

K1B3216B7D

Document Title

2Mx16 bit Synchronous Burst Uni-Transistor Random Access Memory

Revision History

<u>Revision No.</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Draft Date</u>	<u>Remark</u>
0.0	Initial Draft - Design target	December 21, 2004	Preliminary

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2M x 16 bit Synchronous Burst Uni-Transistor CMOS RAM

FEATURES

- Process Technology: CMOS
- Organization: 2M x16 bit
- Power Supply Voltage: 1.7~2.0V
- Three State Outputs
- Supports MRS (Mode Register Set)
- MRS control - Software Control
- Supports Power Saving modes - Deep Power Down mode
- Supports Driver Strength Optimization for system environment
- Supports Async. 4-Page Read / Async. Write Mode
- Supports Sync. Burst Read / Async. Write Mode (Address Latch Type and Low ADV Type)
- Supports Sync. Burst Read / Sync. Burst Write Mode
 - Supports 4 word / 8 word / 16 word burst Length
 - Supports Linear(Wrap) Burst type
 - Latency support : Latency 5 @ 66MHz(tCD 10ns)
Latency 4 @ 54MHz(tCD 10ns)
 - Supports Burst Read Suspend
 - Supports Burst Write Data Masking by /UB & /LB control
 - Supports WAIT function to indicate data availability.
- Max. Burst Clock Frequency : 66MHz
- Package Type : 54 FBGA 6.00 x 8.00

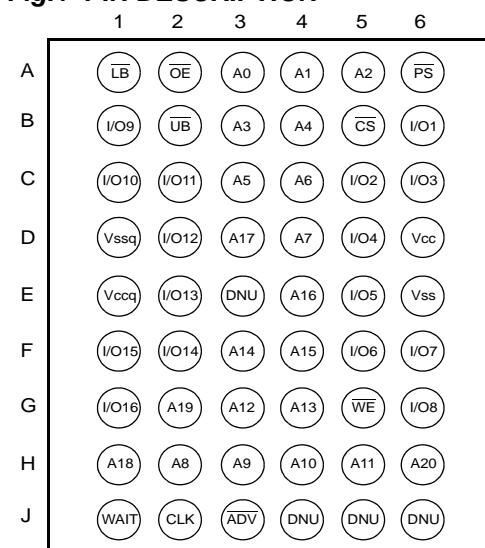
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The world is moving into the mobile multi-media era and therefore the mobile handsets need much bigger memory capacity to handle the multi-media data. SAMSUNG's UtRAM products are designed to meet all the request from the various customers who want to cope with the fast growing mobile market. UtRAM is the perfect solution for the mobile market with its low cost, high density and high performance feature. K1B3216B7D is fabricated by SAMSUNG's advanced CMOS technology using one transistor memory cell. This device supports the traditional SRAM like asynchronous bus operation (asynchronous page read and asynchronous write), the NOR flash like synchronous bus operation (synchronous burst read and asynchronous write) and the fully synchronous bus operation (synchronous burst read and synchronous burst write). These three bus operation modes are defined through the mode register setting. The optimization of output driver strength is possible through the mode register setting to adjust for the different data loadings. Through this driver strength optimization, the device can minimize the noise generated on the data bus during read operation. This device also supports DPD(Deep Power Down) mode in which it is possible to achieve very low power consumption.

Table 1. PRODUCT FAMILY

Product Family	Operating Temp.	Vcc Range	Clock Freq. (Max)	Async. Speed (tAA)	Power Dissipation		PKG Type
					Standby (Isb1, Max.)	Operating (Icc2, Max.)	
K1B3216B7D-I	Industrial(-40~85°C)	1.7~2.0V	66MHz	70ns	100uA	35mA	54 FBGA 6.00 x 8.00

Fig.1 PIN DESCRIPTION



54-FBGA - 6.00 x 8.00 Top View (Ball Down)

Table 2. PIN DESCRIPTION

Name	Function	Name	Function
CLK	Clock Input	Vcc	Power Supply
\overline{ADV}	Address Input Valid	Vccq	I/O Power Supply
\overline{PS}	Power Save	Vss	Ground
\overline{CS}	Chip Select	Vssq	I/O Ground
\overline{OE}	Output Enable Input	\overline{UB}	Upper Byte(I/O9~16)
\overline{WE}	Write Enable Input	\overline{LB}	Lower Byte(I/O1~8)
A0~A20	Address Inputs	WAIT	Data Availability
I/O1~I/O16	Data Inputs/Outputs	DNU	Do Not Use

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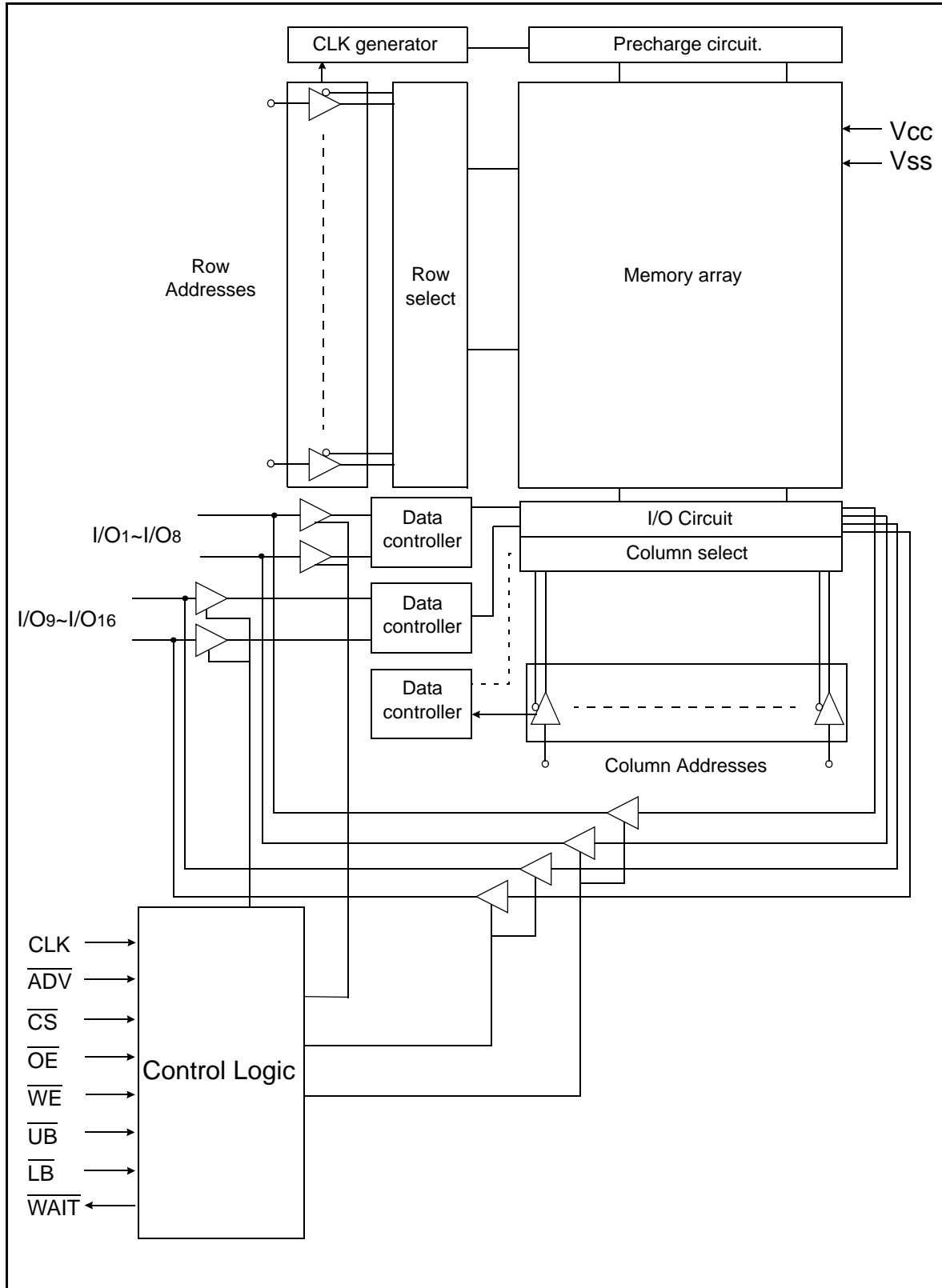
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Fig.2 FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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POWER UP SEQUENCE

After applying Vcc upto minimum operating voltage(1.7V), drive \overline{CS} High. Then the device gets into the Power Up mode. Wait for minimum 200 μ s to get into the normal operation mode. During the Power Up mode, the standby current can not be guaranteed. To get the stable standby current level, at least one cycle of active operation should be implemented regardless of wait time duration. To get the appropriate device operation, be sure to keep the following power up sequence.

1. Apply power.
2. Maintain stable power(Vcc min.=1.7V) for a minimum 200 μ s with \overline{CS} & \overline{PS} high.

Fig.3 POWER UP TIMING

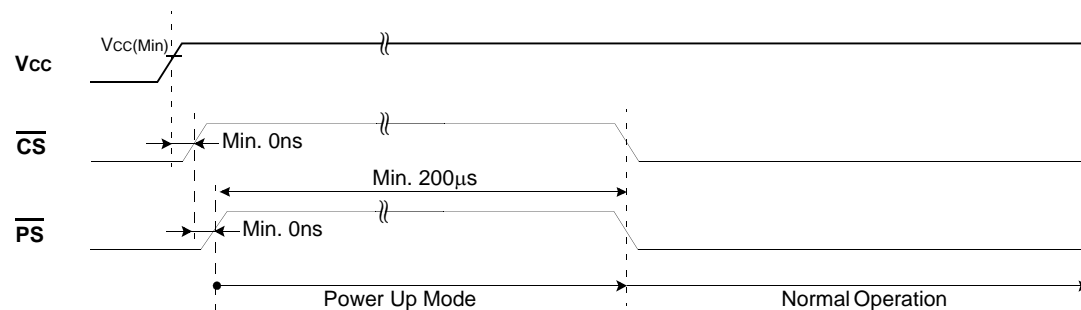
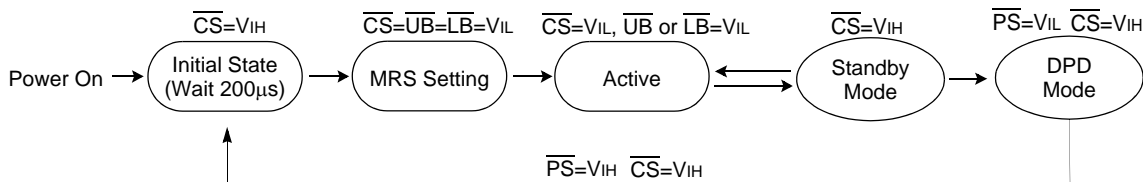


Fig.4 STANDBY MODE STATE MACHINES



Default mode after power up is Asynchronous mode (4 Page Read and Asynchronous Write).
 But this default mode is not 100% guaranteed so MRS setting sequence is highly recommended after power up.

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










FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Table 3. ASYNCHRONOUS 4 PAGE READ & ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE MODE (A15/A14=0/0)

\overline{CS}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	\overline{LB}	\overline{UB}	I/O ₀₋₇	I/O ₈₋₁₅	Mode	Power
H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z	Deselected	Standby
L	H	H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z	Output Disabled	Active
L	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	H	H	High-Z	High-Z	Output Disabled	Active
L	L	H	L	H	Dout	High-Z	Lower Byte Read	Active
L	L	H	H	L	High-Z	Dout	Upper Byte Read	Active
L	L	H	L	L	Dout	Dout	Word Read	Active
L	H	L	L	H	Din	High-Z	Lower Byte Write	Active
L	H	L	H	L	High-Z	Din	Upper Byte Write	Active
L	H	L	L	L	Din	Din	Word Write	Active

1. X must be VIL or VIH.
2. In asynchronous mode, Clock and \overline{ADV} are ignored.
3. /WAIT pin is High-Z in Asynchronous mode.

Table 4. SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ & ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE MODE(A15/A14=0/1)

\overline{CS}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	\overline{LB}	\overline{UB}	I/O ₀₋₇	I/O ₈₋₁₅	CLK	\overline{ADV}	Mode	Power
H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	Deselected	Standby
L	H	H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z	X ¹⁾	H	Output Disabled	Active
L	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	H	H	High-Z	High-Z	X ¹⁾	H	Output Disabled	Active
L	X ¹⁾	H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z			Read Command	Active
L	L	H	L	H	Dout	High-Z		H	Lower Byte Read	Active
L	L	H	H	L	High-Z	Dout		H	Upper Byte Read	Active
L	L	H	L	L	Dout	Dout		H	Word Read	Active
L	H	L	L	H	Din	High-Z	X ¹⁾	 or 	Lower Byte Write	Active
L	H	L	H	L	High-Z	Din	X ¹⁾	 or 	Upper Byte Write	Active
L	H	L	L	L	Din	Din	X ¹⁾	 or 	Word Write	Active

1. X must be VIL or VIH.
2. /WAIT is device output signal so does not have any affect to the mode definition. Please refer to each timing diagram for /WAIT pin function.

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Table 5. SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ & SYNCHRONOUS WRITE MODE(A15/A14=1/0)

\overline{CS}	\overline{OE}	\overline{WE}	\overline{LB}	\overline{UB}	I/O ₀₋₇	I/O ₈₋₁₅	CLK	\overline{ADV}	Mode	Power
H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	Deselected	Standby
L	H	H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z	X ¹⁾	H	Output Disabled	Active
L	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	H	H	High-Z	High-Z	X ¹⁾	H	Output Disabled	Active
L	X ¹⁾	H	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z			Read Command	Active
L	L	H	L	H	Dout	High-Z		H	Lower Byte Read	Active
L	L	H	H	L	High-Z	Dout		H	Upper Byte Read	Active
L	L	H	L	L	Dout	Dout		H	Word Read	Active
L	X ¹⁾	L or	X ¹⁾	X ¹⁾	High-Z	High-Z			Write Command	Active
L	H	X ¹⁾	L	H	Din	High-Z		H	Lower Byte Write	Active
L	H	X ¹⁾	H	L	High-Z	Din		H	Upper Byte Write	Active
L	H	X ¹⁾	L	L	Din	Din		H	Word Write	Active

1. X must be VIL or VIH.
3. /WAIT is device output signal so does not have any affect to the mode definition. Please refer to each timing diagram for /WAIT pin function.
4. The last data written in the previous Asynchronous write mode is not valid. To make the lastly written data valid, then implement at least one dummy write cycle before change mode into synchronous burst read and synchronous burst write mode.
5. The data written in Synchronous burst write operation can be corrupted by the next Asynchronous write operation. So the transition from Synchronous burst write operation to Asynchronous write operation is prohibited.

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MODE REGISTER SETTING OPERATION

The device has several modes : Asynchronous Page Read mode, Asynchronous Write mode, Synchronous Burst Read mode, Synchronous Burst Write mode, Standby mode. Mode Register Set(MRS) option also defines Burst Length, Burst Type, Wait Polarity and Latency Count at Synchronous Burst Read/Write mode.

Mode Register Set (MRS)

The mode register stores the data for controlling the various operation modes of UtRAM. It programs Burst Length, Burst Type, Latency Count and various vendor specific options to make UtRAM useful for a variety of different applications. The default values of mode register are defined, therefore when the reserved address is input, the device runs at default modes. The mode register is written by driving CS, ADV, WE, UB, LB to V_{IL} and OE to V_{IH} during valid address. The mode register is divided into various fields depending on the fields of functions. Deep Power Down uses A4, Burst Length field uses A5~A7, Burst Type uses A8, Latency Count uses A9~A11, Wait Polarity uses A13, Operation Mode uses A14~A15 and Driver Strength uses A16~A17.

Refer to the Table below for detailed Mode Register Setting. A18~A22 addresses are "Don't care" in Mode Register Setting.

Table 6. Mode Register Setting according to field of function

Address	A17~A16	A15~A14	A13	A12	A11~A9	A8	A7~A5	A4	A3~A0
Function	DS	MS	WP	RFU	Latency	BT	BL	DPD	RFU

NOTE : DS(Driver Strength), MS(Mode Select), WP(Wait Polarity), Latency(Latency Count), BT(Burst Type), BL(Burst Length), DPD(Deep Power Down), RFU(Reserved for Future Use)

Table 7. Mode Register Set

Driver Strength			Mode Select				WAIT Polarity	
A17	A16	DS	A15	A14	MS	A13	WP	
0	0	Full Drive	0	0	Async. 4 Page Read / Async. Write	0	Low Enable	
0	1	1/2 Drive	0	1	Sync. Burst Read / Async. Write	1	High Enable	
1	0	1/4 Drive	1	0	Sync. Burst Read / Sync. Burst Write			

RFU		Latency Count				Burst Type		Burst Length				Deep Power Down	
A12	RFU	A11	A10	A9	Latency	A8	BT	A7	A6	A5	BL	A4	DPD
0	Must	0	0	0	3	0	Linear	0	1	0	4 word	0	DPD Enable
1	DNU*	0	0	1	4	1	DNU*	0	1	1	8 word	1	DPD Disable
		0	1	0	5			1	0	0	16 word		
		0	1	1	6			1	1	1	DNU*		

* DNU: Do Not Use.

NOTE :

* The address bits other than those listed in the table above are reserved.

For example, Burst Length address bits(A7:A6:A5) have 4 sets of reserved bits like 0:0:0, 0:0:1, 1:0:1 and 1:1:0.

If the reserved address bits are input, then the mode will be set into the default mode. Each field has its own default mode and these default modes are written in blue-bold in the table above.

* **A12 is a reserved bit for future use. A12 must be set as "0".**

* **Not all the mode settings are tested.** Per the mode settings to be tested.

* The last data written in the previous Asynchronous write mode is not valid. To make the lastly written data valid, then implement at least one dummy write cycle before change mode into synchronous burst read and synchronous burst write mode.

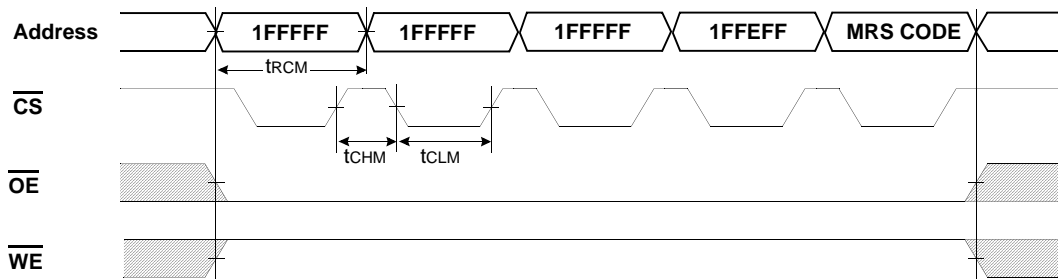
* The data written in Synchronous burst write operation can be corrupted by the next Asynchronous write operation. So the transition from Synchronous burst write operation to Asynchronous write operation is prohibited.

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MODE REGISTER SETTING TIMING

This device supports software access control type mode register setting timing. This timing consists of 5 cycles of Read operation. Each cycle of Read Operation is normal asynchronous read operation. Clock and ADV are don't care and WAIT signal is High-Z. CS should be toggling between cycles. The address for 1st, 2nd and 3rd cycle should be 1FFFFF(h) and the address for 4th cycle should be 1FFEFF. The address for 5th cycle should be MRS code(Register setting values).

MRS TIMING WAVEFORM (Clock, \overline{ADV} , \overline{UB} , \overline{LB} are Don't care, \overline{WAIT} =High-Z)



AC CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Sym-	Min	Max	Unit	Parameter	Sym-	Min	Max	Unit
Read Cycle time	t_{RCM}	70	-	ns	\overline{CS} Low pulse width	t_{CLM}	60	-	ns
\overline{CS} High pulse width	t_{CHM}	10	-	ns					

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ASYNCHRONOUS OPERATION

Asynchronous 4 Page Read Operation

Asynchronous normal read operation starts when \overline{CS} , \overline{OE} and \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} are driven to V_{IL} under the valid address without toggling page addresses(A0, A1). If the page addresses(A0, A1) are toggled under the other valid address, the first data will be out with the normal read cycle time(tRC) and the second, the third and the fourth data will be out with the page cycle time(tPC). (\overline{WE} should be driven to V_{IH} during the asynchronous (page) read operation)
 Clock, ADV, WAIT signals are ignored during the asynchronous (page) read operation.

Asynchronous Write Operation

Asynchronous write operation starts when \overline{CS} , \overline{WE} and \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} are driven to V_{IL} under the valid address. (\overline{OE} should be driven to V_{IH} during the asynchronous write operation.) Clock, ADV, WAIT signals are ignored during the asynchronous (page) read operation.

Asynchronous Write Operation in Synchronous Mode

A write operation starts when \overline{CS} , \overline{WE} and \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} are driven to V_{IL} under the valid address. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation(\overline{OE} should be driven to V_{IH} during write operation. ADV can be either toggling for address latch or held in V_{IL}). Clock, ADV, WAIT signals are ignored during the asynchronous (page) read operation.

Fig.6 ASYNCHRONOUS 4-PAGE READ

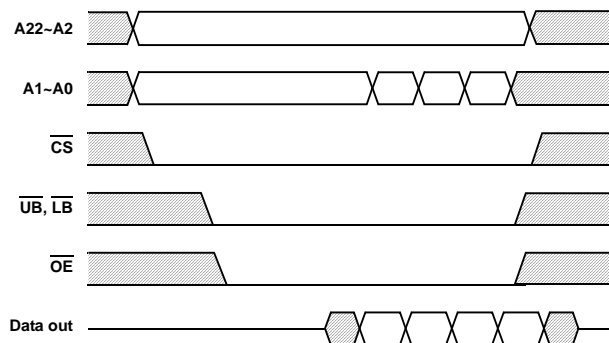
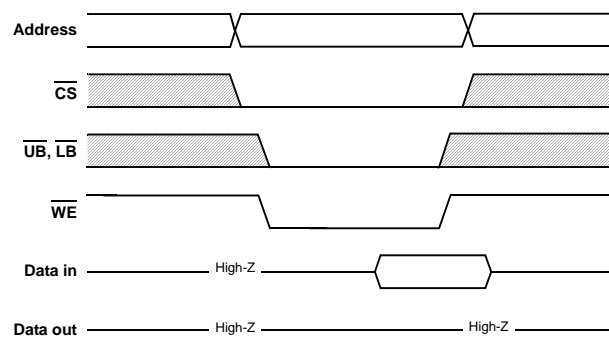


Fig.7 ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE



SYNCHRONOUS BURST OPERATION

Burst mode operations enable the system to get high performance read and write operation. The address to be accessed is latched on the rising edge of clock or ADV (whichever occurs first). CS should be setup before the address latch. During this first clock rising edge, \overline{WE} indicates whether the operation is going to be a Read(\overline{WE} High) or a Write(\overline{WE} Low). For the optimized Burst Mode to each system, the system should determine how many clock cycles are required for the first data of each burst access(Latency Count), how many words the device outputs at an access(Burst Length) and which type of burst operation(Burst Type : Linear) is needed. The Wait Polarity should also be determined.(See Table "Mode Register Set")

Synchronous Burst Read Operation

The Synchronous Burst Read command is implemented when the clock rising is detected during the ADV low pulse. ADV and \overline{CS} should be set up before the clock rising. During Read command, \overline{WE} should be held in V_{IH} . The multiple clock risings(during low ADV period) are allowed but the burst operation starts from the first clock rising. The first data will be out with Latency count and tCD.

Synchronous Burst Write Operation

The Synchronous Burst Write command is implemented when the clock rising is detected during the ADV and \overline{WE} low pulse. ADV, \overline{WE} and \overline{CS} should be set up before the clock rising. The multiple clock risings(during low ADV period) are allowed but the burst operation starts from the first clock rising. The first data will be written in the Latency clock with tDS.

Fig.8 SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ(Latency 5, BL 4, WP : Low Enable)

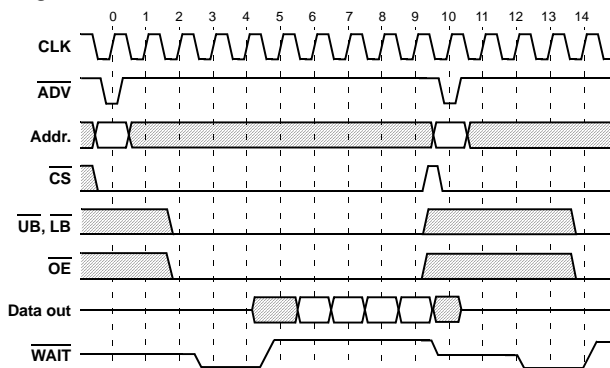
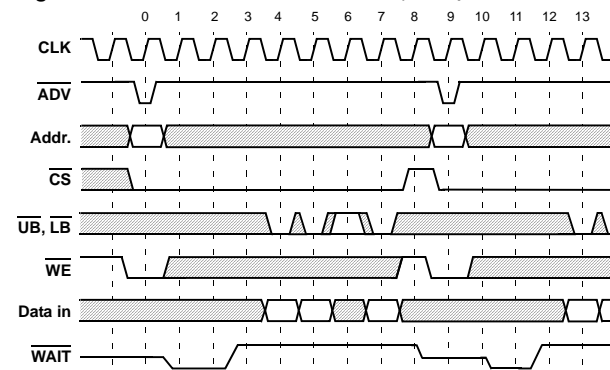


Fig.9 SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE(Latency 5, BL 4, WP : Low Enable)



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SYNCHRONOUS BURST OPERATION TERMINOLOGY

Clock(CLK)

The clock input is used as the reference for synchronous burst read and write operation of UtRAM. The synchronous burst read and write operation is synchronized to the rising edge of the clock. The clock transitions must swing between V_{IL} and V_{IH} .

Latency Count

The Latency Count configuration tells the device how many clocks must elapse from the burst command before the first data should be available on its data pins. This value depends on the input clock frequency.

The supported Latency Count is as follows.

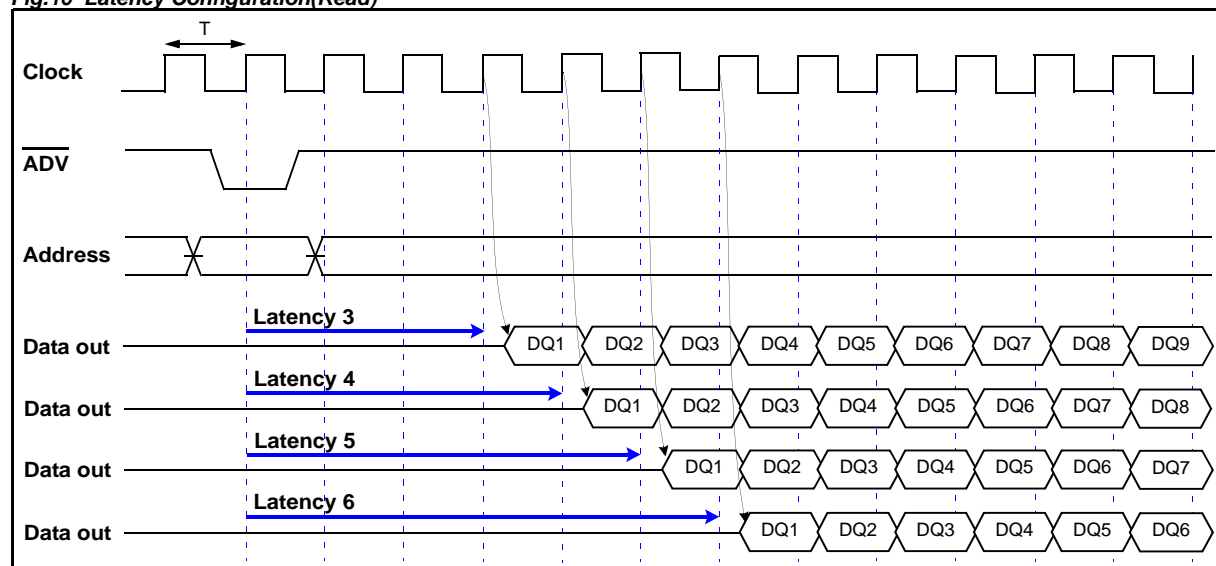
Table 8. Latency Count support : 3, 4, 5

Clock Frequency	Upto 66MHz	Upto 54MHz	Upto 40MHz
Latency Count	5	4	3

Table 9. Number of Clocks for 1st Data

Set Latency	Latency 3	Latency 4	Latency 5
# of Clocks for 1st data(Read)	4	5	6
# of Clocks for 1st data(Write)	2	3	4

Fig.10 Latency Configuration(Read)



NOTE : The first data will always keep the Latency. From the second data, some period of wait time might be caused by WAIT pin.

Burst Length

Burst Length identifies how many data the device outputs at an access. The device supports 4 word, 8 word and 16 word burst read or write. The first data will be out with the set Latency + tCD. From the second data, the data will be out with tCD from each clock.

Burst Stop

Burst stop is used when the system wants to stop burst operation on special purpose. If driving \overline{CS} to V_{IH} during the burst read operation, then the burst operation will be stopped. During the burst read operation, the new burst operation can not be issued. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished.

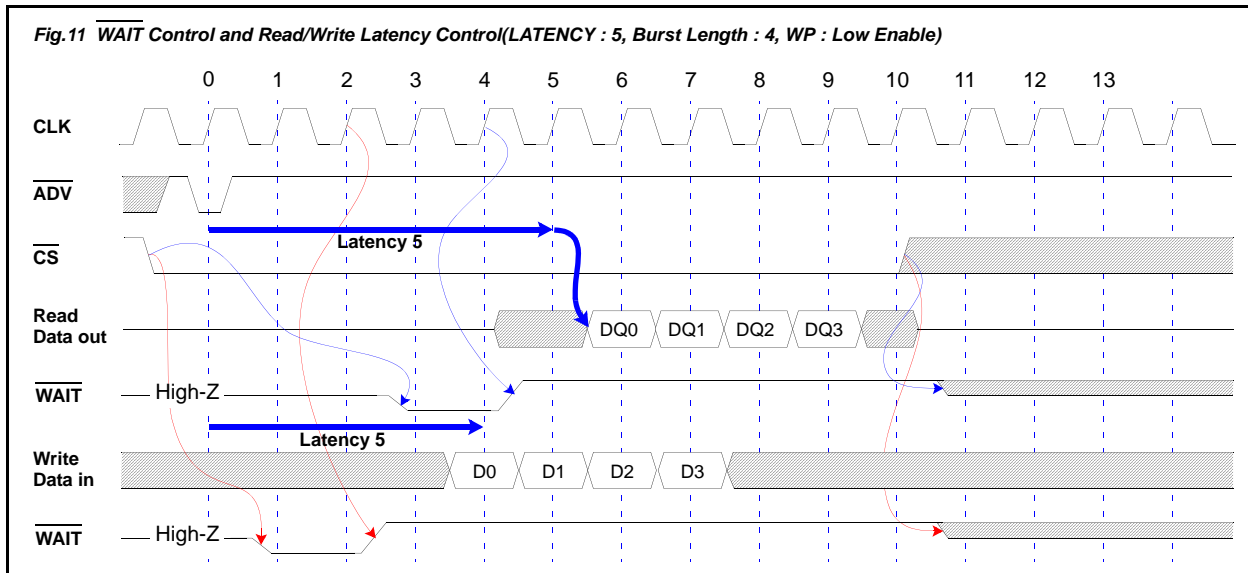
The burst stop feature is very useful because it enables the user to utilize the un-supported burst length such as 1 burst or 2 burst which accounts for big portion in usage for the mobile handset application environment.

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST OPERATION TERMINOLOGY

WAIT Control($\overline{\text{WAIT}}$)

The $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ signal is the device's output signal which indicates to the host system when the device's data-out or data-in is valid. To be compatible with the Flash interfaces of various microprocessor types, the $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ polarity(WP) can be configured. The polarity can be programmed to be either low enable or high enable. For the timing of $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ signal, the $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ signal should be set active one clock prior to the data regardless of Read or Write cycle.



Burst Type

The device supports Linear type burst sequence. Linear type burst sequentially increments the burst address from the starting address. The detailed Linear type burst address sequence is shown in burst sequence table.

Table 10. Burst Sequence

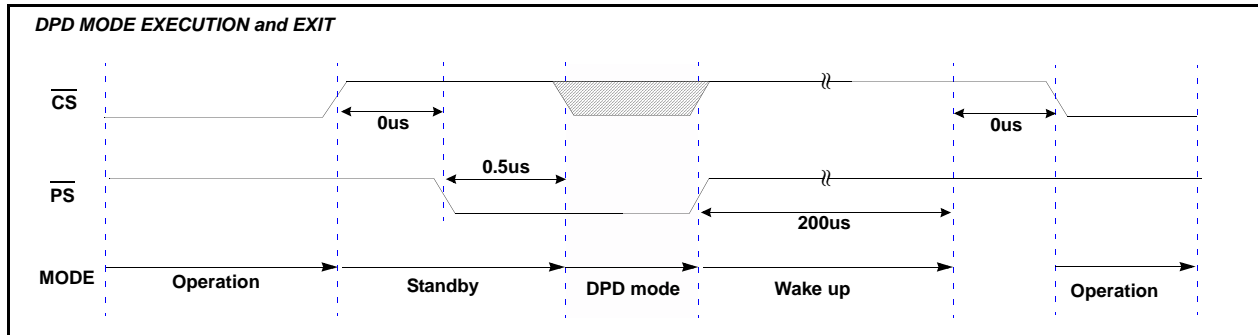
Start	Burst Address Sequence(Decimal)		
	4 word Burst	8 word Burst	16 word Burst
0	0-1-2-3	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15
1	1-2-3-0	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-0	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0
2	2-3-0-1	2-3-4-5-6-7-0-1	2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0-1
3	3-0-1-2	3-4-5-6-7-0-1-2	3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0-1-2
4		4-5-6-7-0-1-2-3	4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0-1-2-3
5		5-6-7-0-1-2-3-4	5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0-1-2-3-4
6		6-7-0-1-2-3-4-5	6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0-1-2-3-4-5
7		7-0-1-2-3-4-5-6	7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-0-1-2-3-4-5-6
~			~
14			14-15-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13
15			15-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14

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LOW POWER FEATURES

Deep Power Down(DPD) mode

The deep power down mode disables all refresh related activity. This mode is used when the system does not need to store the data in UtRAM. The data stored in UtRAM will become corrupted if DPD mode is executed. The default mode is DPD enabled. But even though DPD mode is enabled through the Mode Register Setting, DPD mode execution is still needed to disable all the refresh related activity. So the normal operation can be executed in DPD enabled mode as long as $\overline{\text{MRS}}$ pin is not driven to low for over $0.5\mu\text{s}$. Wake up sequence is needed for the device to exit from the DPD executed mode. Once the device gets out of DPD executed mode, the Mode Register Settings are initialized into the default mode so the mode register should be re-written for a proper operation.



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Table 11. PRODUCT LIST

Industrial Temperature Products (-40~85°C)	
Part Name	Function
K1B3216B7D	1.8V, 70ns, 66MHz, DPD

Table 12. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS¹⁾

Item	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Voltage on any pin relative to Vss	V _{IN} , V _{OUT}	-0.2 to V _{CC} +0.3V	V
Power supply voltage relative to Vss	V _{CC}	-0.2 to 2.5V	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	1.0	W
Storage temperature	T _{STG}	-65 to 150	°C
Operating Temperature	T _A	-40 to 85	°C

1. Stresses greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation should be restricted to be used under recommended operating condition. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions longer than 1 second may affect reliability.

Table 13. RECOMMENDED DC OPERATING CONDITIONS¹⁾

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	1.7	1.85	2.0	V
Ground	V _{SS}	0	0	0	V
Input high voltage	V _{IH}	0.8 x V _{CC}	-	V _{CC} +0.2 ²⁾	V
Input low voltage	V _{IL}	-0.2 ³⁾	-	0.3	V

1. T_A=-40 to 85°C, otherwise specified.
2. Overshoot: V_{CC}+1.0V in case of pulse width ≤3ns.
3. Undershoot: -1.0V in case of pulse width ≤3ns.
4. Overshoot and undershoot are sampled, not 100% tested.

Table 14. CAPACITANCE¹⁾(f=1MHz, T_A=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Input capacitance	C _{IN}	V _{IN} =0V	-	8	pF
Input/Output capacitance	C _{IO}	V _{IO} =0V	-	10	pF

1. Capacitance is sampled, not 100% tested.

Table 15. DC AND OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Leakage Current	I _{LI}	V _{IN} =V _{SS} to V _{CC}	-1	-	1	μA
Output Leakage Current	I _{LO}	$\overline{CS}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$ or $\overline{WE}=V_{IL}$, V _{IO} =V _{SS} to V _{CC}	-1	-	1	μA
Average Operating Current	I _{CC2}	Cycle time=t _{RC} +3t _{PC} , I _{IO} =0mA, 100% duty, $\overline{CS}=V_{IL}$, V _{IN} =V _{IL} or V _{IH}	-	-	35	mA
Output Low Voltage	V _{OL}	I _{OL} =0.1mA	-	-	0.2	V
Output High Voltage	V _{OH}	I _{OH} =-0.1mA	1.4	-	-	V
Standby Current(CMOS)	I _{SB1} ¹⁾	$\overline{CS} \geq V_{CC}-0.2V$, Other inputs=V _{SS} to V _{CC}	-	-	100	μA
DPD(Deep Power Down)	I _{SD}	$\overline{PS} \leq 0.2V$, Other inputs=V _{SS} to V _{CC}	-	-	20	μA

1. Standby mode is supposed to be set up after at least one active operation.
I_{SB1} is measured after 60ms from the time when standby mode is set up.

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AC OPERATING CONDITIONS

TEST CONDITIONS (Test Load and Test Input/Output Reference)

Input pulse level: 0.2 to $V_{CC}-0.2V$
 Input rising and falling time: 3ns
 Input and output reference voltage: $0.5 \times V_{CC}$
 Output load: $C_L=30pF$

Figure 12. AC Output Load Circuit

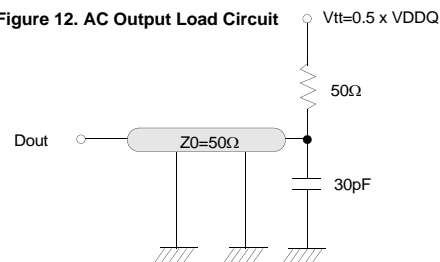


Table 16. ASYNCHRONOUS AC CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC}=1.7\sim 2.0V$, $T_A=-40$ to $85^\circ C$)

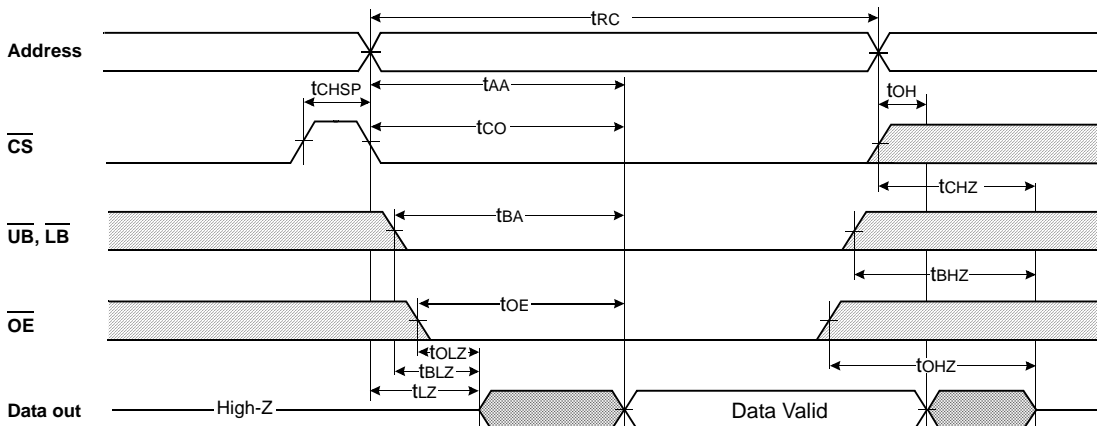
Parameter List		Symbol	Speed		Units
			Min	Max	
Async. (Page) Read	\overline{CS} High pulse width	tCSHP	10	-	ns
	Read Cycle Time	tRC	70	-	ns
	Page Read Cycle Time	tPC	25	-	ns
	Address Access Time	tAA	-	70	ns
	Page Access Time	tPA	-	20	ns
	Chip Select to Output	tCO	-	70	ns
	Output Enable to Valid Output	tOE	-	35	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Access Time	tBA	-	35	ns
	Chip Select to Low-Z Output	tLZ	10	-	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Enable to Low-Z Output	tBLZ	5	-	ns
	Output Enable to Low-Z Output	tOLZ	5	-	ns
	Chip Disable to High-Z Output	tCHZ	0	12	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Disable to High-Z Output	tBHZ	0	12	ns
	Output Disable to High-Z Output	tOHZ	0	12	ns
Output Hold	tOH	3	-	ns	
Async. Write	Write Cycle Time	tWC	70	-	ns
	Chip Select to End of Write	tCW	60	-	ns
	\overline{ADV} Minimum Low Pulse Width	tADV	7	-	ns
	Address Set-up Time to Beginning of Write	tAS	0	-	ns
	Address Set-up Time to \overline{ADV} Falling	tAS(A)	0	-	ns
	Address Hold Time from \overline{ADV} Rising	tAH(A)	7	-	ns
	\overline{CS} Setup Time to \overline{ADV} Rising	tCSS(A)	10	-	ns
	Address Valid to End of Write	tAW	60	-	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Valid to End of Write	tBW	60	-	ns
	Write Pulse Width	tWP	55 ¹⁾	-	ns
	\overline{WE} High Pulse Width	tWHP	5 ns	Latency-1 clock	-
	Write Recovery Time	tWR	0	-	ns
	\overline{WE} Low to Read Latency	tWLRL	1	-	clock
	Data to Write Time Overlap	tdw	30	-	ns
Data Hold from Write Time	tdH	0	-	ns	

1. tWC(min)=90ns or tWP(min)=70ns for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS READ TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.13 TIMING WAVEFORM OF ASYNCHRONOUS READ CYCLE ($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$)



(ASYNCHRONOUS READ CYCLE)

1. tCHZ and tOHZ are defined as the time at which the outputs achieve the open circuit conditions and are not referenced to output voltage levels.
2. At any given temperature and voltage condition, tCHZ(Max.) is less than tLZ(Min.) both for a given device and from device to device interconnection.
3. In asynchronous read cycle, Clock, \overline{ADV} and \overline{WAIT} signals are ignored.

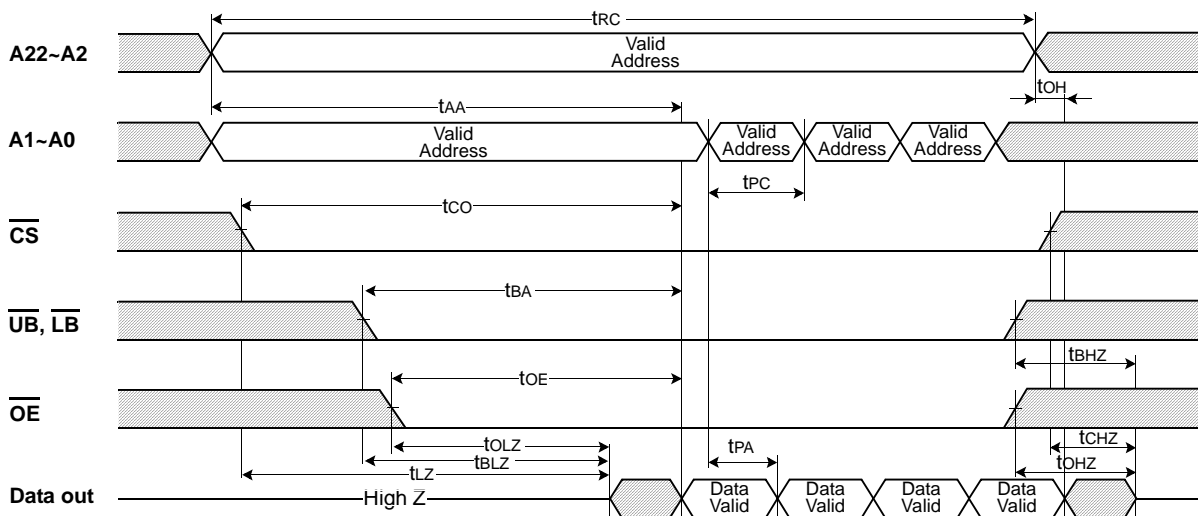
Table 17. ASYNCHRONOUS READ AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tRC	70	-	ns	tOLZ	5	-	ns
tAA	-	70	ns	tBLZ	5	-	ns
tCO	-	70	ns	tLZ	10	-	ns
tBA	-	35	ns	tCHZ	0	12	ns
tOE	-	35	ns	tBHZ	0	12	ns
tOH	3	-	ns	tOHZ	0	12	ns
tCSHP	10	-	ns				

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ASYNCHRONOUS READ TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.14 TIMING WAVEFORM OF PAGE READ CYCLE ($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=\text{High-Z}$)



(ASYNCHRONOUS 4 PAGE READ CYCLE)

1. tCHZ and tOHZ are defined as the time at which the outputs achieve the open circuit conditions and are not referenced to output voltage levels.
2. At any given temperature and voltage condition, tCHZ(Max.) is less than tLZ(Min.) both for a given device and from device to device interconnection.
3. In asynchronous 4 page read cycle, Clock, \overline{ADV} and \overline{WAIT} signals are ignored.

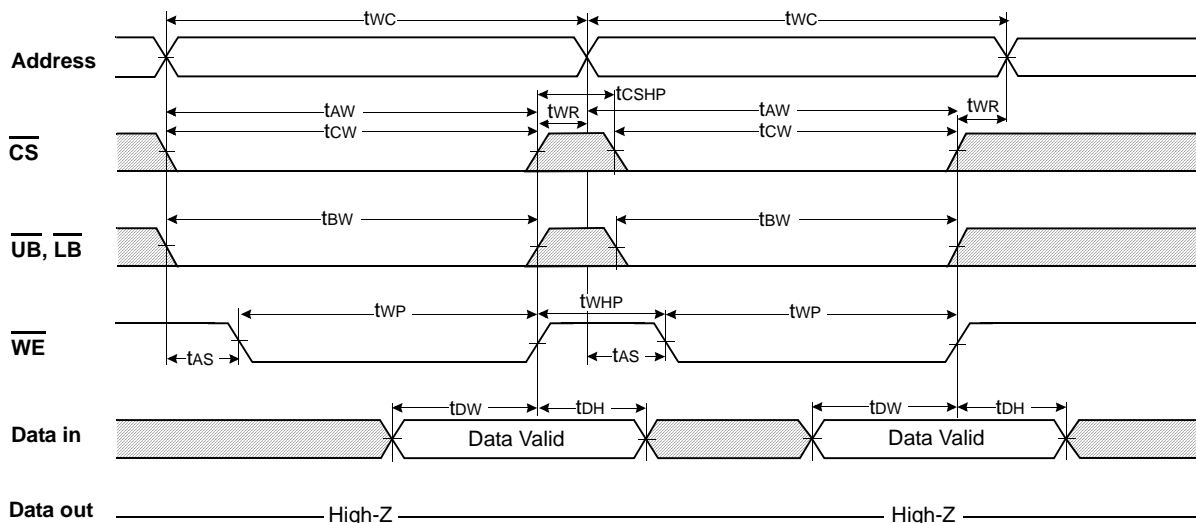
Table 18. ASYNCHRONOUS PAGE READ AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tRC	70	-	ns	tOH	3	-	ns
tAA	-	70	ns	tOLZ	5	-	ns
tPC	25	-	ns	tBLZ	5	-	ns
tPA	-	20	ns	tLZ	10	-	ns
tCO	-	70	ns	tCHZ	0	12	ns
tBA	-	35	ns	tBHZ	0	12	ns
tOE	-	35	ns	tOHZ	0	12	ns

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.15 TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE(1)($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$, \overline{WE} Controlled)



(ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - \overline{WE} Controlled)

1. A write occurs during the overlap (t_{WP}) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for double byte operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes high or \overline{WE} goes high. The t_{WP} is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. t_{CW} is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
3. t_{AS} is measured from the address valid to the beginning of write.
4. t_{WR} is measured from the end of write to the address change. t_{WR} is applied in case a write ends with \overline{CS} or \overline{WE} going high.
5. In asynchronous write cycle, Clock, ADV and WAIT signals are ignored.
6. Condition for continuous write operation over 50 times : $t_{WP}(\min)=70ns$

Table 19. ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE AC CHARACTERISTICS(\overline{WE} Controlled)

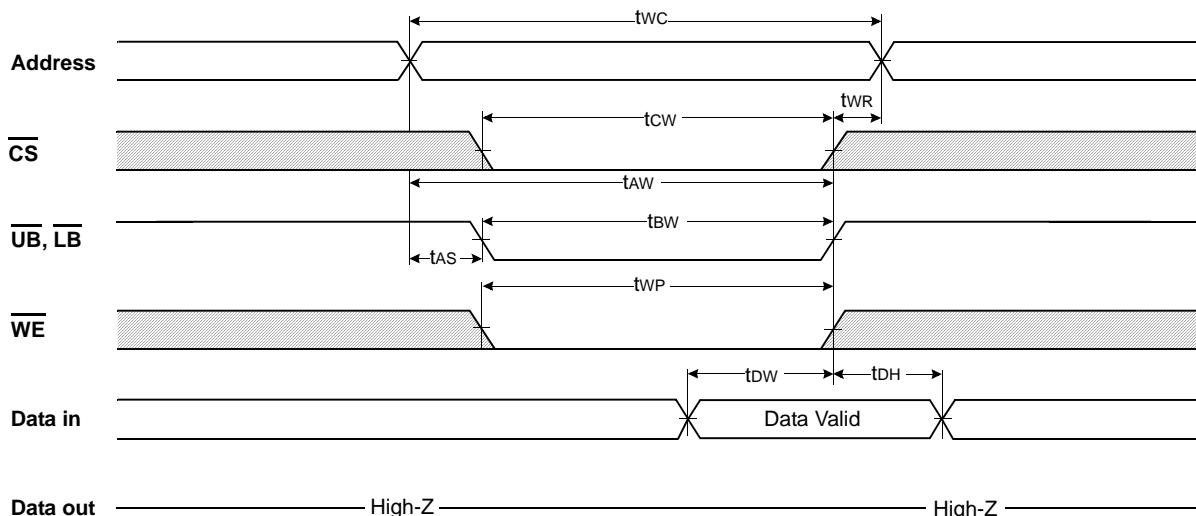
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{WC}	70	-	ns	t_{AS}	0	-	ns
t_{CW}	60	-	ns	t_{WR}	0	-	ns
t_{AW}	60	-	ns	t_{DW}	30	-	ns
t_{BW}	60	-	ns	t_{DH}	0	-	ns
t_{WP}	55 ¹⁾	-	ns	t_{CSHP}	10	-	ns

1. $t_{WP}(\min)=70ns$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.16 TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE(2) ($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$, \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)



(ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)

1. A write occurs during the overlap (tWP) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for double byte operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes high or \overline{WE} goes high. The tWP is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. tCW is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
3. tAS is measured from the address valid to the beginning of write.
4. tWR is measured from the end of write to the address change. tWR is applied in case a write ends with \overline{CS} or \overline{WE} going high.
5. In asynchronous write cycle, Clock, ADV and WAIT signals are ignored.

Table 20. ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE AC CHARACTERISTICS (\overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)

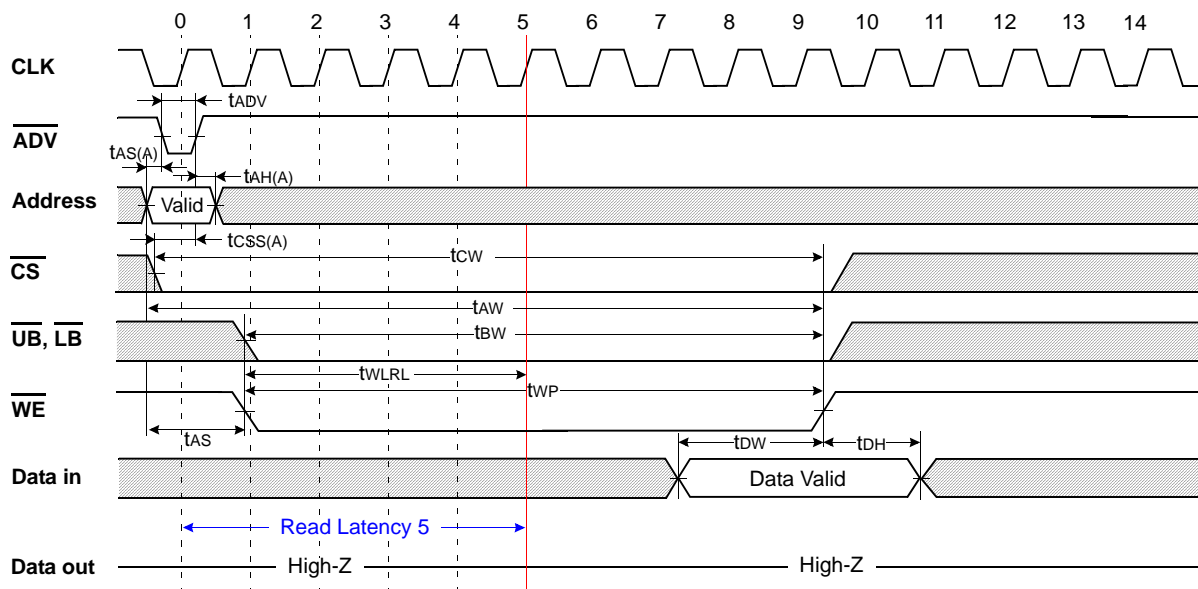
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tWC	70	-	ns	tAS	0	-	ns
tCW	60	-	ns	tWR	0	-	ns
tAW	60	-	ns	tDW	30	-	ns
tBW	60	-	ns	tDH	0	-	ns
tWP	55 ¹⁾	-	ns				

1. tWC(min)=90ns or tWP(min)=70ns for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM in SYNCHRONOUS MODE

Fig.17 TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE(Address Latch Type)($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$, \overline{WE} Controlled)



(ADDRESS LATCH TYPE ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - \overline{WE} Controlled)

1. A write occurs during the overlap(t_{WP}) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for word operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes high or \overline{WE} goes high. The t_{WP} is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. t_{AW} is measured from the address valid to the end of write. In this address latch type write timing, t_{WC} is same as t_{AW} .
3. t_{CW} is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
4. t_{BW} is measured from the \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} going low to the end of write.
5. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if the parameter t_{WLR} is met.

Table 21. ASYNCH. WRITE IN SYNCH. MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS(Address Latch Type, \overline{WE} Controlled)

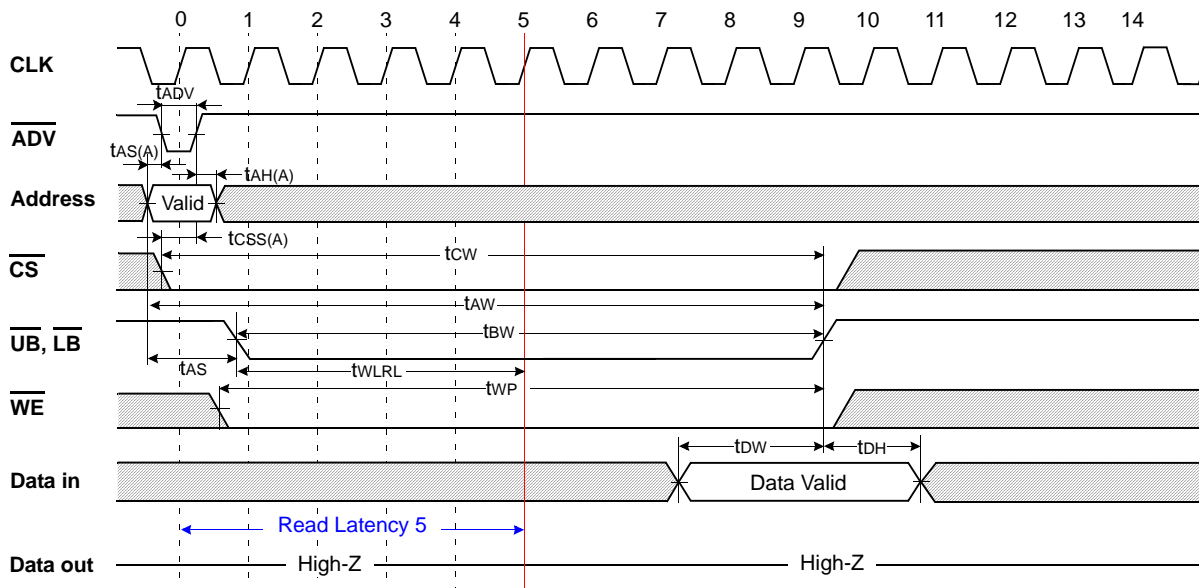
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{ADV}	7	-	ns	t_{BW}	60	-	ns
$t_{AS(A)}$	0	-	ns	t_{WP}	55 ¹⁾	-	ns
$t_{AH(A)}$	7	-	ns	t_{WLR}	1	-	clock
$t_{CSS(A)}$	10	-	ns	t_{AS}	0	-	ns
t_{CW}	60	-	ns	t_{DW}	30	-	ns
t_{AW}	60	-	ns	t_{DH}	0	-	ns

1. $t_{WC}(\min)=90\text{ns}$ or $t_{WP}(\min)=70\text{ns}$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM in SYNCHRONOUS MODE

Fig.18 TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE(Address Latch Type)($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$, \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)



(ADDRESS LATCH TYPE ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)

1. A write occurs during the overlap(t_{WP}) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for word operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes or and \overline{WE} goes high. The t_{WP} is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. t_{AW} is measured from the address valid to the end of write. In this address latch type write timing, t_{WC} is same as t_{AW} .
3. t_{CW} is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
4. t_{BW} is measured from the \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} going low to the end of write.
5. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if the parameter t_{WLR} is met.

Table 22. ASYNCH. WRITE IN SYNCH. MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS(Address Latch Type, \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)

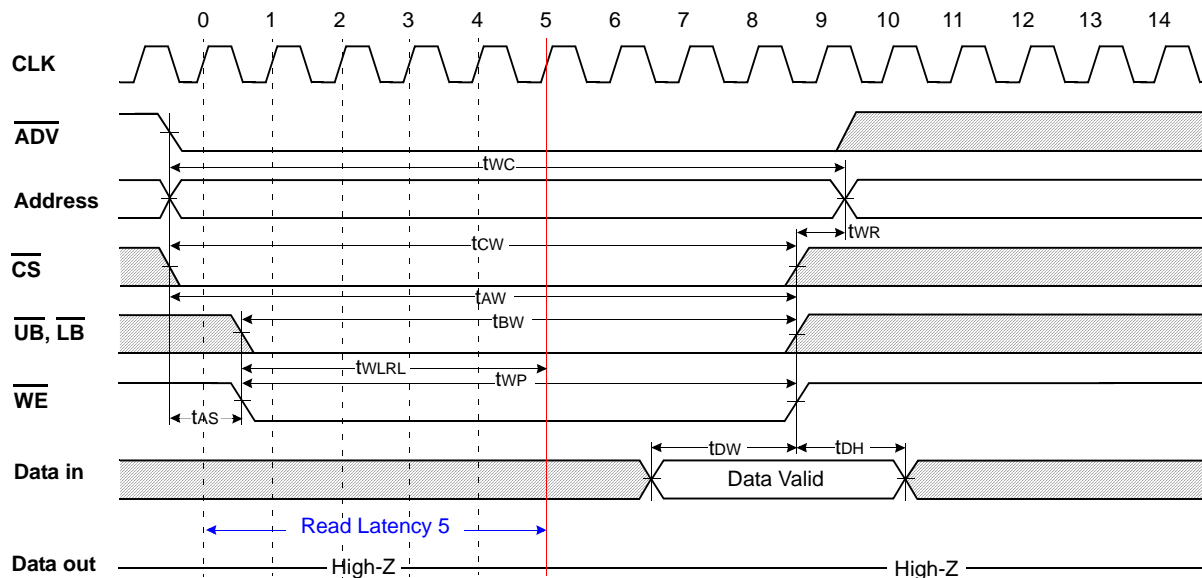
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{ADV}	7	-	ns	t_{BW}	60	-	ns
$t_{AS(A)}$	0	-	ns	t_{WP}	55 ¹⁾	-	ns
$t_{AH(A)}$	7	-	ns	t_{WLR}	1	-	clock
$t_{CSS(A)}$	10	-	ns	t_{AS}	0	-	ns
t_{CW}	60	-	ns	t_{DW}	30	-	ns
t_{AW}	60	-	ns	t_{DH}	0	-	ns

1. $t_{WC}(\min)=90\text{ns}$ or $t_{WP}(\min)=70\text{ns}$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM in SYNCHRONOUS MODE

Fig.19 TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE(Low \overline{ADV} Type)($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, \overline{WAIT} =High-Z, \overline{WE} Controlled)



(LOW \overline{ADV} TYPE WRITE CYCLE - \overline{WE} Controlled)

1. A write occurs during the overlap(t_{WP}) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for double byte operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes high or \overline{WE} goes high. The t_{WP} is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. t_{CW} is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
3. t_{AS} is measured from the address valid to the beginning of write.
4. t_{WR} is measured from the end of write to the address change. t_{WR} is applied in case a write ends with \overline{CS} or \overline{WE} going high.
5. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if the parameter t_{WLR} is met.

Table 23. ASYNCH. WRITE IN SYNCH. MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS(Low \overline{ADV} Type, \overline{WE} Controlled)

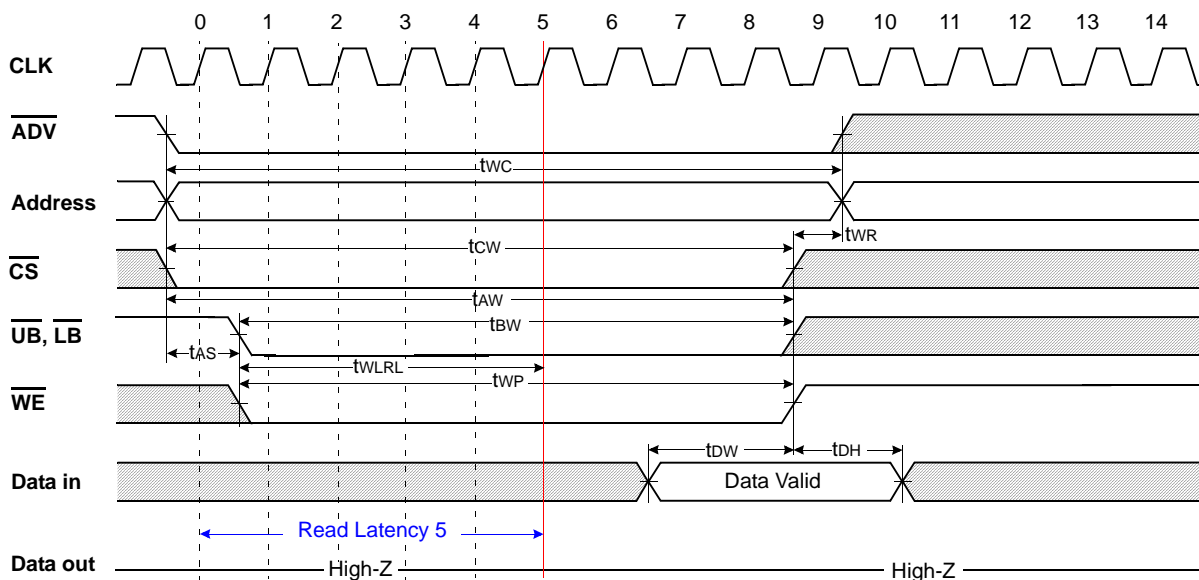
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{WC}	70	-	ns	t_{WLR}	1	-	clock
t_{CW}	60	-	ns	t_{AS}	0	-	ns
t_{AW}	60	-	ns	t_{WR}	0	-	ns
t_{BW}	60	-	ns	t_{DW}	30	-	ns
t_{WP}	55 ¹⁾	-	ns	t_{DH}	0	-	ns

1. $t_{WC}(\text{min})=90\text{ns}$ or $t_{WP}(\text{min})=70\text{ns}$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM in SYNCHRONOUS MODE

Fig.20 TIMING WAVEFORM OF WRITE CYCLE(Low ADV Type) ($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$, \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)



(LOW \overline{ADV} TYPE WRITE CYCLE - \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)

1. A write occurs during the overlap(t_{WP}) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for double byte operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes high or \overline{WE} goes high. The t_{WP} is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. t_{CW} is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
3. t_{AS} is measured from the address valid to the beginning of write.
4. t_{WR} is measured from the end of write to the address change. t_{WR} is applied in case a write ends with \overline{CS} or \overline{WE} going high.
5. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if the parameter t_{WLR} is met.

Table 24. ASYNCH. WRITE IN SYNCH. MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS ($Low \overline{ADV}$ Type, \overline{UB} & \overline{LB} Controlled)

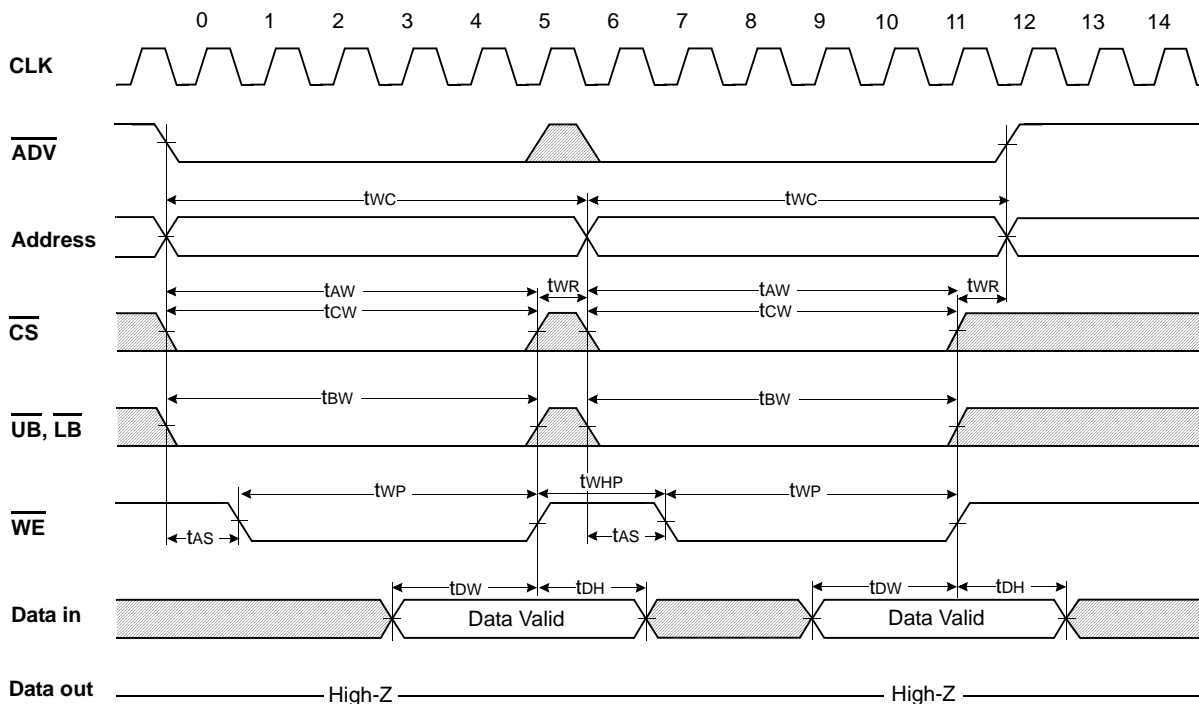
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{WC}	70	-	ns	t_{WLR}	1	-	clock
t_{CW}	60	-	ns	t_{AS}	0	-	ns
t_{AW}	60	-	ns	t_{WR}	0	-	ns
t_{BW}	60	-	ns	t_{DW}	30	-	ns
t_{WP}	55 ¹⁾	-	ns	t_{DH}	0	-	ns

1. $t_{WC}(\min)=90\text{ns}$ or $t_{WP}(\min)=70\text{ns}$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM in SYNCHRONOUS MODE

Fig.21 TIMING WAVEFORM OF MULTIPLE WRITE CYCLE(Low \overline{ADV} Type)($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$, $\overline{WAIT}=High-Z$, \overline{WE} Controlled)



(LOW \overline{ADV} TYPE MULTIPLE WRITE CYCLE)

1. A write occurs during the overlap(t_{WP}) of low \overline{CS} and low \overline{WE} . A write begins when \overline{CS} goes low and \overline{WE} goes low with asserting \overline{UB} or \overline{LB} for single byte operation or simultaneously asserting \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} for double byte operation. A write ends at the earliest transition when \overline{CS} goes high or \overline{WE} goes high. The t_{WP} is measured from the beginning of write to the end of write.
2. t_{CW} is measured from the \overline{CS} going low to the end of write.
3. t_{AS} is measured from the address valid to the beginning of write.
4. t_{WR} is measured from the end of write to the address change. t_{WR} is applied in case a write ends with \overline{CS} or \overline{WE} going high.
5. Clock input does not have any affect to the asynchronous multiple write operation if t_{WHP} is shorter than (Read Latency - 1) clock duration.
6. $t_{WP}(\min)=70\text{ns}$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

Table 25. ASYNCH. WRITE IN SYNCH. MODE AC CHARACTERISTICS(Low \overline{ADV} Type Multiple Write, \overline{WE} Controlled)

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{WC}	70	-	ns	t_{WHP}	5ns	Latency-1 clock	-
t_{CW}	60	-	ns	t_{AS}	0	-	ns
t_{AW}	60	-	ns	t_{WR}	0	-	ns
t_{BW}	60	-	ns	t_{DW}	30	-	ns
t_{WP}	55 ¹⁾	-	ns	t_{DH}	0	-	ns

1. $t_{WC}(\min)=90\text{ns}$ or $t_{WP}(\min)=70\text{ns}$ for continuous write operation over 50 times.

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AC OPERATING CONDITIONS

TEST CONDITIONS (Test Load and Test Input/Output Reference)

Input pulse level: 0.2 to $V_{CC}-0.2V$
 Input rising and falling time: 3ns
 Input and output reference voltage: $0.5 \times V_{CC}$
 Output load: $C_L=30pF$

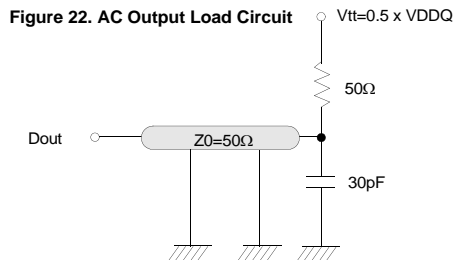


Table 26. SYNCHRONOUS AC CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC}=1.7-2.0V$, $T_A=-40$ to $85^\circ C$, Maximum Main Clock Frequency=66MHz)

Parameter List	Symbol	Speed		Units	
		Min	Max		
Burst Operation (Common)	Clock Cycle Time	T	15	200	ns
	Burst Cycle Time	tBC	-	2500	ns
	Address Set-up Time to \overline{ADV} Falling(Burst)	tAS(B)	0	-	ns
	Address Hold Time from \overline{ADV} Rising(Burst)	tAH(B)	7	-	ns
	\overline{ADV} Setup Time	tADV _S	5	-	ns
	\overline{ADV} Hold Time	tADV _H	7	-	ns
	\overline{CS} Setup Time to Clock Rising(Burst)	tCSS(B)	5	-	ns
	Burst End to New \overline{ADV} Falling	tBEADV	7	-	ns
	Burst Stop to New \overline{ADV} Falling	tBSADV	12	-	ns
	\overline{CS} Low Hold Time from Clock	tCSLH	7	-	ns
	\overline{CS} High Pulse Width	tCSHP	5	-	ns
	\overline{ADV} High Pulse Width	tADHP	5	-	ns
	Chip Select to \overline{WAIT} Low	tWL	-	10	ns
	\overline{ADV} Falling to \overline{WAIT} Low	tAWL	-	10	ns
	Clock to \overline{WAIT} High	tWH	-	12	ns
Chip De-select to \overline{WAIT} High-Z	tWZ	-	12	ns	
Burst Read Operation	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Enable to End of Latency Clock	tBEL	1	-	Clock
	Output Enable to End of Latency Clock	tOEL	1	-	Clock
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Valid to Low-Z Output	tBLZ	5	-	ns
	Output Enable to Low-Z Output	tOLZ	5	-	ns
	Latency Clock Rising Edge to Data Output	tCD	-	10	ns
	Output Hold	tOH	3	-	ns
	Burst End Clock to Output High-Z	tHZ	-	12	ns
	Chip De-select to Output High-Z	tCHZ	-	12	ns
	Output Disable to Output High-Z	tOHZ	-	12	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Disable to Output High-Z	tBHZ	-	12	ns
Burst Write Operation	\overline{WE} Set-up Time to Command Clock	tWES	5	-	ns
	\overline{WE} Hold Time from Command Clock	tWEH	5	-	ns
	\overline{WE} High Pulse Width	tWHP	5	-	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Set-up Time to Clock	tBS	5	-	ns
	\overline{UB} , \overline{LB} Hold Time from Clock	tBH	5	-	ns
	Byte Masking Set-up Time to Clock	tBMS	7	-	ns
	Byte Masking Hold Time from Clock	tBMH	7	-	ns
	Data Set-up Time to Clock	tDS	5	-	ns
	Data Hold Time from Clock	tDHC	3	-	ns

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST OPERATION TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.23 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BASIC BURST OPERATION [Latency=5,Burst Length=4]

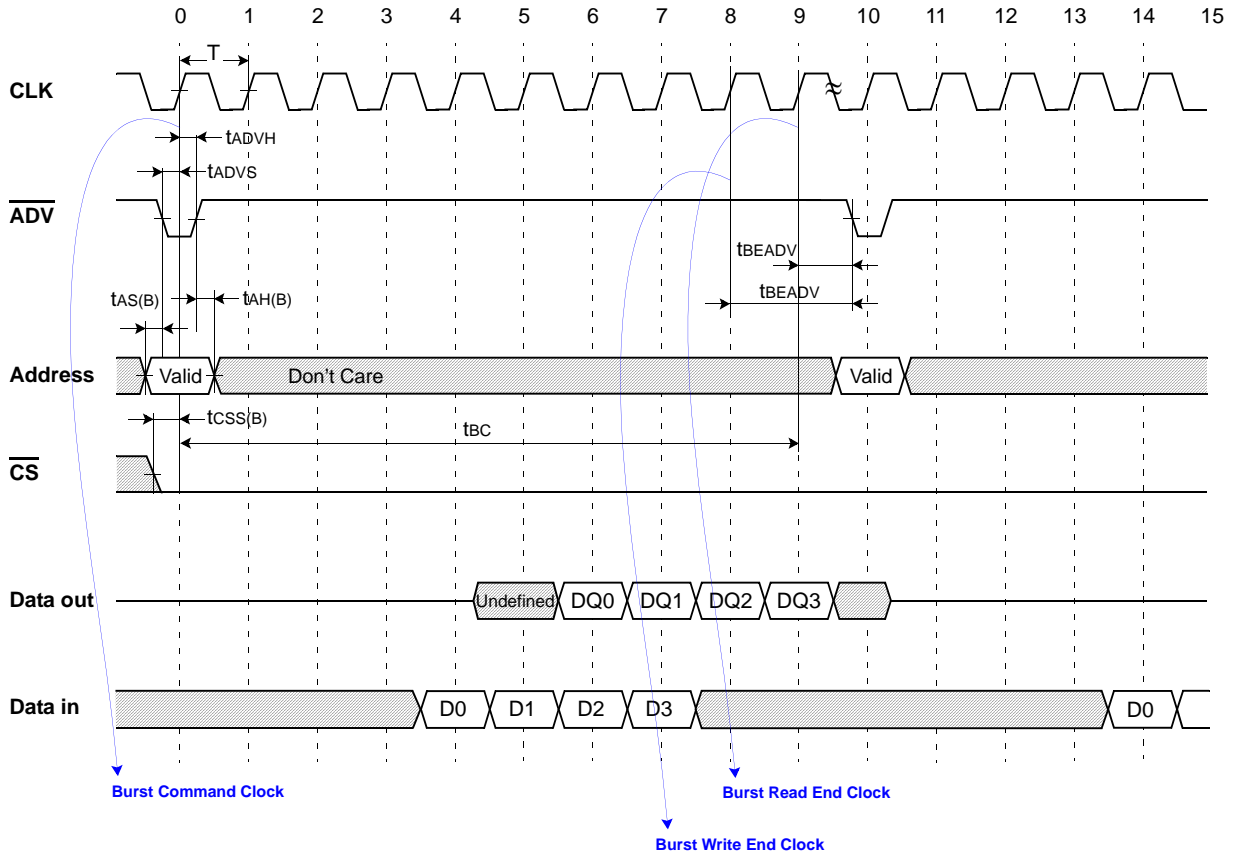


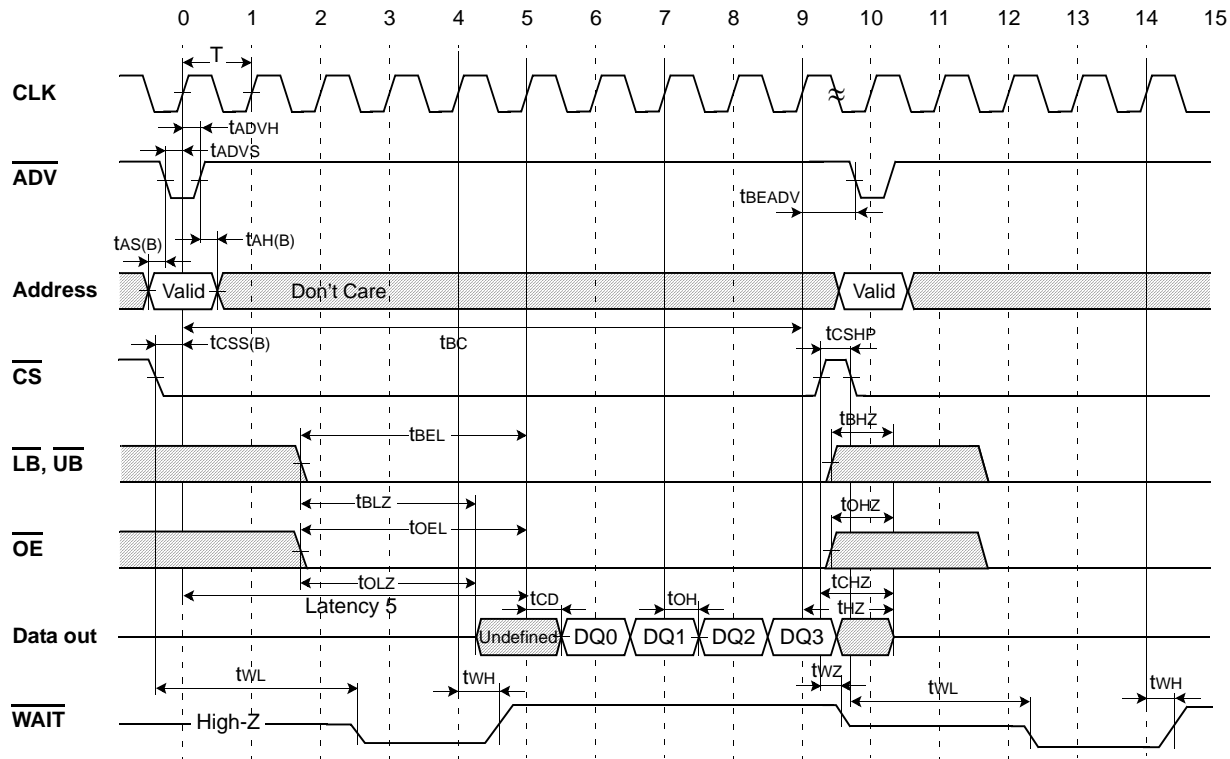
Table 27. BURST OPERATION AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
T	15	200	ns	tAS(B)	0	-	ns
tBC	-	2500	ns	tAH(B)	7	-	ns
tADVS	5	-	ns	tCSS(B)	5	-	ns
tADVH	7	-	ns	tBEADV	7	-	ns

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ TIMING WAVEFORM

**Fig.24 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST READ CYCLE(1) [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$)
 - CS Toggling Consecutive Burst Read**



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE - \overline{CS} Toggling Consecutive Burst Read)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low \overline{ADV} period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5 μ s.

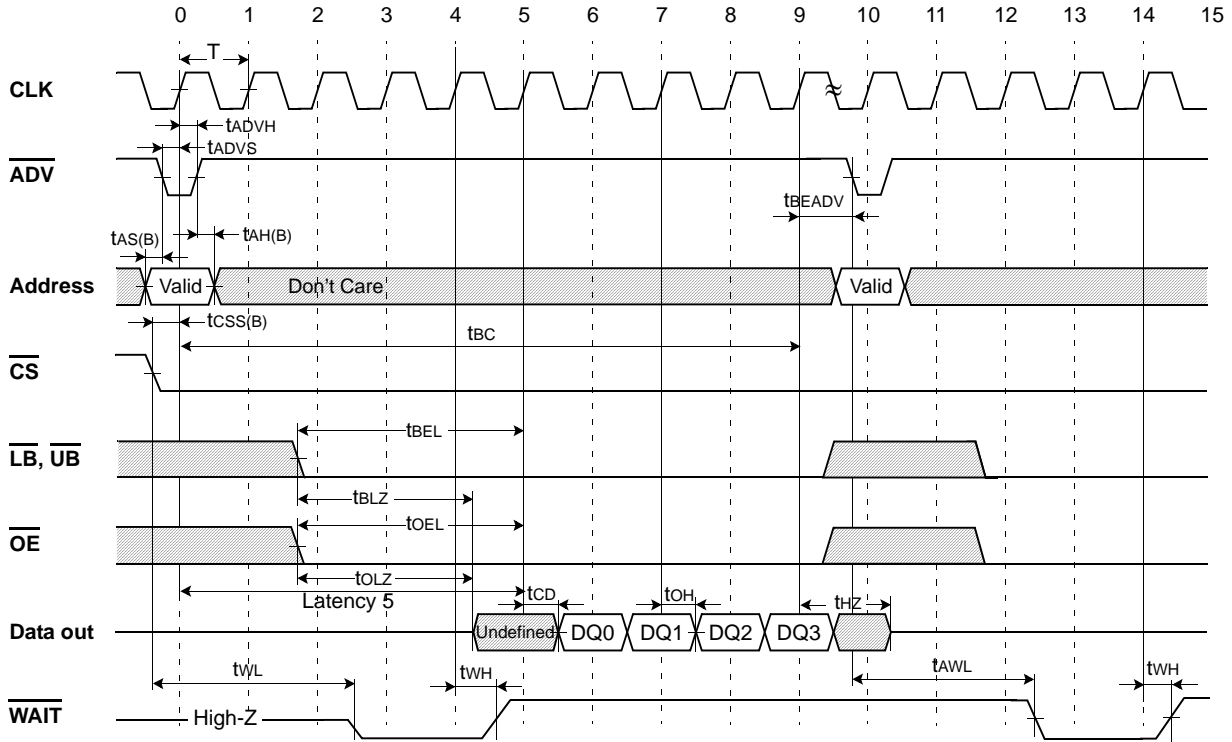
Table 28. BURST READ AC CHARACTERISTICS(\overline{CS} Toggling Consecutive Burst)

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tCSHP	5	-	ns	tOHZ	-	12	ns
tBEL	1	-	clock	tBHZ	-	12	ns
tOEL	1	-	clock	tCD	-	10	ns
tBLZ	5	-	ns	tOH	3	-	ns
tOLZ	5	-	ns	tWL	-	10	ns
tHZ	-	12	ns	tWH	-	12	ns
tCHZ	-	12	ns	tWZ	-	12	ns

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ TIMING WAVEFORM

**Fig.25 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST READ CYCLE(2) [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$)
 - CS Low Holding Consecutive Burst Read**



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE - \overline{CS} Low Holding Consecutive Burst Read)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low \overline{ADV} period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. The consecutive multiple burst read operation with holding \overline{CS} low is possible through issuing only new \overline{ADV} and address.
5. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5 μ s.

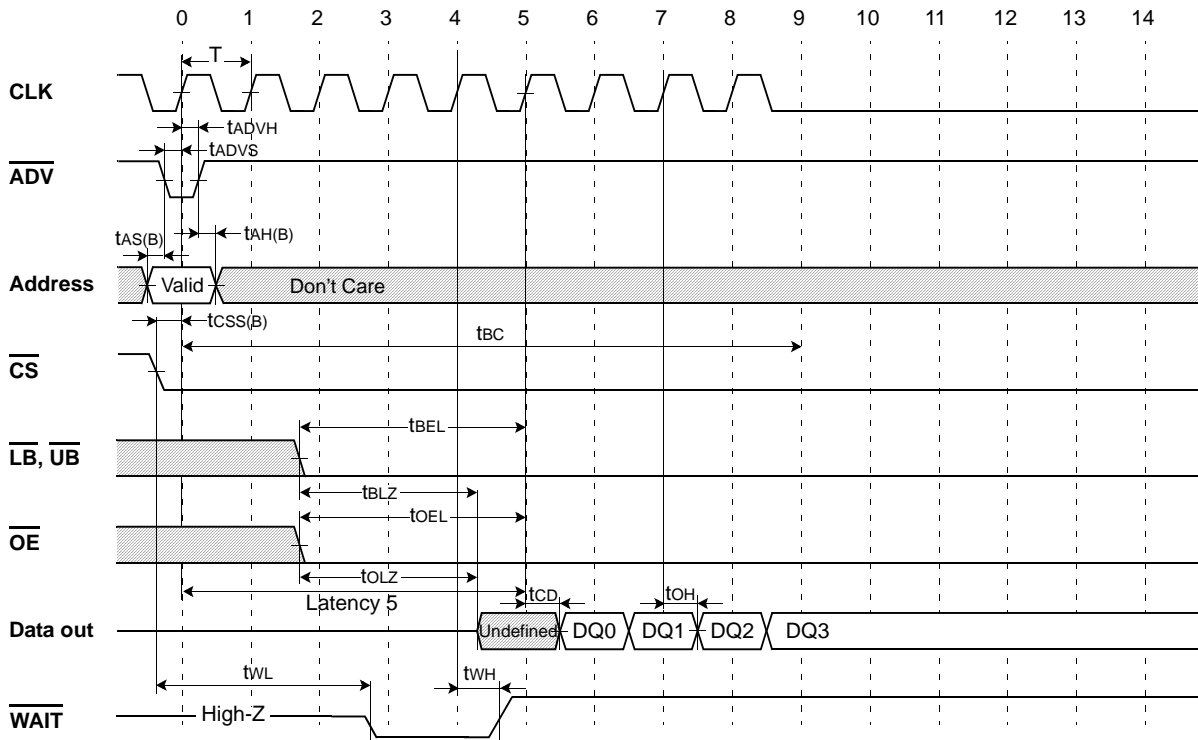
Table 29. BURST READ AC CHARACTERISTICS(\overline{CS} Low Holding Consecutive Burst)

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tBEL	1	-	clock	tCD	-	10	ns
tOEL	1	-	clock	tOH	3	-	ns
tBLZ	5	-	ns	tWL	-	10	ns
tOLZ	5	-	ns	tAWL	-	10	ns
tHZ	-	12	ns	tWH	-	12	ns

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ TIMING WAVEFORM

**Fig.26 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST READ CYCLE(3) [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$)
 - Last Data Sustaining**



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE - Last Data Sustaining)

1. /WAIT Low(t_{WL} or t_{AWL}) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 /WAIT High(t_{WH}) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(t_{WZ}) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
2. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low \overline{ADV} period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
3. Burst Cycle Time(t_{BC}) should not be over 2.5 μ s.

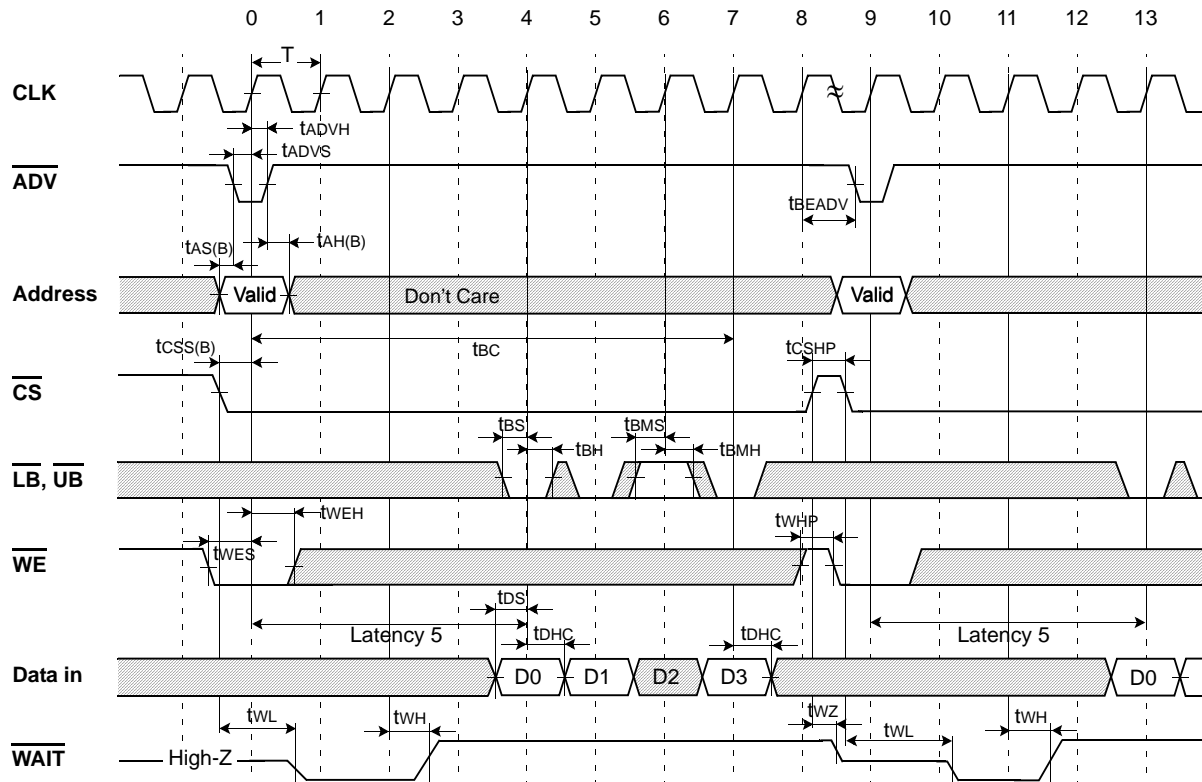
Table 30. BURST READ AC CHARACTERISTICS(Last Data Sustaining)

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{BEL}	1	-	clock	t_{CD}	-	10	ns
t_{OEL}	1	-	clock	t_{OH}	3	-	ns
t_{BLZ}	5	-	ns	t_{WL}	-	10	ns
t_{OLZ}	5	-	ns	t_{WH}	-	12	ns

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.27 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST WRITE CYCLE(1) [Latency=5,Burst Length=4,WP=Low enable]($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$)
 - CS Toggling Consecutive Burst Write



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE CYCLE - \overline{CS} Toggling Consecutive Burst Write)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low \overline{ADV} period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
3. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
4. D2 is masked by UB and LB.
5. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5 μ s.

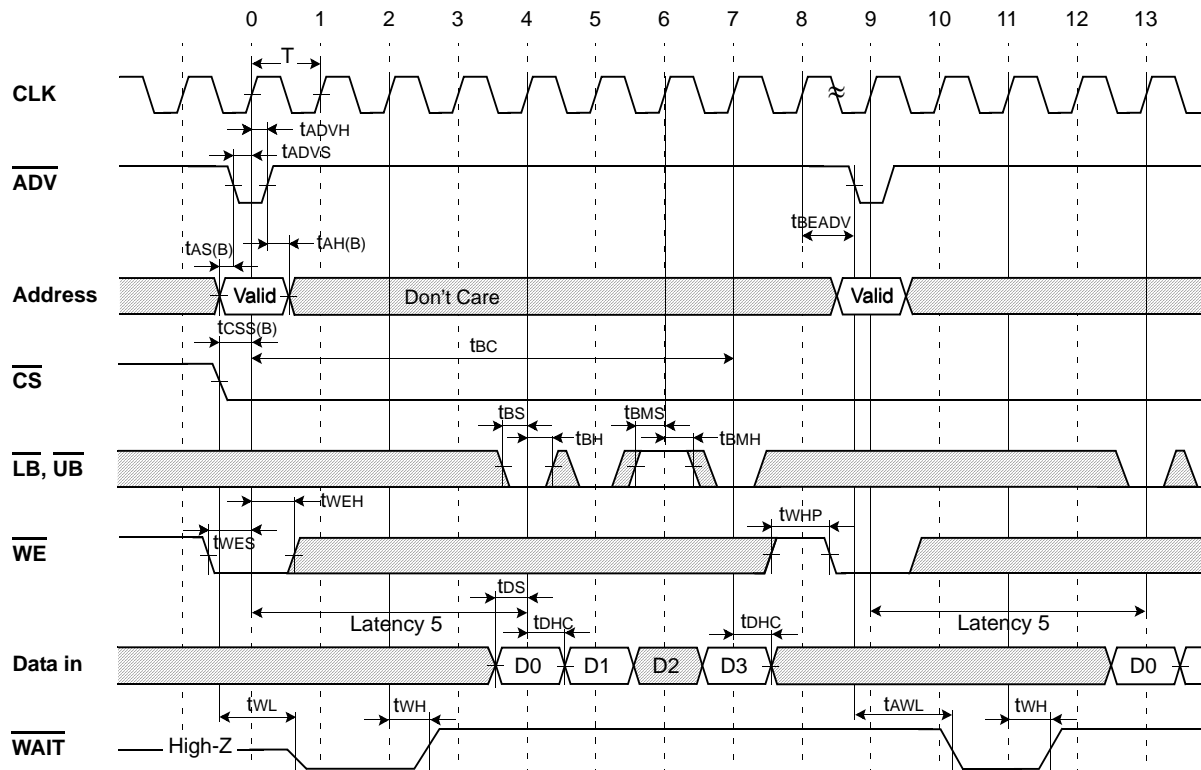
Table 31. BURST WRITE AC CHARACTERISTICS(\overline{CS} Toggling Consecutive Burst)

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tCSHP	5	-	ns	tWHP	5	-	ns
tBS	5	-	ns	tDS	5	-	ns
tBH	5	-	ns	tDHC	3	-	ns
tBMS	7	-	ns	tWL	-	10	ns
tBMH	7	-	ns	tWH	-	12	ns
tWES	5	-	ns	tWZ	-	12	ns
tWEH	5	-	ns				

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM

**Fig.28 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST WRITE CYCLE(2) [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$)
 - CS Low Holding Consecutive Burst Write**



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE CYCLE - \overline{CS} Low Holding Consecutive Burst Write)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, t_{BEADV} should be met.
2. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low \overline{ADV} period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
3. \overline{WAIT} Low (t_{WL} or t_{AWL}): Data not available (driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 \overline{WAIT} High (t_{WH}): Data available (driven by Latency-1 clock)
 \overline{WAIT} High-Z (t_{WZ}): Data don't care (driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
4. D2 is masked by \overline{UB} and \overline{LB} .
5. The consecutive multiple burst read operation with holding \overline{CS} low is possible through issuing only new \overline{ADV} and address.
6. Burst Cycle Time (t_{BC}) should not be over 2.5 μ s.

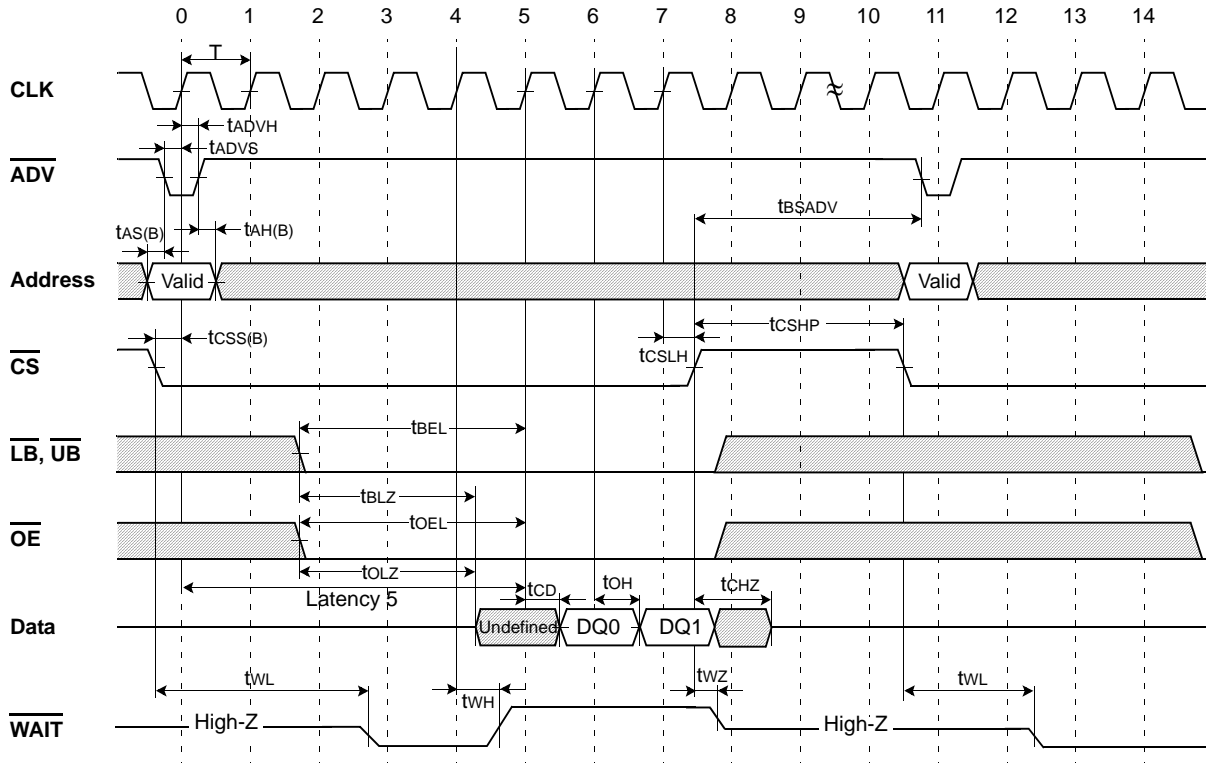
Table 32. BURST WRITE AC CHARACTERISTICS (\overline{CS} Low Holding Consecutive Burst)

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{BS}	5	-	ns	t_{WHP}	5	-	ns
t_{BH}	5	-	ns	t_{DS}	5	-	ns
t_{BMS}	7	-	ns	t_{DHC}	3	-	ns
t_{BMH}	7	-	ns	t_{WL}	-	10	ns
t_{WES}	5	-	ns	t_{AWL}	-	10	ns
t_{WEH}	5	-	ns	t_{WH}	-	12	ns

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ STOP TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.29 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST READ STOP by \overline{CS} [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$)



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ STOP TIMING)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBSADV should be met
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. The burst stop operation should not be repeated for over 2.5 μ s.

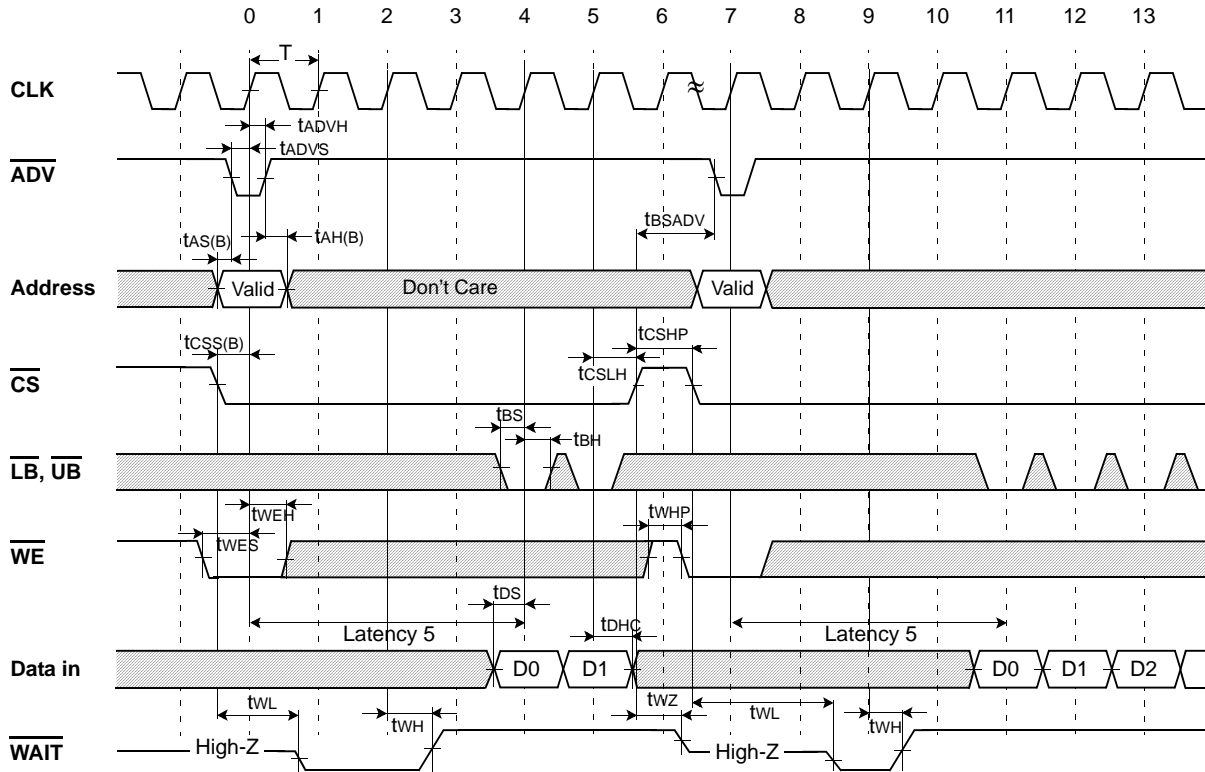
Table 33. BURST READ STOP AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tBSADV	12	-	ns	tCD	-	10	ns
tCSLH	7	-	ns	tOH	3	-	ns
tCSHP	5	-	ns	tCHZ	-	12	ns
tBEL	1	-	clock	tWL	-	10	ns
tOEL	1	-	clock	tWH	-	12	ns
tBLZ	5	-	ns	tWZ	-	12	ns
tOLZ	5	-	ns				

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE STOP TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.30 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST WRITE STOP by \overline{CS} [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{OE}=V_{IH}$)



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST WRITE STOP TIMING)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished.
2. /WAIT Low(t_{WL} or t_{AWL}) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 /WAIT High(t_{WH}) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(t_{WZ}) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low \overline{ADV} period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. The burst stop operation should not be repeated for over 2.5 μ s.

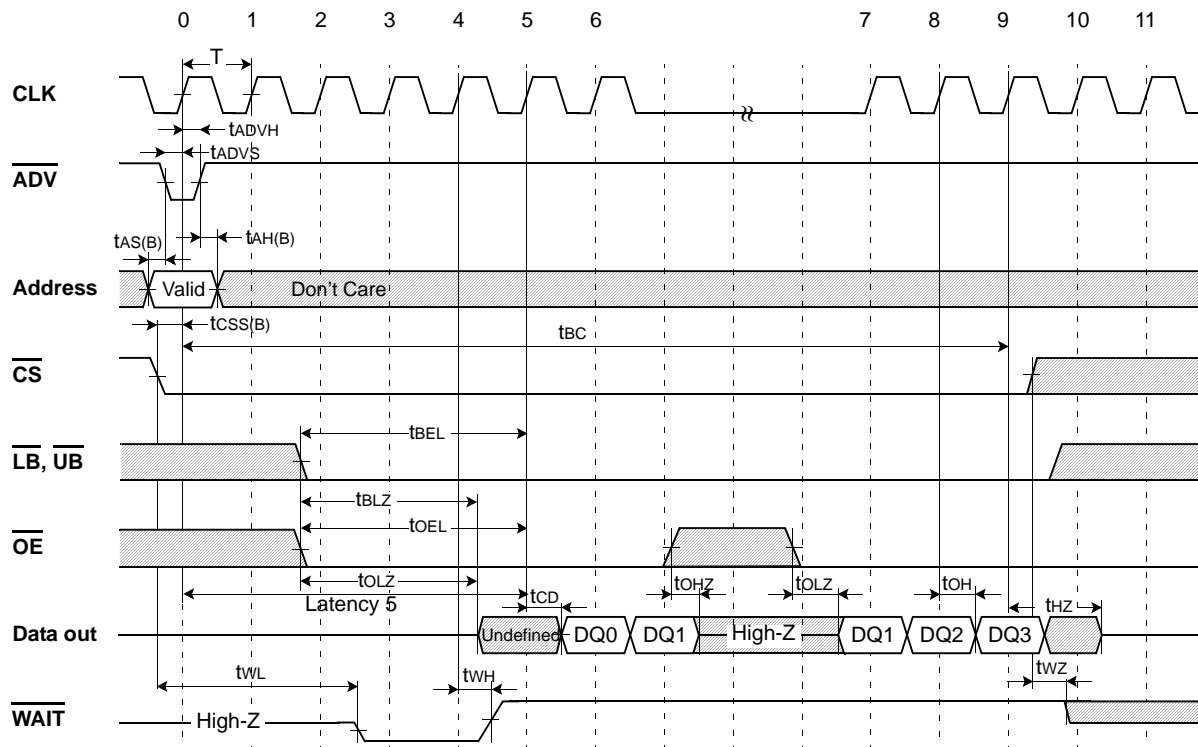
Table 34. BURST WRITE STOP AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{SADV}	12	-	ns	t_{WHP}	5	-	ns
t_{CSLH}	7	-	ns	t_{DS}	5	-	ns
t_{CSHP}	5	-	ns	t_{DHC}	3	-	ns
t_{BS}	5	-	ns	t_{WL}	-	10	ns
t_{BH}	5	-	ns	t_{WH}	-	12	ns
t_{WES}	5	-	ns	t_{WZ}	-	12	ns
t_{WEH}	5	-	ns				

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SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ SUSPEND TIMING WAVEFORM

Fig.31 TIMING WAVEFORM OF BURST READ SUSPEND CYCLE(1) [Latency=5, Burst Length=4, WP=Low enable]($\overline{WE}=V_{IH}$)



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ SUSPEND CYCLE)

1. If clock input is halted during burst read operation, the data out will be suspended. During the burst read suspend period, \overline{OE} high drives data out to high-Z. If clock input is resumed, the suspended data will be out first.
2. \overline{WAIT} Low(t_{WL} or t_{AWL}) : Data not available(driven by \overline{CS} low going edge or \overline{ADV} low going edge)
 \overline{WAIT} High(t_{WH}) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 \overline{WAIT} High-Z(t_{WZ}) : Data don't care(driven by \overline{CS} high going edge)
3. During suspend period, \overline{OE} high drives DQ to High-Z and \overline{OE} low drives DQ to Low-Z.
 If OE stays low during suspend period, the previous data will be sustained.
4. Burst Cycle Time(t_{BC}) should not be over 2.5 μ s.

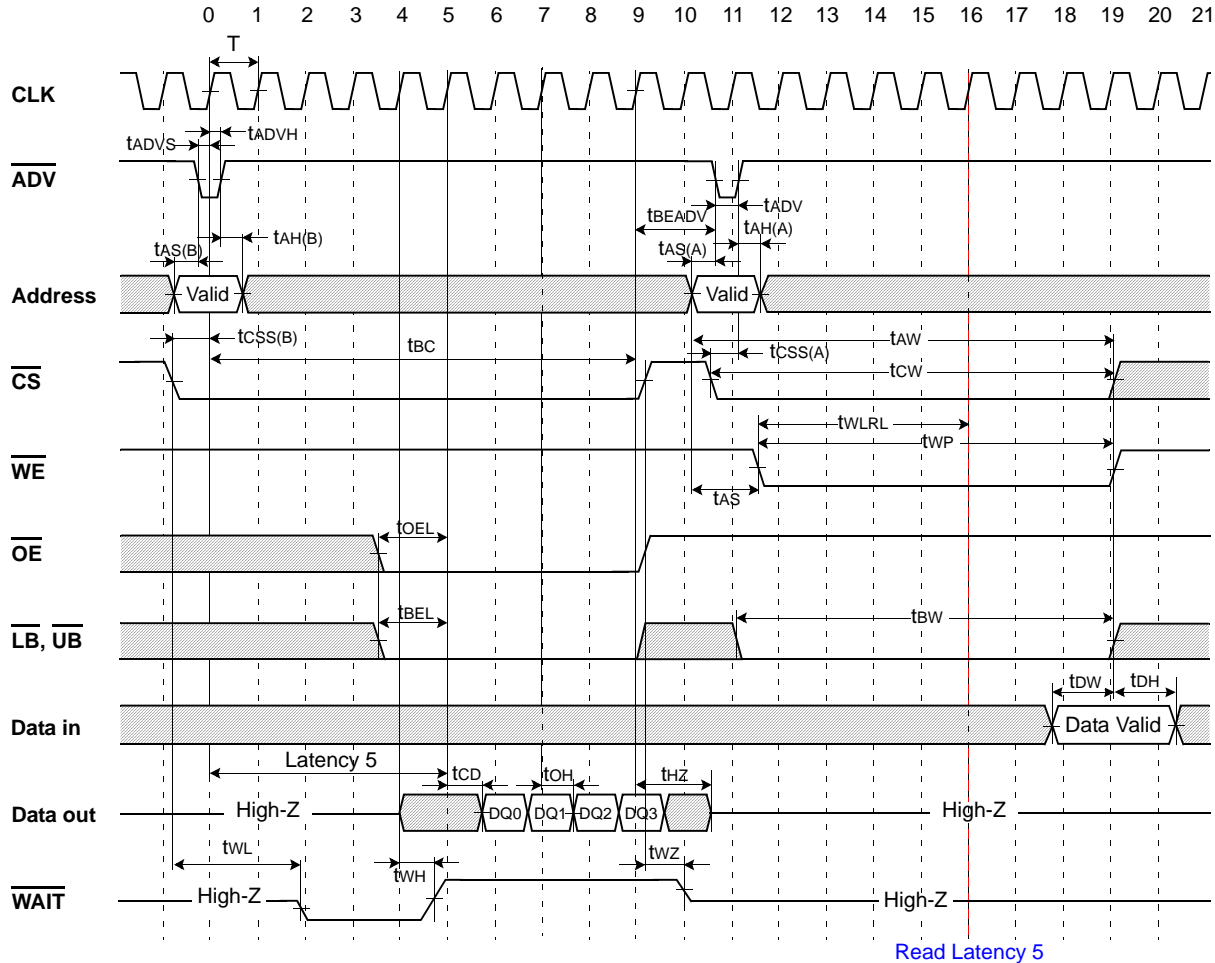
Table 35. BURST READ SUSPEND AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
t_{BEL}	1	-	clock	t_{HZ}	-	12	ns
t_{OEL}	1	-	clock	t_{OHZ}	-	12	ns
t_{BLZ}	5	-	ns	t_{WL}	-	10	ns
t_{OLZ}	5	-	ns	t_{WH}	-	12	ns
t_{CD}	-	10	ns	t_{WZ}	-	12	ns
t_{OH}	3	-	ns				

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TRANSITION TIMING WAVEFORM BETWEEN READ AND WRITE

Fig.32 SYNCH. BURST READ to ASYNCH. WRITE(Address Latch Type) TIMING WAVEFORM
 [Latency=5, Burst Length=4]



Read Latency 5

(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by CS low going edge or ADV low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by CS high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5μs.

(ADDRESS LATCH TYPE ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - WE controlled)

1. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if WE is driven to low before Read Latency-1 clock. Read Latency-1 clock in write timing is just a reference to WE low going for proper write operation.

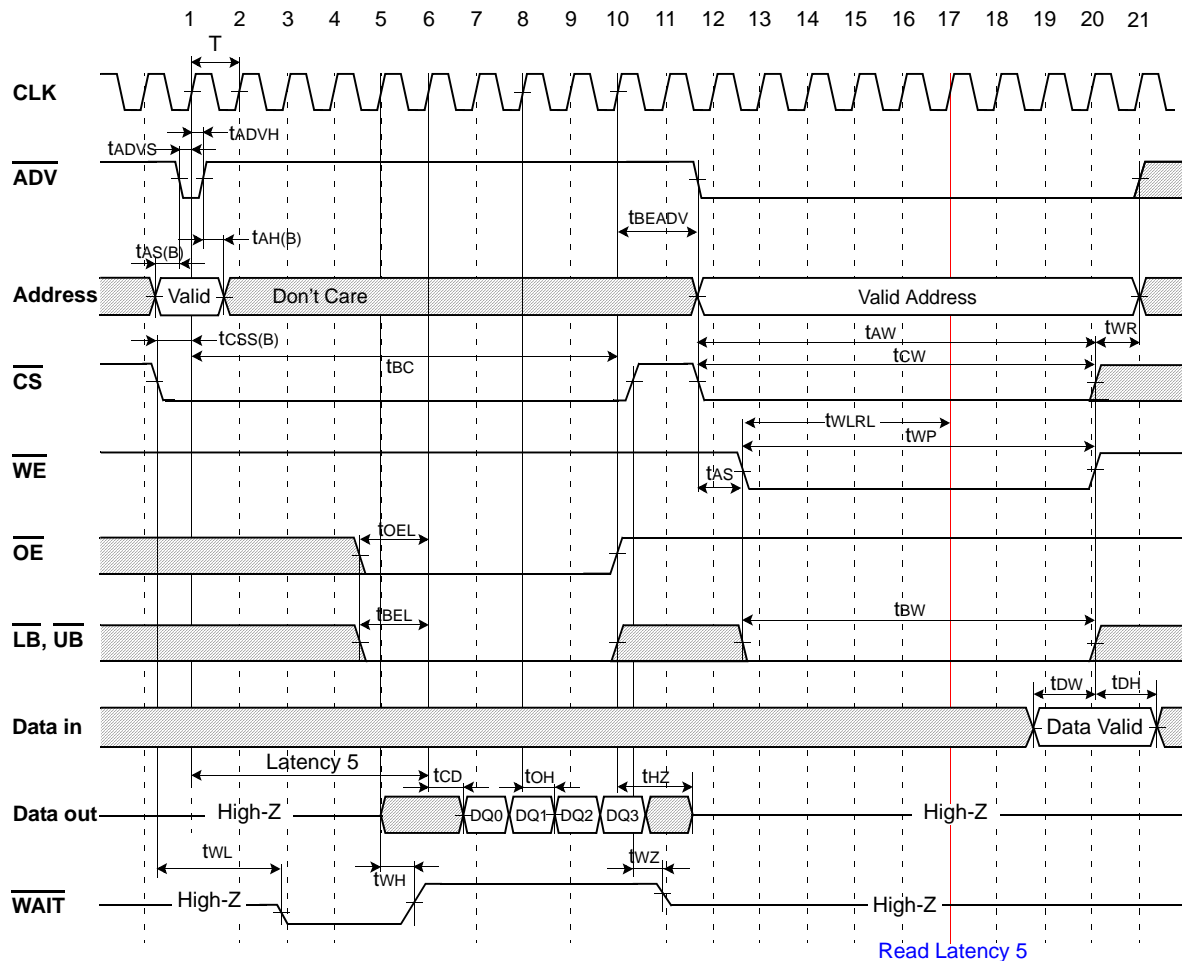
Table 36. BURST READ to ASYNCH. WRITE(Address Latch Type) AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tBEADV	7	-	ns	tWLR	1	-	clock

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TRANSITION TIMING WAVEFORM BETWEEN READ AND WRITE

Fig.33 SYNCH. BURST READ to ASYNCH. WRITE(Low ADV Type) TIMING WAVEFORM
 [Latency=5, Burst Length=4]



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by CS low going edge or ADV low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by CS high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5μs.

(LOW ADV TYPE ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - WE controlled)

1. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if WE is driven to low before Read Latency-1 clock. Read Latency-1 clock in write timing is just a reference to WE low going for proper write operation.

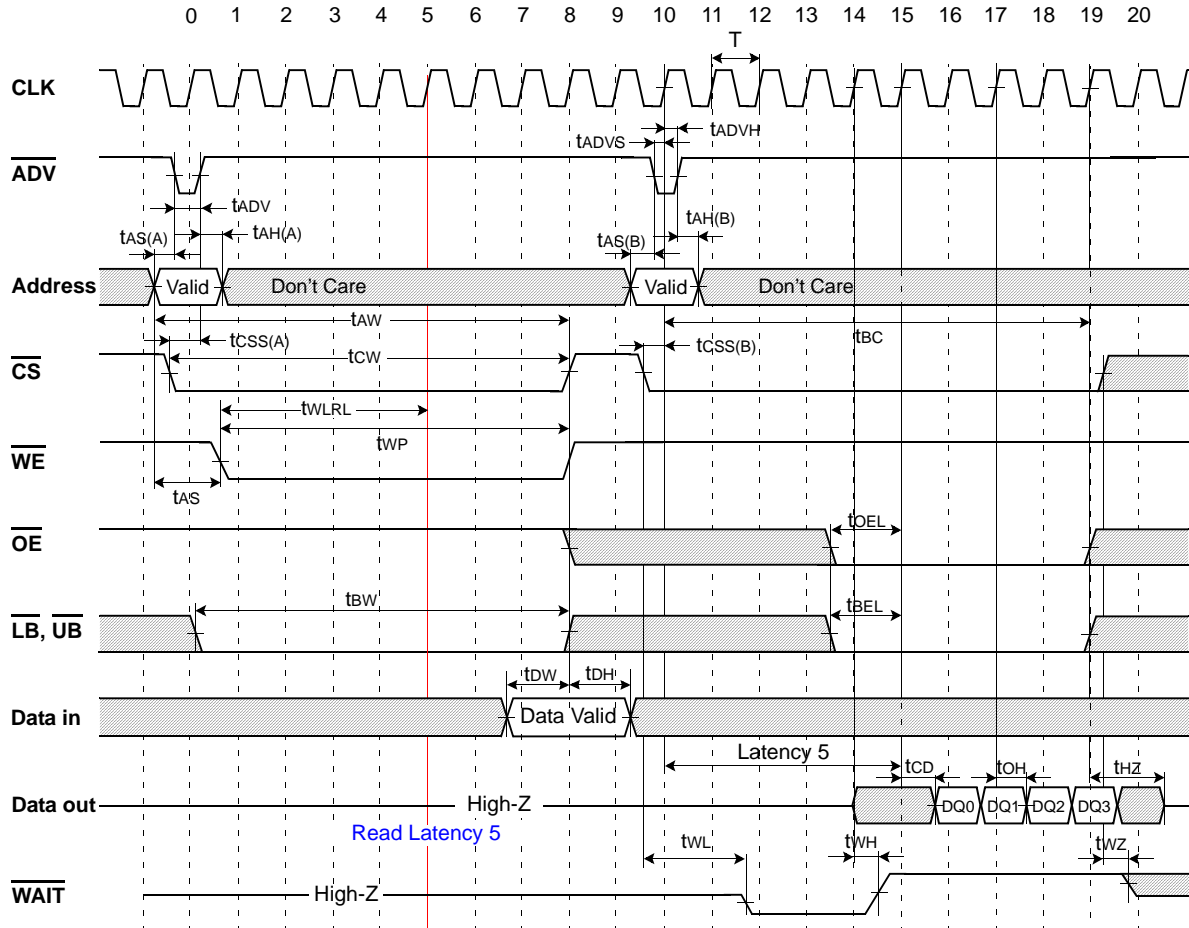
Table 37. BURST READ to ASYNCH. WRITE(Low ADV Type) AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tBEADV	7	-	ns	tWRL	1	-	clock

K1B3216B7D

TRANSITION TIMING WAVEFORM BETWEEN READ AND WRITE

Fig.34 ASYNCH. WRITE(Address Latch Type) to SYNCH. BURST READ TIMING WAVEFORM [Latency=5, Burst Length=4]



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by CS low going edge or ADV low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by CS high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5μs.

(ADDRESS LATCH TYPE ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - WE controlled)

1. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if WE is driven to low before Read Latency-1 clock. Read Latency-1 clock in write timing is just a reference to WE low going for proper write operation.

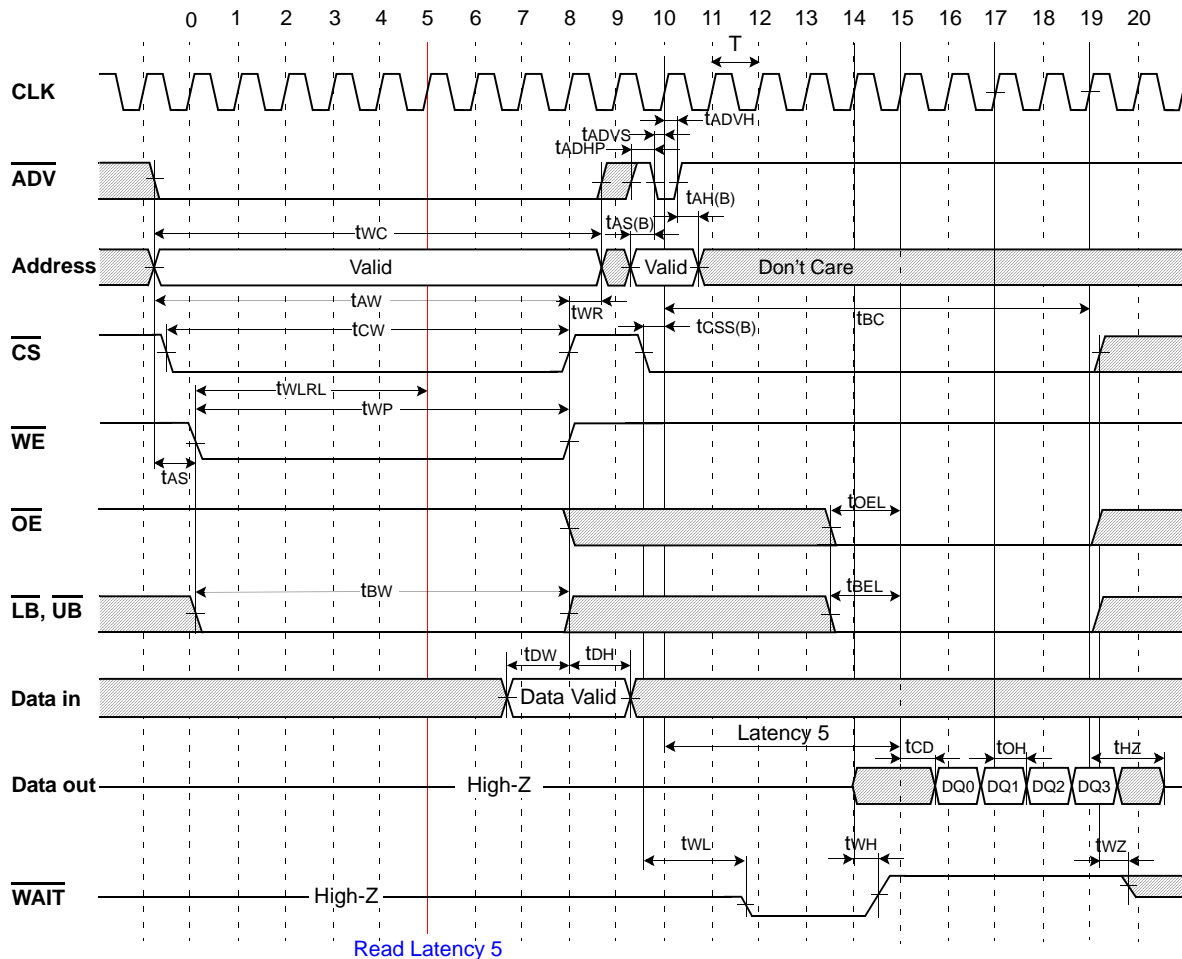
Table 38. ASYNCH. WRITE(Address Latch Type) to BURST READ AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tWLR	1	-	clock				

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TRANSITION TIMING WAVEFORM BETWEEN READ AND WRITE

Fig.35 ASYNCH. WRITE(Low ADV Type) to SYNCH. BURST READ TIMING WAVEFORM
 [Latency=5, Burst Length=4]



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ CYCLE)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by CS low going edge or ADV low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by CS high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5μs.

(LOW ADV TYPE ASYNCHRONOUS WRITE CYCLE - WE controlled)

1. Clock input does not have any affect to the write operation if WE is driven to low before Read Latency-1 clock. Read Latency-1 clock in write timing is just a reference to WE low going for proper write operation.

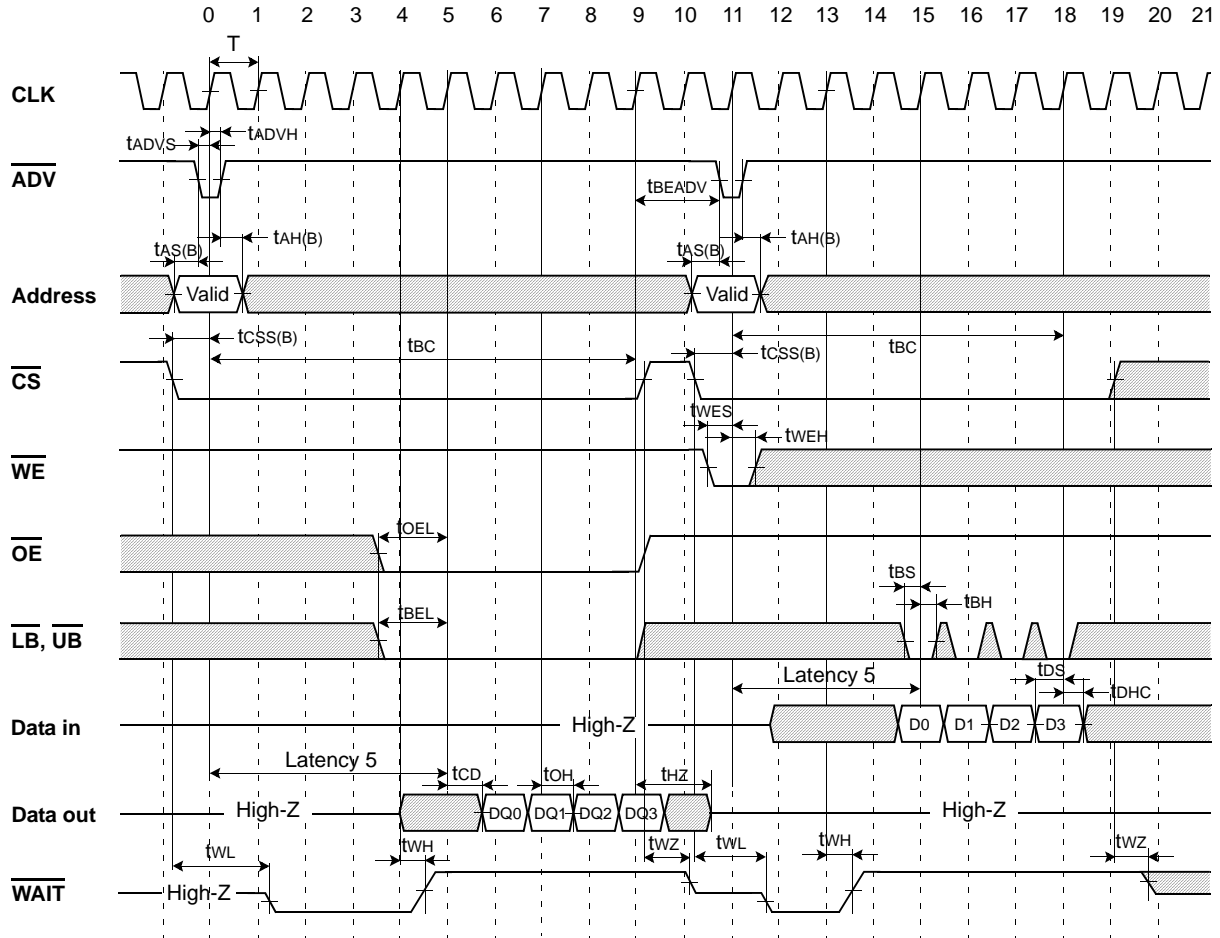
Table 39. ASYNCH. WRITE(Low ADV Type) to BURST READ AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tWLR	1	-	clock	tADHP	5	-	ns

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TRANSITION TIMING WAVEFORM BETWEEN READ AND WRITE

Fig.36 SYNCH. BURST READ to SYNCH. BURST WRITE TIMING WAVEFORM
 [Latency=5, Burst Length=4]



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ & WRITE CYCLE)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low (tWL or tAWL) : Data not available (driven by CS low going edge or ADV low going edge)
 /WAIT High (tWH) : Data available (driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z (tWZ) : Data don't care (driven by CS high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time (tBC) should not be over 2.5μs.

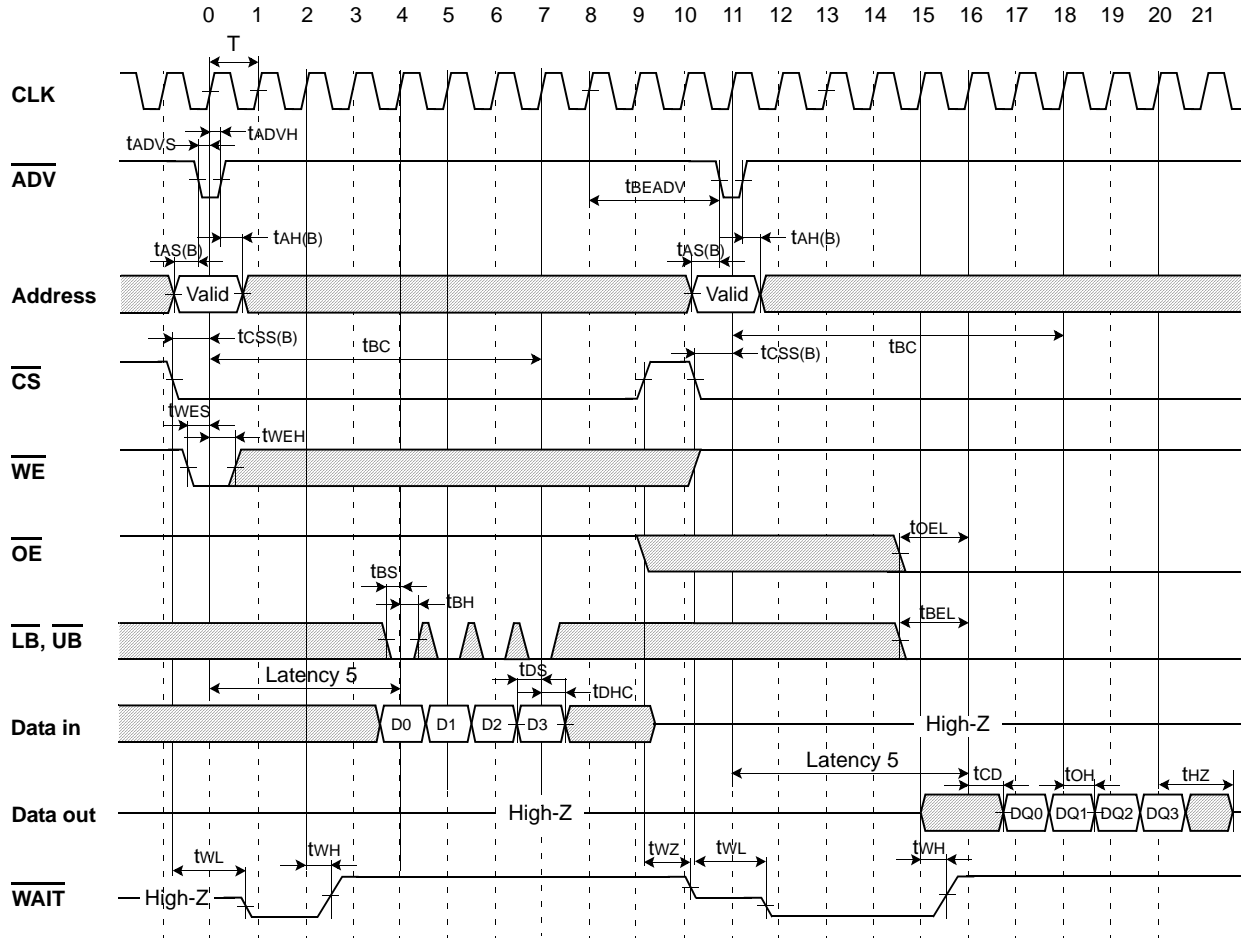
Table 40. BURST READ to BURST WRITE AC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tBEADV	7	-	ns				

K1B3216B7D

TRANSITION TIMING WAVEFORM BETWEEN READ AND WRITE

Fig.37 SYNCH. BURST WRITE to SYNCH. BURST READ TIMING WAVEFORM
 [Latency=5, Burst Length=4]



(SYNCHRONOUS BURST READ & WRITE CYCLE)

1. The new burst operation can be issued only after the previous burst operation is finished. For the new burst operation, tBEADV should be met.
2. /WAIT Low(tWL or tAWL) : Data not available(driven by CS low going edge or ADV low going edge)
 /WAIT High(tWH) : Data available(driven by Latency-1 clock)
 /WAIT High-Z(tWZ) : Data don't care(driven by CS high going edge)
3. Multiple clock risings are allowed during low ADV period. The burst operation starts from the first clock rising.
4. Burst Cycle Time(tBC) should not be over 2.5μs.

Table 41. BURST WRITE to BURST READ AC CHARACTERISTICS

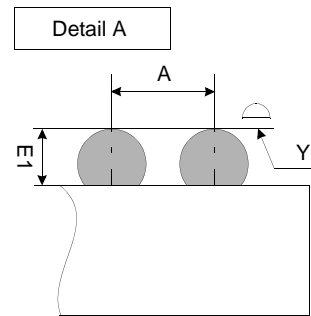
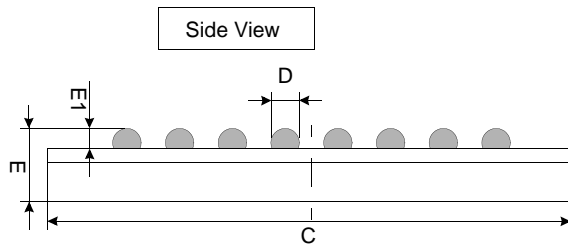
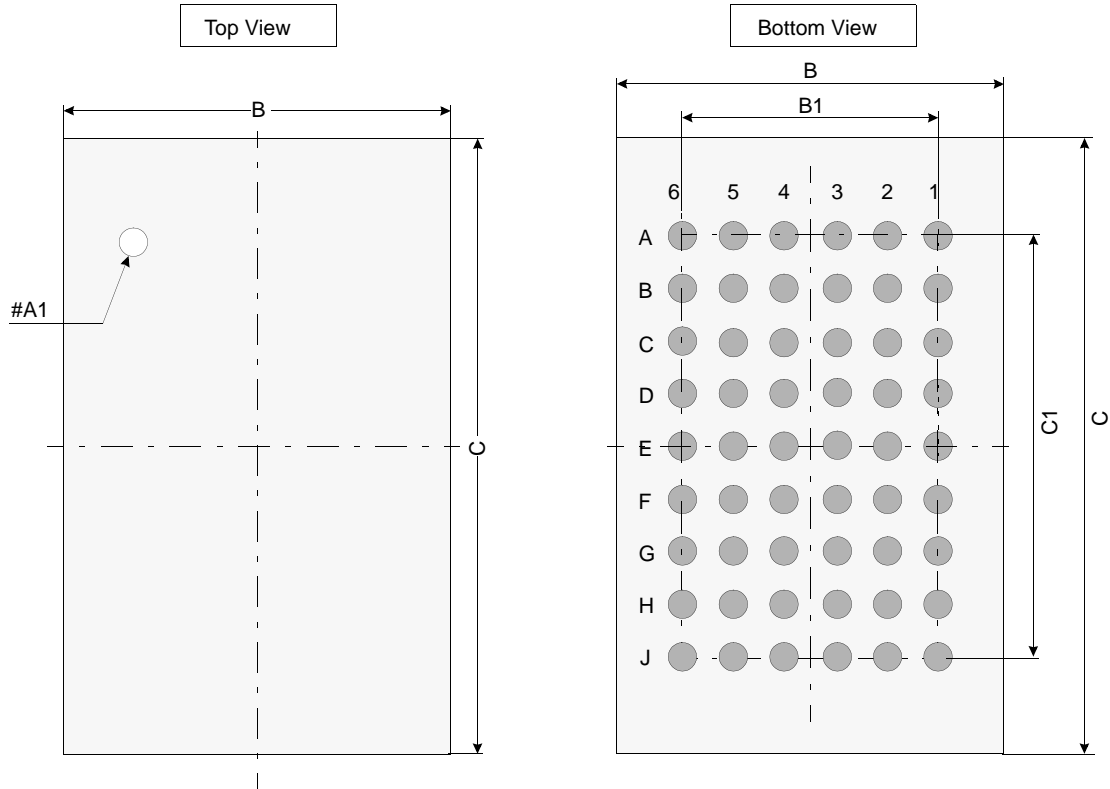
Symbol	Speed		Units	Symbol	Speed		Units
	Min	Max			Min	Max	
tBEADV	7	-	ns				

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PACKAGE DIMENSION

Unit: millimeters

54 BALL FINE PITCH BALL GRID ARRAY(0.75mm ball pitch)



	Min	Typ	Max
A	-	0.75	-
B	5.90	6.00	6.10
B1	-	3.75	-
C	7.90	8.00	8.10
C1	-	6.00	-
D	0.40	0.45	0.50
E	-	-	1.00
E1	0.25	-	-
Y	-	-	0.10

Notes.

1. Ball counts: 54(9 row x 6 column)
2. Ball pitch: (x,y)=(0.75 x 0.75)(typ.)
3. All tolerance are ± 0.050 unless specified beside figure.
4. Typ: Typical
5. Y is coplanarity