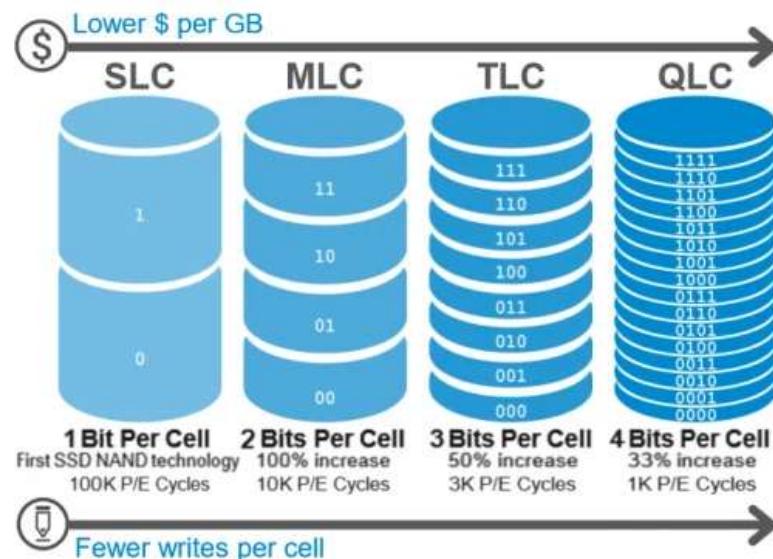


FLASH (SLC, MLC, TLC, QLC, PLC)



FLASH (NOR, NAND, 3D NAND)



2Gb: x8, x16 NAND Flash Memory
Features

NAND Flash Memory

MT29F2G08ABAEGH4, MT29F2G08ABAEPWP, MT29F2G08ABBEAH4
MT29F2G08ABBEAH, MT29F2G16ABAEPWP, MT29F2G16ABBEAH4
MT29F2G16ABBEAH

Features

- Open NAND Flash Interface (ONFI) 1.0-compliant¹
- Single-level cell (SLC) technology
- Organization
 - Page size x8: 2112 bytes (2048 + 64 bytes)
 - Page size x16: 1056 words (1024 + 32 words)
 - Block size: 64 pages (128K + 4K bytes)
 - Plane size: 2 planes x 1024 blocks per plane
 - Device size: 2Gb: 2048 blocks
- Asynchronous I/O performance
 - 'R/C/WC: 20ns (3.3V), 25ns (1.8V)
- Array performance
 - Read page 25us³
 - Program page: 200us (TYP: 1.8V, 3.3V)³
 - Erase block: 700us (TYP)
- Command set: ONFI NAND Flash Protocol
- Advanced command set
 - Program page cache mode⁴
 - Read page cache mode⁴
 - One-time programmable (OTP) mode
 - Two-plane commands⁴
 - Interleaved die (LUN) operations
 - Read unique ID
 - Block lock (1.8V only)
 - Internal data move
- Operation status byte provides software method for detecting
 - Operation completion
 - Pass/fail condition
 - Write-protect status
- Ready/Busy# (R/B#) signal provides a hardware method of detecting operation completion
- WP# signal: Write protect entire device

MT29F2G08ABAEPWP-IT:E, Микросхема Parallel [TSOPI-48]



290 ₽

- 1 +

от 15 шт. — 258 ₽

→ 1 шт. на сумму 290 ₽

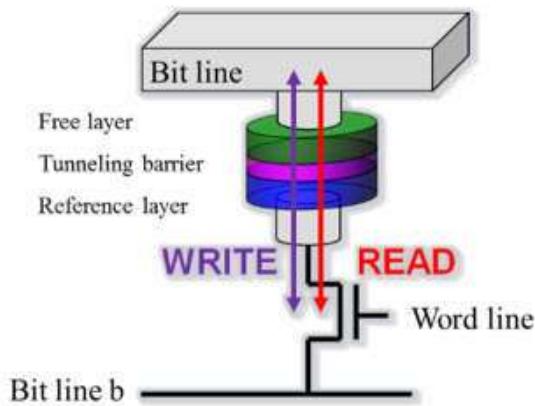
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Изображения служат только для ознакомления,
см. техническую документацию

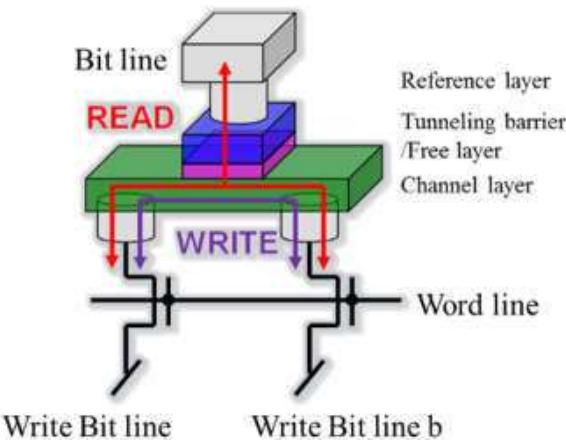
MRAM (magnetoresistive random-access memory)

Магниторезистивная оперативная память

(a) Memory cell structure for STT-MRAM and VC-MRAM



(b) Memory cell structure for SOT-MRAM



MRAM (magnetoresistive random-access memory) Магниторезистивная оперативная память



MR20H40 / MR25H40

MR20H40 - 50MHz/20ns ^tSCK 4Mb SPI Interface MRAM

MR25H40 - 40MHz/25ns ^tSCK 4Mb SPI Interface MRAM

For more information on product options, see "Table 16 – Ordering Part Numbers" on page 25.

FEATURES

- No write delays
- Unlimited write endurance
- Data retention greater than 20 years
- Automatic data protection on power loss
- Fast, simple SPI interface, up to 50 MHz clock rate with MR20H40.
- 3.0 to 3.6 Volt power supply range
- Low-current sleep mode
- Commercial (0 to 70°C), Industrial (-40 to 85°C), Extended (-40 to 105°C), and AEC-Q100 Grade 1 (-40 to 125°C) temperature range options.
- Available in 8-pin DFN or 8-pin DFN Small Flag, RoHS-compliant packages.
- Direct replacement for serial EEPROM, Flash, and FeRAM
- MSL Level 3



MR20H40CDF, MRAM 4Mb 3.3V 50Mhz 512K x 8 SPI

829 шт., срок 5-9 недель

7 400 ₽

- 1 +
от 10 шт. — 6 130 ₽
от 25 шт. — 5 510 ₽
от 50 шт. — 4 834.06 ₽

→ 1 шт. на сумму 7 400 ₽

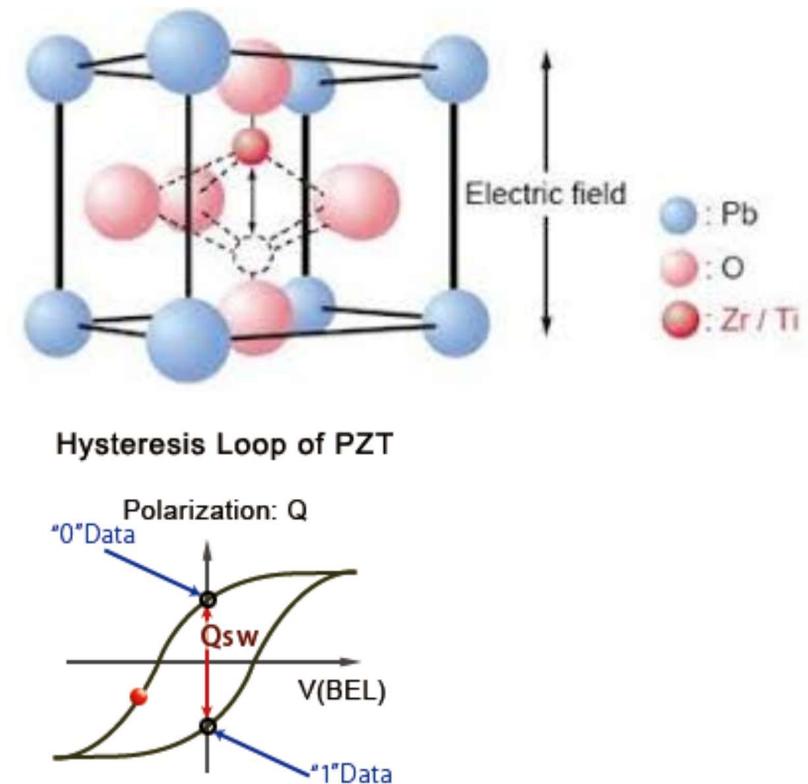
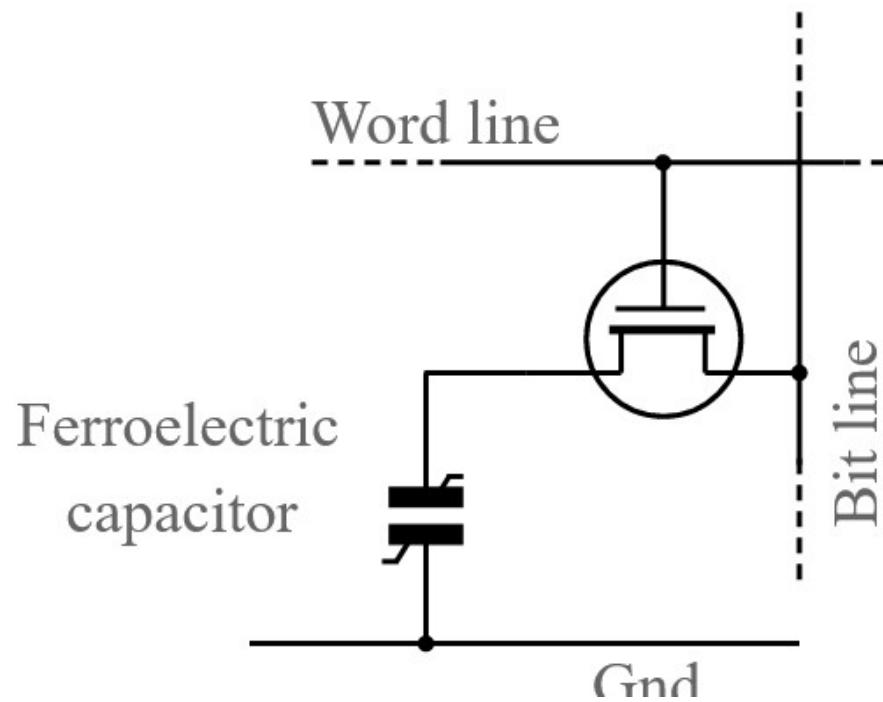
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[Купить в 1 клик](#)



Изображения служат только для ознакомления,
см. техническую документацию

FRAM(Ferroelectric RAM) Сегнетоэлектрическая оперативная память



FRAM(Ferroelectric RAM) Сегнетоэлектрическая оперативная память

FM25CL64B 64Kb Serial 3V F-RAM Memory

RAMTRON

Features

64K bit Ferroelectric Nonvolatile RAM

- Organized as 8,192 x 8 bits
- High Endurance 100 Trillion (10^{14}) Read/Writes
- 38 Year Data Retention (@ +75°C)
- NoDelay™ Writes
- Advanced High-Reliability Ferroelectric Process

Very Fast Serial Peripheral Interface - SPI

- Up to 20 MHz Frequency
- Direct Hardware Replacement for EEPROM
- SPI Mode 0 & 3 (CPOL, CPHA=0,0 & 1,1)

Description

The FM25CL64B is a 64-kilobit nonvolatile memory employing an advanced ferroelectric process. A ferroelectric random access memory or F-RAM is nonvolatile and performs reads and writes like a RAM. It provides reliable data retention for 38 years while eliminating the complexities, overhead, and system level reliability problems caused by EEPROM and other nonvolatile memories.

The FM25CL64B performs write operations at bus speed. No write delays are incurred. Data is written to the memory array immediately after each byte has been successfully transferred to the device. The next bus cycle may commence immediately without the need for data polling. In addition, the product offers substantial write endurance compared with other nonvolatile memories. The FM25CL64B is capable of supporting 10^{14} read/write cycles, or 100 million times more write cycles than EEPROM.

Sophisticated Write Protection Scheme

- Hardware Protection
- Software Protection

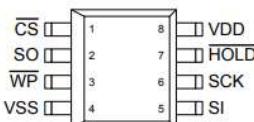
Low Power Consumption

- Low Voltage Operation 2.7-3.65V
- 200 μ A Active Current (1 MHz)
- 3 μ A (typ.) Standby Current

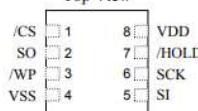
Industry Standard Configuration

- Industrial Temperature -40°C to +85°C
- 8-pin "Green"/RoHS SOIC and TDFN Packages

Pin Configuration



Top View



FM25CL64B-GTR, микросхема памяти FRAM

✓ 520 шт. со склада г.Москва

230 ₽

- 1 +
от 2 шт. — 200 ₽
от 8 шт. — 172 ₽
от 14 шт. — 165.04 ₽

→ 1 шт. на сумму 230 ₽

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Альтернативные предложения 1



Изображения служат только для ознакомления,
см. техническую документацию

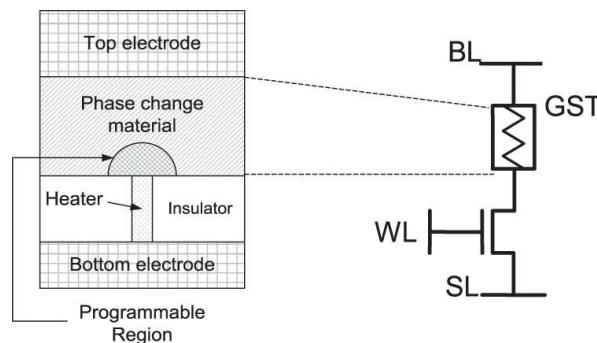
PRAM(*Phase-change memory*) память с изменением фазового состояния

Высокая скорость записи/чтения;

Высокая надежность (порядка 10^8 циклов записи);

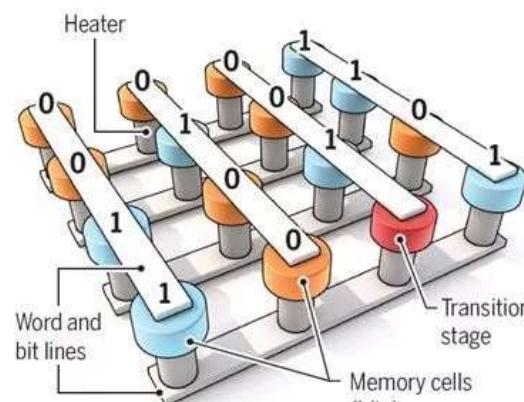
Высокая стабильность (в рабочем диапазоне температур);

Чувствительность к температуре окружающей среды.

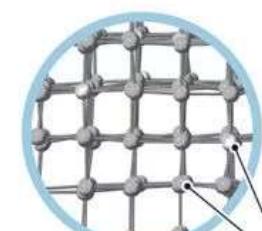


Phase-change memory

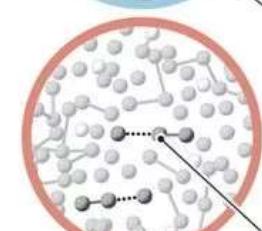
A memory device can use a phase-change material (such as $\text{Ge}_{15}\text{Sb}_{85}$) to switch quickly between logic states "1" (crystalline) and "0" (amorphous). These states are programmed through reversible phase transformation.



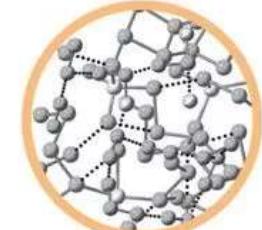
PCRAM chip
Memory cells (blue, orange) made of phase-change material are arranged in a crossbar phase-change random access memory array.



Logic state "1"
The crystalline state of $\text{Ge}_{15}\text{Sb}_{85}$ has low electrical resistance.
Ge atom
Sb atom



Transition from "1->0"
The crystalline state is first melted into a liquid, which transitions into a supercooled liquid.
Peierls distortion sets in

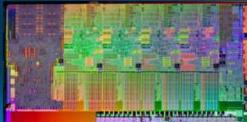


Logic state "0"
The amorphous state obtained by quenching has high electrical resistance.

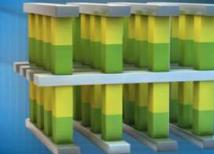
3D XPOINT

3D XPoint™ TECHNOLOGY

MEMORY

SRAM
Latency: 1X
Size of Data: 1X


DRAM
Latency: ~10X
Size of Data: ~100X


3D XPoint™
Latency: ~100X
Size of Data: ~1,000X


STORAGE

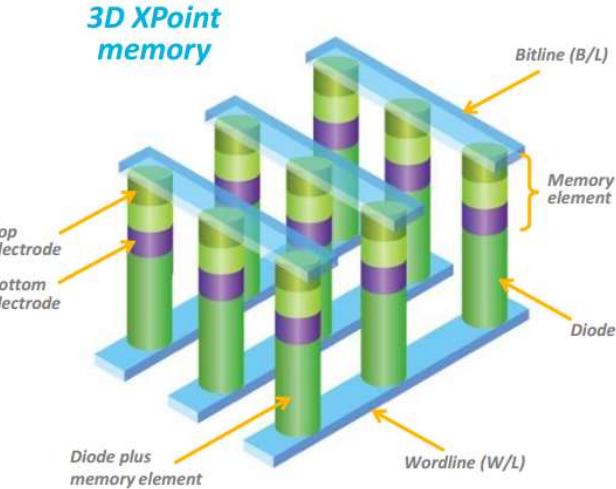
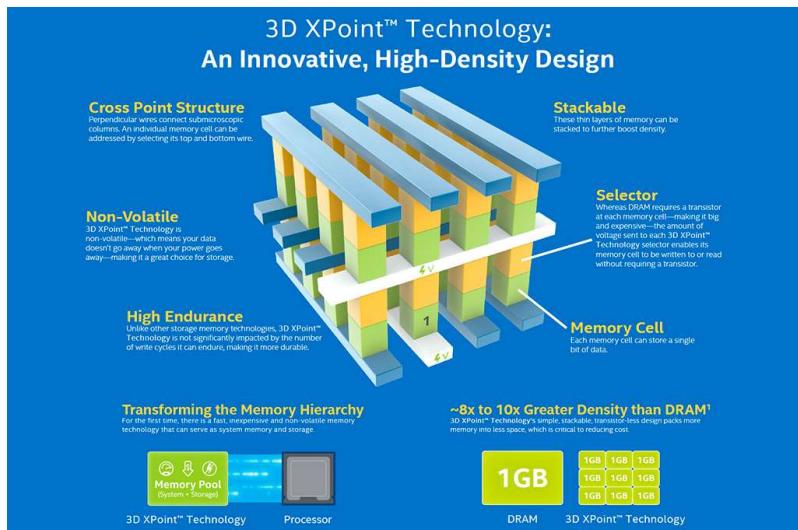
NAND
Latency: ~100,000X
Size of Data: ~1,000X


HDD
Latency: ~10 MillionX
Size of Data: ~10,000 X

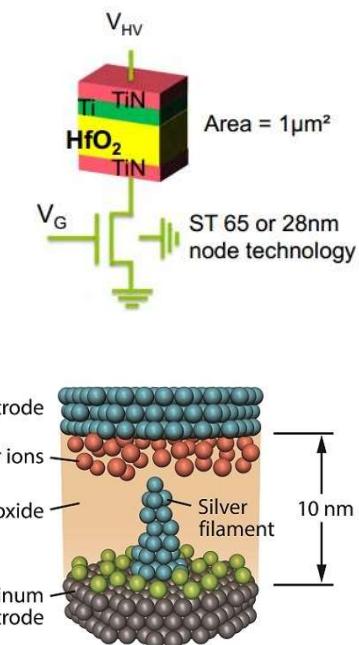
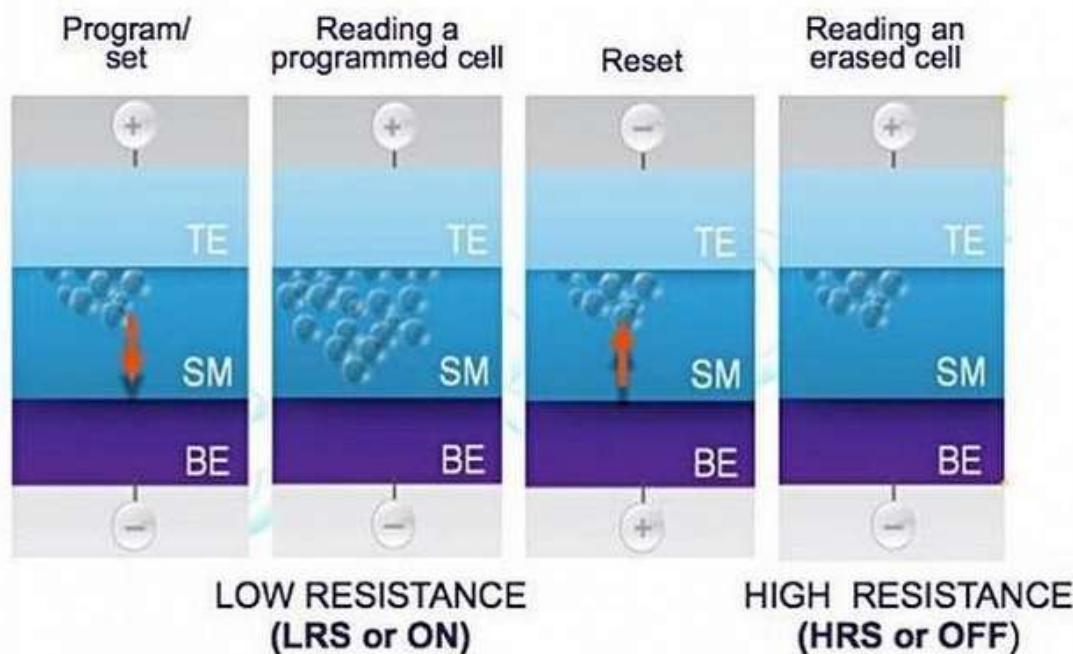

Technology claims are based on comparisons of latency, density and write cycling metrics amongst memory technologies recorded on published specifications of in-market memory products against internal Intel specifications.

intel

3D XPOINT



ReRAM(Resistive RAM)



ReRAM(Resistive RAM)

■ DESCRIPTION

MB85AS4MT is a ReRAM (Resistive Random Access Memory) chip in a configuration of 524,288 words \times 8 bits, using the resistance-variable memory process and silicon gate CMOS process technologies for forming the nonvolatile memory cells.

MB85AS4MT adopts the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI).

MB85AS4MT is able to retain data without using a back-up battery, as is needed for SRAM. The memory cells used in the MB85AS4MT can be used for 1.2×10^6 rewrite operations.

■ FEATURES

- Bit configuration : 4 Mbits (524,288 words \times 8 bits)
- Serial Peripheral Interface : SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)
 - Correspondent to SPI mode 0 (0, 0) and mode 3 (1, 1)
- Write buffer size : 256 bytes
- Operating frequency : 5 MHz (Max)
- Data endurance : 1.2×10^6 times / byte
- Data retention : 10 years (+85 °C)
- Operating power supply voltage : 1.65 V to 3.6 V
- Operating power supply current : Rewrite current 1.3 mA (Typ)
 - Read-out current 0.2 mA (Typ@5 MHz)
 - Standby current 10 μ A (Typ)
 - Sleep current 2 μ A (Typ)
- Operation ambient temperature range : -40 °C to +85 °C
- Package : 8-pin plastic SOP (FPT-8P-M11)
 - RoHS compliant

MIKROE-3641, ReRAM Click Development Kit mikroBUS



1 шт., срок 6 недель

7 950 ₽

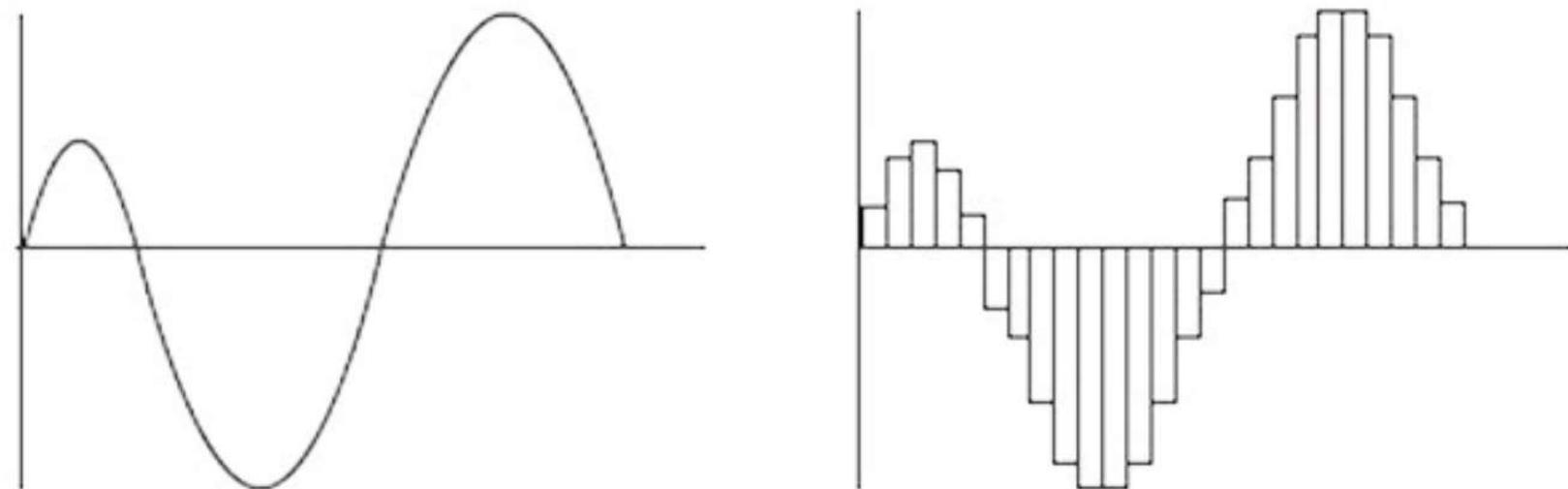
- 1 +

→ 1 шт. на сумму 7 950 ₽

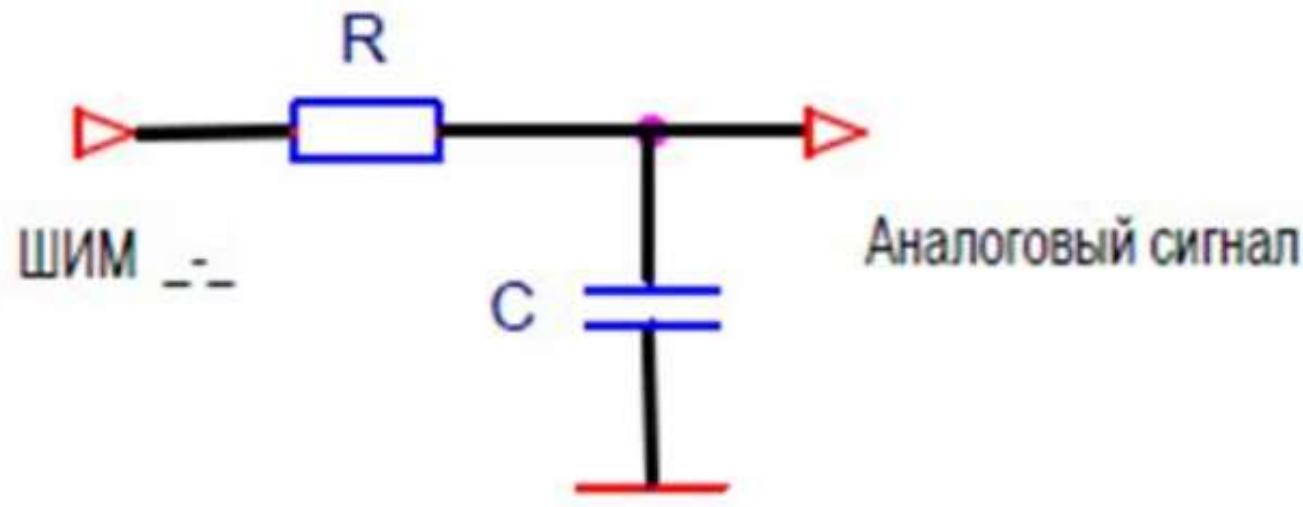
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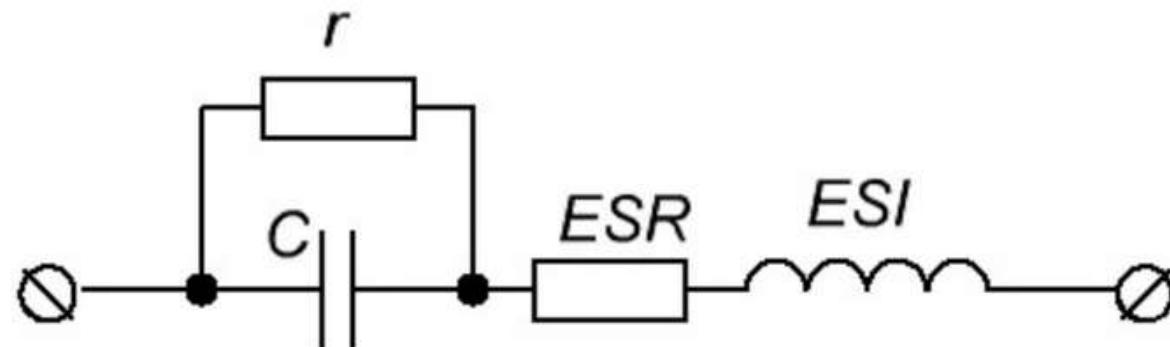
Цифроаналоговые преобразователи (ЦАП, ДАС)



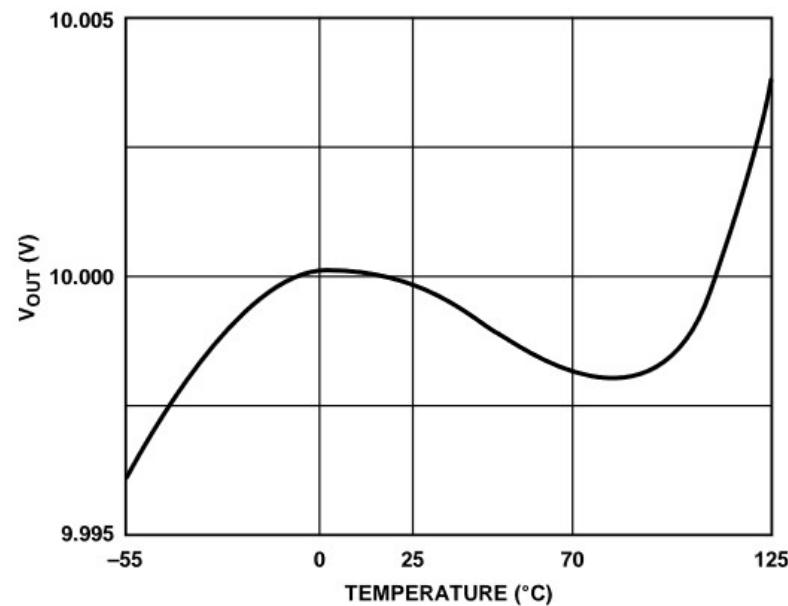
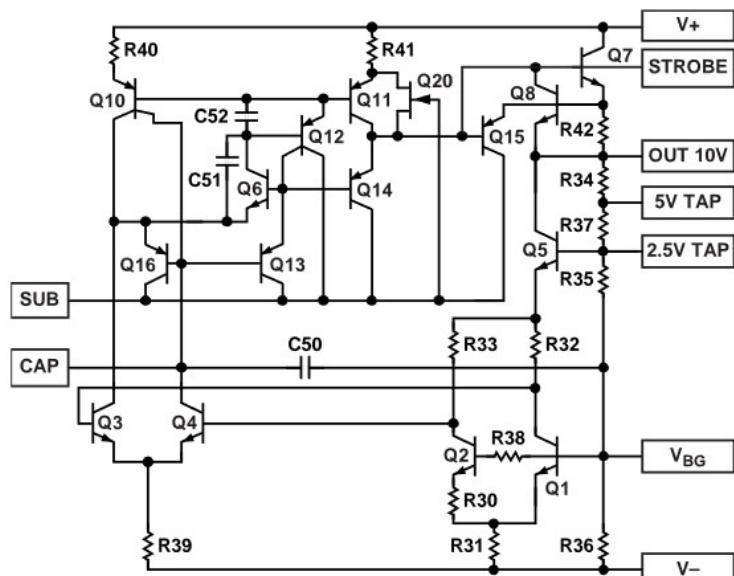
Последовательный ЦАП (ШИМ)



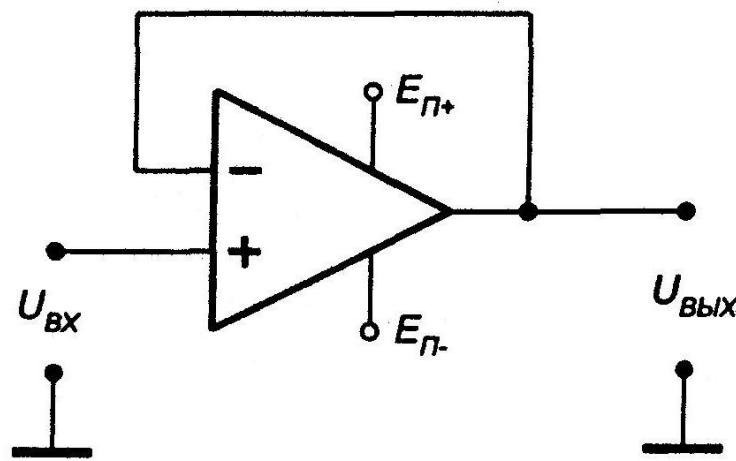
Сглаживающая емкость на выходе



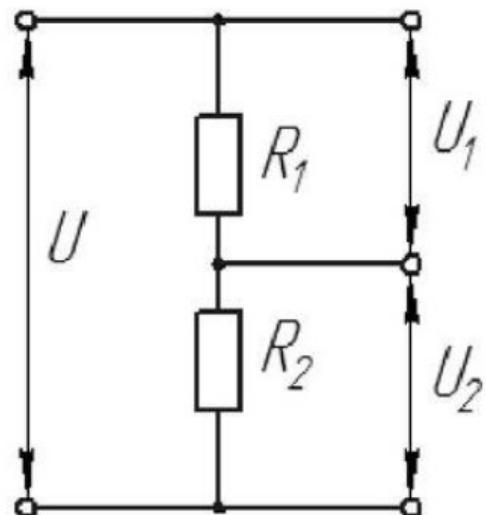
Опорное напряжение высокой точности



Компенсация нагрузки

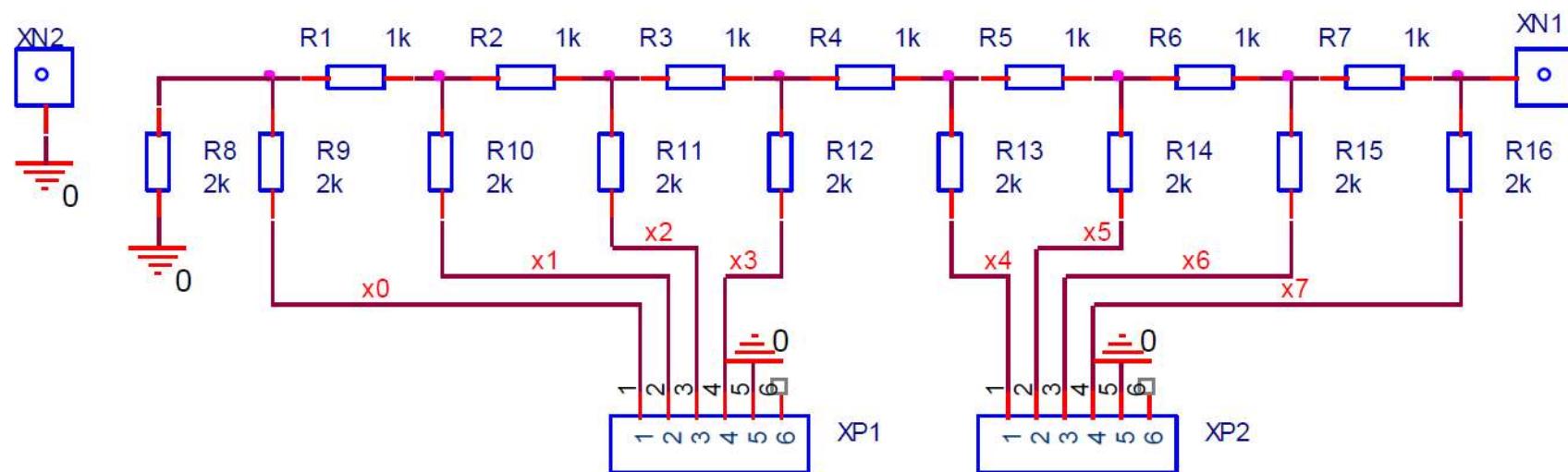


Делитель напряжения



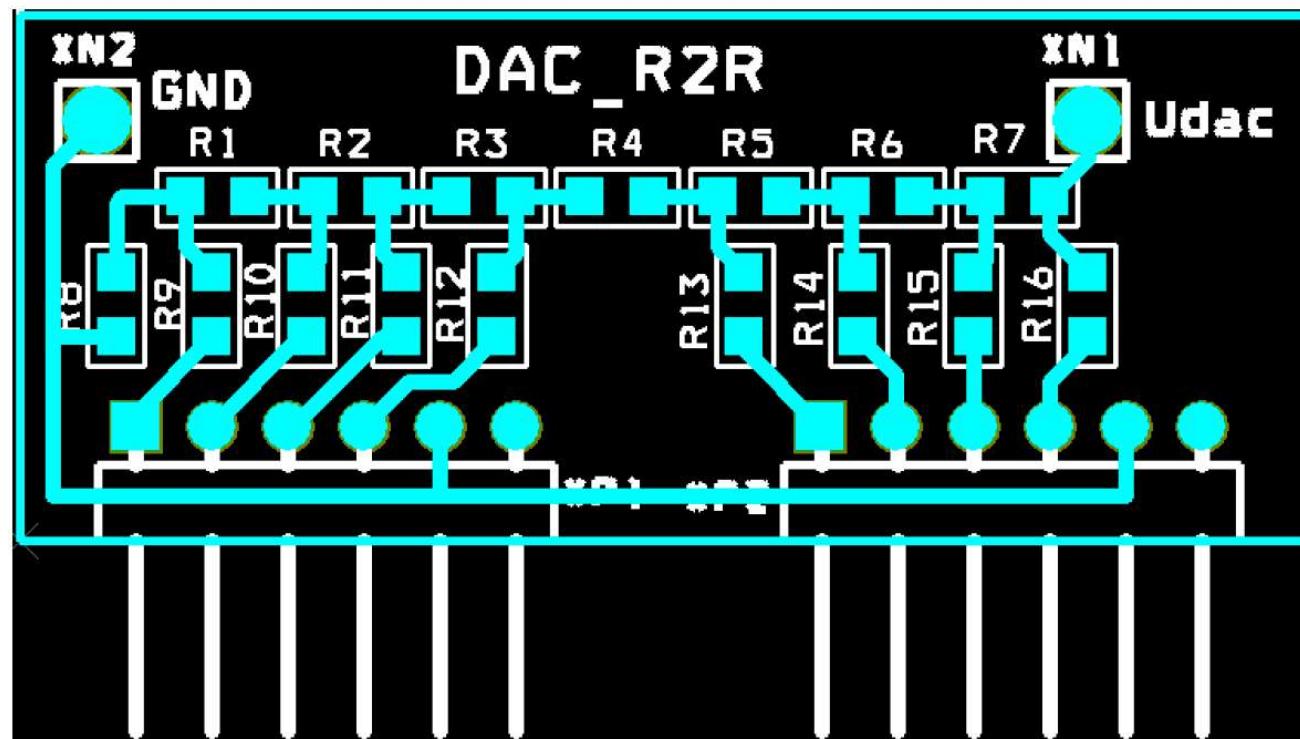
$$\begin{aligned}I_1 &= I_2 = I & U_1 &= IR_1 & U_2 &= IR_2 \\U &= I(R_1 + R_2) & I &= \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2} \\U_1 &= \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U & U_2 &= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U\end{aligned}$$

Параллельный ЦАП (R2R)

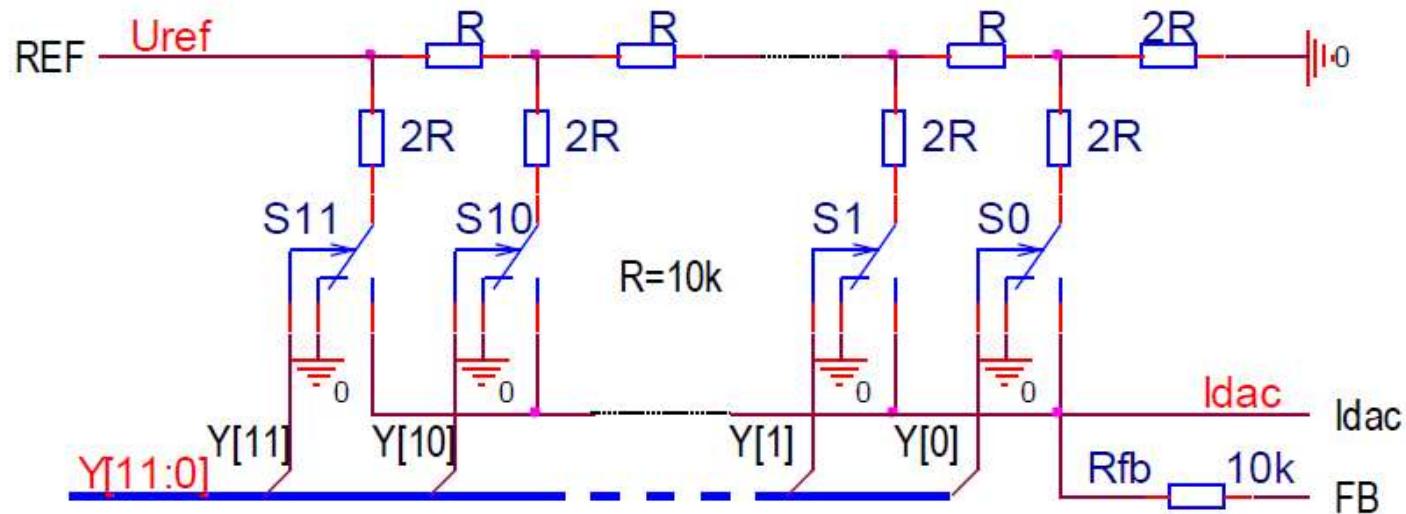


$$U_{XN1} = \frac{1}{2R} U_{X7} + \frac{1}{4R} U_{X6} + \dots + \frac{1}{256R} U_{X0}$$

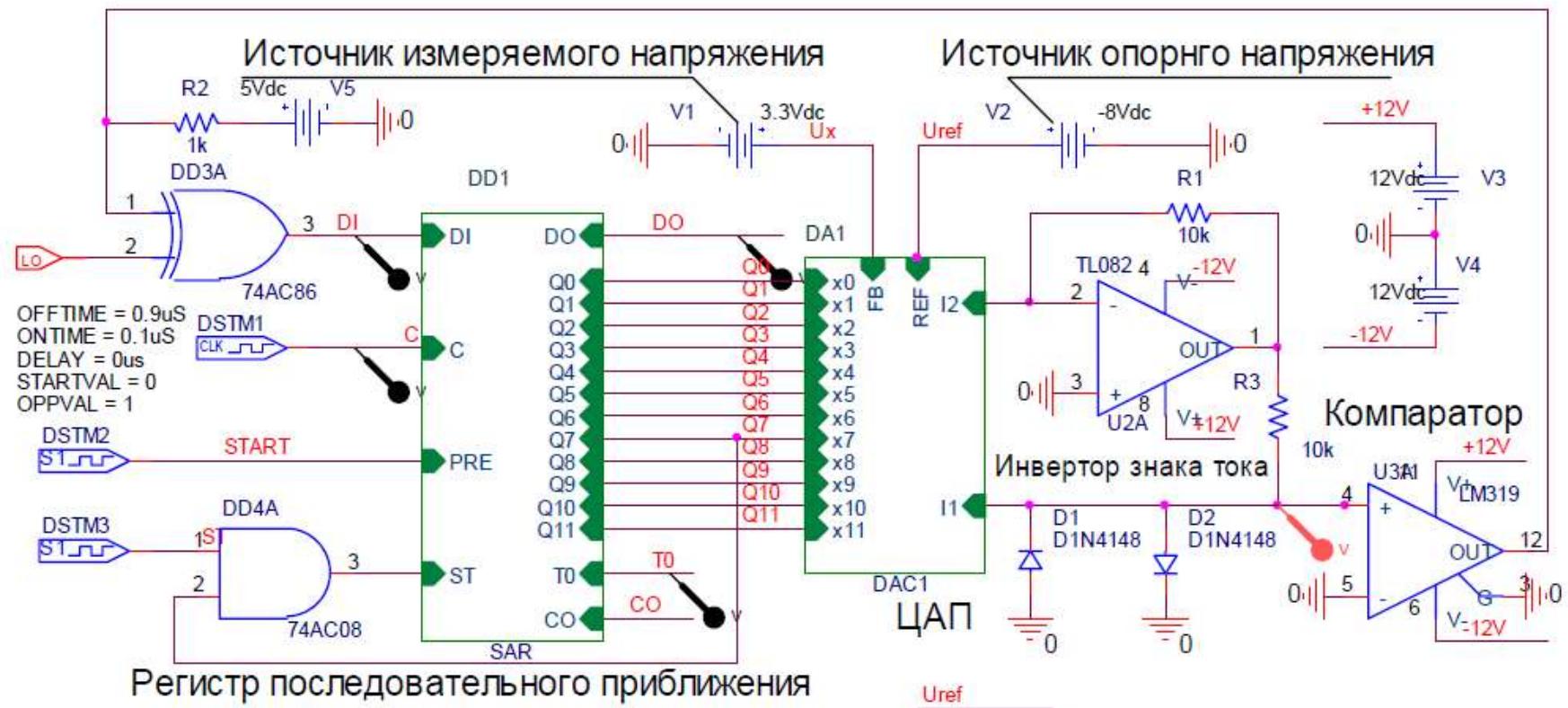
Пример топологии платы ЦАП (R2R)



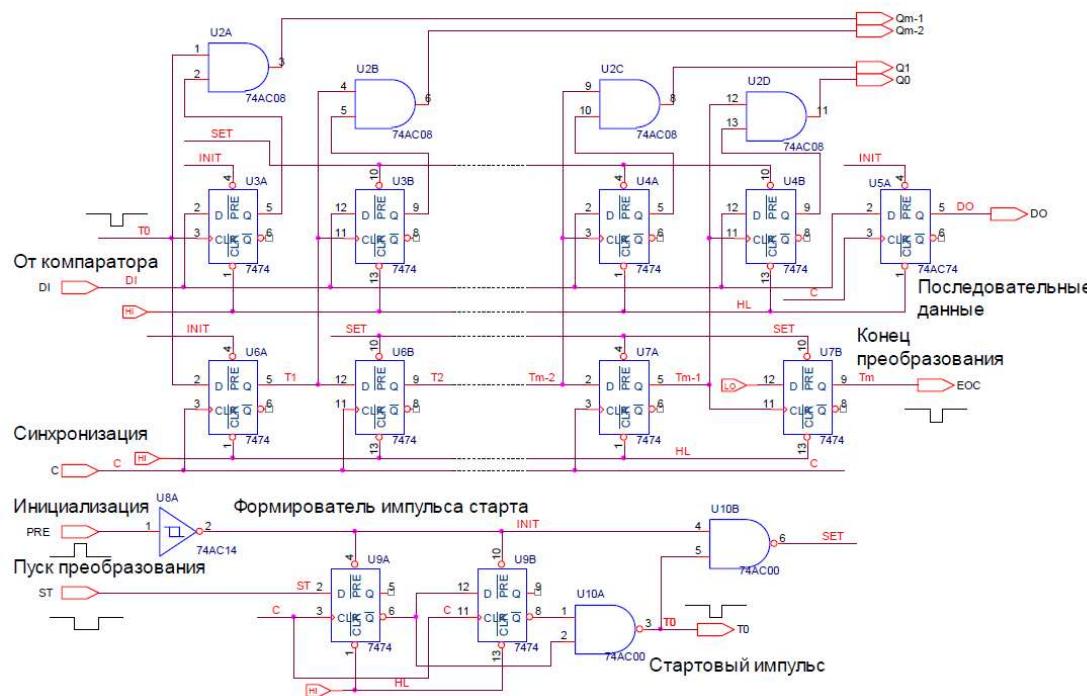
ЦАП R2R с переключателями тока



АЦП последовательного приближения



АЦП последовательного приближения



Параллельные АЦП

