

Flash Memory Design

S Prakasha, Sindhu R, Firdosh Parveen S

Asst. Prof & HOD, Asst. Prof, Asst. Prof

prakashshanbog@gmail.com, rethisindhoo@gmail.com, firdoseks@gmail.com

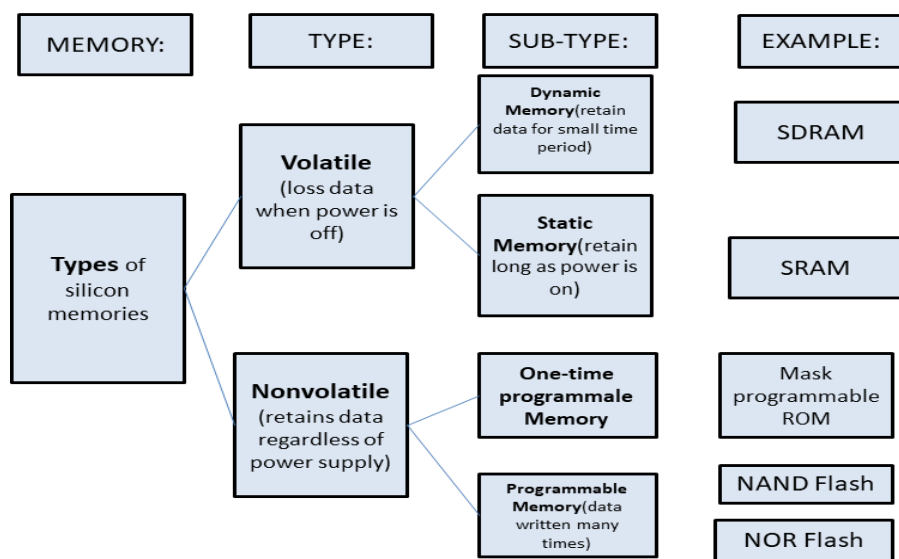
Department of EEE, Proudhadavaraya Institute of Technology, Abheraj Baldota Rd, Indiranagar, Hosapete, Karnataka-583225

1. Introduction

In this design, a basic design for a named flash Memory is presented based on the existing and manufactured ICs. The Micron company has produced a variety of memories, which I will mention in this article one of the ICs. At first the specification of Flash Memories will be introduced and then structure of a nominal Flash will be,

• Different Kinds of Memories

Flash Memories as a type of memory device

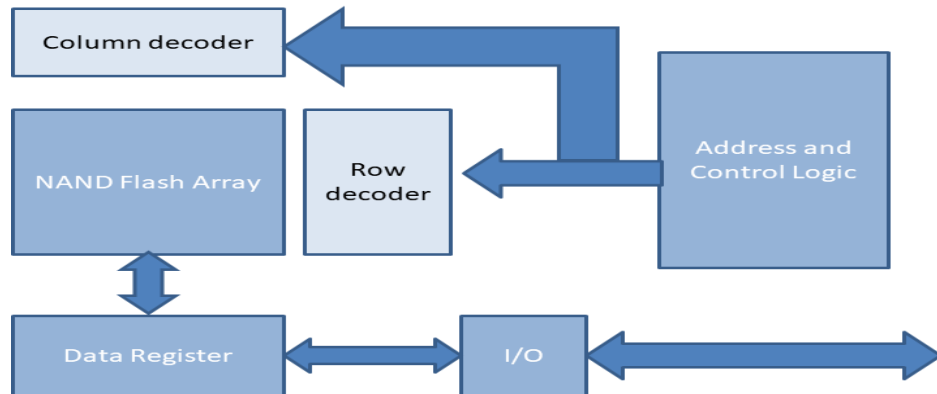


In this chart, you can see a flash memory is a nonvolatile memory that is programmable means it can be written many times in 2 kind categories: NAND and NOR architecture [1-4].

• Architecture

Below, the architecture of a memory revelation is depicted. As you can see, in addition to memory design, we need a controller and the right input/output, as well as a register.

Flash Package:



• Hardware

For hardware design, the following ICs are mentioned, which are related to the products of several companies.

In below, it will be introduced a Flash memory from Micron Chip Company. This company has produced flash memory IC toward 128GB .

• QLED NAND FLASH 16GB: Micron Chip Manufacture

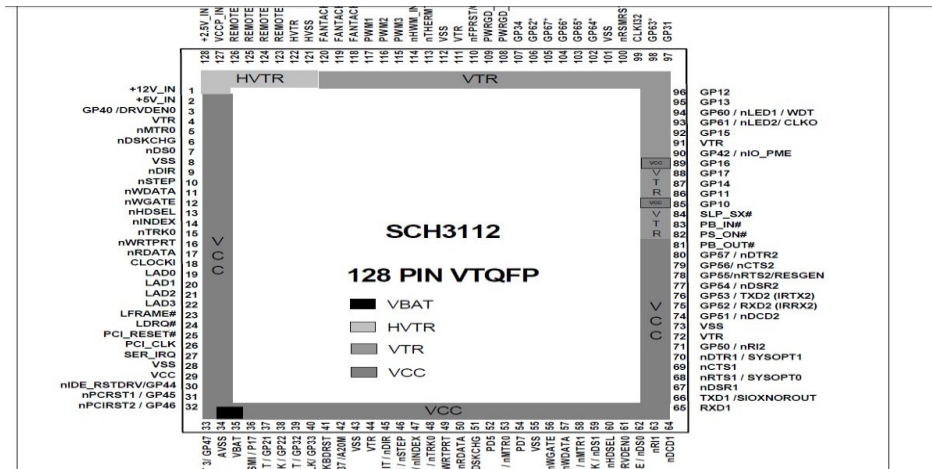
Details:

I/O Voltage	1.2V
Operating Temp	0C to +70C
Component Density	16Tb

• Part Spec For QLC NAND Flash Memory PART MT29F16T08GWLHD8-T:D

Component Density	16Tb
MT/s	NSR
Operating Temp	0C to +70C
Technology	MAS FLASH
Family	NAND FLASH
Part Status Code	Contact Factory
PLP	NO
Pin Count	154-ball
Package	LFBGA
I/O Voltage	1.2 v
Package Type	GREEN
Number of Components	16
Bus Width	X8
Component Config	2T*8
Speed	800MHz
Capacity	16Tb

• Microchip Manufacture
SCH3112/SCH3114/SCH3116: I/O CONTROLLER
LPC IO with 8042 KBC, Reset Generation, HWM and Multiple Serial Ports



Programming this I/O, can be designed for work with this memory.

• Software

Below, a

sample for Software Driver has com.

```
//Software Driver
//SST39VF6401B/SST39VF6402B
//64 Mbit Multi-Purpose Flash (MPF+)
//
//June 2005
//
//ABOUT THE SOFTWARE
//
//This application note provides a software driver example for 39VF6401B/39VF6402B
//64 Mbit Multi-Purpose Flash (MPF+) that can be used in any microprocessor based
//system.
//
//The SST39VF6401B supports bottom boot block protection, and the SST39VF6402B
//supports top boot block protection. The boot block memory area is protected when
//WP# is low and unprotected when WP# is high.
//
//Software driver example routines provided in this document utilize high-level
//"C" programming language for broad platform support. In many cases, software
//driver routines can be inserted "as is" into the main body of code being
//developed by the system software developers. Extensive comments are included
//in each routine to describe the function of each routine. The software driver
//routines in "C" can be used with many microprocessors and microcontrollers.
//
//ABOUT THE SST39VF6401B/SST39VF6402B
//
//Companion product datasheet for 39VF6401/39VF6402 should be reviewed in
//conjunction with this application note for a complete understanding of the device.
//
//The C code in this document contains the following routines, which are listed
//in this order:
//
//Name                Function
//-----
```

```

//Check_SST_39VF640XB      Check manufacturer and device ID
//CFI_Query                CFI Query Entry/Exit command sequence
//SecID_Query              SecID Query Entry/Exit command sequence
//Erase_One_Sector         Erase a sector of 2048 words
//Erase_One_Block          Erase a block of 32K words
//Erase_Entire_Chip        Erase the contents of the entire chip
//Program_One_Word         Alter data in one word
//Program_One_Sector       Alter data in 2048-word sector
//Program_One_Block        Alter data in 32K-word block
//SecID_Lock_StatusCheck  the Lock Status of Security ID segment
//User_SecID_Word_Program Write data into User Security ID Segment
//User_SecID_Lock_Out      Lock out the User Security ID Segment
//Erase_Suspend            Suspend Sector/Block Erase operation
//Erase_Resume             Resume Sector/Block Erase operation
//Check_Toggle_Ready       End of internal program or erase detection using
//                          Toggle bit
//Check_Data_Polling       End of internal program or erase detection using
//                          Data# polling
//
//
//"C" LANGUAGE DRIVERS

/*****
/* Copyright Silicon Storage Technology, Inc. (SST), 1994-2005          */
/* Example "C" language Driver of 39VF640X 64 Mbit MPP+ Device        */
/* Verified by Yonglin, Silicon Storage Technology, Inc.              */
/*                                                                      */
/* Revision 1.0, June 17, 2005                                        */
/* This file requires these external "timing" routines:                */
/* 1.) Delay_10_Micro_Seconds                                        */
/* 2.) Delay_20_Micro_Seconds                                        */
/* 3.) Delay_150_Nano_Seconds                                       */
/* 4.) Delay_25_Milli_Seconds                                       */
/* 5.) Delay_50_Milli_Seconds                                       */
*****/ #define

FALSE                                0

#define TRUE                            1

#define SECTOR_SIZE                    2048    // Must be 2048 words for 39VF640XB
#define BLOCK_SIZE                      32768  // Must be 32K words for 39VF640XB

#define SST_ID                          0x00BF // SST Manufacturer's ID code
#define SST_39VF6401B                   0x236D // SST39VF6401B device code
#define SST_39VF6402B                   0x236C // SST39VF6402B device code

typedef unsigned char                  BYTE;    // BYTE is 8-bit in length
//typedef unsigned int                  WORD;   // WORD is 16-bit in length typedef
unsigned short                        WORD;    // WORD is 16-bit in length, ARM
//typedef unsigned long int             Uint32; // Uint32 is 32-bit in length typedef
unsigned int                           Uint32; // Uint32 is 32-bit in length, ARM

//Uint32 system_base = 0x4000000; // 4GByte System Memory Address.#define

system_base 0x4000000
// This sample code uses 0x4000000 as the system_base address in ARM system.
// The user should modify this address accordingly.

//#define sysAddress(offset) ((volatile WORD *) (system_base + offset))
#define sysAddress(offset) ((volatile WORD *) (system_base + ((WORD)offset)<<1)) //For ARM CPU

#define MAX_TIMEOUT0x07FFFFFFF // A ceiling constant used by Check_Toggle_
// Ready() and Check_Data_Polling().
// The user should modify this constant accordingly.

// -----
// EXTERNAL ROUTINES
// -----
extern void Delay_10_Micro_Seconds();
extern void Delay_20_Micro_Seconds(); extern
void Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); extern void
Delay_25_Milli_Seconds(); extern void
Delay_50_Milli_Seconds();

```

```

// -----
int Check_SST_39VF640XB(void);void
CFI_Query(WORD*);
void SecID_Query(WORD*, WORD*);int
Erase_One_Sector(Uint32); int
Erase_One_Block (Uint32); int
Erase_Entire_Chip(void);
int Program_One_Word (WORD*, Uint32); int
Program_One_Sector (WORD*, Uint32);
int Program_One_Block (WORD *Src, Uint32 Dst);int
SecID_Lock_Status(void);
int User_SecID_Word_Program (WORD*, WORD*, int);void
User_SecID_Lock_Out (void);
void Erase_Suspend (void);
void Erase_Resume (void);
int Check_Toggle_Ready (Uint32);
int Check_Data_Polling (Uint32, WORD);

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      Check_SST_39VF640XB                               */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure decides whether a physical hardware device has a   */
/* SST39VF640XB 64 Mbit MPF+ Device installed or not.                */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:                                                    */
/*      None                                                         */
/*                                                         */
/* Output:                                                    */
/*      return TRUE:  indicates a SST39VF640XB                    */
/*                                                         */
/*      return FALSE: indicates not a SST39VF640XB                */
*****/ int
Check_SST_39VF640XB(void)
{
    WORD SST_id1;
    WORD SST_id2;
    int ReturnStatus;

    // Issue the Software Product ID code to 39VF640XB
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555

    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA

    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0090; // write data 0x0090 to device addr 0x555

    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // Tida Max 150ns for 39VF640XB

    // Read the product ID from 39VF640XB
    SST_id1 = *sysAddress(0x0000); // get first ID byte
    SST_id2 = *sysAddress(0x0001); // get second ID byte

    // -----
    // Determine whether there is a SST 39VF6401B installed or not
    // use the following code:

    //if ((SST_id1 == SST_ID) && (SST_id2 == SST_39VF6401B))
    //    ReturnStatus = TRUE;
    //else
    //    ReturnStatus = FALSE;
    // -----
    // Or determine whether there is a SST 39VF6402B installed or not
    // use the following code:

    if ((SST_id1 == SST_ID) && (SST_id2 == SST_39VF6402B))
        ReturnStatus = TRUE;
    else
        ReturnStatus = FALSE;
    // -----

    // Issue the Software Product ID Exit code, thus returning the
    // 39VF640X to the normal operation.
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00F0; // write data 0x00F0 to device addr 0x555
    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // Tida Max 150ns for 39VF640XB
}

```

```

    return (ReturnStatus);
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      CFI_Query                                     */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure should be used to query for CFI information */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:                                                  */
/*      Src        Source address to store CFI_Query data string */
/*                                                         */
/* Output:                                                 */
/*      None                                             */
*****/ void
CFI_Query(WORD *Src)
{
    WORD index;
    // Issue the CFI Query entry code to 39VF640X
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0098; // write data 0x0098 to device addr 0x555
    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // insert delay time = Tida

    // -----
    // Perform all CFI operations here:
    // CFI_Query_address is from 0010H--0034H

    for ( index = 0x0010; index <= 0x0034; index++)
    {
        *Src = *sysAddress(index);
        ++Src;
        // CFI query data is stored in user-defined memory space.
    }
    // -----

    // Issue the CFI Exit code thus returning the 39VF640X
    // to the read operating mode

    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00F0; // write data 0x00F0 to device addr 0x555
    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // insert delay time = Tida
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      SecID_Query                                     */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure should be used to query for Security ID information. */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:                                                  */
/*      SST_SecID   Source address to store SST SecID string */
/*      User_SecID  Source address to store User SecID string */
/*                                                         */
/* Output:                                                 */
/*      None                                             */
*****/ void
SecID_Query(WORD *SST_SecID, WORD *User_SecID)
{
    WORD index;
    // Issue the SecID Entry code to 39VF640X
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0088; // write data 0x0088 to device addr 0x555
    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // insert delay time = Tida

    // Perform all Security ID operations here:
    // SST programmed segment is from address 000000H--000007H,
    // User programmed segment is from address 000010H--000017H.

    for (index = 0x0000; index <= 0x0007; index++)
    {
        *SST_SecID = *sysAddress(index);
        ++SST_SecID;
        *User_SecID = *sysAddress(index+0x0010);
        ++User_SecID;
        // Security query data is stored in user-defined memory space.
    }
}

```

```

        // Issue the Sec ID Exit code thus returning the 39VF640X
        // to the read operating mode
        *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
        *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
        *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00F0; // write data 0x00F0 to device addr 0x555
        Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // insert delay time = Tida
    }

/*****
/* PROCEDURE: Erase_One_Sector */
/*
/* This procedure can be used to erase a total of 2048 words.
/*
/* Input:
/* Dst DESTINATION address where the erase operation starts
/*
/*
/* Output:
/* return TRUE: indicates success in sector-erase
/* return FALSE: indicates failure in sector-erase
*****/ int
Erase_One_Sector(Uint32 Dst)
{
    Uint32 DestBuf = Dst;int
    ReturnStatus;

    // Issue the Sector Erase command to 39VF640X
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0080; // write data 0x0080 to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(DestBuf) = 0x0050; // write data 0x0050 to device sector addr

    ReturnStatus = Check_Toggle_Ready(DestBuf); // wait for TOGGLE bit ready

    return ReturnStatus;
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE: Erase_One_Block */
/*
/* This procedure can be used to erase a total of 32K words.
/*
/* Input:
/* Dst DESTINATION address where the erase operation starts
/*
/*
/* Output:
/* return TRUE: indicates success in block-erase
/* return FALSE: indicates failure in block-erase
*****/ int
Erase_One_Block (Uint32 Dst)
{
    Uint32 DestBuf = Dst;int
    ReturnStatus;

    // Issue the Block Erase command to 39VF640X
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0080; // write data 0x0080 to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(DestBuf) = 0x0030; // write data 0x0030 to device sector addr

    ReturnStatus = Check_Toggle_Ready(DestBuf); // wait for TOGGLE bit ready

    return ReturnStatus;
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE: Erase_Entire_Chip */
/*
/* This procedure can be used to erase the entire chip.
/*
/* Input:
/* NONE
/*
*****/

```

```

/* Output: */
/* NONE */
/*****/ int
Erase_Entire_Chip(void)
{
    // Issue the Chip Erase command to 39VF640X
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA

    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0080; // write data 0x0080 to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0010; // write data 0x0010 to device addr 0x555

    //Delay_50_Milli_Seconds(); // Delay Tsce timeif
    (Check_Data_Polling (0,0xFFFF))
        return TRUE;
    else
        return FALSE;
}

/*****/
/* PROCEDURE: Program_One_Word */
/* */
/* This procedure can be used to program ONE word of data to the */
/* 39VF640X. */
/* */
/* NOTE: It is necessary to first erase the sector containing the */
/* word to be programmed. */
/* */
/* Input: */
/* SrcWord The WORD which will be written to the 39VF640XB */
/* Dst DESTINATION address which will be written with the */
/* data passed in from Src */
/* */
/* Output: */
/* return TRUE: indicates success in word-program */
/* return FALSE: indicates failure in word-program */
/*****/ int
Program_One_Word (WORD *SrcWord, Uint32 Dst)
{
    Uint32 DestBuf = Dst;
    WORD *SourceBuf = SrcWord;int
    ReturnStatus;

    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00A0; // write data 0x00A0 to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(DestBuf) = *SourceBuf; // transfer the WORD to destination

    ReturnStatus = Check_Toggle_Ready(DestBuf); // wait for TOGGLE bit ready

    return ReturnStatus;
}

/*****/
/* PROCEDURE: Program_One_Sector */
/* */
/* This procedure can be used to program a total of 2048 words of data */
/* to the SST39VF640X. */
/* */
/* NOTES: 1. It is necessary to first erase the sector before the */
/* programming. */
/* 2. This sample code assumes the destination address passed */
/* from the calling function is the starting address of the */
/* sector. */
/* */
/* Input: */
/* Src SOURCE address containing the data which will be */
/* written to the 39VF640XB */
/* Dst DESTINATION address which will be written with the */
/* data passed in from Src */
/* */
/* Output: */
/* return TRUE: indicates success in sector-program */
/* return FALSE: indicates failure in sector-program */
/*****/ int
Program_One_Sector (WORD *Src, Uint32 Dst)

```



```

{
    WORD *SourceBuf;
    Uint32 DestBuf;
    int Index, ReturnStatus;

    SourceBuf = Src;
    DestBuf = Dst;
    ReturnStatus = Erase_One_Sector(DestBuf);          // erase the sector firstif
    (!ReturnStatus)
        return ReturnStatus;

    for (Index = 0; Index < SECTOR_SIZE; Index++)
    {
        // transfer data from source to destination ReturnStatus =
        Program_One_Word( SourceBuf, DestBuf);
        ++DestBuf;
        ++SourceBuf;

        if (!ReturnStatus) return
            ReturnStatus;
    }

    return ReturnStatus;
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      Program_One_Block                               */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure can be used to program a total of 32k words of data */
/* to the SST39VF640XB.                                         */
/*                                                         */
/* NOTES: 1. It is necessary to first erase the block before the */
/*          programming.                                         */
/*          2. This sample code assumes the destination address passed */
/*          from the calling function is the starting address of the */
/*          block.                                              */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:                                                         */
/*          Src          SOURCE address containing the data which will be */
/*          written to the 39VF640X                               */
/*          Dst          DESTINATION address which will be written with the */
/*          data passed in from Src                               */
/*                                                         */
/* Output:                                                         */
/*          return TRUE:  indicates success in block-program     */
/*          return FALSE: indicates failure in block-program     */
*****/ int
Program_One_Block (WORD *Src, Uint32 Dst)
{
    WORD *SourceBuf;
    Uint32 DestBuf;
    int Index, ReturnStatus;

    SourceBuf = Src;
    DestBuf = Dst;
    ReturnStatus = Erase_One_Block(DestBuf);          // erase the block firstif
    (!ReturnStatus)
        return ReturnStatus;

    for (Index = 0; Index < BLOCK_SIZE; Index++)
    {
        // transfer data from source to destination ReturnStatus =
        Program_One_Word( SourceBuf, DestBuf);
        ++DestBuf;
        ++SourceBuf;

        if (!ReturnStatus) return
            ReturnStatus;
    }

    return ReturnStatus;
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      SecID_Lock_Status                               */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure should be used to check the Lock Status of SecID */

```

```

/*                                     */
/* Input:                             */
/*      None                           */
/*                                     */
/* Output:                              */
/*      return TRUE: indicates SecID is Locked          */
/*      return FALSE: indicates SecID is Unlocked      */
/******/ int
SecID_Lock_Status(void)
{
    WORD SecID_Status;

    // Issue the Sec ID Entry code to 39VF640X
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0088; // write data 0x0088 to device addr 0x555
    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // insert delay time = Tida

    // Read Lock Status of SecID segment
    SecID_Status = *sysAddress(0x00FF);
    SecID_Status &= 0x0008; // Unlocked: DQ3=1; Locked: DQ3=0

    // Issue the Sec ID Exit code thus returning the 39VF640X
    // to the read operating mode
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00F0; // write data 0x00F0 to device addr 0x555
    Delay_150_Nano_Seconds(); // insert delay time = Tida

    if (!SecID_Status)
        return TRUE; // SecID segment is Locked

    return FALSE; // SecID segment is Unlocked
}

/******/
/* PROCEDURE:      User_SecID_Word_Program          */
/*                                     */
/* This procedure can be used to program data into the User SecID */
/* segment (from 000010H--000017H) in 39VF640XB.          */
/*                                     */
/* NOTE:  1. It's recommended to lock out the SecID segment after the */
/*          completion of program.                                     */
/*          2. There's no way to unlock the SecID segment once it's */
/*          locked.                                                 */
/*                                     */
/* Input:                                     */
/*      SrcWord      Source address to fetch data          */
/*      Dst          Destination address to write data      */
/*      length       number of word needs to be programmed */
/*                                     */
/* Output:                                     */
/*      return TRUE: indicates SecID program is successful */
/*      return FALSE: indicates SecID program is failed or SecID */
/*                   is locked.                             */
/******/ int
User_SecID_Word_Program (WORD *SrcWord, WORD *Dst, int length)
{
    WORD *DestBuf;
    WORD *SourceBuf;
    int test, index=length;

    DestBuf = Dst;
    SourceBuf = SrcWord;

    test = SecID_Lock_Status (); // check whether the SecID is Locked or notif (test)
                                // TRUE: SecID is Locked

    return FALSE;

    while (index--){
        *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
        *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
        *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00A5; // write data 0x00A5 to device addr 0x555
        *sysAddress(DestBuf) = *SourceBuf; // transfer the WORD to destination
        ++DestBuf;
        ++SourceBuf;
    }
}

```

```

    // Read the toggle bit to detect end-of-write for the Sec ID.
    // Do Not use Data# Polling for User_SecID_Word_Program.
    test = Check_Toggle_Ready((UInt32)DestBuf); // wait for TOGGLE bit to get readyif (!test)
        return FALSE; // SecID Word-Program failed!
    }

    return TRUE;
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      User_SecID_Lock_Out                                */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure can be used to Lock Out the User Security ID.      */
/* User Security ID segment, from 000010H--000017H, in 39VF640XB.    */
/*                                                         */
/* NOTE:  1. Call SecID_Lock_Status() first to verify the SecID is   */
/*          unlocked.                                                */
/*          2. SecID segment can't be erased.                        */
/*          3. SecID segment can't be unlocked once it's locked.    */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:      None                                                */
/* Output:     None                                                */
*****/ void
User_SecID_Lock_Out (void)
{
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00AA; // write data 0x00AA to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x2AA) = 0x0055; // write data 0x0055 to device addr 0x2AA
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0085; // write data 0x0085 to device addr 0x555
    *sysAddress(0x00FF) = 0x0000; // write data 0x0000 to any addr

    Delay_10_Micro_Seconds(); // Wait for Word-Program timeout, Tbp=10us
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      Erase_Suspend                                    */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure can be used to temporarily suspend a Sector/Block- */
/* Erase operation in 39VF640XB.                                     */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:      None                                                */
/* Output:     None                                                */
*****/ void
Erase_Suspend (void)
{
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x00B0; // write data 0x00B0 to any addr, i.e. 0x555

    Delay_20_Micro_Seconds(); // The device automatically enters read mode
    // typically within 20 us after the Erase-Suspend command issued.
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      Erase_Resume                                    */
/*                                                         */
/* This procedure can be used to resume a Sector-Erase or Block-Erase */
/* operation that had been suspended in 39VF640XB.                   */
/*                                                         */
/* Input:      None                                                */
/* Output:     None                                                */
*****/ void
Erase_Resume (void)
{
    *sysAddress(0x555) = 0x0030; // write data 0x0030 to any addr, i.e. 0x555
}

/*****
/* PROCEDURE:      Check_Toggle_Ready                            */
/*                                                         */
/* During the internal program cycle, any consecutive read operation  */
/* on DQ6 will produce alternating 0's and 1's i.e. toggling between  */
/* 0 and 1. When the program cycle is completed, DQ6 of the data will */
*****/

```

```

/* stop toggling. After the DQ6 data bit stops toggling, the device is          */
/* ready for next operation.                                                    */
/*                                                                              */
/* Input:                                                                       */
/*          Dst          must already be set-up by the caller                  */
/*                                                                              */
/* Output:  TRUE      Data toggling success                                   */
/*          FALSE     Time out                                               */
/*****/ int
Check_Toggle_Ready (Uint32 Dst)
{
    WORD PreData;
    WORD CurrData;
    unsigned long TimeOut = 0;

    PreData = *sysAddress(Dst);
    PreData = PreData & 0x0040;          // read DQ6
    while (TimeOut < MAX_TIMEOUT)      // MAX_TIMEOUT=0x07FFFFFF
    {
        CurrData = *sysAddress(Dst);
        CurrData = CurrData & 0x0040;    // read DQ6 againif
        (PreData == CurrData)
        {
            return TRUE;
        }
        PreData = CurrData;
        TimeOut++;
    }
    return FALSE;
}

/*****/
/* PROCEDURE:  Check_Data_Polling                                             */
/*                                                                              */
/* During the internal program cycle, any attempt to read DQ7 of the          */
/* last byte loaded during the page/byte-load cycle will receive the          */
/* complement of the true data.  Once the program cycle is completed,         */
/* DQ7 will show true data.                                                  */
/*                                                                              */
/* Input:                                                                       */
/*          Dst          must already be set-up by the caller                  */
/*          TrueData     this is the original (true) data                       */
/*                                                                              */
/* Output:  TRUE      Data polling success                                   */
/*          FALSE     Time out                                               */
/*****/ int
Check_Data_Polling (Uint32 Dst, WORD TrueData)
{
    WORD CurrData;
    unsigned long int TimeOut = 0;

    TrueData = TrueData & 0x0080;      // read D7
    while (TimeOut < MAX_TIMEOUT)      // MAX_TIMEOUT=0x07FFFFFF
    {
        CurrData = *sysAddress(Dst);
        CurrData = CurrData & 0x0080;    // read DQ7
        if (TrueData == CurrData)
        {
            return TRUE;
        }
        TimeOut++;
    }
    return FALSE;
}

```

2. Result

In this article, an overview a flash memory and related IC has introduced.

Acknowledgement

Here it announce, for this paper no fund has been get and writing this article is only based on person interests.

References

1. Novotný, R., Kadlec, J., & Kuchta, R. (2015). Nand flash memory organization and operations. *Journal of Information*

Technology & Software Engineering, 5(1), 8.

2. Pavan, P., Bez, R., Olivo, P., & Zanoni, E. (1997). Flash memory cells-an overview. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 85(8), 1248-1271.
3. Mohan, V., Gurumurthi, S., & Stan, M. R. (2010). Flash Power: A detailed power model for NAND flash memory. In *2010 Design, Automation & Test in Europe Conference & Exhibition (DATE 2010)* (pp. 502-507). IEEE.
4. Heer, T. S. (2019). Nand flash memory characterization (Doctoral dissertation, UC Santa Cruz).