

LH28F640SPHT-PTLZ8

Flash Memory 64Mbit (4Mbitx16)

(Model Number: LHF64PZ8)

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To;			

SPECIFICATIONS Product Type 64 M b i t Flash Memory L H 2 8 F 6 4 0 S P H T — P T L Z 8 Model No. (L H F 6 4 P Z 8) If you have any objections, please contact us before issuing purchasing order. * This specifications contains 39 pages including the cover and appendix. Refer to LH28F640SP series Appendix (FUM03201). **CUSTOMERS ACCEPTANCE** DATE: BY: **PRESENTED** M. NAWAKI Dept. General Manager

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LHF64PZ8

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LH28F640SPHT-PTLZ8 64Mbit (4Mbit×16/8Mbit×8) Page Mode Flash MEMORY

- 64-Mbit Density
 - Bit Organization ×8/×16
- High Performance Page Mode Reads for Memory Array
 - 120/25ns 4-Word/ 8-Byte Page Mode
- \blacksquare V_{CC}=2.7V-3.6V Operation
 - V_{CCO} for Input/Output Power Supply Isolation
 - Automatic Power Savings Mode reduces I_{CCR} in Static Mode
- OTP (One Time Program) Block
 - 4-Word/ 8-Byte Factory-Programmed Area
 - 3963-Word/ 7926-Byte User-Programmable Area
- High Performance Program with Page Buffer
 - 16-Word/ 32-Byte Page Buffer
 - Page Buffer Program Time 12.5µs/byte (Typ.)
- Operating Temperature -40°C to +85°C
- Symmetrically-Blocked Architecture
 - Sixty-four 64-KWord/ 128-KByte Blocks

- Enhanced Data Protection Features
 - Individual Block Lock
 - Absolute Protection with V_{PEN}≤V_{PENLK}
 - Block Erase, (Page Buffer) Program Lockout during Power Transitions
- Automated Erase/Program Algorithms
 - Program Time 210µs (Typ.)
 - Block Erase Time 1s (Typ.)
- Cross-Compatible Command Support
 - · Basic Command Set
 - Common Flash Interface (CFI)
- Extended Cycling Capability
 - Minimum 100,000 Block Erase Cycles
- 56-Lead TSOP (Normal Bend)
- CMOS Process (P-type silicon substrate)
- ETOX^{TM*} Flash Technology
- Not designed or rated as radiation hardened

The product, which is Page Mode Flash memory, is a high density, low cost, nonvolatile read/write storage solution for a wide range of applications. The product can operate at V_{CC} =2.7V-3.6V and V_{PEN} =2.7V-3.6V

The product supports high performance page mode. It allows code execution directly from Flash, thus eliminating time consuming wait states.

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

The block locking scheme is available for memory array and this scheme provides maximum flexibility for safe nonvolatile code and data storage.

OTP (One Time Program) block provides an area to store security code and to protect its code.

* ETOX is a trademark of Intel Corporation.



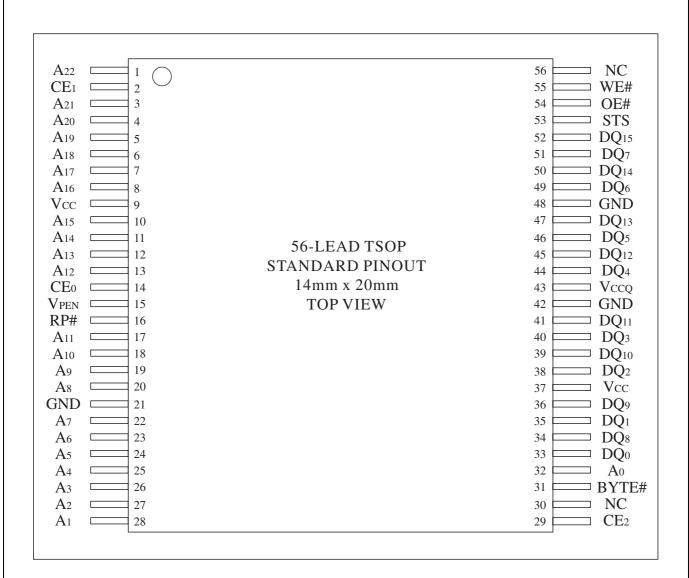


Figure 1. 56-Lead TSOP (Normal Bend) Pinout



Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Symbol	Туре	Name and Function
A_0	INPUT	ADDRESS INPUTS: Lowest address input in byte mode (BYTE#= V_{IL} : ×8 bit). Address is internally latched during an erase or a program cycle. This pin is not used in word mode (BYTE#= V_{IH} :×16 bit)
A ₂₂ -A ₁	INPUT	ADDRESS INPUTS: Inputs for addresses during read, erase and program operations. Addresses are internally latched during an erase or a program cycle.
DQ ₁₅ -DQ ₀	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. DQ_{15} - DQ_{8} pins are not used in byte mode (BYTE#= V_{IL} : ×8 bit).
CE_0 , CE_1 , CE_2	INPUT	CHIP ENABLE: Activates the device's control logic, input buffers, decoders and sense amplifiers. When the device is de-selected, power consumption reduces to standby levels. Refer to Table 2 to determine whether the device is selected or de-selected depending on the state of CE ₀ , CE ₁ and CE ₂ .
RP#	INPUT	RESET: When low (V_{IL}) , RP# resets internal automation and inhibits erase and program operations, which provides data protection. RP#-high (V_{IH}) enables normal operation. After power-up or reset mode, the device is automatically set to read array mode. RP# 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 first edge of CE_0 , CE_1 or CE_2 that disables the device or the rising edge of WE# (whichever occurs first).
STS	OPEN DRAIN OUTPUT	STATUS: Indicates the status of the internal WSM (Write State Machine). When configured in level mode (default mode), STS acts as a RY/BY# pin (STS is V_{OL} when the WSM is executing internal erase or program algorithms). When configured in one of its pulse modes, STS can pulse to indicate erase/program completion. Refer to Table 9 for STS configuration.
BYTE#	INPUT	BYTE ENABLE: BYTE# V_{IL} places the device in byte mode (×8). In this mode, DQ_{15} - DQ_8 is floated (High Z) and A_0 is the lowest address input. BYTE# V_{IH} places the device in word mode (×16) and A_1 is the lowest address input.
$ m V_{PEN}$	INPUT	MONITORING POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE: V_{PEN} is not used for power supply pin. With $V_{PEN} \le V_{PENLK}$, block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration and OTP program cannot be executed and should not be attempted.
V _{CC}	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 (refer to DC Characteristics) produce spurious results and should not be attempted.
V _{CCQ}	SUPPLY	INPUT/OUTPUT POWER SUPPLY (2.7V-3.6V): Power supply for all input/output pins.
GND	SUPPLY	GROUND: Do not float any ground pins.
NC		NO CONNECT: Lead is not internally connected; it may be driven or floated.



Table 2. CE_0 , CE_1 , CE_2 Truth Table $^{(1)}$

CE ₂	CE ₁	CE ₀	Device
$V_{\rm IL}$	$V_{ m IL}$	$V_{ m IL}$	Enabled
V_{IL}	$V_{ m IL}$	V_{IH}	Disabled
V _{IL}	V _{IH}	V_{IL}	Disabled
V_{IL}	V_{IH}	V_{IH}	Disabled
V_{IH}	$V_{ m IL}$	$V_{ m IL}$	Enabled
V_{IH}	$V_{ m IL}$	V_{IH}	Enabled
V _{IH}	V _{IH}	V_{IL}	Enabled
V _{IH}	V _{IH}	V _{IH}	Disabled

NOTE:

1. For single-chip applications, CE_1 and CE_2 can be connected to GND.



A ₂₂ -A ₁]		$[A_{22}-A_0]$	$[A_{22}-A_1]$		$[A_{22}-A_{22}]$
3FFFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 63	7FFFFF 7E0000	1FFFFF 1F0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 31	3FFFF
3F0000 3EFFFF 3F0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 62	7E0000 7DFFFF 7C0000	1F0000 1EFFFF 1E0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 30	3E0000 3DFFF 3C0000
3E0000 3DFFFF 3D0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 61	7C0000 7BFFFF	1DFFFF 1D0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 29	3BFFF
3CFFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 60	7A0000 79FFFF	1CFFFF 1C0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 28	3A000 39FFF 380000
3C0000 3BFFFF 3B0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 59	780000 77FFFF 760000	1BFFFF 1B0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 27	37FFF
3AFFFF 3A0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 58	75FFFF 740000	1AFFFF 1A0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 26	360000 35FFF 340000
39FFFF 390000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 57	73FFFF 720000	19FFFF 190000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 25	33FFF 320000
38FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 56	71FFFF 700000	18FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 24	31FFF 300000
380000 37FFFF 370000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 55	6FFFFF 6E0000	180000 17FFFF 170000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 23	2FFFF. 2E0000
36FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 54	6DFFFF	16FFFF 160000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 22	2DFFF
360000 35FFFF 350000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 53	6C0000 6BFFFF 6A0000	15FFFF 150000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 21	2C0000 2BFFF 2A000
34FFFF 340000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 52	69FFFF	14FFF 140000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 20	29FFF
33FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 51	680000 67FFFF 660000	13FFFF 130000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 19	280000 27FFF 260000
330000 32FFFF 320000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 50	65FFFF 640000	12FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 18	25FFF
320000 31FFFF 310000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 49	63FFFF	120000 11FFFF 110000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 17	240000 23FFF 220000
30FFFF 300000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 48	620000 61FFFF 600000	10FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 16	220000 21FFF 200000
2FFFFF 2F0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 47	5FFFFF	100000 0FFFFF 0F0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 15	200000 1FFFF 1E000
2EFFFF 2E0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 46	5E0000 5DFFFF 5C0000	0EFFFF 0E0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 14	1DFFF 1C000
2DFFFF 2D0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 45	5BFFFF	0DFFFF 0D0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 13	1BFFF 1A000
2CFFFF 2C0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 44	5A0000 59FFFF 580000	0CFFFF 0C0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 12	19FFF 180000
2BFFFF 2B0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 43	57FFFF 560000	0BFFFF 0B0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 11	17FFF
2AFFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 42	55FFFF 540000	0AFFFF 0A0000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 10	160000 15FFF 140000
2A0000 29FFFF 290000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 41	53FFFF 520000	09FFFF 090000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 9	13FFF 120000
28FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 40	51FFFF 500000	08FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 8	11FFF 100000
280000 27FFFF 270000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 39	4FFFF 4E0000	080000 07FFFF 070000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 7	0FFFF
270000 26FFFF 260000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 38	4DFFFF 4C0000	070000 06FFFF 060000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 6	0E0000 0DFFF 0C000
25FFFF 250000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 37	4BFFFF 4A0000	05FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 5	0BFFF
24FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 36	49FFFF	050000 04FFFF 040000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 4	0A000 09FFF 080000
240000 23FFFF 230000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 35	480000 47FFFF 460000	03FFFF 030000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 3	07FFF 060000
230000 22FFFF 220000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 34	460000 45FFFF 440000	02FFFF	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 2	05FFF
220000 21FFFF 210000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 33	440000 43FFFF 420000	020000 01FFFF 010000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 1	040000 03FFF 020000
210000 20FFFF 200000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 32	420000 41FFFF 400000	010000 00FFFF 000000	64-Kword/128-Kbyte Block 0	020000 01FFF 000000
200000 L	•		000000		

Figure 2. Memory Map



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Table 3. Identifier Codes Address

	Code	Address [A ₂₂ -A ₁] ⁽¹⁾	Data [DQ ₇ -DQ ₀]	Notes
Manufacturer Code	Manufacturer Code	000000Н	ВОН	2
Device Code	Device Code	000001H	17H	2
Block Lock Configuration	Block is Unlocked	Block	$DQ_0 = 0$	3
Code	Block is Locked	Address + 2	$DQ_0 = 1$	3

NOTES:

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- The address A₀ don't care.
 "00H" is presented on DQ₁₅-DQ₈ in word mode (BYTE#=V_{IH}: ×16 bit).
 Block Address = The beginning location of a block address. DQ₁₅-DQ₁ are reserved for future implementation.



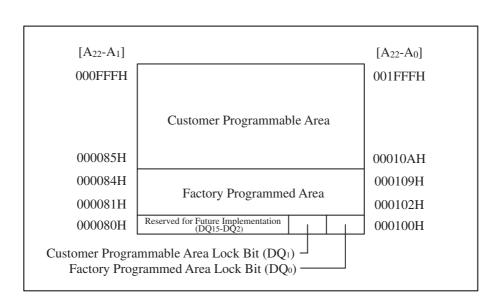


Figure 3. OTP Block Address Map (The area not specified in the above figure cannot be used.)



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Mode	Notes	RP#	CE _{0,1,2} (3)	OE#	WE#	Address	V _{PEN}	DQ (4)	STS (10)
Read Array	8	V _{IH}	Enabled	V_{IL}	V_{IH}	X	X	D _{OUT}	X
Output Disable		V _{IH}	Enabled	V _{IH}	V_{IH}	X	X	High Z	X
Standby		V _{IH}	Disabled	X	X	X	X	High Z	X
Reset	5	V_{IL}	X	X	X	X	X	High Z	High Z
Read Identifier Codes/OTP	8	V _{IH}	Enabled	V_{IL}	V _{IH}	Refer to Table 3	X	Refer to Table 3	X
Read Query	8,9	V _{IH}	Enabled	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	See Appendix	X	See Appendix	X
Write	6,7,8	V _{IH}	Enabled	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	X	X	D _{IN}	X

- 1. Refer to DC Characteristics. When $V_{PEN} \le V_{PENLK}$, memory contents can be read, but cannot be altered.
- 2. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} for control pins and addresses, and V_{PENLK} or V_{PENH} for V_{PEN} . Refer to DC Characteristics for V_{PENLK} and V_{PENH} voltages.
- 3. Refer to Table 2 to determine whether the device is selected or de-selected depending on the state of CE₀, CE₁ and CE₂.
- 4. DQ refers to DQ_{15} - DQ_0 in word mode (BYTE#= V_{IH} : ×16 bit) and DQ_7 - DQ_0 in byte mode (BYTE#= V_{IL} : ×8 bit).
- 5. RP# at GND±0.2V ensures the lowest power consumption.
- 6. Command writes involving block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration or OTP program are reliably executed when $V_{PEN}=V_{PENH}$ and $V_{CC}=2.7V-3.6V$. 7. Refer to Table 5 for valid D_{IN} during a write operation.
- 8. Never hold OE# low and WE# low at the same timing.
- 9. Refer to Appendix of LH28F640SP series for more information about query code.
- 10. STS is V_{OL} when the WSM (Write State Machine) is executing internal block erase, (page buffer) program or OTP program algorithms. It is High Z during when the WSM is not busy, in block erase suspend mode (with program and page buffer program inactive), (page buffer) program suspend mode, or reset mode.

	Bus		I	First Bus Cyc	ele	Se	econd Bus C	ycle
Command	Cycles Req'd	Notes	Oper ⁽¹⁾	Addr ⁽²⁾	Data ⁽³⁾	Oper ⁽¹⁾	Addr ⁽²⁾	Data ⁽³⁾
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
Program	2	5,6	Write	X	40H or 10H	Write	WA	WD
Page Buffer Program	≥ 4	5,7	Write	BA	E8H	Write	BA	N-1
Block Erase and (Page Buffer) Program Suspend	1	8	Write	X	ВОН			
Block Erase and (Page Buffer) Program Resume	1	8	Write	X	D0H			
STS Configuration	2		Write	X	B8H	Write	X	CC
Set Block Lock Bit	2		Write	X	60H	Write	BA	01H
Clear Block Lock Bits	2	9	Write	X	60H	Write	X	D0H
OTP Program	2		Write	X	С0Н	Write	OA	OD

Table 5. Command Definitions (10)

- 1. Bus operations are defined in Table 4.
- 2. X=Any valid address within the device.
 - IA=Identifier codes address (Refer to Table 3).
 - QA=Query codes address. Refer to Appendix of LH28F640SP series for details.
 - BA=Address within the block for block erase, page buffer program or set block lock bit.
 - WA=Address of memory location for the Program command.
 - OA=Address of OTP block to be read or programmed (Refer to Figure 3).
- 3. The upper byte of the data bus (DQ₁₅-DQ₈) during command writes is ignored in word mode (BYTE#=V_{IH}: ×16 bit). ID=Data to be read from identifier codes. (Refer to Table 3).
 - QD=Data to be read from query database. Refer to Appendix of LH28F640SP series for details.
 - SRD=Data to be read from status register. Refer to Table 7 for a description of the status register bits.
 - WD=Data to be programmed at location WA. Data is latched on the first edge of CE_0 , CE_1 or CE_2 that disables the device or the rising edge of WE# (whichever occurs first) during command write cycles.
 - N-1=N is the number of the words /bytes to be loaded into a page buffer.
 - OD=Data within OTP block. Data is latched on the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that disables the device or the rising edge of WE# (whichever occurs first) during command write cycles.
 - CC= STS configuration code (Refer to Table 9).
- 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 (Refer to Table 3).
 - The Read Query command is available for reading CFI (Common Flash Interface) information.
- 5. Block erase or (page buffer) program cannot be executed when the selected block is locked. Unlocked block can be erased or programmed when RP# is V_{IH}.
- 6. Either 40H or 10H are recognized by the CUI (Command User Interface) as the program setup.
- 7. Following the third bus cycle, write the program sequential address and data of "N" times. Finally, write the any valid address within the block to be programmed and the confirm command (D0H).



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Refer to Appendix of LH28F640SP series for details. 8. If both block erase operation and (page buffer) program operation are suspended, the suspended (page buffer) program operation is resumed when writing the Block Erase and (Page Buffer) Program Resume (D0H) command. 9. Following the Clear Block Lock Bits command, all the blocks are unlocked at a time.
10. Commands other than those shown above are reserved by SHARP for future device implementations and should not be used.



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Table 6. Functions of Block Lock (1), (2)

$DQ_0^{(3)}$	State Name	Erase/Program Allowed (4)
0	Unlocked	Yes
1	Locked	No

- 1. Selected block is locked by the Set Block Lock Bit command. Following the Clear Block Lock Bits command, all the blocks are unlocked at a time.
- 2. Locked and unlocked states remain unchanged even after power-up/down and device reset.
- 3. After writing the Read Identifier Codes/OTP command, read operation outputs the block lock bit status on DQ_0 (refer to Table 3).
- 4. Erase and program are general terms, respectively, to express: block erase and (page buffer) program operations.

Table 7.	Status	Register	Definition
----------	--------	----------	------------

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
WSMS	BESS	BECBLS	PBPOPSBLS	VPENS	PBPSS	DPS	R
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

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

NOTES:

SR.7 = WRITE STATE MACHINE STATUS (WSMS)

1 = Ready

0 = Busy

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

SR.6 = BLOCK ERASE SUSPEND STATUS (BESS)

1 = Block Erase Suspended

0 = Block Erase in Progress/Completed

SR.5 = BLOCK ERASE AND CLEAR BLOCK LOCK BITS STATUS (BECBLS)

1 = Error in Block Erase or Clear Block Lock Bits

0 = Successful Block Erase or Clear Block Lock Bits

If both SR.5 and SR.4 are "1"s after a block erase, page buffer program, block lock configuration, STS configuration attempt, an improper command sequence was entered.

SR.4 = (PAGE BUFFER) PROGRAM, OTP PROGRAM AND SET BLOCK LOCK BIT STATUS (PBPOPSBLS)

1 = Error in (Page Buffer) Program, OTP Program or Set Block Lock Bit

0 = Successful (Page Buffer) Program, OTP Program or Set Block Lock Bit

 $SR.3 = V_{PEN} STATUS (VPENS)$

 $1 = V_{PEN}$ LOW Detect, Operation Abort

 $0 = V_{PEN} OK$

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

1 = (Page Buffer) Program Suspended

0 = (Page Buffer) Program in Progress/Completed

SR.1 = DEVICE PROTECT STATUS (DPS)

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

0 = Unlocked

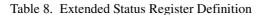
SR.3 does not provide a continuous indication of V_{PEN} level. The WSM interrogates and indicates the V_{PEN} level only after Block Erase, (Page Buffer) Program, Set Block Lock Bit, Clear Block Lock Bits or OTP Program command sequences. SR.3 is not guaranteed to report accurate feedback when $V_{PEN} \neq V_{PENH}$ or V_{PENLK} .

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

SR.0 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS (R)

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





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

XSR.15-8 = RESERVED FOR FUTUREENHANCEMENTS (R)

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XSR.7 = STATE MACHINE STATUS (SMS)

1 = Page Buffer Program available

0 = Page Buffer Program not available

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

NOTES:

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

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



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Table 9. STS Configuration Definition (1)

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

 DQ_{15} - DQ_2 = RESERVED FOR FUTURE **ENHANCEMENTS (R)**

DQ_1 - DQ_0 = STS CONFIGURATION CODE (CC)

00 = level mode: RY/BY# indication. (Default)

01 = pulse mode on erase complete.

10 = pulse mode on program complete.

11 = pulse mode on erase or program complete.

In STS configuration = "00", STS is V_{OL} when the WSM is STS configuration 01 executing internal erase or program algorithms.

STS configuration codes "01", "10" and "11" are all pulse modes such that the STS pin pulses low then high when the operation indicated by the configuration code is completed.

NOTES:

After power-up or device reset, STS configuration is set to "00".

STS configuration 00

The output of the STS pin is the control signal to prevent accessing a flash memory while the internal WSM is busy (SR.7="0").

The output of the STS pin is the control signal to indicate that the erase operation is completed and the flash memory is available for the next operation.

STS configuration 10

The output of the STS pin is the control signal to indicate that the program operation is completed and the flash memory is available for the next operation.

STS configuration 11

The output of the STS pin is the control signal to indicate that the erase or program operation is completed and the flash memory is available for the next operation.

NOTE:

1. When the device is configured in one of the pulse modes, the STS pin pulses low with a typical pulse width of 250ns.



1 Electrical Specifications

1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Operating Temperature

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

Storage Temperature

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

Voltage On Any Pin (except V_{CC} , V_{CCQ} and V_{PEN})-0.5V to V_{CCO} +0.5V $^{(2)}$

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

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

Output Short Circuit Current 100mA (3)

*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} , V_{CCQ} and V_{PEN} 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. Output shorted for no more than one second. No more than one output shorted at a time.

1.2 Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
T _A	Operating Temperature		-40	+25	+85	°C	Ambient Temperature
V _{CC}	V _{CC} Supply Voltage	1, 2	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	
V _{CCQ}	I/O Supply Voltage	1, 2	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	
V _{PENH}	V _{PEN} Voltage	1	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	
	Block Erase Cycling: V _{PEN} =V _{PENH}		100,000			Cycles	

- 1. Refer to DC Characteristics tables for voltage range-specific specification.
- 2. V_{CC} and V_{CCQ} should be the same voltage.





1.2.1 Capacitance (1) (T_A=+25°C, f=1MHz)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance		6	8	pF	V _{IN} =0.0V
C _{OUT}	Output Capacitance		8	12	pF	V _{OUT} =0.0V

NOTE:

1. Sampled, not 100% tested.

1.2.2 AC Input/Output Test Conditions

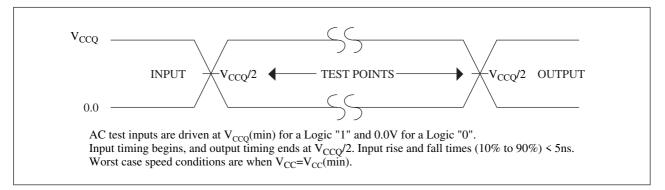


Figure 4. Transient Input/Output Reference Waveform for V_{CC} =2.7V-3.6V

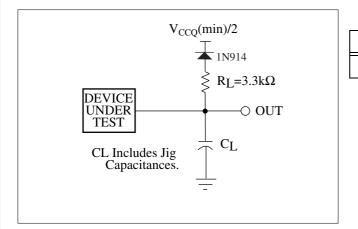


Figure 5. Transient Equivalent Testing Load Circuit

Table 10. Configuration Capacitance Loading Value

Test Configuration	$C_L(pF)$
V _{CC} =2.7V-3.6V	30



1.2.3 DC Characteristics

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

Symbol	Parame	eter	Notes	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
I_{LI}	Input Load Current		1	-1		+1	μΑ	V _{CC} =V _{CC} Max.,
I_{LO}	Output Leakage Curre	nt	1	-10		+10	μA	V _{CCQ} =V _{CCQ} Max., V _{IN} /V _{OUT} =V _{CCQ} or GND
I			1 2 0		50	120	μА	CMOS Inputs, $V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $V_{CCQ}=V_{CCQ}Max.,$ Device is disabled (refer to Table 2), $RP\#=V_{CCQ}\pm0.2V$
I _{CCS}	V _{CC} Standby Current		1, 2, 8		0.71	2	mA	TTL Inputs, V _{CC} =V _{CC} Max., V _{CCQ} =V _{CCQ} Max., Device is disabled (refer to Table 2), RP#=V _{IH}
I _{CCAS}	V _{CC} Automatic Power	· Savings Current	1, 2, 5		50	120	μА	CMOS Inputs, $V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $V_{CCQ}=V_{CCQ}Max.,$ Device is enabled (refer to Table 2)
I_{CCD}	V _{CC} Reset Current		1		50	120	μΑ	RP#=GND±0.2V I _{OUT} (STS)=0mA
	Average V _{CC} Page	4 word/ 8 byte	1, 2		15	20	mA	CMOS Inputs, $V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $V_{CCQ}=V_{CCQ}Max.,$ Device is enabled (refer to Table 2), f=5MHz, I _{OUT} =0mA
I_{CCR}	Mode Read Current	read	1, 2		24	29	mA	CMOS Inputs, $V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $V_{CCQ}=V_{CCQ}Max.,$ Device is enabled (refer to Table 2), f=33MHz, I _{OUT} =0mA
	Average V _{CC} Read Current	1 word/ 1 byte read	1, 2		40	50	mA	CMOS Inputs, $V_{CC}=V_{CC}Max.,$ $V_{CCQ}=V_{CCQ}Max.,$ Device is enabled (refer to Table 2), f=5MHz, I _{OUT} =0mA
I_{CCW}	V _{CC} (Page Buffer) Pr	ogram, Set Block	1, 2, 6		35	60	mA	CMOS Inputs, V _{PEN} =V _{PENH}
-ccw	Lock Bit Current		1, 2, 6		40	70	mA	TTL Inputs, V _{PEN} =V _{PENH}



DC Characteristics (Continued)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
I _{CCE}	V _{CC} Block Erase, Clear Block Lock	1, 2, 6		35	70	mA	CMOS Inputs, V _{PEN} =V _{PENH}
*CCE	Bits Current	1, 2, 6		40	80	mA	TTL Inputs, V _{PEN} =V _{PENH}
I _{CCWS} I _{CCES}	V _{CC} (Page Buffer) Program or Block Erase Suspend Current	1, 3			10	mA	Device is disabled (refer to Table 2).
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	6	-0.5		0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	6	2.0		V _{CCQ} + 0.5	V	
V	Outout I am Valtana	6, 8			0.4	V	$\begin{aligned} &V_{CC} = &V_{CC}Min., \\ &V_{CCQ} = &V_{CCQ}Min., \\ &I_{OL} = &2mA \end{aligned}$
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	0, 8			0.2	V	$V_{CC} = V_{CC} Min.,$ $V_{CCQ} = V_{CCQ} Min.,$ $I_{OL} = 100 \mu A$
V	Output High Voltage	6, 8	0.85× V _{CCQ}			V	$\begin{aligned} &V_{CC} = &V_{CC}Min., \\ &V_{CCQ} = &V_{CCQ}Min., \\ &I_{OH} = -1.5 \text{mA} \end{aligned}$
VОН	V _{OH} Output High Voltage		V _{CCQ} -0.2			V	$\begin{aligned} &V_{CC} {=} V_{CC} Min., \\ &V_{CCQ} {=} V_{CCQ} Min., \\ &I_{OH} {=} {-} 100 \mu A \end{aligned}$
V _{PENLK}	V _{PEN} Lockout Voltage during Normal Operations	4, 6, 7			1.0	V	
$ m V_{PENH}$	V _{PEN} Voltage during Block Erase, (Page Buffer) Program, Set Block Lock Bit, Clear Block Lock Bits or OTP Program Operations	4, 7	2.7	3.0	3.6	V	
V_{LKO}	V _{CC} Lockout Voltage	4	2.0			V	

- 1. All currents are in RMS unless otherwise noted. Typical values are the reference values at V_{CC} =3.0V, V_{CCO} =3.0V and $T_A \!\!=\!\! +25^{\circ} C$ unless V_{CC} is specified. 2. CMOS inputs are either $V_{CCQ} \!\!\pm\! 0.2 V$ or GND±0.2V. TTL inputs are either V_{IL} or V_{IH} .
- 3. I_{CCWS} and I_{CCES} are specified with the device de-selected. If read or (page buffer) program is executed while in block erase suspend mode, the device's current draw is the sum of I_{CCES} and I_{CCR} or I_{CCW} . If read is executed while in (page buffer) program suspend mode, the device's current draw is the sum of I_{CCWS} and I_{CCR}.
- 4. Block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration and OTP program operations are inhibited when $V_{PEN} \le V_{PENLK}$ or $V_{CC} \le V_{LKO}$. These operations are not guaranteed outside the specified voltage ($V_{CC} = 2.7V - 3.6V$ and $V_{PEN} = 2.7V - 3.6V$).
- 5. The Automatic Power Savings (APS) feature automatically places the device in power save mode after read cycle completion. Standard address access timings (t_{AVOV}) provide new data when addresses are changed.
- 6. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 7. V_{PEN} is not used for power supply pin. With $V_{PEN} \le V_{PENLK}$, block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration and OTP program operations are inhibited.
- 8. Includes STS.



1.2.4 AC Characteristics - Read-Only Operations (1)

 $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$

		V _{CC}	3.0V-	-3.6V	2.7V-	-3.6V	
		V_{CCQ}	3.0V	-3.6V	2.7V-	-3.6V	
Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit
t _{AVAV}	Read Cycle Time		120		120		ns
t _{AVQV}	Address to Output Delay			120		120	ns
t _{ELQV}	CE _X to Output Delay	3, 4		120		120	ns
t _{APA}	Page Address Access Time			25		30	ns
t _{GLQV}	OE# to Output Delay	3		25		30	ns
t _{PHQV}	RP# High to Output Delay			180		180	ns
t _{ELQX}	CE _X to Output in Low Z	2, 4	0		0		ns
t_{GLQX}	OE# to Output in Low Z	2	0		0		ns
t_{EHQZ}	CE _X to Output in High Z	2, 5		35		35	ns
t _{GHQZ}	OE# to Output in High Z	2		15		15	ns
t _{OH}	Output Hold from First Occurring Address, CE_X or $OE\#$ change	2, 5	0		0		ns
t _{ELFL} /t _{ELFH}	CEx Setup to BYTE# Going Low or High	2, 4		10		10	ns
t _{FLQV} /t _{FHQV}	BYTE# to Output Delay			1000		1000	ns
t _{FLQZ} /t _{FHQZ}	BYTE# to Output in High Z	2		1000		1000	ns

- 1. Refer to 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_{ELQV} — t_{GLQV} after the first edge of CE_0 , CE_1 or CE_2 that enables the device (refer to Table 2) without impact to t_{ELQV}.

 4. The timing is defined from the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that enables the device.

 5. The timing is defined from the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that disables the device.



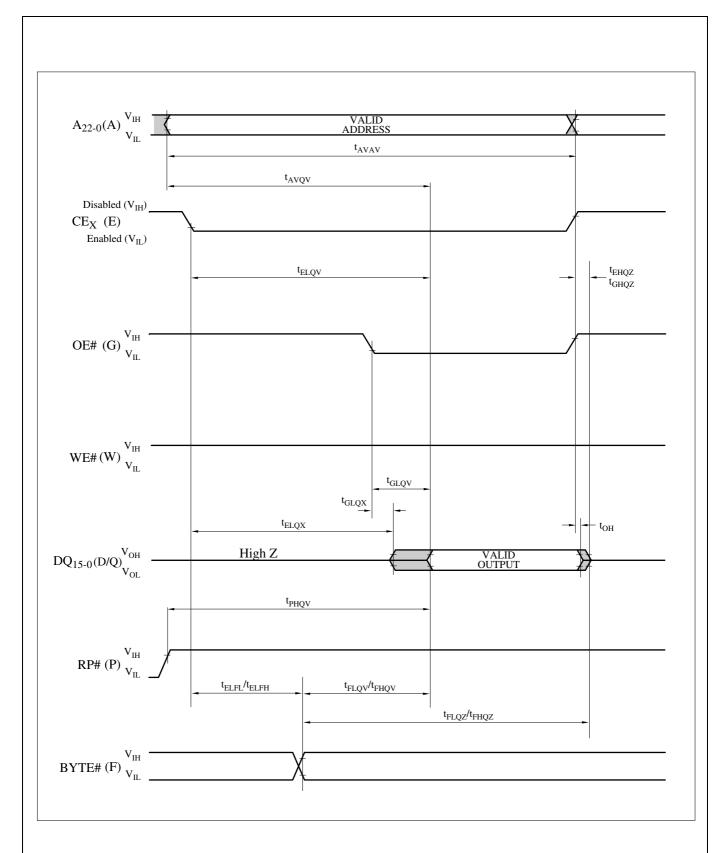


Figure 6. AC Waveform for 1-Word/ 1-Byte Read Operations (Status Register, Identifier Codes, OTP Block or Query Code)

NOTE:

1. Status register, identifier codes, OTP block and query code can only be read in 1-word/ 1-byte read operations.



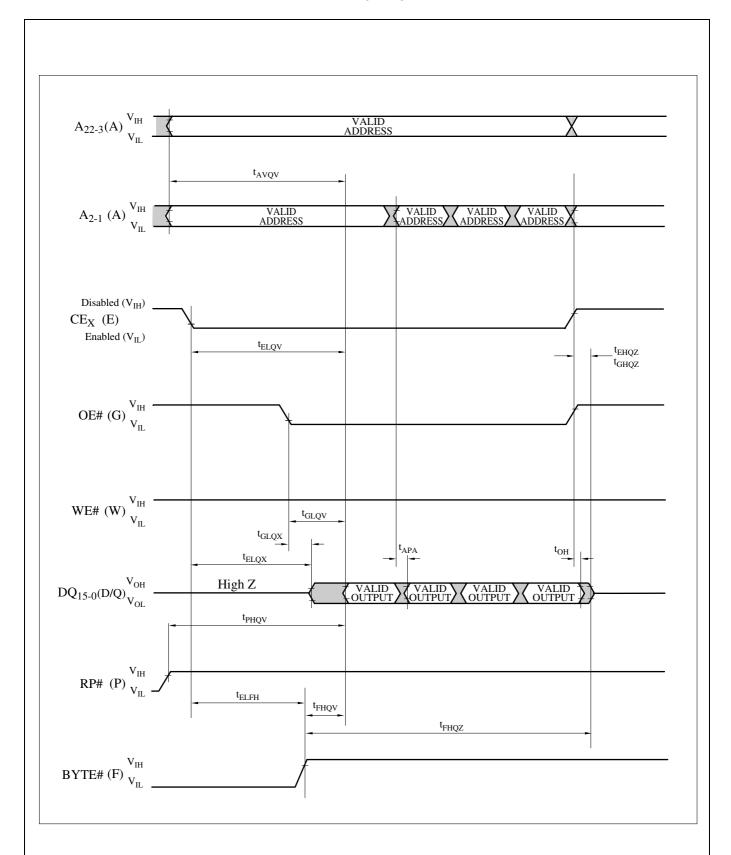


Figure 7. AC Waveform for 4-Word Page Mode Read Operations (Memory Array)

NOTE:

1. Memory array supports page mode read operations.

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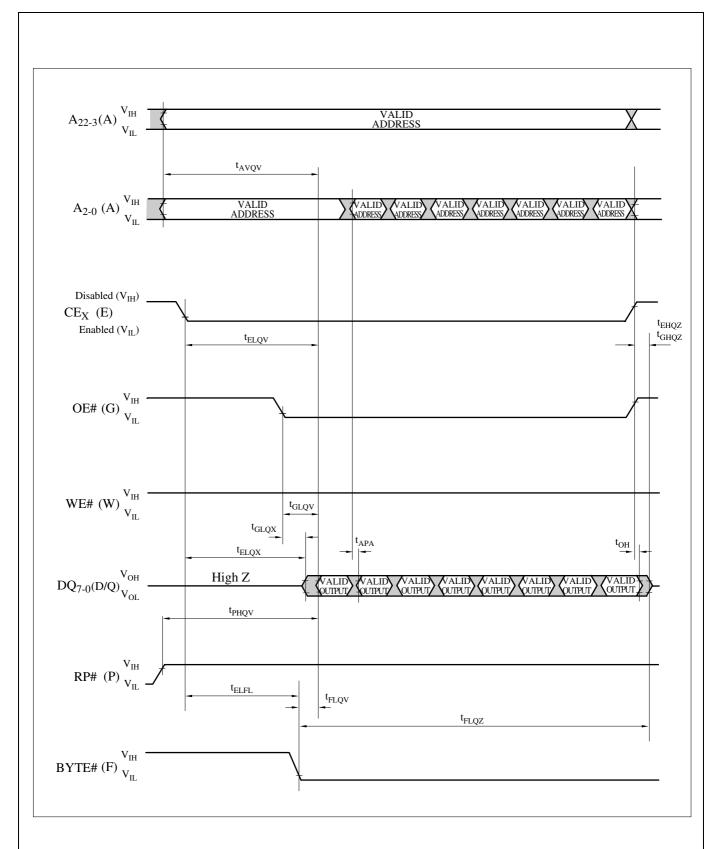


Figure 8. AC Waveform for 8-Byte Page Mode Read Operations (Memory Array)

NOTE:

1. Memory array supports page mode read operations.



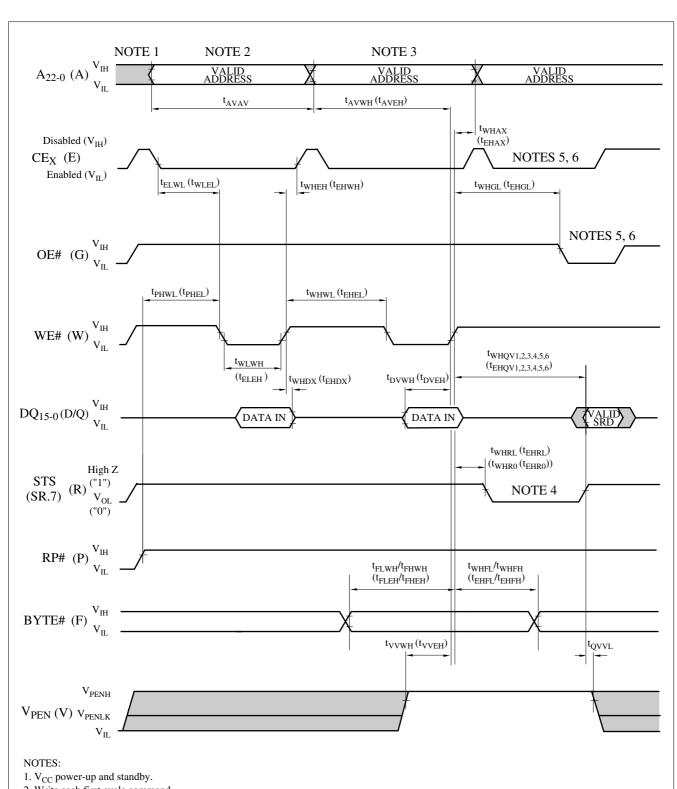
1.2.5 AC Characteristics - Write Operations (1), (2)

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

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
t _{AVAV}	Write Cycle Time		120		ns
t _{PHWL} (t _{PHEL})	RP# High Recovery to WE# (CE _X) Going Low	3, 9	1		μs
t _{ELWL} (t _{WLEL})	CE _X (WE#) Setup to WE# (CE _X) Going Low	9	0		ns
t _{WLWH} (t _{ELEH})	WE# (CE _X) Pulse Width Low	4, 9, 10	70		ns
t _{DVWH} (t _{DVEH})	Data Setup to WE# (CE _X) Going High	7, 10	50		ns
t _{AVWH} (t _{AVEH})	Address Setup to WE# (CE _X) Going High	7, 10	55		ns
t _{WHEH} (t _{EHWH})	CE _X (WE#) Hold from WE# (CE _X) High	10	0		ns
$t_{WHDX} (t_{EHDX})$	Data Hold from WE# (CE _X) High	10	0		ns
t _{WHAX} (t _{EHAX})	Address Hold from WE# (CE _X) High	10	0		ns
t _{WHWL} (t _{EHEL})	WE# (CE _X) Pulse Width High	5, 9, 10	30		ns
t _{VVWH} (t _{VVEH})	V _{PEN} Setup to WE# (CE _X) Going High	3, 10	0		ns
$t_{WHGL} (t_{EHGL})$	Write Recovery before Read	8	35		ns
$t_{WHR0} (t_{EHR0})$ $t_{WHRL} (t_{EHRL})$	WE# (CE _X) High to SR.7 Going "0", STS Going Low	10, 11		500	ns
t _{QVVL}	V _{PEN} Hold from Valid SRD, STS High Z	3, 6, 11	0		ns
t _{FLWH} /t _{FHWH} (t _{FLEH} /t _{FHEH})	BYTE# Setup to WE# (CE _X) Going High	10	50		ns
t _{WHFL} /t _{WHFH} (t _{EHFL} /t _{EHFH})	BYTE# Hold from WE# (CE _X) High	10	90		ns

- 1. The timing characteristics for reading the status register during block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration 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 CE₀, CE₁, CE₂ or WE#.
- 3. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 4. Write pulse width low (t_{WP}) is defined from the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that enables the device or the falling edge of WE# (whichever occurs last) to the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that disables the device or the rising edge of WE# (whichever occurs first). Hence, t_{WP}=t_{WLWH}=t_{ELEH}=t_{WLEH}=t_{ELWH}.
- 5. Write pulse width high (t_{WPH}) is defined from the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that disables the device or the rising edge of WE# (whichever occurs first) to the first edge of CE₀, CE₁ or CE₂ that enables the device or the falling edge of WE# (whichever occurs last). Hence, t_{WPH}=t_{WHWL}=t_{EHEL}=t_{WHEL}=t_{EHWL}.
- 6. V_{PEN} should be held at V_{PEN}=V_{PENH} until determination of block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration or OTP program success (SR.1/3/4/5=0).
- 7. Refer to Table 5 for valid address and data for block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration and OTP program.
- 8. The output delay time t_{AVQV} or t_{ELQV} is required in addition to t_{WHGL} (t_{EHGL}) for read operations after command writes.
- 9. The timing is defined from the first edge of CE_0 , CE_1 or CE_2 that enables the device.
- 10. The timing is defined from the first edge of CE_0 , CE_1 or CE_2 that disables the device.
- 11. STS timings depend on STS configuration.





- 2. Write each first cycle command.
- 3. Write each second cycle command or valid address and data.
- 4. Automated erase or program delay. This waveform illustrates the case when STS is in level mode (RY/BY#).
- 5. Read status register data.
- 6. For read operation, OE# and CE $\!_{X}$ must be driven active, and WE# de-asserted.

Figure 9. AC Waveform for Write Operations



1.2.6 Reset Operations

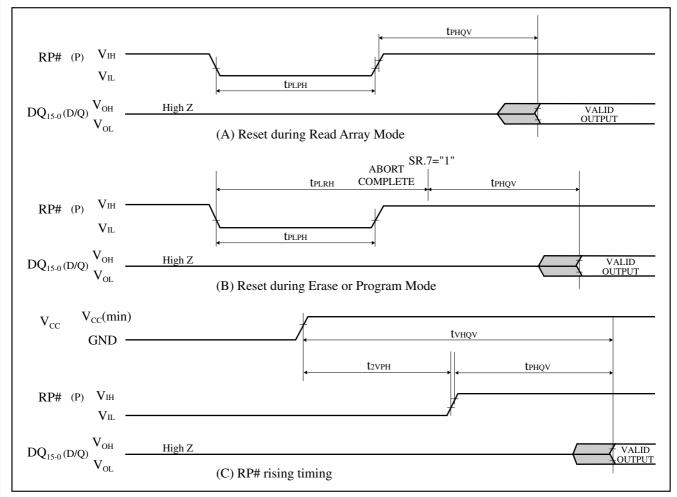


Figure 10. AC Waveform for Reset Operations

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

Symbol	Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{PLPH}	RP# Low to Reset during Read (RP# must be low during power-up.)	1, 2, 3	100		ns
t _{PLRH}	RP# Low to Reset during Erase or Program	1, 3, 4		30	μs
t _{2VPH}	V _{CC} 2.7V to RP# High	1, 3, 5	100		ns
t _{VHQV}	V _{CC} 2.7V to Output Delay	3		1	ms

- 1. A reset time, t_{PHQV} , is required from the later of SR.7 (STS) going "1" (High Z) or RP# going high until outputs are valid. Refer to AC Characteristics Read-Only Operations for t_{PHQV} .
- 2. The device may reset if t_{PLPH} is <100ns, but this is not guaranteed.
- 3. Sampled, not 100% tested.
- 4. If RP# asserted while a block erase, (page buffer) program, block lock configuration or OTP program operation is not executing, the reset will complete within 100ns.
- 5. When the device power-up, holding RP# 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, (Page Buffer) Program and Block Lock Configuration Performance⁽³⁾

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

Cymphol	Parameter	Notes	V_1	Unit		
Symbol	raiametei		Min.	Typ.(1)	Max.	Omt
	Page Buffer Program Time (Time to Program 16 words/ 32 bytes)	2, 6,		400	1200	μs
t _{WHQV3} / t _{EHQV3}	Program Time	2		210	630	μs
	Block Program Time (Using Page Buffer Program Command)	2		1.6	4.8	s
t _{WHQV4} / t _{EHQV4}	Block Erase Time	2		1	5	s
t _{WHQV5} / t _{EHQV5}	Set Block Lock Bit Time	2		64	85	μs
t _{WHQV6} / t _{EHQV6}	Clear Block Lock Bits Time	2		0.5	0.7	s
t _{WHRH1} / t _{EHRH1}	(Page Buffer) Program Suspend Latency Time to Read	4		25	90	μs
t _{WHRH2} / t _{EHRH2}	Block Erase Suspend Latency Time to Read	4		26	40	μs
t _{ERES}	Latency Time from Block Erase Resume Command to Block Erase Suspend Command	5	600			μs

- 1. Typical values measured at V_{CC} =3.0V, V_{PEN} =3.0V 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 (the first edge of CE_0 , CE_1 or CE_2 that disables the device or the rising edge of WE#) until SR.7 going "1" or STS 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_{ERES} and its sequence is repeated, the block erase operation may not be finished.
- 6. These values are valid when the page buffer is full, and the start address is aligned on a 16-word/ 32-byte boundary.
- 7. Program time per byte (t_{WHQV1}/t_{EHQV1}) is 12.5 μ s/byte (typical). Program time per word (t_{WHQV2}/t_{EHQV2}) is 25.0 μ s/word (typical).

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Document No.	Document Name
FUM03201	LH28F640SP series Appendix

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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.
 - Normal 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:

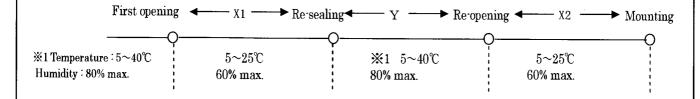
- (1) Storage conditions for one-time soldering. (Convection reflow*1, IR/Convection reflow.*1, or Manual soldering.)
 - Temperature : 5~25°C
 - Humidity: 60% max.
 - Period: 96 hours max. after opening.
- (2) Storage conditions for two-time soldering. (Convection reflow.*1, IR/Convection reflow.*1)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



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

^{*1:}Air or nitrogen environment.



- 2. Baking Condition.
 - (1) 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:

120°C for 16~24 hours.

- · 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℃ max.

B) Heating temperature.

40 to 60 seconds as 220°C

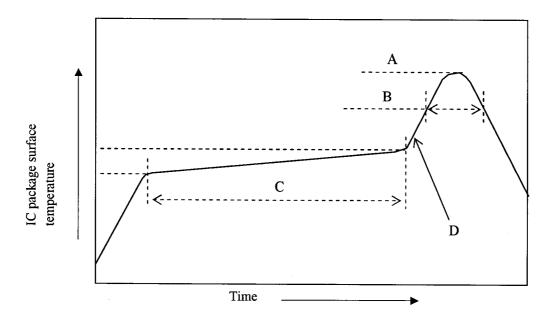
C) Preheat temperature.

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:



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(2) Manual soldering (soldering iron) (one-time soldering only)

Soldering iron should only touch the IC's outer leads.

· Temperature and period:

350°C max. for 3 seconds / pin max.

(Soldering iron should only touch the IC's outer leads.)

· Measuring point : Soldering iron tip.

4. Condition for removal of residual flux.

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

(2) Washing time: Total 1 minute max.

(3) Solvent temperature : $15\sim40^{\circ}$ 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

LH28F640SPHT-PTLZ8

(2) Company name

SHARP

(3) Date code

(Example) YYWW XXX

YY -

Denotes the production year. (Last two digits of the year.)

WW

Denotes the production week. $(01 \cdot 02 \cdot \sim \cdot 52 \cdot 53)$

XXX

Denotes the production ref. code (1 \sim 3 digits).

(4) "JAPAN" indicates the country of origin.

6-2. Marking layout.

The layout is shown in the attached drawing.

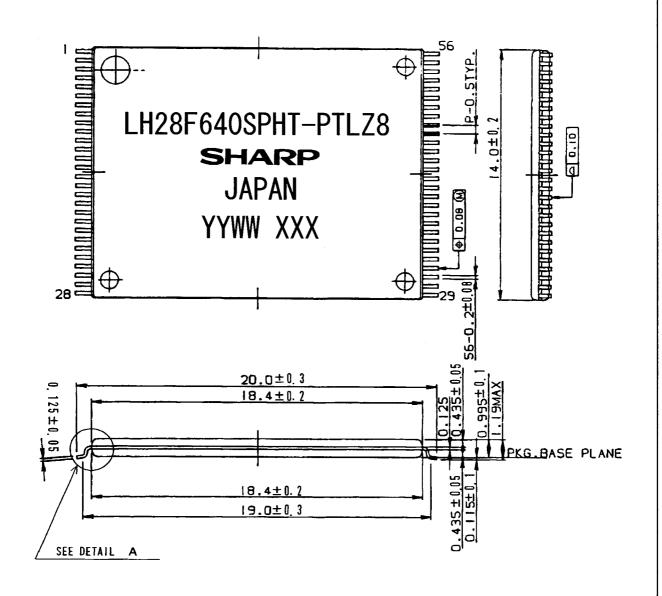
(However, this layout does not specify the size of the marking character and marking position.)

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

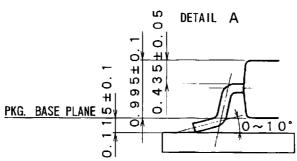
LEAD FINISH or BALL TYPE	LEAD-FREE TYPE (Sn-Bi)
DATE CODE	They are those with an underline.
The word of " LEAD FREE" is printed on the packing label	Printed



(Note) It is those with an underline printing in a date code because of a LEAD-FREE type.



TSOP056-P-1420-AA1115



LEAD TYPE		LEAD FINISH		LEAD MATERIAL	
		Sn-Bi PLATING		42Alloy	
NAME TSOP056-P-1420			NOTE : Plastic body dime	ensions do not include burr of resin.	
DRAWING NO. AA1115		UNIT	mm		



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

7-1. Packing materials.

Material name	Material specifications	Purpose
Inner carton	Cardboard (910 devices / inner carton	Packing the devices.
	max.)	(10 trays / inner carton)
Tray	Conductive plastic (91 devices / tray)	Securing the devices.
Upper cover tray	Conductive plastic (1 tray / inner carton)	Securing the devices.
Laminated aluminum	Aluminum polyethylene	Keeping the devices dry.
bag		
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 (3640 devices / outer carton	Outer packing.
	max.)	

(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.

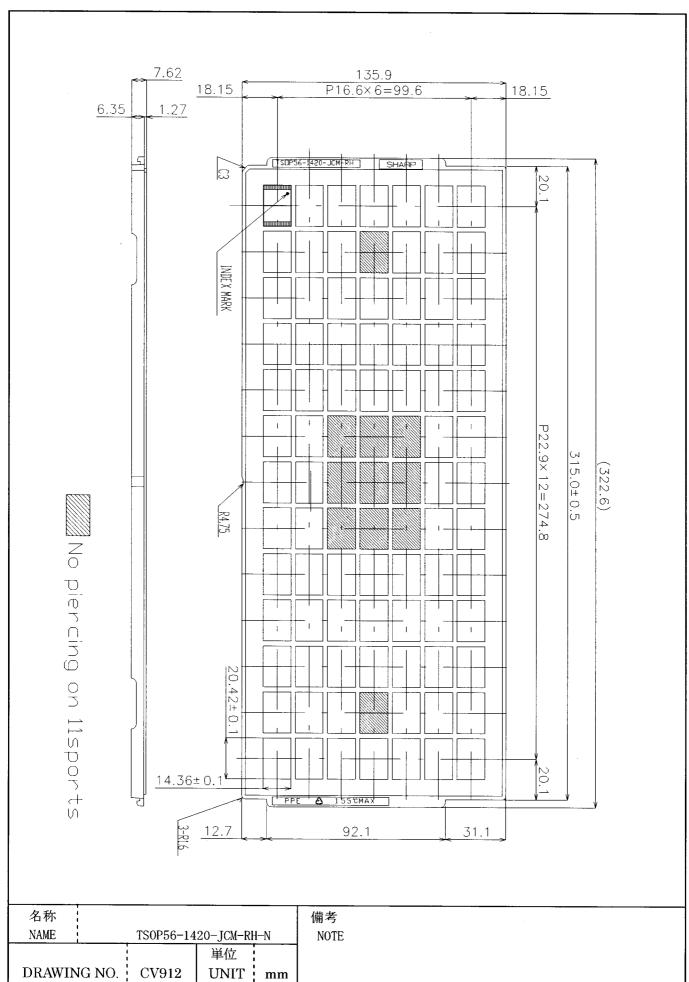
Refer to the attached drawing.

8. Precautions for use.

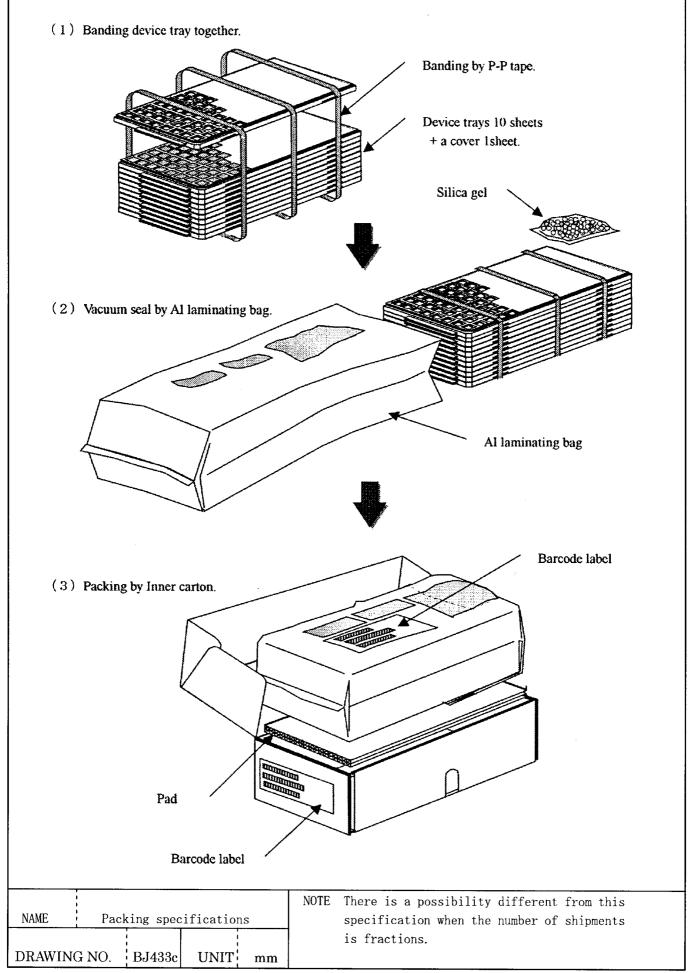
- (1) Opening must be done on an anti-ESD treated workbench.
 All workers must also have undergone anti-ESD treatment.
- (2) The trays have undergone either conductive or anti-ESD treatment.

 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.

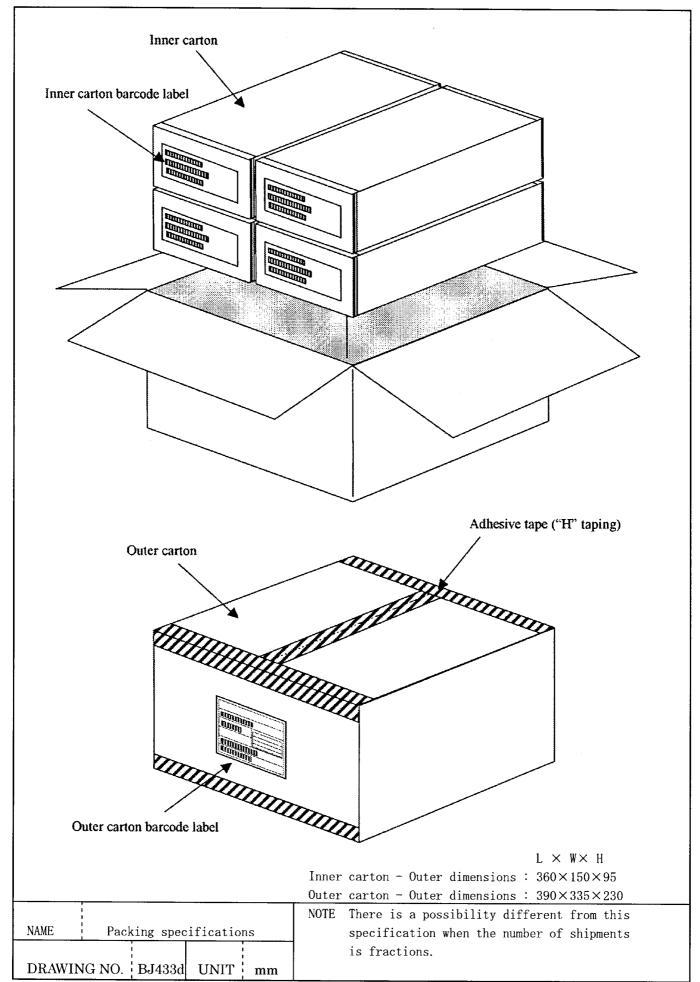




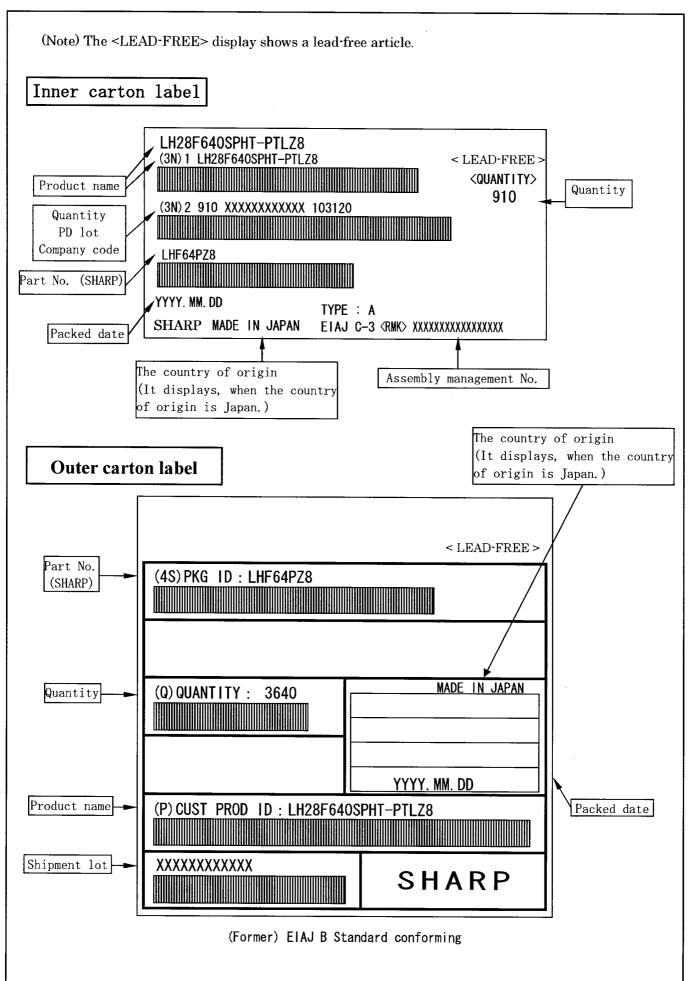














A-1 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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.

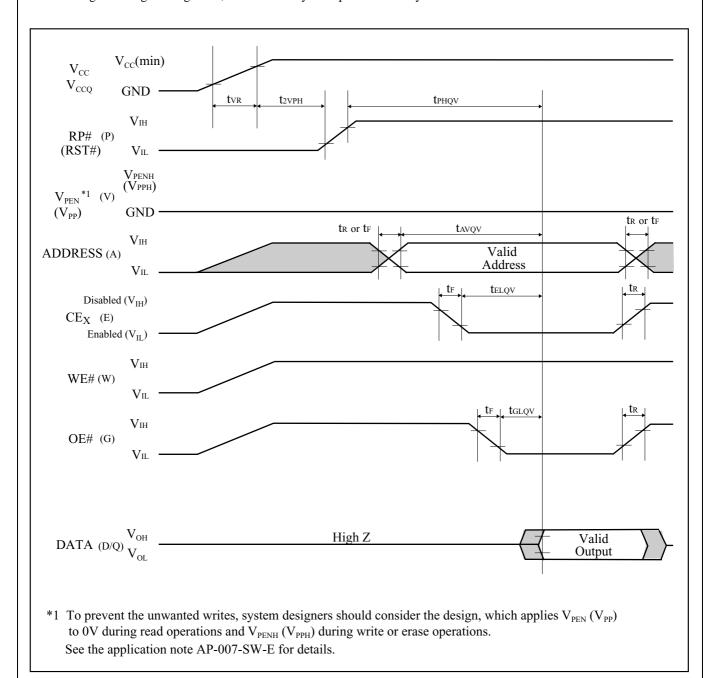


Figure A-1. AC Timing at Device Power-Up

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		Min.	Max.	Unit
t _{VR}	V _{CC} Rise Time		0.5	30000	μs/V
t _R	Input Signal Rise Time			1	μs/V
t _F	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).

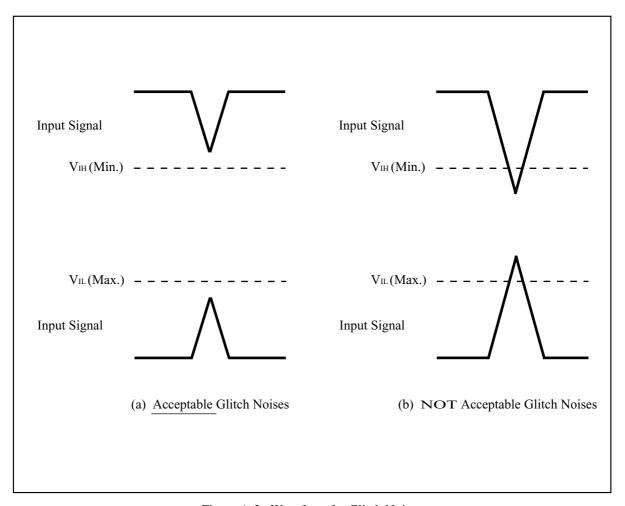


Figure A-2. Waveform for Glitch Noises

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



A-2 RELATED DOCUMENT INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

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 _{PP} Electric Potential Switching Circuit

NOTE:

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

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