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FM22L16

# 4-Mbit (256K × 16) F-RAM

## Features

- 4-Mbit ferroelectric random access memory (F-RAM) logically organized as 256K × 16
  - Configurable as 512K × 8 using $\overline{UB}$ and $\overline{LB}$
  - High-endurance 100 trillion ($10^{14}$) read/writes
  - 151-year data retention (see Data Retention and Endurance on page 10)
  - NoDelay™ writes
  - Page mode operation to 25 ns cycle time
  - Advanced high-reliability ferroelectric process
- SRAM compatible
  - Industry-standard 256K × 16 SRAM pinout
  - 55-ns access time, 110-ns cycle time
- Advanced features
  - Software-programmable block write-protect
- Superior to battery-backed SRAM modules
  - No battery concerns
  - Monolithic reliability
  - True surface mount solution, no rework steps
  - Superior for moisture, shock, and vibration
- Low power consumption
  - Active current 8 mA (typ)
  - Standby current 90 µA (typ)
  - Sleep mode current 5 µA (max)
- Low-voltage operation: $V_{DD}$ = 2.7 V to 3.6 V
- Industrial temperature: –40 °C to +85 °C
- 44-pin thin small outline package (TSOP) Type II
- Restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS) compliant

## Functional Description

The FM22L16 is a 256K × 16 nonvolatile memory that reads and writes similar to a standard SRAM. A ferroelectric random access memory or F-RAM is nonvolatile, which means that data is retained after power is removed. It provides data retention for over 151 years while eliminating the reliability concerns, functional disadvantages, and system design complexities of battery-backed SRAM (BBSRAM). Fast write timing and high write endurance make the F-RAM superior to other types of memory.

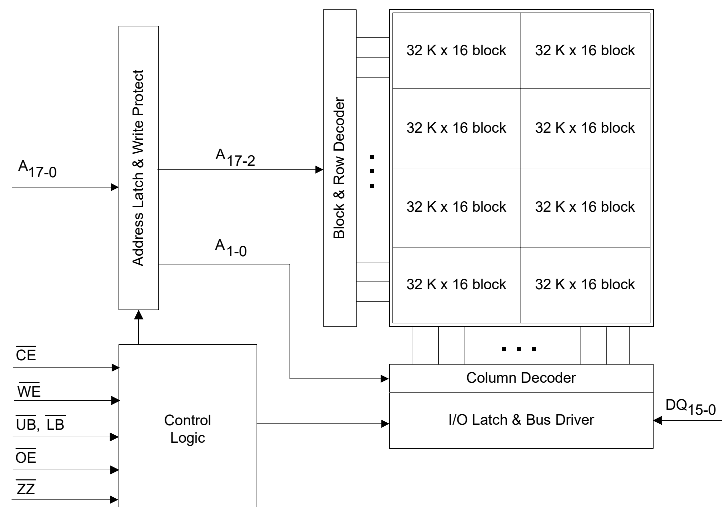
The FM22L16 operation is similar to that of other RAM devices and therefore, it can be used as a drop-in replacement for a standard SRAM in a system. Read and write cycles may be triggered by $\overline{CE}$ or simply by changing the address. The F-RAM memory is nonvolatile due to its unique ferroelectric memory process. These features make the FM22L16 ideal for nonvolatile memory applications requiring frequent or rapid writes.

The FM22L16 includes a low voltage monitor that blocks access to the memory array when $V_{DD}$ drops below $V_{DD}$ min. The memory is protected against an inadvertent access and data corruption under this condition. The device also features software-controlled write protection. The memory array is divided into 8 uniform blocks, each of which can be individually write protected.

The device is available in a 400-mil, 44-pin TSOP-II surface mount package. Device specifications are guaranteed over the industrial temperature range –40 °C to +85 °C.

For a complete list of related documentation, click here.

## Logic Block Diagram



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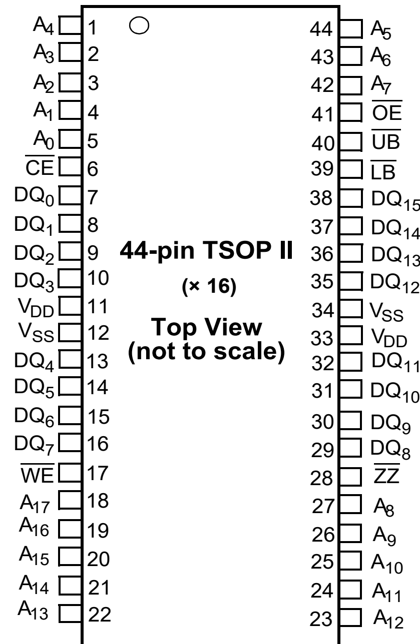
## Pinout

Figure 1. 44-pin TSOP II pinout




## Pin Definitions

| Pin Name | I/O Type | Description |
|---|---|---|
| $A_{17}$–$A_0$ | Input | **Address inputs**: The 18 address lines select one of 262,144 words in the F-RAM array. The lowest two address lines $A_1$–$A_0$ may be used for page mode read and write operations. |
| $DQ_{15}$–$DQ_0$ | Input/Output | **Data I/O Lines**: 16-bit bidirectional data bus for accessing the F-RAM array. |
| $\overline{WE}$ | Input | **Write Enable**: A write cycle begins when $\overline{WE}$ is asserted. The rising edge causes the FM22L16 to write the data on the DQ bus to the F-RAM array. The falling edge of $\overline{WE}$ latches a new column address for page mode write cycles. |
| $\overline{CE}$ | Input | **Chip Enable**: The device is selected and a new memory access begins on the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$. The entire address is latched internally at this point. Subsequent changes to the $A_1$–$A_0$ address inputs allow page mode operation. |
| $\overline{OE}$ | Input | **Output Enable**: When $\overline{OE}$ is LOW, the FM22L16 drives the data bus when the valid read data is available. Deasserting $\overline{OE}$ HIGH tristates the DQ pins. |
| $\overline{UB}$ | Input | **Upper Byte Select**: Enables $DQ_{15}$–$DQ_8$ pins during reads and writes. These pins are HI-Z if $\overline{UB}$ is HIGH. If the user does not perform byte writes and the device is not configured as a 512K × 8, the $\overline{UB}$ and $\overline{LB}$ pins may be tied to ground. |
| $\overline{LB}$ | Input | **Lower Byte Select**: Enables $DQ_7$–$DQ_0$ pins during reads and writes. These pins are HI-Z if $\overline{LB}$ is HIGH. If the user does not perform byte writes and the device is not configured as a 512K × 8, the $\overline{UB}$ and $\overline{LB}$ pins may be tied to ground. |
| $\overline{ZZ}$ | Input | **Sleep**: When $\overline{ZZ}$ is LOW, the device enters a low-power sleep mode for the lowest supply current condition. $\overline{ZZ}$ must be HIGH for a normal read/write operation. If unused, tie $\overline{ZZ}$ pin to $V_{DD}$. |
| $V_{SS}$ | Ground | Ground for the device. Must be connected to the ground of the system. |
| $V_{DD}$ | Power supply | Power supply input to the device. |
| NC | No connect | No connect. This pin is not connected to the die. |

## Device Operation

The FM22L16 is a word wide F-RAM memory logically organized as 262,144 × 16 and accessed using an industry-standard parallel interface. All data written to the part is immediately nonvolatile with no delay. The device offers page mode operation, which provides high-speed access to addresses within a page (row). Access to a different page requires that either $\overline{CE}$ transitions LOW or the upper address ($A_{17}$–$A_2$) changes. See the Functional Truth Table on page 17 for a complete description of read and write modes.

### Memory Operation

Users access 262,144 memory locations, each with 16 data bits through a parallel interface. The F-RAM array is organized as eight blocks, each having 8192 rows. Each row has four column locations, which allow fast access in page mode operation. When an initial address is latched by the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$, subsequent column locations may be accessed without the need to toggle $\overline{CE}$. When $\overline{CE}$ is deasserted HIGH, a pre-charge operation begins. Writes occur immediately at the end of the access with no delay. The $\overline{WE}$ pin must be toggled for each write operation. The write data is stored in the nonvolatile memory array immediately, which is a feature unique to F-RAM called NoDelay writes.

### Read Operation

A read operation begins on the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$. The falling edge of $\overline{CE}$ causes the address to be latched and starts a memory read cycle if $\overline{WE}$ is HIGH. Data becomes available on the bus after the access time is met. When the address is latched and the access completed, a new access to a random location (different row) may begin while $\overline{CE}$ is still LOW. The minimum cycle time for random addresses is $t_{RC}$. Note that unlike SRAMs, the FM22L16's $\overline{CE}$-initiated access time is faster than the address access time.

The FM22L16 will drive the data bus when $\overline{OE}$ and at least one of the byte enables ($\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$) is asserted LOW. The upper data byte is driven when $\overline{UB}$ is LOW, and the lower data byte is driven when $\overline{LB}$ is LOW. If $\overline{OE}$ is asserted after the memory access time is met, the data bus will be driven with valid data. If $\overline{OE}$ is asserted before completing the memory access, the data bus will not be driven until valid data is available. This feature minimizes supply current in the system by eliminating transients caused by invalid data being driven to the bus. When $\overline{OE}$ is deasserted HIGH, the data bus will remain in a HI-Z state.

### Write Operation

In the FM22L16, writes occur in the same interval as reads. The FM22L16 supports both $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{WE}$ controlled write cycles. In both cases, the address $A_{17}$–$A_2$ is latched on the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$.

In a $\overline{CE}$-controlled write, the $\overline{WE}$ signal is asserted before beginning the memory cycle. That is, $\overline{WE}$ is LOW when $\overline{CE}$ falls. In this case, the device begins the memory cycle as a write. The FM22L16 will not drive the data bus regardless of the state of $\overline{OE}$ as long as $\overline{WE}$ is LOW. Input data must be valid when $\overline{CE}$ is deasserted HIGH. In a $\overline{WE}$-controlled write, the memory cycle begins on the falling edge of $\overline{CE}$. The $\overline{WE}$ signal falls some time later. Therefore, the memory cycle begins as a read. The data bus will be driven if $\overline{OE}$ is LOW; however, it will be HI-Z when $\overline{WE}$ is asserted LOW. The $\overline{CE}$- and $\overline{WE}$-controlled write timing cases are shown in the Figure 12 on page 14.

Write access to the array begins on the falling edge of $\overline{WE}$ after the memory cycle is initiated. The write access terminates on the rising edge of $\overline{WE}$ or $\overline{CE}$, whichever comes first. A valid write operation requires the user to meet the access time specification before deasserting $\overline{WE}$ or $\overline{CE}$. The data setup time indicates the interval during which data cannot change before the end of the write access (rising edge of $\overline{WE}$ or $\overline{CE}$).

Unlike other nonvolatile memory technologies, there is no write delay with F-RAM. Because the read and write access times of the underlying memory are the same, the user experiences no delay through the bus. The entire memory operation occurs in a single bus cycle. Data polling, a technique used with EEPROMs to determine if a write is complete, is unnecessary.

### Page Mode Operation

The F-RAM array is organized as eight blocks, each having 8192 rows. Each row has four column-address locations. Address inputs $A_1$–$A_0$ define the column address to be accessed. An access can start on any column address, and other column locations may be accessed without the need to toggle the $\overline{CE}$ pin. For fast access reads, after the first data byte is driven to the bus, the column address inputs $A_1$–$A_0$ may be changed to a new value. A new data byte is then driven to the DQ pins no later than $t_{AAP}$, which is less than half the initial read access time. For fast access writes, the first write pulse defines the first write access. While $\overline{CE}$ is LOW, a subsequent write pulse along with a new column address provides a page mode write access.

### Pre-charge Operation

The pre-charge operation is an internal condition in which the memory state is prepared for a new access. Pre-charge is user-initiated by driving the $\overline{CE}$ signal HIGH. It must remain HIGH for at least the minimum pre-charge time, $t_{PC}$.

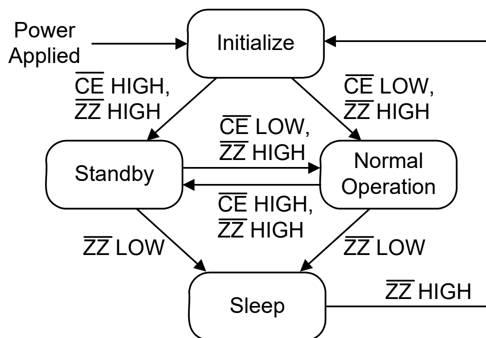
Pre-charge is also activated by changing the upper addresses, $A_{17}$–$A_2$. The current row is first closed before accessing the new row. The device automatically detects an upper order address change, which starts a pre-charge operation. The new address is latched and the new read data is valid within the $t_{AA}$ address access time; see Figure 9 on page 13. A similar sequence occurs for write cycles; see Figure 14 on page 14. The rate at which random addresses can be issued is $t_{RC}$ and $t_{WC}$, respectively.

### Sleep Mode

The device incorporates a sleep mode of operation, which allows the user to achieve the lowest power supply current condition. It enters a low-power sleep mode by asserting the $\overline{ZZ}$ pin LOW. Read and write operations must complete before the $\overline{ZZ}$ pin going LOW. When $\overline{ZZ}$ is LOW, all pins are ignored except the $\overline{ZZ}$ pin. When $\overline{ZZ}$ is deasserted HIGH, there is some time delay ($t_{ZZEX}$) before the user can access the device.

If sleep mode is not used, the $\overline{ZZ}$ pin should be tied to $V_{DD}$.

**Figure 2. Sleep/Standby State Diagram**




## Software Write Protect

The 256K × 16 address space is divided into eight sectors (blocks) of 32K × 16 each. Each sector can be individually software write-protected and the settings are nonvolatile. A unique address and command sequence invokes the write-protect mode.

To modify write protection, the system host must issue six read commands, three write commands, and a final read command. The specific sequence of read addresses must be provided to access the write-protect mode. Following the read address sequence, the host must write a data byte that specifies the desired protection state of each sector. For confirmation, the system must then write the complement of the protection byte immediately after the protection byte. Any error that occurs including read addresses in the wrong order, issuing a seventh read address, or failing to complement the protection value will leave the write protection unchanged.

The write-protect state machine monitors all addresses, taking no action until this particular read/write sequence occurs. During the address sequence, each read will occur as a valid operation and data from the corresponding addresses will be driven to the data bus. Any address that occurs out of sequence will cause the software protection state machine to start over. After the address sequence is completed, the next operation must be a write cycle. The lower data byte contains the write-protect settings. This value will not be written to the memory array, so the address is a don't-care. Rather it will be held pending the next cycle, which must be a write of the data complement to the protection settings. If the complement is correct, the write-protect settings will be adjusted. Otherwise, the process is aborted and the address sequence starts over. The data value written after the correct six addresses will not be entered into the memory.

The protection data byte consists of eight bits, each associated with the write-protect state of a sector. The data byte must be driven to the lower eight bits of the data bus, $DQ_7$–$DQ_0$. Setting a bit to ‘1’ write-protects the corresponding sector; a ‘0’ enables writes for that sector. The following table shows the write-protect sectors with the corresponding bit that controls the write-protect setting.

**Table 1. Write Protect Sectors - 32K x 16 Blocks**

| Sectors | Blocks |
|---|---|
| Sector 7 | 3FFFFh–38000h |
| Sector 6 | 37FFFh–30000h |
| Sector 5 | 2FFFFh–28000h |
| Sector 4 | 27FFFh–20000h |
| Sector 3 | 1FFFFh–18000h |
| Sector 2 | 17FFFh–10000h |
| Sector 1 | 0FFFFh–08000h |
| Sector 0 | 07FFFh–00000h |

The write-protect address sequence follows:

1. Read address 24555h
2. Read address 3AAAAh
3. Read address 02333h
4. Read address 1CCCCh
5. Read address 000FFh
6. Read address 3EF00h
7. Write address 3AAAAh
8. Write address 1CCCCh
9. Write address 0FF00h
10. Read address 00000h

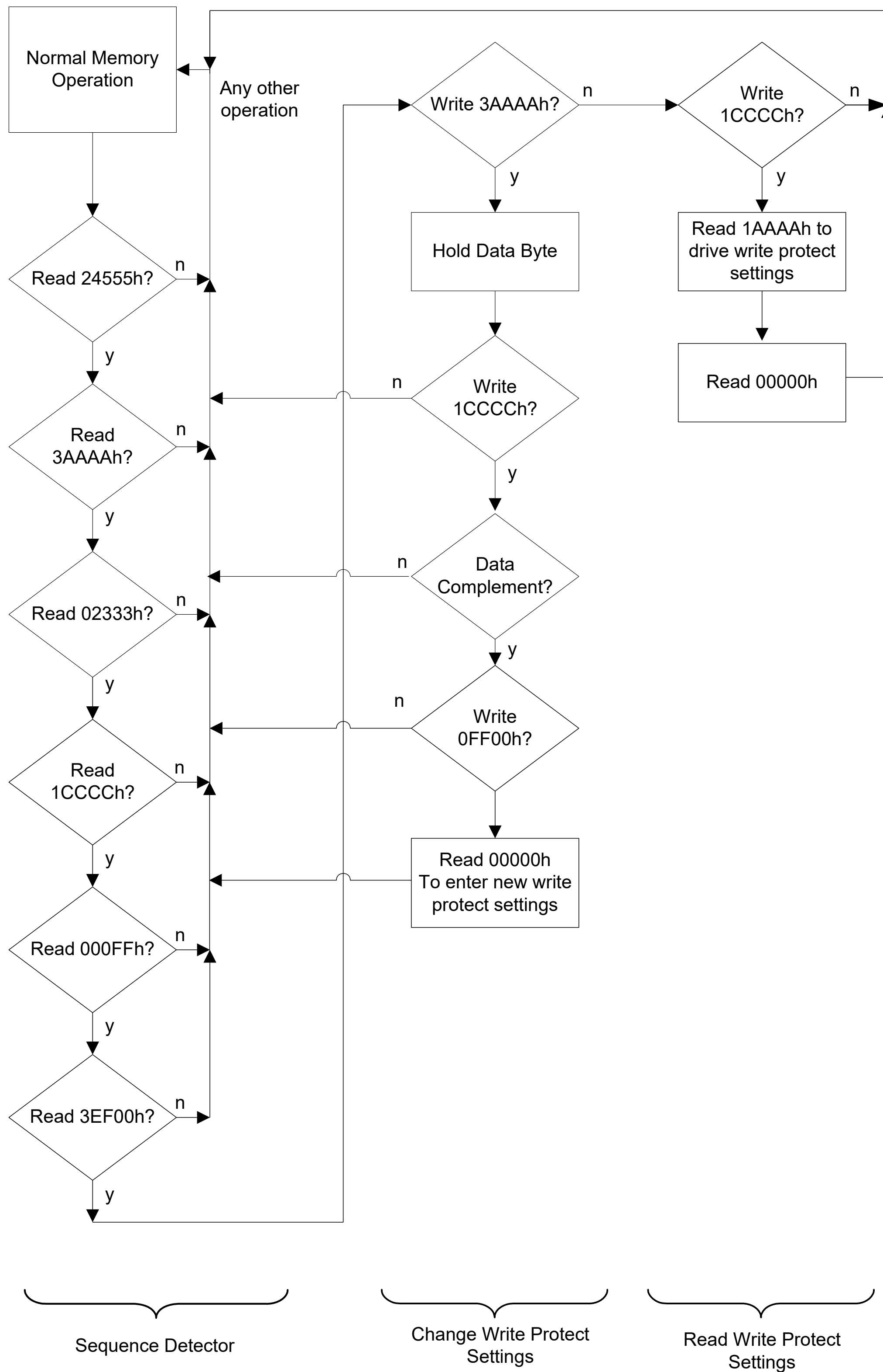
**Note** If $\overline{CE}$ is LOw entering the sequence, then an address of 00000h must precede 24555h.

The address sequence provides a secure way of modifying the protection. The write-protect sequence has a one in $3 \times 10^{32}$ chance of randomly accessing exactly the first six addresses. The odds are further reduced by requiring three more write cycles, one that requires an exact inversion of the data byte. Figure 3 on page 6 shows a flow chart of the entire write-protect operation. The write-protect settings are nonvolatile. The factory default: all blocks are unprotected.

For example, the following sequence write-protects addresses from 18000h to 27FFFh (sectors 3 and 4):

| | Address | Data |
|---|---|---|
| Read | 24555h | – |
| Read | 3AAAAh | – |
| Read | 02333h | – |
| Read | 1CCCCh | – |
| Read | 000FFh | – |
| Read | 3EF00h | – |
| Write | 3AAAAh | 18h; bits 3 and 4 = 1 |
| Write | 1CCCCh | E7h; complement of 18h |
| Write | 0FF00h | Don’t care |
| Read | 00000h | – |

**Figure 3. Write-Protect State Machine**



## Software Write-Protect Timing

**Figure 4. Sequence to Set Write-Protect Blocks [1]**

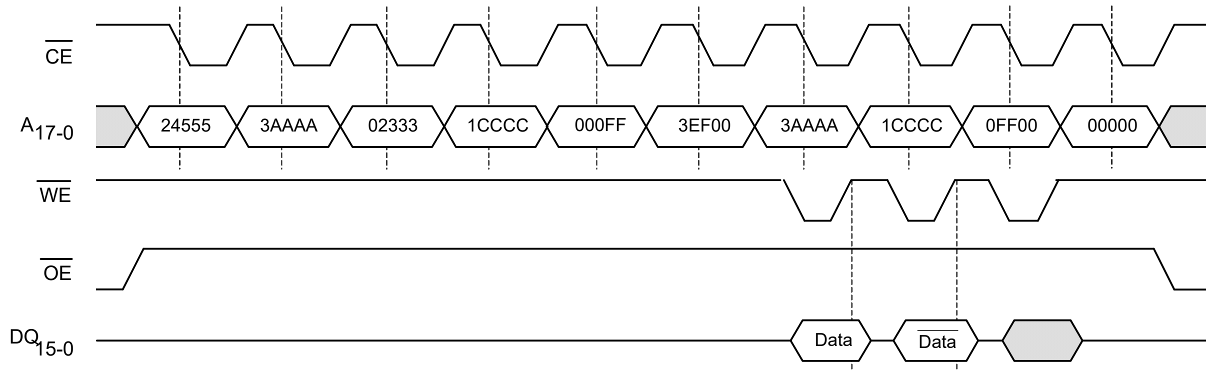
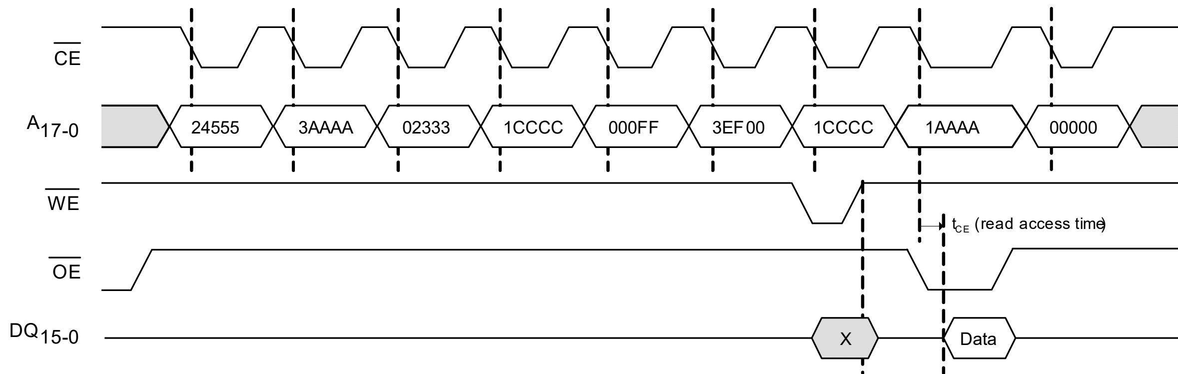



**Figure 5. Sequence to Read Write-Protect Settings [1]**



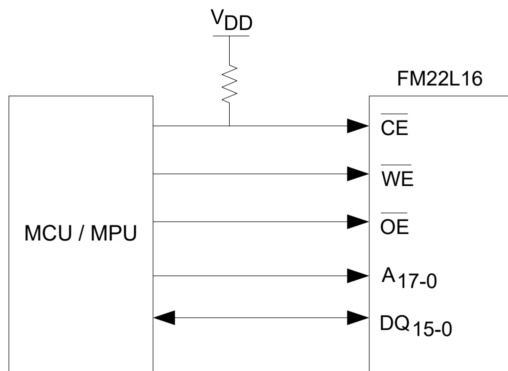

**Note**
1. This sequence requires $t_{AS} \geq 10$ ns and address must be stable while $\overline{CE}$ is LOW.

## SRAM Drop-In Replacement

The FM22L16 is designed to be a drop-in replacement for standard asynchronous SRAMs. The device does not require CE to toggle for each new address. CE may remain LOW indefinitely. While CE is LOW, the device automatically detects address changes and a new access begins. This functionality allows CE to be grounded as you might with an SRAM. It also allows page mode operation at speeds up to 40 MHz.

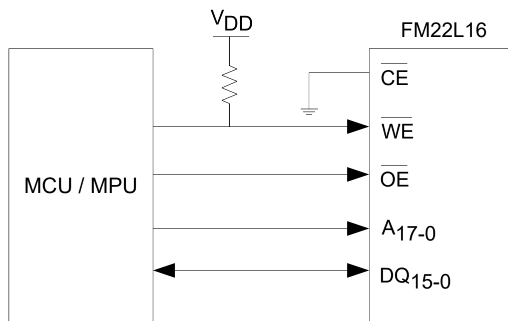
Figure 6 shows a pull-up resistor on CE, which will keep the pin HIGH during power cycles, assuming the MCU / MPU pin tristates during the reset condition. The pull-up resistor value should be chosen to ensure the CE pin tracks $V_{DD}$ to a high enough value, so that the current drawn when CE is LOW is not an issue. A 10-kΩ resistor draws 330 µA when CE is LOW and $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V.

**Figure 6. Use of Pull-up Resistor on CE**




Note that if CE is tied to ground, the user must be sure WE is not LOW at power-up or power-down events. If CE and WE are both LOW during power cycles, data will be corrupted. Figure 7 shows a pull-up resistor on WE, which will keep the pin HIGH during power cycles, assuming the MCU / MPU pin tristates during the reset condition.The pull-up resistor value should be chosen to ensure the WE pin tracks $V_{DD}$ to a high enough value, so that the current drawn when WE is LOW is not an issue. A 10-kΩ resistor draws 330 µA when WE is LOW and $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V.

**Figure 7. Use of Pull-up Resistor on WE**



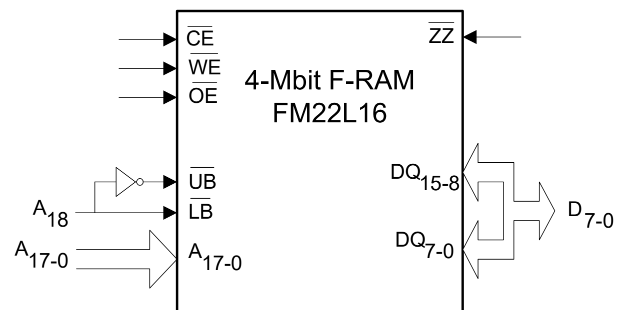

**Note** If CE is tied to ground, the user gives up the ability to perform the software write-protect sequence.

For applications that require the lowest power consumption, the CE signal should be active (LOW) only during memory accesses. The FM22L16 draws supply current while CE is LOW, even if addresses and control signals are static. While CE is HIGH, the device draws no more than the maximum standby current, $I_{SB}$.

CE toggling LOW on every address access is perfectly acceptable in FM22L16.

The UB and LB byte select pins are active for both read and write cycles. They may be used to allow the device to be wired as a 512K × 8 memory. The upper and lower data bytes can be tied together and controlled with the byte selects. Individual byte enables or the next higher address line $A_{18}$ may be available from the system processor.

**Figure 8. FM22L16 Wired as 512K × 8**



## Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may shorten the useful life of the device. These user guidelines are not tested.

Storage temperature ............................... –65 °C to +125 °C

Maximum accumulated storage time
At 125 °C ambient temperature ................................ 1000 h
At 85 °C ambient temperature ............................... 10 Years

Ambient temperature
with power applied .................................. –55 °C to +125 °C

Supply voltage on $V_{DD}$ relative to $V_{SS}$ ........–1.0 V to + 4.5 V

Voltage applied to outputs
in High Z state ...................................–0.5 V to $V_{DD}$ + 0.5 V

Input voltage .......... –1.0 V to + 4.5 V and $V_{IN} < V_{DD} + 1.0$ V

Transient voltage (< 20 ns)
on any pin to ground potential ...........–2.0 V to $V_{CC}$ + 2.0 V

Package power dissipation capability
($T_A$ = 25 °C) ................................................................ 1.0 W

Surface mount Pb soldering temperature
(3 seconds) ........................................................... +260 °C

DC output current
(1 output at a time, 1s duration) ................................ 15 mA

Static discharge voltage
Human Body Model (JEDEC Std JESD22-A114-D) ........ 2.5 kV
Charged Device Model (JEDEC Std JESD22-C101-C) ... 1.5 kV
Machine Model (JEDEC Std JESD22-A115-A) ................ 150 V

Latch-up current .................................................. > 100 mA

## Operating Range

| Range | Ambient Temperature ($T_A$) | $V_{DD}$ |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial | –40 °C to +85 °C | 2.7 V to 3.6 V |

## DC Electrical Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

| Parameter | Description | Test Conditions | | Min | Typ [2] | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{DD}$ | Power supply voltage | | | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| $I_{DD}$ | $V_{DD}$ supply current | $V_{DD}$ = 3.6 V, $\overline{CE}$ cycling at min. cycle time. All inputs toggling at CMOS levels (0.2 V or $V_{DD}$ – 0.2 V), all DQ pins unloaded. | | – | 8 | 12 | mA |
| $I_{SB}$ | Standby current | $V_{DD}$ = 3.6 V, $\overline{CE}$ at $V_{DD}$, All other pins are static and at CMOS levels (0.2 V or $V_{DD}$ – 0.2 V), $\overline{ZZ}$ is HIGH | $T_A$ = 25 °C | – | 90 | 150 | µA |
| | | | $T_A$ = 85 °C | – | – | 270 | µA |
| $I_{ZZ}$ | Sleep mode current | $V_{DD}$ = 3.6 V, $\overline{ZZ}$ is LOW, all other inputs at CMOS levels (0.2 V or $V_{DD}$ – 0.2 V). | $T_A$ = 25 °C | – | – | 5 | µA |
| | | | $T_A$ = 85 °C | – | – | 8 | µA |
| $I_{LI}$ | Input leakage current | $V_{IN}$ between $V_{DD}$ and $V_{SS}$ | | – | – | ±1 | µA |
| $I_{LO}$ | Output leakage current | $V_{OUT}$ between $V_{DD}$ and $V_{SS}$ | | – | – | ±1 | µA |
| $V_{IH}$ | Input HIGH voltage | | | 2.2 | – | $V_{DD}$ + 0.3 | V |
| $V_{IL}$ | Input LOW voltage | | | –0.3 | – | 0.6 | V |
| $V_{OH1}$ | Output HIGH voltage | $I_{OH}$ = –1.0 mA | | 2.4 | – | – | V |
| $V_{OH2}$ | Output HIGH voltage | $I_{OH}$ = –100 µA | | $V_{DD}$ – 0.2 | – | – | V |
| $V_{OL1}$ | Output LOW voltage | $I_{OL}$ = 2.1 mA | | – | – | 0.4 | V |
| $V_{OL2}$ | Output LOW voltage | $I_{OL}$ = 100 µA | | – | – | 0.2 | V |

**Note**
2. Typical values are at 25 °C, $V_{DD}$ = $V_{DD}$ (typ). Not 100% tested.

## Data Retention and Endurance

| Parameter | Description | Test condition | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $T_{DR}$ | Data retention | $T_A$ = 85 °C | 10 | – | Years |
| | | $T_A$ = 75 °C | 38 | – | |
| | | $T_A$ = 65 °C | 151 | – | |
| $NV_C$ | Endurance | Over operating temperature | $10^{14}$ | – | Cycles |

## Capacitance

| Parameter | Description | Test Conditions | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $C_{I/O}$ | Input/Output capacitance (DQ) | $T_A$ = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, $V_{DD}$ = $V_{DD}$(Typ) | 8 | pF |
| $C_{IN}$ | Input capacitance | | 6 | pF |
| $C_{ZZ}$ | Input capacitance of $\overline{ZZ}$ pin | | 8 | pF |

## Thermal Resistance

| Parameter | Description | Test Conditions | 44-pin TSOP II | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\Theta_{JA}$ | Thermal resistance (junction to ambient) | Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, in accordance with EIA/JESD51. | 96 | °C/W |
| $\Theta_{JC}$ | Thermal resistance (junction to case) | | 19 | °C/W |

## AC Test Conditions

Input pulse levels ..................................................0 V to 3 V
Input rise and fall times (10%–90%) .......................... $\leq$ 3 ns
Input and output timing reference levels ...................... 1.5 V
Output load capacitance .............................................. 30 pF

## AC Switching Characteristics

Over the Operating Range

| Parameters [3] | | Description | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cypress Parameter | Alt Parameter | | | | |
| **SRAM Read Cycle** | | | | | |
| $t_{CE}$ | $t_{ACE}$ | Chip enable access time | – | 55 | ns |
| $t_{RC}$ | – | Read cycle time | 110 | – | ns |
| $t_{AA}$ | – | Address access time | – | 110 | ns |
| $t_{OH}$ | $t_{OHA}$ | Output hold time | 20 | – | ns |
| $t_{AAP}$ | – | Page mode address access time | – | 25 | ns |
| $t_{OHP}$ | – | Page mode output hold time | 5 | – | ns |
| $t_{CA}$ | – | Chip enable active time | 55 | – | ns |
| $t_{PC}$ | – | Pre-charge time | 55 | – | ns |
| $t_{BA}$ | $t_{BW}$ | $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$ access time | – | 20 | ns |
| $t_{AS}$ | $t_{SA}$ | Address setup time (to $\overline{CE}$ LOW) | 0 | – | ns |
| $t_{AH}$ | $t_{HA}$ | Address hold time ($\overline{CE}$ Controlled) | 55 | – | ns |
| $t_{OE}$ | $t_{DOE}$ | Output enable access time | – | 15 | ns |
| $t_{HZ}$[4, 5] | $t_{HZCE}$ | Chip Enable to output HI-Z | – | 10 | ns |
| $t_{OHZ}$[4, 5] | $t_{HZOE}$ | Output enable HIGH to output HI-Z | – | 10 | ns |
| $t_{BHZ}$[4, 5] | $t_{HZBE}$ | $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$ HIGHHIGH to output HI-Z | – | 10 | ns |

**Notes**

3. Test conditions assume a signal transition time of 3 ns or less, timing reference levels of 0.5 × $V_{DD}$, input pulse levels of 0 to 3 V, output loading of the specified $I_{OL}/I_{OH}$ and load capacitance shown in AC Test Conditions on page 10.
4. $t_{HZ}$, $t_{OHZ}$ and $t_{BHZ}$ are specified with a load capacitance of 5 pF. Transition is measured when the outputs enter a high impedance state.
5. This parameter is characterized but not 100% tested.

## AC Switching Characteristics (continued)

Over the Operating Range

| Parameters [3] | | Description | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cypress Parameter | Alt Parameter | | | | |
| **SRAM Write Cycle** | | | | | |
| $t_{WC}$ | $t_{WC}$ | Write cycle time | 110 | – | ns |
| $t_{CA}$ | – | Chip enable active time | 55 | – | ns |
| $t_{CW}$ | $t_{SCE}$ | Chip enable to write enable HIGH | 55 | – | ns |
| $t_{PC}$ | – | Pre-charge time | 55 | – | ns |
| $t_{PWC}$ | – | Page mode write enable cycle time | 25 | – | ns |
| $t_{WP}$ | $t_{PWE}$ | Write enable pulse width | 16 | – | ns |
| $t_{AS}$ | $t_{SA}$ | Address setup time (to $\overline{CE}$ LOW) | 0 | – | ns |
| $t_{ASP}$ | – | Page mode address setup time (to $\overline{WE}$ LOW) | 8 | – | ns |
| $t_{AHP}$ | – | Page mode address hold time (to $\overline{WE}$ LOW) | 15 | – | ns |
| $t_{WLC}$ | $t_{PWE}$ | Write enable LOW to chip disabled | 25 | – | ns |
| $t_{BLC}$ | $t_{BW}$ | $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$ LOW to chip disabled | 25 | – | ns |
| $t_{WLA}$ | – | Write enable LOW to $A_{17-2}$ change | 25 | – | ns |
| $t_{AWH}$ | – | $A_{17-2}$ change to write enable HIGH | 110 | – | ns |
| $t_{BS}$ | | $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$ setup time (to $\overline{CE}$ LOW) | 2 | – | ns |
| $t_{BH}$ | | $\overline{UB}$, $\overline{LB}$ hold time (to $\overline{CE}$ HIGH) | 0 | – | ns |
| $t_{DS}$ | $t_{SD}$ | Data input setup time | 14 | – | ns |
| $t_{DH}$ | $t_{HD}$ | Data input hold time | 0 | – | ns |
| $t_{WZ}$ [6, 7] | $t_{HZWE}$ | Write enable LOW to output HI-Z | – | 10 | ns |
| $t_{WX}$ [7] | – | Write enable HIGH to output driven | 10 | – | ns |
| $t_{WS}$ [8] | – | Write enable to $\overline{CE}$ LOW setup time | 0 | – | ns |
| $t_{WH}$ [8] | – | Write enable to $\overline{CE}$ HIGH hold time | 0 | – | ns |

**Notes**

6. $t_{WZ}$ is specified with a load capacitance of 5 pF. Transition is measured when the outputs enter a high impedance state.
7. This parameter is characterized but not 100% tested.
8. The relationship between $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{WE}$ determines if a $\overline{CE}$- or $\overline{WE}$-controlled write occurs. The parameters $t_{WS}$ and $t_{WH}$ are not tested.

**Figure 9. Read Cycle Timing 1 ($\overline{CE}$ LOW, $\overline{OE}$ LOW)**

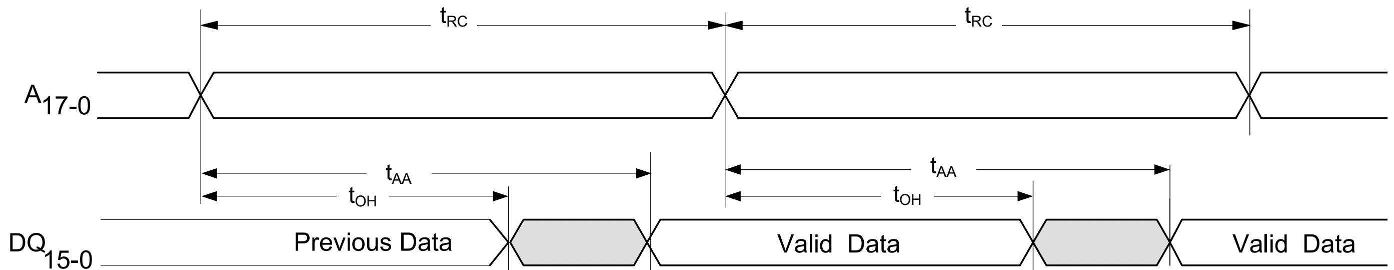



**Figure 10. Read Cycle Timing 2 ($\overline{CE}$ Controlled)**

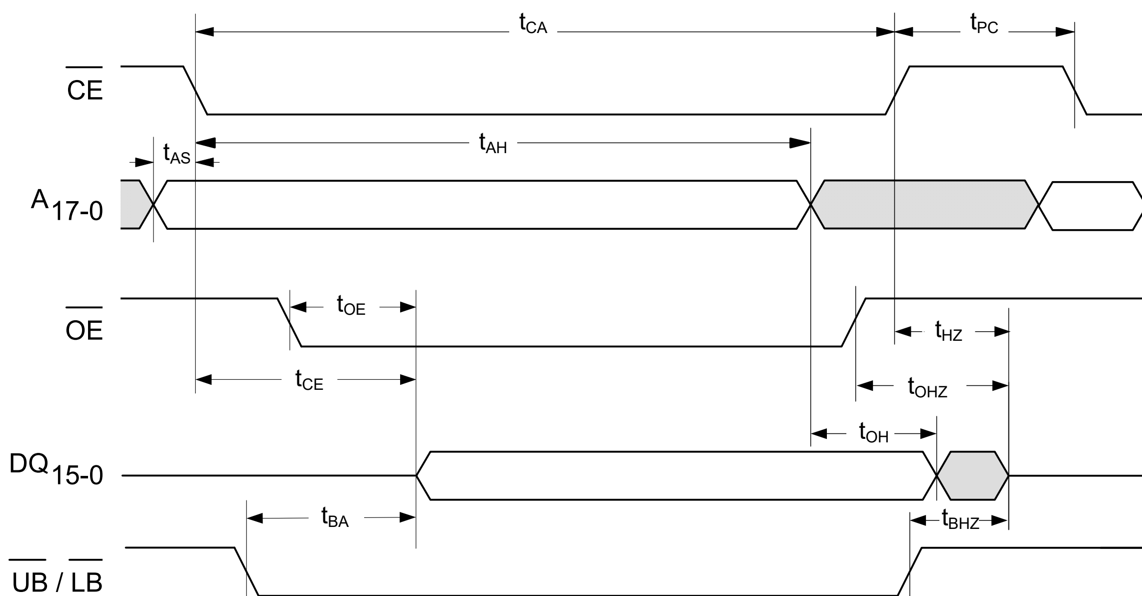
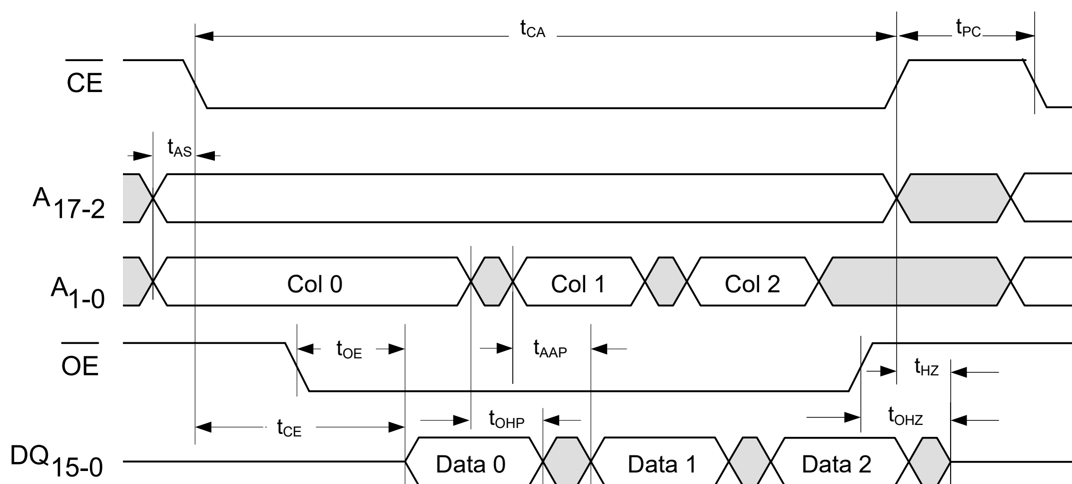



**Figure 11. Page Mode Read Cycle Timing** [9]




**Note**

9. Although sequential column addressing is shown, it is not required.

**Figure 12. Write Cycle Timing 1 (WE Controlled) [10]**

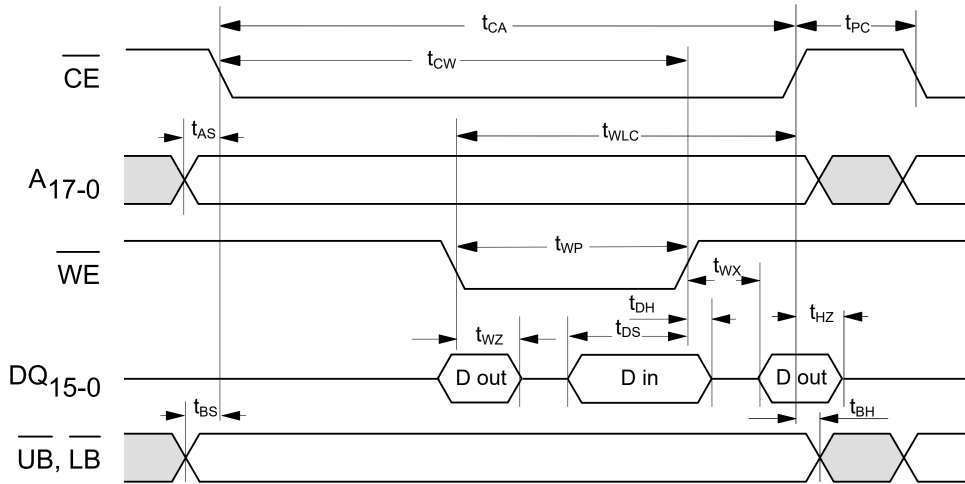



**Figure 13. Write Cycle Timing 2 (CE Controlled)**

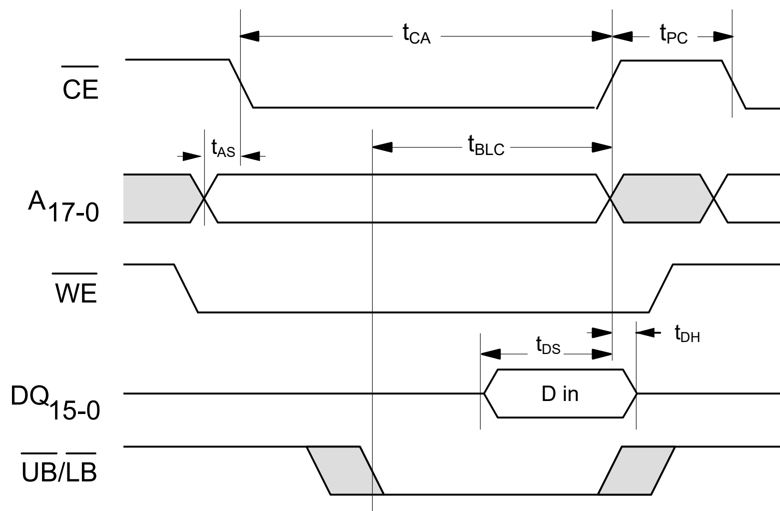
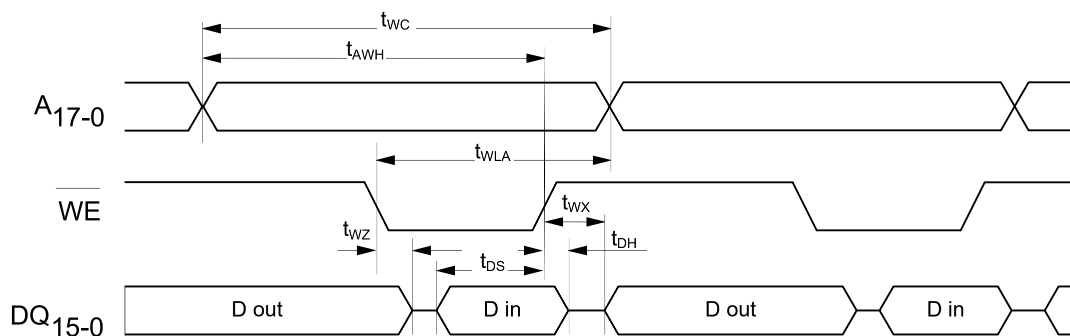


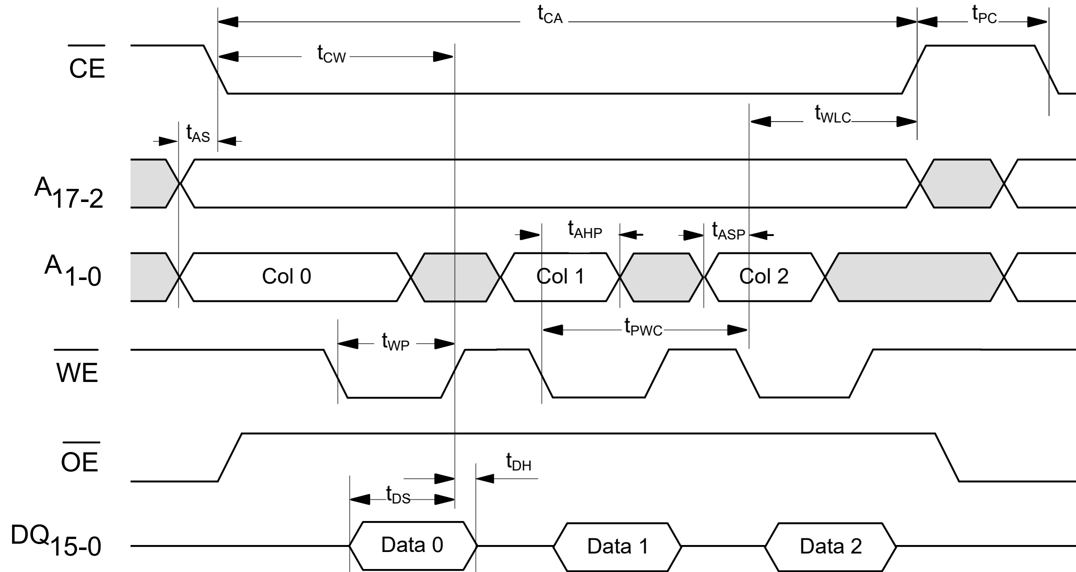

**Figure 14. Write Cycle Timing 3 (CE LOW) [10]**




**Note**

10. OE (not shown) is LOW only to show the effect of WE on DQ pins.

**Figure 15. Page Mode Write Cycle Timing**



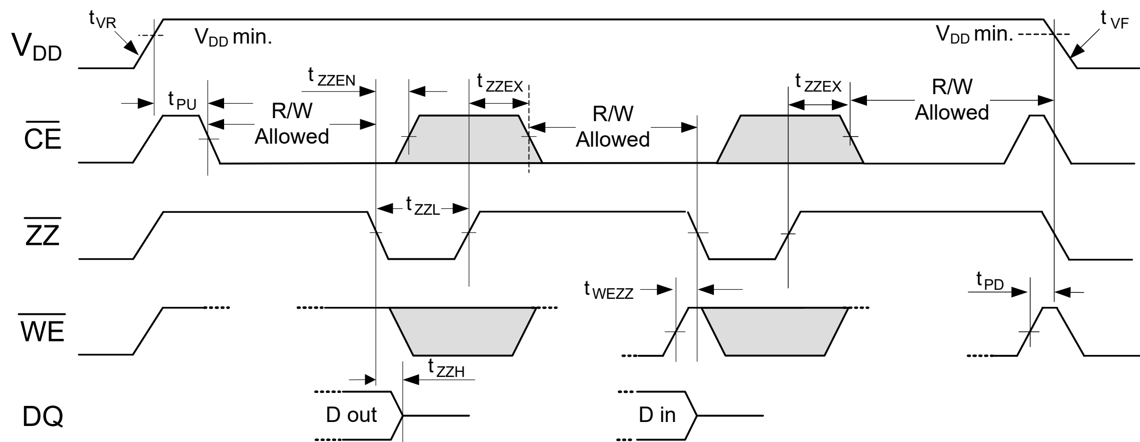

**Note**
11. UB and LB to show byte enable and byte masking cases.

## Power Cycle and Sleep Mode Timing

Over the Operating Range

| Parameter | Description | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $t_{PU}$ | Power-up (after $V_{DD}$ min. is reached) to first access time | 450 | – | µs |
| $t_{PD}$ | Last write ($\overline{WE}$ HIGH) to power down time | 0 | – | µs |
| $t_{VR}$[12, 13] | $V_{DD}$ power-up ramp rate | 50 | – | µs/V |
| $t_{VF}$[12, 13] | $V_{DD}$ power-down ramp rate | 100 | – | µs/V |
| $t_{ZZH}$ | $\overline{ZZ}$ active to DQ HI-Z time | – | 20 | ns |
| $t_{WEZZ}$ | Last write to sleep mode entry time | 0 | – | µs |
| $t_{ZZL}$ | $\overline{ZZ}$ active LOW time | 1 | – | µs |
| $t_{ZZEN}$ | Sleep mode entry time ($\overline{ZZ}$ LOW to $\overline{CE}$ don't care) | – | 0 | µs |
| $t_{ZZEX}$ | Sleep mode exit time ($\overline{ZZ}$ HIGH to 1st access after wakeup) | – | 450 | µs |

**Figure 16. Power Cycle and Sleep Mode Timing**




**Note**
12. Slope measured at any point on the $V_{DD}$ waveform.
13. Cypress cannot test or characterize all $V_{DD}$ power ramp profiles. The behavior of the internal circuits is difficult to predict when $V_{DD}$ is below the level of a transistor threshold voltage. Cypress strongly recommends that $V_{DD}$ power up faster than 100 ms through the range of 0.4 V to 1.0 V.

## Functional Truth Table

| $\overline{CE}$ | $\overline{WE}$ | $A_{17-2}$ | $A_{1-0}$ | $\overline{ZZ}$ | Operation [14, 15] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | X | X | X | L | Sleep Mode |
| H | X | X | X | H | Standby/Idle |
| ↓<br>L | H<br>H | V<br>V | V<br>V | H<br>H | Read |
| L | H | No Change | Change | H | Page Mode Read |
| L | H | Change | V | H | Random Read |
| ↓<br>L | L<br>L | V<br>V | V<br>V | H<br>H | $\overline{CE}$-Controlled Write[15] |
| L | ↓ | V | V | H | $\overline{WE}$-Controlled Write [15, 16] |
| L | ↓ | No Change | V | H | Page Mode Write [17] |
| ↑<br>L | X<br>X | X<br>X | X<br>X | H<br>H | Starts pre-charge |

## Byte Select Truth Table

| $\overline{WE}$ | $\overline{OE}$ | $\overline{LB}$ | $\overline{UB}$ | Operation [18] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | H | X | X | Read; Outputs disabled |
| | X | H | H | |
| H | L | H | L | Read upper byte; HI-Z lower byte |
| | | L | H | Read lower byte; HI-Z upper byte |
| | | L | L | Read both bytes |
| L | X | H | L | Write upper byte; Mask lower byte |
| | | L | H | Write lower byte; Mask upper byte |
| | | L | L | Write both bytes |

**Notes**

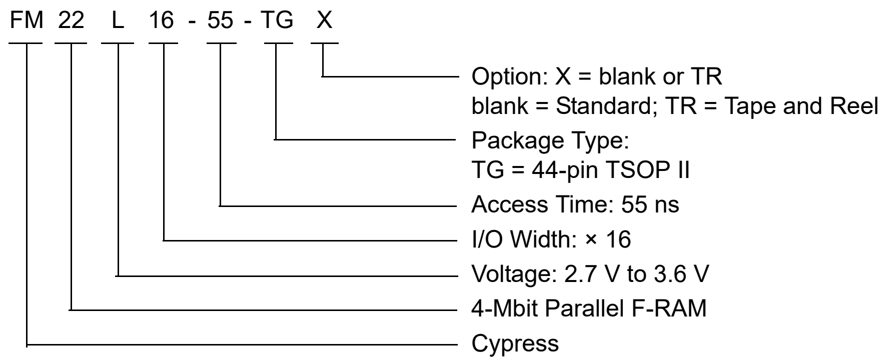
14. H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW, V = Valid Data, X = Don't Care, ↓ = toggle LOW, ↑ = toggle HIGH.
15. For write cycles, data-in is latched on the rising edge of $\overline{CE}$ or $\overline{WE}$, whichever comes first.
16. $\overline{WE}$-controlled write cycle begins as a Read cycle and then $A_{17-2}$ is latched.
17. Addresses $A_{1-0}$ must remain stable for at least 10 ns during page mode operation.
18. Assumes $\overline{CE}$ is LOW and $\overline{ZZ}$ is HIGH for all cases. The $\overline{UB}$ and $\overline{LB}$ pins may be grounded if 1) the system does not perform byte writes and 2) the device is not configured as a 512K x 8.

## Ordering Information

| Access Time (ns) | Ordering Code | Package Diagram | Package Type | Operating Range |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | FM22L16-55-TG | 51-85087 | 44-pin TSOP II | Industrial |
| | FM22L16-55-TGTR | | | |

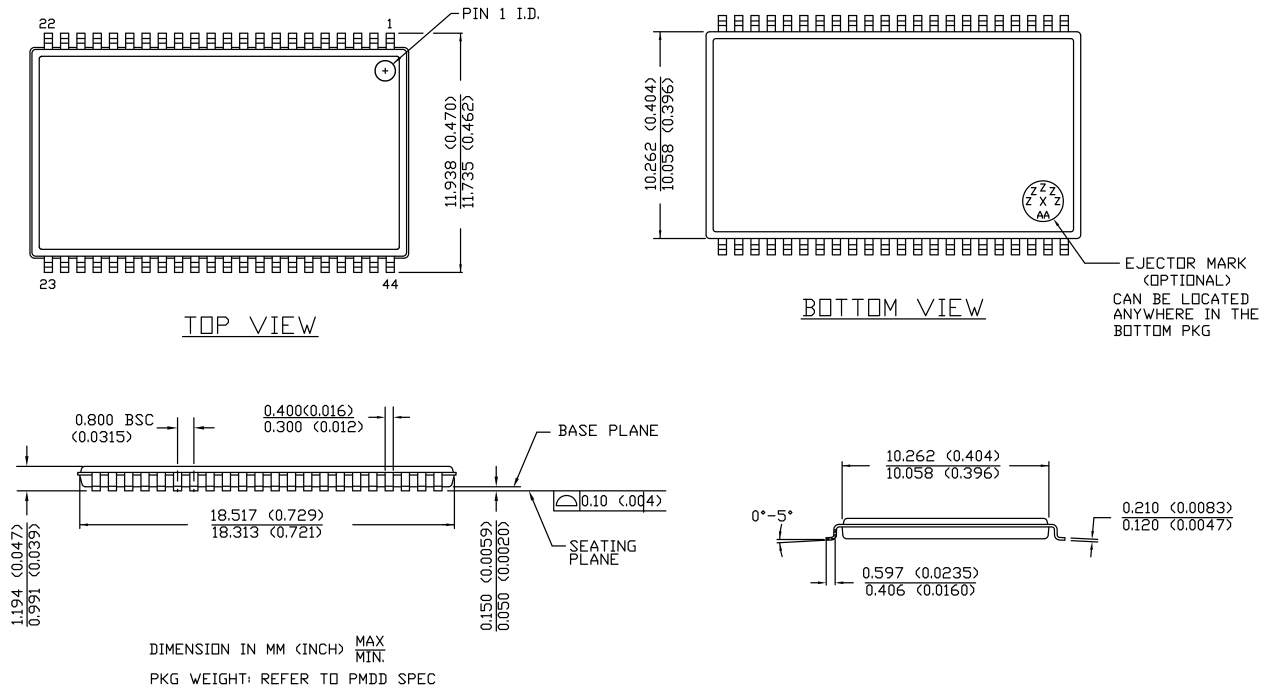
All the above parts are Pb-free.

### Ordering Code Definitions



## Package Diagram

**Figure 17. 44-pin TSOP II Package Outline, 51-85087**




51-85087 *E

## Acronyms

| Acronym | Description |
|---|---|
| CPU | Central Processing Unit |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor |
| EIA | Electronic Industries Alliance |
| F-RAM | Ferroelectric Random Access Memory |
| I/O | Input/Output |
| MCU | Microcontroller Unit |
| MPU | Microprocessor Unit |
| RoHS | Restriction of Hazardous Substances |
| R/W | Read and Write |
| SRAM | Static Random Access Memory |
| TSOP | Thin Small Outline Package |

## Document Conventions

### Units of Measure

| Symbol | Unit of Measure |
|---|---|
| °C | degree Celsius |
| Hz | hertz |
| kHz | kilohertz |
| kΩ | kilohm |
| MHz | megahertz |
| µA | microampere |
| µF | microfarad |
| µs | microsecond |
| mA | milliampere |
| ms | millisecond |
| MΩ | megaohm |
| ns | nanosecond |
| Ω | ohm |
| % | percent |
| pF | picofarad |
| V | volt |
| W | watt |

## Document History Page

| Document Title: FM22L16, 4-Mbit (256K × 16) F-RAM<br>Document Number: 001-86188 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rev.** | **ECN No.** | **Submission Date** | **Description of Change** |
| ** | 3912933 | 02/25/2013 | New spec. |
| *A | 4191807 | 11/14/2013 | Added watermark “Not recommended for new designs” across the document. |
| *B | 4274811 | 03/11/2014 | Removed watermark “Not recommended for new designs” across the document.<br>Updated Maximum Ratings:<br>Added “Maximum Junction Temperature” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “DC voltage applied to outputs in High-Z state” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “Transient voltage (< 20 ns) on any pin to ground potential” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “Package power dissipation capability ($T_A$ = 25 °C)” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “DC output current (1 output at a time, 1s duration)” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “Latch-up Current” and its corresponding details.<br>Removed “Package Moisture Sensitivity Level” and its corresponding details.<br>Updated Data Retention and Endurance:<br>Removed existing details of $T_{DR}$ parameter.<br>Added details of $T_{DR}$ parameter corresponding to “$T_A$ = 85 °C”, “$T_A$ = 75 °C” and “$T_A$ = 65 °C”.<br>Added $NV_C$ parameter and its corresponding details.<br>Added Thermal Resistance.<br>Updated Package Diagram:<br>Removed Package Marking Scheme (top mark).<br>Removed “Ramtron Revision History”.<br>Updated to Cypress template.<br>Completing Sunset Review. |
| *C | 4566147 | 11/10/2014 | Updated Functional Description:<br>Added “For a complete list of related documentation, click here.” at the end. |
| *D | 4879990 | 08/11/2015 | Updated Maximum Ratings:<br>Removed “Maximum junction temperature” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “Maximum accumulated storage time” and its corresponding details.<br>Added “Ambient temperature with power applied” and its corresponding details.<br>Updated to new template. |
| *E | 5110110 | 01/27/2016 | Updated Maximum Ratings:<br>Changed value of “Latch-up current” from “> 140 mA” to “> 100 mA”.<br>Completing Sunset Review. |
| *F | 5716395 | 04/27/2017 | Updated Cypress Logo and Copyright. |
| *G | 6390500 | 11/21/2018 | Updated Maximum Ratings:<br>Replaced “–55 °C to +125 °C” with “–65 °C to +125 °C” in ratings corresponding to “Storage temperature”.<br>Updated to new template. |
| *H | 6735005 | 11/20/2019 | Updated Device Operation:<br>Updated Software Write-Protect Timing:<br>Updated Figure 5.<br>Updated to new template. |