 11FFFFH 110000H - 117FFFH
	97 32K-WORD	308000H - 30FFFFH		33 32K-WORD	108000H - 10FFFFH
	96 32K-WORD	300000H - 307FFFH		32 32K-WORD	100000H - 107FFFH
_	Los sevi viono	20000011 20000011	_	A ANT WORD	J
	95 32K-WORD 94 32K-WORD	2F8000H - 2FFFFFH 2F0000H - 2F7FFFH		31 32K-WORD 30 32K-WORD	0F8000H - 0FFFFFH 0F0000H - 0F7FFFH
	93 32K-WORD	2E8000H - 2EFFFFH		29 32K-WORD	0E8000H - 0EFFFFH
	92 32K-WORD	2E0000H - 2E7FFFH		28 32K-WORD	0E0000H - 0E7FFFH
	91 32K-WORD 90 32K-WORD	2D8000H - 2DFFFFH 2D0000H - 2D7FFFH		27 32K-WORD 26 32K-WORD	0D8000H - 0DFFFFH 0D0000H - 0D7FFFH
	89 32K-WORD	2С8000Н - 2СFFFFH		25 32K-WORD	0C8000H - 0CFFFFH
	88 32K-WORD	2C0000H - 2C7FFFH		24 32K-WORD	OCOOOOH - OC7FFFH
(iii)	87 32K-WORD 86 32K-WORD	2B8000H - 2BFFFFH 2B0000H - 2B7FFFH	$\widehat{\Xi}$	23 32K-WORD 22 32K-WORD	0B8000H - 0BFFFFH 0B0000H - 0B7FFFH
Z	85 32K-WORD	2A8000H - 2AFFFFH	Z	21 32K-WORD	0A8000H - 0AFFFFH
ΓY	84 32K-WORD	2A0000H - 2A7FFFH 298000H - 29FFFFH	ΓY	20 32K-WORD	0A0000H - 0A7FFFH 098000H - 09FFFFH
	83 32K-WORD 82 32K-WORD	298000H - 297FFFH 290000H - 297FFFH	[P.	19 32K-WORD 18 32K-WORD	090000H - 097FFFH
₹	81 32K-WORD	288000H - 28FFFFH	$\mathbb{Z}$	17 32K-WORD	088000H - 08FFFFH
(UNIFORM PLANE	80 32K-WORD	280000H - 287FFFH	(UNIFORM PLANE	16 32K-WORD	080000H - 087FFFH
肖	79 32K-WORD 78 32K-WORD	278000H - 27FFFFH 270000H - 277FFFH	臣	15 32K-WORD 14 32K-WORD	078000H - 07FFFFH 070000H - 077FFFH
[5	77 32K-WORD	268000H - 26FFFFH	15	13 32K-WORD	068000H - 06FFFFH
7	76 32K-WORD	260000H - 267FFFH		12 32K-WORD	060000H - 067FFFH
目	75 32K-WORD 74 32K-WORD	258000H - 25FFFFH 250000H - 257FFFH	月	11 32K-WORD 10 32K-WORD	058000H - 05FFFFH 050000H - 057FFFH
PLANE2	73 32K-WORD	248000H - 24FFFFH	PLANE0	9 32K-WORD	048000H - 04FFFFH
$\Gamma$	72 32K-WORD	240000H - 247FFFH	PL	8 32K-WORD	040000H - 047FFFH
	71 32K-WORD 70 32K-WORD	238000H - 23FFFFH 230000H - 237FFFH		7 32K-WORD 6 32K-WORD	038000H - 03FFFFH 030000H - 037FFFH
	69 32K-WORD	228000H - 22FFFFH		5 32K-WORD	028000H - 02FFFFH
	68 32K-WORD	220000H - 227FFFH		4 32K-WORD	020000H - 027FFFH
	67 32K-WORD 66 32K-WORD	218000H - 21FFFFH 210000H - 217FFFH		3 32K-WORD 2 32K-WORD	018000H - 01FFFFH 010000H - 017FFFH
	65 32K-WORD	208000H - 20FFFFH		1 32K-WORD	008000H - 00FFFFH
- 1	64 32K-WORD	200000H - 207FFFH	1	0 32K-WORD	000000H - 007FFFH

Figure 2. Memory Map (Top Parameter)

Table 3. Identifier Codes and OTP Address for Read Operation

	Code	Address $[A_{15}-A_0]^{(1)}$	Data [DQ <sub>15</sub> -DQ <sub>0</sub> ]	Notes
Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Code	0000Н	00B0H	
Device Code	Top Parameter Device Code	0001H	00B0H	2
Block Lock Configuration	Block is Unlocked		$DQ_0 = 0$	3
Code	Block is Locked	Block Address	$DQ_0 = 1$	3
	Block is not Locked-Down	+ 2	$DQ_1 = 0$	3
	Block is Locked-Down		DQ <sub>1</sub> = 1	3
Device Configuration Code	Partition Configuration Register	0006Н	PCRC	4
OTP	OTP Lock	0080Н	OTP-LK	5
	OTP	0081-0088H	OTP	6

# NOTES:

- 1. The address  $A_{21}$ - $A_{16}$  are shown in below table for reading the manufacturer, device, lock configuration, device configuration code and OTP data.
- 2. Top parameter device has its parameter blocks in the plane3 (The highest address).
- 3.  $DQ_{15}$ - $DQ_2$  are reserved for future implementation.
- 4. PCRC=Partition Configuration Register Code.
- 5. OTP-LK=OTP Block Lock configuration.
- 6. OTP=OTP Block data.

Table 4. Identifier Codes and OTP Address for Read Operation on Partition Configuration<sup>(1)</sup> (64M-bit device)

Partition Configuration Register (2)			Address (64M-bit device)
PCR.10	PCR.9	PCR.8	$[A_{21}-A_{16}]$
0	0	0	00H
0	0	1	00H or 10H
0	1	0	00H or 20H
1	0	0	00H or 30H
0	1	1	00H or 10H or 20H
1	1	0	00H or 20H or 30H
1	0	1	00H or 10H or 30H
1	1	1	00H or 10H or 20H or 30H

- 1. The address to read the identifier codes or OTP data is dependent on the partition which is selected when writing the Read Identifier Codes/OTP command (90H).
- 2. Refer to Table 12 for the partition configuration register.

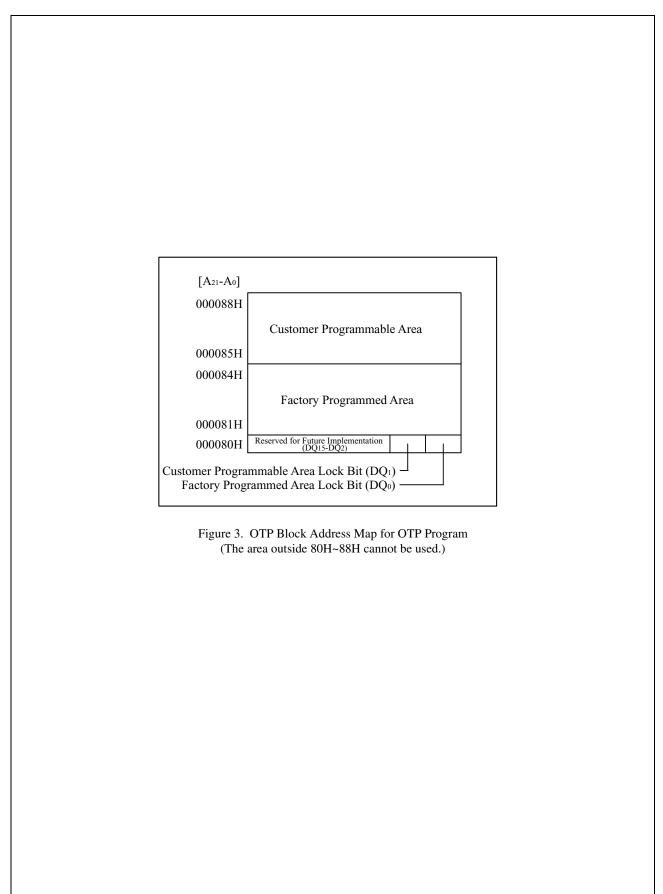


Table 5. Bus Operation<sup>(1, 2)</sup>

Mode	Notes	RST#	CE#	OE#	WE#	Address	$V_{PP}$	DQ <sub>0-15</sub>
Read Array	6	$V_{IH}$	$V_{\rm IL}$	$V_{\rm IL}$	$V_{IH}$	X	X	D <sub>OUT</sub>
Output Disable		$V_{IH}$	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IH}$	$V_{IH}$	X	X	High Z
Standby		$V_{IH}$	$V_{IH}$	X	X	X	X	High Z
Reset	3	$V_{\mathrm{IL}}$	X	X	X	X	X	High Z
Read Identifier Codes/OTP	6	$V_{IH}$	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IL}$	V <sub>IH</sub>	See Table 3 and Table 4	X	See Table 3 and Table 4
Read Query	6,7	$V_{IH}$	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	See Appendix	X	See Appendix
Write	4,5,6	$V_{IH}$	$V_{IL}$	$V_{IH}$	$V_{IL}$	X	X	D <sub>IN</sub>

- Refer to DC Characteristics. When V<sub>PP</sub>≤V<sub>PPLK</sub>, memory contents can be read, but cannot be altered.
   X can be V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub> for control pins and addresses, and V<sub>PPLK</sub> or V<sub>PPH1/2</sub> for V<sub>PP</sub>. See DC Characteristics for V<sub>PPLK</sub> and V<sub>PPH1/2</sub> voltages.
   RST# at GND±0.2V ensures the lowest power consumption.
- 4. Command writes involving block erase, (page buffer) program or OTP program are reliably executed when V<sub>PP</sub>=V<sub>PPH1/2</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub>=2.7V-3.6V.
  Command writes involving full chip erase are reliably executed when V<sub>PP</sub>=V<sub>PPH1</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub>=2.7V-3.6V.
  5. Refer to Table 6 for valid D<sub>IN</sub> during a write operation.
  6. Never hold OE# low and WE# low at the same timing.

- 7. Refer to Appendix of LH28F640BF series for more information about query code.

Toblo 6	Command	Definitions <sup>(11)</sup>
Table b.	Commana	Definitions

	Bus		]	First Bus Cyc	ele	Second Bus Cycle		
Command	Cycles Req'd	Notes	Oper <sup>(1)</sup>	Addr <sup>(2)</sup>	Data <sup>(3)</sup>	Oper <sup>(1)</sup>	Addr <sup>(2)</sup>	Data <sup>(3)</sup>
Read Array	1	2	Write	PA	FFH			
Read Identifier Codes/OTP	≥ 2	2,3,4	Write	PA	90H	Read	IA or OA	ID or OD
Read Query	≥ 2	2,3,4	Write	PA	98H	Read	QA	QD
Read Status Register	2	2,3	Write	PA	70H	Read	PA	SRD
Clear Status Register	1	2	Write	PA	50H			
Block Erase	2	2,3,5	Write	BA	20H	Write	BA	D0H
Full Chip Erase	2	2,5,9	Write	X	30H	Write	X	D0H
Program	2	2,3,5,6	Write	WA	40H or 10H	Write	WA	WD
Page Buffer Program	≥ 4	2,3,5,7	Write	WA	E8H	Write	WA	N-1
Block Erase and (Page Buffer) Program Suspend	1	2,8,9	Write	PA	ВОН			
Block Erase and (Page Buffer) Program Resume	1	2,8,9	Write	PA	D0H			
Set Block Lock Bit	2	2	Write	BA	60H	Write	BA	01H
Clear Block Lock Bit	2	2,10	Write	BA	60H	Write	BA	D0H
Set Block Lock-down Bit	2	2	Write	BA	60H	Write	BA	2FH
OTP Program	2	2,3,9	Write	OA	СОН	Write	OA	OD
Set Partition Configuration Register	2	2,3	Write	PCRC	60H	Write	PCRC	04H

- 1. Bus operations are defined in Table 5.
- 2. The address which is written at the first bus cycle should be the same as the address which is written at the second bus cycle
  - X=Any valid address within the device.
  - PA=Address within the selected partition.
  - IA=Identifier codes address (See Table 3 and Table 4).
  - QA=Query codes address. Refer to Appendix of LH28F640BF series for details.
  - BA=Address within the block being erased, set/cleared block lock bit or set block lock-down bit.
  - WA=Address of memory location for the Program command or the first address for the Page Buffer Program command.
  - OA=Address of OTP block to be read or programmed (See Figure 3).
  - PCRC=Partition configuration register code presented on the address A<sub>0</sub>-A<sub>15</sub>.
- 3. ID=Data read from identifier codes. (See Table 3 and Table 4).
  - QD=Data read from query database. Refer to Appendix of LH28F640BF series for details.
  - SRD=Data read from status register. See Table 10 and Table 11 for a description of the status register bits.
  - WD=Data to be programmed at location WA. Data is latched on the rising edge of WE# or CE# (whichever goes high first).
  - OD=Data to be programmed at location OA. Data is latched on the rising edge of WE# or CE# (whichever goes high first).
  - N-1=N is the number of the words to be loaded into a page buffer.
- 4. Following the Read Identifier Codes/OTP command, read operations access manufacturer code, device code, block lock configuration code, partition configuration register code and the data within OTP block (See Table 3 and Table 4). The Read Query command is available for reading CFI (Common Flash Interface) information.
- 5. Block erase, full chip erase or (page buffer) program cannot be executed when the selected block is locked. Unlocked block can be erased or programmed when RST# is  $V_{IH}$ .
- 6. Either 40H or 10H are recognized by the CUI (Command User Interface) as the program setup.
- 7. Following the third bus cycle, inputs the program sequential address and write data of "N" times. Finally, input the any valid address within the target partition to be programmed and the confirm command (D0H). Refer to Appendix of

LH28F640BF series for details.  8. If the program operation in one partition is suspended and the erase operation in other partition is also suspended, the
suspended program operation should be resumed first, and then the suspended erase operation should be resumed next.  9. Full chip erase and OTP program operations can not be suspended. The OTP Program command can not be accepted while the block erase operation is being suspended.
<ul> <li>10. Following the Clear Block Lock Bit command, block which is not locked-down is unlocked when WP# is V<sub>IL</sub>. When WP# is V<sub>IH</sub>, lock-down bit is disabled and the selected block is unlocked regardless of lock-down configuration.</li> <li>11. Commands other than those shown above are reserved by SHARP for future device implementations and should not be</li> </ul>
used.

Table 7. Functions of Block Lock<sup>(5)</sup> and Block Lock-Down

		(2)			
State	WP#	DQ <sub>1</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	$DQ_0^{(1)}$	State Name	Erase/Program Allowed (2)
[000]	0	0	0	Unlocked	Yes
[001] <sup>(3)</sup>	0	0	1	Locked	No
[011]	0	1	1	Locked-down	No
[100]	1	0	0	Unlocked	Yes
[101] <sup>(3)</sup>	1	0	1	Locked	No
[110] <sup>(4)</sup>	1	1	0	Lock-down Disable	Yes
[111]	1	1	1	Lock-down Disable	No

#### NOTES:

- 1.  $DQ_0=1$ : a block is locked;  $DQ_0=0$ : a block is unlocked.
  - $DQ_1$ =1: a block is locked-down;  $DQ_1$ =0: a block is not locked-down.
- 2. Erase and program are general terms, respectively, to express: block erase, full chip erase and (page buffer) program operations.
- 3. At power-up or device reset, all blocks default to locked state and are not locked-down, that is, [001] (WP#=0) or [101] (WP#=1), regardless of the states before power-off or reset operation.
- 4. When WP# is driven to  $V_{\rm IL}$  in [110] state, the state changes to [011] and the blocks are automatically locked.
- 5. OTP (One Time Program) block has the lock function which is different from those described above.

Table 8. Block Locking State Transitions upon Command Write<sup>(4)</sup>

	Curren	t State		Result after Lock Command Written (Next State)				
State	WP#	$DQ_1$	$DQ_0$	Set Lock <sup>(1)</sup>	Clear Lock <sup>(1)</sup>	Set Lock-down <sup>(1)</sup>		
[000]	0	0	0	[001]	No Change	[011] <sup>(2)</sup>		
[001]	0	0	1	No Change <sup>(3)</sup>	[000]	[011]		
[011]	0	1	1	No Change	No Change	No Change		
[100]	1	0	0	[101]	No Change	[111] <sup>(2)</sup>		
[101]	1	0	1	No Change	[100]	[111]		
[110]	1	1	0	[111]	No Change	[111] <sup>(2)</sup>		
[111]	1	1	1	No Change	[110]	No Change		

- 1. "Set Lock" means Set Block Lock Bit command, "Clear Lock" means Clear Block Lock Bit command and "Set Lock-down" means Set Block Lock-Down Bit command.
- 2. When the Set Block Lock-Down Bit command is written to the unlocked block ( $DQ_0=0$ ), the corresponding block is locked-down and automatically locked at the same time.
- 3. "No Change" means that the state remains unchanged after the command written.
- 4. In this state transitions table, assumes that WP# is not changed and fixed  $V_{IL}$  or  $V_{IH}$ .

Table 9. Block Locking State Transitions upon WP# Transition<sup>(4)</sup>

D : 0: 1	(	Current S	State		Result after WP# Transition (Next State)		
Previous State	State	WP#	DQ <sub>1</sub>	$DQ_0$	WP#= $0 \rightarrow 1^{(1)}$	WP#=1 $\rightarrow$ 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	
-	[000]	0	0	0	[100]	-	
-	[001]	0	0	1	[101]	-	
[110] <sup>(2)</sup>	[011]	0	1	1	[110]	-	
Other than [110] <sup>(2)</sup>	[011]	0	1	1	[111]	-	
-	[100]	1	0	0	-	[000]	
-	[101]	1	0	1	-	[001]	
-	[110]	1	1	0	-	[011] <sup>(3)</sup>	
-	[111]	1	1	1	-	[011]	

- 1. "WP#=0 $\rightarrow$ 1" means that WP# is driven to  $V_{IH}$  and "WP#=1 $\rightarrow$ 0" means that WP# is driven to
- V<sub>IL</sub>.

  2. State transition from the current state [011] to the next state depends on the previous state.

  3. When WP# is driven to V<sub>IL</sub> in [110] state, the state changes to [011] and the blocks are automatically locked.
- 4. In this state transitions table, assumes that lock configuration commands are not written in previous, current and next state.

Table 10.	Status	Register	Definition
-----------	--------	----------	------------

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
WSMS	BESS	BEFCES	PBPOPS	VPPS	PBPSS	DPS	R
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

# SR.15 - SR.8 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

# SR.7 = WRITE STATE MACHINE STATUS (WSMS)

- 1 = Ready
- 0 = Busy

# SR.6 = BLOCK ERASE SUSPEND STATUS (BESS)

- 1 = Block Erase Suspended
- 0 = Block Erase in Progress/Completed

#### SR.5 = BLOCK ERASE AND FULL CHIP ERASE STATUS (BEFCES)

- 1 = Error in Block Erase or Full Chip Erase
- 0 = Successful Block Erase or Full Chip Erase

# SR.4 = (PAGE BUFFER) PROGRAM AND OTP PROGRAM STATUS (PBPOPS)

- 1 = Error in (Page Buffer) Program or OTP Program
- 0 = Successful (Page Buffer) Program or OTP Program

# $SR.3 = V_{PP} STATUS (VPPS)$

- $1 = V_{pp}$  LOW Detect, Operation Abort
- $0 = V_{PP} OK$

# SR.2 = (PAGE BUFFER) PROGRAM SUSPEND STATUS (PBPSS)

- 1 = (Page Buffer) Program Suspended
- 0 = (Page Buffer) Program in Progress/Completed

## SR.1 = DEVICE PROTECT STATUS (DPS)

- 1 = Erase or Program Attempted on a Locked Block, Operation Abort
- 0 = Unlocked

# SR.0 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

# NOTES:

Status Register indicates the status of the partition, not WSM (Write State Machine). Even if the SR.7 is "1", the WSM may be occupied by the other partition when the device is set to 2, 3 or 4 partitions configuration.

Check SR.7 to determine block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program or OTP program completion. SR.6 - SR.1 are invalid while SR.7="0".

If both SR.5 and SR.4 are "1"s after a block erase, full chip erase, page buffer program, set/clear block lock bit, set block lock-down bit, set partition configuration register attempt, an improper command sequence was entered.

SR.3 does not provide a continuous indication of  $V_{PP}$  level. The WSM interrogates and indicates the  $V_{PP}$  level only after Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, (Page Buffer) Program or OTP Program command sequences. SR.3 is not guaranteed to report accurate feedback when  $V_{PP} \neq V_{PPH1}$ ,  $V_{PPH2}$  or  $V_{PPLK}$ .

SR.1 does not provide a continuous indication of block lock bit. The WSM interrogates the block lock bit only after Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, (Page Buffer) Program or OTP Program command sequences. It informs the system, depending on the attempted operation, if the block lock bit is set. Reading the block lock configuration codes after writing the Read Identifier Codes/OTP command indicates block lock bit status.

SR.15 - SR.8 and SR.0 are reserved for future use and should be masked out when polling the status register.

Table 11. Extended Status	Register Definition
---------------------------	---------------------

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
SMS	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

# XSR.15-8 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

# XSR.7 = STATE MACHINE STATUS (SMS)

1 = Page Buffer Program available

0 = Page Buffer Program not available

XSR.6-0 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

#### NOTES:

After issue a Page Buffer Program command (E8H), XSR.7="1" indicates that the entered command is accepted. If XSR.7 is "0", the command is not accepted and a next Page Buffer Program command (E8H) should be issued again to check if page buffer is available or not.

XSR.15-8 and XSR.6-0 are reserved for future use and should be masked out when polling the extended status register.

ſ	R	R	R	R	R	PC2	PC1	PC0
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	7	6	5	1	3	2	1	0

Table 12. Partition Configuration Register Definition

# PCR.15-11 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

## PCR.10-8 = PARTITION CONFIGURATION (PC2-0)

000 = No partitioning. Dual Work is not allowed.

001 = Plane1-3 are merged into one partition. (default in a bottom parameter device)

010 = Plane 0-1 and Plane2-3 are merged into one partition respectively.

100 = Plane 0-2 are merged into one partition. (default in a top parameter device)

three partitions in this configuration. Dual work parameter device. operation is available between any two partitions.

110 = Plane 0-1 are merged into one partition. There are three partitions in this configuration. Dual work See Figure 4 for the detail on partition configuration. operation is available between any two partitions.

three partitions in this configuration. Dual work operation is available between any two partitions.

111 = There are four partitions in this configuration. Each plane corresponds to each partition respectively. Dual work operation is available between any two partitions.

# PCR.7-0 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

#### NOTES:

After power-up or device reset, PCR10-8 (PC2-0) is set to 011 = Plane 2-3 are merged into one partition. There are "001" in a bottom parameter device and "100" in a top

101 = Plane 1-2 are merged into one partition. There are PCR.15-11 and PCR.7-0 are reserved for future use and should be masked out when polling the partition configuration register.

PC2 PC1 PC0	PARTITIONING FOR DUAL WORK	PC2 PC1 PC0	PARTITIONING FOR DUAL WORK
0 0 0	PLANE3  PLANE1  PLANE1  PLANE0	0 1 1	PARTITION2 PARTITION1 PARTITION0  EAUNE BLANE BL
0 0 1	PLANE3  PLANE2  PLANE1  PLANE0  OUDITITABA  OUDITITABA	1 1 0	PARTITION2 PARTITION1 PARTITION0    Carry   Ca
0 1 0	PLANE3 1NOILILABA 1NOI	1 0 1	PARTITION2 PARTITION1 PARTITION0    BEANE   BE
1 0 0	PARTITION 1 PARTIT	1 1 1	PARTITION3 PARTITION2 PARTITION1 PARTITION0  EAU  BLANE  B

Figure 4. Partition Configuration

# 1 Electrical Specifications

# 1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings\*

Operating Temperature

During Read, Erase and Program ...-40°C to +85°C (1)

Storage Temperature

During under Bias.....-40°C to +85°C During non Bias....-65°C to +125°C

Voltage On Any Pin

(except  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$ ).....-0.5V to  $V_{CC}$ +0.5V  $^{(2)}$ 

 $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{CCO}$  Supply Voltage ...... -0.2V to +3.9V  $^{(2)}$ 

V<sub>PP</sub> Supply Voltage .....--0.2V to 12.6V <sup>(2, 3, 4)</sup>

Output Short Circuit Current ...... 100mA (5)

\*WARNING: Stressing the device beyond the "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage. These are stress ratings only. Operation beyond the "Operating Conditions" is not recommended and extended exposure beyond the "Operating Conditions" may affect device reliability.

#### NOTES:

- 1. Operating temperature is for extended temperature product defined by this specification.
- 2. All specified voltages are with respect to GND. Minimum DC voltage is -0.5V on input/output pins and -0.2V on  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{PP}$  pins. During transitions, this level may undershoot to -2.0V for periods <20ns. Maximum DC voltage on input/output pins and  $V_{CC}$  is  $V_{CC}$ +0.5V which, during transitions, may overshoot to  $V_{CC}$ +2.0V for periods <20ns.
- 3. Maximum DC voltage on  $V_{PP}$  may overshoot to +13.0V for periods <20ns.
- 4. V<sub>PP</sub> erase/program voltage is normally 2.7V-3.6V. Applying 11.7V-12.3V to V<sub>PP</sub> during erase/program can be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on the main blocks and 1,000 cycles on the parameter blocks. V<sub>PP</sub> may be connected to 11.7V-12.3V for a total of 80 hours maximum.
- 5. Output shorted for no more than one second. No more than one output shorted at a time.

# 1.2 Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Operating Temperature	$T_{A}$	-40	+25	+85	°C	
V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	1
I/O Supply Voltage	$V_{CCQ}$	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	1
V <sub>PP</sub> Voltage when Used as a Logic Control	V <sub>PPH1</sub>	1.65	3.0	3.6	V	1
V <sub>PP</sub> Supply Voltage	V <sub>PPH2</sub>	11.7	12	12.3	V	1, 2
Main Block Erase Cycling: V <sub>PP</sub> =3.0V		100,000			Cycles	
Parameter Block Erase Cycling: V <sub>PP</sub> =3.0V		100,000			Cycles	
Main Block Erase Cycling: V <sub>PP</sub> =12V, 80 hrs.				1,000	Cycles	
Parameter Block Erase Cycling: V <sub>PP</sub> =12V, 80 hrs.				1,000	Cycles	
Maximum V <sub>PP</sub> hours at 12V				80	Hours	

- 1. See DC Characteristics tables for voltage range-specific specification.
- Applying V<sub>PP</sub>=11.7V-12.3V during a erase or program can be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on the main blocks and 1,000 cycles on the parameter blocks. A permanent connection to V<sub>PP</sub>=11.7V-12.3V is not allowed and can cause damage to the device.

# 1.2.1 Capacitance<sup>(1)</sup> (T<sub>A</sub>=+25°C, f=1MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	V <sub>IN</sub> =0.0V		4	7	pF
Output Capacitance	$C_{OUT}$	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.0V		6	10	pF

# NOTE:

1. Sampled, not 100% tested.

# 1.2.2 AC Input/Output Test Conditions

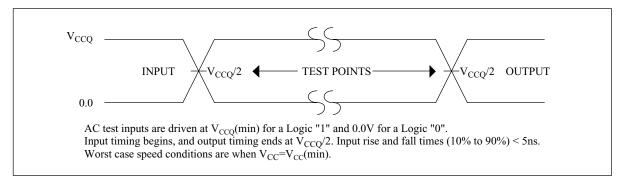


Figure 5. Transient Input/Output Reference Waveform for  $V_{CC}$ =2.7V-3.6V

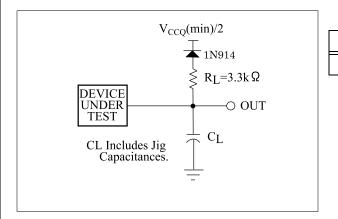


Figure 6. Transient Equivalent Testing Load Circuit

Table 13. Configuration Capacitance Loading Value

Test Configuration	$C_L(pF)$
V <sub>CC</sub> =2.7V-3.6V	50

# 1.2.3 DC Characteristics

V<sub>CC</sub>=2.7V-3.6V

Symbol	Paran	neter	Notes	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
$I_{LI}$	Input Load Current		1	-1.0		+1.0	μΑ	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> Max.,
$I_{LO}$	Output Leakage Cur	rent	1	-1.0		+1.0	μΑ	V <sub>CCQ</sub> =V <sub>CCQ</sub> Max., V <sub>IN</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>CCQ</sub> or GND
I <sub>CCS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Standby Curren	V <sub>CC</sub> Standby Current			4	20	μΑ	$V_{\text{CC}} = V_{\text{CC}} \text{Max.,}$ $\text{CE\#=RST\#=}$ $V_{\text{CCQ}} \pm 0.2 \text{V,}$ $\text{WP\#=V}_{\text{CCQ}} \text{ or GND}$
I <sub>CCAS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Automatic Pow	er Savings Current	1,4		4	20	μΑ	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> Max., CE#=GND±0.2V, WP#=V <sub>CCQ</sub> or GND
$I_{CCD}$	V <sub>CC</sub> Reset Power-D	own Current	1		4	20	μΑ	RST#=GND±0.2V
T	Average V <sub>CC</sub> Read Current Normal Mode		1,7		15	25	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> Max., CE#=V <sub>IL</sub> ,
$I_{CCR}$	Average V <sub>CC</sub> Read Current Page Mode	8 Word Read	1,7		5	10	mA	OE#=V <sub>IH</sub> , f=5MHz
$I_{CCW}$	V <sub>CC</sub> (Page Buffer) Program Current		1,5,7		20	60	mA	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH1</sub>
1CCW	VCC (Tage Bullet) T	rogram Current	1,5,7		10	20	mA	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub>
I	V <sub>CC</sub> Block Erase, Fu	ıll Chip	1,5,7		10	30	mA	$V_{PP}=V_{PPH1}$
$I_{CCE}$	Erase Current		1,5,7		10	30	mA	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub>
I <sub>CCWS</sub> I <sub>CCES</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> (Page Buffer) P Block Erase Suspend	-	1,2,7		10	200	μΑ	CE#=V <sub>IH</sub>
I <sub>PPS</sub> I <sub>PPR</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> Standby or Read	d Current	1,6,7		2	5	μΑ	V <sub>PP</sub> ≤V <sub>CC</sub>
T	V <sub>PP</sub> (Page Buffer) P	ragram Current	1,5,6,7		2	5	μΑ	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH1</sub>
$I_{PPW}$	v pp (1 age Bullet) 1	rogram Current	1,5,6,7		10	30	mA	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub>
Inne	V <sub>PP</sub> Block Erase, Full Chip Erase Current		1,5,6,7		2	5	μΑ	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH1</sub>
$I_{PPE}$			1,5,6,7		5	15	mA	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub>
I <sub>PPWS</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> (Page Buffer) P	rogram	1,6,7		2	5	μΑ	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH1</sub>
-PPWS	Suspend Current		1,6,7		10	200	μΑ	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub>
I <sub>PPES</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> Block Erase Sus	spend Current	1,6,7		2	5	μΑ	$V_{PP}=V_{PPH1}$
-PPES	PP 2700R Erase Su	T-110 Carron	1,6,7		10	200	μΑ	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub>

#### DC Characteristics (Continued)

## $V_{CC} = 2.7V - 3.6V$

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
$V_{\rm IL}$	Input Low Voltage	5	-0.4		0.4	V	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	5	V <sub>CCQ</sub> -0.4		V <sub>CCQ</sub> + 0.4	V	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage	5			0.2	V	$V_{CC}=V_{CC}Min.,$ $V_{CCQ}=V_{CCQ}Min.,$ $I_{OL}=100\mu A$
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage	5	V <sub>CCQ</sub> -0.2			V	$\begin{aligned} &V_{CC} {=} V_{CC} Min., \\ &V_{CCQ} {=} V_{CCQ} Min., \\ &I_{OH} {=} {-} 100 \mu A \end{aligned}$
$V_{PPLK}$	V <sub>PP</sub> Lockout during Normal Operations	3,5,6			0.4	V	
V <sub>PPH1</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> during Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, (Page Buffer) Program or OTP Program Operations		1.65	3.0	3.6	V	
V <sub>PPH2</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> during Block Erase, (Page Buffer) Program or OTP Program Operations	6	11.7	12	12.3	V	
$V_{LKO}$	V <sub>CC</sub> Lockout Voltage		1.5			V	

- 1. All currents are in RMS unless otherwise noted. Typical values are the reference values at  $V_{CC}$ =3.0V and  $T_A$ =+25°C unless V<sub>CC</sub> is specified.
- 2. I<sub>CCWS</sub> and I<sub>CCES</sub> are specified with the device de-selected. If read or (page buffer) program while in block erase suspend mode, the device's current draw is the sum of  $I_{CCWS}$  or  $I_{CCES}$  and  $I_{CCR}$  or  $I_{CCW}$ , respectively.

  3. Block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program and OTP program are inhibited when  $V_{PP} \le V_{PPLK}$ , and not guaranteed
- in the range between  $V_{PPLK}(max.)$  and  $V_{PPH1}(min.)$ , between  $V_{PPH1}(max.)$  and  $V_{PPH2}(min.)$  and above  $V_{PPH2}(max.)$ . 4. The Automatic Power Savings (APS) feature automatically places the device in power save mode after read cycle
- completion. Standard address access timings (t<sub>AVOV</sub>) provide new data when addresses are changed.
- 5. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 6.  $V_{PP}$  is not used for power supply pin. With  $V_{PP} \le V_{PPLK}$ , block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program and OTP program cannot be executed and should not be attempted.
  - Applying 12V±0.3V to V<sub>PP</sub> provides fast erasing or fast programming mode. In this mode, V<sub>PP</sub> is power supply pin and supplies the memory cell current for block erasing and (page buffer) programming. Use similar power supply trace widths and layout considerations given to the V<sub>CC</sub> power bus.
  - Applying 12V±0.3V to V<sub>PP</sub> during erase/program can only be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on each block. V<sub>PP</sub> may be connected to 12V±0.3V for a total of 80 hours maximum.
- 7. The operating current in dual work is the sum of the operating current (read, erase, program) in each plane.

# 1.2.4 AC Characteristics - Read-Only Operations<sup>(1)</sup>

$$V_{CC}$$
=2.7V-3.6V,  $T_{A}$ =-40°C to +85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>AVAV</sub>	Read Cycle Time		65		ns
t <sub>AVQV</sub>	Address to Output Delay			65	ns
t <sub>ELQV</sub>	CE# to Output Delay	3		65	ns
t <sub>APA</sub>	Page Address Access Time			25	ns
$t_{GLQV}$	OE# to Output Delay	3		20	ns
t <sub>PHQV</sub>	RST# High to Output Delay			150	ns
$t_{EHQZ}, t_{GHQZ}$	CE# or OE# to Output in High Z, Whichever Occurs First	2		20	ns
$t_{\rm ELQX}$	CE# to Output in Low Z	2	0		ns
$t_{GLQX}$	OE# to Output in Low Z	2	0		ns
t <sub>OH</sub>	Output Hold from First Occurring Address, CE# or OE# change	2	0		ns

- See AC input/output reference waveform for timing measurements and maximum allowable input slew rate.
   Sampled, not 100% tested.
   OE# may be delayed up to t<sub>ELQV</sub> t<sub>GLQV</sub> after the falling edge of CE# without impact to t<sub>ELQV</sub>.

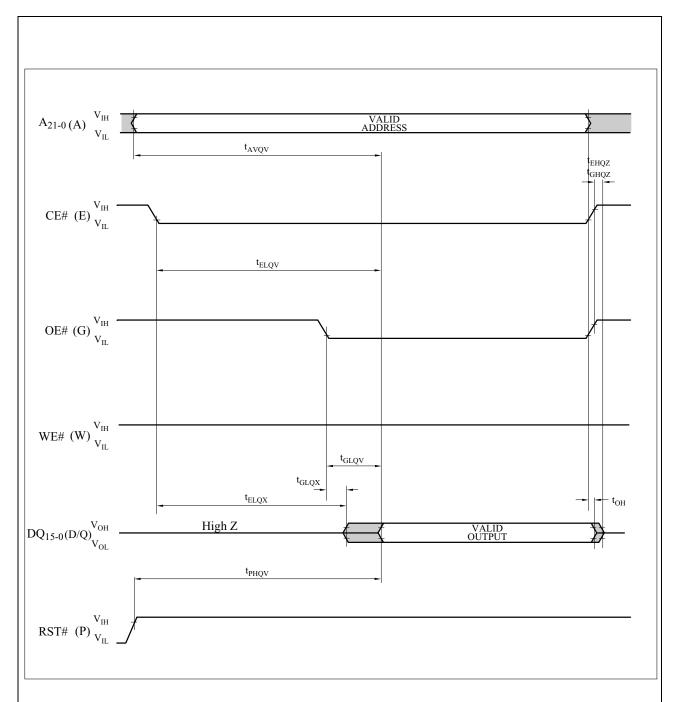


Figure 7. AC Waveform for Single Asynchronous Read Operations from Status Register, Identifier Codes, OTP Block or Query Code

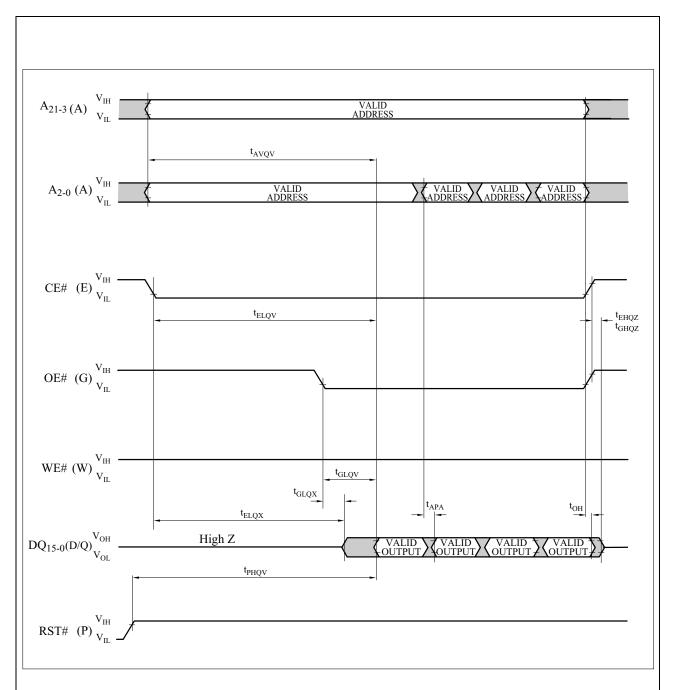


Figure 8. AC Waveform for Asynchronous Page Mode Read Operations from Main Blocks or Parameter Blocks

# 1.2.5 AC Characteristics - Write Operations<sup>(1), (2)</sup>

# $V_{CC}$ =2.7V-3.6V, $T_{A}$ =-40°C to +85°C

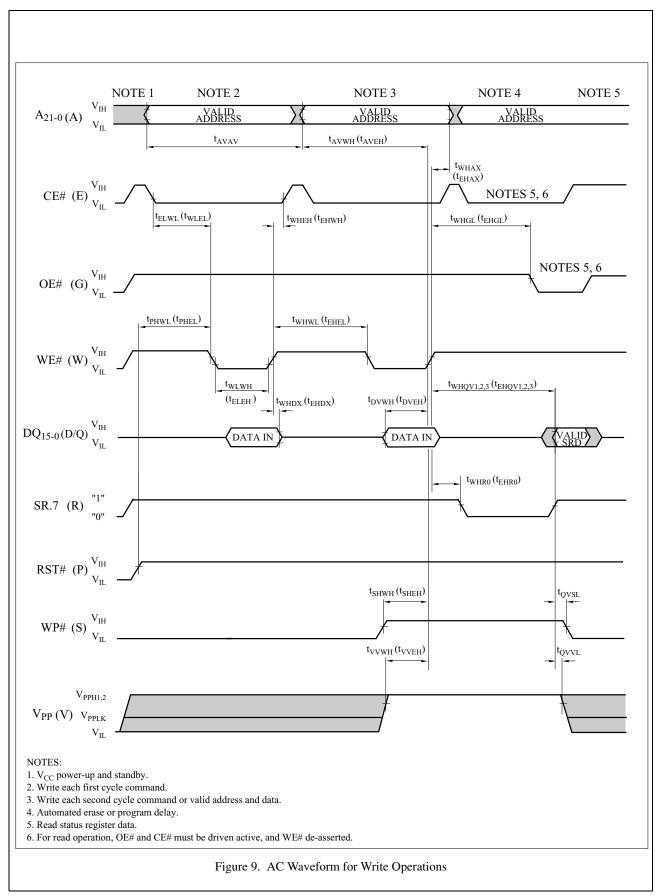
Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>AVAV</sub>	Write Cycle Time		65		ns
t <sub>PHWL</sub> (t <sub>PHEL</sub> )	RST# High Recovery to WE# (CE#) Going Low	3	150		ns
t <sub>ELWL</sub> (t <sub>WLEL</sub> )	CE# (WE#) Setup to WE# (CE#) Going Low	4	0		ns
t <sub>WLWH</sub> (t <sub>ELEH</sub> )	WE# (CE#) Pulse Width	4	50		ns
$t_{\mathrm{DVWH}} (t_{\mathrm{DVEH}})$	Data Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High	8	40		ns
t <sub>AVWH</sub> (t <sub>AVEH</sub> )	Address Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High	8	50		ns
t <sub>WHEH</sub> (t <sub>EHWH</sub> )	CE# (WE#) Hold from WE# (CE#) High		0		ns
$t_{WHDX} (t_{EHDX})$	Data Hold from WE# (CE#) High		0		ns
t <sub>WHAX</sub> (t <sub>EHAX</sub> )	Address Hold from WE# (CE#) High		0		ns
t <sub>WHWL</sub> (t <sub>EHEL</sub> )	WE# (CE#) Pulse Width High	5	15		ns
t <sub>SHWH</sub> (t <sub>SHEH</sub> )	WP# High Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High	3	0		ns
t <sub>VVWH</sub> (t <sub>VVEH</sub> )	V <sub>PP</sub> Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High	3	200		ns
t <sub>WHGL</sub> (t <sub>EHGL</sub> )	Write Recovery before Read		30		ns
t <sub>QVSL</sub>	WP# High Hold from Valid SRD	3, 6	0		ns
t <sub>QVVL</sub>	V <sub>PP</sub> Hold from Valid SRD	3, 6	0		ns
$t_{WHR0} (t_{EHR0})$	WE# (CE#) High to SR.7 Going "0"	3, 7		t <sub>AVQV</sub> + 50	ns

- 1. The timing characteristics for reading the status register during block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program and OTP program operations are the same as during read-only operations. Refer to AC Characteristics for read-only operations.
- 2. A write operation can be initiated and terminated with either CE# or WE#.
- 3. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 4. Write pulse width (t<sub>WP</sub>) is defined from the falling edge of CE# or WE# (whichever goes low last) to the rising edge of CE# or WE# (whichever goes high first). Hence, twp=twLwH=teleH=twLeH=teleWH.

  5. Write pulse width high (twpH) is defined from the rising edge of CE# or WE# (whichever goes high first) to the falling
- edge of CE# or WE# (whichever goes low last). Hence, t<sub>WPH</sub>=t<sub>WHWL</sub>=t<sub>EHEL</sub>=t<sub>WHEL</sub>=t<sub>EHWL</sub>.

  6. V<sub>PP</sub> should be held at V<sub>PP</sub>=V<sub>PPH1/2</sub> until determination of block erase, (page buffer) program or OTP program success (SR.1/3/4/5=0) and held at V<sub>PP</sub>=V<sub>PPH1</sub> until determination of full chip erase success (SR.1/3/5=0).

  7. t<sub>WFR</sub> (t<sub>EHR0</sub>) after the Read Query or Read Identifier Codes/OTP command=t<sub>AVQV</sub>+1000s.
- 8. Refer to Table 6 for valid address and data for block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program, OTP program or lock bit configuration.



# 1.2.6 Reset Operations

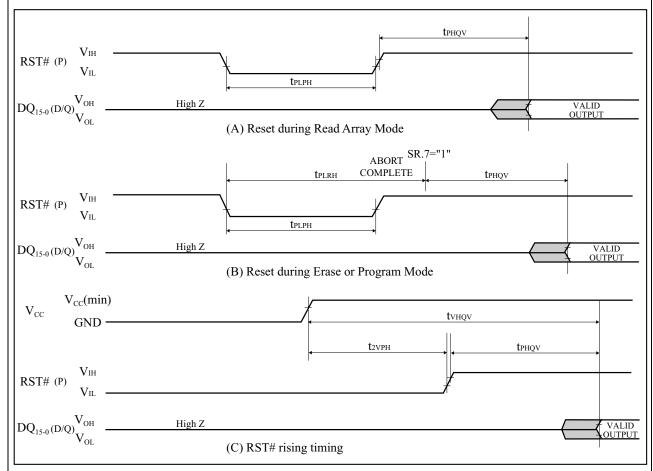


Figure 10. AC Waveform for Reset Operations

Reset AC Specifications ( $V_{CC}$ =2.7V-3.6V,  $T_A$ =-40°C to +85°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>PLPH</sub>	RST# Low to Reset during Read (RST# should be low during power-up.)		100		ns
t <sub>PLRH</sub>	RST# Low to Reset during Erase or Program	1, 3, 4		22	μs
$t_{2VPH}$	VPH V <sub>CC</sub> 2.7V to RST# High		100		ns
$t_{VHQV}$	V <sub>CC</sub> 2.7V to Output Delay	3		1	ms

- 1. A reset time,  $t_{PHQV}$ , is required from the later of SR.7 going "1" or RST# going high until outputs are valid. Refer to AC Characteristics Read-Only Operations for  $t_{PHQV}$ .
- 2. t<sub>PLPH</sub> is <100ns the device may still reset but this is not guaranteed.
- 3. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 4. If RST# asserted while a block erase, full chip erase, (page buffer) program or OTP program operation is not executing, the reset will complete within 100ns.
- 5. When the device power-up, holding RST# low minimum 100ns is required after V<sub>CC</sub> has been in predefined range and also has been in stable there.

# 1.2.7 Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, (Page Buffer) Program and OTP Program Performance<sup>(3)</sup>

$$V_{CC}$$
=2.7V-3.6V,  $T_A$ =-40°C to +85°C

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Page Buffer Command is	V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH1</sub> (In System)		V <sub>PP</sub> =V <sub>PPH2</sub> (In Manufacturing)			Unit	
			Used or not Used	Min.	Min. Typ. <sup>(1)</sup> Max. <sup>(2)</sup>		Min.	Typ.(1)	Max. <sup>(2)</sup>	
$t_{WPB}$	4K-Word Parameter Block	2	Not Used		0.05	0.3		0.04	0.12	s
WPB	Program Time	2	Used		0.03	0.12		0.02	0.06	s
t <sub>WMB</sub>	32K-Word Main Block	2	Not Used		0.38	2.4		0.31	1.0	s
WMB	Program Time	2	Used		0.24	1.0		0.17	0.5	s
t <sub>WHQV1</sub> /	Word Program Time	2	Not Used		11	200		9	185	μs
$t_{EHQV1}$	Word Frogram Time	2	Used		7	100		5	90	μs
$t_{WHOV1}/$ $t_{EHOV1}$	OTP Program Time	2	Not Used		36	400		27	185	μs
t <sub>WHQV2</sub> / t <sub>EHQV2</sub>	4K-Word Parameter Block Erase Time	2	-		0.3	4		0.2	4	s
t <sub>WHQV3</sub> / t <sub>EHQV3</sub>	32K-Word Main Block Erase Time	2	-		0.6	5		0.5	5	s
	Full Chip Erase Time	2			80	700				S
t <sub>WHRH1</sub> / t <sub>EHRH1</sub>	(Page Buffer) Program Suspend Latency Time to Read	4	-		5	10		5	10	μs
t <sub>WHRH2</sub> / t <sub>EHRH2</sub>	Block Erase Suspend Latency Time to Read	4	-		5	20		5	20	μs
t <sub>ERES</sub>	Latency Time from Block Erase Resume Command to Block Erase Suspend Command	5	-	500			500			μs

- 1. Typical values measured at  $V_{CC}$ =3.0V,  $V_{PP}$ =3.0V or 12V, and  $T_A$ =+25°C. Assumes corresponding lock bits are not set. Subject to change based on device characterization.
- 2. Excludes external system-level overhead.
- 3. Sampled, but not 100% tested.
- 4. A latency time is required from writing suspend command (WE# or CE# going high) until SR.7 going "1".
- 5. If the interval time from a Block Erase Resume command to a subsequent Block Erase Suspend command is shorter than t<sub>ERES</sub> and its sequence is repeated, the block erase operation may not be finished.

2	Related Document Information <sup>(1)</sup>
	Kelated Document Information

Document No.	Document Name
FUM00701	LH28F640BF series Appendix

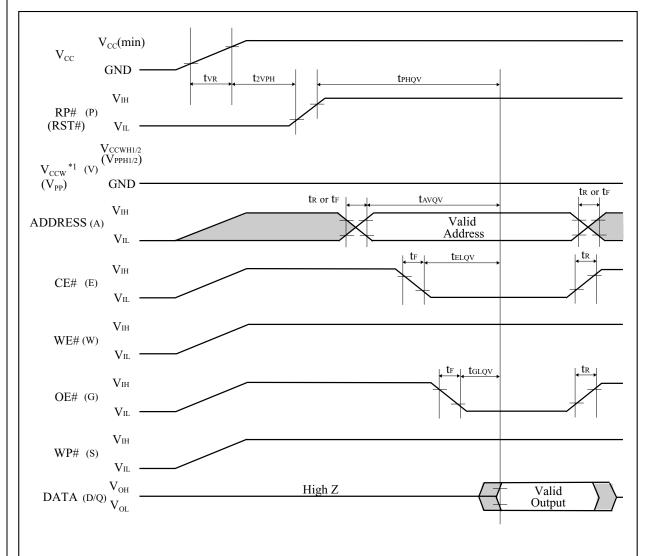
<ol> <li>International customers</li> </ol>	should contact their	r local SHARP o	r distribution sales	offices.
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#### A-1 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

# A-1.1 At Device Power-Up

AC timing illustrated in Figure A-1 is recommended for the supply voltages and the control signals at device power-up. If the timing in the figure is ignored, the device may not operate correctly.



\*1 To prevent the unwanted writes, system designers should consider the design, which applies  $V_{CCW}$  ( $V_{PP}$ ) to 0V during read operations and  $V_{CCWHI/2}$  ( $V_{PPHI/2}$ ) during write or erase operations. See the application note AP-007-SW-E for details.

Figure A-1. AC Timing at Device Power-Up

For the AC specifications  $t_{VR}$ ,  $t_{R}$ ,  $t_{F}$  in the figure, refer to the next page. See the "ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS" described in specifications for the supply voltage range, the operating temperature and the AC specifications not shown in the next page.

# A-1.1.1 Rise and Fall Time

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
t <sub>VR</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Rise Time		0.5	30000	μs/V
t <sub>R</sub>	Input Signal Rise Time			1	μs/V
t <sub>F</sub>	Input Signal Fall Time	1, 2		1	μs/V

# NOTES:

1. Sampled, not 100% tested.

2. This specification is applied for not only the device power-up but also the normal operations.

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# A-1.2 Glitch Noises

Do not input the glitch noises which are below  $V_{IH}$  (Min.) or above  $V_{IL}$  (Max.) on address, data, reset, and control signals, as shown in Figure A-2 (b). The acceptable glitch noises are illustrated in Figure A-2 (a).

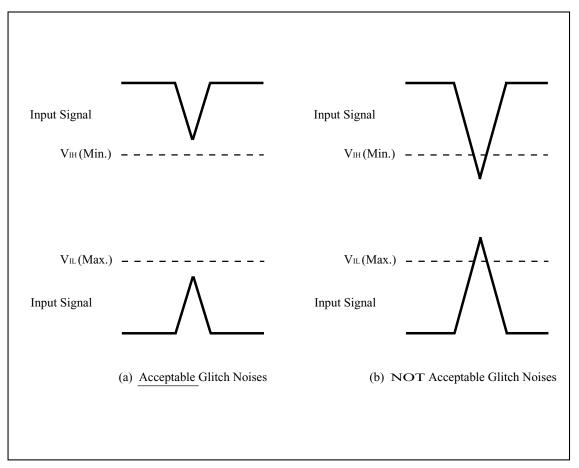


Figure A-2. Waveform for Glitch Noises

See the "DC CHARACTERISTICS" described in specifications for  $V_{IH} \, (\text{Min.})$  and  $V_{IL} \, (\text{Max.}).$ 



# A-2 RELATED DOCUMENT INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

Document No.	Document Name
AP-001-SD-E	Flash Memory Family Software Drivers
AP-006-PT-E	Data Protection Method of SHARP Flash Memory
AP-007-SW-E	RP#, V <sub>PP</sub> Electric Potential Switching Circuit

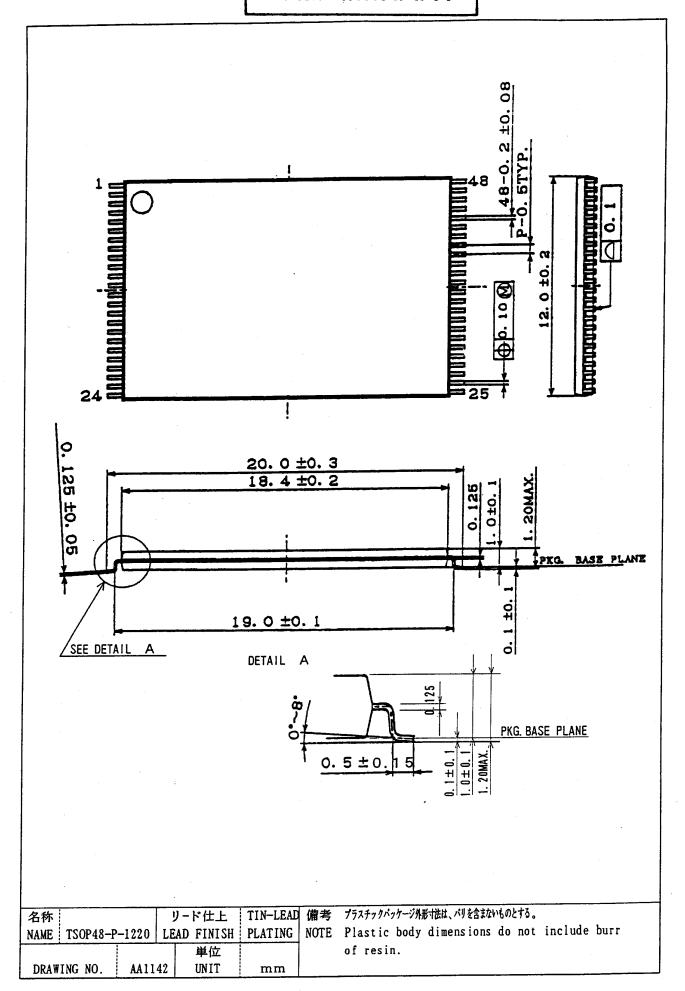
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1. International customers should contact their local SHARP or distribution sales office.

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