TENTATIVE TOSHIBA MOS DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

524,288-WORDS × 4BANKS × 32-BITS SYNCHRONOUS DYNAMIC RAM

DESCRIPTION

TC59S6432CFT/CFTL is a CMOS synchronous dynamic random access memory organized as 524,288-words×4 banks×32 bits. Fully synchronous operations are referenced to the positive edges of clock input and can transfer data up to 133M words per second. These devices are controlled by commands setting. Each bank are kept active so that DRAM core sense amplifiers can be used as a cache. The refresh functions, either Auto Refresh or Self Refresh are easy to use. By having a programmable Mode Register, the system can choose the most suitable modes which will maximize its performance. These devices are ideal for main memory in applications such as work-stations.

FEATURES

ITEM		-54	-60	-70	-80	-10
t_{CK}	Clock Cycle Time (Min.)	5.4 ns	6.0 ns	7.0 ns	8ns	10ns
t_{RAS}	Active to Precharge Command Period(Min.)	42 ns	42 ns	45 ns	48ns	60ns
t_{AC}	Access Time from CLK (Max.)	5.4 ns	5.4 ns	5.4 ns	6ns	7ns
t_{RC}	Ref/Active to Ref/Active Command Period (Min.)	60 ns	60 ns	65 ns	68ns	84ns
I_{CC1}	Operation Current (Max.) (Single bank)	105mA	100mA	90mA	80mA	75mA
I_{CC4}	Burst Operation Current (Max.)	160mA	155mA	145mA	125mA	115mA
I_{CC6}	Self - Refresh Current (Max.)	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA	1mA

- Single power supply of 3.3V±0.3V
- Up to 183MHz clock frequency
- Synchronous operations : All signals referenced to the positive edges of clock
- Architecture : Pipeline
- Organization : 524,288 words×4 banks×32bits
- Programmable Mode register
- Auto Refresh and Self Refresh
- Burst Length : 1, 2, 4, 8, Full page
- $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Latency : 2, 3
- Single Write Mode
- Burst Stop Function
- Byte Data Controlled by DQM0, 1, 2, 3
- 4K Refresh cycles / 64ms
- Interface : LVTTL
- Package : TSOP Ⅱ 86 - P - 400 - 0.50

PIN NAMES

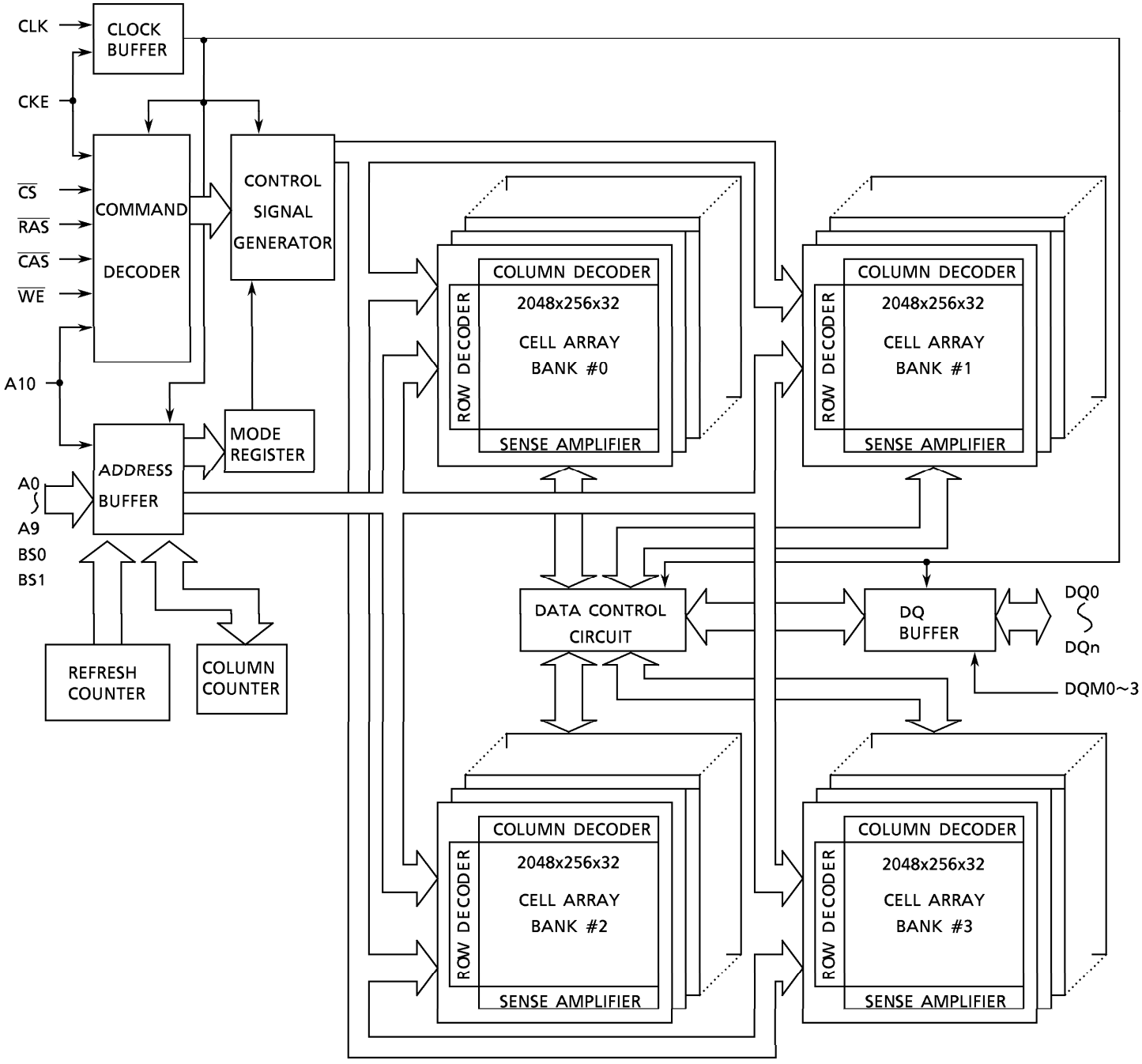
A0~A10	Address
BS0, BS1	Bank Select
DQ0~DQ31	Data Input / Output
$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select
$\overline{RAS}$	Row Address Strobe
$\overline{CAS}$	Column Address Strobe
$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable
DQM0~3	Output disable / Write Mask
CLK	Clock inputs
CKE	Clock enable
V_{CC}	Power (+3.3V)
V_{SS}	Ground
$V_{CC}Q$	Power (+3.3V) (for I/O buffer)
$V_{SS}Q$	Ground (for I/O buffer)
NC	No Connection

PIN ASSIGNMENT (TOP VIEW)

TC59S6432CFT/CFTL

V_{CC}	1	86	V_{SS}		
DQ0	2	85	DQ15		
$V_{CC}Q$	3	84	$V_{SS}Q$		
DQ1	4	83	DQ14		
DQ2	5	82	DQ13		
$V_{SS}Q$	6	81	$V_{CC}Q$		
DQ3	7	80	DQ12		
DQ4	8	79	DQ11		
$V_{CC}Q$	9	78	$V_{SS}Q$		
DQ5	10	77	DQ10		
DQ6	11	76	DQ9		
$V_{SS}Q$	12	75	$V_{CC}Q$		
DQ7	13	74	DQ8		
NC	14	73	NC		
V_{CC}	15	72	V_{SS}		
DQM0	16	71	DQM1		
$\overline{WE}$	17	70	NC		
$\overline{CAS}$	18	69	NC		
$\overline{RAS}$	19	68	CLK		
$\overline{CS}$	20	67	CKE		
NC	21	66	A9		
BS0	22	65	A8		
BS1	23	64	A7		
A10/AP	24	63	A6		
A0	25	62	A5		
A1	26	61	A4		
A2	27	60	A3		
DQM2	28	59	DQM3		
V_{CC}	29	58	V_{SS}		
NC	30	57	NC		
DQ16	31	56	DQ31		
$V_{SS}Q$	32	55	$V_{CC}Q$		
DQ17	33	54	DQ30		
DQ18	34	53	DQ29		
$V_{CC}Q$	35	52	$V_{SS}Q$		
DQ19	36	51	DQ28		
DQ20	37	50	DQ27		
$V_{SS}Q$	38	49	$V_{CC}Q$		
DQ21	39	48	DQ26		
DQ22	40	47	DQ25		
$V_{CC}Q$	41	46	$V_{SS}Q$		
DQ23	42	45	DQ24		
V_{CC}	43	44	V_{SS}		

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SYMBOL	ITEM	RATING	UNITS	NOTES
V_{IN}, V_{OUT}	Input , Output Voltage	- 0.3~V_{CC} + 0.3	V	1
V_{CC}, $V_{CC}Q$	Power Supply Voltage	- 0.3~4.6	V	1
T_{OPR}	Operating Temperature	0~70	°C	1
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	- 55~150	°C	1
T_{SOLDER}	Soldering Temperature(10s)	260	°C	1
P_D	Power Dissipation	1	W	1
I_{OUT}	Short Circuit Output Current	50	mA	1

RECOMMENDED DC OPERATING CONDITIONS (Ta = 0 to 70°C)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
V_{CC}	Power Supply Voltage	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	2
$V_{CC}Q$	Power Supply Voltage (for I / O Buffer)	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	2
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	2.0	–	V_{CC} + 0.3	V	2
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	- 0.3	–	0.8	V	2

Note : V_{IH}(max) = V_{CC} / $V_{CC}Q$ + 1.2V for pulse width ≦ 5ns
V_{IL}(min) = V_{SS} / $V_{SS}Q$ - 1.2V for pulse width ≦ 5ns

CAPACITANCE (V_{CC} = 3.3V , f = 1MHz , Ta = 25°C)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
C_I	Input Capacitance (A0 to A11, BS0,BS1, $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, $\overline{WE}$, DQM, CKE)	–	4	
	Input Capacitance (CLK)	–	4	
C_O	Input / Output capacitance	–	6.5	

NOTE: These parameters are periodicaly sampled and not 100% tested.

RECOMMENDED DC OPERATING CONDITIONS (V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V, Ta = 0~70°C)

ITEM		SYMBOL	-54 MAX.	-60 MAX.	-70 MAX.	-80 MAX.	-10 MAX.	UNITS	NOTES
OPERATING CURRENT t_{CK} = min , t_{RC} = min Active Precharge command cycling without Burst operation	1 bank operation	I_{CC1}	105	100	90	80	75	mA	3
STANDBY CURRENT t_{CK} = min , $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH} $V_{IH/L}$ = $V_{IH(min)}$ / $V_{IL(max)}$ Bank : inactive state	CKE = V_{IH}	I_{CC2}	65	60	50	40	35		3
	CKE = V_{IL} (Power Down mode)	I_{CC2P}	1	1	1	1	1		3
STANDBY CURRENT CLK = V_{IL} , $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH} $V_{IH/L}$ = V_{IH}(min) / V_{IL}(max) Bank : inactive state	CKE = V_{IH}	I_{CC2S}	8	8	8	8	8		
	CKE = V_{IL} (Power Down mode)	I_{CC2PS}	1	1	1	1	1		
NO OPERATING CURRENT t_{CK} = min $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH} (min) Bank : active state (4 banks)	CKE = V_{IH}	I_{CC3}	70	65	55	45	40		
	CKE = V_{IL} (Power Down mode)	I_{CC3P}	3	3	3	3	3		
BURST OPERATING CURRENT t_{CK} = min Read / Write command cycling		I_{CC4}	160	155	145	125	115		3, 4
AUTO REFRESH CURRENT t_{CK} = min , t_{RC} = min Auto Refresh command cycling		I_{CC5}	145	135	125	105	90		3
SELF REFRESH CURRENT Self Refresh mode CKE = 0.2V	Standard Products (CFT)	I_{CC6}	1	1	1	1	1		
	Low Power Version (CFTL)		450	450	450	450	450	μA	

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNITS	NOTES
INPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT (0V ≦ V_{IN} ≦ V_{CC}, all other pins not under test = 0V)	$I_{I(L)}$	-5	5	μA	
OUTPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT (Output disable, 0V ≦ V_{OUT} ≦ V_{CCQ})	$I_{O(L)}$	-5	5	μA	
LVTTL OUTPUT "H" LEVEL VOLTAGE (I_{OUT} = -2mA)	V_{OH}	2.4	-	V	
LVTTL OUTPUT "L" LEVEL VOLTAGE (I_{OUT} = 2mA)	V_{OL}	-	0.4	V	

AC CHARACTERISTICS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS

(V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V, Ta = 0 to 70°C) (Notes : 5, 6, 7)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		– 54		– 60		– 70		UNITS	NOTES
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
t_{RC}	Ref/Active to Ref/Active Command Period		60		60		65		ns	9
t_{RAS}	Active to Precharge Command Period		42	100000	42	100000	45	100000		9
t_{RCD}	Active to Read/Write Command Delay Time		16		18		20			9
t_{CCD}	Read/Write(a) to Read/Write(b) Command Period		1		1		1		Cycle	9
t_{RP}	Precharge to Active Command Period		18		18		20		ns	9
t_{RRD}	Active(a) to Active(b) Command Period		10.8		12		14			9
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time	CL* = 2	8		8		10			
		CL* = 3	5.4		6		7			
t_{CK}	CLK Cycle Time	CL* = 2	8	1000	8	1000	10	1000		
		CL* = 3	5.4	1000	6	1000	7	1000		
t_{CH}	CLK High Level Width		1.7		2		2.5			10
t_{CL}	CLK Low Level Width		1.7		2		2.5			10
t_{AC}	Access Time from CLK	CL* = 2		6		6		6		
		CL* = 3		5.4		5.4		5.4		
t_{OH}	Output Data Hold Time		2.5		2.5		2.5			
t_{HZ}	Output Data High Impedance Time		2.5	5.4	2.5	6	2.5	7		8
t_{LZ}	Output Data Low Impedance Time		0		0		0			
t_{SB}	Power Down Mode Entry Time		0	5.4	0	6	0	7		
t_T	Transition Time of CLK (Rise and Fall)		0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10		
t_{DS}	Data - in Set - up Time		1.5		1.5		1.5			
t_{DH}	Data - in Hold Time		1		1		1			
t_{AS}	Address Set - up Time		1.5		1.5		1.5			
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time		1		1		1			
t_{CKS}	CKE set - up Time		1.5		1.5		1.5			
t_{CKH}	CKE Hold Time		1		1		1			
t_{CMS}	Command Set - up Time		1.5		1.5		1.5			
t_{CMH}	Command Hold Time		1		1		1			
t_{REF}	Refresh Time			64		64		64	ms	
t_{RSC}	Mode Register Set Cycle Time		10.8		12		14		ns	9

* CL is $\overline{CAS}$ Latency.

AC CHARACTERISTICS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS

(V_{CC} = 3.3V ± 0.3V, Ta = 0 to 70°C) (Notes : 5, 6, 7)

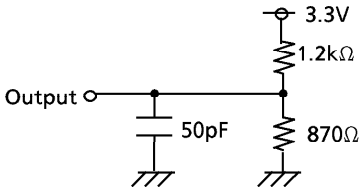
SYMBOL	PARAMETER		-80		-10		UNITS	NOTES
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
t_{RC}	Ref/Active to Ref/Active Command Period		68		84		ns	9
t_{RAS}	Active to Precharge Command Period		48	100000	60	100000		9
t_{RCD}	Active to Read/Write Command Delay Time		20		24			9
t_{CCD}	Read/Write(a) to Read/Write(b) Command Period		1		1		Cycle	9
t_{RP}	Precharge to Active Command Period		20		24		ns	9
t_{RRD}	Active(a) to Active(b) Command Period		20		20			9
t_{WR}	Write Recovery Time	CL* = 2	10		12			
		CL* = 3	8		10			
t_{CK}	CLK Cycle Time	CL* = 2	10	1000	12	1000		
		CL* = 3	8	1000	10	1000		
t_{CH}	CLK High Level Width		3		3			10
t_{CL}	CLK Low Level Width		3		3			10
t_{AC}	Access Time from CLK	CL* = 2		6		8		
		CL* = 3		6		7		
t_{OH}	Output Data Hold Time		3		3			
t_{HZ}	Output Data High Impedance Time		3	8	3	10		8
t_{LZ}	Output Data Low Impedance Time		0		0			
t_{SB}	Power Down Mode Entry Time		0	8	0	10		
t_T	Transition Time of CLK (Rise and Fall)		0.5	10	0.5	10		
t_{DS}	Data - in Set - up Time		2		2.5			
t_{DH}	Data - in Hold Time		1		1			
t_{AS}	Address Set - up Time		2		2.5			
t_{AH}	Address Hold Time		1		1			
t_{CKS}	CKE set - up Time		2		2.5			
t_{CKH}	CKE Hold Time		1		1			
t_{CMS}	Command Set - up Time		2		2.5			
t_{CMH}	Command Hold Time		1		1			
t_{REF}	Refresh Time			64		64	ms	
t_{RSC}	Mode Register Set Cycle Time		16		20		ns	9

* CL is $\overline{CAS}$ Latency.

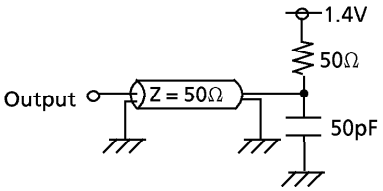
NOTES :

1. Conditions outside the limits listed under "ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS" may cause permanent damage to the device.
2. All voltages are referenced to Vss.
3. These parameters depend on the cycle rate and these values are measured at a cycle rate with the minimum values of t_{CK} and t_{RC}. Input signals (Address) are changed one time during t_{CK}.
4. These parameters depend on the output loading. Specified values are obtained with the output open.
5. Power - up sequence is described in Note 11.
6. AC TEST CONDITIONS

Output Reference Level	1.4V / 1.4V
Output Load	See diagram B below
Input Signal Levels	2.4V / 0.4V
Transition Time (Rise and Fall) of Input Signals	2ns
Input Reference Level	1.4V



A.C. TEST LOAD (A)



A.C. TEST LOAD (B)

7. Transition times are measured between V_{IH} and V_{IL}. Transition (rise and fall) of input signals have a fixed slope.
8. t_{HZ} defines the time at which the outputs achieve the open circuit condition and is not referenced to output voltage levels.

9. 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 a whole number)

10. 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.).

11. Power-up Sequence

    Power-up must be performed in the following sequence.

    1) Power must be applied to V_{CC} and $V_{CC}Q$ (simultaneously) while all input signals are held in the "NOP" state. The CLK signals must be started at the same time.

    2) After power-up a pause of at least 200 μseconds is required. It is required that DQM and CKE signals must be held "High" (V_{CC} levels) to ensure that the DQ output is in High-impedance state.

    3) All banks must be precharged.

    4) The Mode Register Set command must be asserted to initialize the Mode Register.

    5) A minimum of eight Auto Refresh dummy cycles is required to stabilize the internal circuitly of the device.

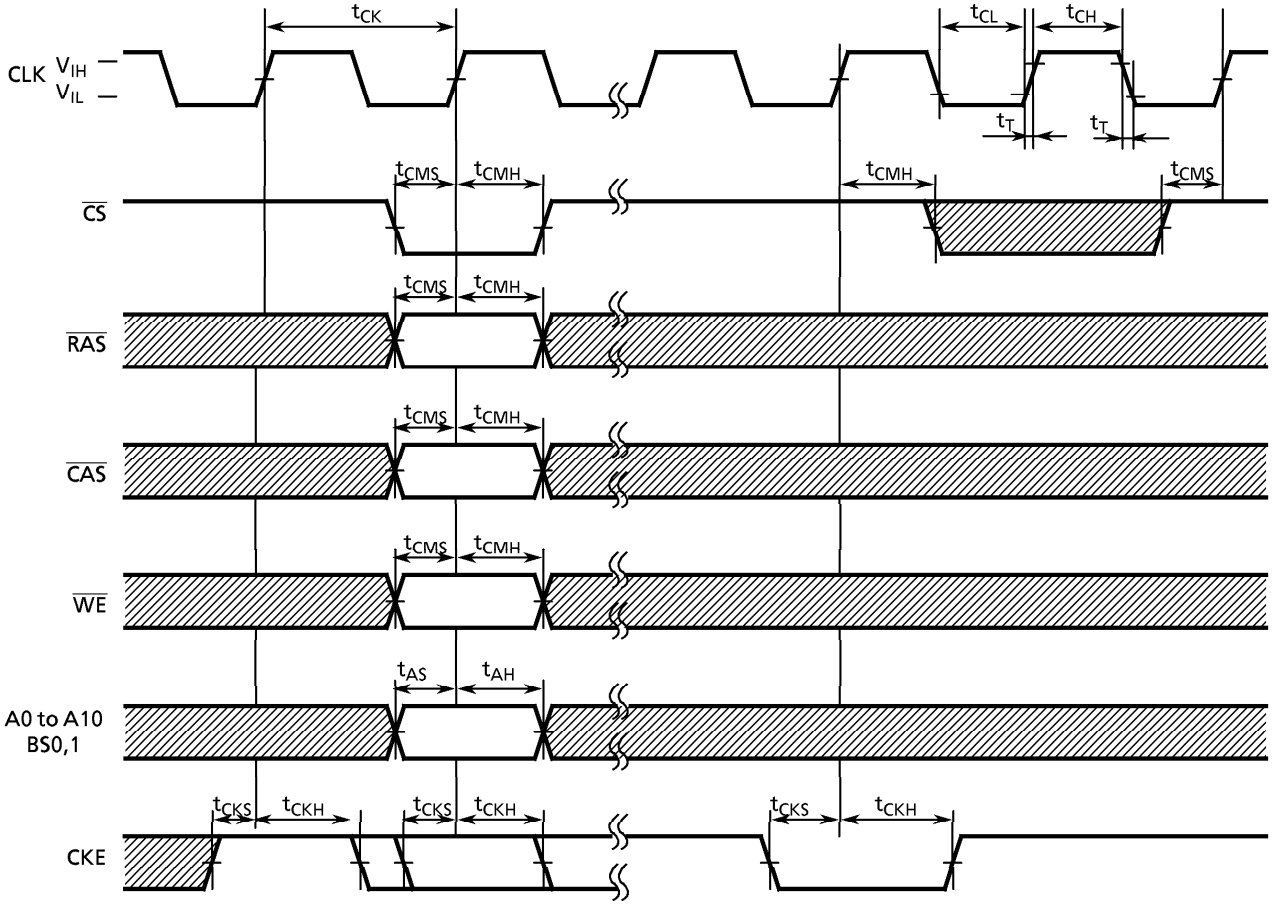
    The Mode Register Set command can be invoked either before or after the Auto Refresh dummy cycles.

12. A.C Latency Characteristics

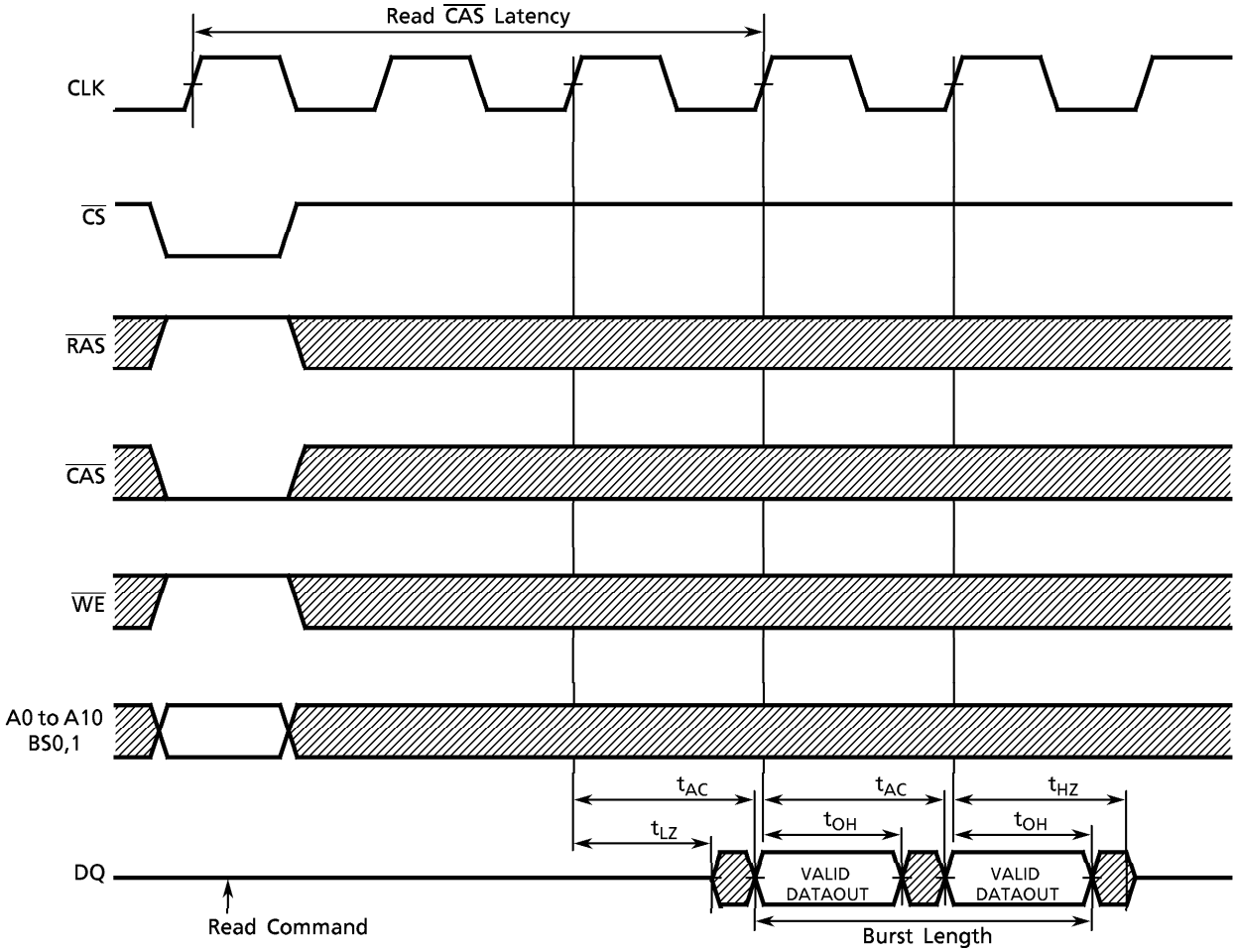
CKE to clock disable (CKE Latency)		1	Cycle
DQM to output in High-Z (Read DQM Latency)		2	
DQM to input data delay (Write DQM Latency)		0	
Write command to input data (Write Data Latency)		0	
$\overline{CS}$ to Commadn input ($\overline{CS}$ Latency)		0	
Precharge to DQ Hi-Z Lead time	CL = 2	2	
	CL = 3	3	
Precharge to Last Valid data out	CL = 2	1	
	CL = 3	2	
Burst Stop Command to DQ Hi-Z Lead time	CL = 2	2	
	CL = 3	3	
Burst Stop Command to Last Valid data out	CL = 2	1	
	CL = 3	2	
Read with Autoprecharge Command to Active/Ref Command	CL = 2	BL + t_{RP}	Cycle + ns
	CL = 3	BL + t_{RP}	
Write with Autoprecharge Command to Active/Ref Command	CL = 2	BL + t_{RP}	
	CL = 3	BL + t_{RP}	

TIMING DIAGRAMS

Command Input Timing

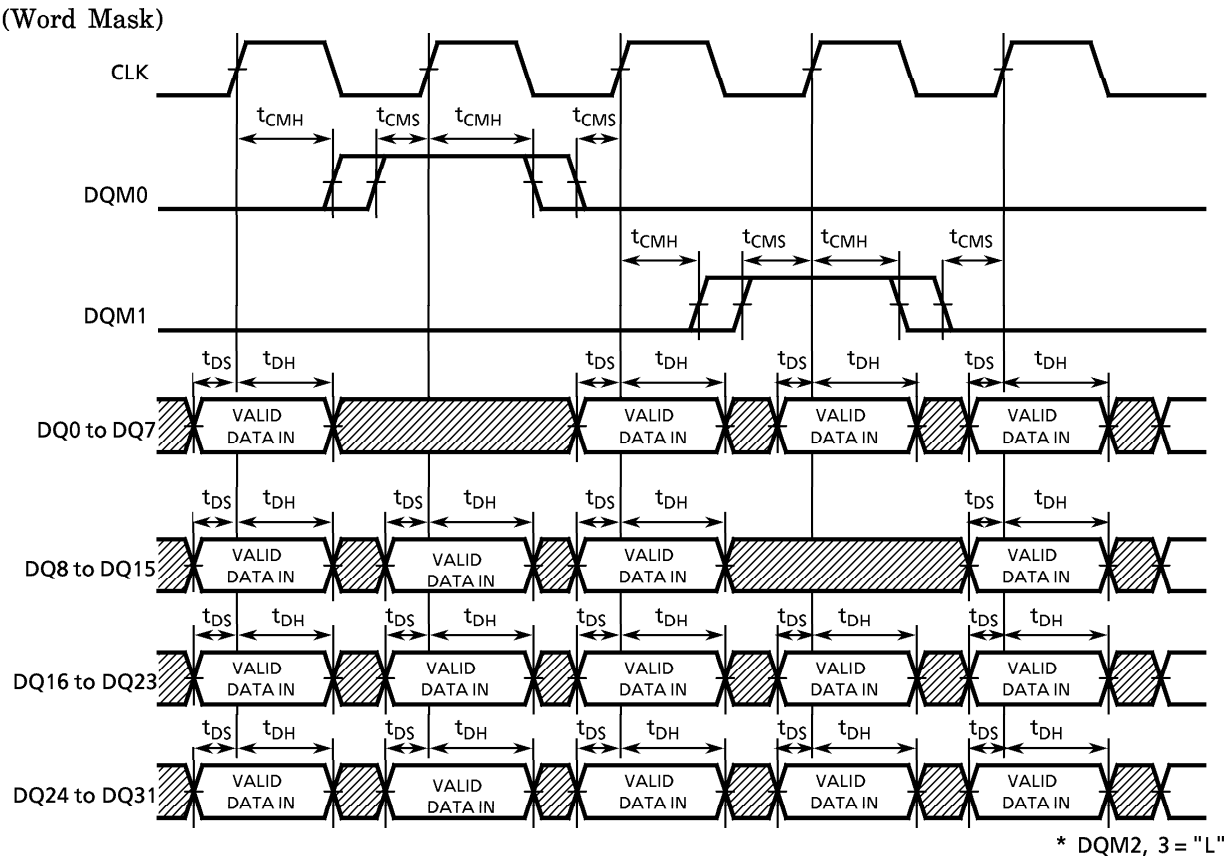


Read Timing

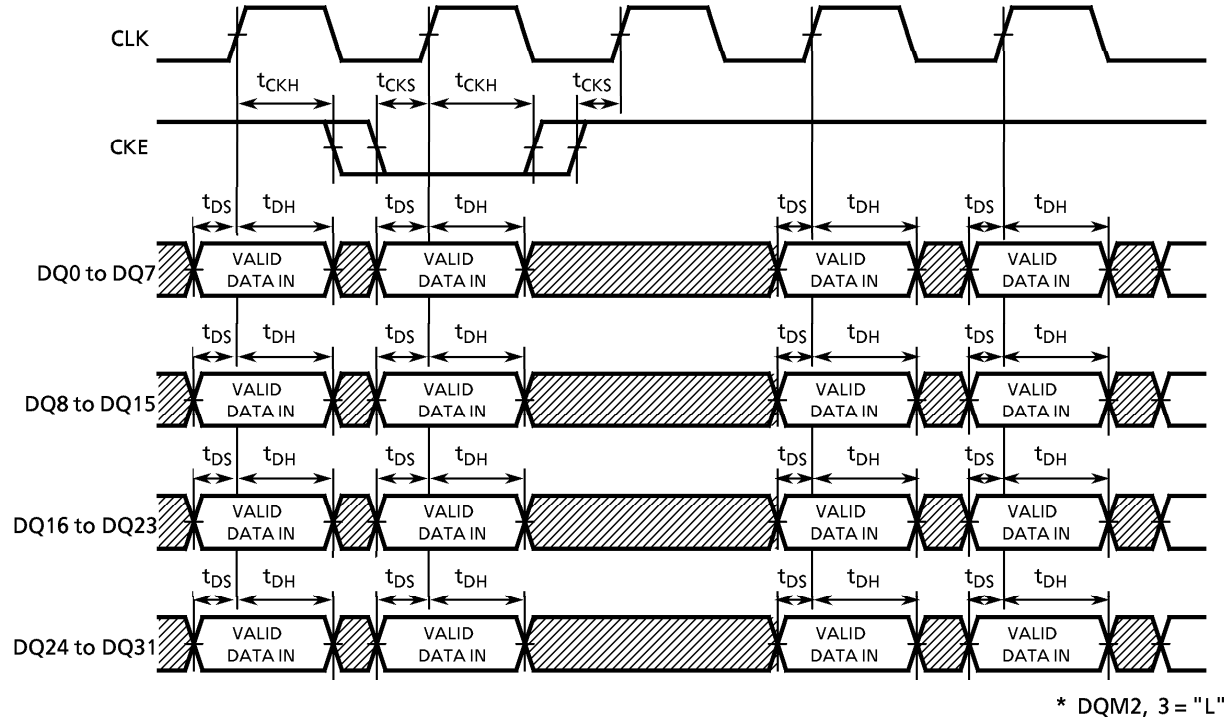

Read CAS Latency
CLK
CS
RAS
CAS
WE
A0 to A10
BS0,1
tAC
tAC
tHZ
tLZ
tOH
tOH
DQ
VALID DATAOUT
VALID DATAOUT
Read Command
Burst Length

Control Timing of Input Data

(Word Mask)

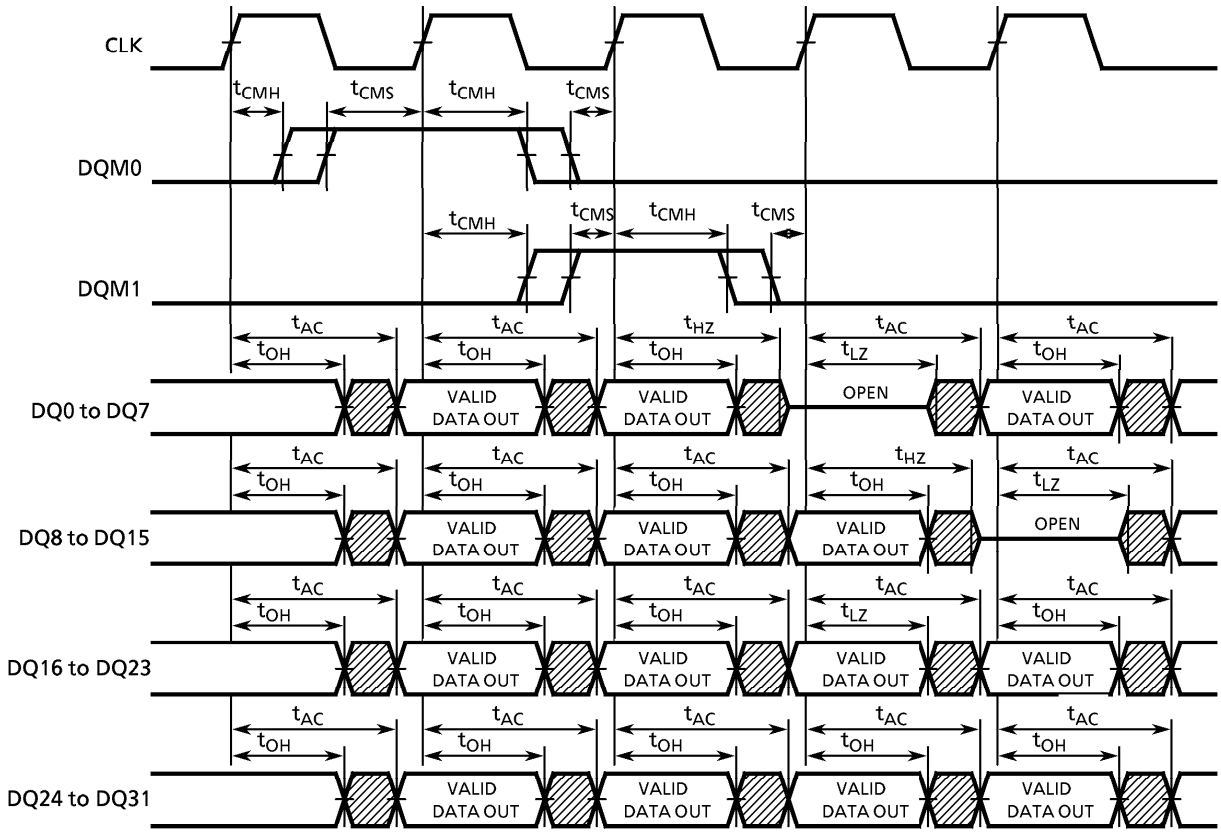


(Clock Mask)



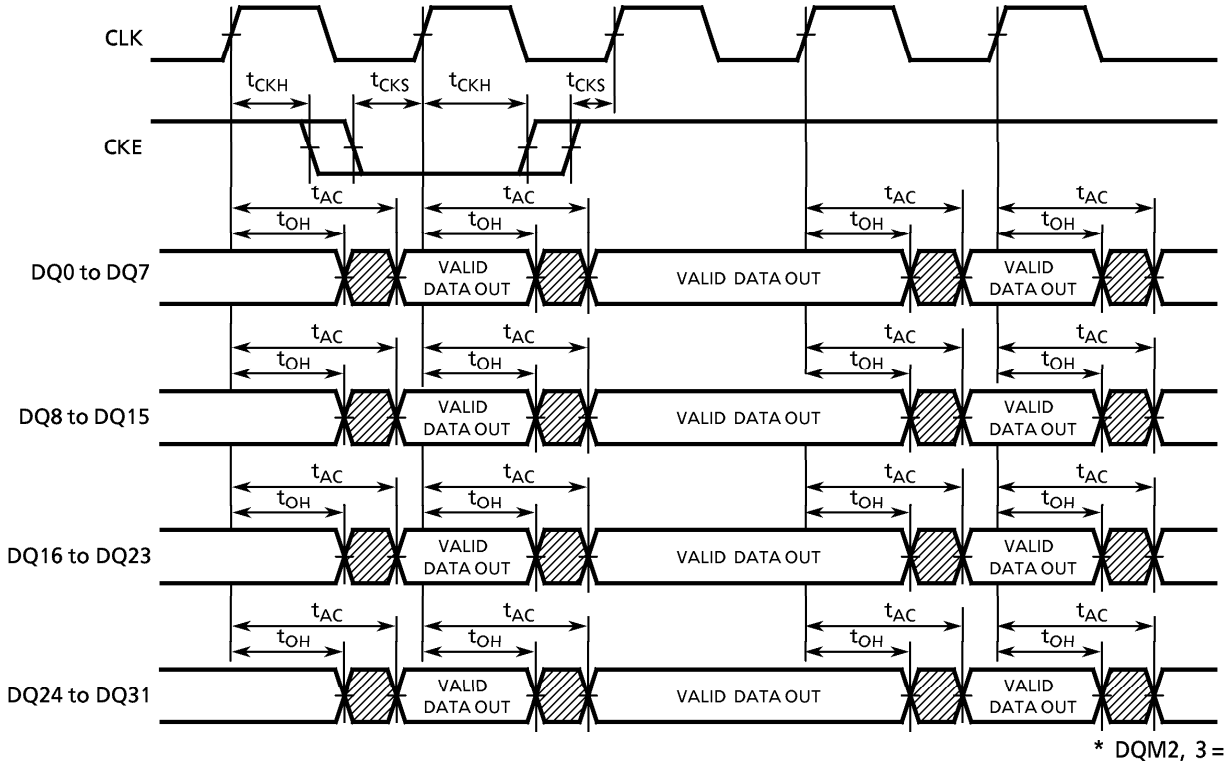
Control Timing of Output Data

(Output Enable)



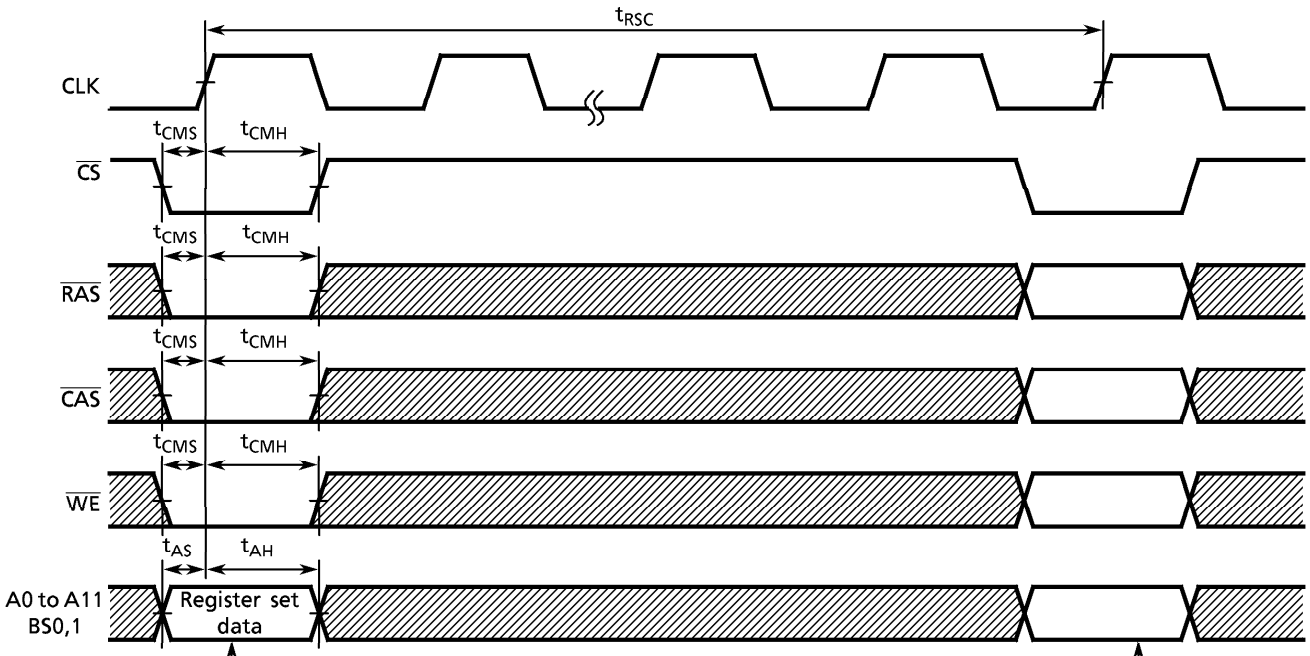
* DQM2, 3 = "L"

(Clock Mask)



* DQM2, 3 = "L"

Mode Resister Set Cycle



A0	Burst Length	
A1		
A2		
A3	Addressing Mode	
A4	$\overline{CAS}$ Latency	
A5		
A6		
A7	"0"	(Test Mode)
A8	"0"	Reserved
A9	Write Mode	
A10	"0"	Reserved
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	$\overline{CAS}$ 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

OPERATING TIMING EXAMPLE

Figure 1. Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 4 , $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3)

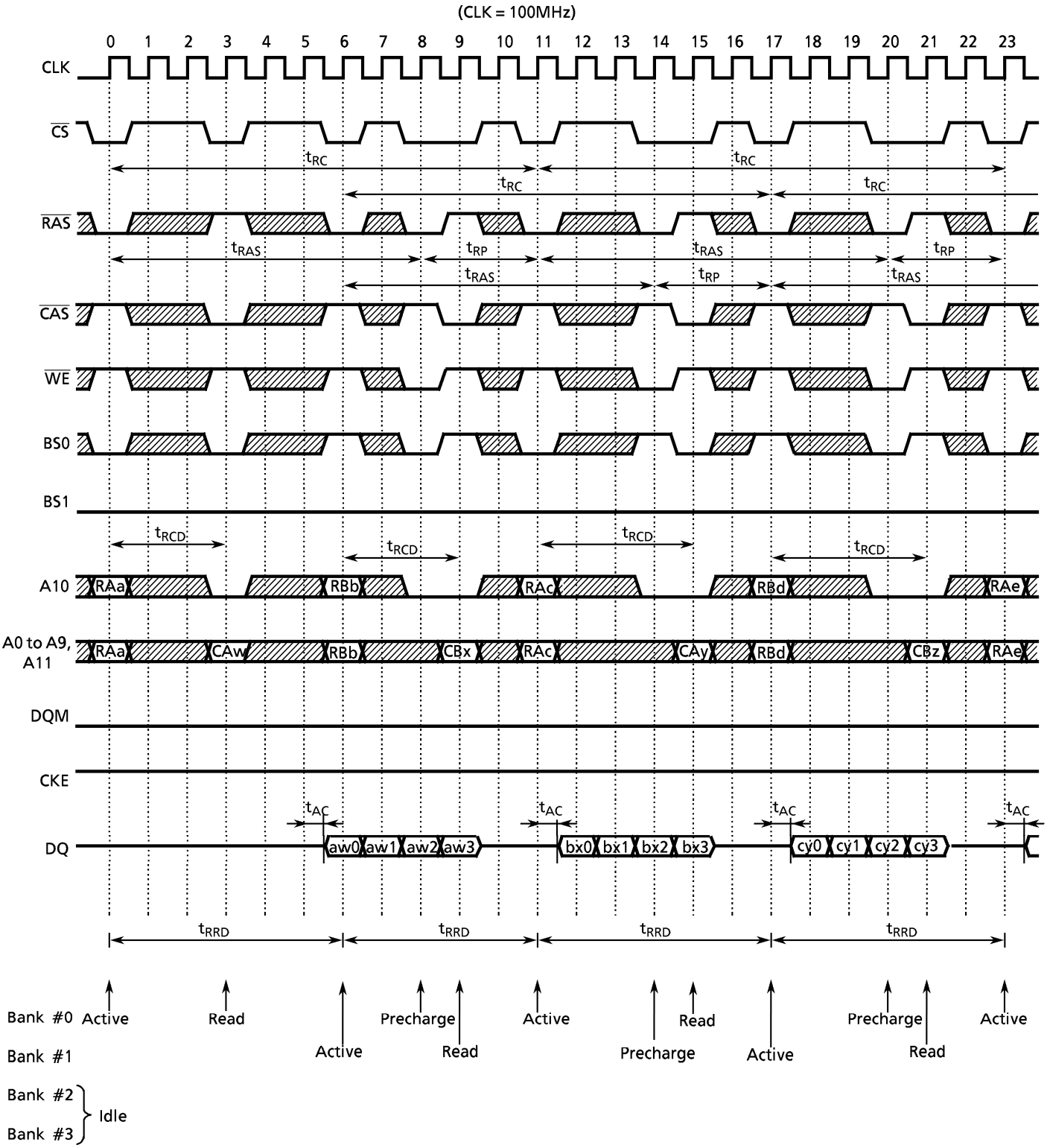
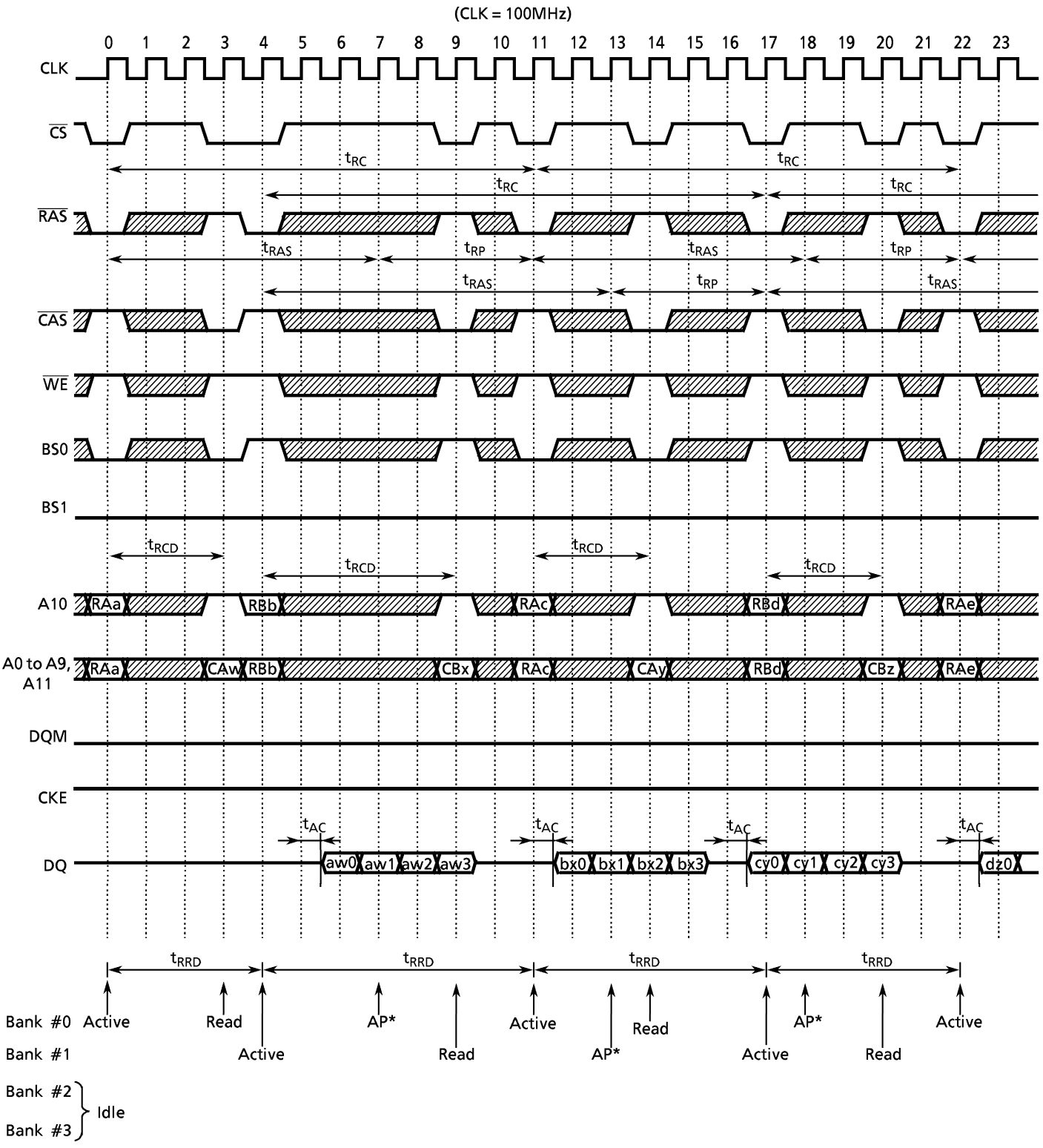


Figure 2. Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 4, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3, Auto Precharge)



* AP is internal precharge start timing.

Figure 3. Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 8, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3)

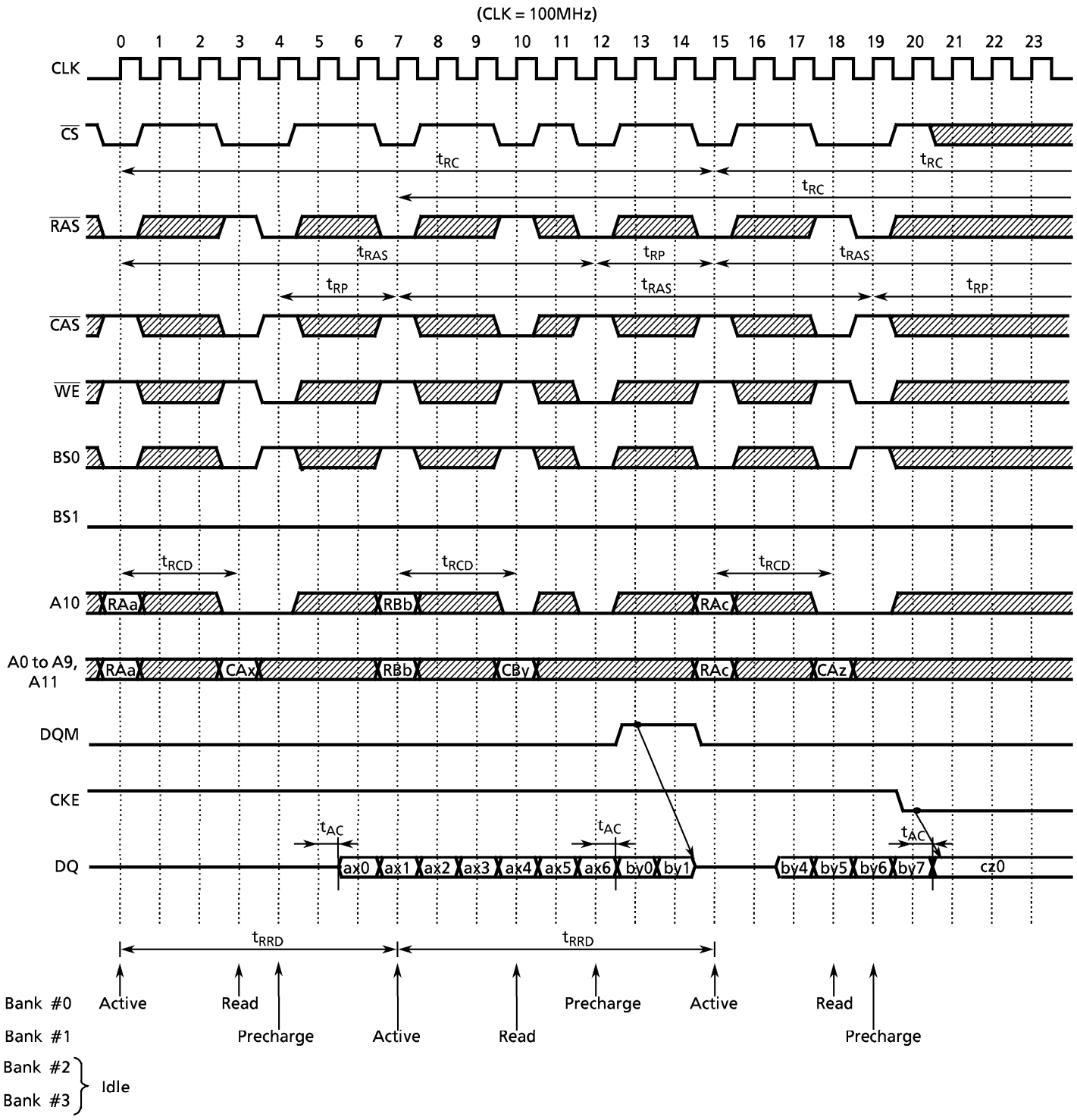
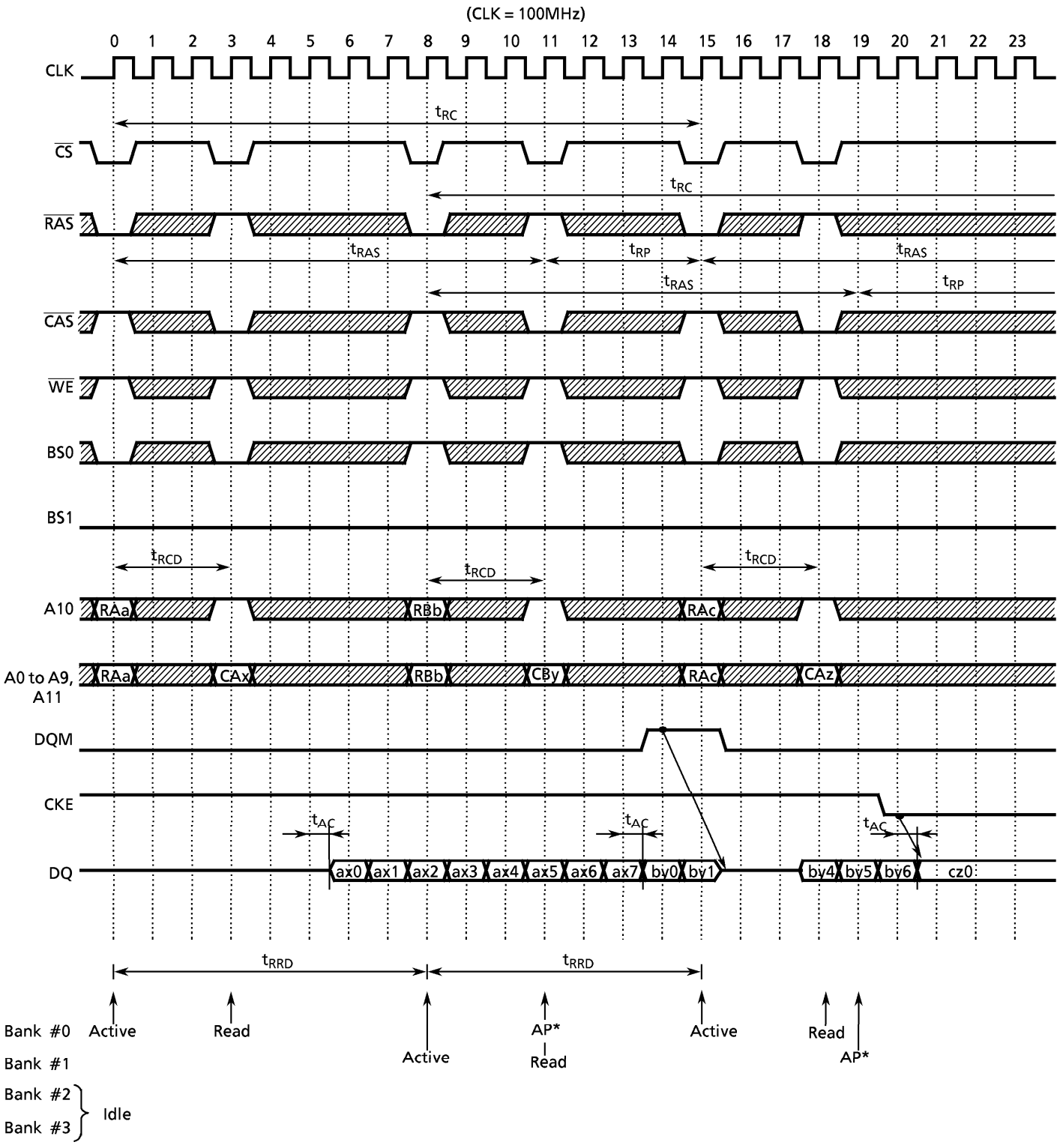


Figure 4. Interleaved Bank Read (Burst Length = 8, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3, Auto Precharge)



* AP is the internal precharge start timing.

Figure 5. Interleaved Bank Write (Burst Length = 8)

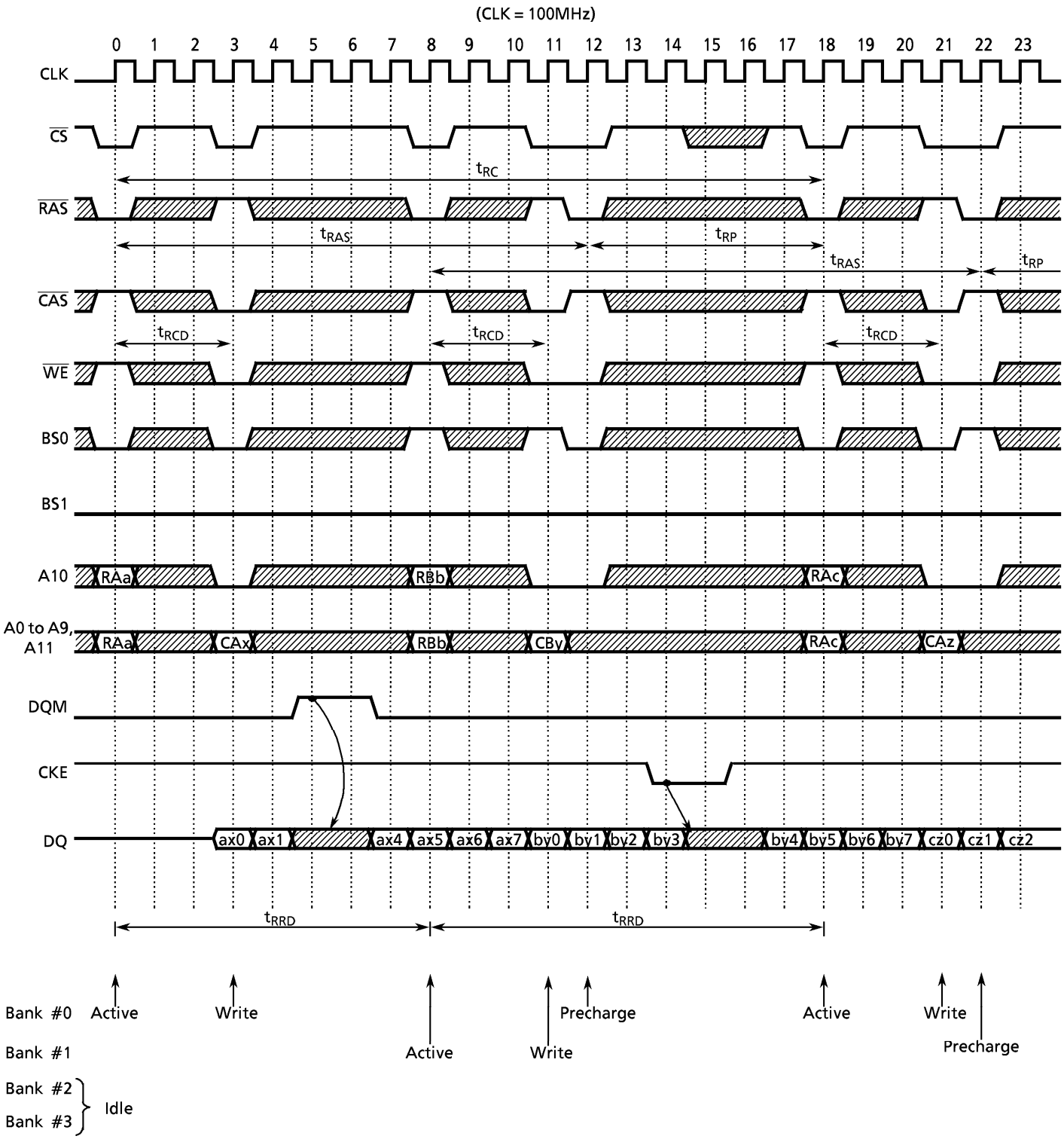
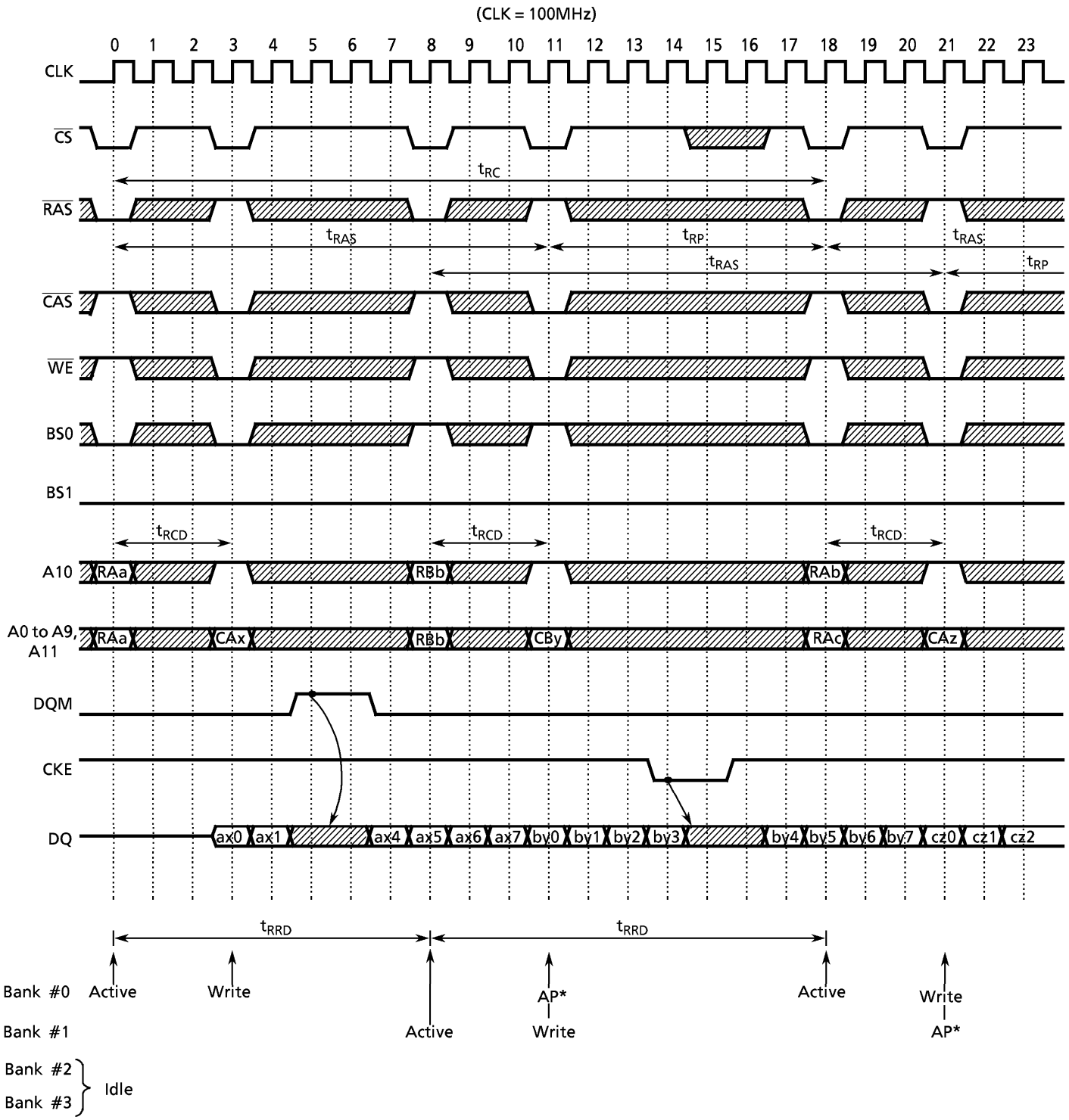
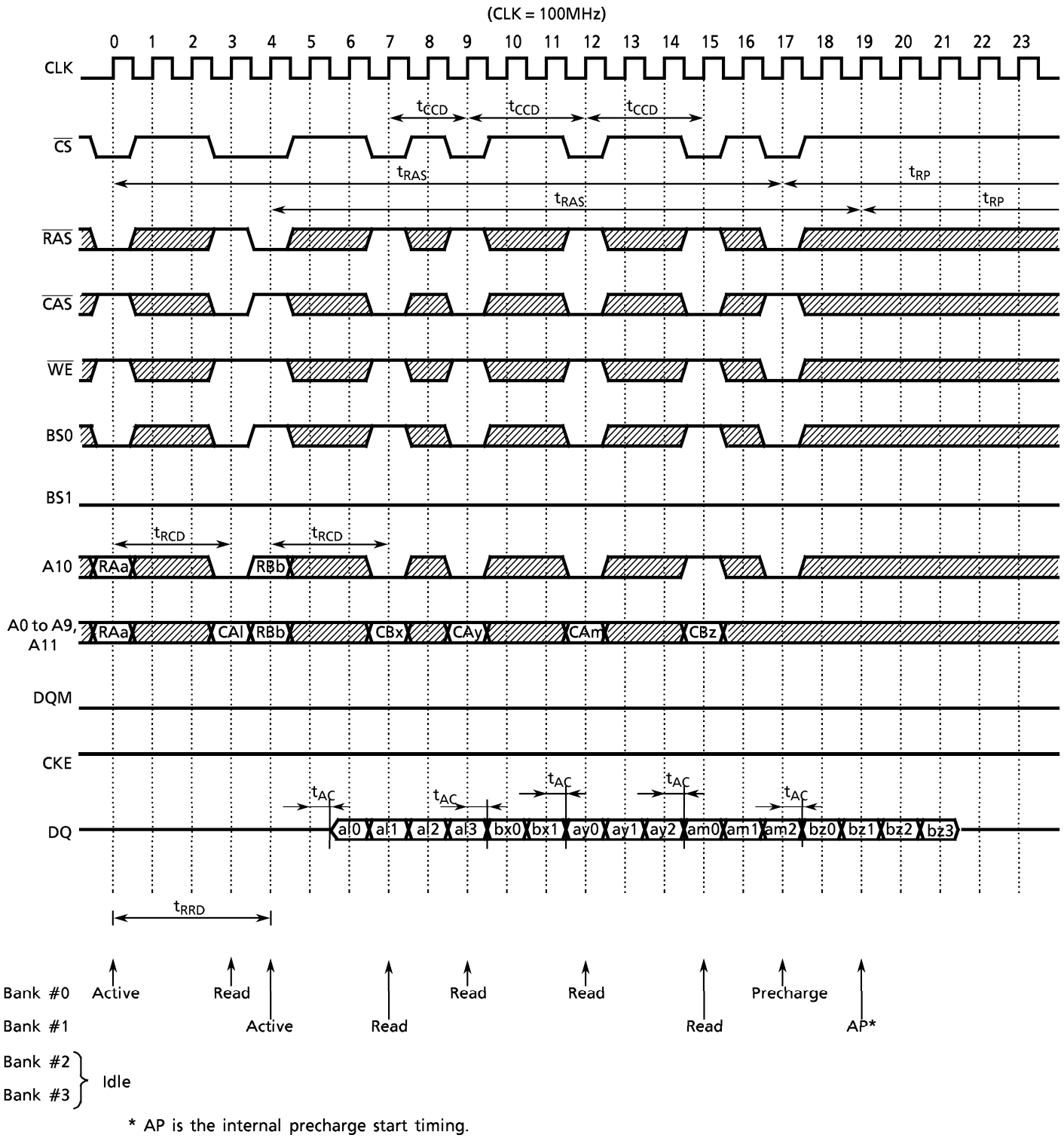


Figure 6. Interleaved Bank Write (Burst Length = 8, Auto Precharge)



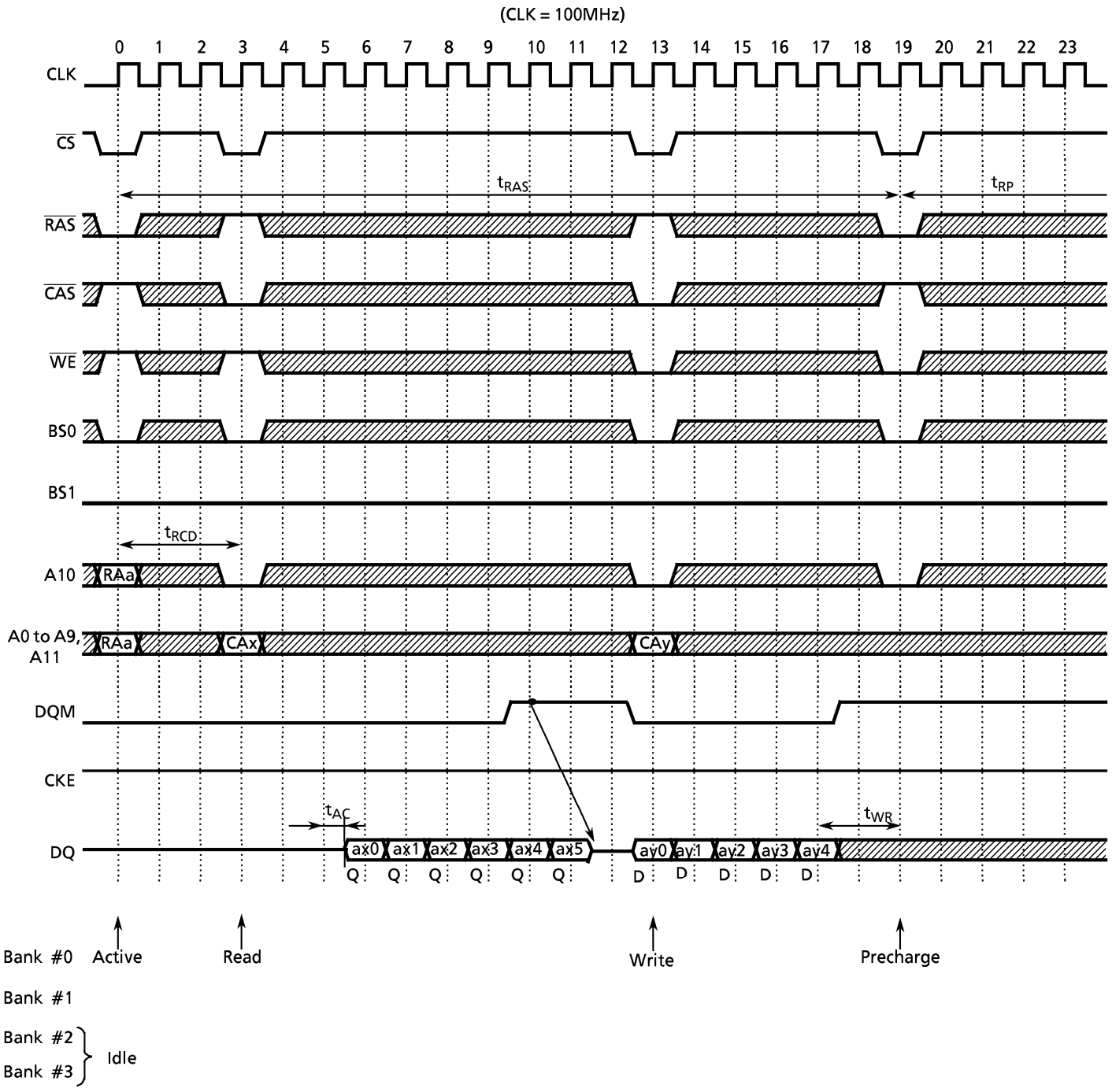
* AP is the internal precharge start timing.

Figure 7. Page Mode Read (Burst Length = 4, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3)



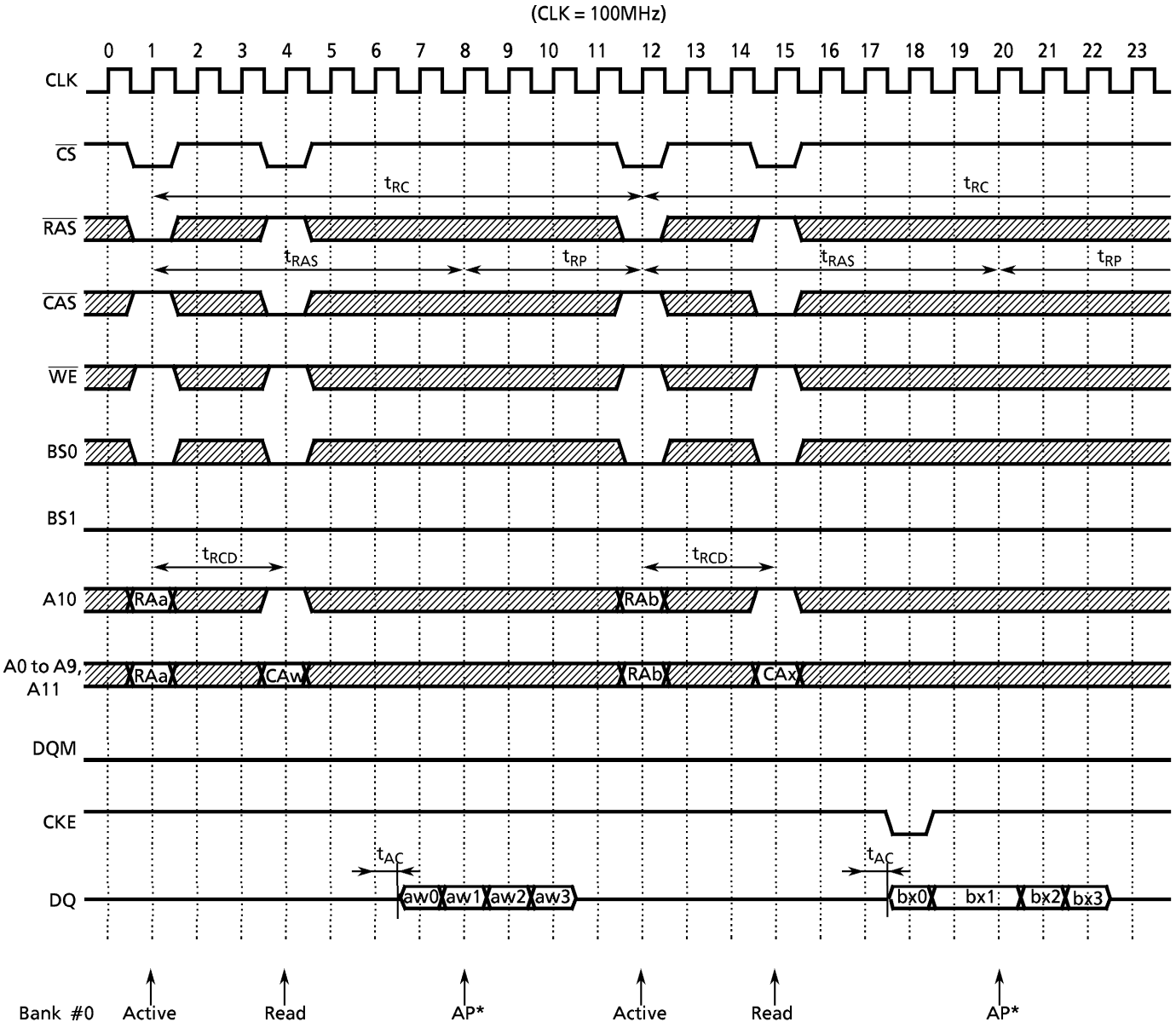
* AP is the internal precharge start timing.

Figure 8. Page Mode Read / Write (Burst Length = 8, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3)



NOTE): See Figure 17,20

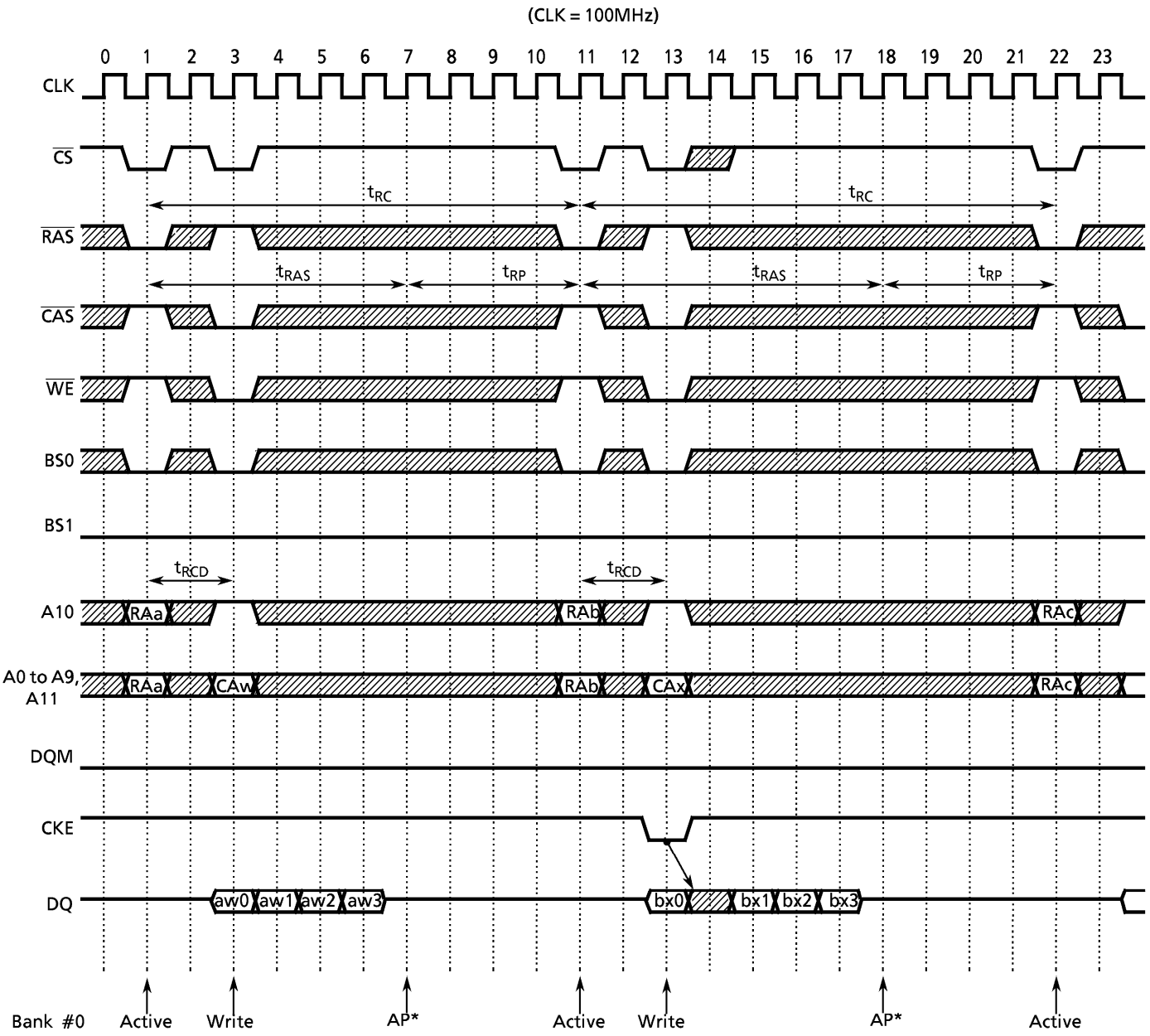
Figure 9. Auto Precharge Read (Burst Length = 4, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3)



*AP is the internal precharge start timing.

NOTE): See Figure 15

Figure 10. Auto Precharge Write (Burst Length = 4)



* AP is the internal precharge start timing.

NOTE): See Figure 16

Figure 11. Auto Refresh cycle

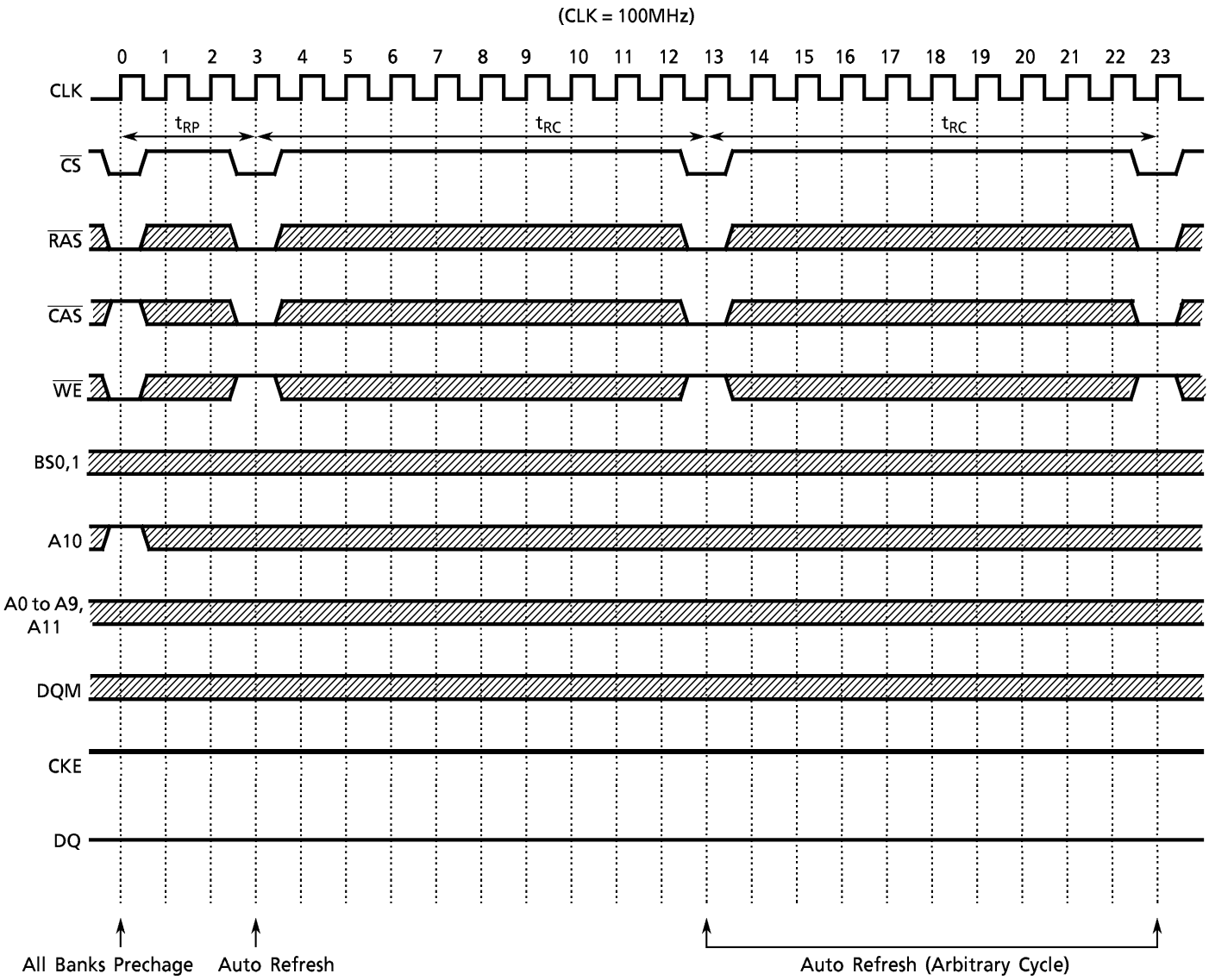


Figure 12. Self Refresh Cycle

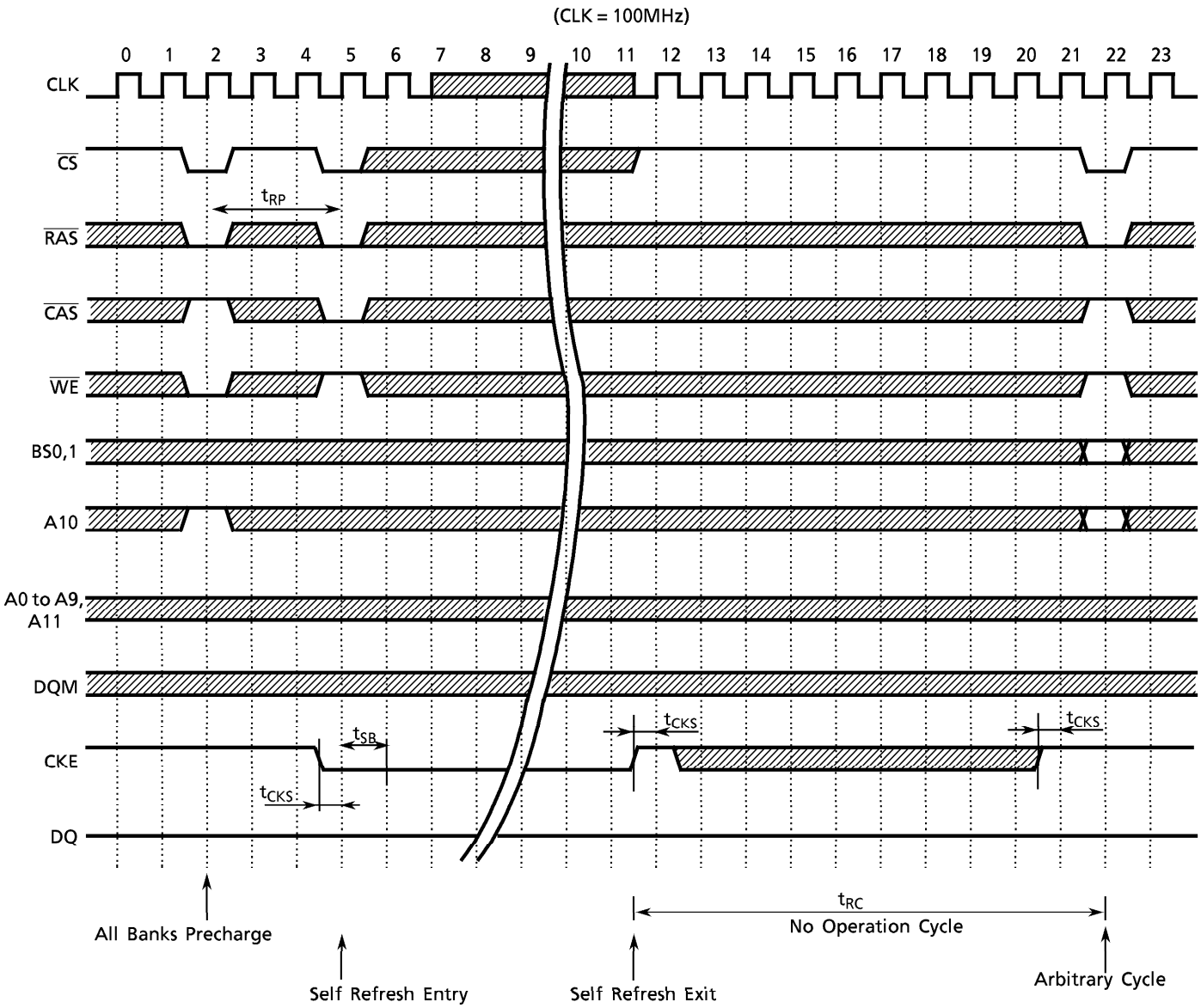
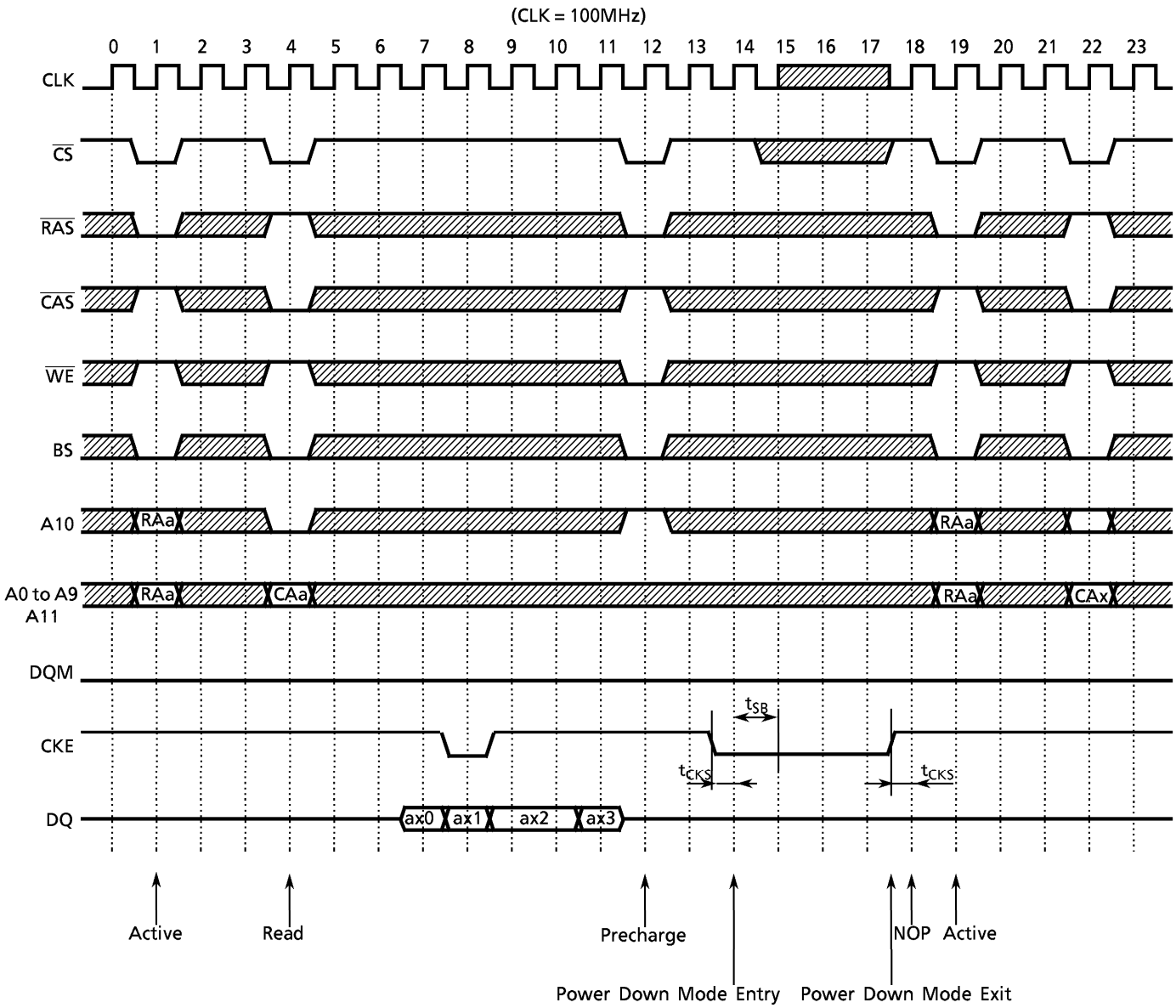
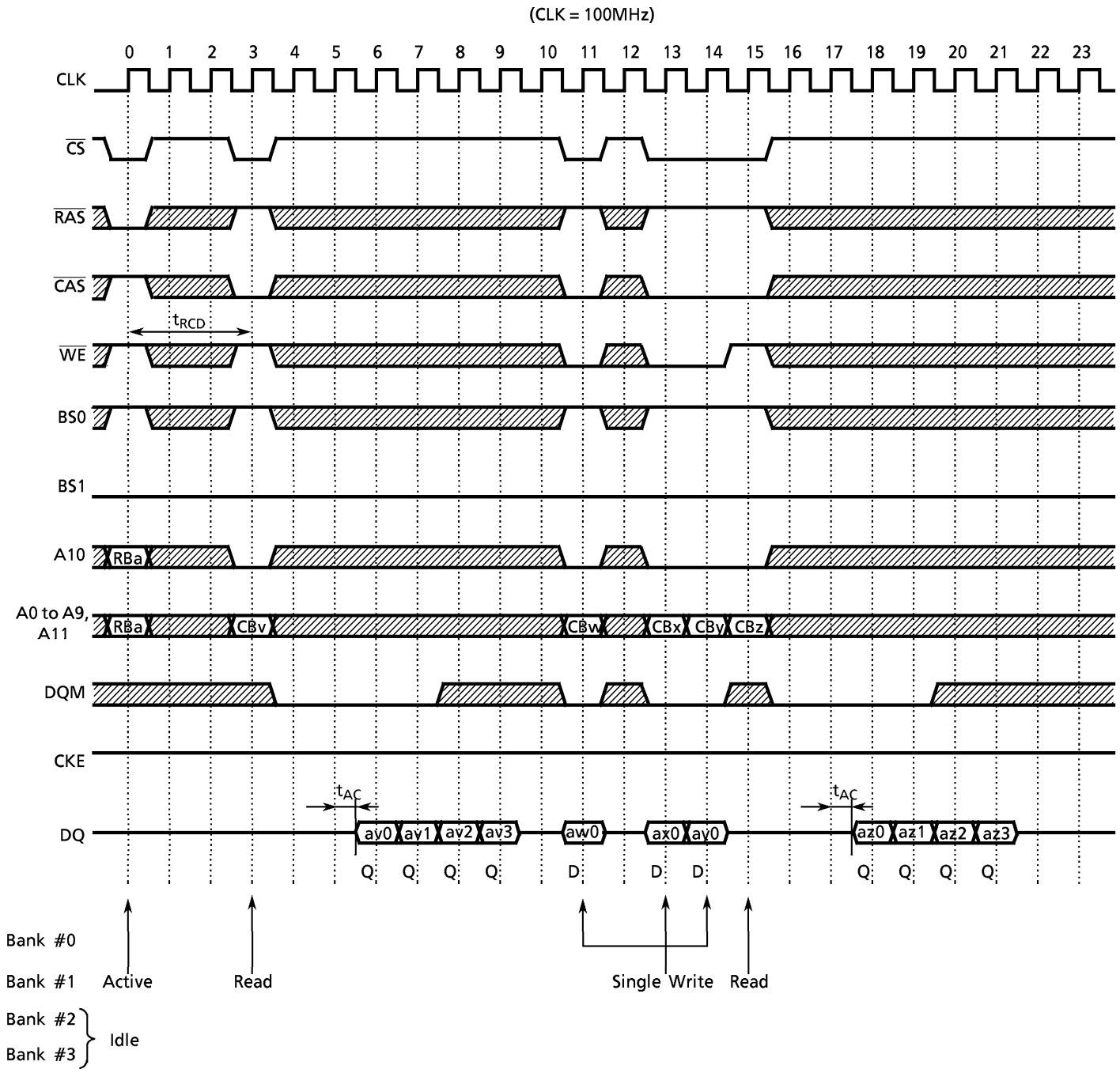


Figure 13. Power Down Mode



NOTE): The Power Down mode is invoked by asserting CKE "low".
All Input / Output buffers (except the CKE buffer) are turned off in Power Down mode.
When CKE goes high, the No-operation command input must be at next CLK rising edge.

Figure 14. Burst Read and Single Write (Burst Length = 4, $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3)



PIN FUNCTIONS

CLOCK INPUT: CLK

The CLK input is used as the reference for S-DRAM operations.

CLOCK ENABLE: CKE

The CKE input is used to suspend the internal CLK. When the CKE signal is asserted "low", the internal CLK is suspended and output data is held intact while CKE is asserted "low". When all banks are in the idle state, the CKE input controls the entry to the Power Down and Self Refresh modes.

BANK SELECT: BS0, BS1

The TC59S6432CFT / CFTL is organized as four-bank memory cell arrays. The BS0, BS1 inputs are latched at the time of assertion of the operation commands and selects the bank to be used for the operation.

BS0	BS1	
0	0	Bank#0
1	0	Bank#1
0	1	Bank#2
1	1	Bank#3

ADDRESS INPUTS: A0~A10

The A0 to A10 inputs are address to access the memory cell array, as following table. The row address (A0~A10) bits are latched at the Bank Activate command and column address (A0~A7) bits are latched on the Read or Write command. Also, the A0 to A10 inputs are used to set the data in the Mode register in a Mode Register Set cycle.

CHIP SELECT: $\overline{CS}$

The $\overline{CS}$ input controls the latching of the commands on the positive edges of CLK when $\overline{CS}$ is asserted "low". No commands are latched as long as $\overline{CS}$ is held "high".

ROW ADDRESS STROBE: $\overline{RAS}$

The $\overline{RAS}$ input defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ inputs, and is latched at the positive edges of CLK. When $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CS}$ are asserted "low" and $\overline{CAS}$ is asserted "high", either the Bank Activate command or the Precharge command is selected by the $\overline{WE}$ signal. When $\overline{WE}$ is asserted "high", the Bank Activate command is selected and the bank designated by BS0, BS1 are turned on so that it is in the active state. When $\overline{WE}$ is asserted "low", the Precharge command is selected and the bank designated by BS0, BS1 are switched to the idle state after Precharge operation.

COLUMN ADDRESS STROBE: $\overline{CAS}$

The $\overline{CAS}$ input defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ inputs, and is latched at the positive edges of CLK. When $\overline{RAS}$ is held "high" and $\overline{CS}$ is asserted "low", column access is started by asserting $\overline{CAS}$ "low". Then, the Read or Write command is selected by asserting $\overline{WE}$ "low" or "high".

WRITE ENABLE: $\overline{WE}$

The $\overline{WE}$ input defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$ inputs, and is latched at the positive edges of CLK. The $\overline{WE}$ input is used to select the Bank Activate or Precharge command and Read or Write command.

DATA INPUT / OUTPUT MASK: DQM0 - 3

The DQM input enables output in a Read cycle and functions as the input data mask in a Write cycle. When DQM is asserted "high" at the positive edges of CLK, output data is disabled after two clock cycles during a Read cycle, and input data is masked at the same clock cycle during a Write cycle.

The DQM0 - 3 input functions are byte data control.

DQM0 → DQ0 - 7
DQM1 → DQ8 - 15
DQM2 → DQ16 - 23
DQM3 → DQ24 - 31

DATA INPUT / OUTPUT: DQ0 - 31

The DQ0 - 31 input and output data are synchronized with the positive edges of CLK.

Operation Mode

Table 1 shows the truth table for the operation commands.

Table 1 Truth Table (Note (1) and (2))

Command	Device State	CKE_{n-1}	CKE_n	DQM(5)	BS0,1	A10	A9-0	$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{RAS}$	$\overline{CAS}$	$\overline{WE}$
Bank Activate	Idle (3)	H	×	×	V	V	V	L	L	H	H
Bank Precharge	Any	H	×	×	V	L	×	L	L	H	L
Precharge All	Any	H	×	×	×	H	×	L	L	H	L
Write	Active (3)	H	×	×	V	L	V	L	H	L	L
Write with Aut Precharge	Active (3)	H	×	×	V	H	V	L	H	L	L
Read	Active (3)	H	×	×	V	L	V	L	H	L	H
Read with Auto Prechrage	Active (3)	H	×	×	V	H	V	L	H	L	H
Mode Register Set	Idle	H	×	×	V	V	V	L	L	L	L
No - Operation	Any	H	×	×	×	×	×	L	H	H	H
Burst stop	Active (4)	H	×	×	×	×	×	L	H	H	L
Device Deselect	Any	H	×	×	×	×	×	H	×	×	×
Auto Refresh	Idle	H	H	×	×	×	×	L	L	L	H
Self Refresh Entry	Idle	H	L	×	×	×	×	L	L	L	H
Self Refresh Exit	Idle (Self Refresh)	L	H	×	×	×	×	H	×	×	×
								L	H	H	×
Clock Suspend Mode Entry	Active	H	L	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Power Down Mode Enrty	Idle	H	L	×	×	×	×	H	×	×	×
								L	H	H	×
Clock Suspend Mode Exit	Active	L	H	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Power Down Mode Exit	Any (Power Down)	L	H	×	×	×	×	H	×	×	×
								L	H	H	×
Data write / Output Enable	Active	H	×	L	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Data write / Output Disable	Active	H	×	H	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Note (1) V = Valid × = Don't Care L = Low level H = High level

(2) CKE_n signal is input level when commands are issued.
CKE_{n-1} signal is input level one clock cycle before the commands are issued.

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

(4) Device state is Full Page Burst operation.

(5) DQM0 - 3

1. Command Function

1 - 1 Bank Activate command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "L", $\overline{CAS}$ = "H", $\overline{WE}$ = "H", BS = Bank, A0 to A10 = Row Address)

The Bank Activate command activates the bank designated by the BS (Bank Select) signal. Row addresses are latched on A0 to A11 when this command is issued and the cell data is read out of the sense amplifiers. The maximum time that each bank can be held in the active state is specified as $t_{RAS\,(max)}$.

1 - 2 Bank Precharge command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "L", $\overline{CAS}$ = "H", $\overline{WE}$ = "L", BS = Bank, A10 = "L", A0 to A9 = Don't care)

The Bank Precharge command precharges the bank designated by BS. The precharged bank is switched from the active state to the idle state.

1 - 3 Precharge All command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "L", $\overline{CAS}$ = "H", $\overline{WE}$ = "L", BS = Don't care, A10 = "H", A0 to A9 = Don't care)

The Precharge All command precharges all banks simultaneously. All banks are then switched to the idle state.

1 - 4 Write command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "L", BS = Bank, A10 = "L", A0 to A7 = Column Address)

The Write command performs a Write operation to the bank designated by BS. The write data is latched at the positive edges of CLK. The length of the write data (Burst Length) and column access sequence (Addressing Mode) must be in the Mode Resister at power - up prior to the Write operation.

1 - 5 Write with Auto Precharge command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "L", BS = Bank, A10 = "H", A0 to A7 = Column Address)

The Write with Auto Precharge command performs the Precharge operation automatically after the Write operation. The internal precharge starts in the cycles immediately following the cycle in which the last data is written independent of $\overline{CAS}$ Latency (Figure 16). This command must not be interrupted by any other commands.

1 - 6 Read command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "H", BS = Bank, A10 = "L", A0 to A7 = Column Address)

The Read command performs a Read operation to the bank designated by BS. The read data is issued sequentially synchronized to the positive edges of CLK. The length of read data (Burst Length), Addressing Mode and $\overline{CAS}$ Latency (access time from $\overline{CAS}$ command in a clock cycle) must be programmed in the Mode Register at power-up prior to the Write operation.

1 - 7 Read with Auto Precharge command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "H", BS = Bank, A10 = "H", A0 to A9 = Column Address)

The Read with Auto Precharge command automatically performs the Precharge operation after the Read operation. When the $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3, the internal precharge starts two cycles before the last data is output. When the $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 2, the internal precharge starts one cylcle before the last data is output (Figure 15). This command must not be interrupted by any other command.

1 - 8 Mode Register Set command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "L", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "L", BS, A0 to A10 = Register Data)

The Mode Register Set command programs the values of $\overline{CAS}$ latency, Addressing Mode and Burst Length in the Mode Register. The default values in the Mode Register after power - up are undefined, therefore this command must be issued during the power - up sequence. Also, this command can be issued while all banks are in the idle state.

1 - 9 No - Operation command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "H", $\overline{WE}$ = "H")

The No-Operation command simply performs no operation (same command as Device Deselect).

1 - 10 Burst stop command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "H", $\overline{WE}$ = "L")

The Burst stop command is used to stop the burst operation. This command is valid during a Full Page Burst operation. During other types of Burst operation, the command is illegal.

1 - 11 Device Deselect command

($\overline{CS}$ = "H")

The Device Deselect command disables the command decoder so that the $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, $\overline{WE}$ and Address inputs are ignored. This command is similar to the No-Operation command.

1 - 12 Auto Refresh command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "L", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "H", CKE = "H", BS, A0 to A10 = Don't care)

The Auto Refresh command is used to refresh the row address provided by the internal refresh counter. The Refresh operation must be performed 4096 times within 64ms. The next command can be issued after t_{RC} from the end of the Auto Refresh command. When the Auto Refresh command is issued, All banks must be in the idle state. The Auto Refresh operation is equivalent to the $\overline{CAS}$-before-$\overline{RAS}$ operation in a conventional DRAM.

1 - 13 Self Refresh Entry command

($\overline{RAS}$ = "L", $\overline{CAS}$ = "L", $\overline{WE}$ = "H", CKE = "L", BS, A0 to A10 = Don't care)

The Self Refresh Entry command is used to enter Self Refresh mode. While the device is in Self Refresh mode, all input and output buffers (except the CKE buffer) are disabled and the Refresh operation is automatically performed. Self Refresh mode is exited by taking CKE " high " (the Self Refresh Exit command)

1 - 14 Self Refresh Exit command

(CKE = "H", $\overline{CS}$ = "H" or CKE = "H", $\overline{RAS}$ = "H", $\overline{CAS}$ = "H")

This command is used to exit from Self Refresh mode. Any subsequent commands can be issued after t_{RC} from the end of this command.

1 - 15 Clock Suspend Mode Entry / Power Down Mode Entry command

(CKE = "L")

The internal CLK is suspended for one cycle when this command is issued (when CKE is asserted "low"). The device state is held intact while the CLK is suspended. On the other hand, when all banks are in the idle state, this command performs entry into Power Down mode. All input and output buffers (except the CKE buffer) are turned off in Power Down mode.

1 - 16 Clock Suspend Mode Exit / Power Down Mode Exit command

(CKE = "H")

When the internal CLK has been suspended, operation of the internal CLK is resumed by providing this command (asserting CKE "high"). When the device is in Power Down mode, the device exits this mode and all disabled buffers are turned on to the active state. Any subsequent commands can be issued after one clock cycle from the end of this command.

1 - 17 Data Write / Output Enable , Data Mask / Output Disable command

(DQM0 - 3)

During a Write cycle, the DQM0-3 signal functions as Data Mask and can control every word of the input data. During a Read cycle, the DQM0-3 signal functions as the control of output buffers.

2. Read Operation

Issuing the Bank Activate command to the idle bank puts it into the active state. When the Read command is issued after t_{RCD} from the Bank Activate command, the data is read out sequentially, synchronized to the positive edges of CLK (a Burst Read operation). The initial read data becomes available after $\overline{CAS}$ latency from the issuing of the Read command. The $\overline{CAS}$ latency must be set in the Mode Register at power-up. In addition, the burst length of read data and Addressing Mode must be set. Each bank is held in the active state unless the Precharge command is issued, so that the sence amplifiers can be used as secondary cache.

When the Read with Auto Precharge command is issued, the Prechage operation is performed automatically after the Read cycle, then the bank is switched to the idle state. This command cannot be interrupted by any other commands. Also, when the Burst Length is 1 and t_{RCD}(min), the timing from the $\overline{RAS}$ command to the start of the Auto Precharge operation is shorter than t_{RAS}(min). In this case, t_{RAS}(min) must be satisfied by extending t_{RCD} (Figure 9, 15).

When the Precharge operation is performed on a bank during a Burst Read operation, the Burst operation is terminated (Figure 20).

When the Burst Length is full-page, column data is repeatedly read out until the Burst Stop command or Precharge command is issued.

3. Write Operation

Issuing the Write command after t_{RCD} from the Bank Activate command, the input data is latched sequentially, synchronizing with the positive edges of CLK after the Write command (Burst Write operation). The burst length of the Write data (Burst Length) and Addressing Mode must be set in the Mode Register at power - up.

When the Write with Auto Precharge command is issued, the Precharge operation is performed automatically after the Write cycle, then the bank is switched to the idle state. This command cannot be interrupted by any other command for the entire burst data duration. Also, when the Burst Length is 1 and t_{RCD}(min), the timing from the $\overline{RAS}$ command to the start of the Auto Precharge operation is shorter than t_{RAS}(min). In this case, t_{RAS}(min) must be satisfied by extending t_{RCD} (Figure 10, 16).

When the Precharge operation is performed in a bank during a Burst Write operation, the Burst operation is terminated (Figure 20).

When the Burst Length is full - page, the input data is repeatedly latched until the Burst Stop command or the Precharge command is issued.

When the Burst Read and Single Write mode is selected, the write burst length is 1 regardless of the read burst length.

4. Precharge

There are two commands which perform the Precharge operation: Bank Precharge and Precharge All. When the Bank Precharge command is issued to the active bank, the bank is precharged and then switched to the idle state. The Bank Precharge command can precharge one bank independently of the other bank and hold the unprecharged bank in the active state. The maximum time each bank can be held in the active state is specifed as t_{RAS} (max). Therefore, each bank must be precharged within t_{RAS}(max) from the Bank Activate command.

The Precharge All command can be used to precharge all banks simultaneously. Even if banks are not in the active state, the Precharge All command can still be issued. In this case, the Precharge operation is performed only for the active bank and the precharged bank is then switched to the idle state.

5. Page Mode

The Read or Write command can be issued on any clock cycle.

Whenever a Read operation is to be interrupted by a Write command, the output data must be masked by DQM to avoid I/O conflict. Also, when a Write operation is to be interrupted by a Read command, only the input data before the Read command is enable and the input data after the Read command is disabled.

6. Burst Termination

When the Precharge command is issued for a bank in a Burst cycle, the Burst operation is terminated. When the Burst Read cycle is interrupted by the Precharge command, read operation is disabled after clock cycle of ($\overline{CAS}$ latency-1) from the Precharge command (Figure 20). When the Burst Write cycle is interrupted by the Precharge command, the input circuit is reset at the same clock cycle at which the Precharge command is issued. In this case, the DQM signal must be asserted "High" to prevent writing the invalid data to the cell array (Figure 20).

When the Burst Stop command is issued for the bank in a Full-page Burst cycle, the Burst operation is terminated. When the Burst Stop command is issued during Full-page Burst Read cycle, read operation is disabled after clock cycle of ($\overline{CAS}$ latency-1) from the Burst Stop command. When the Burst Stop command is issued during a Full-page Burst Write cycle, write operation is disabled at the same clock cycle at which the Burst Stop command is issued. (Figure 19)

7. Mode Register Operation

The Mode register designates the operation mode for the Read or Write cycle. This register is divided into three fields; a Burst Length field to set the length of burst data, an Addressing Mode selected bits to designate the column access sequence in a Burst cycle, and a $\overline{CAS}$ Latency field to set the access time in clock cycle.

The Mode Register is programmed by the Mode Register Set command when all banks are in the idle state. The data to be set in the Mode Register is transferred using the A0 to A11 address inputs. The initial value of the Mode Register after power - up is undefined; therefore the Mode Register Set command must be issued before proper operation.

- Burst Length field (A2 to A0)

  This field specifies the data length for column access using the A2 to A0 pins and sets the Burst Length to be 1, 2, 4, 8 words, or full-page.

A2	A1	A0	Burst Length
0	0	0	1 word
0	0	1	2 words
0	1	0	4 words
0	1	1	8 words
1	1	1	Full-Page

- Addressing Mode Select (A3)

  The Addressing Mode can be one of two modes; Interleave mode or Sequential mode. When the A3 bit is " 0 ", Sequential mode is selected. When the A3 bit is " 1 ", Interleave mode is selected. Both Addressing modes support burst length of 1, 2, 4 and 8 words. Additionally, Sequential mode supports the full-page burst.

A3	Addressing mode
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

- Addressing sequence of Sequential mode

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

Table 2 Addressing sequence for Sequential mode

DATA	Access Address	Burst Length
Data 0	n	2 words (Address bits is A0)
Data 1	n + 1	not carried from A0 to A1
Data 2	n + 2	4 words (Address bits is A1, A0)
Data 3	n + 3	not carried from A1 to A2
Data 4	n + 4	
Data 5	n + 5	8 words (Address bits is A2, A1, A0)
Data 6	n + 6	not carried from A2 to A3
Data 7	n + 7	

- Addressing sequence of Interleave mode

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

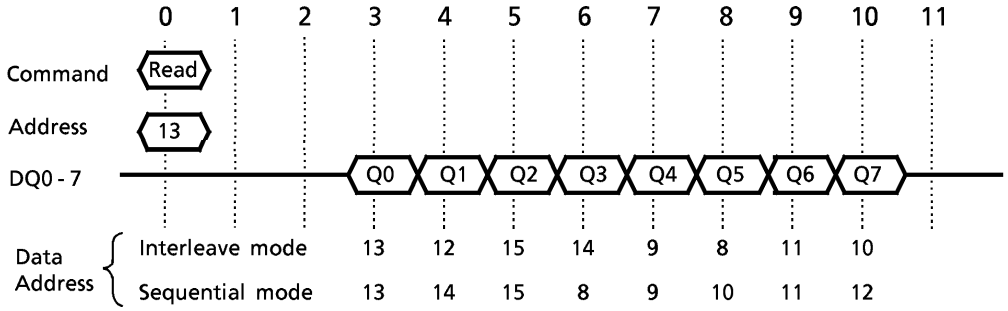
Table 3 Addressing sequence for Interleave mode

DATA	ACCESS ADDRESS	Burst Length
Data 0	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	2 words
Data 1	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 $\overline{A0}$	
Data 2	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ A0	4 words
Data 3	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ $\overline{A0}$	
Data 4	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ A1 A0	
Data 5	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ A1 $\overline{A0}$	8 words
Data 6	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ $\overline{A1}$ A0	
Data 7	A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 $\overline{A2}$ $\overline{A1}$ $\overline{A0}$	

Addressing sequence example (Burst Length = 8 and input address is 13.)

DATA	Interleave mode									Sequential mode		
	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	ADD		ADD	
Data 0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	13	13	13	calculated using A2, A1 and A0 bits. not carry from A2 to A3 bit.
Data 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	13 + 1	14	
Data 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	15	13 + 2	15	
Data 3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	14	13 + 3	8	
Data 4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	13 + 4	9	
Data 5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	13 + 5	10	
Data 6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	11	13 + 6	11	
Data 7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	13 + 7	12	

Read Cycle $\overline{CAS}$ Latency = 3



- $\overline{CAS}$ Latency field (A6 to A4)

  This field specifies the number of clock cycles from the assertion of the Read command to the first data read. The minimum values of $\overline{CAS}$ Latency depends on the frequency of CLK. The minimum value which satisfies the following formula must be set in this field.

  t_{CAC} (min) $\leqq$ $\overline{CAS}$ Latency $\times$ t_{CK}

A6	A5	A4	$\overline{CAS}$ Latency
0	1	0	2 clock
0	1	1	3 clock

- Test mode entry bit (A7)

  This bit is used to enter Test mode and must be set to " 0 " for normal operation.

- Reserved bits (A8 , A10 , BS)

  These bits are reserved for future operations. They must be set to " 0 " for normal operation.

- Single Write mode (A9)

  This bit is used to select the write mode. When the A9 bit is "0", Burst Read and Burst Write mode are selected. When the A9 bit is "1", Burst Read and Single Write mode are selected.

A9	Write Mode
0	Burst Read and Burst Write
1	Burst Read and Single Write

8. Refresh Operation

Two types of Refresh operation can be performed on the device: Auto Refresh and Self Refresh. Auto Refresh is similar to the $\overline{CAS}$-before-$\overline{RAS}$ refresh of conventional DRAMs and is performed by issuing the Auto Refresh command while all banks are in the idle state. By repeating the Auto Refresh cycle, each bank in turn refreshed automatically. The Refresh operation must be performed 4096 times (rows) within 64ms (Figure 11). The period between the Auto Refresh command and the next command is specified by t_{RC}.

Self Refresh mode is entered by issuing the Self Refresh command (CKE asserted "low") while all banks are in the idle state. The device is in Self Refresh mode for as long as CKE is held "low". In the case of 4096 burst Auto Refresh commands, 4096 burst Auto Refresh commands must be performed within 15.6μs before entering and exiting the Self Refresh mode. In the case of distributed Auto Refresh commands, distributed Auto Refresh commands must be issued every 15.6μs and the last distributed Auto Refresh command must be performed within 15.6μs before entering the Self Refresh mode. After exiting from the Self Refresh mode, the refresh operation must be performed within 15.6μs. In Self Refresh mode all input/output buffers (except the CKE buffer) are disabled, resulting in lower power dissipation(Figure 12).

9. Power Down Mode

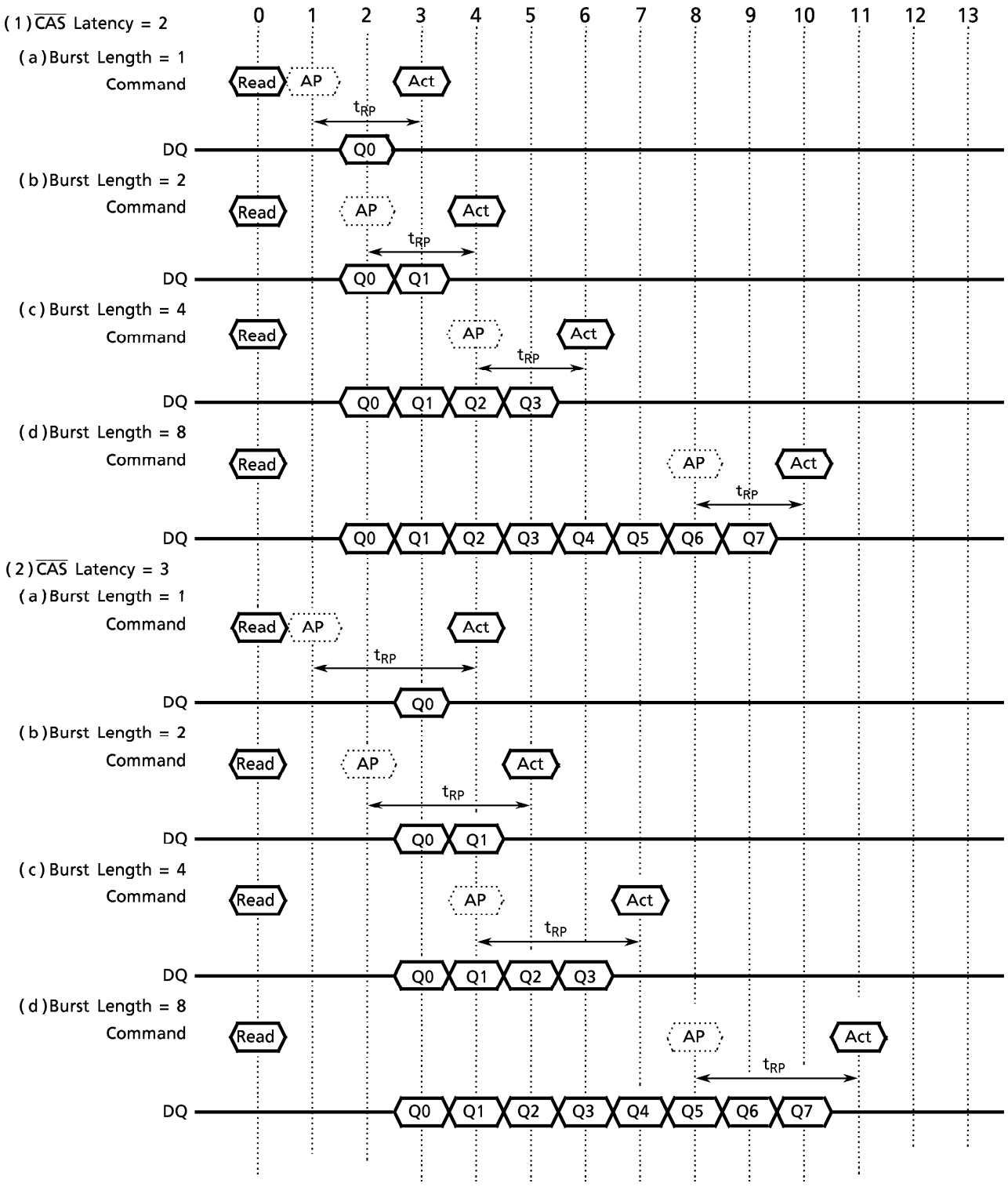
When the device enters the Power Down mode, all input/output buffers (except CKE buffer) are disabled resulting in lower power dissipation in the idle state. Power Down mode is entered by asserting CKE "low" while while all banks are in the idle state. Taking CKE "high" exit this mode. When CKE goes high, a No-operation command must be input at next CLK rising edge of CLK (Figure 13).

10.CLK suspension and Input / Output Mask

When the device is running a Burst cycle, the internal CLK is suspended by asserting CKE "low" and is frozen from the next cycle. A Read/Write operation is held intact until the CKE signal is taken "high".

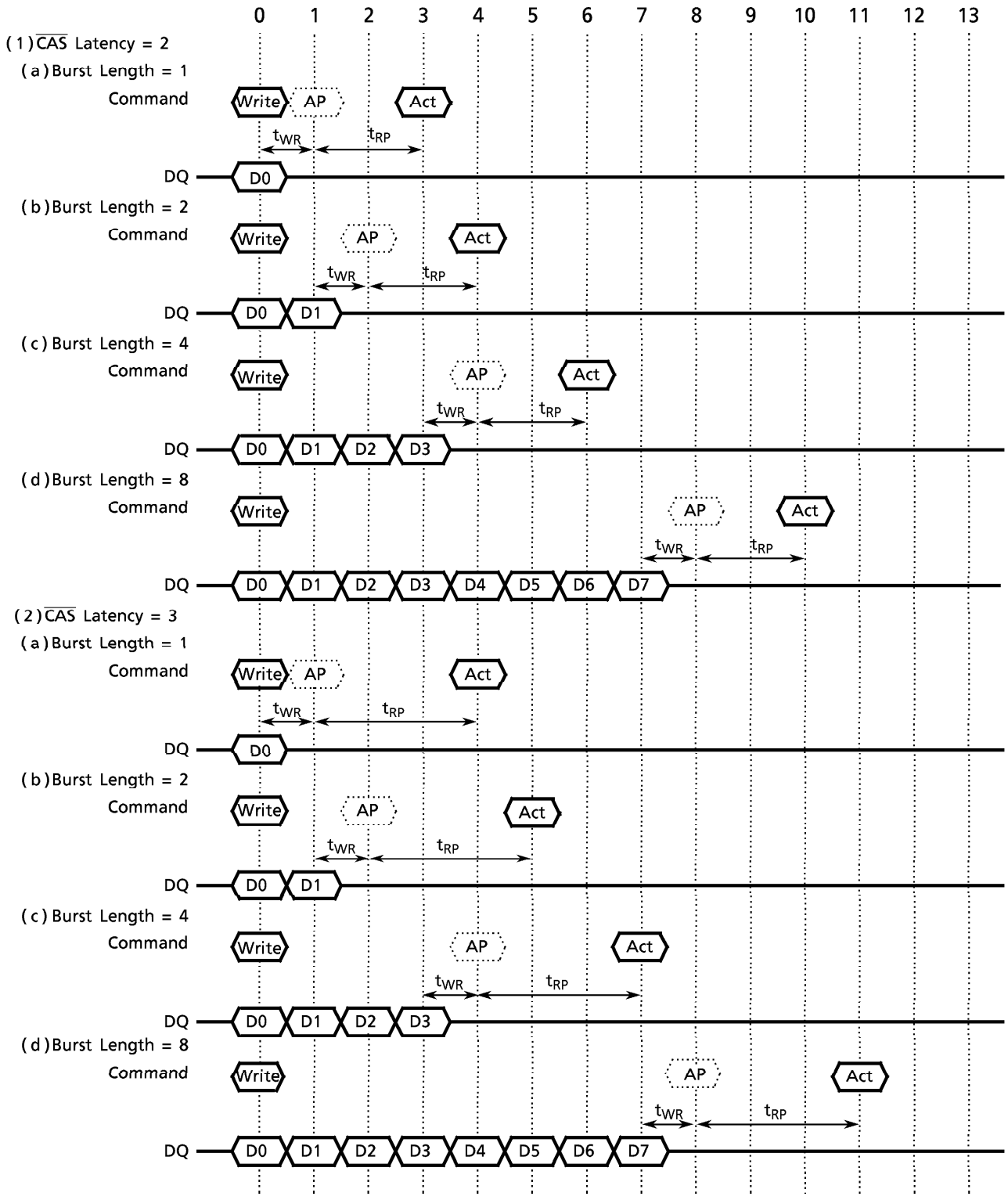
The Output Disable/Write Mask signal (DQM) has two functions, controlling the output data in a Read cycle and performing word mask in a Write cycle. When the DQM is asserted "high" at the positive edge of CLK, the output data is disabled after two clock cycles in the case of a Read operation and the write data is masked at the same clock cycle in the case of a Write operation. The timing relation between the CKE timing and DQM is described in Figure21(a) and 21(b).

Figure15. Auto Precharge timing (Read cycle)



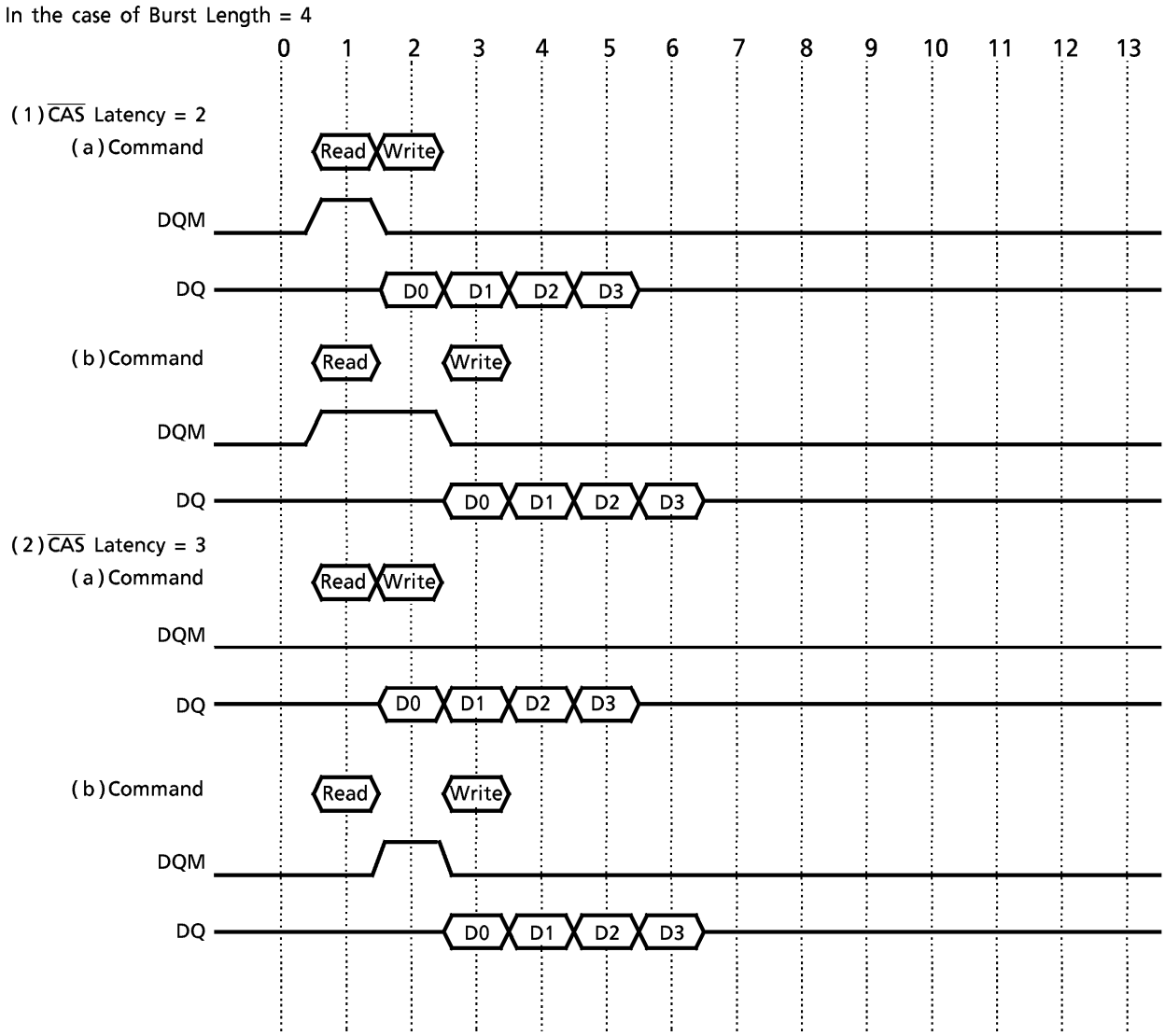
Note)
- Read represents the Write with Auto Precharge command.
- AP represents the start of internal precharging.
- Act represents the Bank Activate command.
- When the Auto Precharge command is asseted, the period from the Bank Activate command to the start of internal precharging must be at least t_{RAS}(min).

Figure16. 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 asseted, the period from the Bank Activate command to the start of internal precharging must be at least t_{RAS}(min).

Figure 17. Timing chart for Read-to-Write cycle



Note) • The output data must be masked by DQM to avoid I/O conflict.

Figure 18. Timing chart for Write-to-Read cycle

In the case of Burst Length = 4

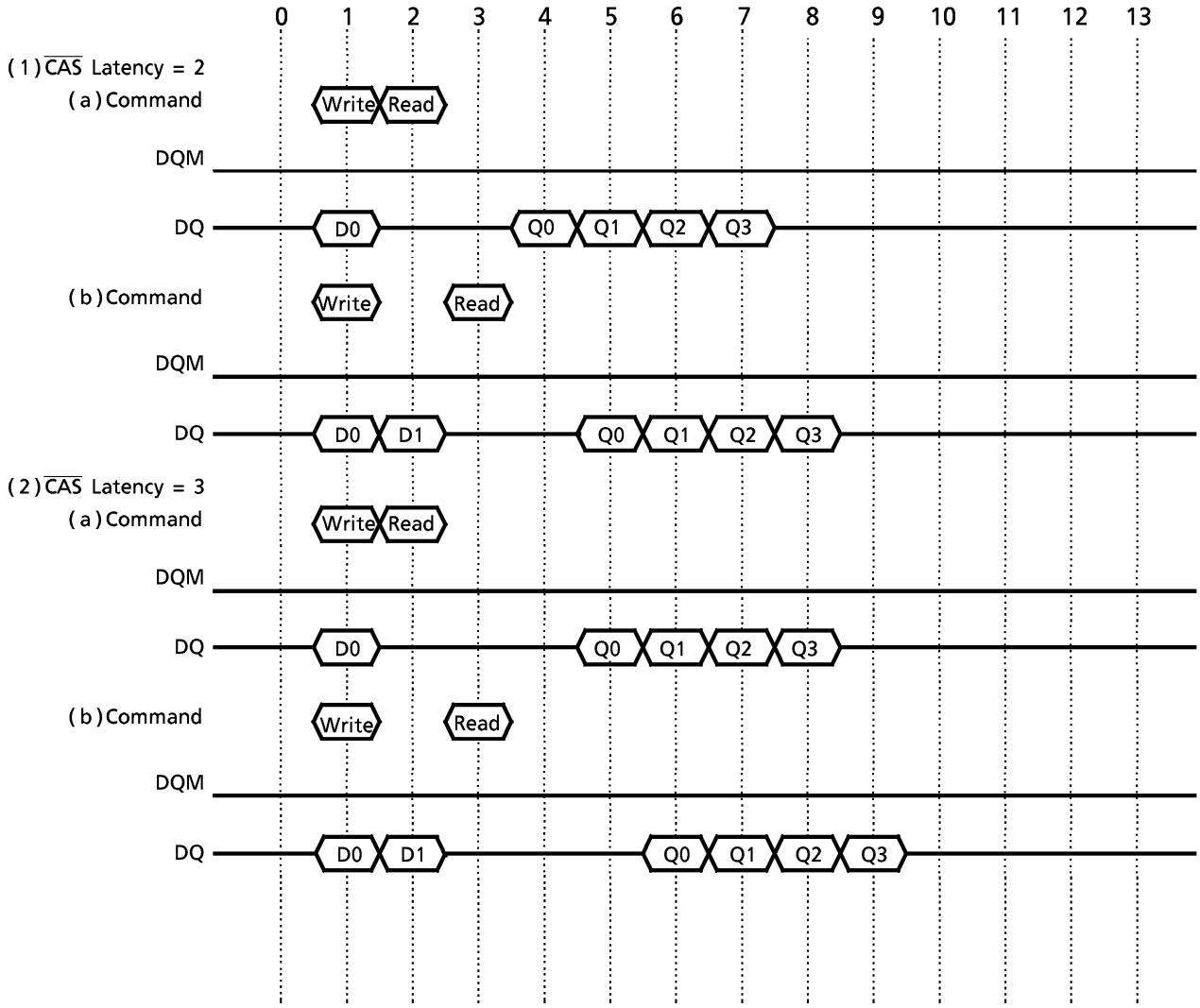
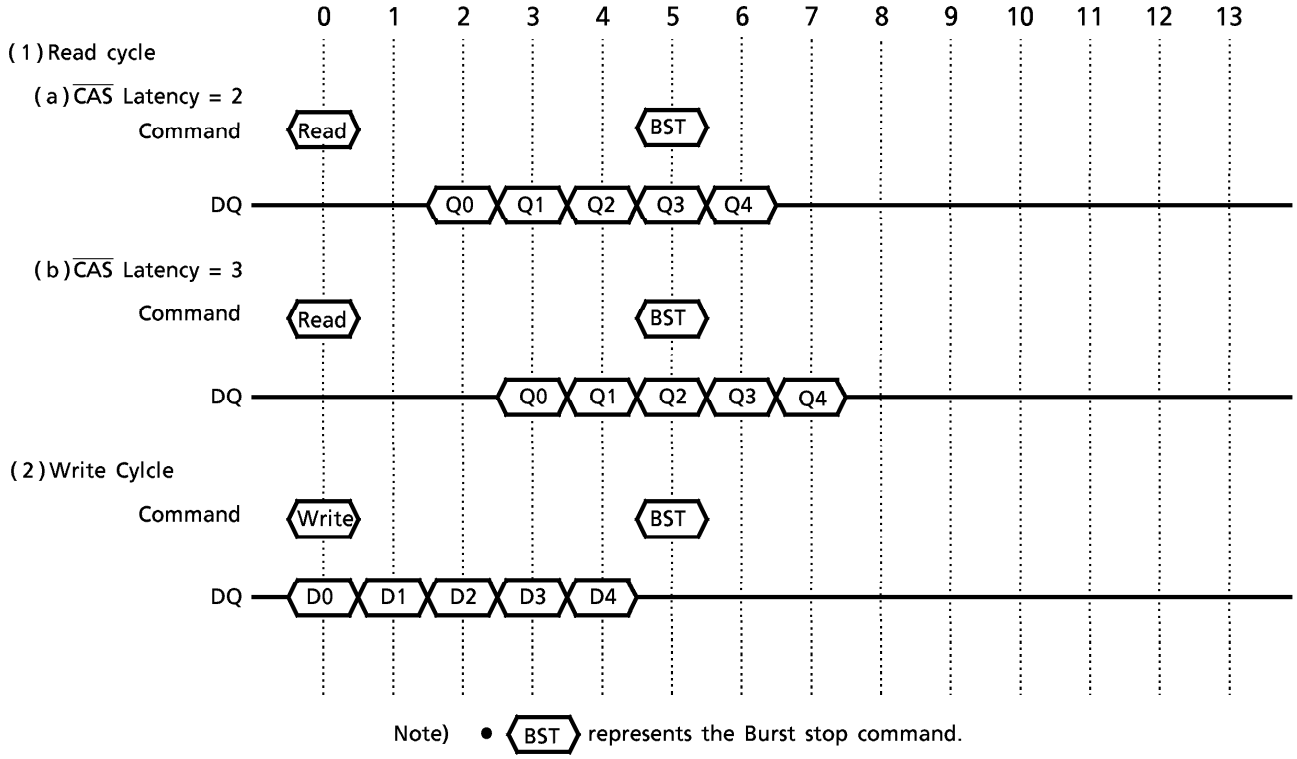
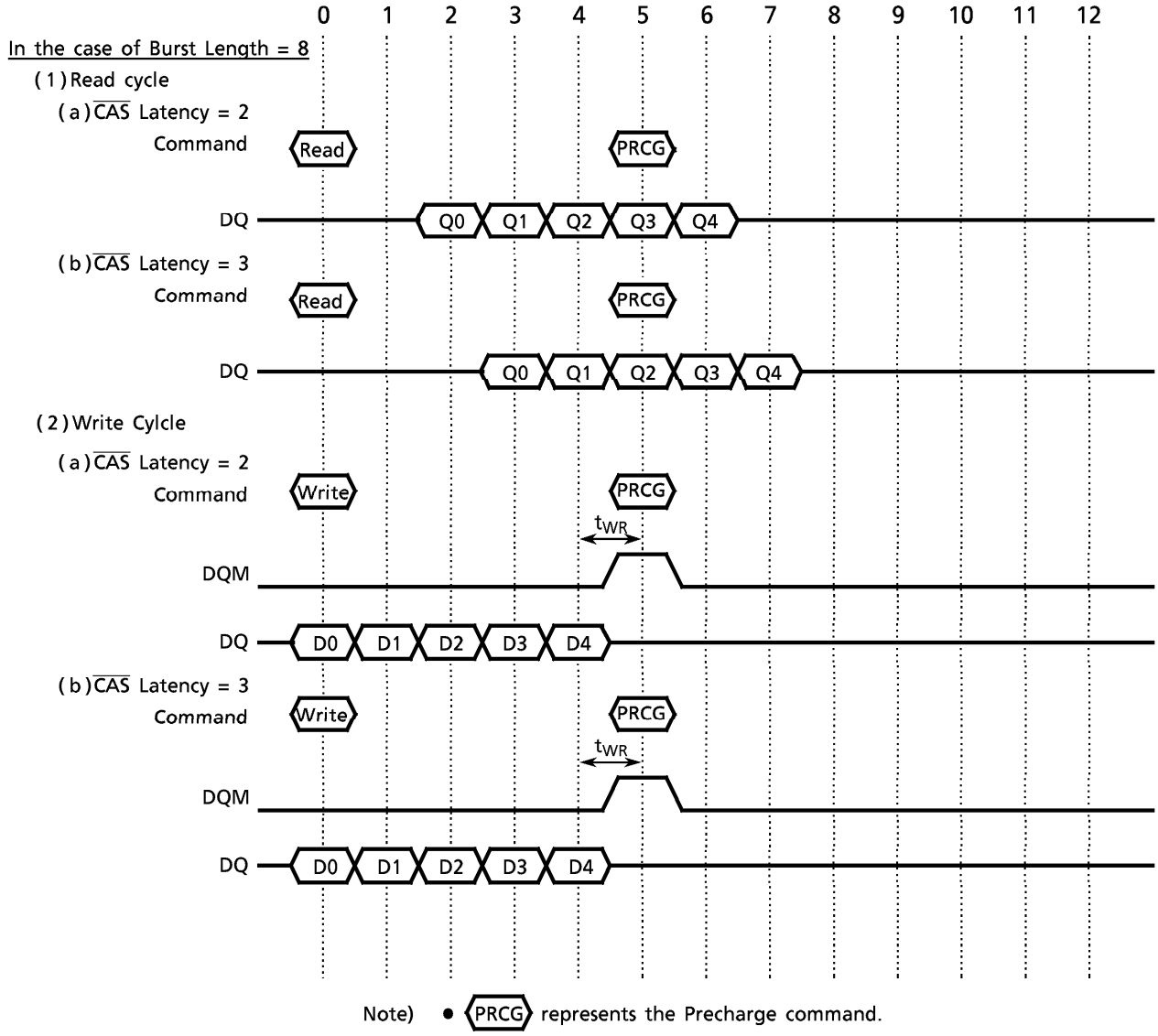


Figure 19. Timing chart for Burst Stop cycle (Burst stop command)



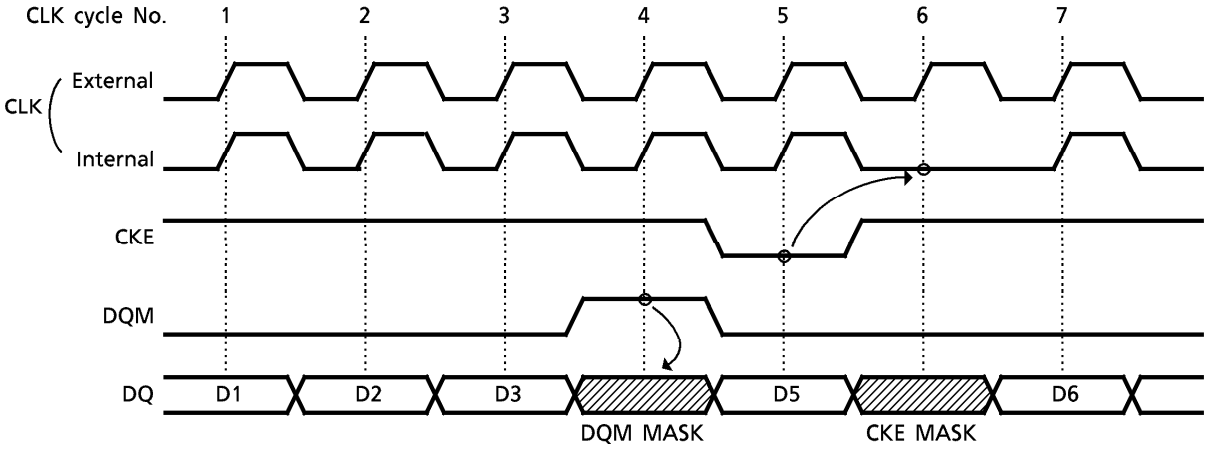
Note) • BST represents the Burst stop command.

Figure20. Timing chart for Burst Stop cycle (Precharge command)

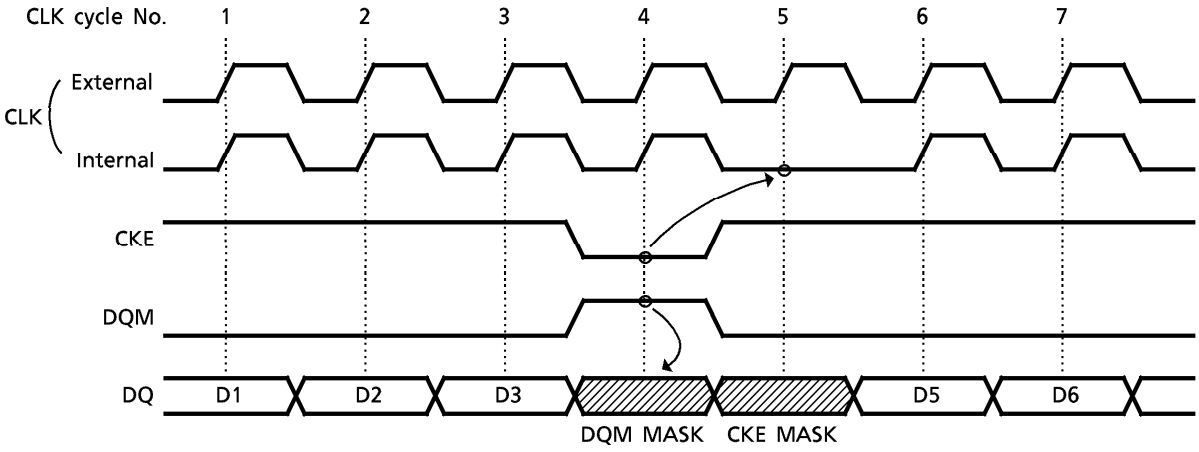


Note) • PRCG represents the Precharge command.

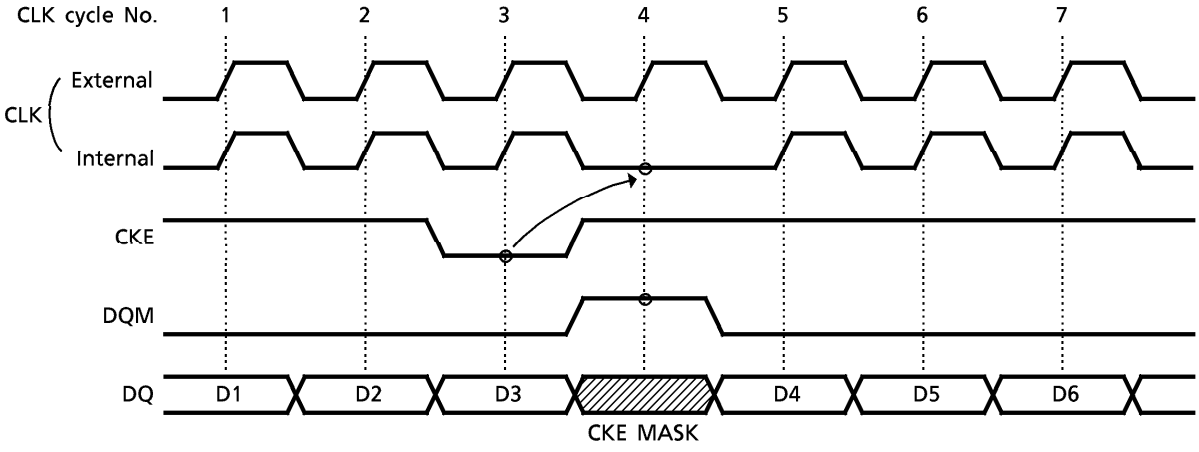
Figure21(a). CKE/DQM Input timing (Write cycle)



(1)

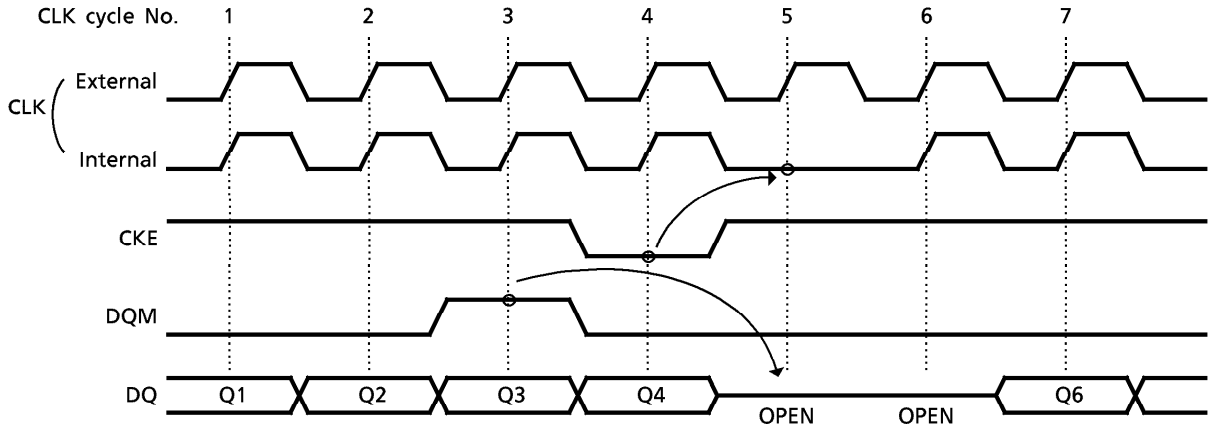


(2)

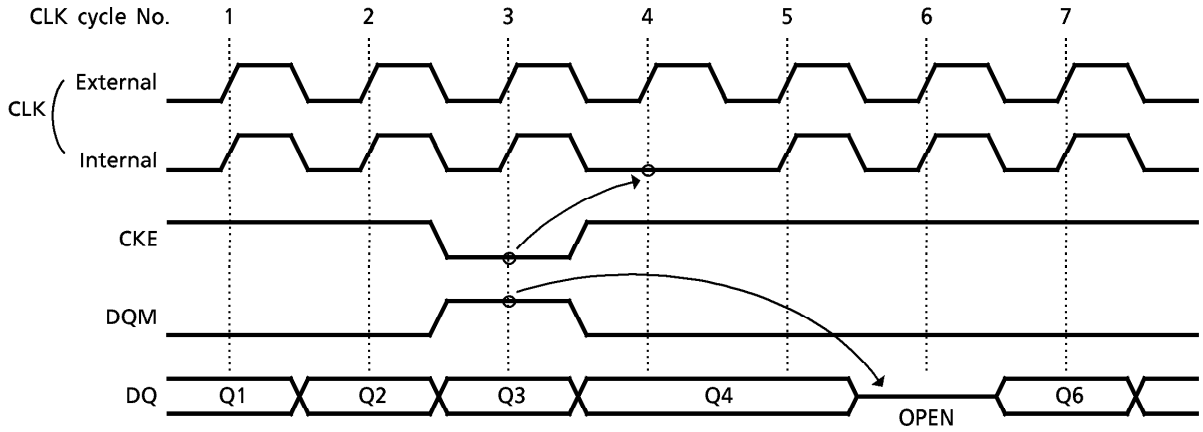


(3)

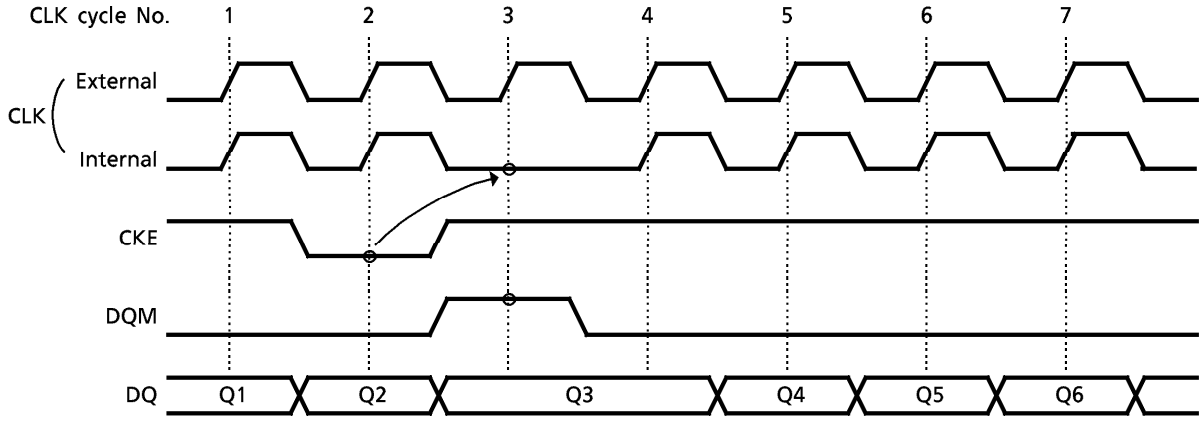
Figure21(b). CKE, DQM Input timing (Read cycle)



(1)



(2)

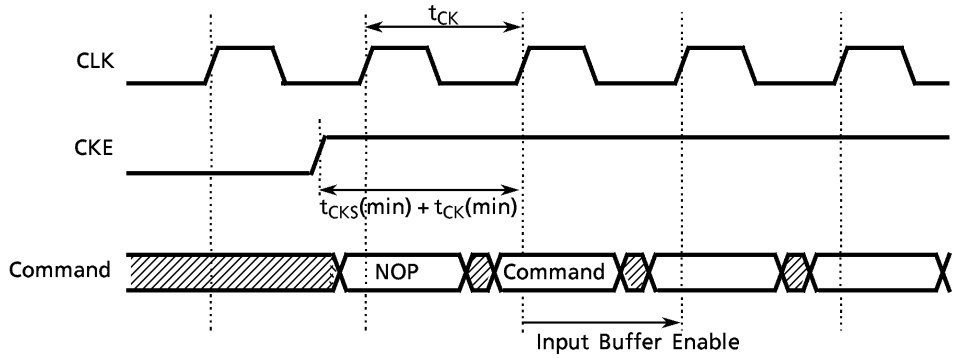


(3)

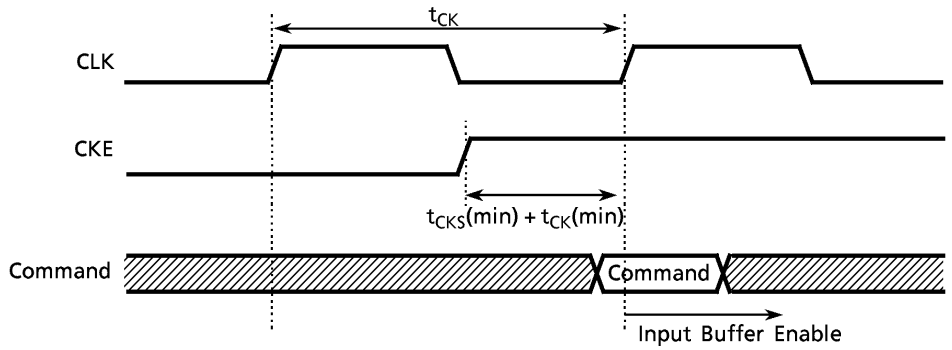
Figure 22. Input Buffer Turn On Time after Power Down Mode

- Asynchronous Control
  Input Buffer turn on time after Power Down Mode is specified by $t_{CKS}(min) + t_{CK}(min)$.

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



B) $t_{CK} \geqq t_{CKS}(min) + t_{CK}(min)$



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.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (TSOPII 86 - P - 400 - 0.50)

Unit in mm