Serial Interface NAND – An Excellent NOR Flash Alternative

NOR flash memory has been commonly used in consumer and industrial devices. But, new, enhanced features in IoT and communications applications are driving the need for higher density flash memory.

Replacing SPI NOR with Serial NAND

KIOXIA’s Serial NAND is SLC NAND with a serial peripheral interface (SPI). SPI is an industry standard inter-chip interface that is used in NOR flash and supported by most microprocessors and microcontrollers.

Benefits of Serial NAND

- 24nm Process Technology
- Embedded ECC engine
- Low pin count interface
- 1.8V and 3.3V options
- High-speed read mode
- Operation temp: -40ºC to 85ºC
- Quad SPI Program / Read Mode capable

Applications

- Smart Speakers
- Wearables
- Flat Screen TVs
- Printers
- Robots
- Medical Monitoring Equipment

Densities

- 1Gb
- 2Gb
- 4Gb
- 8Gb

Design Considerations

- Host microprocessor with SPI interface
- Serial NAND is H/W pin compatible with SPI NOR
- NOR and Serial NAND use different software drivers
- NAND offers lower cost per bit

Low Pin Count Interface

- SLK
- SI/IO0
- SO/IO1
- CS#
- HOLD#/IO3
- WP#/IO2

KIOXIA delivers flash-based products for next-generation storage applications. Having invented NAND flash over 30 years ago, KIOXIA is now one of the world’s largest flash memory suppliers – and continues to move the technology forward.

For more information, visit https://business.kioxia.com/en-us/memory/slc-nand/serial.html

[1] Read and write speed may vary depending on the host device, read and write conditions, and file size.

[2] In every mention of a KIOXIA product: Product density is identified based on the density of memory chip(s) within the Product, not the amount of memory capacity available for data storage by the end user. Consumer-useable capacity will be less due to overhead data areas, formatting, bad blocks, and other constraints, and may also vary based on the host device and application. For details, please refer to applicable product specifications. The definition of 1GB = 2^30 bytes = 1,073,741,824 bytes. The definition of 1Tb = 2^40 bits = 1,099,511,627,776 bits.

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