

32-Mbit (x16) Multi-Purpose Flash Plus

The SST39VF3201C and SST39VF3202C devices are 2-Mbit x16, CMOS Multi-Purpose Flash Plus (MPF+) manufactured with proprietary, high-performance CMOS SuperFlash[®] technology. The split-gate cell design and thick-oxide tunneling injector attain better reliability and manufacturability compared with alternate approaches. The SST39VF3201C and SST39VF3202C write (Program or Erase) with a 2.7V-3.6V power supply. This device conforms to JEDEC standard pinouts for x16 memories.

Features

- Organized as 2-Mbit x16
- · Single Voltage Read and Write Operations:
 - 2.7V-3.6V
- · Superior Reliability:
 - Endurance: 100,000 Cycles (Typical)
 - Greater than 100 years Data Retention
- Low-Power Consumption (typical values at 5 MHz):
 - Active Current: 6 mA (typical)
 - Standby Current: 4 µA (typical)
 - Auto Low-Power Mode: 4 μA (typical)
- Hardware Block Protection/WP# Input Pin:
 - Top Block Protection (top two 4-KWord blocks) for SST39VF3202C
 - Bottom Block-Protection (bottom two 4-KWord blocks) for SST39VF3201C
- · Sector-Erase Capability:
 - Uniform 2-KWord sectors
- · Block-Erase Capability:
 - Flexible block architecture
 - Eight 4-KWord blocks, 63 32-KWord blocks
- · Chip-Erase Capability
- · Erase-Suspend/Erase-Resume Capabilities
- · Hardware Reset Pin (RST#)
- · Security-ID Feature:
 - Microchip: 128 bits; User: 128 words
- · Fast Read Access Time:
 - 70 ns
- · Latched Address and Data

- · Fast Erase and Word-Program:
 - Sector-Erase Time: 18 ms (typical)
 - Block-Erase Time: 18 ms (typical)
 - Chip-Erase Time: 35 ms (typical)
 - Word-Program Time: 7 μs (typical)
- · Automatic Write Timing:
 - Internal V_{PP} Generation
- · End-of-Write Detection:
 - Toggle Bits
 - Data# Polling
 - RY/BY# Pin
- · CMOS I/O Compatibility
- · JEDEC Standard:
 - Flash EEPROM Pin Assignments
- Temperature Ranges Supported:
 - Industrial (I): -40°C to +85°C
- · All devices are RoHS compliant

Packages

- 48-lead TSOP (12 mm x 20 mm)
- 48-ball TFBGA (6 mm x 8 mm)

DESCRIPTION

The SST39VF3201C and SST39VF3202C devices are 2-Mbit x16 CMOS Multi-Purpose Flash Plus (MPF+) manufactured with proprietary, high-performance CMOS SuperFlash technology. The split-gate cell design and thick-oxide tunneling injector attain better reliability and manufacturability compared with alternate approaches. The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C write (Program or Erase) with a 2.7V-3.6V power supply. These devices conform to JEDEC standard pin assignments for x16 memories.

Featuring high-performance Word Program, the SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C devices provide a typical Word Program time of 7 µsec. These devices use Toggle Bit, Data# Polling or RY/BY# pin to indicate the completion of Program operation. To protect against inadvertent write, they have on-chip hardware and Software Data Protection schemes. Designed, manufactured and tested for a wide spectrum of applications, these devices are offered with a typical endurance of 100,000 cycles. Data retention is rated at greater than 100 years.

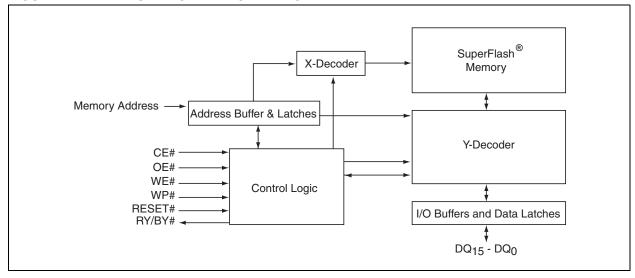
The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C devices are suited for applications that require convenient and economical updating of program, configuration or data memory. For all system applications, they significantly improve performance and reliability while lowering power consumption. They inherently use less energy during Erase and Program than alternative Flash technologies. The total energy consumed is a function of the applied voltage, current and time of application. For any given voltage range, the SuperFlash technology uses less current to program and has a shorter erase time. As a result, the total energy consumed during any Erase or Program operation is less than alternative Flash technologies. These devices also improve flexibility while lowering the cost for program, data and configuration storage applications.

The SuperFlash technology provides fixed Erase and Program times, independent of the number of Erase/Program cycles that have occurred. Therefore, the system software or hardware does not have to be modified or derated as is necessary with alternative Flash technologies, whose Erase and Program times increase with accumulated Erase/Program cycles.

To meet high-density, surface mount requirements, the SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C devices are offered in 48-lead TSOP and 48-ball TFBGA packages. See Figure 2 and Figure 3 for pin assignments.

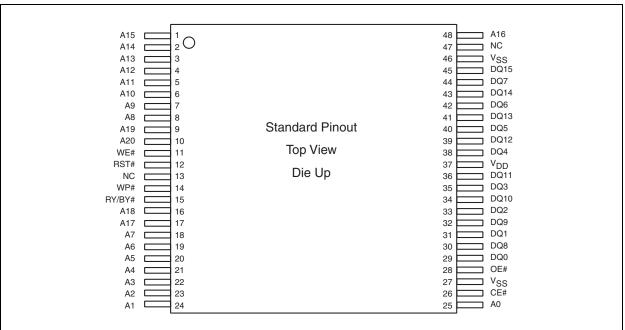
BLOCK DIAGRAM

FIGURE 1: FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 2: PIN ASSIGNMENTS FOR 48-LEAD TSOP





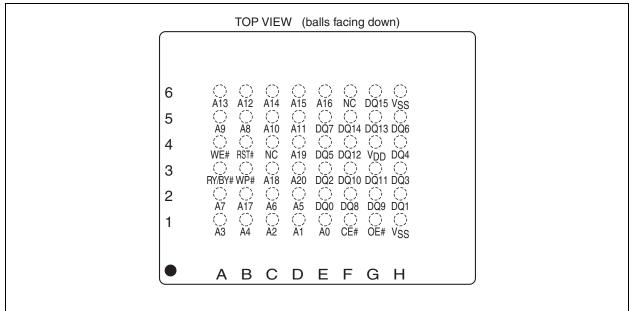


TABLE 1: PIN DESCRIPTION

Symbol	Pin Name	Functions
A _{MS} ⁽¹⁾ -A ₀	Address Inputs	To provide memory addresses. During Sector-Erase A _{MS} -A ₁₁ address lines will select the sector. During Block-Erase A _{MS} -A ₁₅ address lines will select the block.
DQ ₁₅ -DQ ₀	Data Input/Output	To output data during Read cycles and receive input data during Write cycles. Data is internally latched during a Write cycle. The outputs are in tri-state when OE# or CE# is high.
WP#	Write-Protect	To protect the top/bottom boot block from Erase/Program operation when grounded.
RST#	Reset	To reset and return the device to Read mode.
CE#	Chip Enable	To activate the device when CE# is low.
OE#	Output Enable	To gate the data output buffers.
WE#	Write Enable	To control the Write operations.
V_{DD}	Power Supply	To provide power supply voltage: 2.7V-3.6V
V _{SS}	Ground	
NC	No Connection	Unconnected pins.
RY/BY#	Ready/Busy#	To output the status of a Program or Erase operation. RY/BY# is a open-drain output, so a 10 KW-100 KW pull-up resistor is required to allow RY/BY# to transition high indicating the device is ready to read.

Note 1: $A_{MS} = Most$ $A_{MS} = A_{20}$ for SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C Significant address

TABLE 2: TOP/BOTTOM BOOT BLOCK ADDRESS

Top Boot Block Address SST39VF3202C							
#	Size (KWord)	Address Range					
70	4	1FF000H-1FFFFFH					
69	4	1FE000H-1FEFFFH					
68	4	1FD000H-1FDFFFH					
67	4	1FC000H-1FCFFFH					
66	4	1FB000H-1FBFFFH					
65	4	1FA000H-1FAFFFH					
64	4	1F9000H-1F9FFFH					
63	4	1F8000H-1F8FFFH					
62	32	1F0000H-1F7FFFH					
61	32	1E8000H-1EFFFFH					
60	32	1E0000H-1E7FFFH					
59	32	1D8000H-1DFFFFH					
58	32	1D0000H-1D7FFFH					
57	32	1C8000H-1CFFFFH					
56	32	1C0000H-1C7FFFH					
55	32	1B8000H-1BFFFFH					
54	32	1B0000H-1B7FFFH					
53	32	1A8000H-1AFFFFH					
52	32	1A0000H-1A7FFFH					
51	32	198000H-19FFFFH					

Bottom	Bottom Boot Block Address SST39VF3201C								
#	Size (KWord)	Address Range							
70	32	1F8000H-1FFFFFH							
69	32	1F0000H-1F7FFFH							
68	32	1E8000H-1EFFFFH							
67	32	1E0000H-1E7FFFH							
66	32	1D8000H-1DFFFFH							
65	32	1D0000H-1D7FFFH							
64	32	1C8000H-1CFFFFH							
63	32	1C0000H-1C7FFFH							
62	32	1B8000H-1BFFFFH							
61	32	1B0000H-1B7FFFH							
60	32	1A8000H-1AFFFFH							
59	32	1A0000H-1A7FFFH							
58	32	198000H-19FFFFH							
57	32	190000H-197FFFH							
56	32	188000H-18FFFFH							
55	32	180000H-187FFFH							
54	32	178000H-17FFFFH							
53	32	170000H-177FFFH							
52	32	168000H-16FFFFH							
51	32	160000H-167FFFH							

TABLE 2: TOP/BOTTOM BOOT BLOCK ADDRESS (CONTINUED)

Top Boot Block Address SST39VF3202C							
50	32	190000H-197FFFH					
49	32	188000H-18FFFFH					
48	32	180000H-187FFFH					
47	32	178000H-17FFFFH					
46	32	170000H-177FFFH					
45	32	168000H-16FFFFH					
44	32	160000H-167FFFH					
43	32	158000H-15FFFFH					
42	32	150000H-157FFFH					
41	32	148000H-14FFFFH					
40	32	140000H-147FFFH					
39	32	138000H-13FFFFH					
38	32	130000H-137FFFH					
37	32	128000H-12FFFFH					
36	32	120000H-127FFFH					
35	32	118000H-11FFFFH					
34	32	110000H-117FFFH					
33	32	108000H-10FFFFH					
32	32	100000H-107FFFH					
31	32	0F8000H-0FFFFFH					
30	32	0F0000H-0F7FFFH					
29	32	0E8000H-0EFFFFH					
28	32	0E0000H-0E7FFFH					
27	32	0D8000H-0DFFFFH					
26	32	0D0000H-0D7FFFH					
25	32	0C8000H-0CFFFFH					
24	32	0C0000H-0C7FFFH					
23	32	0B8000H-0BFFFFH					
22	32	0B0000H-0B7FFFH					
21	32	0A8000H-0AFFFFH					
20	32	0A0000H-0A7FFFH					
19	32	098000H-09FFFFH					
18	32	090000H-097FFFH					
17	32	088000H-08FFFFH					
16	32	080000H-087FFFH					
15	32	078000H-07FFFFH					
14	32	070000H-077FFFH					
13	32	068000H-06FFFFH					
12	32	060000H-067FFFH					
11	32	058000H-05FFFFH					
10	32	050000H-057FFFH					
9	32	048000H-04FFFFH					
8	32	040000H-047FFFH					
7	32	038000H-03FFFFH					

Bottom Boot Block Address SST39VF3201C							
50	32	158000H-15FFFFH					
49	32	150000H-157FFFH					
48	32	148000H-14FFFFH					
47	32	140000H-147FFFH					
46	32	138000H-13FFFFH					
45	32	130000H-137FFFH					
44	32	128000H-12FFFFH					
43	32	120000H-127FFFH					
42	32	118000H-11FFFFH					
41	32	110000H-117FFFH					
40	32	108000H-10FFFFH					
39	32	100000H-107FFFH					
38	32	0F8000H-0FFFFFH					
37	32	0F0000H-0F7FFFH					
36	32	0E8000H-0EFFFFH					
35	32	0E0000H-0E7FFFH					
34	32	0D8000H-0DFFFFH					
33	32	0D0000H-0D7FFFH					
32	32	0C8000H-0CFFFFH					
31	32	0C0000H-0C7FFFH					
30	32	0B8000H-0BFFFFH					
29	32	0B0000H-0B7FFFH					
28	32	0A8000H-0AFFFFH					
27	32	0A0000H-0A7FFFH					
26	32	098000H-09FFFFH					
25	32	090000H-097FFFH					
24	32	088000H-08FFFFH					
23	32	080000H-087FFFH					
22	32	078000H-07FFFFH					
21	32	070000H-077FFFH					
20	32	068000H-06FFFFH					
19	32	060000H-067FFFH					
18	32	058000H-05FFFFH					
17	32	050000H-057FFFH					
16	32	048000H-04FFFFH					
15	32	040000H-047FFFH					
14	32	038000H-03FFFFH					
13	32	030000H-037FFFH					
12	32	028000H-02FFFFH					
11	32	020000H-027FFFH					
10	32	018000H-01FFFFH					
9	32	010000H-017FFFH					
8	32	008000H-00FFFFH					
7	4	007000H-007FFFH					
	1	<u> </u>					

TABLE 2: TOP/BOTTOM BOOT BLOCK ADDRESS (CONTINUED)

Top Boot Block Address SST39VF3202C						
6	32	030000H-037FFFH				
5	32	028000H-02FFFFH				
4	32	020000H-027FFFH				
3	32	018000H-01FFFFH				
2	32	010000H-017FFFH				
1	32	008000H-00FFFFH				
0	32	000000H-007FFFH				

Bottom Boot Block Address SST39VF3201C						
6	4	006000H-006FFFH				
5	4	005000H-005FFFH				
4	4	004000H-004FFFH				
3	4	003000H-003FFFH				
2	4	002000H-002FFFH				
1	4	001000H-001FFFH				
0	4	000000H-000FFFH				

DEVICE OPERATION

Comments are used to initiate the memory operation functions of the device. Commands are written to the device using standard microprocessor write sequences. A command is written by asserting WE# low while keeping CE# low. The address bus is latched on the falling edge of WE# or CE#, whichever occurs last. The data bus is latched on the rising edge of WE# or CE#, whichever occurs first.

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C also have Auto-Low-Power mode which puts the device in a near Standby mode after data has been accessed with a valid Read operation. This reduces the IDD active read current from typically 9 mA to typically 4 μ A. Auto-Low-Power mode reduces the typical IDD active read current to the range of 2 mA/MHz of Read cycle time. The device exits Auto-Low-Power mode with any address transition or control signal transition used to initiate another Read cycle, with no access time penalty. Note that the device does not enter Auto-Low-Power mode after power-up with CE# held steadily low, until the first address transition or CE# is driven high.

Read

The Read operation of the SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C is controlled by CE# and OE#, both of which have to be low for the system to obtain data from the outputs. CE# is used for device selection. When CE# is high, the chip is deselected and only standby power is consumed. OE# is the output control and is used to gate data from the output pins. The data bus is in high-impedance state when either CE# or OE# is high. Refer to Figure 5 for further details.

Word Program Operation

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C are programmed on a word-by-word basis. Before programming, the sector where the word exists must be fully erased. The Program operation is accomplished in three steps. The first step is the three-byte load sequence for Software Data Protection. The second step is to load word address and word data. During the Word Program operation, the addresses are latched on the falling edge of either CE# or WE#, whichever occurs last. The data is latched on the rising edge of either CE# or WE#, whichever occurs first. The third step is the internal Program operation which is initiated after the rising edge of the fourth WE# or CE#, whichever occurs first. The Program operation, once initiated, will be completed within 10 µs. See Figure 6 and Figure 7 for WE# and CE# controlled Program operation timing diagrams and Figure 21 for a flowchart. During the Program operation, the only valid reads are Data# Polling and Toggle Bit. During the internal Program operation, the host is free to perform additional tasks. Any commands issued during the internal Program operation are ignored. During the command sequence, WP# should be statically held high or low.

Sector/Block-Erase Operation

The Sector- (or Block-) Erase operation allows the system to erase the device on a sector-by-sector (or block-by-block) basis. The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C offer both Sector-Erase and Block-Erase mode. The sector architecture is based on uniform sector size of 2 KWord. The Block-Erase mode is based on block sizes of 4 and 32 KWord. The Sector-Erase operation is initiated by executing a six-byte command sequence with Sector-Erase command (50H) and sector address (SA) in the last bus cycle. The Block-Erase operation is initiated by executing a six-byte command sequence with Block-Erase command (30H) and block address (BA) in the last bus cycle. The sector or block address is latched on the falling edge of the sixth WE# pulse while the command (50H or 30H) is latched on the rising edge of the sixth WE# pulse. The internal Erase operation begins after the sixth WE# pulse. The End-of-Erase operation can be determined using either Data# Polling or Toggle Bit methods. See Figure 11 and Figure 12 for timing waveforms and Figure 25 for a flowchart. Any commands issued during the Sector- or Block-Erase operation are ignored. When WP# is low, any attempt to Sector- (Block-) Erase the protected block will be ignored. During the command sequence, WP# should be statically held high or low.

Erase-Suspend/Erase-Resume Commands

The Erase-Suspend operation temporarily suspends a Sector- or Block-Erase operation thus allowing data to be read from any memory location or program data into any sector/block that is not suspended for an Erase operation. The operation is executed by issuing one byte command sequence with Erase-Suspend command (B0H). The device automatically enters Read mode typically within 10 μ s after the Erase-Suspend command had been issued. Valid data can be read from any sector or block that is not suspended from an Erase operation. Reading at address location within erase-suspended sectors/blocks will output DQ₂ toggling and DQ₆ at '1'. While in Erase-Suspend mode, a Word-Program operation is allowed except for the sector or block selected for Erase-Suspend.

To resume Sector-Erase or Block-Erase operation that has been suspended, the system must issue an Erase Resume command. The operation is executed by issuing one byte command sequence with an Erase Resume command (30H) at any address in the last Byte sequence.

Chip-Erase Operation

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C provide a Chip-Erase operation, which allows the user to erase the entire memory array to the '1' state. This is useful when the entire device must be quickly erased.

The Chip-Erase operation is initiated by executing a six-byte command sequence with Chip-Erase command (10H) at address 555H in the last byte sequence. The Erase operation begins with the rising edge of the sixth WE# or CE#, whichever occurs first. During the Erase operation, the only valid read is Toggle Bit or Data# Polling. See Table 7 for the command sequence, Figure 10 for timing diagram and Figure 25 for a flowchart. Any commands issued during the Chip-Erase operation are ignored. When WP# is low, any attempt to Chip-Erase will be ignored. During the command sequence, WP# should be statically held high or low.

Write Operation Status Detection

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C provide two software means to detect the completion of a Write (Program or Erase) cycle to optimize the system write cycle time. The software detection includes two Status bits: Data# Polling (DQ_7) and Toggle Bit (DQ_6). The End-of-Write Detection mode is enabled after the rising edge of WE#, which initiates the internal Program or Erase operation.

The actual completion of the nonvolatile write is asynchronous with the system; therefore, either a Data# Polling or Toggle Bit read may be simultaneous with the completion of the write cycle. If this occurs, the system may get an erroneous result (i.e., valid data may appear to conflict with either DQ_7 or DQ_6). To prevent spurious rejection, if an erroneous result occurs, the software routine should include a loop to read the accessed location an additional two (2) times. If both reads are valid, then the device has completed the Write cycle, otherwise the rejection is valid.

Data# Polling (DQ₇)

When the SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C are in the internal Program operation, any attempt to read DQ_7 will produce the complement of the true data. Once the Program operation is completed, DQ_7 will produce true data. Note that even though DQ_7 may have valid data immediately following the completion of an internal Write operation, the remaining data outputs may still be invalid: valid data on the entire data bus will appear in subsequent, successive Read cycles after an interval of 1 μ s. During internal Erase operation, any attempt to read DQ_7 will produce a '0'. Once the internal Erase operation is

completed, DQ₇ will produce a '1'. The Data# Polling is valid after the rising edge of fourth WE# (or CE#) pulse for Program operation. For Sector-, Block- or Chip-Erase, the Data# Polling is valid after the rising edge of the sixth WE# (or CE#) pulse. See Figure 8 for Data# Polling timing diagram and Figure 22 for a flowchart.

Toggle Bits (DQ6 and DQ2)

During the internal Program or Erase operation, any consecutive attempts to read DQ_6 will produce alternating '1's and '0's (i.e., toggling between '1' and '0'.) When the internal Program or Erase operation is completed, the DQ_6 bit will stop toggling. The device is then ready for the next operation. For Sector-, Block-, or Chip-Erase, the toggle bit (DQ_6) is valid after the rising edge of the sixth WE# (or CE#) pulse. DQ_6 will be set to '1' if a Read operation is attempted on an Erase-Suspended Sector/Block. If Program operation is initiated in a sector/block not selected in Erase-Suspend mode, DQ_6 will toggle.

An additional Toggle Bit is available on DQ_2 , which can be used in conjunction with DQ_6 to check whether a particular sector is being actively erased or erase-suspended. Table 3 shows detailed Status bits information. The Toggle Bit (DQ_2) is valid after the rising edge of the last WE# (or CE#) pulse of Write operation. See Figure 9 for Toggle Bit timing diagram and Figure 22 for a flowchart.

TABLE 3: WRITE OPERATION STATUS

	Status	DQ ₇ ⁽¹⁾	$DQ_6^{(1)}$	DQ ₂ ⁽¹⁾	RY/BY#				
Normal Operation	Standard Program		Toggle	No Toggle	0				
	Standard Erase	0	Toggle	Toggle	0				
Erase-Suspend Mode	Read from Erase-Suspended Sector/Block	1	1	Toggle	1				
	Read from Non- Erase-Suspended Sector/ Block	Data	Data	Data	1				
	Program	DQ ₇ #	Toggle	N/A	0				
Note 1: DQ ₇ , DQ ₆ and DQ ₂ require a valid address when reading status information.									

Ready/Busy# (RY/BY#)

The devices include a Ready/Busy# (RY/BY#) output signal. RY/BY# is an open-drain output pin that indicates whether an Erase or Program operation is in progress. Since RY/BY# is an open-drain output, it allows several devices to be tied in parallel to VDD via an external pull-up resistor. After the rising edge of the final WE# pulse in the command sequence, the RY/BY# status is valid.

When RY/BY# is actively pulled low, it indicates that an Erase or Program operation is in progress. When RY/BY# is high (Ready), the devices may be read or left in Standby mode.

Data Protection

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C provide both hardware and software features to protect nonvolatile data from inadvertent writes.

Hardware Data Protection

Noise/Glitch Protection: A WE# or CE# pulse of less than 5 ns will not initiate a write cycle.

VDD Power Up/Down Detection: The Write operation is inhibited when VDD is less than 1.5V.

Write Inhibit Mode: Forcing OE# low, CE# high or WE# high will inhibit the Write operation. This prevents inadvertent writes during power-up or power-down.

Hardware Block Protection

The SST39VF3202C supports top hardware block protection, which protects the top two 4-KWord blocks of the device. The SST39VF3201C supports bottom hardware block protection, which protects the bottom two 4-KWord blocks of the device. The Boot Block address ranges are described in Table 4. Program and Erase operations are prevented on the two 4-KWord blocks when WP# is low. If WP# is left floating, it is internally held high via a pull-up resistor, and the Boot Block is unprotected, enabling Program and Erase operations on that block.

TABLE 4: BOOT BLOCK ADDRESS RANGES

Product	Address Range				
Bottom Boot Block					
SST39VF3201C	000000H-001FFFH				
Top Boot Block					
SST39VF3202C	1FE000H-1FFFFFH				

Hardware Reset (RST#)

The RST# pin provides a hardware method of resetting the device to read array data. When the RST# pin is held low for at least TRP, any in-progress operation will terminate and return to Read mode. When no internal Program/Erase operation is in progress, a minimum period of TRHR is required after RST# is driven high before a valid Read can take place (see Figure 17).

The Erase or Program operation that has been interrupted needs to be re-initiated after the device resumes normal operation mode to ensure data integrity.

Software Data Protection (SDP)

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C provide the JEDEC approved Software Data Protection scheme for all data alteration operations (i.e., Program and Erase). Any Program operation requires the inclusion of the three-byte sequence. The three-byte load sequence is used to initiate the Program operation, providing optimal protection from inadvertent Write operations (e.g., during system power-up or power-down). Any Erase operation requires the inclusion of six-byte sequence. These devices are shipped with the Software Data Protection permanently enabled. See Table 7 for the specific software command codes. During the SDP command sequence, invalid commands will abort the device to Read mode within TRC. The contents of DQ_{15} - DQ_{8} can be VIL or VIH, but no other value, during any SDP command sequence.

Common Flash Memory Interface (CFI)

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C also contain the CFI information to describe the characteristics of the device. To enter CFI Query mode, the system must write the three-byte sequence, same as product ID entry command with 98H (CFI Query command) to address 555H in the last byte sequence. The system can also enter CFI Query mode by using the one-byte sequence with 55H on Address and 98H on Data Bus. Once the device enters CFI Query mode, the system can read CFI data at the addresses given in Table 8 through Table 10. The system must write the CFI Exit command to return to Read mode from CFI Query mode.

Product Identification

The Product Identification mode identifies the devices as the SST39VF3201C and SST39VF3202C and the manufacturer as Microchip. This mode may be accessed through software operations. Users may use the Software Product Identification operation to identify the part (i.e., using the device ID) when using multiple manufacturers in the same socket. For details, see Table 7 for software operation, Figure 13 for the Software ID Entry and Read timing diagram and Figure 23 for the Software ID Entry command sequence flowchart.

TABLE 5: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

	Address	Data
Manufacturer's ID	0000H	BFH
Device ID		
SST39VF3201C	0001H	235F
SST39VF3202C	0001H	235E

Product Identification Mode Exit/CFI Mode Exit

To return to the standard Read mode, the Software Product Identification mode must be exited. Exit is accomplished by issuing the Software ID Exit command sequence, which returns the device to Read mode. This command may also be used to reset the device to Read mode after any inadvertent transient condition that apparently causes the device to behave abnormally (e.g., not read correctly). Note that the Software ID Exit/CFI Exit command is ignored during an internal Program or Erase operation. See Table 7 for software command codes, Figure 15 for timing waveform and Figure 23 and Figure 24 for flowcharts.

Security ID

The SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C devices offer a 136-word Security ID space. The Secure ID space is divided into two segments: one factory-programmed segment and one user-programmed segment. The first segment is programmed and locked at Microchip with a random 128-bit number. The 128-word user segment is left unprogrammed for the customer to program as desired.

To program the user segment of the Security ID, the user must use the Security ID Word-Program command. To detect end-of-write for the SEC ID, read the toggle bits. Do not use Data# Polling. Once this is complete, the Sec ID should be locked using the User Sec ID Program Lock-Out. This disables any future corruption of this space. Note that regardless of whether or not the Sec ID is locked, neither Sec ID segment can be erased.

The Secure ID space can be queried by executing a three-byte command sequence with Enter Sec ID command (88H) at address 555H in the last byte sequence. To exit this mode, the Exit Sec ID command should be executed. Refer to Table 7 for further details.

OPERATIONS

TABLE 6: OPERATION MODES SELECTION

TABLE 0. OF EXAMON MODES SELECTION									
Mode	CE#	OE#	WE#	DQ	Address				
Read	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}	D _{OUT}	A _{IN}				
Program	V_{IL}	V _{IH}	V _{IL}	D _{IN}	A _{IN}				
Erase	V_{IL}	V _{IH}	V_{IL}		Sector or block address, XXH for Chip-Erase				
Standby	V _{IH}	Х	Х	High-Z	X				
Write Inhibit	Х	V_{IL}	Х	High-Z/ D _{OUT}	X				
	Х	Х	V _{IH}	High-Z/ D _{OUT}	X				
Product Identification									
Software Mode	V _{IL}	V _{IL}	V _{IH}		See Table 7				
Note 1: X can be V _{IL} or V _{IH} , but no other value.									

TABLE 7: SOFTWARE COMMAND SEQUENCE

Command Sequence	1 st Bus Write Cycle		2 nd Bus Write Cycle		3 rd Bus Write Cycle		4 th Bus Write Cycle		5 th Bus Write Cycle		6 th Bus Write Cycle	
	Addr ⁽¹⁾	Data ⁽²⁾										
Word Program	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	A0H	WA ⁽³⁾	Data				
Sector Erase	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	80H	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	SA _X ⁽⁴⁾	50H
Block Erase	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	80H	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	BA _X ⁽⁴⁾	30H
Chip Erase	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	80H	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	10H
Erase Suspend	XXXXH	ВОН										
Erase Resume	XXXXH	30H										
Query Sec ID ⁽⁵⁾	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	88H						
User Security ID Word Program	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	A5H	WA ⁽⁶⁾	Data				
User Security ID Program Lock- Out	555H	ААН	2AAH	55H	555H	85H	XXH ⁽⁶⁾	0000H				
Software ID Entry ^(7,8)	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	90H						
CFI Query Entry	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	98H						
CFI Query Entry	55H	98H										
Software ID Exit ^(9,10) /CFI Exit/ Sec ID Exit	555H	AAH	2AAH	55H	555H	F0H						
Software ID Exit ^(9,10) /CFI Exit/ Sec ID Exit	XXH	F0H										

TABLE 7: SOFTWARE COMMAND SEQUENCE (CONTINUED)

Command Sequence	1 st Bus Write Cycle		2 nd Bus Cy			s Write 4 th Bus Write 5 th Bus Write Cycle Cycle			6 th Bus Write Cycle		
	Addr ⁽¹⁾	Data ⁽²⁾	Addr ⁽¹⁾	Data ⁽²⁾	Addr ⁽¹⁾	Data ⁽²⁾	Addr ⁽¹⁾	Data ⁽²⁾	Addr ⁽¹⁾	Data ⁽²⁾	Addr ⁽¹⁾

Note 1: Address format A_{10} - A_0 (Hex).

Addresses A_{11} - A_{20} can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} , but no other value, for Command sequence for SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C.

- 2: DQ₁₅-DQ₈ can be V_{IL} or V_{IH}, but no other value, for Command sequence.
- 3: WA = Program Word Address
- 4: SA_X for Sector-Erase; uses A_{MS}-A₁₁ address lines

 BA_X , for Block-Erase; uses A_{MS} - A_{15} address lines

A_{MS} = Most Significant address

 $A_{MS} = A_{20}$ for SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C

5: With A_{MS} - A_4 = 0; Sec ID is read with A_3 - A_0

Microchip ID is read with $A_3 = 0$ (Address range = 000000H to 000007H)

User ID is read with $A_3 = 1$ (Address range = 000008H to 000087H)

Lock Status is read with A₇-A₀ = 0000FFH. Unlocked: DQ₃ = 1 / Locked: DQ₃ = 0

- 6: Valid Word Addresses for Sec ID are from 000000H-000007H and 000008H to 000087H.
- 7: The device does not remain in Software Product ID mode if powered down.
- 8: For Manufacture ID

With A_{MS}-A₀ =0; Microchip Manufacturer ID = 00BFH is read

For Device ID

Device ID can be read in one cycle (address 01H)

One-cycle method -

With A_{MS} - A_1 =0, A_0 =1; Microchip39VF3201C/3202C Device ID = 235F/235E is read

A_{MS} = Most Significant address

 $A_{MS} = A_{20}$ for SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C

- 9: Both Software ID Exit operations are equivalent.
- 10: If users never lock after programming, Sec ID can be programmed over the previously unprogrammed bits (data=1) using the Sec ID mode again (the programmed '0' bits cannot be reversed to '1'). Valid Word-Addresses for Sec ID are from 000000H-000007H and 000008H to 000087H.

TABLE 8: CFI QUERY IDENTIFICATION STRING (1) FOR SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C

Address	Data	Data		
10H	0051H			
11H	0052H	Query Unique ASCII string "QRY"		
12H	0059H			
13H	0002H	Primary OEM command set		
14H	0000H			
15H	0000H	Address for Primary Extended Table		
16H	0000H			
17H	0000H	Alternate OEM command set (00H = page exists)		
18H	0000H	Alternate OEM command set (00H = none exists)		
19H	0000H	Address for Alternate OFM outended Table (OOL) = nane ouite)		
1AH	0000H	Address for Alternate OEM extended Table (00H = none exits)		

Note 1: Refer to CFI publication 100 for more details.

TABLE 9: SYSTEM INTERFACE INFORMATION FOR SST39VF3201C/SST39VF3202C

Address	Data	Data
1BH	0027H	V _{DD} Min (Program/Erase); DQ ₇ -DQ ₄ : Volts, DQ ₃ -DQ ₀ : 100 millivolts
1CH	0036H	V _{DD} Max (Program/Erase); DQ ₇ -DQ ₄ : Volts, DQ ₃ -DQ ₀ : 100 millivolts
1DH	0000H	V_{PP} min. (00H = no V_{PP} pin)
1EH	0000H	V_{PP} max. (00H = no V_{PP} pin)
1FH	0003H	Typical time out for Word-Program 2^N µs $(2^3 = 8 \mu s)$
20H	0000H	Typical time out for min. size buffer program 2 ^N µs (00H = not supported)
21H	0004H	Typical time out for individual Sector/Block-Erase 2 ^N ms (2 ⁴ = 16 ms)
22H	0005H	Typical time out for Chip-Erase 2 ^N ms (2 ⁵ = 32 ms)
23H	0001H	Maximum time out for Word-Program 2^N times typical $(2^1 \times 2^3 = 16 \mu s)$
24H	0000H	Maximum time out for buffer program 2 ^N times typical
25H	0001H	Maximum time out for individual Sector/Block-Erase 2^N times typical ($2^1 \times 2^4 = 32 \text{ ms}$)
26H	0001H	Maximum time out for Chip-Erase 2^N times typical ($2^1 \times 2^5 = 64 \text{ ms}$)

TABLE 10: DEVICE GEOMETRY FOR SST39VF3201C

Address	Data	Data			
27H	0016H	Device size = 2 ^N Bytes (16H = 22; 2 ²² = 4 MByte)			
28H	0001H	Elach Davice Interface description: 0001H = v16 only counchronous interface			
29H	0000H	Flash Device Interface description; 0001H = x16-only asynchronous interface			
2AH	0000H	Maximum number of bytes in multi-byte write = 2 ^N (00H = not supported)			
2BH	0000H				
2CH	0002H	Number of Erase Sector/Block sizes supported by device			
2DH	0007H				
2EH	0000H	Erase Block1 region information			
2FH	0020H	Erase Block i region illiornation			
30H	0000H				
31H	003EH				
32H	0000H	Erase Block2 region information			
33H	0000H	Erase blockz region information			
34H	0001H				
35H	0000H				
36H	0000H	Erase Block3 region information			
37H	0000H	Plase blocks region information			
38H	0000H				
39H	0000H				
3AH	0000H	Frace Block4 region information			
3BH	0000H	Erase Block4 region information			
3CH	0000H				

TABLE 11: DEVICE GEOMETRY FOR SST39VF3202C

Address	Data	Data			
27H	0016H	Device size = 2 ^N Bytes (16H = 22; 2 ²² = 4 MByte)			
28H	0001H	Floah Davigo Interface description: 0001H = v16 only coverebrancy interface			
29H	0000H	Flash Device Interface description; 0001H = x16-only asynchronous interface			
2AH	0000H	Maximum number of bytes in multi-byte write = 2 ^N (00H = not supported)			
2BH	0000H	waximum number of bytes in multi-byte write = 2 (0011 = not supported)			
2CH	0002H	Number of Erase Sector/Block sizes supported by device			
2DH	003EH				
2EH	0000H	Erase Block1 region information			
2FH	0000H	Elase Block i region illionnation			
30H	0001H				
31H	0007H				
32H	0000H	Erase Block2 region information			
33H	0020H	Liase Blockz region information			
34H	0000H				
35H	0000H				
36H	0000H	Erase Block3 region information			
37H	0000H	Liase blocks region information			
38H	0000H				
39H	0000H				
3AH	0000H	Frace Block4 region information			
3BH	0000H	Erase Block4 region information			
3CH	0000H				

Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings (Applied conditions greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these conditions or conditions greater than those defined in the operational sections of this data sheet is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum stress rating conditions may affect device reliability.)

Temperature Under Bias	55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature	65°C to +150°C
D. C. Voltage on Any Pin to Ground Potential	0.5V to VDD+0.5V
Transient Voltage (<20 ns) on Any Pin to Ground Potential	2.0V to VDD+0.2V
Voltage on A ₉ Pin to Ground Potential	0.5V to 13.2V
Package Power Dissipation Capability (TA = 25°C)	1.0W
Surface Mount Solder Reflow Temperature	+260°C for 10 seconds
Output Short Circuit Current ⁽¹⁾	50 mA

Note 1: Outputs shorted for no more than one second. No more than one output shorted at a time.

TABLE 12: OPERATING RANGES

Range	Ambient Temperature	VDD
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	2.7V-3.6V

TABLE 13: AC CONDITIONS OF TEST⁽¹⁾

Input Rise/Fall Time	Output Load		
5 ns	C _L = 30 pF		

Note 1: See Figure 19 and Figure 20.

Power-Up Specifications

All functionalities and DC specifications are specified for a V_{DD} ramp rate of greater than 1V per 100 ms (0V to 3V in less than 300 ms). If the VDD ramp rate is slower than 1V per 100 ms, a hardware Reset is required. The recommended V_{DD} power-up to RESET# high time should be greater than 100 μ s to ensure a proper Reset.

FIGURE 4: POWER-UP DIAGRAM

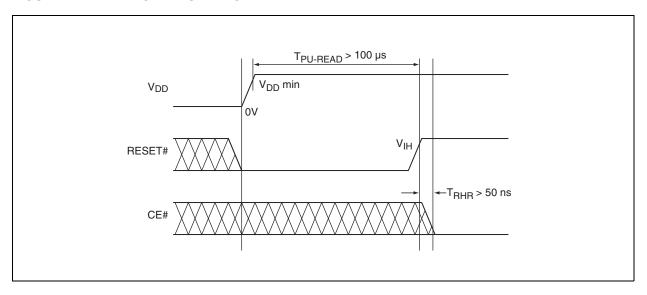


TABLE 14: DC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS VDD = 2.7V-3.6V⁽¹⁾

Cumbal	Davamatar	Lim	its	Units	Test Conditions	
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units		
I _{DD}	Power Supply Current				Address Input = VILT/VIHT ⁽²⁾ at f = 5 MHz, VDD = VDD Max	
	Read ⁽³⁾	_	15	mA	CE# = V _{IL} , OE# = WE# = V _{IH} , all I/Os open	
	Program and Erase	_	45	mA	CE# = WE# = V _{IL} , OE# = V _{IH}	
I _{SB}	Standby V _{DD} Current	_	50	μA	CE# = V _{IHC} , V _{DD} = V _{DD} Max	
I _{ALP}	Auto Low Power	_	50	μA	CE# = V_{ILC} , V_{DD} = V_{DD} Max All inputs = V_{SS} or V_{DD} , WE# = V_{IHC}	
ILI	Input Leakage Current	_	1	μA	V_{IN} =GND to V_{DD} , V_{DD} = V_{DD} Max	
I _{LIW}	Input Leakage Current on WP# pin and RST#	_	10	μA	WP# = GND to V_{DD} or RST# = GND to V_{DD}	
I _{LO}	Output Leakage Current	_	1	μA	V_{OUT} = GND to V_{DD} , V_{DD} = V_{DD} Max	
V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage	_	8.0	V	$V_{DD} = V_{DD}$ Min	
V _{ILC}	Input Low Voltage (CMOS)	_	0.3	V	V _{DD} = V _{DD} Max	
V _{IH}	Input High Voltage	0.7V _{DD}	_	V	$V_{DD} = V_{DD}$ Max	
V_{IHC}	Input High Voltage (CMOS)	V _{DD} -0.3	_	V	V _{DD} =V _{DD} Max	
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage		0.2	V	I _{OL} = 100 μA, V _{DD} = V _{DD} Min	
V _{OH}	Output High Voltage	V _{DD} -0.2	_	V	I_{OH} = -100 μ A, V_{DD} = V_{DD} Min	

Note 1: Typical conditions for the Active Current shown on the front page of the data sheet are average values at 25° C (room temperature), and $V_{DD} = 3V$. Not 100% tested.

2: See Figure 19.

3: The I_{DD} current listed is typically less than 2 mA/MHz, with OE# at $V_{IH.}$ Typical V_{DD} is 3V.

TABLE 15: RECOMMENDED SYSTEM POWER-UP TIMINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum	Units
TPU-READ ⁽¹⁾	Power-up to Read Operation	100	μs
TPU-WRITE ⁽¹⁾	Power-up to Program/Erase Operation	100	μs

Note 1: This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.

TABLE 16: CAPACITANCE (TA = 25°C, F = 1 MHZ, OTHER PINS OPEN)

Parameter	Description	Test Condition	Maximum
CI/O ⁽¹⁾	I/O Pin Capacitance	V _{I/O} = 0V	10 pF
CIN ⁽¹⁾	Input Capacitance	VIN = 0V	10 pF

Note 1: This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.

TABLE 17: RELIABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Minimum Specification	Units	Test Method
NEND ^(1,2)	Endurance	10,000	Cycles	JEDEC Standard A117
TDR ⁽¹⁾	Data Retention	100	Years	JEDEC Standard A103
ILTH ⁽¹⁾	Latch-Up	100 - IDD	mA	JEDEC Standard 78

Note 1: This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 18: READ CYCLE TIMING PARAMETERS VDD = 2.7V-3.6V

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
TRC	Read Cycle Time	70	_	ns
TCE	Chip Enable Access Time	_	70	ns
ТАА	Address Access Time		70	ns
TOE	Output Enable Access Time		35	ns
TcLz ⁽¹⁾	CE# Low to Active Output	0	_	ns
Tolz ⁽¹⁾	OE# Low to Active Output	0	_	ns
Тснz ⁽¹⁾	CE# High to High-Z Output	_	16	ns
Тонz ⁽¹⁾	OE# High to High-Z Output	_	16	ns
Тон ⁽¹⁾	Output Hold from Address Change	0	_	ns
TRP ⁽¹⁾	RST# Pulse Width	500	_	ns
TRHR ⁽¹⁾	RST# High before Read	50	_	ns
TRY ^(1,2)	RST# Pin Low to Read Mode	_	20	μs

Note 1: This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.

^{2:} NEND endurance rating is qualified as a 10,000 cycle minimum for the whole device, A sector- or block-level rating would result in higher minimum specification.

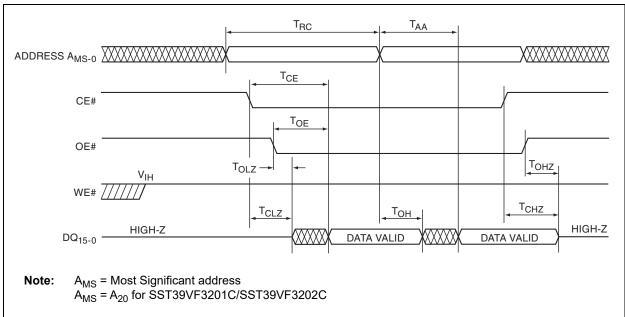
^{2:} This parameter applies to Sector-Erase, Block-Erase and Program operations. This parameter does not apply to Chip-Erase operations.

TABLE 19: PROGRAM/ERASE CYCLE TIMING PARAMETERS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
Твр	Word-Program Time	_	10	μs
TAS	Address Setup Time	0	_	ns
Тан	Address Hold Time	30	_	ns
Tcs	WE# and CE# Setup Time	0	_	ns
Тсн	WE# and CE# Hold Time	0	_	ns
TOES	OE# High Setup Time	0	_	ns
Тоен	OE# High Hold Time	10	_	ns
ТСР	CE# Pulse Width	40	_	ns
Twp	WE# Pulse Width	40	_	ns
TWPH ⁽¹⁾	WE# Pulse Width High	30	_	ns
Тсрн ⁽¹⁾	CE# Pulse Width High	30	_	ns
TDS	Data Setup Time	30	_	ns
TDH ⁽¹⁾	Data Hold Time	0	_	ns
TIDA ⁽¹⁾	Software ID Access and Exit Time	_	150	ns
TSE	Sector-Erase	_	25	ms
Тве	Block-Erase	_	25	ms
TSCE	Chip-Erase	_	50	ms
T _B Y ^(1,2)	RY/BY# Delay Time	90	_	ns
TBR ⁽¹⁾	Bus Recovery Time	_	0	μs

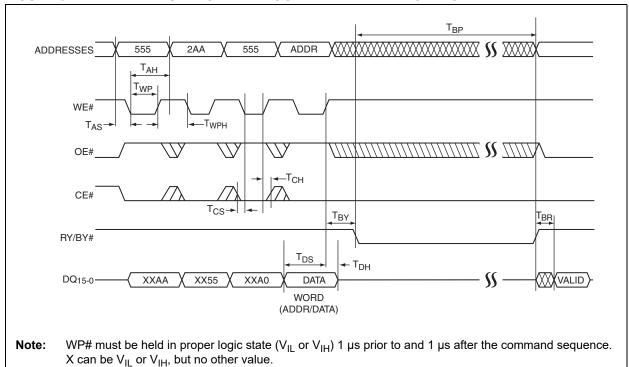
Note 1: This parameter is measured only for initial qualification and after a design or process change that could affect this parameter.

FIGURE 5: READ CYCLE TIMING DIAGRAM



^{2:} This parameter applies to Sector-Erase, Block-Erase and Program operations.

FIGURE 6: WE# CONTROLLED PROGRAM CYCLE TIMING DIAGRAM



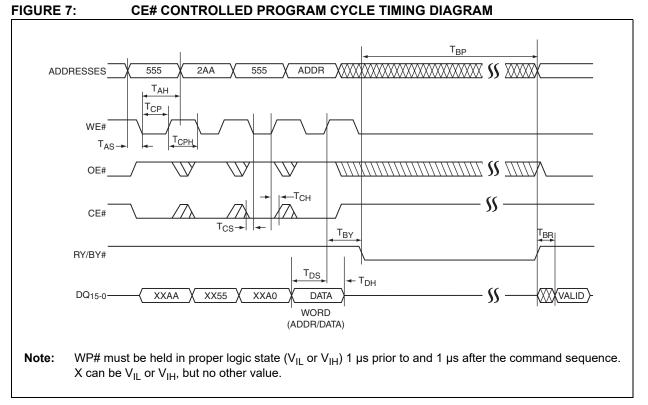


FIGURE 8: DATA# POLLING TIMING DIAGRAM

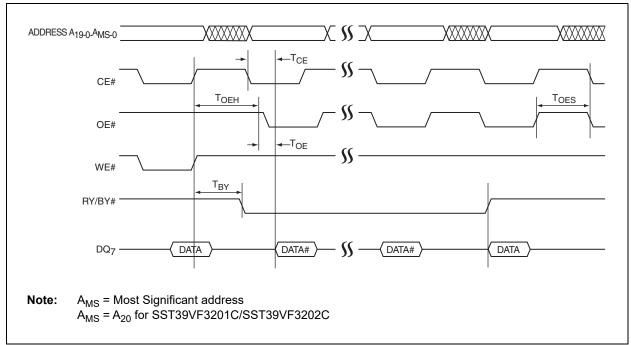


FIGURE 9: TOGGLE BITS TIMING DIAGRAM

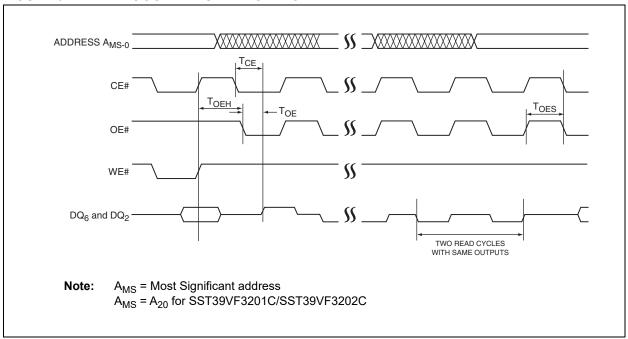
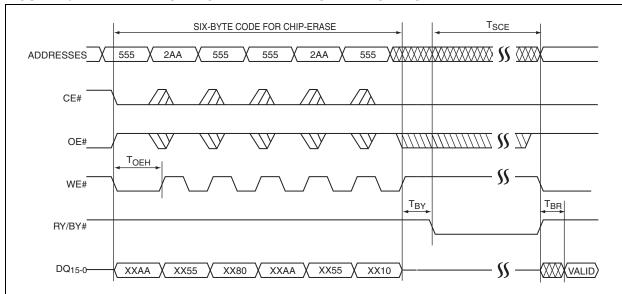


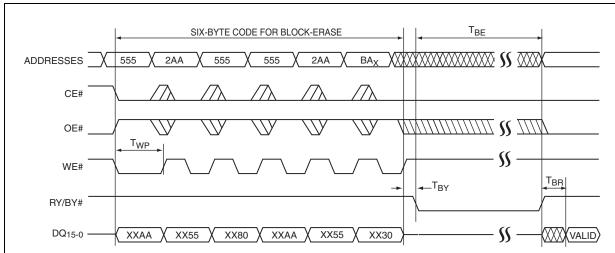
FIGURE 10: WE# CONTROLLED CHIP ERASE TIMING DIAGRAM



Note: This device also supports CE# controlled Chip Erase operation. The WE# and CE# signals are interchangeable as long as minimum timings are met (see Table 19).

WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 μs prior to and 1 μs after the command sequence. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} but no other value.

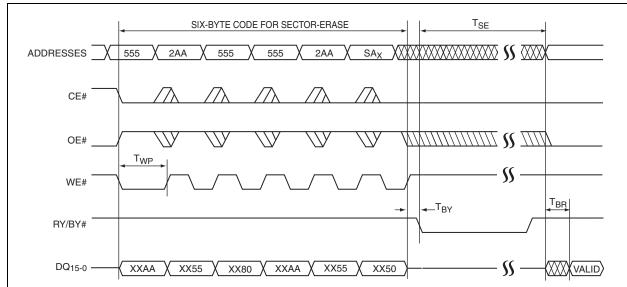
FIGURE 11: WE# CONTROLLED BLOCK ERASE TIMING DIAGRAM



Note: This device also supports CE# controlled Block Erase operation. The WE# and CE# signals are interchangeable as long as minimum timings are met (see Table 19).

WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 μ s prior to and 1 μ s after the command sequence. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} , but no other value.

FIGURE 12: WE# CONTROLLED SECTOR ERASE TIMING DIAGRAM

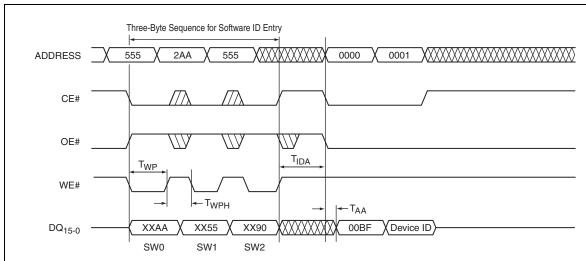


Note: This device also supports CE# controlled Sector Erase operation The WE# and CE# signals are interchangeable as long as minimum timings are met (see Table 19).

SAx = Block Address

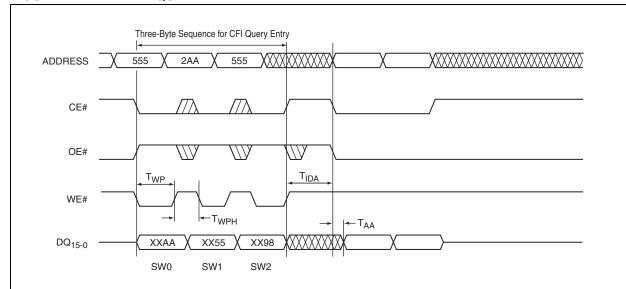
WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 μs prior to and 1 μs after the command sequence. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} , but no other value.

FIGURE 13: SOFTWARE ID ENTRY AND READ



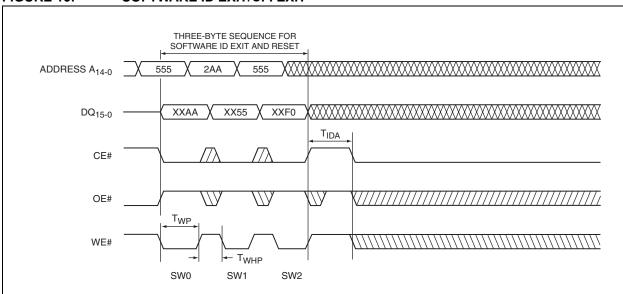
Note: Device ID = 235E for SST39VF3201C and 235E for SST39VF3202C. WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 µs prior to and 1 µs after the command sequence. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} but no other value.

FIGURE 14: CFI QUERY AND READ



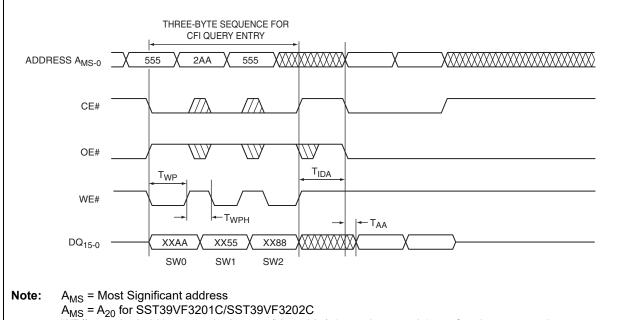
Note: WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 μ s prior to and 1 μ s after the command sequence. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} , but no other value.

FIGURE 15: SOFTWARE ID EXIT/CFI EXIT



Note: WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 μ s prior to and 1 μ s after the command sequence. X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} , but no other value.

FIGURE 16: **SEC ID ENTRY**



WP# must be held in proper logic state (V_{IL} or V_{IH}) 1 μs prior to and 1 μs after the command sequence.

X can be V_{IL} or V_{IH} , but no other value.

FIGURE 17: RST# TIMING DIAGRAM (WHEN NO INTERNAL OPERATION IS IN PROGRESS)

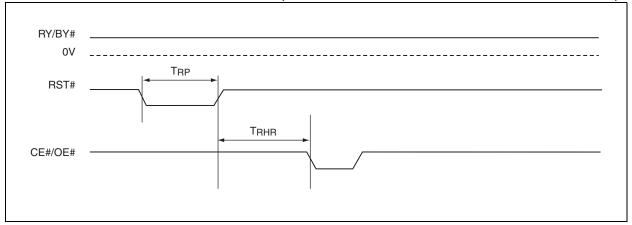


FIGURE 18: RST# TIMING DIAGRAM (DURING PROGRAM OR ERASE OPERATION)

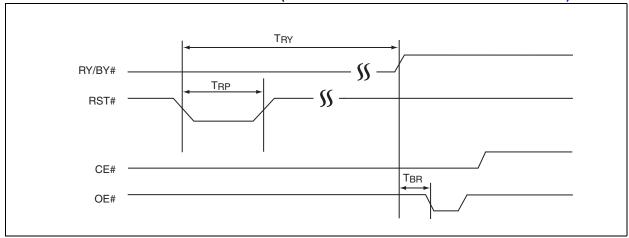
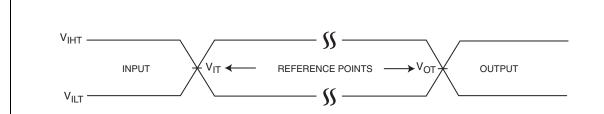


FIGURE 19: AC INPUT/OUTPUT REFERENCE WAVEFORMS

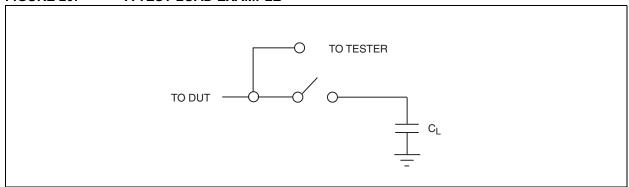


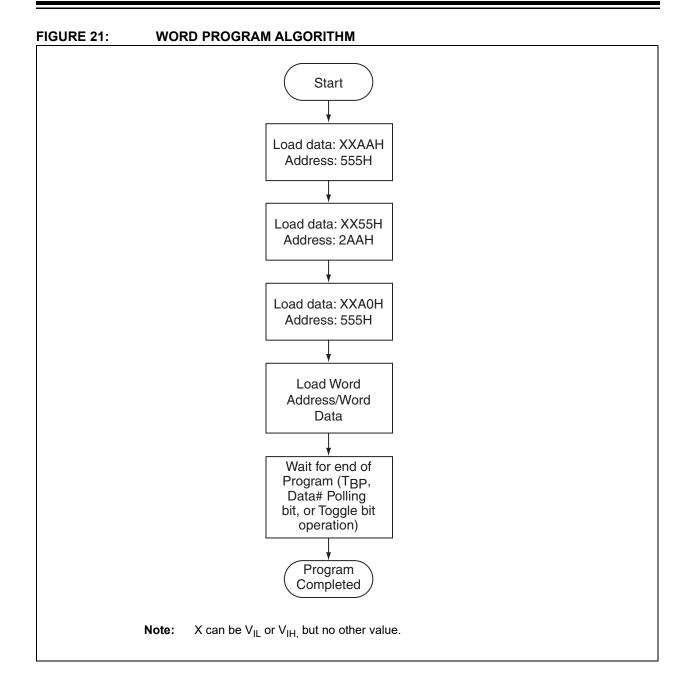
AC test inputs are driven at V_{IHT} (0.9 V_{DD}) for a logic '1' and V_{ILT} (0.1 V_{DD}) for a logic '0'. Measurement reference points for inputs and outputs are V_{IT} (0.5 V_{DD}) and V_{OT} (0.5 V_{DD}). Input rise and fall times (10% \leftrightarrow 90%) are <5 ns.

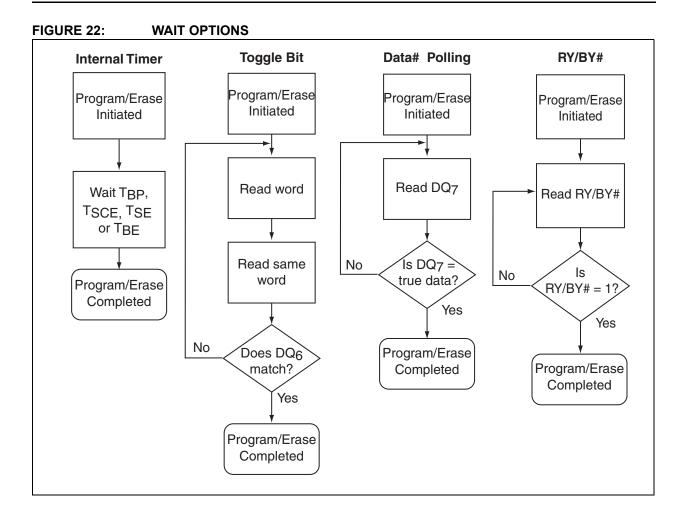
Note:

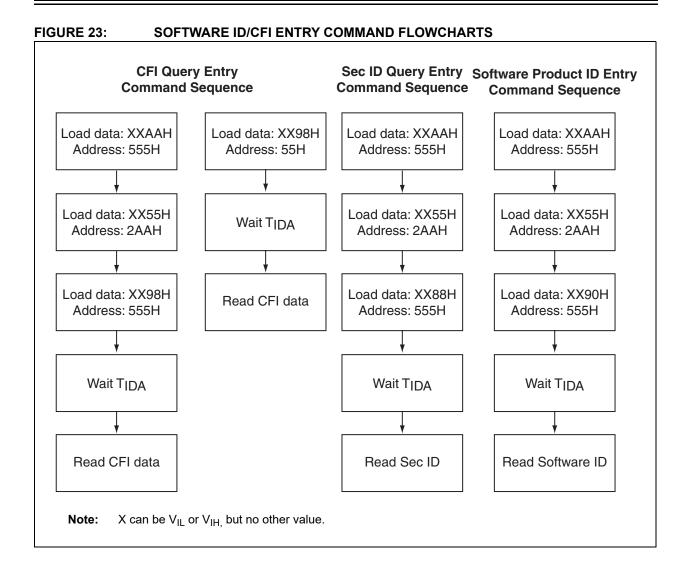
 $\begin{array}{l} V_{\text{IT}} - V_{\text{INPUT}} \text{ Test} \\ V_{\text{OT}} - V_{\text{OUTPUT}} \text{ Test} \\ V_{\text{IHT}} - V_{\text{INPUT}} \text{ HIGH Test} \\ V_{\text{ILT}} - V_{\text{INPUT}} \text{ LOW Test} \end{array}$

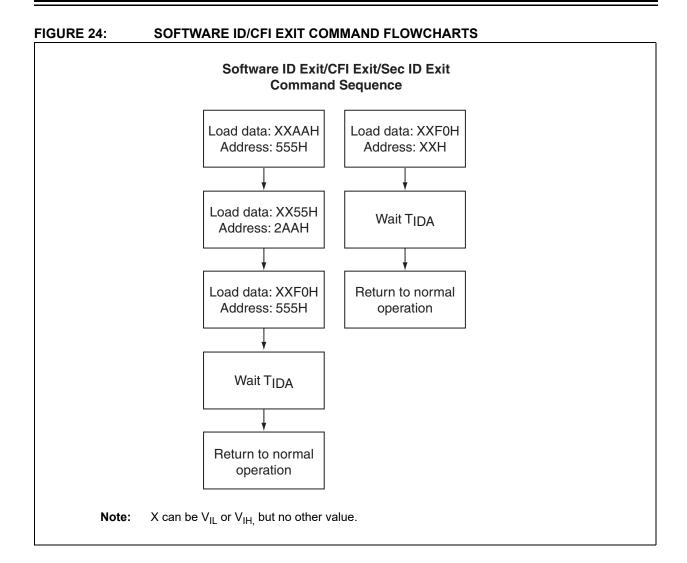
FIGURE 20: A TEST LOAD EXAMPLE

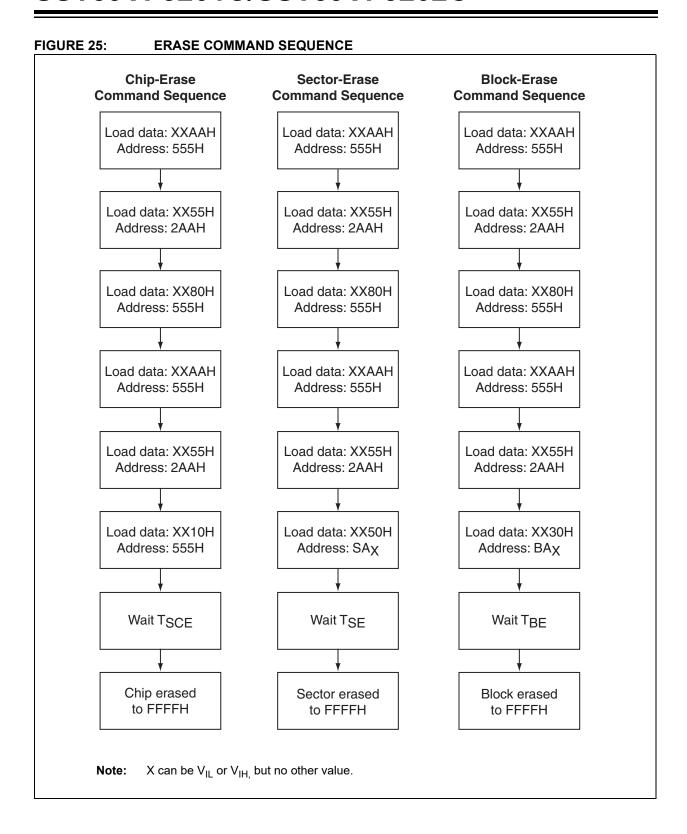




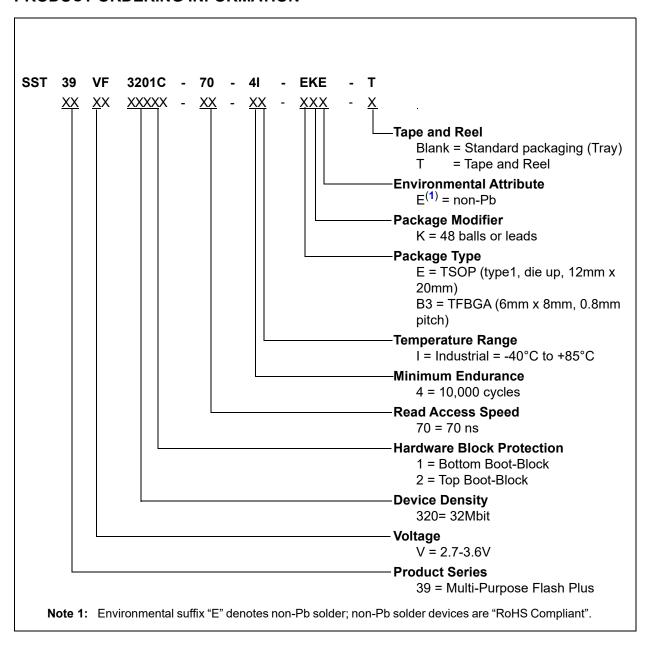








PRODUCT ORDERING INFORMATION



VALID COMBINATIONS FOR SST39VF3201C

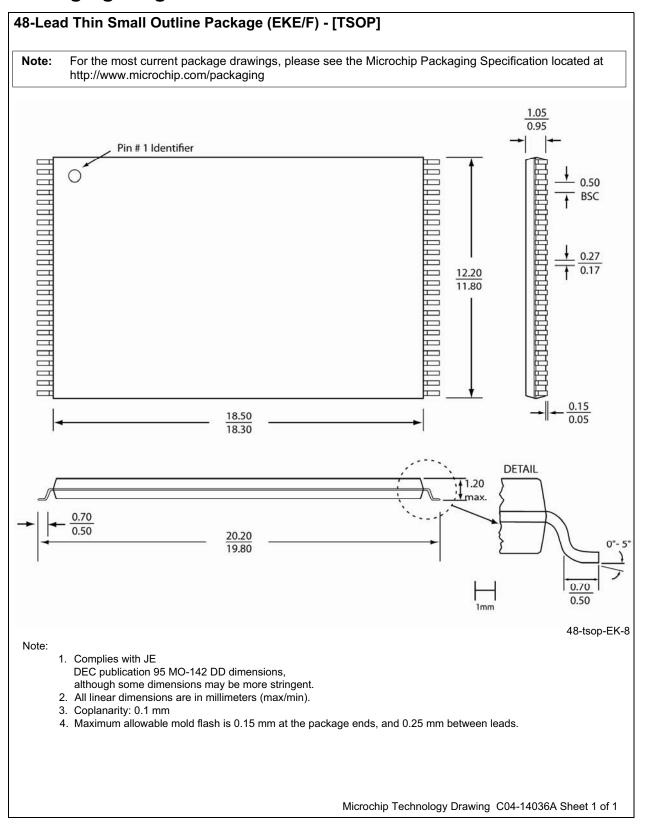
SST39VF3201C-70-4I-EKE SST39VF3201C-70-4I-B3KE SST39VF3201C-70-4I-B3KE-T

VALID COMBINATIONS FOR SST39VF3202C

SST39VF3202C-70-4I-EKE SST39VF3202C-70-4I-B3KE SST39VF3202C-70-4I-EKE-T SST39VF3202C-70-4I-B3KE-T

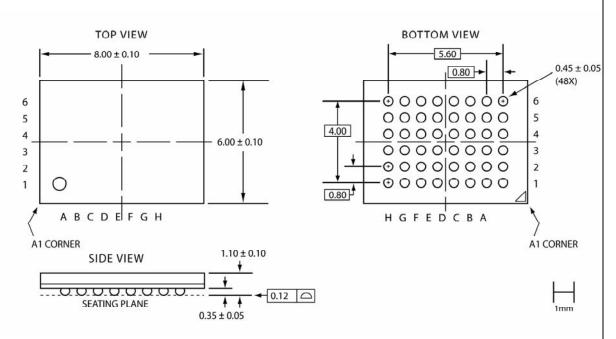
Note: Valid combinations are those products in mass production or will be in mass production. Consult your Microchip sales representative to confirm availability of valid combinations and to determine availability of new combinations.

Packaging Diagrams



48-Lead Thin Fine-Pitch Ball Grid Array (B3KE/F) - 6x8 mm Body [TFBGA]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



48-tfbga-B3K-6x8-450mic-5

Note:

- 1. Complies with JEDEC Publication 95, MO-210, variant 'AB-1', although some dimensions may be more stringent.
- 2. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- 3. Coplanarity: 0.12 mm
- 4. Ball opening size is 0.38 mm (± 0.05 mm)

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-14035A Sheet 1 of 1

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Number	Description	Date
D	 Updated Table 10 for SST39VF3201C Added Table 11 for SST39VF3202C Removed Commercial option 	Feb 2023
С	Revised Note 8 in Table 7	April 2020
В	Updated document status to Data Sheet	Jul 2014
А	 Applied new document format Released document under letter revision system Updated spec number from S71410 to DS25020 	Jun 2011
01	Revised I _{SB} and I _{ALP} in Table 14 on page 16	Aug 2010
00	Initial release	Nov 2009

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