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W25Q80JV



sflash[®]

**3V 8M-BIT
SERIAL FLASH MEMORY WITH
DUAL/QUAD SPI**



Table of Contents

1.	GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS.....	4
2.	FEATURES.....	4
3.	PACKAGE TYPES AND PIN CONFIGURATIONS	5
3.1	Pin Configuration SOIC 150/208-mil & VSOP 150-mil.....	5
3.2	Pad Configuration WSON 6x5-mm & USON 2x3-mm	5
3.3	Pin Configuration PDIP 300-mil.....	6
3.4	Pin Description SOIC/VSOP, WSON 6x5-mm, USON 2x3-mm& PDIP 300-mil.....	6
4.	PIN DESCRIPTIONS.....	7
4.1	Chip Select (/CS).....	7
4.2	Serial Data Input, Output and IOs (DI, DO and IO0, IO1, IO2, IO3)	7
4.3	Serial Clock (CLK)	7
4.4	Reset (/RESET) ⁽¹⁾	7
5.	BLOCK DIAGRAM.....	8
6.	FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS.....	9
6.1	Standard SPI Instructions.....	9
6.2	Dual SPI Instructions.....	9
6.3	Quad SPI Instructions.....	9
6.4	Software Reset & Hardware /RESET pin	9
6.5	Write Protection	10
6.6	Write Protect Features.....	10
7.	STATUS AND CONFIGURATION REGISTERS.....	11
7.1	Status Registers	11
7.1.1	Erase/Write In Progress (BUSY) - Status Only	11
7.1.2	Write Enable Latch (WEL) - Status Only.....	11
7.1.3	Block Protect Bits (BP2, BP1, BP0) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable.....	11
7.1.4	Top/Bottom Block Protect (TB) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable	12
7.1.5	Sector/Block Protect Bit (SEC) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable	12
7.1.6	Complement Protect (CMP) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable	12
7.1.7	Status Register Protect (SRL).....	13
7.1.8	Erase/Program Suspend Status (SUS) - Status Only	13
7.1.9	Security Register Lock Bits (LB3, LB2, LB1) - Volatile/Non-Volatile OTP Writable	13
7.1.10	Quad Enable (QE) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable	14
7.1.11	Write Protect Selection (WPS) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable	14
7.1.12	Output Driver Strength (DRV1, DRV0) - Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable	14
7.1.13	Reserved Bits - Non Functional	14
7.1.14	W25Q80JV Status Register Memory Protection (WPS = 0, CMP = 0)	15
7.1.15	W25Q80JV Status Register Memory Protection (WPS = 0, CMP = 1)	16
7.1.16	W25Q80JV Individual Block Memory Protection (WPS=1)	17
8.	INSTRUCTIONS.....	18
8.1	Device ID and Instruction Set Tables	18
8.1.1	Manufacturer and Device Identification.....	18



8.1.2	Instruction Set Table 1 (Standard SPI Instructions) ⁽¹⁾	19
8.1.3	Instruction Set Table 2 (Dual/Quad SPI Instructions) ⁽¹⁾	20
	Notes:.....	20
8.2	Instruction Descriptions	21
8.2.1	Write Enable (06h).....	21
8.2.2	Write Enable for Volatile Status Register (50h).....	21
8.2.3	Write Disable (04h)	22
8.2.4	Read Status Register-1 (05h), Status Register-2 (35h) & Status Register-3 (15h)	22
8.2.5	Write Status Register-1 (01h), Status Register-2 (31h) & Status Register-3 (11h)	23
8.2.6	Read Data (03h)	25
8.2.7	Fast Read (0Bh)	26
8.2.8	Fast Read Dual Output (3Bh)	27
8.2.9	Fast Read Quad Output (6Bh).....	28
8.2.10	Fast Read Dual I/O (BBh).....	29
8.2.11	Fast Read Quad I/O (EBh).....	30
8.2.12	Set Burst with Wrap (77h).....	31
8.2.13	Page Program (02h)	32
8.2.14	Quad Input Page Program (32h).....	33
8.3	Sector Erase (20h)	34
8.3.1	32KB Block Erase (52h).....	35
8.3.2	64KB Block Erase (D8h).....	36
8.3.3	Chip Erase (C7h / 60h).....	37
8.3.4	Erase / Program Suspend (75h)	38
8.3.5	Erase / Program Resume (7Ah).....	39
8.3.6	Power-down (B9h)	40
8.3.7	Release Power-down / Device ID (ABh)	41
8.3.8	Read Manufacturer / Device ID (90h)	42
8.3.9	Read Manufacturer / Device ID Dual I/O (92h)	43
8.3.10	Read Manufacturer / Device ID Quad I/O (94h).....	44
8.3.11	Read Unique ID Number (4Bh).....	45
8.3.12	Read JEDEC ID (9Fh)	46
8.3.13	Read SFDP Register (5Ah).....	47
8.3.14	Erase Security Registers (44h).....	48
8.3.15	Program Security Registers (42h).....	49
8.3.16	Read Security Registers (48h).....	50
8.3.18	Individual Block/Sector Lock (36h).....	51
8.3.19	Individual Block/Sector Unlock (39h)	52
8.3.20	Read Block/Sector Lock (3Dh).....	53
8.3.21	Global Block/Sector Lock (7Eh)	54
8.3.22	Global Block/Sector Unlock (98h)	54
8.3.23	Enable Reset (66h) and Reset Device (99h)	55
9.	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	56
9.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings ⁽¹⁾	56
9.2	Operating Ranges	56
9.3	Power-Up Power-Down Timing and Requirements	57



9.4	DC Electrical Characteristics-	58
9.5	AC Measurement Conditions	59
9.6	AC Electrical Characteristics ⁽⁶⁾	60
9.7	Serial Output Timing	62
9.8	Serial Input Timing	62
10.	PACKAGE SPECIFICATIONS	63
10.1	8-Pin SOIC8 150-mil (Package Code SN)	63
10.2	8-Pin VSOP8 150-mil (Package Code SV)	64
10.3	8-Pin SOIC 208-mil (Package Code SS)	65
10.4	8-Pad WSON 6x5-mm (Package Code ZP)	66
10.5	8-Pad USON 2x3x0.6-mm ^{^3} (Package Code UX, W25Q80JVUXIQ)	67
11.	ORDERING INFORMATION	68
11.1	Valid Part Numbers and Top Side Marking	69
12.	REVISION HISTORY	70



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

The W25Q80JV (8M-bit) Serial Flash memory provides a storage solution for systems with limited space, pins and power. The 25Q series offers flexibility and performance well beyond ordinary Serial Flash devices. They are ideal for code shadowing to RAM, executing code directly from Dual/Quad SPI (XIP) and storing voice, text and data. The device operates on a single 2.7V to 3.6V power supply with current consumption as low as 1 μ A for power-down.

The W25Q80JV array is organized into 4,096 programmable pages of 256-bytes each. Up to 256 bytes can be programmed at a time. Pages can be erased in groups of 16 (4KB sector erase), groups of 128 (32KB block erase), groups of 256 (64KB block erase) or the entire chip (chip erase). The W25Q80JV has 256 erasable sectors and 16 erasable blocks respectively. The small 4KB sectors allow for greater flexibility in applications that require data and parameter storage. (See figure 2.)

The W25Q80JV supports the standard Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI), and a high performance Dual/Quad output as well as Dual/Quad I/O SPI: Serial Clock, Chip Select, Serial Data I/O0 (DI), I/O1 (DO), I/O2, and I/O3. SPI clock frequencies of up to 133MHz are supported allowing equivalent clock rates of 266MHz (133MHz x 2) for Dual I/O and 532MHz (133MHz x 4) for Quad I/O when using the Fast Read Dual/Quad I/O instructions. These transfer rates can outperform standard Asynchronous 8 and 16-bit Parallel Flash memories.

Additionally, the device supports JEDEC standard manufacturer and device ID and SFDP Register, a 64-bit Unique Serial Number and three 256-bytes Security Registers.

2. FEATURES

- **New Family of SpiFlash Memories**
 - W25Q80JV: 8M-bit / 1M-byte (1,048,576)
 - Standard SPI: CLK, /CS, DI, DO
 - Dual SPI: CLK, /CS, IO₀, IO₁
 - Quad SPI: CLK, /CS, IO₀, IO₁, IO₂, IO₃
- **Highest Performance Serial Flash**
 - 133MHz Single, Dual/Quad SPI clocks
 - 266/532MHz equivalent Dual/Quad SPI
 - 66MB/S continuous data transfer rate
 - Min. 100K Program-Erase cycles per sector
 - More than 20-year data retention
- **Efficient “Continuous Read”**
 - Continuous Read with 8/16/32/64-Byte Wrap
 - As few as 8 clocks to address memory
 - Allows true XIP (execute in place) operation
 - Outperforms X16 Parallel Flash
- **Low Power, Wide Temperature Range**
 - Single 2.7V to 3.6V supply
 - -40°C to +85°C operating range
 - <1 μ A Power-down (typ.)
- **Flexible Architecture with 4KB sectors**
 - Uniform Sector/Block Erase (4K/32K/64K-Byte)
 - Program 1 to 256 byte per programmable page
 - Erase/Program Suspend & Resume
- **Advanced Security Features**
 - Software and Hardware Write-Protect
 - Power Supply Lock-Down and
 - Special OTP protection
 - Top/Bottom, Complement array protection
 - Individual Block/Sector array protection
 - 64-Bit Unique ID for each device
 - Discoverable Parameters (SFDP) Register
 - 3X256-Bytes Security Registers with OTP locks
 - Volatile & Non-volatile Status Register Bits
- **Space Efficient Packaging⁽¹⁾:**
 - 8-pin SOIC 150-mil / 208-mil, VSOP 150-mil
 - 8-pad USON 2X3mm
 - 8-pin PDIP 300-mil
 - 8-pad WSON 6x5-mm
 - Contact Winbond for KGD and other options



3. PACKAGE TYPES AND PIN CONFIGURATIONS

3.1 Pin Configuration SOIC 150/208-mil & VSOP 150-mil

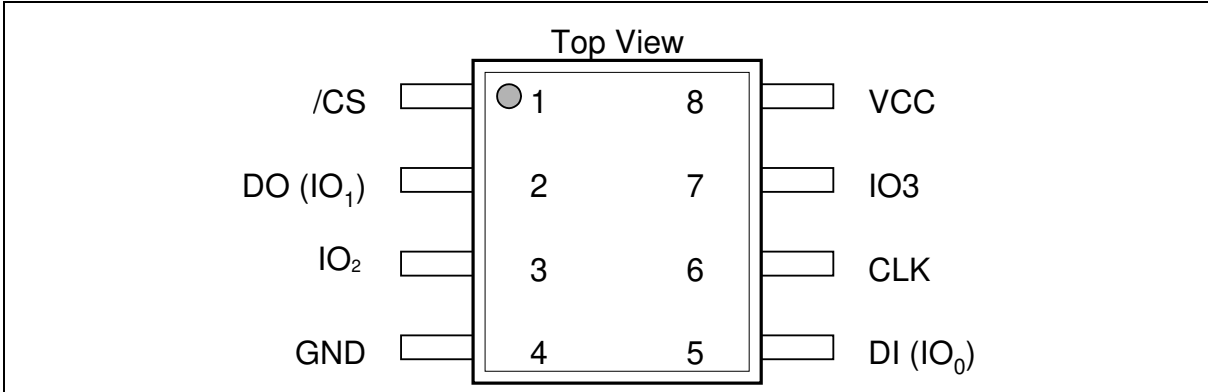


Figure 1a. Pin Assignments, 8-pin SOIC 150-MIL, 208-MIL, VSOP 150-mil (Package Code SN, SS & SV)

3.2 Pad Configuration WSON 6x5-mm & USON 2x3-mm

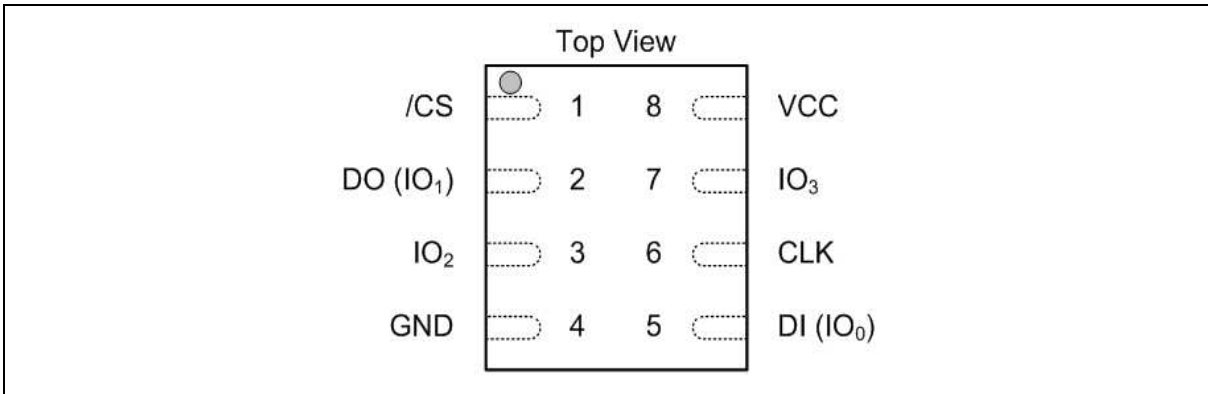


Figure 1b. Pad Assignments, 8-pad WSON 6x5-mm, USON 2X3-mm (Package Code ZP & UX)



3.3 Pin Configuration PDIP 300-mil

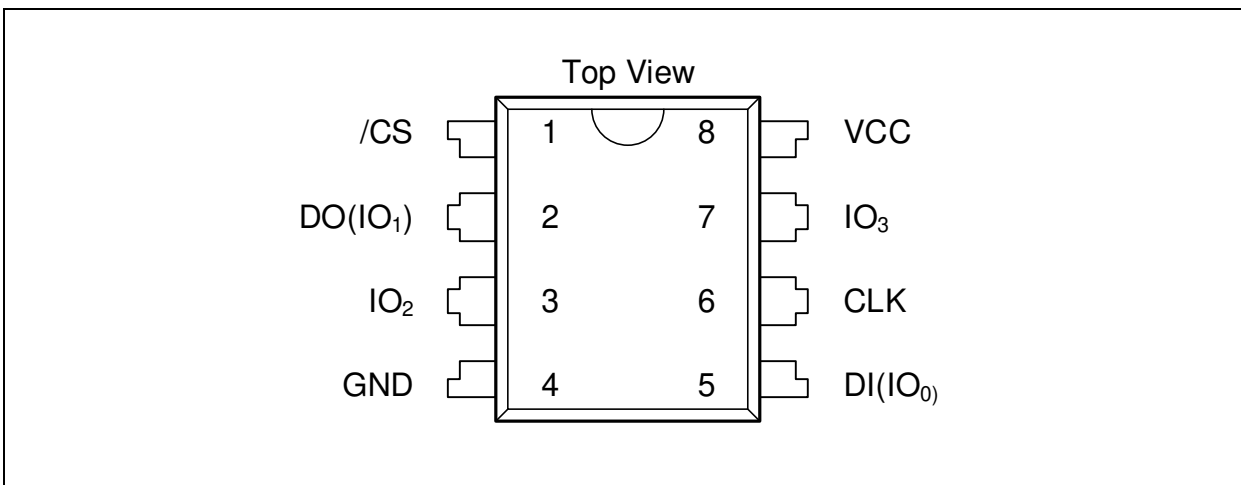


Figure 1c. W25Q80JV Pin Assignments, 8-pin PDIP (Package Code DA)

3.4 Pin Description SOIC/V SOP, WSON 6x5-mm, USON 2x3-mm& PDIP 300-mil

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	I/O	FUNCTION
1	/CS	I	Chip Select Input
2	DO (IO ₁)	I/O	Data Output (Data Input Output 1) ⁽¹⁾
3	IO ₂	I/O	Data Input Output 2 ⁽²⁾
4	GND		Ground
5	DI (IO ₀)	I/O	Data Input (Data Input Output 0) ⁽¹⁾
6	CLK	I	Serial Clock Input
7	IO ₃	I/O	Data Input Output 3 ⁽²⁾
8	VCC		Power Supply

Notes:

1. IO₀ and IO₁ are used for Standard and Dual SPI instructions
2. IO₀ – IO₃ are used for Quad SPI instructions (factory default for Quad Enabled part numbers with ordering option "IQ")



4. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Chip Select (/CS)

The SPI Chip Select (/CS) pin enables and disables device operation. When /CS is high the device is deselected and the Serial Data Output (DO, or IO0, IO1, IO2, IO3) pins are at high impedance. When deselected, the device's power consumption will be at standby levels unless an internal erase, program or write status register cycle is in progress. When /CS is brought low the device will be selected, power consumption will increase to active levels and instructions can be written to and data read from the device. After power-up, /CS must transition from high to low before a new instruction will be accepted. The /CS input must track the VCC supply level at power-up and power-down (see "Write Protection" and Figure 58). If needed a pull-up resistor on the /CS pin can be used to accomplish this.

4.2 Serial Data Input, Output and IOs (DI, DO and IO0, IO1, IO2, IO3)

The W25Q80JV supports Standard SPI, Dual SPI and Quad SPI operation. All 8-bit instructions are shifted into the device through DI (IO0) pin, address and data are shifted in and out of the device through either DI & DO pins for Standard SPI instructions, IO0 & IO1 pins for Dual SPI instructions, or IO0-IO3 pins for Quad SPI instructions.

4.3 Serial Clock (CLK)

The SPI Serial Clock Input (CLK) pin provides the timing for serial input and output operations. ("See SPI Operations")

4.4 Reset (/RESET)⁽¹⁾

A dedicated hardware /RESET pin is available on SOIC-16 and TFBGA packages. When it's driven low for a minimum period of ~1 μ S, this device will terminate any external or internal operations and return to its power-on state.

Note:

1. Hardware /RESET pin is available on SOIC-16 or TFBGA; please contact Winbond for this package.



5. BLOCK DIAGRAM

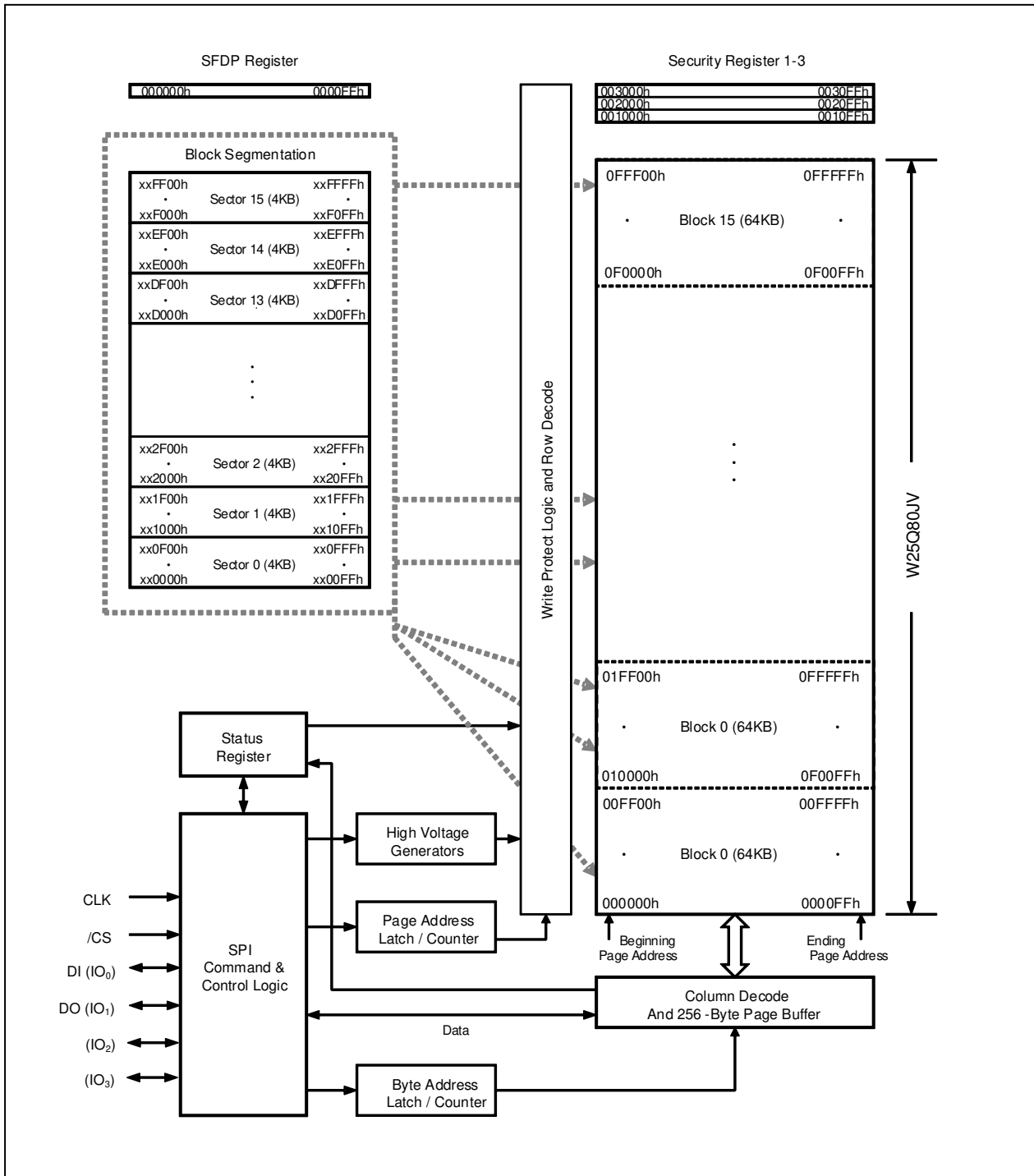


Figure 2. W25Q80JV Serial Flash Memory Block Diagram



6. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Standard SPI Instructions

The W25Q80JV is accessed through an SPI compatible bus consisting of four signals: Serial Clock (CLK), Chip Select (/CS), Serial Data Input (DI) and Serial Data Output (DO). Standard SPI instructions use the DI input pin to serially write instructions, addresses or data to the device on the rising edge of CLK. The DO output pin is used to read data or status from the device on the falling edge of CLK.

SPI bus operation Mode 0 (0,0) and 3 (1,1) are supported. The primary difference between Mode 0 and Mode 3 concerns the normal state of the CLK signal when the SPI bus master is in standby and data is not being transferred to the Serial Flash. For Mode 0, the CLK signal is normally low on the falling and rising edges of /CS. For Mode 3, the CLK signal is normally high on the falling and rising edges of /CS.

6.2 Dual SPI Instructions

The W25Q80JV supports Dual SPI operation when using instructions such as “Fast Read Dual Output (3Bh)” and “Fast Read Dual I/O (BBh)”. These instructions allow data to be transferred to or from the device at two to three times the rate of ordinary Serial Flash devices. The Dual SPI Read instructions are ideal for quickly downloading code to RAM upon power-up (code-shadowing) or for executing non-speed-critical code directly from the SPI bus (XIP). When using Dual SPI instructions, the DI and DO pins become bidirectional I/O pins: IO0 and IO1.

6.3 Quad SPI Instructions

The W25Q80JV supports Quad SPI operation when using instructions such as “Fast Read Quad Output (6Bh)”, and “Fast Read Quad I/O (EBh)”. These instructions allow data to be transferred to or from the device four to six times the rate of ordinary Serial Flash. When using Quad SPI instructions, the DI and DO pins become bidirectional IO0 and IO1, with the additional I/O pins: IO2, IO3.

6.4 Software Reset & Hardware /RESET pin

The W25Q80JV can be reset to the initial power-on state by a software Reset sequence. This sequence must include two consecutive instructions: Enable Reset (66h) & Reset (99h). If the instruction sequence is successfully accepted, the device will take approximately 30 μ S (t_{RST}) to reset. No instruction will be accepted during the reset period. For the SOIC-16 and TFBGA packages, W25Q80JV provides a dedicated hardware /RESET pin. Drive the /RESET pin low for a minimum period of \sim 1 μ S (t_{RESET^*}) will interrupt any on-going external/internal operations and reset the device to its initial power-on state. Hardware /RESET pin has higher priority than other SPI input signals (/CS, CLK, IOs).

Note:

1. Hardware /RESET pin is available on SOIC-16 or TFBGA; please contact Winbond for his package.
2. While a faster /RESET pulse (as short as a few hundred nanoseconds) will often reset the device, a 1us minimum is recommended to ensure reliable operation.
3. There is an internal pull-up resistor for the dedicated /RESET pin on the SOIC-16 package. If the reset function is not needed, this pin can be left floating in the system.



6.5 Write Protection

Applications that use non-volatile memory must take into consideration the possibility of noise and other adverse system conditions that may compromise data integrity. To address this concern, the W25Q80JV provides several means to protect the data from inadvertent writes.

6.6 Write Protect Features

- Device resets when VCC is below threshold
- Time delay write disable after Power-up
- Write enable/disable instructions and automatic write disable after erase or program
- Software write protection using Status Registers
- Additional Individual Block/Sector Locks for array protection
- Write Protection using Power-down instruction
- Lock Down write protection for Status Register until the next power-up
- One Time Program (OTP) write protection for array and Security Registers using Status Register*

* Note: This feature is available upon special order. Please contact Winbond for details.

Upon power-up or at power-down, the W25Q80JV will maintain a reset condition while VCC is below the threshold value of VWI, (See Power-up Timing and Voltage Levels and Figure 43). While reset, all operations are disabled and no instructions are recognized. During power-up and after the VCC voltage exceeds VWI, all program and erase related instructions are further disabled for a time delay of tPUW. This includes the Write Enable, Page Program, Sector Erase, Block Erase, Chip Erase and the Write Status Register instructions. Note that the chip select pin (/CS) must track the VCC supply level at power-up until the VCC-min level and tvSL time delay is reached, and it must also track the VCC supply level at power-down to prevent adverse command sequence. If needed a pull-up resistor on /CS can be used to accomplish this.

After power-up the device is automatically placed in a write-disabled state with the Status Register Write Enable Latch (WEL) set to a 0. A Write Enable instruction must be issued before a Page Program, Sector Erase, Block Erase, Chip Erase or Write Status Register instruction will be accepted. After completing a program, erase or write instruction the Write Enable Latch (WEL) is automatically cleared to a write-disabled state of 0.

Software controlled write protection is facilitated using the Write Status Register instruction and setting the Status Register Protect (SRL) and Block Protect (CMP, SEC, TB, BP[2:0]) bits. These settings allow a portion or the entire memory array to be configured as read only. Additionally, the Power-down instruction offers an extra level of write protection as all instructions are ignored except for the Release Power-down instruction.

The W25Q80JV also provides another Write Protect method using the Individual Block Locks. Each 64KB block (except the top and bottom blocks, total of 14 blocks) and each 4KB sector within the top/bottom blocks (total of 32 sectors) are equipped with an Individual Block Lock bit. When the lock bit is 0, the corresponding sector or block can be erased or programmed; when the lock bit is set to 1, Erase or Program commands issued to the corresponding sector or block will be ignored. When the device is powered on, all Individual Block Lock bits will be 1, so the entire memory array is protected from Erase/Program. An "Individual Block Unlock (39h)" instruction must be issued to unlock any specific sector or block.

The WPS bit in Status Register-3 is used to decide which Write Protect scheme should be used. When WPS=0 (factory default), the device will only utilize CMP, SEC, TB, BP[2:0] bits to protect specific areas of the array; when WPS=1, the device will utilize the Individual Block Locks for write protection.



7. STATUS AND CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

Three Status and Configuration Registers are provided for W25Q80JV. The Read Status Register-1/2/3 instructions can be used to provide status on the availability of the flash memory array, whether the device is write enabled or disabled, the state of write protection, Quad SPI setting, Security Register lock status, Erase/Program Suspend status, output driver strength, power-up. The Write Status Register instruction can be used to configure the device write protection features, Quad SPI setting, Security Register OTP locks, and output driver strength. Write access to the Status Register is controlled by the state of the non-volatile Status Register Protect bits (SRL), the Write Enable instruction, and during Standard/Dual SPI operations.

7.1 Status Registers

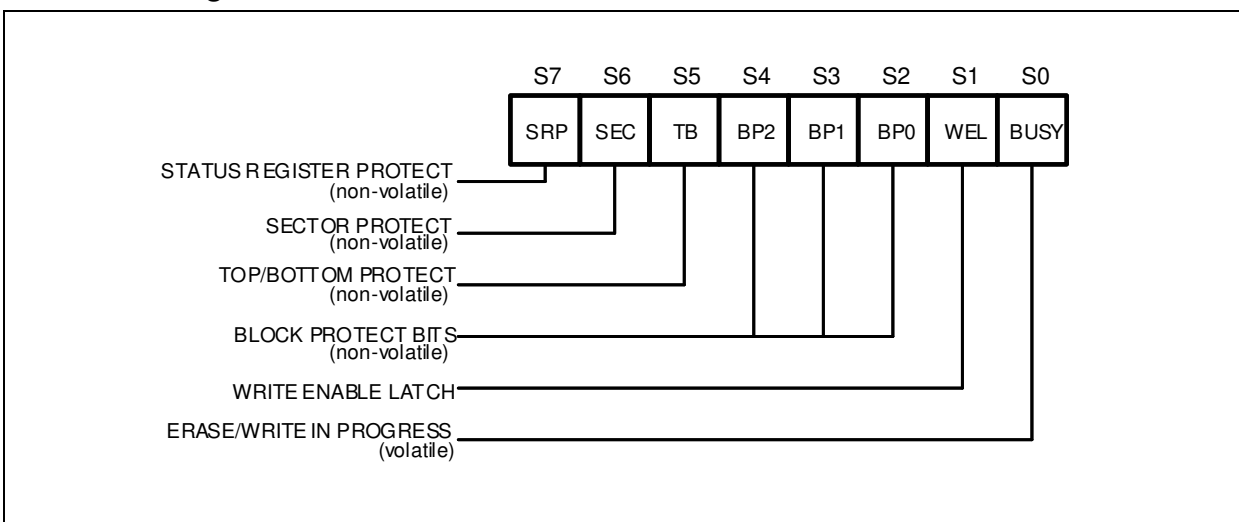


Figure 4a. Status Register-1

7.1.1 Erase/Write In Progress (BUSY) – Status Only

BUSY is a read only bit in the status register (S0) that is set to a 1 state when the device is executing a Page Program, Quad Page Program, Sector Erase, Block Erase, Chip Erase, Write Status Register or Erase/Program Suspend instruction. During this time the device will ignore further instructions except for the Read Status Register and Erase/Program Suspend instruction (see *tw*, *tPP*, *tSE*, *tBE*, and *tCE* in AC Characteristics). When the program, erase or write status/security register instruction has completed, the BUSY bit will be cleared to a 0 state indicating the device is ready for further instructions.

7.1.2 Write Enable Latch (WEL) – Status Only

Write Enable Latch (WEL) is a read only bit in the status register (S1) that is set to 1 after executing a Write Enable Instruction. The WEL status bit is cleared to 0 when the device is write disabled. A write disable state occurs upon power-up or after any of the following instructions: Write Disable, Page Program, Quad Page Program, Sector Erase, Block Erase, Chip Erase, Write Status Register, Erase Security Register and Program Security Register.

7.1.3 Block Protect Bits (BP2, BP1, BP0) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The Block Protect Bits (BP2, BP1, BP0) are non-volatile read/write bits in the status register (S4, S3, and S2) that provide Write Protection control and status. Block Protect bits can be set using the Write Status Register Instruction (see *tw* in AC characteristics). All, none or a portion of the memory array can be protected from Program and Erase instructions (see Status Register Memory Protection table). The factory default setting for the Block Protection Bits is 0, none of the array protected.



7.1.4 Top/Bottom Block Protect (TB) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The non-volatile Top/Bottom bit (TB) controls if the Block Protect Bits (BP2, BP1, BP0) protect from the Top (TB=0) or the Bottom (TB=1) of the array as shown in the Status Register Memory Protection table. The factory default setting is TB=0. The TB bit can be set with the Write Status Register Instruction depending on the state of the SRL and WEL bits.

7.1.5 Sector/Block Protect Bit (SEC) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The non-volatile Sector/Block Protect bit (SEC) controls if the Block Protect Bits (BP2, BP1, BP0) protect either 4KB Sectors (SEC=1) or 64KB Blocks (SEC=0) in the Top (TB=0) or the Bottom (TB=1) of the array as shown in the Status Register Memory Protection table. The default setting is SEC=0.

7.1.6 Complement Protect (CMP) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The Complement Protect bit (CMP) is a non-volatile read/write bit in the status register (S14). It is used in conjunction with SEC, TB, BP2, BP1 and BP0 bits to provide more flexibility for the array protection. Once CMP is set to 1, previous array protection set by SEC, TB, BP2, BP1 and BP0 will be reversed. For instance, when CMP=0, a top 64KB block can be protected while the rest of the array is not; when CMP=1, the top 64KB block will become unprotected while the rest of the array become read-only. Please refer to the Status Register Memory Protection table for details. The default setting is CMP=0.



7.1.7 Status Register Protect (SRL)

The Status Register Lock bit (SRL) is a volatile/non-volatile read/write bit in the status register (S8). The SRL bit controls the method of write protection to the Status Registers: temporary Power Lock-Down or permanently One Time Program OTP.

SRL	Status Register Lock	Description
0	Non-Lock	Status Registers are unlocked.
1	Power Lock-Down (Temporary/Volatile)	Status Registers are locked and cannot be written to until the next power-down, power-up cycle to reset SRL=0.
	One Time Program ⁽¹⁾ (Permanently/Non-Volatile)	A special instruction flow can be used to permanently OTP lock the Status Registers.

Note: Please contact Winbond for details regarding the special instruction sequence.

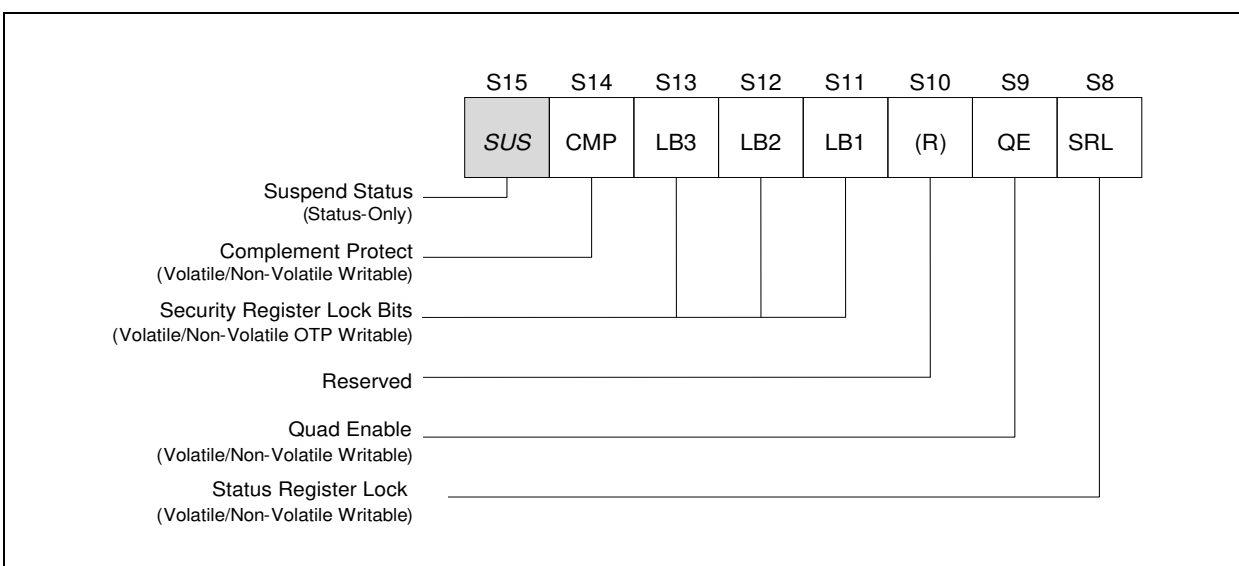


Figure 4b. Status Register-2

7.1.8 Erase/Program Suspend Status (SUS) – Status Only

The Suspend Status bit is a read only bit in the status register (S15) that is set to 1 after executing a Erase/Program Suspend (75h) instruction. The SUS status bit is cleared to 0 by Erase/Program Resume (7Ah) instruction as well as a power-down, power-up cycle.

7.1.9 Security Register Lock Bits (LB3, LB2, LB1) – Volatile/Non-Volatile OTP Writable

The Security Register Lock Bits (LB3, LB2, LB1) are non-volatile One Time Program (OTP) bits in Status Register (S13, S12, S11) that provide the write protect control and status to the Security Registers. The default state of LB3-1 is 0, Security Registers are unlocked. LB3-1 can be set to 1 individually using the



Write Status Register instruction. LB3-1 are One Time Programmable (OTP), once it's set to 1, the corresponding 256-Byte Security Register will become read-only permanently.

7.1.10 Quad Enable (QE) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The Quad Enable (QE) bit is a non-volatile read/write bit in the status register (S9) that allows Quad SPI operation. When the QE bit is set to a 0 state (factory default for part numbers with ordering options “IM”), the /WP pin and /HOLD are enabled. When the QE bit is set to a 1 (factory default for Quad Enabled part numbers with ordering option “IQ”), the Quad IO2 and IO3 pins are enabled, and /WP and /HOLD functions are disabled.

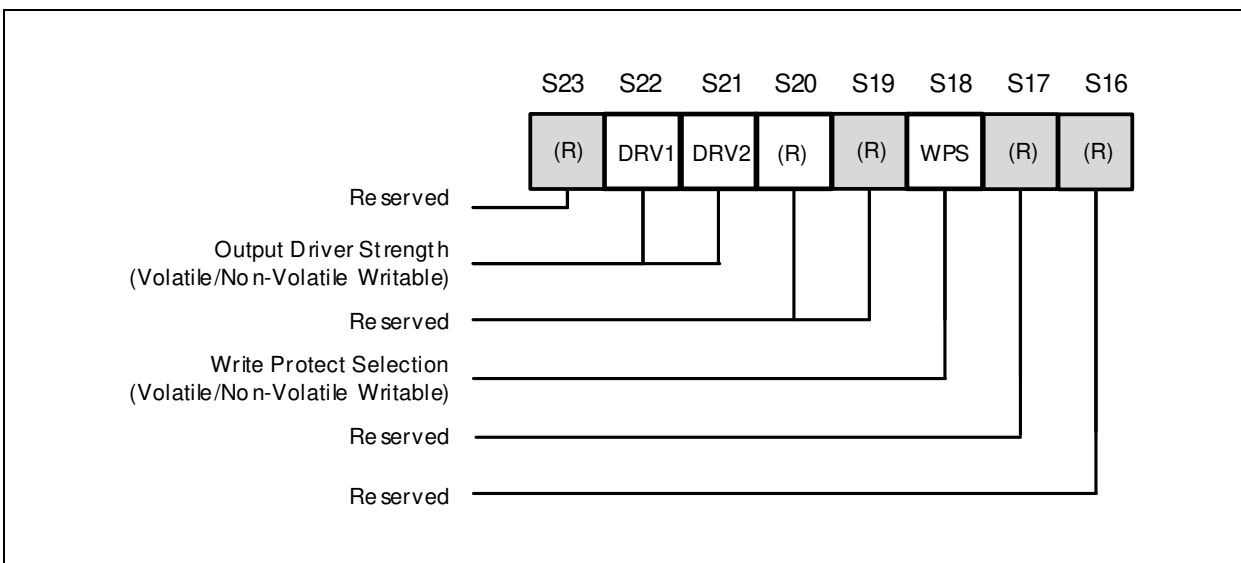


Figure 4c. Status Register-3

7.1.11 Write Protect Selection (WPS) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The WPS bit is used to select which Write Protect scheme should be used. When WPS=0, the device will use the combination of CMP, SEC, TB, BP[2:0] bits to protect a specific area of the memory array. When WPS=1, the device will utilize the Individual Block Locks to protect any individual sector or blocks. The default value for all Individual Block Lock bits is 1 upon device power on or after reset.

7.1.12 Output Driver Strength (DRV1, DRV0) – Volatile/Non-Volatile Writable

The DRV1 & DRV0 bits are used to determine the output driver strength for the Read operations.

DRV1, DRV0	Driver Strength
0, 0	100%
0, 1	75%
1, 0	50%
1, 1	25% (default)

7.1.13 Reserved Bits – Non Functional

There are a few reserved Status Register bits that may be read out as a “0” or “1”. It is recommended to ignore the values of those bits. During a “Write Status Register” instruction, the Reserved Bits can be written as “0”, but there will not be any effects.



7.1.14 W25Q80JV Status Register Memory Protection (WPS = 0, CMP = 0)

STATUS REGISTER ⁽¹⁾					W25Q80JV (8M-BIT) MEMORY PROTECTION ⁽²⁾			
SEC	TB	BP2	BP1	BP0	BLOCK(S)	ADDRESSES	DENSITY	PORTION
X	X	0	0	0	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
0	0	0	0	1	15	0F0000h – 0FFFFFFh	64KB	Upper 1/16
0	0	0	1	0	14 and 15	0E0000h – 0FFFFFFh	128KB	Upper 1/8
0	0	0	1	1	12 thru 15	0C0000h – 0FFFFFFh	256KB	Upper 1/4
0	0	1	0	0	8 thru 15	080000h – 0FFFFFFh	512KB	Upper 1/2
0	1	0	0	1	0	000000h – 00FFFFh	64KB	Lower 1/16
0	1	0	1	0	0 and 1	000000h – 01FFFFh	128KB	Lower 1/8
0	1	0	1	1	0 thru 3	000000h – 03FFFFh	256KB	Lower 1/4
0	1	1	0	0	0 thru 7	000000h – 07FFFFh	512KB	Lower 1/2
1	0	0	0	1	15	0FF000h – 0FFFFFFh	4KB	Upper 1/256
1	0	0	1	0	15	0FE000h – 0FFFFFFh	8KB	Upper 1/128
1	0	0	1	1	15	0FC000h – 0FFFFFFh	16KB	Upper 1/64
1	0	1	0	0	15	0F8000h – 0FFFFFFh	32KB	Upper 1/32
1	1	0	0	1	0	000000h – 000FFFh	4KB	Lower 1/256
1	1	0	1	0	0	000000h – 001FFFh	8KB	Lower 1/128
1	1	0	1	1	0	000000h – 003FFFh	16KB	Lower 1/64
1	1	1	0	0	0	000000h – 007FFFh	32KB	Lower 1/32
X	X	1	1	1	0 thru 15	000000h – 0FFFFFFh	1MB	ALL

Notes:

1. X = don't care
2. L = Lower; U = Upper
3. If any Erase or Program command specifies a memory region that contains protected data portion, this command will be ignored.



7.1.15 W25Q80JV Status Register Memory Protection (WPS = 0, CMP = 1)

STATUS REGISTER ⁽¹⁾					W25Q80JV (8M-BIT) MEMORY PROTECTION ⁽²⁾			
SEC	TB	BP2	BP1	BP0	BLOCK(S)	ADDRESSES	DENSITY	PORTION
X	X	0	0	0	0 thru 15	000000h – 0FFFFFFh	1MB	ALL
0	0	0	0	1	0 thru 14	000000h – 0EFFFFh	960KB	Lower 15/16
0	0	0	1	0	0 thru 13	000000h – 0DFFFFh	896KB	Lower 7/8
0	0	0	1	1	0 thru 11	000000h – 0BFFFFh	768KB	Lower 3/4
0	0	1	0	0	0 thru 7	000000h – 07FFFFh	512KB	Lower 1/2
0	1	0	0	1	1 thru 15	010000h – 0FFFFFFh	960KB	Upper 15/16
0	1	0	1	0	2 thru 15	020000h – 0FFFFFFh	896KB	Upper 7/8
0	1	0	1	1	4 thru 15	040000h – 0FFFFFFh	768KB	Upper 3/4
0	1	1	0	0	8 thru 15	080000h – 0FFFFFFh	512KB	Upper 1/2
1	0	0	0	1	0 thru 15	000000h – 0EFFFFh	1,020KB	Lower 255/256
1	0	0	1	0	0 thru 15	000000h – 0DFFFFh	1,016KB	Lower 127/128
1	0	0	1	1	0 thru 15	000000h – 0BFFFFh	1,008KB	Lower 63/64
1	0	1	0	0	0 thru 15	000000h – 0F7FFFh	992KB	Lower 31/32
1	1	0	0	1	0 thru 15	001000h – 0FFFFFFh	1,020KB	Upper 255/256
1	1	0	1	0	0 thru 15	002000h – 0FFFFFFh	1,016KB	Upper 127/128
1	1	0	1	1	0 thru 15	004000h – 0FFFFFFh	1,008KB	Upper 63/64
1	1	1	0	0	0 thru 15	008000h – 0FFFFFFh	992KB	Upper 31/32
X	X	1	1	1	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

Notes:

1. X = don't care
2. L = Lower; U = Upper
3. If any Erase or Program command specifies a memory region that contains protected data portion, this command will be ignored.



7.1.16 W25Q80JV Individual Block Memory Protection (WPS=1)

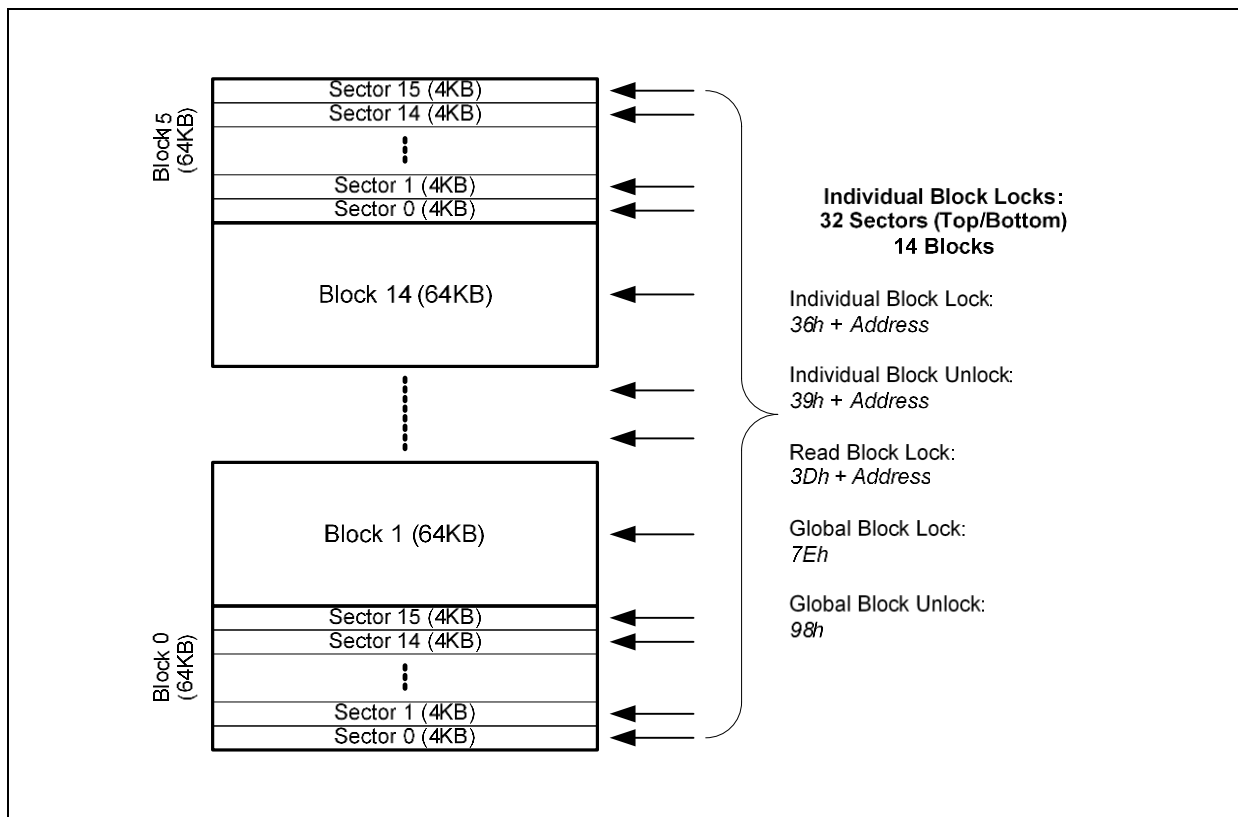


Figure 4d. Individual Block/Sector Locks

Notes:

1. Individual Block/Sector protection is only valid when WPS=1.
2. All individual block/sector lock bits are set to 1 by default after power up, all memory array is protected.



8. INSTRUCTIONS

The Standard/Dual/Quad SPI instruction set of the W25Q80JV consists of 48 basic instructions that are fully controlled through the SPI bus (see Instruction Set Table1-2). Instructions are initiated with the falling edge of Chip Select (/CS). The first byte of data clocked into the DI input provides the instruction code. Data on the DI input is sampled on the rising edge of clock with most significant bit (MSB) first.

Instructions vary in length from a single byte to several bytes and may be followed by address bytes, data bytes, dummy bytes (don't care), and in some cases, a combination. Instructions are completed with the rising edge of edge /CS. Clock relative timing diagrams for each instruction are included in Figures 5 through 57. All read instructions can be completed after any clocked bit. However, all instructions that Write, Program or Erase must complete on a byte boundary (/CS driven high after a full 8-bits have been clocked) otherwise the instruction will be ignored. This feature further protects the device from inadvertent writes. Additionally, while the memory is being programmed or erased, or when the Status Register is being written, all instructions except for Read Status Register will be ignored until the program or erase cycle has completed.

8.1 Device ID and Instruction Set Tables

8.1.1 *Manufacturer and Device Identification*

MANUFACTURER ID	(MF7 - MF0)	
Winbond Serial Flash	EFh	
Device ID	(ID7 - ID0)	(ID15 - ID0)
Instruction	ABh, 90h, 92h, 94h	9Fh
W25Q80JV	13h	4014h

8.1.2 Instruction Set Table 1 (Standard SPI Instructions) ⁽¹⁾

Data Input Output	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7
Number of Clock ₍₁₋₁₋₁₎	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Write Enable	06h						
Volatile SR Write Enable	50h						
Write Disable	04h						
Release Power-down / ID	ABh	Dummy	Dummy	Dummy	(ID7-ID0) ⁽²⁾		
Manufacturer/Device ID	90h	Dummy	Dummy	00h	(MF7-MF0)	(ID7-ID0)	
JEDEC ID	9Fh	(MF7-MF0)	(ID15-ID8)	(ID7-ID0)			
Read Unique ID	4Bh	Dummy	Dummy	Dummy	Dummy	(UID63-0)	
Read Data	03h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	(D7-D0)		
Fast Read	0Bh	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	Dummy	(D7-D0)	
Page Program	02h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	D7-D0	D7-D0 ⁽³⁾	
Sector Erase (4KB)	20h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0			
Block Erase (32KB)	52h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0			
Block Erase (64KB)	D8h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0			
Chip Erase	C7h/60h						
Read Status Register-1	05h	(S7-S0) ⁽²⁾					
Write Status Register-1 ⁽⁴⁾	01h	(S7-S0) ⁽⁴⁾					
Read Status Register-2	35h	(S15-S8) ⁽²⁾					
Write Status Register-2	31h	(S15-S8)					
Read Status Register-3	15h	(S23-S16) ⁽²⁾					
Write Status Register-3	11h	(S23-S16)					
Read SFDP Register	5Ah	00	00	A7-A0	Dummy	(D7-D0)	
Erase Security Register ⁽⁵⁾	44h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0			
Program Security Register ⁽⁵⁾	42h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	D7-D0 ⁽³⁾		
Read Security Register ⁽⁵⁾	48h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	Dummy	(D7-D0)	
Global Block Lock	7Eh						
Global Block Unlock	98h						
Read Block Lock	3Dh	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	(L7-L0)		
Individual Block Lock	36h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0			
Individual Block Unlock	39h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0			
Erase / Program Suspend	75h						
Erase / Program Resume	7Ah						
Power-down	B9h						
Enable Reset	66h						
Reset Device	99h						

8.1.3 Instruction Set Table 2 (Dual/Quad SPI Instructions)⁽¹⁾

Data Input Output	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
Number of Clock ⁽¹⁻¹⁻²⁾	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4
Fast Read Dual Output	3Bh	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	Dummy	Dummy	(D7-D0) ⁽⁷⁾		
Number of Clock ⁽¹⁻²⁻²⁾	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fast Read Dual I/O	BBh	A23-A16 ⁽⁶⁾	A15-A8 ⁽⁶⁾	A7-A0 ⁽⁶⁾	Dummy ⁽¹¹⁾	(D7-D0) ⁽⁷⁾			
Mftr./Device ID Dual I/O	92h	A23-A16 ⁽⁶⁾	A15-A8 ⁽⁶⁾	00 ⁽⁶⁾	Dummy ⁽¹¹⁾	(MF7-MF0)	(ID7-ID0) ⁽⁷⁾		
Number of Clock ⁽¹⁻¹⁻⁴⁾	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2
Quad Input Page Program	32h	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	(D7-D0) ⁽⁹⁾	(D7-D0) ⁽³⁾	...		
Fast Read Quad Output	6Bh	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	Dummy	Dummy	Dummy	Dummy	(D7-D0) ⁽¹⁰⁾
Number of Clock ⁽¹⁻⁴⁻⁴⁾	8	2 ⁽⁸⁾	2 ⁽⁸⁾	2 ⁽⁸⁾	2	2	2	2	2
Mftr./Device ID Quad I/O	94h	A23-A16	A15-A8	00	Dummy ⁽¹¹⁾	Dummy	Dummy	(MF7-MF0)	(ID7-ID0)
Fast Read Quad I/O	EBh	A23-A16	A15-A8	A7-A0	Dummy ⁽¹¹⁾	Dummy	Dummy	(D7-D0)	
Set Burst with Wrap	77h	Dummy	Dummy	Dummy	W8-W0				

Notes:

- Data bytes are shifted with Most Significant Bit first. Byte fields with data in parenthesis “ () ” indicate data output from the device on either 1, 2 or 4 IO pins.
- The Status Register contents and Device ID will repeat continuously until /CS terminates the instruction.
- At least one byte of data input is required for Page Program, Quad Page Program and Program Security Registers, up to 256 bytes of data input. If more than 256 bytes of data are sent to the device, the addressing will wrap to the beginning of the page and overwrite previously sent data.
- Write Status Register-1 (01h) can also be used to program Status Register-1&2, see section 8.2.5.
- Security Register Address:
 Security Register 1: A23-16 = 00h; A15-8 = 10h; A7-0 = byte address
 Security Register 2: A23-16 = 00h; A15-8 = 20h; A7-0 = byte address
 Security Register 3: A23-16 = 00h; A15-8 = 30h; A7-0 = byte address
- Dual SPI address input format:
 IO0 = A22, A20, A18, A16, A14, A12, A10, A8 A6, A4, A2, A0, M6, M4, M2, M0
 IO1 = A23, A21, A19, A17, A15, A13, A11, A9 A7, A5, A3, A1, M7, M5, M3, M1
- Dual SPI data output format:
 IO0 = (D6, D4, D2, D0)
 IO1 = (D7, D5, D3, D1)
- Quad SPI address input format:
 IO0 = A20, A16, A12, A8, A4, A0, M4, M0
 IO1 = A21, A17, A13, A9, A5, A1, M5, M1
 IO2 = A22, A18, A14, A10, A6, A2, M6, M2
 IO3 = A23, A19, A15, A11, A7, A3, M7, M3
- Set Burst with Wrap input format:
 IO0 = x, x, x, x, x, x, W4, x
 IO1 = x, x, x, x, x, x, W5, x
 IO2 = x, x, x, x, x, x, W6, x
 IO3 = x, x, x, x, x, x, x, x
- Quad SPI data input/output format:
 IO0 = (D4, D0,)
 IO1 = (D5, D1,)
 IO2 = (D6, D2,)
 IO3 = (D7, D3,)
- Fast Read Quad I/O data output format:
 IO0 = (x, x, x, x, D4, D0, D4, D0)
 IO1 = (x, x, x, x, D5, D1, D5, D1)
 IO2 = (x, x, x, x, D6, D2, D6, D2)
 IO3 = (x, x, x, x, D7, D3, D7, D3)
- The first dummy is M7-M0 should be set to Fxh



8.2 Instruction Descriptions

8.2.1 Write Enable (06h)

The Write Enable instruction (Figure 5) sets the Write Enable Latch (WEL) bit in the Status Register to a 1. The WEL bit must be set prior to every Page Program, Quad Page Program, Sector Erase, Block Erase, Chip Erase, Write Status Register and Erase/Program Security Registers instruction. The Write Enable instruction is entered by driving /CS low, shifting the instruction code “06h” into the Data Input (DI) pin on the rising edge of CLK, and then driving /CS high.

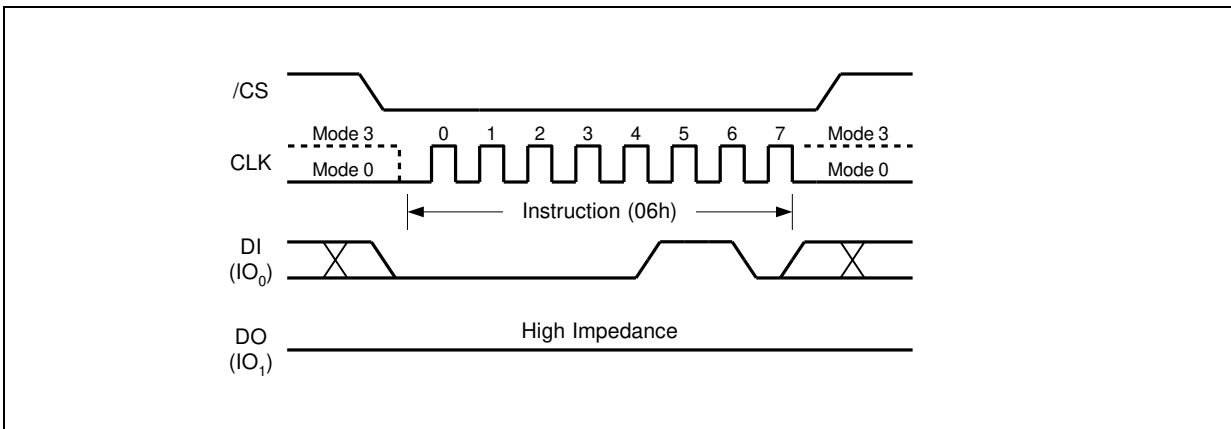


Figure 5. Write Enable Instruction for SPI Mode

8.2.2 Write Enable for Volatile Status Register (50h)

The non-volatile Status Register bits described in section 7.1 can also be written to as volatile bits. This gives more flexibility to change the system configuration and memory protection schemes quickly without waiting for the typical non-volatile bit write cycles or affecting the endurance of the Status Register non-volatile bits. To write the volatile values into the Status Register bits, the Write Enable for Volatile Status Register (50h) instruction must be issued prior to a Write Status Register (01h) instruction. Write Enable for Volatile Status Register instruction (Figure 6) will not set the Write Enable Latch (WEL) bit, it is only valid for the Write Status Register instruction to change the volatile Status Register bit values.

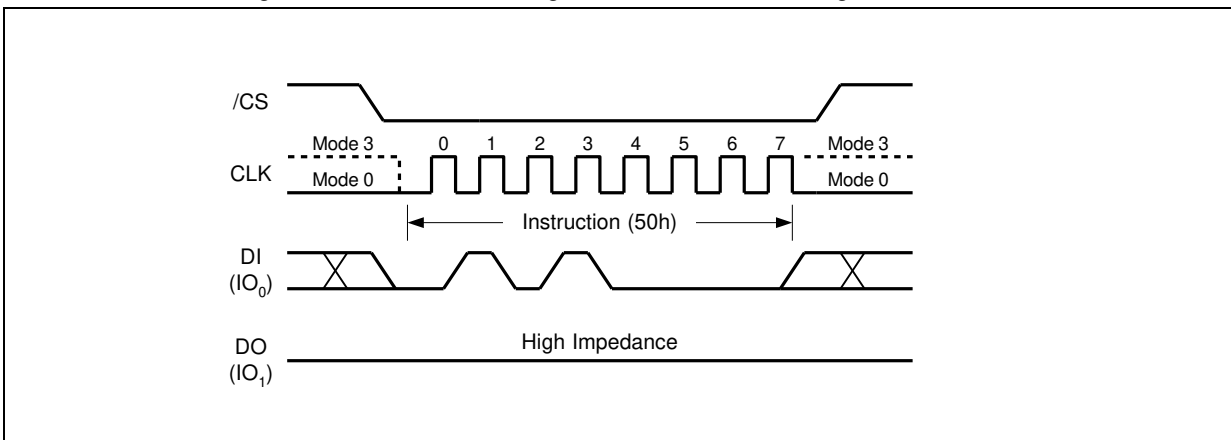


Figure 6. Write Enable for Volatile Status Register Instruction for SPI Mode)



8.2.3 Write Disable (04h)

The Write Disable instruction (Figure 7) resets the Write Enable Latch (WEL) bit in the Status Register to a 0. The Write Disable instruction is entered by driving /CS low, shifting the instruction code “04h” into the DI pin and then driving /CS high. Note that the WEL bit is automatically reset after Power-up and upon completion of the Write Status Register, Erase/Program Security Registers, Page Program, Quad Page Program, Sector Erase, Block Erase, Chip Erase and Reset instructions.

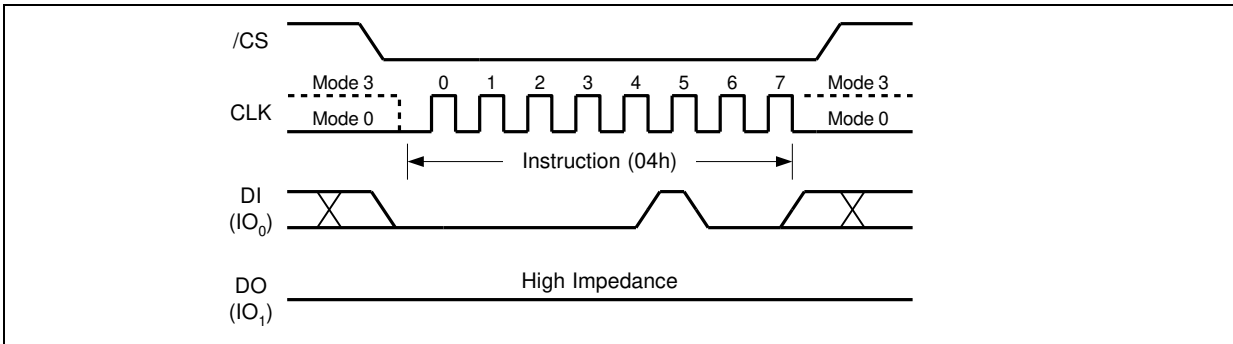


Figure 7. Write Disable Instruction for SPI Mode

8.2.4 Read Status Register-1 (05h), Status Register-2 (35h) & Status Register-3 (15h)

The Read Status Register instructions allow the 8-bit Status Registers to be read. The instruction is entered by driving /CS low and shifting the instruction code “05h” for Status Register-1, “35h” for Status Register-2 or “15h” for Status Register-3 into the DI pin on the rising edge of CLK. The status register bits are then shifted out on the DO pin at the falling edge of CLK with most significant bit (MSB) first as shown in Figure 8. Refer to section 7.1 for Status Register descriptions.

The Read Status Register instruction may be used at any time, even while a Program, Erase or Write Status Register cycle is in progress. This allows the BUSY status bit to be checked to determine when the cycle is complete and if the device can accept another instruction. The Status Register can be read continuously, as shown in Figure 8. The instruction is completed by driving /CS high.

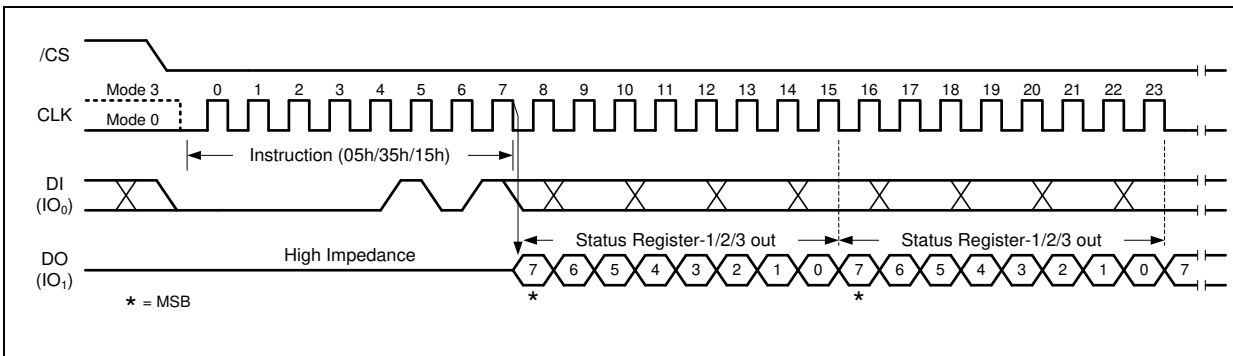


Figure 8. Read Status Register Instruction



8.2.5 Write Status Register-1 (01h), Status Register-2 (31h) & Status Register-3 (11h)

The Write Status Register instruction allows the Status Registers to be written. The writable Status Register bits include: SEC, TB, BP[2:0] in Status Register-1; CMP, LB[3:1], QE, SRL in Status Register-2; DRV1, DRV0, WPS in Status Register-3. All other Status Register bit locations are read-only and will not be affected by the Write Status Register instruction. LB[3:1] are non-volatile OTP bits, once it is set to 1, it cannot be cleared to 0.

To write non-volatile Status Register bits, a standard Write Enable (06h) instruction must previously have been executed for the device to accept the Write Status Register instruction (Status Register bit WEL must equal 1). Once write enabled, the instruction is entered by driving /CS low, sending the instruction code "01h/31h/11h", and then writing the status register data byte as illustrated in Figure 9a.

To write volatile Status Register bits, a Write Enable for Volatile Status Register (50h) instruction must have been executed prior to the Write Status Register instruction (Status Register bit WEL remains 0). However, SRL and LB[3:1] cannot be changed from "1" to "0" because of the OTP protection for these bits. Upon power off or the execution of a Software/Hardware Reset, the volatile Status Register bit values will be lost, and the non-volatile Status Register bit values will be restored.

During non-volatile Status Register write operation (06h combined with 01h/31h/11h), after /CS is driven high, the self-timed Write Status Register cycle will commence for a time duration of t_w (See AC Characteristics). While the Write Status Register cycle is in progress, the Read Status Register instruction may still be accessed to check the status of the BUSY bit. The BUSY bit is a 1 during the Write Status Register cycle and a 0 when the cycle is finished and ready to accept other instructions again. After the Write Status Register cycle has finished, the Write Enable Latch (WEL) bit in the Status Register will be cleared to 0.

During volatile Status Register write operation (50h combined with 01h/31h/11h), after /CS is driven high, the Status Register bits will be refreshed to the new values within the time period of t_{SHSL2} (See AC Characteristics). BUSY bit will remain 0 during the Status Register bit refresh period.

Refer to section 7.1 for Status Register descriptions.

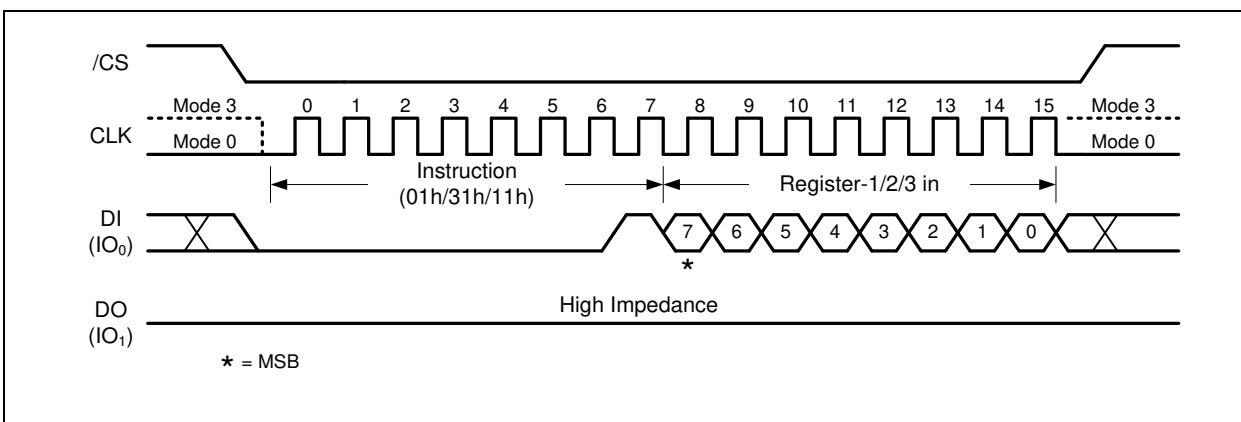


Figure 9a. Write Status Register-1/2/3 Instruction



The W25Q80JV is also backward compatible to Winbond's previous generations of serial flash memories, in which the Status Register-1&2 can be written using a single "Write Status Register-1 (01h)" command. To complete the Write Status Register-1&2 instruction, the /CS pin must be driven high after the sixteenth bit of data that is clocked in as shown in Figure 9c. If /CS is driven high after the eighth clock, the Write Status Register-1 (01h) instruction will only program the Status Register-1, the Status Register-2 will not be affected (Previous generations will clear CMP and QE bits).

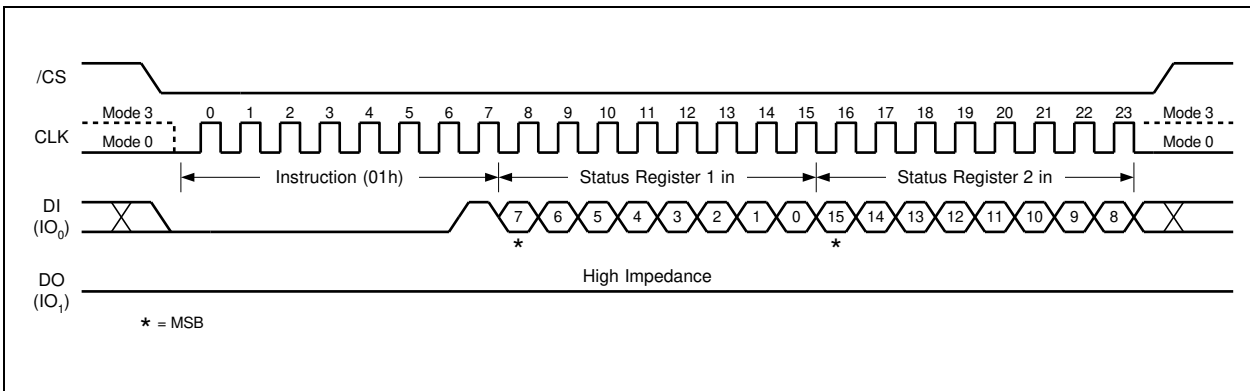


Figure 9c. Write Status Register-1/2 Instruction