

## 4M x 16 DDR Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM)

Alliance Memory Confidential

Advanced (Rev. 1.0, May /2011)

### Features

- Fast clock rate: 200MHz
- Differential Clock CK &  $\overline{CK}$
- Bi-directional DQS
- DLL enable/disable by EMRS
- Fully synchronous operation
- Internal pipeline architecture
- Four internal banks, 1M x 16-bit for each bank
- Programmable Mode and Extended Mode Registers
  - CAS Latency: 3
  - Burst length: 2, 4, 8
  - Burst Type: Sequential & Interleaved
- Individual byte writes mask control
- DM Write Latency = 0
- Auto Refresh and Self Refresh
- 4096 refresh cycles / 64ms
- Operating temperature range
  - Commercial (0 ~ 70°C)
  - Industrial (-40 ~ 85°C)
- Precharge & active power down
- Power supplies:  $V_{DD}$  &  $V_{DDQ} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$
- Interface: SSTL\_2 I/O Interface
- Package: 66 Pin TSOP II, 0.65mm pin pitch
  - Pb free and Halogen free

### Overview

The AS4C4M16D1 DDR SDRAM is a high-speed CMOS double data rate synchronous DRAM containing 64 Mbits. It is internally configured as a quad 1M x 16 DRAM with a synchronous interface (all signals are registered on the positive edge of the clock signal, CK). Data outputs occur at both rising edges of CK and  $\overline{CK}$ . Read and write accesses to the SDRAM are burst oriented; accesses start at a selected location and continue for a programmed number of locations in a programmed sequence. Accesses begin with the registration of a BankActivate command which is then followed by a Read or Write command.

The AS4C4M16D1 provides programmable Read or Write burst lengths of 2, 4, 8. An auto precharge function may be enabled to provide a self-timed row precharge that is initiated at the end of the burst sequence. The refresh functions, either Auto or Self Refresh are easy to use. In addition, AS4C4M16D1 features programmable DLL option. By having a programmable mode register and extended mode register, the system can choose the most suitable modes to maximize its performance. These devices are well suited for applications requiring high memory bandwidth and high performance.

**Table 1.Ordering Information**

Part Number	Clock	Data Rate	Package	Temperature	Temp Range
AS4C4M16D1-5TCN	200MHz	400Mbps/pin	66pin TSOPII	Commercial	0 ~ 70°C
AS4C4M16D1-5TIN	200MHz	400Mbps/pin	66pin TSOPII	Industrial	-40 ~ 85°C

T: indicates TSOP II package  
 C: indicates Commercial temp.  
 I: indicates Industrial temp.  
 N: indicates lead free ROHS

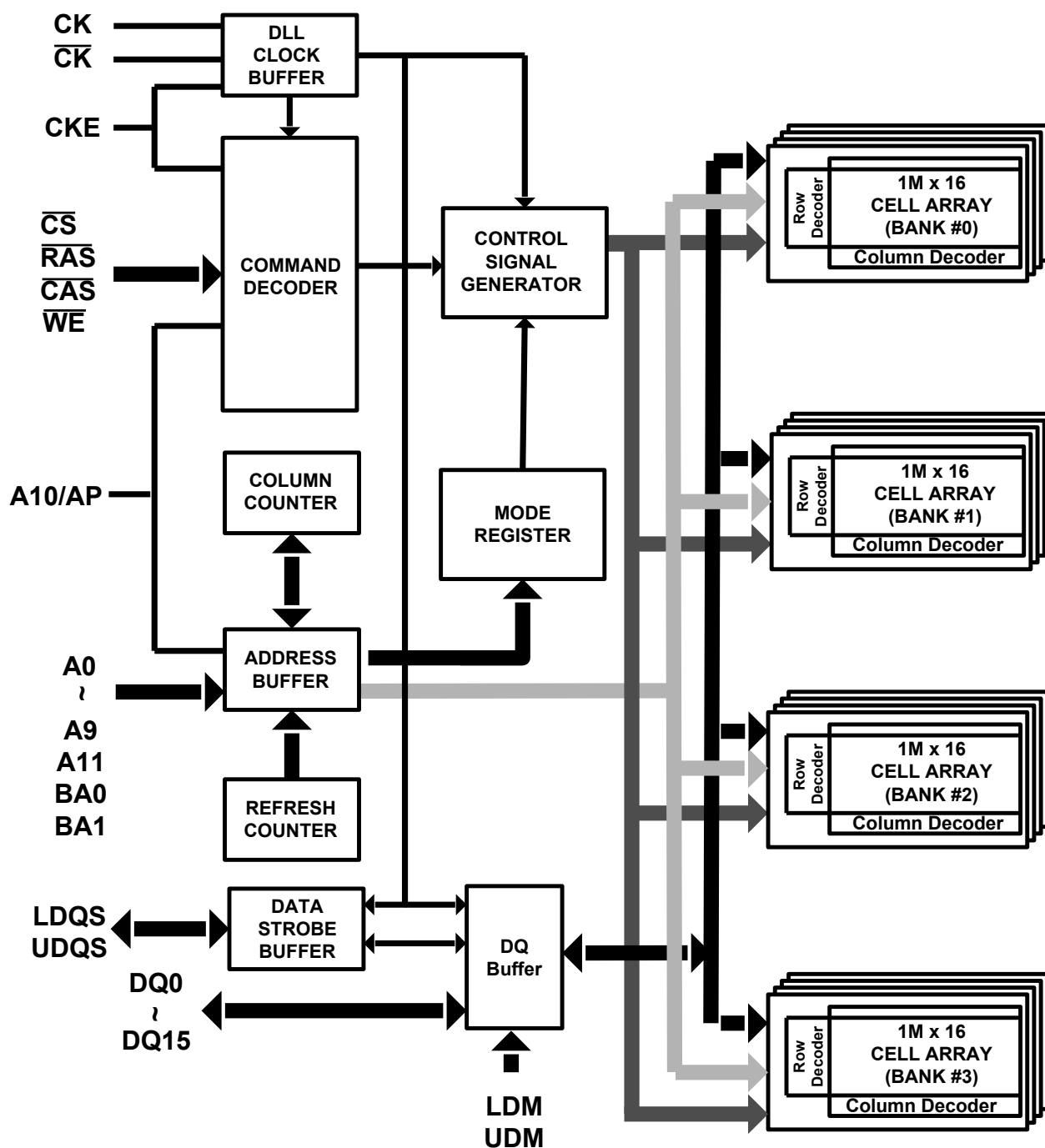
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**Figure 1. Pin Assignment (Top View)**

VDD	1	66	VSS
DQ0	2	65	DQ15
VDDQ	3	64	VSSQ
DQ1	4	63	DQ14
DQ2	5	62	DQ13
VSSQ	6	61	VDDQ
DQ3	7	60	DQ12
DQ4	8	59	DQ11
VDDQ	9	58	VSSQ
DQ5	10	57	DQ10
DQ6	11	56	DQ9
VSSQ	12	55	VDDQ
DQ7	13	54	DQ8
NC	14	53	NC
VDDQ	15	52	VSSQ
LDQS	16	51	UDQS
NC	17	50	NC
VDD	18	49	VREF
NC	19	48	VSS
LDM	20	47	UDM
$\overline{WE}$	21	46	$\overline{CK}$
$\overline{CAS}$	22	45	CK
$\overline{RAS}$	23	44	CKE
$\overline{CS}$	24	43	NC
NC	25	42	NC
BA0	26	41	A11
BA1	27	40	A9
A10/AP	28	39	A8
A0	29	38	A7
A1	30	37	A6
A2	31	36	A5
A3	32	35	A4
VDD	33	34	VSS

**Figure 2. Block Diagram**


## Pin Descriptions

**Table 2. Pin Details**

Symbol	Type	Description
CK, $\overline{CK}$	Input	<b>Differential Clock:</b> CK and $\overline{CK}$ are differential clock inputs. All address and control input signals are sampled on the crossing of the positive edge of CK and negative edge of $\overline{CK}$ . Input and output data is referenced to the crossing of CK and $\overline{CK}$ (both directions of the crossing)
CKE	Input	<b>Clock Enable:</b> CKE activates (HIGH) and deactivates (LOW) the CK signal. If CKE goes low synchronously with clock, the internal clock is suspended from the next clock cycle and the state of output and burst address is frozen as long as the CKE remains low. When all banks are in the idle state, deactivating the clock controls the entry to the Power Down and Self Refresh modes.
BA0, BA1	Input	<b>Bank Activate:</b> BA0 and BA1 define to which bank the BankActivate, Read, Write, or BankPrecharge command is being applied.
A0-A11	Input	<b>Address Inputs:</b> A0-A11 are sampled during the BankActivate command (row address A0-A11) and Read/Write command (column address A0-A7 with A10 defining Auto Precharge).
$\overline{CS}$	Input	<b>Chip Select:</b> $\overline{CS}$ enables (sampled LOW) and disables (sampled HIGH) the command decoder. All commands are masked when $\overline{CS}$ is sampled HIGH. $\overline{CS}$ provides for external bank selection on systems with multiple banks. It is considered part of the command code.
$\overline{RAS}$	Input	<b>Row Address Strobe:</b> The $\overline{RAS}$ signal defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ signals and is latched at the positive edges of CK. When $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CS}$ are asserted "LOW" and $\overline{CAS}$ is asserted "HIGH," either the BankActivate command or the Precharge command is selected by the $\overline{WE}$ signal. When the $\overline{WE}$ is asserted "HIGH," the BankActivate command is selected and the bank designated by BA is turned on to the active state. When the $\overline{WE}$ is asserted "LOW," the Precharge command is selected and the bank designated by BA is switched to the idle state after the precharge operation.
$\overline{CAS}$	Input	<b>Column Address Strobe:</b> The $\overline{CAS}$ signal defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ signals and is latched at the positive edges of CK. When $\overline{RAS}$ is held "HIGH" and $\overline{CS}$ is asserted "LOW," the column access is started by asserting $\overline{CAS}$ "LOW." Then, the Read or Write command is selected by asserting $\overline{WE}$ "HIGH" or "LOW."
$\overline{WE}$	Input	<b>Write Enable:</b> The $\overline{WE}$ signal defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$ signals and is latched at the positive edges of CK. The $\overline{WE}$ input is used to select the BankActivate or Precharge command and Read or Write command.
LDQS, UDQS	Input / Output	<b>Bidirectional Data Strobe:</b> Specifies timing for Input and Output data. Read Data Strobe is edge triggered. Write Data Strobe provides a setup and hold time for data and DQM. LDQS is for DQ0~7, UDQS is for DQ8~15.
LDM, UDM	Input	<b>Data Input Mask:</b> Input data is masked when DM is sampled HIGH during a write cycle. LDM masks DQ0-DQ7, UDM masks DQ8-DQ15.
DQ0 - DQ15	Input / Output	<b>Data I/O:</b> The DQ0-DQ15 input and output data are synchronized with positive and negative edges of LDQS & UDQS. The I/Os are byte-maskable during Writes.

V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply	<b>Power Supply:</b> +2.5V±0.2V
V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply	<b>Ground</b>
V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Supply	<b>DQ Power:</b> +2.5V±0.2V. Provide isolated power to DQs for improved noise immunity.
V <sub>SSQ</sub>	Supply	<b>DQ Ground:</b> Provide isolated ground to DQs for improved noise immunity.
V <sub>REF</sub>	Supply	<b>Reference Voltage for Inputs:</b> +0.5*V <sub>DDQ</sub>
NC	-	<b>No Connect:</b> No internal connection, these pins suggest to be left unconnected.

## Operation Mode

Fully synchronous operations are performed to latch the commands at the positive edges of CK. Table 3 shows the truth table for the operation commands.

**Table 3. Truth Table (Note (1), (2))**

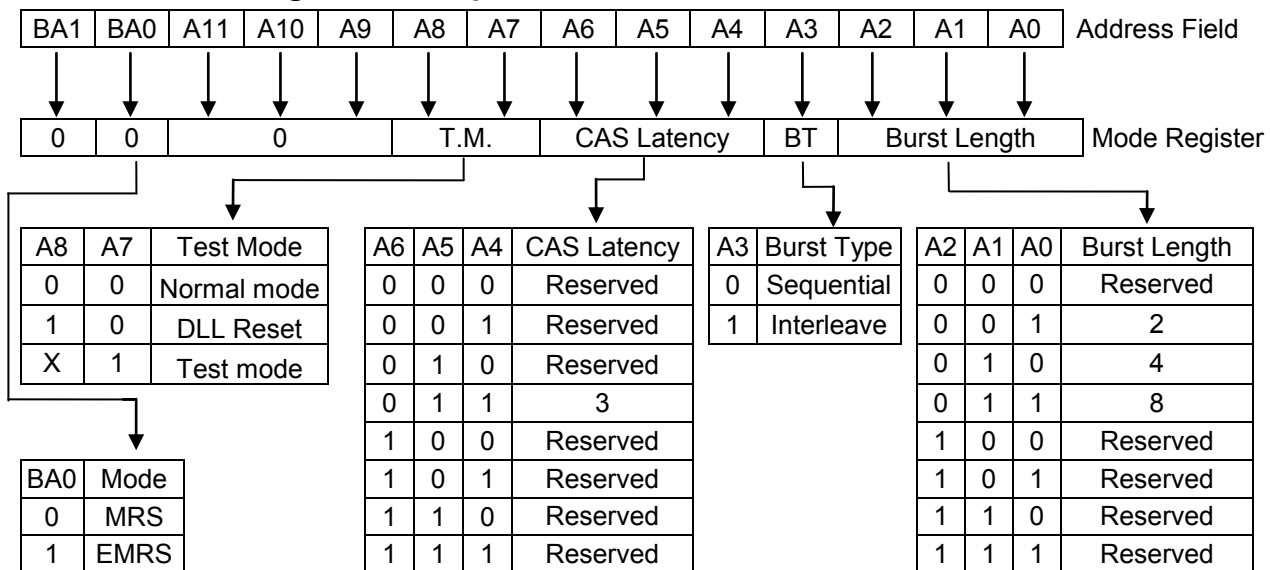
Command	State	CKE <sub>n-1</sub>	CKE <sub>n</sub>	UDM	LDM	BA0,1	A10	A0-9,11	CS	RAS	CAS	WE
BankActivate	Idle <sup>(3)</sup>	H	X	X	X	V	Row address		L	L	H	H
BankPrecharge	Any	H	X	X	X	V	L	X	L	L	H	L
PrechargeAll	Any	H	X	X	X	X	H	X	L	L	H	L
Write	Active <sup>(3)</sup>	H	X	X	X	V	L	Column address (A0 ~ A7)	L	H	L	L
Write and AutoPrecharge	Active <sup>(3)</sup>	H	X	X	X	V	H		L	H	L	L
Read	Active <sup>(3)</sup>	H	X	X	X	V	L	Column address (A0 ~ A7)	L	H	L	H
Read and Autoprecharge	Active <sup>(3)</sup>	H	X	X	X	V	H		L	H	L	H
Mode Register Set	Idle	H	X	X	X	OP code			L	L	L	L
Extended MRS	Idle	H	X	X	X	OP code			L	L	L	L
No-Operation	Any	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	H
Burst Stop	Active <sup>(4)</sup>	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	L
Device Deselect	Any	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
AutoRefresh	Idle	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	H
SelfRefresh Entry	Idle	H	L	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	H
SelfRefresh Exit  (SelfRefresh)	Idle	L	H	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
									L	H	H	H
Precharge Power Down Mode Entry	Idle	H	L	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
									L	H	H	H
Precharge Power Down Mode Exit  (PowerDown)	Any	L	H	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
									L	H	H	H
Active Power Down Mode Entry	Active	H	L	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
									L	V	V	V
Active Power Down Mode Exit  (PowerDown)	Any	L	H	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
									L	H	H	H
Data Input Mask Disable	Active	H	X	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Data Input Mask Enable <sup>(5)</sup>	Active	H	X	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

- Note:**
1. V=Valid data, X=Don't Care, L=Low level, H=High level
  2. CKE<sub>n</sub> signal is input level when commands are provided.  
CKE<sub>n-1</sub> signal is input level one clock cycle before the commands are provided.
  3. These are states of bank designated by BA signal.
  4. Device state is 2, 4, 8, burst operation.
  5. LDM and UDM can be enabled respectively.

## Mode Register Set (MRS)

The Mode Register stores the data for controlling various operating modes of a DDR SDRAM. It programs CAS Latency, Burst Type, and Burst Length to make the DDR SDRAM useful for a variety of applications. The default value of the Mode Register is not defined; therefore the Mode Register must be written by the user. Values stored in the register will be retained until the register is reprogrammed. The Mode Register is written by asserting Low on  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$ ,  $\overline{WE}$ , BA1 and BA0 (the device should have all banks idle with no bursts in progress prior to writing into the mode register, and CKE should be High). The state of address pins A0~A11 and BA0, BA1 in the same cycle in which  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  are asserted Low is written into the Mode Register. A minimum of two clock cycles, tMRD, are required to complete the write operation in the Mode Register. The Mode Register is divided into various fields depending on functionality. The Burst Length uses A0~A2, Burst Type uses A3, and CAS Latency (read latency from column address) uses A4~A6. A logic 0 should be programmed to all the undefined addresses to ensure future compatibility. Reserved states should not be used to avoid unknown device operation or incompatibility with future versions. Refer to the table for specific codes for various burst lengths, burst types and CAS latencies.

**Table 4. Mode Register Bitmap**



- Burst Length Field (A2~A0)**

This field specifies the data length of column access using the A2~A0 pins and selects the Burst Length to be 2, 4, and 8.

**Table 5. Burst Length**

A2	A1	A0	Burst Length
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	2
0	1	0	4
0	1	1	8
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	Reserved
1	1	1	Reserved

- Addressing Mode Select Field (A3)

The Addressing Mode can be one of two modes, either Interleave Mode or Sequential Mode. Both Sequential Mode and Interleave Mode support burst length of 2, 4, and 8.

**Table 6. Addressing Mode**

A3	Addressing Mode
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

- Burst Definition, Addressing Sequence of Sequential and Interleave Mode

**Table 7: Burst Address ordering**

Burst Length	Start Address			Sequential	Interleave
	A2	A1	A0		
2	X	X	0	0, 1	0, 1
	X	X	1	1, 0	1, 0
4	X	0	0	0, 1, 2, 3	0, 1, 2, 3
	X	0	1	1, 2, 3, 0	1, 0, 3, 2
	X	1	0	2, 3, 0, 1	2, 3, 0, 1
	X	1	1	3, 0, 1, 2	3, 2, 1, 0
8	0	0	0	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
	0	0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0	1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6
	0	1	0	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1	2, 3, 0, 1, 6, 7, 4, 5
	0	1	1	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 2	3, 2, 1, 0, 7, 6, 5, 4
	1	0	0	4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3	4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3
	1	0	1	5, 6, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4	5, 4, 7, 6, 1, 0, 3, 2
	1	1	0	6, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 0, 1
	1	1	1	7, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

- CAS Latency Field (A6~A4)

This field specifies the number of clock cycles from the assertion of the Read command to the first read data. The minimum whole value of CAS Latency depends on the frequency of CK. The minimum whole value satisfying the following formula must be programmed into this field.

$$t_{CAC}(\text{min}) \leq \text{CAS Latency} \times t_{CK}$$

**Table 8. CAS Latency**

A6	A5	A4	CAS Latency
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	Reserved
0	1	0	Reserved
0	1	1	3 clocks
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	Reserved
1	1	1	Reserved

- Test Mode Field (A8~A7)

These two bits are used to enter the test mode and must be programmed to "00" in normal operation.

**Table 9. Test Mode**

A8	A7	Test Mode
0	0	Normal mode
1	0	DLL Reset
X	1	Test mode

- (BA0, BA1)

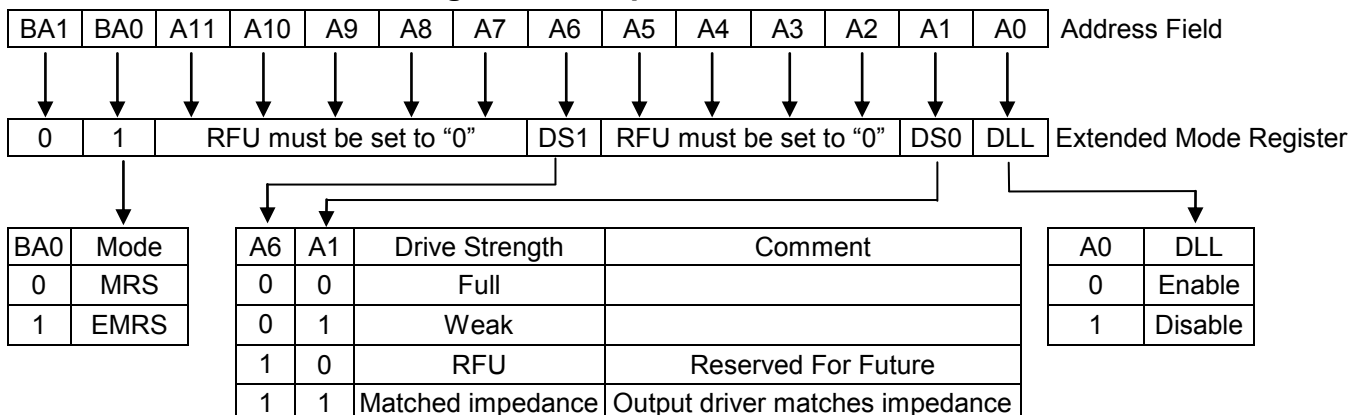
**Table 10. MRS/EMRS**

BA1	BA0	A11 ~ A0
RFU	0	MRS Cycle
RFU	1	Extended Functions (EMRS)

### Extended Mode Register Set (EMRS)

The Extended Mode Register Set stores the data for enabling or disabling DLL and selecting output driver strength. The default value of the extended mode register is not defined, therefore must be written after power up for proper operation. The extended mode register is written by asserting low on  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$ , and  $\overline{WE}$ . The state of A0 ~ A12, BA0 and BA1 is written in the mode register in the same cycle as  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$ , and  $\overline{WE}$  going low. (the device should have all banks idle with no bursts in progress prior to writing into the mode register, and CKE should be High). A1 is used for setting driver strength to normal, or weak. Two clock cycles are required to complete the write operation in the extended mode register. The mode register contents can be changed using the same command and clock cycle requirements during operation as long as all banks are in the idle state. A0 is used for DLL enable or disable. "High" on BA0 is used for EMRS. Refer to the table for specific codes.

**Table 11. Extended Mode Register Bitmap**



**Table 12. Absolute Maximum Rating**

Symbol	Item		Rating	Unit	Note
			-5		
V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub>	I/O Pins Voltage		- 0.5~V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 0.5	V	1,2
V <sub>IN</sub>	VREF and Inputs Voltage		- 1~3.6	V	1,2
V <sub>DD</sub> , V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Power Supply Voltage		- 1~3.6	V	1,2
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Temperature	Commercial	0~70	°C	1
		Industrial	-40~85	°C	1
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature		- 55~150	°C	1
T <sub>SOLDER</sub>	Soldering Temperature		260	°C	1
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation		1	W	1
I <sub>OS</sub>	Short Circuit Output Current		50	mA	1

Note1. Stress greater than those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage of the devices

Note2. All voltages are referenced to V<sub>SS</sub>.

**Table 13. Recommended D.C. Operating Conditions (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, T<sub>A</sub> = -40~85 °C)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Voltage	2.3	2.7	V	
V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Power Supply Voltage (for I/O Buffer)	2.3	2.7	V	
V <sub>REF</sub>	Input Reference Voltage	0.49* V <sub>DDQ</sub>	0.51* V <sub>DDQ</sub>	V	
V <sub>TT</sub>	Termination Voltage	V <sub>REF</sub> - 0.04	V <sub>REF</sub> + 0.04	V	
V <sub>IH</sub> (DC)	Input High Voltage (DC)	V <sub>REF</sub> + 0.15	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	
V <sub>IL</sub> (DC)	Input Low Voltage (DC)	-0.3	V <sub>REF</sub> - 0.15	V	
V <sub>IN</sub> (DC)	Input Voltage Level, CK and $\overline{CK}$ inputs	-0.3	V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 0.3	V	
I <sub>IL</sub>	Input leakage current	-2	2	μA	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Output leakage current	-5	5	μA	
I <sub>OH</sub>	Output High current	-16.2	-	mA	V <sub>OH</sub> = 1.95V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low current	16.2	-	mA	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.35V

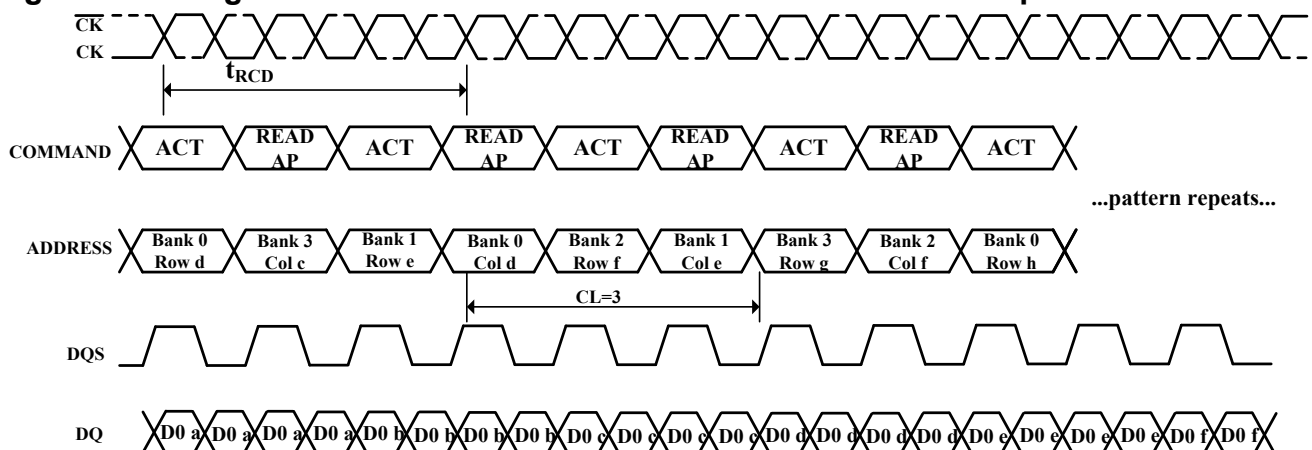
**Table 14. Capacitance (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V±0.2V, f = 1MHz, T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Delta	Unit
C <sub>IN1</sub>	Input Capacitance (CK, $\overline{CK}$ )	2	3	0.25	pF
C <sub>IN2</sub>	Input Capacitance (All other input-only pins)	2	3	0.5	pF
C <sub>I/O</sub>	DM, DQ, DQS Input/Output Capacitance	4	5	0.5	pF

Note. These parameters are guaranteed by design, periodically sampled and are not 100% tested.

**Table 15. D.C. Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$ ,  $T_A = -40 \sim 85^\circ C$ )**

Parameter & Test Condition	Symbol	-5	Unit
		Max.	
<b>OPERATING CURRENT:</b> One bank; Active-Precharge; $t_{RC}=t_{RC}(\min)$ ; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; DQ,DM and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles.	IDD0	120	mA
<b>OPERATING CURRENT :</b> One bank; Active-Read-Precharge; BL=4; $t_{RC}=t_{RC}(\min)$ ; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; $I_{out}=0mA$ ; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD1	140	mA
<b>PRECHARGE POWER-DOWN STANDBY CURRENT:</b> All banks idle; power-down mode; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; CKE=LOW	IDD2P	15	mA
<b>IDLE STANDLY CURRENT :</b> CKE = HIGH; $\overline{CS}$ =HIGH(DESELECT); All banks idle; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $V_{IN}=V_{REF}$ for DQ, DQS and DM	IDD2N	50	mA
<b>ACTIVE POWER-DOWN STANDBY CURRENT :</b> one bank active; power-down mode; CKE=LOW; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$	IDD3P	40	mA
<b>ACTIVE STANDBY CURRENT :</b> $\overline{CS}$ =HIGH;CKE=HIGH; one bank active ; $t_{RC}=t_{RC}(\max)$ ; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ;Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; DQ,DQS,and DM inputs changing twice per clock cycle	IDD3N	80	mA
<b>OPERATING CURRENT BURST READ :</b> BL=2; READs; Continuous burst; one bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; $I_{out}=0mA$ ;50% of data changing on every transfer	IDD4R	180	mA
<b>OPERATING CURRENT BURST Write :</b> BL=2; WRITES; Continuous Burst ;one bank active; address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; DQ,DQS,and DM changing twice per clock cycle; 50% of data changing on every transfer	IDD4W	180	mA
<b>AUTO REFRESH CURRENT :</b> $t_{RC}=t_{RFC}(\min)$ ; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$	IDD5	180	mA
<b>SELF REFRESH CURRENT:</b> Self Refresh Mode ; CKE $\leq 0.2V$ ; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$	IDD6	4	mA
<b>BURST OPERATING CURRENT 4 bank operation:</b> Four bank interleaving READs; BL=4;with Auto Precharge; $t_{RC}=t_{RC}(\min)$ ; $t_{CK}=t_{CK}(\min)$ ; Address and control inputs change only during Active, READ , or WRITE command	IDD7	240	mA

**Figure 3. Timing Waveform for IDD7 Measurement at 200 MHz CK Operation**


**Table 16. Electrical AC Characteristics ( $V_{DD} = 2.5V \pm 0.2V$ ,  $T_A = -40 \sim 85^\circ C$ )**

Symbol	Parameter		-5		Unit	Note
			Min.	Max.		
t <sub>CK</sub>	Clock cycle time	CL = 3	5	12	ns	
t <sub>CH</sub>	Clock high level width		0.45	0.55	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>CL</sub>	Clock low level width		0.45	0.55	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DQSK</sub>	DQS-out access time from CK, $\overline{CK}$		-0.6	0.6	ns	
t <sub>AC</sub>	Output access time from CK, $\overline{CK}$		-0.7	0.7	ns	
t <sub>DQSQ</sub>	DQS-DQ Skew		-	0.4	ns	
t <sub>HZ</sub>	DQ & DQS high-impedance time from CK / $\overline{CK}$		-	0.7	ns	
t <sub>LZ</sub>	DQ & DQS low-impedance time from CK / $\overline{CK}$		-0.7	0.7	ns	
t <sub>RPRE</sub>	Read preamble		0.9	1.1	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>RPST</sub>	Read postamble		0.4	0.6	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DQSS</sub>	CK to valid DQS-in		0.72	1.25	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>WPRES</sub>	DQS-in setup time		0	-	ns	
t <sub>WPRE</sub>	DQS write preamble		0.25	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>WPST</sub>	DQS write postamble		0.4	0.6	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DQSH</sub>	DQS in high level pulse width		0.35	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DQSL</sub>	DQS in low level pulse width		0.35	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DSS</sub>	DQS falling edge to CK setup time		0.2	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DSH</sub>	DQS falling edge hold time from CK		0.2	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>IS</sub>	Address and Control input setup time	fast slew rate	0.6	-	ns	4, 6-8
		slow slew rate	0.7	-	ns	5-8
t <sub>IH</sub>	Address and Control input hold time	fast slew rate	0.6	-	ns	4, 6-8
		slow slew rate	0.7	-	ns	5-8
t <sub>DS</sub>	DQ & DM setup time to DQS		0.4	-	ns	
t <sub>DH</sub>	DQ & DM hold time to DQS		0.4	-	ns	
t <sub>QHS</sub>	Data Hold Skew Factor		-	0.5	ns	
t <sub>HP</sub>	Clock half period	t <sub>CLMIN</sub> or t <sub>CHMIN</sub>		-	ns	
t <sub>QH</sub>	DQ/DQS output hold time from DQS	t <sub>HP</sub> - t <sub>QHS</sub>		-	ns	
t <sub>RC</sub>	Row cycle time		55	-	ns	
t <sub>RFC</sub>	Refresh row cycle time		70	-	ns	
t <sub>RAS</sub>	Row active time		40	70k	ns	
t <sub>RCDRD</sub>	Active to Read delay		15	-	ns	
t <sub>RCWDR</sub>	Active to Write delay		15	-	ns	
t <sub>RP</sub>	Row precharge time		15	-	ns	
t <sub>RRD</sub>	Row active to Row active delay		10	-	ns	
t <sub>WR</sub>	Write recovery time		15	-	ns	
t <sub>WTR</sub>	Internal Write to Read Delay		2	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>CCD</sub>	Col. Address to Col. Address delay		1	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>MRD</sub>	Mode register set cycle time		2	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>DAL</sub>	Auto precharge write recovery + Precharge time		7	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>IPW</sub>	Control and Address input pulse width		2.2	-	ns	
t <sub>DIPW</sub>	DQ & DM input pulse width (for each input)		1.75	-	ns	
t <sub>XS RD</sub>	Self refresh exit to read command delay		200	-	t <sub>CK</sub>	
t <sub>XS NR</sub>	Exit Self Refresh to non-Read Command		75	-	ns	
t <sub>PDEX</sub>	Power down exit time		t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>IS</sub>	-	ns	

t <sub>REFI</sub>	Average Refresh interval time	-	15.6	μs	
t <sub>RAP</sub>	Active to Read with Auto Precharge Enable	t <sub>RASmin</sub>	-	ns	

**Table 17. Recommended A.C. Operating Conditions (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V ± 0.2V, T<sub>A</sub> = -40~85 °C)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>IH</sub> (AC)	Input High Voltage (AC)	V <sub>REF</sub> + 0.31	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub> (AC)	Input Low Voltage (AC)	-	V <sub>REF</sub> - 0.31	V
V <sub>ID</sub> (AC)	Input Different Voltage, CK and $\overline{CK}$ inputs	0.7	V <sub>DDQ</sub> + 0.6	V
V <sub>IX</sub> (AC)	Input Crossing Point Voltage, CK and $\overline{CK}$ inputs	0.5*V <sub>DDQ</sub> -0.2	0.5*V <sub>DDQ</sub> +0.2	V

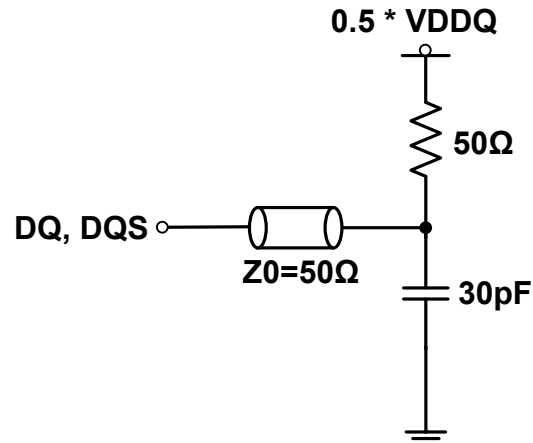
**Note:**

1. Stress greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device.
2. All voltages are referenced to V<sub>SS</sub>.
3. These parameters depend on the cycle rate and these values are measured by the cycle rate under the minimum value of t<sub>CK</sub> and t<sub>RC</sub>. Input signals are changed one time during t<sub>CK</sub>.
4. For command/address input slew rate ≥ 1.0 V/ns
5. For command/address input slew rate ≥ 0.5 V/ns, and < 1.0 V/ns
6. For CK &  $\overline{CK}$  slew rate ≥ 1.0 V/ns (single-ended)
7. These parameters guarantee device timing, but they are not necessarily tested on each device.  
They may be guaranteed by device design or tester correlation.
8. Slew Rate is measured between V<sub>OH</sub>(AC) and V<sub>OL</sub>(AC).
9. Power-up sequence is described in Note 11.
10. A.C. Test Conditions

**Table 18. SSTL\_2 Interface**

Reference Level of Output Signals (V <sub>REF</sub> )	0.5 * V <sub>DDQ</sub>
Output Load	Reference to the Test Load
Input Signal Levels	V <sub>REF</sub> +0.31 V / V <sub>REF</sub> -0.31 V
Input Signals Slew Rate	1 V/ns
Reference Level of Input Signals	0.5 * V <sub>DDQ</sub>

**Figure 4. SSTL\_2 A.C. Test Load**



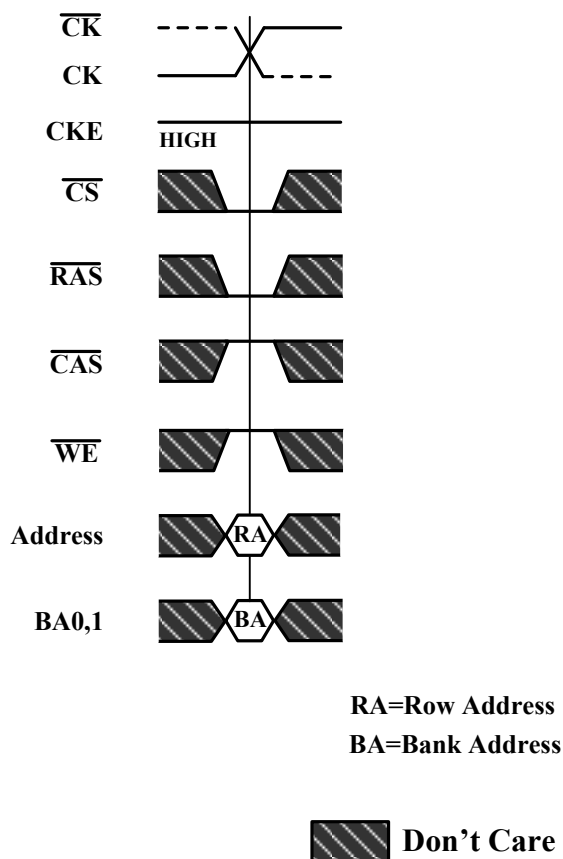
#### 11. Power up Sequence

Power up must be performed in the following sequence.

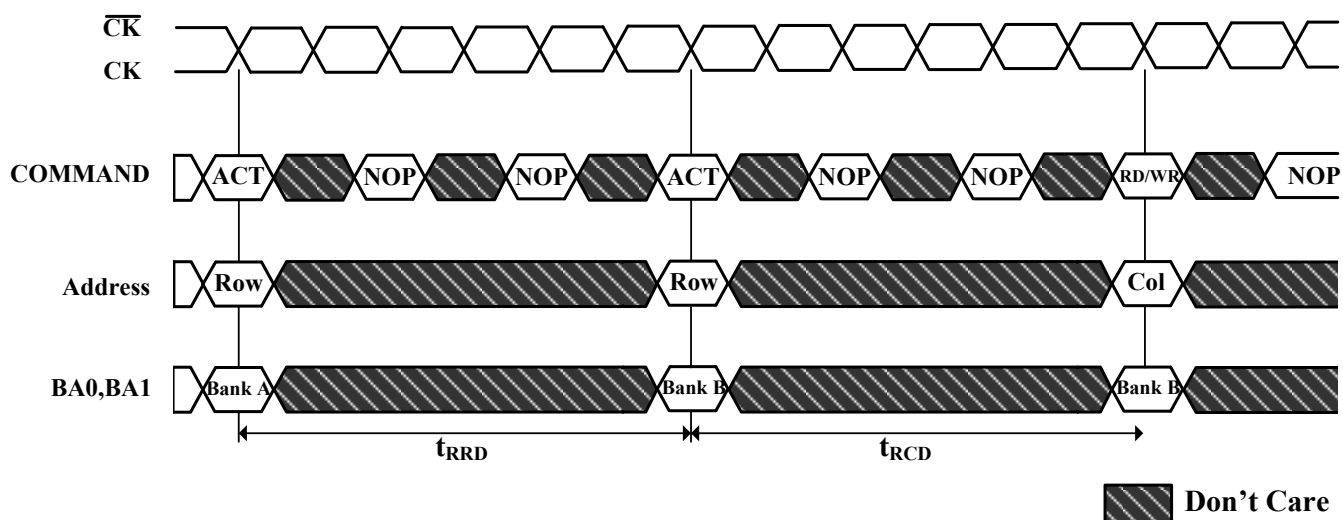
- 1) Apply power to  $V_{DD}$  before or at the same time as  $V_{DDQ}$ ,  $V_{TT}$  and  $V_{REF}$  when all input signals are held "NOP" state and maintain CKE "LOW".
- 2) Start clock and maintain stable condition for minimum  $200\mu\text{s}$ .
- 3) Issue a "NOP" command and keep CKE "HIGH"
- 4) Issue a "Precharge All" command.
- 5) Issue EMRS – enable DLL.
- 6) Issue MRS – reset DLL. (An additional 200 clock cycles are required to lock the DLL).
- 7) Precharge all banks of the device.
- 8) Issue two or more Auto Refresh commands.
- 9) Issue MRS – with A8 to low to initialize the mode register.

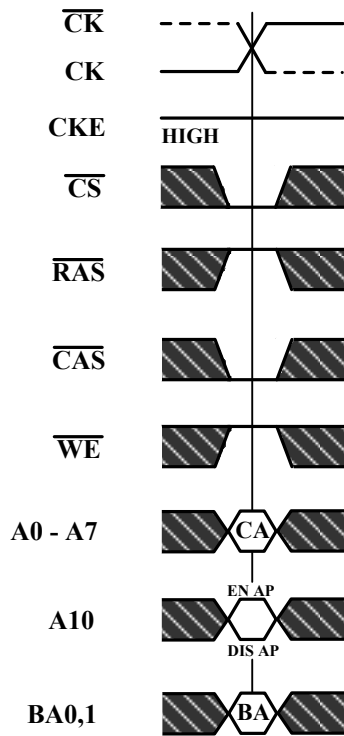
## Timing Waveforms

**Figure 5. Activating a Specific Row in a Specific Bank**



**Figure 6. t<sub>RCD</sub> and t<sub>RRD</sub> Definition**



**Figure 7. READ Command**


CA=Column Address

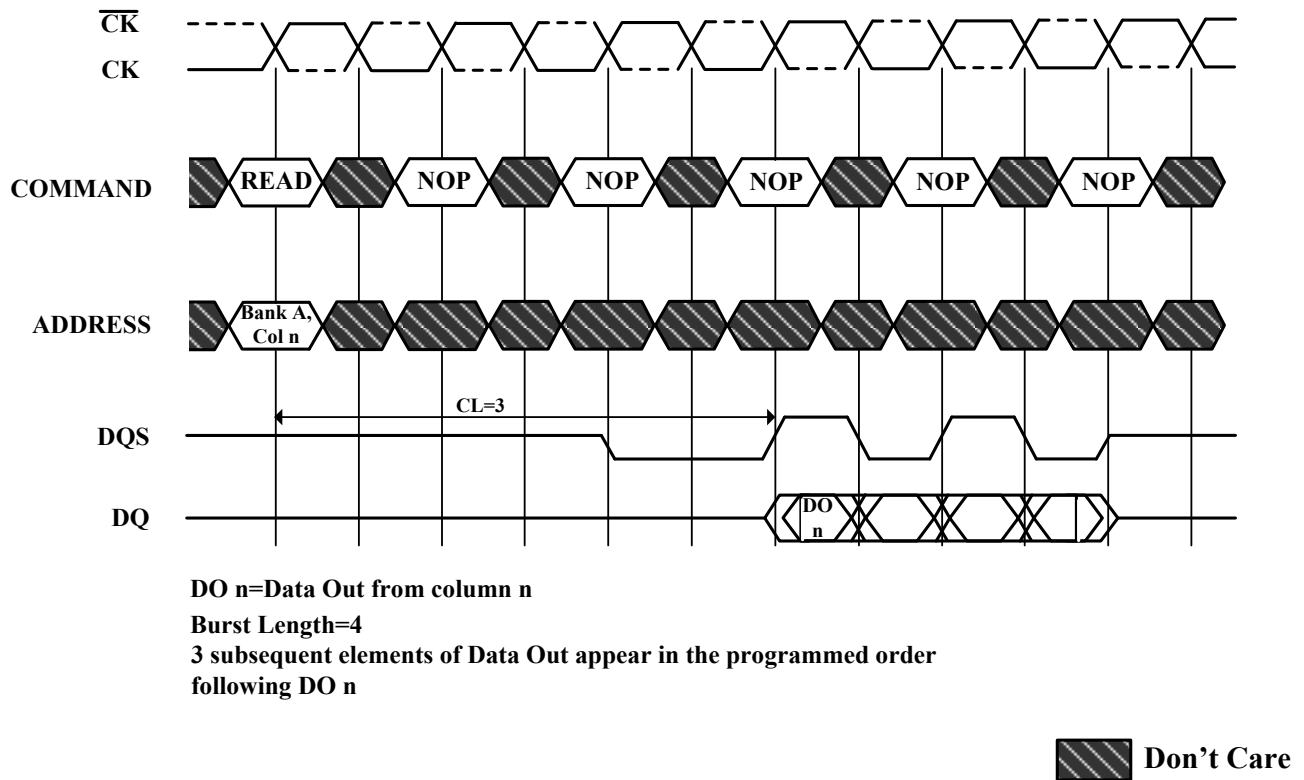
BA=Bank Address

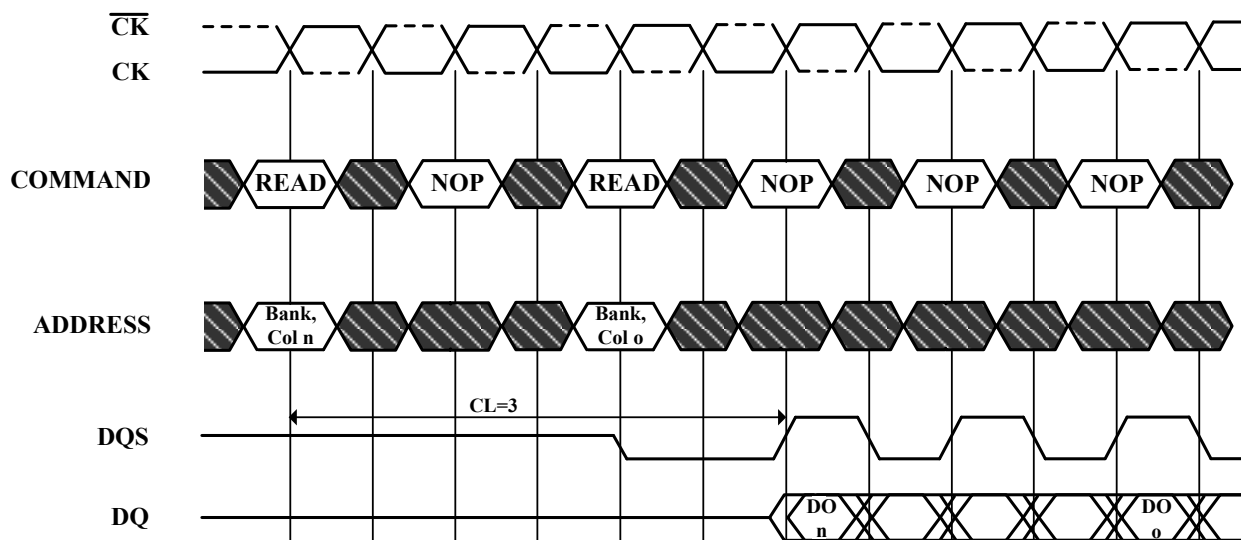
EN AP=Enable Autoprecharge

DIS AP=Disable Autoprecharge



Don't Care

**Figure 8. Read Burst Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**


**Figure 9. Consecutive Read Bursts Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**


DO n (or o)=Data Out from column n (or column o)

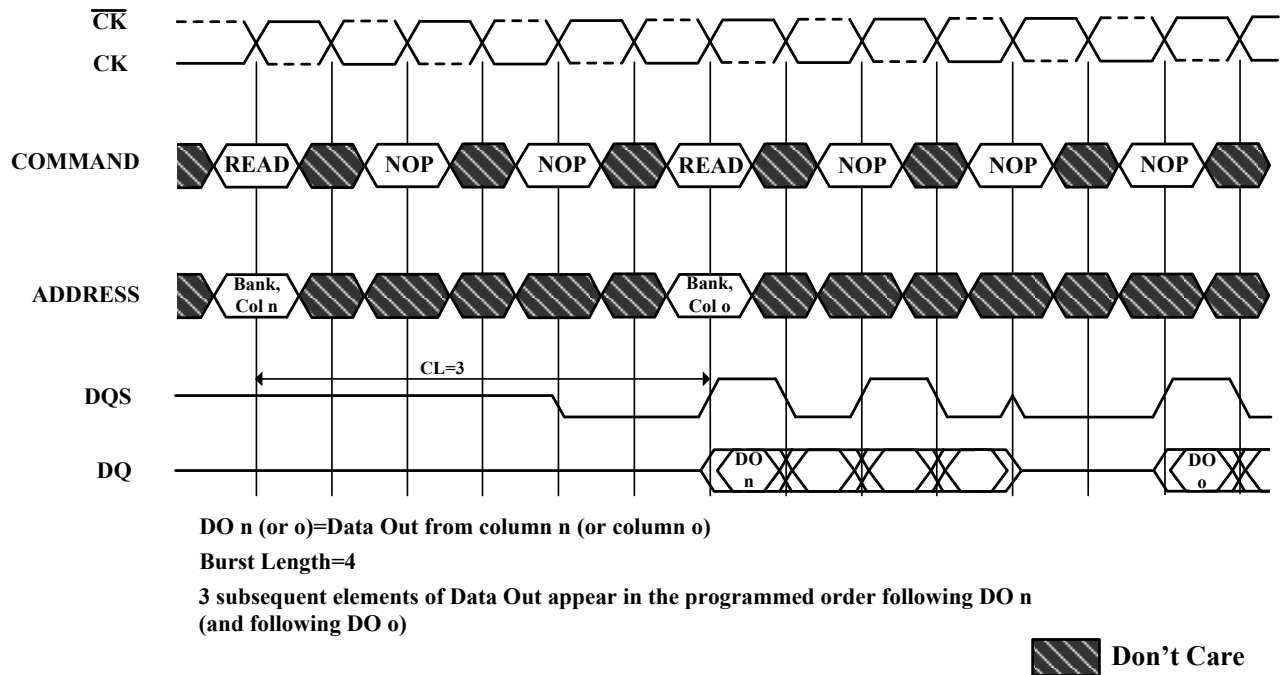
Burst Length=4 or 8 (if 4, the bursts are concatenated; if 8, the second burst interrupts the first)

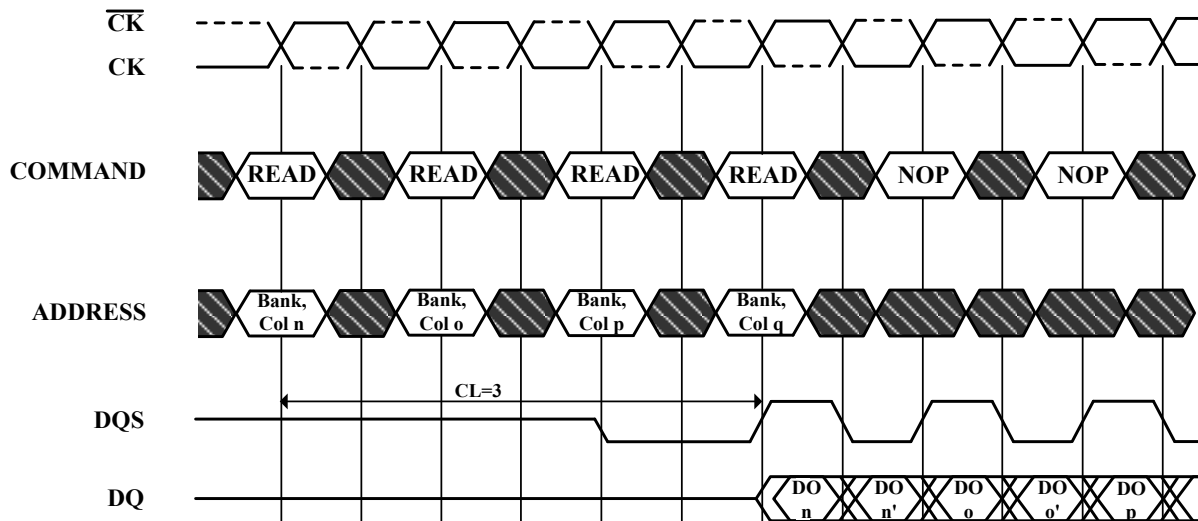
3 subsequent elements of Data Out appear in the programmed order following DO n

3 (or 7) subsequent elements of Data Out appear in the programmed order following DO o

Read commands shown must be to the same device

 Don't Care

**Figure 10. Non-Consecutive Read Bursts Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**


**Figure 11. Random Read Accesses Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**


**DO n, etc.** =Data Out from column n, etc.

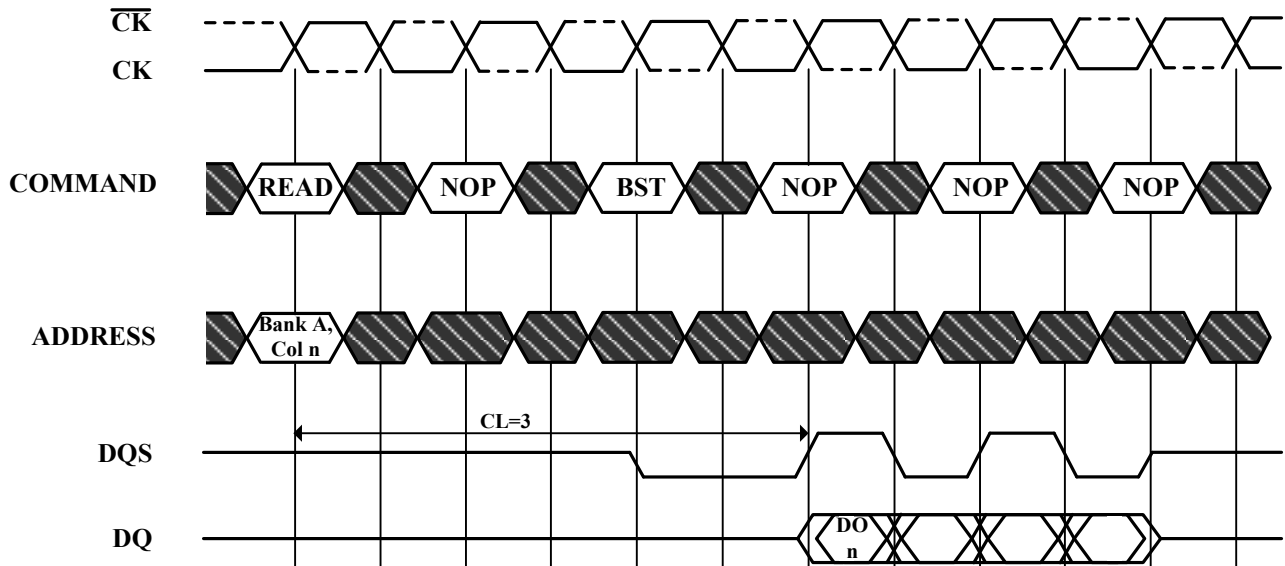
**n', etc.** =the next Data Out following **DO n, etc.** according to the programmed burst order

Burst Length=2,4 or 8 in cases shown. If burst of 4 or 8, the burst is interrupted

Reads are to active rows in any banks

 **Don't Care**

**Figure 12. Terminating a Read Burst Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**

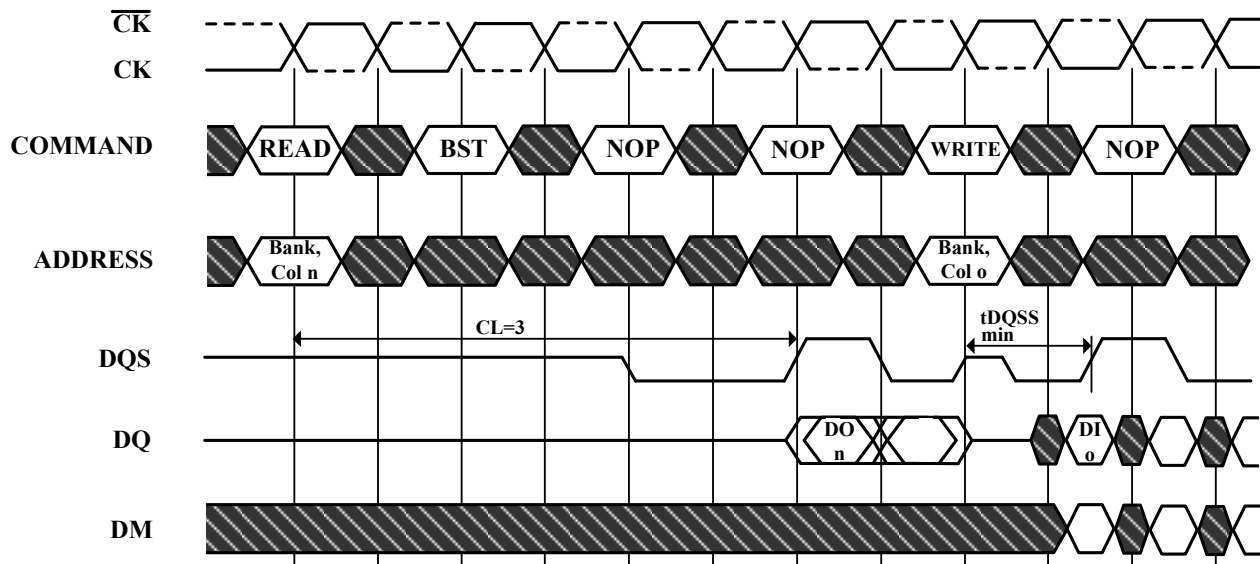


**DO n = Data Out from column n**

**Cases shown are bursts of 8 terminated after 4 data elements**

**3 subsequent elements of Data Out appear in the programmed order following DO n**

 **Don't Care**

**Figure 13. Read to Write Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**


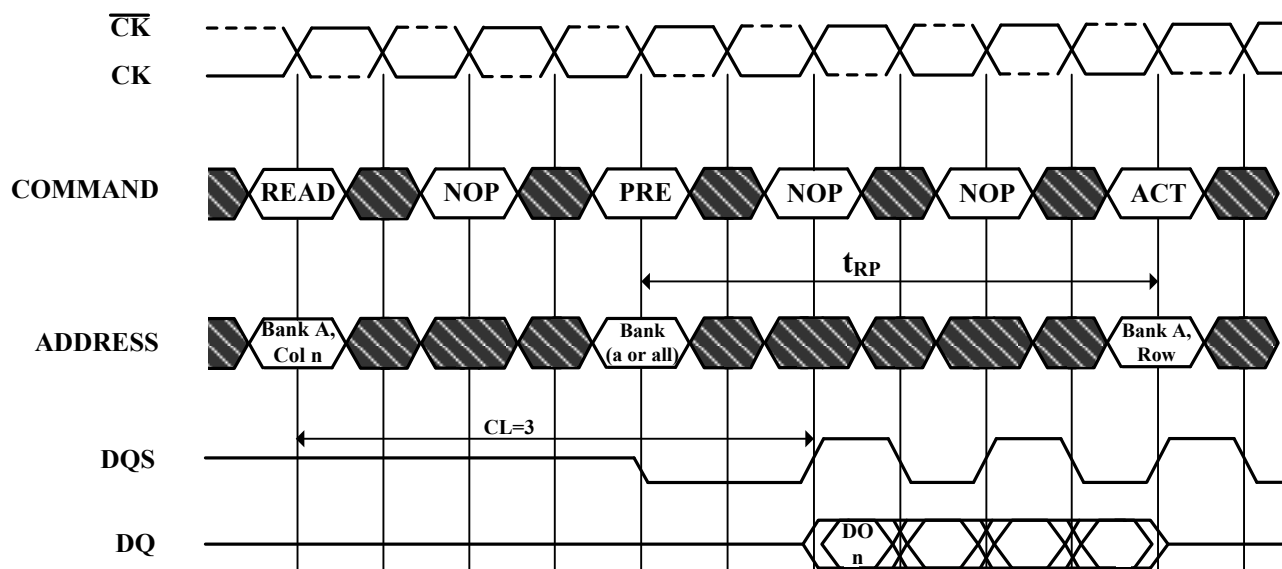
$DO_n$  (or  $o$ ) = Data Out from column  $n$  (or column  $o$ )

Burst Length= 4 in the cases shown (applies for bursts of 8 as well; if burst length is 2, the BST command shown can be NOP)

1 subsequent element of Data Out appears in the programmed order following  $DO_n$

Data in elements are applied following  $DI_o$  in the programmed order

 Don't Care

**Figure 14. Read to Precharge Required CAS Latencies (CL=3)**


DO n = Data Out from column n

Cases shown are either uninterrupted bursts of 4, or interrupted bursts of 8

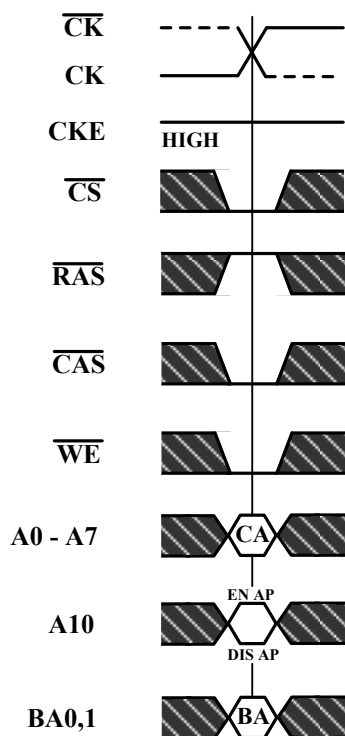
3 subsequent elements of Data Out appear in the programmed order following DO n

Precharge may be applied at (BL/2) tCK after the READ command

Note that Precharge may not be issued before t<sub>RAS</sub> ns after the ACTIVE command for applicable banks

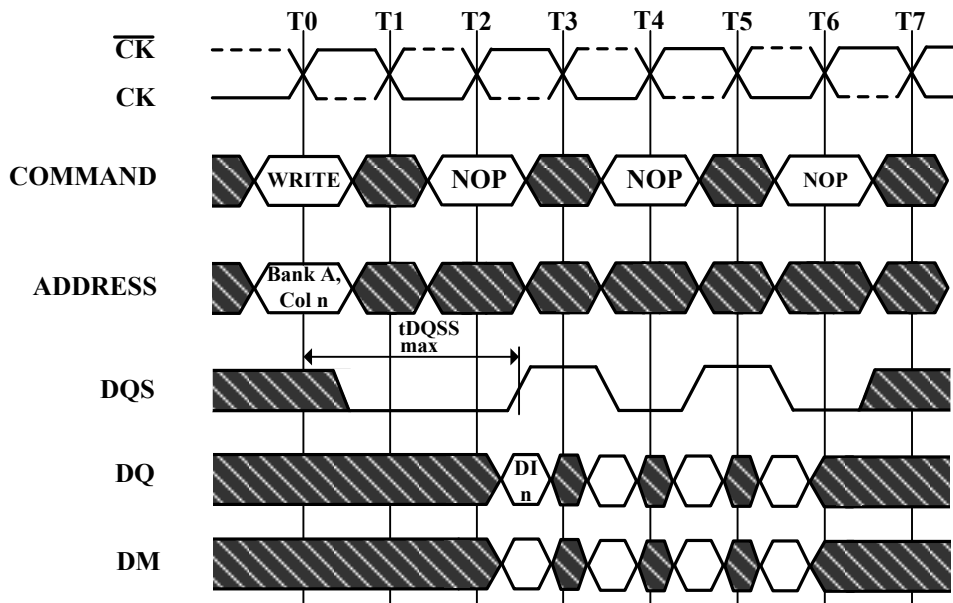
The Active command may be applied if t<sub>RC</sub> has been met

 Don't Care

**Figure 15. Write Command**


CA=Column Address  
 BA=Bank Address  
 EN AP=Enable Autoprecharge  
 DIS AP=Disable Autoprecharge

 Don't Care

**Figure 16. Write Max DQSS**


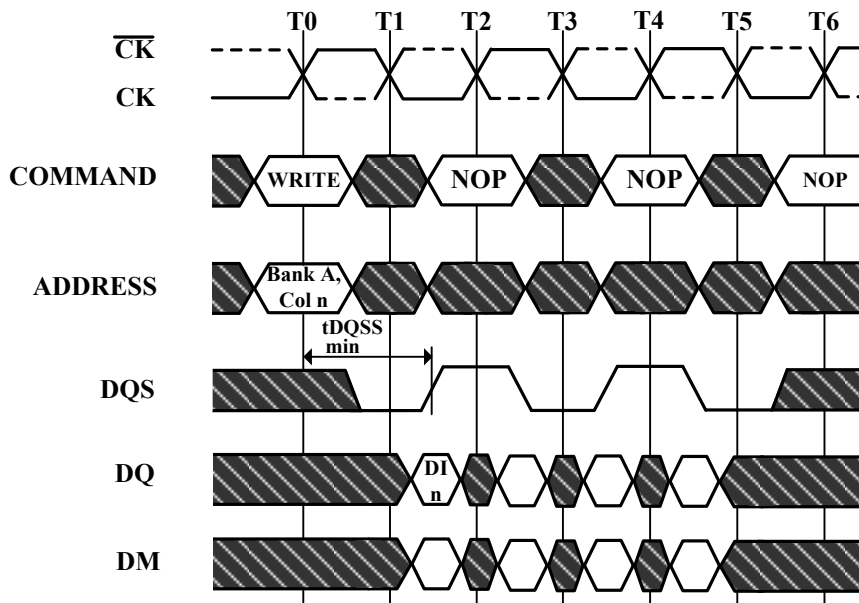
$DI_n$  = Data In for column n

3 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following  $DI_n$

A non-interrupted burst of 4 is shown

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE disabled)

 Don't Care

**Figure 17. Write Min DQSS**


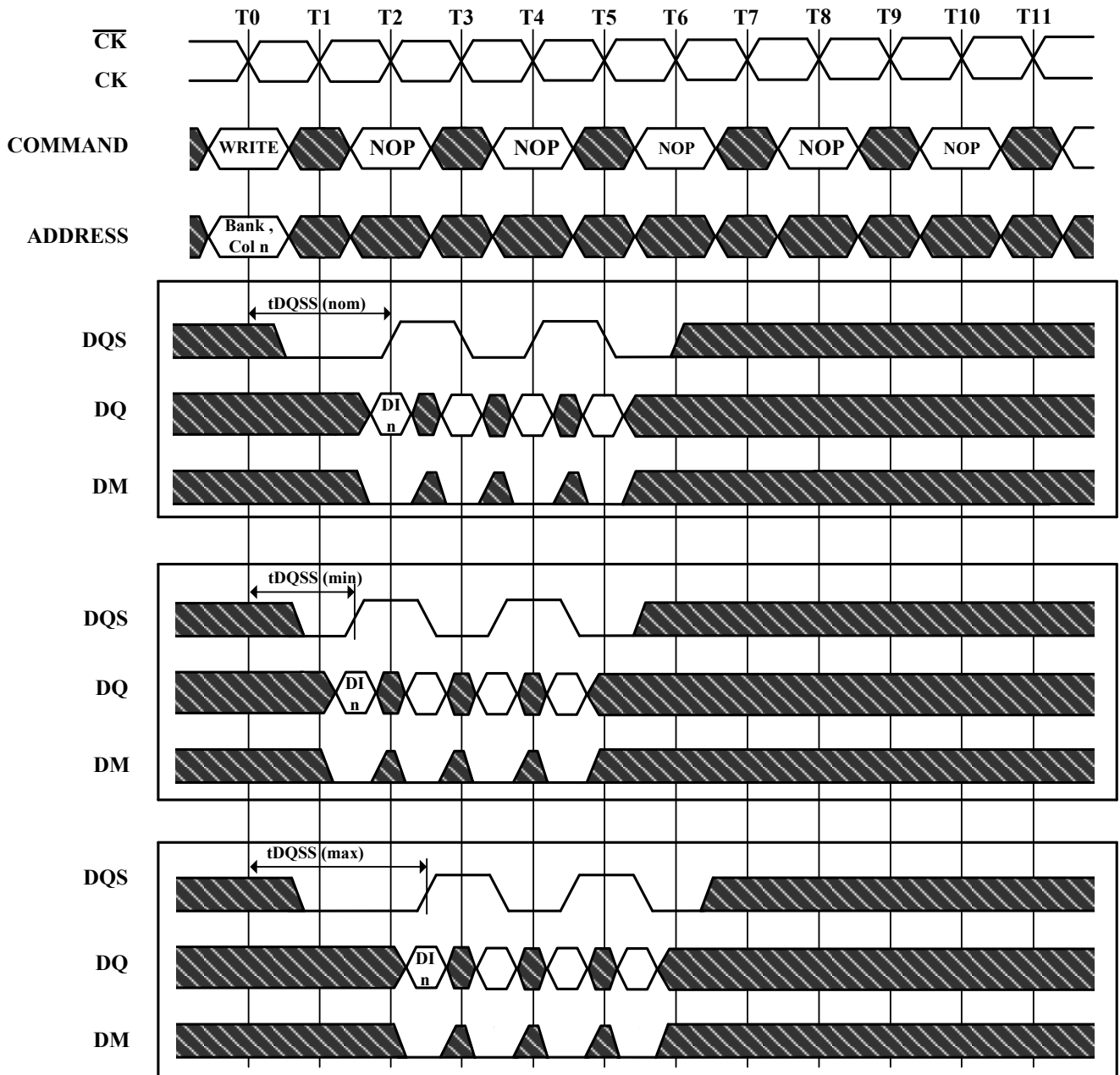
**DI<sub>n</sub>** = Data In for column n

3 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI<sub>n</sub>

A non-interrupted burst of 4 is shown

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE disabled)

 **Don't Care**

**Figure 18. Write Burst Nom, Min, and Max tDQSS**


DI<sub>n</sub> = Data In for column n

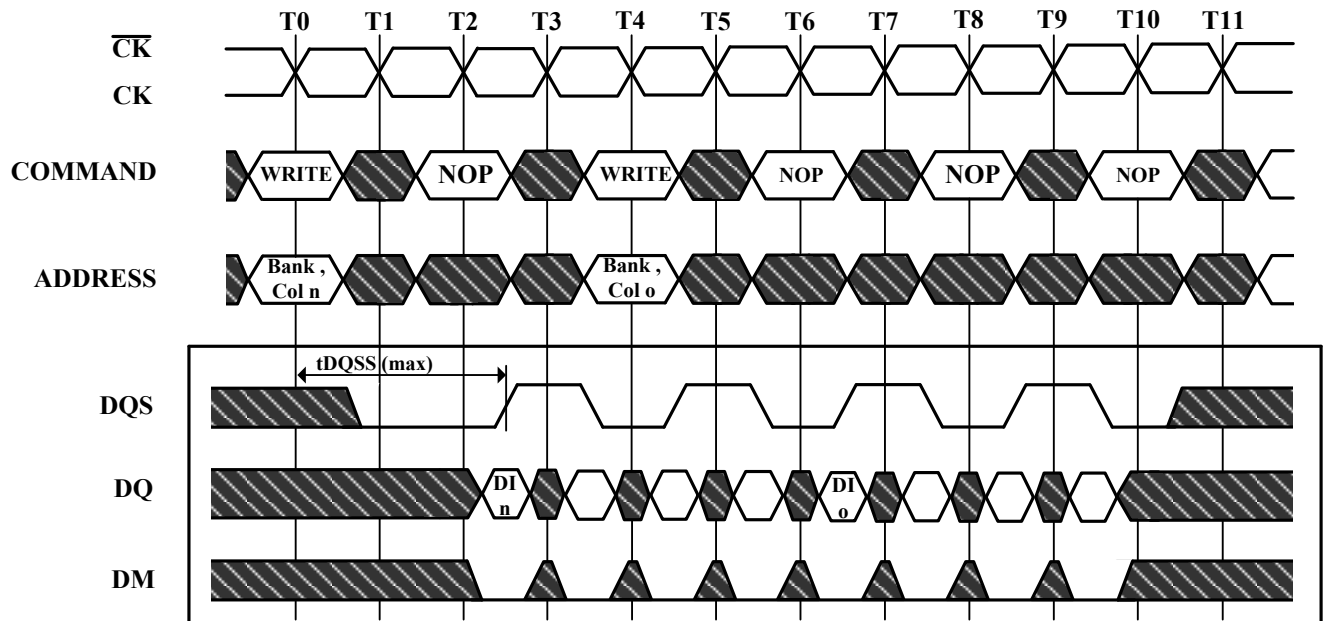
3 subsequent elements of Data are applied in the programmed order following DI<sub>n</sub>

A non-interrupted burst of 4 is shown

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE disabled)

DM=UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 19. Write to Write Max tDQSS**


DI n , etc. = Data In for column n,etc.

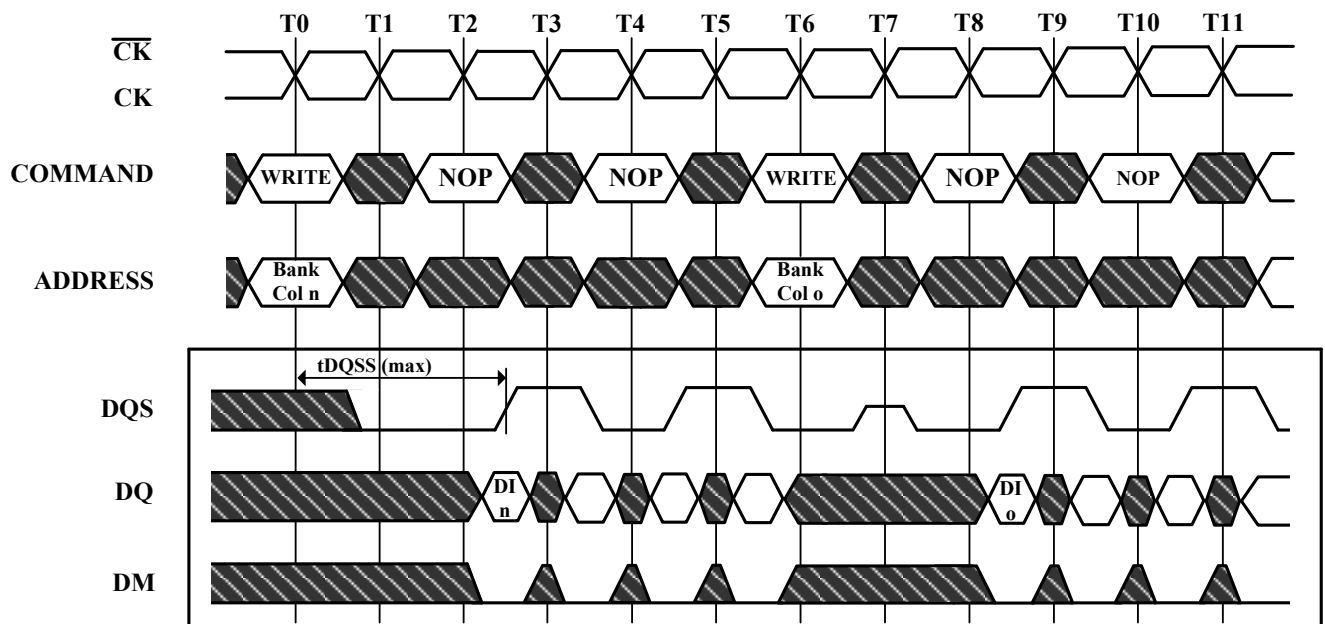
3 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI n

3 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI o

Non-interrupted bursts of 4 are shown

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 20. Write to Write Max tDQSS, Non Consecutive**


DI<sub>n</sub>, etc. = Data In for column n, etc.

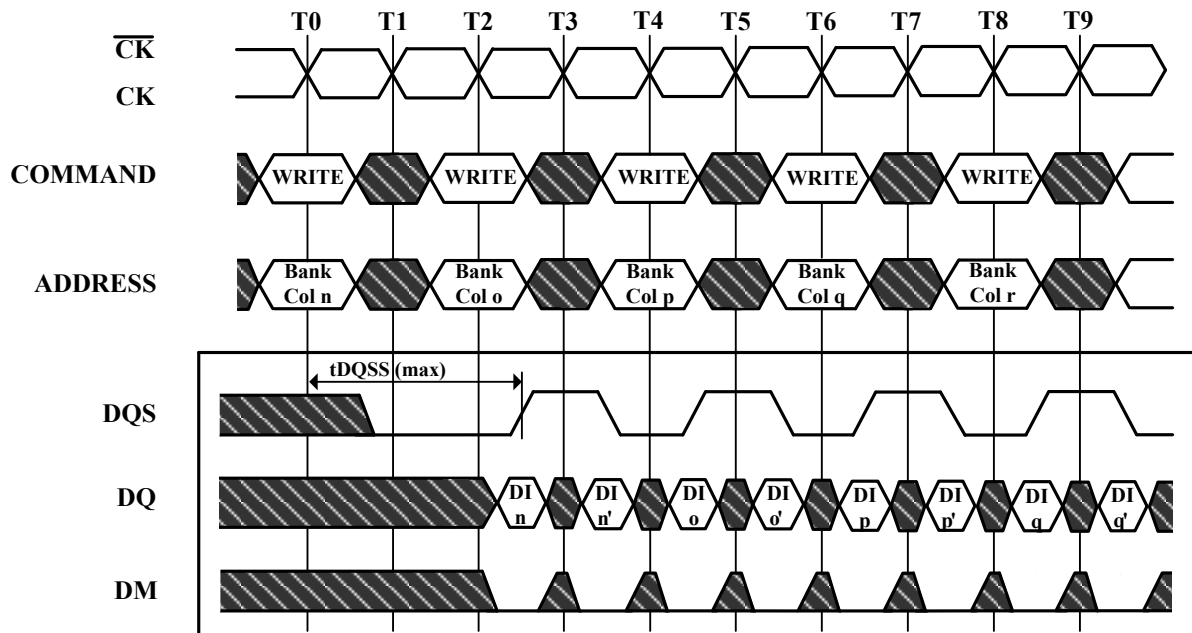
3 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI<sub>n</sub>

3 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI<sub>o</sub>

Non-interrupted bursts of 4 are shown

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 21. Random Write Cycles Max tDQSS**


DI n, etc. = Data In for column n, etc.

n', etc. = the next Data In following DI n, etc. according to the programmed burst order

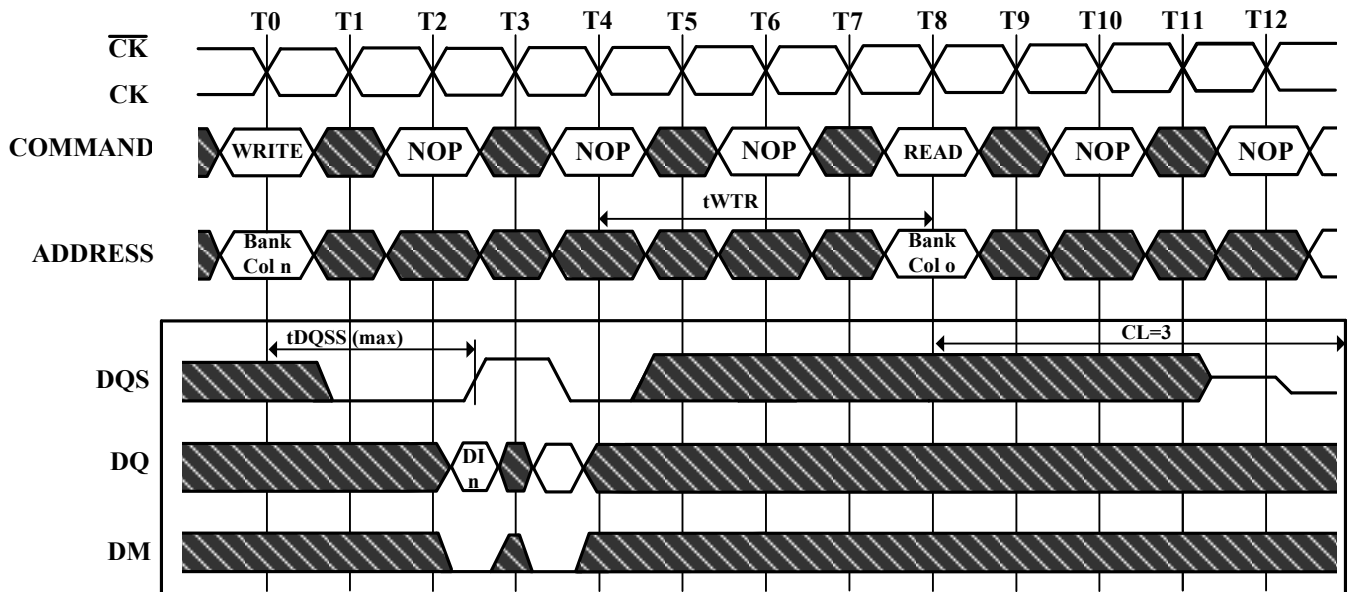
Programmed Burst Length 2, 4, or 8 in cases shown

If burst of 4 or 8, the burst would be truncated

Each WRITE command may be to any bank and may be to the same or different devices

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 22. Write to Read Max tDQSS Non Interrupting**


DI n, etc. = Data In for column n, etc.

1 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI n

A non-interrupted burst of 2 is shown

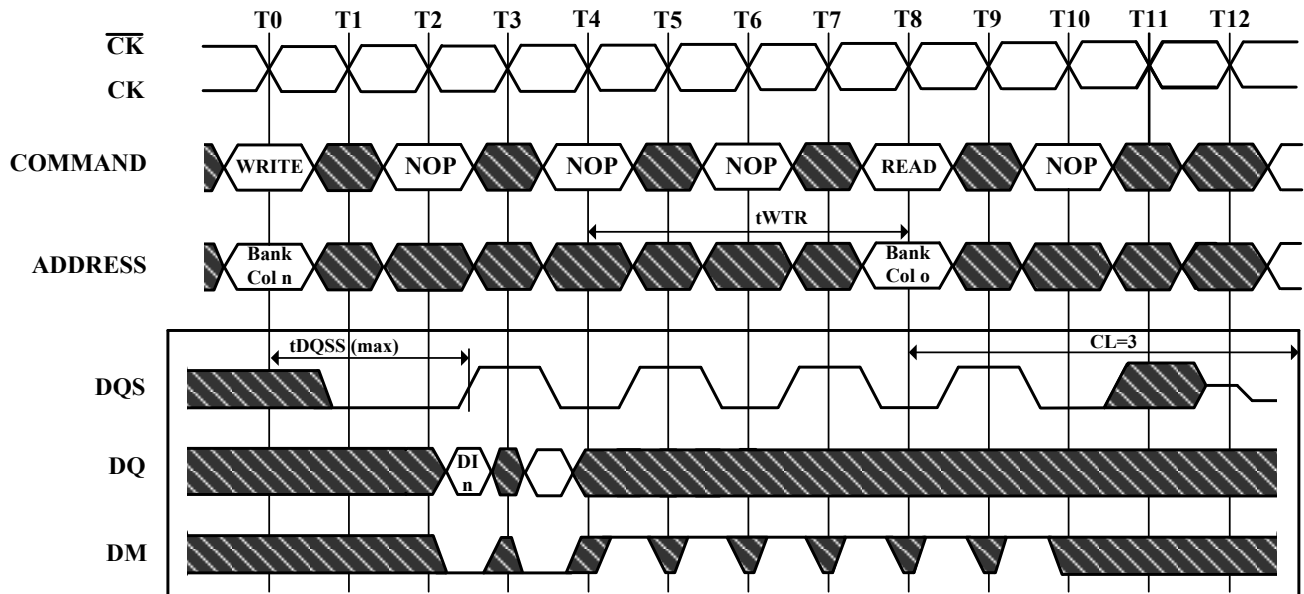
tWTR is referenced from the first positive CK edge after the last Data In Pair

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE is disabled)

The READ and WRITE commands are to the same devices but not necessarily to the same bank

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 23. Write to Read Max tDQSS Interrupting**


DI n, etc. = Data In for column n, etc.

1 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI n

An interrupted burst of 8 is shown, 2 data elements are written

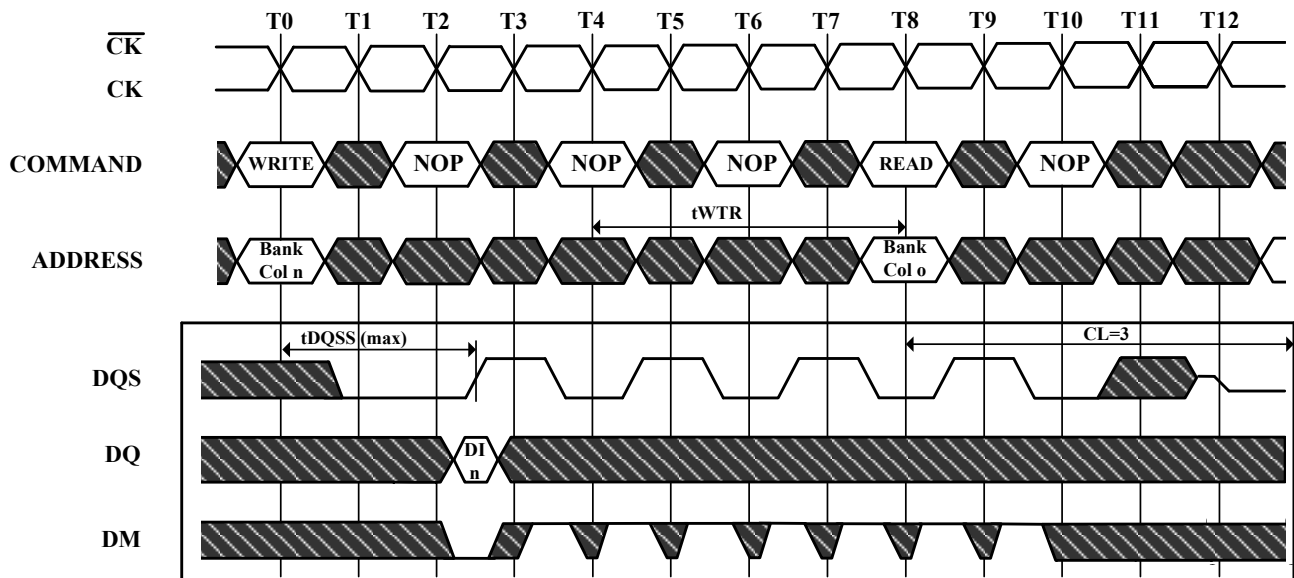
tWTR is referenced from the first positive CK edge after the last Data In Pair

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE is disabled)

The READ and WRITE commands are to the same devices but not necessarily to the same bank

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 24. Write to Read Max tDQSS, ODD Number of Data, Interrupting**


DI n = Data In for column n

An interrupted burst of 8 is shown, 1 data elements are written

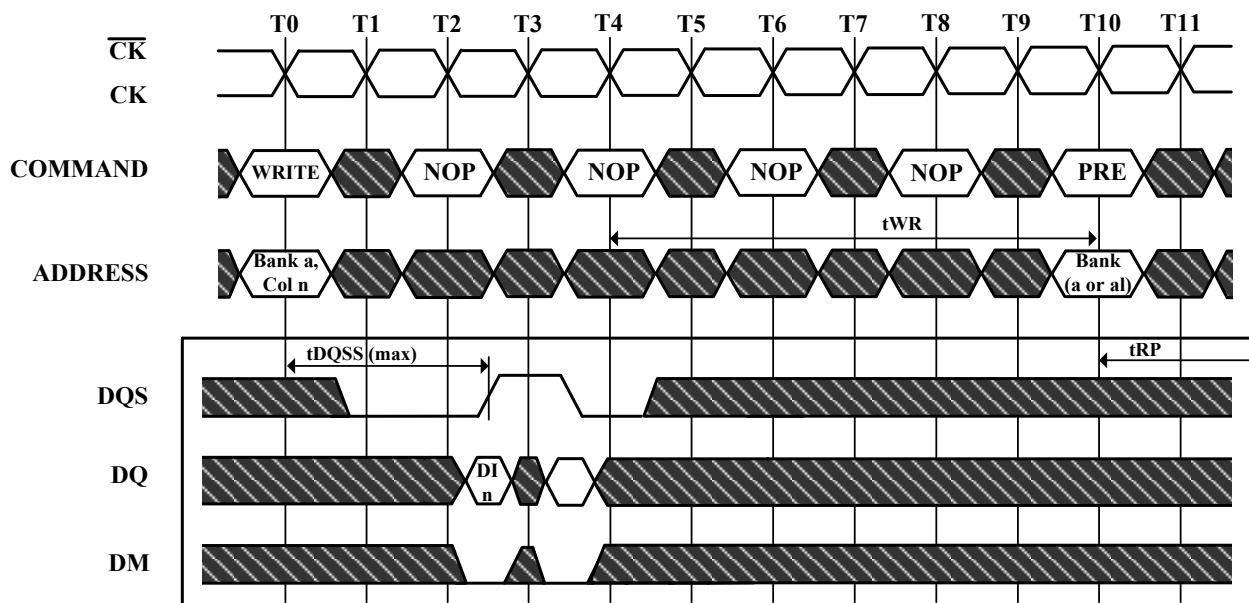
tWTR is referenced from the first positive CK edge after the last Data In Pair (not the last desired Data In element)

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE is disabled)

The READ and WRITE commands are to the same devices but not necessarily to the same bank

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 25. Write to Precharge Max tDQSS, NON- Interrupting**


DI n = Data In for column n

1 subsequent elements of Data In are applied in the programmed order following DI n

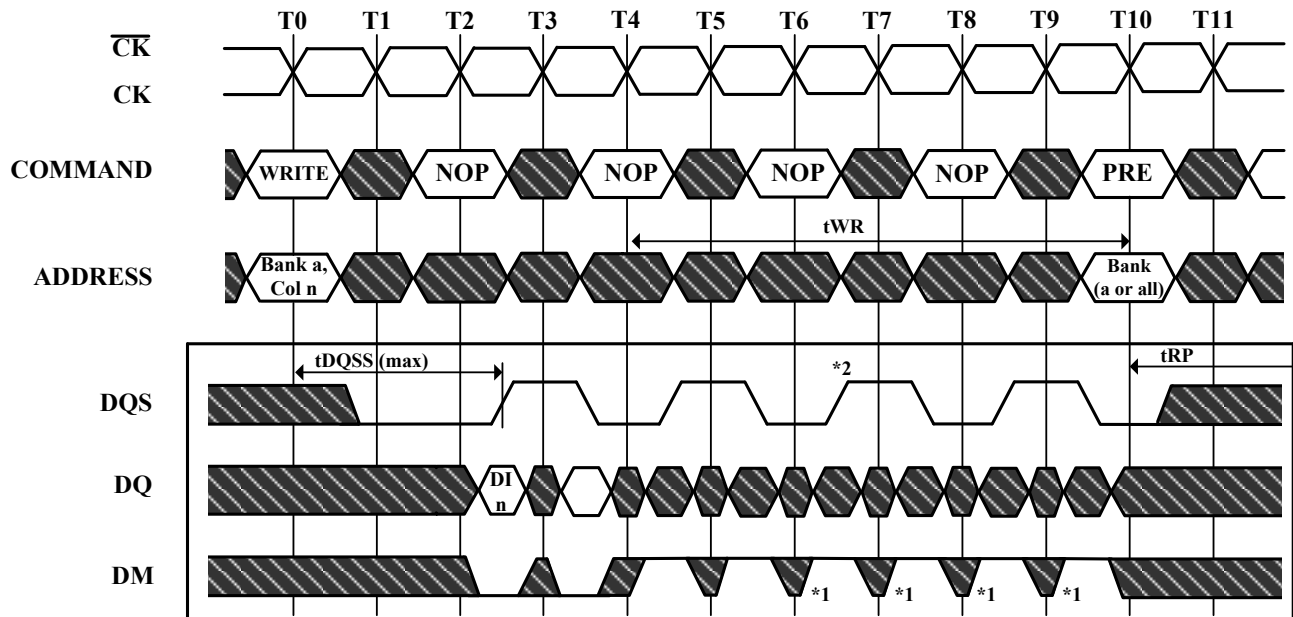
A non-interrupted burst of 2 is shown

tWR is referenced from the first positive CK edge after the last Data In Pair

A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE is disabled)

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 26. Write to Precharge Max tDQSS, Interrupting**


**DI n** = Data In for column n

An interrupted burst of 4 or 8 is shown, 2 data elements are written

$t_{WR}$  is referenced from the first positive CK edge after the last Data In Pair

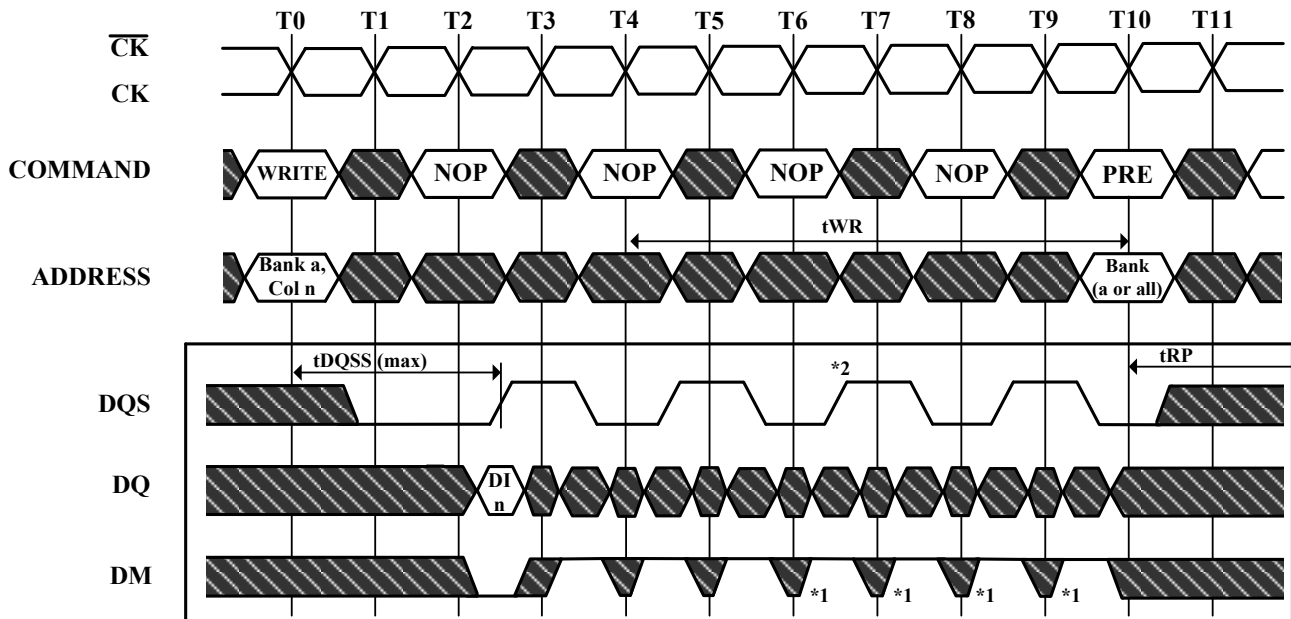
A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE is disabled)

\*1 = can be don't care for programmed burst length of 4

\*2 = for programmed burst length of 4, DQS becomes don't care at this point

DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

**Figure 27. Write to Precharge Max tDQSS ODD Number of Data Interrupting**


DI n = Data In for column n

An interrupted burst of 4 or 8 is shown, 1 data element is written

tWR is referenced from the first positive CK edge after the last Data In Pair

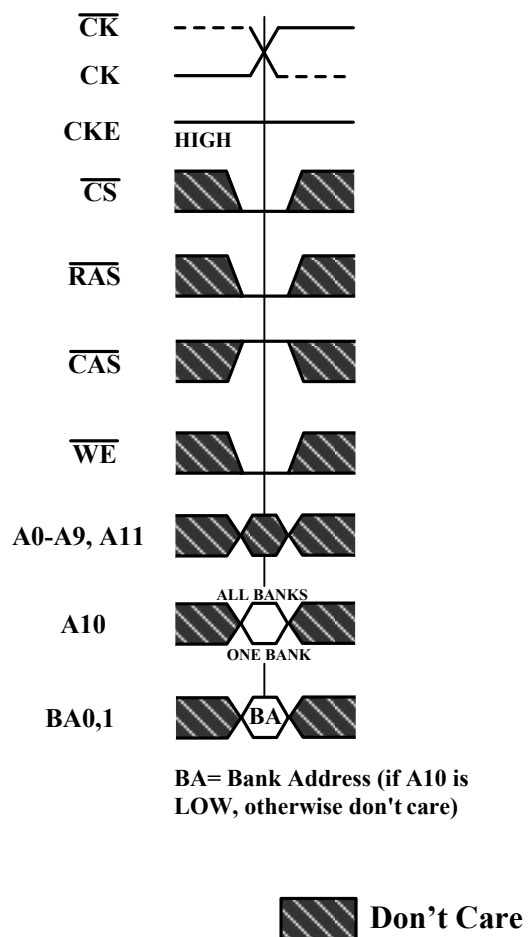
A10 is LOW with the WRITE command (AUTO PRECHARGE is disabled)

\*1 = can be don't care for programmed burst length of 4

\*2 = for programmed burst length of 4, DQS becomes don't care at this point

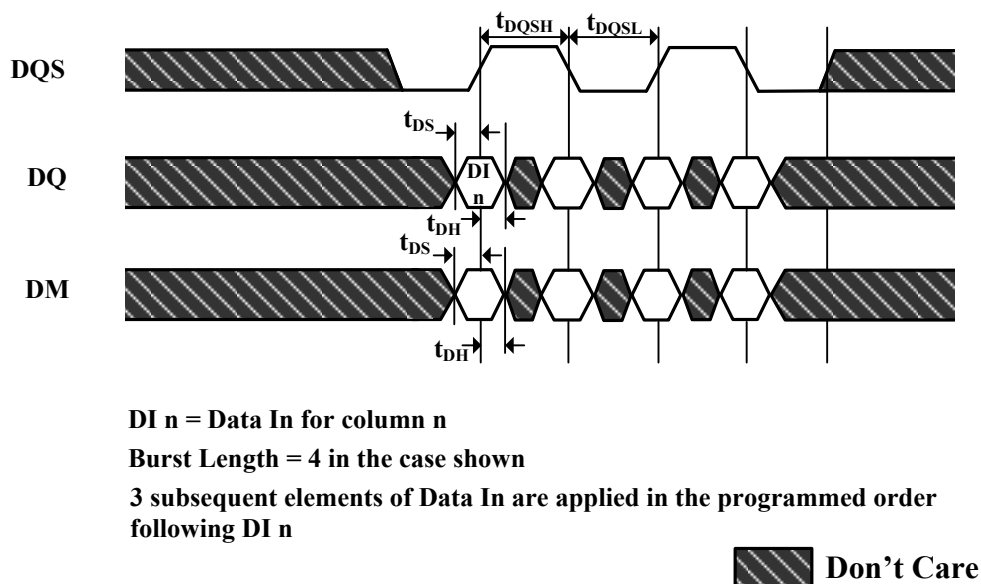
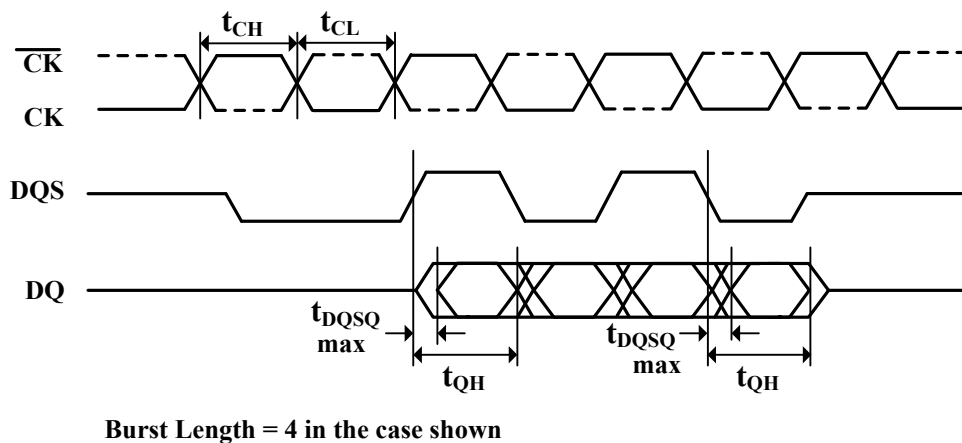
DM= UDM & LDM

 Don't Care

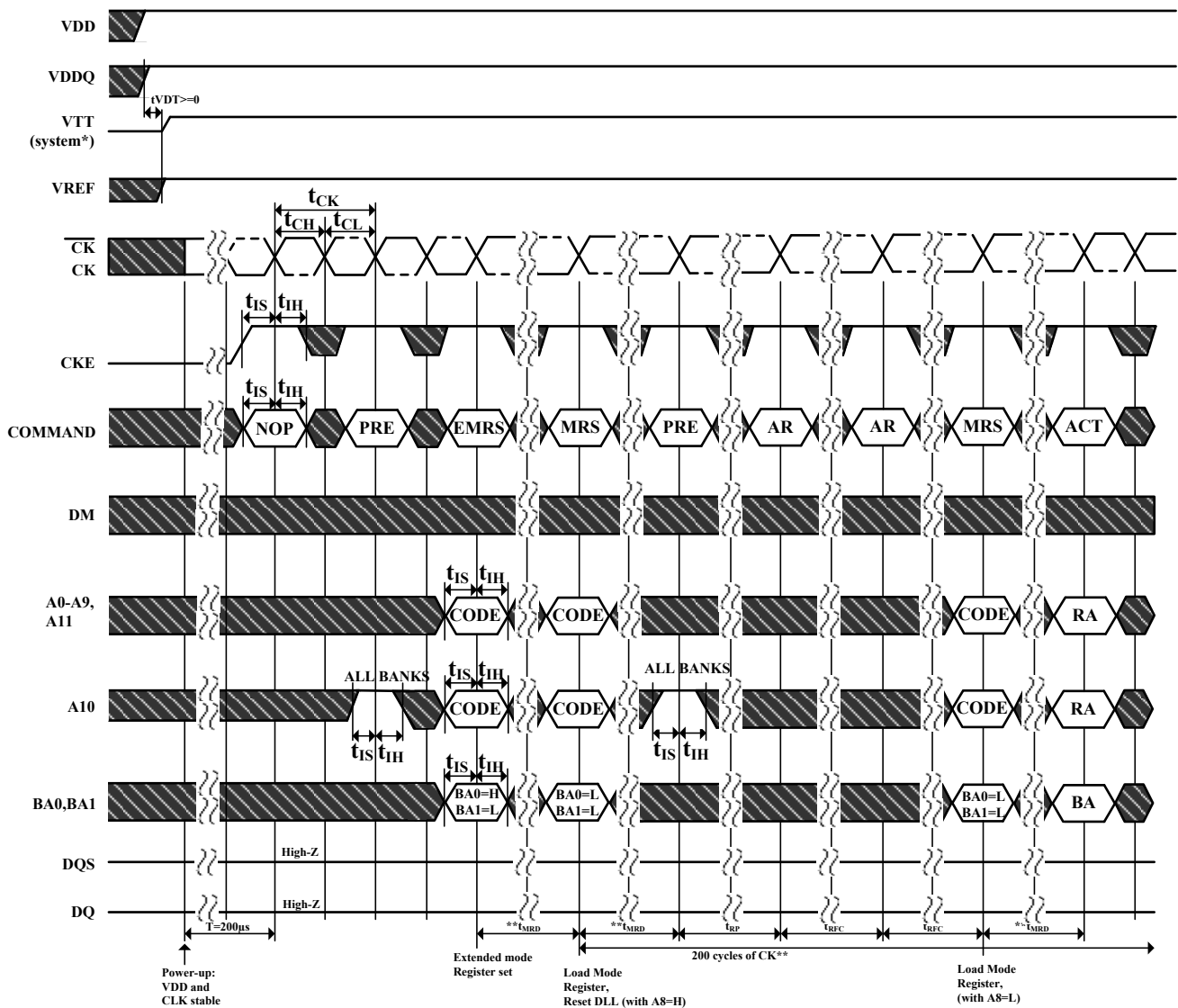
**Figure 28. Precharge Command**


The diagram illustrates the timing for exiting power-down mode. The **CKE** signal transitions from high to low at  $T_1$  and back to high at  $T_{n+2}$ , with a delay  $t_{IS}$  from the CKE transition to the start of the next valid command. The **COMMAND** signal is VALID from  $T_0$  to  $T_1$ , NOP from  $T_2$  to  $T_4$ , and VALID again from  $T_{n+3}$  to  $T_{n+4}$ . Annotations indicate "No column access in progress" at  $T_0$ , "Enter power-down mode" at  $T_2$ , and "Exit power-down mode" at  $T_{n+3}$ . A legend shows a hatched box for "Don't Care".

The diagram shows the timing relationship between three signals:  $\overline{CK}$  / CK, CMD, and CKE. The clock signal  $\overline{CK}$  / CK is shown as a periodic waveform with specific time points labeled: T0, T1, T2, T4, Tx, Tx+1, Ty, Ty+1, Ty+2, Ty+3, Ty+4, and Tz. The CMD signal is a sequence of commands: NOP, NOP, followed by a series of shaded blocks representing frequency changes, then NOP, DLL RESET, NOP, NOP, and finally Valid. The CKE signal is a control signal that starts at a high level, then transitions to a low level at T1. It remains low for a duration  $t_{RP}$  until T2. After T2, it transitions back to high. A "Frequency Change Occurs here" is indicated between Tx and Ty. A "Stable new clock Before power down exit" is indicated between Ty+1 and Ty+2. A "Minimum 2 clocks Required before Changing frequency" is indicated between T2 and T4. A "200 Clocks" duration is indicated from Ty+3 to Tz. A setup time  $t_{IS}$  is indicated between Ty+1 and Ty+2.

**Figure 31. Data input (Write) Timing**

**Figure 32. Data Output (Read) Timing**


**Figure 33. Initialize and Mode Register Sets**

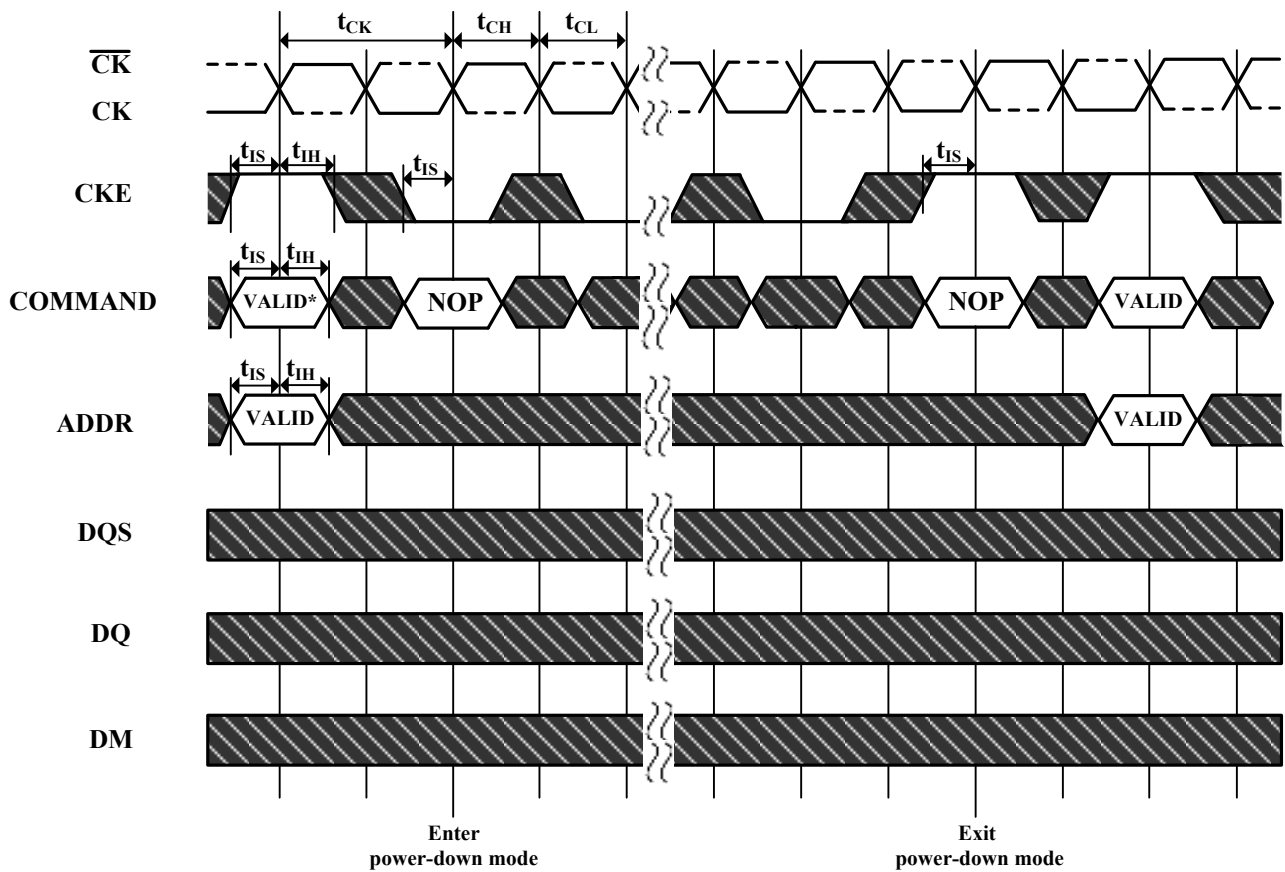


\*=VTT is not applied directly to the device, however  $t_{VTD}$  must be greater than or equal to zero to avoid device latch-up

\*\*= $t_{MRD}$  is required before any command can be applied, and 200 cycles of CK are required before any executable command can be applied

The two Auto Refresh commands may be moved to follow the first MRS but precede the second PRECHARGE ALL command

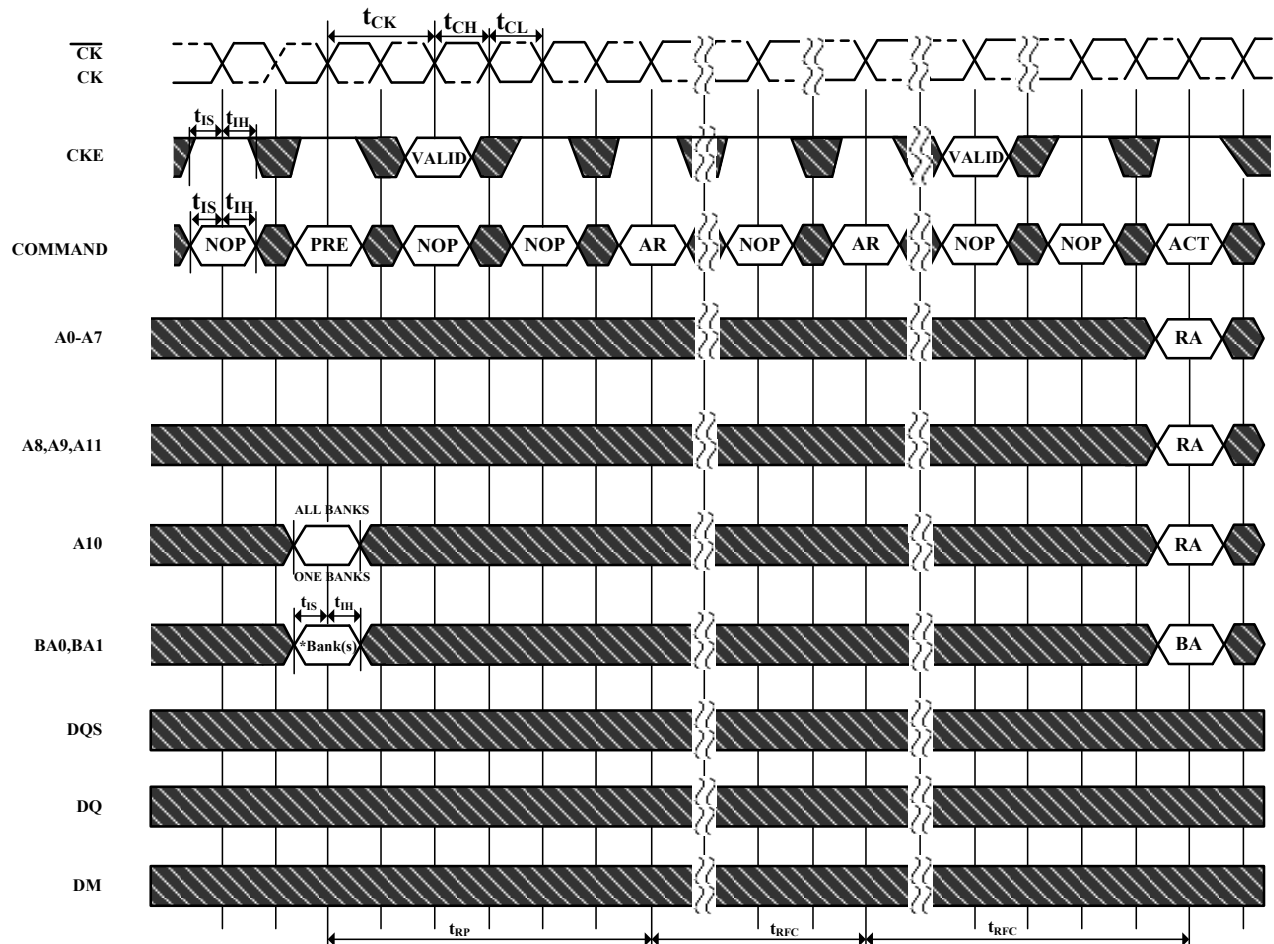
 Don't Care

**Figure 34. Power Down Mode**


No column accesses are allowed to be in progress at the time Power-Down is entered

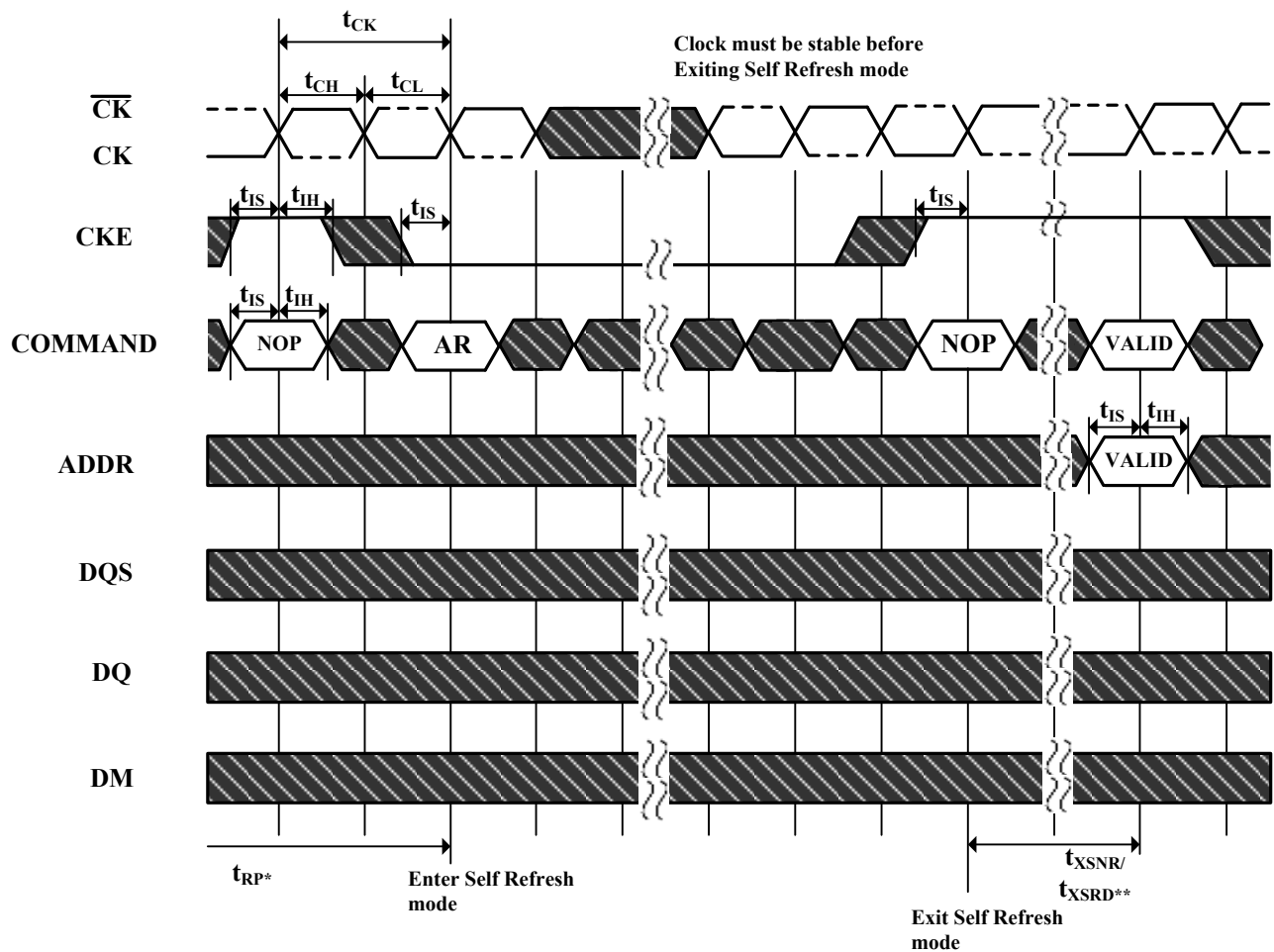
\*=If this command is a PRECHARGE ALL (or if the device is already in the idle state) then the Power-Down mode shown is Precharge Power Down. If this command is an ACTIVE (or if at least one row is already active) then the Power-Down mode shown is active Power Down.

 Don't Care

**Figure 35. Auto Refresh Mode**


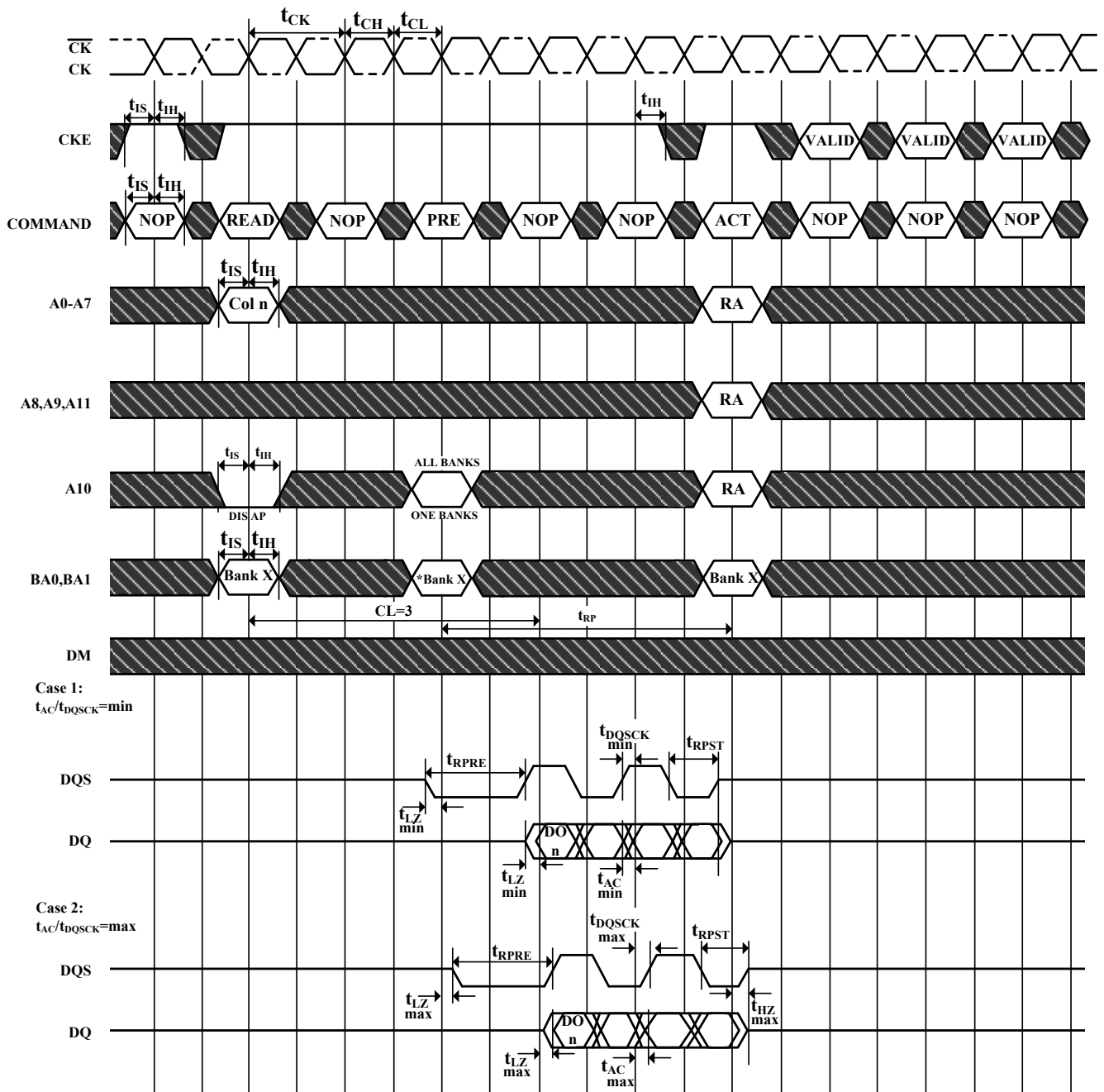
\* = "Don't Care", if A10 is HIGH at this point; A10 must be HIGH if more than one bank is active (i.e., must precharge all active banks)  
 PRE = PRECHARGE, ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address, BA = Bank Address, AR = AUTOREFRESH  
 NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other valid commands may be possible after  $t_{RFC}$   
 DM, DQ and DQS signals are all "Don't Care" /High-Z for operations shown

 Don't Care

**Figure 36. Self Refresh Mode**


\* = Device must be in the "All banks idle" state prior to entering Self Refresh mode

\*\* =  $t_{XSNR}$  is required before any non-READ command can be applied, and  $t_{XSRD}$  (200 cycles of CK) is required before a READ command can be applied.

**Figure 37. Read without Auto Precharge**


DO n = Data Out from column n

Burst Length = 4 in the case shown

3 subsequent elements of Data Out are provided in the programmed order following DO n

DIS AP = Disable Autoprecharge

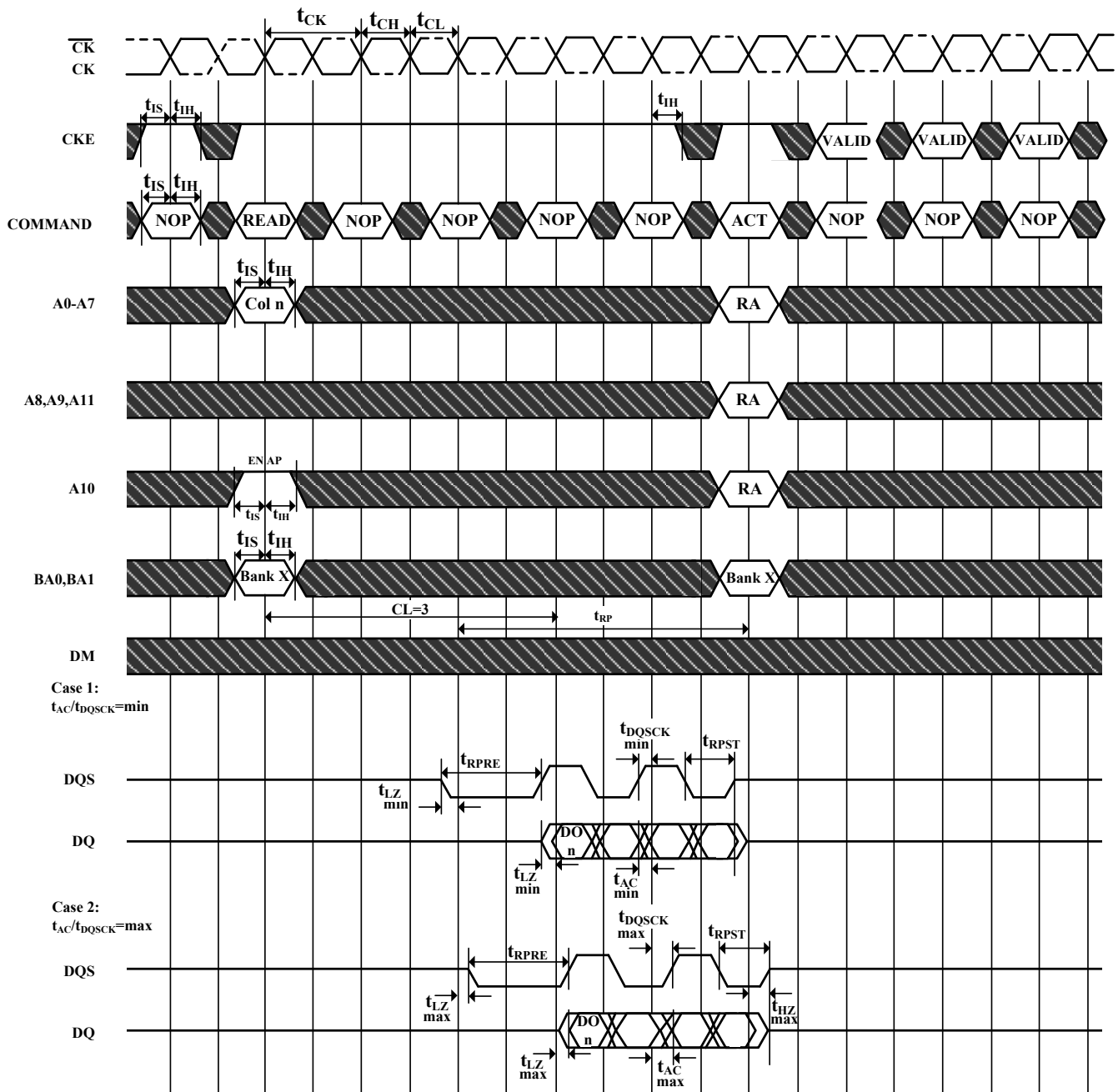
\* = "Don't Care" , if A10 is HIGH at this point

PRE = PRECHARGE, ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address, BA = Bank Address, AR = AUTOREFRESH

NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other commands may be valid at these times

Precharge may not be issued before tRAS ns after the ACTIVE command for applicable banks

 Don't Care

**Figure 38. Read with Auto Precharge**


DO n = Data Out from column n

Burst Length = 4 in the case shown

3 subsequent elements of Data Out are provided in the programmed order following DO n

EN AP = Enable Autoprecharge

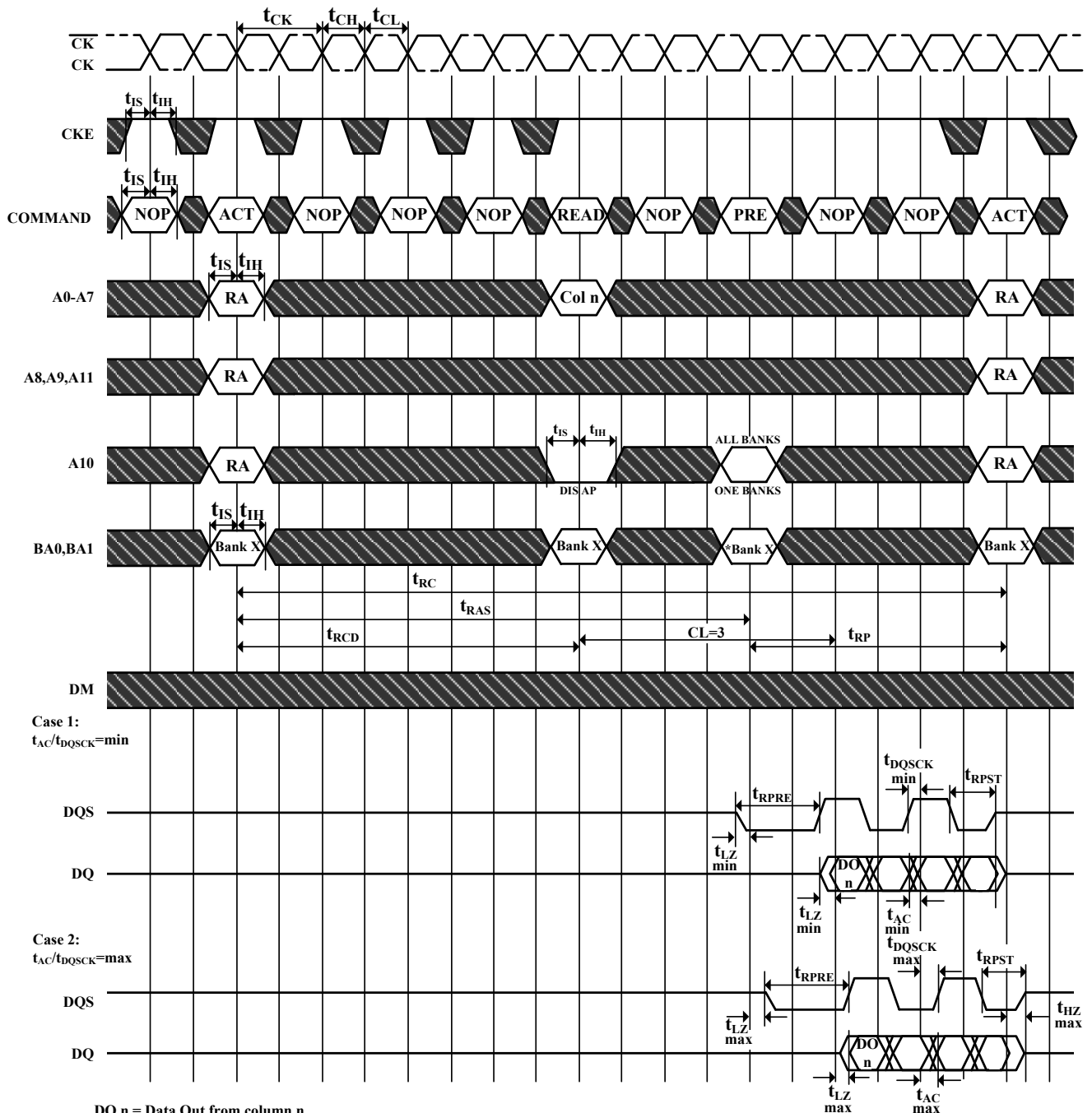
ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address

NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other commands may be valid at these times

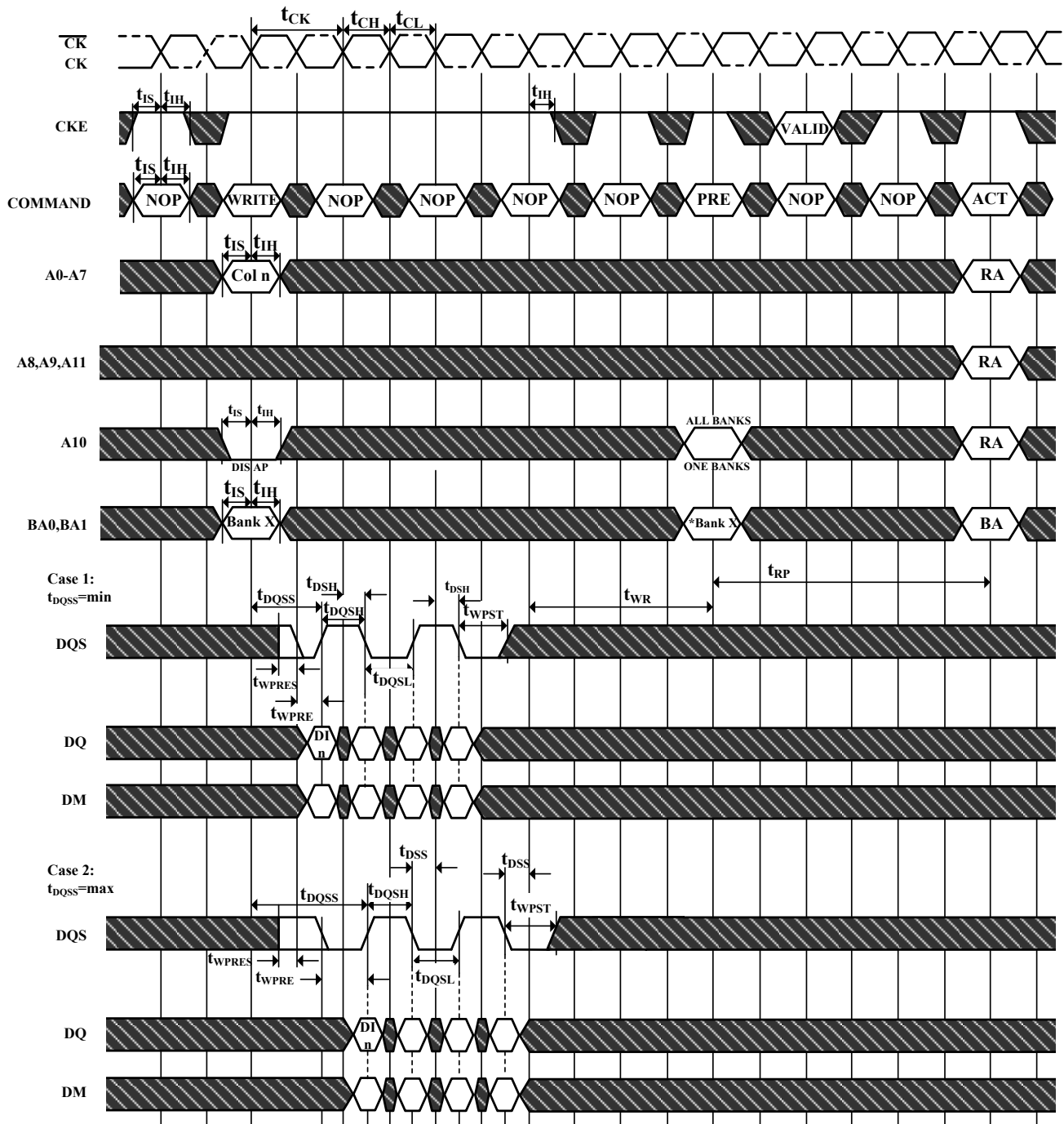
The READ command may not be issued until  $t_{RAP}$  has been satisfied. If Fast Autoprecharge is supported,  $t_{RAP} = t_{RCD}$ , else the READ may not be issued prior to  $t_{RASmin} - (BL \cdot t_{CK}/2)$

 Don't Care

**Figure 39. Bank Read Access**



 **Don't Care**

**Figure 40. Write without Auto Precharge**


DI n = Data In from column n

Burst Length = 4 in the case shown

3 subsequent elements of Data In are provided in the programmed order following DI n

DIS AP = Disable Autoprecharge

\*=" Don't Care" , if A10 is HIGH at this point

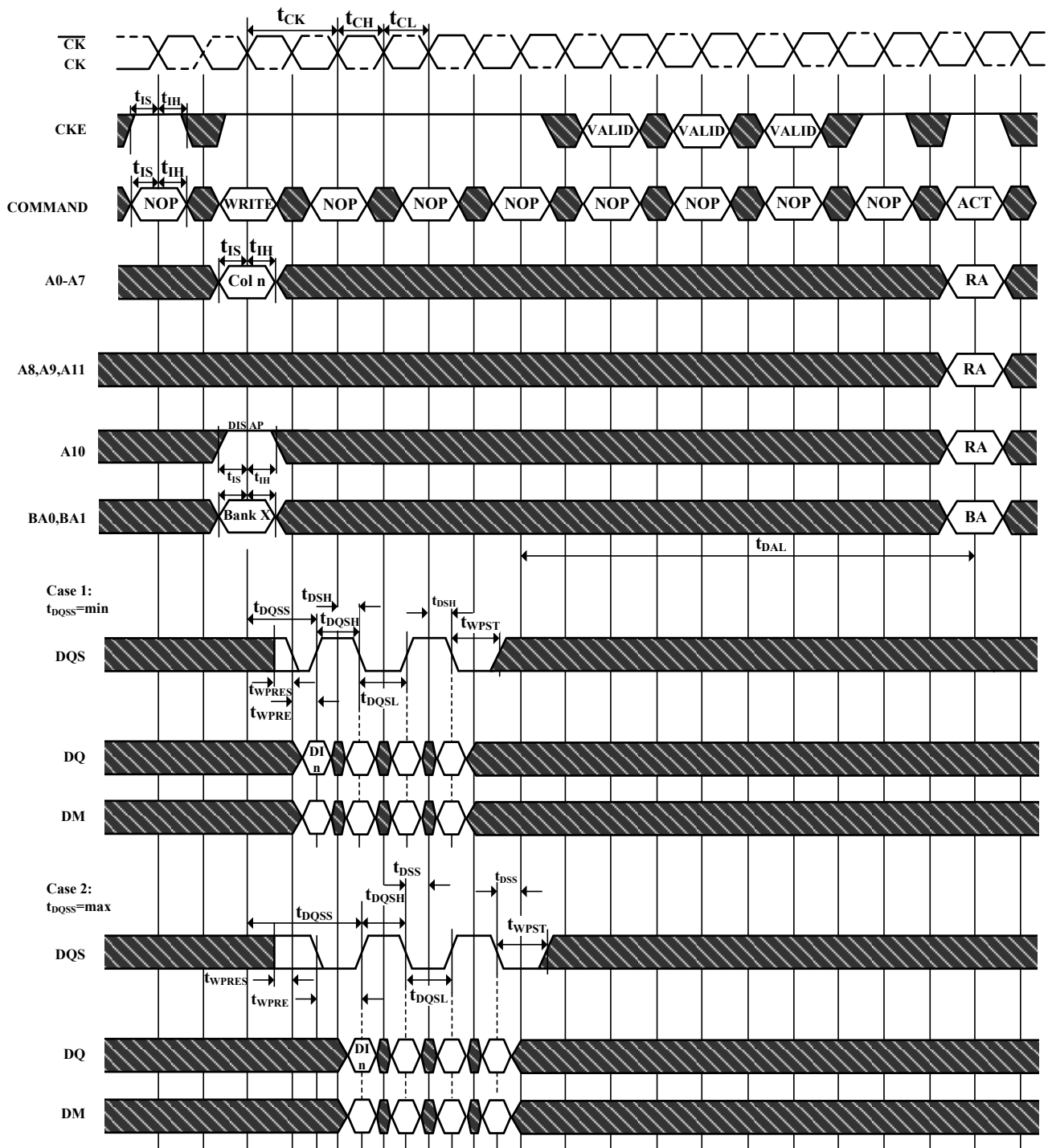
PRE = PRECHARGE, ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address, BA = Bank Address, AR = AUTOREFRESH

NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other commands may be valid at these times

Although tDQSS is drawn only for the first DQS rising edge, each rising edge of DQS must fall within the  $\pm 25\%$  window of the corresponding positive clock edge

Precharge may not be issued before tRAS ns after the ACTIVE command for applicable banks

 Don't Care

**Figure 41. Write with Auto Precharge**


DI n = Data In from column n

Burst Length = 4 in the case shown

3 subsequent elements of Data Out are provided in the programmed order following DI n

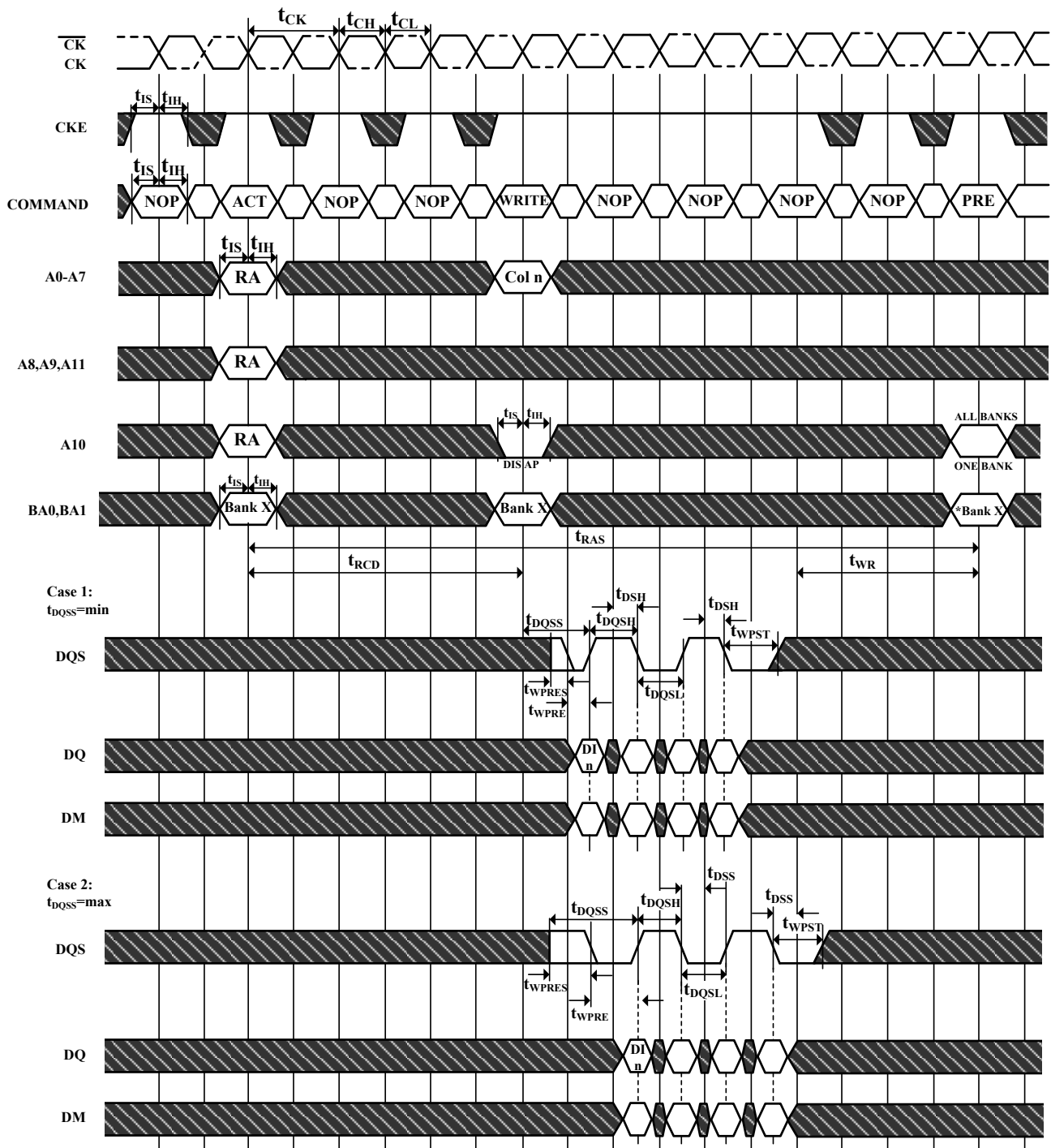
EN AP = Enable Autoprecharge

ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address, BA = Bank Address

NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other commands may be valid at these times

Although  $t_{DQSS}$  is drawn only for the first DQS rising edge, each rising edge of DQS must fall within the  $\pm 25\%$  window of the corresponding positive clock edge

 Don't Care

**Figure 42. Bank Write Access**


DI n = Data In from column n

Burst Length = 4 in the case shown

3 subsequent elements of Data Out are provided in the programmed order following DI n

DIS AP = Disable Autoprecharge

\*=" Don't Care" , if A10 is HIGH at this point

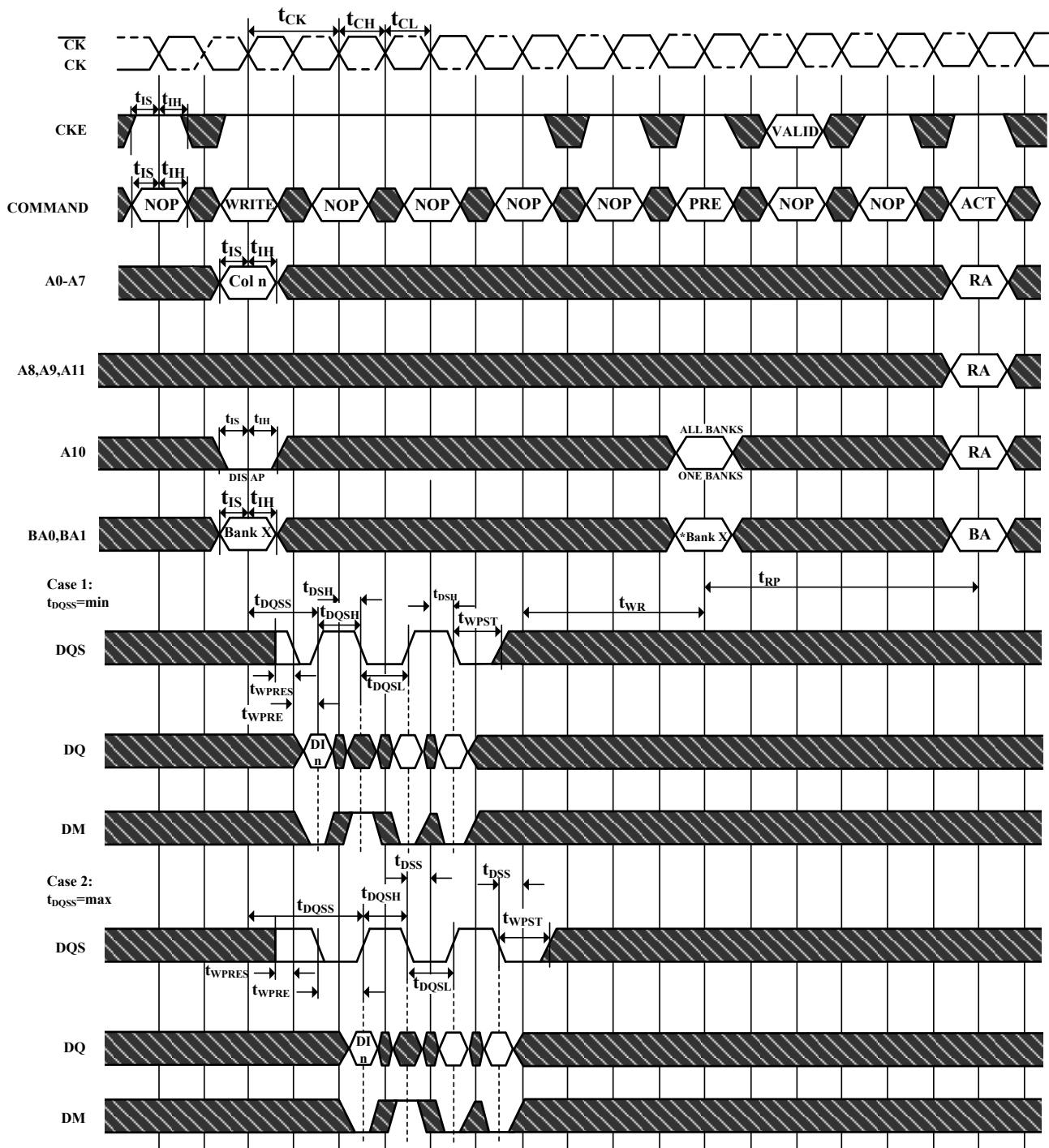
PRE = PRECHARGE, ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address, BA = Bank Address

NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other commands may be valid at these times

Although tDQSS is drawn only for the first DQS rising edge, each rising edge of DQS must fall within the  $\pm 25\%$  window of the corresponding positive clock edge

Precharge may not be issued before tRAS ns after the ACTIVE command for applicable banks

 Don't Care

**Figure 43. Write DM Operation**


DI n = Data In from column n

Burst Length = 4 in the case shown

3 subsequent elements of Data In are provided in the programmed order following DI n

DIS AP = Disable Autoprecharge

\*=" Don't Care" , if A10 is HIGH at this point

PRE = PRECHARGE, ACT = ACTIVE, RA = Row Address, BA = Bank Address

NOP commands are shown for ease of illustration; other commands may be valid at these times

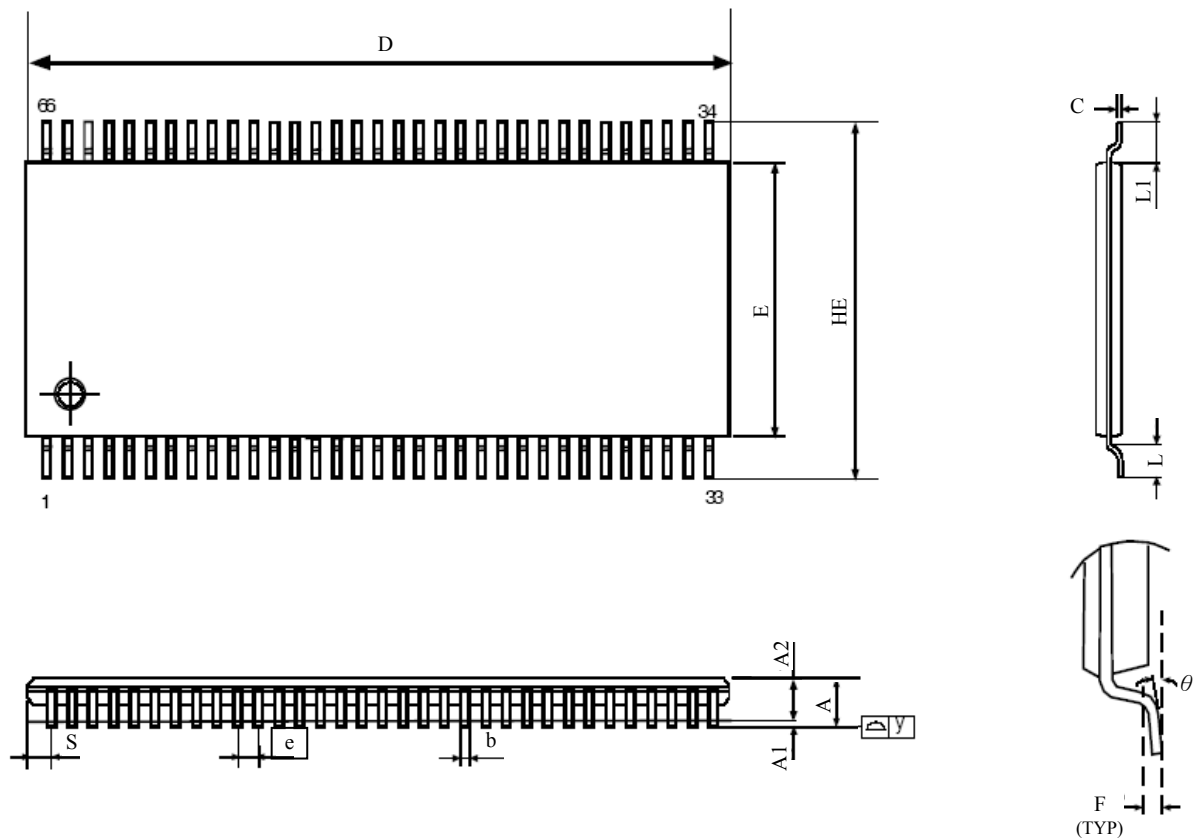
Although  $t_{DQSS}$  is drawn only for the first DQS rising edge, each rising edge of DQS must fall within the  $\pm 25\%$  window of the corresponding positive clock edge

Precharge may not be issued before  $t_{RAS}$  ns after the ACTIVE command for applicable banks

 Don't Care

**Figure 44. 66 Pin TSOP II Package Outline Drawing Information**

Units: mm



Symbol	Dimension in mm			Dimension in inch		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	---	---	1.2	---	---	0.047
A1	0.05	---	0.2	0.002	---	0.008
A2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.035	0.039	0.043
b	0.22	---	0.45	0.009	---	0.018
e	---	0.65	---	---	0.026	---
C	0.095	0.125	0.21	0.004	0.005	0.008
D	22.09	22.22	22.35	0.87	0.875	0.88
E	10.03	10.16	10.29	0.395	0.4	0.405
HE	11.56	11.76	11.96	0.455	0.463	0.471
L	0.40	0.5	0.6	0.016	0.02	0.024
L1	---	0.8	---	---	0.032	---
F	---	0.25	---	---	0.01	---
$\theta$	0°	---	8°	0°	---	8°
S	---	0.71	---	---	0.028	---
$\square y$	---	---	0.10	---	---	0.004



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- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



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