

256-Kbit (32 K × 8) Serial (I²C) F-RAM

Features

- 256-Kbit ferroelectric random access memory (F-RAM) logically organized as 32 K × 8
 - High-endurance 100 trillion (10¹⁴) read/writes
 - 151-year data retention (See the [Data Retention and Endurance](#) table)
 - NoDelay™ writes
 - Advanced high-reliability ferroelectric process
- Fast 2-wire Serial interface (I²C)
 - Up to 1-MHz frequency
 - Direct hardware replacement for serial (I²C) EEPROM
 - Supports legacy timings for 100 kHz and 400 kHz
- Low power consumption
 - 100 μA active current at 100 kHz
 - 15 μA (typ) standby current
- Wide voltage operation: V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Industrial temperature: –40 °C to +85 °C
- 8-pin small outline integrated circuit (SOIC) package
- Restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS) compliant

Functional Description

The FM24W256 is a 256-Kbit nonvolatile memory employing an advanced ferroelectric process. A ferroelectric random access memory or F-RAM is nonvolatile and performs reads and writes similar to a RAM. It provides reliable data retention for 151 years while eliminating the complexities, overhead, and system-level reliability problems caused by EEPROM and other nonvolatile memories.

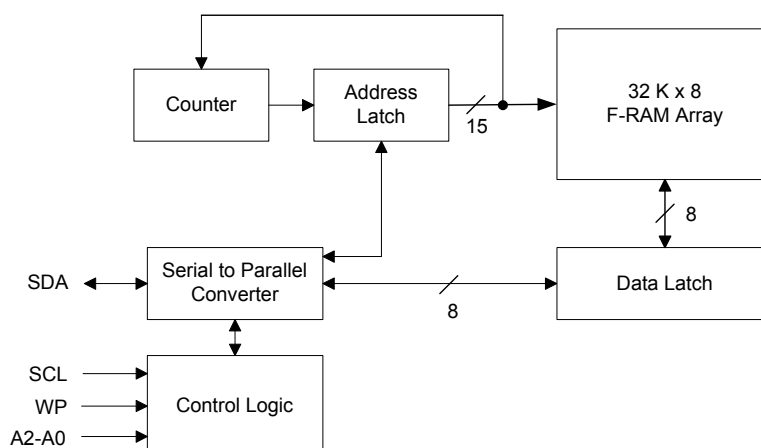
Unlike EEPROM, the FM24W256 performs write operations at bus speed. No write delays are incurred. Data is written to the memory array immediately after each byte is successfully transferred to the device. The next bus cycle can commence without the need for data polling. In addition, the product offers substantial write endurance compared with other nonvolatile memories. Also, F-RAM exhibits much lower power during writes than EEPROM since write operations do not require an internally elevated power supply voltage for write circuits. The FM24W256 is capable of supporting 10¹⁴ read/write cycles, or 100 million times more write cycles than EEPROM.

These capabilities make the FM24W256 ideal for nonvolatile memory applications, requiring frequent or rapid writes. Examples range from data logging, where the number of write cycles may be critical, to demanding industrial controls where the long write time of EEPROM can cause data loss. The combination of features allows more frequent data writing with less overhead for the system.

The FM24W256 provides substantial benefits to users of serial (I²C) EEPROM as a hardware drop-in replacement. The device specifications are guaranteed over an industrial temperature range of –40 °C to +85 °C.

For a complete list of related documentation, click [here](#).

Logic Block Diagram

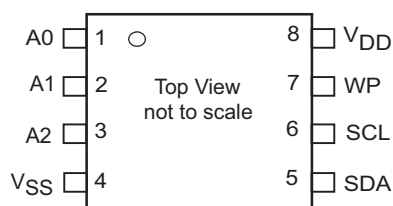


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Pinout

Figure 1. 8-pin SOIC pinout



Pin Definitions

Pin Name	I/O Type	Description
A2-A0	Input	Device Select Address 2-0. These pins are used to select one of up to 8 devices of the same type on the same I ² C bus. To select the device, the address value on the three pins must match the corresponding bits contained in the slave address. The address pins are pulled down internally.
SDA	Input/Output	Serial Data/Address. This is a bi-directional pin for the I ² C interface. It is open-drain and is intended to be wire-AND'd with other devices on the I ² C bus. The input buffer incorporates a Schmitt trigger for noise immunity and the output driver includes slope control for falling edges. An external pull-up resistor is required.
SCL	Input	Serial Clock. The serial clock pin for the I ² C interface. Data is clocked out of the device on the falling edge, and into the device on the rising edge. The SCL input also incorporates a Schmitt trigger input for noise immunity.
WP	Input	Write Protect. When tied to V _{DD} , addresses in the entire memory map will be write-protected. When WP is connected to ground, all addresses are write enabled. This pin is pulled down internally.
V _{SS}	Power supply	Ground for the device. Must be connected to the ground of the system.
V _{DD}	Power supply	Power supply input to the device.

Functional Overview

The FM24W256 is a serial F-RAM memory. The memory array is logically organized as $32,768 \times 8$ bits and is accessed using an industry-standard I²C interface. The functional operation of the F-RAM is similar to serial (I²C) EEPROM. The major difference between the FM24W256 and a serial (I²C) EEPROM with the same pinout is the F-RAM's superior write performance, high endurance, and low power consumption.

Memory Architecture

When accessing the FM24W256, the user addresses 32K locations of eight data bits each. These eight data bits are shifted in or out serially. The addresses are accessed using the I²C protocol, which includes a slave address (to distinguish other non-memory devices) and a two-byte address. The upper bit of the address range is 'don't care' value. The complete address of 15 bits specifies each byte address uniquely.

The access time for the memory operation is essentially zero, beyond the time needed for the serial protocol. That is, the memory is read or written at the speed of the I²C bus. Unlike a serial (I²C) EEPROM, it is not necessary to poll the device for a ready condition because writes occur at bus speed. By the time

a new bus transaction can be shifted into the device, a write operation is complete. This is explained in more detail in the interface section.

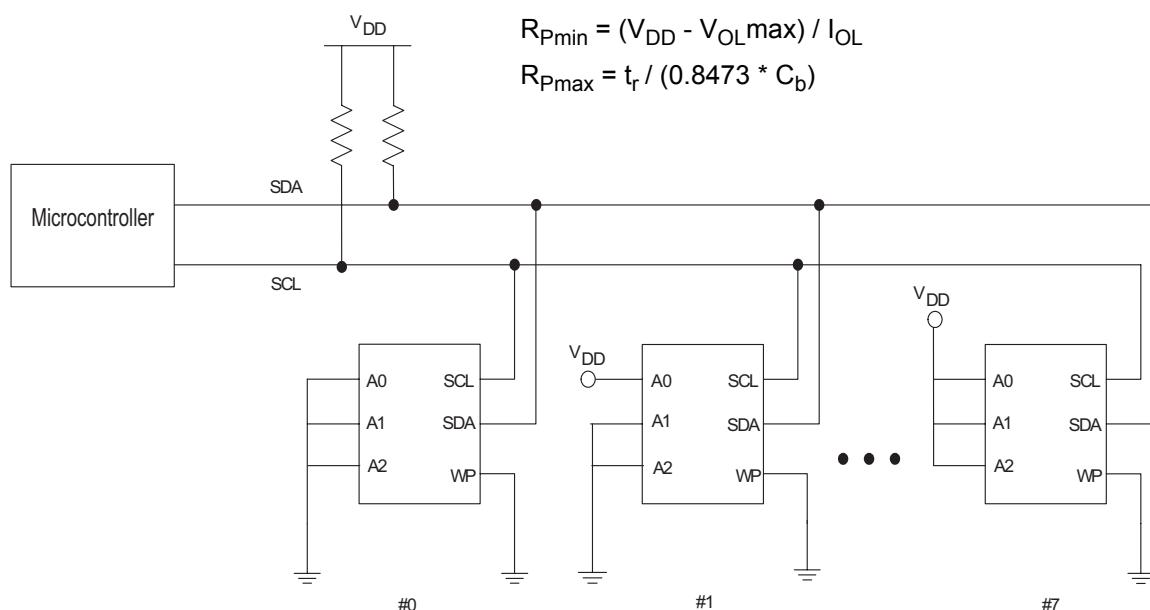
I²C Interface

The FM24W256 employs a bi-directional I²C bus protocol using few pins or board space. [Figure 2](#) illustrates a typical system configuration using the FM24W256 in a microcontroller-based system. The industry standard I²C bus is familiar to many users but is described in this section.

By convention, any device that is sending data onto the bus is the transmitter while the target device for this data is the receiver. The device that is controlling the bus is the master. The master is responsible for generating the clock signal for all operations. Any device on the bus that is being controlled is a slave. The FM24W256 is always a slave device.

The bus protocol is controlled by transition states in the SDA and SCL signals. There are four conditions including START, STOP, data bit, or acknowledge. [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#) illustrates the signal conditions that specify the four states. Detailed timing diagrams are shown in the electrical specifications section.

Figure 2. System Configuration using Serial (I²C) nvSRAM



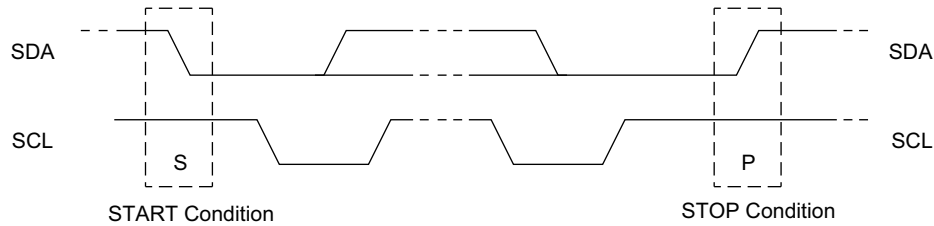
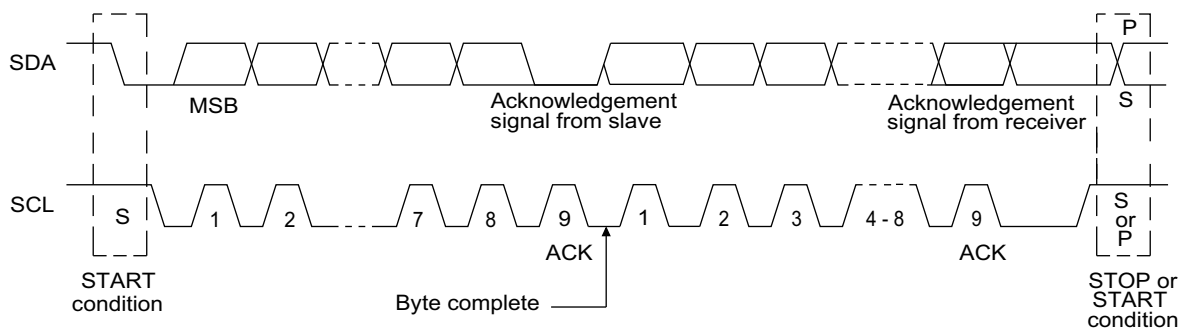
STOP Condition (P)

A STOP condition is indicated when the bus master drives SDA from LOW to HIGH while the SCL signal is HIGH. All operations using the FM24W256 should end with a STOP condition. If an operation is in progress when a STOP is asserted, the operation will be aborted. The master must have control of SDA in order to assert a STOP condition.

START Condition (S)

A START condition is indicated when the bus master drives SDA from HIGH to LOW while the SCL signal is HIGH. All commands should be preceded by a START condition. An operation in progress can be aborted by asserting a START condition at any time. Aborting an operation using the START condition will ready the FM24W256 for a new operation.

If during operation the power supply drops below the specified V_{DD} minimum, the system should issue a START condition prior to performing another operation.

Figure 3. START and STOP Conditions

Figure 4. Data Transfer on the I²C Bus


Data/Address Transfer

All data transfers (including addresses) take place while the SCL signal is HIGH. Except under the three conditions described above, the SDA signal should not change while SCL is HIGH.

Acknowledge / No-acknowledge

The acknowledge takes place after the 8th data bit has been transferred in any transaction. During this state the transmitter should release the SDA bus to allow the receiver to drive it. The receiver drives the SDA signal LOW to acknowledge receipt of the byte. If the receiver does not drive SDA LOW, the condition is a no-acknowledge and the operation is aborted.

The receiver would fail to acknowledge for two distinct reasons. First is that a byte transfer fails. In this case, the no-acknowledge ceases the current operation so that the device can be addressed again. This allows the last byte to be recovered in the event of a communication error.

Second and most common, the receiver does not acknowledge to deliberately end an operation. For example, during a read operation, the FM24W256 will continue to place data onto the bus as long as the receiver sends acknowledges (and clocks). When a read operation is complete and no more data is needed, the receiver must not acknowledge the last byte. If the receiver acknowledges the last byte, this will cause the FM24W256 to attempt to drive the bus on the next clock while the master is sending a new command such as STOP.

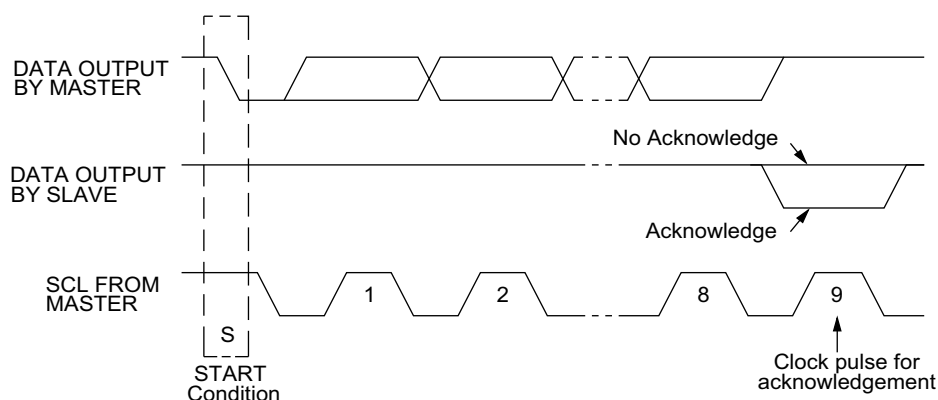
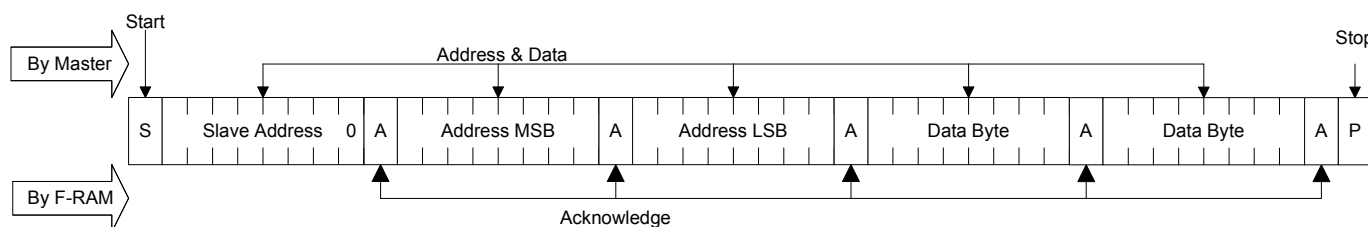
Figure 5. Acknowledge on the I²C Bus


Figure 8. Multi-Byte Write


Read Operation

There are two basic types of read operations. They are current address read and selective address read. In a current address read, the FM24W256 uses the internal address latch to supply the address. In a selective read, the user performs a procedure to set the address to a specific value.

Current Address & Sequential Read

As mentioned above the FM24W256 uses an internal latch to supply the address for a read operation. A current address read uses the existing value in the address latch as a starting place for the read operation. The system reads from the address immediately following that of the last operation.

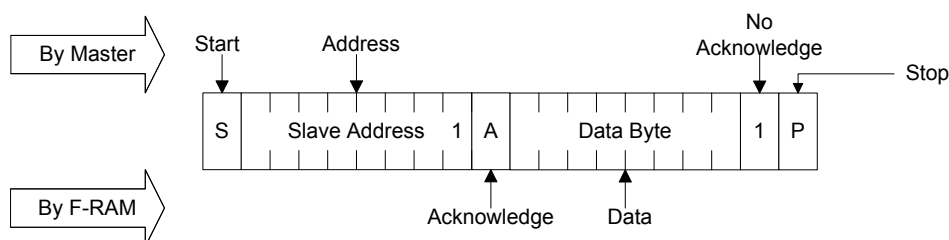
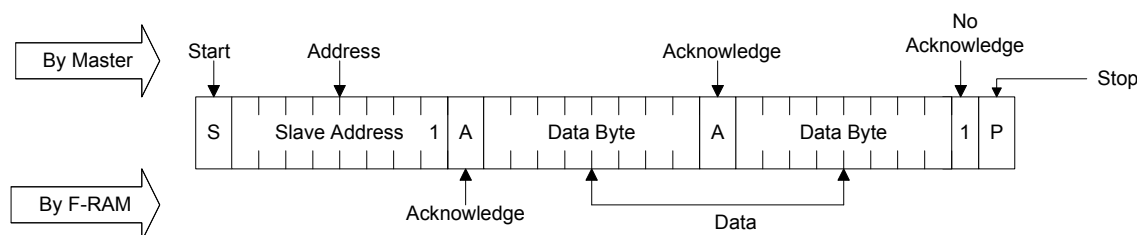
To perform a current address read, the bus master supplies a slave address with the LSB set to a '1'. This indicates that a read operation is requested. After receiving the complete slave address, the FM24W256 will begin shifting out data from the current address on the next clock. The current address is the value held in the internal address latch.

Beginning with the current address, the bus master can read any number of bytes. Thus, a sequential read is simply a current address read with multiple byte transfers. After each byte the internal address counter will be incremented.

Note Each time the bus master acknowledges a byte, this indicates that the FM24W256 should read out the next sequential byte.

There are four ways to properly terminate a read operation. Failing to properly terminate the read will most likely create a bus contention as the FM24W256 attempts to read out additional data onto the bus. The four valid methods are:

1. The bus master issues a no-acknowledge in the 9th clock cycle and a STOP in the 10th clock cycle. This is illustrated in the diagrams below. This is preferred.
2. The bus master issues a no-acknowledge in the 9th clock cycle and a START in the 10th.
3. The bus master issues a STOP in the 9th clock cycle.
4. The bus master issues a START in the 9th clock cycle.

Figure 9. Current Address Read

Figure 10. Sequential Read


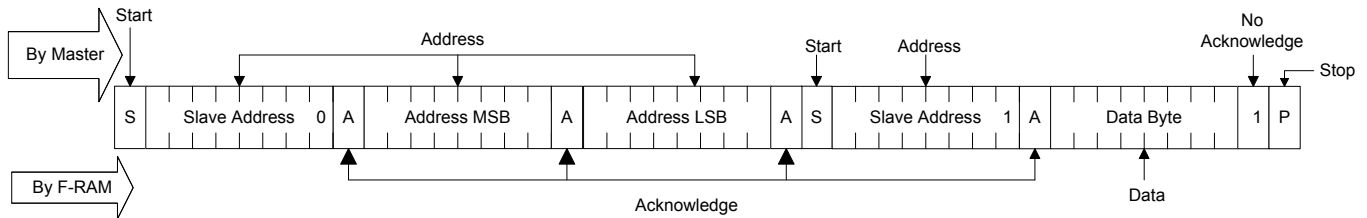
Selective (Random) Read

There is a simple technique that allows a user to select a random address location as the starting point for a read operation. This involves using the first three bytes of a write operation to set the internal address followed by subsequent read operations.

To perform a selective read, the bus master sends out the slave address with the LSB (R/W) set to 0. This specifies a write

operation. According to the write protocol, the bus master then sends the address bytes that are loaded into the internal address latch. After the FM24W256 acknowledges the address, the bus master issues a START condition. This simultaneously aborts the write operation and allows the read command to be issued with the slave address LSB set to a '1'. The operation is now a current address read.

Figure 11. Selective (Random) Read



Maximum Ratings

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

Storage temperature -55 °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 +7.0 V

Input voltage -1.0 V to + 7.0 V and $V_{IN} < V_{DD} + 1.0$ V

DC voltage applied to outputs

in High-Z state -0.5 V to $V_{DD} + 0.5$ V

Transient voltage (< 20 ns) on

any pin to ground potential -2.0 V to $V_{DD} + 2.0$ V

Package power dissipation

capability ($T_A = 25$ °C) 1.0 W

Surface mount lead soldering

temperature (10 seconds) +260 °C

Electrostatic Discharge Voltage

Human Body Model (AEC-Q100-002 Rev. E) 3.5 kV

Charged Device Model (AEC-Q100-011 Rev. B) 1.25 kV

Machine Model (AEC-Q100-003 Rev. E) 200 V

Latch-up current > 140 mA

* Exception: The " $V_{IN} < V_{DD} + 1.0$ V" restriction does not apply to the SCL and SDA inputs.

Operating Range

Range	Ambient Temperature (T_A)	V_{DD}
Industrial	-40 °C to +85 °C	2.7 V to 5.5 V

DC Electrical Characteristics

Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	Power supply		2.7	3.3	5.5	V
I_{DD}	Average V_{DD} current	SCL toggling between $V_{DD} - 0.3$ V and V_{SS} , other inputs V_{SS} or $V_{DD} - 0.3$ V.	$f_{SCL} = 100$ kHz	—	—	100 μ A
			$f_{SCL} = 400$ kHz	—	—	200 μ A
			$f_{SCL} = 1$ MHz	—	—	400 μ A
I_{SB}	Standby current	SCL = SDA = V_{DD} . All other inputs V_{SS} or V_{DD} . Stop command issued.	—	15	30	μ A
I_{LI}	Input leakage current (Except WP and A2-A0)	$V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$	-1	—	+1	μ A
	Input leakage current (for WP and A2-A0)	$V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$	-1	—	+100	μ A
I_{LO}	Output leakage current	$V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$	-1	—	+1	μ A
V_{IH}	Input HIGH voltage		$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW voltage		-0.3	—	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V
V_{OL}	Output LOW voltage	$I_{OL} = 3$ mA	—	—	0.4	V
$R_{in}^{[2]}$	Input resistance (WP, A2-A0)	For $V_{IN} = V_{IL} (Max)$	40	—	—	k Ω
		For $V_{IN} = V_{IH} (Min)$	1	—	—	M Ω

Notes

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

2. The input pull-down circuit is strong (40 k Ω) when the input voltage is below V_{IL} and weak (1 M Ω) when the input voltage is above V_{IH} .

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

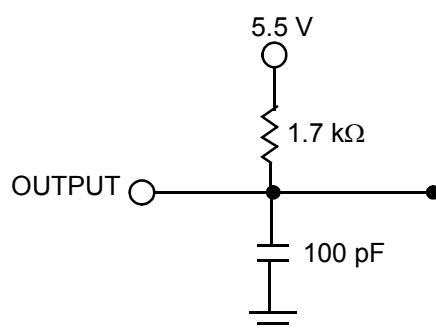
Parameter ^[3]	Description	Test Conditions	Max	Unit
C _O	Output pin capacitance (SDA)	T _A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz, V _{DD} = V _{DD} (typ)	8	pF
C _I	Input pin capacitance		6	pF

Thermal Resistance

Parameter ^[3]	Description	Test Conditions	8-pin SOIC	Unit
Θ _{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA / JESD51.	141	°C/W
Θ _{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		43	°C/W

AC Test Loads and Waveforms

Figure 12. AC Test Loads and Waveforms



AC Test Conditions

Input pulse levels10% and 90% of V_{DD}

Input rise and fall times 10 ns

Input and output timing reference levels0.5 × V_{DD}

Output load capacitance 100 pF

Note

3. These parameters are guaranteed by design and are not tested.

AC Switching Characteristics

Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter ^[4]	Alt. Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
f_{SCL} ^[5]		SCL clock frequency	–	0.1	–	0.4	–	1.0	MHz
$t_{SU;STA}$		Start condition setup for repeated Start	4.7	–	0.6	–	0.25	–	μ s
$t_{HD;STA}$		Start condition hold time	4.0	–	0.6	–	0.25	–	μ s
t_{LOW}		Clock LOW period	4.7	–	1.3	–	0.6	–	μ s
t_{HIGH}		Clock HIGH period	4.0	–	0.6	–	0.4	–	μ s
$t_{SU;DAT}$	$t_{SU;DATA}$	Data in setup	250	–	100	–	100	–	ns
$t_{HD;DAT}$	$t_{HD;DATA}$	Data in hold	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t_{DH}		Data output hold (from SCL @ V_{IL})	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns
t_R ^[6]	t_r	Input rise time	–	1000	–	300	–	300	ns
t_F ^[6]	t_f	Input fall time	–	300	–	300	–	100	ns
$t_{SU;STO}$		STOP condition setup	4.0	–	0.6	–	0.25	–	μ s
t_{AA}	$t_{VD;DATA}$	SCL LOW to SDA Data Out Valid	–	3	–	0.9	–	0.55	μ s
t_{BUF}		Bus free before new transmission	4.7	–	1.3	–	0.5	–	μ s
t_{SP}		Noise suppression time constant on SCL, SDA	–	50	–	50	–	50	ns

Figure 13. Read Bus Timing Diagram

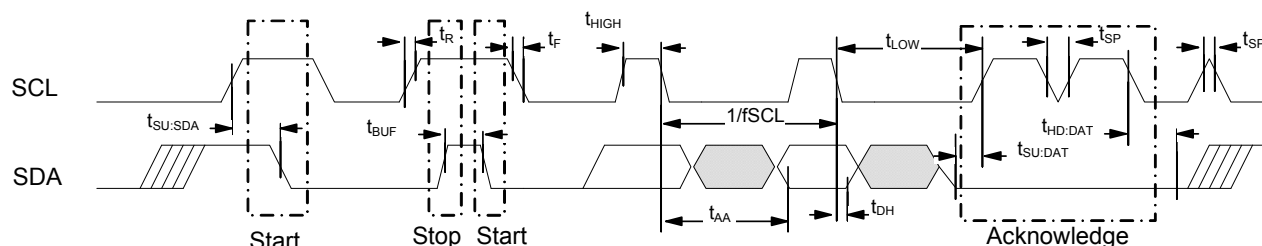
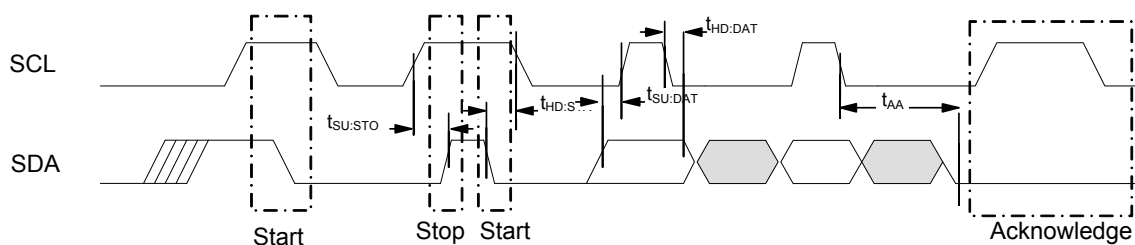


Figure 14. Write Bus Timing Diagram



Notes

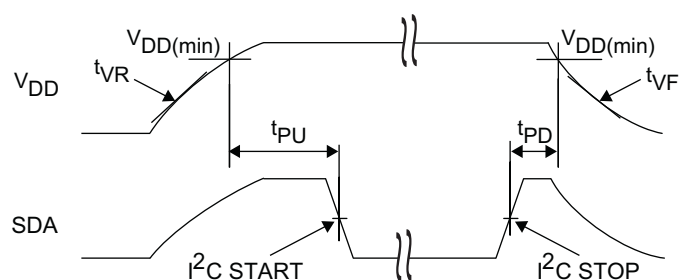
- Test conditions assume signal transition time of 10 ns or less, timing reference levels of $V_{DD}/2$, input pulse levels of 0 to V_{DD} (typ), and output loading of the specified I_{OL} and load capacitance shown in [Figure 12](#).
- The speed-related specifications are guaranteed characteristic points along a continuous curve of operation from DC to f_{SCL} (max).
- These parameters are guaranteed by design and are not tested.

Power Cycle Timing

Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t_{PU}	Power-up $V_{DD(min)}$ to first access (START condition)	1	—	ms
t_{PD}	Last access (STOP condition) to power-down ($V_{DD(min)}$)	0	—	μs
$t_{VR}^{[7, 8]}$	V_{DD} power-up ramp rate	30	—	$\mu s/V$
$t_{VF}^{[7, 8]}$	V_{DD} power-down ramp rate	30	—	$\mu s/V$

Figure 15. Power Cycle Timing



Notes

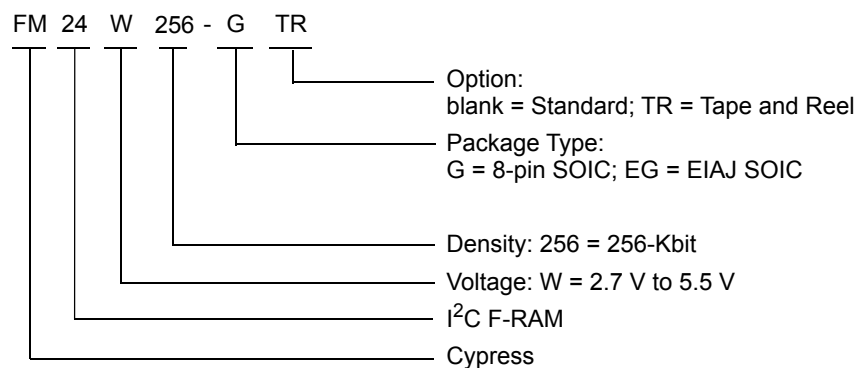
7. Slope measured at any point on the V_{DD} waveform.
8. Guaranteed by design.

Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type	Operating Range
FM24W256-G	51-85066	8-pin SOIC	Industrial
FM24W256-GTR			
FM24W256-EG	001-85261	8-pin SOIC	
FM24W256-EGTR			

All these parts are Pb-free. Contact your local Cypress sales representative for availability of these parts.

Ordering Code Definitions

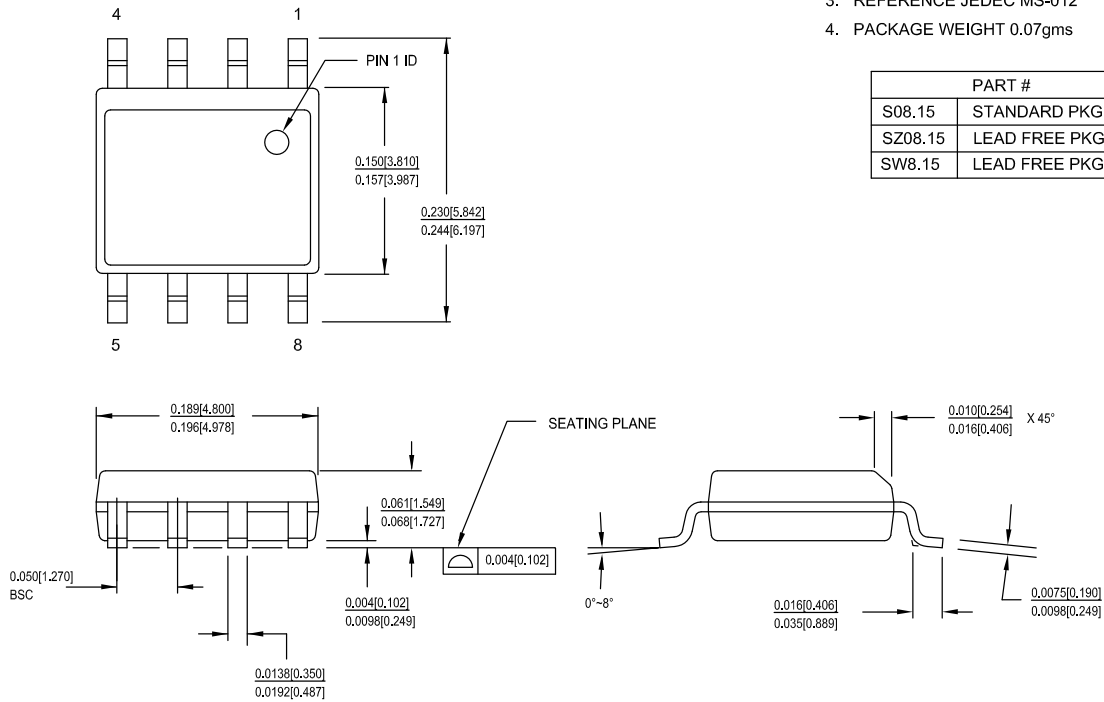


Package Diagrams

Figure 16. 8-pin SOIC (150 Mils) Package Outline, 51-85066

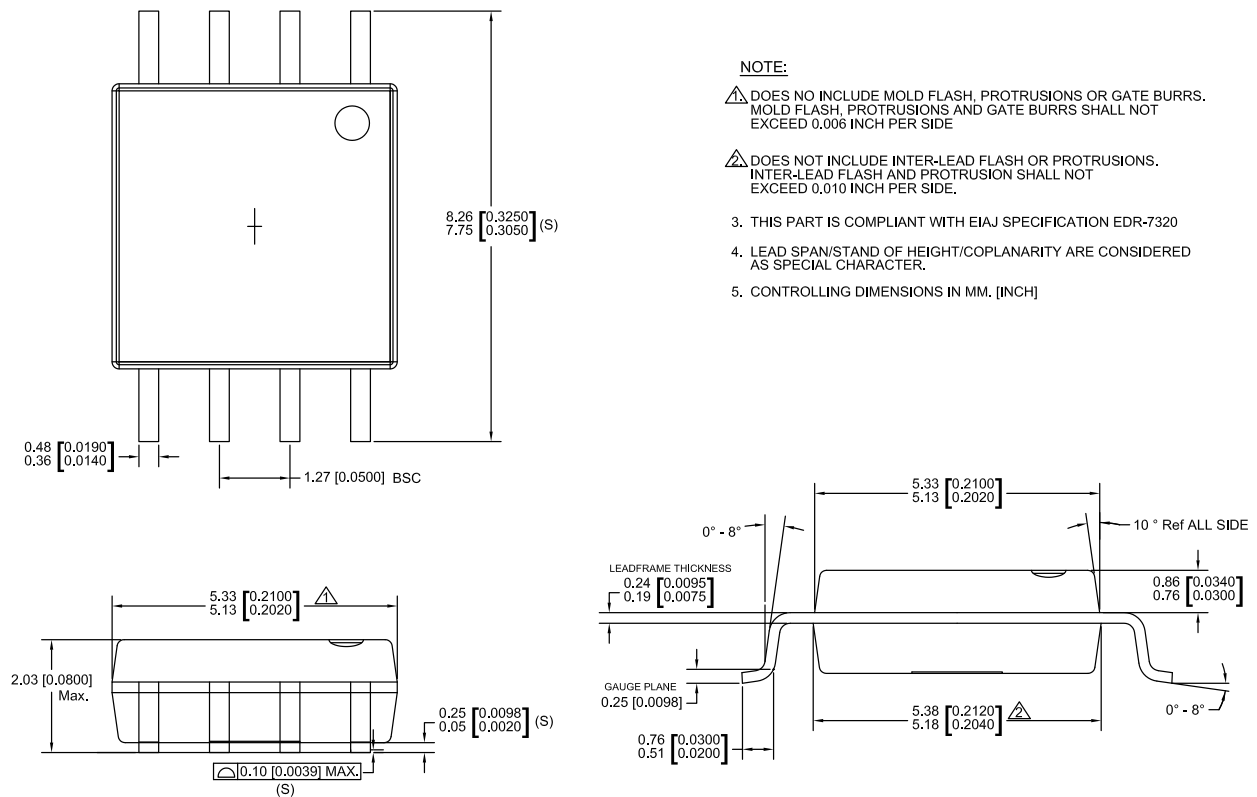
1. DIMENSIONS IN INCHES[MM] MIN.
MAX.
2. PIN 1 ID IS OPTIONAL,
ROUND ON SINGLE LEADFRAME
RECTANGULAR ON MATRIX LEADFRAME
3. REFERENCE JEDEC MS-012
4. PACKAGE WEIGHT 0.07gms

PART #	
S08.15	STANDARD PKG
SZ08.15	LEAD FREE PKG
SW8.15	LEAD FREE PKG



51-85066 *H

Package Diagrams (continued)

Figure 17. 8-pin SOIC (208 Mils) Package Outline, 001-85261


001-85261 **

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ACK	Acknowledge
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
I ² C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
I/O	Input/Output
JEDEC	Joint Electron Devices Engineering Council
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Bit
NACK	No Acknowledge
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
R/W	Read/Write
SCL	Serial Clock Line
SDA	Serial Data Access
SOIC	Small Outline Integrated Circuit
WP	Write Protect

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degree Celsius
Hz	hertz
Kb	1024 bit
kHz	kilohertz
kΩ	kilohm
MHz	megahertz
MΩ	megaohm
μA	microampere
μs	microsecond
mA	milliampere
ms	millisecond
ns	nanosecond
Ω	ohm
%	percent
pF	picofarad
V	volt
W	watt

Document History Page

Document Title: FM24W256, 256-Kbit (32 K × 8) Serial (I ² C) F-RAM Document Number: 001-84464				
Rev.	ECN No.	Submission Date	Orig. of Change	Description of Change
**	3902082	02/25/2013	GVCH	New spec
*A	3924523	03/07/2013	GVCH	Changed t _{PU} timing parameter from 10 ms to 1 ms Changed R _{IN} (high) spec from 4 MΩ to 1 MΩ
*B	3985098	05/09/2013	GVCH	Updated SOIC package marking scheme
*C	4014247	05/29/2013	GVCH	Added Appendix A - Errata for FM24W256
*D	4045469	06/30/2013	GVCH	All errata items are fixed and the errata is removed.
*E	4283420	02/19/2014	GVCH	Converted to Cypress standard format Changed datasheet status from "Preliminary to Final" Updated Maximum Ratings table - Removed Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) - Added junction temperature and latch up current Added Input leakage current (I _{LI}) for WP and A2-A0 Updated Data Retention and Endurance table Added Thermal Resistance table Removed Package Marking Scheme (top mark)
*F	4272607	03/12/2014	GVCH	Typo fixed (Power Cycle Timing): Invalid t _{REC} spec removed
*G	4562106	11/05/2014	GVCH	Updated Functional Description : Added "For a complete list of related documentation, click here ." at the end.
*H	4781114	05/29/2015	GVCH	Updated Ordering Information : Fixed Typo (Replaced "001-85066" with "51-85066" in "Package Diagram" column). Updated Package Diagrams : spec 51-85066 – Changed revision from *F to *G. Updated to new template.
*I	4874738	08/06/2015	ZSK / PSR	Updated Maximum Ratings : Removed "Maximum junction temperature". Added "Maximum accumulated storage time". Added "Ambient temperature with power applied".
*J	4951762	10/07/2015	LIZB / GVCH	Updated Ordering Information : No change in part numbers. Removed "Not recommended for new designs" in "Package Type" column corresponding to "FM24W256-EG" and "FM24W256-EGTR". Updated Package Diagrams : spec 51-85066 – Changed revision from *G to *H.
*K	5718043	04/28/2017	AESATMP8	Updated logo and Copyright.

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