FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR
DATA SHEET

DS501-00015-4v0-E

Memory FRAM

64 K (8 K × 8) Bit SPI

MB85RS64V

■ DESCRIPTION

MB85RS64V is a FRAM (Ferroelectric Random Access Memory) chip in a configuration of 8,192 words × 8 bits, using the ferroelectric process and silicon gate CMOS process technologies for forming the nonvolatile memory cells.
MB85RS64V adopts the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI).
The MB85RS64V is able to retain data without using a back-up battery, as is needed for SRAM.
The memory cells used in the MB85RS64V can be used for 10^{12} read/write operations, which is a significant improvement over the number of read and write operations supported by Flash memory and E^2PROM.
MB85RS64V does not take long time to write data like Flash memories or E^2PROM, and MB85RS64V takes no wait time.

■ FEATURES

- Bit configuration : 8,192 words × 8 bits
- Serial Peripheral Interface : SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)
  Correspondent to SPI mode 0 (0, 0) and mode 3 (1, 1)
- Operating frequency : 20 MHz (Max)
- High endurance : 10^{12} times / byte
- Data retention : 10 years (+ 85 °C), 95 years (+ 55 °C), over 200 years (+ 35 °C)
- Operating power supply voltage : 3.0 V to 5.5 V
- Low power consumption : Operating power supply current 1.5 mA (Typ@20 MHz)
  Standby current 10 μA (Typ)
- Operation ambient temperature range : – 40 °C to + 85 °C
- Package : 8-pin plastic SOP (FPT-8P-M02) RoHS compliant

2013.9

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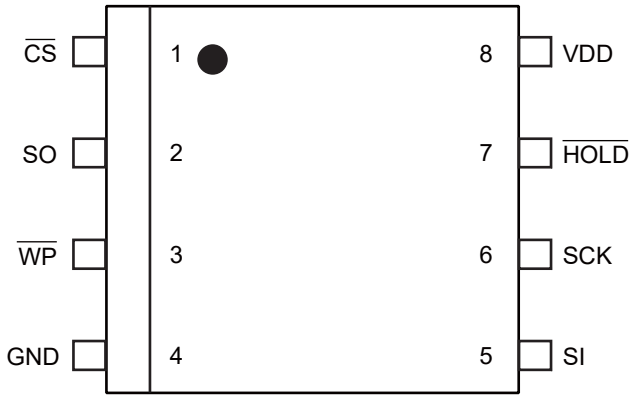
■ PIN ASSIGNMENT

(TOP VIEW)

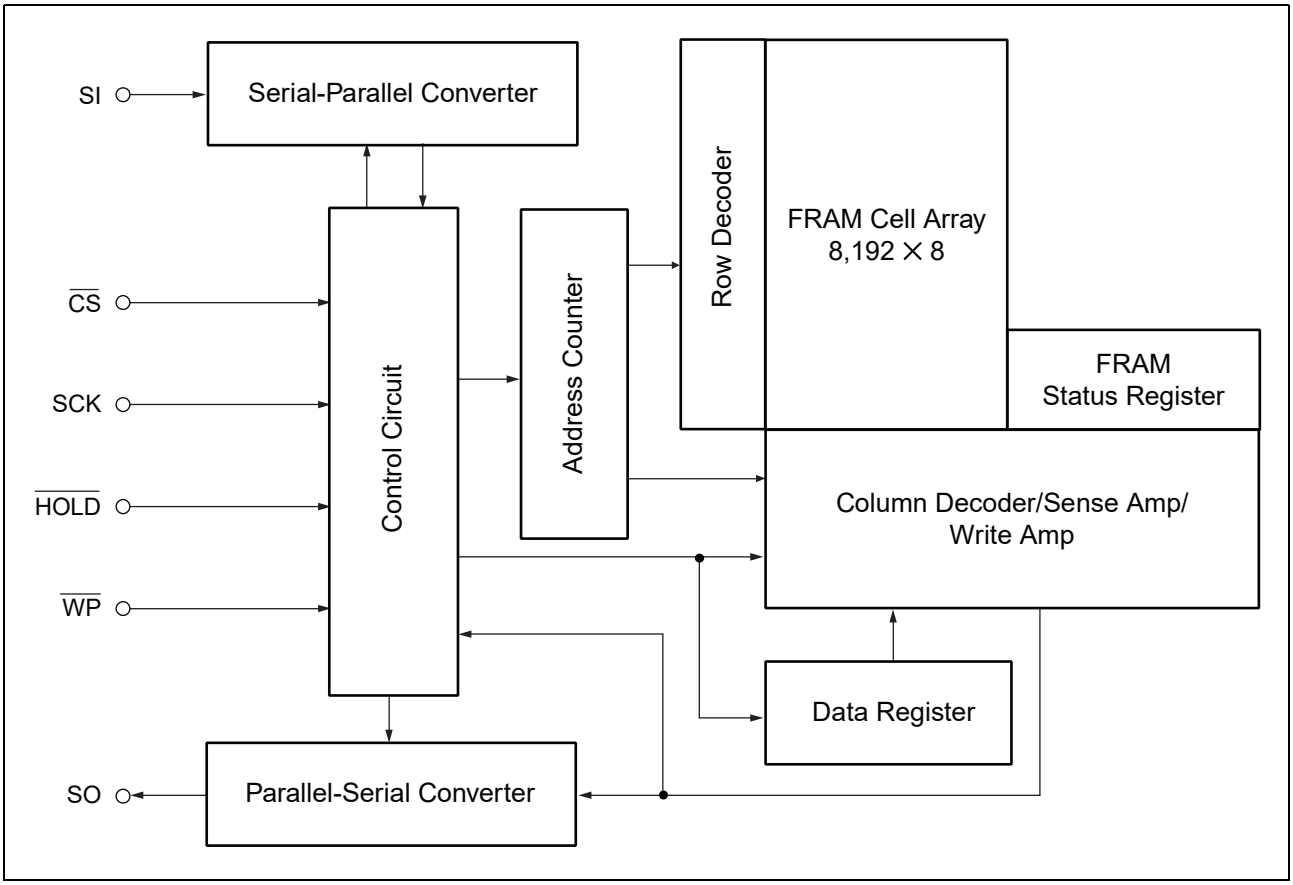


(FPT-8P-M02)

■ PIN FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

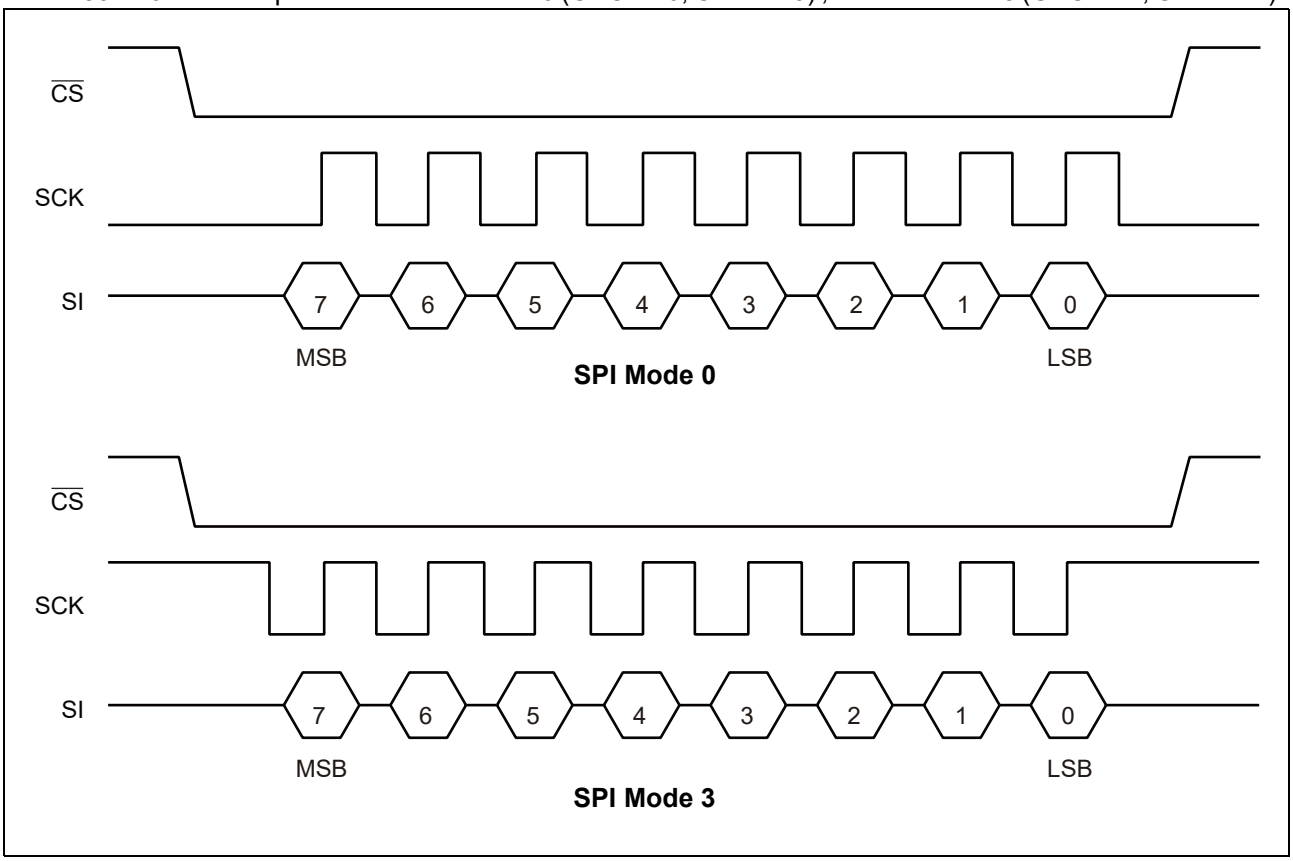
Pin No.	Pin Name	Functional description
1	$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select pin This is an input pin to make chip select. When $\overline{CS}$ is the “H” level, device is in deselect (standby) status and SO becomes High-Z. Inputs from other pins are ignored at this time. When $\overline{CS}$ is the “L” level, device is in select (active) status. $\overline{CS}$ has to be the “L” level before inputting op-code. The Chip Select pin is pulled up internally to the VDD pin.
3	$\overline{WP}$	Write Protect pin This is a pin to control writing to a status register. The writing of status register (see “■ STATUS REGISTER”) is protected in related with $\overline{WP}$ and WPEN. See “■WRITING PROTECT” for detail.
7	$\overline{HOLD}$	Hold pin This pin is used to interrupt serial input/output without making chip deselect. When $\overline{HOLD}$ is the “L” level, hold operation is activated, SO becomes High-Z, and SCK and SI become don’t care. While the hold operation, $\overline{CS}$ shall be retained the “L” level.
6	SCK	Serial Clock pin This is a clock input pin to input/output serial data. SI is loaded synchronously to a rising edge, SO is output synchronously to a falling edge.
5	SI	Serial Data Input pin This is an input pin of serial data. This inputs op-code, address, and writing data.
2	SO	Serial Data Output pin This is an output pin of serial data. Reading data of FRAM memory cell array and status register are output. This is High-Z during standby.
8	VDD	Supply Voltage pin
4	GND	Ground pin

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



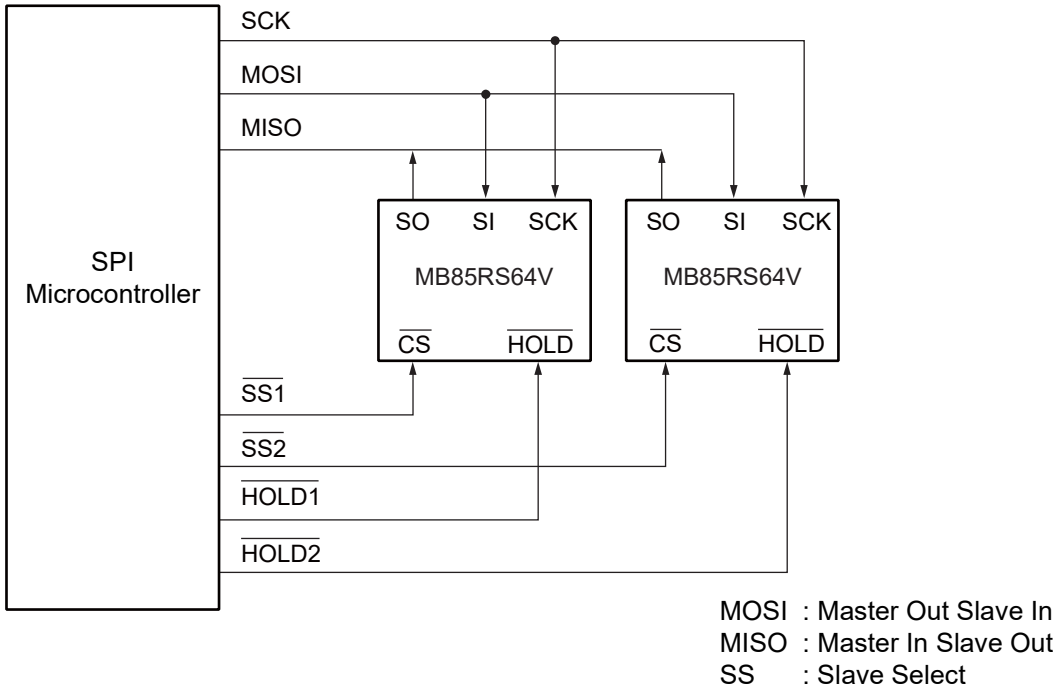
■ SPI MODE

MB85RS64V corresponds to the SPI mode 0 (CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0) , and SPI mode 3 (CPOL = 1, CPHA = 1) .

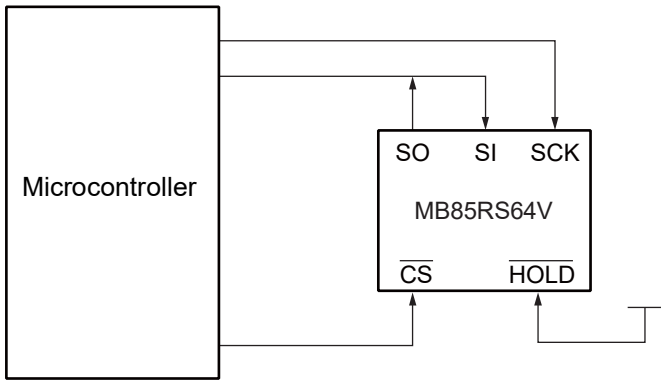


■ SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)

MB85RS64V works as a slave of SPI. More than 2 devices can be connected by using microcontroller equipped with SPI port. By using a microcontroller not equipped with SPI port, SI and SO can be bus connected to use.



System Configuration with SPI Port



System Configuration without SPI Port

■ STATUS REGISTER

Bit No.	Bit Name	Function
7	WPEN	Status Register Write Protect This is a bit composed of nonvolatile memories (FRAM). WPEN protects writing to a status register (see "■ WRITING PROTECT") relating with $\overline{WP}$ input. Writing with the WRSR command and reading with the RDSR command are possible.
6 to 4	—	Not Used Bits These are bits composed of nonvolatile memories, writing with the WRSR command is possible. These bits are not used but they are read with the RDSR command.
3	BP1	Block Protect This is a bit composed of nonvolatile memory. This defines size of write protect block for the WRITE command (see "■ BLOCK PROTECT"). Writing with the WRSR command and reading with the RDSR command are possible.
2	BP0	
1	WEL	Write Enable Latch This indicates FRAM Array and status register are writable. The WREN command is for setting, and the WRDI command is for resetting. With the RDSR command, reading is possible but writing is not possible with the WRSR command. WEL is reset after the following operations. After power ON. After WRDI command recognition. At the rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ after WRSR command recognition. At the rising edge of $\overline{CS}$ after WRITE command recognition.
0	0	This is a bit fixed to "0".

■ OP-CODE

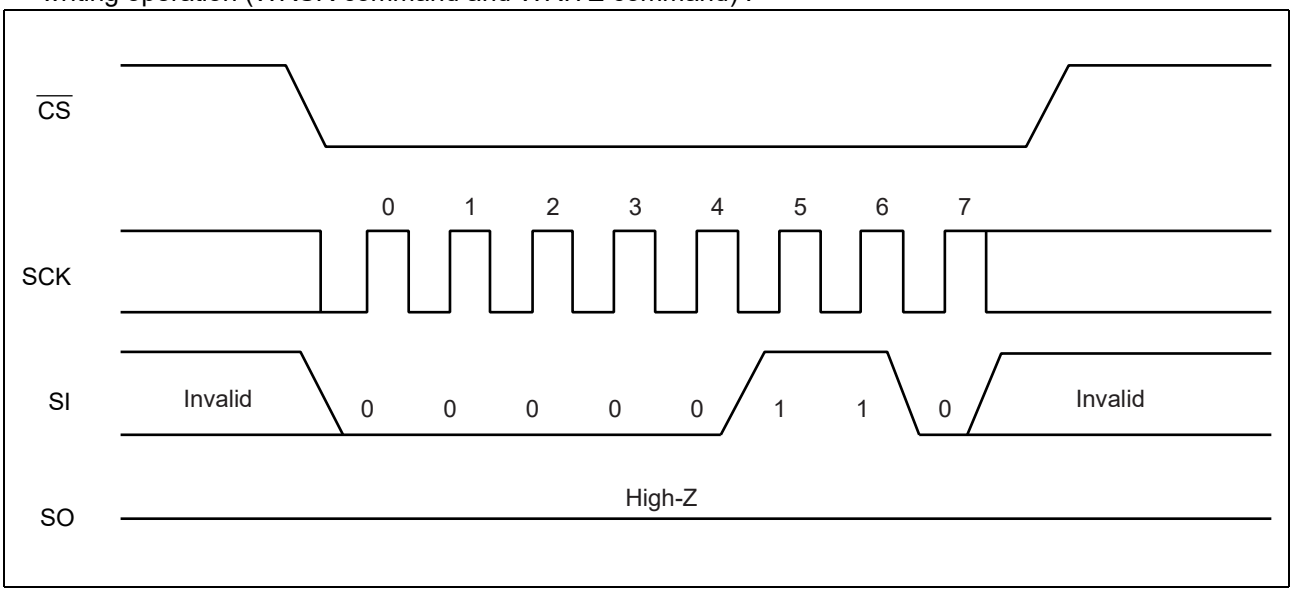
MB85RS64V accepts 7 kinds of command specified in op-code. Op-code is a code composed of 8 bits shown in the table below. Do not input invalid codes other than those codes. If $\overline{CS}$ is risen while inputting op-code, the command are not performed.

Name	Description	Op-code
WREN	Set Write Enable Latch	$0000\ 0110_B$
WRDI	Reset Write Enable Latch	$0000\ 0100_B$
RDSR	Read Status Register	$0000\ 0101_B$
WRSR	Write Status Register	$0000\ 0001_B$
READ	Read Memory Code	$0000\ 0011_B$
WRITE	Write Memory Code	$0000\ 0010_B$
RDID	Read Device ID	$1001\ 1111_B$

■ COMMAND

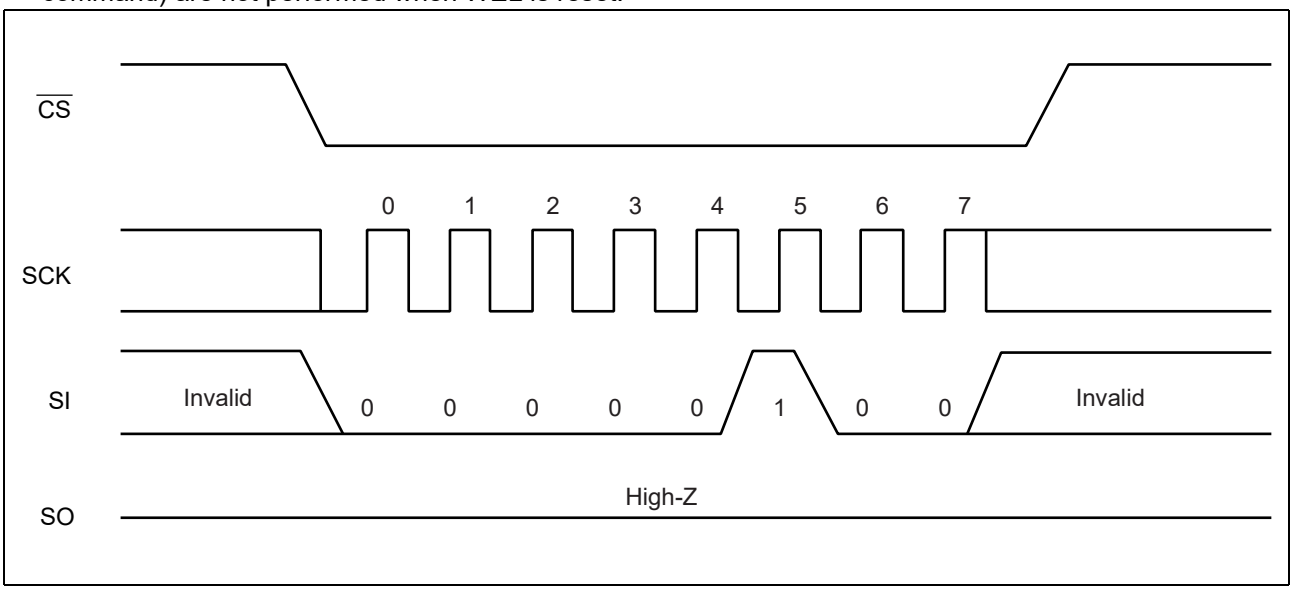
• WREN

The WREN command sets WEL (Write Enable Latch) . WEL shall be set with the WREN command before writing operation (WRSR command and WRITE command) .



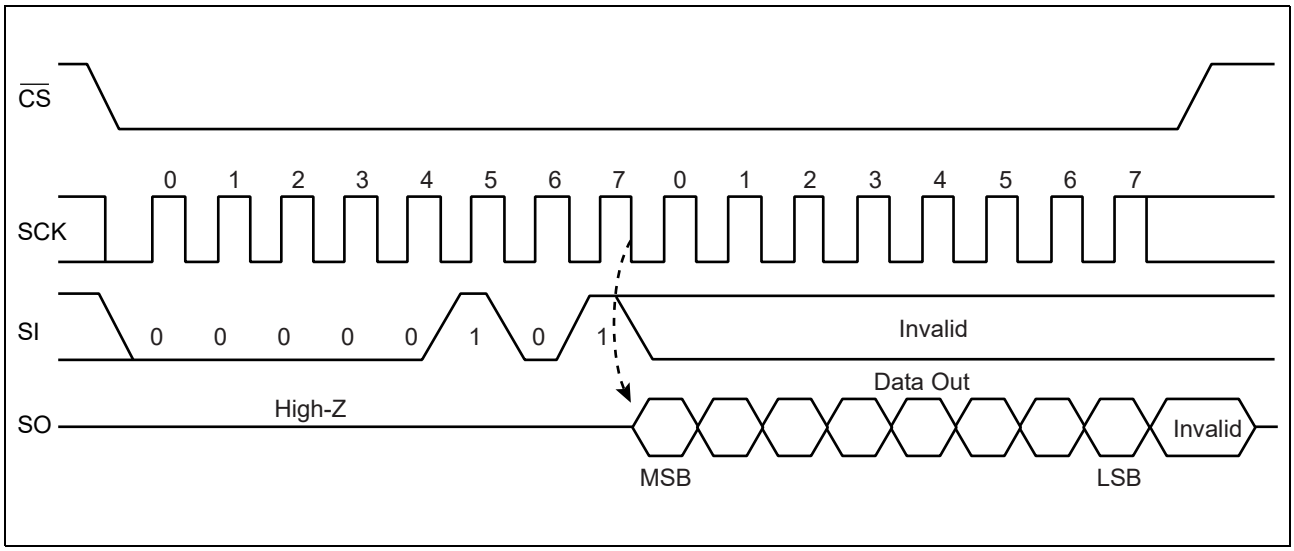
• WRDI

The WRDI command resets WEL (Write Enable Latch) . Writing operation (WRITE command and WRSR command) are not performed when WEL is reset.



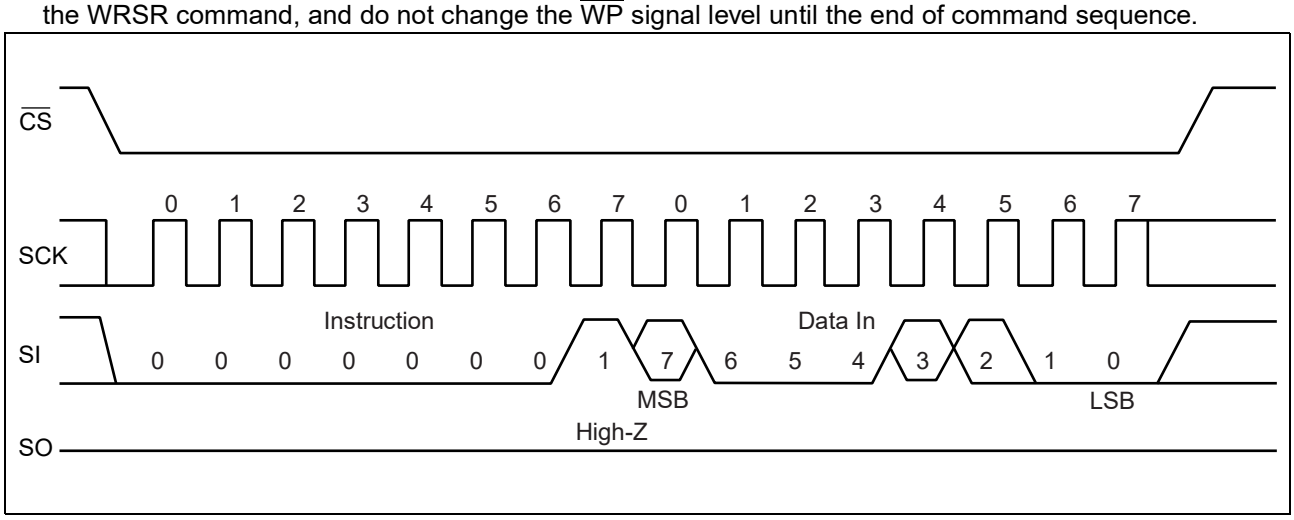
• **RDSR**

The RDSR command reads status register data. After op-code of RDSR is input to SI, 8-cycle clock is input to SCK. The SI value is invalid during this time. SO is output synchronously to a falling edge of SCK. In the RDSR command, repeated reading of status register is enabled by sending SCK continuously before rising of $\overline{CS}$.



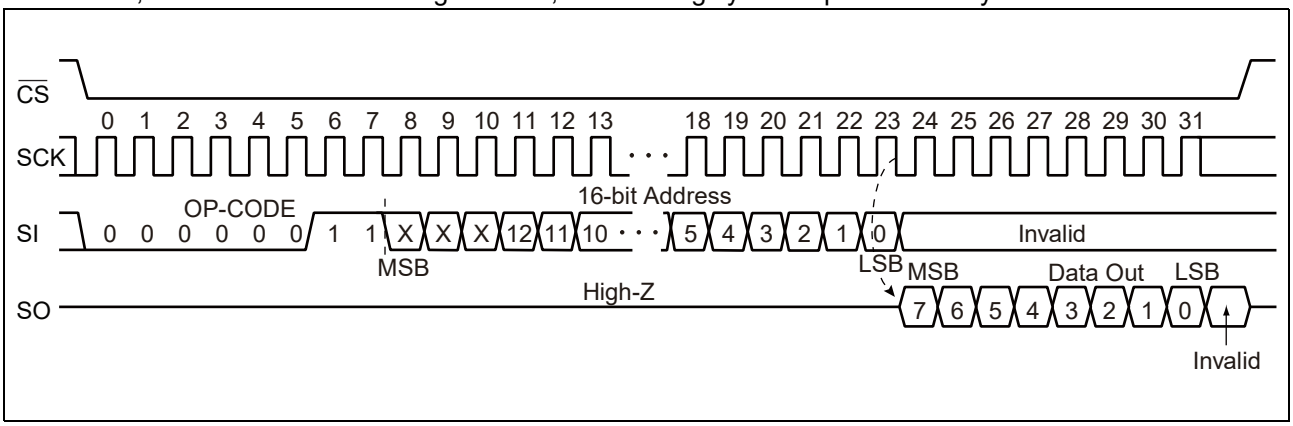
• **WRSR**

The WRSR command writes data to the nonvolatile memory bit of status register. After performing WRSR op-code to a SI pin, 8 bits writing data is input. WEL (Write Enable Latch) is not able to be written with WRSR command. A SI value correspondent to bit 1 is ignored. Bit 0 of the status register is fixed to “0” and cannot be written. The SI value corresponding to bit 0 is ignored. The $\overline{WP}$ signal level shall be fixed before performing the WRSR command, and do not change the $\overline{WP}$ signal level until the end of command sequence.



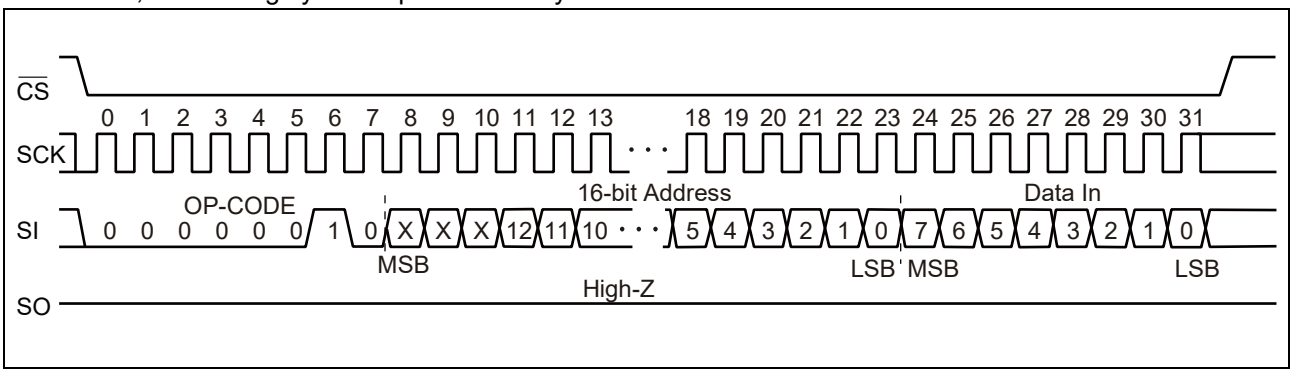
• **READ**

The READ command reads FRAM memory cell array data. Arbitrary 16 bits address and op-code of READ are input to SI. The 3-bit upper address bit is invalid. Then, 8-cycle clock is input to SCK. SO is output synchronously to the falling edge of SCK. While reading, the SI value is invalid. When $\overline{CS}$ is risen, the READ command is completed, but keeps on reading with automatic address increment which is enabled by continuously sending clocks to SCK in unit of 8 cycles before $\overline{CS}$ rising. When it reaches the most significant address, it rolls over to the starting address, and reading cycle keeps on infinitely.



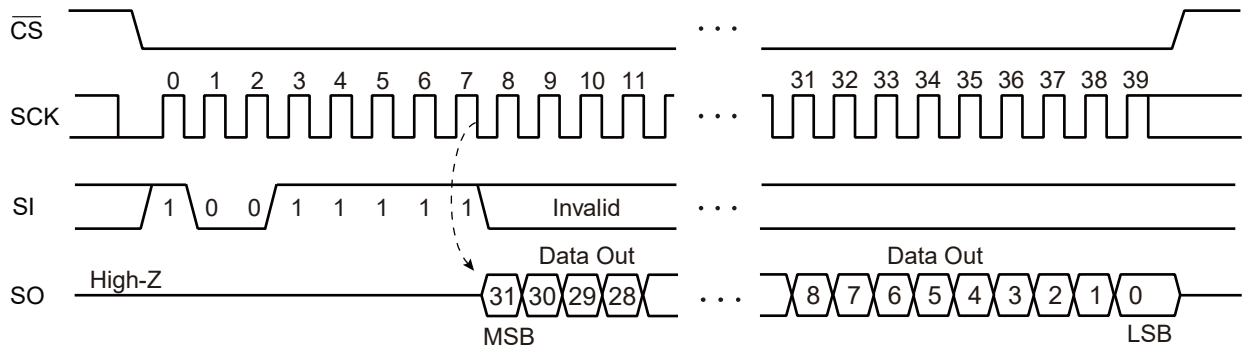
• **WRITE**

The WRITE command writes data to FRAM memory cell array. WRITE op-code, arbitrary 16 bits of address and 8 bits of writing data are input to SI. The 3-bit upper address bit is invalid. When 8 bits of writing data is input, data is written to FRAM memory cell array. Risen $\overline{CS}$ will terminate the WRITE command. However, if you continue sending the writing data for 8 bits each before $\overline{CS}$ rising, it is possible to continue writing with automatic address increment. When it reaches the most significant address, it rolls over to the starting address, and writing cycle keeps on infinitely.



• **RDID**

The RDID command reads fixed Device ID. After performing RDID op-code to SI, 32-cycle clock is input to SCK. The SI value is invalid during this time. SO is output synchronously to a falling edge of SCK. The output is in order of Manufacturer ID (8bit)/Continuation code (8bit)/Product ID (1st Byte)/ Product ID (2nd Byte). In the RDID command, SO holds the output state of the last bit in 32-bit Device ID until $\overline{CS}$ is risen.



	bit									
	7	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**Hex**	
Manufacturer ID	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	04_H	Fujitsu
Continuation code	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$7F_H$	

	Proprietary use			Density					Hex	
Product ID (1st Byte)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	03_H	Density: 00011_B = 64kbit

	Proprietary use								Hex	
Product ID (2nd Byte)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02_H	

■ BLOCK PROTECT

Writing protect block for WRITE command is configured by the value of BP0 and BP1 in the status register.

BP1	BP0	Protected Block
0	0	None
0	1	1800_H to $1FFF_H$ (upper 1/4)
1	0	1000_H to $1FFF_H$ (upper 1/2)
1	1	0000_H to $1FFF_H$ (all)

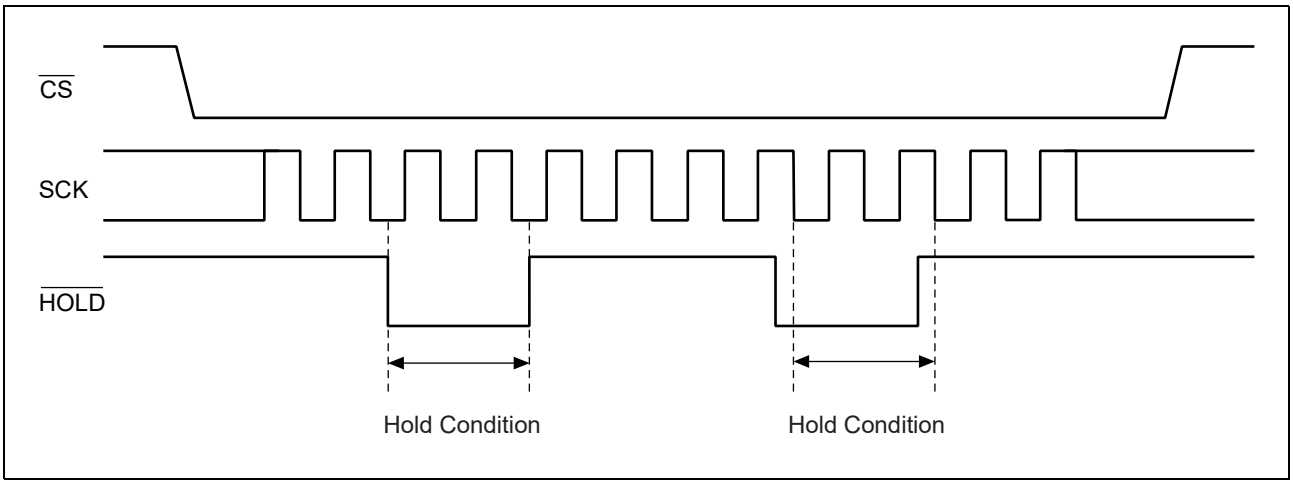
■ WRITING PROTECT

Writing operation of the WRITE command and the WRSR command are protected with the value of WEL, WPEN, $\overline{WP}$ as shown in the table.

WEL	WPEN	$\overline{WP}$	Protected Blocks	Unprotected Blocks	Status Register
0	X	X	Protected	Protected	Protected
1	0	X	Protected	Unprotected	Unprotected
1	1	0	Protected	Unprotected	Protected
1	1	1	Protected	Unprotected	Unprotected

■ HOLD OPERATION

Hold status is retained without aborting a command if $\overline{HOLD}$ is the “L” level while $\overline{CS}$ is the “L” level. The timing for starting and ending hold status depends on the SCK to be the “H” level or the “L” level when a $\overline{HOLD}$ pin input is transited to the hold condition as shown in the diagram below. In case the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin transited to “L” level when SCK is “L” level, return the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin to “H” level at SCK being “L” level. In the same manner, in case the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin transited to “L” level when SCK is “H” level, return the $\overline{HOLD}$ pin to “H” level at SCK being “H” level. Arbitrary command operation is interrupted in hold status, SCK and SI inputs become don’t care. And, SO becomes High-Z while reading command (RDSR, READ). If $\overline{CS}$ is rising during hold status, a command is aborted. In case the command is aborted before its recognition, WEL holds the value before transition to HOLD status.



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		Min	Max	
Power supply voltage*	V_{DD}	– 0.5	+ 6.0	V
Input voltage*	V_{IN}	– 0.5	V_{DD} + 0.5 (≤ 6.0)	V
Output voltage*	V_{OUT}	– 0.5	V_{DD} + 0.5 (≤ 6.0)	V
Operation ambient temperature	T_A	– 40	+ 85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	– 55	+ 125	°C

*:These parameters are based on the condition that V_{SS} is 0 V.

WARNING: Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Power supply voltage*	V_{DD}	3.0	—	5.5	V
Input high voltage*	V_{IH}	$V_{DD} \times 0.8$	—	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
Input low voltage*	V_{IL}	– 0.3	—	$V_{DD} \times 0.2$	V
Operation ambient temperature	T_A	– 40	—	+ 85	°C

*:These parameters are based on the condition that V_{SS} is 0 V.

WARNING: The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated within these ranges.

Always use semiconductor devices within their recommended operating condition ranges. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure.

No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the data sheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their representatives beforehand.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. DC Characteristics

(within recommended operating conditions)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Input leakage current	$\|I_{LI}\|$	$0 \le \overline{CS} < V_{DD}$	—	—	200	µA
		$\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$	—	—	10	
		$\overline{WP}$, $\overline{HOLD}$, SCK, SI = 0 V to V_{DD}	—	—	10	
Output leakage current	$\|I_{LO}\|$	SO = 0 V to V_{DD}	—	—	10	µA
Operating power supply current	I_{DD}	SCK = 20 MHz	—	1.5	2.5	mA
Standby current	I_{SB}	SCK = SI = $\overline{CS}$ = V_{DD}	—	10	20	µA
Output high voltage	V_{OH}	I_{OH} = –2 mA	V_{DD} – 0.5	—	V_{DD}	V
Output low voltage	V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 2 mA	V_{SS}	—	0.4	V
Pull up resistance for $\overline{CS}$	R_P	—	28	50	180	kΩ

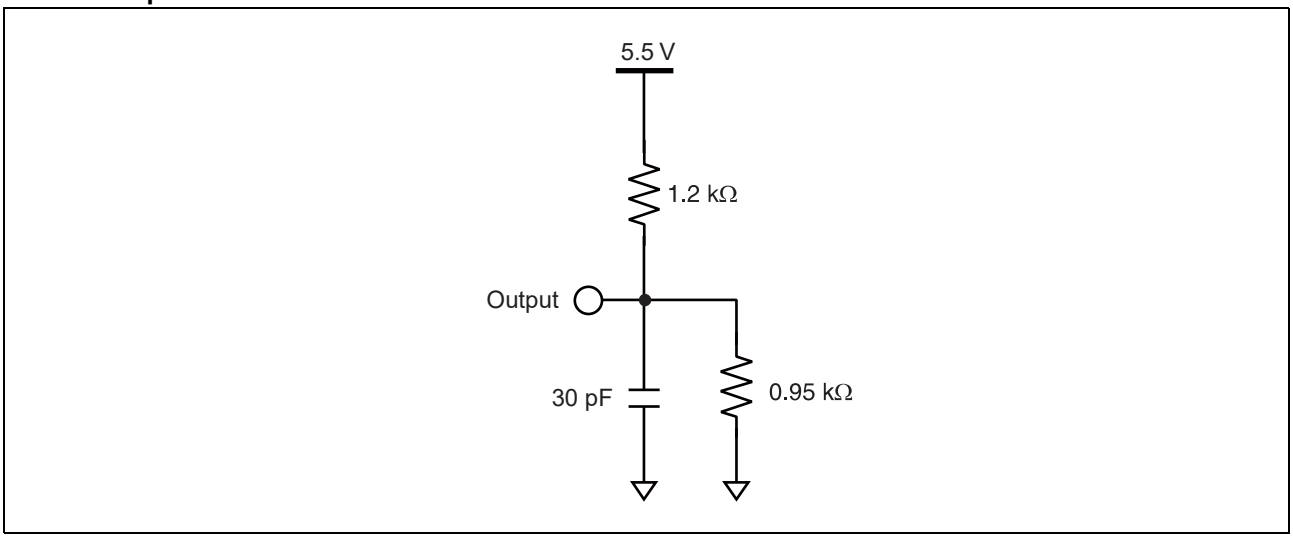
2. AC Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit
		Min	Max	
SCK clock frequency	f_{CK}	0	20	MHz
Clock high time	t_{CH}	25	—	ns
Clock low time	t_{CL}	25	—	ns
Chip select set up time	t_{CSU}	10	—	ns
Chip select hold time	t_{CSH}	10	—	ns
Output disable time	t_{OD}	—	20	ns
Output data valid time	t_{ODV}	—	20	ns
Output hold time	t_{OH}	0	—	ns
Deselect time	t_{D}	60	—	ns
Data rising time	t_{R}	—	50	ns
Data falling time	t_{F}	—	50	ns
Data set up time	t_{SU}	5	—	ns
Data hold time	t_{H}	5	—	ns
$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ set up time	t_{HS}	10	—	ns
$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ hold time	t_{HH}	10	—	ns
$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ output floating time	t_{HZ}	—	20	ns
$\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ output active time	t_{LZ}	—	20	ns

AC Test Condition

Power supply voltage : 3.0 V to 5.5 V
Operation ambient temperature : – 40 °C to + 85 °C
Input voltage magnitude : $V_{DD} \times 0.1$ to $V_{DD} \times 0.9$
Input rising time : 5 ns
Input falling time : 5 ns
Input judge level : $V_{DD}/2$
Output judge level : $V_{DD}/2$

AC Load Equivalent Circuit

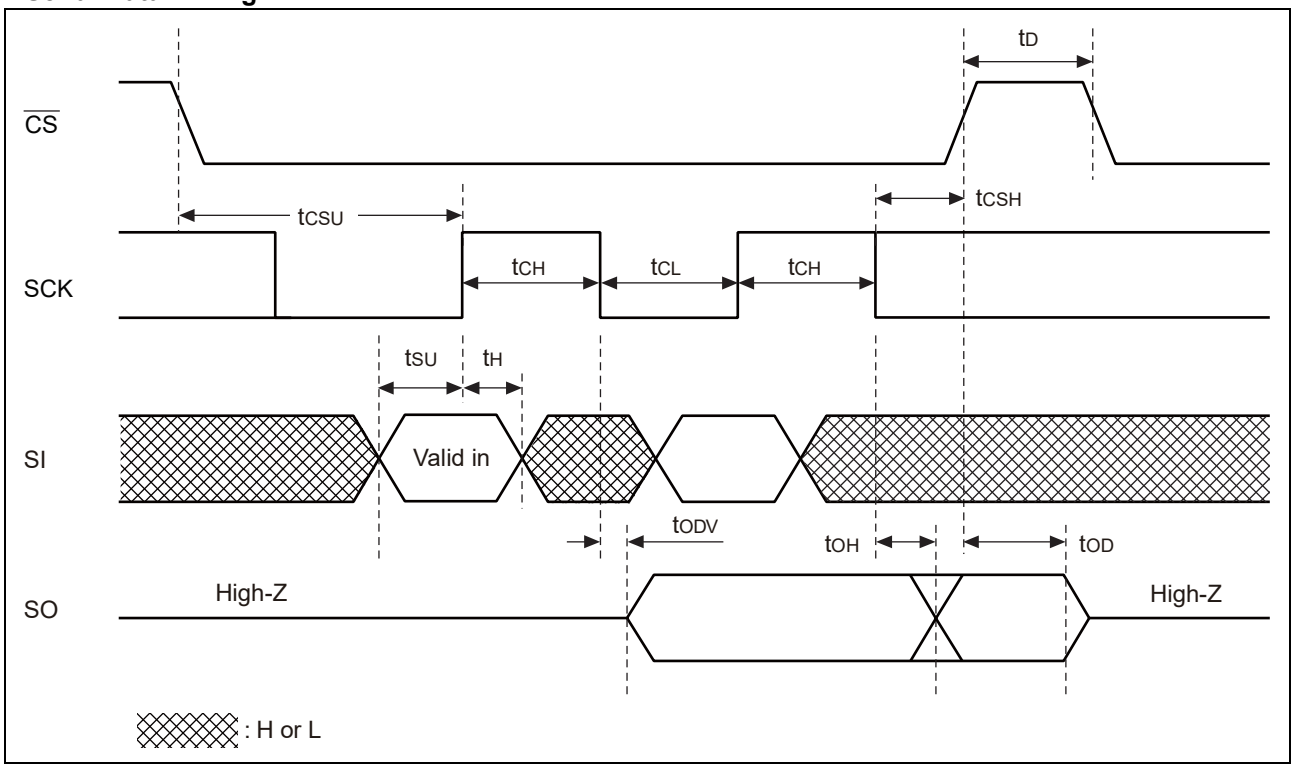


3. Pin Capacitance

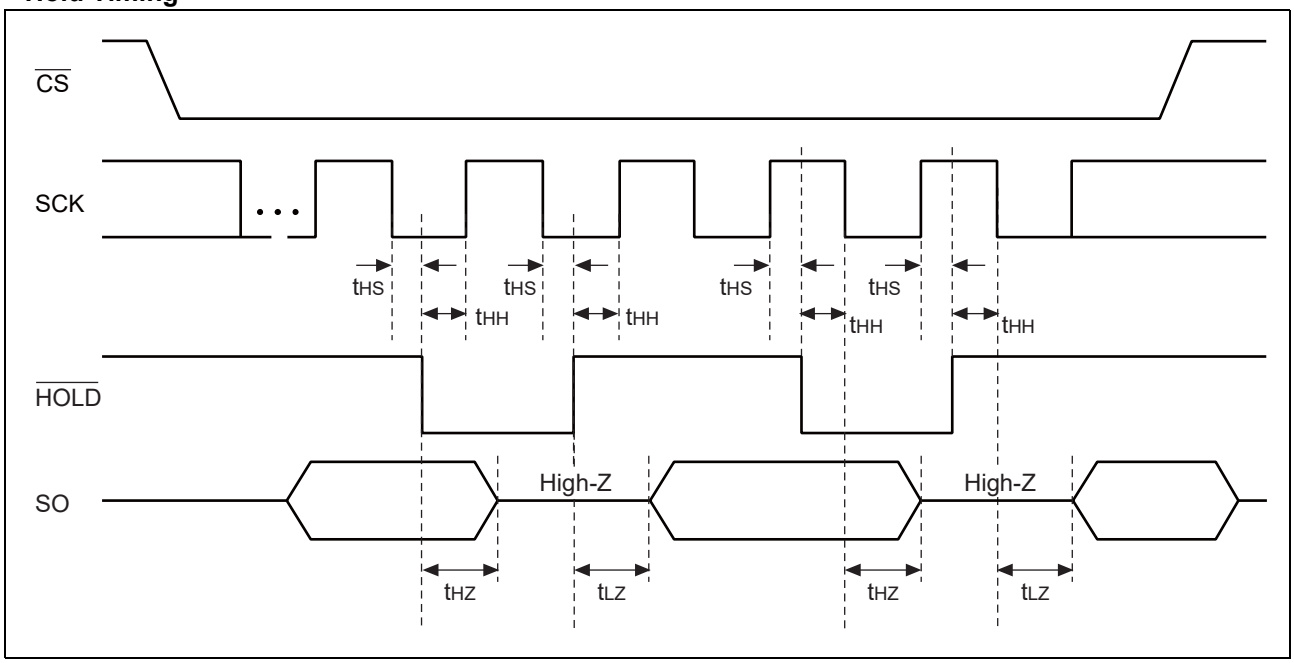
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value		Unit
			Min	Max	
Output capacitance	C_O	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0$ V f = 1 MHz, $T_A = +25$ °C	—	10	pF
Input capacitance	C_I		—	10	pF

■ TIMING DIAGRAM

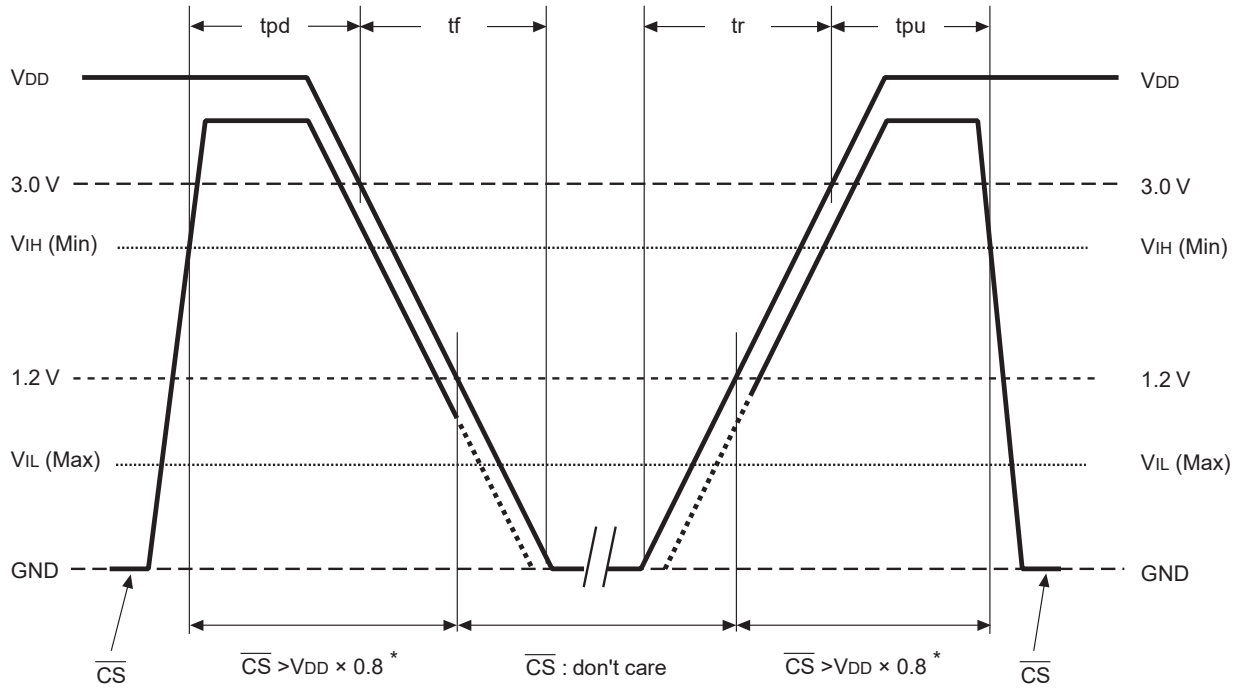
• Serial Data Timing



• Hold Timing



■ POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE



* : $\overline{CS}$ (Max) < V_{DD} + 0.3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Condition
		Min	Max		
$\overline{CS}$ level hold time at power OFF	tpd	400	—	ns	—
$\overline{CS}$ level hold time at power ON	tpu	0.1	—	ms	V_{DD} = 5.0V ± 0.5V Operation
		0.6	—		V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3V Operation
Power supply falling time	tf	200	—	µs/V	—
Power supply rising time	tr	100	—	µs/V	V_{DD} = 5.0V ± 0.5V Operation
		1	—		V_{DD} = 3.3V ± 0.3V Operation

If the device does not operate within the specified conditions of read cycle, write cycle or power on/off sequence, memory data can not be guaranteed.

■ FRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Min	Max	Unit	Parameter
Read/Write Endurance*1	10^{12}	—	Times/byte	Operation Ambient Temperature T_A = + 85 °C
Data Retention*2	10	—	Years	Operation Ambient Temperature T_A = + 85 °C
	95	—		Operation Ambient Temperature T_A = + 55 °C
	≥ 200	—		Operation Ambient Temperature T_A = + 35 °C

*1 : Total number of reading and writing defines the minimum value of endurance, as an FRAM memory operates with destructive readout mechanism.

*2 : Minimun values define retention time of the first reading/writing data right after shipment, and these values are calculated by qualification results.

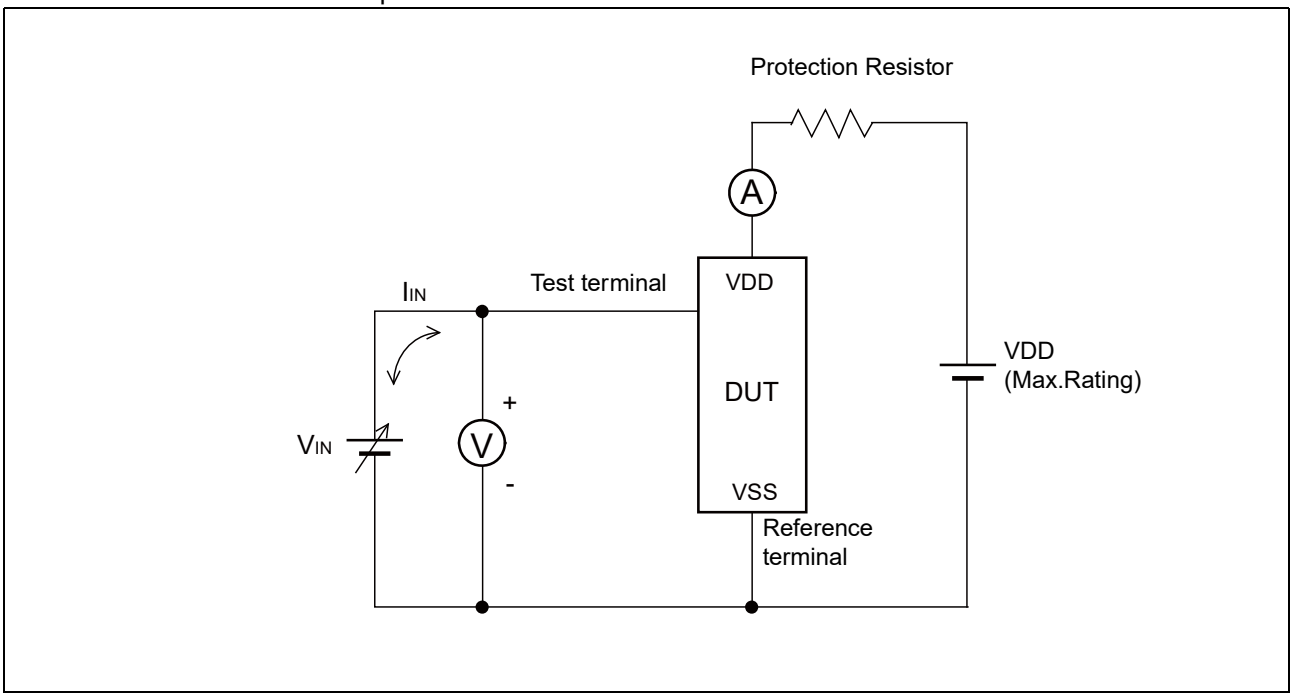
■ NOTE ON USE

We recommend programming of the device after reflow. Data written before reflow cannot be guaranteed.

■ ESD AND LATCH-UP

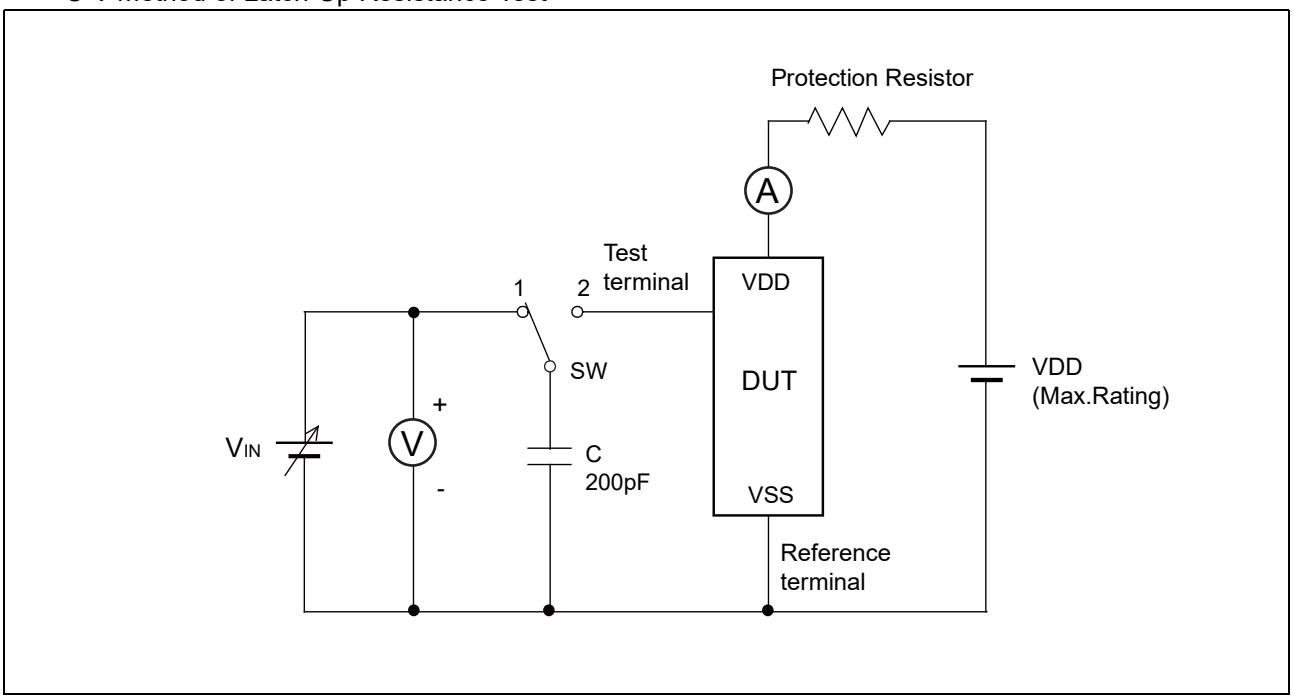
Test	DUT	Value
ESD HBM (Human Body Model) JESD22-A114 compliant	MB85RS64VPNF-G-JNE1	≥ |2000 V|
ESD MM (Machine Model) JESD22-A115 compliant		≥ |200 V|
ESD CDM (Charged Device Model) JESD22-C101 compliant		≥ |1000 V|
Latch-Up (I-test) JESD78 compliant		—
Latch-Up (V_{supply} overvoltage test) JESD78 compliant		—
Latch-Up (Current Method) Proprietary method		—
Latch-Up (C-V Method) Proprietary method		≥ |200 V|

- Current method of Latch-Up Resistance Test



Note : The voltage V_{IN} is increased gradually and the current I_{IN} of 300 mA at maximum shall flow.
Confirm the latch up does not occur under I_{IN} = ± 300 mA.
In case the specific requirement is specified for I/O and I_{IN} cannot be 300 mA, the voltage shall be increased to the level that meets the specific requirement.

• C-V method of Latch-Up Resistance Test



Note : Charge voltage alternately switching 1 and 2 approximately 2 sec interval. This switching process is considered as one cycle.
Repeat this process 5 times. However, if the latch-up condition occurs before completing 5 times, this test must be stopped immediately.

■ REFLOW CONDITIONS AND FLOOR LIFE

[JEDEC MSL] : Moisture Sensitivity Level 3 (ISP/JEDEC J-STD-020D)

■ CURRENT STATUS ON CONTAINED RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES

This product complies with the regulations of REACH Regulations, EU RoHS Directive and China RoHS. Please refer to the following web site for more details of current status on contained restricted substances in our products.

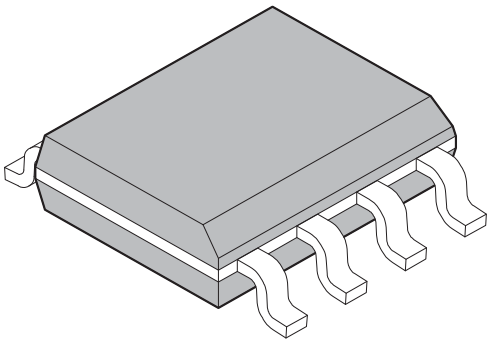
http://www.fujitsu.com/global/services/microelectronics/environment/products/

■ ORDERING INFORMATION

Part number	Package	Shipping form	Minimum shipping quantity
MB85RS64VPNF-G-JNE1	8-pin plastic SOP (FPT-8P-M02)	Tube	—*
MB85RS64VPNF-G-JNERE1	8-pin plastic SOP (FPT-8P-M02)	Embossed Carrier tape	1500

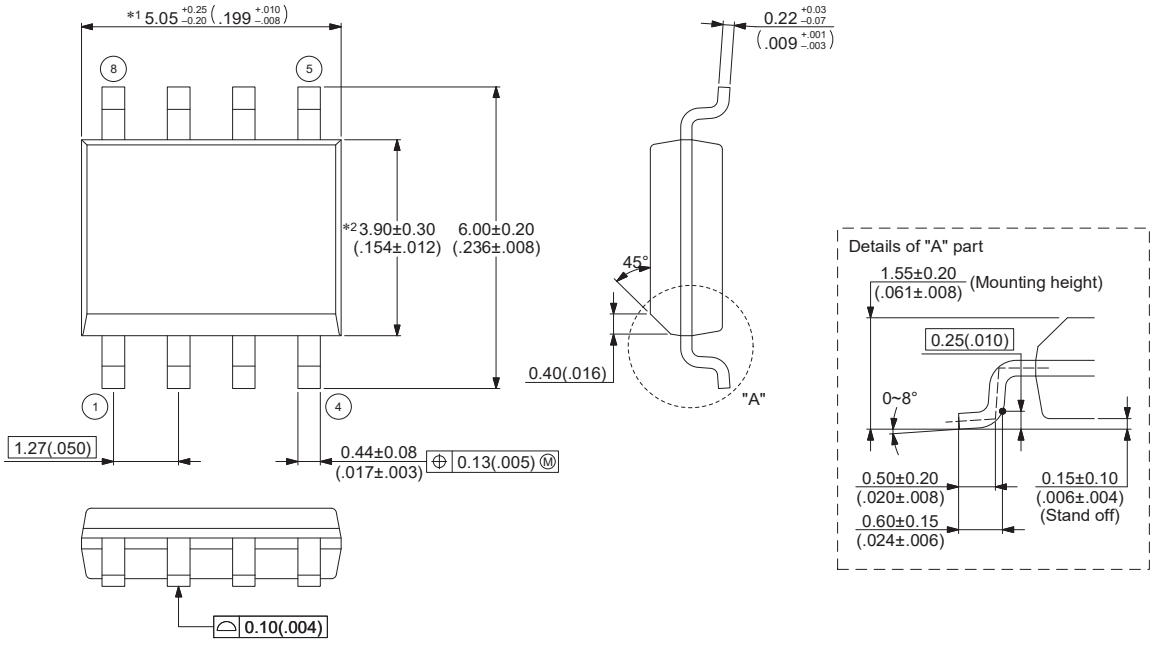
*: Please contact our sales office about minimum shipping quantity.

■ PACKAGE DIMENSION

8-pin plastic SOP		
	Lead pitch	1.27 mm
	Package width × package length	3.9 mm × 5.05 mm
	Lead shape	Gullwing
	Sealing method	Plastic mold
	Mounting height	1.75 mm MAX
	Weight	0.06 g
(FPT-8P-M02)		

8-pin plastic SOP
(FPT-8P-M02)

Note 1) *1 : These dimensions include resin protrusion.
Note 2) *2 : These dimensions do not include resin protrusion.
Note 3) Pins width and pins thickness include plating thickness.
Note 4) Pins width do not include tie bar cutting remainder.

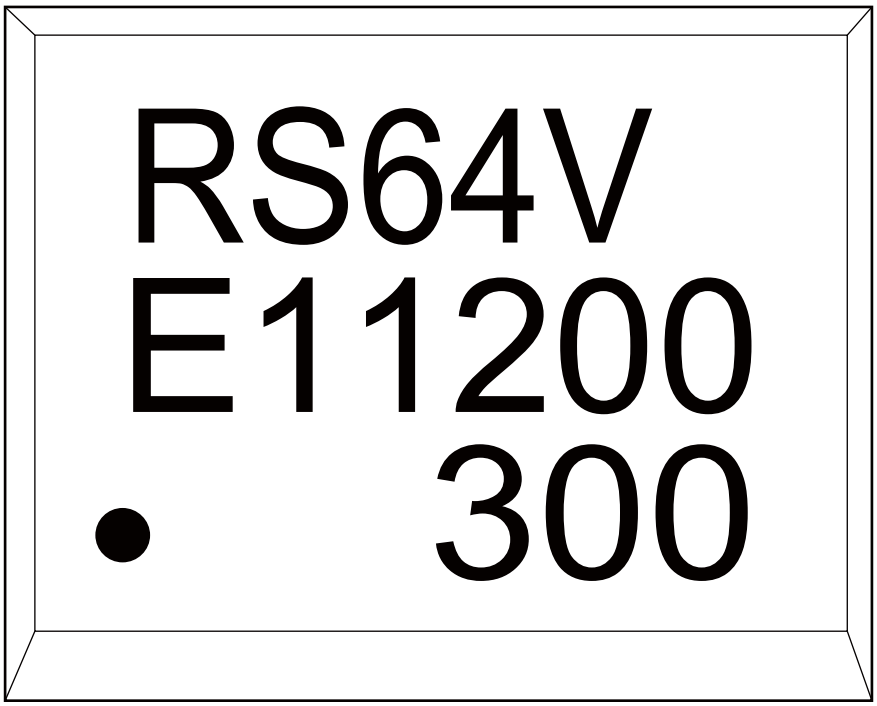


Dimensions in mm (inches).
Note: The values in parentheses are reference values.

Please check the latest package dimension at the following URL.
http://edevice.fujitsu.com/package/en-search/

■ MARKING

[MB85RS64VPNF-G-JNE1]
[MB85RS64VPNF-G-JNERE1]



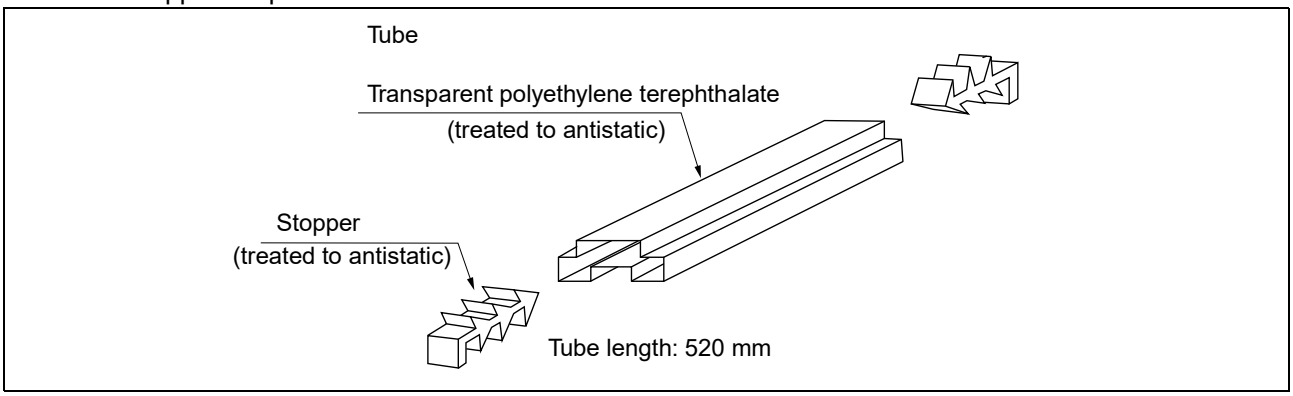
[FPT-8P-M02]

■ PACKING INFORMATION

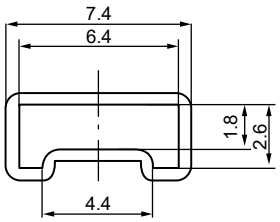
1. Tube

1.1 Tube Dimensions

• Tube/stopper shape

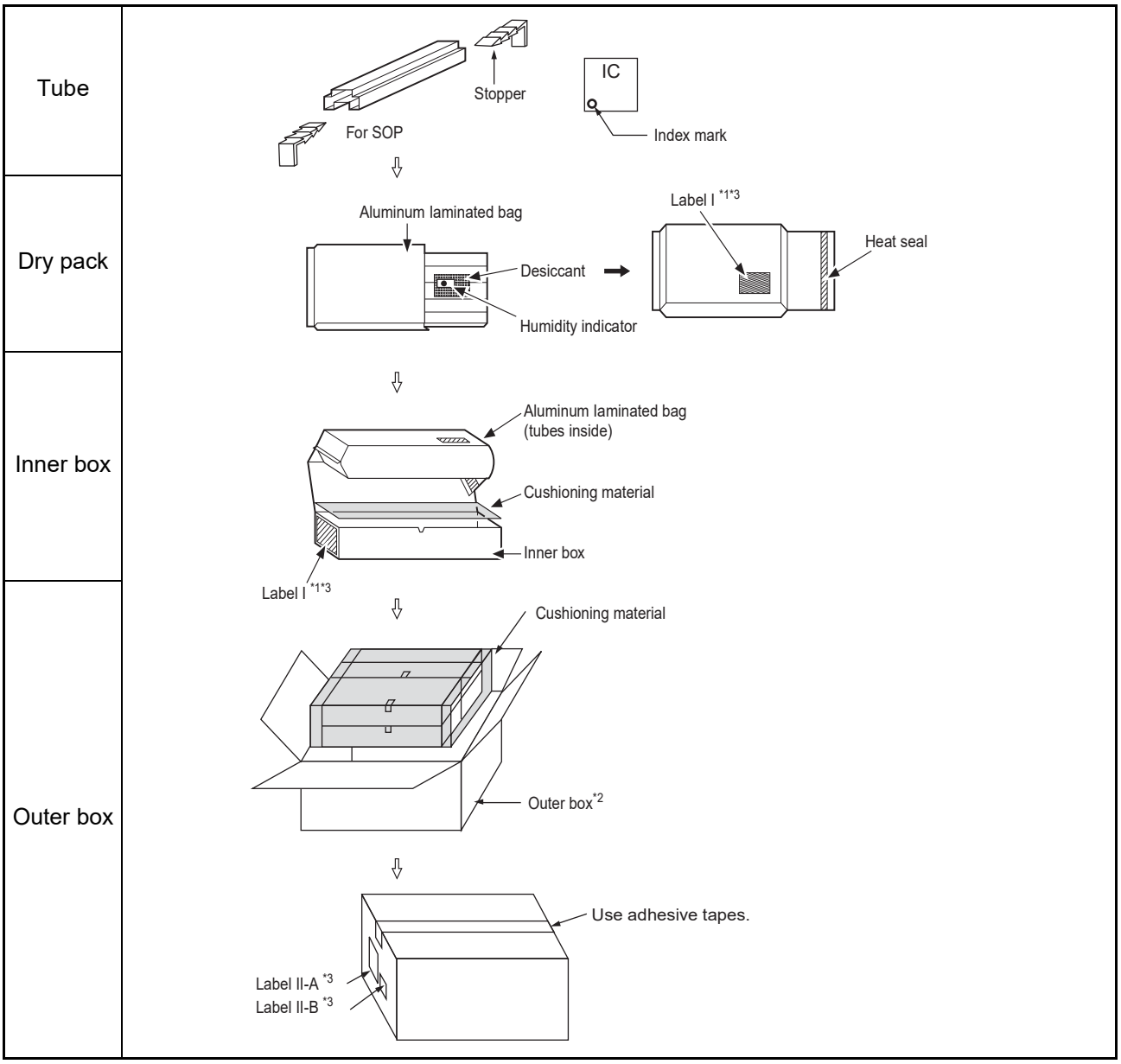


Tube cross-sections and Maximum quantity

Package form	Package code	Maximum quantity		
		pcs/ tube	pcs/inner box	pcs/outer box
SOP, 8, plastic (2)	FPT-8P-M02	95	7600	30400
 t = 0.5 Transparent polyethylene terephthalate				

(Dimensions in mm)

1.2 Tube Dry pack packing specifications



*1: For a product of witch part number is suffixed with “E1”, a “ G Pb ” marks is display to the moisture barrier bag and the inner boxes.

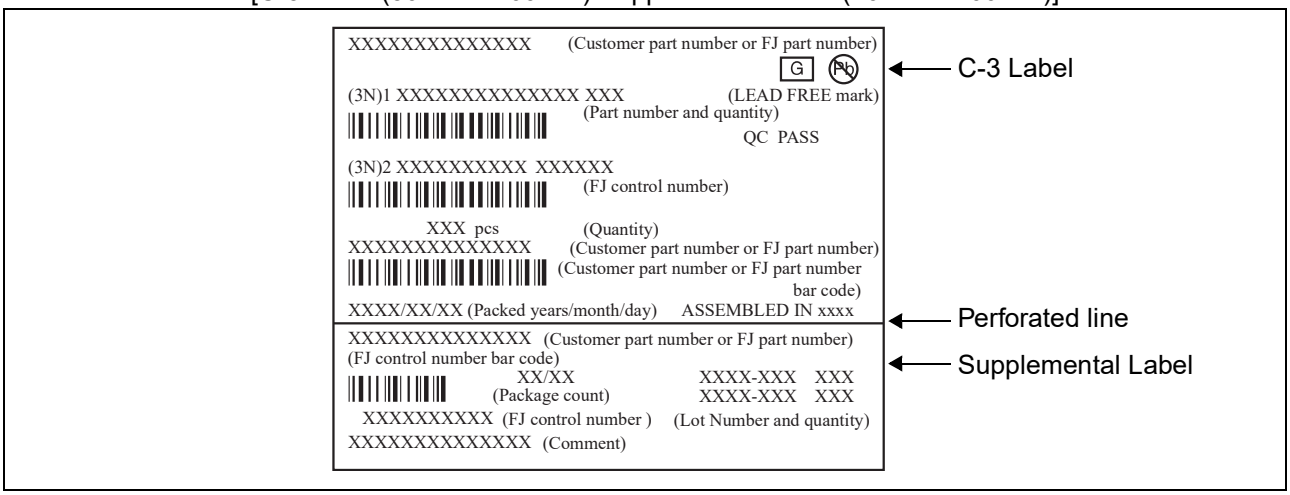
*2: The space in the outer box will be filled with empty inner boxes, or cushions, etc.

*3: Please refer to an attached sheet about the indication label.

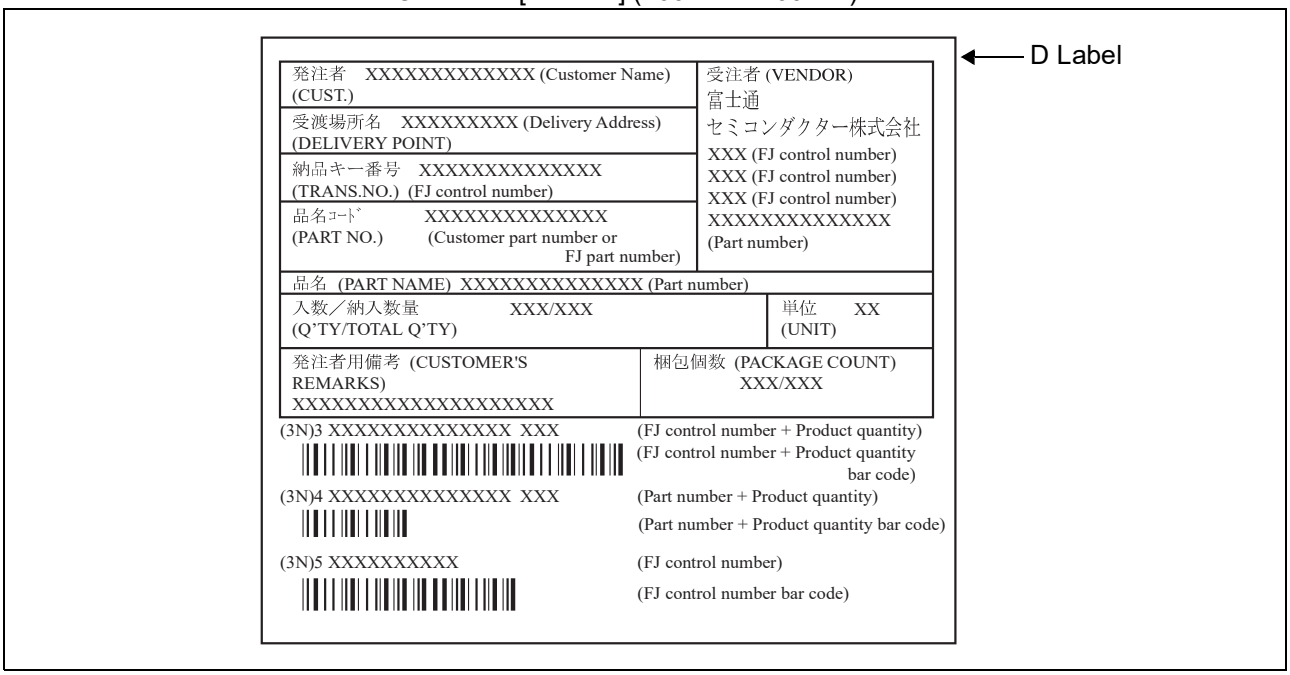
Note: The packing specifications may not be applied when the product is delivered via a distributor.

1.3 Product label indicators

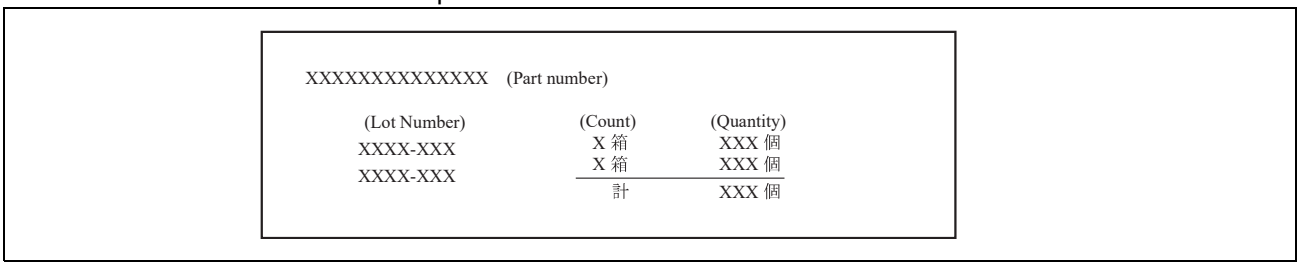
Label I: Label on Inner box/Moisture Barrier Bag/ (It sticks it on the reel for the emboss taping)
[C-3 Label (50mm × 100mm) Supplemental Label (20mm × 100mm)]



Label II-A: Label on Outer box [D Label] (100mm × 100mm)



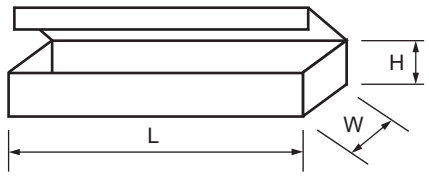
Label II-B: Outer boxes product indicate



Note: Depending on shipment state, “Label II-A” and “Label II-B” on the external boxes might not be printed.

1.4 Dimensions for Containers

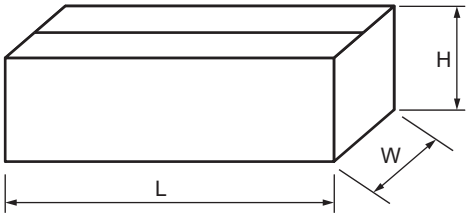
(1) Dimensions for inner box



L	W	H
540	125	75

(Dimensions in mm)

(2) Dimensions for outer box



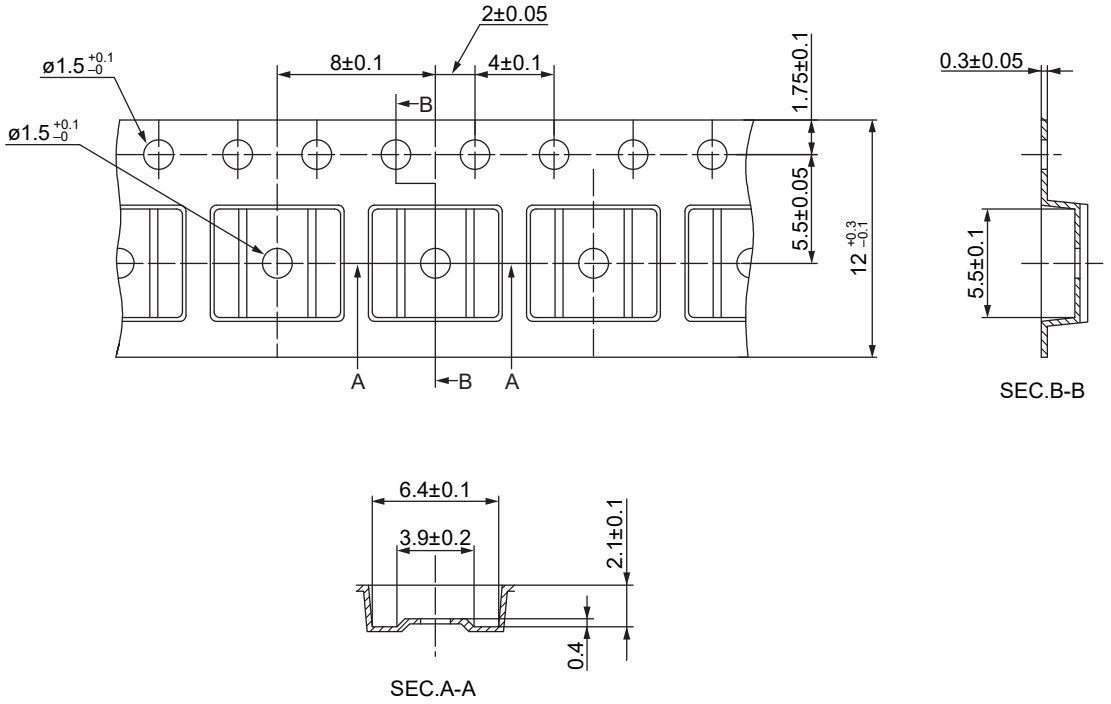
L	W	H
565	270	180

(Dimensions in mm)

2. Emboss Tape

2.1 Tape Dimensions

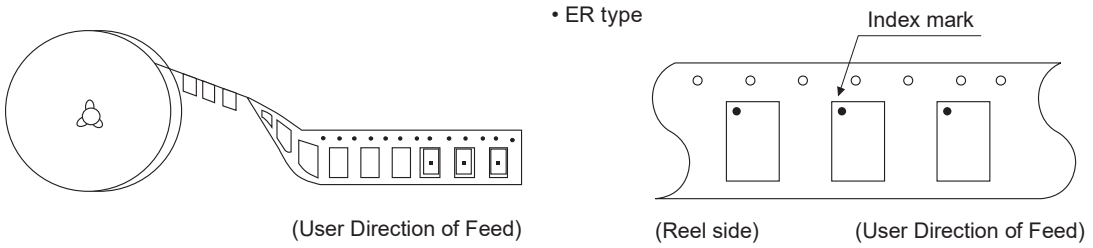
PKG code	Reel No	Maximum storage capacity		
		pcs/reel	pcs/inner box	pcs/outer box
FPT-8P-M02	3	1500	1500	10500



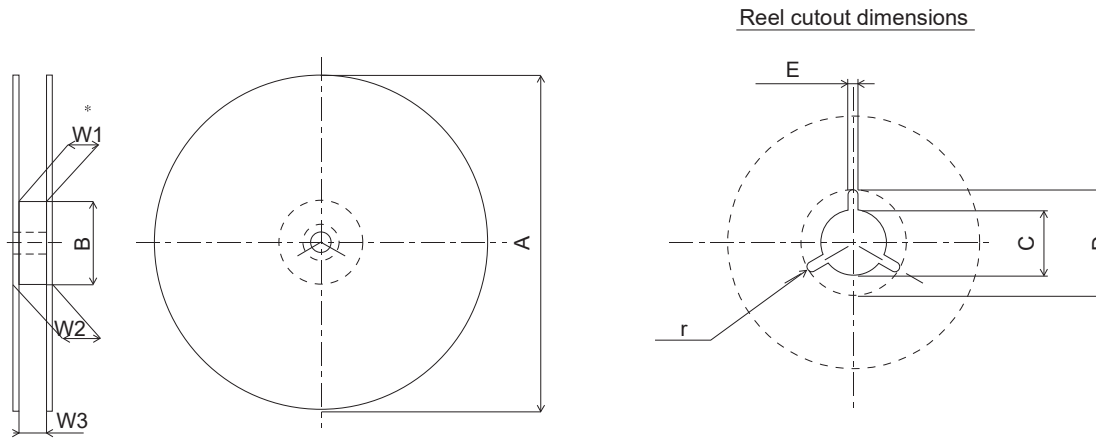
(Dimensions in mm)

Material : Conductive polystyrene
Heat proof temperature : No heat resistance.
Package should not be baked by using tape and reel.

2.2 IC orientation



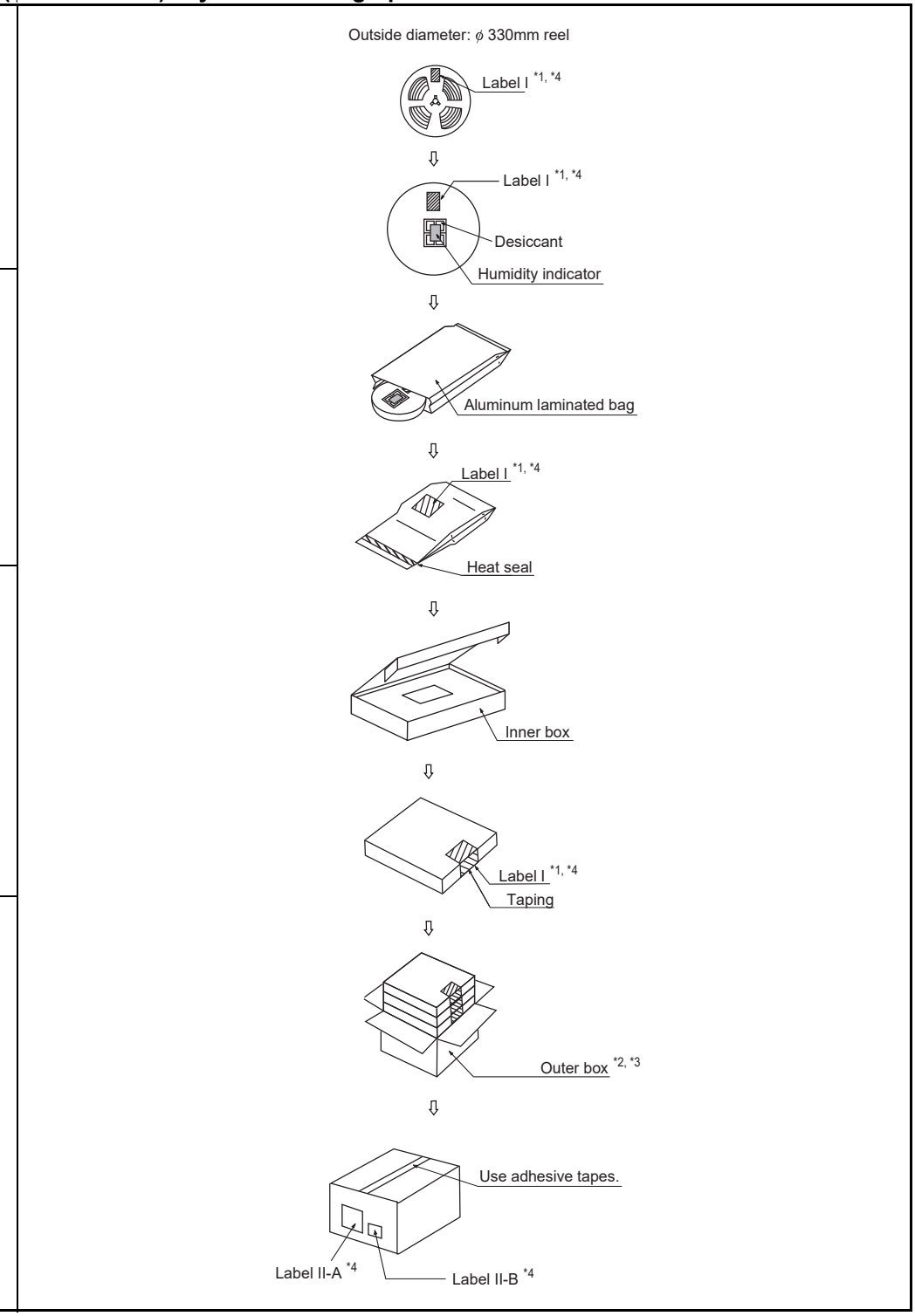
2.3 Reel dimensions



Dimensions in mm

Reel No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tape width / Symbol	8	12		16		24		32		44		56	12	16	24
A	254 ± 2	254 ± 2	330 ± 2	254 ± 2	330 ± 2	254 ± 2	330 ± 2	330 ± 2							
B	100^{+2}_{-0}							100^{+2}_{-0}	150^{+2}_{-0}	100^{+2}_{-0}	150^{+2}_{-0}	100^{+2}_{-0}	100 ± 2		
C	13 ± 0.2												$13^{+0.5}_{-0.2}$		
D	21 ± 0.8												$20.5^{+1}_{-0.2}$		
E	2 ± 0.5														
W1	8.4^{+2}_{-0}	12.4^{+2}_{-0}		16.4^{+2}_{-0}		24.4^{+2}_{-0}		32.4^{+2}_{-0}		44.4^{+2}_{-0}		56.4^{+2}_{-0}	12.4^{+1}_{-0}	16.4^{+1}_{-0}	$24.4^{+0.1}_{-0}$
W2	less than 14.4	less than 18.4		less than 22.4		less than 30.4		less than 38.4		less than 50.4		less than 62.4	less than 18.4	less than 22.4	less than 30.4
W3	7.9 ~ 10.9	11.9 ~ 15.4		15.9 ~ 19.4		23.9 ~ 27.4		31.9 ~ 35.4		43.9 ~ 47.4		55.9 ~ 59.4	12.4 ~ 14.4	16.4 ~ 18.4	24.4 ~ 26.4
r	1.0														

2.4 Taping (ϕ330mm Reel) Dry Pack Packing Specifications

Embossed tapes	
Dry pack	
Inner box	
Outer box	

*1: For a product of witch part number is suffixed with “E1”, a “ G Pb ” marks is display to the moisture barrier bag and the inner boxes.

*2: The size of the outer box may be changed depending on the quantity of inner boxes.

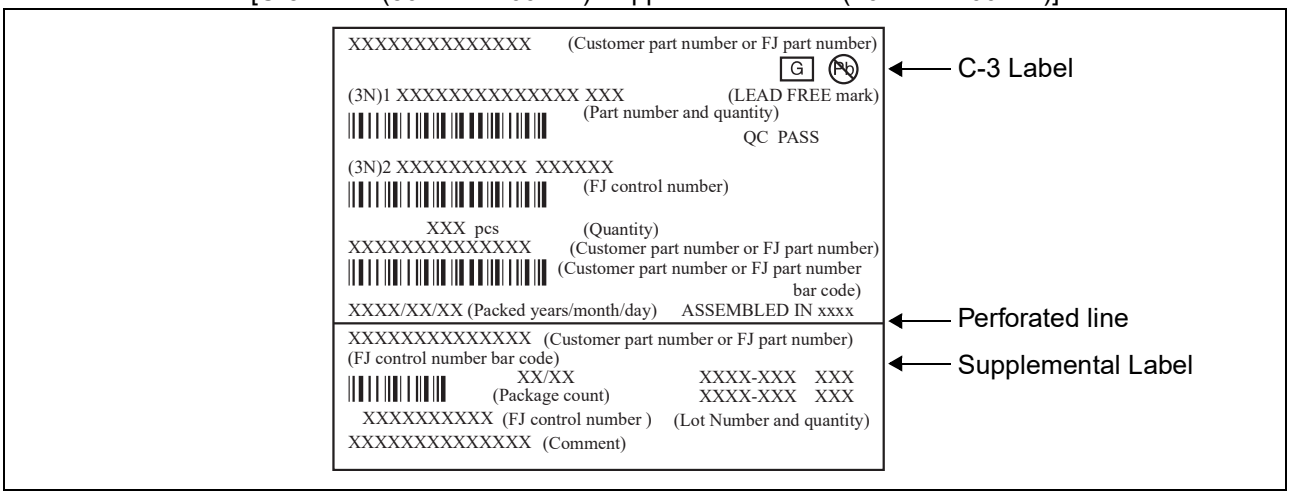
*3: The space in the outer box will be filled with empty inner boxes, or cushions, etc.

*4: Please refer to an attached sheet about the indication label.

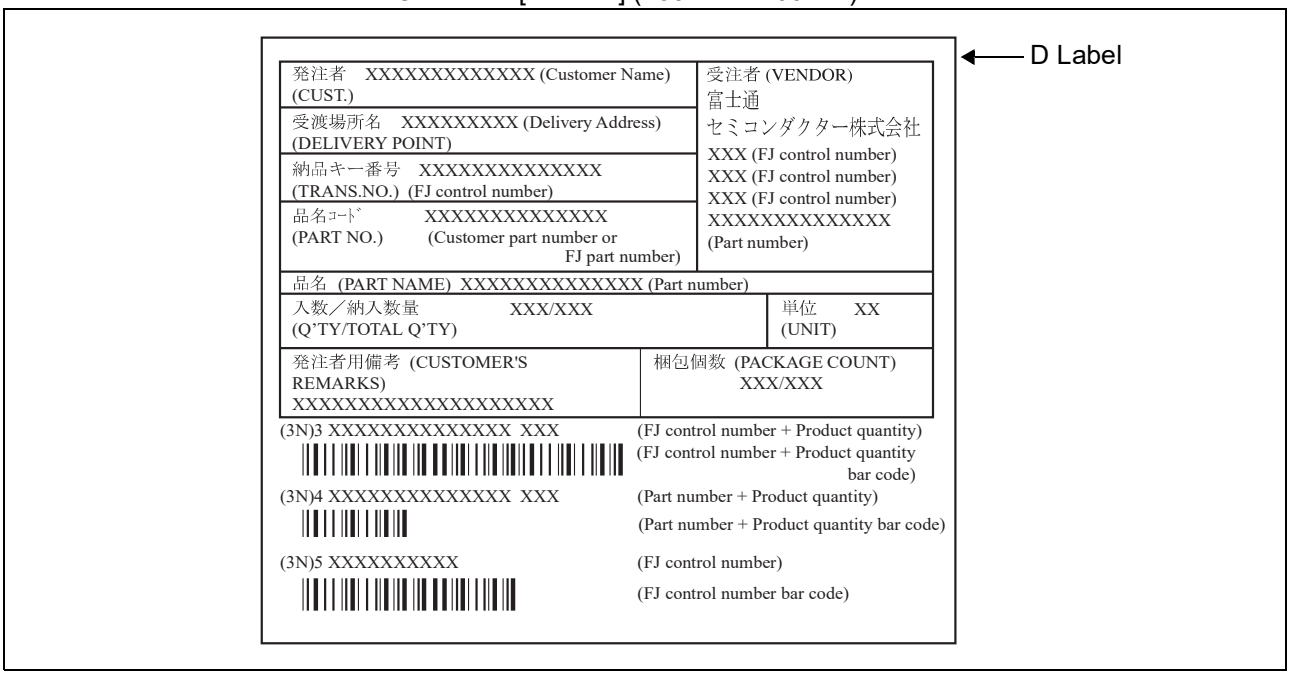
Note: The packing specifications may not be applied when the product is delivered via a distributor.

2.5 Product label indicators

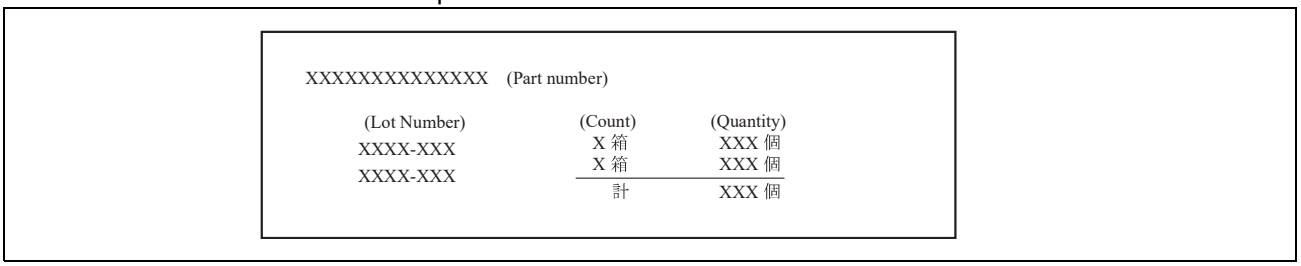
Label I: Label on Inner box/Moisture Barrier Bag/ (It sticks it on the reel for the emboss taping)
[C-3 Label (50mm × 100mm) Supplemental Label (20mm × 100mm)]



Label II-A: Label on Outer box [D Label] (100mm × 100mm)



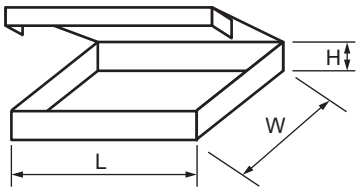
Label II-B: Outer boxes product indicate



Note: Depending on shipment state, “Label II-A” and “Label II-B” on the external boxes might not be printed.

2.6 Dimensions for Containers

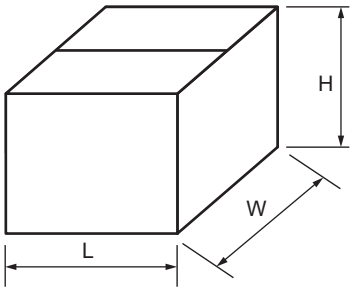
(1) Dimensions for inner box



Tape width	L	W	H
12, 16	365	345	40
24, 32			50
44			65
56			75

(Dimensions in mm)

(2) Dimensions for outer box



L	W	H
415	400	315

(Dimensions in mm)

■ MAJOR CHANGES IN THIS EDITION

A change on a page is indicated by a vertical line drawn on the left side of that page.

Page	Section	Change Results
10	• RDID	Revised the following description. “In the RDID command, SO holds the output state of the last bit after 32-bit Device ID output by continuously sending SCK clock before CS is risen.” →“In the RDID command, SO holds the output state of the last bit in 32-bit Device ID until /CS is risen.”
17	■ POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE	Defined values of tpu and tr at operation voltage. Min Max Unit Condition tpu 0.1 — ms V_{DD} = 5.0 V ± 0.5 V Operation 0.6 — ms V_{DD} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V Operation tr 100 — ms/V V_{DD} = 5.0 V ± 0.5 V Operation 1 — ms/V V_{DD} = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V Operation
18	■ NOTE ON USE	Revised the following description. “Data written before performing IR reflow is not guaranteed after IR reflow.” →“We recommend programming of the device after reflow. Data written before reflow cannot be guaranteed.”
19	■ REFLOW CONDITIONS AND FLOOR LIFE	Revised to following description. [JEDEC MSL] : Moisture Sensitivity Level 3 (ISP/JEDEC J-STD-020D)
	■ CURRENT STATUS ON CONTAINED RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES	Changed the title and revised the description which refers to a website.
20	■ ORDERING INFORMATION	Changed the Minimum shipping quantity. 1 → —* Added the following note below table. *: Please contact our sales office about minimum shipping quantity.
24	1.2 Tube Dry pack packing specifications	Changed the location of humidity indicator.

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITED

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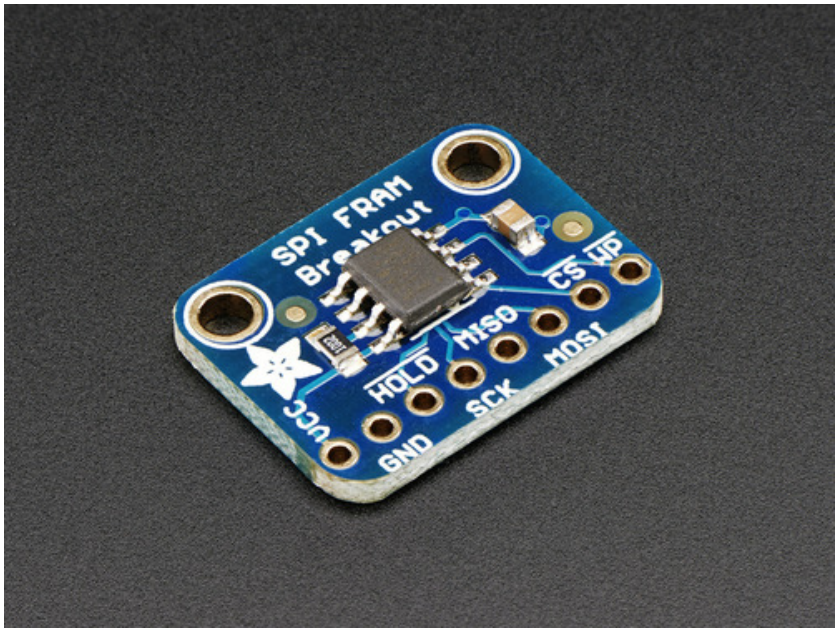
Edited: Corporate Planning Department

adafruit learning system

Adafruit SPI FRAM Breakout

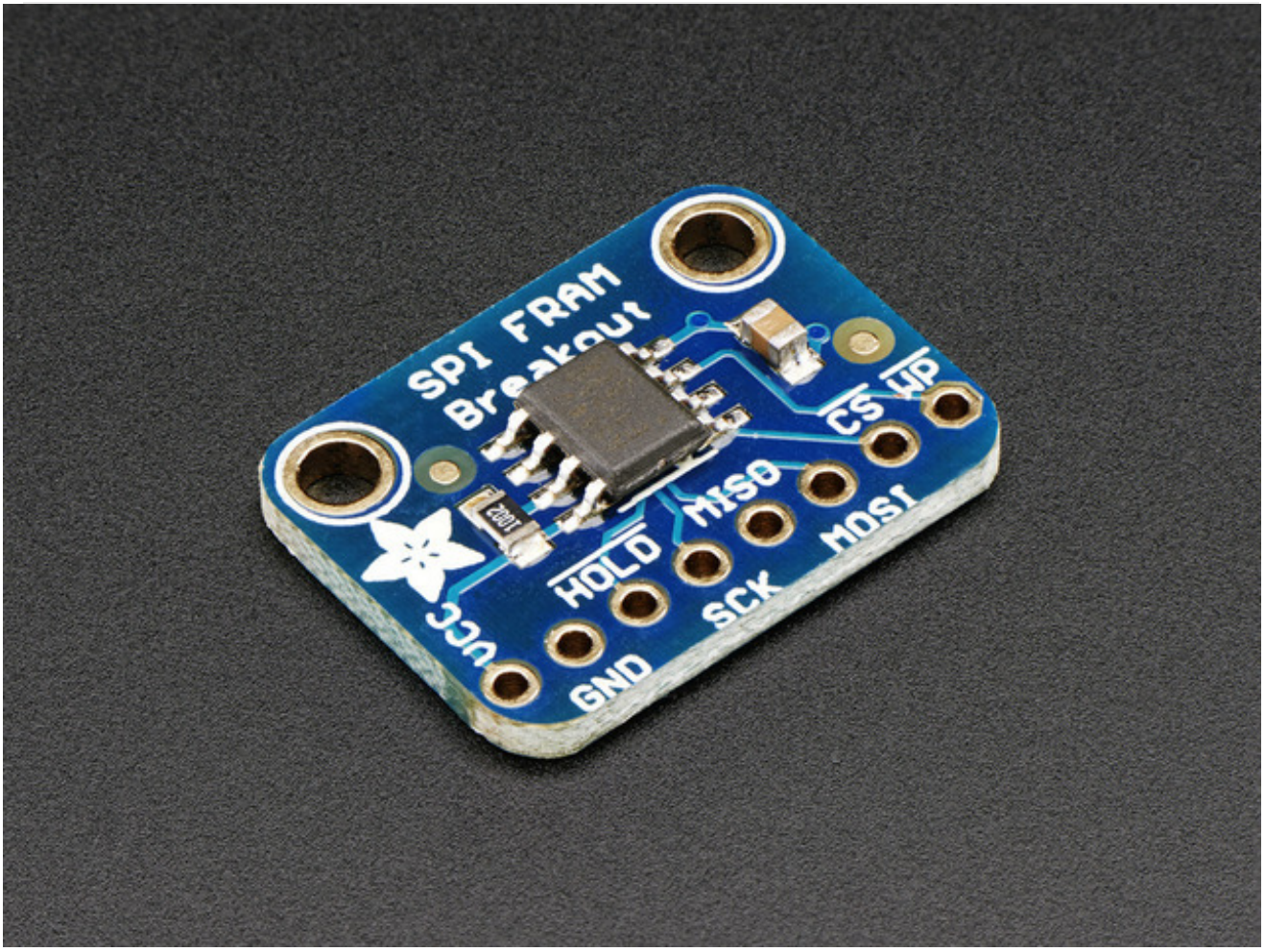
Created by lady ada



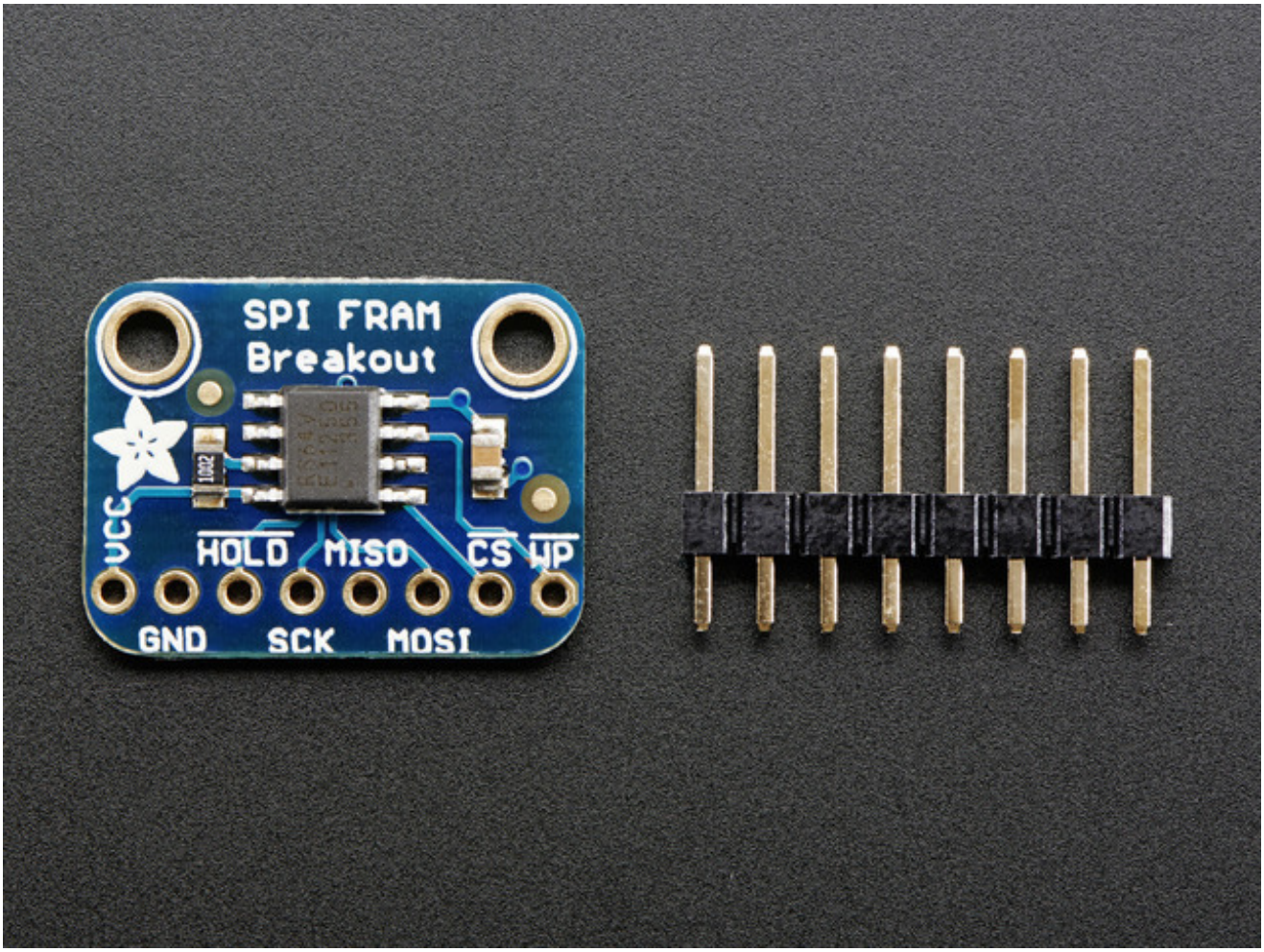
Last updated on 2014-06-28 07:03:34 PM EDT

Guide Contents

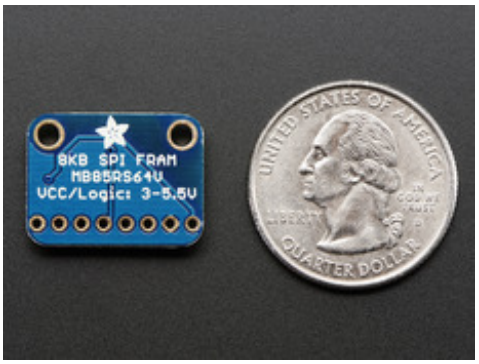
Overview



You're probably familiar with SRAM, DRAM, EEPROM and Flash but what about FRAM? FRAM is 'ferroelectric' RAM, which has some very interesting and useful properties. Unlike SRAM, FRAM does not lose the data when power is lost. In that sense it's a durable storage memory chip like Flash. However, it is much faster than Flash - and you don't have to deal with writing or erasing pages.

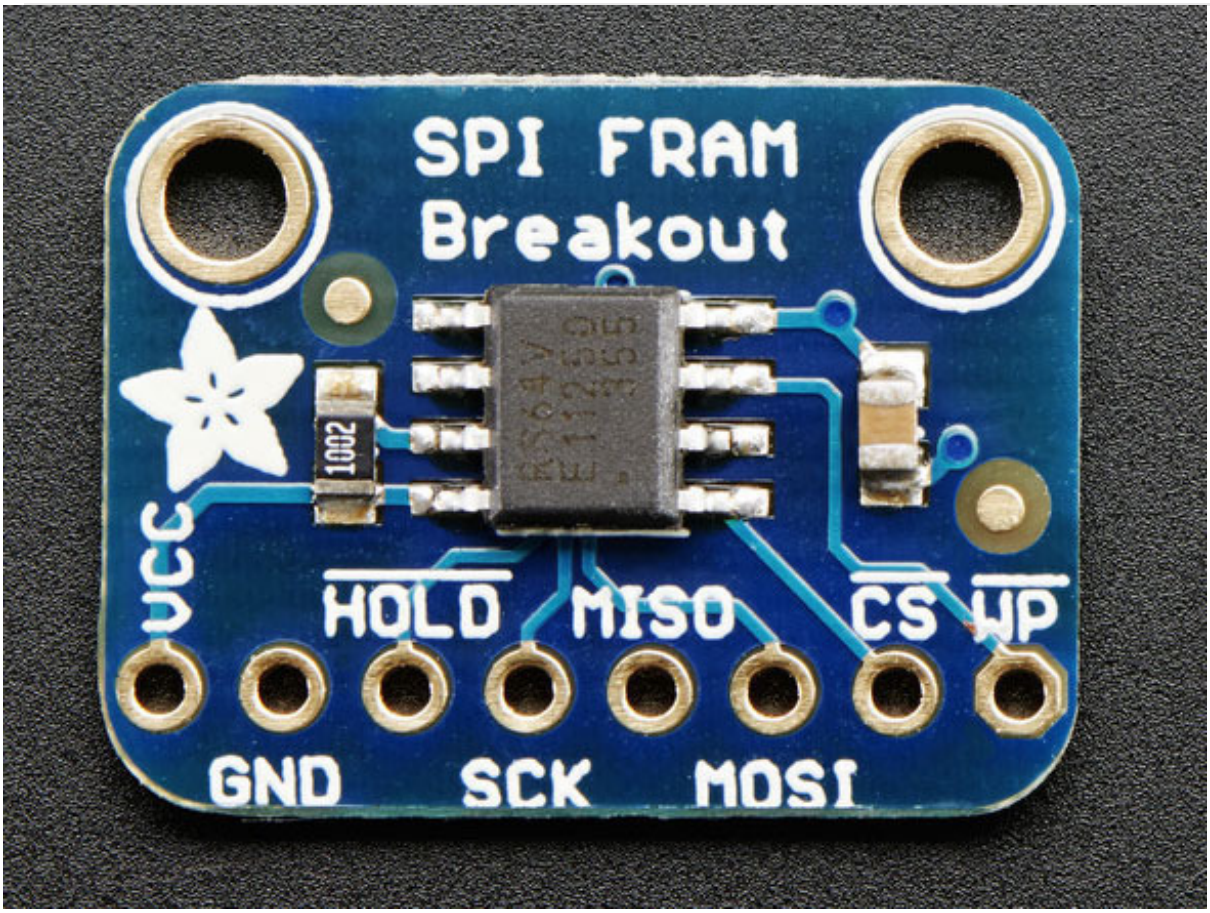


This particular FRAM chip has 64 Kbits (8 KBytes) of storage, interfaces using SPI, and can run at up to 20MHz SPI rates. Each byte can be read and written instantaneously (like SRAM) but will keep the memory for 95 years at room temperature. Each byte can be read/written 10,000,000,000,000 times so you don't have to worry too much about wear leveling.



With the best of SRAM and Flash combined, this chip can let you buffer fairly-high speed data without worrying about data-loss.

Pinouts



The FRAM chip is the little guy in the middle. On the bottom we have the power and interface pins

(http://adafru.it/dui)Power Pins:

- **VCC** - this is the power pin. Since the chip uses 3-5VDC you should pick whatever the logic voltage you're using. For most Arduino's that's 5V.
- **GND** - common ground for power and logic

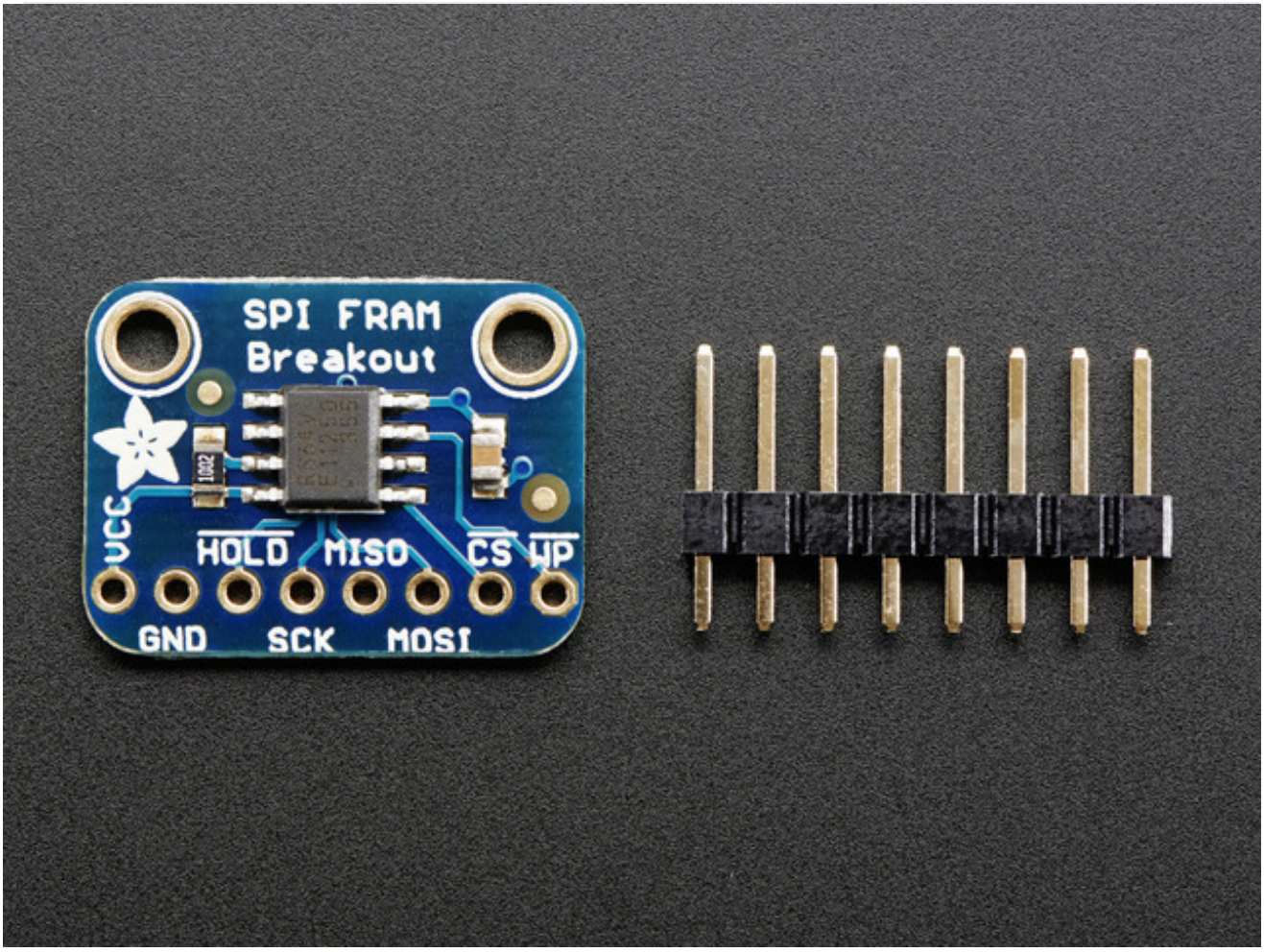
SPI Logic pins:

All pins are 3-5V compliant and use whatever logic level is on **VCC**

- **HOLD** - this is a 'wait' pin for the SPI bus. When pulled low, it puts the SPI bus on hold. This is different than the **CS** pin because it doesnt stop the current transaction. Its good if you want to talk to other SPI devices and stream data back and forth without stopping and starting transactions.
- **SCK** - This is the SPI clock pin, its an input to the chip
- **MISO** - this is the Master In Slave Out pin, for data sent from the FRAM to your processor

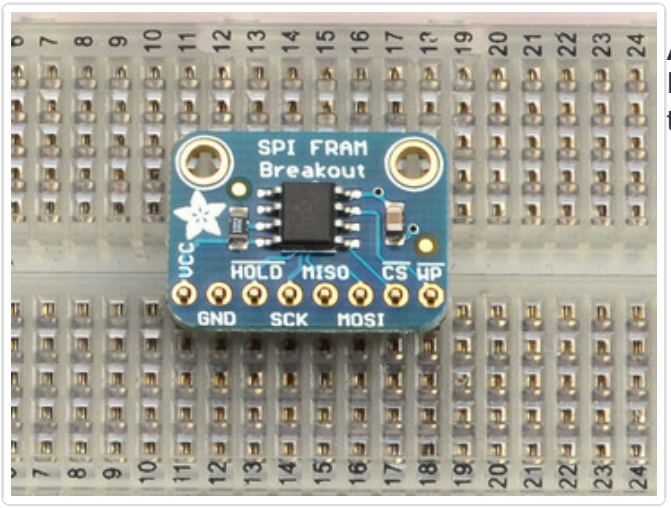
- **MOSI** - this is the Master Out Slave In pin, for data sent from your processor to the FRAM
- **CS** - this is the chip select pin, drop it low to start an SPI transaction. Its an input to the chip
- **WP** - Write Protect pin. This is used to write protect the **status register only**! This pin does not directly affect write protection for the entire chip. Instead, it protects the block-protect register which is configured however you want (sometimes only half the FRAM is protected)

Assembly



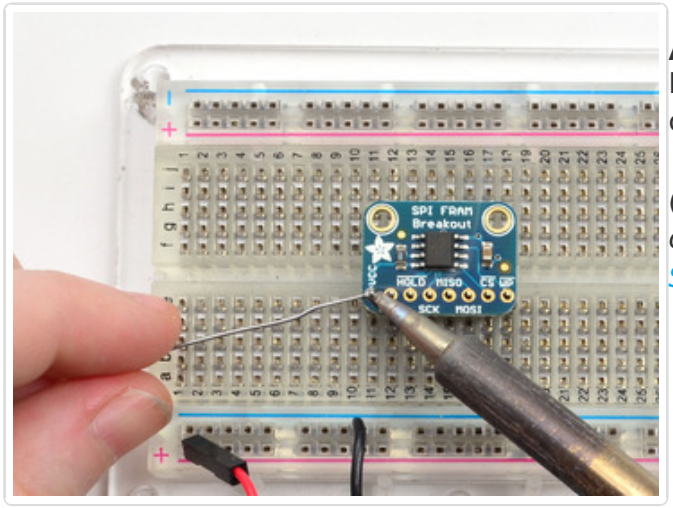
Prepare the header strip:

Cut the strip to length if necessary. It will be easier to solder if you insert it into a breadboard - **long pins down**



Add the breakout board:

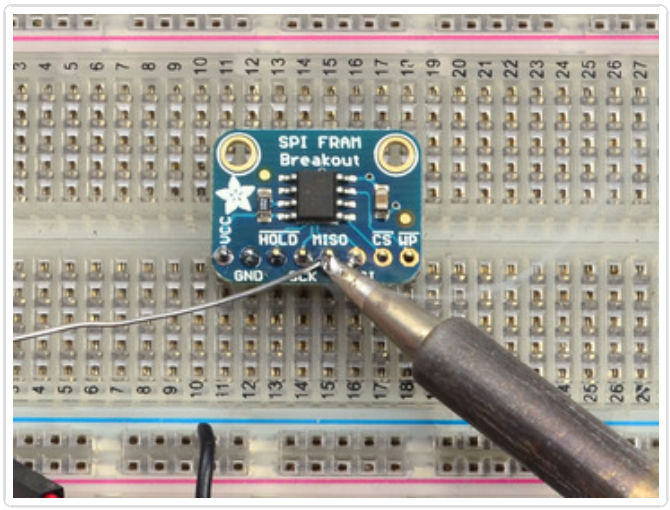
Place the breakout board over the pins so that the short pins poke through the breakout pads

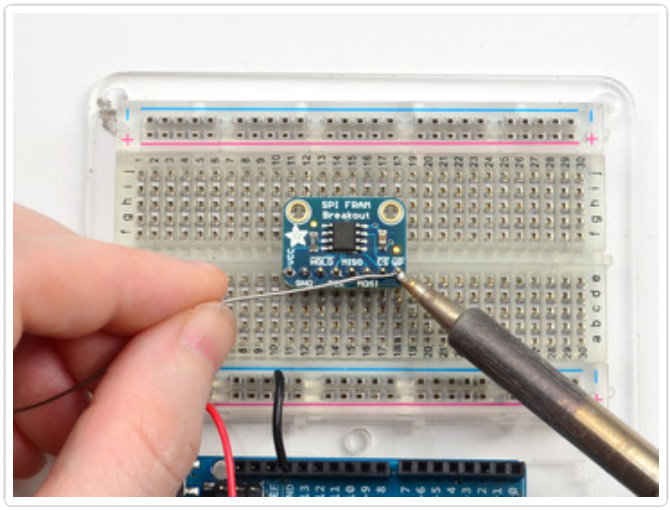


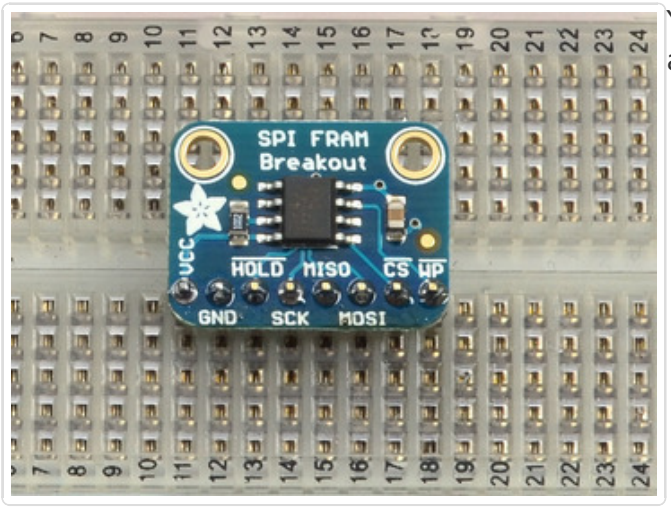
And Solder!

Be sure to solder all pins for reliable electrical contact.

(For tips on soldering, be sure to check out our Guide to Excellent Soldering (http://adafru.it/aTk)).

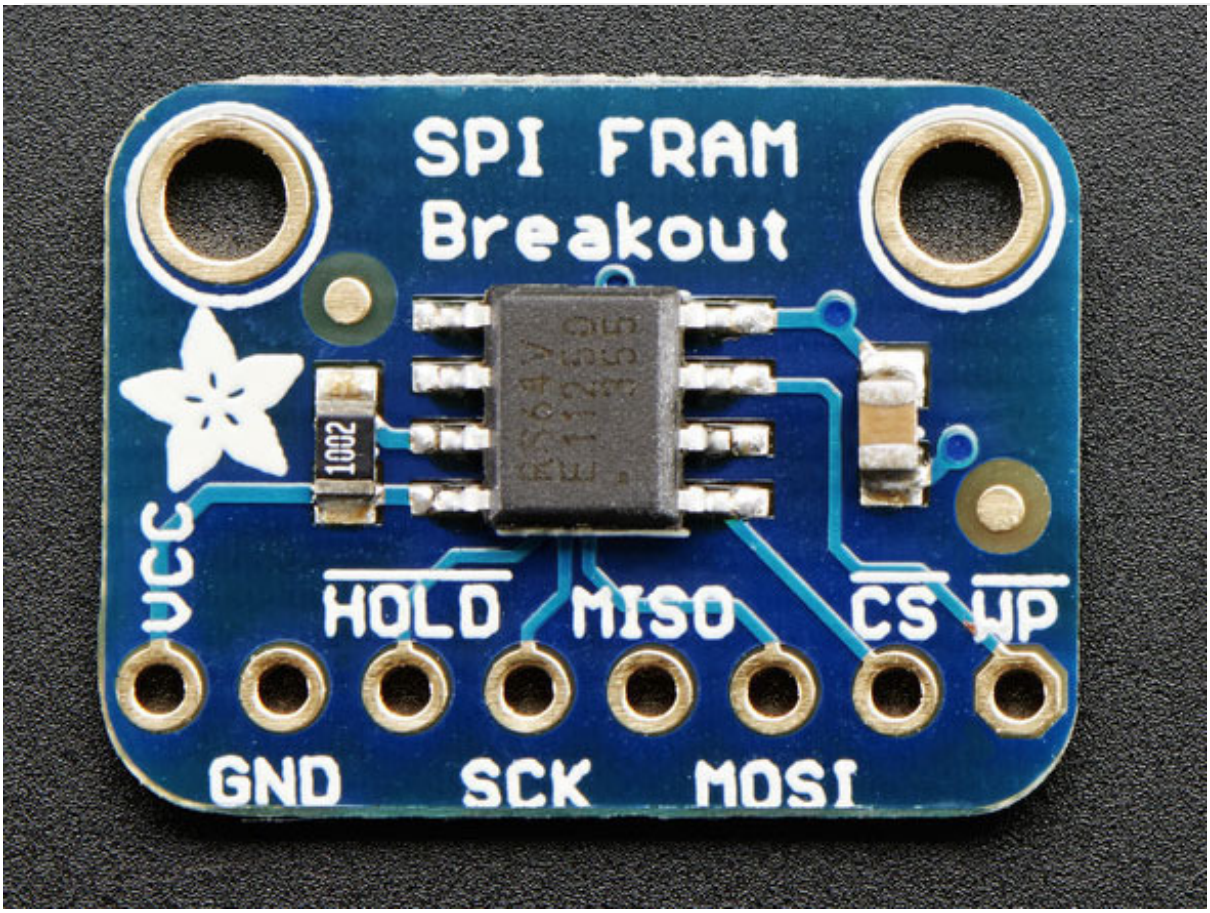




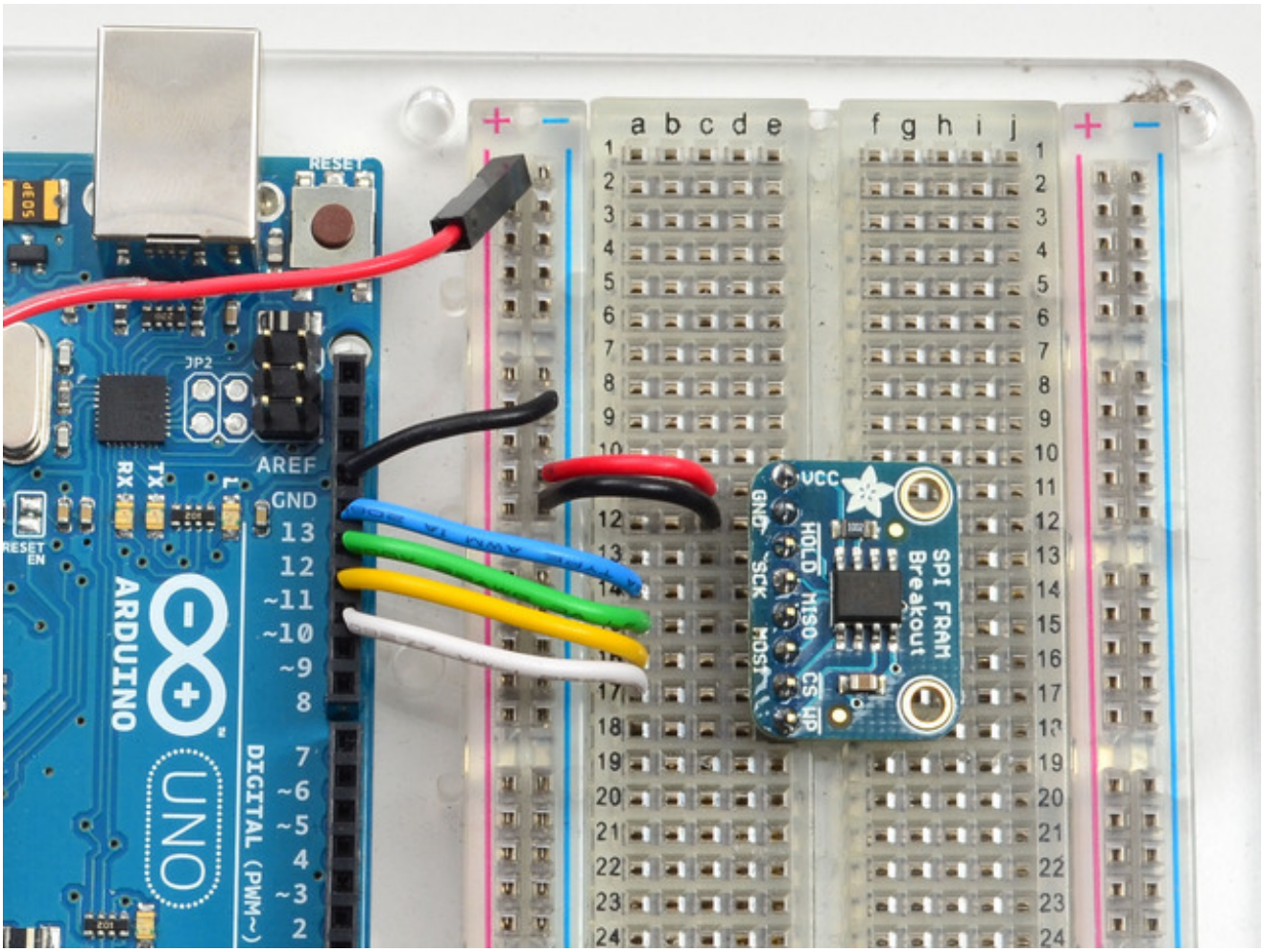


You're done! Check your solder joints visually and continue onto the next steps

Wiring and Test



Arduino Wiring



You can easily wire this breakout to any microcontroller, we'll be using an Arduino

- Connect **Vcc** to the power supply, 3V or 5V is fine. Use the same voltage that the microcontroller logic is based off of. For most Arduinos, that is 5V
- Connect **GND** to common power/data ground
- Connect the **SCK** pin to the SPI clock pin on your Arduino. We'll be using **Digital #13** which is also the hardware SPI pin on an Uno
- Connect the **MISO** pin to the SPI MISO pin on your Arduino. We'll be using **Digital #12** which is also the hardware SPI pin on an Uno.
- Connect the **MOSI** pin to the SPI MOSI pin on your Arduino. We'll be using **Digital #11** which is also the hardware SPI pin on an Uno.
- Connect the CS pin to the SPI CS pin on your Arduino. We'll be using **Digital #10** but any pin can be used later

Download Adafruit_FRAM_SPI

To begin reading and writing data, you will need to download Adafruit_FRAM_SPI from our github repository (http://adafru.it/du5). You can do that by visiting the github repo and manually downloading or, easier, just click this button to download the zip

Download Adafruit_FRAM_SPI Library

http://adafru.it/du6

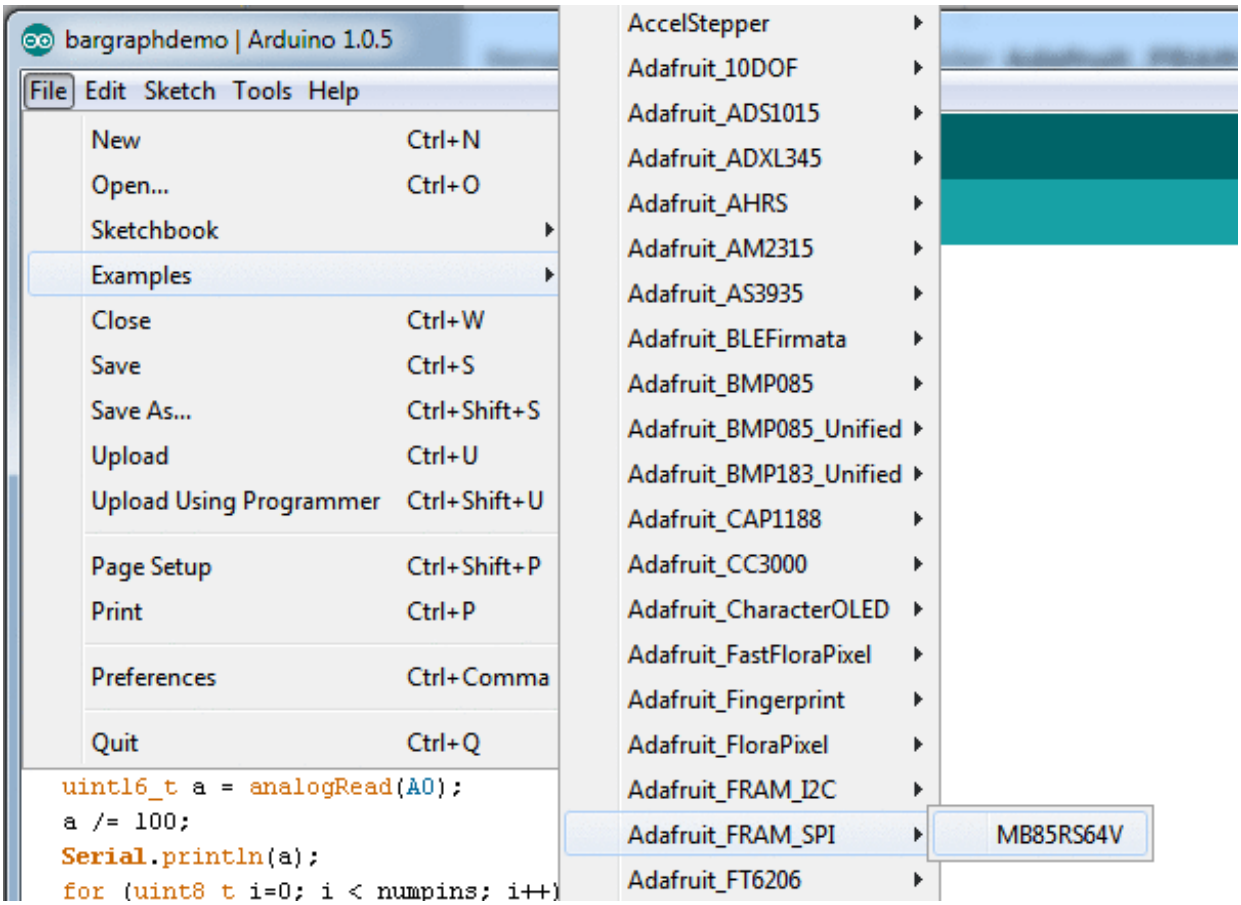
Rename the uncompressed folder **Adafruit_FRAM_SPI** and check that the **Adafruit_FRAM_SPI** folder contains **Adafruit_FRAM_SPI.cpp** and **Adafruit_FRAM_SPI.h**

Place the **Adafruit_FRAM_SPI** library folder your **arduinosketchfolder/libraries/** folder.
You may need to create the **libraries** subfolder if its your first library. Restart the IDE.

We also have a great tutorial on Arduino library installation at:
http://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-all-about-arduino-libraries-install-use (http://adafru.it/aYM)

Load Demo

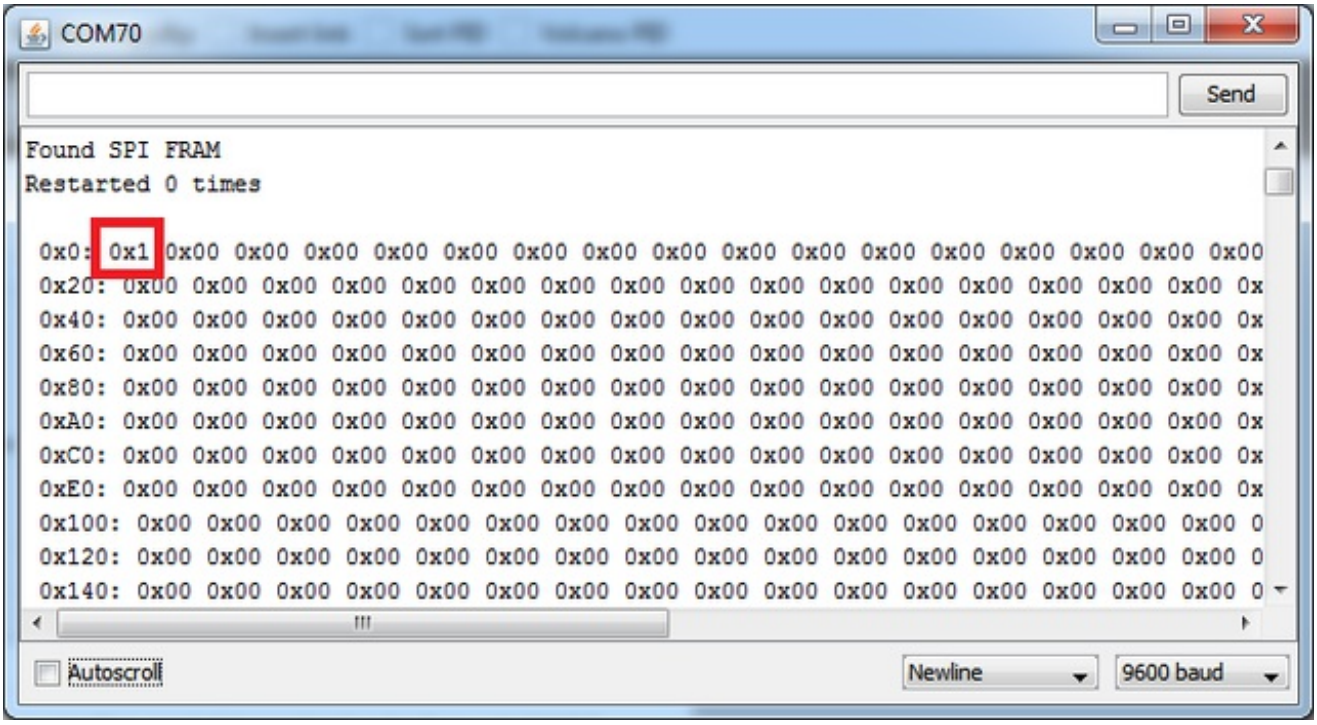
Open up **File->Examples->Adafruit_FRAM_SPI->MB85RS64V** and upload to your Arduino wired up to the sensor



Thats it! Now open up the serial terminal window at 9600 speed to begin the test.

The test is fairly simple - It first verifies that the chip has been found. Then it reads the value written to location #0 in the memory, prints that out and write that value + 1 back to location #0. This acts like a restart-meter: every time the board is reset the value goes up one so you can keep track of how many times its been restarted.

Afterwards, the Arduino prints out the value in every location (all 8KB!)



Library Reference

The library we have is simple and easy to use

Hardware vs Software SPI

You can create the FRAM object using software-SPI (each pin can be any I/O) with

```
Adafruit_FRAM_SPI fram = Adafruit_FRAM_SPI(FRAM_SCK, FRAM_MISO, FRAM_MOSI, FRAM_CS);
```

or use hardware SPI

```
Adafruit_FRAM_SPI fram = Adafruit_FRAM_SPI(FRAM_CS);
```

which means the other 3 pins are the hardware SPI defined pins for your chip. Check the SPI Reference page for details on which pins are which for your Arduino! (http://adafru.it/d5h)

Hardware SPI is faster (the chip can handle up to 20MHz), but you have to use fixed pins.

Software SPI is not as fast (maybe 1MHz max on an UNO), but you can switch pins around.

Begin

You can initialize the SPI interface and chip with **begin**()

```
fram.begin()
```

It will return true or false depending on whether a valid FRAM chip was found

Writing

Then to write a value, call

```
fram.writeEnable(true);
fram.write8(address, byte-value);
fram.writeEnable(false);
```

to write an 8-bit value to the address location
Later on of course you can also read with

```
fram.read8(address);
```

which returns a byte reading. For writing, you must enable writing before you send data to the chip, its for safety! However you can write as much as you want between the **writeEnable** calls

Block Protection

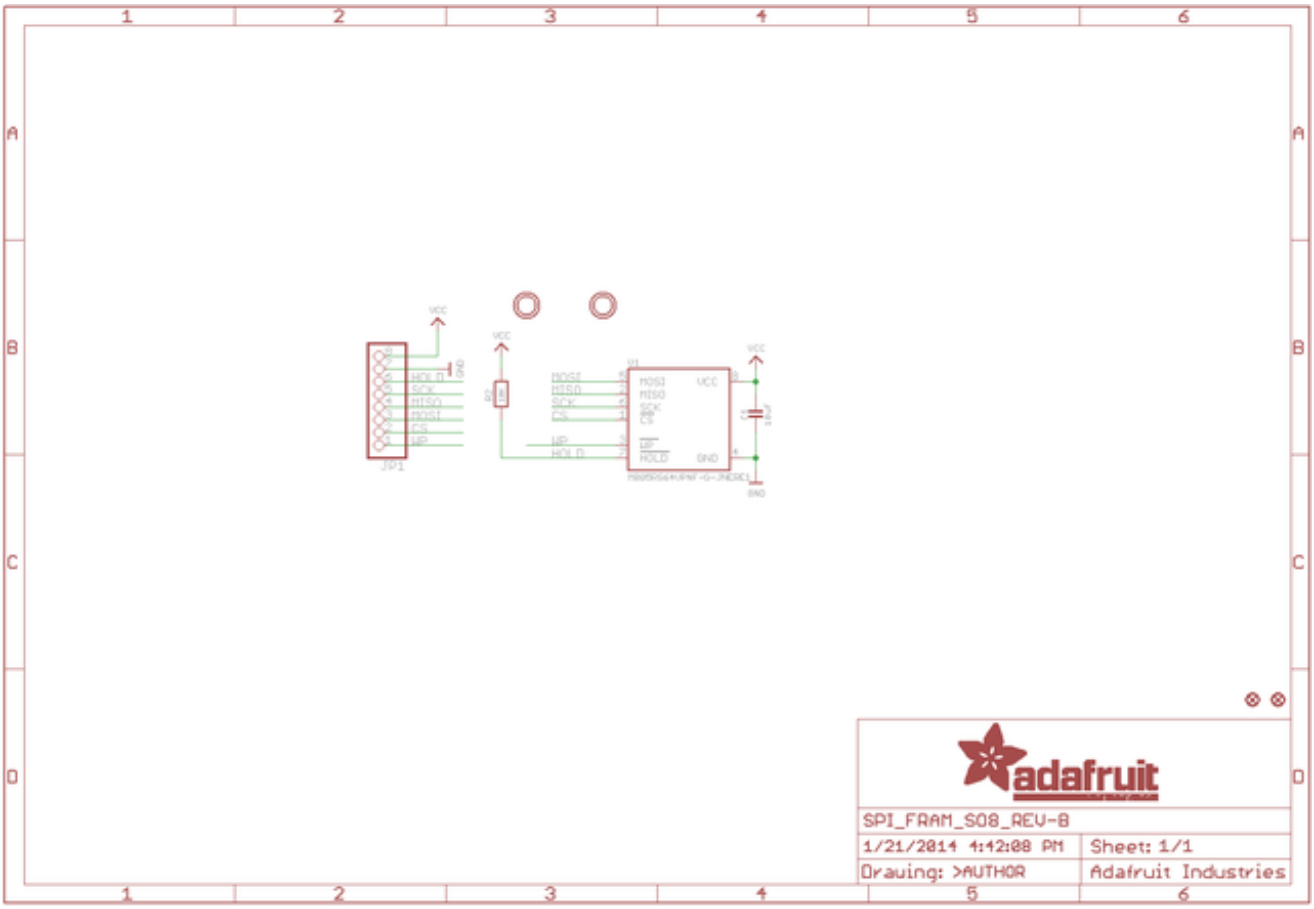
We dont cover how to protect subsections of the FRAM chip. It's covered a bit more inside the Datasheet.
For advanced users, we have two functions to set/get the Status Register. IF you want to set the status register dont forget that **WP** must be logical high!

```
uint8_t getStatusRegister();
setStatusRegister(uint8_t value);
```

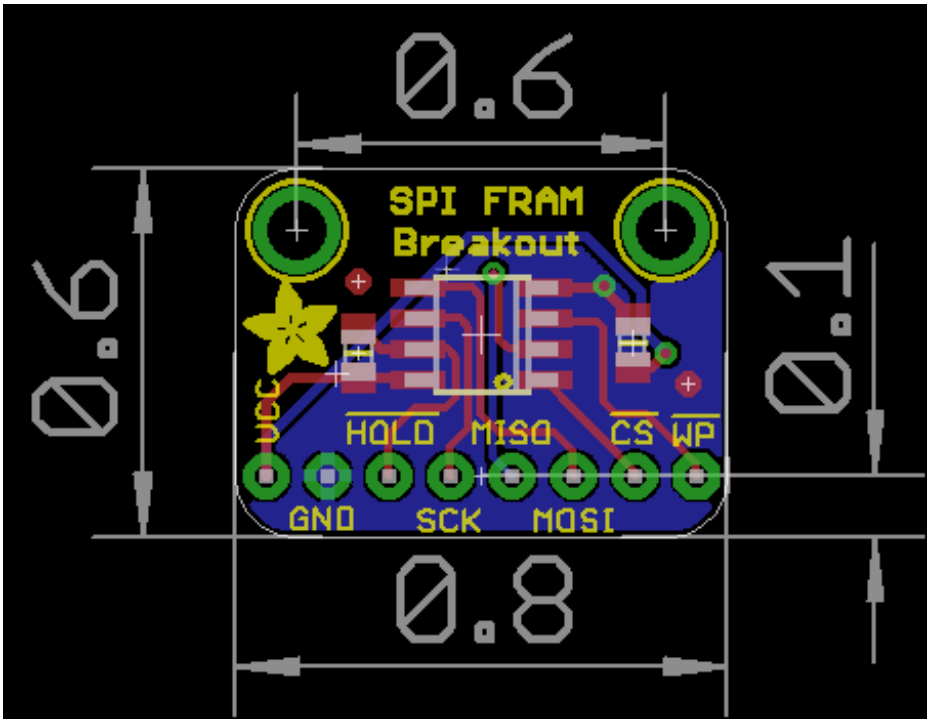
Downloads

- MB85RS64V Datasheet (http://adafru.it/du7)

Schematics



Fabrication Print


0.6
SPI FRAM
Breakout
0.6
0.1
VCC
HOLD
MISO
CS
WP
GND
SCK
MOSI
0.8