# LHF00L08

Flash Memory 32M (2MB × 16)

(Model No.: LHF00L08)

Spec No.: EL163049

Issue Date: March 11, 2004



	SPEC No. E L 1 6 3 0 4 9 ISSUE: Mar. 11, 2004
<u>To;</u>	
SPECIFICA	TIONS
Product Type3 2 M b i t Flash	Memory
LHF00L0	8
Model No. (LHF00L08	)
If you have any objections, please contact us before is	ssuing purchasing order.
* This specifications contains 34 pages including the * Refer to LHF00LXX series Appendix (FUM03802)	cover and appendix.
CUSTOMERS ACCEPTANCE	
DATE:	
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BY: Y	HOTTA
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Product Development Dept. I System-Flash Division Integrated Circuits Group SHARP CORPORATION



# LHF00L08

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# LHF00L08 32Mbit (2Mbit×16) Flash MEMORY

- 32-M density with 16-bit I/O Interface
- Read Operation
  - 90ns
- Low Power Operation
  - 2.7V Read and Write Operations
  - 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
- Operating Temperature -40°C to +85°C
- CMOS Process (P-type silicon substrate)
- Flexible Blocking Architecture
  - Eight 4-Kword Parameter Blocks
  - One 32-Kword Block
  - Thirty-one 64-Kword 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.
  - Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, Word Program Lockout during Power Transitions
- Automated Erase/Program Algorithms
  - 3.0V Low-Power 10µs/Word (Typ.) Programming
  - 12.0V No Glue Logic 9µs/Word (Typ.) Production Programming and 0.8s Erase (Typ.)
- Cross-Compatible Command Support
  - Basic Command Set
  - Common Flash Interface (CFI)
- Extended Cycling Capability
  - Minimum 100,000 Block Erase Cycles
- 0.8mm pitch 48-Ball CSP
- ETOX<sup>TM\*</sup> Flash Technology
- Not designed or rated as radiation hardened

The product 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. Its low voltage operation capability greatly extends battery life for portable applications.

The memory array block architecture utilizes Enhanced Data Protection features, which provides maximum flexibility for safe nonvolatile code and data storage.

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

\* ETOX is a trademark of Intel Corporation.



1 2 3 5 7 4 6 8 NC A A12 A14 A15 A16  $(DQ_{15})$ (GND  $\left( \mathbf{DQ}_{7}\right)$  $DQ_{14}$  $(DQ_{13})$  $(DQ_6$ В  $A_8$ A10 A11 C (RST#) NC A19 DQ5  $DQ_{12}$  $V_{CC}$ DQ4  $(DQ_3)$ (WP#/ACC)  $DQ_2$  $(DQ_{10})$  $(DQ_{11})$ D  $A_{18}$ (RY/BY#)  $A_{20}$ Е  $\overline{\mathrm{DQ}_0}$ DQ8  $(DQ_9)$  $(DQ_1$  $A_6$ **A**7 A17  $A_5$ F CE# OE# (GND  $A_0$ 

0.8mm pitch 48-BALL CSP PINOUT 8mm x 6mm TOP VIEW

Figure 1. 0.8mm pitch 48-Ball CSP Pinout



Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Symbol	Type	Name and Function
A <sub>20</sub> -A <sub>0</sub>	INPUT	ADDRESS INPUTS: Inputs for addresses.
DQ <sub>15</sub> -DQ <sub>0</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 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#/ACC	INPUT/ SUPPLY	WRITE PROTECT: When WP#/ACC is $V_{IL}$ , locked-down blocks cannot be unlocked. Erase or program operation can be executed to the blocks which are not locked and not locked-down. When WP#/ACC is $V_{IH}$ , lock-down is disabled. Applying 12.0V±0.3V to WP#/ACC provides fast erasing or fast programming mode. In this mode, WP#/ACC is power supply pin. Applying 12.0V±0.3V to WP#/ACC during erase/program can only be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on each block. WP#/ACC may be connected to 12.0V±0.3V for a total of 80 hours maximum. Use of this pin at 12.0V+0.3V beyond these limits may reduce block cycling capability or cause permanent damage.
RY/BY#	OPEN DRAIN OUTPUT	READY/BUSY#: Indicates the status of the internal WSM (Write State Machine). When low, WSM is performing an internal operation (block erase, full chip erase, program or OTP program). RY/BY#-High Z indicates that the WSM is ready for new commands, block erase is suspended and program is inactive, program is suspended, or the device is in reset mode.
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.
GND	SUPPLY	GROUND: Do not float any ground pins.
NC		NO CONNECT: Lead is not internally connected; it may be driven or floated.



$[A_{20}-A_{0}]$		
1FFFFF 1FF000	4-Kword Block 39	
1FEFFF 1FE000	4-Kword Block 38	
1FDFFF	4-Kword Block 37	
1FD000 1FCFFF 1FC000	4-Kword Block 36	
1FBFFF 1FB000	4-Kword Block 35	
1FAFFF	4-Kword Block 34	
1FA000 1F9FFF 1F9000	4-Kword Block 33	
1F8FFF 1F8000	4-Kword Block 32	
1F7FF 1F0000	32-Kword Block 31	
1EFFFF 1E0000	64-Kword Block 30	
1DFFF 1D0000	64-Kword Block 29	
1CFFFF 1C0000	64-Kword Block 28	
1BFFFF 1B0000	64-Kword Block 27	
1AFFF 1A0000	64-Kword Block 26	
19FFFF 190000	64-Kword Block 25	
18FFFF 180000	64-Kword Block 24	
17FFFF 170000	64-Kword Block 23	
16FFFF 160000	64-Kword Block 22	
15FFFF 150000	64-Kword Block 21	
14FFFF 140000	64-Kword Block 20	
13FFFF 130000	64-Kword Block 19	
12FFFF 120000	64-Kword Block 18	
11FFFF 110000	64-Kword Block 17	
10FFFF 100000	64-Kword Block 16	
0FFFF 0F0000	64-Kword Block 15	
0EFFFF 0E0000	64-Kword Block 14	
0DFFFF 0D0000 000000	64-Kword Block 13	
0CFFFF 0C0000	64-Kword Block 12	
0BFFFF 0B0000	64-Kword Block 11	
0AFFFF 0A0000 09FFFF	64-Kword Block 10	
090000 08FFF	64-Kword Block 9	
080000 07FFFF	64-Kword Block 8	
070000 06FFFF	64-Kword Block 7	
060000 05FFFF	64-Kword Block 6	
050000 04FFF	64-Kword Block 5	
040000 03FFF	64-Kword Block 4	
030000 02FFFF	64-Kword Block 3	
020000 01FFF	64-Kword Block 2	
010000 00FFF	64-Kword Block 1	
000000	64-Kword Block 0	

Figure 2. Memory Map (Top Parameter)



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Table 2. Identifier Codes and OTP Address for Read Operation

	Code	Address [A <sub>20</sub> -A <sub>0</sub> ]	Data [DQ <sub>15</sub> -DQ <sub>0</sub> ]	Notes
Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Code	000000Н	00B0H	
Device Code	Device Code	000001H	00A0H	
Block Lock Configuration	Block is Unlocked		$DQ_0 = 0$	1
Code	Block is Locked	Block Address	$DQ_0 = 1$	1
	Block is not Locked-Down	+ 2	$DQ_1 = 0$	1
	Block is Locked-Down		$DQ_1 = 1$	1
OTP	OTP Lock	000080Н	OTP-LK	2
	OTP	000081-000088H	OTP	3

- Block Address = The beginning location of a block address. DQ<sub>15</sub>-DQ<sub>2</sub> are reserved for future implementation.
   OTP-LK=OTP Block Lock configuration.
   OTP=OTP Block data.



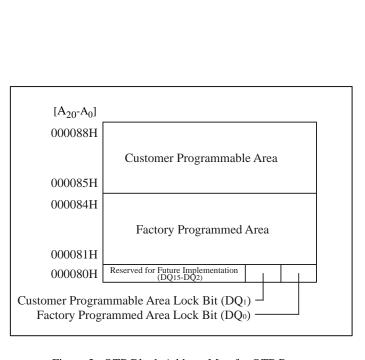


Figure 3. OTP Block Address Map for OTP Program (The area outside 80H~88H cannot be used.)



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	Table 3.	Bus	Operation <sup>(1, 2)</sup>	
--	----------	-----	-----------------------------	--

Mode	Notes	RST#	CE#	OE#	WE#	Address	DQ <sub>15-0</sub>	RY/BY# (8)
Read Array	6	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	D <sub>OUT</sub>	High Z
Output Disable		V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	High Z	X
Standby		V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	X	X	High Z	X
Reset	3	V <sub>IL</sub>	X	X	X	X	High Z	High Z
Read Identifier Codes/OTP	6	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	See Table 2	See Table 2	High Z
Read Query	6,7	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	See Appendix	See Appendix	High Z
Read Status Register	6	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub>	X	D <sub>OUT</sub>	X
Write	4,5,6	V <sub>IH</sub>	$V_{IL}$	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IL</sub>	X	D <sub>IN</sub>	X

- Refer to DC Characteristics for V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub> voltages.
   X can be V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub> for control pins and addresses.
   RST# at GND±0.2V ensures the lowest power consumption.
- 4. Command writes involving block erase, full chip erase, program or OTP program are reliably executed when V<sub>CC</sub>=2.7V-3.6V.

  5. Refer to Table 4 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 LHF00LXX series for more information about query code.
- 8. RY/BY# is V<sub>OL</sub> when the WSM (Write State Machine) is executing internal block erase, full chip erase, program or OTP program algorithms. It is High Z during when the WSM is not busy, in block erase suspend mode (with program inactive), program suspend mode, or reset mode.



Table 4. Command Definitions <sup>(10)</sup>	Table 4. Com	mand Definitions <sup>(10)</sup>	
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	Bus		]	First Bus Cyc	le	Se	econd Bus Cy	ycle
Command	Cycles Req'd	Notes	Oper <sup>(1)</sup>	Addr <sup>(2)</sup>	Data	Oper <sup>(1)</sup>	Addr <sup>(2)</sup>	Data <sup>(3)</sup>
Read Array	1		Write	X	FFH			
Read Identifier Codes/OTP	≥ 2	4	Write	X	90H	Read	IA or OA	ID or OD
Read Query	≥ 2	4	Write	X	98H	Read	QA	QD
Read Status Register	2		Write	X	70H	Read	X	SRD
Clear Status Register	1		Write	X	50H			
Block Erase	2	5	Write	BA	20H	Write	BA	D0H
Full Chip Erase	2	5, 8	Write	X	30H	Write	X	D0H
Program	2	5,6	Write	WA	40H or 10H	Write	WA	WD
Block Erase and Program Suspend	1	7, 8	Write	X	ВОН			
Block Erase and Program Resume	1	7, 8	Write	X	D0H			
Set Block Lock Bit	2		Write	BA	60H	Write	BA	01H
Clear Block Lock Bit	2	9	Write	BA	60H	Write	BA	D0H
Set Block Lock-down Bit	2		Write	BA	60H	Write	BA	2FH
OTP Program	2	8	Write	OA	СОН	Write	OA	OD

- 1. Bus operations are defined in Table 3.
- 2. All addresses which are written at the first bus cycle should be the same as the addresses which are written at the second bus cycle.
  - X=Any valid address within the device.
  - IA=Identifier codes address (See Table 2).
  - QA=Query codes address. Refer to Appendix of LHF00LXX 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.
  - OA=Address of OTP block to be read or programmed (See Figure 3).
- 3. ID=Data read from identifier codes. (See Table 2).
  - QD=Data read from query database. Refer to Appendix of LHF00LXX series for details.
  - SRD=Data read from status register. See Table 8 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) during command write cycles.
  - OD=Data within OTP block. Data is latched on the rising edge of WE# or CE# (whichever goes high first) during command write cycles.
- 4. Following the Read Identifier Codes/OTP command, read operations access manufacturer code, device code, block lock configuration code and the data within OTP block (See Table 2).
  - The Read Ouery command is available for reading CFI (Common Flash Interface) information.
- 5. Block erase, full chip erase or 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. If the program operation and the erase operation are both suspended, the suspended program operation will be resumed first.
- 8. 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.



<ol> <li>Following the Clear Block Lock Bit command, block which is not locked-down is unlocked when WP#/ACC is V<sub>IL</sub>. When WP#/ACC is V<sub>IH</sub>, lock-down bit is disabled and the selected block is unlocked regardless of lock-down configuration.</li> <li>Commands other than those shown above are reserved by SHARP for future device implementations and should not be used.</li> </ol>



		(2)			
State	WP#/ACC	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

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

# NOTES:

- 1. DQ<sub>0</sub>=1: a block is locked; DQ<sub>0</sub>=0: a block is unlocked. DQ<sub>1</sub>=1: a block is locked-down; DQ<sub>1</sub>=0: a block is not locked-down.
- 2. Erase and program are general terms, respectively, to express: block erase, full chip erase and program operations.
- 3. At power-up or device reset, all blocks default to locked state and are not locked-down, that is, [001] (WP#/ACC=0) or [101] (WP#/ACC=1), regardless of the states before power-off or reset operation.
- 4. When WP#/ACC is driven to V<sub>IL</sub> 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.

	Current S	State		Result after Lock Command Written (Next State)				
State	WP#/ACC	DQ <sub>1</sub>	$DQ_0$	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		

Table 6. Block Locking State Transitions upon Command Write<sup>(4)</sup>

- 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<sub>0</sub>=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#/ACC is not changed and fixed  $V_{IL}$  or  $V_{IH}$ .



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Table 7. Block Locking State Transitions upon WP#/ACC Transition<sup>(4)</sup>

D : G: .		Current Sta	ite		Result after WP#/ACC	Transition (Next State)
Previous State	State	WP#/ACC	DQ <sub>1</sub>	$DQ_0$	WP#/ACC=0→1 <sup>(1)</sup>	WP#/ACC=1→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>					[111]	-
-	[100]	1	0	0	-	[000]
-	[101]	1	0	1	-	[001]
-	[110]	1	1	0	-	[011] <sup>(3)</sup>
-	[111]	1	1	1	-	[011]

- "WP#/ACC=0→1" means that WP#/ACC is driven to V<sub>IH</sub> and "WP#/ACC=1→0" means that WP#/ACC is driven to V<sub>IL</sub>.
   State transition from the current state [011] to the next state depends on the previous state.
   When WP#/ACC 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 8.	Status	Register	Definition
----------	--------	----------	------------

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
WSMS	BESS	BEFCES	POPS	WPACCS	PSS	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 = PROGRAM AND OTP PROGRAM STATUS (POPS)
  - 1 = Error in Program or OTP Program
  - 0 = Successful Program or OTP Program
- SR.3 = WP#/ACC STATUS (WPACCS)
  - $1 = V_{CC} + 0.4V < WP\#/ACC < 11.7V \ Detect,$  Operation Abort
  - 0 = WP#/ACC OK
- SR.2 = PROGRAM SUSPEND STATUS (PSS)
  - 1 = Program Suspended
  - 0 = 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)

Status Register indicates the status of the WSM (Write State Machine).

NOTES:

Check SR.7 or RY/BY# to determine block erase, full chip erase, 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, program, set/clear block lock bit, set block lock-down bit attempt, an improper command sequence was entered.

SR.3 does not provide a continuous indication of WP#/ACC level. The WSM interrogates and indicates the WP#/ACC level only after Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, Program or OTP Program command sequences. SR.3 is not guaranteed to report accurate feedback when WP#/ACC#VACCH.

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, 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.



# 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<sub>CC</sub> and WP#/ACC)

.....-0.5V to V<sub>CC</sub>+0.5V <sup>(2)</sup>

 $V_{CC}$  Supply Voltage .....-0.2V to +3.9V <sup>(2)</sup>

WP#/ACC Supply Voltage ...... -0.2V to +12.6V (2, 3, 4)

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 WP#/ACC pins. During transitions, this level may undershoot to -2.0V for periods <20ns. Maximum DC voltage on input/output pins is  $V_{CC}$ +0.5V which, during transitions, may overshoot to  $V_{CC}$ +2.0V for periods <20ns.
- 3. Maximum DC voltage on WP#/ACC may overshoot to +13.0V for periods <20ns.
- 4. WP#/ACC erase/program voltage is normally 2.7V-3.6V. Applying 11.7V-12.3V to WP#/ACC during erase/program can be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on each block. WP#/ACC 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 <sub>A</sub>	-40	+25	+85	°C	
V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	1
WD#44 GGV Is a last of the las	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.2		0.4	V	
WP#/ACC Voltage when Used as a Logic Control	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.4		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.4	V	1
WP#/ACC Supply Voltage	V <sub>ACCH</sub>	11.7	12.0	12.3	V	1, 2
Block Erase Cycling: WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>		100,000			Cycles	
Block Erase Cycling: WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub> , 80 hrs.				1,000	Cycles	
Maximum WP#/ACC hours at V <sub>ACCH</sub>				80	Hours	

- 1. See DC Characteristics tables for voltage range-specific specification.
- 2. Applying WP#/ACC=11.7V-12.3V during a erase or program can be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on each block. A permanent connection to WP#/ACC=11.7V-12.3V is not allowed and can cause damage to the device.



# 1.2.1 Capacitance $^{(1)}$ (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
WP#/ACC Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =0.0V		18	22	pF
Output Capacitance	C <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.0V		6	10	pF

# NOTE:

1. Sampled, not 100% tested.

# 1.2.2 AC Input/Output Test Conditions

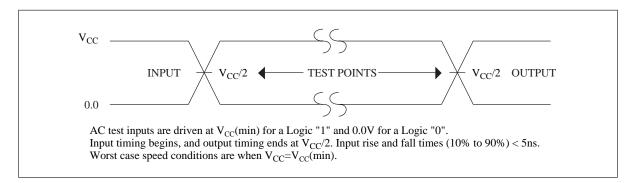


Figure 4. Transient Input/Output Reference Waveform for  $V_{CC}$ =2.7V-3.6V

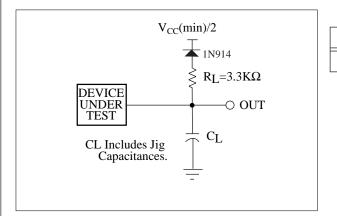


Figure 5. Transient Equivalent Testing Load Circuit

Table 9. Test Configuration Capacitance Loading Value

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



# 1.2.3 DC Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	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 Current	1	-1.0		+1.0	μΑ	V <sub>IN</sub> /V <sub>OUT</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> or GND
I <sub>CCS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Standby Current	1,6,7		4	10	μА	$V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $CE\#=RST\#=$ $V_{CC}\pm0.2V,$ $WP\#/ACC=V_{CC}$ or $GND$
I <sub>CCAS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Automatic Power Savings Current	1,3,6		4	10	μА	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> Max., CE#=GND±0.2V, WP#/ACC=V <sub>CC</sub> or GND
$I_{CCD}$	V <sub>CC</sub> Reset Current	1,6		4	10	μΑ	RST#=GND±0.2V
I <sub>CCR</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Read Current	1,6			17	mA	$V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $CE\#=V_{IL},$ $OE\#=V_{IH},$ $f=5MHz$
T	V <sub>CC</sub> Program Current	1,4,6		20	60	mA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>
$I_{CCW}$	V <sub>CC</sub> Program Current	1,4,6		10	20	mA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>
T	V <sub>CC</sub> Block Erase,	1,4,6		10	30	mA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>
$I_{CCE}$	Full Chip Erase Current	1,4,6		4	10	mA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>
I <sub>CCWS</sub> I <sub>CCES</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Program or Block Erase Suspend Current	1,2,6		10	200	μΑ	CE#=V <sub>IH</sub>
I <sub>ACCS</sub> I <sub>ACCR</sub>	WP#/ACC Standby or Read Current	1,5,6		2	5	μА	WP#/ACC≤V <sub>CC</sub>
I <sub>ACCW</sub>	WP#/ACC Program Current	1,4,5,6		2	5	μA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>
ACCW	WF#/ACC Flogram Current	1,4,5,6		10	30	mA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>
Lace	WP#/ACC Block Erase,	1,4,5,6		2	5	μΑ	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>
I <sub>ACCE</sub>	Full Chip Erase Current	1,4,5,6		5	15	mA	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>
Ligging	WP#/ACC Program	1,5,6		2	5	μΑ	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>
I <sub>ACCWS</sub>	Suspend Current	1,5,6		10	200	μΑ	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>
I <sub>ACCES</sub>	WP#/ACC Block Erase Suspend	1,5,6		2	5	μΑ	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub>
-ACCES	Current	1,5,6		10	200	μΑ	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>



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### DC Characteristics (Continued)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	5	-0.4		0.4	V	
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage	4	2.4		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.4	V	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage	4,7			0.2	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> Min., I <sub>OL</sub> =100μA
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage	4	V <sub>CC</sub> -0.2			V	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> Min., I <sub>OH</sub> =-100μA
V <sub>ACCH</sub>	WP#/ACC during Block Erase, Full Chip Erase, Program or OTP Program Operations		11.7	12.0	12.3	V	
V <sub>LKO</sub>	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 program is executed while in block erase suspend mode, the device's current draw is the sum of I<sub>CCES</sub> and I<sub>CCR</sub> or I<sub>CCW</sub>. If read is executed while in program suspend mode, the device's current draw is the sum of  $I_{CCWS}$  and  $I_{CCR}$ .

  3. 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.
- 4. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 5. Applying 12.0V±0.3V to WP#/ACC provides fast erasing or fast programming mode. In this mode, WP#/ACC is power supply pin and supplies the memory cell current for block erasing and programming. Use similar power supply trace widths and layout considerations given to the V<sub>CC</sub> power bus.
  - Applying 12.0V±0.3V to WP#/ACC during erase/program can only be done for a maximum of 1,000 cycles on each block. WP#/ACC may be connected to 12.0V±0.3V for a total of 80 hours maximum.
- 6. For all pins other than those shown in test conditions, input level is  $V_{CC}$  or GND.
- 7. Includes RY/BY#.



# 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		90		ns
t <sub>AVQV</sub>	Address to Output Delay			90	ns
t <sub>ELQV</sub>	CE# to Output Delay	3		90	ns
t <sub>GLQV</sub>	OE# to Output Delay	3		20	ns
t <sub>PHQV</sub>	RST# High to Output Delay			150	ns
t <sub>EHQZ</sub> , t <sub>GHQZ</sub>	CE# or OE# to Output in High Z, Whichever Occurs First	2		20	ns
t <sub>ELQX</sub>	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

# NOTES:

1. See AC input/output reference waveform for timing measurements and maximum allowable input slew rate.

2. Sampled, not 100% tested.

3. 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>.

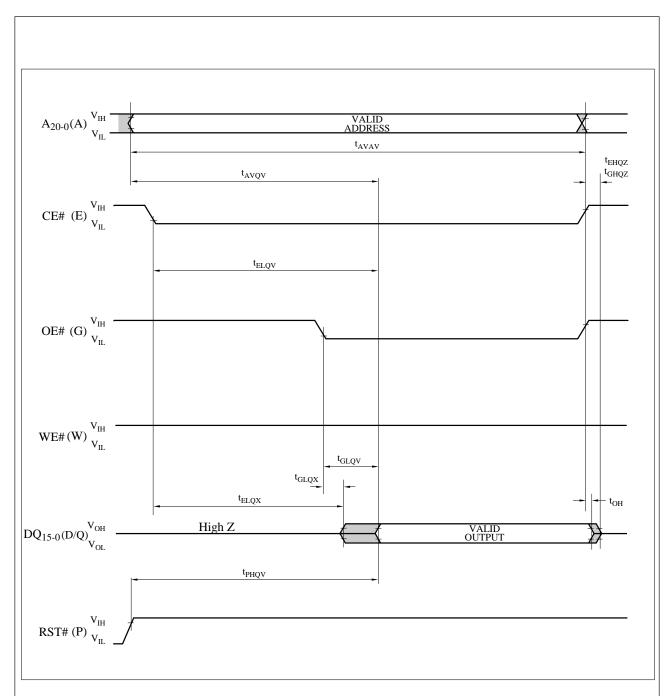


Figure 6. AC Waveform for Read Operations



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# 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			90		ns
t <sub>PHWL</sub> (t <sub>PHEL</sub> )	RST# High Recovery to WE# (CE#) Going L	ow	3	150		ns
t <sub>ELWL</sub> (t <sub>WLEL</sub> )	CE# (WE#) Setup to WE# (CE#) Going Lov	v		0		ns
t <sub>WLWH</sub> (t <sub>ELEH</sub> )	WE# (CE#) Pulse Width		4	60		ns
t <sub>DVWH</sub> (t <sub>DVEH</sub> )	Data Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High	Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High				ns
t <sub>AVWH</sub> (t <sub>AVEH</sub> )	Address Setup to WE# (CE#) Going High		7	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	30		ns
t(t)	WP#/ACC High Setup to WE# (CE#)	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IH</sub>	2	0		
t <sub>SHWH</sub> (t <sub>SHEH</sub> )	Going High	WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub>	3 150 0 4 60 7 40 7 50 0 0 0 0 5 30	ns		
t <sub>WHGL</sub> (t <sub>EHGL</sub> )	Write Recovery before Read			30		ns
t <sub>QVSL</sub>	WP#/ACC High Hold from Valid SRD, RY/	BY# High Z	3	0		ns
t <sub>WHR0</sub> (t <sub>EHR0</sub> )	WE# (CE#) High to SR.7 Going "0"	gh to SR.7 Going "0"				ns
t <sub>WHRL</sub> (t <sub>EHRL</sub> )	WE# (CE#) High to RY/BY# Going Low		3		100	ns

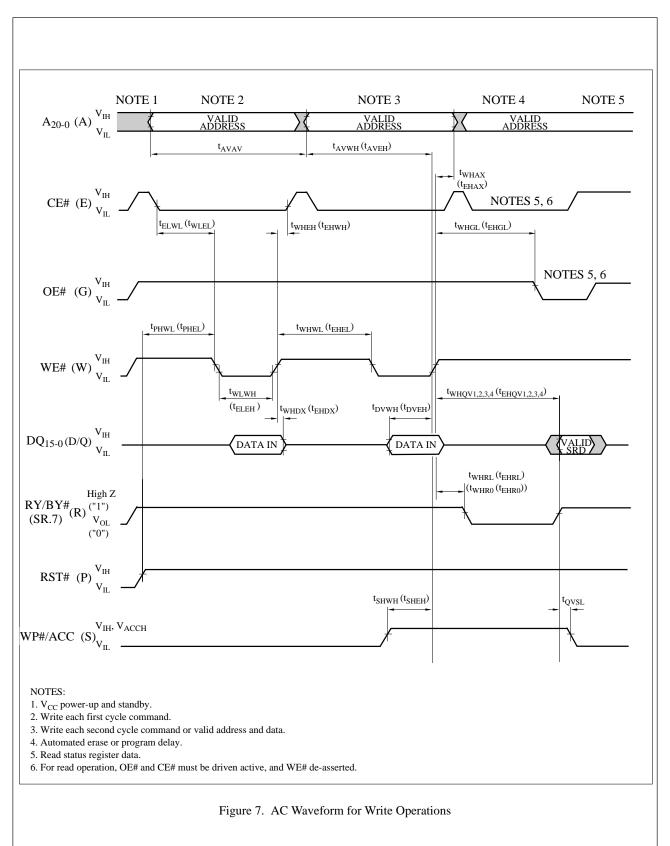
- 1. The timing characteristics for reading the status register during block erase, full chip erase, program and OTP program operations are the same as during read-only operations. Refer to AC Characteristics for read-only operations.
- 2. A write operation can be initiated and terminated with either 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=telwh.

  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. t<sub>WHR0</sub> (t<sub>EHR0</sub>) after the Read Query or Read Identifier Codes/OTP command=t<sub>AVQV</sub>+100ns.

  7. Refer to Table 4 for valid address and data for block erase, full chip erase, program, OTP program or lock bit
- configuration.







# 1.2.6 Reset Operations **t**PHQV RST# (P) **t**PLPH High Z VALID OUTPUT (A) Reset during Read Array Mode ABORT SR.7="1" COMPLETE **t**plrh **t**phqv RST# (P) $V_{IL}$ **t**PLPH VALID $DQ_{15-0}(D/Q)$ (B) Reset during Erase or Program Mode $V_{CC}(min)$ tvhqv GND · $t_{2VPH}$ **t**phqv RST# (P) High Z VALID DQ<sub>15-0</sub> (D/Q) OUTPUT (C) RST# rising timing

Figure 8. AC Waveform for Reset Operations

Reset AC Specifications (V<sub>CC</sub>=2.7V-3.6V, T<sub>A</sub>=-40°C to +85°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
$t_{\rm PLPH}$	RST# Low to Reset during Read (RST# should be low during power-up.)	1, 2, 3	100		ns
t <sub>PLRH</sub>	RST# Low to Reset during Erase or Program	1, 3, 4		22	μs
t <sub>2VPH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> 2.7V to RST# High	1, 3, 5	100		ns
t <sub>VHQV</sub>	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 (RY/BY#) going "1" (High Z) 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, 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  $V_{CC}$  has been in predefined range and also has been in stable there.



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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	WP#/ACC=V <sub>IL</sub> or V <sub>IH</sub> (In System)			WP#/ACC=V <sub>ACCH</sub> (In Manufacturing)			Unit
			Min.	Typ.(1)	Max. <sup>(2)</sup>	Min.	Typ.(1)	Max. <sup>(2)</sup>	
$t_{\mathrm{WPB}}$	4-Kword Parameter Block Program Time	2		0.05	0.3		0.04	0.12	s
$t_{\mathrm{WMB1}}$	32-Kword Block Program Time	2		0.34	2.4		0.31	1.0	s
t <sub>WMB2</sub>	64-Kword Block Program Time	2		0.68	4.8		0.62	2.0	s
t <sub>WHQV1</sub> / t <sub>EHQV1</sub>	Word Program Time	2		10	200		9	185	μs
t <sub>WHOV1</sub> / t <sub>EHOV1</sub>	OTP Program Time	2		36	400		27	185	μs
t <sub>WHQV2</sub> / t <sub>EHQV2</sub>	4-Kword Parameter Block Erase Time	2		0.26	4		0.2	4	s
t <sub>WHQV3</sub> / t <sub>EHQV3</sub>	32-Kword Block Erase Time	2		0.51	5		0.5	5	s
t <sub>WHQV4</sub> / t <sub>EHQV4</sub>	64-Kword Block Erase Time	2		0.82	8		0.8	8	s
	Full Chip Erase Time	2		40	350		33	350	S
t <sub>WHRH1</sub> / t <sub>EHRH1</sub>	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, WP#/ACC=3.0V or 12.0V, 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" or RY/BY# going High Z.
- 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>

Document No.	Document Name
FUM03802	LHF00LXX series Appendix

# NOTE:

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



# 3 Package and packing specification

# [Applicability]

This specification applies to IC package of the LEAD-FREE delivered as a standard specification.

# 1.Storage Conditions.

- 1-1. Storage conditions required before opening the dry packing.
  - 1formal temperature . 5 -40°C
  - · Normal humidity: 80%( Relative humidity) max.
    - "Humidity" means "Relative humidity"

# 1-2. Storage conditions required after opening the dry packing.

In order to prevent moisture absorption after opening, ensure the following storage conditions apply:

- (1) Storage conditions for one-time soldering. (Convection reflow 1, IR/Convection reflow 1)
  - · Temperature : 5~25℃
  - · Humidity: 60% max.
  - · Period: 96 hours max. after opening.
- (2) Storage conditions for two-time soldering. (Convection reflow. 1, IR/Convection reflow. 1)
  - a. Storage conditions following opening and prior to performing the 1st reflow.
  - · Temperature : 5~25°C
  - · Humidity: 60% max.
  - · Period: 96 hours max. after opening.
  - Storage conditions following completion of the 1st reflow and prior to performing the 2nd reflow.
  - · Temperature : 5~25℃
  - Humidity: 60% max.
  - Period: 96 hours max. after completion of the 1st reflow.

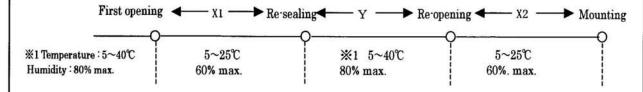
### 1-3. Temporary storage after opening.

To re-store the devices before soldering, do so only once and use a dry box or place desiccant (with a blue humidity indicator) with the devices and perform dry packing again using heat-sealing.

The storage period, temperature and humidity must be as follows:

(1) Storage temperature and humidity.

\*1: External atmosphere temperature and humidity of the dry packing.



- Storage period.
  - X1+X2: Refer to Section 1-2(1) and (2)a, depending on the mounting method.
  - Y : Two weeks max.

<sup>\*1:</sup>Air or nitrogen environment.



# 2. Baking Condition.

- Situations requiring baking before mounting.
  - Storage conditions exceed the limits specified in Section 1-2 or 1-3.
  - · Humidity indicator in the desiccant was already red (pink) when opened.
    - ( Also for re-opening.)
- (2) Recommended baking conditions.
  - · Baking temperature and period :

- · The above baking conditions apply since the trays are heat-resistant.
- (3) Storage after baking.
  - After baking, store the devices in the environment specified in Section 1-2 and mount immediately.
- 3. Surface mount conditions.

The following soldering condition are recommended to ensure device quality.

- 3-1. Soldering.
- (1) Convection reflow or IR/Convection. (one-time soldering or two-time soldering in air or nitrogen environment)
  - · Temperature and period :

A) Peak temperature.

250°C max.

B) Heating temperature.

40 to 60 seconds as 220℃

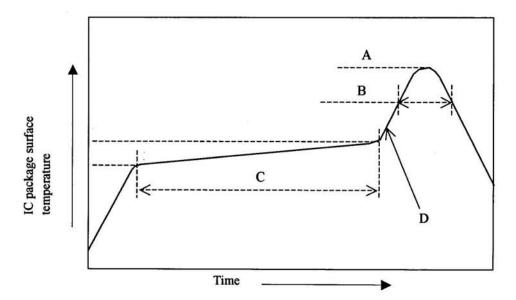
C) Preheat temperature.

It is 150 to 200°C, and is 120±30 seconds

D) Temperature increase rate.

It is 1 to 3°C/seconds

- · Measuring point : IC package surface.
- · Temperature profile :



# 3-2. Recommended heating condition for repair.

Pre heating:  $100^{\circ}$ C or more within 90 sec. from room temperature to  $90 \pm 30$  sec.

Reflow heating: within ten sec. at a temperature of 250°C to 260°C

(Please confirm not only melting solder of the repair area but also the back of the PCB.)



4. Condition for removal of residual flax.

(1) Ultrasonic washing power: 25 watts / liter max.

(2) Washing time: Total 1 minute max.

(3) Solvent temperature : 15~40°C

5. Package outline specification.

Refer to the attached drawing.

(Plastic body dimensions do not include burr of resin.)

The contents of LEAD-FREE TYPE application of the specifications. (\*2)

6. Markings.

6-1. Marking details. (The information on the package should be given as follows.)

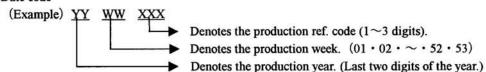
(1) Product name

: F00L08

(2) Company name :

. .

(3) Date code



(4) The marking of "JPN" indicates the country of origin is Japan.

6-2. Marking layout.

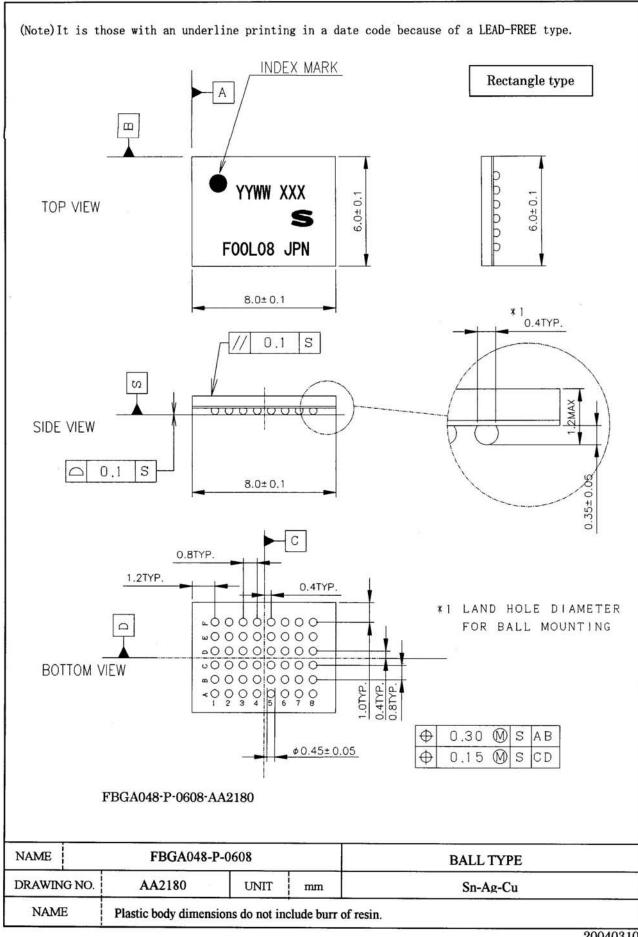
The layout is shown in the attached drawing.

(However, this layout does not specify the size of the marking character and marking position.)

\*2 The contents of LEAD-FREE TYPE application of the specifications.

LEAD FINISH or BALL TYPE	LEAD-FREE TYPE (Sn-Ag-Cu)
DATE CODE	They are those with an underline under YYWW XXX
The word of "LEAD FREE" is printed on the packing label	Printed







7. Packing Specifications (Dry packing for surface mount packages.) 7-1. Packing materials.

Material name	Material specifications	Purpose		
Inner carton	Cardboard (1000 devices / inner carton	Packing the devices. (10 trays / inner carton)		
Tray	Conductive plastic (100 devices / tray)	Securing the devices.		
Upper cover tray	Conductive plastic (1 tray / inner carton)	Securing the devices.		
Laminated aluminum bag	Aluminum polyethylene	Keeping the devices dry.		
Desiccant	Silica gel	Keeping the devices dry.		
Label	Paper	Indicates part number, quantity, and packed date.		
PP band	Polypropylene (3 pcs. / inner carton )	Securing the devices.		
Outer carton	Cardboard (4000 devices / outer carton max.)	Outer packing.		

( Devices must be placed on the tray in the same direction.)

7-2. Outline dimension of tray.

Refer to the attached drawing.

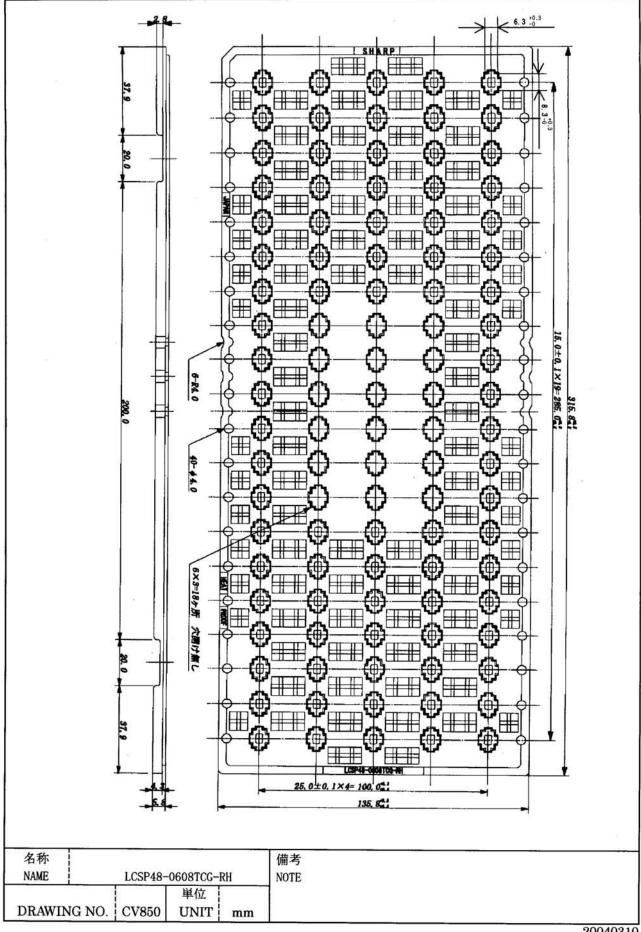
7-3. Outline dimension of carton.

Refer to the attached drawing.

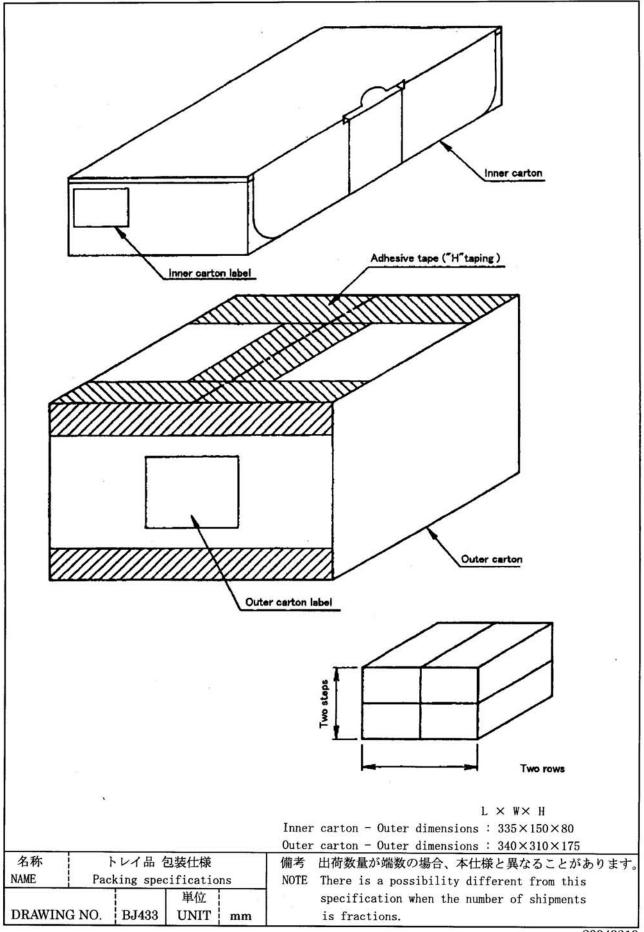
# 8. Precautions for use.

- Opening must be done on an anti-ESD treated workbench.
   All workers must also have undergone anti-ESD treatment.
- (2) The trays have undergone either conductive or anti-ESD treatment. If another tray is used, make sure it has also undergone conductive or anti-ESD treatment.
- (3) The devices should be mounted the devices within one year of the date of delivery.

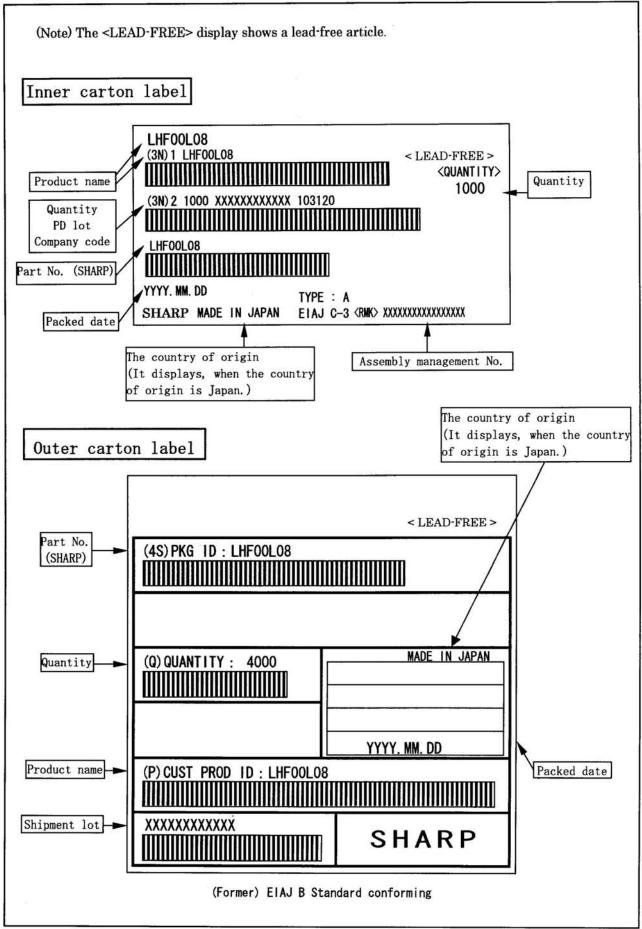














# A-1 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

# 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.

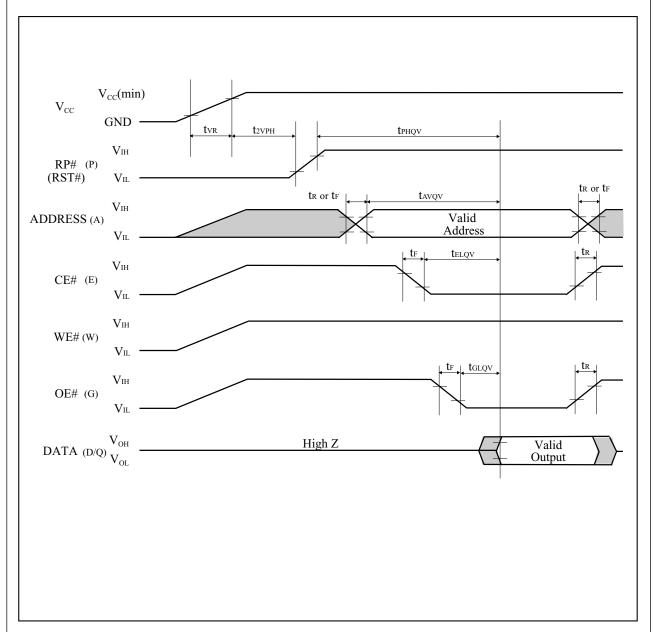


Figure A-1. AC Timing at Device Power-Up

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	Notes	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	μs/V

- 1. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 2. This specification is applied for not only the device power-up but also the normal operations.



# 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).

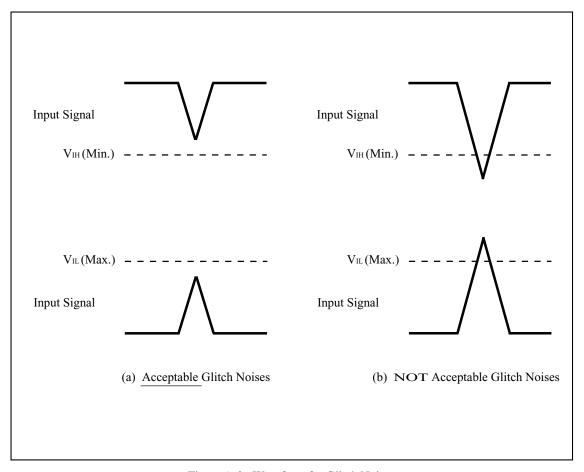


Figure A-2. Waveform for Glitch Noises

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

# NOTE:

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

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