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### MEMORY INCLUDING SENSE AMPLIFIER AND OPERATION METHOD OF MEMORY

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#### Abstract

An operation method of a memory may include receiving a first active command and a first row address; starting a first mismatch compensation operation in a sense amplifier array for a normal cell array corresponding to the first row address and in a redundancy sense amplifier array for a redundancy cell array corresponding to the normal cell array; determining to access the normal cell array based on the first row address and repair information; deactivating the redundancy sense amplifier array for the redundancy cell array in response to a determination that the normal cell array is to be accessed; activating a word line of the normal cell array corresponding to the first row address; and sensing and amplifying, by the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array, data of memory cells corresponding to the activated word line.

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## Background/Summary

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2024-0020745 filed on Feb. 14, 2024, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

### BACKGROUND

#### 1. Technical Field

[0002] Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to a memory, and more particularly, to data sensing in the memory.

#### 2. Related Art

[0003] A memory uses a sense amplifier in order to sense and amplify data in a memory cell. The sense amplifier senses and amplifies a small voltage difference between bit lines. When even a small potential difference exists between the bit lines, the sense amplifier ideally needs to accurately sense and amplify the potential difference. However, in reality, this is not possible.

[0004] A minimum value of the potential difference between the bit lines for the sense amplifier to accurately sense data is referred to as an offset voltage. When the potential difference across the bit lines is smaller than the offset voltage, the sense amplifier might not perform accurate amplification and sensing operations. A factor causing the offset voltage may include a mismatch between PMOS transistors and NMOS transistors constituting the sense amplifier. The PMOS transistors and the NMOS transistors constituting the sense amplifier need to be identically manufactured, but a mismatch always exists because the PMOS transistors and the NMOS transistors are not able to be completely identically manufactured in reality.

### SUMMARY

[0005] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, an operation method of a memory may include: receiving a first active command and a first row address; starting a first mismatch compensation operation in a sense amplifier array for a normal cell array corresponding to the first row address and in a redundancy sense amplifier array for a redundancy cell array corresponding to the normal cell array; determining to access the normal cell array based on the first row address and repair information; deactivating the redundancy sense amplifier array for the redundancy cell array in response to a determination that the normal cell array is to be accessed; activating a word line of the normal cell array corresponding to the first row address; and sensing and amplifying, by the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array, data of memory cells corresponding to the activated word line.

[0006] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, a memory may include a normal cell array; a normal sense amplifier array that senses and amplifies data of the normal cell array; a redundancy cell array; a redundancy sense amplifier array that senses and amplifies data of the redundancy cell array; and a repair determination circuit that determines whether to access the redundancy cell array based on a row address and repair information, wherein a mismatch compensation operation of the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array may start in response to an application of an active command, and after the determination of the repair determination circuit, one of the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array may be deactivated.

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## Description

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a memory in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0008] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of a memory bank in FIG. 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0009] FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of a sense amplifier included in a normal sense amplifier array in FIG. 2, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0010] FIG. 4 is a timing diagram for describing operations of the sense amplifier in FIG. 3, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0011] FIG. 5 is a flowchart for describing an active operation of the memory, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0012] FIG. 6 is a flowchart for describing an active operation of the memory, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0013] FIG. 7 is a timing diagram of a sense amplifier that performs operations in FIG. 6, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0014] Various embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to a memory with a reduced access time while reducing a mismatch in a sense amplifier.

[0015] According to embodiments of the present disclosure, an access time may be reduced while reducing a mismatch in a sense amplifier.

[0016] Hereafter, embodiments in accordance with the technical spirit of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a memory **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0018] Referring to FIG. 1, the memory **100** may include a command decoder **110**, an address control circuit **120**, a control logic **130**, a data transmission/reception circuit **140**, and a memory bank **150**.

[0019] The command decoder **110** may determine a type of an operation instructed by a memory controller (not shown) to the memory **100** by decoding a command/address CA received from the memory controller. For example, the command decoder **110** may determine whether an active operation, a precharge operation, a refresh operation, a write operation, or a read operation is instructed.

[0020] The control logic **130** may control internal components of the memory **100** according to the decoding result of the command decoder **110**. Control signals CTRL may indicate signals for the control logic **130** to control the internal components of the memory **100**.

[0021] The address control circuit **120** may classify addresses received from the command decoder **110** into a row address R\_ADD and a column address C\_ADD, and transmit the row address R\_ADD and the column address C\_ADD to the memory bank **160**. The address control circuit **120** may recognize the address as the row address R\_ADD when a row operation (e.g., an active operation) is instructed according to the decoding result of the command decoder **110**, and recognize the address as the column address C\_ADD when a column operation (i.e., a read operation and a write operation) is instructed.

[0022] The data transmission/reception circuit **140** may receive data DATA or transmit the data DATA. The data transmission/reception circuit **140** may receive the data DATA to be written to the memory bank **150** during a write operation, and may transmit the data DATA read from the memory bank **150** during a read operation.

[0023] The memory bank **150** on which an active operation, a precharge operations, a read operation, and a write operation are performed may include components for storing data and

accessing the data. Although FIG. 1 illustrates only one memory bank **150**, it is natural that the memory **100** may include a plurality of memory banks **150**.

[0024] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of the memory bank **150** in FIG. 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 2, the memory bank **150** may include normal cell arrays **210\_0** to **210\_N**, where N is an integer of 1 or more, a redundancy cell array **215**, normal row circuits **220\_0** to **220\_N**, a redundancy row circuit **225**, normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N**, a redundancy sense amplifier array **235**, normal sense amplifier array control circuits **240\_0** to **240\_N**, a redundancy sense amplifier array control circuit **245**, normal column circuits **250\_0** to **250\_N**, a redundancy column circuit **255**, and a repair determination circuit **260**.

[0026] Each of the normal cell arrays **210\_0** to **210\_N** may include a plurality of word lines, a plurality of bit lines, and a plurality of memory cells formed at intersections of the word lines and the bit lines. Each of the memory cells may include a capacitor for storing data and a transistor serving as a switch.

[0027] The normal row circuits **220\_0** to **220\_N** may perform an active operation of activating a word line selected by the row address R\_ADD among the plurality of word lines included in the normal cell arrays **210\_0** to **210\_N**. Depending on a value of the row address R\_ADD, one of the normal row circuits **220\_0** to **220\_N** may activate the word line selected by the row address R\_ADD. For example, when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 0 to 511, the normal row circuit **220\_0** may activate a word line corresponding to the value of the row address

[0028] R\_ADD, and when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 512 to 1023, the normal row circuit **220\_1** may activate the word line corresponding to the value of the row address R\_ADD.

[0029] The normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N** may sense and amplify data stored in the memory cells of the normal cell arrays **210\_0** to **210\_N** during an active operation. Depending on the value of the row address R\_ADD, one of the normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N** may be activated and operated. For example, when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 0 to 511, the normal sense amplifier array **230\_0** may operate, and when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 512 to 1023, the normal sense amplifier array **230\_1** may operate.

[0030] The normal sense amplifier array control circuits **240\_0** to **240\_N** may control operations of the normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N**. The normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N** may perform a mismatch compensation operation and a sense amplification operation. The mismatch compensation operation may be an operation performed before the sense amplification operation in order to reduce a mismatch of sense amplifiers of the sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N**, and the sense amplification operation may be an operation of sensing and amplifying data in the memory cells.

[0031] The normal column circuits **250\_0** to **250\_N** may access data of sense amplifiers selected by the column address C\_ADD among the sense amplifiers of the normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N** during read and write operations. Depending on the value of the row address R\_ADD, one of the normal column circuits **250\_0** to **250\_N** may be activated and operated. For example, when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 0 to 511, the normal column circuit **250\_0** may access the data of the sense amplifiers selected by the column address

[0032] C\_ADD among the sense amplifiers of the normal sense amplifier array **230\_0**, and when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 512 to 1023, the normal column circuit **250\_1** may access the data of the sense amplifiers selected by the column address C\_ADD among the sense amplifiers of the normal sense amplifier array **230\_1**.

[0033] The repair determination circuit **260** may determine whether to access the redundancy cell array **215** by using the row address R\_ADD and repair information. The repair information may be information on a defective row stored in the repair determination circuit **260**. For example, the repair information may include information indicating that row **100** and row **760** are defective. When the row address R\_ADD matches the repair information, the repair determination circuit **360**

may provide a determination result to the normal row circuits **220\_0** to **220\_N** and the sense amplifier array control circuits **240\_0** to **240\_N** and **245** so that the redundancy cell array **215** may be accessed instead of the normal cell arrays **210\_0** to **210\_N**.

[0034] The repair information of the repair determination circuit **250** includes information indicating that the row **100** is defective, and when the value of the row address R\_ADD is 100, one of redundancy word lines of the redundancy cell array **215** may be accessed instead of word line **100** of the normal cell array **210\_0**.

[0035] The redundancy cell array **215** may include redundancy memory cells for replacing memory cells of defective rows of the normal cell arrays **210\_0** to **210\_N**. The redundancy row circuit **225** may drive the redundancy word lines of the redundancy cell array **215**, and the redundancy sense amplifier array **235** may sense and amplify the data of memory cells of the redundancy cell array **215**. The redundancy sense amplifier array control circuit **245** may control the redundancy sense amplifier array **235**.

[0036] FIG. **3** is a diagram illustrating a detailed configuration of the sense amplifier **300** included in the normal sense amplifier array **230\_0** in FIG. **2**, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0037] Referring to FIG. **3**, the sense amplifier **300** may include a first inverter **310**, a second inverter **320**, a first offset canceling switch **341**, a second offset canceling switch **342**, a first isolation switch **351**, and a second isolation switch **352**. The sense amplifier **300** is also referred to as a bit line sense amplifier because the sense amplifier **300** amplifies a voltage difference between bit lines BLT and BLB.

[0038] An input terminal of the first inverter **310** may be connected to a first bit line BLT through a first sensing node GT, and an output terminal of the first inverter **310** may be connected to a second inner bit line IB. An input terminal of the second inverter **320** may be connected to a second bit line BLB (i.e., a complementary bit line of the first bit line BLT) through a second sensing node GB, and an output terminal of the second inverter **320** may be connected to a first inner bit line IT. The first inverter **310** may be formed by connecting a PMOS transistor **311** and a NMOS transistor **312** in series between a pull-up voltage terminal RTO and a pull-down voltage terminal SB, and the second inverter **320** may be formed by connecting a PMOS transistor **321** and a NMOS transistor **322** in series between the pull-up voltage terminal RTO and the pull-down voltage terminal SB.

[0039] The first offset canceling switch **341** may electrically connect the first inner bit line IT and the second sensing node GB (i.e., the second bit line BLB) in response to an offset canceling signal OC. The second offset canceling switch **342** may electrically connect the second inner bit line IB and the first sensing node GT (i.e., the first bit line BLT) in response to the offset canceling signal OC. Each of the first offset canceling switch **341** and the second offset canceling switch **342** may be implemented as an NMOS transistor.

[0040] The first isolation switch **351** may electrically connect the first bit line BLT and the first inner bit line IT in response to a first isolation signal ISOT. The second isolation switch **352** may electrically connect the second bit line BLB and the second inner bit line IB in response to a second isolation signal ISOB. Each of the first isolation switch **351** and the second isolation switch **352** may be implemented with an NMOS transistor. The first isolation signal ISOT and the second isolation signal ISOB may be signals that are sequentially turned on during a sensing operation.

[0041] A first capacitor **331** may be connected to the first bit line BLT, and a second capacitor **332** may be connected to the second bit line BLB. The first capacitor **331** and the second capacitor **332** are parasitic capacitors, and during a mismatch compensation operation, offsets of the first inverter **310** and the second inverter **320** may be stored in the parasitic capacitors **331** and **332**, respectively. The offsets of the first inverter **310** and the second inverter **320** may be stored in the first capacitor **331** and the second capacitor **332**, respectively.

[0042] Voltage levels of the offset canceling signal OC, the first isolation signal ISOT, the second isolation signal ISOB, the pull-up voltage stage RTO, and the pull-down voltage stage SB may be

controlled by the normal sense amplifier array control circuit **240\_0**.

[0043] The normal sense amplifier array **230\_0** may include a plurality of sense amplifiers **300**, and the normal sense amplifier arrays **230\_0** to **230\_N** and the redundancy sense amplifier array **235** may also include a plurality of sense amplifiers configured as illustrated in FIG. **3**.

[0044] FIG. **4** is a timing diagram for describing the operations of the sense amplifier **300** in FIG. **3**, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0045] Referring to FIGS. **3** and **4**, the operations of the sense amplifier **300** may include a precharge operation PCG, a mismatch compensation operation MC, and a sense amplification operation SA.

[0046] During the precharge operation PCG, the first isolation signal ISOT, the second isolation signal ISOB, and the offset canceling signal OC may be activated to a logic high level. A precharge voltage VBLP may be applied to the pull-up voltage stage RTO and the pull-down voltage stage SB. Because the same level of voltage is applied to the pull-up voltage terminal RTO and the pull-down voltage terminal SB, the sense amplifier **300** may be in a deactivated state in which the inverters **310** and **320** are deactivated. During the precharge operation PCG, the first bit line BLT and the second bit line BLB may be at a level of the precharge voltage VBLP.

[0047] During the mismatch compensation operation MC, in a state in which the offset canceling signal OC is activated to a logic high level, the first isolation signal ISOT and the second isolation signal ISOB may be deactivated to a logic low level. The first offset canceling switch **341** and the second offset canceling switch **342** are turned on and the first isolation switch **351** and the second isolation switch **352** are turned off, so that both the input terminal and the output terminal of the first inverter **310** may be connected to the first bit line BLT and both the input terminal and the output terminal of the second inverter **320** may be connected to the second bit line BLB. A core voltage VCORE (a power supply voltage used in the sense amplifier) is supplied to the pull-up voltage stage RTO and a ground voltage VSS is supplied to the pull-down voltage stage SB, so that the first inverter **310** and the second inverter **320** may be activated. As a result, a kind of equilibrium state reflecting the offsets of the transistors **311** and **312** of the first inverter **310** may be stored in the first capacitor **331**, and a kind of equilibrium state reflecting the offsets of the transistors **321** and **322** of the second inverter **320** may be stored in the second capacitor **332**. Because a subsequent operation is performed in a state in which the offsets of the transistors **311**, **312**, **321**, and **322** of the first and second inverters **310** and **320** are reflected in the capacitors **331** and **332** by the mismatch compensation operation MC, an effect of mismatch may be minimized in the subsequent operation.

[0048] The sense amplification operation SA may include a charge sharing section CS and an amplification section AMP. In the charge sharing section CS, the first isolation signal ISOT, the second isolation signal ISOB, and the offset canceling signal OC may be deactivated to a logic low level, and the bit line precharge voltage VBLP may be applied to the pull-up voltage terminal RTO and the pull-down voltage terminal SB. Subsequently, the word line WL is activated, so that data in a memory cell connected to the word line WL may be charge-shared with one of the bit lines BLT and BLB. That is, the voltage level of one of the bit lines BLT and BLB may be increased or decreased depending on the data value of the memory cell.

[0049] In the amplification section AMP, the first isolation signal ISOT and the second isolation signal ISOB are activated to a logic high level, the core voltage VCORE is supplied to the pull-up voltage stage RTO, and the ground voltage VSS is supplied to the pull-down voltage stage SB, so that an amplification operation of amplifying a voltage difference between the bit lines BLT and BLB may be performed by the inverters **310** and **320**.

[0050] When the sense amplification operation SA ends, the precharge operation PCG may start again, and during the precharge operation PCG, the first isolation signal ISOT, the second isolation signal ISOB, and the offset canceling signal OC may be activated to a logic high level. The precharge voltage VBLP may be applied to the pull-up voltage stage RTO and the pull-down

voltage stage SB.

[0051] FIG. 5 is a flowchart for describing an active operation of the memory **100**, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0052] Referring to FIG. 5, the active operation of the memory **100** may start by receiving an active command and a row address (**501**). The command decoder **110** may decode the command and the address CA to ascertain that the memory controller has instructed the memory **100** to perform the active operation, and the address control circuit **120** may classify the address received from the command decoder **110** as the row address R\_ADD. For convenience of description, the value of the row address R\_ADD is 32 however other values may be used.

[0053] The repair determination circuit **260** may determine whether to access the redundancy cell array **215** by using the row address R\_ADD and the repair information (**503**). The repair information stores values of a row address corresponding to a defect, and the repair determination circuit **260** may determine whether the value of the received row address R\_ADD matches one of the values of the row address included in the repair information.

[0054] When the row address R\_ADD does not match the value of the defective address included in the repair information, access to a normal cell array may be determined (i.e., 'N' in **503**). Because the value of the row address R\_ADD is 32, the normal cell array **210\_0** may be accessed. The normal sense amplifier array control circuit **240\_0** may control the sense amplifiers of the normal sense amplifier array **230\_0** to sequentially perform the mismatch compensation operation **505** and the sense amplification operation **507**. During a sense amplification operation, the normal row circuit **220\_0** may activate word line **32** selected by the row address R\_ADD.

[0055] When the row address R\_ADD matches one of the values of the defective address included in the repair information, access to the redundancy cell array **215** may be determined (i.e., 'Y' in **503**). The redundancy sense amplifier array control circuit **245** may control the sense amplifiers of the redundancy sense amplifier array **235** to sequentially perform the mismatch compensation operation **509** and the sense amplification operation **511**. During a sense amplification operation, the redundancy row circuit **225** may activate a redundancy word line designated to replace the word line **32** among the redundancy word lines.

[0056] The active operation may end by receiving a precharge command (**513**). The command decoder **110** may decode the command/address CA to ascertain that the memory controller has instructed the memory **100** to perform a precharge operation, and the precharge operation of ending the active operation may be performed. Although not illustrated in the drawing, read and write operations may be performed in the memory **100** during the active operation.

[0057] In the memory **100**, the time required from the point of application of the active command until data of memory cells of a selected row is sensed and amplified, that is, the time from the point of application of the active command until the read and write operations can be performed is referred to as row address to column address delay (tRCD), and this is one of very important performance indicators in the memory **100**.

[0058] FIG. 6 is a flowchart for describing the active operation of the memory **100**, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. Changes are made to the active operation in order to reduce tRCD compared to FIG. 5.

[0059] Referring to FIG. 6, the active operation of the memory **100** may start by receiving an active command and a row address (**601**). The command decoder **110** may decode the command and the address CA to ascertain that the memory controller has instructed the memory **100** to perform the active operation, and the address control circuit **120** may classify the address received from the command decoder **110** as the row address R\_ADD. For convenience of description, the value of the row address R\_ADD is 32 as an example.

[0060] The mismatch compensation operation of the normal sense amplifier array may start (**603**), and the mismatch compensation operation of the redundancy sense amplifier array may start in parallel (**605**). In FIG. 5, the mismatch compensation operation is performed in one of the normal

sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array after the determination of the repair determination circuit **260**, but in FIG. **6**, the mismatch compensation operation may start in both the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array before the determination of the repair determination circuit **260** in order to avoid delay. Because the value of the row address R\_ADD is 32, the mismatch compensation operation of the normal sense amplifier array **230\_0** and the redundancy sense amplifier array **235** may start.

[0061] The repair determination circuit **260** may determine whether to access the redundancy cell array **215** by using the row address R\_ADD and the repair information (**607**).

[0062] When the access to the normal cell array is not determined (i.e., 'N' in **607**), the mismatch compensation operation of the redundancy sense amplifier array may stop (**609**). The mismatch compensation operation of the normal sense amplifier array may be continuously performed and completed (**611**). Subsequently, a sense amplification operation of the normal sense amplifier array may be performed (**613**). When the access to the redundancy cell array is determined (i.e., 'Y' in **607**), the mismatch compensation operation of the normal sense amplifier array may stop (**615**). The mismatch compensation operation of the redundancy sense amplifier array may be continuously performed and completed (**617**). Subsequently, a sense amplification operation of the redundancy sense amplifier array may be performed (**619**).

[0063] The active operation may end by receiving a precharge command (**621**). The command decoder **110** may decode the command/address CA to determine that the memory controller has instructed the memory **100** to perform a precharge operation, and the precharge operation of ending the active operation may be performed.

[0064] Although not illustrated in the drawing, read and write operations may also be performed in the memory **100** during the active operation.

[0065] In FIG. **6**, a mismatch determination operation may start in parallel in the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array before the determination operation of the repair determination circuit **260**. The determination operation of the repair determination circuit **260** may take a considerable amount of time, but through such an operation, time delay may be minimized and, as a result, tRCD may be reduced. After the determination operation of the repair determination circuit **260**, because the mismatch determination operation of the sense amplifier array that requires no active operation between the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array stops, current consumption may be minimized. FIG. **7** is a timing diagram of a sense amplifier that performs

[0066] the operations (**605, 609**) or (**603, 615**) in FIG. **6**, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0067] Referring to FIG. **7**, the sense amplifier may start a mismatch compensation operation MC in response to an active command during a precharge operation PCG. When the determination operation of the repair determination circuit **269** is completed during the mismatch compensation operation MC and the mismatch compensation operation MC is determined to stop, the sense amplifier may confirm returning to the state of the precharge operation PCG again.

[0068] The sense amplifier that performs the operations (**603, 611, 613**) or (**605, 617, 619**) in FIG. **6** may operate in the same manner as the timing diagram of FIG. **4**, and this is indicated by dotted lines in FIG. **7**. In such a case, the mismatch compensation operation may be performed until time point **701**, the operation of the charge sharing section CS may be performed from time point **701** to time point **703**, and the operation of the amplification section AMP may be performed from time point **703** to time point **705**. At time point **705**, the precharge operation may be performed again.

[0069] Although embodiments according to the technical idea of the present disclosure have been described above with reference to the accompanying drawings, this is only for describing the embodiments according to the concept of the present disclosure, and the present disclosure is not limited to the above embodiments. Various types of substitutions, modifications, and changes for the embodiments may be made by those skilled in the art, to which the present disclosure pertains,



without departing from the technical idea of the present disclosure defined in the following claims, and it should be construed that these substitutions, modifications, and changes belong to the scope of the present disclosure. Furthermore, the embodiments may be combined to form additional embodiments.

## Claims

1. An operation method of a memory, the operation method comprising: receiving a first active command and a first row address; starting a first mismatch compensation operation in a sense amplifier array for a normal cell array corresponding to the first row address and in a redundancy sense amplifier array for a redundancy cell array corresponding to the normal cell array; determining to access the normal cell array based on the first row address and repair information; deactivating the redundancy sense amplifier array for the redundancy cell array in response to a determination that the normal cell array is to be accessed; activating a word line of the normal cell array corresponding to the first row address; and sensing and amplifying, by the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array, data of memory cells corresponding to the activated word line.
2. The operation method of a memory of claim 1, further comprising: receiving a precharge command; deactivating the activated word line in response to the precharge command; and deactivating the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array in response to the precharge command.
3. The operation method of a memory of claim 2, further comprising: receiving a second active command and a second row address; starting a second mismatch compensation operation in a sense amplifier array for a normal cell array corresponding to the second row address and in the redundancy sense amplifier array for the redundancy cell array; determining to access the redundancy cell array based on the second row address and the repair information; deactivating the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array in response to a determination that the redundancy cell array is to be accessed; activating a redundancy word line of the redundancy cell array; and sensing and amplifying, by the sense amplifier array for the redundancy cell array, data of memory cells corresponding to the activated redundancy word line.
4. The operation method of a memory of claim 1, the first mismatch compensation operation is performed in parallel in the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array corresponding to the first row address and in the redundancy sense amplifier array corresponding to the normal cell array.
5. The operation method of a memory of claim 3, the second mismatch compensation operation is performed in parallel in the sense amplifier array for the normal cell array corresponding to the second row address and in the redundancy sense amplifier array.
6. A memory comprising: a normal cell array; a normal sense amplifier array configured to sense and amplify data of the normal cell array; a redundancy cell array; a redundancy sense amplifier array configured to sense and amplify data of the redundancy cell array; and a repair determination circuit configured to determine whether to access the redundancy cell array based on a row address and repair information, wherein a mismatch compensation operation of the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array starts in response to an active command, and wherein, after the determination of the repair determination circuit, one of the normal sense amplifier array and the redundancy sense amplifier array is deactivated.
7. The memory of claim 6, wherein, when the repair determination circuit determines to access the redundancy cell array: the redundancy sense amplifier array is deactivated; a word line of the normal cell array corresponding to the row address is activated; and the normal sense amplifier array senses and amplifies data of memory cells corresponding to the word line.
8. The memory of claim 6, wherein, when the repair determination circuit determines to access the redundancy cell array: the normal sense amplifier array is deactivated; a redundancy word line of the redundancy cell array is activated; and the redundancy sense amplifier array senses and

amplifies data of memory cells corresponding to the redundancy word line.

**9.** The memory of claim 6, further comprising: a normal row circuit is configured to drive word lines of the normal cell array; a normal sense amplifier array control circuit is configured to control the normal sense amplifier array; a redundancy row circuit is configured to drive redundancy word lines of the redundancy cell array; and a redundancy sense amplifier array control circuit is configured to control the redundancy sense amplifier array.

**10.** The memory of claim 9, wherein, in response to the active command, the normal sense amplifier array control circuit controls the normal sense amplifier array to start the mismatch compensation operation and the redundancy sense amplifier array control circuit controls the redundancy sense amplifier array to start the mismatch compensation operation, and wherein, in response to the determination of the repair determination circuit, one of the normal sense amplifier array control circuit and the redundancy sense amplifier array control circuit deactivates a sense amplifier array corresponding thereto.

**11.** The memory of claim 10, wherein, in response to the determination of the repair determination circuit, one of the normal row circuit and the redundancy row circuit activates one of word lines corresponding thereto.

**12.** The memory of claim 11, wherein, when access to the normal cell array is determined as a result of the determination of the repair determination circuit, the normal row circuit activates a word line selected by the row address among the word lines.

**13.** The memory of claim 11, wherein, when access to the redundancy cell array is determined as a result of the determination of the repair determination circuit, the redundancy row circuit activates a redundancy word line designated to replace a word line selected by the row address among the redundancy word lines.

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