

TOSHIBA
NAND memory
Toggle DDR1.0
Technical Data Sheet

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TOSHIBA

Semiconductor & Storage Products
Memory Division

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Description

Toggle DDR is a NAND interface for high performance applications which support data read and write operations using bidirectional DQS.

Toggle DDR NAND has implemented 'Double Data Rate' without a clock. It is compatible with functions and command which have been supported in conventional type NAND(i.e. SDR NAND) while providing high data transfer rate based on the high-speed Toggle DDR Interface and saving power with separated DQ voltage. For applications that require high capacity and high performance NAND, Toggle DDR NAND is the most appropriate.

Toggle DDR1.0 NAND supports the interface speed of up to 100 MHz, which is faster than the data transfer rate offered by SDR NAND. Toggle DDR NAND transfers data at high speed using DQS signal that behaves as a clock, and DQS shall be used only when data is transferred for optimal power consumption.

This device supports both SDR interface and Toggle DDR interface. When starting, the device is activated in SDR mode. The interface mode can be changed into Toggle DDR interface utilizing specific command issued by the Host.

1.2. Definitions and Abbreviations

SDR

Acronym for single data rate.

DDR

Acronym for double data rate.

Address

The address is comprised of a column address with 2 cycles and a row address with 3 cycles. The row address identifies the page, block and LUN to be accessed. The column address identifies the byte within a page to access. The least significant bit of the column address shall always be zero.

Column

The byte location within the page register.

Row

Refer to the block and page to be accessed.

Page

The smallest addressable unit for the Read and the Program operations.

Block

Consists of multiple pages and is the smallest addressable unit for the Erase operation.

Plane

The unit that consists of a number of blocks. There are one or more Planes per LUN.

Page register

Register used to transfer data to and from the Flash Array.

Cache register

Register used to transfer data to and from the Host.

Defect area

The defect area is where factory defects are marked by the manufacturer. Refer to the section 3.2

Device

The packaged NAND unit. A device may contain more than a target.

LUN (Logical Unit Number)

The minimum unit that can independently execute commands and report status. There are one or more LUNs per $\overline{\text{CE}}$.

Target

An independent NAND Flash component with its own $\overline{\text{CE}}$ signal.

SR[x] (Status Read)

SR refers to the status register contained within a particular LUN. SR[x] refers to bit x in the status register for the associated LUN. Refer to section 5.13 for the definition of bit meanings within the status register.

1.3. Features

Organization

Table 1 Product Organization

Parameter	TC58TEG6DCJ	TH58TEG7DCJ	TH58TEG8DCJ
Part number (T _{OPER} : 0~70°C)	TC58TEG6DCJTA00	TH58TEG7DCJTA20	TH58TEG8DCJTA20
Part number (T _{OPER} : -40~85°C)	TC58TEG6DCJTAI0	TH58TEG7DCJTAK0	TH58TEG8DCJTAK0
Device capacity	17664×256×2092×8 bits	17664×256×2092×8×2 bits	17664×256×2092×8×4 bits
Page size	17664 Bytes	17664 Bytes	17664 Bytes
Block size	(4M + 320 K) Bytes	(4M + 320 K) Bytes	(4M + 320 K) Bytes
Plane size	9459990528Bytes	9459990528 Bytes	9459990528Bytes
Plane per one LUN	1 Planes	1 Planes	1 Planes
LUN per one target	1 LUNs	1 LUNs	2LUNs
Target per one device	1 target	2 targets	2 targets
Number of valid blocks per a device (min)	2018	4036	8072
Number of valid blocks per a device (max)	2092	4184	8368

• Modes

Basic Operation

Page Read Operation (with Random Data Output), Data Out After Status Read, Sequential Cache Read Operation, Random Cache Read Operation, Page Program Operation (with Random Data Input), Cache Program Operation, Block Erase Operation, Copy-Back Program Operation (with Random Data Input), Set Feature Operation, Get Feature Operation, Read ID Operation, Read Status Operation, Reset Operation, Reset LUN Operation

Extend Operation

Page Copy (2) Operation, Device Identification Table Read Operation, Read Status Enhanced Operation, Read LUN #0 Status Operation

Interleaving Operation

Interleaving Page Program, Interleaving Page Read, Interleaving Block Erase, Interleaving Read to Page Program, Interleaving Copy-Back Program,

Table 2 Supported Operation Modes

Operation Mode	TC58TEG6DCJ	TH58TEG7DCJ	TH58TEG8DCJ
Basic Operation	Supported	Supported	Supported
Extend Operation	Supported	Supported	Supported
Interleaving Operation	Not supported	Not supported	Supported

NOTE :

Read LUN #1 Status Operation is supported only if the Target has more than 2 LUNs.

• Mode control

Serial input/output
Command control

• Power supply

V_{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V

V_{CCQ} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V / 1.7 V to 1.95V

- **Access time**

Cell array to register	100 μ s max (TENTATIVE)
	50 μ s typ.
Data Transfer rate	100MHz
- **Program/Erase time**

Auto Page Program	1700 μ s/page typ.
Auto Block Erase	5 ms/block typ.
- **Operating current**

Read	TBD mA max. (per 1 chip)
Program (avg.)	TBD mA max. (per 1 chip)
Erase (avg.)	TBD mA max. (per 1 chip)
Standby	TBD μ A max. (per 1 chip)
- **Package**
(Weight: TBD g typ.)
- **Reliability**
Refer to APPLICATION NOTES AND COMMENTS.

1.4. Diagram Legend

Diagrams in the Toggle DDR1.0 datasheet use the following legend:

Command

This legend shows the command data. Refer to the Table 32 for more information about the command data.

Address (C1 C2 R1 R2 R3)

This legend shows the Address data. The addresses are comprised of 2 cycles column address and 3 cycles row address.

C1: Column address 1

C2: Column address 2

R1: Row address 1

R2: Row address 2

R3: Row address 3

W-Data

This legend shows Host writing data (data input) to the device.

R-Data

This legend shows Host reading data (data output) from the device.

SR[x]

This legend shows Host reading the status register within a particular LUN.

2. PHYSICAL INTERFACE

2.1. Pin Descriptions

Table 3 Pin Descriptions

SDR	Toggle DDR1.0	Pin Function
DQ[7:0]	DQ[7:0]	DATA INPUTS/OUTPUTS The DQ pins are used to input command, address and data and to output data during read operations. The DQ pins float to high-z when the chip is deselected or when the outputs are disabled.
CLE	CLE	COMMAND LATCH ENABLE The CLE input controls the activating path for commands sent to the command register. When active high, commands are latched into the command register through the DQ ports on the rising edge of the $\overline{WE}$ signal.
ALE	ALE	ADDRESS LATCH ENABLE The ALE input controls the activating path for address to the internal address registers. Addresses are latched on the rising edge of $\overline{WE}$ with ALE high.
$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{CE}$	CHIP ENABLE The $\overline{CE}$ input is the device selection control. When the device is in the Busy state, $\overline{CE}$ high is ignored, and the device does not return to standby mode in program or erase operation.
$\overline{RE}$	$\overline{RE}$	READ ENABLE The $\overline{RE}$ input is the serial data-out control, and when active, drives the data onto the DQ bus. Data is valid after t_{DQSRE} of rising edge & falling edge of $\overline{RE}$, which also increments the internal column address counter by each one.
$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{WE}$	WRITE ENABLE The $\overline{WE}$ input controls writes to the DQ port. Commands, addresses are latched on the rising edge of the $\overline{WE}$ pulse.
$\overline{WP}$	$\overline{WP}$	WRITE PROTECT The $\overline{WP}$ pin provides inadvertent program/erase protection during power transitions. The internal high voltage generator is reset when the $\overline{WP}$ pin is active low.
R/ $\overline{B}$	R/ $\overline{B}$	READY/BUSY OUTPUT The R/ $\overline{B}$ output indicates the status of the device operation. When low, it indicates that a program, erase or random read operation is in process and returns to high state upon completion. It is an open drain output and does not float to high-z condition when the chip is deselected or when outputs are disabled.
-	DQS	DATA STROBE Output with read data, input with write data. Edge-aligned with read data, centered in write data.
Vcc	Vcc	POWER VCC is the power supply for device.
VccQ	VccQ	DQ POWER The VccQ is the power supply for input and/or output signals.
Vss	Vss	GROUND
VssQ	VssQ	DQ GROUND The VssQ is the power supply ground
NC	NC	No connection NCs are not internally connected. They can be driven or left unconnected.
NU	NU	Not use Nus must be left unconnected.

NOTE:

- 1) Connect all Vcc and Vss pins of each device to common power supply outputs.
- 2) Do not leave all Vcc, VccQ, Vss and VssQ disconnected.

2.2. PIN ASSIGNMENT (TOP VIEW)

Tx58TEGxDCJ									
SDR only	SDR/Toggle DDR1.0						SDR/Toggle DDR1.0	SDR only	
Vcc	Vcc	1	○				48	Vss	Vss
Vss	Vss	2					47	NC	NC
NC	NC	3					46	VssQ	NU or VssQ
NC	NC	4					45	VccQ	NU or VccQ
NC	NC	5					44	DQ7	DQ7
RY/BY 1	RY/BY 1	6					43	DQ6	DQ6
RY/BY 0	RY/BY 0	7					42	DQ5	DQ5
RE	RE	8					41	DQ4	DQ4
CE 0	CE 0	9					40	VssQ	NU or VssQ
CE 1	CE 1	10					39	VccQ	NU or VccQ
NC	NC	11					38	VccQ	VccQ
Vcc	Vcc	12					37	Vcc	Vcc
Vss	Vss	13					36	Vss	Vss
NC	NC	14					35	DQS	NU
NC	NC	15					34	VccQ	VccQ
CLE	CLE	16					33	VssQ	NU or VssQ
ALE	ALE	17					32	DQ3	DQ3
WE	WE	18					31	DQ2	DQ2
WP	WP	19					30	DQ1	DQ1
NC	NC	20					29	DQ0	DQ0
NC	NC	21					28	VccQ	NU or VccQ
NC	NC	22					27	VssQ	NU or VssQ
Vss	Vss	23					26	NC	NC
Vcc	Vcc	24					25	Vss	Vss

NOTE:

The Pin assignment supports 2CE/2RB.

2.3. BLOCK DIAGRAM

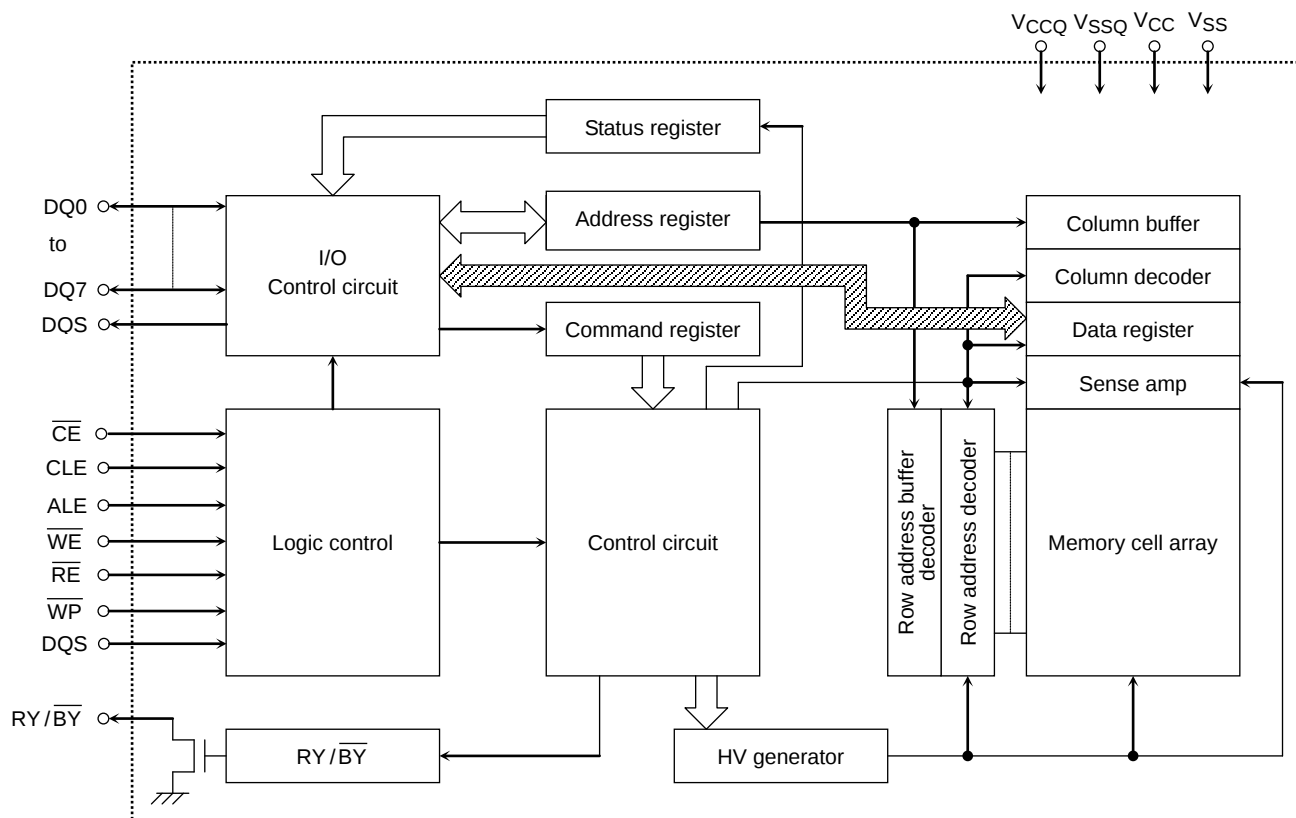


Figure 1. Block Diagram (TC58TEG6DCJ)

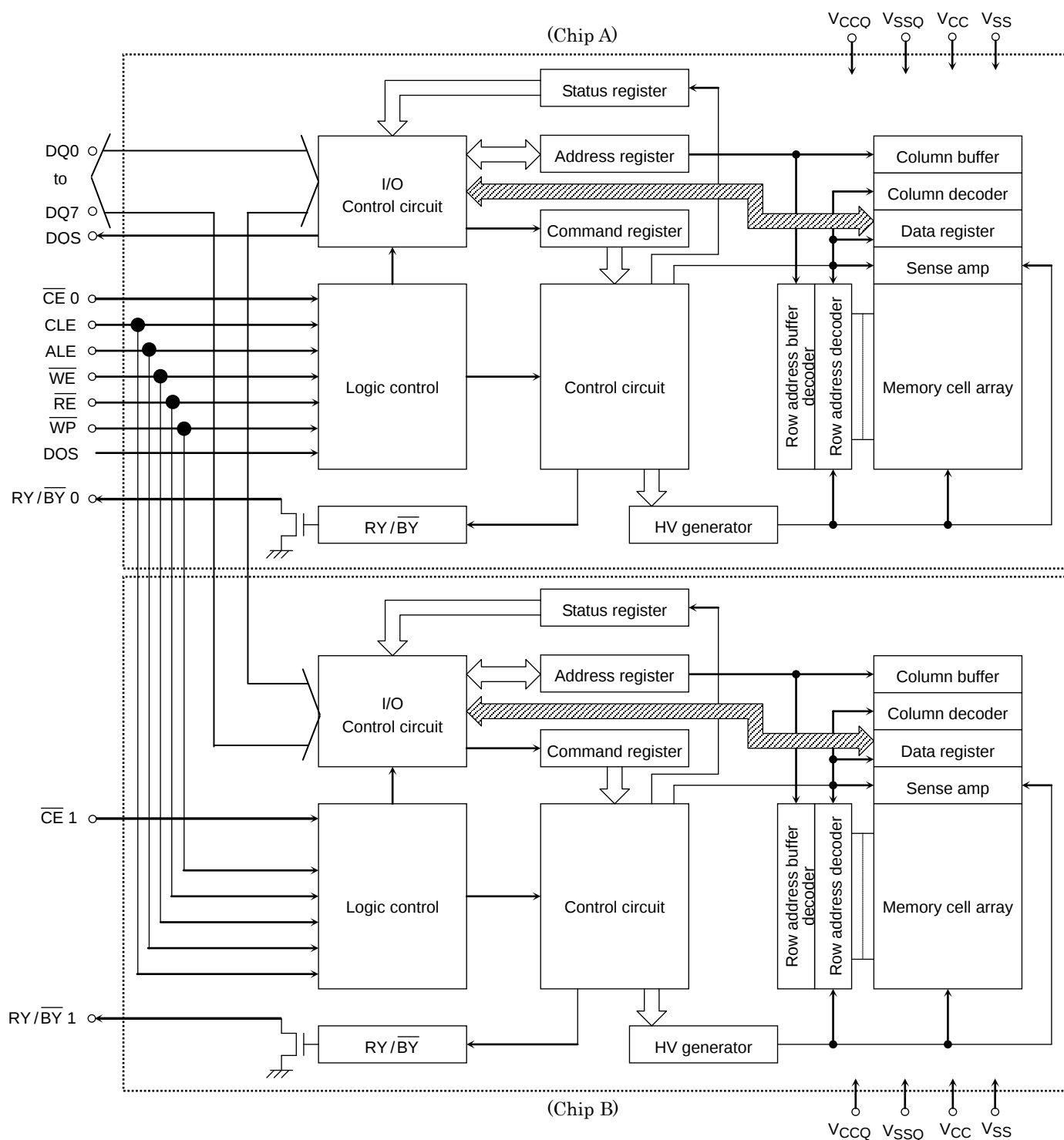


Figure 2. Block Diagram (TH58TEG7DCJ)

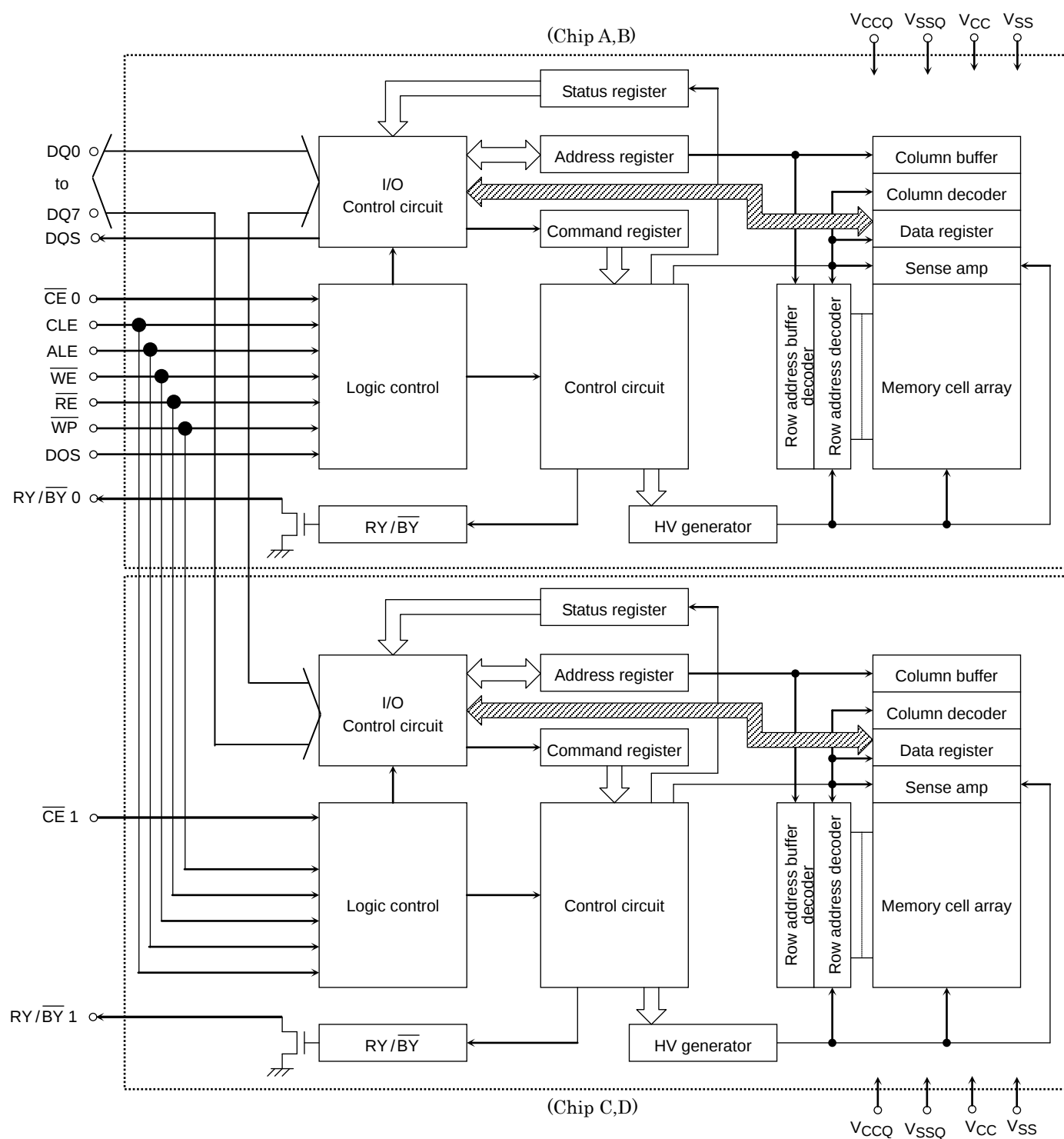


Figure 3. Block Diagram (TH58TEG8DCJ)

2.4. Independent Data Buses

There may be two independent 8-bit data buses in some packages, with two, four or eight $\overline{CE}$ signals. If the device supports two independent data buses, then $\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, and $\overline{CE}7$ (if connected) shall use the second data bus. $\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, and $\overline{CE}6$ shall always use the first data bus pins. Note that all $\overline{CE}$ s may use the first data bus and the first set of control signals ($\overline{RE}0$, $\overline{CLE}0$, $\overline{ALE}0$, $\overline{WE}0$, and $\overline{WP}0$) if the device does not support independent data buses. Table 4 defines the control signal to $\overline{CE}$ signal mapping when there are two independent x8 data buses.

Table 4 Dual Channel(x8) Data Bus Signal to $\overline{CE}$ mapping

Signal Name	CE
R/ $\overline{B}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}4$
R/ $\overline{B}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}5$
R/ $\overline{B}2$	$\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}6$
R/ $\overline{B}3$	$\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}7$
$\overline{RE}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, $\overline{CE}6$
$\overline{RE}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, $\overline{CE}7$
$\overline{CLE}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, $\overline{CE}6$
$\overline{CLE}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, $\overline{CE}7$
$\overline{ALE}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, $\overline{CE}6$
$\overline{ALE}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, $\overline{CE}7$
$\overline{WE}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, $\overline{CE}6$
$\overline{WE}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, $\overline{CE}7$
$\overline{WP}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, $\overline{CE}6$
$\overline{WP}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, $\overline{CE}7$
$\overline{DQS}0$	$\overline{CE}0$, $\overline{CE}2$, $\overline{CE}4$, $\overline{CE}6$
$\overline{DQS}1$	$\overline{CE}1$, $\overline{CE}3$, $\overline{CE}5$, $\overline{CE}7$

Implementations may tie the data lines and control signals ($\overline{RE}$, $\overline{CLE}$, $\overline{ALE}$, $\overline{WE}$, $\overline{WP}$, and $\overline{DQS}$) together for the two independent 8-bit data buses externally to the device.

2.5. Absolute Maximum DC Rating

Stresses greater than those listing in Table 5 may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only. Operation beyond the operating conditions specified in Table 6 is not recommended. Extended exposure beyond these conditions may affect device reliability.

Table 5 Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameter	Symbol		Rating	Unit
Voltage on any pin relative to VSS	VCC		-0.6 to +4.6	V
	VIN	VccQ(3.3V)	-0.6 to +4.6	
		VccQ(1.8V)	-0.2 to +2.4	
	VI/O	VccQ(3.3V)	-0.6 to +4.6	
		VccQ(1.8V)	-0.2 to +2.4	

2.6. Operating Temperature Condition

Table 6 Operating Temperature Condition

Symbol	Parameter	Part Number	Rating	Unit
TOPER	Operating Temperature Range for Commercial	TC58TEG6DCJTA00	0~70	°C
	Operating Temperature Range for Industrial	TC58TEG6DCJTAI0	-40~+85	
	Operating Temperature Range for Commercial	TH58TEG7DCJTA20	0~70	
	Operating Temperature Range for Industrial	TH58TEG7DCJTAK0	-40~+85	
	Operating Temperature Range for Commercial	TH58TEG8DCJTA20	0~70	
	Operating Temperature Range for Industrial	TH58TEG8DCJTAK0	-40~+85	
TSOLDER	Soldering Temperature (10 s)		260	
TSTG	Storage Temperature		-55~+150	

NOTE:

- 1) Operating Temperature (TOPER) is the case surface temperature on the center/top side of the NAND.
- 2) Operating Temperature Range specifies the temperatures where all NAND specifications will be supported. During operation, the NAND case temperature must be maintained between the range specified in the table under all operating conditions.

2.7. Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 7 Recommended Operating Condition

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	VCC	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
Ground Voltage	VSS	0	0	0	V
Supply Voltage for 1.8V I/O signaling	VccQ	1.7	1.8	1.95	V
Supply Voltage for 3.3V I/O signaling	VccQ	2.7	3.3	3.6	V
Ground Voltage for I/O signaling	VssQ	0	0	0	V

VccQ and Vcc may be distinct and unique voltages. The device shall support one of the following VccQ/Vcc combinations,

Vcc = 3.3V, VccQ = 3.3V

Vcc = 3.3V, VccQ = 1.8V

All parameters, timing modes and other characteristics are related to the supported voltage combination.

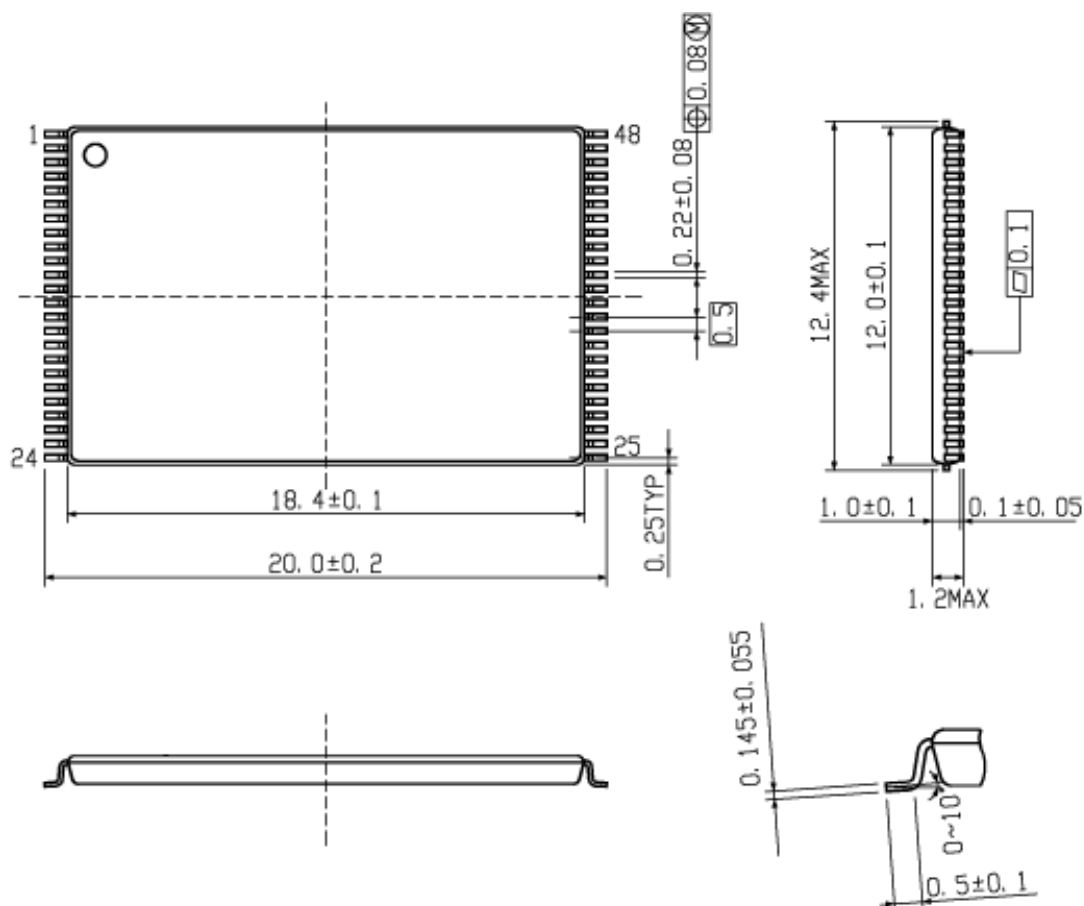
2.8. Valid Blocks

Table 8 Valid Blocks

Number of Valid Blocks per a device	TC58TEG6DCJ	TH58TEG7DCJ	TH58TEG8DCJ
Min	2018	4036	8072
Max	2092	4184	8368

NOTE:

- 1) The device occasionally contains unusable blocks.
- 2) The first block (Block 0) is guaranteed to be a valid block at the time of shipment.
- 3) The specification for the minimum number of valid blocks is applicable over the device lifetime.
- 4) The number of valid blocks includes extended blocks.



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