

64-Kbit (8 K × 8) Serial (I²C) Automotive F-RAM

Features

- 64-Kbit ferroelectric random access memory (F-RAM) logically organized as 8 K × 8
 - High-endurance 10 trillion (10¹³) read/writes
 - 121-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
 - 120 μA (typ) active current at 100 kHz
 - 6 μA (typ) standby current
- Voltage operation: V_{DD} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V
- Automotive-E temperature: –40 °C to +125 °C
- 8-pin small outline integrated circuit (SOIC) package
- AEC Q100 Grade 1 compliant
- Restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS) compliant

Functional Description

The FM24CL64B is a 64-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 121 years while eliminating the complexities, overhead, and system-level reliability problems caused by EEPROM and other nonvolatile memories.

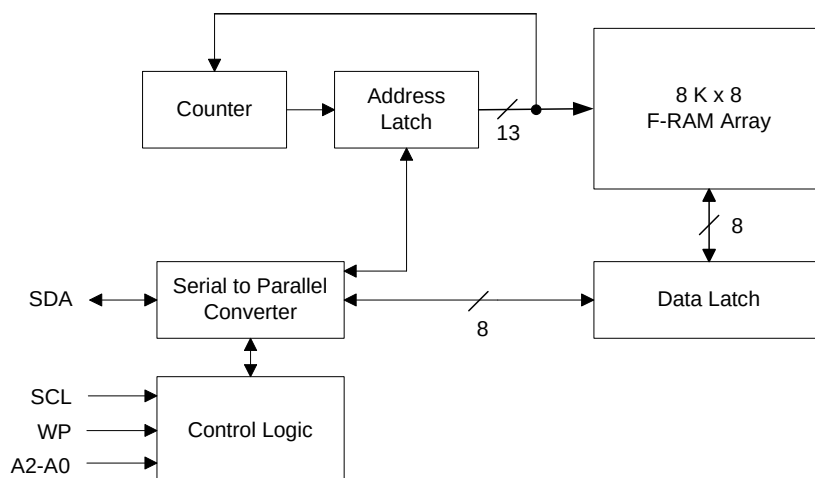
Unlike EEPROM, the FM24CL64B performs write operations at bus speed. No write delays are incurred. Data is written to the memory array immediately after each byte is successfully transferred to the device. The next bus cycle can commence without the need for data polling. In addition, the product offers 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 FM24CL64B is capable of supporting 10¹³ read/write cycles, or 10 million times more write cycles than EEPROM.

These capabilities make the FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B provides substantial benefits to users of serial (I²C) EEPROM as a hardware drop-in replacement. The device specifications are guaranteed over an automotive-e temperature range of –40 °C to +125 °C.

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

Logic Block Diagram

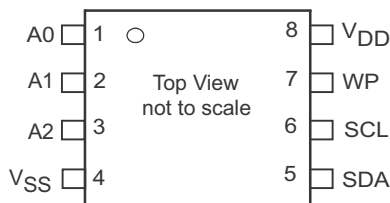


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Pinout

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 FM24CL64B is a serial F-RAM memory. The memory array is logically organized as 8,192 × 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 FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B, the user addresses 8K 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 3 bits of the address range are 'don't care' values. The complete address of 13 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.

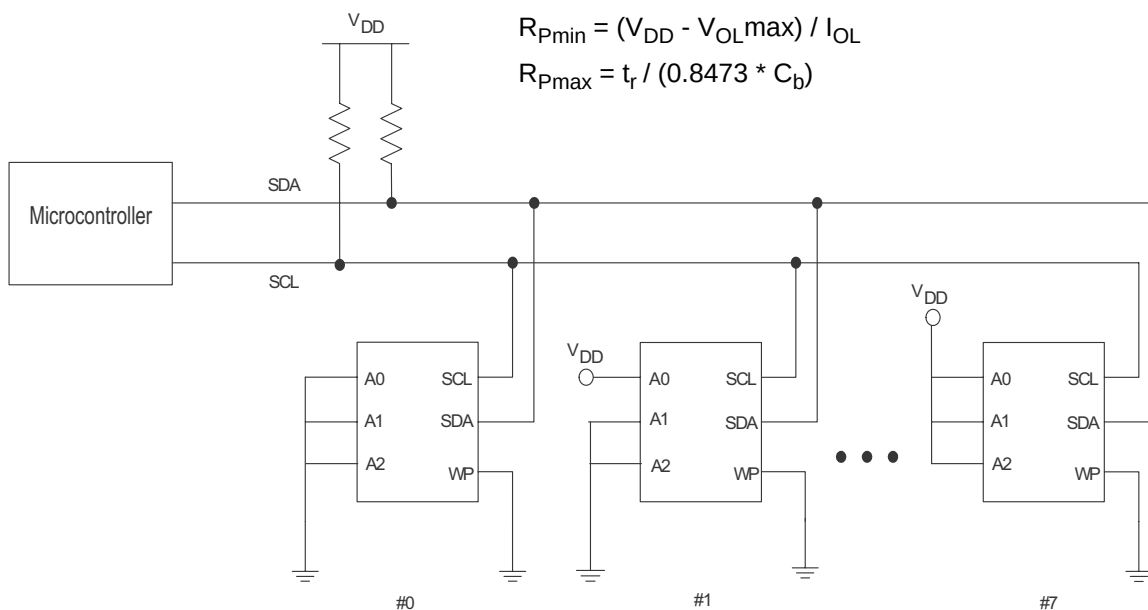
I²C Interface

The FM24CL64B employs a bi-directional I²C bus protocol using few pins or board space. [Figure 2](#) illustrates a typical system configuration using the FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B 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.

The diagram shows the timing relationship between the Serial Data (SDA) and Serial Clock (SCL) lines during an I2C transaction. The SCL line is a periodic clock signal. The SDA line carries data. The sequence of events is as follows:

- START condition:** Indicated by a dashed box labeled 'S' on the SCL line and 'START condition' below the SDA line.
- MSB:** The Most Significant Bit of the first byte is transmitted on the SDA line.
- Acknowledgement signal from slave:** A low-level pulse on the SDA line during the 9th clock cycle, indicating the slave has received the byte.
- Byte complete:** A label with an arrow pointing to the 9th clock cycle.
- Acknowledgement signal from receiver:** A low-level pulse on the SDA line during the 9th clock cycle, indicating the receiver has received the byte.
- STOP or START condition:** Indicated by a dashed box labeled 'S or P' on the SCL line and 'STOP or START condition' below the SDA line.

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.

Second and most common, the receiver does not acknowledge to deliberately end an operation. For example, during a read operation, the FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B to attempt to drive the bus on the next clock while the master is sending a new command such as STOP.

The diagram illustrates the timing of an I2C transaction. It consists of three main signal lines:

- DATA OUTPUT BY MASTER:** Shows the master's data output. It starts with a dashed line indicating a period before the START condition. After the START, it shows a series of data bytes being transmitted. The first byte is labeled '1', the second '2', and the eighth '8'. The ninth byte is labeled '9' and is followed by an acknowledgment pulse.
- DATA OUTPUT BY SLAVE:** Shows the slave's data output. It remains at a low level (idle) until the master's data output is complete. It then shows a pulse labeled 'No Acknowledge' (NACK) and another pulse labeled 'Acknowledge' (ACK).
- SCL FROM MASTER:** Shows the serial clock signal. It is a square wave that starts at a low level and transitions to high at the START condition. It remains high during the transmission of each byte and transitions to low between bytes. The clock pulses are numbered 1 through 9, corresponding to the data bytes.

Key events in the diagram include:

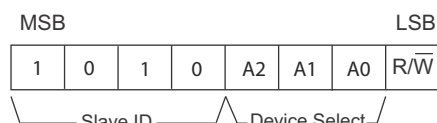
- START Condition:** Indicated by a dashed box labeled 'S' at the beginning of the SCL signal.
- ACKNOWLEDGE:** Indicated by a dashed box labeled 'A' at the end of the SCL signal, corresponding to the slave's acknowledgment pulse.
- DATA OUTPUT BY MASTER:** Indicated by a dashed box labeled 'D' at the beginning of the master's data output.
- DATA OUTPUT BY SLAVE:** Indicated by a dashed box labeled 'D' at the beginning of the slave's data output.

Slave Device Address

The first byte that the FM24CL64B expects after a START condition is the slave address. As shown in Figure 6, the slave address contains the device type or slave ID, the device select address bits, and a bit that specifies if the transaction is a read or a write.

Bits 7-4 are the device type (slave ID) and should be set to 1010b for the FM24CL64B. These bits allow other function types to reside on the I²C bus within an identical address range. Bits 3-1 are the device select address bits. They must match the corresponding value on the external address pins to select the device. Up to eight FM24CL64B devices can reside on the same I²C bus by assigning a different address to each. Bit 0 is the read/write bit (R/W). R/W = '1' indicates a read operation and R/W = '0' indicates a write operation.

Figure 6. Memory Slave Device Address



Addressing Overview

After the FM24CL64B (as receiver) acknowledges the slave address, the master can place the memory address on the bus for a write operation. The address requires two bytes. The complete 13-bit address is latched internally. Each access causes the latched address value to be incremented automatically. The current address is the value that is held in the latch; either a newly written value or the address following the last access. The current address will be held for as long as power remains or until a new value is written. Reads always use the current address. A random read address can be loaded by beginning a write operation as explained below.

After transmission of each data byte, just prior to the acknowledge, the FM24CL64B increments the internal address latch. This allows the next sequential byte to be accessed with no additional addressing. After the last address (1FFFh) is reached, the address latch will roll over to 0000h. There is no limit to the number of bytes that can be accessed with a single read or write operation.

Data Transfer

After the address bytes have been transmitted, data transfer between the bus master and the FM24CL64B can begin. For a read operation the FM24CL64B will place 8 data bits on the bus then wait for an acknowledge from the master. If the acknowledge occurs, the FM24CL64B will transfer the next

sequential byte. If the acknowledge is not sent, the FM24CL64B will end the read operation. For a write operation, the FM24CL64B will accept 8 data bits from the master then send an acknowledge. All data transfer occurs MSB (most significant bit) first.

Memory Operation

The FM24CL64B is designed to operate in a manner very similar to other I²C interface memory products. The major differences result from the higher performance write capability of F-RAM technology. These improvements result in some differences between the FM24CL64B and a similar configuration EEPROM during writes. The complete operation for both writes and reads is explained below.

Write Operation

All writes begin with a slave address, then a memory address. The bus master indicates a write operation by setting the LSB of the slave address (R/W bit) to a '0'. After addressing, the bus master sends each byte of data to the memory and the memory generates an acknowledge condition. Any number of sequential bytes may be written. If the end of the address range is reached internally, the address counter will wrap from 1FFFh to 0000h.

Unlike other nonvolatile memory technologies, there is no effective write delay with F-RAM. Since the read and write access times of the underlying memory are the same, the user experiences no delay through the bus. The entire memory cycle occurs in less time than a single bus clock. Therefore, any operation including read or write can occur immediately following a write. Acknowledge polling, a technique used with EEPROMs to determine if a write is complete is unnecessary and will always return a ready condition.

Internally, an actual memory write occurs after the 8th data bit is transferred. It will be complete before the acknowledge is sent. Therefore, if the user desires to abort a write without altering the memory contents, this should be done using START or STOP condition prior to the 8th data bit. The FM24CL64B uses no page buffering.

The memory array can be write-protected using the WP pin. Setting the WP pin to a HIGH condition (V_{DD}) will write-protect all addresses. The FM24CL64B will not acknowledge data bytes that are written to protected addresses. In addition, the address counter will not increment if writes are attempted to these addresses. Setting WP to a LOW state (V_{SS}) will disable the write protect. WP is pulled down internally.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 below illustrate a single-byte and multiple-byte write cycles.

Figure 7. Single-Byte Write

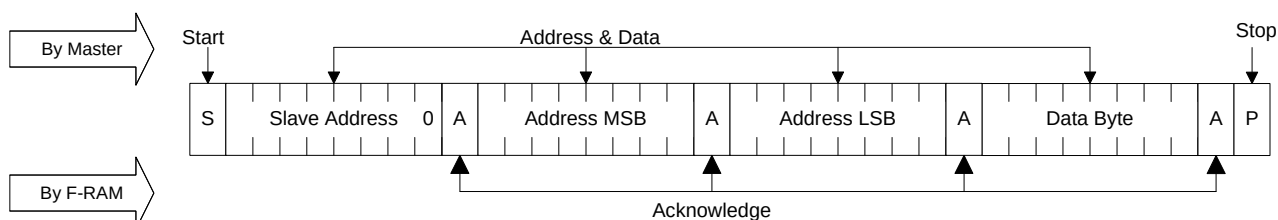
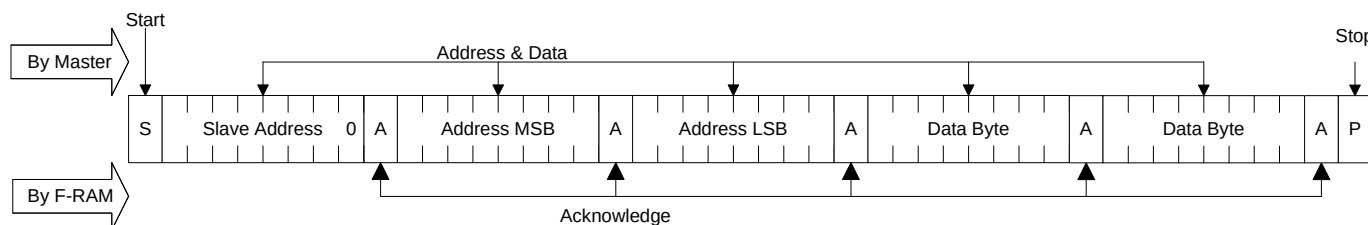


Figure 8. Multi-Byte Write


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 FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B 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

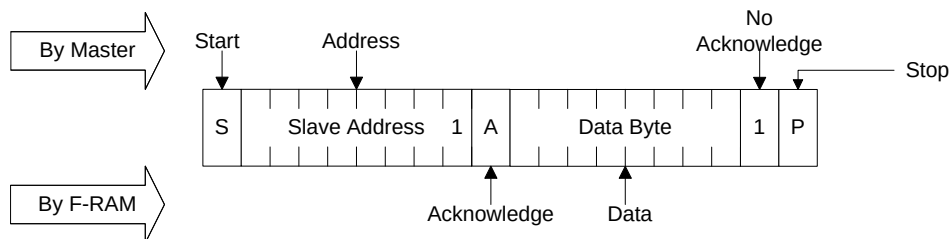
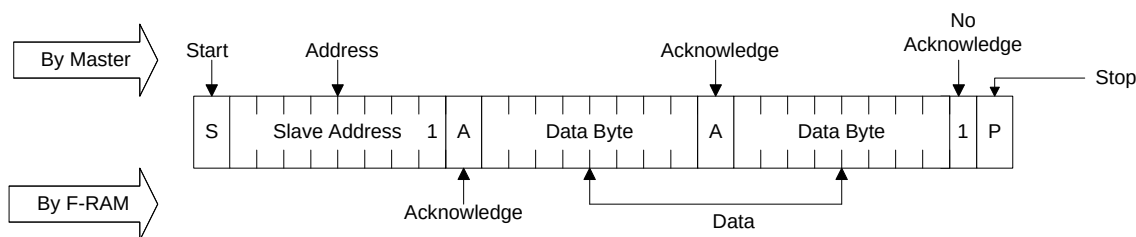
address read with multiple byte transfers. After each byte the internal address counter will be incremented.

Note Each time the bus master acknowledges a byte, this indicates that the FM24CL64B 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 FM24CL64B 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.

If the internal address reaches 1FFFh, it will wrap around to 0000h on the next read cycle. [Figure 9](#) and [Figure 10](#) below show the proper operation for current address reads.

Figure 9. Current Address Read

Figure 10. Sequential Read


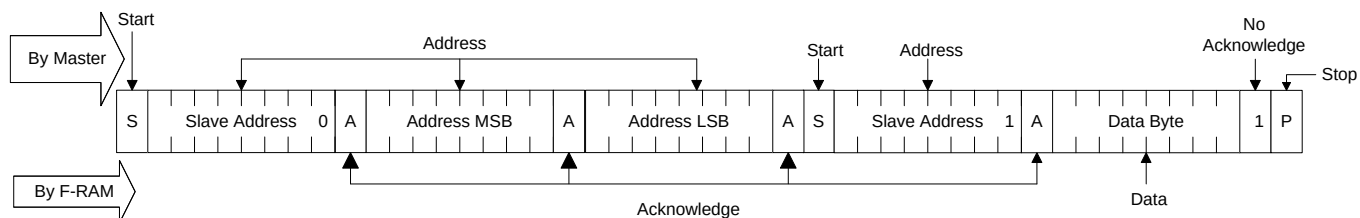
Selective (Random) Read

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 FM24CL64B 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 +150 °C

Maximum accumulated storage time

At 150 °C ambient temperature 1000 h

At 125 °C ambient temperature 11000 h

At 85 °C ambient temperature 121 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

Input voltage -1.0 V to + 4.5 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) 4 kV

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

Machine Model (AEC-Q100-003 Rev. E) 300 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}
Automotive-E	-40 °C to +125 °C	3.0 V to 3.6 V

DC Electrical Characteristics

Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	Power supply		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
I_{DD}	Average V_{DD} current	SCL toggling between $V_{DD} - 0.2$ V and V_{SS} , other inputs V_{SS} or $V_{DD} - 0.2$ V.	$f_{SCL} = 100$ kHz	—	—	120 μ A
			$f_{SCL} = 400$ kHz	—	—	200 μ A
			$f_{SCL} = 1$ MHz	—	—	340 μ A
I_{SB}	Standby current	SCL = SDA = V_{DD} . All other inputs V_{SS} or V_{DD} . Stop command issued.	$T_A = 85$ °C	—	—	6 μ A
			$T_A = 125$ °C	—	—	20 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		$0.75 \times V_{DD}$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Input LOW voltage		-0.3	—	$0.25 \times V_{DD}$	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
$V_{HYS}^{[3]}$	Input hysteresis		$0.05 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	V

Notes

- Typical values are at 25 °C, $V_{DD} = V_{DD}$ (typ). Not 100% tested.
- 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} .
- This parameter is guaranteed by design and is not tested.

Data Retention and Endurance

Parameter	Description	Test condition	Min	Max	Unit
T _{DR}	Data retention	T _A = 125 °C	11000	–	Hours
		T _A = 105 °C	11	–	Years
		T _A = 85 °C	121	–	Years
NV _C	Endurance	Over Operating Temperature	10 ¹³	–	Cycles

Example of an F-RAM Life Time in an AEC-Q100 Automotive Application

An application does not operate under a steady temperature for the entire usage life time of the application. Instead, it is often expected to operate in multiple temperature environments throughout the application's usage life time. Accordingly, the retention specification for F-RAM in applications often needs to be calculated cumulatively. An example calculation for a multi-temperature thermal profiles is given below.

Temperature T	Time Factor t	Acceleration Factor with respect to Tmax A [4]	Profile Factor P	Profile Life Time L (P)
		$A = \frac{L(T)}{L(T_{max})} = e^{\frac{E_a}{k} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{max}} \right)}$	$P = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t_1}{A_1} + \frac{t_2}{A_2} + \frac{t_3}{A_3} + \frac{t_4}{A_4} \right)}$	$L(P) = P \times L(T_{max})$
T1 = 125 °C	t1 = 0.1	A1 = 1	8.33	> 10.46 Years
T2 = 105 °C	t2 = 0.15	A2 = 8.67		
T3 = 85 °C	t3 = 0.25	A3 = 95.68		
T4 = 55 °C	t4 = 0.50	A4 = 6074.80		

Capacitance

Parameter [5]	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

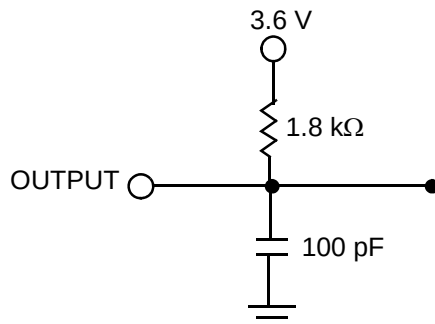
Parameter [5]	Description	Test Conditions	8-pin SOIC	Unit
Θ _{JA}	Thermal resistance (junction to ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA / JESD51.	147	°C/W
Θ _{JC}	Thermal resistance (junction to case)		47	°C/W

Notes

- Where k is the Boltzmann constant 8.617 × 10⁻⁵ eV/K, T_{max} is the highest temperature specified for the product, and T is any temperature within the F-RAM product specification. All temperatures are in Kelvin in the equation.
- This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

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 times10 ns
 Input and output timing reference levels $0.5 \times V_{DD}$
 Output load capacitance 100 pF

AC Switching Characteristics

Over the [Operating Range](#)

Parameter ^[6]	Alt. Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
f_{SCL} ^[7]		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 ^[8]	t_r	Input rise time	–	1000	–	300	–	300	ns
t_F ^[8]	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

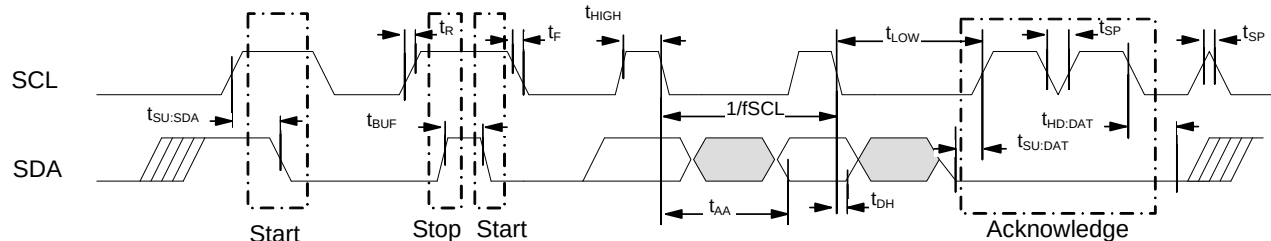
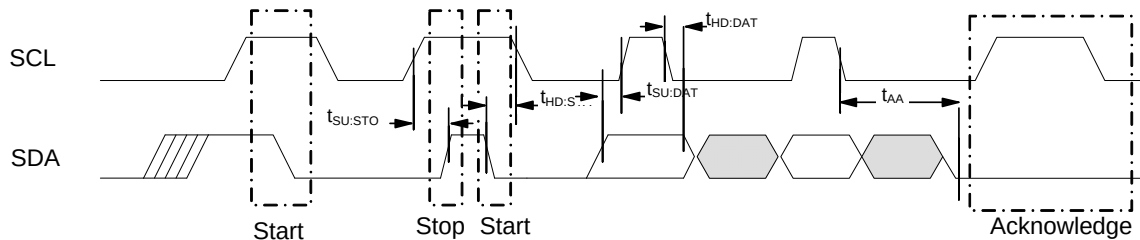


Figure 14. Write Bus Timing Diagram



Notes

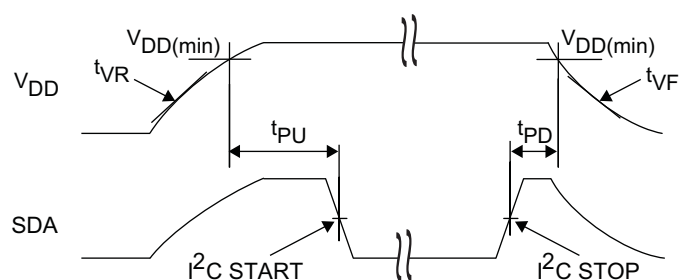
6. Test conditions assume signal transition time of 10 ns or less, timing reference levels of $V_{DD}/2$, input pulse levels of 0 to $V_{DD}(\text{typ})$, and output loading of the specified I_{OL} and load capacitance shown in [Figure 12](#).
7. The speed-related specifications are guaranteed characteristic points along a continuous curve of operation from DC to $f_{SCL}(\text{max})$.
8. 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
$t_{VR}^{[9, 10]}$	V_{DD} power-up ramp rate	30	—	$\mu s/V$
$t_{VF}^{[9, 10]}$	V_{DD} power-down ramp rate	20	—	$\mu s/V$

Figure 15. Power Cycle Timing



Note

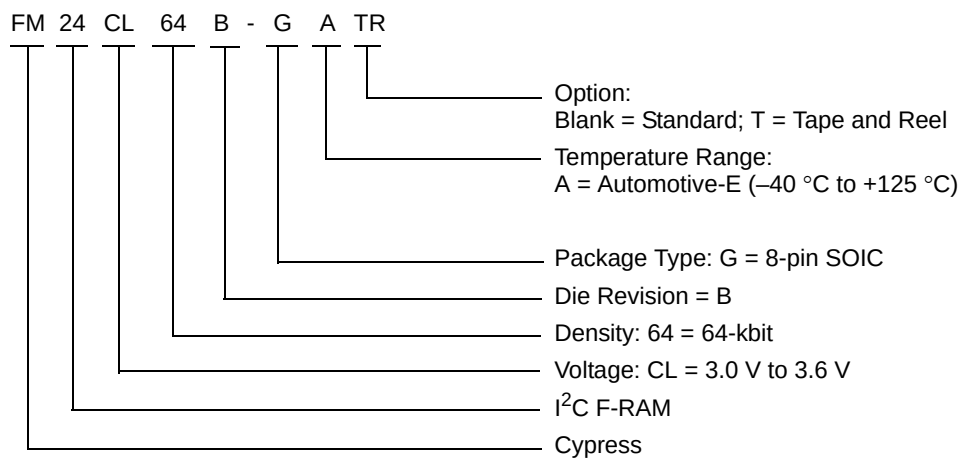
- 9. Slope measured at any point on the V_{DD} waveform.
- 10. Guaranteed by design.

Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Package Diagram	Package Type	Operating Range
FM24CL64B-GA	51-85066	8-pin SOIC	Automotive-E
FM24CL64B-GATR			

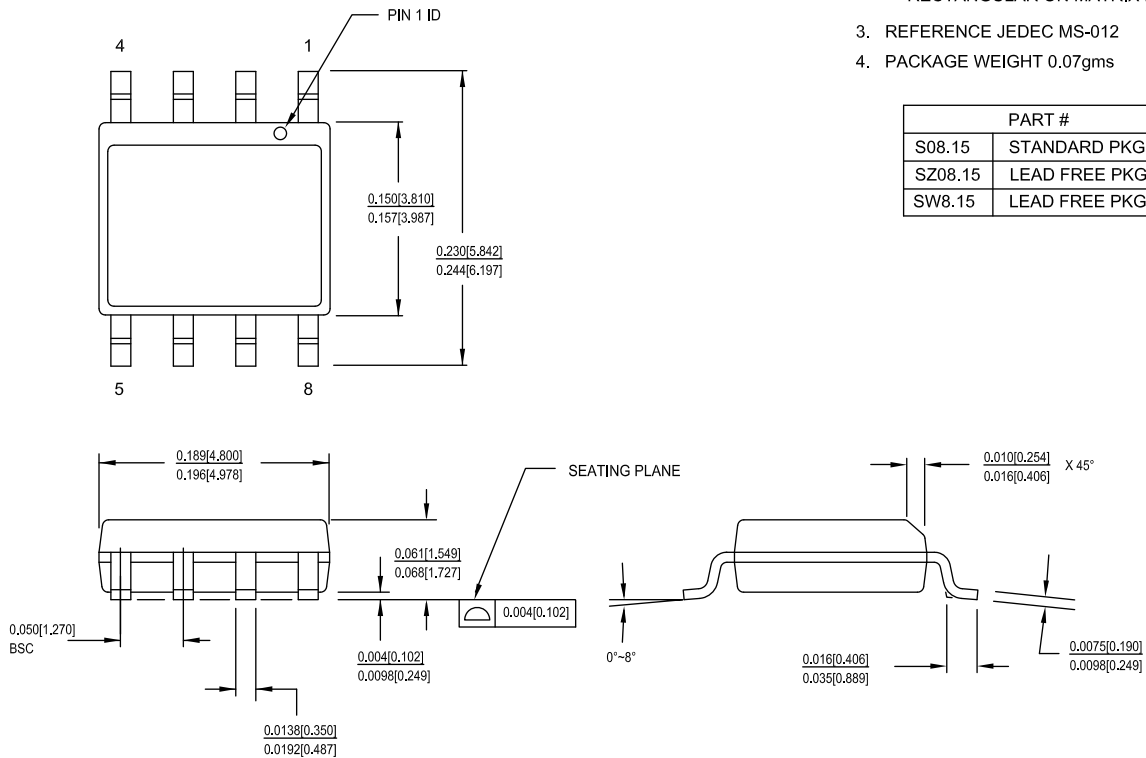
All these parts are Pb-free. Contact your local Cypress sales representative for availability of these parts.

Ordering Code Definitions



Package Diagram

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



51-85066 *G

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: FM24CL64B, 64-Kbit (8 K × 8) Serial (I ² C) Automotive F-RAM Document Number: 001-84457				
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 to Production status. Changed t _{PJ} spec value from 10 ms to 1 ms Changed t _{VF} spec value from 100 us/v to 20 us/v
*B	3985108	05/07/2013	GVCH	Updated SOIC package marking scheme
*C	4283424	02/19/2014	GVCH	Converted to Cypress standard format 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 " Example of an F-RAM Life Time in an AEC-Q100 Automotive Application " table Added footnote 4 Added Thermal Resistance table Removed Package Marking Scheme (top mark) Removed Ramtron revision history Completing Sunset Review
*D	4740740	04/24/2015	PSR	Updated Functional Description : Added "For a complete list of related resources, click here ." at the end. Updated Package Diagram : spec 51-85066 – Changed revision from *F to *G. Updated to new template.
*E	4779534	05/28/2015	GVCH	Updated Ordering Information : Fixed Typo (Replaced "001-85066" with "51-85066" in "Package Diagram" column).
*F	4884976	08/14/2015	ZSK / PSR	Updated Maximum Ratings : Updated ratings of "Storage temperature" (Replaced "+125 °C" with "+150 °C"). Removed "Maximum junction temperature". Added "Maximum accumulated storage time". Added "Ambient temperature with power applied".

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