

256K x 8 CMOS FLASH MEMORY WITH FWH INTERFACE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The W49V002F is a 2-megabit, 3.3V-volt only CMOS flash memory organized as $256K \times 8$ bits. The device can be programmed and erased in-system with a standard 3.3V power supply. A 12-volt VPP is not required. The unique cell architecture of the W49V002F results in fast program/erase operations with extremely low current consumption. This device can operate at two modes, Programmer bus interface mode and FWH bus interface mode. As in the Programmer interface mode, it acts like the traditional flash but with a multiplexed address inputs. But in the FWH interface mode, this device complies with the Intel FWH specification. The device can also be programmed and erased using standard EPROM programmers.

FEATURES

- •Single 3.3-volt operations:
 - 3.3-volt Read
 - 3.3-volt Erase
 - 3.3-volt Program
- Fast Program operation:
 - Byte-by-Byte programming: 35 μS (typ.)
- Fast Erase operation: 150 mS (typ.)
- Fast Read access time: Tkq 11 nS
- Endurance: 10K cycles (typ.)
- · Twenty-year data retention
- · Hardware data protection
- One 16K bytes Boot Block with lockout protection
- Two 8K bytes Parameter Blocks

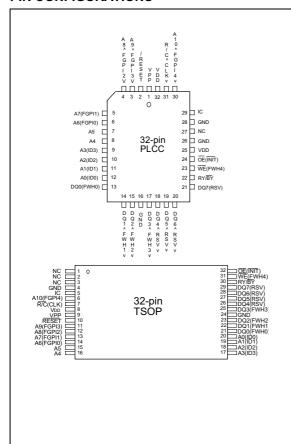
- Four Main Memory Blocks (with 32K bytes, 64K bytes, 64K bytes, 64K bytes each)
- · Low power consumption
 - Active current: 25 mA (typ.)
 - Standby current: 20 μA (typ.)
- Automatic program and erase timing with internal VPP generation
- End of program or erase detection
 - Toggle bit
 - Data polling
- · Latched address and data
- TTL compatible I/O
- Available packages: 32-pin-PLCC, 32-pin TSOP and 40-pin TSOP

Publication Release Date: 3/21/2000 Revision A1

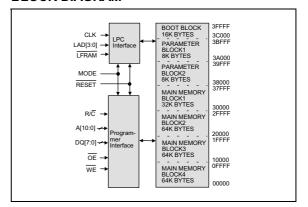
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PIN CONFIGURATIONS



BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN DESCRIPTION

SYMB	INTERFACE		PIN NAME
	PGM	FWH	
IC	*	*	Interface Mode Selection
RESET	*	*	Reset
ĪNIT		*	Initialize
RY/\overline{BY}	*		Ready/Busy Output
CLK		*	CLK Input
FGPI[4:0]		*	General Purpose Inputs
ID[3:0]		*	Identification Inputs They Are Internal Pull Down to Vss
FWH[3:0]		*	Address/Data Inputs
R/C	*		Row/Column Select
A[10:0]	*		Address Inputs
DQ[7:0]	*		Data Inputs/Outputs
ŌE	*		Output Enable
WE	*		Write Enable
VDD	*	*	Power Supply
GND	*	*	Ground
RSV	*	*	Reserved Pins
NC	*	*	No Connection



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Interface Mode Selection And Description

This device can be operated in two interface modes, one is Programmer interface mode, the other is FWH interface mode. The MODE pin of the device provides the control between these two interface modes. These interface modes need to be configured before power up or return from \overline{RESET} . When MODE pin is set to high state, the device will be in the Programmer mode; while the MODE pin is set to low state (or leaved no connection), it will be in the FWH mode. In Programmer mode, this device just behaves like traditional flash parts with 8 data lines. But the row and column address inputs are multiplexed. The row address are mapped to the higher internal address A[17:11]. And the column address are mapped to the lower internal address A[10:0]. For FWH mode, It complies with the FWH Interface Specification. Through the FWH[3:0] and \overline{LFRAM} to communicate with the system chipset

Read (Write) Mode

In Programmer interface mode, the read (write) operation of the W49V002F is controlled by $\overline{OE}(\overline{WE})$. The $\overline{OE}(\overline{WE})$ is held low for the host to obtain(write) data from(to) the outputs(inputs). \overline{OE} is the output control and is used to gate data from the output pins. The data bus is in high impedance state when \overline{OE} is high. As for in the FWH interface mode, the read or write is determined by the "bit 0 & bit 1 of START CYCLE". Refer to the FWH cycle definition and timing waveforms for further details.

Reset Operation

The \overline{RESET} input pin can be used in some application. When \overline{RESET} pin is at high state, the device is in normal operation mode. When \overline{RESET} pin is at low state, it will halt the device and all outputs will be at high impedance state. As the high state re-asserted to the \overline{RESET} pin, the device will return to read or standby mode, it depends on the control signals.

Boot Block Operation

There is a 16K-byte boot block in this device, which can be used to store boot codes. It is located in the first 16K bytes of the memory with the address range from 3C000(hex) to 3FFFF(hex).

See Command Codes for Boot Block Lockout Enable for the specific code. Once this feature is set the data for the designated block cannot be erased or programmed (programming lockout), other memory locations can be changed by the regular programming method.

In order to detect whether the boot block feature is set on the 16K-bytes block or not, users can perform software command sequence: enter the product identification mode (see Command Codes for Identification/Boot Block Lockout Detection for specific code), and then read from address 0002(hex). If the DQ0 of output data is "1," the boot block programming lockout feature will be activated; if the DQ0 of output data is "0," the lockout feature will be inactivated and the block can be erased/programmed.

To return to normal operation, perform a three-byte command sequence (or an alternate single-byte command) to exit the identification mode. For the specific code, see Command Codes for Identification/Boot Block Lockout Detection.

Chip Erase Operation

The chip-erase mode can be initiated by a six-byte command sequence. After the command loading cycle, the device enters the internal chip erase mode, which is automatically timed and will be completed within fast 150 mS (typical). The host system is not required to provide any control or timing



during this operation. If the boot block programming lockout is activated, only the data in the other memory blocks will be erased to FF(hex) while the data in the boot block will not be erased (remains as the same state before the chip erase operation). The entire memory array will be erased to FF(hex) by the chip erase operation if the boot block programming lockout feature is not activated. The device will automatically return to normal read mode after the erase operation completed. Data polling and/or Toggle Bits can be used to detect end of erase cycle.

Sector Erase Operation

The six sectors, two main memory and four parameter blocks, can be erased individually by initiating a six-byte command sequence. Sector address is latched on the falling \overline{WE} edge of the sixth cycle, while the 30(hex) data input command is latched at the rising edge of \overline{WE} . After the command loading cycle, the device enters the internal sector erase mode, which is automatically timed and will be completed within fast 150 mS (typical). The host system is not required to provide any control or timing during this operation. The device will automatically return to normal read mode after the erase operation completed. Data polling and/or Toggle Bits can be used to detect end of erase cycle.

Whether the boot block is locked or not, only the main memory and parameter blocks will be erased by the execution of sector erase operation. Boot block can only be erased by chip erase command under lock out feature inactivated.

Program Operation

The W49V002F is programmed on a byte-by-byte basis. Program operation can only change logical data "1" to logical data "0." The erase operation, which changed entire data in main memory and/or boot block from "0" to "1", is needed before programming.

The program operation is initiated by a 4-byte command cycle (see Command Codes for Byte Programming). The device will internally enter the program operation immediately after the byte-program command is entered. The internal program timer will automatically time-out (50 μS max. - TBP) once it is completed and then return to normal read mode. Data polling and/or Toggle Bits can be used to detect end of program cycle.

Hardware Data Protection

The integrity of the data stored in the W49V002F is also hardware protected in the following ways:

- (1) Noise/Glitch Protection: A WE pulse of less than 15 nS in duration will not initiate a write cycle.
- (2) VDD Power Up/Down Detection: The programming operation is inhibited when VDD is less than 2.5V typical.
- (3) Write Inhibit Mode: Forcing OE low or WE high will inhibit the write operation. This prevents inadvertent writes during power-up or power-down periods.
- (4) VDD power-on delay: When VDD has reached its sense level, the device will automatically time-out 5 mS before any write (erase/program) operation.

Data Polling (DQ7)- Write Status Detection

The W49V002F includes a data polling feature to indicate the end of a program or erase cycle. When the W49V002F is in the internal program or erase cycle, any attempts to read DQ7 of the last byte loaded will receive the complement of the true data. Once the program or erase cycle is completed, DQ7 will show the true data. Note that DQ7 will show logical "0" during the erase cycle, and when erase cycle has been completed it becomes logical "1" or true data.

Toggle Bit (DQ6)- Write Status Detection

In addition to data polling, the W49V002F provides another method for determining the end of a



program cycle. During the internal program or erase cycle, any consecutive attempts to read DQ6 will produce alternating 0's and 1's. When the program or erase cycle is completed, this toggling between 0's and 1's will stop. The device is then ready for the next operation.

General Purpose Inputs Register

This register reads the GPI[4:0] pins on the W49V002F. This is a pass-through register which can read via memory address FFBC0100(hex). Since it is pass-through register, there is no default value.

Bit	Function
7-5	Reserved
4	Read GPI4 pin status
3	Read GPI3 pin status
2	Read GPI2 pin status
1	Read GPI1 pin status
0	Read GPI0 pin status

Product Identification

The product ID operation outputs the manufacturer code and device code. Programming equipment automatically matches the device with its proper erase and programming algorithms.

The manufacturer and device codes can be accessed by software or hardware operation. In the software access mode, a six-byte (or JEDEC 3-byte) command sequence can be used to access the product ID for programmer interface mode. A read from address 0000(hex) outputs the manufacturer code, DA(hex). A read from address 0001(hex) outputs the device code, 32(hex)." The product ID operation can be terminated by a three-byte command sequence or an alternate one-byte command sequence (see Command Definition table).

As for FWH interface mode, a read from FFBC,0000(hex) can output the manufacturer code, DA(hex). A read from FFBC,0001(hex) can output the device code 32(hex).

TABLE OF OPERATING MODES

Operating Mode Selection - Programmer Mode

 $(V_{HH} = 12V \pm 5\%)$

(VHH = 12V ± 3%)								
MODE		PINS						
	ŌĒ	WE	RESET	ADDRESS	DQ.			
Read	VIL	VIH	VIH	AIN	Dout			
Write	VIH	VIL	VIH	AIN	Din			
Standby	Х	Х	VIL	Х	High Z			
Write Inhibit	VIL	Х	VIH	Х	High Z/DOUT			
	X	VIH	VIH	X	High Z/DOUT			
Output Disable	VIH	Х	VIH	X	High Z			

Operating Mode Selection - FWH Mode

Operation modes in FWH interface mode are determined by "START Cycle" when it is selected. When it is not selected, its outputs (FWH[3:0]) will be disable. Please reference to the "FWH Cycle Definition".



TABLE OF COMMAND DEFINITION

COMMAND	NO. OF	1ST CYCLE	2ND CYCLE	3RD CYCLE	4TH CYCLE	5TH CYCLE	6TH CYCLE
DESCRIPTION	Cycles	Addr. Data	Addr. Data	Addr. Data	Addr. Data	Addr. Data	Addr. Data
Read	1	A _{IN} D _{OUT}					
Chip Erase	6	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 80	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 10
Sector Erase	6	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 80	5555 AA	2AAA 55	SA 30
Byte Program	4	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 A0	A _{IN} D _{IN}		
Boot Block Lockout	6	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 80	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 40
Product ID Entry	3	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 90			
Product ID Exit (1)	3	5555 AA	2AAA 55	5555 F0			
Product ID Exit (1)	1	XXXX F0					

Note: 1. The cycle means the write command cycle not the FWH clock cycle.

- 2. The Column Address / Row Address are mapped to the Low / High order Internal Address. i.e. Column Address A[10:0] are mapped to the internal A[10:0], Row Address A[6:0] are mapped to the internal A[17:11]
- 3. Address Format: A14-A0 (Hex); Data Format: DQ7-DQ0 (Hex)
- 4. Either one of the two Product ID Exit commands can be used.
- 5. SA: Sector Address

SA = 3A000h to 3BFFFh for Parameter Block1

SA = 38000h to 39FFFh for Parameter Block2

SA = 30000h to 37FFFh for Main Memory Block1

SA = 2XXXXh for Main Memory Block2

SA = 1XXXXh for Main Memory Block3

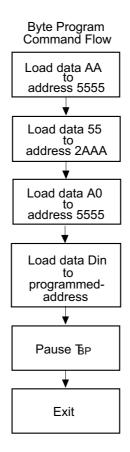
SA = 0XXXXh for Main Memory Block4



Command Codes for Byte Program

BYTE SEQUENCE	ADDRESS	DATA
0 Write	5555H	AAH
1 Write	2AAAH	55H
2 Write	5555H	A0H
3 Write	Programmed-Address	Programmed-Data

Byte Program Flow Chart



Notes for software program code:

Data Format: DQ7-DQ0 (Hex); XX = Don't Care

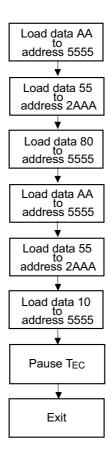
Address Format: A14-A0 (Hex)



Command Codes for Chip Erase

BYTE SEQUENCE	ADDRESS	DATA
1 Write	5555H	AAH
2 Write	2AAAH	55H
3 Write	5555H	80H
4 Write	5555H	AAH
5 Write	2AAAH	55H
6 Write	5555H	10H

Chip Erase Acquisition Flow



Notes for chip erase:

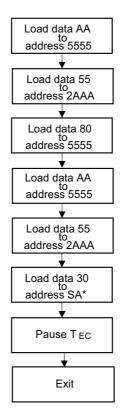
Data Format: DQ7–DQ0 (Hex) Address Format: A14–A0 (Hex)



Command Codes for Sector Erase

BYTE SEQUENCE	ADDRESS	DATA
1 Write	5555H	AAH
2 Write	2AAAH	55H
3 Write	5555H	80H
4 Write	5555H	AAH
5 Write	2AAAH	55H
6 Write	SA*	30H

Sector Erase Acquisition Flow



Notes for chip erase:

Data Format: DQ7–DQ0 (Hex) Address Format: A14–A0 (Hex)

SA: Sector Address

SA = 3A000 to 3BFFF for Parameter Block1 SA = 38000 to 39FFF for Parameter Block2

SA = 30000 to 37FFF for Main Memory Block1 SA = 0XXXX for Main Memory Block4

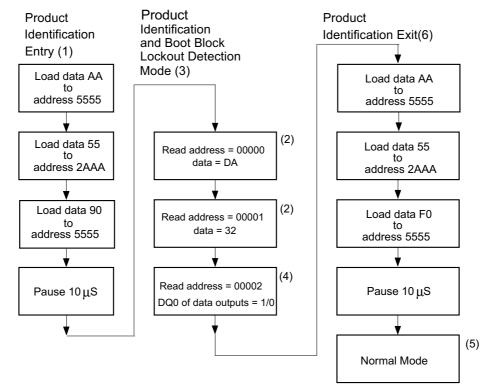
SA = 2XXXX for Main Memory Block2 SA = 1XXXX for Main Memory Block3 SA = 0XXXX for Main Memory Block4



Command Codes for Product Identification and Boot Block Lockout Detection

BYTE SEQUENCE		UT DETECTION		UT DETECTION
	ENTRY		EXI	T(6)
	ADDRESS DATA		ADDRESS	DATA
1 Write	5555	AA	5555H	AAH
2 Write	2AAA	55	2AAAH	55H
3 Write	5555	90	5555H	F0H
	Pause 10μS		Pause	10μS

Software Product Identification and Boot Block Lockout Detection Acquisition Flow



Notes for software product identification/boot block lockout detection:

- (1) Data Format: DQ7–DQ0 (Hex); Address Format: A14–A0 (Hex)
- (2) A1-A17 = VIL; manufacture code is read for A0 = VIL; device code is read for A0 = VIH.
- (3) The device does not remain in identification and boot block lockout detection mode if power down.
- (4) If the DQ0 of output data is "1," the boot block programming lockout feature is activated; if the DQ0 of output data "0," the lockout feature is inactivated and the block can be programmed.
- (5) The device returns to standard operation mode.
- (6) Optional 1-write cycle (write F0 hex at XXXX address) can be used to exit the product identification/boot block lockout detection.

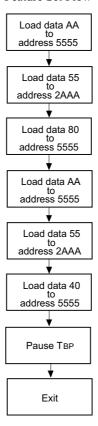


Command Codes for Boot Block Lockout Enable

BYTE SEQUENCE	BOOT BLOCK LOCKOUT FEATURE SET				
	ADDRESS	DATA			
1 Write	5555H	AAH			
2 Write	2AAAH	55H			
3 Write	5555H	80H			
4 Write	5555H	AAH			
5 Write	2AAAH	55H			
6 Write	5555H	40H			
	Pause TBP				

Boot Block Lockout Enable Acquisition Flow

Boot Block Lockout Feature Set Flow



Notes for boot block lockout enable: Data Format: DQ7–DQ0 (Hex) Address Format: A14–A0 (Hex)



DC CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
Power Supply Voltage to Vss Potential	-0.5 to +4.1	V
Operating Temperature	0 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C
D.C. Voltage on Any Pin to Ground Potential	-0.5 to VDD +0.5	V
Transient Voltage (<20 nS) on Any Pin to Ground Potential	-1.0 to VDD +0.5	V

Note: Exposure to conditions beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may adversely affect the life and reliability of the device.

Programmer interface Mode DC Operating Characteristics

(VDD = $3.3V \pm 10\%$, VGND= 0V, TA = 0 to 70° C)

PARAMETER	SYM.	TEST CONDITIONS		LIMITS		UNIT
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Power Supply	Icc	In Read or Write mode, all DQs open	-	20	30	mA
Current		Address inputs = 3.0V/0V, at f = 3 MHz				
Input Leakage Current	ILI	VIN = GND to VDD	-	-	10	μΑ
Output Leakage Current	llo	VOUT = GND to VDD	-	-	10	μА
Input Low Voltage	VIL	-	-0.3	-	0.8	V
Input High Voltage	VIH	-	2.0	-	VDD +0.5	V
Output Low Voltage	Vol	IOL = 2.1 mA	-	-	0.45	V
Output High Voltage	Vон	IOH = -0.1mA	2.4	-	-	V



FWH interface Mode DC Operating Characteristics

(VDD = $3.3V \pm 10\%$, VGND= 0V, TA = 0 to 70° C)

PARAMETER	SYM.	TEST CONDITIONS	LIMITS		UNIT	
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Power Supply	Icc	All lout = 0A, CLK = 33MHz,	-	40	60	mA
Current		in FWH mode operation.				
CMOS Standby	lsb1	$\overline{\text{LFRAM}}$ = 0.9 VDD, CLK = 33MHz,	-	20	100	uA
Current		all inputs = 0.9 VDD / 0.1 VDD				
TTL Standby Current	lsb2	$\overline{\text{LFRAM}}$ = 0.1 VDD, CLK = 33MHz,	-	3	10	mA
		all inputs = 0.9 VDD / 0.1 VDD				
Input Low Voltage	VIL	-	-0.3	-	0.2 VDD	V
Input High Voltage	VIH	-	0.6	-	VDD +0.5	V
			VDD			
Output Low Voltage	Vol	IOL = 1.5 mA	-	-	0.1 VDD	V
Output High Voltage	Vон	IOH = -0.5 mA	0.9 VDD	-	-	V

Power-up Timing

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TYPICAL	UNIT
Power-up to Read Operation	Tpu. READ	100	μS
Power-up to Write Operation	TPU. WRITE	5	mS

CAPACITANCE

 $(VDD = 3.3V, TA = 25^{\circ} C, f = 1 MHz)$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MAX.	UNIT
I/O Pin Capacitance	CI/O	VI/O = 0V	12	pf
Input Capacitance	CIN	VIN = 0V	6	pf

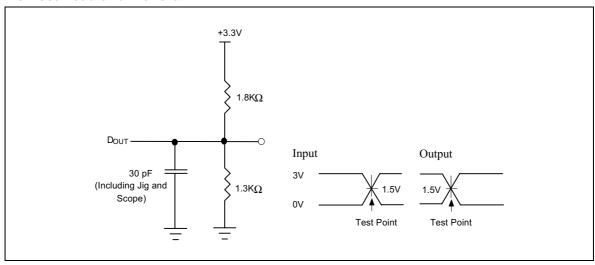


PROGRAMMER INTERFACE MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS

AC Test Conditions

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS
Input Pulse Levels	0V to 3.9VDD
Input Rise/Fall Time	< 5 nS
Input/Output Timing Level	1.5V/1.5V
Output Load	1 TTL Gate and CL = 30 pF

AC Test Load and Waveform





Programmer Interface Mode AC Characteristics, continued

AC Characteristics

Read Cycle Timing Parameters

(VDD = 3.3V $\pm 10\%$, VGND = 0V, TA = 0 to 70° C)

PARAMETER	SYM.	W49\	/002F	UNIT
		MIN.	MAX.	
Read Cycle Time	Trc	300	-	nS
Row / Column Address Set Up Time	Tas	50	-	nS
Row / Column Address Hold Time	Тан	50	-	nS
Address Access Time	Таа	-	150	nS
Output Enable Access Time	Toe	-	75	nS
OE Low to Active Output	Tolz	0	-	nS
OE High to High-Z Output	Тонz	-	35	nS
Output Hold from Address Change	Тон	0	-	nS

Write Cycle Timing Parameters

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Reset Time	Trst	1	-	-	μS
Address Setup Time	Tas	50	-	-	nS
Address Hold Time	Тан	50	-	-	nS
R/\overline{C} to Write Enable High Time	Тсwн	50	-	-	nS
WE Pulse Width	Twp	100	-	-	nS
WE High Width	Twph	100	-	-	nS
Data Setup Time	Tos	50	=	-	nS
Data Hold Time	TDH	50	=	-	nS
OE Hold Time	Тоен	0	-	-	nS
Byte programming Time	Твр	-	35	50	μS
Erase Cycle Time	TEC	-	0.15	0.2	S

Note: All AC timing signals observe the following guidelines for determining setup and hold times:

(a) High level signal's reference level is input high and (b) low level signal's reference level is input low. Ref. to the AC testing condition.

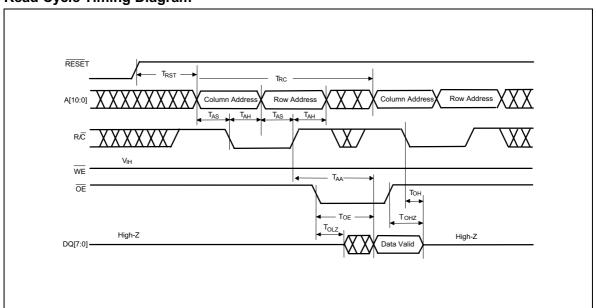
Data Polling and Toggle Bit Timing Parameters

PARAMFTFR	SYM	W49V002F		UNIT
		MIN.	MAX.	
OE to Data Polling Output Delay	TOEP	-	40	nS
OE to Toggle Bit Output Delay	Тоет	-	40	nS

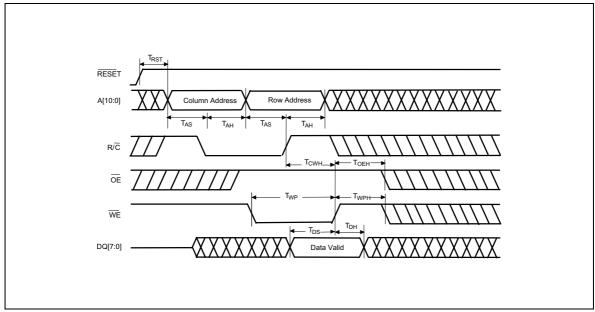


TIMING WAVEFORMS FOR PROGRAMMER INTERFACE MODE

Read Cycle Timing Diagram



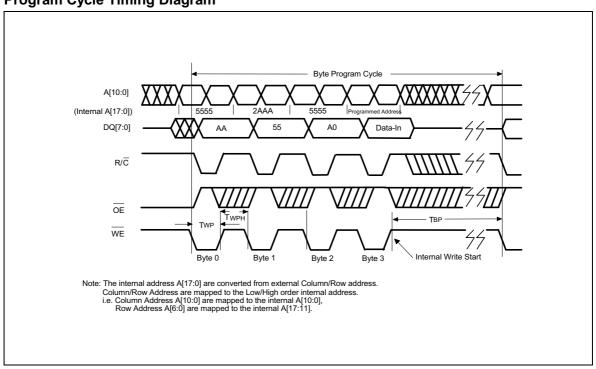
Write Cycle Timing Diagram



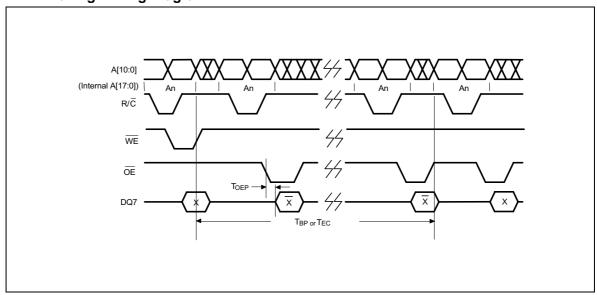


Timing Waveforms for Programmer Interface Mode, continued

Program Cycle Timing Diagram



DATA Polling Timing Diagram



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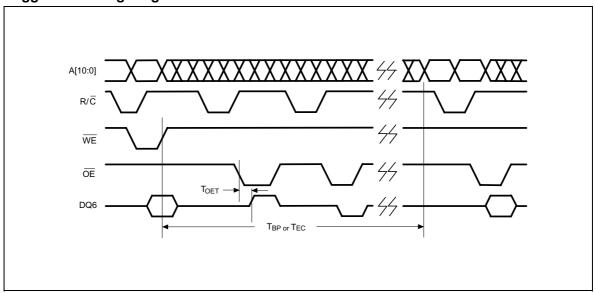
Publication Release Date: 3/23/2000

Revision A1

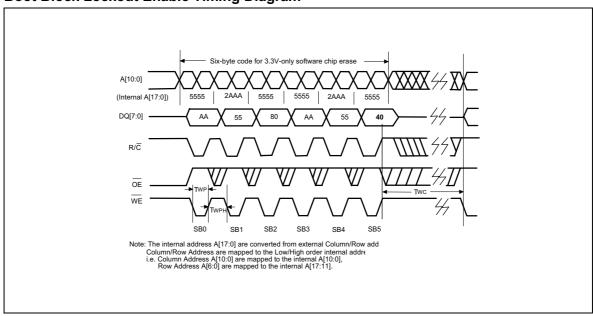


Timing Waveforms for Programmer Interface Mode, continued

Toggle Bit Timing Diagram



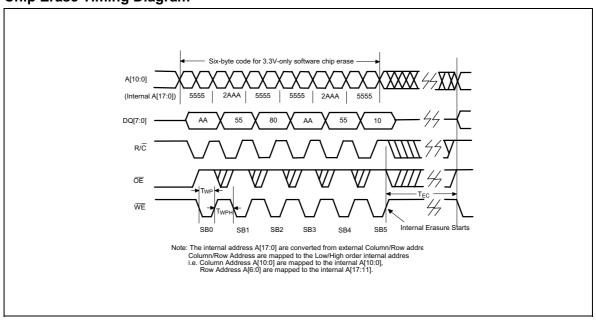
Boot Block Lockout Enable Timing Diagram



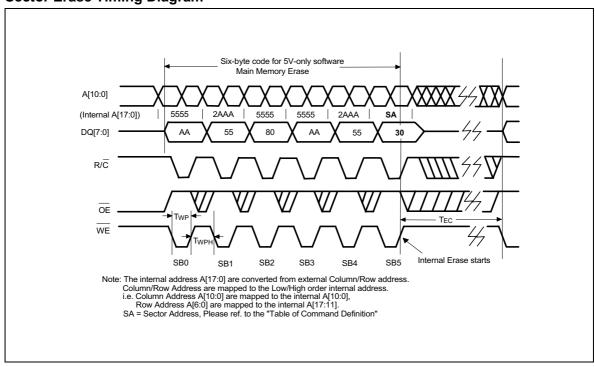


Timing Waveforms for Programmer Interface Mode, continued

Chip Erase Timing Diagram



Sector Erase Timing Diagram



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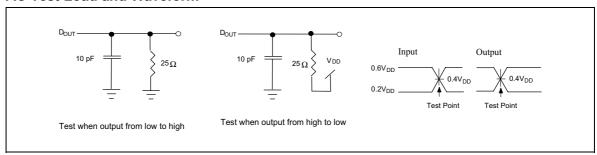


FWH INTERFACE MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS

AC Test Conditions

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS
Input Pulse Levels	0.6 VDD to 0.2 VDD
Input Rise/Fall Slew Rate	1 V/nS
Input/Output Timing Level	0.4VDD / 0.4VDD
Output Load	1 TTL Gate and CL = 10 pF

AC Test Load and Waveform



Read/Write Cycle Timing Parameters

(VDD = $3.3V \pm 10\%$, VGND = 0V, TA = 0 to 70° C)

PARAMETER	SYM.	W49\	/002F	UNIT
		MIN.	MAX.	
Clock Cycle Time	Tcyc	30	-	nS
Input Set Up Time	Tsu	7	-	nS
Input Hold Time	THD	0	-	nS
Clock to Data Valid	TKQ	2	11	nS

Reset Timing Parameters

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Vdd stable to Reset Active	TPRST	1	-	-	mS
Clock Stable to Reset Active	Tkrst	100	-	-	μS
Reset Pulse Width	Trstp	100	-	-	nS
Reset Active to Output Float	Trstf	-	-	50	nS
Reset Inactive to Input Active	Trst	1	-	-	μS

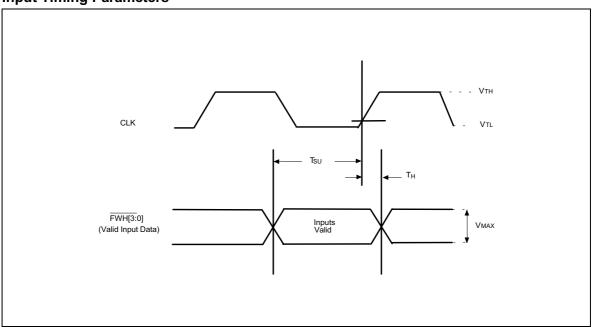
Note: All AC timing signals observe the following guidelines for determining setup and hold times:

(a) High level signal's reference level is input high and (b) low level signal's reference level is input low. Ref. to the AC testing condition.

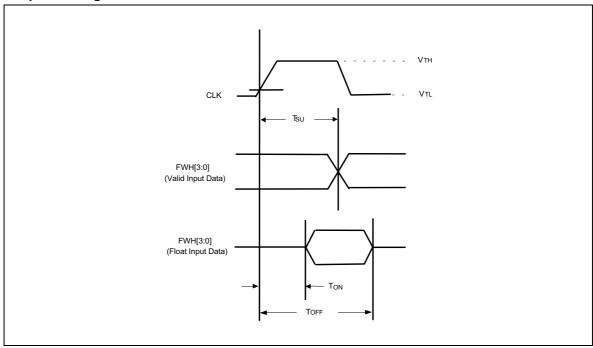


TIMING WAVEFORMS FOR FWH INTERFACE MODE

Input Timing Parameters



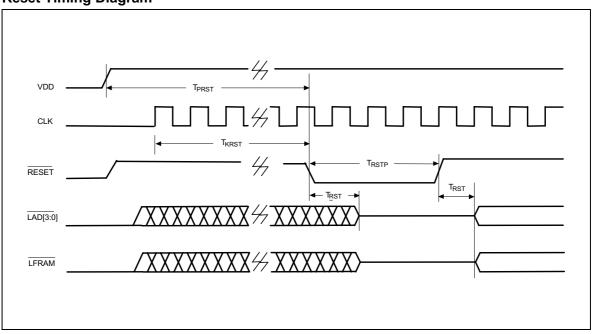
Output Timing Parameters





Timing Waveforms for FWH Interface Mode, continued

Reset Timing Diagram





ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NO.	ACCESS TIME	POWER SUPPLY CURRENT MAX.	STANDBY VDD CURRENT MAX.	PACKAGE
	(nS)	(mA)	(μΑ)	
W49V002FP	11	25	20	32-pin PLCC
W49V002FQ	11	25	20	32-pin TSOP

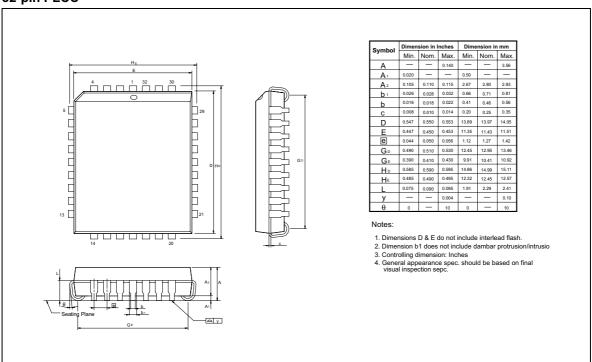
Notes:

- 1. Winbond reserves the right to make changes to its products without prior notice.
- 2. Purchasers are responsible for performing appropriate quality assurance testing on products intended for use in applications where personal injury might occur as a consequence of product failure.

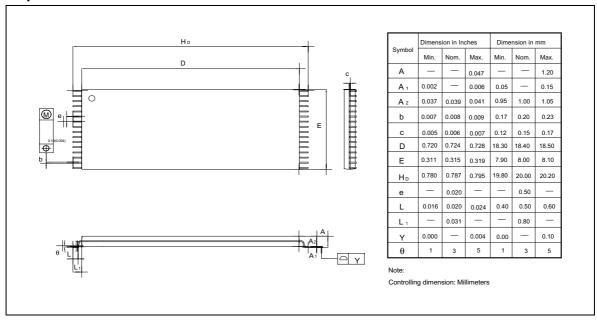


PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

32-pin PLCC



32-pin TSOP





VERSION HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	PAGE	DESCRIPTION
A1	3/23/2000	-	Initial Issued
	4/14/2000	2	Modify Pin Configurations



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Note: All data and specifications are subject to change without notice.