Winbond Electronics Corp.

1M × 4 BANKS × 16 BITS SDRAM

Table of Contents-

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION 3
2. FEATURES 3
3. AVAILABLE PART NUMBER 3
4. PIN CONFIGURATION 4
5. PIN DESCRIPTION 5
6. BLOCK DIAGRAM 6
7. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION 7
   - Power Up and Initialization 7
   - Programming Mode Register 7
   - Bank Activate Command 7
   - Read and Write Access Modes 7
   - Burst Read Command 8
   - Burst Command 8
   - Read Interrupted by a Read 8
   - Read Interrupted by a Write 8
   - Write Interrupted by a Write 8
   - Write Interrupted by a Read 8
   - Burst Stop Command 8
   - Addressing Sequence of Sequential Mode 9
   - Addressing Sequence of Interleave Mode 9
   - Auto Precharge Command 10
   - Precharge Command 10
   - Self Refresh Command 10
   - Power Down Mode 10
   - No Operation Command 11
   - Deselect Command 11
   - Clock Suspend Mode 11
   - Table of Operating Modes 12
   - Simplified State Diagram 13
8. DC CHARACTERISTICS 14
   - Absolute Maximum Rating 14
   - Recommended DC Operating Conditions 14
   - Capacitance 14

DC Characteristics 15
9. AC CHARACTERISTICS 16
10. TIMING WAVEFORMS 19
Command Input Timing 19
Read Timing 20
Control Timing of Input Data 21
Control Timing of Output Data 22
Mode Register Set Cycle 23
11. OPERATING TIMING EXAMPLE 24
Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3) 24
Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3, Auto Precharge) 25
Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 8, CAS Latency = 3) 26
Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 8, CAS Latency = 3, Auto Precharge) 27
Interleaved Bank Write (Burst Length = 8) 28
Interleaved Bank Write (Burst Length = 8, Auto Precharge) 29
Page Mode Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3) 30
Page Mode Read/Write (Burst Length = 8, CAS Latency = 3) 31
Auto Precharge Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3) 32
Auto Precharge Write (Burst Length = 4) 33
Auto Refresh Cycle 34
Self Refresh Cycle 35
Bust Read and Single Write (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3) 36
Power Down Mode 37
Auto Precharge Timing (Write Cycle) 38
Auto Precharge Timing (Read Cycle) 39
Timing Chart of Read to Write Cycle 40
Timing Chart of Write to Read Cycle 41
Timing Chart of Burst Stop Cycle (Burst Stop Command) 42
Timing Chart of Burst Stop Cycle (Precharge Command) 43
CKE/DQM Input Timing (Write Cycle) 44
CKE/DQM Input Timing (Read Cycle) 45
Self Refresh/Power Down Mode Exit Timing 46
12. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS 47
BGA 60 Balls Pitch = 0.65 mm 47
13. VERSION HISTORY 48

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

W9864G6DB is a high-speed synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), organized as 1M words × 4 banks × 16 bits. Using pipelined architecture and 0.175 μm process technology, W9864G6DB delivers a data bandwidth of up to 286M bytes per second (-7).

W9864G6DB -7.

Accesses to the SDRAM are burst oriented. Consecutive memory location in one page can be accessed at a burst length of 1, 2, 4, 8 or full page when a bank and row is selected by an ACTIVE command. Column addresses are automatically generated by the SDRAM internal counter in burst operation. Random column read is also possible by providing its address at each clock cycle. The multiple bank nature enables interleaving among internal banks to hide the precharging time.

By having a programmable Mode Register, the system can change burst length, latency cycle, interleave or sequential burst to maximize its performance. W9864G6DB is ideal for main memory in high performance applications.

2. FEATURES

- 2.7V – 3.6V power supply
- 1048576 words × 4 banks × 16 bits organization
- Self refresh current: Standard and low power
- CAS latency: 2 and 3
- Burst Length: 1, 2, 4, 8, and full page
- Sequential and Interleave burst
- Burst read, single write operation
- Byte data controlled by DQM
- Power-down Mode
- Auto-precharge and controlled precharge
- 4K refresh cycles/ 64 mS
- Interface: LVTTL
- Packaged in BGA 60 balls pitch = 0.65 mm, using PB free materials

3. AVAILABLE PART NUMBER

PART NUMBER	SPEED (CL = 3)	SELF REFRESH CURRENT (MAX.)
W9864G6DB-7	143 MHz	1 mA

4. PIN CONFIGURATION

Top View

	1	2	6	7
A	VSS	DQ15	DQ0	VDD
B	DQ14	VSSQ	VDDQ	DQ1
C	DQ13	VDDQ	VSSQ	DQ2
D	DQ12	DQ11	DQ4	DQ3
E	DQ10	VSSQ	VDDQ	DQ5
F	DQ9	VDDQ	VSSQ	DQ6
G	DQ8	NC	NC	DQ7
H	NC	VSS	VDD	NC
J	NC	UDQM	LDQM	WE#
K	NC	CLK	RAS#	CAS#
L	CKE	NC	NC	CS#
M	A11	A9	BS1	BS0
N	A8	A7	A0	A10
P	A6	A5	A2	A1
R	VSS	A4	A3	VDD

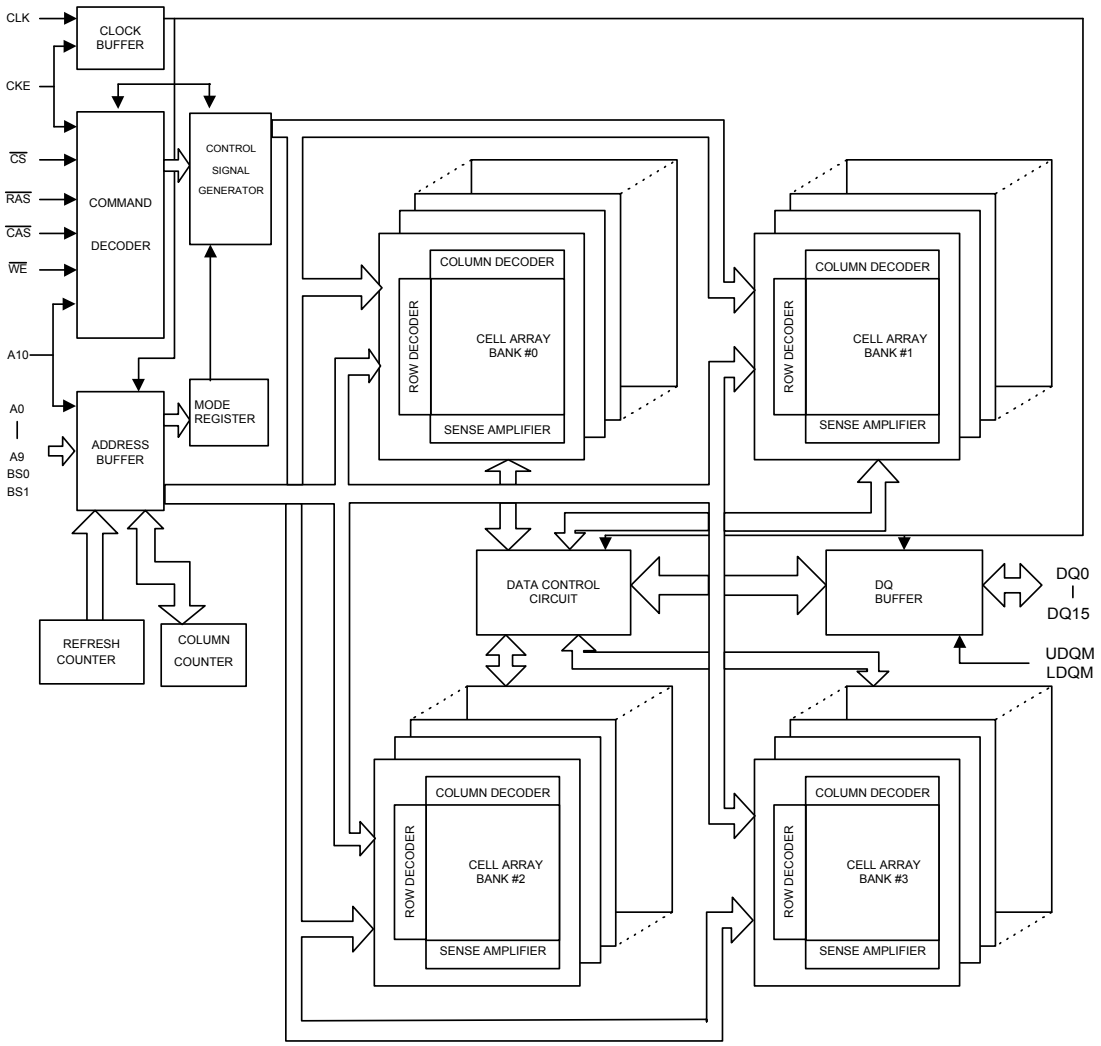
Bottom View

	7	6	2	1
A	VDD	DQ0	DQ15	VSS
B	DQ1	VDDQ	VSSQ	DQ14
C	DQ2	VSSQ	VDDQ	DQ13
D	DQ3	DQ4	DQ11	DQ12
E	DQ5	VDDQ	VSSQ	DQ10
F	DQ6	VSSQ	VDDQ	DQ9
G	DQ7	NC	NC	DQ8
H	NC	VDD	VSS	NC
J	WE#	LDQM	UDQM	NC
K	CAS#	RAS#	CLK	NC
L	CS#	NC	NC	CKE
M	BS0	BS1	A9	A11
N	A10	A0	A7	A8
P	A1	A2	A5	A6
R	VDD	A3	A4	VSS

5. PIN DESCRIPTION

BALL LOCATION	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
M1, M2, N1, N2, N6, N7, P1, P2, P6, P7, R6,	A0 – A11	Address	Multiplexed pins for row and column address. Row address: A0 – A11. Column address: A0 – A7. A10 is sampled during a precharge command to determine if all banks are to be precharged or bank selected by BS0, BS1.
M6, M7	BS0, BS1	Bank Select	Select bank to activate during row address latch time, or bank to read/write during address latch time.
A2, A6, B1, B7, C1, C7, D1, D2, D6, D7, E1, E7, F1, F7, G1, G7	DQ0 – DQ15	Data Input/ Output	Multiplexed pins for data output and input.
L7	$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select	Disable or enable the command decoder. When command decoder is disabled, new command is ignored and previous operation continues.
K6	$\overline{RAS}$	Row Address Strobe	Command input. When sampled at the rising edge of the clock $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ define the operation to be executed.
K7	$\overline{CAS}$	Column Address Strobe	Referred to $\overline{RAS}$
J7	$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable	Referred to $\overline{RAS}$
J6, J5	UDQM LDQM	Input/Output Mask	The output buffer is placed at Hi-Z (with latency of 2) when DQM is sampled high in read cycle. In write cycle, sampling DQM high will block the write operation with zero latency.
K2	CLK	Clock Inputs	System clock used to sample inputs on the rising edge of clock.
L1	CKE	Clock Enable	CKE controls the clock activation and deactivation. When CKE is low, Power Down mode, Suspend mode, or Self Refresh mode is entered.
A7, H6, R7	V_{DD}	Power (+3.3V)	Power for input buffers and logic circuit inside DRAM.
A1, H2, R1	V_{SS}	Ground	Ground for input buffers and logic circuit inside DRAM.
B6, C2, E6, F2	V_{DDQ}	Power (+3.3V) for I/O Buffer	Separated power from V_{DD}, to improve DQ noise immunity.
B2, C6, E2, F6	V_{SSQ}	Ground for I/O Buffer	Separated ground from V_{SS}, to improve DQ noise immunity.
G2, G6, H1, H7, J1, K1, L2, L6	NC	No Connection	No connection

6. BLOCK DIAGRAM



NOTE:
The cell array configuration is 2048 * 256 * 32

7. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Power Up and Initialization

The default power up state of the mode register is unspecified. The following power up and initialization sequence need to be followed to guarantee the device being preconditioned to each user specific needs.

During power up, all V_{DD} and V_{DDQ} pins must be ramp up simultaneously to the specified voltage when the input signals are held in the "NOP" state. The power up voltage must not exceed V_{DD} +0.3V on any of the input pins or V_{DD} supplies. After power up, an initial pause of 200 μS is required followed by a precharge of all banks using the precharge command. To prevent data contention on the DQ bus during power up, it is required that the DQM and CKE pins be held high during the initial pause period. Once all banks have been precharged, the Mode Register Set Command must be issued to initialize the Mode Register. An additional eight Auto Refresh cycles (CBR) are also required before or after programming the Mode Register to ensure proper subsequent operation.

Programming Mode Register

After initial power up, the Mode Register Set Command must be issued for proper device operation. All banks must be in a precharged state and CKE must be high at least one cycle before the Mode Register Set Command can be issued. The Mode Register Set Command is activated by the low signals of $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ at the positive edge of the clock. The address input data during this cycle defines the parameters to be set as shown in the Mode Register Operation table. A new command may be issued following the mode register set command once a delay equal to t_{RSC} has elapsed. Please refer to the next page for Mode Register Set Cycle and Operation Table.

Bank Activate Command

The Bank Activate command must be applied before any Read or Write operation can be executed. The operation is similar to RAS activate in EDO DRAM. The delay from when the Bank Activate command is applied to when the first read or write operation can begin must not be less than the RAS to CAS delay time (t_{RCD}). Once a bank has been activated it must be precharged before another Bank Activate command can be issued to the same bank. The minimum time interval between successive Bank Activate commands to the same bank is determined by the RAS cycle time of the device (t_{RC}). The minimum time interval between interleaved Bank Activate commands (Bank A to Bank B and vice versa) is the Bank to Bank delay time (t_{RRD}). The maximum time that each bank can be held active is specified as T_{RAS} (max.).

Read and Write Access Modes

After a bank has been activated, a read or write cycle can be followed. This is accomplished by setting $\overline{RAS}$ high and $\overline{CAS}$ low at the clock rising edge after minimum of t_{RCD} delay. $\overline{WE}$ pin voltage level defines whether the access cycle is a read operation ($\overline{WE}$ high), or a write operation ($\overline{WE}$ low). The address inputs determine the starting column address. Reading or writing to a different row within an activated bank requires the bank be precharged and a new Bank Activate command be issued. When more than one bank is activated, interleaved bank Read or Write operations are possible. By using the programmed burst length and alternating the access and precharge operations between multiple banks, seamless data access operation among many different pages can be realized. Read or Write Commands can also be issued to the same bank or between active banks on every clock cycle.

Burst Read Command

The Burst Read command is initiated by applying logic low level to $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$ while holding $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ high at the rising edge of the clock. The address inputs determine the starting column address for the burst. The Mode Register sets type of burst (sequential or interleave) and the burst length (1, 2, 4, 8, full page) during the Mode Register Set Up cycle. Table 2 and 3 in the next page explain the address sequence of interleave mode and sequence mode.

Burst Command

The Burst Write command is initiated by applying logic low level to $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ while holding $\overline{RAS}$ high at the rising edge of the clock. The address inputs determine the starting column address. Data for the first burst write cycle must be applied on the DQ pins on the same clock cycle that the Write Command is issued. The remaining data inputs must be supplied on each subsequent rising clock edge until the burst length is completed. Data supplied to the DQ pins after burst finishes will be ignored.

Read Interrupted by a Read

A Burst Read may be interrupted by another Read Command. When the previous burst is interrupted, the remaining addresses are overridden by the new read address with the full burst length. The data from the first Read Command continues to appear on the outputs until the CAS latency from the interrupting Read Command the is satisfied.

Read Interrupted by a Write

To interrupt a burst read with a Write Command, DQM may be needed to place the DQs (output drivers) in a high impedance state to avoid data contention on the DQ bus. If a Read Command will issue data on the first and second clocks cycles of the write operation, DQM is needed to insure the DQs are tri-stated. After that point the Write Command will have control of the DQ bus and DQM masking is no longer needed.

Write Interrupted by a Write

A burst write may be interrupted before completion of the burst by another Write Command. When the previous burst is interrupted, the remaining addresses are overridden by the new address and data will be written into the device until the programmed burst length is satisfied.

Write Interrupted by a Read

A Read Command will interrupt a burst write operation on the same clock cycle that the Read Command is activated. The DQs must be in the high impedance state at least one cycle before the new read data appears on the outputs to avoid data contention. When the Read Command is activated, any residual data from the burst write cycle will be ignored.

Burst Stop Command

A Burst Stop Command may be used to terminate the existing burst operation but leave the bank open for future Read or Write Commands to the same page of the active bank, if the burst length is full page. Use of the Burst Stop Command during other burst length operations is illegal. The Burst Stop

Command is defined by having $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$ high with $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ low at the rising edge of the clock. The data DQs go to a high impedance state after a delay, which is equal to the CAS Latency in a burst read cycle, interrupted by Burst Stop. If a Burst Stop Command is issued during a full page burst write operation, then any residual data from the burst write cycle will be ignored.

Addressing Sequence of Sequential Mode

A column access is performed by increasing the address from the column address which is input to the device. The disturb address is varied by the Burst Length as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Address Sequence of Sequential Mode

DATA	ACCESS ADDRESS	BURST LENGTH
Data 0	n	BL = 2 (disturb address is A0)
Data 1	n + 1	No address carry from A0 to A1
Data 2	n + 2	BL = 4 (disturb addresses are A0 and A1)
Data 3	n + 3	No address carry from A1 to A2
Data 4	n + 4	
Data 5	n + 5	BL = 8 (disturb addresses are A0, A1 and A2)
Data 6	n + 6	No address carry from A2 to A3
Data 7	n + 7	

Addressing Sequence of Interleave Mode

A column access is started in the input column address and is performed by inverting the address bit in the sequence shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Address Sequence of Interleave Mode

DATA	ACCESS ADDRESS	BUST LENGTH
Data 0	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	BL = 2
Data 1	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 $\overline{A0}$	
Data 2	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ A0	BL = 4
Data 3	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ $\overline{A0}$	
Data 4	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ A1 A0	BL = 8
Data 5	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ A1 $\overline{A0}$	
Data 6	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ $\overline{A1}$ A0	
Data 7	A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ $\overline{A1}$ $\overline{A0}$	

Auto Precharge Command

If A10 is set to high when the Read or Write Command is issued, then the auto-precharge function is entered. During auto-precharge, a Read Command will execute as normal with the exception that the active bank will begin to precharge automatically before all burst read cycles have been completed. Regardless of burst length, it will begin a certain number of clocks prior to the end of the scheduled burst cycle. The number of clocks is determined by CAS latency.

A Read or Write Command with auto-precharge cannot be interrupted before the entire burst operation is completed for the same bank. Therefore, use of a Read, Write, or Precharge Command is prohibited during a read or write cycle with auto-precharge. Once the precharge operation has started, the bank cannot be reactivated until the Precharge time (t_{RP}) has been satisfied. Issue of Auto-Precharge command is illegal if the burst is set to full page length. If A10 is high when a Write Command is issued, the Write with Auto-Precharge function is initiated. The SDRAM automatically enters the precharge operation one clock delay from the last burst write cycle. This delay is referred to as write t_{DPL}. The bank undergoing auto-precharge cannot be reactivated until t_{DPL} and t_{RP} are satisfied. This is referred to as t_{DAL}, Data-in to Active delay ($t_{DAL} = t_{DPL} + t_{RP}$). When using the Auto-precharge Command, the interval between the Bank Activate Command and the beginning of the internal precharge operation must satisfy t_{RAS} (min).

Precharge Command

The Precharge Command is used to precharge or close a bank that has been activated. The Precharge Command is entered when $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ are low and $\overline{CAS}$ is high at the rising edge of the clock. The Precharge Command can be used to precharge each bank separately or all banks simultaneously. Three address bits, A10, BS0, and BS1 are used to define which bank(s) is to be precharged when the command is issued. After the Precharge Command is issued, the precharged bank must be reactivated before a new read or write access can be executed. The delay between the Precharge Command and the Activate Command must be greater than or equal to the Precharge time (t_{RP}).

Self Refresh Command

The Self Refresh Command is defined by having $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ and CKE held low with $\overline{WE}$ high at the rising edge of the clock. All banks must be idle prior to issuing the Self Refresh Command. Once the command is registered, CKE must be held low to keep the device in Self Refresh mode. When the SDRAM has entered Self Refresh mode all of the external control signals, except CKE, are disabled. The clock is internally disabled during Self Refresh Operation to save power. The device will exit Self Refresh operation after CKE is returned high. A minimum delay time is required when the device exits Self Refresh Operation and before the next command can be issued. This delay is equal to the t_{AC} cycle time plus the Self Refresh exit time.

If, during normal operation, AUTO REFRESH cycles are issued in bursts (as opposed to being evenly distributed), a burst of 4,096 AUTO REFRESH cycles should be completed just prior to entering and just after exiting the self refresh mode.

Power Down Mode

The Power Down mode is initiated by holding CKE low. All of the receiver circuits except CKE are gated off to reduce the power. The Power Down mode does not perform any refresh operations, therefore the device can not remain in Power Down mode longer than the Refresh period (t_{REF}) of the device.

The Power Down mode is exited by bringing CKE high. When CKE goes high, a No Operation Command is required on the next rising clock edge, depending on t_{CK}. The input buffers need to be enabled with CKE held high for a period equal to t_{CES} (min.) + t_{CK} (min.).

No Operation Command

The No Operation Command should be used in cases when the SDRAM is in a idle or a wait state to prevent the SDRAM from registering any unwanted commands between operations. A No Operation Command is registered when $\overline{CS}$ is low with $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, and $\overline{WE}$ held high at the rising edge of the clock. A No Operation Command will not terminate a previous operation that is still executing, such as a burst read or write cycle.

Deselect Command

The Deselect Command performs the same function as a No Operation Command. Deselect Command occurs when $\overline{CS}$ is brought high, the $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, and $\overline{WE}$ signals become don't cares.

Clock Suspend Mode

During normal access mode, CKE must be held high enabling the clock. When CKE is registered low while at least one of the banks is active, Clock Suspend Mode is entered. The Clock Suspend mode deactivates the internal clock and suspends any clocked operation that was currently being executed. There is a one clock delay between the registration of CKE low and the time at which the SDRAM operation suspends. While in Clock Suspend mode, the SDRAM ignores any new commands that are issued. The Clock Suspend mode is exited by bringing CKE high. There is a one clock cycle delay from when CKE returns high to when Clock Suspend mode is exited.

Table of Operating Modes

Fully synchronous operations are performed to latch the commands at the positive edges of CLK. Table 1 shows the truth table for the operation commands.

TABLE 1 TRUTH TABLE (Note (1), (2))

COMMAND	DEVICE STATE	CKEn-1	CKEn	DQM	BS0, 1	A10	A0–A9	$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{RAS}$	$\overline{CAS}$	$\overline{WE}$
Bank Active	Idle	H	x	x	v	v	V	L	L	H	H
Bank Precharge	Any	H	x	x	v	L	x	L	L	H	L
Precharge All	Any	H	x	x	x	H	x	L	L	H	L
Write	Active (3)	H	x	x	v	L	v	L	H	L	L
Write with Auto Precharge	Active (3)	H	x	x	v	H	v	L	H	L	L
Read	Active (3)	H	x	x	v	L	v	L	H	L	H
Read with Auto Precharge	Active (3)	H	x	x	v	H	v	L	H	L	H
Mode Register Set	Idle	H	x	x	v	v	v	L	L	L	L
No-Operation	Any	H	x	x	x	x	x	L	H	H	H
Burst Stop	Active (4)	H	x	x	x	x	x	L	H	H	L
Device Deselect	Any	H	x	x	x	x	x	H	x	x	x
Auto Refresh	Idle	H	H	x	x	x	x	L	L	L	H
Self Refresh Entry	Idle	H	L	x	x	x	x	L	L	L	H
Self Refresh Exit	idle	L	H	x	x	x	x	H	x	x	x
	(S.R)	L	H	x	x	x	x	L	H	H	x
Clock Suspend Mode Entry	Active	H	L	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Power Down Mode Entry	Idle	H	L	x	x	x	x	H	x	x	X
	Active (5)	H	L	x	x	x	x	L	H	H	H
Clock Suspend Mode Exit	Active	L	H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X
Power Down Mode Exit	Any	L	H	x	x	x	x	H	x	x	X
	(power down)	L	H	x	x	x	x	L	H	H	H
Data Write/Output Enable	Active	H	x	L	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Data Write/Output Disable	Active	H	x	H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Notes:

(1) v = valid, x = Don't care, L = Low Level, H = High Level

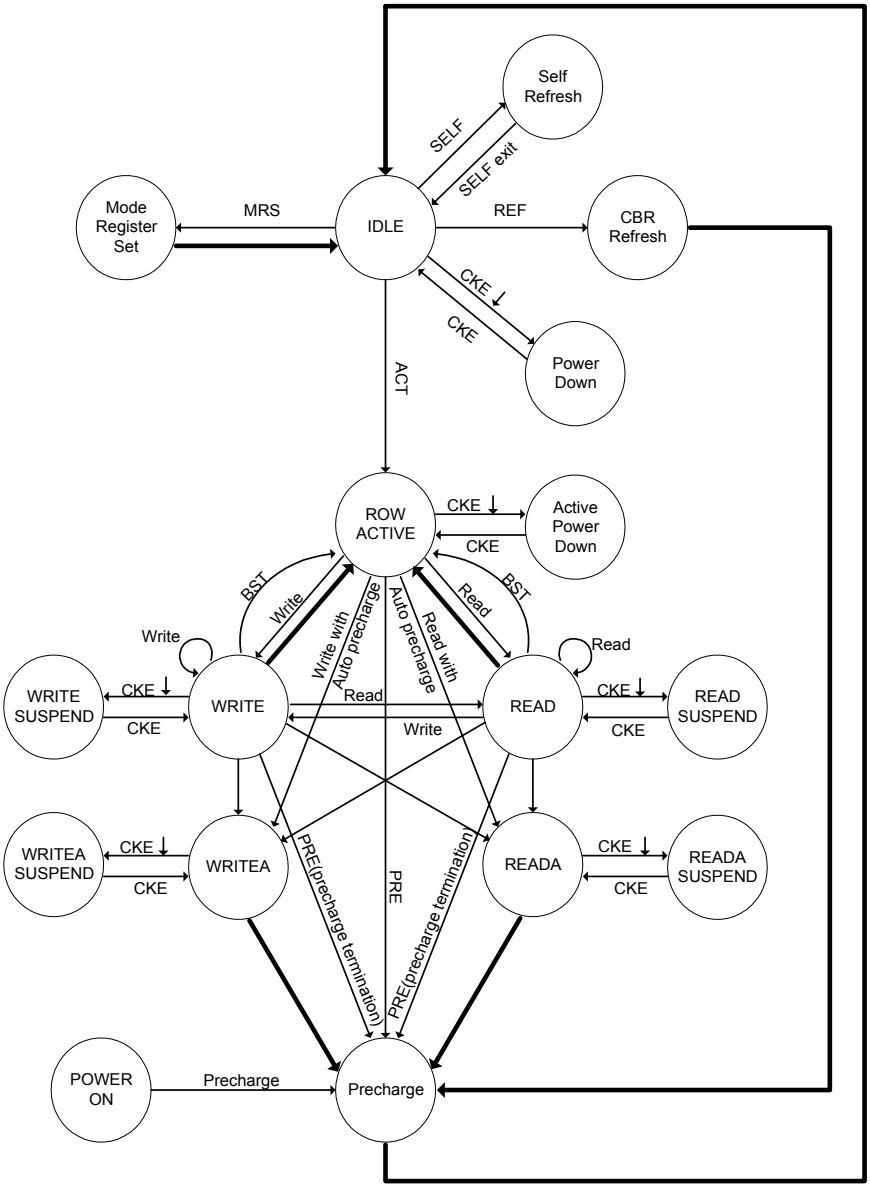
(2) CKEn signal is input leve l when commands are provided.

(3) These are state of bank designated by BS0, BS1 signals.

(4) Device state is full page burst operation.

(5) Power Down Mode can not be entered in the burst cycle.
When this command asserts in the burst cycle, device state is clock suspend mode.

Simplified State Diagram



MRS = Mode Register Set
REF = Refresh
ACT = Active
PRE = Precharge
WRITEA = Write with Auto precharge
READA = Read with Auto precharge

8. DC CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Rating

PARAMETER	SYM.	RATING	UNIT	NOTES
Input, Column Output Voltage	V_{IN}, V_{OUT}	-0.3 – V_{DD} +0.3	V	1
Power Supply Voltage	V_{DD}, V_{DDQ}	-0.3 – 4.6	V	1
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	0 – 70	°C	1
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-55 – 150	°C	1
Soldering Temperature (10s)	T_{SOLDER}	260	°C	1
Power Dissipation	P_D	1	W	1
Short Circuit Output Current	I_{OUT}	50	mA	1

Note: Exposure to conditions beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may adversely affect the life and reliability of the device.

Recommended DC Operating Conditions

(T_A = 0 to 70°C)

PARAMETER	SYM.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Power Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	2.7	3.3	3.6	V	2
Power Supply Voltage (for I/O Buffer)	V_{DDQ}	2.7	3.3	3.6	V	2
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	2.0	-	V_{DD} +0.3	V	2
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	-0.3	-	0.8	V	2

Note: V_{IH} (max.) = V_{DD}/V_{DDQ} +1.2V for pulse width $\leq$ 5 nS

V_{IL} (min.) = V_{SS}/V_{SSQ} -1.2V for pulse width $\leq$ 5 nS

Capacitance

(V_{DD} = 3.3V, T_A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz)

PARAMETER	SYM.	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Input Capacitance (A0 to A11, BS0, BS1, $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, $\overline{WE}$, DQM, CKE)	C_i	2.5	4	pF
Input Capacitance (CLK)	C_{CLK}	2.5	4	pF
Input/Output capacitance (DQ0 – DQ15)	C_o	4	6.5	pF

Note: These parameters are periodically sampled and not 100% tested

DC Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 3.6V ~2.7V, T_A = 0°~70°C)

PARAMETER		SYM.	-7 MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Operating Current t_{CK} = min., t_{RC} = min. Active precharge command cycling without burst operation	1 bank operation	I_{CC1}	80	mA	3
Standby Current t_{CK} = min., $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH} $V_{IH/L}$ = V_{IH} (min.)/ V_{IL} (max.)	CKE = V_{IH}	I_{CC2}	30		3
Bank: Inactive State	CKE = V_{IL} (Power Down mode)	I_{CC2P}	1		3
Standby Current CLK = V_{IL}, $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH} $V_{IH/L}$=V_{IH} (min.)/V_{IL} (max.)	CKE = V_{IH}	I_{CC2S}	8		
BANK: Inactive State	CKE = V_{IL} (Power Down mode)	I_{CC2PS}	1		
No Operating Current t_{CK} = min., $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH} (min.)	CKE = V_{IH}	I_{CC3}	55		
BANK: active state (4 banks)	CKE = V_{IL} (Power Down mode)	I_{CC3P}	5		
Burst Operating Current (t_{CK} = min.) Read/Write command cycling		I_{CC4}	145		3, 4
Auto Refresh Current (t_{CK} = min.) Auto refresh command cycling		I_{CC5}	110		3
Self Refresh Current (CKE = 0.2V) Self refresh mode		I_{CC6}	1	mA	
		I_{CC6L}	400	μA	

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Input Leakage Current (0V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ V_{DD}, all other pins not under test = 0V)	I_I(L)	-5	5	μA	
Output Leakage Current (Output disable, 0V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{DDQ})	V_O(L)	-5	5	μA	
LVTTL Output "H" Level Voltage (I_{OUT} = -2 mA)	V_{OH}	2.4	-	V	
LVTTL Output "L" Level Voltage (I_{OUT} = 2 mA)	V_{OL}	-	0.4	V	

9. AC CHARACTERISTICS

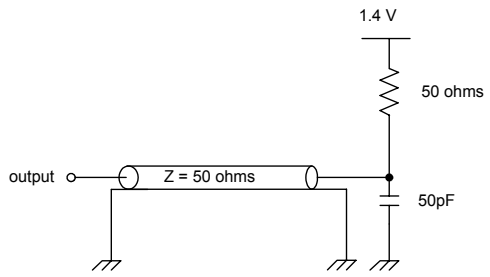
(V_{DD} = 3.6V – 2.7V, V_{SS} = 0V, T_A = 0 to 70 °C) (Notes: 5, 6.)

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	-7		UNIT
			MIN.	MAX.	
Ref/Active to Ref/Active Command Period		tRC	65		nS
Active to Precharge Command Period		tRAS	45	100000	
Active to Read/Write Command Delay Time		tRCD	20		
Read/Write(a) to Read/Write(b)Command Period		tCCD	1		Cycle
Precharge to Active(b) Command Period		tRP	20		nS
Active(a) to Active(b) Command Period		tRRD	14		
Write Recovery Time	CL* = 2	tWR	8		
	CL* = 3		7		
CLK Cycle Time	CL* = 2	tCK	8	1000	
	CL* = 3		7	1000	
CLK High Level		tCH	2		
CLK Low Level		tCL	2		
Access Time from CLK	CL* = 2	tAC		6	
	CL* = 3			5.5	
Output Data Hold Time		tOH	3		
Output Data High Impedance Time		tHZ	3	7	
Output Data Low Impedance Time		tLZ	0		
Power Down Mode Entry Time		tSB	0	7	
Transition Time of CLK (Rise and Fall)		tT	0.5	10	
Data-in-Set-up Time		tDS	1.5		
Data-in Hold Time		tDH	1		
Address Set-up Time		tAS	1.5		
Address Hold Time		tAH	1		
CKE Set-up Time		tCKS	1.5		
CKE Hold Time		tCKH	1		
Command Set-up Time		tCMS	1.5		
Command Hold Time		tCMH	1		
Refresh Time		tREF		64	mS
Mode Register Set Cycle Time		tRSC	14		nS

Notes:

1. Operation exceeds "ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING" may cause permanent damage to the devices.
2. All voltages are referenced to V_{SS}
3. These parameters depend on the cycle rate and listed values are measured at a cycle rate with the minimum values of t_{CK} and t_{RC}.
4. These parameters depend on the output loading conditions. Specified values are obtained with output open.
5. Power up Sequence
   (1) Power up must be performed in the following sequence.
   (2) Power must be applied to V_{DD} and V_{DDQ} (simultaneously) while all input signals are held in the "NOP" state. The CLK signals must be started at the same time.
   (3) After power-up a pause of at least 200 µseconds is required. It is required that DQM and CKE signals then be held ' high' (VDD levels) to ensure that the DQ output is impedance.
   (4) All banks must be precharged.
   (5) The Mode Register Set command must be asserted to initialize the Mode Register.
   (6) A minimum of eight Auto Refresh dummy cycles is required to stabilize the internal circuitry of the device.
6. AC Testing Conditions

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS
Output Reference Level	1.4V
Output Load	See diagram below
Input Signal Levels (VIH/VIL)	2.4V/0.4V
Transition Time (Rise and Fall) of Input Signal	1 nS
Input Reference Level	1.4V



AC TEST LOAD

1. Transition times are measured between V_{IH} and V_{IL}.
2. t_{HZ} defines the time at which the outputs achieve the open circuit condition and is not referenced to output level.
3. These parameters account for the number of clock cycles and depend on the operating frequency of the clock, as follows the number of clock cycles = specified value of timing/ clock period
   (count fractions as whole number)

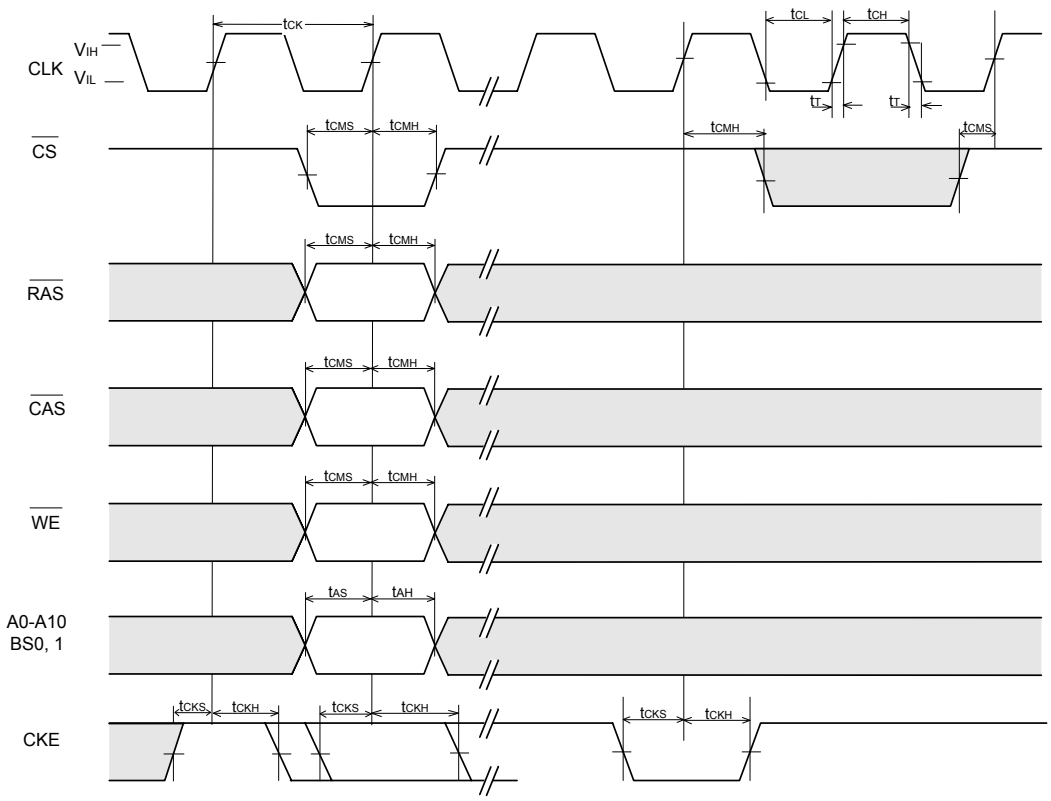
   (1) t_{CH} is the pulse width of CLK measured from the positive edge to the negative edge referenced to V_{IH} (min.).
   t_{CL} is the pulse width of CLK measured from the negative edge to the positive edge referenced to V_{IL} (max.).

(2) A.C Latency Characteristics

CKE to Clock Disable (CKE Latency)		1	Cycle
DQM to Output to HI-Z (Read DQM Latency)		2	
DQM to Output to HI-Z (Write DQM Latency)		0	
Write Command to Input Data (Write Data Latency)		0	
$\overline{CS}$ to Command Input ($\overline{CS}$ Latency)		0	
Precharge to DQ Hi-Z Lead Time	CL = 2	2	
	CL = 3	3	
Precharge to Last Valid Data Out	CL = 2	1	
	CL = 3	2	
Bust Stop Command to DQ Hi-Z Lead Time	CL = 2	2	
	CL = 3	3	
Bust Stop Command to Last Valid Data Out	CL = 2	1	
	CL = 3	2	
Read with Auto Precharge Command to Active/Ref Command	CL = 2	BL + t_{RP}	Cycle + nS
	CL = 3	BL + t_{RP}	
Write with Auto Precharge Command to Active/Ref Command	CL = 2	BL + t_{RP}	
	CL = 3	BL + t_{RP}	

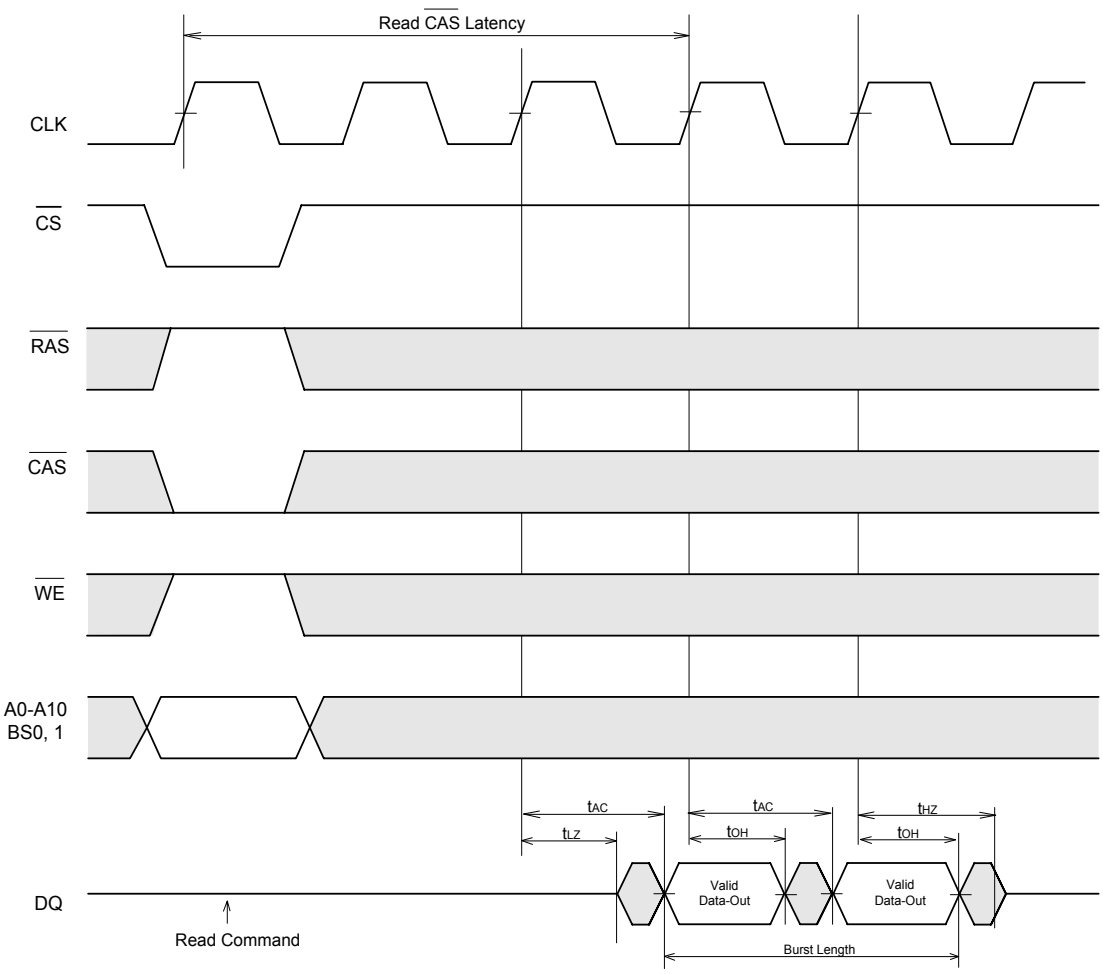
10. TIMING WAVEFORMS

Command Input Timing



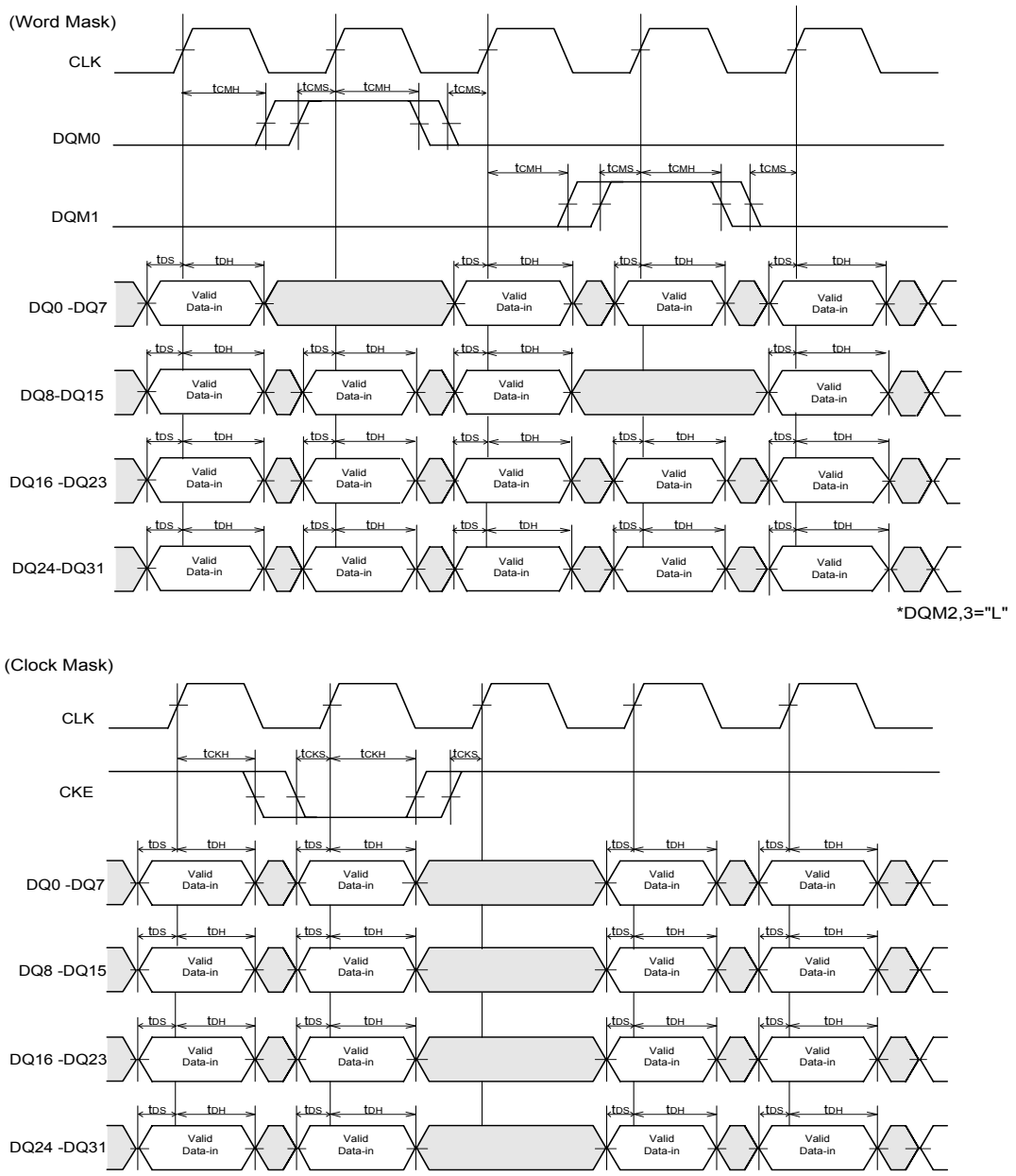
Timing Waveforms, continued

Read Timing



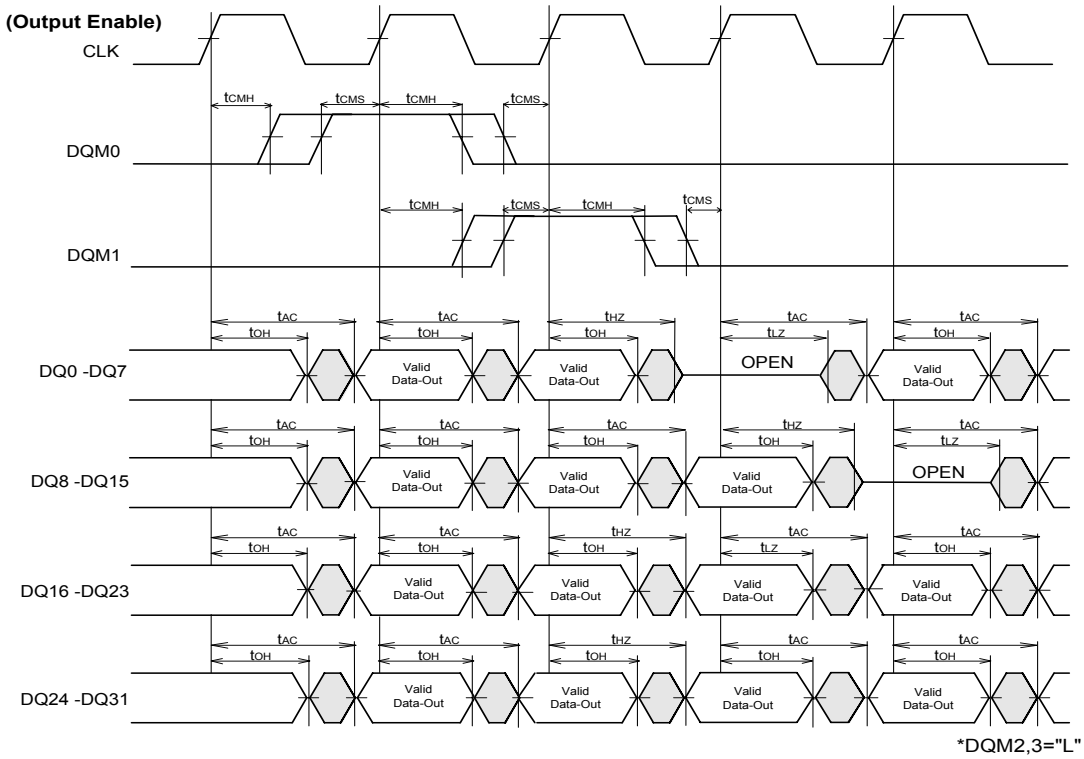
Timing Waveforms, continued

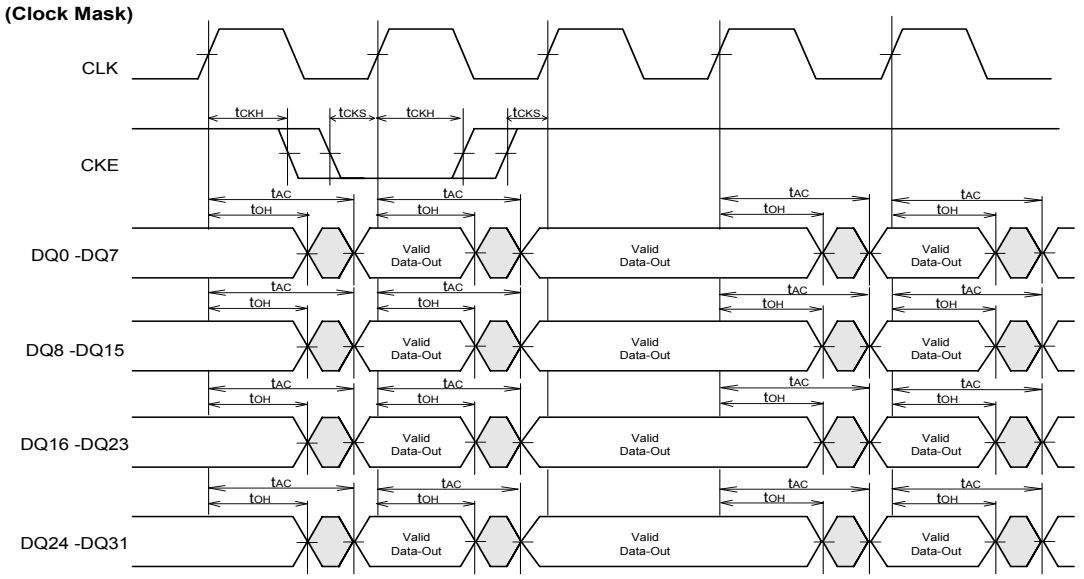
Control Timing of Input Data



Timing Waveforms, continued

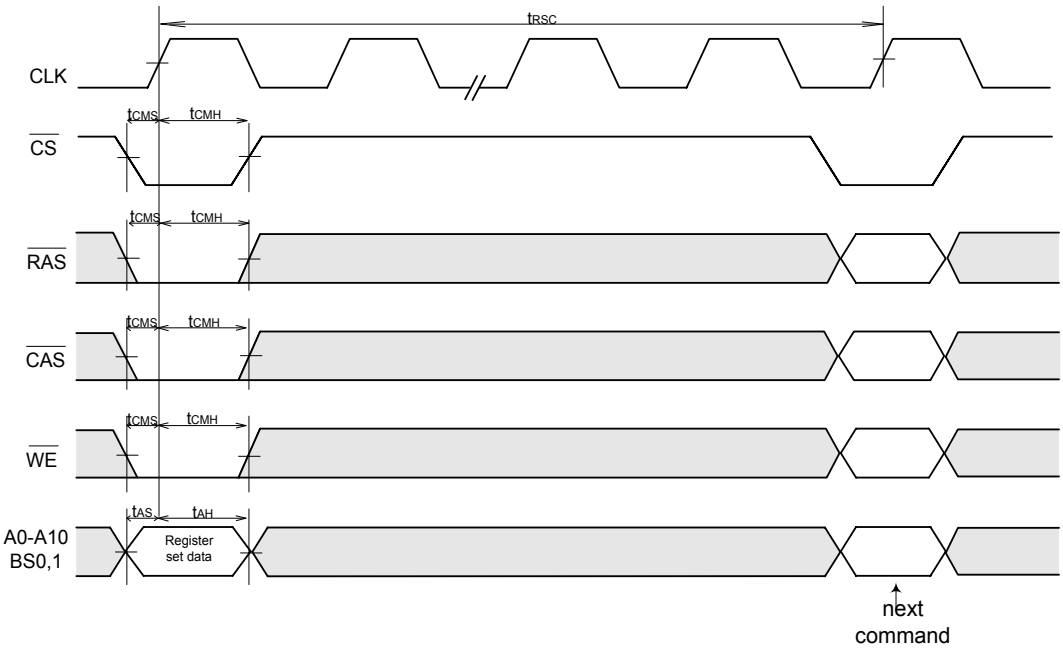
Control Timing of Output Data





Timing Waveforms, continued

Mode Register Set Cycle



A0	Burst Length	
A1		
A2		
A3	Addressing Mode	
A4	CAS Latency	
A5		
A6		
A7	"0"	(Test Mode)
A8	"0"	Reserved
A9	Write Mode	
A10	"0"	Reserved
A11	"0"	
BS0	"0"	
BS1	"0"	

			Burst Length	
A2	A1	A0	Sequential	Interleave
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	2	2
0	1	0	4	4
0	1	1	8	8
1	0	0	Reserved	Reserved
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1	Full Page	

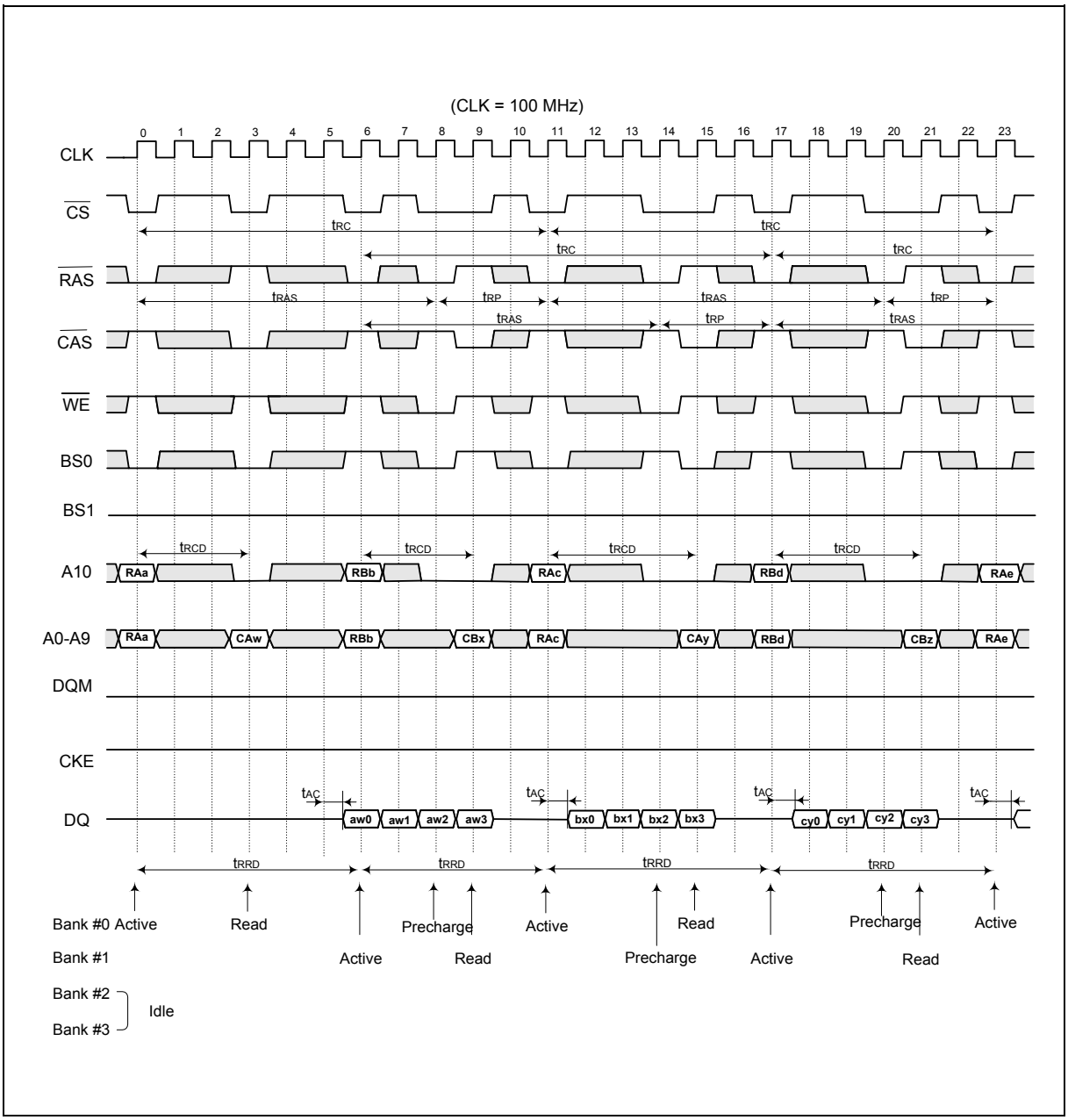
A3	Addressing Mode
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

A6	A5	A4	CAS Latency
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	Reserved
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	Reserved

A9	Single Write Mode
0	Burst read and Burst write
1	Burst read and single write

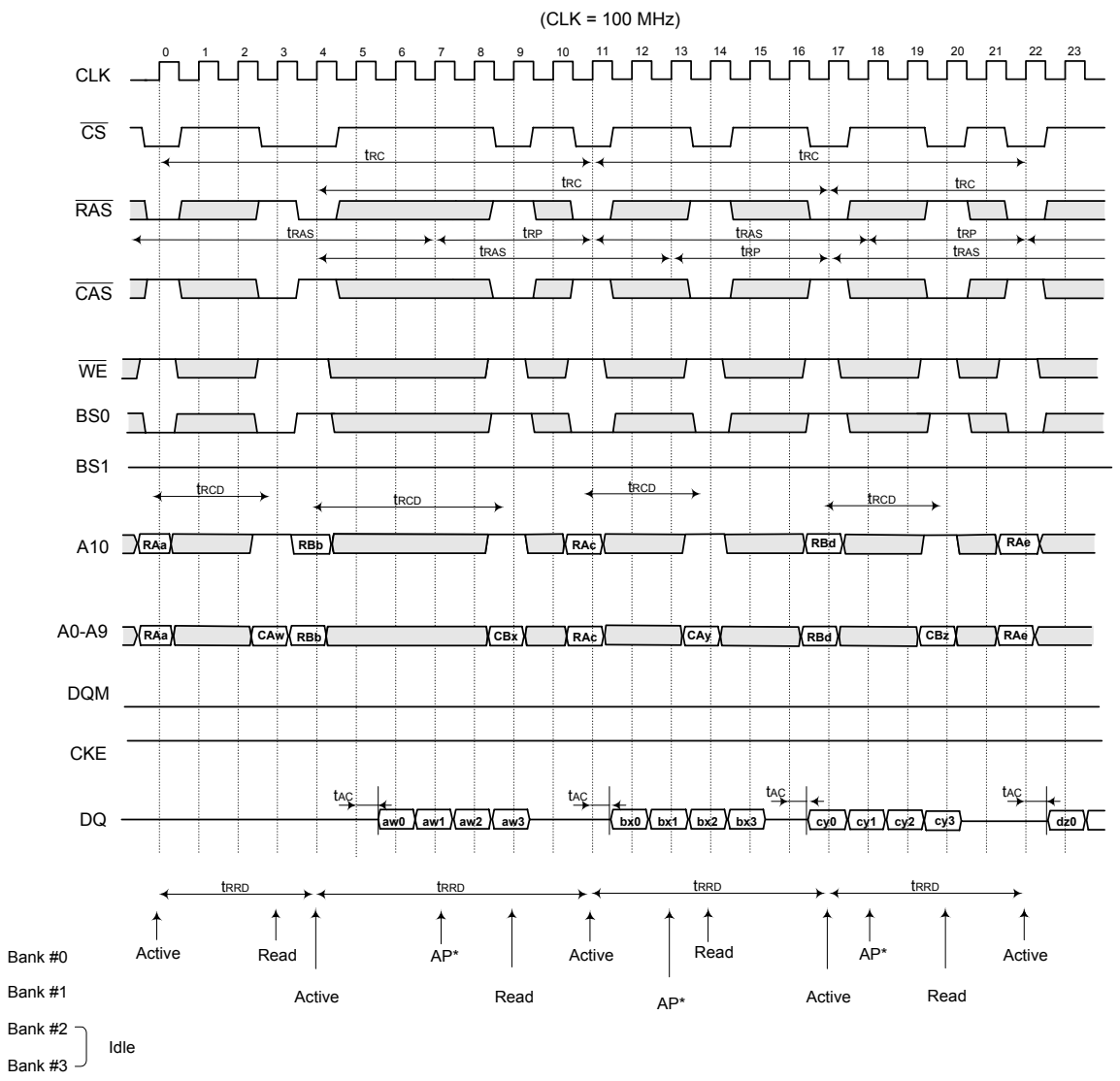
11. OPERATING TIMING EXAMPLE

Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3)



Operating Timing Example, continued

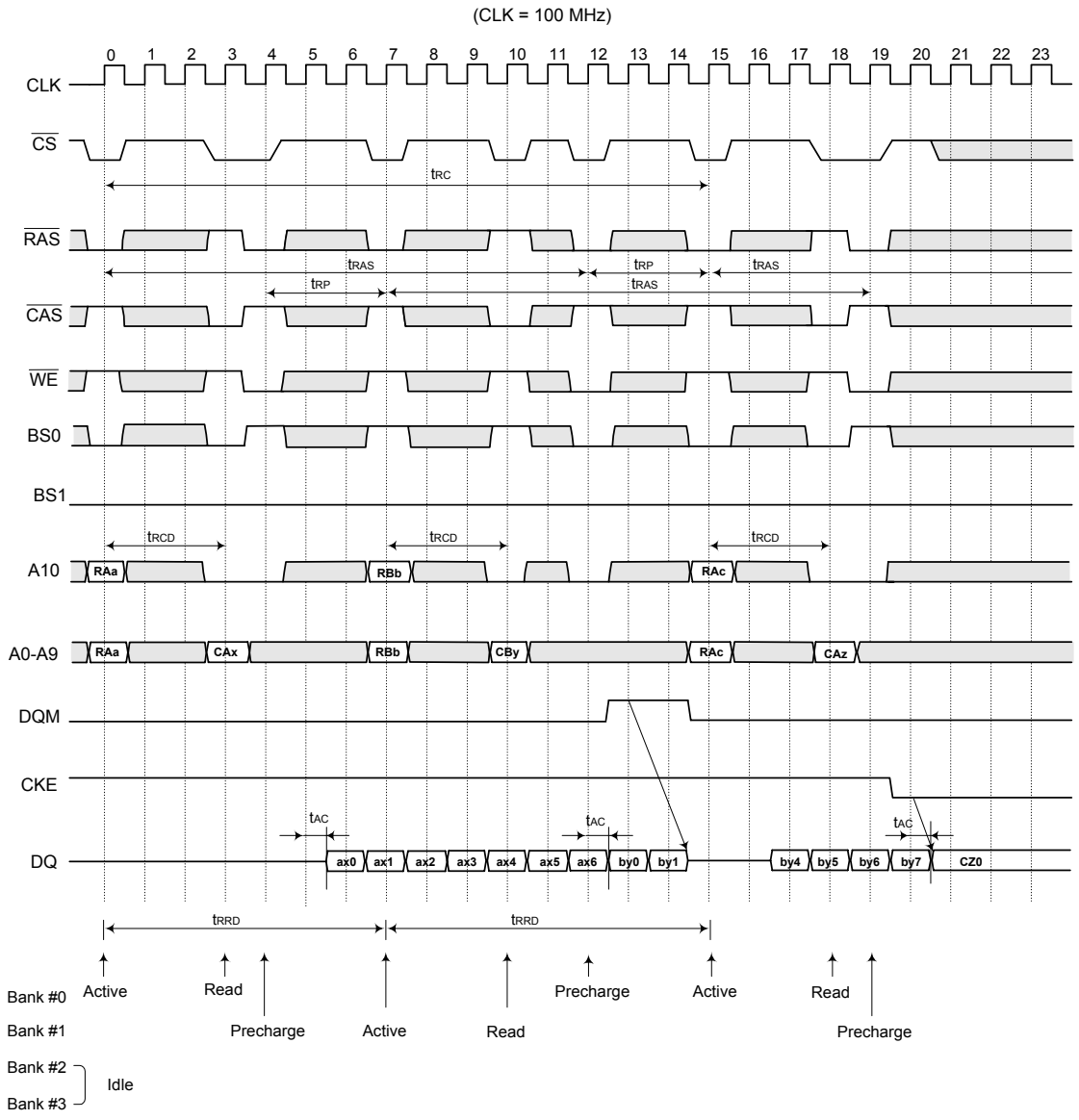
Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3, Auto Precharge)



* AP is the internal precharge start timing

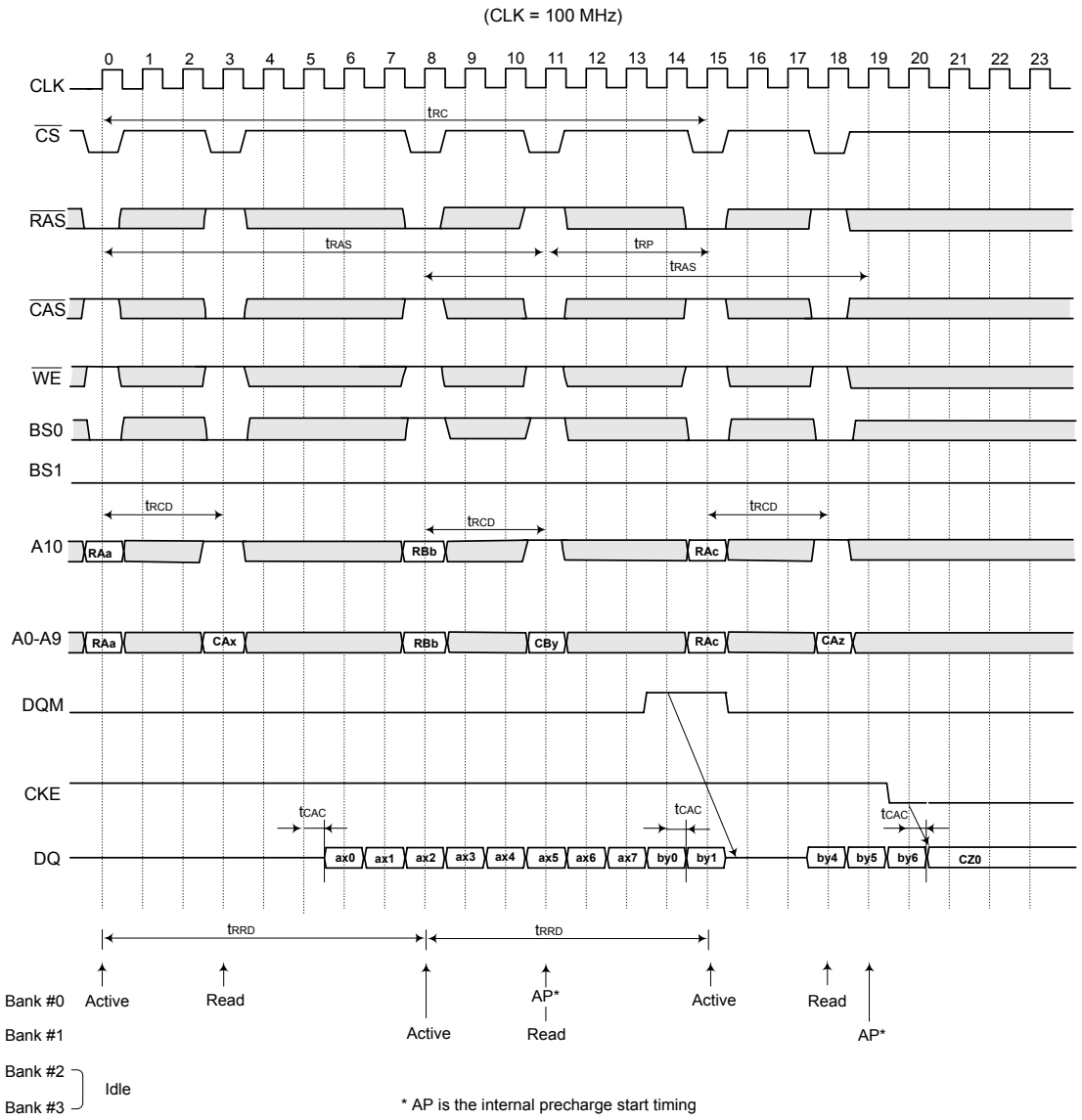
Operating Timing Example, continued

Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 8, CAS Latency = 3)



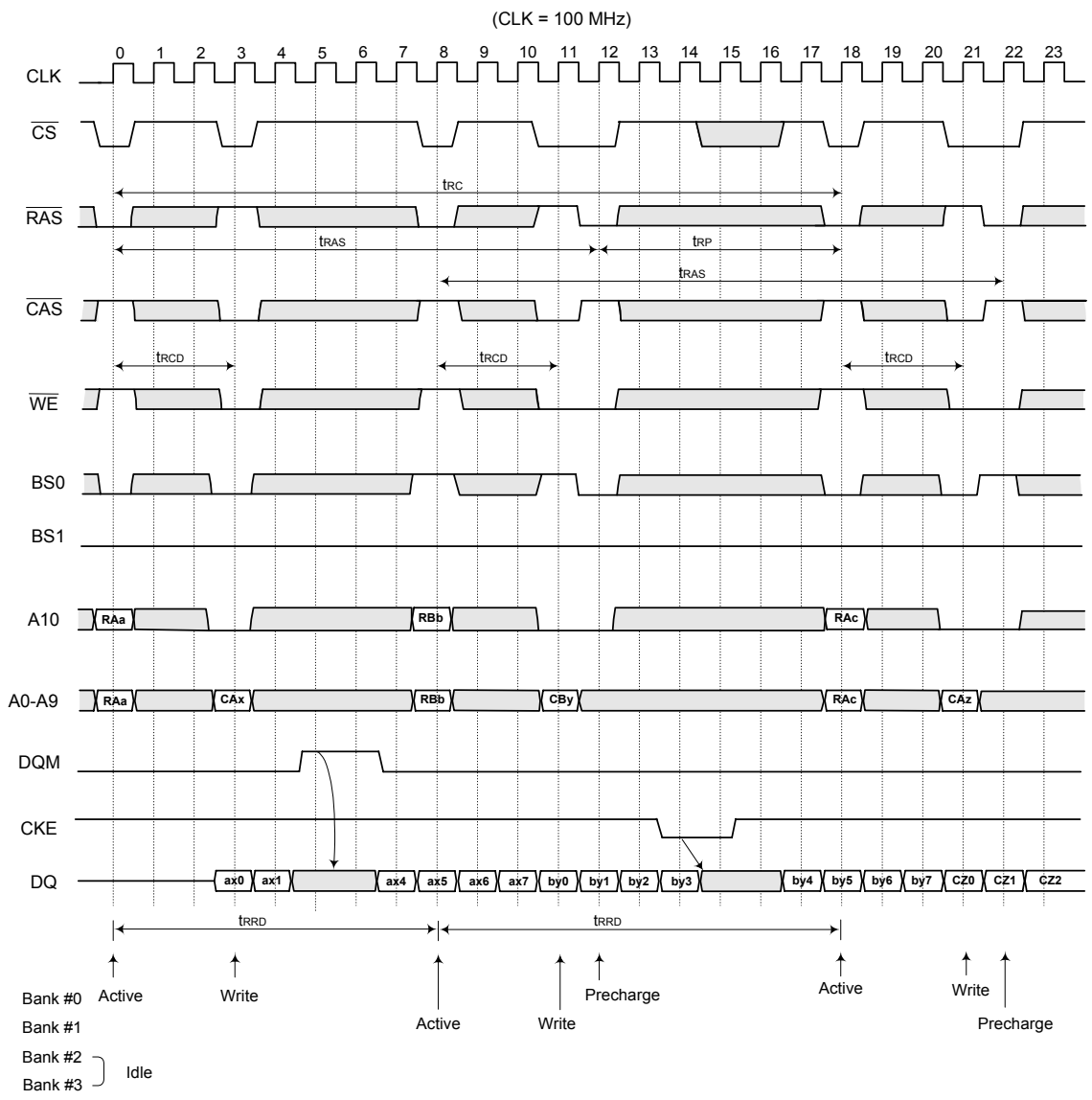
Operating Timing Example, continued

Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 8, CAS Latency = 3, Auto Precharge)



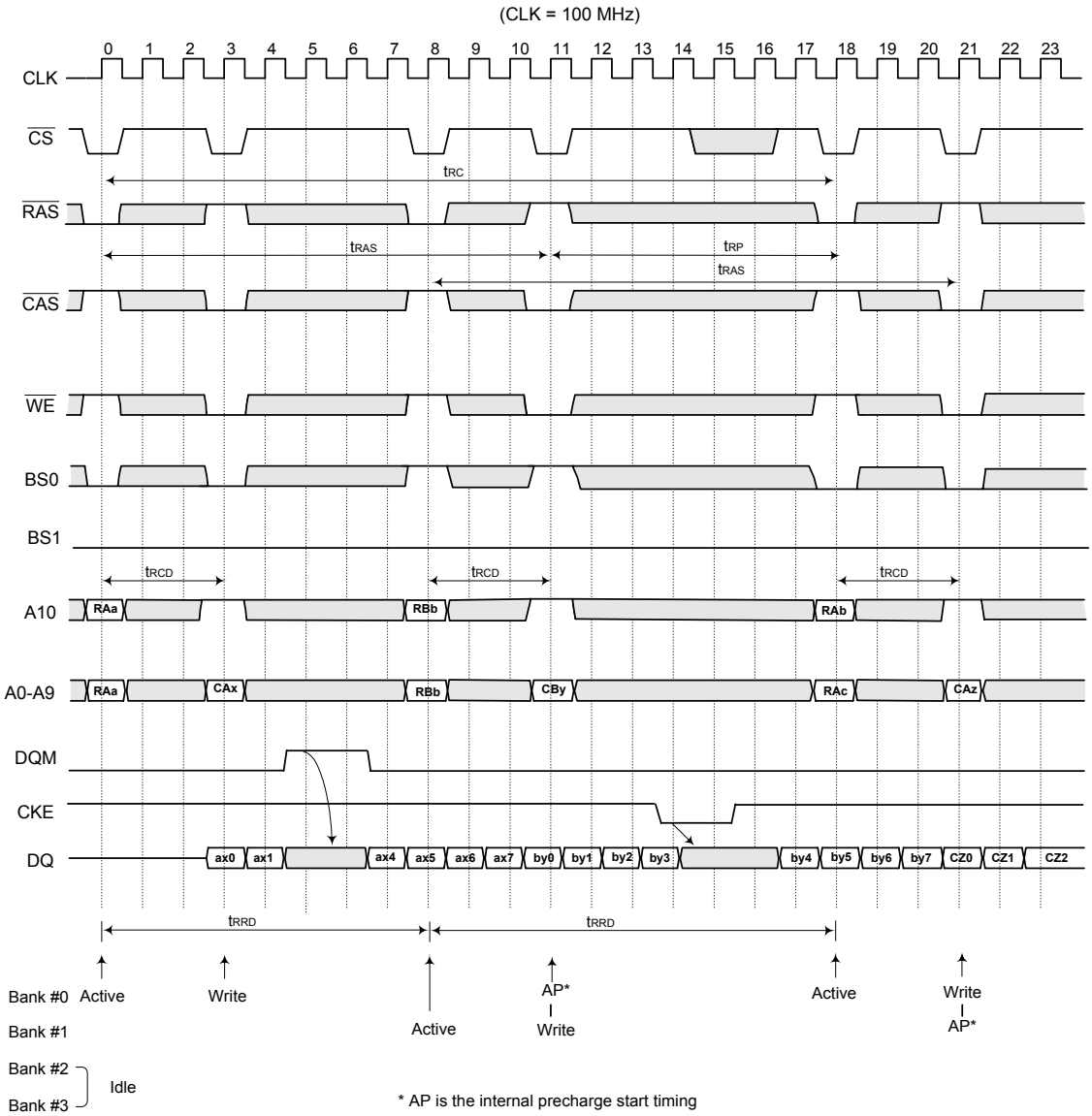
Operating Timing Example, continued

Interleaved Bank Write (Burst Length = 8)



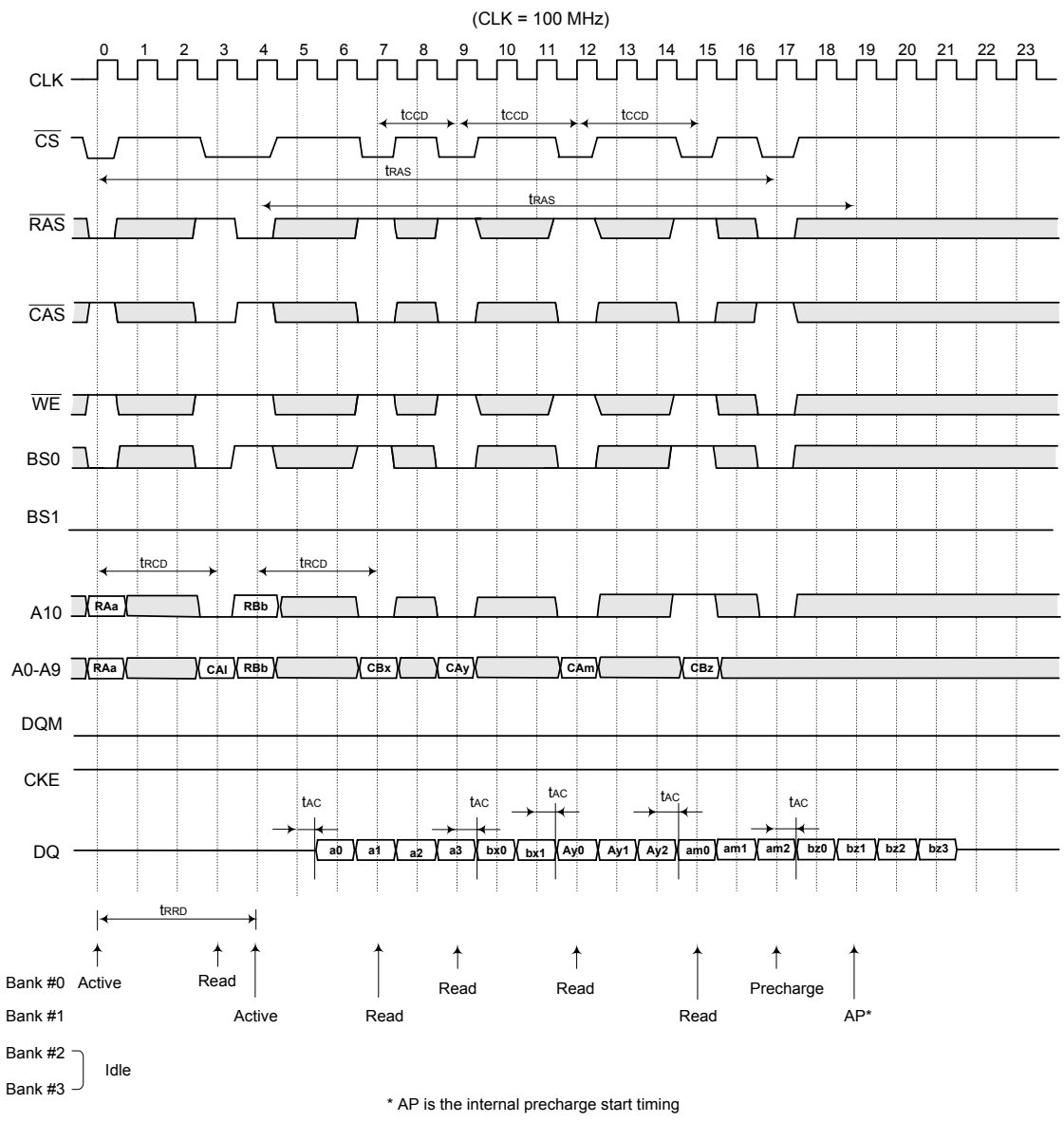
Operating Timing Example, continued

Interleaved Bank Write (Burst Length = 8, Auto Precharge)



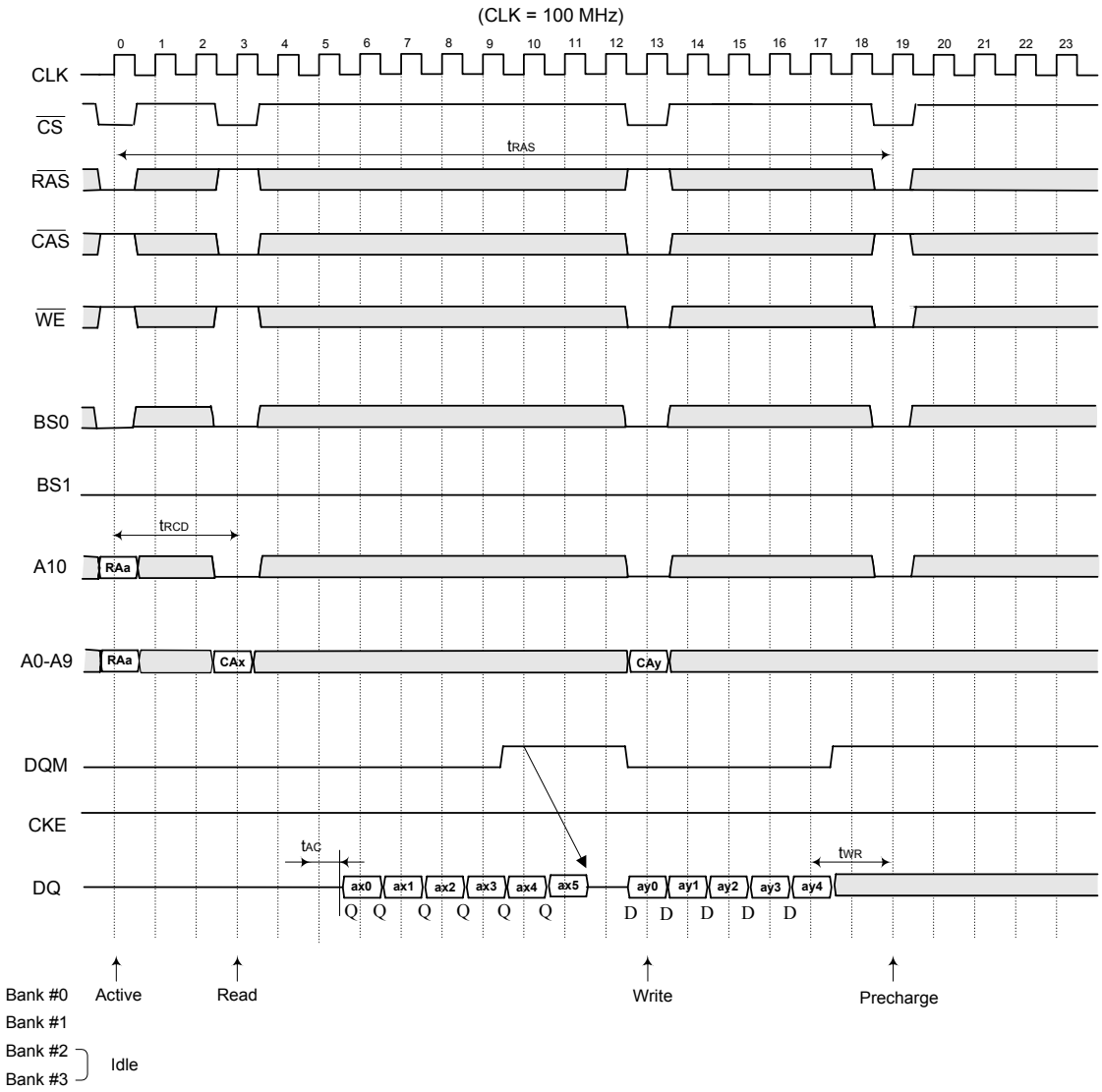
Operating Timing Example, continued

Page Mode Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3)



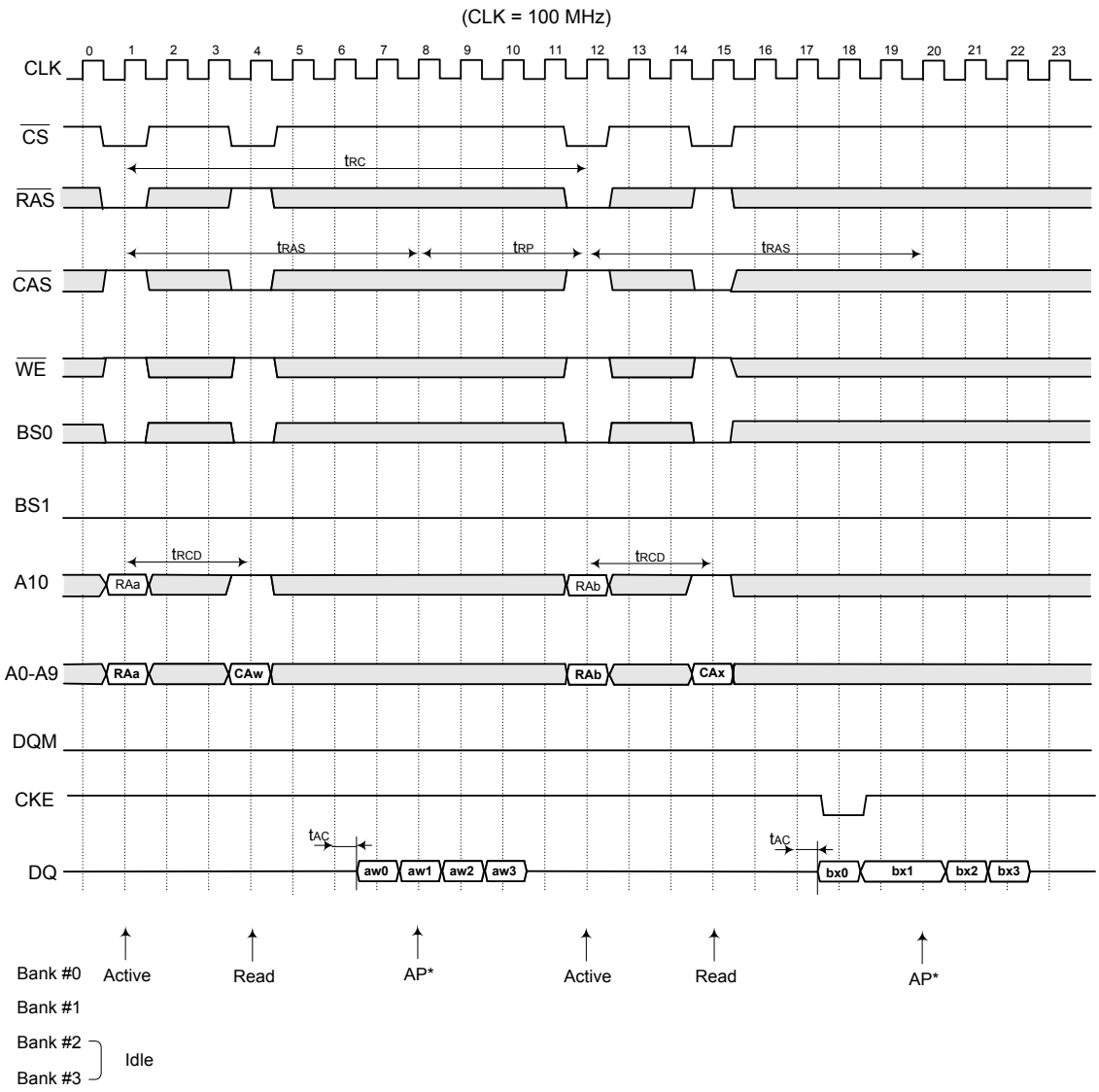
Operating Timing Example, continued

Page Mode Read/Write (Burst Length = 8, CAS Latency = 3)



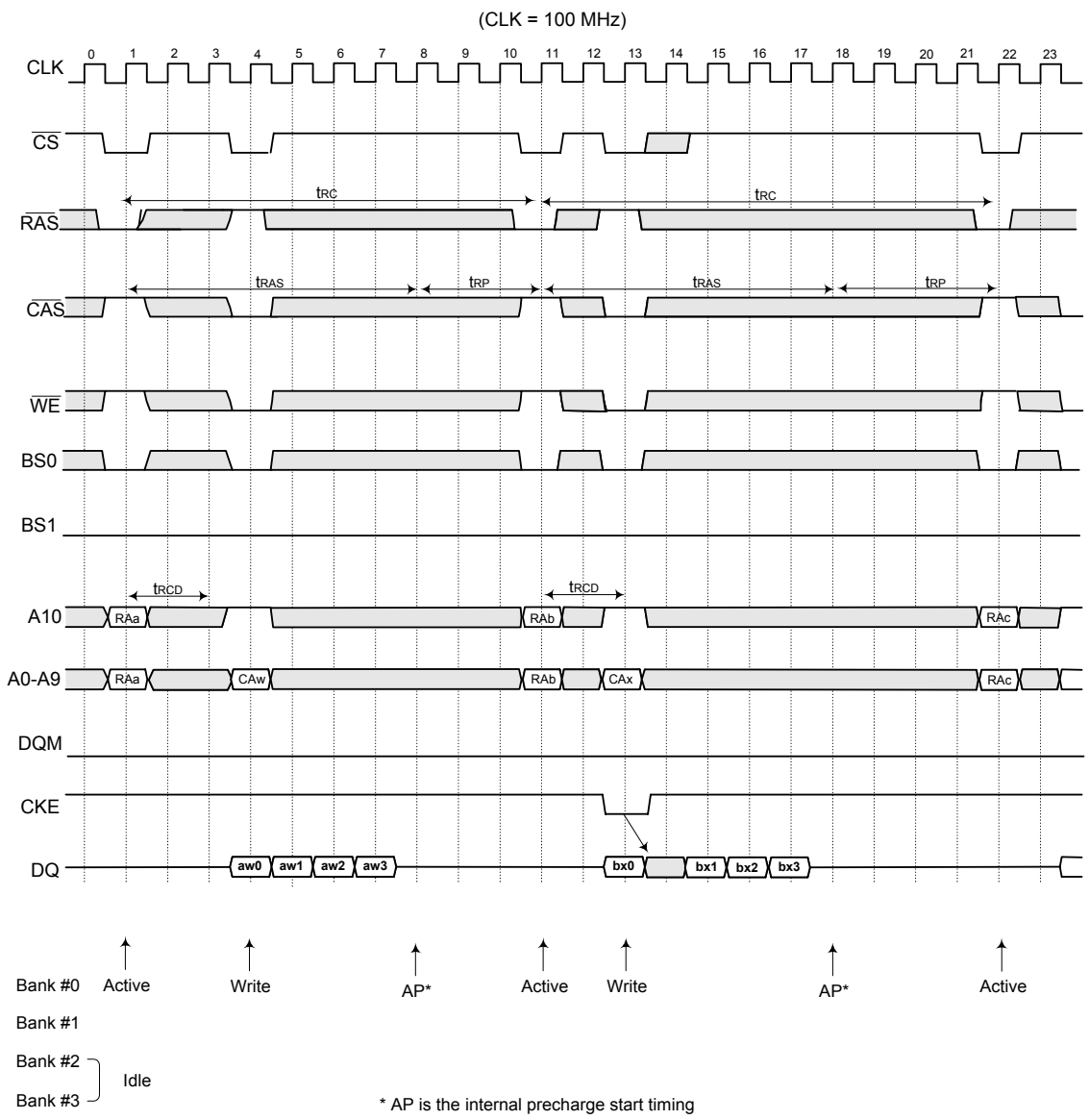
Operating Timing Example, continued

Auto Precharge Read (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3)



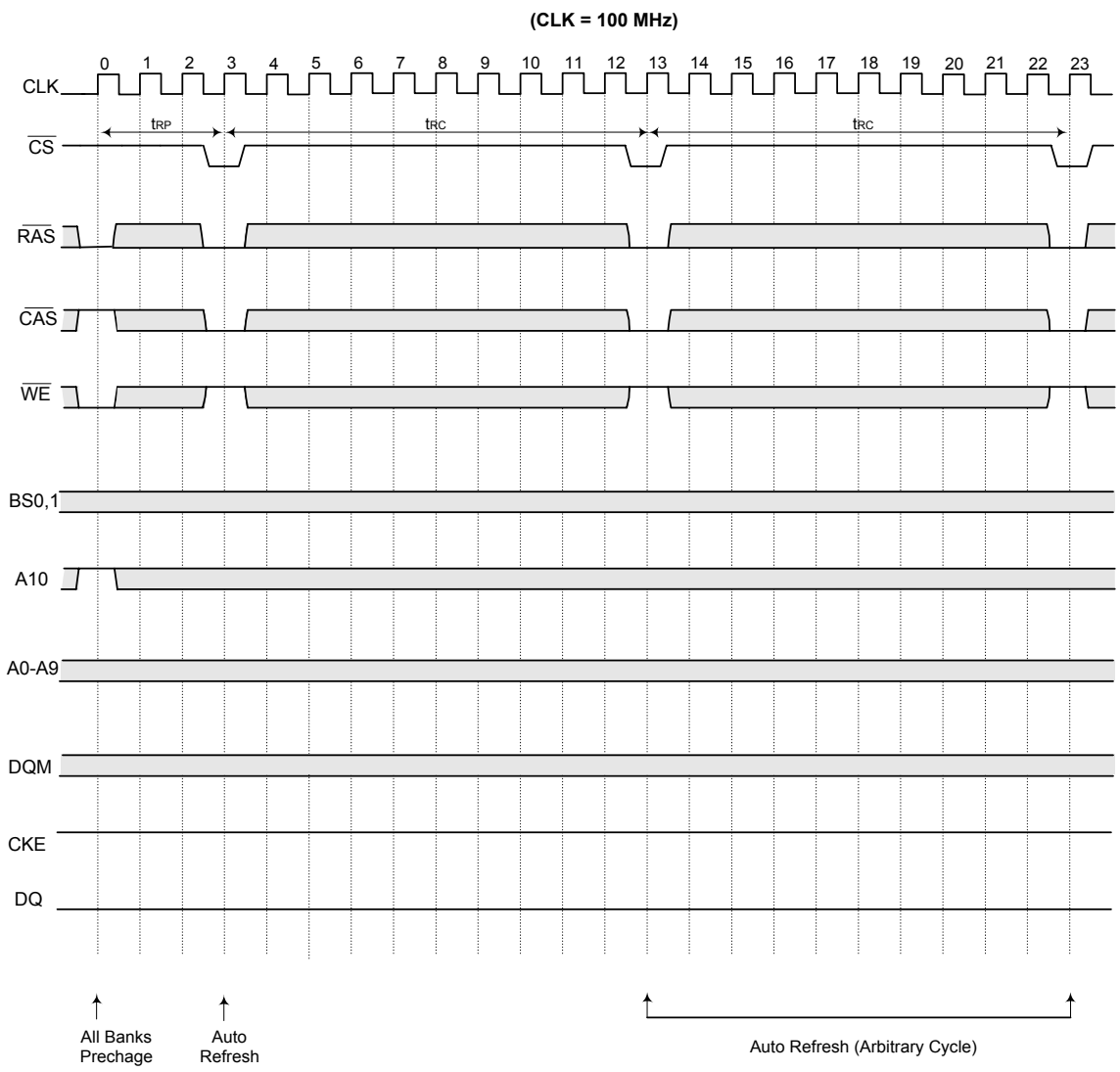
Operating Timing Example, continued

Auto Precharge Write (Burst Length = 4)



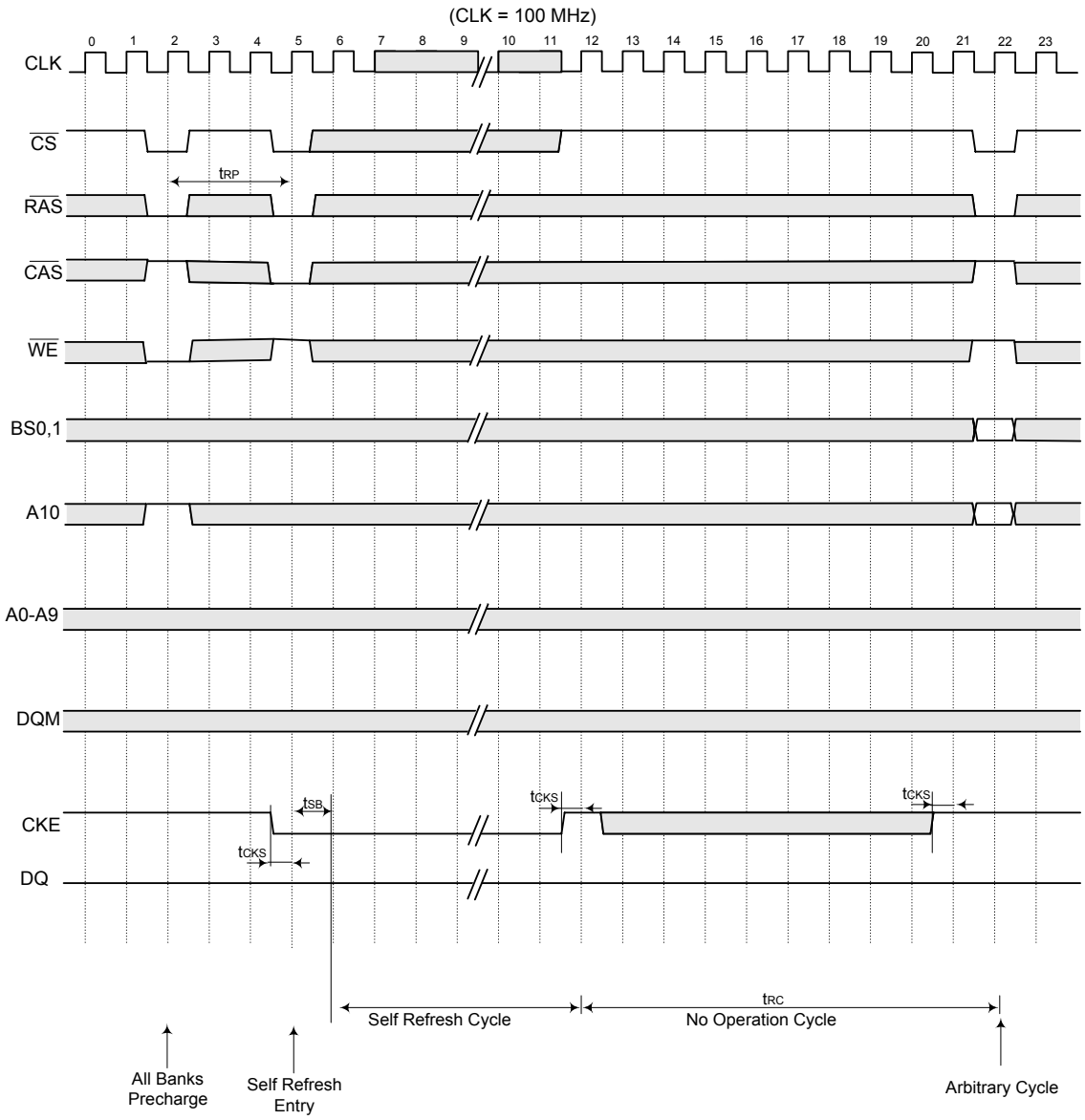
Operating Timing Example, continued

Auto Refresh Cycle



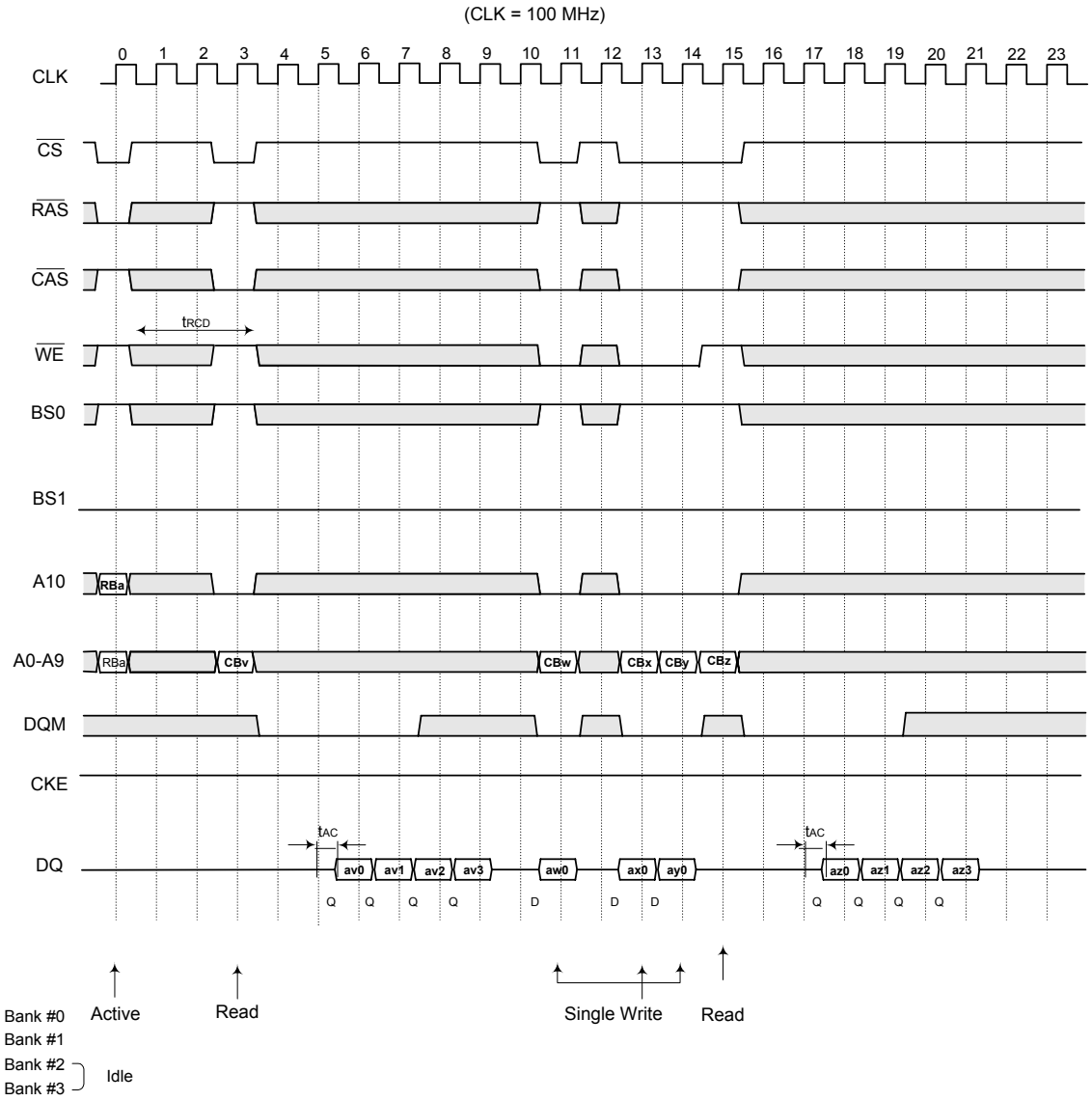
Operating Timing Example, continued

Self Refresh Cycle



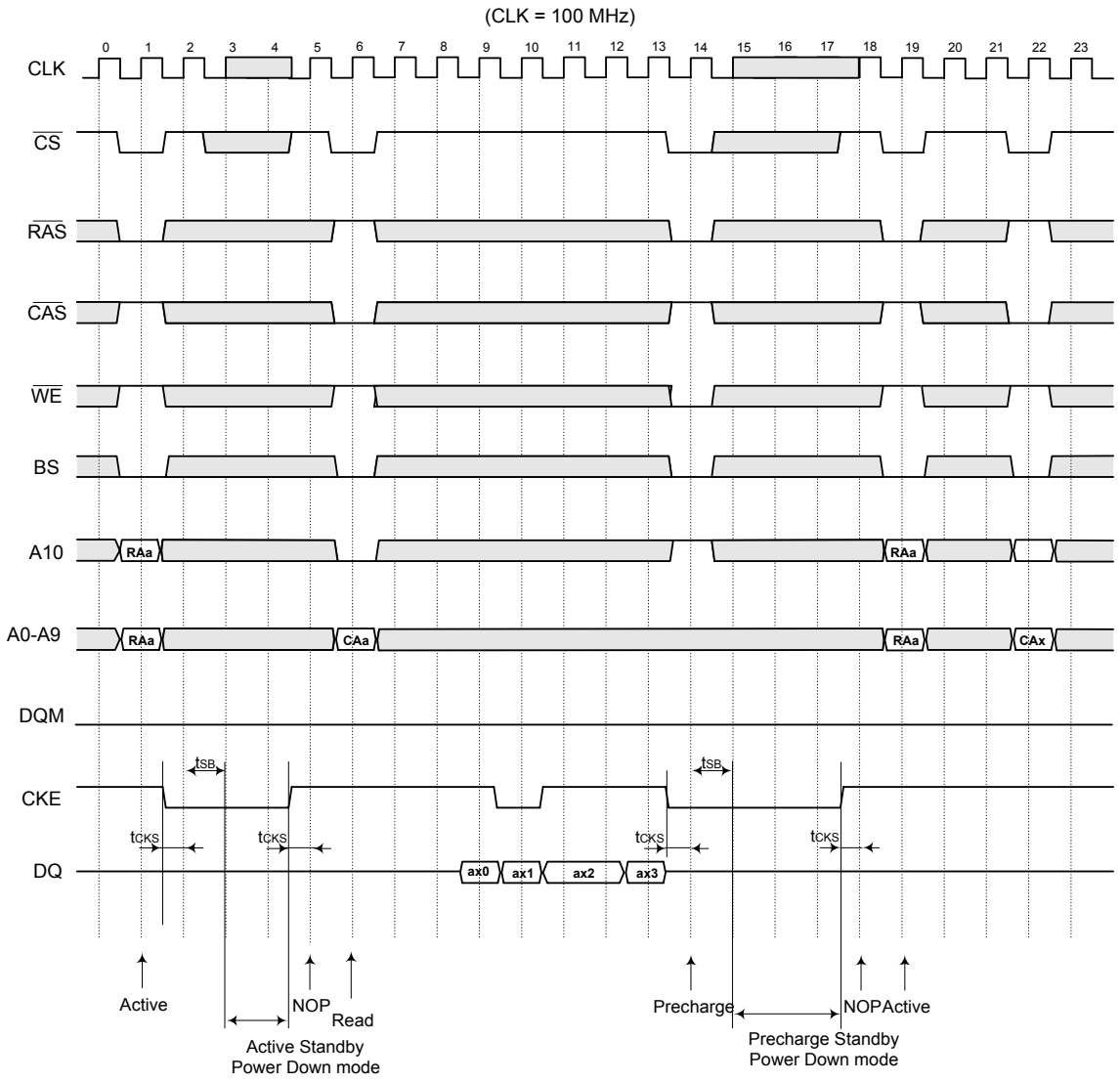
Operating Timing Example, continued

Bust Read and Single Write (Burst Length = 4, CAS Latency = 3)



Operating Timing Example, continued

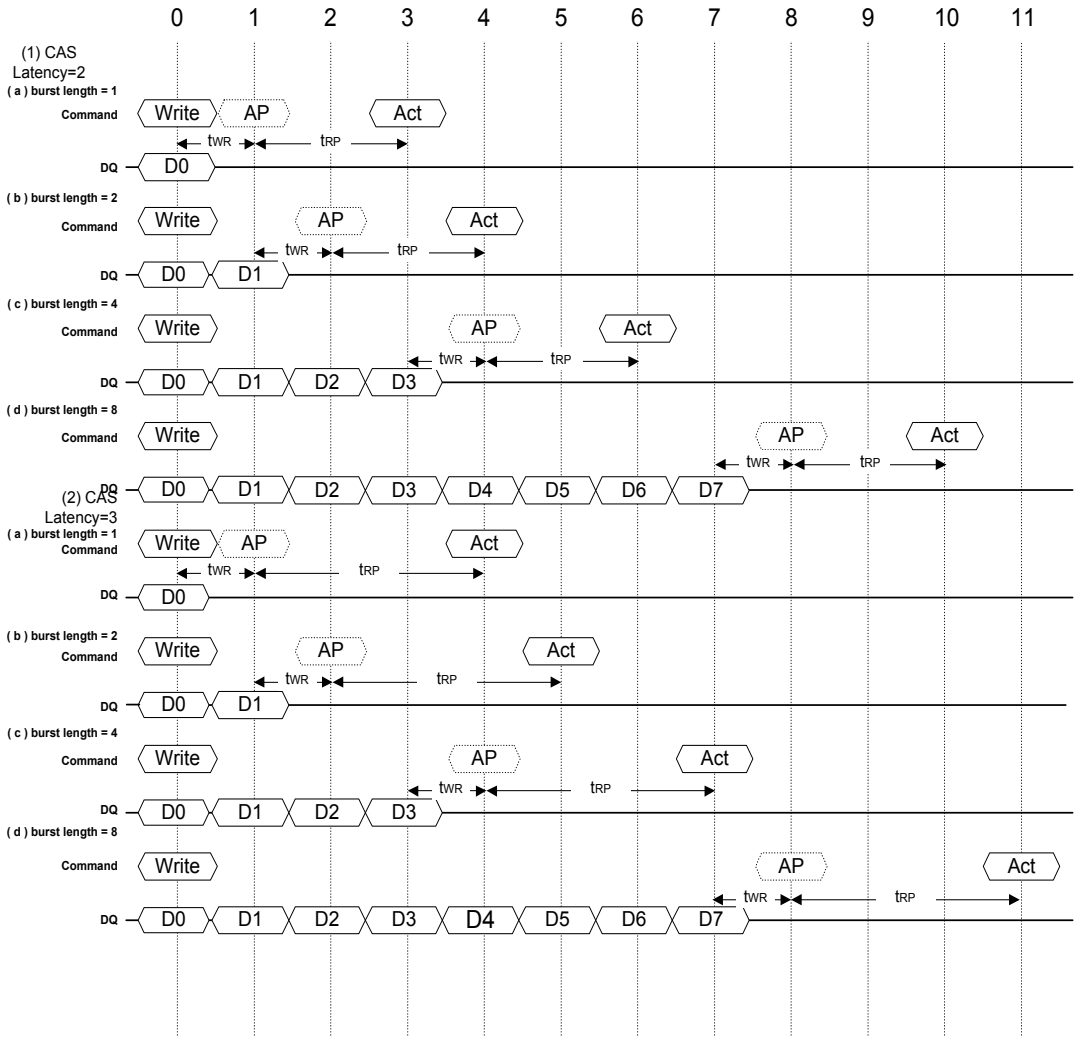
Power Down Mode



Note: The PowerDown Mode is entered by asserting CKE "low".
All Input/Output buffers (except CKE buffers) are turned off in the PowerDown mode.
When CKE goes high, command input must be No operation at next CLK rising edge.

Operating Timing Example, continued

Auto Precharge Timing (Write Cycle)



Note:

Write — represents the Write with Auto precharge command.

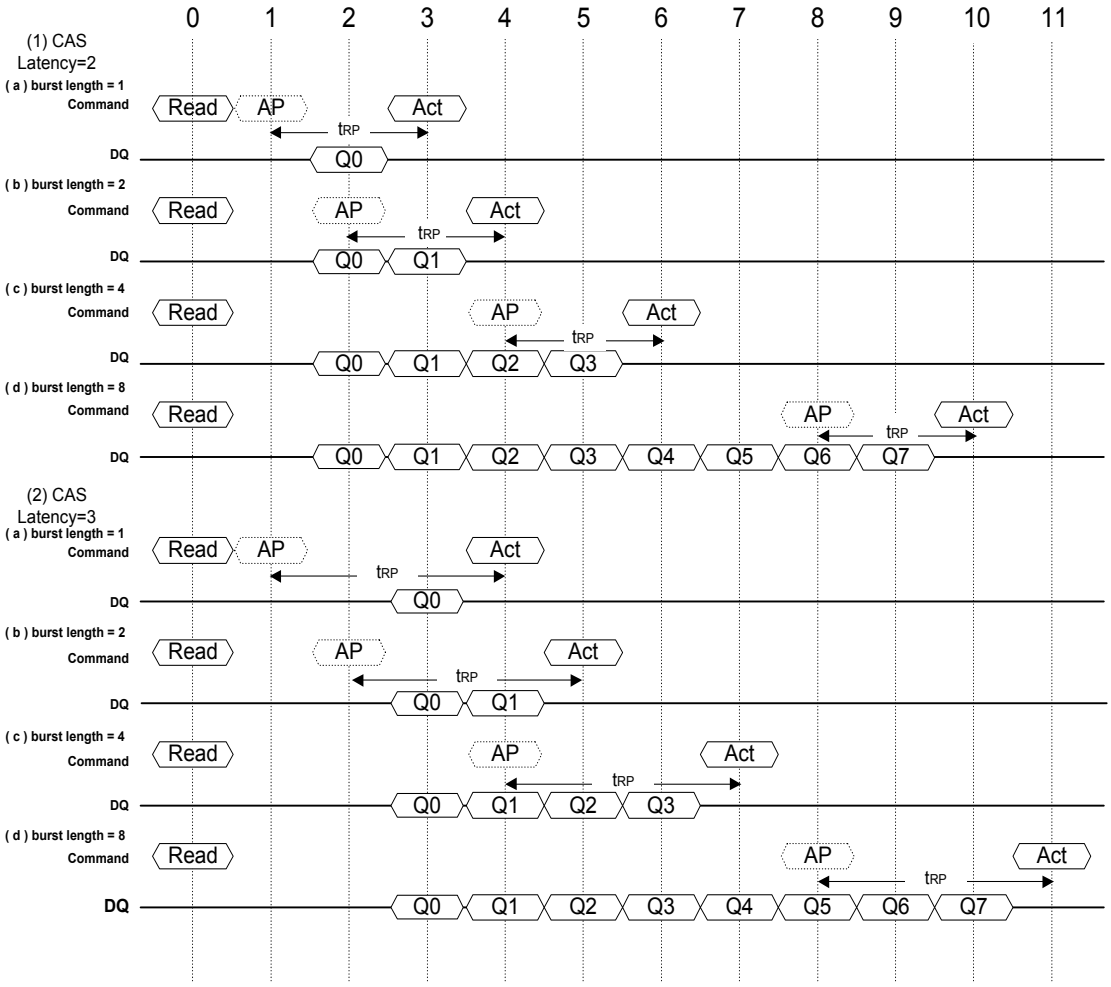
AP — represents the start of internal precharging.

Act — represents the Bank Activate command.

When the Auto precharge command is asserted, the period from Bank Activate command to the start of internal precgarging must be at least tRAS (min.)

Operating Timing Example, continued

Auto Precharge Timing (Read Cycle)



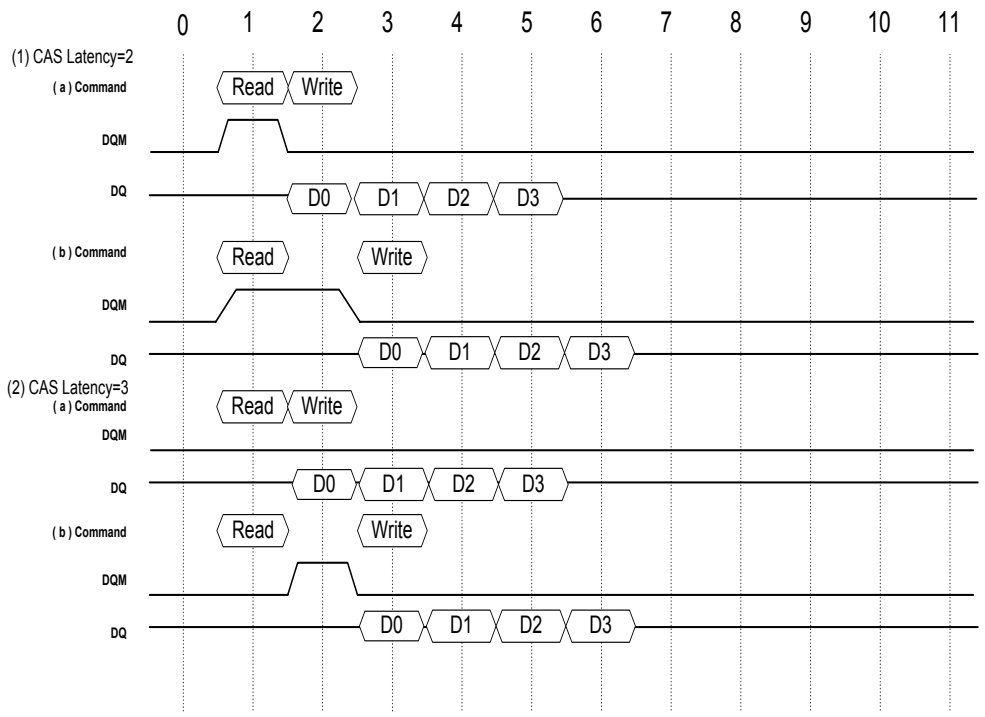
Note:

Read	represents the Read with Auto precharge command.
AP	represents the start of internal precharging.
Act	represents the Bank Activate command.

When the Auto precharge command is asserted, the period from Bank Activate command to the start of internal precgarging must be at least t_{RAS} (min).

Operating Timing Example, continued

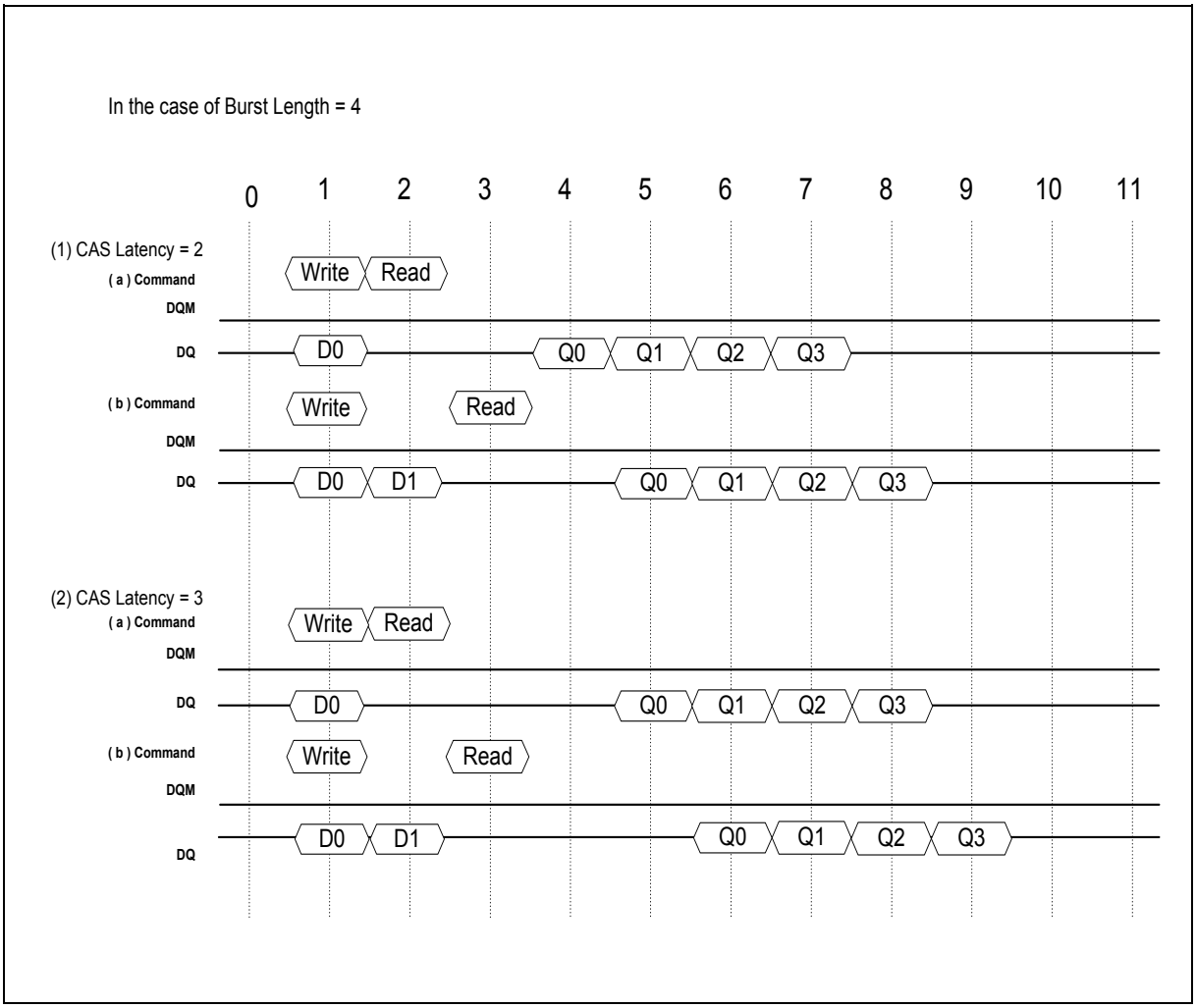
Timing Chart of Read to Write Cycle



Note: The Output data must be masked by DQM to avoid I/O conflict.

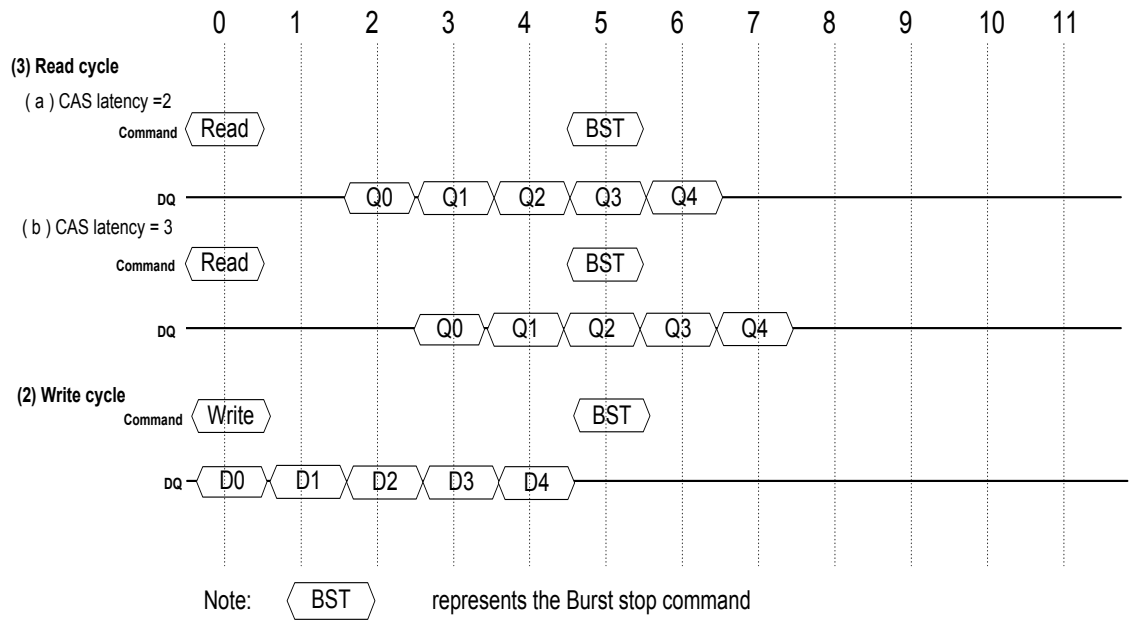
Operating Timing Example, continued

Timing Chart of Write to Read Cycle



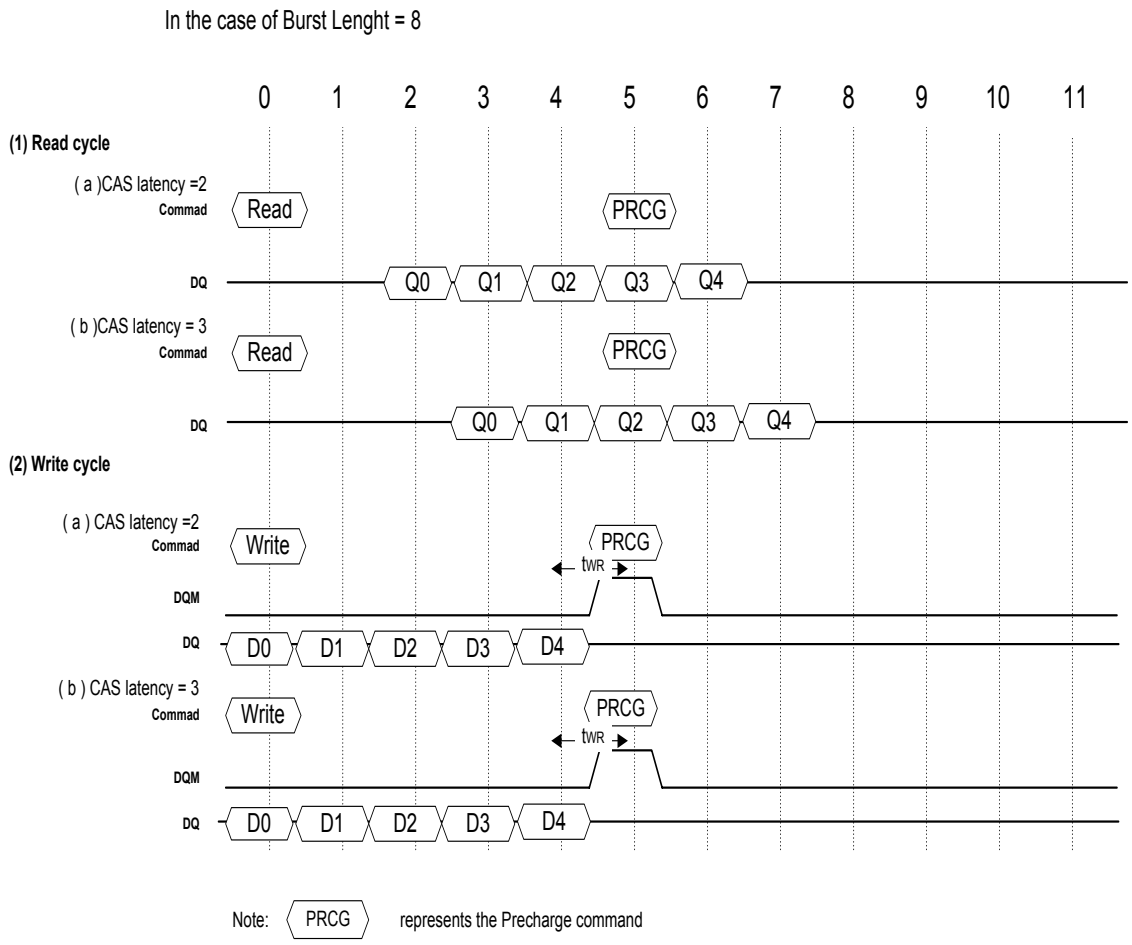
Operating Timing Example, continued

Timing Chart of Burst Stop Cycle (Burst Stop Command)



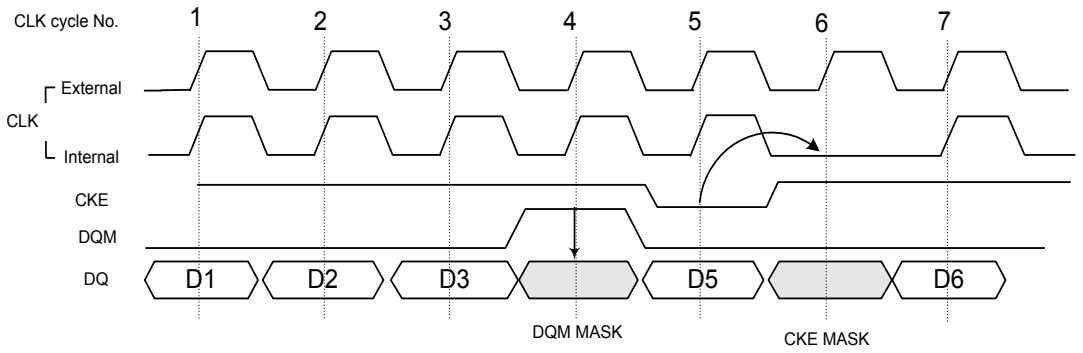
Operating Timing Example, continued

Timing Chart of Burst Stop Cycle (Precharge Command)

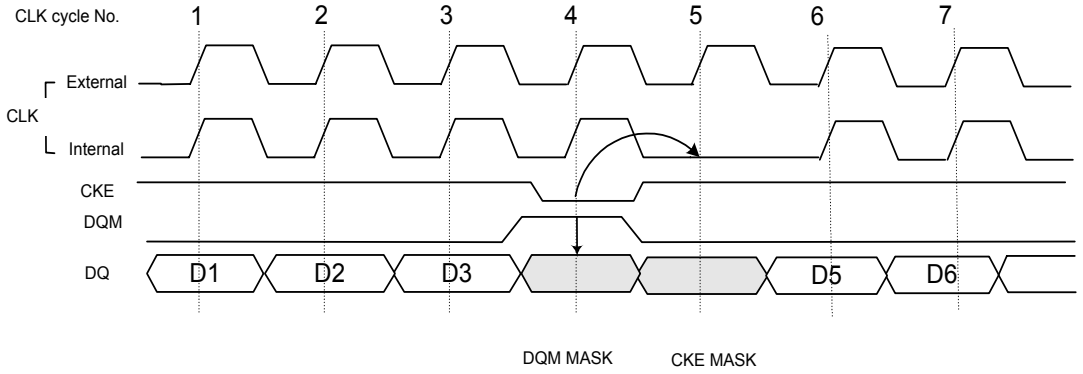


Operating Timing Example, continued

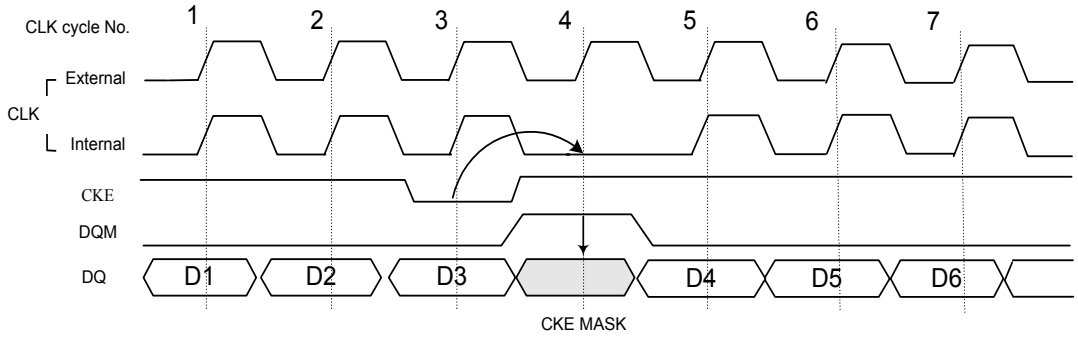
CKE/DQM Input Timing (Write Cycle)



(1)



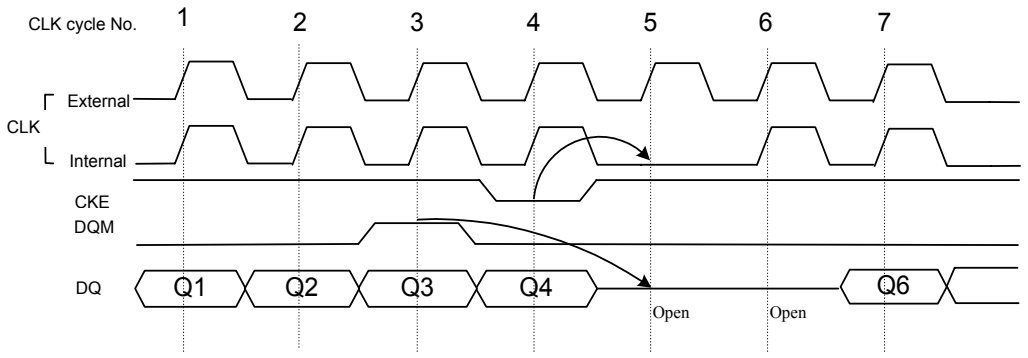
(2)



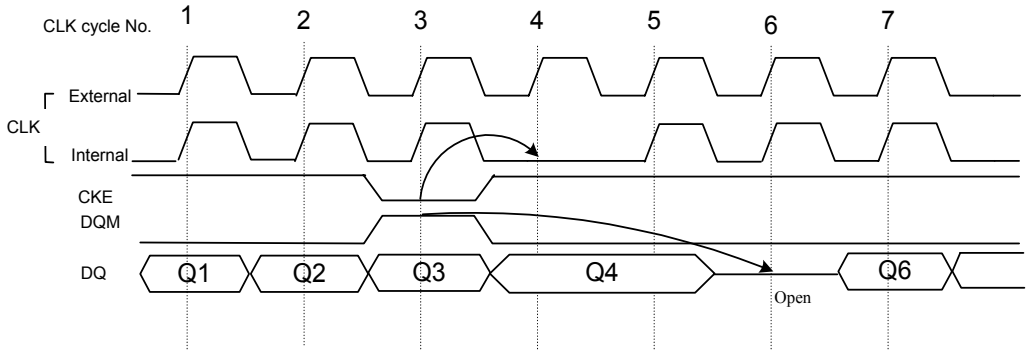
(3)

Operating Timing Example, continued

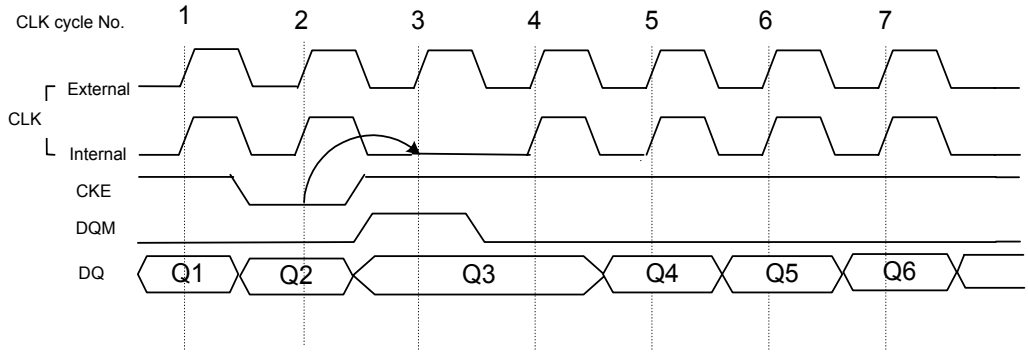
CKE/DQM Input Timing (Read Cycle)



(1)



(2)



(3)

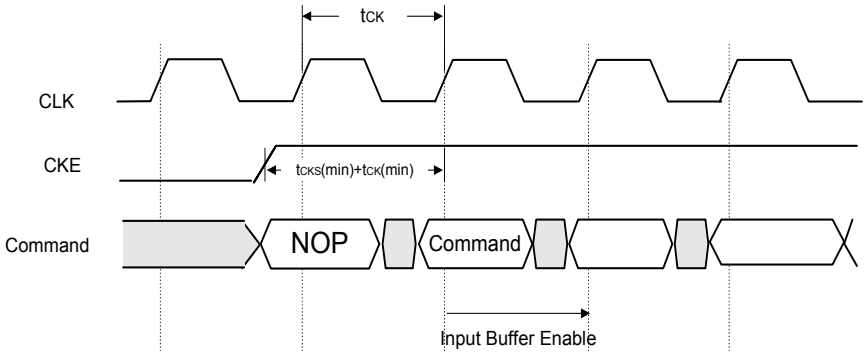
Operating Timing Example, continued

Self Refresh/Power Down Mode Exit Timing

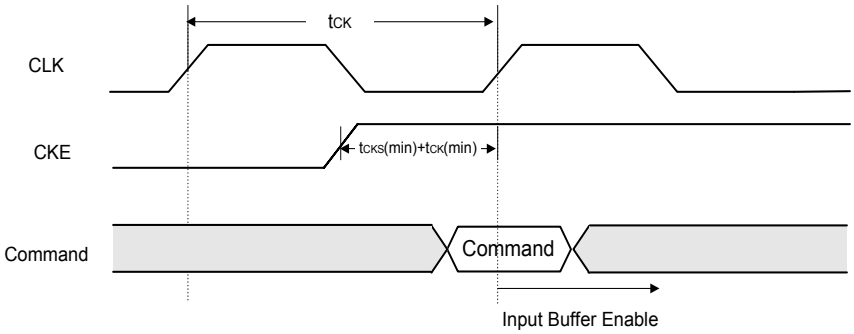
Asynchronous Control

Input Buffer turn on time (Power down mode exit time) is specified by t_{CKS} (min.) + t_{CK} (min.)

A) t_{CK} < t_{CKS} (min.) + t_{CK} (min.)



B) t_{CK} >= t_{CKS} (min.) + t_{CK} (min.)



Note:

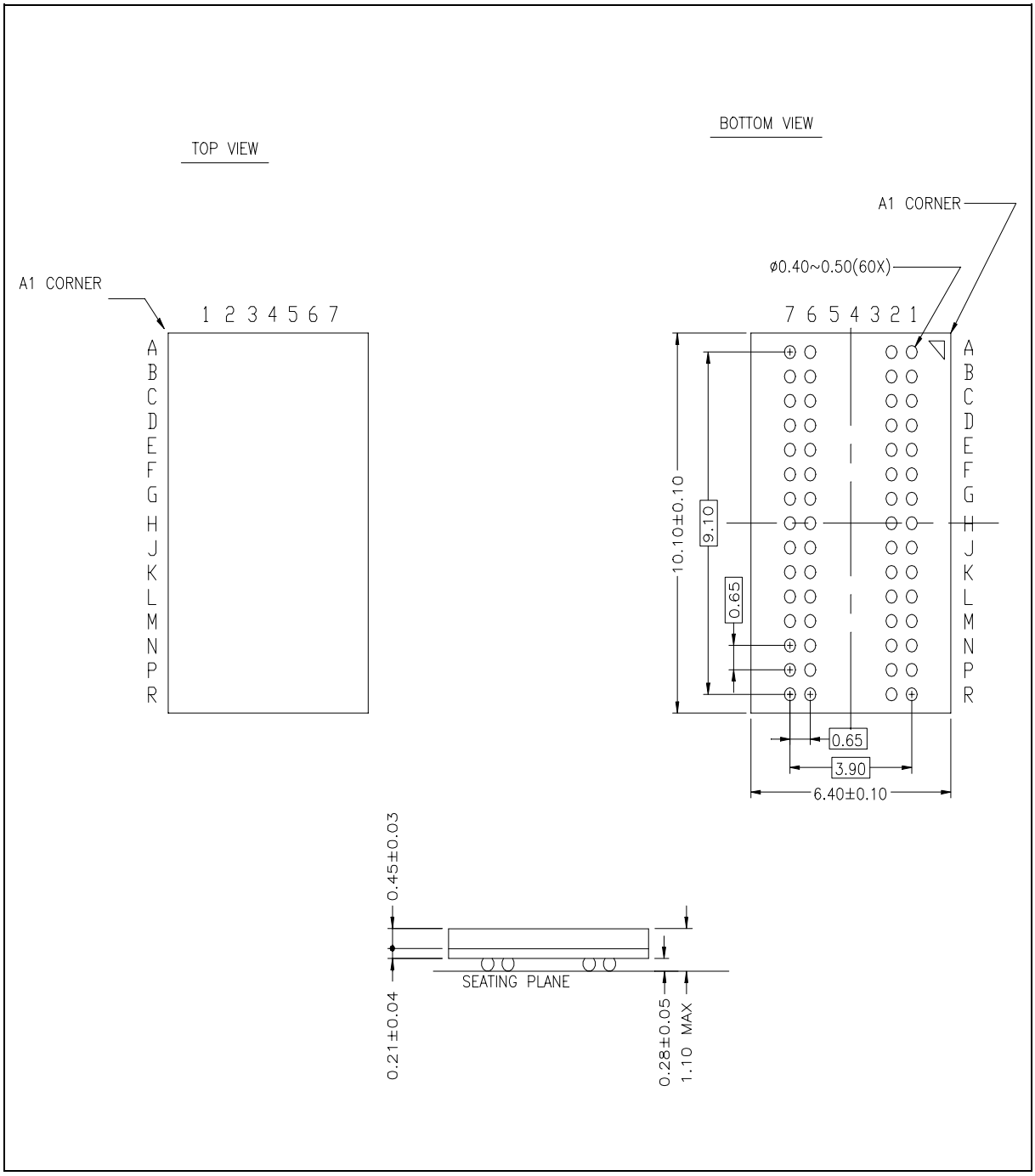
All Input Buffer (Include CLK Buffer) are turned off in the Power Down mode and Self Refresh mode

NOP — Represents the No-Operation command

Command — Represents one command

12. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

BGA 60 Balls Pitch = 0.65 mm



13. VERSION HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	PAGE	DESCRIPTION
A1	January 27, 2003	-	Formal Version

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No. 4, Creation Rd. III,
Science-Based Industrial Park,
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TEL: 886-3-5770066
FAX: 886-3-5665577
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