

# FLASH MEMORY

CMOS

## 2M (256K × 8/128K × 16)

### MBM29F200TA/MBM29F200BA

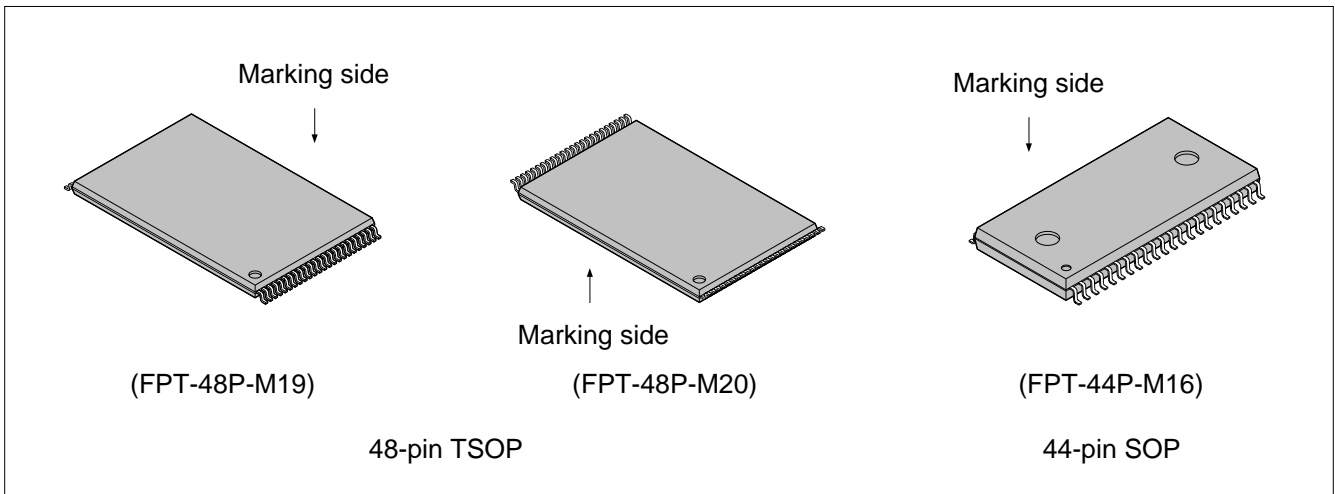
#### ■ DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

- **Single 5.0 V read, write, and erase**  
Minimizes system level power requirements
- **Compatible with JEDEC-standard commands**  
Uses same software commands as E<sup>2</sup>PROMs
- **Compatible with JEDEC-standard word-wide pinouts**  
48-pin TSOP (Package suffix: PFTN – Normal Bend Type, PFTR – Reversed Bend Type)  
44-pin SOP (Package suffix: PF)
- **Minimum 100,000 write/erase cycles**
- **High performance**  
70 ns maximum access time
- **Sector erase architecture**  
One 16K byte, two 8K bytes, one 32K byte, and three 64K bytes.  
Any combination of sectors can be concurrently erased. Also supports full chip erase.
- **Boot Code Sector Architecture**  
T=Top sector  
B=Bottom sector
- **Embedded Erase™ Algorithms**  
Automatically pre-programs and erases the chip or any sector
- **Embedded Program™ Algorithms**  
Automatically write and verifies data at specified address
- **Data Polling and Toggle Bit feature for detection of program or erase cycle completion**
- **Low power consumption**  
20 mA typical active read current for Byte Mode  
28 mA typical active read current for Word Mode  
30 mA typical write/erase current  
25 μA typical standby current
- **Low Vcc write inhibit ≤ 3.2 V**
- **Sector protection**  
Hardware method disables any combination of sectors from write or erase operations
- **Temporary sector unprotection**  
Hardware method temporarily enable any combination of sectors from write or erase operations
- **Erase Suspend/Resume**  
Suspends the erase operation to allow a read in another sector within the same device

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# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## ■ PACKAGE



## ■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The MBM29F200TA/BA is a 2M-bit, 5.0 V-only Flash memory organized as 256K bytes of 8 bits each or 128K words of 16 bits each. The MBM29F200TA/BA is offered in a 48-pin TSOP and 44-pin SOP packages. This device is designed to be programmed in-system with the standard system 5.0 V  $V_{CC}$  supply. A 12.0 V  $V_{PP}$  is not required for write or erase operations. The device can also be reprogrammed in standard EPROM programmers. The MBM29F200TA/BA is erased when shipped from the factory.

The standard MBM29F200TA/BA offers access times between 70 ns and 120 ns, allowing operation of high-speed microprocessors without wait states. To eliminate bus contention the device has separate chip enable ( $\overline{CE}$ ), write enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ), and output enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) controls.

The MBM29F200TA/BA is pin and command set compatible with JEDEC standard 2M-bit E<sup>2</sup>PROMs. Commands are written to the command register using standard microprocessor write timings. Register contents serve as input to an internal state-machine which controls the erase and programming circuitry. Write cycles also internally latch addresses and data needed for the programming and erase operations. Reading data out of the device is similar to reading from 12.0 V Flash or EPROM devices.

The MBM29F200TA/BA is programmed by executing the program command sequence. This will invoke the Embedded Program Algorithm which is an internal algorithm that automatically times the program pulse widths and verifies proper cell margin. Typically, each sector can be programmed and verified in less than one second. Erase is accomplished by executing the erase command sequence. This will invoke the Embedded Erase Algorithm which is an internal algorithm that automatically preprograms the array if it is not already programmed before executing the erase operation. During erase, the device automatically times the erase pulse widths and verifies proper cell margin.

The entire chip or any individual sector is typically erased and verified in 1.5 seconds (if already completely preprogrammed.)

This device also features a sector erase architecture. The sector mode allows each sector to be erased and reprogrammed without affecting other sectors.

The device features single 5.0 V power supply operation for both read and write functions. Internally generated and regulated voltages are provided for the program and erase operations. A low  $V_{CC}$  detector automatically inhibits write operations on the loss of power. The end of program or erase is detected by  $\overline{Data}$  Polling of DQ<sub>7</sub>, by the Toggle Bit feature on DQ<sub>6</sub>, or the RY/ $\overline{BY}$  pin. Once the end of a program or erase cycle has been completed, the device internally resets to the read mode.

Fujitsu's Flash technology combines years of EPROM and E<sup>2</sup>PROM experience to produce the highest levels of quality, reliability and cost effectiveness. The MBM29F200TA/BA memory electrically erases the entire chip or all bits within a sector simultaneously via Fowler-Nordheim tunneling. The bytes/words are programmed one byte/word at a time using the EPROM programming mechanism of hot electron injection.

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## ■ FLEXIBLE SECTOR-ERASE ARCHITECTURE

- One 16K byte, two 8K bytes, one 32K byte, and three 64K bytes
- Individual-sector, multiple-sector, or bulk-erase capability
- Individual or multiple-sector protection is user definable.

16K byte	3FFFFh
8K byte	3BFFFh
8K byte	39FFFh
32K byte	37FFFh
64K byte	2FFFFh
64K byte	1FFFFh
64K byte	0FFFFh
64K byte	00000h

**MBM29F200TA Sector Architecture**

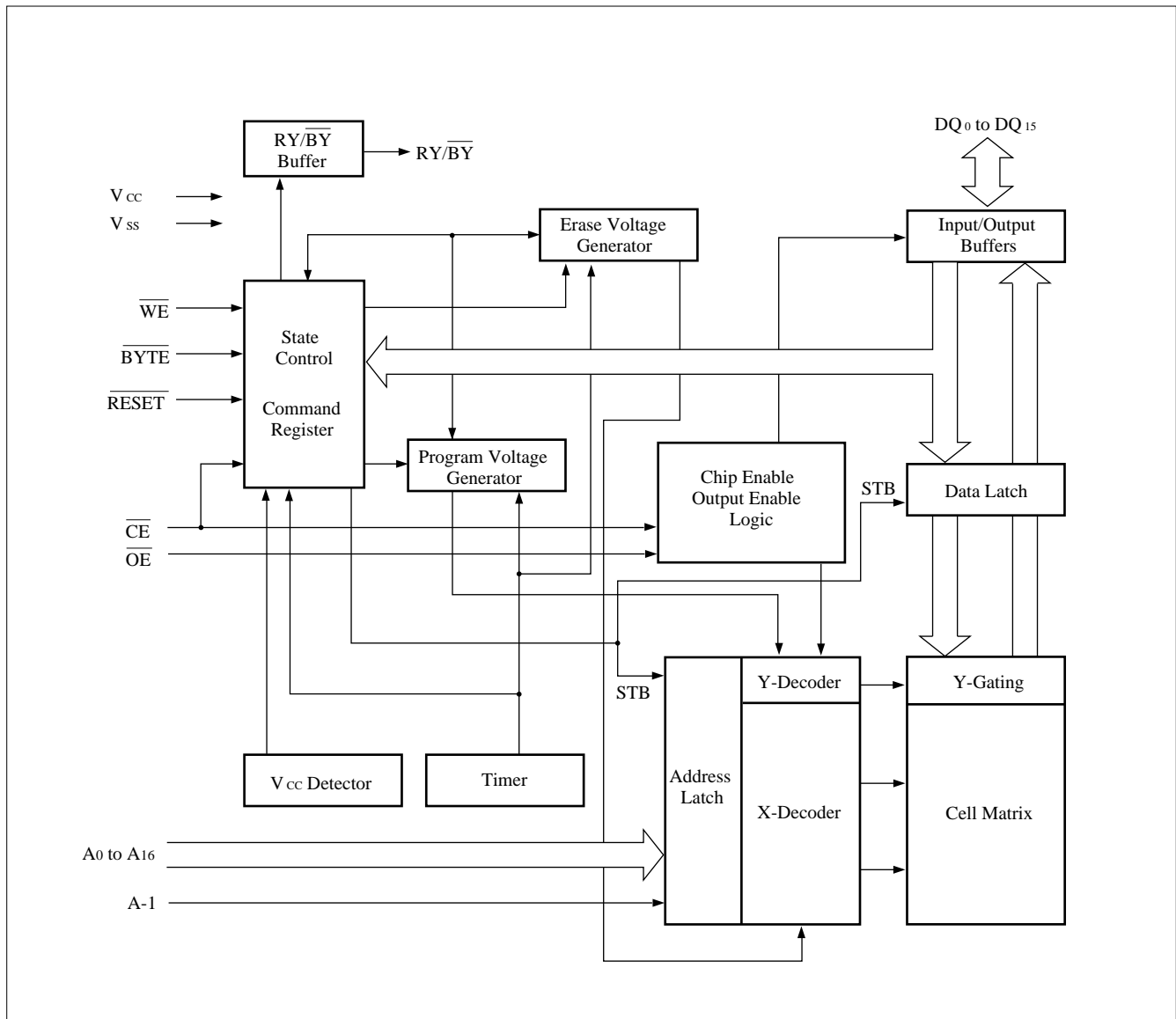
64K byte	3FFFFh
64K byte	2FFFFh
64K byte	1FFFFh
64K byte	0FFFFh
32K byte	07FFFh
8K byte	05FFFh
8K byte	03FFFh
16K byte	00000h

**MBM29F200BA Sector Architecture**

## ■ PRODUCT SELECTOR GUIDE

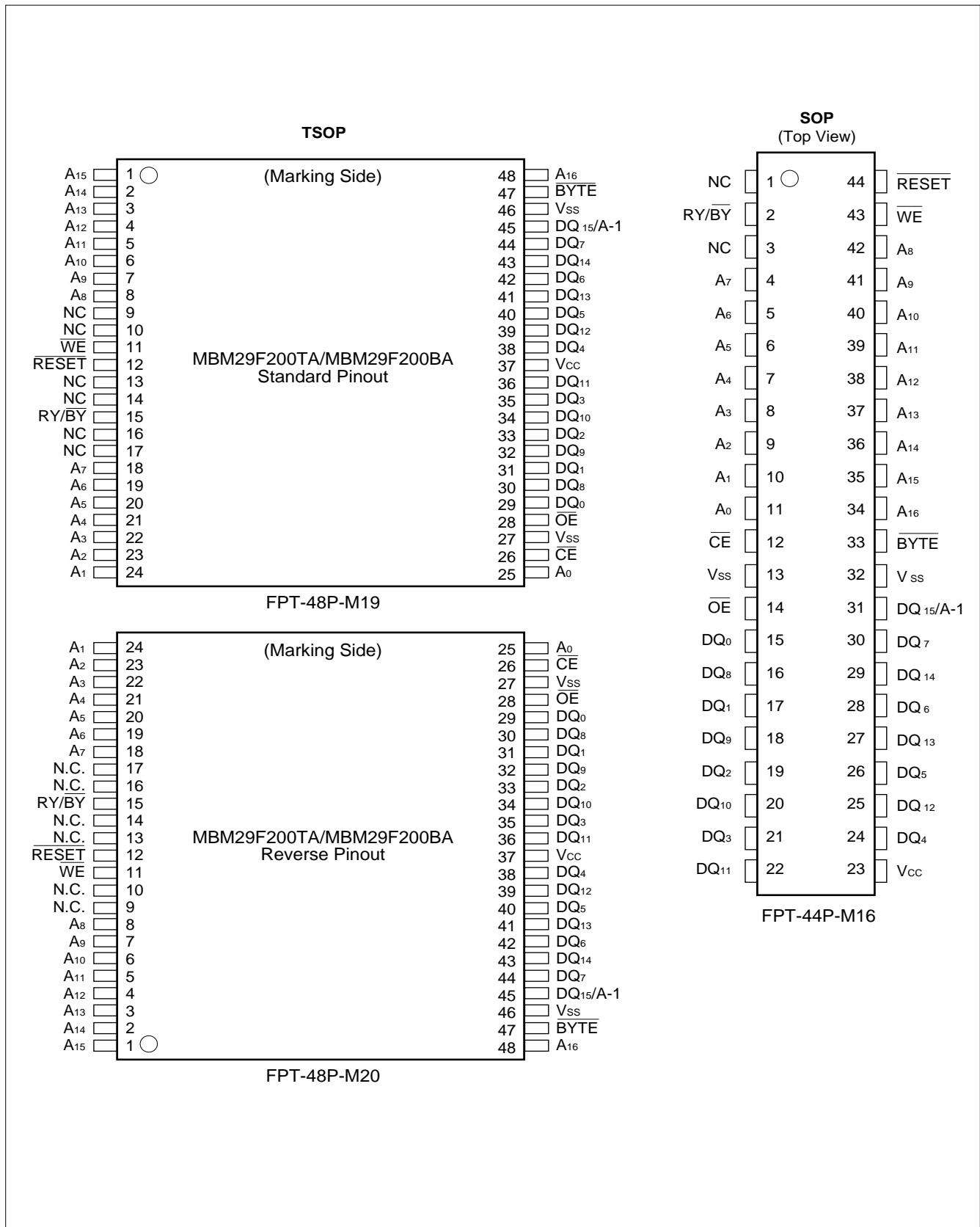
Family Part No		MBM29F200TA/BA		
Ordering Part No	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V±5%	- 70	—	—
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V±10%	—	- 90	- 12
Max Access Time (ns)		70	90	120
$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Access (ns)		70	90	120
$\overline{\text{OE}}$ Access (ns)		30	35	50

## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM

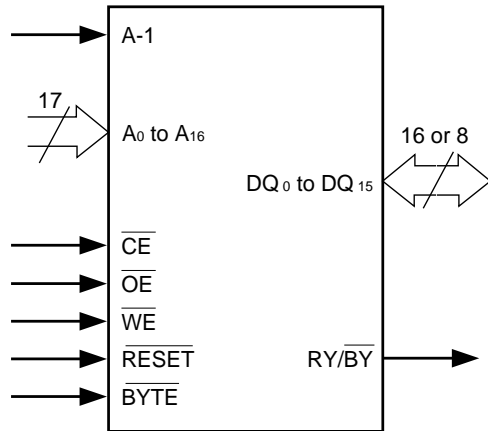


# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



## ■ LOGIC SYMBOL



**Table 1 MBM29F200TA/BA Pin Configuration**

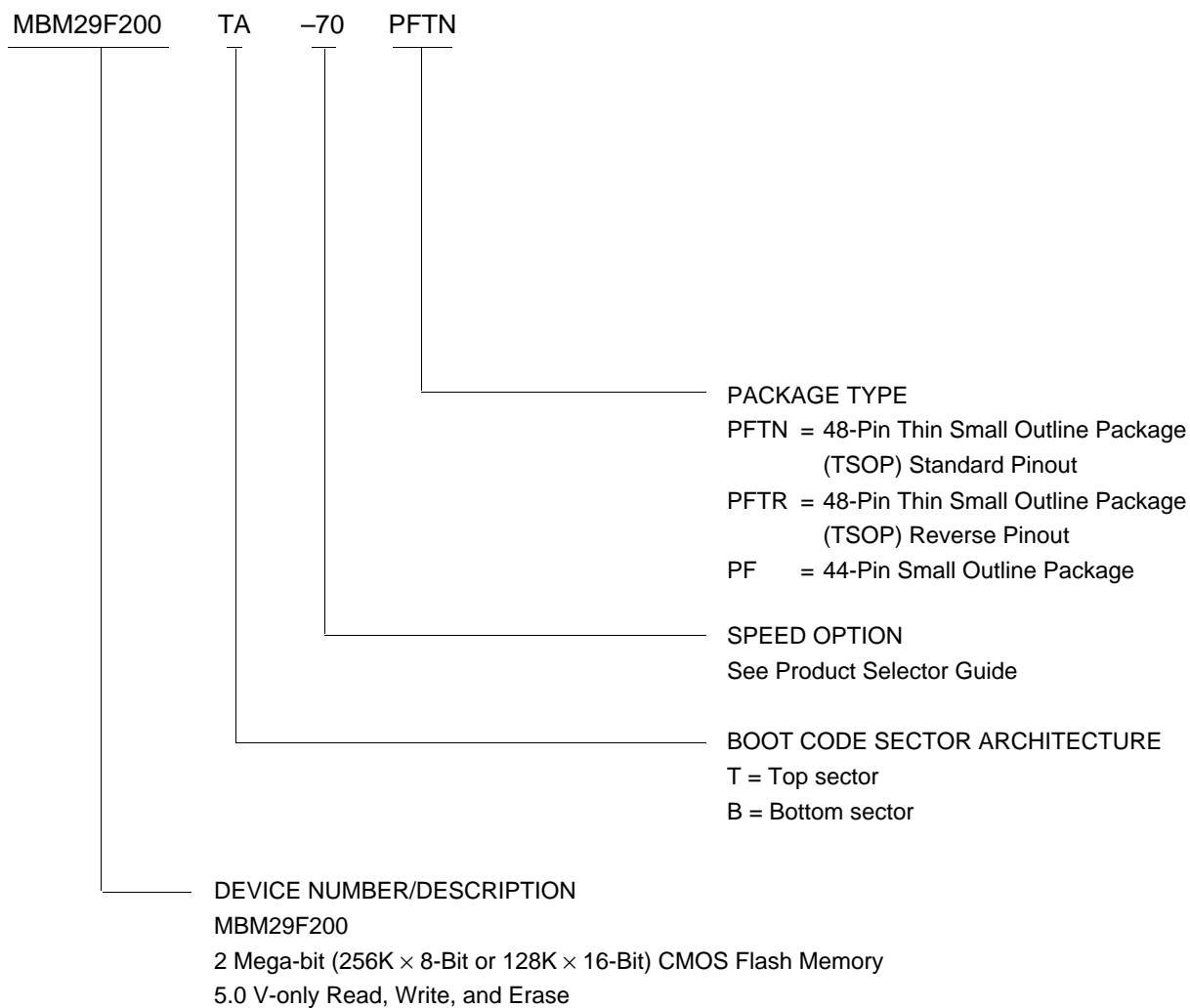
Pin	Function
A-1, A <sub>0</sub> to A <sub>16</sub>	Address Inputs
DQ <sub>0</sub> to DQ <sub>15</sub>	Data Inputs/Outputs
$\overline{CE}$	Chip Enable
$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable
$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable
RY/ $\overline{BY}$	Ready-Busy Output
$\overline{RESET}$	Hardware Reset Pin/Sector Protection Unlock
$\overline{BYTE}$	Selects 8-bit or 16-bit mode
NC	No Internal Connection
V <sub>ss</sub>	Device Ground
V <sub>cc</sub>	Device Power Supply (5.0V±10% or ±5%)

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## ■ ORDERING INFORMATION

### Standard Products

FJ standard products are available in several packages. The order number is formed by a combination of:





**Table 2 MBM29F200TA/BA User Bus Operations ( $\overline{\text{BYTE}} = V_{IH}$ )**

Operation	$\overline{\text{CE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	DQ <sub>0</sub> to DQ <sub>15</sub>	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$
Auto-Select Manufacturer Code (1)	L	L	H	L	L	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	Code	H
Auto-Select Device Code (1)	L	L	H	H	L	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	Code	H
Read (3)	L	L	H	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	H
Standby	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	HIGH-Z	H
Output Disable	L	H	H	X	X	X	X	HIGH-Z	H
Write	L	H	L	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	D <sub>IN</sub>	H
Enable Sector Protection (2)	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	L	X	X	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	X	H
Verify Sector Protection (2)	L	L	H	L	H	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	Code	H
Temporary Sector Unprotection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V <sub>ID</sub>
Reset (Hardware)/Standby	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	HIGH-Z	L

**Table 3 MBM29F200TA/BA User Bus Operations ( $\overline{\text{BYTE}} = V_{IL}$ )**

Operation	$\overline{\text{CE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	DQ <sub>15</sub> / A <sub>-1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	DQ <sub>0</sub> to DQ <sub>7</sub>	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$
Auto-Select Manufacturer Code (1)	L	L	H	X	L	L	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	Code	H
Auto-Select Device Code (1)	L	L	H	X	H	L	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	Code	H
Read (3)	L	L	H	A <sub>-1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub>	H
Standby	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	HIGH-Z	H
Output Disable	L	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	HIGH-Z	X
Write	L	H	L	A <sub>-1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	D <sub>IN</sub>	H
Enable Sector Protection (2)	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	L	X	X	X	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	X	H
Verify Sector Protection (2)	L	L	H	X	L	H	L	V <sub>ID</sub>	Code	H
Temporary Sector Unprotection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V <sub>ID</sub>
Reset (Hardware)/Standby	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	HIGH-Z	L

**Legend:**

L = V<sub>IL</sub>, H = V<sub>IH</sub>, X = V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub>. See DC Characteristics for voltage levels.

**Notes:**

1. Manufacturer and device codes may also be accessed via a command register write sequence. Refer to Table 7.
2. Refer to the section on Sector Protection.
3.  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  can be V<sub>IL</sub> if  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  is V<sub>IL</sub>,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  at V<sub>IH</sub> initiates the write operations.

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## Read Mode

The MBM29F200TA/BA has two control functions which must be satisfied in order to obtain data at the outputs.  $\overline{CE}$  is the power control and should be used for a device selection.  $\overline{OE}$  is the output control and should be used to gate data to the output pins if a device is selected.

Address access time ( $t_{ACC}$ ) is equal to the delay from stable addresses to valid output data. The chip enable access time ( $t_{CE}$ ) is the delay from stable addresses and stable  $\overline{CE}$  to valid data at the output pins. The output enable access time is the delay from the falling edge of  $\overline{OE}$  to valid data at the output pins (assuming the addresses have been stable for at least  $t_{ACC-tOE}$  time).

## Standby Mode

There are two ways to implement the standby mode on the MBM29F200TA/BA devices, one using both the  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{RESET}$  pins; the other via the  $\overline{RESET}$  pin only.

When using both pins, a CMOS standby mode is achieved with  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{RESET}$  inputs both held at  $V_{CC}\pm 0.3V$ . Under this condition the current is typically reduced to less than  $100\mu A$ . A TTL standby mode ( $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{RESET}$  pins held at  $V_{IH}$ ), when the current required is reduced to approximately 1 mA. *The device can be read with standard access time ( $t_{CE}$ ) from either of these standby modes.*

When using the  $\overline{RESET}$  pin only, a CMOS standby mode is achieved with  $\overline{RESET}$  input held at  $V_{SS}\pm 0.3V$  ( $\overline{CE}$  = "H" or "L"). Under this condition the current consumed is less than  $100\mu A$ . A TTL standby mode ( $\overline{RESET}$  pin held at  $V_{IL}$  ( $\overline{CE}$  = "H" or "L"), when the current required is reduced to approximately 1 mA. Once the  $\overline{RESET}$  pin is taken high, the device requires 500 ns of wake up time before outputs are valid for read access.

In the standby mode the outputs are in the high impedance state, independent of the  $\overline{OE}$  input.

## Output Disable

With the  $\overline{OE}$  input at a logic high level ( $V_{IH}$ ), output from the device is disabled. This will cause the output pins to be in a high impedance state.

## Autoselect

The autoselect mode allows the reading out of a binary code from the device and will identify its manufacturer and type. This mode is intended for use by programming equipment for the purpose of automatically matching the device to be programmed with its corresponding programming algorithm. This mode is functional over the entire temperature range of the device.

To activate this mode, the programming equipment must force  $V_{ID}$  (11.5 V to 12.5 V) on address pin  $A_9$ . Two identifier bytes may then be sequenced from the device outputs by toggling address  $A_0$  from  $V_{IL}$  to  $V_{IH}$ . All addresses are don't cares except  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ , and  $A_6$ .

The manufacturer and device codes may also be read via the command register, for instances when the MBM29F200TA/BA is erased or programmed in a system without access to high voltage on the  $A_9$  pin. The command sequence is illustrated in Table 7 (refer to Autoselect Command section).

$A_0 = V_{IL}$  represents the manufacturer's code (Fujitsu = 04H) and  $A_0 = V_{IH}$  the device identifier code (MBM29F200TA = 51H and MBM29F200BA = 57H for x8 mode; MBM29F200TA = 2251H and MBM29F200BA = 2257H for x16 mode). All identifiers for manufacturer and device will exhibit odd parity with  $DQ_7$  defined as the parity bit. In order to read the proper device codes when executing the autoselect,  $A_1$  must be  $V_{IL}$  (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

**Table 4.1 MBM29F200TA/BA Sector Protection Verify Autoselect Codes**

Type		A <sub>12</sub> to A <sub>16</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	code (HEX)	
Manufacturer's Code		X	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	04H	
MBM29F200A Device Code	MBM29F200TA	Byte	X	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	51H
		Word					2251H
	MBM29F200BA	Byte	X	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	57H
		Word					2257H
Sector Protection		Sector Addresses	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	01H*	

\*Outputs 01H at protected sector addresses and outputs 00H at unprotected sector addresses.

**Table 4.2 Expanded Autoselect Code Table**

Type		Code	DQ <sub>15</sub>	DQ <sub>14</sub>	DQ <sub>13</sub>	DQ <sub>12</sub>	DQ <sub>11</sub>	DQ <sub>10</sub>	DQ <sub>9</sub>	DQ <sub>8</sub>	DQ <sub>7</sub>	DQ <sub>6</sub>	DQ <sub>5</sub>	DQ <sub>4</sub>	DQ <sub>3</sub>	DQ <sub>2</sub>	DQ <sub>1</sub>	DQ <sub>0</sub>	
Manufacturer's Code		04H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Device Code	MBM29F200TA (B) (W)	51H	A-1	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		2251H	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	MBM29F200BA (B) (W)	57H	A-1	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	HI-Z	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
		2257H	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Sector Protection		01H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

(B): Byte mode

(W): Word mode

## Write

Device erasure and programming are accomplished via the command register. The contents of the register serve as inputs to the internal state machine. The state machine outputs dictate the function of the device.

The command register itself does not occupy any addressable memory location. The register is a latch used to store the commands, along with the address and data information needed to execute the command. The command register is written by bringing  $\overline{WE}$  to V<sub>IL</sub>, while  $\overline{CE}$  is at V<sub>IL</sub> and  $\overline{OE}$  is at V<sub>IH</sub>. Addresses are latched on the falling edge of  $\overline{WE}$  or  $\overline{CE}$ , whichever happens later; while data is latched on the rising edge of  $\overline{WE}$  or  $\overline{CE}$ , whichever happens first. Standard microprocessor write timings are used.

Refer to AC Write Characteristics and the Erase/Programming Waveforms for specific timing parameters.

## Sector Protection

The MBM29F200TA/BA features hardware sector protection. This feature will disable both program and erase operations in any number of sectors (0 through 6). The sector protection feature is enabled using programming equipment at the user's site. The device is shipped with all sectors unprotected.

To activate this mode, the programming equipment must force  $V_{ID}$  on address pin  $A_9$  and control pin  $\overline{OE}$ , (suggest  $V_{ID} = 11.5\text{ V}$ ),  $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ , and  $A_6 = V_{IL}$ . The sector addresses ( $A_{16}$ ,  $A_{15}$ ,  $A_{14}$ ,  $A_{13}$ , and  $A_{12}$ ) should be set to the sector to be protected. Tables 5 and 6 define the sector address for each of the seven (7) individual sectors. Programming of the protection circuitry begins on the falling edge of the  $\overline{WE}$  pulse and is terminated with the rising edge of the same. Sector addresses must be held constant during the  $\overline{WE}$  pulse. Refer to figures 14 and 20 for sector protection waveforms and algorithm.

To verify programming of the protection circuitry, the programming equipment must force  $V_{ID}$  on address pin  $A_9$  with  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  at  $V_{IL}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  at  $V_{IH}$ . Scanning the sector addresses ( $A_{16}$ ,  $A_{15}$ ,  $A_{14}$ ,  $A_{13}$ , and  $A_{12}$ ) while  $(A_6, A_1, A_0) = (0, 1, 0)$  will produce a logical "1" code at device output  $DQ_0$  for a protected sector. Otherwise the device will produce 00H for unprotected sector. In this mode, the lower order addresses, except for  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ , and  $A_6$  are don't care. Address locations with  $A_1 = V_{IL}$  are reserved for Autoselect manufacturer and device codes.

It is also possible to determine if a sector is protected in the system by writing an Autoselect command. Performing a read operation at the address location XX02H, where the higher order addresses ( $A_{16}$ ,  $A_{15}$ ,  $A_{14}$ ,  $A_{13}$ , and  $A_{12}$ ) are the sector address will produce a logical "1" at  $DQ_0$  for a protected sector. See Table 4.1 and 4.2 for Autoselect codes.

## Temporary Sector Unprotection

This feature allows temporary unprotection of previously protected sectors of the MBM29F200TA/BA device in order to change data. The Sector Unprotection mode is activated by setting the  $\overline{RESET}$  pin to high voltage (12 V). During this mode, formerly protected sectors can be programmed or erased by selecting the sector addresses. Once the 12 V is taken away from the  $\overline{RESET}$  pin, all the previously protected sectors will be protected again.

**Table 5 Sector Address Tables (MBM29F200TA)**

Sector Address	A16	A15	A14	A13	A12	Address Range
SA0	0	0	X	X	X	00000h to 0FFFFh
SA1	0	1	X	X	X	10000h to 1FFFFh
SA2	1	0	X	X	X	20000h to 2FFFFh
SA3	1	1	0	X	X	30000h to 37FFFh
SA4	1	1	1	0	0	38000h to 39FFFh
SA5	1	1	1	0	1	3A000h to 3BFFFh
SA6	1	1	1	1	X	3C000h to 3FFFFh

**Table 6 Sector Address Tables (MBM29F200BA)**

Sector Address	A16	A15	A14	A13	A12	Address Range
SA0	0	0	0	0	X	00000h to 03FFFh
SA1	0	0	0	1	0	04000h to 05FFFh
SA2	0	0	0	1	1	06000h to 07FFFh
SA3	0	0	1	X	X	08000h to 0FFFFh
SA4	0	1	X	X	X	10000h to 1FFFFh
SA5	1	0	X	X	X	20000h to 2FFFFh
SA6	1	1	X	X	X	30000h to 3FFFFh

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

**Table 7 MBM29F200TA/BA Command Definitions**

Command Sequence		Bus Write Cycles Req'd	First Bus Write Cycle		Second Bus Write Cycle		Third Bus Write Cycle		Fourth Bus Read/Write Cycle		Fifth Bus Write Cycle		Sixth Bus Write Cycle	
			Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data	Addr	Data
Read/Reset*	Word	1	XXXH	F0H										
	Byte													
Read/Reset*	Word	3	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	5555H	F0H	RA	RD				
	Byte			AAAAH		5555H		AAAAH						
Autoselect	Word	3	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	5555H	90H						
	Byte			AAAAH		5555H		AAAAH						
Program	Word	4	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	5555H	A0H	PA	PD				
	Byte			AAAAH		5555H		AAAAH						
Chip Erase	Word	6	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	5555H	80H	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	5555H	10H
	Byte			AAAAH		5555H		AAAAH		AAAAH		5555H		AAAAH
Sector Erase	Word	6	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	5555H	80H	5555H	AAH	2AAAH	55H	SA	30H
	Byte			AAAAH		5555H		AAAAH		AAAAH		5555H		
Sector Erase Suspend			Erase can be suspended during sector erase with Addr (H or L). Data (B0H)											
Sector Erase Resume			Erase can be resumed after suspend with Addr (H or L). Data (30H)											

**Notes:**

- Address bits  $A_{15}$  and  $A_{16} = X = H$  or  $L$  for all address commands except for Program Address (PA) and Sector Address (SA).
  - Bus operations are defined in Table 2 and 3.
  - RA = Address of the memory location to be read.  
PA = Address of the memory location to be programmed. Addresses are latched on the falling edge of the  $\overline{WE}$  pulse.  
SA = Address of the sector to be erased. The combination of  $A_{16}$ ,  $A_{15}$ ,  $A_{14}$ ,  $A_{13}$ , and  $A_{12}$  will uniquely select any sector.
  - RD = Data read from location RA during read operation.  
PD = Data to be programmed at location PA. Data is latched on the falling edge of  $\overline{WE}$ .
  - The system should generate the following address patterns:  
Word Mode: 5555H or 2AAAH to addresses  $A_0$  to  $A_{14}$   
Byte Mode: AAAAH or 5555H to addresses  $A_{-1}$  to  $A_{14}$
  - Both Read/Reset commands are functionally equivalent, resetting the device to the read mode.
- \* Either of the two reset commands will reset the device.

## Command Definitions

Device operations are selected by writing specific address and data sequences into the command register. Writing incorrect address and data values or writing them in the improper sequence will reset the device to read mode. Table 7 defines the valid register command sequences. Note that the Erase Suspend (B0H) and Erase Resume (30H) commands are valid only while the Sector Erase operation is in progress. Moreover both Read/Reset commands are functionally equivalent, resetting the device to the read mode. Please note that commands are always written at DQ<sub>0</sub> to DQ<sub>7</sub> and DQ<sub>8</sub> to DQ<sub>15</sub> bits are ignored.

## Read/Reset Command

The read or reset operation is initiated by writing the read/reset command sequence into the command register.

Microprocessor read cycles retrieve array data from the memory. The device remains enabled for reads until the command register contents are altered.

The device will automatically power-up in the read/reset state. In this case, a command sequence is not required to read data. Standard microprocessor read cycles will retrieve array data. This default value ensures that no spurious alteration of the memory content occurs during the power transition. Refer to the AC Read Characteristics and Waveforms for the specific timing parameters.

## Autoselect Command

Flash memories are intended for use in applications where the local CPU alters memory contents. As such, manufacture and device codes must be accessible while the device resides in the target system. PROM programmers typically access the signature codes by raising  $A_9$  to a high voltage. However, multiplexing high voltage onto the address lines is not generally desired system design practice.

The device contains an autoselect command operation to supplement traditional PROM programming methodology. The operation is initiated by writing the autoselect command sequence into the command register. Following the command write, a read cycle from address XX00H retrieves the manufacture code of 04H. A read cycle from address XX01H for x16 (XX02H for x8) returns the device code (MBM29F200TA = 51H and MBM29F200BA = 57H for x8 mode; MBM29F200TA = 2251H and MBM29F200BA = 2257H for x16 mode). (See Tables 4.1 and 4.2.)

All manufacturer and device codes will exhibit odd parity with  $DQ_7$  defined as the parity bit.

Sector state (protection or unprotection) will be informed by address XX02H for x16 (XX04H for x8).

Scanning the sector addresses ( $A_{16}$ ,  $A_{15}$ ,  $A_{14}$ ,  $A_{13}$  and  $A_{12}$ ) while ( $A_6$ ,  $A_1$ ,  $A_0$ ) = (0, 1, 0) will produce a logical "1" at device output  $DQ_0$  for a protected sector.

To terminate the operation, it is necessary to write the read/reset command sequence into the register, and also to write the autoselect command during the operation, execute it after writing read/reset command sequence.

## Byte/Word Programming

The device is programmed on a byte-by-byte (or word-by-word) basis. Programming is a four bus cycle operation. There are two "unlock" write cycles. These are followed by the program set-up command and data write cycles. Addresses are latched on the falling edge of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$ , whichever happens later and the data is latched on the rising edge of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$ , whichever happens first. The rising edge of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  (whichever happens first) begins programming. Upon executing the Embedded Program Algorithm command sequence, the system is not required to provide further controls or timings. The device will automatically provide adequate internally generated program pulses and verify the programmed cell margin.

The automatic programming operation is completed when the data on  $DQ_7$  is equivalent to data written to this bit (see Write Operation Status section) at which time the device returns to the read mode and addresses are no longer latched. Therefore, the device requires that a valid address to the device be supplied by the system at this particular instance of time. Hence,  $\overline{Data}$  Polling must be performed at the memory location which is being programmed.

Any commands written to the chip during this period will be ignored. If operating hardware reset during the programming, it is impossible to guarantee the data are being written.

Programming is allowed in any sequence and across sector boundaries. Beware that a data "0" cannot be programmed back to a "1". Attempting to do so may either hang up the device, or result in an apparent success according to the data polling algorithm but a read from reset/read mode will show that the data is still "0". Only erase operations can convert "0"s to "1"s.

Figure 16 illustrates the Embedded Programming Algorithm using typical command strings and bus operations.

## Chip Erase

Chip erase is a six bus cycle operation. There are two “unlock” write cycles. These are followed by writing the “set-up” command. Two more “unlock” write cycles are then followed by the chip erase command.

Chip erase does not require the user to program the device prior to erase. Upon executing the Embedded Erase™ Algorithm command sequence the device automatically will program and verify the entire memory for an all zero data pattern prior to electrical erase. The system is not required to provide any controls or timings during these operations.

The automatic erase begins on the rising edge of the last  $\overline{WE}$  pulse in the command sequence and terminates when the data on DQ7 is “1” (see Write Operation Status section) at which time the device returns to read mode.

Figure 17 illustrates the Embedded Erase Algorithm using typical command strings and bus operations.

## Sector Erase

Sector erase is a six bus cycle operation. There are two “unlock” write cycles. These are followed by writing the “set-up” command. Two more “unlock” write cycles are then followed by the sector erase command. The sector address (any address location within the desired sector) is latched on the falling edge of  $\overline{WE}$ , while the command (Data=30H) is latched on the rising edge of  $\overline{WE}$ . A time-out of 50  $\mu$ s from the rising edge of the last sector erase command will initiate the sector erase command(s).

Multiple sectors may be erased concurrently by writing the six bus cycle operations as described above. This sequence is followed with writes of the Sector Erase command to addresses in other sectors desired to be concurrently erased. The time between writes must be less than 50  $\mu$ s, otherwise that command will not be accepted and erasure will start. It is recommended that processor interrupts be disabled during this time to guarantee this condition. The interrupts can be re-enabled after the last Sector Erase command is written. A time-out of 50  $\mu$ s from the rising edge of the last  $\overline{WE}$  will initiate the execution of the Sector Erase command(s). If another falling edge of the  $\overline{WE}$  occurs within the 50  $\mu$ s time-out window the timer is reset (Monitor DQ3 to determine if the sector erase timer window is still open, see section DQ3, Sector Erase Timer). Any command other than Sector Erase or Erase Suspend during this time-out period will reset the device to read mode, ignoring the previous command string. Resetting the device once execution has begun will corrupt the data in that sector. In that case, restart the erase on those sectors and allow them to complete. (Refer to the Write Operation Status section for Sector Erase Timer operation.) Loading the sector erase buffer may be done in any sequence and with any number of sectors (0 to 6).

Sector erase does not require the user to program the device prior to erase. The device automatically programs all memory locations in the sector(s) to be erased prior to electrical erase. When erasing a sector or sectors the remaining unselected sectors are not affected. The system is not required to provide any controls or timings during these operations.

The automatic sector erase begins after the 50  $\mu$ s time out from the rising edge of the  $\overline{WE}$  pulse for the last sector erase command pulse and terminates when the data on DQ7 is “1” (see Write Operation Status section) at which time the device returns to the read mode.  $\overline{Data}$  polling must be performed at an address within any of the sectors being erased.

Figure 17 illustrates the Embedded Erase Algorithm using typical command strings and bus operations.

## Erase Suspend

The Erase Suspend command allows the user to interrupt a Sector Erase operation and then perform data reads (not program) from a non-busy sector. This command is applicable ONLY during the Sector Erase operation and will be ignored if written during the Chip Erase or Programming operation. The Erase Suspend command (B0H) will be allowed only during the Sector Erase Operation that will include the sector erase time-out period after the Sector Erase commands (30H). Writing this command during the time-out will result in immediate termination of the time-



out period. Any subsequent writes of the Sector Erase command will be taken as the Erase Resume command. Note that any other commands during the time out will reset the device to read mode. The addresses are don't-cares when writing the Erase Suspend or Erase Resume commands. When the Erase Suspend command is written during a Sector Erase operation, the device will take a maximum of 15  $\mu$ s to suspend the erase operation. When the device has entered the erase-suspended mode, the  $\overline{\text{RY}}/\overline{\text{BY}}$  output pin and the DQ<sub>7</sub> bit will be at logic "1", and DQ<sub>6</sub> will stop toggling. The user must use the address of the erasing sector for reading DQ<sub>6</sub> and DQ<sub>7</sub> to determine if the erase operation has been suspended. Further writes of the Erase Suspend command are ignored.

When the erase operation has been suspended, the device defaults to the erase-suspend-read mode. Reading data in this mode is the same as reading from the standard read mode except that the data must be read from sectors that have not been erase-suspended.

To resume the operation of Sector Erase, the Resume command (30H) should be written. Any further writes of the Resume command at this point will be ignore. Another Erase Suspend command can be written after the chip has resumed erasing.

## Write Operation Status

**Table 8 Hardware Sequence Flags**

Status		DQ <sub>7</sub>	DQ <sub>6</sub>	DQ <sub>5</sub>	DQ <sub>3</sub>	DQ <sub>2</sub> to DQ <sub>0</sub>
In progress	Embedded Program Algorithm	$\overline{\text{DQ}}_7$	Toggle	0	0	$\overline{\text{D}}$ (Note 1)
	Embedded Erase Algorithm	0	Toggle	0	1	
Erase Suspended Mode	Erase Suspend Read (Erase Suspended Sector)	1	1	0	1	
	Erase Suspend Read (Non-Erase Suspended Sector)	Data	Data	Data	Data	
Exceeded Time Limits	Embedded Program Algorithm	$\overline{\text{DQ}}_7$	Toggle	1	0	
	Program/Erase in Embedded Erase Algorithm	0	Toggle	1	1	

### Notes:

1. DQ<sub>0</sub>, DQ<sub>1</sub>, DQ<sub>2</sub> are reserve pins for future use.
2. DQ<sub>8</sub> to DQ<sub>15</sub> = Don't Care for  $\times 16$  mode.
3. DQ<sub>4</sub> is for Fujitsu internal use only.

### DQ<sub>7</sub>

#### $\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling

The MBM29F200TA/BA device features  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling as a method to indicate to the host that the Embedded Algorithms are in progress or completed. During the Embedded Program Algorithm an attempt to read the device will produce the complement of the data last written to DQ<sub>7</sub>. Upon completion of the Embedded Program Algorithm, an attempt to read the device will produce the true data last written to DQ<sub>7</sub>. During the Embedded Erase Algorithm, an attempt to read the device will produce a "0" at the DQ<sub>7</sub> output. Upon completion of the Embedded Erase Algorithm an attempt to read the device will produce a "1" at the DQ<sub>7</sub> output. The flowchart for  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling (DQ<sub>7</sub>) is shown in Figure 18.

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For chip erase, the  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling is valid after the rising edge of the sixth  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse in the six write pulse sequence. For sector erase, the  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling is valid after the last rising edge of the sector erase  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse.  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling must be performed at sector address within any of the sectors being erased and not a protected sector. Otherwise, the status may not be valid. Once the Embedded Algorithm operation is close to being completed, the MBM29F200TA/BA data pins (DQ<sub>7</sub>) may change asynchronously while the output enable ( $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ) is asserted low. This means that the device is driving status information on DQ<sub>7</sub> at one instant of time and then that byte's valid data at the next instant of time. Depending on when the system samples the DQ<sub>7</sub> output, it may read the status or valid data. Even if the device has completed the Embedded Algorithm operation and DQ<sub>7</sub> has a valid data, the data outputs on DQ<sub>0</sub> to DQ<sub>6</sub> may be still invalid. The valid data on DQ<sub>0</sub> to DQ<sub>7</sub> will be read on the successive read attempts.

The  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling feature is only active during the Embedded Programming Algorithm, Embedded Erase Algorithm, or sector erase time-out (see Table 8).

See Figure 8 for the  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling timing specifications and diagrams.

## DQ<sub>6</sub>

### Toggle Bit

The MBM29F200TA/BA also features the “Toggle Bit” as a method to indicate to the host system that the Embedded Algorithms are in progress or completed.

During an Embedded Program or Erase Algorithm cycle, successive attempts to read ( $\overline{\text{OE}}$  toggling) data from the device will result in DQ<sub>6</sub> toggling between one and zero. Once the Embedded Program or Erase Algorithm cycle is completed, DQ<sub>6</sub> will stop toggling and valid data will be read on the next successive attempts. During programming, the Toggle Bit is valid after the rising edge of the fourth  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse in the four write pulse sequence. For chip erase, the Toggle Bit is valid after the rising edge of the sixth  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse in the six write pulse sequence. For Sector erase, the Toggle Bit is valid after the last rising edge of the sector erase  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse. The Toggle Bit is active during the sector time out.

In programming, if the sector being written to is protected, the toggle bit will toggle for about 2  $\mu\text{s}$  and then stop toggling without the data having changed. In erase, the device will erase all the selected sectors except for the ones that are protected. If all selected sectors are protected, the chip will toggle the toggle bit for about 100  $\mu\text{s}$  and then drop back into read mode, having changed none of the data.

Either  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  or  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  toggling will cause the DQ<sub>6</sub> to toggle. In addition, an Erase Suspend/Resume command will cause DQ<sub>6</sub> to toggle.

See Figure 9 for the Toggle Bit timing specifications and diagrams.

## DQ<sub>5</sub>

### Exceeded Timing Limits

DQ<sub>5</sub> will indicate if the program or erase time has exceeded the specified limits (internal pulse count). Under these conditions DQ<sub>5</sub> will produce a “1”. This is a failure condition which indicates that the program or erase cycle was not successfully completed.  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling is the only operating function of the device under this condition. The  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  circuit will partially power down the device under these conditions (to approximately 2 mA). The  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  and  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pins will control the output disable functions as described in Tables 2 and 3.

The DQ<sub>5</sub> failure condition may also appear if a user tries to program a non blank location without erasing. In this case the device locks out and never completes the Embedded Algorithm operation. Hence, the system never reads a valid data on DQ<sub>7</sub> bit and DQ<sub>6</sub> never stops toggling. Once the device has exceeded timing limits, the DQ<sub>5</sub> bit will indicate a “1.” Please note that this is not a device failure condition since the device was incorrectly used.

## DQ<sub>3</sub>

### Sector Erase Timer

After the completion of the initial sector erase command sequence the sector erase time-out will begin. DQ<sub>3</sub> will remain low until the time-out is complete.  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling and Toggle Bit are valid after the initial sector erase command sequence.

If  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling or the Toggle Bit indicates the device has been written with a valid erase command, DQ<sub>3</sub> may be used to determine if the sector erase timer window is still open. If DQ<sub>3</sub> is high ("1") the internally controlled erase cycle has begun; attempts to write subsequent commands to the device will be ignored until the erase operation is completed as indicated by  $\overline{\text{Data}}$  Polling or Toggle Bit. If DQ<sub>3</sub> is low ("0"), the device will accept additional sector erase commands. To insure the command has been accepted, the system software should check the status of DQ<sub>3</sub> prior to and following each subsequent sector erase command. If DQ<sub>3</sub> were high on the second status check, the command may not have been accepted.

Refer to Table 8: Hardware Sequence Flags.

## RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$

### Ready/Busy

The MBM29F200TA/BA provides a RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  open-drain output pin as a way to indicate to the host system that the Embedded Algorithms are either in progress or completed. If the output is low, the device is busy with either a program or erase operation. If the output is high, the device is ready to accept any read/write or erase operation. When the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  pin is low, the device will not accept any additional program or erase commands. If the MBM29F200TA/BA is placed in an Erase Suspend mode, the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  output will be high. Also, since this is an open-drain output, many RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  pins can be tied together in parallel with a pull up resistor to V<sub>cc</sub>.

During programming, the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  pin is driven low after the rising edge of the fourth  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse. During an erase operation, the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  pin is driven low after the rising edge of the sixth  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  pulse. The RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  pin will indicate a busy condition during the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pulse. Refer to Figures 10 and 11 for a detailed timing diagram.

## $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

### Hardware Reset

The MBM29F200TA/BA device may be reset by driving the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin to V<sub>IL</sub>. The  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin has a pulse requirement and has to be kept low (V<sub>IL</sub>) for at least 500 ns in order to properly reset the internal state machine. Any operation in the process of being executed will be terminated and the internal state machine will be reset to the read mode 20  $\mu\text{s}$  after the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin is driven low. Furthermore, once the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin goes high, the device requires an additional 50 ns before it will allow read access. When the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin is low, the device will be in the standby mode for the duration of the pulse and all the data output pins will be tri-stated. If a hardware reset occurs during a program or erase operation, the data at that particular location will be corrupted. Please note that the RY/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$  output signal should be ignored during the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pulse. Refer to Figure 11 for the timing diagram. Refer to Temporary Sector Unprotection for additional functionality.

If hardware reset occurs during Embedded Erase Algorithm, there is a possibility that the erasing sector(s) cannot be used.

### Byte/Word Configuration

The  $\overline{\text{BYTE}}$  pin selects the byte (8-bit) mode or word (16 bit) mode for the MBM29F200TA/BA device. When this pin is driven high, the device operates in the word (16 bit) mode. The data is read and programmed at DQ<sub>0</sub> to DQ<sub>15</sub>. When this pin is driven low, the device operates in byte (8 bit) mode. Under this mode, the DQ<sub>15/A-1</sub> pin becomes the lowest address bit and DQ<sub>8</sub> to DQ<sub>14</sub> bits are tri-stated. However, the command bus cycle is always an 8-bit

operation and hence commands are written at DQ<sub>0</sub> to DQ<sub>7</sub> and the DQ<sub>8</sub> to DQ<sub>15</sub> bits are ignored. Refer to Figures 12 and 13 for the timing diagram.

## Data Protection

The MBM29F200TA/BA is designed to offer protection against accidental erasure or programming caused by spurious system level signals that may exist during power transitions. During power up the device automatically resets the internal state machine in the Read mode. Also, with its control register architecture, alteration of the memory contents only occurs after successful completion of specific multi-bus cycle command sequences.

The device also incorporates several features to prevent inadvertent write cycles resulting from V<sub>CC</sub> power-up and power-down transitions or system noise.

## Low V<sub>CC</sub> Write Inhibit

To avoid initiation of a write cycle during V<sub>CC</sub> power-up and power-down, a write cycle is locked out for V<sub>CC</sub> less than 3.2 V (typically 3.7 V). If V<sub>CC</sub> < V<sub>LKO</sub>, the command register is disabled and all internal program/erase circuits are disabled. Under this condition the device will reset to the read mode. Subsequent writes will be ignored until the V<sub>CC</sub> level is greater than V<sub>LKO</sub>. It is the users responsibility to ensure that the control pins are logically correct to prevent unintentional writes when V<sub>CC</sub> is above 3.2 V.

If Embedded Erase Algorithm is interrupted, there is possibility that the erasing sector(s) cannot be used.

## Write Pulse “Glitch” Protection

Noise pulses of less than 5 ns (typical) on  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{CE}$ , or  $\overline{WE}$  will not initiate a write cycle.

## Logical Inhibit

Writing is inhibited by holding any one of  $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ ,  $\overline{CE} = V_{IH}$ , or  $\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$ . To initiate a write cycle  $\overline{CE}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  must be a logical zero while  $\overline{OE}$  is a logical one.

## Power-Up Write Inhibit

Power-up of the device with  $\overline{WE} = \overline{CE} = V_{IL}$  and  $\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$  will not accept commands on the rising edge of  $\overline{WE}$ . The internal state machine is automatically reset to the read mode on power-up.

## ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Storage Temperature .....	-45°C to +125°C
Ambient Temperature with Power Applied .....	-25°C to +85°C
Voltage with Respect to Ground All pins except A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ (Note 1) .....	-2.0 V to +7.0 V
V <sub>CC</sub> (Note 1) .....	-2.0 V to +7.0 V
A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ (Note 2) .....	-2.0 V to +13.5 V

### Notes:

1. Minimum DC voltage on input or I/O pins is -0.5 V. During voltage transitions, inputs may negative overshoot V<sub>SS</sub> to -2.0 V for periods of up to 20 ns. Maximum DC voltage on output and I/O pins is V<sub>CC</sub> +0.5 V. During voltage transitions, outputs may positive overshoot to V<sub>CC</sub> +2.0 V for periods of up to 20 ns.
2. Minimum DC input voltage on A<sub>9</sub>,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pins are -0.5 V. During voltage transitions, A<sub>9</sub>,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pins may negative overshoot V<sub>SS</sub> to -2.0 V for periods of up to 20 ns. Maximum DC input voltage on A<sub>9</sub>,  $\overline{\text{OE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pins are +13.0 V which may positive overshoot to 13.5 V for periods of up to 20 ns.

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure of the device to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ■ OPERATING RANGES

Commercial (C) Devices

Ambient Temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) ..... 0°C to +70°C

V<sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltages

V<sub>CC</sub> for MBM29F200TA-70/BA-70 ..... +4.75 V to +5.25 V

V<sub>CC</sub> for MBM29F200TA-12/BA-12 ..... +4.50 V to +5.50 V

Operating ranges define those limits between which the functionality of the device is guaranteed.

## ■ MAXIMUM OVERSHOOT

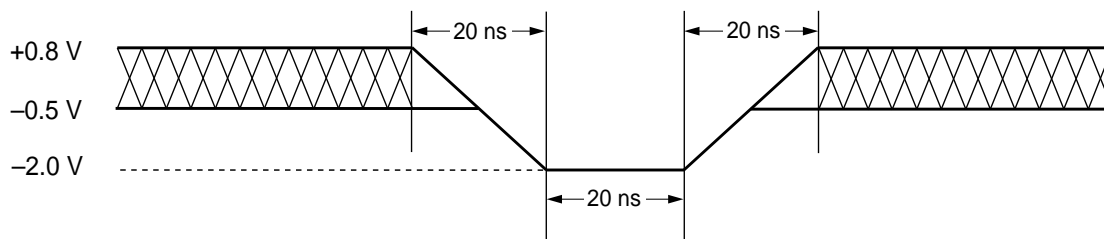


Figure 1 Maximum Negative Overshoot Waveform

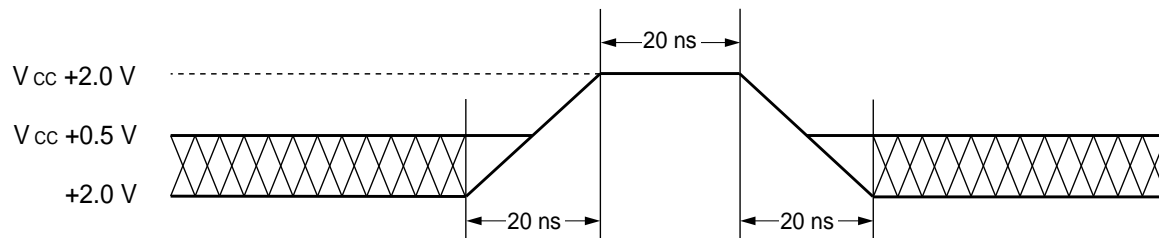
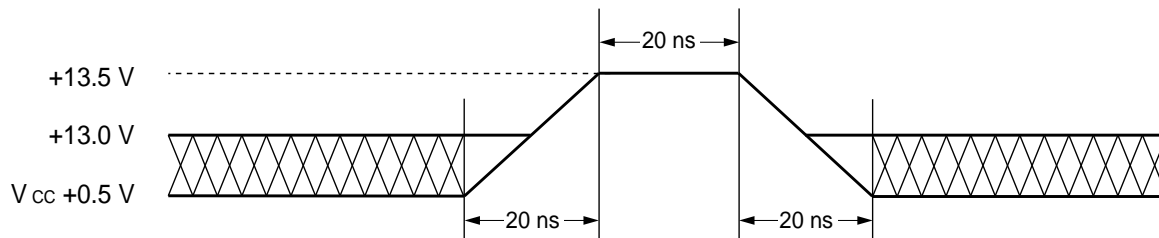


Figure 2 Maximum Positive Overshoot Waveform



\*:This waveform is applied for  $A_9$ ,  $\overline{OE}$ , and  $\overline{RESET}$ .

Figure 3 Maximum Positive Overshoot Waveform

## ■ DC CHARACTERISTICS

### • TTL/NMOS Compatible

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Leakage Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max.	—	±1.0	μA
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max.	—	±1.0	μA
I <sub>LIT</sub>	A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Inputs Leakage Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max., A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = 12.0 V	—	50	μA
I <sub>CC1</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Active Current (Note 1)	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ = V <sub>IL</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ = V <sub>IH</sub>	Byte	40	mA
			Word	50	
I <sub>CC2</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Active Current (Note 2)	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ = V <sub>IL</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ = V <sub>IH</sub>	—	60	mA
I <sub>CC3</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Current (Standby)	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max., $\overline{\text{CE}}$ = V <sub>IH</sub> , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V <sub>IH</sub>	—	1.0	mA
I <sub>CC4</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Current (Standby, Reset)	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max., $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V <sub>IL</sub>	—	1.0	mA
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Level		-0.5	0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Level		2.0	V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5	V
V <sub>ID</sub>	Voltage for Autoselect and Sector Protection (A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ )	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	11.5	12.5	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage Level	I <sub>OL</sub> = 5.8 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Min.	—	0.45	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage Level	I <sub>OH</sub> = -2.5 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Min.	2.4	—	V
V <sub>LKO</sub>	Low V <sub>CC</sub> Lock-Out Voltage		3.2	4.2	V

#### Notes:

- The I<sub>CC</sub> current listed includes both the DC operating current and the frequency dependent component (at 6 MHz). The frequency component typically is 2 mA/MHz.
- I<sub>CC</sub> active while Embedded Algorithm (program or erase) is in progress.

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## ■ DC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

### • CMOS Compatible

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Leakage Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max.	—	±1.0	μA
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>CC</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max.	—	±1.0	μA
I <sub>LIT</sub>	A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Inputs Leakage Current	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max., A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = 12.0 V	—	50	μA
I <sub>CC1</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Active Current (Note 1)	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ = V <sub>IL</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ = V <sub>IH</sub>	Byte	40	mA
			Word	50	
I <sub>CC2</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Active Current (Note 2)	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ = V <sub>IL</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ = V <sub>IH</sub>	—	60	mA
I <sub>CC3</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Current (Standby)	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max., $\overline{\text{CE}}$ = V <sub>CC</sub> ±0.3 V, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V <sub>CC</sub> ±0.3 V	—	100	μA
I <sub>CC4</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Current (Standby, Reset)	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Max., $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V <sub>SS</sub> ±0.3 V	—	100	μA
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Level		−0.5	0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Level		0.7×V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V
V <sub>ID</sub>	Voltage for Autoselect and Sector Protection (A <sub>9</sub> , $\overline{\text{OE}}$ , $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ )	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	11.5	12.5	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage Level	I <sub>OL</sub> = 5.8 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Min.	—	0.45	V
V <sub>OH1</sub>	Output High Voltage Level	I <sub>OH</sub> = −2.5 mA, V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Min.	0.85×V <sub>CC</sub>	—	V
V <sub>OH2</sub>		I <sub>OH</sub> = −100 μA, V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> Min.	V <sub>CC</sub> −0.4	—	V
V <sub>LKO</sub>	Low V <sub>CC</sub> Lock-out Voltage		3.2	4.2	V

### Notes:

- The I<sub>CC</sub> current listed includes both the DC operating current and the frequency dependent component (at 6 MHz). The frequency component typically is 2 mA/MHz.
- I<sub>CC</sub> active while Embedded Algorithm (program or erase) is in progress.



## ■ AC CHARACTERISTICS

### • Read Only Operations Characteristics

Parameter Symbols		Description	Test Setup		-70 (Note 1)	-90 (Note 2)	-12 (Note 2)	Unit
JEDEC	Standard							
tAVAV	tRC	Read Cycle Time		Min.	70	90	120	ns
tAVQV	tACC	Address to Output Delay	$\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$	Max.	70	90	120	ns
tELQV	tCE	Chip Enable to Output Delay	$\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$	Max.	70	90	120	ns
tGLQV	tOE	Output Enable to Output Delay		Max.	30	35	50	ns
tEHQZ	tDF	Chip Enable to Output High-Z		Max.	20	20	30	ns
tGHQZ	tDF	Output Enable to Output High-Z		Max.	20	20	30	ns
tAXQX	tOH	Output Hold Time From Addresses, $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{OE}$ , Whichever Occurs First		Min.	0	0	0	ns
	tREADY	$\overline{RESET}$ pin low to read mode		Max.	20	20	20	$\mu$ s
	tELFL tELFH	$\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{BYTE}$ switching low or high		Max.	5	5	5	ns

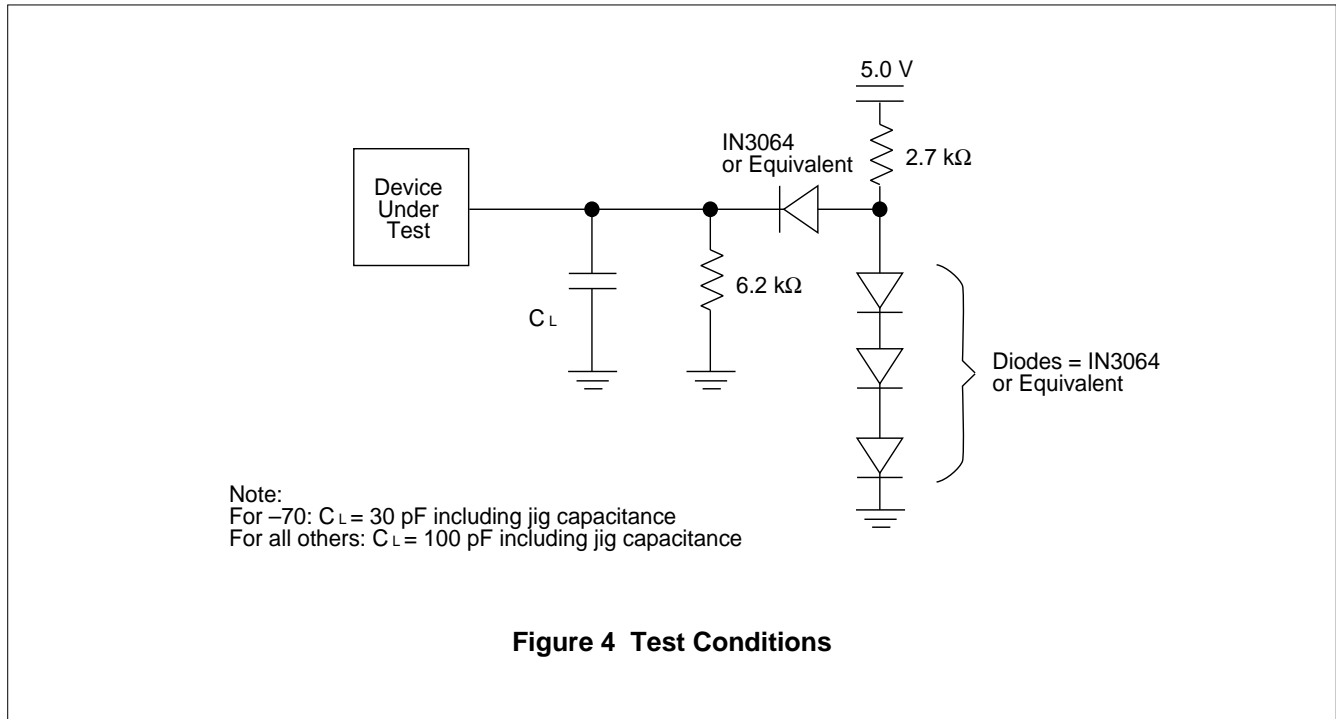
#### Notes:

##### 1. Test Conditions:

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and 30 pF  
 Input rise and fall times: 5 ns  
 Input pulse levels: 0.0 V to 3.0 V  
 Timing measurement reference level  
 Input: 1.5 V  
 Output: 1.5 V

##### 2. Test Conditions:

Output Load: 1 TTL gate and 100 pF  
 Input rise and fall times: 20 ns  
 Input pulse levels: 0.45 V to 2.4 V  
 Timing measurement reference level  
 Input: 0.8 V and 2.0 V  
 Output: 0.8 V and 2.0 V



• **Write/Erase/Program Operations**  
**Alternate WE Controlled Writes**

Parameter Symbols		Description		-70	-90	-12	Unit
JEDEC	Standard						
tAVAV	tWC	Write Cycle Time	Min.	70	90	120	ns
tAVWL	tAS	Address Setup Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
tWLAX	tAH	Address Hold Time	Min.	45	45	50	ns
tDVWH	tDS	Data Setup Time	Min.	30	45	50	ns
tWHDX	tDH	Data Hold Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
	toES	Output Enable Setup Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
	toEH	Output Enable Hold Time					
		Read	Min.	0	0	0	ns
		Toggle and Data Polling	Min.	10	10	10	ns

(Continued)

(Continued)

Parameter Symbols		Description		-70	-90	-12	Unit
JEDEC	Standard						
t <sub>GHWL</sub>	t <sub>GHWL</sub>	Read Recover Time Before Write	Min.	0	0	0	ns
t <sub>ELWL</sub>	t <sub>CS</sub>	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Setup Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
t <sub>WHEH</sub>	t <sub>CH</sub>	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Hold Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
t <sub>WLWH</sub>	t <sub>WP</sub>	Write Pulse Width	Min.	35	45	50	ns
t <sub>WHWL</sub>	t <sub>WPH</sub>	Write Pulse Width High	Min.	20	20	20	ns
t <sub>WHWH1</sub>	t <sub>WHWH1</sub>	Byte Programming Operation	Typ.	16	16	16	μs
t <sub>WHWH2</sub>	t <sub>WHWH2</sub>	Sector Erase Operation (Note 1)	Typ.	1.5	1.5	1.5	sec
			Max.	30	30	30	sec
	t <sub>VCS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Setup Time	Min.	50	50	50	μs
	t <sub>VLHT</sub>	Voltage Transition Time (Note 2)	Min.	4	4	4	μs
	t <sub>WPP</sub>	Write Pulse Width (Note 2)	Min.	100	100	100	μs
	t <sub>OESP</sub>	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ Setup Time to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Active (Note 2)	Min.	4	4	4	μs
	t <sub>CSP</sub>	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Setup Time to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Active (Note 2)	Min.	4	4	4	μs
	t <sub>RP</sub>	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pulse Width	Min.	500	500	500	ns
	t <sub>FLQZ</sub>	$\overline{\text{BYTE}}$ Switching Low to Output High-Z	Max.	20	30	30	ns
	t <sub>BUSY</sub>	Program/Erase Valid to RD/ $\overline{\text{BY}}$ Delay	Min.	30	35	50	ns

**Notes:**

1. This does not include the preprogramming time.
2. These timings are for Sector Protection operations.

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## • Write/Erase/Program Operations Alternate CE Controlled Writes

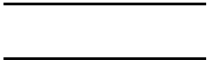



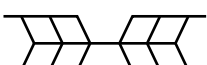
Parameter Symbols		Description		-70	-90	-12	Unit
JEDEC	Standard						
tAVAV	tWC	Write Cycle Time	Min.	70	90	120	ns
tAVEL	tAS	Address Setup Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
tELAX	tAH	Address Hold Time	Min.	45	45	50	ns
tDVEH	tDS	Data Setup Time	Min.	30	45	50	ns
tEHDX	tDH	Data Hold Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
	tOES	Output Enable Setup Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
	tOEH	Output Enable Hold Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
		Read	Min.	0	0	0	ns
		Toggle and $\overline{\text{Data}}$ Polling	Min.	10	10	10	ns
tGHEL	tGHEL	Read Recover Time Before Write	Min.	0	0	0	ns
tWLEL	tWS	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ Setup Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
tEHWL	tWH	$\overline{\text{WE}}$ Hold Time	Min.	0	0	0	ns
tELEH	tCP	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Pulse Width	Min.	35	45	50	ns
tEHEL	tCPH	$\overline{\text{CE}}$ Pulse Width High	Min.	20	20	20	ns
tWHWH1	tWHWH1	Byte Programming Operation	Typ.	16	16	16	$\mu\text{s}$
tWHWH2	tWHWH2	Sector Erase Operation (Note)	Typ.	1.5	1.5	1.5	sec
			Max.	30	30	30	sec
	tVCS	V <sub>CC</sub> Setup Time	Typ.	50	50	50	$\mu\text{s}$
	tRP	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pulse Width	Min.	500	500	500	ns
	tFLQZ	$\overline{\text{BYTE}}$ Switching Low to Output High-Z	Max.	20	30	30	ns
	tBUSY	Program/Erase Valid to $\overline{\text{RD}}/\overline{\text{BY}}$ Delay	Min.	30	35	50	ns

**Note:**

This does not include the preprogramming time.

## SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

### Key to Switching Waveforms

WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	Must Be Steady	Will Be Steady
	May Change from H to L	Will Be Changing from H to L
	May Change from L to H	Will Be Changing from L to H
	H or L, Any Change Permitted	Changing, State Unknown
	Does Not Apply	Center Line is High-Impedance "Off" State

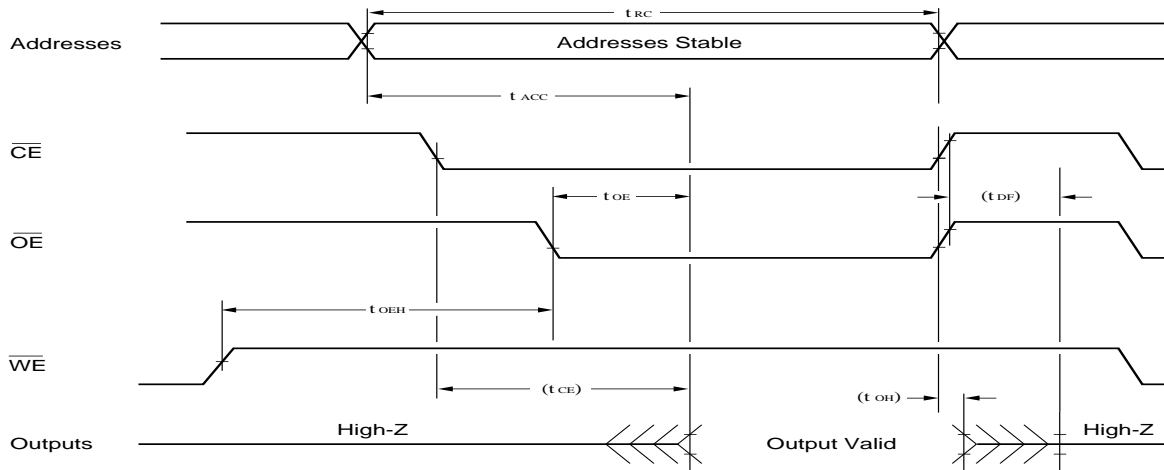
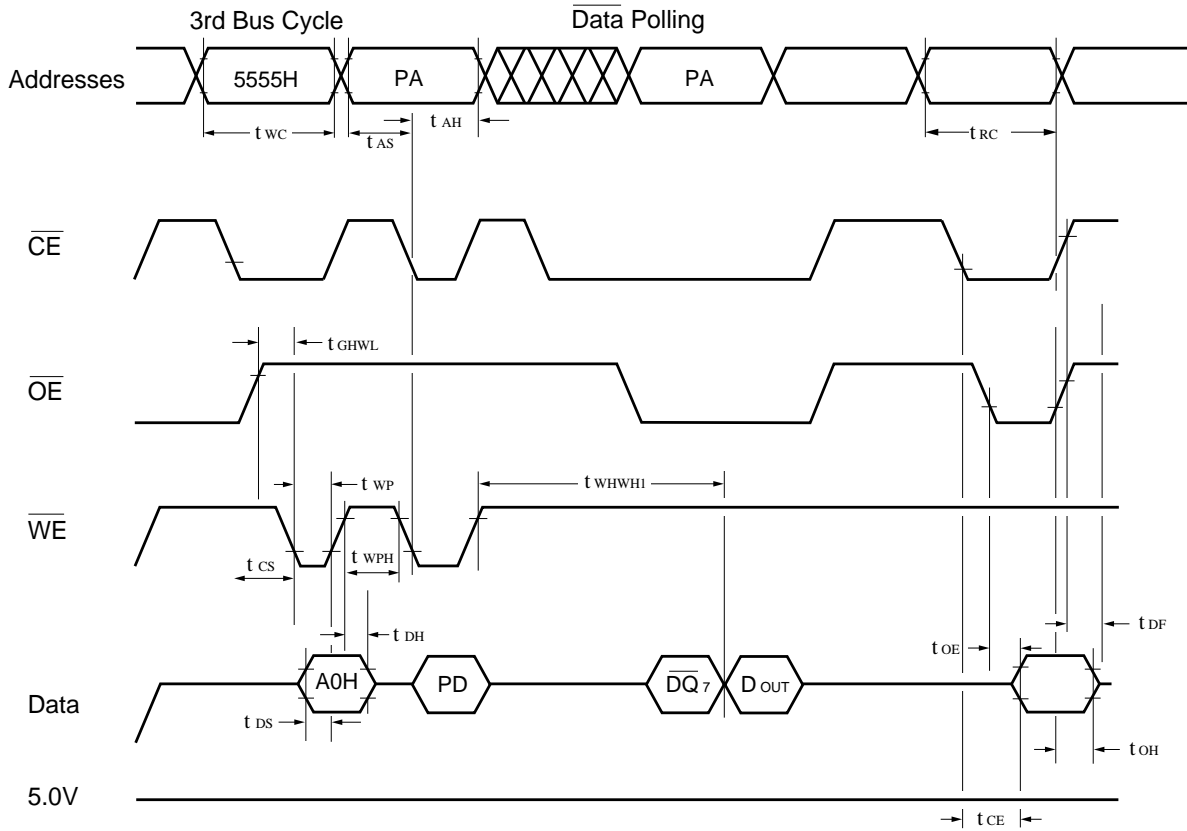


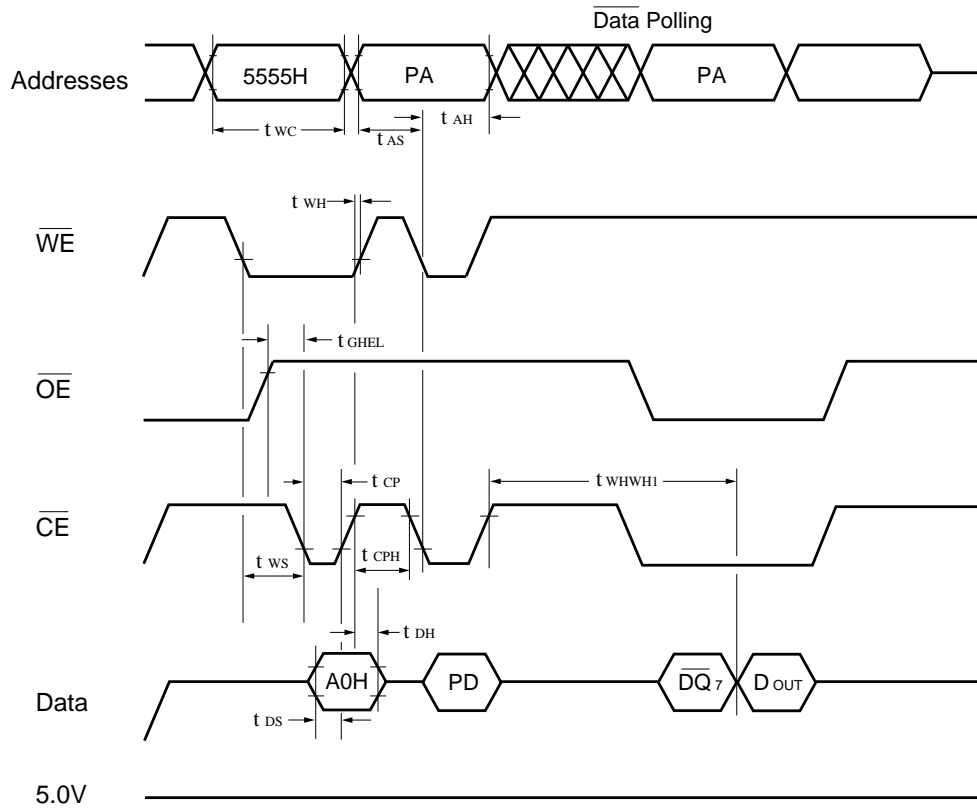
Figure 5 AC Waveforms for Read Operations



**Notes:**

1. PA is address of the memory location to be programmed.
2. PD is data to be programmed at byte address.
3.  $\overline{DQ}_7$  is the output of the complement of the data written to the device.
4.  $D_{OUT}$  is the output of the data written to the device.
5. Figure indicates last two bus cycles of four bus cycle sequence.
6. These waveforms are for the x16 mode.

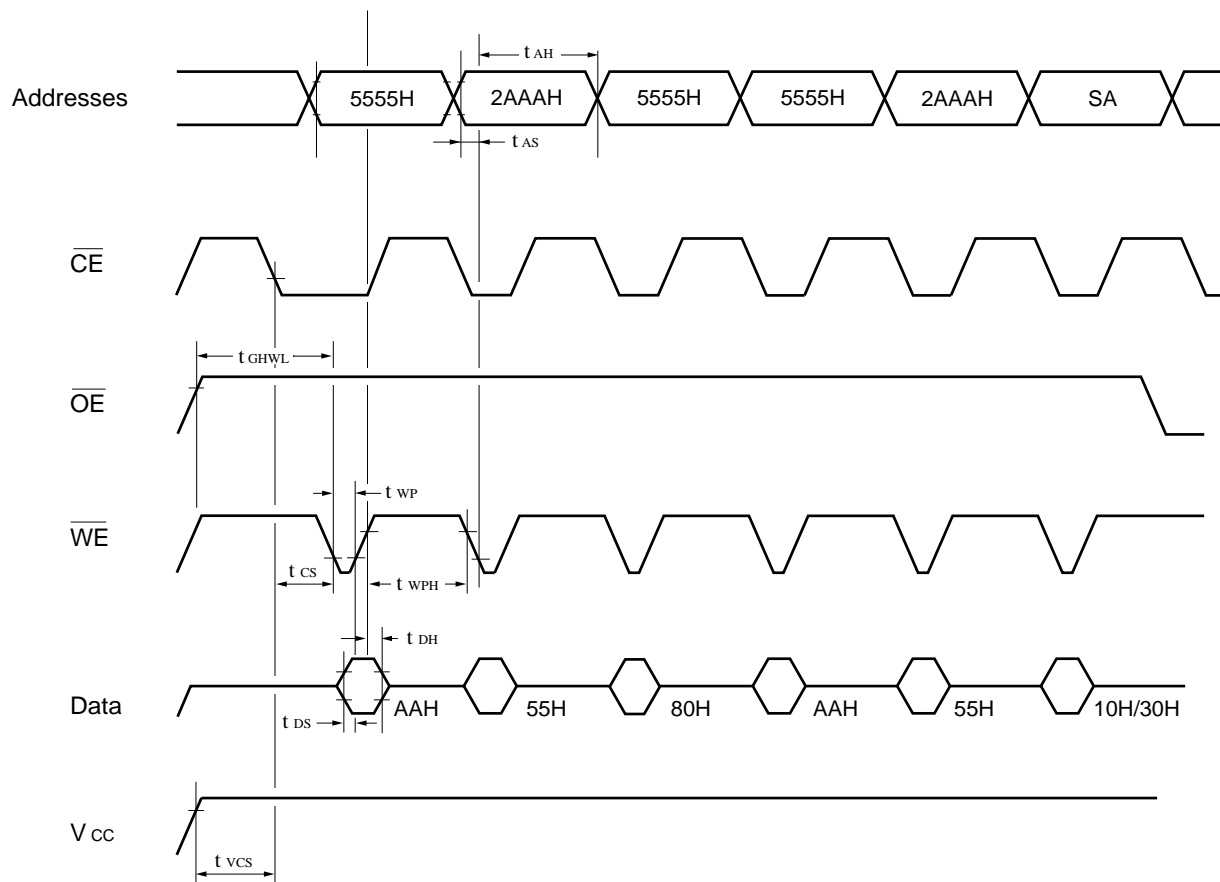
**Figure 6 Alternate  $\overline{WE}$  Controlled Program Operation Timings**



**Notes:**

1. PA is address of the memory location to be programmed.
2. PD is data to be programmed at byte address.
3.  $\overline{DQ}_7$  is the output of the complement of the data written to the device.
4.  $D_{OUT}$  is the output of the data written to the device.
5. Figure indicates last two bus cycles of four bus cycle sequence.
6. These waveforms are for the  $\times 16$  mode.

**Figure 7 Alternate  $\overline{CE}$  Controlled Program Operation Timings**

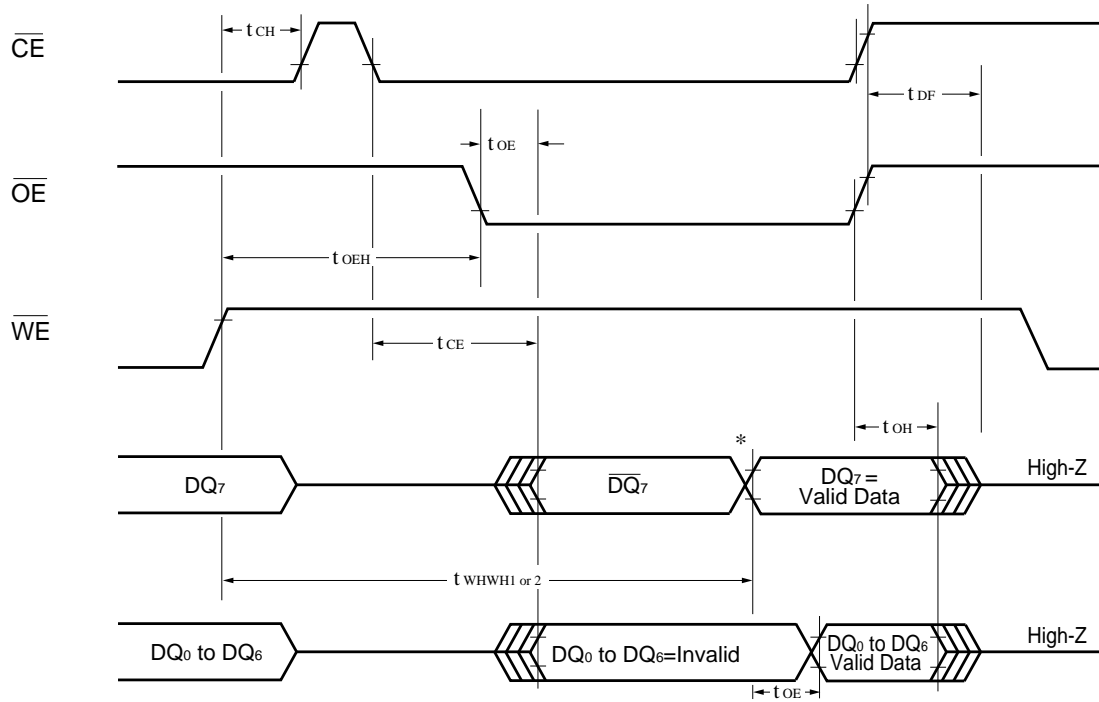


**Notes:**

1. SA is the sector address for Sector Erase. Addresses = 5555H (Word), AAAAH (Byte) for Chip Erase.
2. These waveforms are for the x16 mode. The addresses differ from x8 mode.

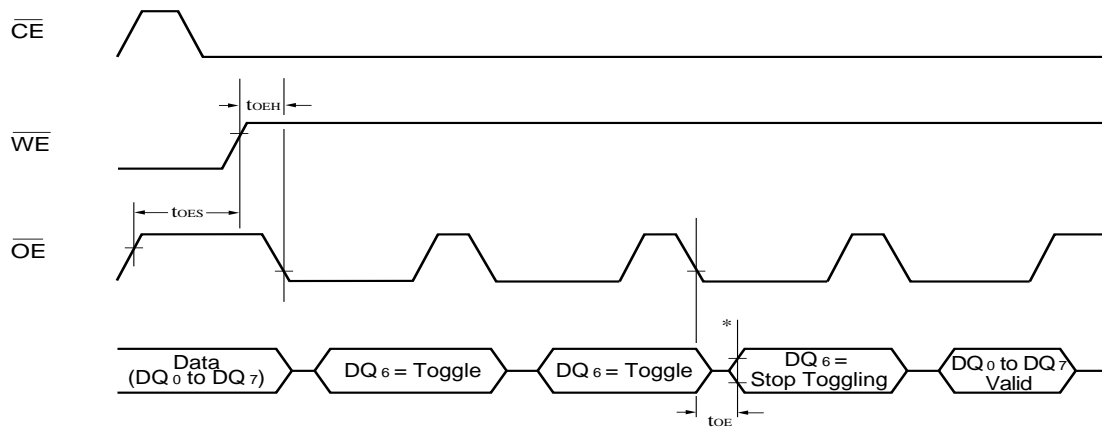
**Figure 8 AC Waveforms Chip/Sector Erase Operations**





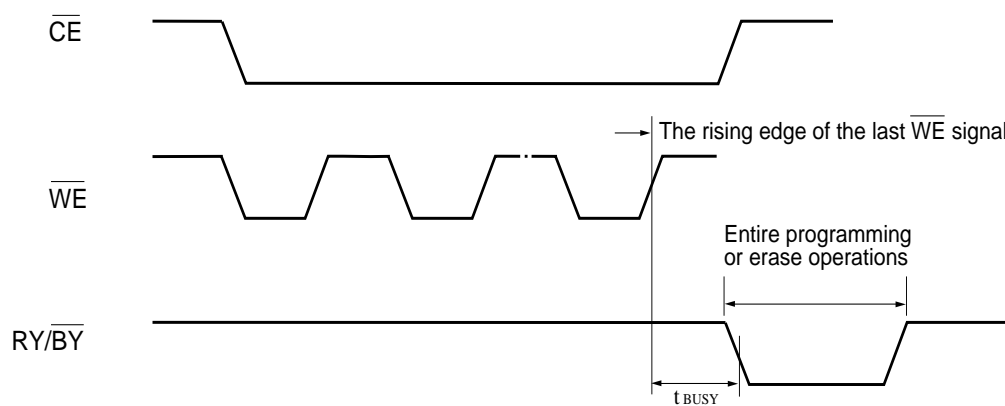
\* $DQ_7$  = Valid Data (The device has completed the Embedded operation).

**Figure 9 AC Waveforms for Data Polling during Embedded Algorithm Operations**

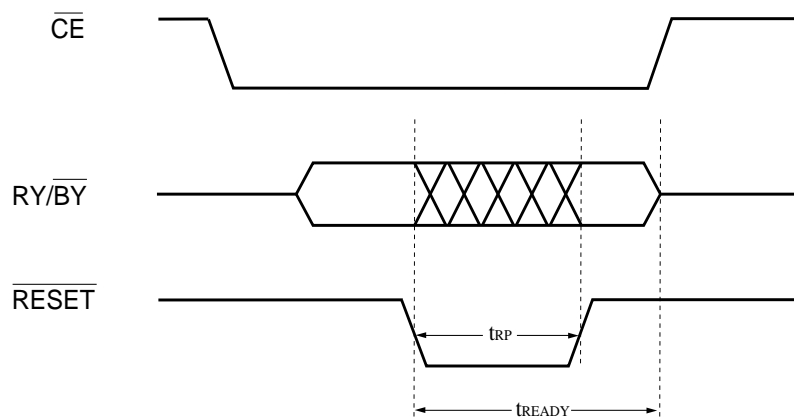


\* $DQ_6$  stops toggling (The device has completed the Embedded operation).

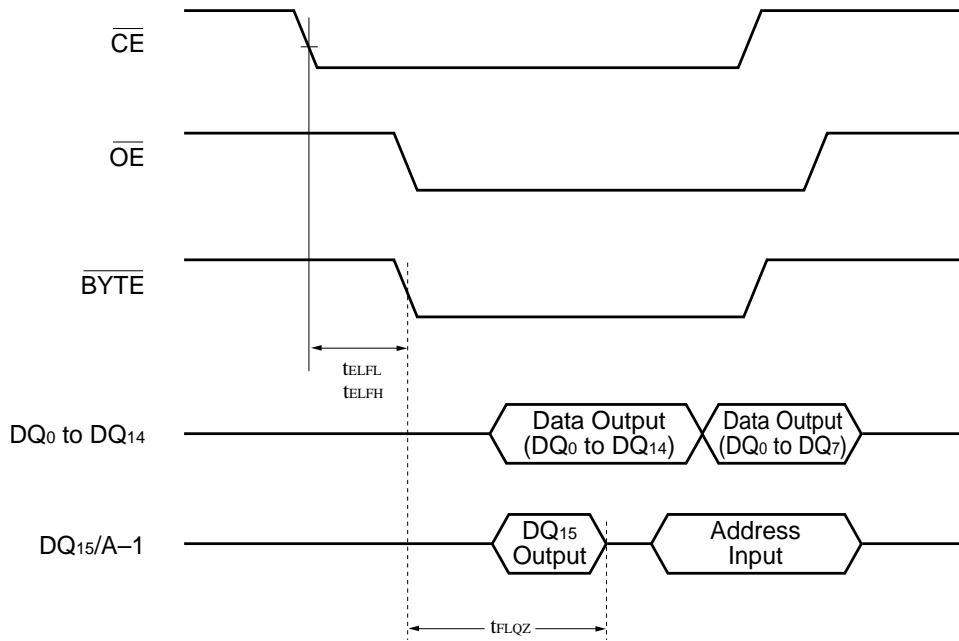
**Figure 10 AC Waveforms for Toggle Bit during Embedded Algorithm Operations**



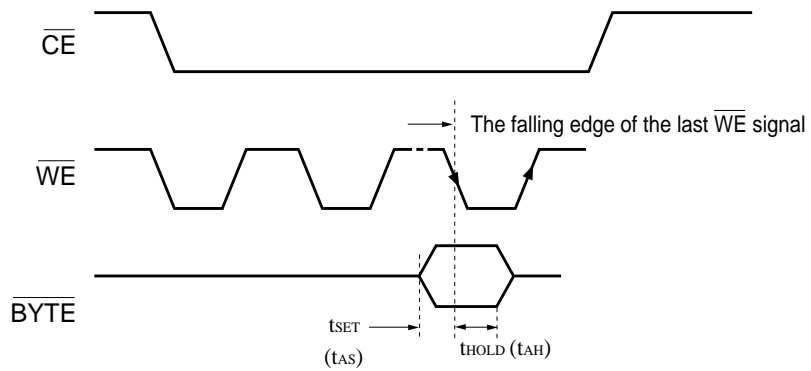
**Figure 11  $\overline{RY/BY}$  Timing Diagram During Program/Erase Operations**



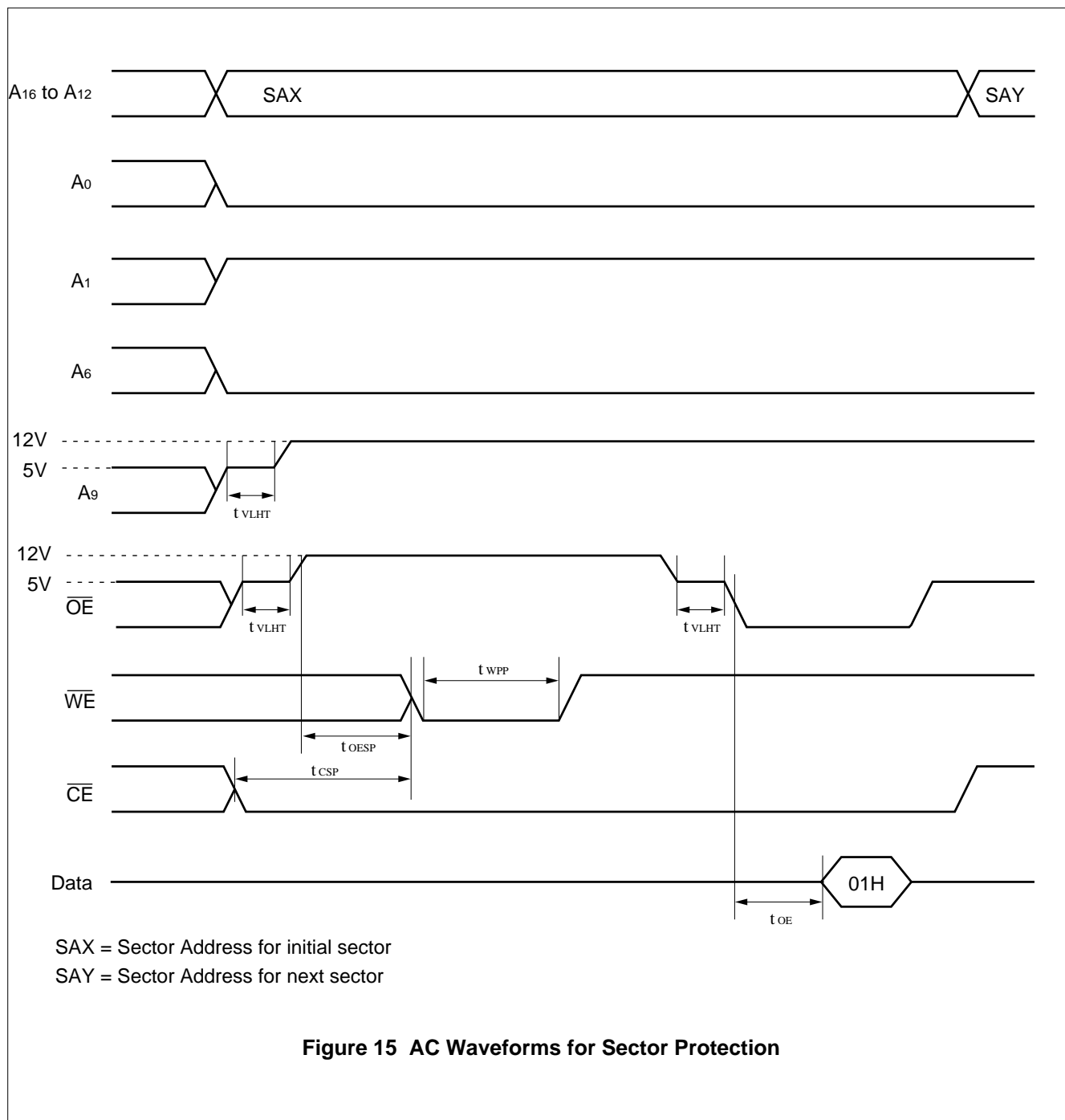
**Figure 12  $\overline{RESET/RY/BY}$  Timing Diagram**



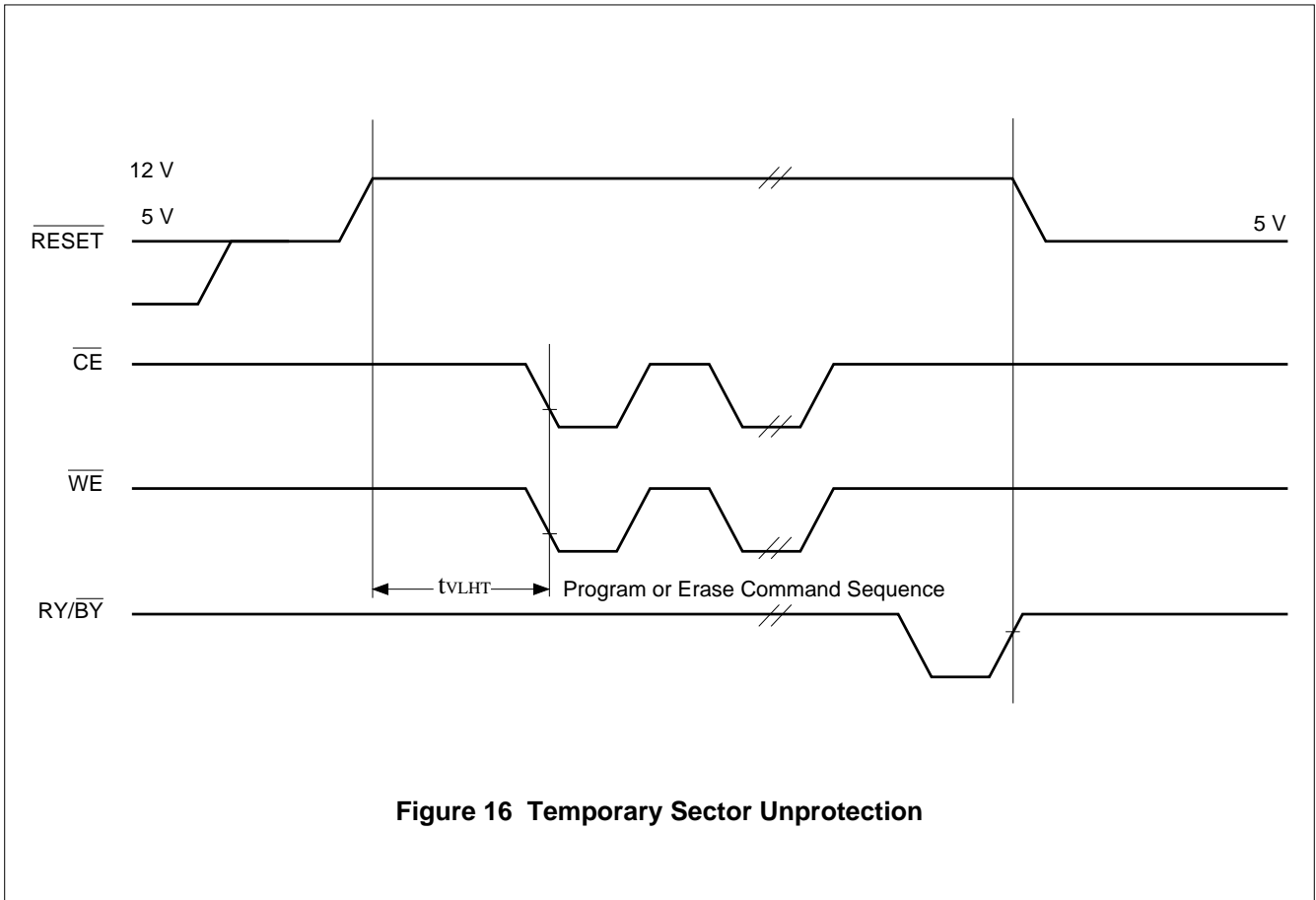
**Figure 13**  $\overline{BYTE}$  Timing Diagram for Read Operations



**Figure 14**  $\overline{BYTE}$  Timing Diagram for Write Operations

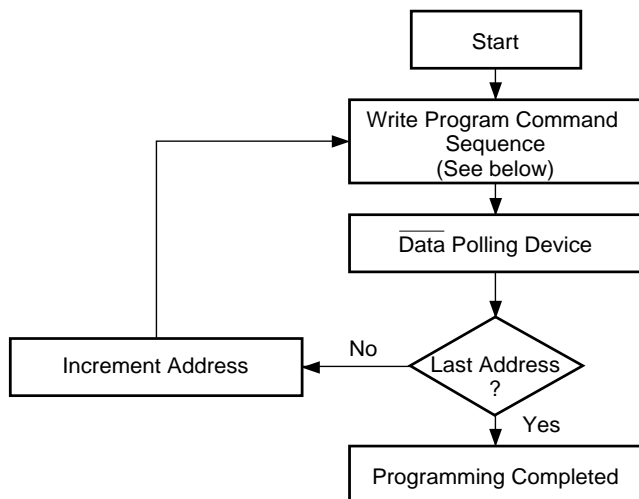


**Figure 15 AC Waveforms for Sector Protection**

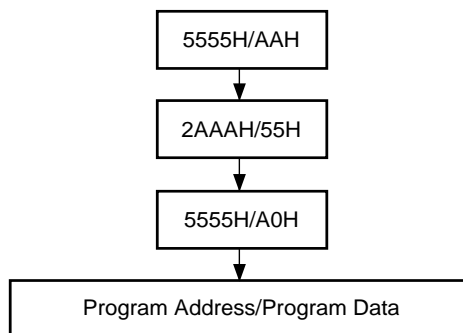


**Figure 16 Temporary Sector Unprotection**

## EMBEDDED ALGORITHMS



Program Command Sequence\* (Address/Command):



\* : The sequence is applied for x16 mode.  
The addresses differ from x8 mode.

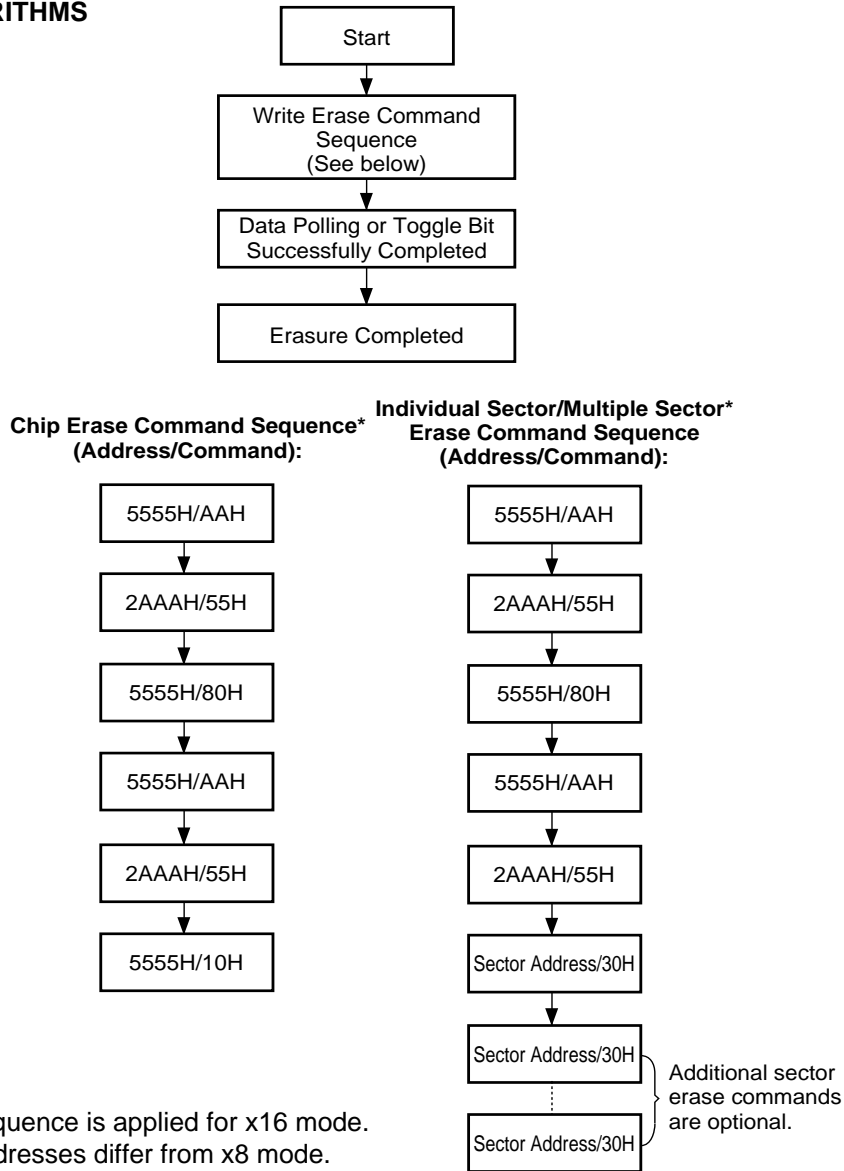
**Figure 17 Embedded Programming Algorithm**

**Table 9 Embedded Programming Algorithm**

Bus Operations	Command Sequence	Comments
Standby*		
Write	Program	Valid Address/Data Sequence
Read		Data Polling to Verify Programming
Standby*		Compare Data Output to Data Expected

\*Device is either powered-down, erase inhibit or program inhibit.

## EMBEDDED ALGORITHMS

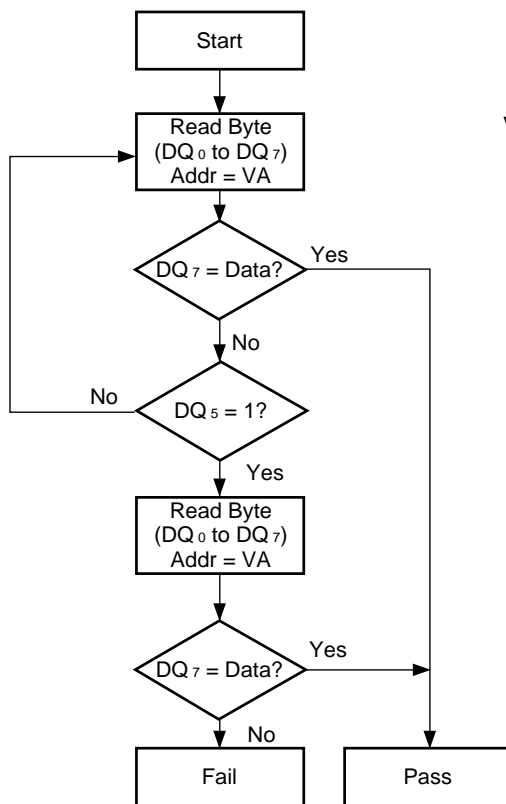


**Figure 18 Embedded Erase Algorithm**

**Table 10 Embedded Erase Algorithm**

Bus Operations	Command Sequence	Comments
Standby*		
Write	Erase	
Read		Data Polling to Verify Erasure
Standby*		Compare Output to FFH

\*Device is either powered-down, erase inhibit or program inhibit.

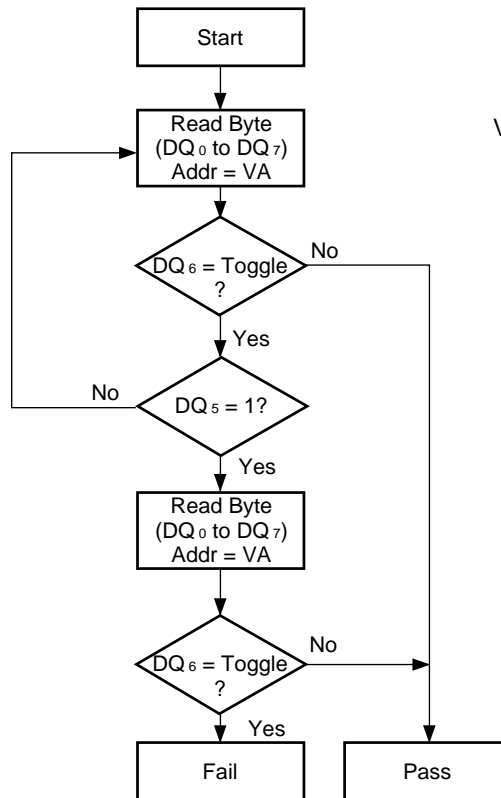


VA = Address for programming  
= Any of the sector addresses  
within the sector being erased  
during sector erase operation  
= XXXXH during chip erase

**Note:** DQ<sub>7</sub> is rechecked even if DQ<sub>5</sub> = "1" because DQ<sub>7</sub> may change simultaneously with DQ<sub>5</sub>.

**Figure 19 Data Polling Algorithm**





VA = Address for programming  
 = Any of the sector addresses  
 within the sector being erased  
 during sector erase operation  
 = XXXXH during chip erase  
 = Any address not within the  
 sector in the process of an  
 Erase Suspend operation.

**Note:** DQ<sub>6</sub> is rechecked even if DQ<sub>5</sub> = "1" because DQ<sub>6</sub> may stop toggling at the same time as DQ<sub>5</sub> changing to "1".

**Figure 20 Toggle Bit Algorithm**

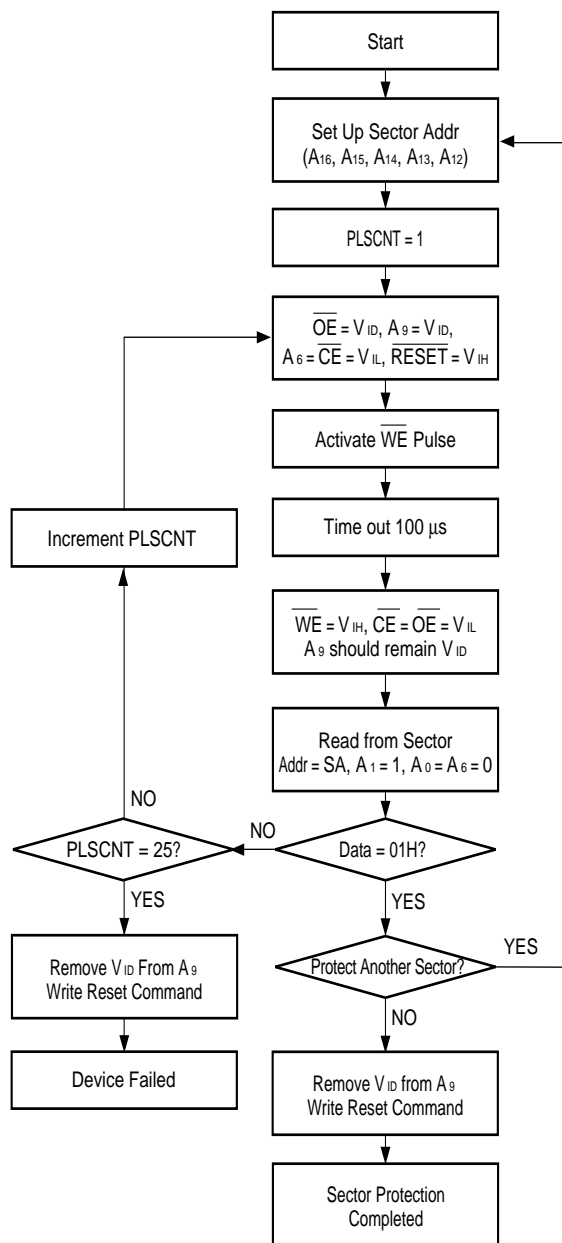
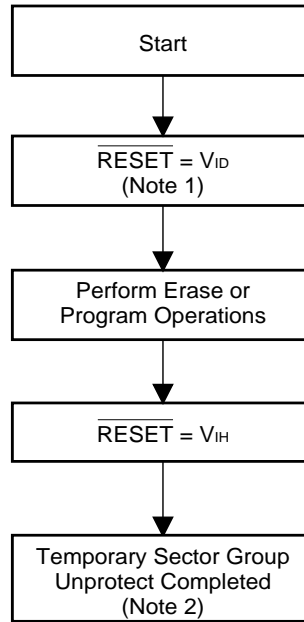


Figure 21 Sector Protection Algorithm

**NOTES:**

1. All protected sectors unprotected.
2. All previously protected sectors are protected once again.

**Figure 22 Temporary Sector Unprotection Algorithm**

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## ■ ERASE AND PROGRAMMING PERFORMANCE

Parameter	Limits			Unit	Comments
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Sector Erase Time	—	1.5	30	sec	Excludes 00H programming prior to erasure
Byte Programming Time	—	16	1000	μs	Excludes system-level overhead
Chip Programming Time	—	8.5	50	sec	Excludes system-level overhead
Erase/Program Cycle	100,000	1,000,000	—	Cycles	

## ■ TSOP PIN CAPACITANCE

Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Setup	Typ.	Max.	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	T.B.D	T.B.D	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0	T.B.D	T.B.D	pF
C <sub>IN2</sub>	Control Pin Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	T.B.D	T.B.D	pF

**Note:**

Test conditions  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$

## ■ SOP PIN CAPACITANCE

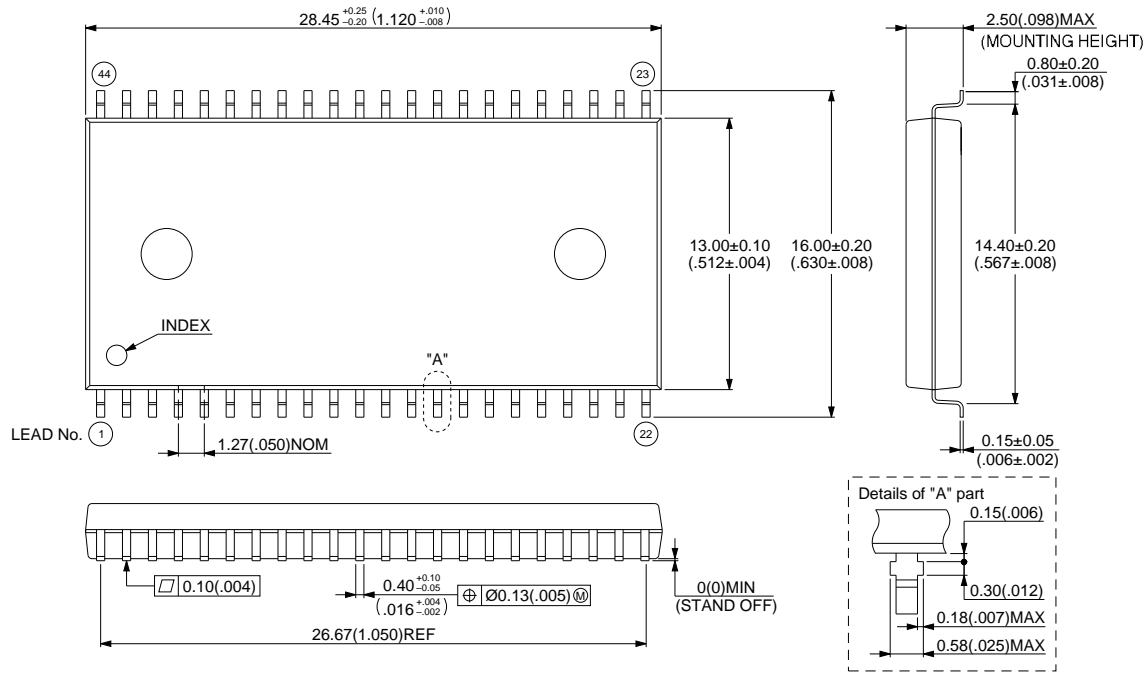
Parameter Symbol	Parameter Description	Test Setup	Typ.	Max.	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	T.B.D	T.B.D	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0	T.B.D	T.B.D	pF
C <sub>IN2</sub>	Control Pin Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0	T.B.D	T.B.D	pF

**Note:**

Test conditions  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### 44-Pin Standard Small Outline Package (measured in inches)

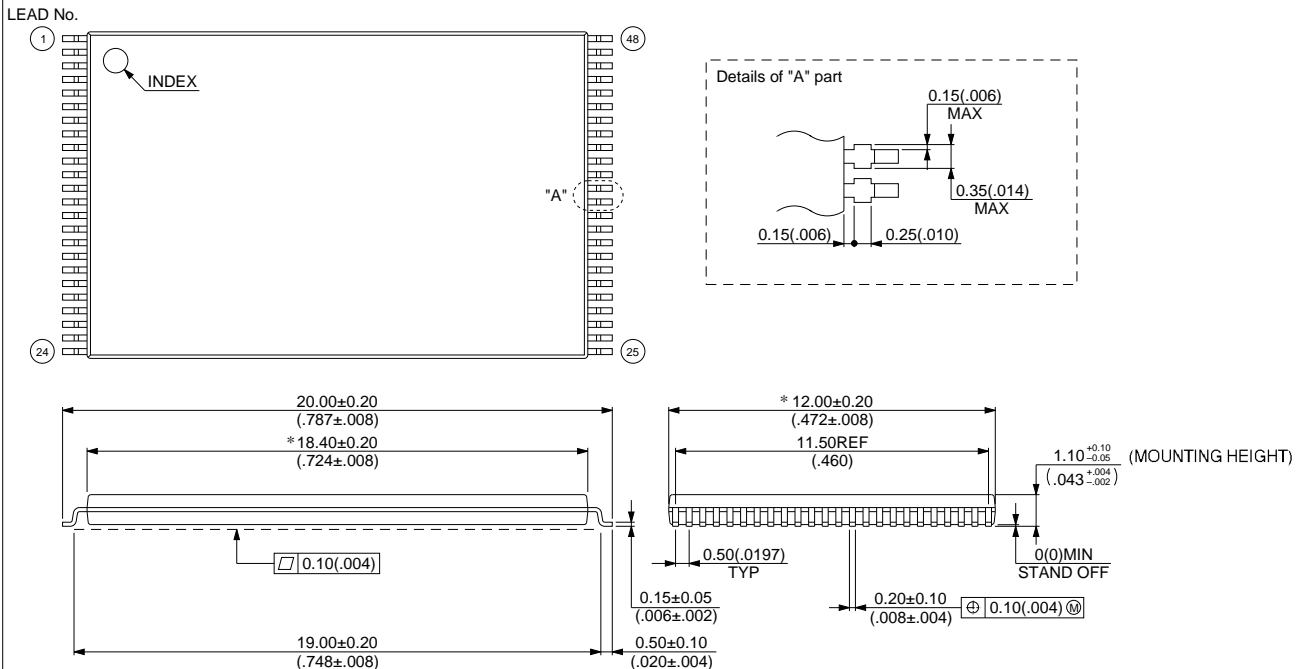


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Dimensions in millimeters (inches)

### 48-Pin Standard Thin Small Outline Package (measured in inches)

\*Resin protrusion.(Each side: 0.15 (.006) MAX)



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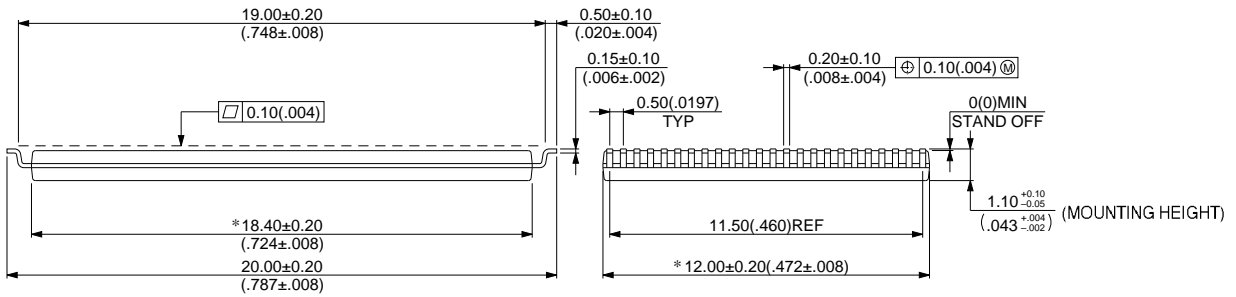
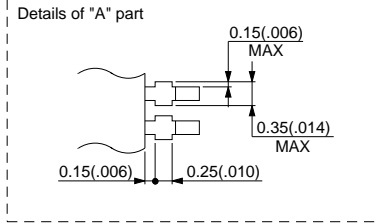
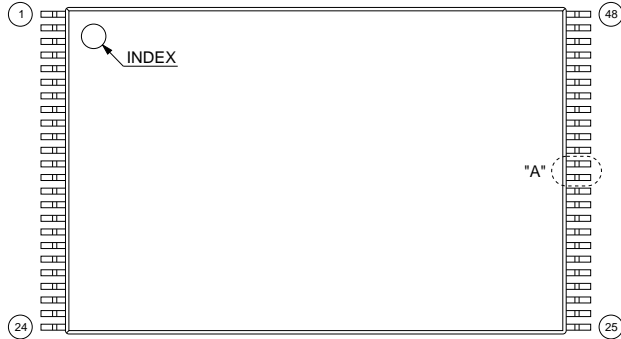
Dimensions in millimeters (inches)

# MBM29F200TA/200BA

## 48-Pin Reversed Thin Small Outline Package (measured in inches)

\*Resin protrusion.(Each side: 0.15 (.006) MAX)

LEAD No.



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Dimensions in millimeters (inches)

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