# Memory FRAM

# 1M (128 K × 8) Bit SPI MB85RS1MT

## DESCRIPTION

MB85RS1MT is a FRAM (Ferroelectric Random Access Memory) chip in a configuration of 131,072 words  $\times$  8 bits, using the ferroelectric process and silicon gate CMOS process technologies for forming the nonvolatile memory cells.

MB85RS1MT adopts the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI).

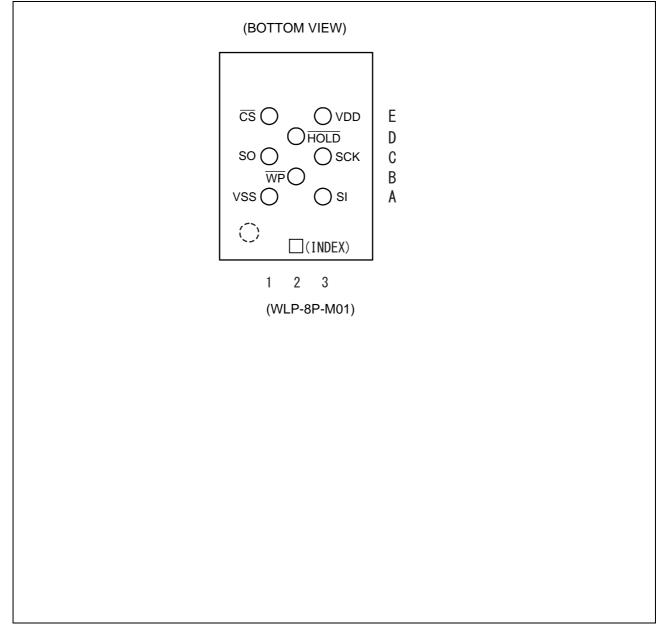
The MB85RS1MT is able to retain data without using a back-up battery, as is needed for SRAM. The memory cells used in the MB85RS1MT can be used for 10<sup>13</sup> read/write operations, which is a significant improvement over the number of read and write operations supported by Flash memory and E<sup>2</sup>PROM. MB85RS1MT does not take long time to write data like Flash memories or E<sup>2</sup>PROM, and MB85RS1MT takes no wait time.

#### FEATURES

<ul> <li>Bit configuration</li> </ul>	: 131,072 words $\times$ 8 bits
<ul> <li>Serial Peripheral Interface</li> </ul>	: SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)
	Correspondent to SPI mode 0 (0, 0) and mode 3 (1, 1)
<ul> <li>Operating frequency</li> </ul>	: 1.7 V to 2.7 V, 25 MHz (Max)
	2.7 V to 3.6 V, 30 MHz (Max)
	For FSTRD command 2.7 V to 3.6 V, 40 MHz (Max)
<ul> <li>High endurance</li> </ul>	: 10 <sup>13</sup> times / byte
<ul> <li>Data retention</li> </ul>	: 10 years (+85 °C), 95 years ( + 55 °C)
<ul> <li>Operating power supply voltage</li> </ul>	: 1.7 V to 3.6 V
<ul> <li>Low power consumption</li> </ul>	: Operating power supply current 9.5 mA (Max@30 MHz)
	Standby current 120 μA (Max)
	Sleep current 10 μA (Max)
Operation ambient temperature r	ange : -40 °C to +85 °C
Package	: 8-pin plastic WLP (WLP-8P-M01)
	RoHS compliant



# PIN ASSIGNMENT

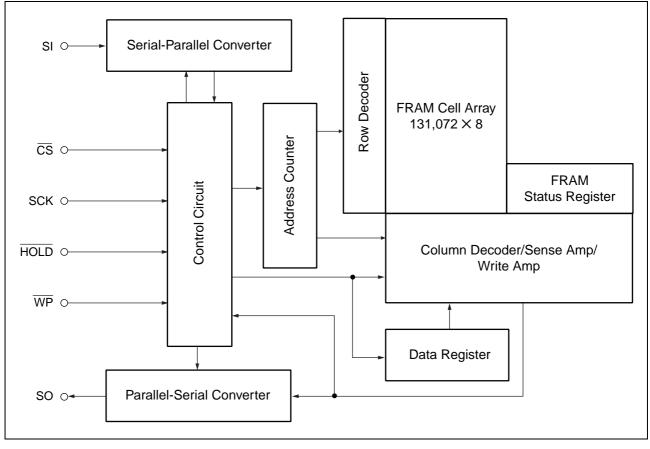


# ■ PIN FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Functional description
CS	Chip Select pin This is an input pin to make chips select. When $\overline{CS}$ is "H" level, device is in deselect (standby) status and SO becomes High-Z. Inputs from other pins are ignored for this time. When $\overline{CS}$ is "L" level, device is in select (active) status. $\overline{CS}$ has to be "L" level before inputting op-code. The Chip Select pin is pulled up internally to the VDD pin.
WP	Write Protect pin This is a pin to control writing to a status register. The writing of status register (see "■ STATUS REGISTER") is protected in related with WP and WPEN. See "■ WRITING PROTECT" for detail.
HOLD	Hold pin This pin is used to interrupt serial input/output without making chips deselect. When HOLD is "L" level, hold operation is activated, SO becomes High-Z, SCK and SI become do not care. See "■ HOLD OPERATION" for detail.
SCK	Serial Clock pin This is a clock input pin to input/output serial data. SI is loaded synchronously to a rising edge, SO is output synchronously to a falling edge.
SI	Serial Data Input pin This is an input pin of serial data. This inputs op-code, address, and writing data.
SO	Serial Data Output pin This is an output pin of serial data. Reading data of FRAM memory cell array and status register data are output. This is High-Z during standby.
VDD	Supply Voltage pin
VSS	Ground pin

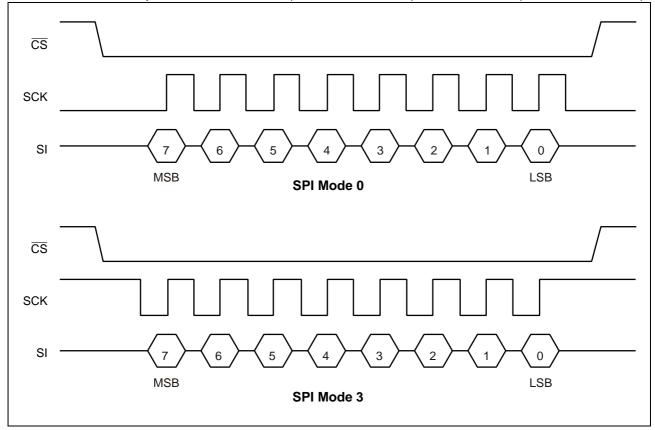


# BLOCK DIAGRAM





## SPI MODE

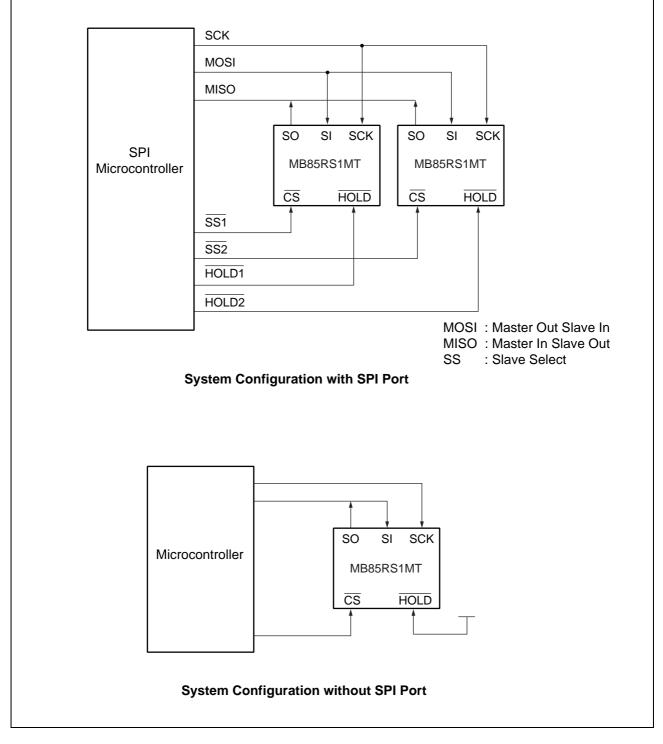


MB85RS1MT corresponds to the SPI mode 0 (CPOL = 0, CPHA = 0), and SPI mode 3 (CPOL = 1, CPHA = 1).



# SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)

MB85RS1MT works as a slave of SPI. More than 2 devices can be connected by using microcontroller equipped with SPI port. By using a microcontroller not equipped with SPI port, SI and SO can be bus connected to use.



#### **STATUS REGISTER**

Bit No.	Bit Name	Function
7	WPEN	Status Register Write Protect This is a bit composed of nonvolatile memories (FRAM). WPEN protects writing to a status register (refer to "■ WRITING PROTECT") relating with WP input. Writing with the WRSR command and reading with the RDSR command are possible.
6 to 4	_	Not Used Bits These are bits composed of nonvolatile memories, writing with the WRSR command is possible. These bits are not used but they are read with the RDSR command.
3	BP1	Block Protect This is a bit composed of nonvolatile memory. This defines size of write
2	BP0	protect block for the WRITE command (refer to "■ BLOCK PROTECT"). Writing with the WRSR command and reading with the RDSR command are possible.
1	WEL	Write Enable Latch         This indicates FRAM Array and status register are writable. The WREN         command is for setting, and the WRDI command is for resetting. With the         RDSR command, reading is possible but writing is not possible with the         WRSR command. WEL is reset after the following operations.         After power ON.         After WRDI command recognition.         The rising edge of CS after WRSR command recognition.         The rising edge of CS after WRITE command recognition.
0	0	This is a bit fixed to "0".

## OP-CODE

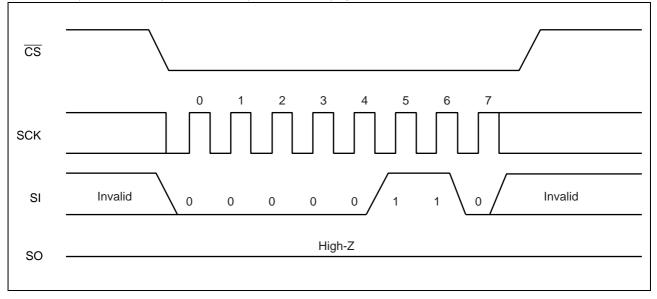
MB85RS1MT accepts 9 kinds of command specified in op-code. Op-code is a code composed of 8 bits shown in the table below. Do not input invalid codes other than those codes. If  $\overline{CS}$  is risen while inputting op-code, the command are not performed.

Name	Description	Op-code
WREN	Set Write Enable Latch	0000 0110в
WRDI	Reset Write Enable Latch	0000 0100в
RDSR	Read Status Register	0000 0101в
WRSR	Write Status Register	0000 0001в
READ	Read Memory Code	0000 0011в
WRITE	Write Memory Code	0000 0010в
RDID	Read Device ID	1001 1111в
FSTRD	Fast Read Memory Code	0000 1011в
SLEEP	Sleep Mode	1011 1001в

# COMMAND

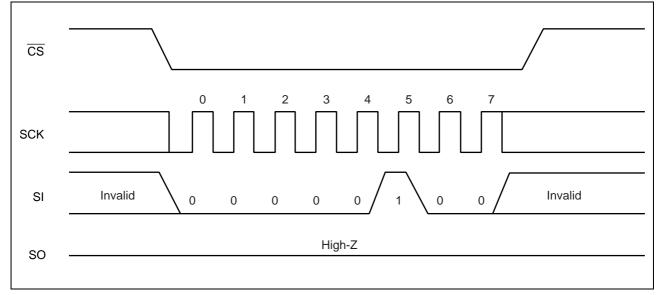
#### • WREN

The WREN command sets WEL (Write Enable Latch) . WEL has to be set with the WREN command before writing operation (WRSR command and WRITE command) . WREN command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".



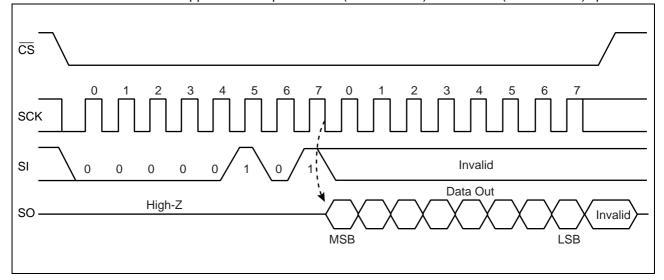
#### • WRDI

The WRDI command resets WEL (Write Enable Latch) . Writing operation (WRSR command and WRITE command) are not performed when WEL is reset. WRDI command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".



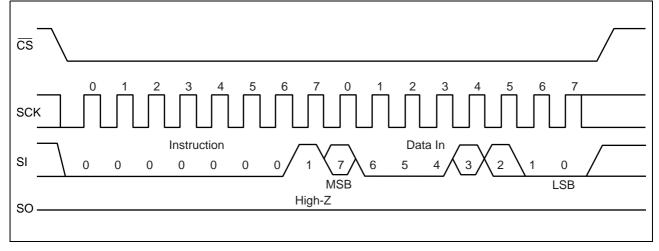
#### • RDSR

The RDSR command reads status register data. After op-code of RDSR is input to SI, 8-cycle clock is input to SCK. The SI value is invalid for this time. SO is output synchronously to a falling edge of SCK. In the RDSR command, repeated reading of status register is enabled by sending SCK continuously before rising of  $\overline{CS}$ . RDSR command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".



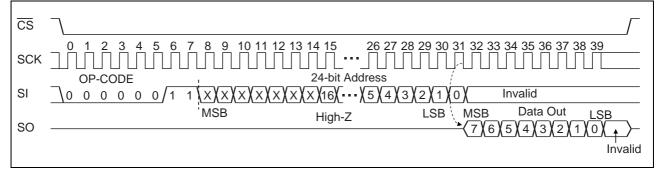
#### • WRSR

The WRSR command writes data to the nonvolatile memory bit of status register. After performing WRSR op-code to a SI pin, 8 bits writing data is input. WEL (Write Enable Latch) is not able to be written with WRSR command. A SI value correspondent to bit 1 is ignored. Bit 0 of the status register is fixed to "0" and cannot be written. The SI value corresponding to bit 0 is ignored. WP signal level shall be fixed before performing WRSR command, and do not change the WP signal level until the end of command sequence. WRSR command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".



#### • READ

The READ command reads FRAM memory cell array data. Arbitrary 24 bits address and op-code of READ are input to SI. The 7-bit upper address bit is invalid. Then, 8-cycle clock is input to SCK. SO is output synchronously to the falling edge of SCK. While reading, the SI value is invalid. When  $\overline{CS}$  is risen, the READ command is completed, but keeps on reading with automatic address increment which is enabled by continuously sending clocks to SCK in unit of 8 cycles before  $\overline{CS}$  rising. When it reaches the most significant address, it rolls over to the starting address, and reading cycle keeps on infinitely. READ command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".



#### • WRITE

The WRITE command writes data to FRAM memory cell array. WRITE op-code, arbitrary 24 bits of address and 8 bits of writing data are input to SI. The 7-bit upper address bit is invalid. When 8 bits of writing data is input, data is written to FRAM memory cell array. Risen  $\overline{CS}$  will terminate the WRITE command, but if you continue sending the writing data for 8 bits each before  $\overline{CS}$  rising, it is possible to continue writing with automatic address increment. When it reaches the most significant address, it rolls over to the starting address, and writing cycle can be continued infinitely. WRITE command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".

CS	7			
SCK		12 13 14 15 26 27	28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 3	
	OP-CODE	24-bit Address	, Data	In
SI	<u>\0 0 0 0 0 0 0 /1\0/XXXXXX</u>	XXXXX16X · · X5X4)	3/2/1/0/7/6/5/4/3	3χ2χ1χ0χ
so	MSB	High-Z	LSB MSB	LSB
30				

#### • FSTRD

The FSTRD command reads FRAM memory cell array data. Arbitrary 24 bits address and op-code of FSTRD are input to SI followed by 8 bits dummy. The 7-bit upper address bit is invalid. Then, 8-cycle clock is input to SCK. SO is output synchronously to the falling edge of SCK. While reading, the SI value is invalid. When  $\overline{CS}$  is risen, the FSTRD command is completed, but keeps on reading with automatic address increment which is enabled by continuously sending clocks to SCK in unit of 8 cycles before  $\overline{CS}$  rising. When it reaches the most significant address, it rolls over to the starting address, and reading cycle keeps on infinitely. FSTRD command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 40 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".

CS		-
SCK	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 1415 29 30 31 32 33 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	_
	OP-CODE 24-bit Address 8-bit Dummy	
SI	$\underline{0 0 0 0} \overline{1 0} 1 1 X X X X X X X X X X X A A A A A A A $	_
SO	$\frac{\text{MSB}}{\text{High-Z}} \text{ LSB} \frac{\text{MSB}}{7\sqrt{6}\sqrt{5}\sqrt{4}\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1}\sqrt{0}}}$	
50		_
	Inval	id

#### • RDID

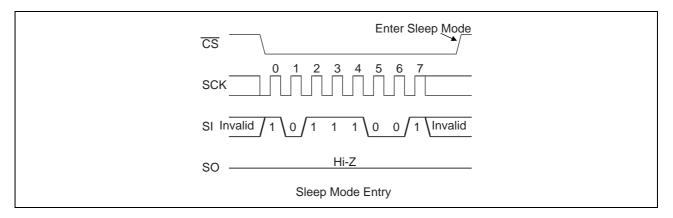
The RDID command reads fixed Device ID. After performing RDID op-code to SI, 32-cycle clock is input to SCK. The SI value is invalid for this time. SO is output synchronously to a falling edge of SCK. The output is in order of Manufacturer ID (8bit)/Continuation code (8bit)/Product ID (1st Byte)/Product ID (2nd Byte). In the RDID command, SO holds the output state of the last bit in 32-bit Device ID until  $\overline{CS}$  is risen. RDID command is applicable to "Up to 25 MHz (1.7 V to 2.7 V) and 30 MHz (2.7 V to 3.6 V) operation".

cs										
SCK0 1 2	34	5 ∫				<b>-</b>			33 34	35 36 37 38 39
SI1 0 0	1 1	1 1	1	Inva	alid	- - ···				
so $\underbrace{\text{High-Z}}_{\text{MSB}}$ $\underbrace{\text{Data Out}}_{\text{Data Out}}$ $\underbrace{\text{Data Out}}_{\text{Data Out}}$ $\underbrace{\text{Data Out}}_{\text{Data Out}}$ $\underbrace{\text{Data Out}}_{\text{LSB}}$										
				b	it				7	
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Hex	
Manufacturer ID	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	04н	Fujitsu
Continuation code	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>7</b> Fн	
			•				•		•	
	Prop	rietar	y use		[	Densit	зy		Hex	
Product ID (1st Byte)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	27н	Density: 00111 <sub>B</sub> = 1 Mbit
										·
			P	roprie	tary us	se			Hex	
Product ID (2nd Byte)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	03н	

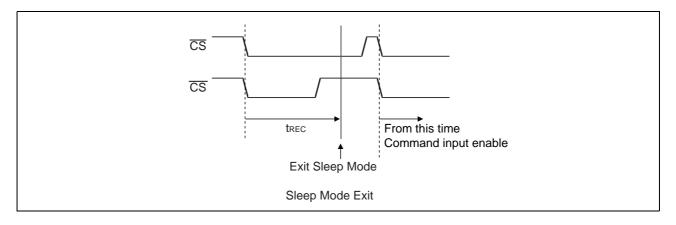
#### • SLEEP

The SLEEP command shifts the LSI to a low power mode called "SLEEP mode". The transition to the SLEEP mode is carried out at the rising edge of  $\overline{CS}$  after operation code in the SLEEP command. However, when at least one SCK clock is inputted before the rising edge of  $\overline{CS}$  after operation code in the SLEEP command, this SLEEP command is canceled.

After the SLEEP mode transition, SCK and SI inputs are logically ignored and SO changes to a Hi-Z state. In case all other pins are not fixed to VDD or VSS than  $\overline{CS}$ , a through-current may flow.



Returning to an normal operation from the SLEEP mode is carried out after trec (Max 400  $\mu$ s) time from the falling edge of  $\overline{CS}$  (see the figure below). It is possible to return  $\overline{CS}$  to H level before trec time. However, it is prohibited to bring down  $\overline{CS}$  to L level again during trec period.



## BLOCK PROTECT

Writing protect block for WRITE command is configured by the value of BP0 and BP1 in the status register.

BP1	BP0 Protected Block				
0	0	None			
0	1	18000н to 1FFFFн (upper 1/4)			
1	0	10000н to 1FFFFн (upper 1/2)			
1	1	00000н to 1FFFFн (all)			

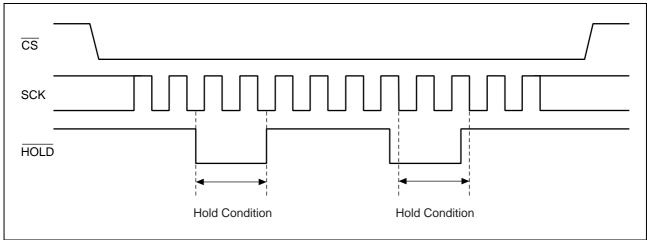
# WRITING PROTECT

Writing operation of the WRITE command and the WRSR command are protected with the value of WEL, WPEN,  $\overline{WP}$  as shown in the table.

WEL	WPEN	WP	Protected Blocks	Unprotected Blocks	Status Register
0	Х	Х	Protected	Protected	Protected
1	0	Х	Protected	Unprotected	Unprotected
1	1	0	Protected	Unprotected	Protected
1	1	1	Protected	Unprotected	Unprotected

# HOLD OPERATION

Hold status is retained without aborting a command if  $\overline{HOLD}$  is "L" level while  $\overline{CS}$  is "L" level. The timing for starting and ending hold status depends on the SCK to be "H" level or "L" level when a  $\overline{HOLD}$  pin input is transited to the hold condition as shown in the diagram below. In case the  $\overline{HOLD}$  pin transited to "L" level when SCK is "L" level, return the  $\overline{HOLD}$  pin to "H" level at SCK being "L" level. In the same manner, in case the  $\overline{HOLD}$  pin transited to "L" level when SCK is "H" level when SCK is "H" level when SCK is "H" level when SCK being "L" level. In the same manner, in case the  $\overline{HOLD}$  pin transited to "L" level when SCK is "H" level, return the  $\overline{HOLD}$  pin to "H" level at SCK being "L" level at SCK being "H" level. Arbitrary command operation is interrupted in hold status, SCK and SI inputs become do not care. And, SO becomes High-Z while reading command (RDSR, READ). If  $\overline{CS}$  is rising during hold status, a command is aborted. In case the command is aborted before its recognition, WEL holds the value before transition to hold status.



# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rat	Unit	
	Symbol	Min	Max	
Power supply voltage*	Vdd	- 0.5	+ 4.0	V
Input voltage*	VIN	- 0.5	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5	V
Output voltage*	Vout	- 0.5	Vdd + 0.5	V
Operation ambient temperature	TA	- 40	+ 85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	- 55	+ 125	°C

\*: These parameters are based on the condition that  $V_{SS}$  is 0 V.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol		Unit			
Falameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Onic	
Power supply voltage <sup>*1</sup>	Vdd	1.7	3.3	3.6	V	
Operation ambient temperature <sup>*2</sup>	TA	- 40		+ 85	°C	

\*1: These parameters are based on the condition that  $V_{SS}$  is 0 V.

- \*2: Ambient temperature when only this device is working. Please consider it to be the almost same as the package surface temperature.
- WARNING: The recommended operating conditions are required in order to ensure the normal operation of the semiconductor device. All of the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when the device is operated under these conditions.

Any use of semiconductor devices will be under their recommended operating condition. Operation under any conditions other than these conditions may adversely affect reliability of device and could result in device failure.

No warranty is made with respect to any use, operating conditions or combinations not represented on this data sheet. If you are considering application under any conditions other than listed herein, please contact sales representatives beforehand.

WARNING: Semiconductor devices may be permanently damaged by application of stress (including, without limitation, voltage, current or temperature) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed any of these ratings.

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1. DC Characteristics

(within recommended operating conditions)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Value		Unit	
Faiametei	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Onit	
		$0 \le \overline{CS} < V_{DD}$			200		
Input leakage current*1	111	$\overline{\text{CS}} = \text{V}_{\text{DD}}$			1	μA	
	11	$\overline{WP}, \overline{HOLD}, SCK$ $SI = 0 V to V_{DD}$	_		1	P	
Output leakage current*2	Ilo	$SO = 0 V to V_{DD}$			1	μA	
On anothing a second support		SCK = 1 MHz		0.77	—	mA	
	lod	SCK = 10 MHz		2.3		mA	
Operating power supply current		SCK = 25 MHz		4.85		mA	
		SCK = 30 MHz		5.7	9.5	mA	
Standby current	lsв	$SCK = SI = \overline{CS} = V_{DD}$	_	25	120	μA	
Sleep current	lzz	$\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$ All inputs Vss or VDD			10	μΑ	
Input high voltage	Vін	$V_{DD} = 1.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$V_{\text{DD}} \times 0.7$		$V_{\text{DD}} + 0.5$	V	
Input low voltage	Vı∟	$V_{DD} = 1.7 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	- 0.5		$V_{\text{DD}} \times 0.3$	V	
Output high voltage	Vон	Iон = − 2 mA	$V_{\text{DD}}-0.5$			V	
Output low voltage	Vol	IoL = 2 mA			0.4	V	
Pull up resistance for $\overline{CS}$	R₽		18	33	80	kΩ	

\*1 : Applicable pin :  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{WP}$ ,  $\overline{HOLD}$ , SCK, SI

\*2 : Applicable pin : SO

## 2. AC Characteristics

		Value				
Parameter	Symbol	Up to 25 MHz operation*1 (V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.7 V to 2.7 V)		Up to 30 MHz operation*2 (V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V)		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
SCK clock frequency (All commands except FST- RD command)	fск	0	25	0	30	MHz
SCK clock frequency (for FSTRD command)	fск	0	25	0	40	MHz
Clock high time	tсн	15	—	11	—	ns
Clock low time	tc∟	15		11	—	ns
Chip select set up time	<b>t</b> csu	10		10	—	ns
Chip select hold time	tсsн	10		10		ns
Output disable time	tod		12		12	ns
Output data valid time	todv	_	18		9	ns
Output hold time	tон	0		0	—	ns
Deselect time	t⊳	40		40		ns
Data in rising time	tR	—	50	—	50	ns
Data falling time	t⊧	—	50	—	50	ns
Data set up time	<b>t</b> su	5		5		ns
Data hold time	tн	5		5		ns
HOLD set uptime	tнs	10		10	—	ns
HOLD hold time	tнн	10		10		ns
HOLD output floating time	tнz		20		20	ns
HOLD output active time	t∟z		20		20	ns
SLEEP recovery time	<b>t</b> REC	_	400		400	μS

\*1 : All commands except FSTRD are applicable to "Up to 25 MHz operation" in  $V_{DD} = 1.7$  V to 2.7 V.

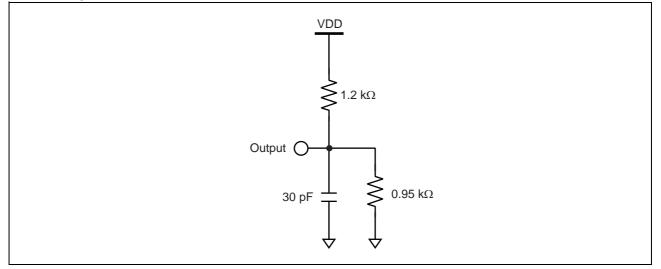
\*2 : All commands except FSTRD are applicable to "Up to 30 MHz operation" in  $V_{DD} = 2.7$  V to 3.6 V.

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## **AC Test Condition**

Power supply voltage Operation ambient temperature Input voltage magnitude	: 1.7 V to 3.6 V : $-40 \ ^{\circ}C$ to $+85 \ ^{\circ}C$ : $V_{DD} \times 0.7 \le V_{IH} \le V_{DD}$ $0 \le V_{IL} \le V_{DD} \times 0.3$
Input rising time	: 5 ns
Input falling time	: 5 ns
Input judge level	: V <sub>DD</sub> /2
Output judge level	: V <sub>DD</sub> /2

#### AC Load Equivalent Circuit

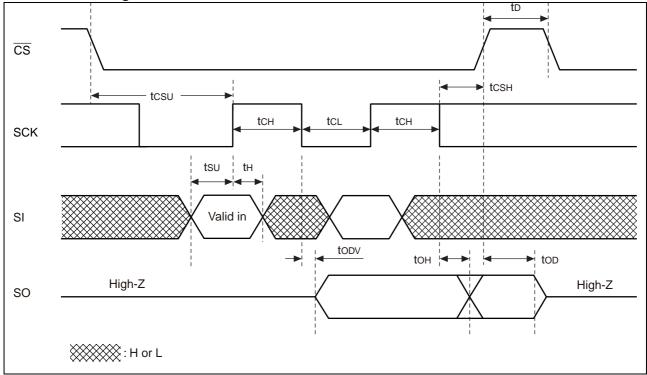


# 3. Pin Capacitance

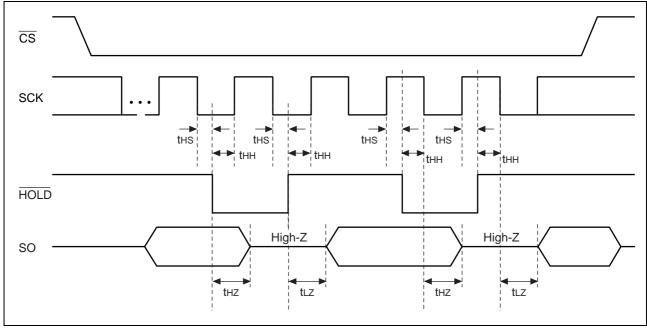
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Va	lue	Unit
Farameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Onit
Output capacitance	Co	$V_{DD} = V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 0 V,$		8	pF
Input capacitance	Cı	f = 1 MHz, T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C		6	pF

TIMING DIAGRAM

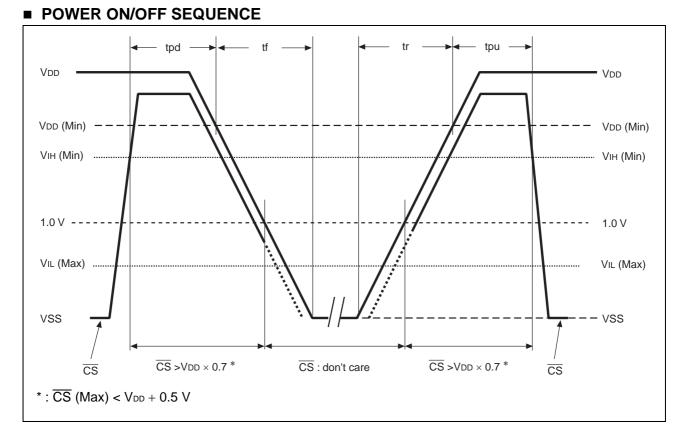




#### • Hold Timing



# MB85RS1MT



Parameter	Symbol	Va	Unit	
Falameter		Min	Max	Onic
CS level hold time at power OFF	tpd	400		ns
CS level hold time at power ON	tpu	250	_	μs
Power supply rising time	tr	0.05	_	ms/V
Power supply falling time	tf	0.1		ms/V

If the device does not operate within the specified conditions of read cycle, write cycle or power on/off sequence, memory data can not be guaranteed.

#### FRAM CHARACTERISTICS

ltem	Min	Max	Unit	Parameter
Read/Write Endurance*1	10 <sup>13</sup>		Times/byte	Operation Ambient Temperature $T_A = +85 \text{ °C}$ Total number of reading and writing.
Data Retention*2	10	Years		Operation Ambient Temperature $T_A = +85 \ ^{\circ}C$
	95		reals	Operation Ambient Temperature $T_A = +55 \text{ °C}$

\*1 : Total number of reading and writing defines the minimum value of endurance, as an FRAM memory operates with destructive readout mechanism.

\*2 : Minimum values define retention time of the first reading/writing data right after shipment, and these values are calculated by qualification results.

#### NOTE ON USE

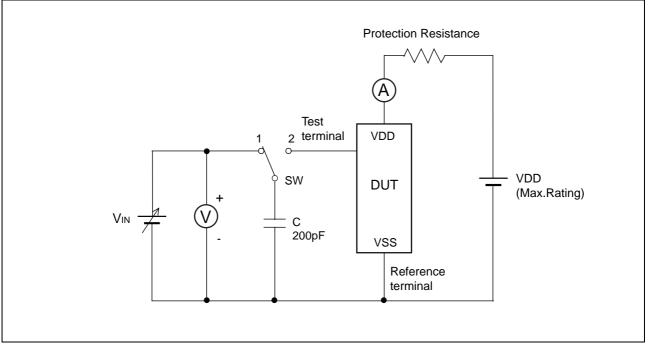
We recommend programming of the device after reflow. Data written before reflow cannot be guaranteed.



## ESD AND LATCH-UP

Test	DUT	Value
ESD HBM (Human Body Model) JESD22-A114 compliant	MB85RS1MTPNF-G-JNE1	≥  2000 V
ESD CDM (Charged Device Model) JESD22-C101 compliant		≥  1000 V
Latch-Up (C-V Method) Proprietary method		≥  200 V

CC-V method of Latch-Up Resistance Test



Note : Charge voltage alternately switching 1 and 2 approximately 2 sec interval. This switching process is considered as one cycle. Repeat this process 5 times. However, if the latch-up condition occurs before completing 5 times, this test must be stopped immediately.

# REFLOW CONDITIONS AND FLOOR LIFE

[ JEDEC MSL ] : Moisture Sensitivity Level 3 (ISP/JEDEC J-STD-020D)

# Current status on Contained Restricted Substances

This product complies with the regulations of REACH Regulations, EU RoHS Directive and China RoHS.

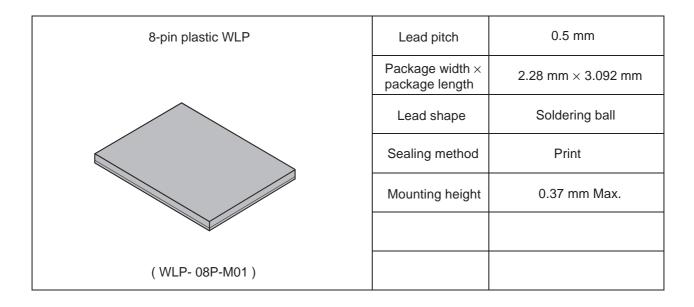
# ORDERING INFORMATION

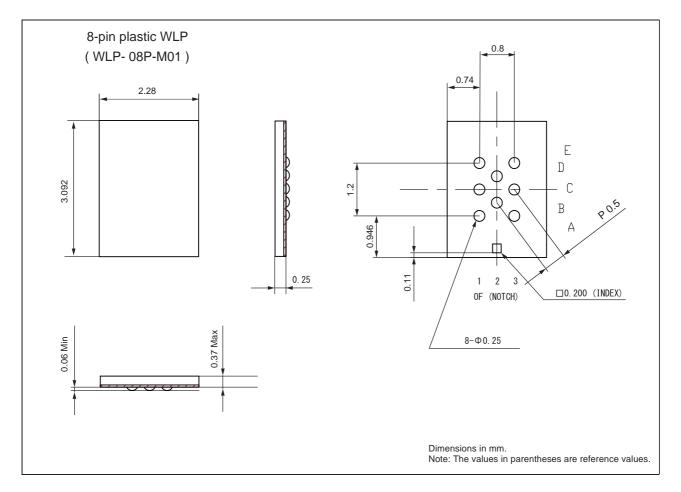
Part number	Package	Shipping form	Minimum shipping quantity
MB85RS1MTPW-G-APEWE1	8-pin plastic WLP (WLP-8P-M01)	Embossed Carrier tape	1500

\*1 : Please contact our sales office about minimum shipping quantity.

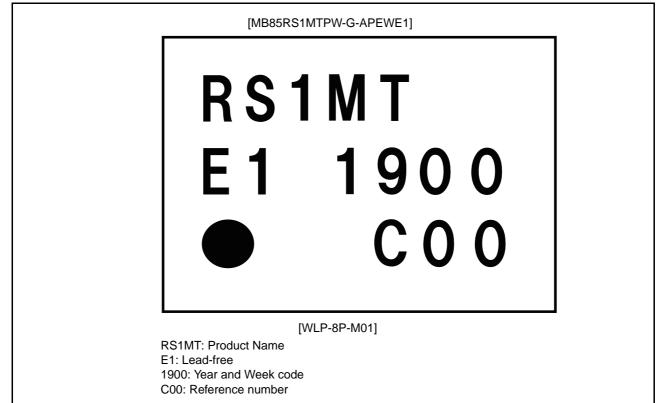


# PACKAGE DIMENSION





#### MARKING

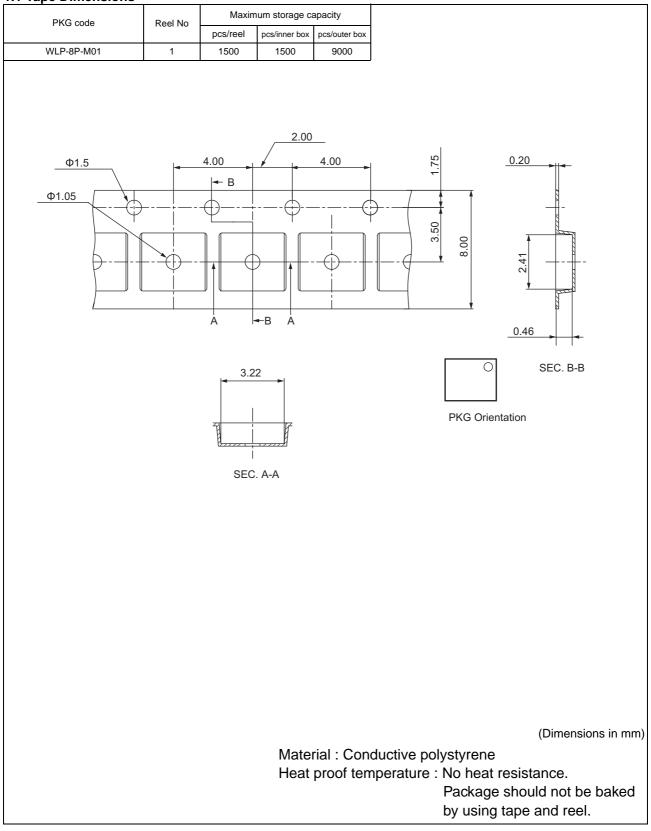




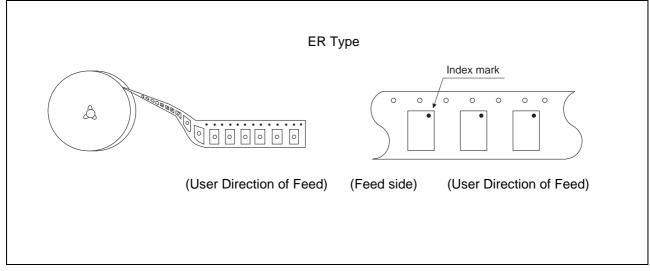
# PACKING INFORMATION

#### 1. Emboss Tape

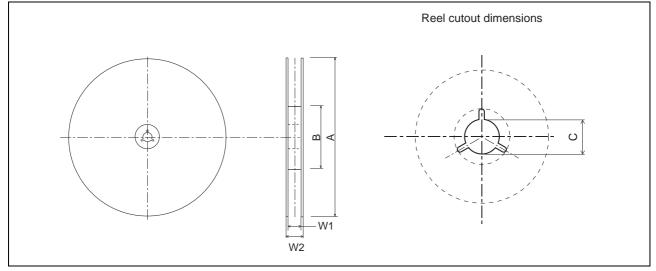
#### 1.1 Tape Dimensions



#### 1.2 IC orientation



#### 1.3 Reel dimensions



Dimen	sions	in	mm
Dimen	30113		

Tape width	A	В	С	W1	W2
8	254	100	13	9.5	13.5

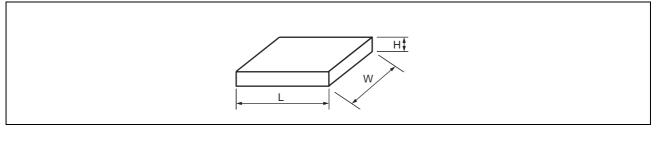
#### 1.4 Product label indicators

Label I: Label on Inner box/Moisture Barrier Bag/ (It sticks it on the reel for the emboss taping) [C-3 Label (50mm × 100mm) Supplemental Label (20mm × 100mm)]

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
(3N)2 XXXXXXXX XXXXXX (FJ control number) XXX pcs (Quantity) XXXXXXXXXXXXXX (Customer part number or FJ part number) (Customer part number or FJ part number) bar code) XXXX/XX/XX (Packed years/month/day) ASSEMBLED IN xxxx
XXXXXXXXXXXX (Customer part number or FJ part number) (FJ control number bar code) XXXXX XXXX XXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

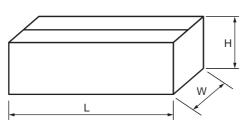
#### 1.5 Dimensions for Containers

#### (1) Dimensions for inner box



Tape width	L	W	Н
8	265	262	51
			(Dimensions in mm)

(2) Dimensions for outer box



L	W	Н
549	277	180

(Dimensions in mm)

# **FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITED**

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