Delson
Technology Co, Ltd.

D58C2512164ET
HIGH PERFORMANCE 512 Mbit DDR SDRAM
4 BANKS X 8Mbit X 16

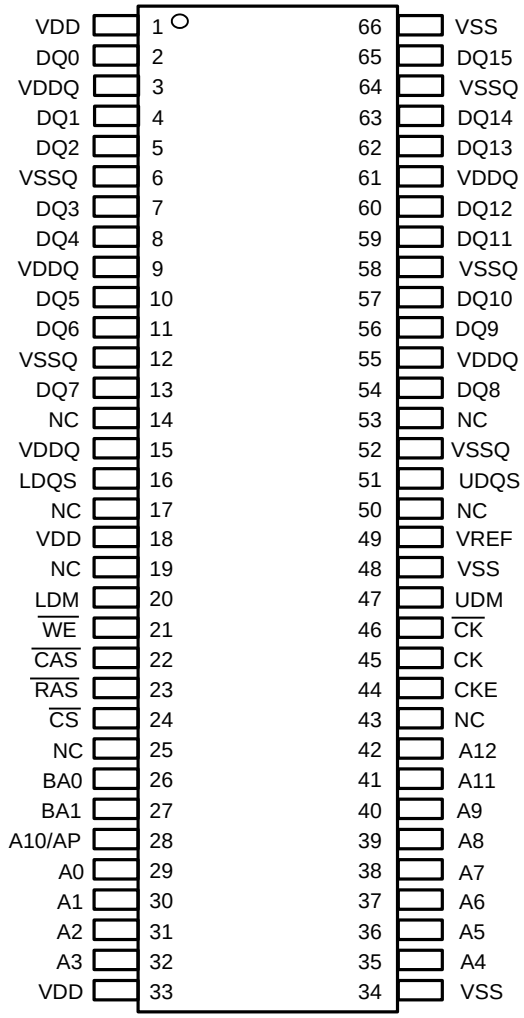
Features

- JEDEC Standard Compliant
- Fast clock rate: 250/200MHz
- Differential Clock CK & $\overline{CK}$
- Bi-directional DQS
- DLL enable/disable by EMRS
- Fully synchronous operation
- Internal pipeline architecture
- Four internal banks, 8M x 16-bit for each bank
- Programmable Mode and Extended Mode registers
  - CAS Latency: 2, 2.5, 3
  - Burst length: 2, 4, 8
  - Burst Type: Sequential & Interleaved
- Individual byte write mask control
- DM Write Latency = 0
- Auto Refresh and Self Refresh
- 8192 refresh cycles / 64ms
- Precharge & active power down
- Power supplies: V_{DD} & V_{DDQ} = 2.5V ± 0.2V
- Interface: SSTL_2 I/O Interface
- Package: 66 Pin TSOP II, 0.65mm pin pitch
  - Pb and Halogen free

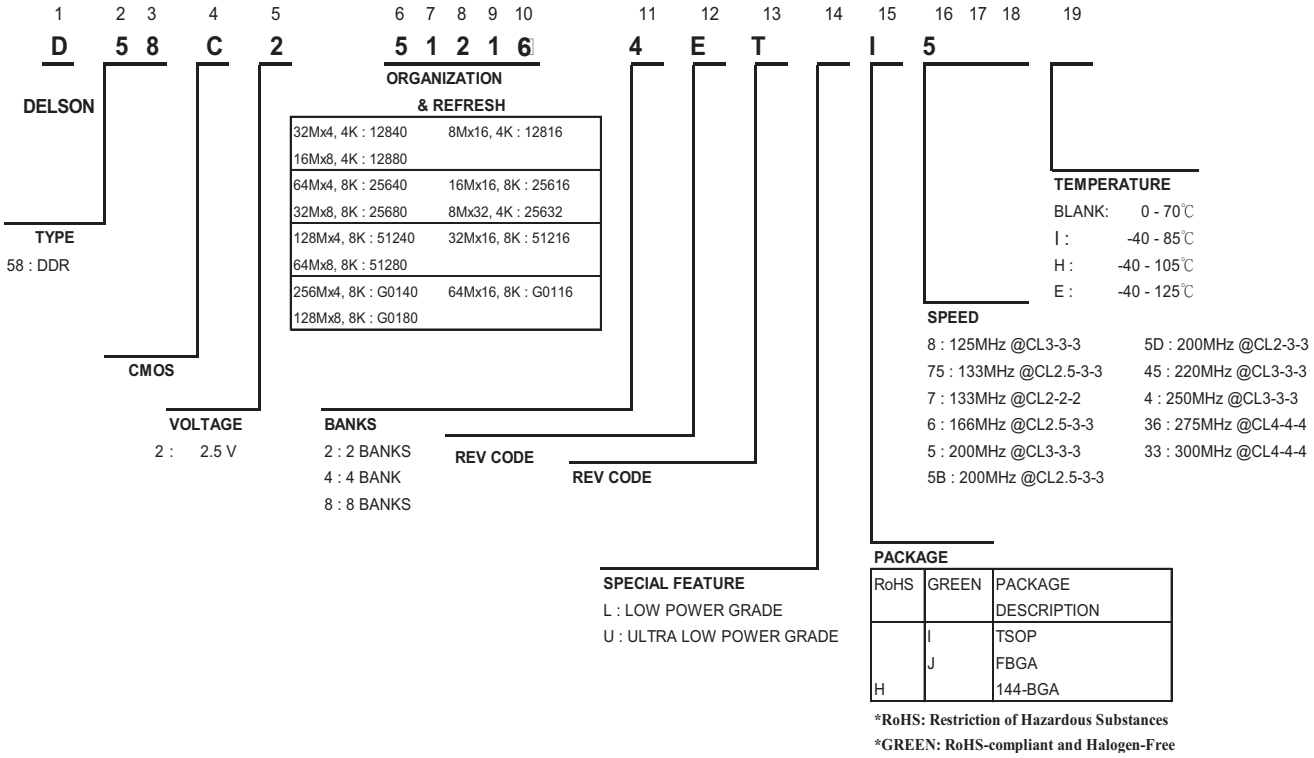
Overview

The D58C2512164ET SDRAM is a high-speed double data rate synchronous DRAM containing 512 Mbits. It is internally configured as a quad 8M x 16 DRAM with a synchronous interface (all signals are registered on the positive edge of the clock signal, CK). Data outputs occur at both rising edges of CK and $\overline{CK}$ .d Read and write accesses to the SDRAM are burst oriented; accesses start at a selected location and continue for a programmed number of locations in a programmed sequence. Accesses begin with the registration of a BankActivate command which is then followed by a Read or Write command. The ***D58C2512164*** provides programmable Read or Write burst lengths of 2, 4, or 8. An auto precharge function may be enabled to provide a self-timed row precharge that is initiated at the end of the burst sequence. The refresh functions, either Auto or Self Refresh are easy to use. In addition, EM6AB160 features programmable DLL option. By having a programmable mode register and extended mode register, the system can choose the most suitable modes to maximize its performance. These devices are well suited for applications requiring high memory bandwidth, result in a device particularly well suited to high performance main memory and graphics applications.

Figure 1. Pin Assignment (Top View)



Part Number Information



***RoHS: Restriction of Hazardous Substances**

***GREEN: RoHS-compliant and Halogen-Free**

Pin Descriptions

Table 2. Pin Details of *D58C2512164ET*

Symbol	Type	Description
CK, $\overline{CK}$	Input	**Differential Clock:** CK and $\overline{CK}$ are differential clock inputs. All address and control input signals are sampled on the crossing of the positive edge of CK and negative edge of $\overline{CK}$. Input and output data is referenced to the crossing of CK and $\overline{CK}$ (both directions of the crossing)
CKE	Input	**Clock Enable:** CKE activates (HIGH) and deactivates (LOW) the CK signal. If CKE goes low synchronously with clock, the internal clock is suspended from the next clock cycle and the state of output and burst address is frozen as long as the CKE remains low. When all banks are in the idle state, deactivating the clock controls the entry to the Power Down and Self Refresh modes.
BA0, BA1	Input	**Bank Activate:** BA0 and BA1 define to which bank the BankActivate, Read, Write, or BankPrecharge command is being applied.
A0-A12	Input	**Address Inputs:** A0-A12 are sampled during the BankActivate command (row address A0-A12) and Read/Write command (column address A0-A9 with A10 defining Auto Precharge).
$\overline{CS}$	Input	**Chip Select:** $\overline{CS}$ enables (sampled LOW) and disables (sampled HIGH) the command decoder. All commands are masked when $\overline{CS}$ is sampled HIGH. $\overline{CS}$ provides for external bank selection on systems with multiple banks. It is considered part of the command code.
$\overline{RAS}$	Input	**Row Address Strobe:** The $\overline{RAS}$ signal defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ signals and is latched at the positive edges of CK. When $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CS}$ are asserted "LOW" and $\overline{CAS}$ is asserted "HIGH," either the BankActivate command or the Precharge command is selected by the $\overline{WE}$ signal. When the $\overline{WE}$ is asserted "HIGH," the BankActivate command is selected and the bank designated by BA is turned on to the active state. When the $\overline{WE}$ is asserted "LOW," the Precharge command is selected and the bank designated by BA is switched to the idle state after the precharge operation.
$\overline{CAS}$	Input	**Column Address Strobe:** The $\overline{CAS}$ signal defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ signals and is latched at the positive edges of CK. When $\overline{RAS}$ is held "HIGH" and $\overline{CS}$ is asserted "LOW," the column access is started by asserting $\overline{CAS}$ "LOW." Then, the Read or Write command is selected by asserting $\overline{WE}$ "HIGH" or "LOW".
$\overline{WE}$	Input	**Write Enable:** The $\overline{WE}$ signal defines the operation commands in conjunction with the $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$ signals and is latched at the positive edges of CK. The $\overline{WE}$ input is used to select the BankActivate or Precharge command and Read or Write command.
LDQS, UDQS	Input / Output	**Bidirectional Data Strobe:** Specifies timing for Input and Output data. Read Data Strobe is edge triggered. Write Data Strobe provides a setup and hold time for data and DQM. LDQS is for DQ0~7, UDQS is for DQ8~15.
LDM, UDM	Input	**Data Input Mask:** Input data is masked when DM is sampled HIGH during a write cycle. LDM masks DQ0-DQ7, UDM masks DQ8-DQ15.
DQ0 - DQ15	Input / Output	**Data I/O:** The DQ0-DQ15 input and output data are synchronized with the positive edges of CK and $\overline{CK}$. The I/Os are byte-maskable during Writes.
V_{DD}	Supply	**Power Supply:** 2.5V ± 0.2V .

V_{SS}	Supply	**Ground**
V_{DDQ}	Supply	**DQ Power:** 2.5V ± 0.2V . Provide isolated power to DQs for improved noise immunity.
V_{SSQ}	Supply	**DQ Ground:** Provide isolated ground to DQs for improved noise immunity.
V_{REF}	Supply	**Reference Voltage for Inputs:** +0.5*V_{DDQ}
NC	-	**No Connect:** These pins should be left unconnected.

Operation Mode

Table 3 shows the truth table for the operation commands.

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

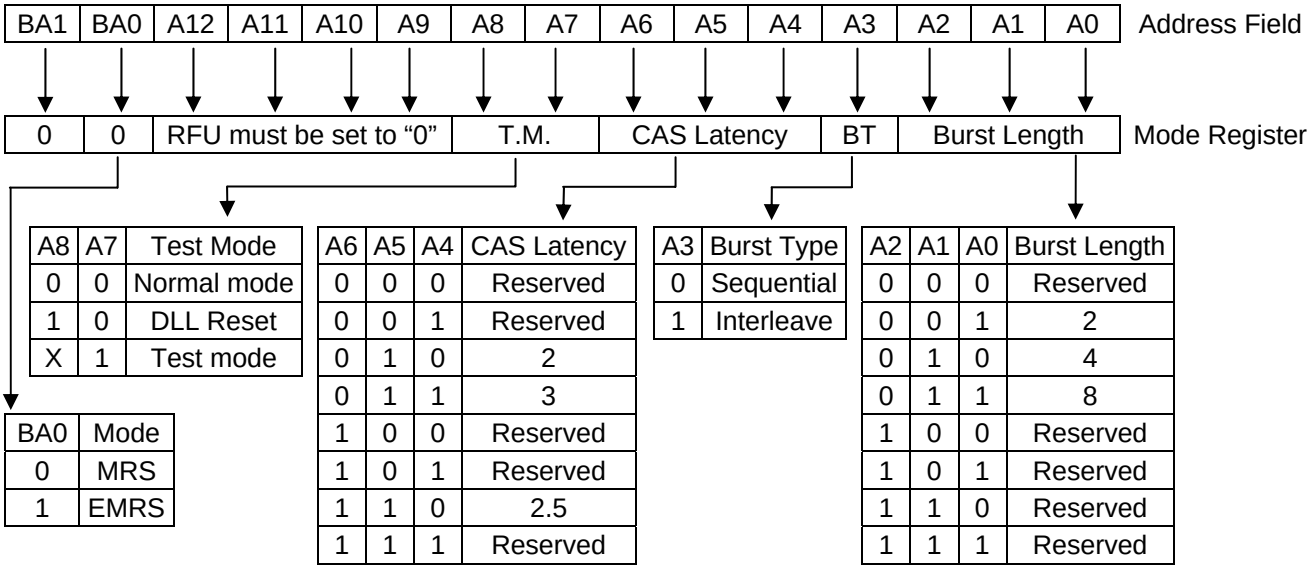
Command	State	CKE_{n-1}	CKE_n	DM	BA0,1	A10	A0-9, 11-12	$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{RAS}$	$\overline{CAS}$	$\overline{WE}$
BankActivate	Idle(3)	H	X	X	V	Row address		L	L	H	H
BankPrecharge	Any	H	X	X	V	L	X	L	L	H	L
PrechargeAll	Any	H	X	X	X	H	X	L	L	H	L
Write	Active(3)	H	X	X	V	L	Column address (A0 ~ A9)	L	H	L	L
Write and AutoPrecharge	Active(3)	H	X	X	V	H		L	H	L	L
Read	Active(3)	H	X	X	V	L	Column address (A0 ~ A9)	L	H	L	H
Read and Autoprecharge	Active(3)	H	X	X	V	H		L	H	L	H
Mode Register Set	Idle	H	X	X	OP code			L	L	L	L
Extended MRS	Idle	H	X	X	OP code			L	L	L	L
No-Operation	Any	H	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	H
Burst Stop	Active(4)	H	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	L
Device Deselect	Any	H	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
AutoRefresh	Idle	H	H	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	H
SelfRefresh Entry	Idle	H	L	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	H
SelfRefresh Exit	Idle	L	H	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
	(SelfRefresh)							L	H	H	H
Precharge Power Down Mode Entry	Idle	H	L	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
								L	H	H	H
Precharge Power Down Mode Exit	Any	L	H	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
	(PowerDown)							L	H	H	H
Active Power Down Mode Entry	Active	H	L	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
								L	V	V	V
Active Power Down Mode Exit	Any	L	H	X	X	X	X	H	X	X	X
	(PowerDown)							L	H	H	H
Data Input Mask Disable	Active	H	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Data Input Mask Enable(5)	Active	H	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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

Mode Register Set (MRS)

The Mode Register stores the data for controlling various operating modes of a DDR SDRAM. It programs $\overline{CAS}$ Latency, Burst Type, and Burst Length to make the DDR SDRAM useful for a variety of applications. The default value of the Mode Register is not defined; therefore the Mode Register must be written by the user. Values stored in the register will be retained until the register is reprogrammed. The Mode Register is written by asserting Low on $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, $\overline{WE}$, BA1 and BA0 (the device should have all banks idle with no bursts in progress prior to writing into the mode register, and CKE should be High). The state of address pins A0~A12 and BA0, BA1 in the same cycle in which $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{WE}$ are asserted Low is written into the Mode Register. A minimum of two clock cycles, tMRD, are required to complete the write operation in the Mode Register. The Mode Register is divided into various fields depending on functionality. The Burst Length uses A0~A2, Burst Type uses A3, and $\overline{CAS}$ Latency (read latency from column address) uses A4~A6. A logic 0 should be programmed to all the undefined addresses to ensure future compatibility. Reserved states should not be used to avoid unknown device operation or incompatibility with future versions. Refer to the table for specific codes for various burst lengths, burst types and $\overline{CAS}$ latencies.

Table 4. Mode Register Bitmap



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

BA0	Mode
0	MRS
1	EMRS

A6	A5	A4	CAS Latency
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	Reserved
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	2.5
1	1	1	Reserved

A3	Burst Type
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

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

- Burst Length Field (A2~A0)

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

Table 5. Burst Length

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

- Addressing Mode Select Field (A3)

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

Table 6. Addressing Mode

A3	Addressing Mode
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

- Burst Definition, Addressing Sequence of Sequential and Interleave Mode

Table 7. Burst Address ordering

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

- CAS Latency Field (A6~A4)

  This field specifies the number of clock cycles from the assertion of the Read command to the first read data. The minimum whole value of CAS Latency depends on the frequency of CK. The minimum whole value satisfying the following formula must be programmed into this field. $t_{CAC}(min) \leq$ CAS Latency X t_{CK}

Table 8. CAS Latency

A6	A5	A4	CAS Latency
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	Reserved
0	1	0	2 clocks
0	1	1	3 clocks
1	0	0	Reserved
1	0	1	Reserved
1	1	0	2.5 clocks
1	1	1	Reserved

- Test Mode field (A8~A7)

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

Table 9. Test Mode

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

- (BA0, BA1)

Table 10. MRS/EMRS

BA1	BA0	A12 ~ A0
RFU	0	MRS Cycle
RFU	1	Extended Functions (EMRS)

Extended Mode Register Set (EMRS)

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

Table 11. Extended Mode Register Bitmap

BA1	BA0	A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	Address Field
0	1	RFU must be set to “0”						DS1	RFU must be set to “0”				DS0	DLL	Extended Mode Register

BA0	Mode
0	MRS
1	EMRS

A6	A1	Drive Strength	Comment
0	0	Full	
0	1	Weak	
1	0	RFU	Reserved For Future
1	1	Matched impedance	Output driver matches impedance

A0	DLL
0	Enable
1	Disable

Table 12. Absolute Maximum Rating

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit
V_{IN}, V_{OUT}	Input, Output Voltage	- 0.5~ V_{DDQ} + 0.5	V
V_{DD}, V_{DDQ}	Power Supply Voltage	- 1~3.6	V
T_A	Ambient Temperature	0~70	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	- 55~150	°C
T_{SOLDER}	Soldering Temperature	260	°C
P_D	Power Dissipation	1	W
I_{OUT}	Short Circuit Output Current	50	mA

Note1: Stress greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device.
Note2: These voltages are relative to Vss

Table 13. Recommended D.C. Operating Conditions (T_A = 0 ~ 70 °C)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
V_{DD}	Power Supply Voltage	2.3	2.7	V	
V_{DDQ}	Power Supply Voltage (for I/O Buffer)	2.3	2.7	V	
V_{REF}	Input Reference Voltage	0.49*V_{DDQ}	0.51* V_{DDQ}	V	
V_{IH} (DC)	Input High Voltage (DC)	V_{REF} + 0.15	V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V	
V_{IL} (DC)	Input Low Voltage (DC)	-0.3	V_{REF} – 0.15	V	
V_{TT}	Termination Voltage	V_{REF} - 0.04	V_{REF} + 0.04	V	
V_{IN} (DC)	Input Voltage Level, CK and $\overline{CK}$ inputs	-0.3	V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V	
V_{ID} (DC)	Input Different Voltage, CK and $\overline{CK}$ inputs	0.36	V_{DDQ} + 0.6	V	
I_I	Input leakage current	-2	2	μA	
I_{OZ}	Output leakage current	-5	5	μA	
I_{OH}	Output High Current	-16.2	-	mA	V_{OH} = 1.95V
I_{OL}	Output Low Current	16.2	-	mA	V_{OL} = 0.35V

Note : All voltages are referenced to V_{SS}.

Table 14. Capacitance (V_{DD} = 2.5V, f = 1MHz, T_A = 25 °C)

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

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

Table 15. D.C. Characteristics (V_{DD} = 2.5V ± 0.2V, T_A = 0~70 °C)

Parameter & Test Condition	Symbol	-4	-5	Unit	Note
		Max.			
OPERATING CURRENT: One bank; Active-Precharge; t_{RC}=t_{RC}(min); t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); DQ,DM and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles.	IDD0	220	220	mA	
OPERATING CURRENT : One bank; Active-Read-Precharge; BL=4; t_{RC}=t_{RC}(min); t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); Iout=0mA; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD1	250	250	mA	
PRECHARGE POWER-DOWN STANDBY CURRENT: All banks idle; power-down mode; t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); CKE=LOW	IDD2P	40	40	mA	
IDLE STANDBY CURRENT : CKE = HIGH; $\overline{CS}$=HIGH(DESELECT); All banks idle; t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; V_{IN}=V_{REF} for DQ, DQS and DM	IDD2N	70	70	mA	
ACTIVE POWER-DOWN STANDBY CURRENT : one bank active; power-down mode; CKE=LOW; t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min)	IDD3P	55	55	mA	
ACTIVE STANDBY CURRENT : $\overline{CS}$=HIGH;CKE=HIGH; one bank active ; t_{RC}=t_{RC}(max);t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min);Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; DQ,DQS,and DM inputs changing twice per clock cycle	IDD3N	100	100	mA	
OPERATING CURRENT BURST READ : BL=2; READS; Continuous burst; one bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); Iout=0mA;50% of data changing on every transfer	IDD4R	420	420	mA	
OPERATING CURRENT BURST Write : BL=2; WRITES; Continuous Burst ;one bank active; address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); DQ,DQS,and DM changing twice per clock cycle; 50% of data changing on every transfer	IDD4W	420	420	mA	
AUTO REFRESH CURRENT : t_{RC}=t_{RFC}(min); t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min)	IDD5	290	290	mA	
SELF REFRESH CURRENT: Self Refresh Mode ; CKE≦ 0.2V;t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min)	IDD6	6	6	mA	1
BURST OPERATING CURRENT 4 bank operation: Four bank interleaving READs; BL=4;with Auto Precharge; t_{RC}=t_{RC}(min); t_{CK}=t_{CK}(min); Address and control inputschang only during Active, READ , or WRITE command	IDD7	480	480	mA	

Table 16. Electrical Characteristics and Recommended A.C.Operating Condition

(V_{DD} = 2.5V ± 0.2V, T_A = 0~70 °C)

Symbol	Parameter		-4		-5		Unit	Note
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
t_{CK}	Clock cycle time	CL = 2	-	-	7.5	12	ns	
		CL = 2.5	-	-	6	12	ns	
		CL = 3	4	7.5	5	7.5	ns	
t_{CH}	Clock high level width		0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	t_{CK}	
t_{CL}	Clock low level width		0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	t_{CK}	
t_{HP}	Clock half period		t_{CLMIN} or t_{CHMIN}	-	t_{CLMIN} or t_{CHMIN}	-	ns	2
t_{HZ}	Data-out-high impedance time from CK, $\overline{CK}$		-	0.7	-	0.7	ns	3
t_{LZ}	Data-out-low impedance time from CK, $\overline{CK}$		-0.7	0.7	-0.7	0.7	ns	3
t_{DQSCK}	DQS-out access time from CK, $\overline{CK}$		-0.6	0.6	-0.6	0.6	ns	
t_{AC}	Output access time from CK, $\overline{CK}$		-0.7	0.7	-0.7	0.7	ns	
t_{DQSQ}	DQS-DQ Skew		-	0.4	-	0.4	ns	
t_{RPRE}	Read preamble		0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	t_{CK}	
t_{RPST}	Read postamble		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	t_{CK}	
t_{DQSS}	CK to valid DQS-in		0.8	1.2	0.72	1.25	t_{CK}	
t_{WPRES}	DQS-in setup time		0	-	0	-	ns	4
t_{WPRE}	DQS Write preamble		0.25	-	0.25	-	t_{CK}	
t_{WPST}	DQS write postamble		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	t_{CK}	5
t_{DQSH}	DQS in high level pulse width		0.35	-	0.35	-	t_{CK}	
t_{DQSL}	DQS in low level pulse width		0.35	-	0.35	-	t_{CK}	
t_{IS}	Address and Control input setup time		0.7	-	0.7	-	ns	6
t_{IH}	Address and Control input hold time		0.7	-	0.7	-	ns	6
t_{DS}	DQ & DM setup time to DQS		0.4	-	0.4	-	ns	
t_{DH}	DQ & DM hold time to DQS		0.4	-	0.4	-	ns	
t_{QH}	DQ/DQS output hold time from DQS		t_{HP} - t_{QHS}	-	t_{HP} - t_{QHS}	-	ns	
t_{RC}	Row cycle time		55	-	55	-	ns	
t_{RFC}	Refresh row cycle time		70	-	70	-	ns	
t_{RAS}	Row active time		40	120K	40	120K	ns	
t_{RCD}	Active to Read or Write delay		15	-	15	-	ns	
t_{RP}	Row precharge time		15	-	15	-	ns	
t_{RRD}	Row active to Row active delay		10	-	10	-	ns	
t_{WR}	Write recovery time		15	-	15	-	ns	
t_{WTR}	Internal Write to Read Command Delay		3	-	2	-	t_{CK}	
t_{MRD}	Mode register set cycle time		10	-	10	-	ns	
t_{REFI}	Average Periodic Refresh interval		-	7.8	-	7.8	μs	7
t_{XSRD}	Self refresh exit to read command delay		200	-	200	-	t_{CK}	
t_{XSNR}	Self refresh exit to non-read command delay		75	-	75	-	ns	
t_{DAL}	Auto Precharge write recovery + precharge time		t_{WR}+t_{RP}	-	t_{WR}+t_{RP}	-	ns	
t_{DIPW}	DQ and DM input pulse width		1.75	-	1.75	-	ns	
t_{IPW}	Control and Address input pulse width		2.2	-	2.2	-	ns	
t_{QHS}	Data Hold Skew Factor		-	0.5	-	0.5	ns	
t_{DSS}	DQS falling edge to CK setup time		0.2	-	0.2	-	t_{CK}	
t_{DSH}	DQS falling edge hold time from CK		0.2	-	0.2	-	t_{CK}	

Table 17. Recommended A.C. Operating Conditions (V_{DD} = 2.5V ± 0.2V, T_A = 0~70 °C)

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

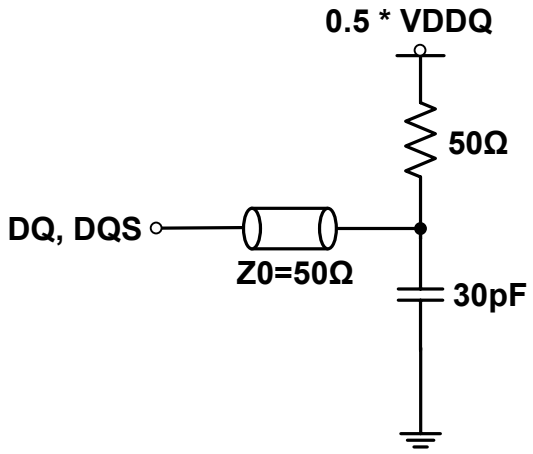
Note:

1) Enables on-chip refresh and address counters.
2) Min(t_{CL}, t_{CH}) refers to ther smaller of the actual clock low time and actual clock high time as provided to the device.
3) t_{HZ} and t_{LZ} transitions occur in the same access time windows as valid data transitions. These parameters are not referenced to a specific voltage level, but specify when the device output is no longer driving(HZ), or begins driving(LZ).
4) The specific requirement is that DQS be valid (High, Low, or at some point on a valid transition) on or before this CLK edge. A valid transition is defined as monotonic, and meeting the input slew rate specifications of the device. When no writes were previously in progress on the bus, DQS will be transitioning from High-Z to logic LOW. If a previous write was in progress, DQS could be HIGH, LOW, or transitioning from HIGH to LOW at this time, depending on t_{DQSS}.
5) The maximum limit for this parameter is not a device limit. The device will operate with a greater value for this parameter, but system performance (bus turnaround) will degrade accordingly.
6) For command/address and CK & $\overline{CK}$ slew rate $\geqq$ 1.0V/ns.
7) A maximum of eight AUTO REFRESH commands can be posted to any given DDR SDRAM device.
8) Power-up sequence is described in Note 10
9) A.C. Test Conditions

Table 17. SSTL _2 Interface

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

Figure 3. SSTL_2 A.C. Test Load

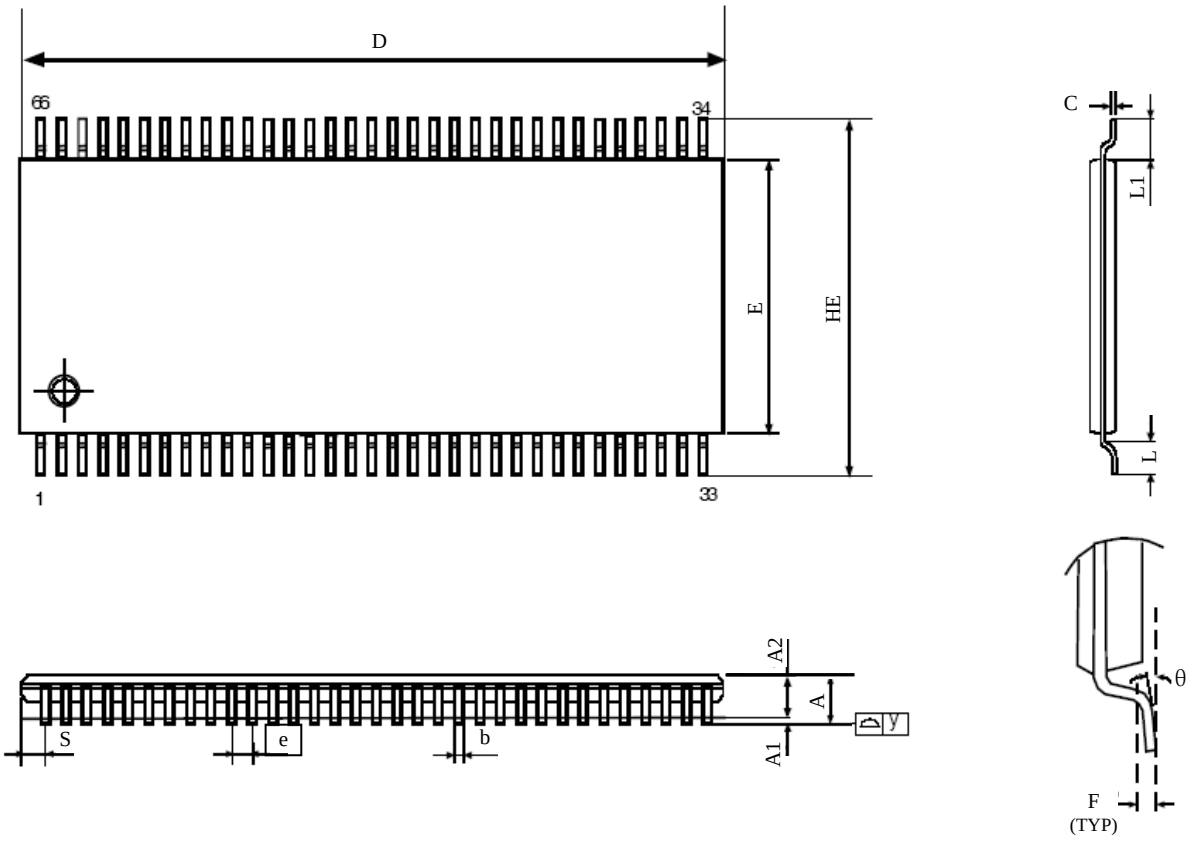


10) **Power up Sequence**

Power up must be performed in the following sequence.

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

Figure 43. 66 Pin TSOP II Package Outline Drawing Information
Units: mm



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

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