NEC

MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

μPD424260

4 M-BIT DYNAMIC RAM
256 K-WORD BY 16-BIT, FAST PAGE MODE, BYTE READ/WRITE MODE

Description

The μPD424260 is a 262,144 words by 16 bits dynamic CMOS RAM. The fast page mode and byte read/write mode capability realize high speed access and low power consumption.

The μPD424260 is packaged in 44-pin plastic TSOP (II) and 40-pin plastic SOJ.

Features

- 262,144 words by 16 bits organization
- Single +5.0 V ±10 % power supply
- $\overline{CAS}$ before $\overline{RAS}$ refresh, $\overline{RAS}$ only refresh, Hidden refresh
- 512 cycles/ 8 ms
- Fast access and cycle time

Part number	Power consumption		Access time (MAX.)	R/W cycle time (MIN.)	Fast page mode cycle time (MIN.)
	Active (MAX.)	Standby (MAX.)			
μPD424260-60	880.0 mW	5.5 mW (CMOS level input)	60 ns	110 ns	40 ns
μPD424260-70	880.0 mW		70 ns	130 ns	45 ns
μPD424260-80	797.5 mW		80 ns	150 ns	50 ns

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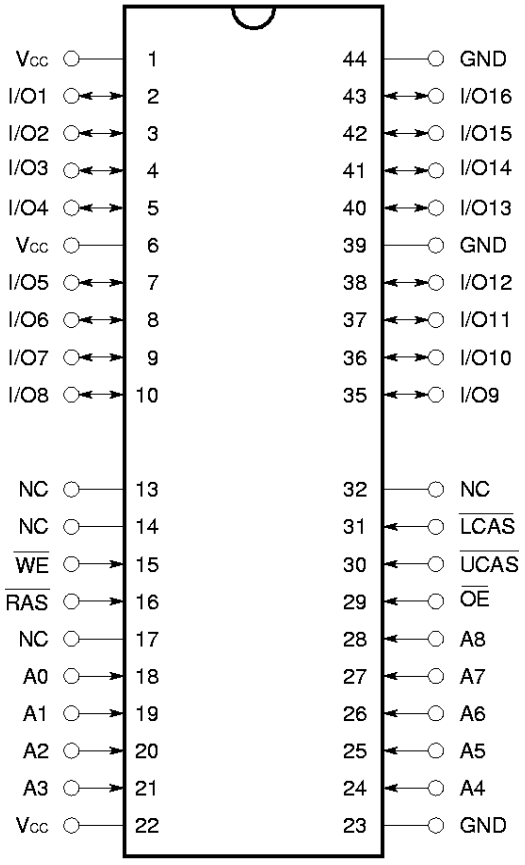
Ordering Information

Part number	Access time (MAX.)	Package	Refresh
μPD424260G5-60-7JF	60 ns	44-pin Plastic TSOP (II) (400 mil)	$\overline{CAS}$ before $\overline{RAS}$ refresh $\overline{RAS}$ only refresh Hidden refresh
μPD424260G5-70-7JF	70 ns		
μPD424260G5-80-7JF	80 ns		
μPD424260LE-60	60 ns	40-pin Plastic SOJ (400 mil)	
μPD424260LE-70	70 ns		
μPD424260LE-80	80 ns		

Pin Configurations (Marking Side)

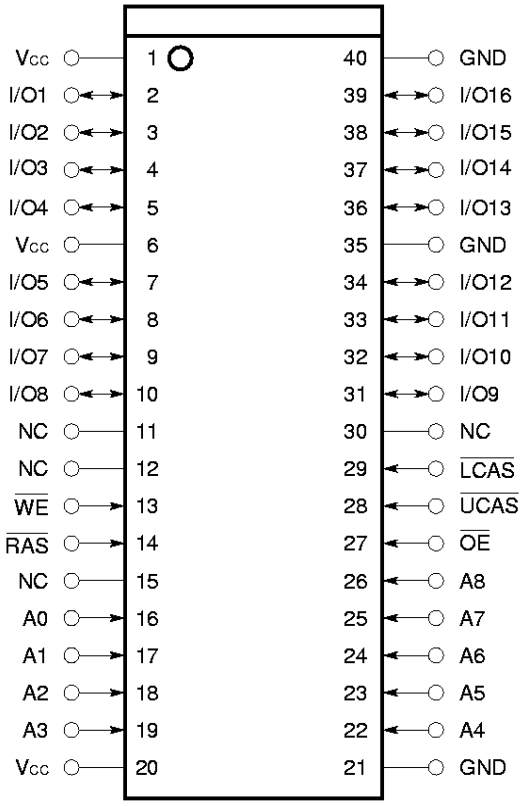
44-pin Plastic TSOP (II)
(400 mil)

μPD424260G5-7JF



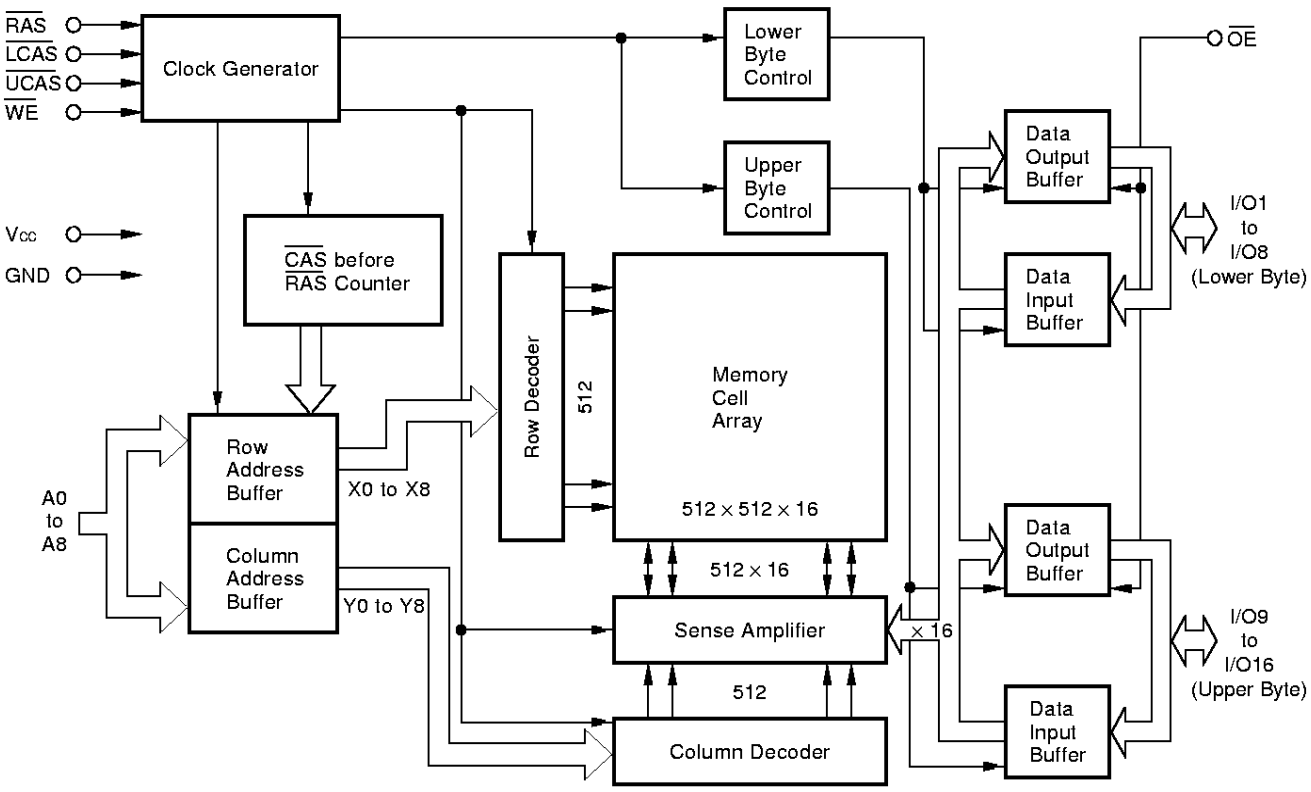
40-pin Plastic SOJ
(400 mil)

μPD424260LE



A0 to A8 : Address Inputs
[Row: A0 to A8, Column: A0 to A8]
I/O1 to I/O16 : Data Inputs/Outputs
$\overline{RAS}$: Row Address Strobe
$\overline{UCAS}$: Column Address Strobe (upper)
$\overline{LCAS}$: Column Address Strobe (lower)
$\overline{WE}$: Write Enable
$\overline{OE}$: Output Enable
VCC : Power Supply
GND : Ground
NC : No Connection

Block Diagram



Input/Output Pin Functions

The μPD424260 has input pins $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$[Note], $\overline{WE}$, $\overline{OE}$, A0 to A8 and input/output pins I/O1 to I/O16.

Pin name	Input/ Output	Function
$\overline{RAS}$ (Row address strobe)	Input	$\overline{RAS}$ activates the sense amplifier by latching a row address (A0 to A8) and selecting a corresponding word line. It refreshes memory cell array of one line selected by the row address (A0 to A8). It also selects the following function. • $\overline{CAS}$ before $\overline{RAS}$ refresh
$\overline{CAS}$ (Column address strobe)	Input	$\overline{CAS}$ activates data input/output circuit by latching column address (A0 to A8) and selecting a digit line connected with the sense amplifier.
A0 to A8 (Address input)	Input	9-bit address bus. Input total 18-bit of address signal, upper 9-bit and lower 9-bit in sequence (address multiplex method). Therefore, one word (16-bit) is selected from 262,144-word by 16-bit memory cell array. In actual operation, latch row address by specifying row address and activating $\overline{RAS}$. Then, switch the address bus to column address and activate $\overline{CAS}$. Each address is taken into the device when $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$ are activated. Therefore, the address input setup time (t_{ASR}, t_{ASC}) and hold time (t_{RAH}, t_{CAH}) are specified for the activation of $\overline{RAS}$ and $\overline{CAS}$.
$\overline{WE}$ (Write enable)	Input	Write control signal. Write operation is executed by activating RAS, CAS and $\overline{WE}$.
$\overline{OE}$ (Output enable)	Input	Read control signal. Read operation can be executed by activating $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ and $\overline{OE}$. If $\overline{WE}$ is activated during read operation, $\overline{OE}$ is to be ineffective in the device. Therefore, read operation cannot be executed.
I/O1 to I/O16 (Data input/ output)	Input/ Output	16-bit data bus. I/O1 to I/O16 are used to input/output data.

Note $\overline{CAS}$ means $\overline{UCAS}$ and $\overline{LCAS}$.

Electrical Specifications

- $\overline{CAS}$ means $\overline{UCAS}$ and $\overline{LCAS}$.
- All voltages are referenced to GND.
- After power up ($V_{CC} \geq V_{CC\,(MIN.)}$), wait more than 100 μs ($\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ inactive) and then, execute eight $\overline{CAS}$ before $\overline{RAS}$ or $\overline{RAS}$ only refresh cycles as dummy cycles to initialize internal circuit.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Voltage on any pin relative to GND	V_T		–1.0 to +7.0	V
Supply voltage	V_{CC}		–1.0 to +7.0	V
Output current	I_O		50	mA
Power dissipation	P_D		1	W
Operating ambient temperature	T_A		0 to +70	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		–55 to +125	°C

Caution Exposing the device to stress above those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings could cause permanent damage. The device is not meant to be operated under conditions outside the limits described in the operational section of this specification. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
High level input voltage	V_{IH}		2.4		V_{CC} +1.0	V
Low level input voltage	V_{IL}		–1.0		+0.8	V
Operating ambient temperature	T_A		0		70	°C

Capacitance (T_A = 25 °C, f = 1 MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Test condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input capacitance	C_{I1}	Address			5	pF
	C_{I2}	$\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$, $\overline{WE}$, $\overline{OE}$			7	pF
Data input/output capacitance	$C_{I/O}$	I/O			7	pF

DC Characteristics (Recommended Operating Conditions unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test condition		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Notes
Operating current	I_{CC1}	$\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ cycling $t_{RC} = t_{RC\ (MIN.)}$, I_O = 0 mA	t_{RAC} = 60 ns			160	mA	1, 2, 3
			t_{RAC} = 70 ns			160		
			t_{RAC} = 80 ns			145		
Standby current	I_{CC2}	$\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS} \geq V_{IH\ (MIN.)}$, I_O = 0 mA				2	mA	
		$\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS} \geq V_{CC}$ – 0.2 V, I_O = 0 mA				1		
$\overline{RAS}$ only refresh current	I_{CC3}	$\overline{RAS}$ cycling, $\overline{CAS} \geq V_{IH\ (MIN.)}$ $t_{RC} = t_{RC\ (MIN.)}$, I_O = 0 mA	t_{RAC} = 60 ns			160	mA	1, 2, 3, 4
			t_{RAC} = 70 ns			160		
			t_{RAC} = 80 ns			145		
Operating current (Fast page mode)	I_{CC4}	$\overline{RAS} \leq V_{IL\ (MAX.)}$, $\overline{CAS}$ cycling $t_{PC} = t_{PC\ (MIN.)}$, I_O = 0 mA	t_{RAC} = 60 ns			140	mA	1, 2, 5
			t_{RAC} = 70 ns			140		
			t_{RAC} = 80 ns			130		
$\overline{CAS}$ before $\overline{RAS}$ refresh current	I_{CC5}	$\overline{RAS}$ cycling $t_{RC} = t_{RC\ (MIN.)}$, I_O = 0 mA	t_{RAC} = 60 ns			160	mA	1, 2
			t_{RAC} = 70 ns			160		
			t_{RAC} = 80 ns			145		
Input leakage current	$I_{I(L)}$	V_I = 0 to 5.5 V All other pins not under test = 0 V		–10		+10	μA	
Output leakage current	$I_{O(L)}$	V_O = 0 to 5.5 V Output is disabled (Hi-Z)		–10		+10	μA	
High level output voltage	V_{OH}	I_O = –2.5 mA		2.4			V	
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	I_O = +2.1 mA				0.4	V	

Notes 1. I_{CC1}, I_{CC3}, I_{CC4} and I_{CC5} depend on cycle rates (t_{RC} and t_{PC}).

2. Specified values are obtained with outputs unloaded.

3. I_{CC1} and I_{CC3} are measured assuming that address can be changed once or less during $\overline{RAS} \leq V_{IL\ (MAX.)}$ and $\overline{CAS} \geq V_{IH\ (MIN.)}$.

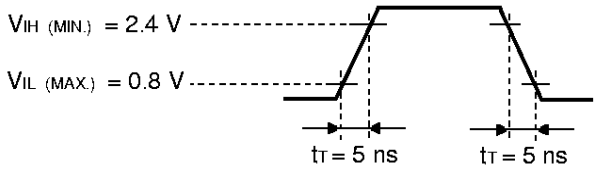
4. I_{CC3} is measured assuming that all column address inputs are held at either high or low.

5. I_{CC4} is measured assuming that all column address inputs are switched only once during each fast page cycle.

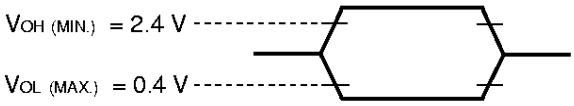
AC Characteristics (Recommended Operating Conditions unless otherwise noted)

AC Characteristics Test Conditions

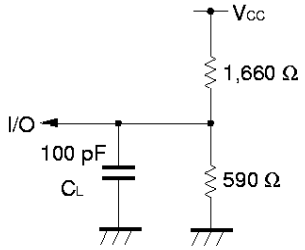
(1) Input timing specification



(2) Output timing specification



(3) Output load condition



Common to Read, Write, Read Modify Write Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	t_{RAC} = 60 ns		t_{RAC} = 70 ns		t_{RAC} = 80 ns		Unit	Notes
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Read/Write cycle time	t_{RC}	110	–	130	–	150	–	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ precharge time	t_{RP}	40	–	50	–	60	–	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ precharge time	t_{CPN}	10	–	10	–	10	–	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ pulse width	t_{RAS}	60	10,000	70	10,000	80	10,000	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ pulse width	t_{CAS}	15	10,000	20	10,000	20	10,000	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ hold time	t_{RSH}	15	–	20	–	20	–	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ hold time	t_{CSH}	60	–	70	–	80	–	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ to $\overline{CAS}$ delay time	t_{RCD}	20	45	20	50	20	60	ns	1
$\overline{RAS}$ to column address delay time	t_{RAD}	15	30	15	35	15	40	ns	1
$\overline{CAS}$ to $\overline{RAS}$ precharge time	t_{CRP}	10	–	10	–	10	–	ns	2
Row address setup time	t_{ASR}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
Row address hold time	t_{RAH}	10	–	10	–	10	–	ns	
Column address setup time	t_{ASC}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
Column address hold time	t_{CAH}	15	–	15	–	15	–	ns	
$\overline{OE}$ lead time referenced to $\overline{RAS}$	t_{OES}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ to data setup time	t_{CLZ}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
$\overline{OE}$ to data setup time	t_{OLZ}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
$\overline{OE}$ to data delay time	t_{OED}	15	–	15	–	20	–	ns	
Masked byte write hold time referenced to $\overline{RAS}$	t_{MRH}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
Transition time (rise and fall)	t_T	3	50	3	50	3	50	ns	
Refresh time	t_{REF}	–	8	–	8	–	8	ms	

Notes 1. For read cycles, access time is defined as follows:

Input conditions	Access time	Access time from $\overline{RAS}$
$t_{RAD} \leq t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD} \leq t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RAC\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RAC\ (MAX.)}$
$t_{RAD} > t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD} \leq t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{AA\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RAD} + t_{AA\ (MAX.)}$
$t_{RCD} > t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{CAC\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RCD} + t_{CAC\ (MAX.)}$

$t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$ are specified as reference points only; they are not restrictive operating parameters. They are used to determine which access time (t_{RAC}, t_{AA} or t_{CAC}) is to be used for finding out when output data will be available. Therefore, the input conditions $t_{RAD} \geq t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD} \geq t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$ will not cause any operation problems.

2. $t_{CRP\ (MIN.)}$ requirement is applied to $\overline{RAS}$, $\overline{CAS}$ cycles.

Read Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	t_{RAC} = 60 ns		t_{RAC} = 70 ns		t_{RAC} = 80 ns		Unit	Notes
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Access time from $\overline{RAS}$	t_{RAC}	–	60	–	70	–	80	ns	1
Access time from $\overline{CAS}$	t_{CAC}	–	15	–	20	–	20	ns	1
Access time from column address	t_{AA}	–	30	–	35	–	40	ns	1
Access time from $\overline{OE}$	t_{OEA}	–	15	–	20	–	20	ns	
Column address lead time referenced to $\overline{RAS}$	t_{RAL}	30	–	35	–	40	–	ns	
Read command setup time	t_{RCS}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
Read command hold time referenced to $\overline{RAS}$	t_{RRH}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	2
Read command hold time referenced to $\overline{CAS}$	t_{RCH}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	2
Output buffer turn-off delay time from $\overline{OE}$	t_{OEZ}	0	15	0	15	0	20	ns	3
Output buffer turn-off delay time from $\overline{CAS}$	t_{OFF}	0	15	0	15	0	20	ns	3

Notes 1. For read cycles, access time is defined as follows:

Input conditions	Access time	Access time from $\overline{RAS}$
$t_{RAD} \leq t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD} \leq t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RAC\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RAC\ (MAX.)}$
$t_{RAD} > t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD} \leq t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{AA\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RAD} + t_{AA\ (MAX.)}$
$t_{RCD} > t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{CAC\ (MAX.)}$	$t_{RCD} + t_{CAC\ (MAX.)}$

$t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$ are specified as reference points only; they are not restrictive operating parameters. They are used to determine which access time (t_{RAC}, t_{AA} or t_{CAC}) is to be used for finding out when output data will be available. Therefore, the input conditions $t_{RAD} \geq t_{RAD\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{RCD} \geq t_{RCD\ (MAX.)}$ will not cause any operation problems.

2. Either $t_{RCH\ (MIN.)}$ or $t_{RRH\ (MIN.)}$ should be met in read cycles.

3. $t_{OFF\ (MAX.)}$ and $t_{OEZ\ (MAX.)}$ define the time when the output achieves the condition of Hi-Z and is not referenced to V_{OH} or V_{OL}.

Write Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	t_{RAC} = 60 ns		t_{RAC} = 70 ns		t_{RAC} = 80 ns		Unit	Notes
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
$\overline{WE}$ hold time referenced to $\overline{CAS}$	t_{WCH}	15	–	15	–	15	–	ns	1
$\overline{WE}$ pulse width	t_{WP}	10	–	15	–	15	–	ns	1
$\overline{WE}$ lead time referenced to $\overline{RAS}$	t_{RWL}	15	–	20	–	20	–	ns	
$\overline{WE}$ lead time referenced to $\overline{CAS}$	t_{CWL}	15	–	15	–	20	–	ns	
$\overline{WE}$ setup time	t_{WCS}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	2
$\overline{OE}$ hold time	t_{OEH}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	
Data-in setup time	t_{DS}	0	–	0	–	0	–	ns	3
Data-in hold time	t_{DH}	15	–	15	–	20	–	ns	3

Notes 1. $t_{WP\,(MIN.)}$ is applied to late write cycles or read modify write cycles. In early write cycles, $t_{WCH\,(MIN.)}$ should be met.

2. If $t_{WCS} \geq t_{WCS\,(MIN.)}$, the cycle is an early write cycle and the data out will remain Hi-Z through the entire cycle.

3. $t_{DS\,(MIN.)}$ and $t_{DH\,(MIN.)}$ are referenced to the $\overline{CAS}$ falling edge in early write cycles. In late write cycles and read modify write cycles, they are referenced to the $\overline{WE}$ falling edge.

Read Modify Write Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	t_{RAC} = 60 ns		t_{RAC} = 70 ns		t_{RAC} = 80 ns		Unit	Note
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Read modify write cycle time	t_{RWC}	150	–	175	–	200	–	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ to $\overline{WE}$ delay time	t_{RWD}	80	–	90	–	105	–	ns	1
$\overline{CAS}$ to $\overline{WE}$ delay time	t_{CWD}	35	–	40	–	45	–	ns	1
Column address to $\overline{WE}$ delay time	t_{AWD}	50	–	55	–	65	–	ns	1

Note 1. If $t_{WCS} \geq t_{WCS\,(MIN.)}$, the cycle is an early write cycle and the data out will remain Hi-Z through the entire cycle. If $t_{RWD} \geq t_{RWD\,(MIN.)}$, $t_{CWD} \geq t_{CWD\,(MIN.)}$, $t_{AWD} \geq t_{AWD\,(MIN.)}$ and $t_{CPWD} \geq t_{CPWD\,(MIN.)}$, the cycle is a read modify write cycle and the data out will contain data read from the selected cell. If neither of the above conditions is met, the state of the data out is indeterminate.

Fast Page Mode

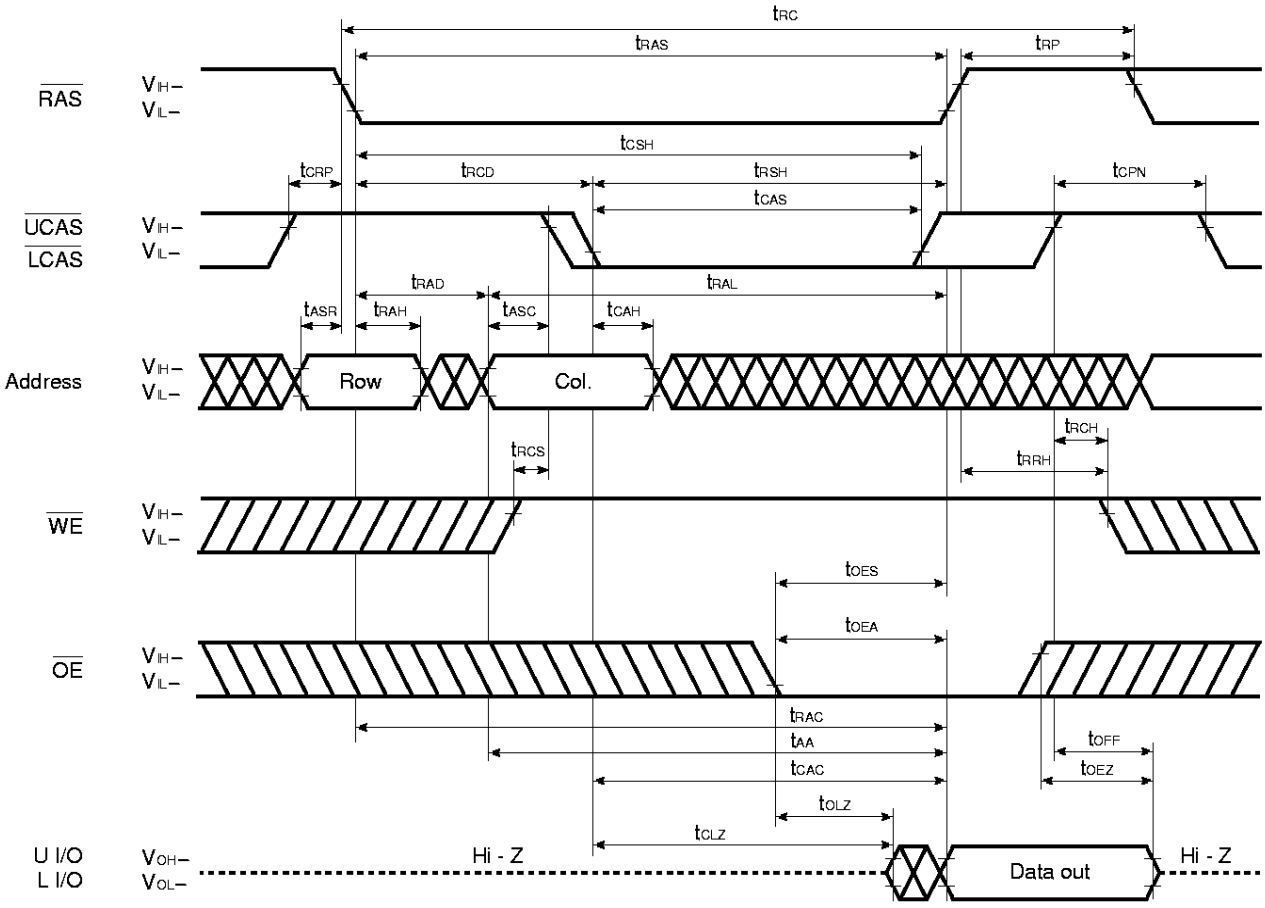
Parameter	Symbol	t_{RAC} = 60 ns		t_{RAC} = 70 ns		t_{RAC} = 80 ns		Unit	Note
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Fast page mode cycle time	t_{PC}	40	–	45	–	50	–	ns	
Access time from $\overline{CAS}$ precharge	t_{ACP}	–	35	–	40	–	45	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ pulse width	t_{RASP}	60	125,000	70	125,000	80	125,000	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ precharge time	t_{CP}	10	–	10	–	10	–	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ hold time from $\overline{CAS}$ precharge	t_{RHCP}	35	–	40	–	45	–	ns	
Read modify write cycle time	t_{PRWC}	80	–	85	–	100	–	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ precharge to $\overline{WE}$ delay time	t_{CPWD}	55	–	60	–	70	–	ns	1

Note 1. If $t_{WCS} \geq t_{WCS\,(MIN.)}$, the cycle is an early write cycle and the data out will remain Hi-Z through the entire cycle. If $t_{RWD} \geq t_{RWD\,(MIN.)}$, $t_{CWD} \geq t_{CWD\,(MIN.)}$, $t_{AWD} \geq t_{AWD\,(MIN.)}$ and $t_{CPWD} \geq t_{CPWD\,(MIN.)}$, the cycle is a read modify write cycle and the data out will contain data read from the selected cell. If neither of the above conditions is met, the state of the data out is indeterminate.

Refresh Cycle

Parameter	Symbol	t_{RAC} = 60 ns		t_{RAC} = 70 ns		t_{RAC} = 80 ns		Unit	Note
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
$\overline{CAS}$ setup time	t_{CSR}	10	–	10	–	10	–	ns	
$\overline{CAS}$ hold time ($\overline{CAS}$ before $\overline{RAS}$ refresh)	t_{CHR}	10	–	15	–	15	–	ns	
$\overline{RAS}$ precharge $\overline{CAS}$ hold time	t_{RPC}	10	–	10	–	10	–	ns	
$\overline{WE}$ hold time (hidden refresh cycle)	t_{WHR}	10	–	15	–	15	–	ns	

Read Cycle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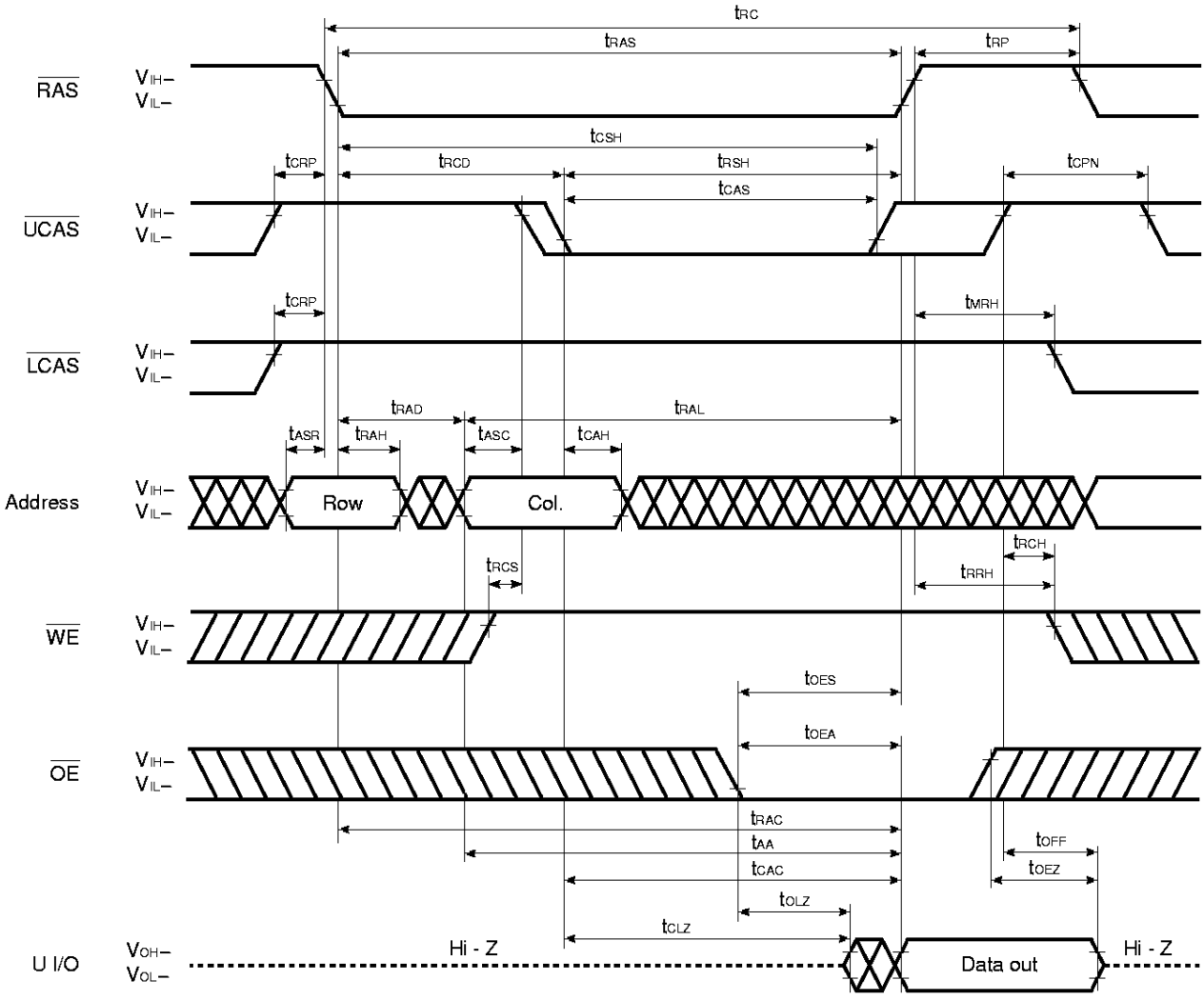
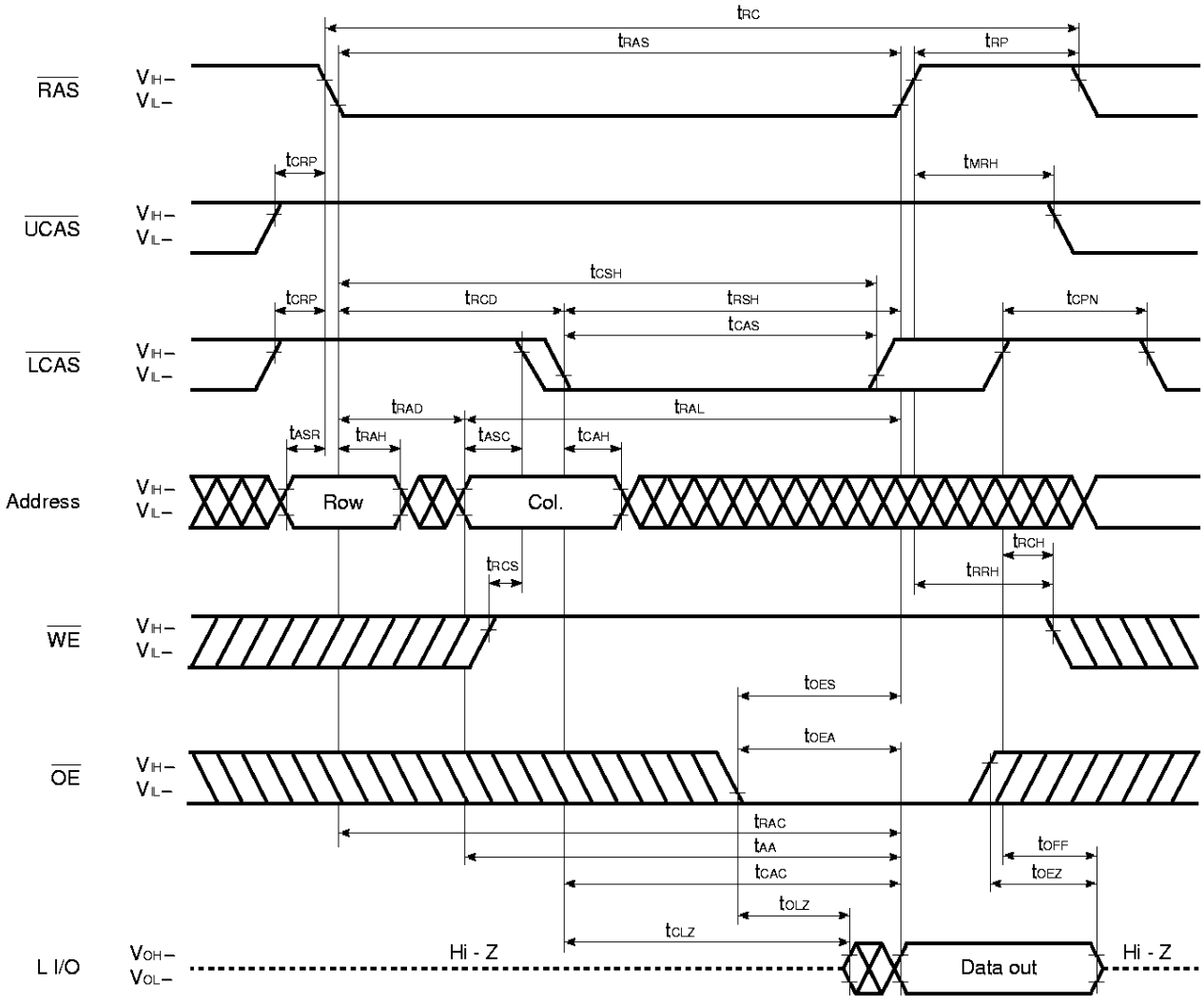
tRAS
tRP
RAS
VIH–
VIL–
tCSH
tCRP
tRCD
tRSH
tCAS
tCPN
UCAS
LCAS
tRAD
tRAL
tASR
tRAH
tASC
tCAH
Address
Row
Col.
tRCH
tRCS
tRRH
WE
tOES
tOEA
OE
tRAC
tAA
tOFF
tCAC
tOEZ
tOLZ
tCLZ
U I/O
L I/O
VOH–
VOL–
Hi - Z
Data out
Hi - Z

Upper Byte Read Cycle



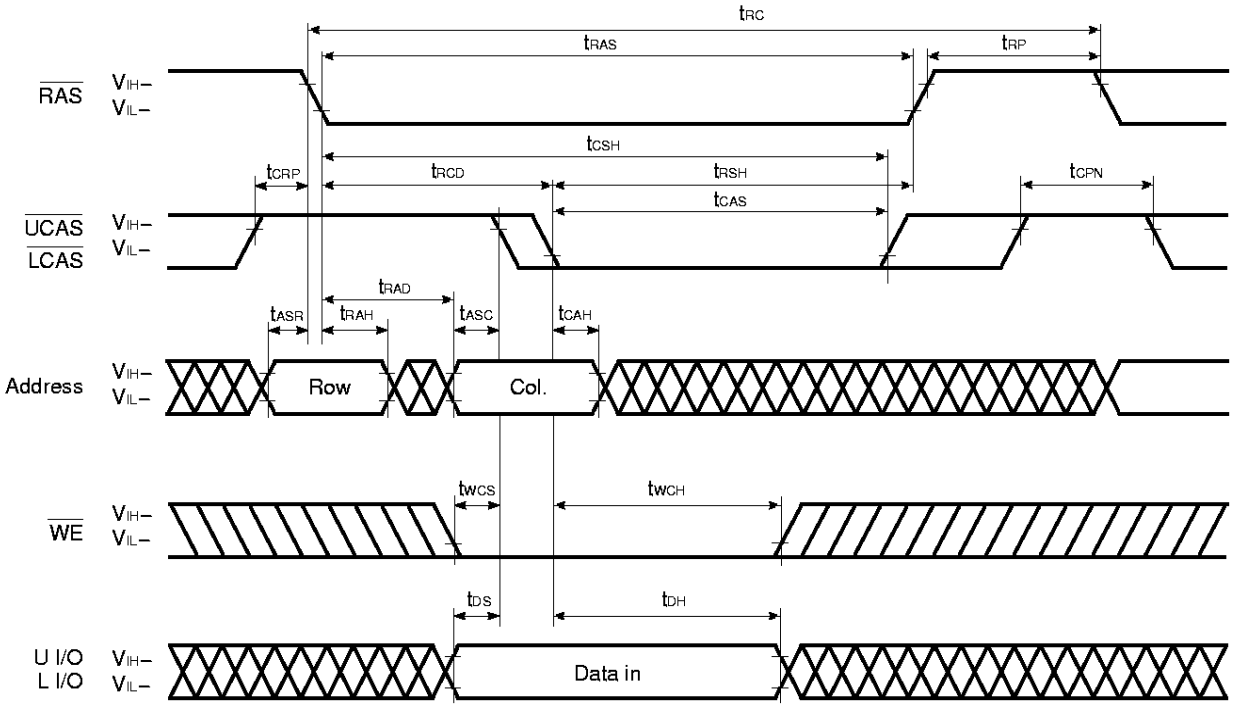
Remark L I/O: Hi-Z

Lower Byte Read Cycle



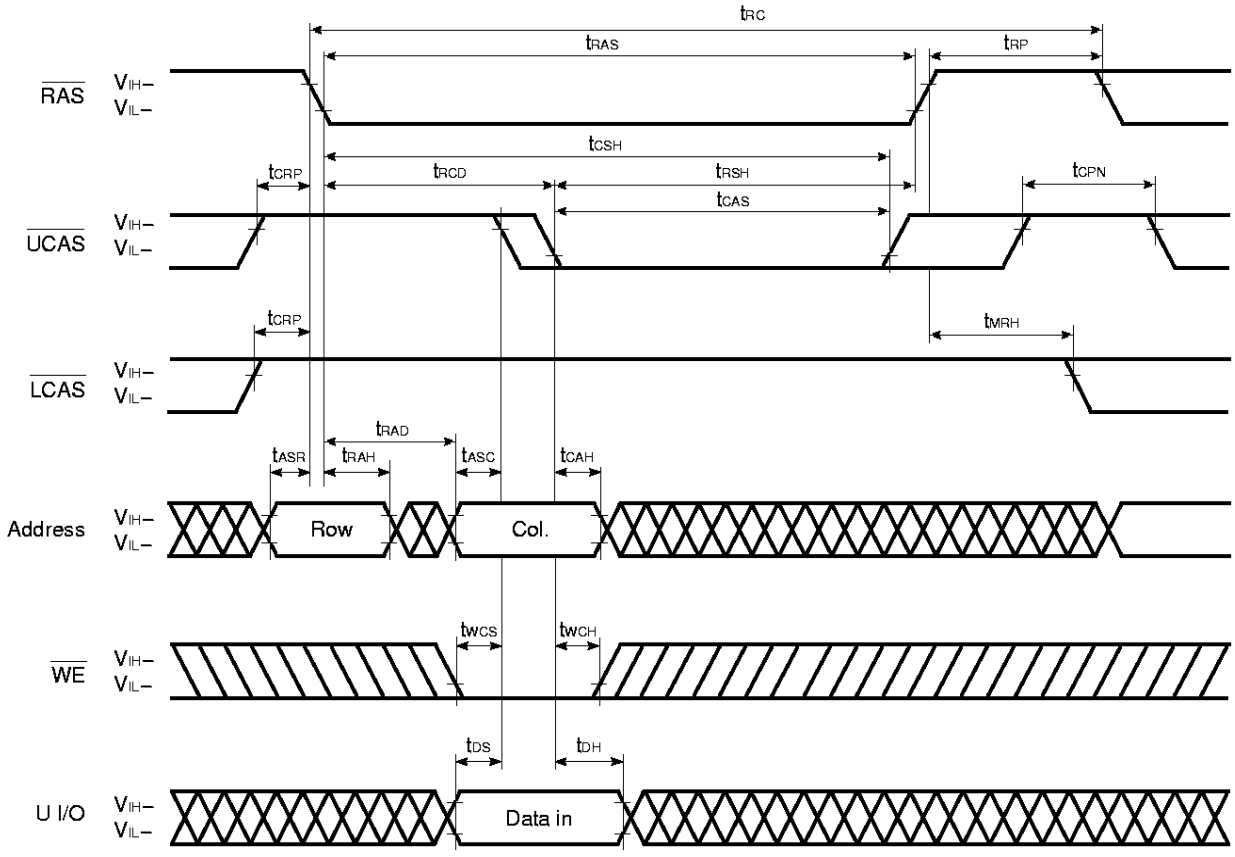
Remark U I/O: Hi-Z

Early Write Cycle



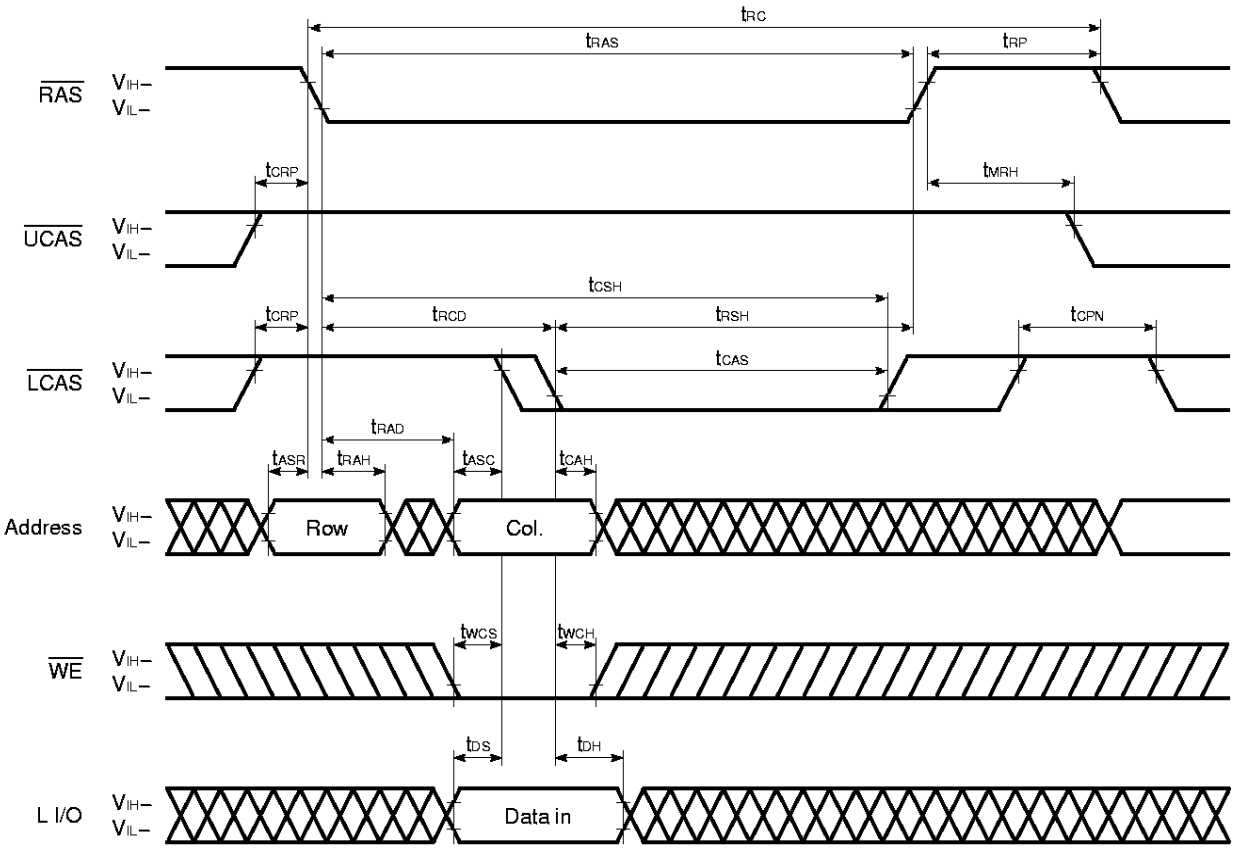
Remark $\overline{OE}$: Don't care

Upper Byte Early Write Cycle



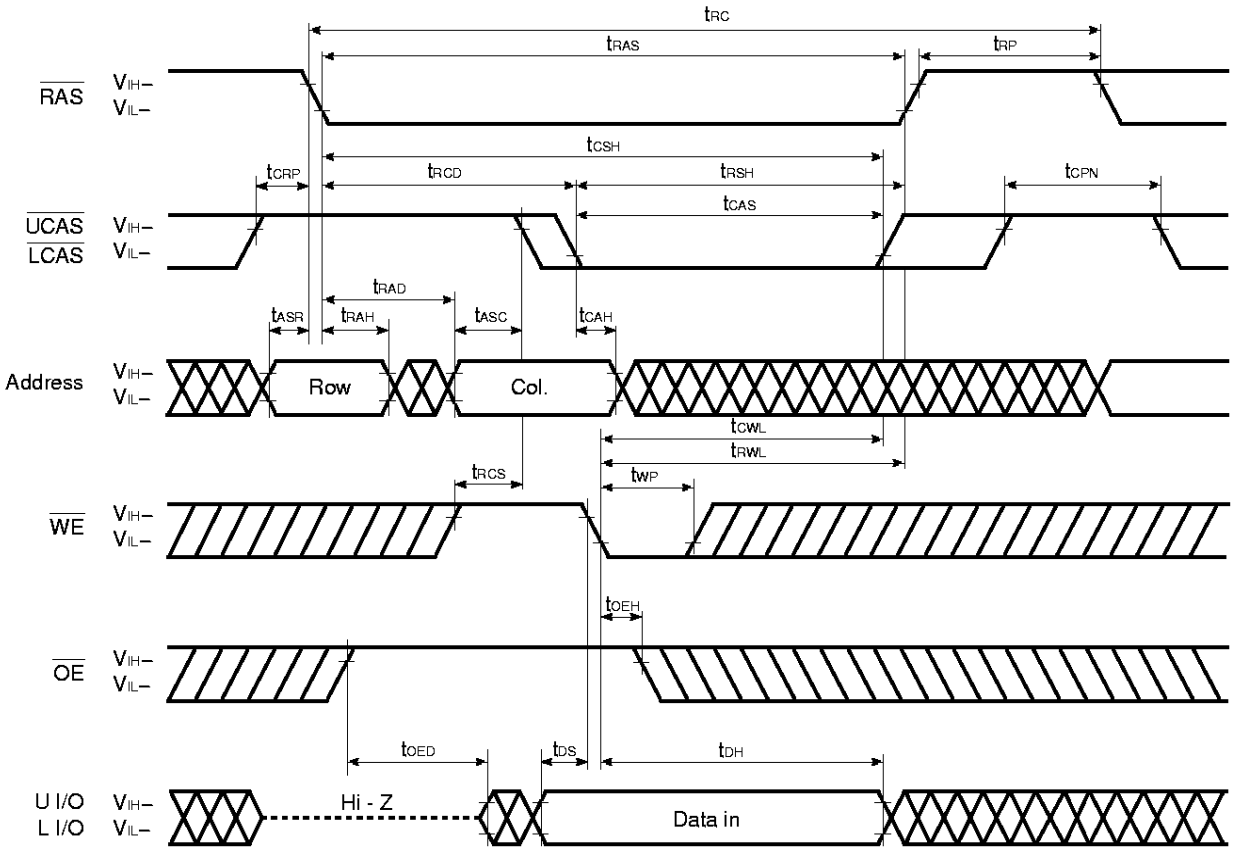
Remark $\overline{OE}$, L I/O: Don't care

Lower Byte Early Write Cycle

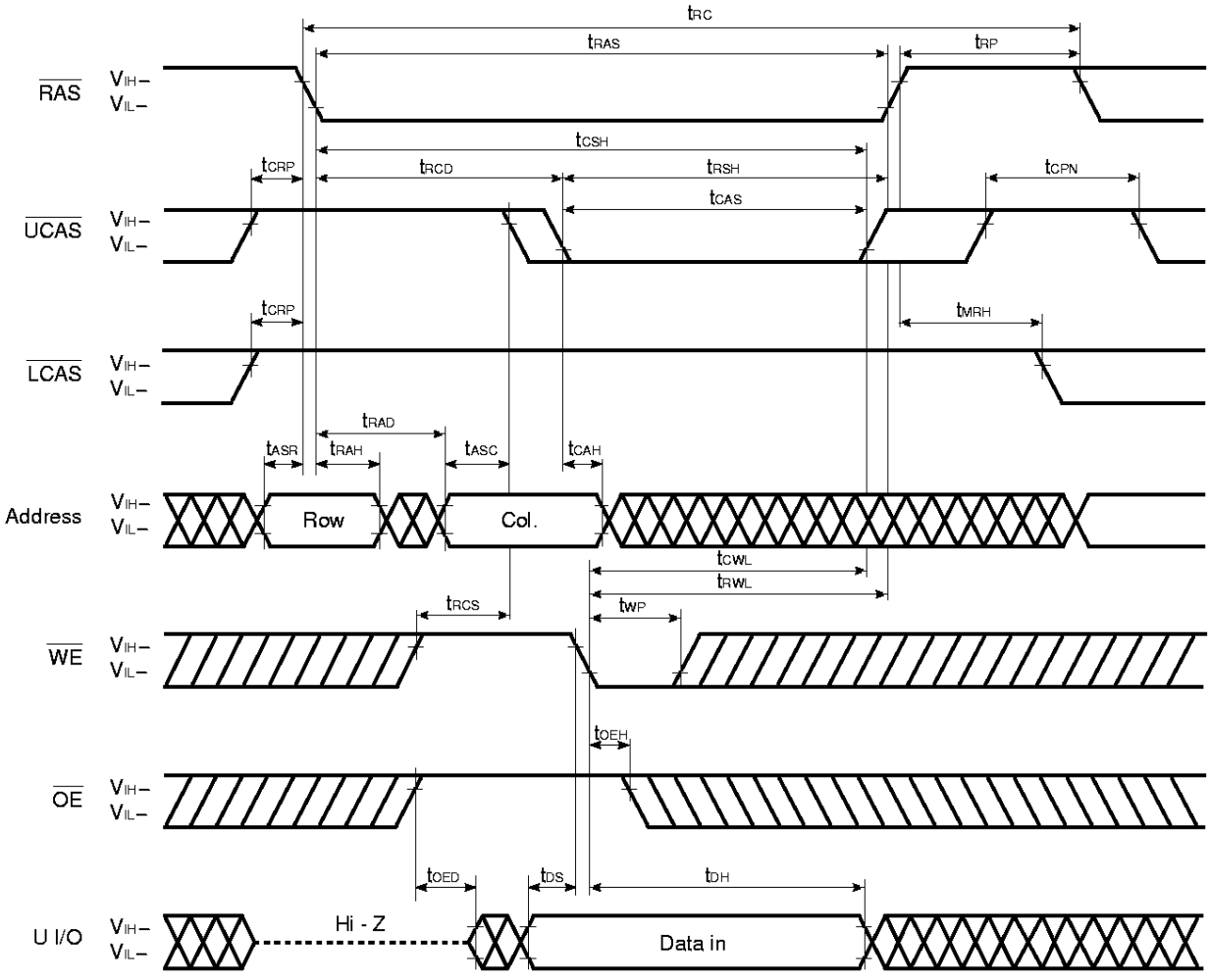


Remark $\overline{OE}$, U I/O: Don't care

Late Write Cycle

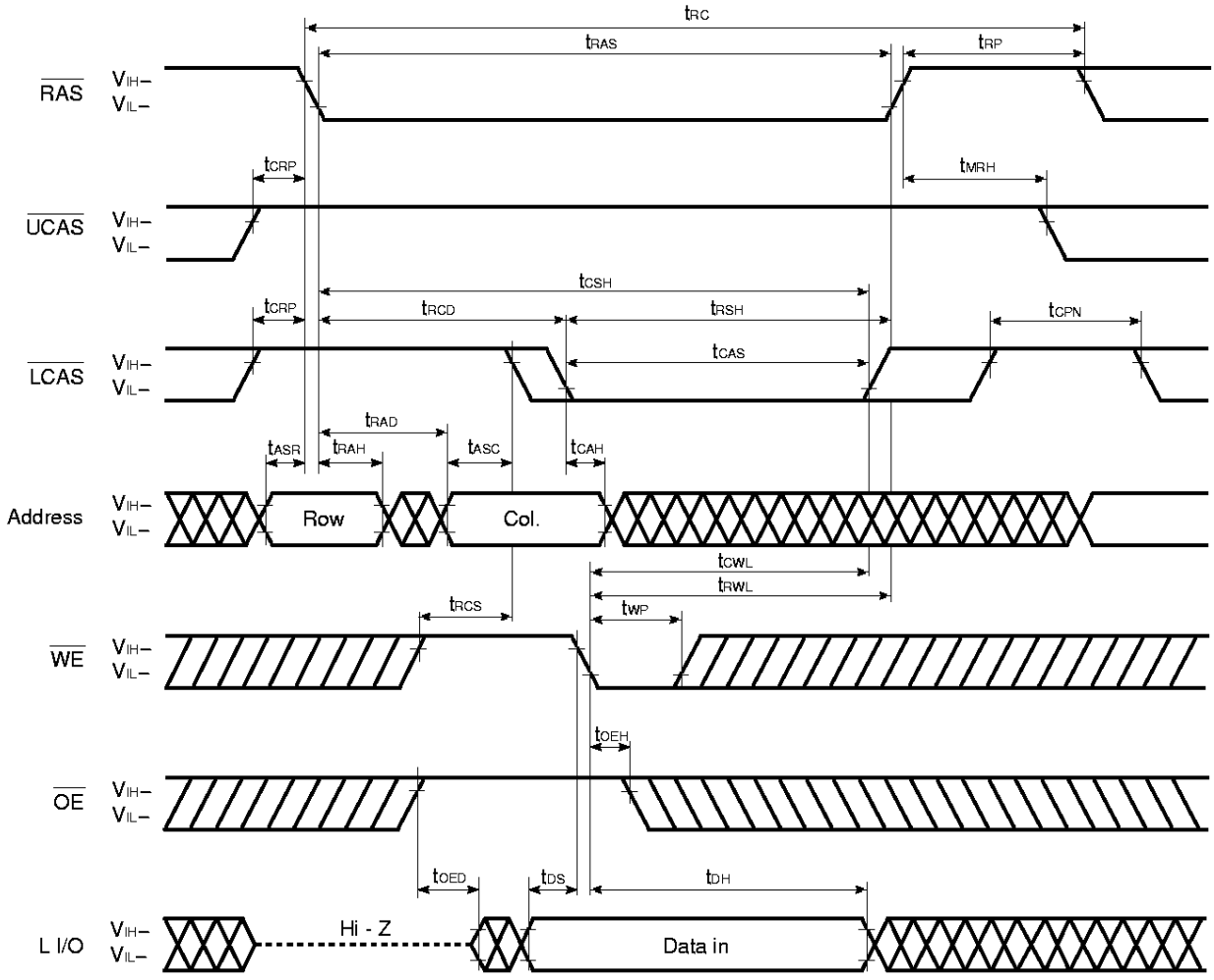


Upper Byte Late Write Cycle



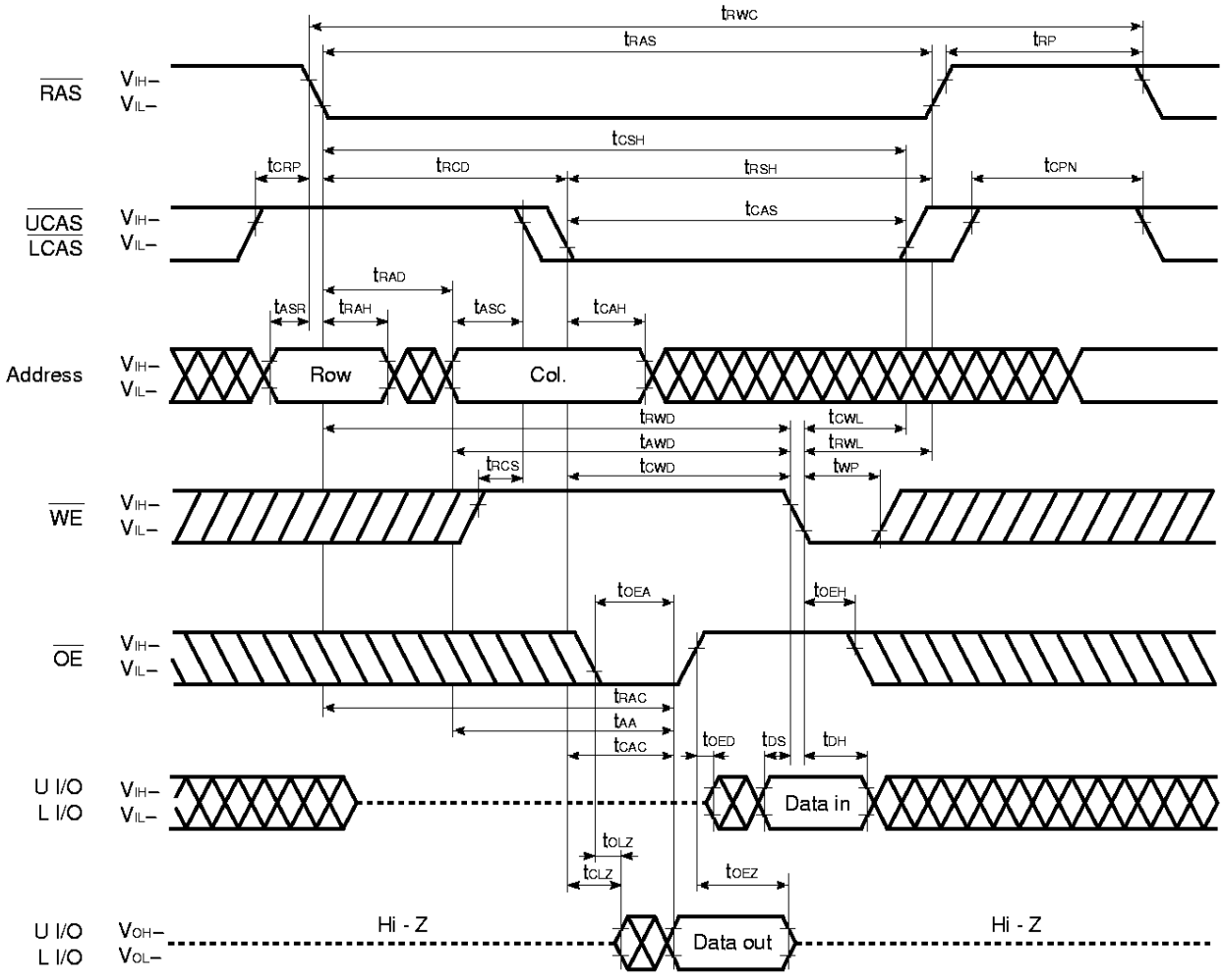
Remark L I/O: Don't care

Lower Byte Late Write Cycle

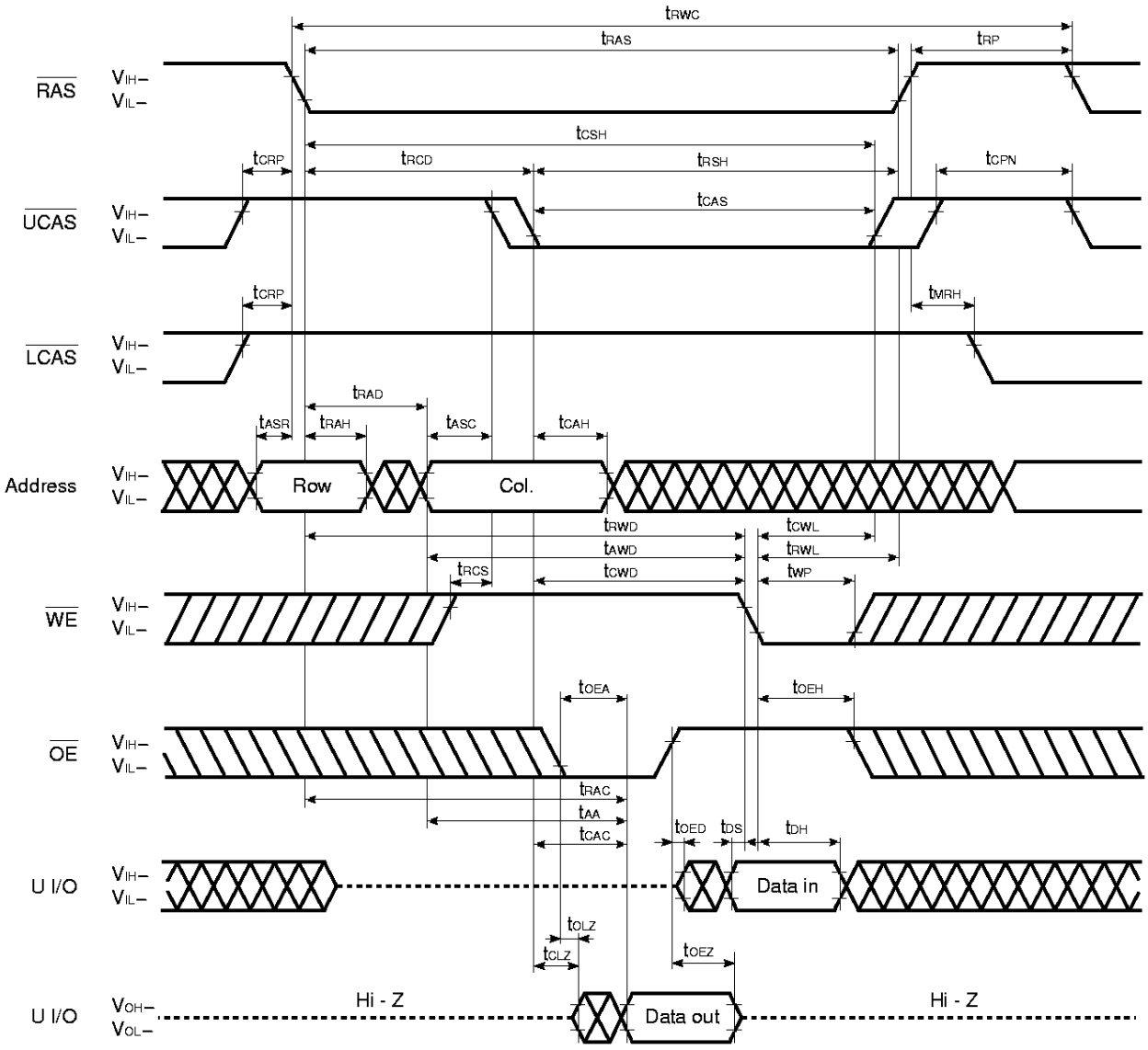


Remark U I/O: Don't care

Read Modify Write Cycle

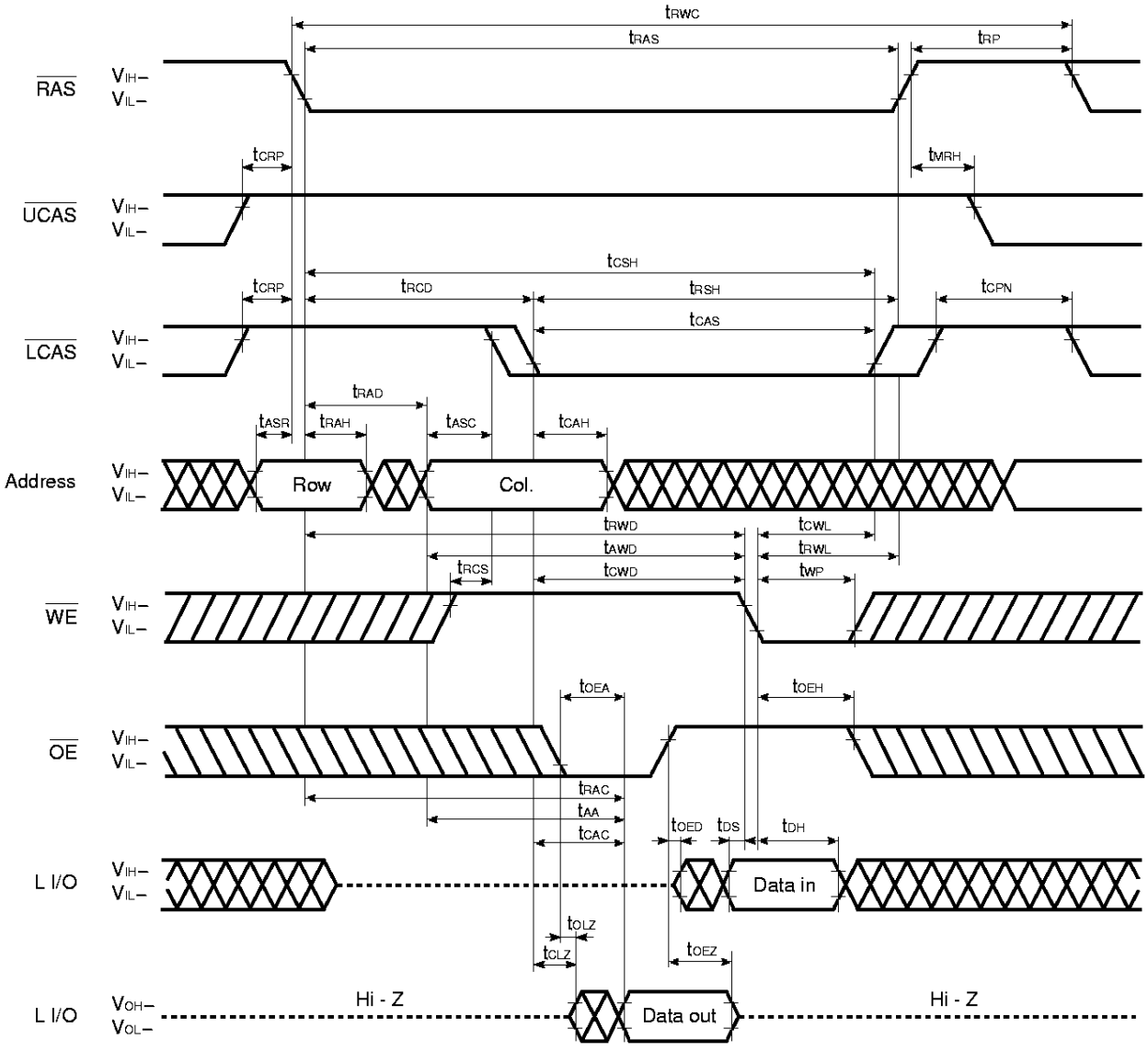


Upper Byte Read Modify Write Cycle



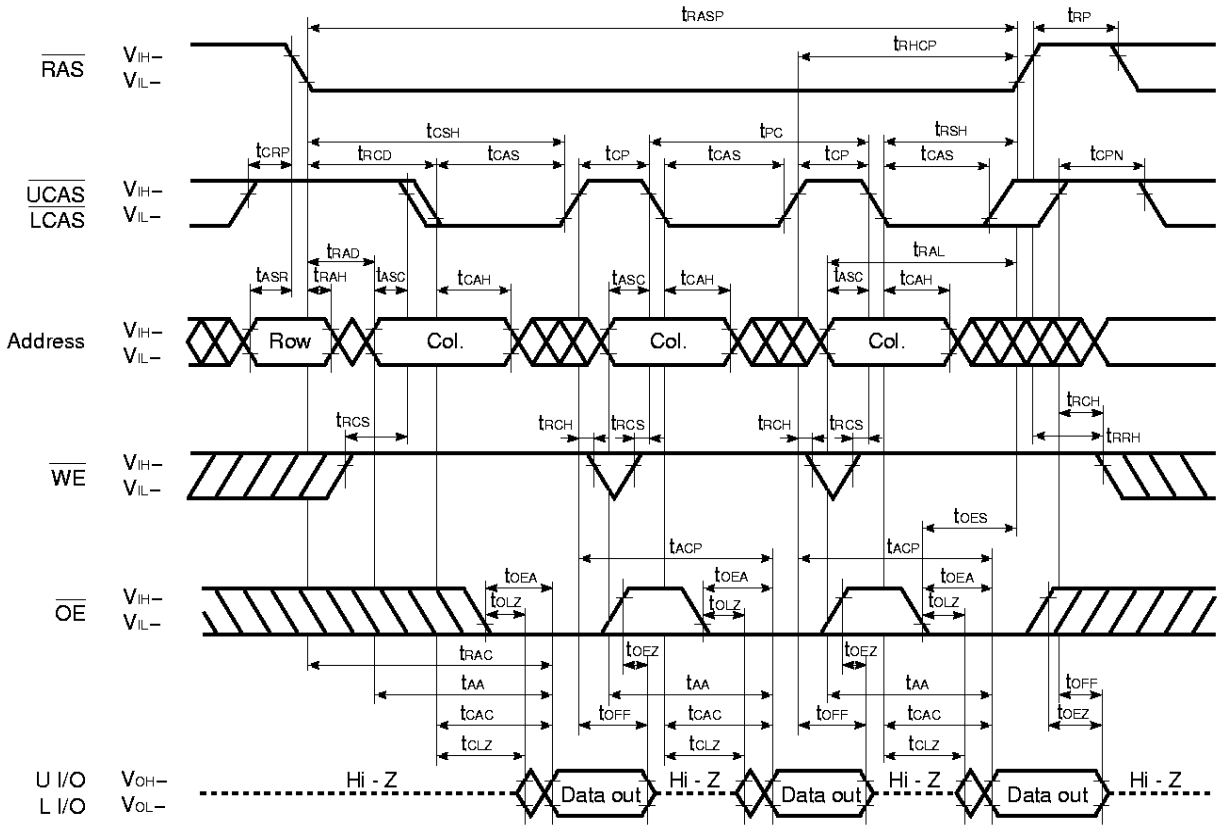
Remark In this cycle, the input data to Lower I/O is ineffective. The data out of that remains Hi-Z.

Lower Byte Read Modify Write Cycle



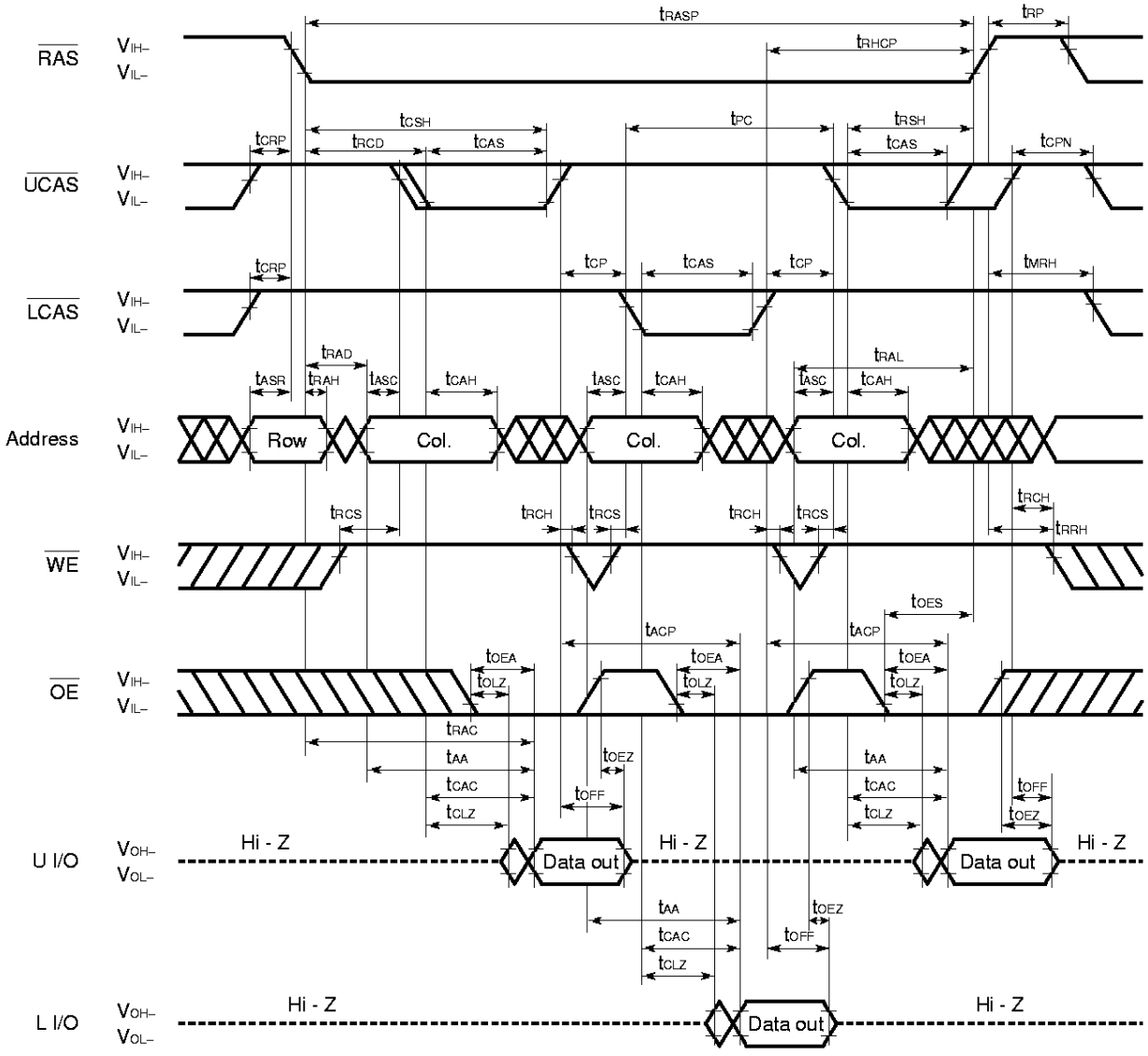
Remark In this cycle, the input data to Upper I/O is ineffective. The data out of that remains Hi-Z.

Fast Page Mode Read Cycle



Remark In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

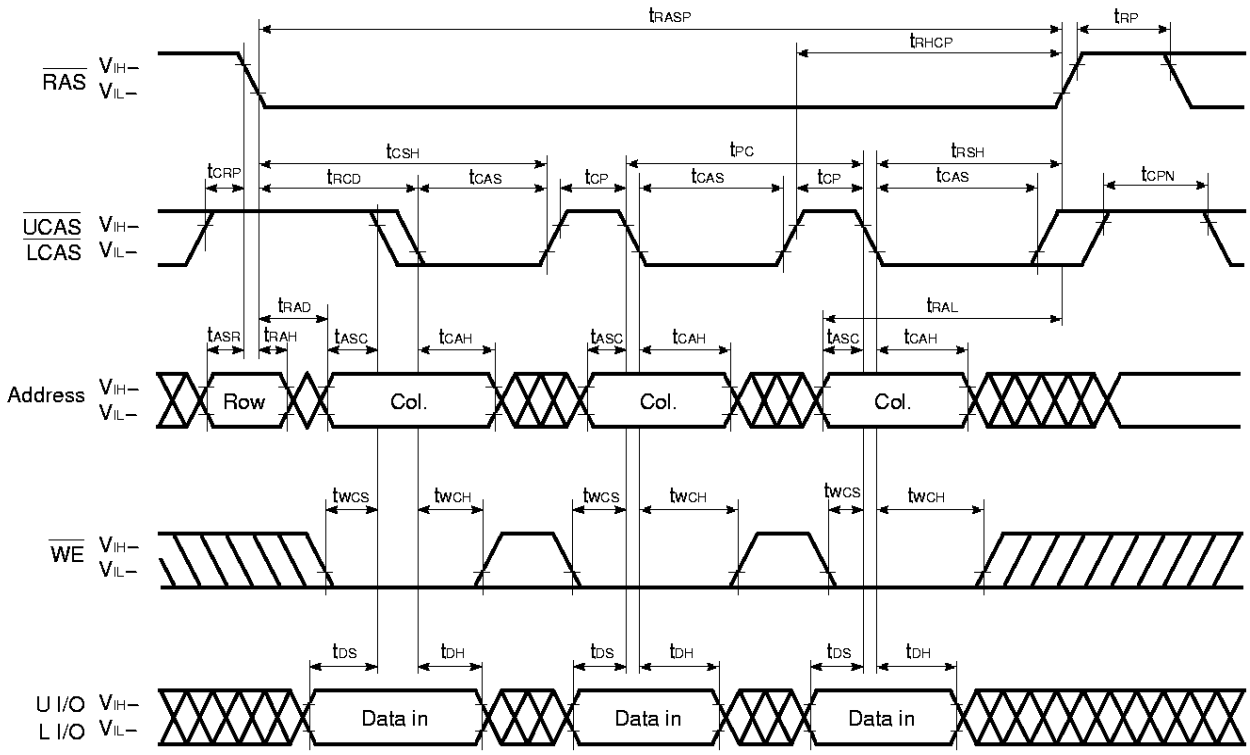
Fast Page Mode Byte Read Cycle



Remarks 1. In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

2. This cycle can be used to control either $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ only. Or, it can be used to control $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ simultaneously, or at random.

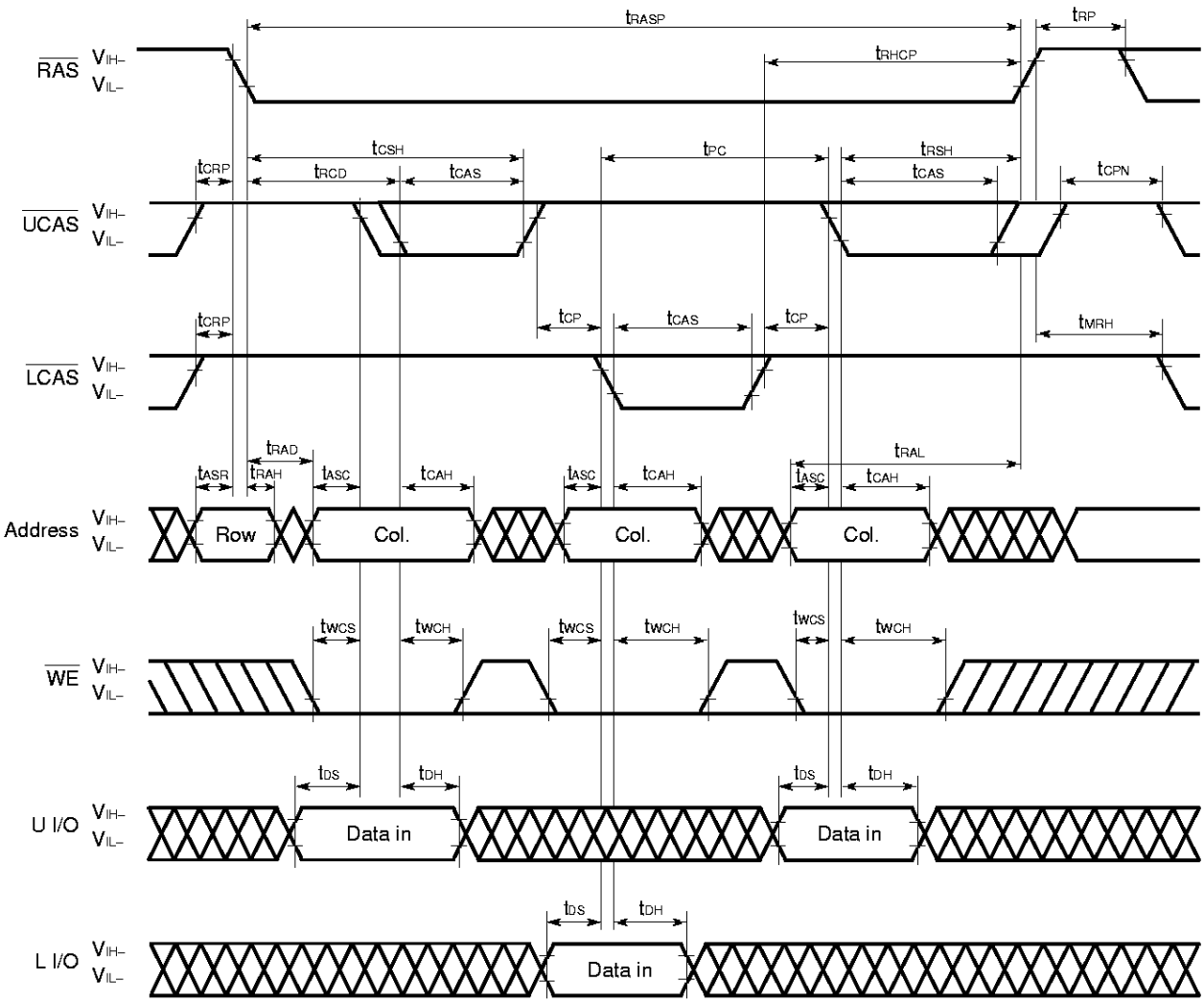
Fast Page Mode Early Write Cycle



Remarks 1. $\overline{OE}$: Don't care

2. In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

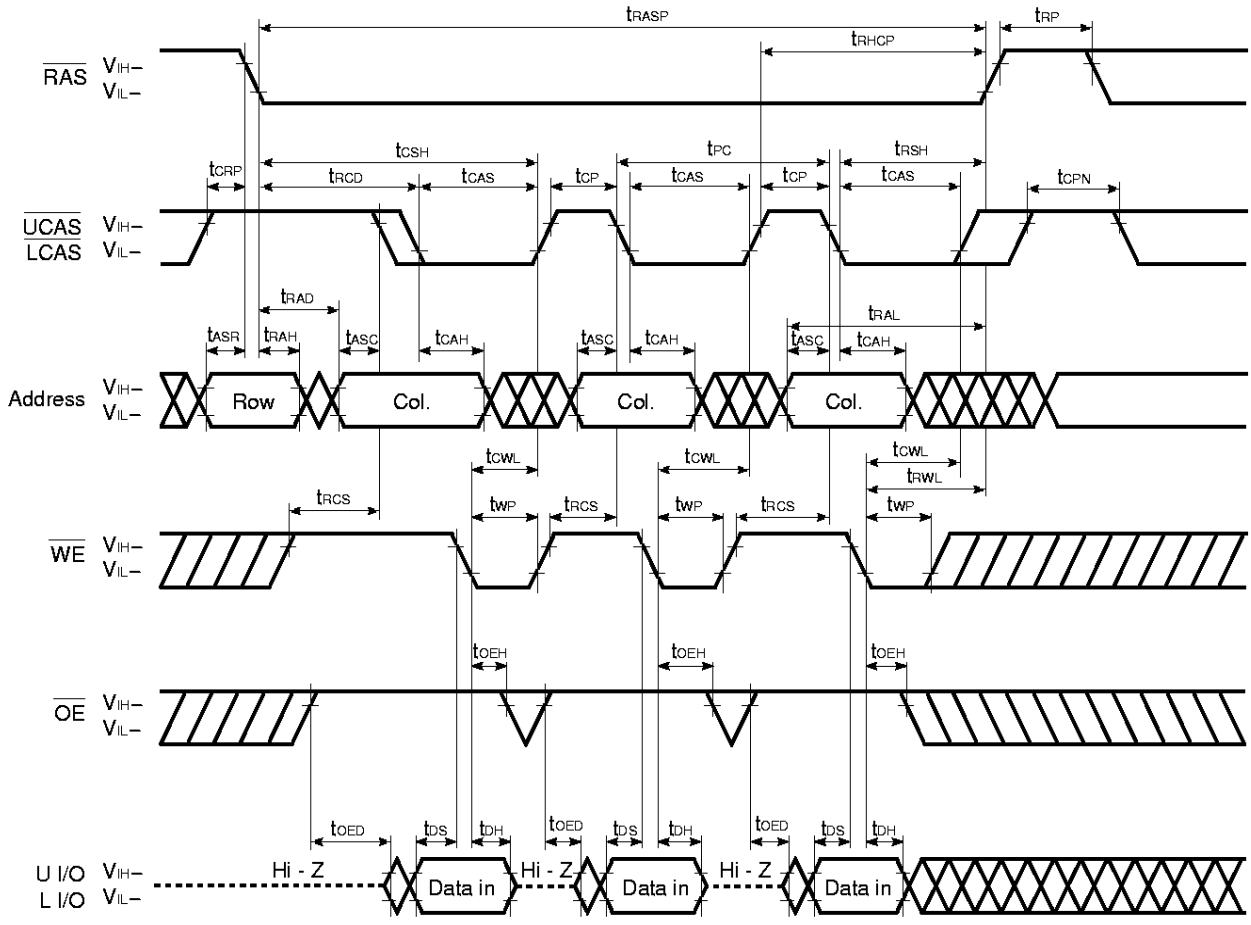
Fast Page Mode Byte Early Write Cycle



Remarks 1. $\overline{OE}$: Don't care

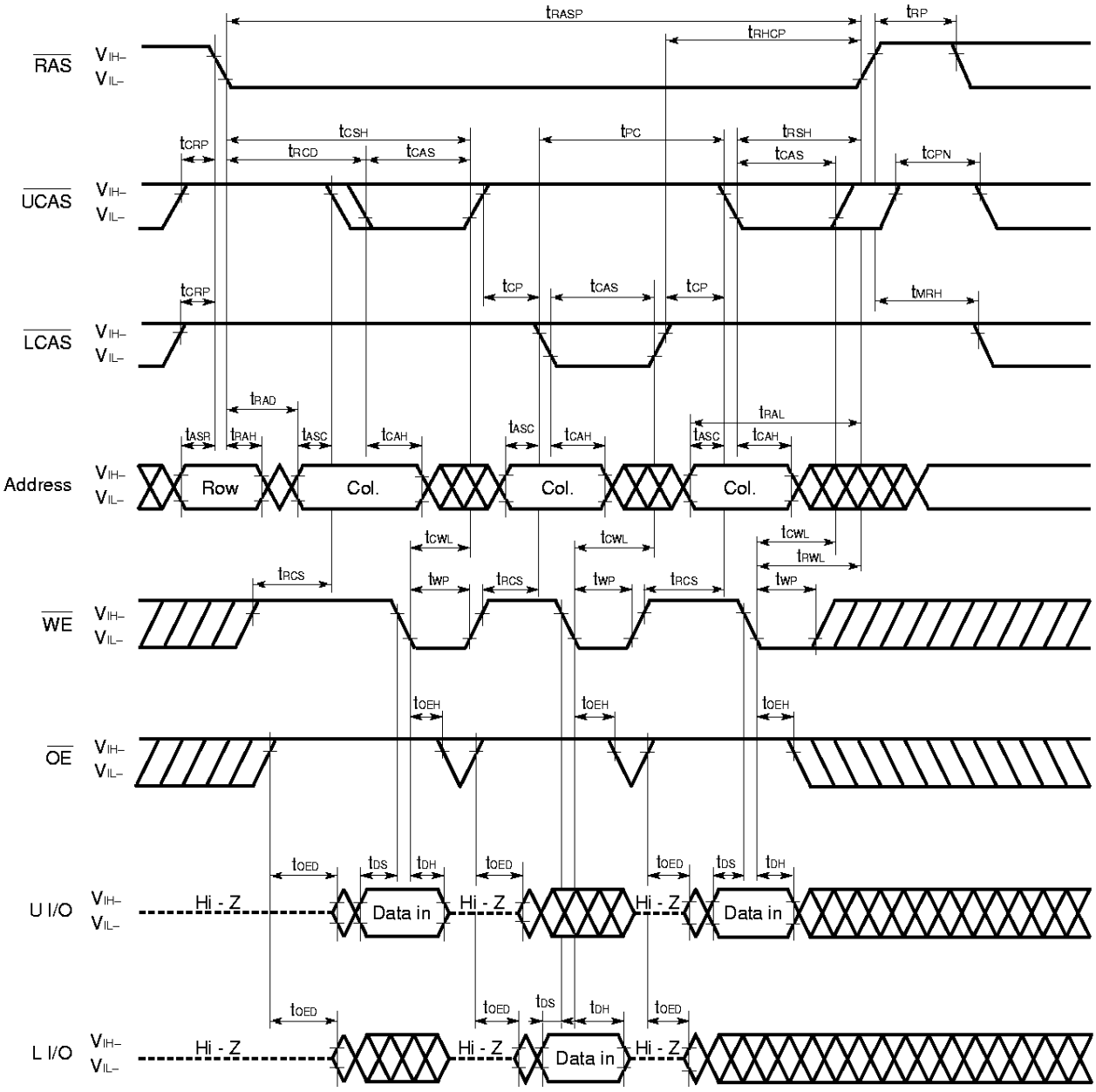
2. In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.
3. This cycle can be used to control either $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ only. Or, it can be used to control $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ simultaneously, or at random.

Fast Page Mode Late Write Cycle



Remark In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

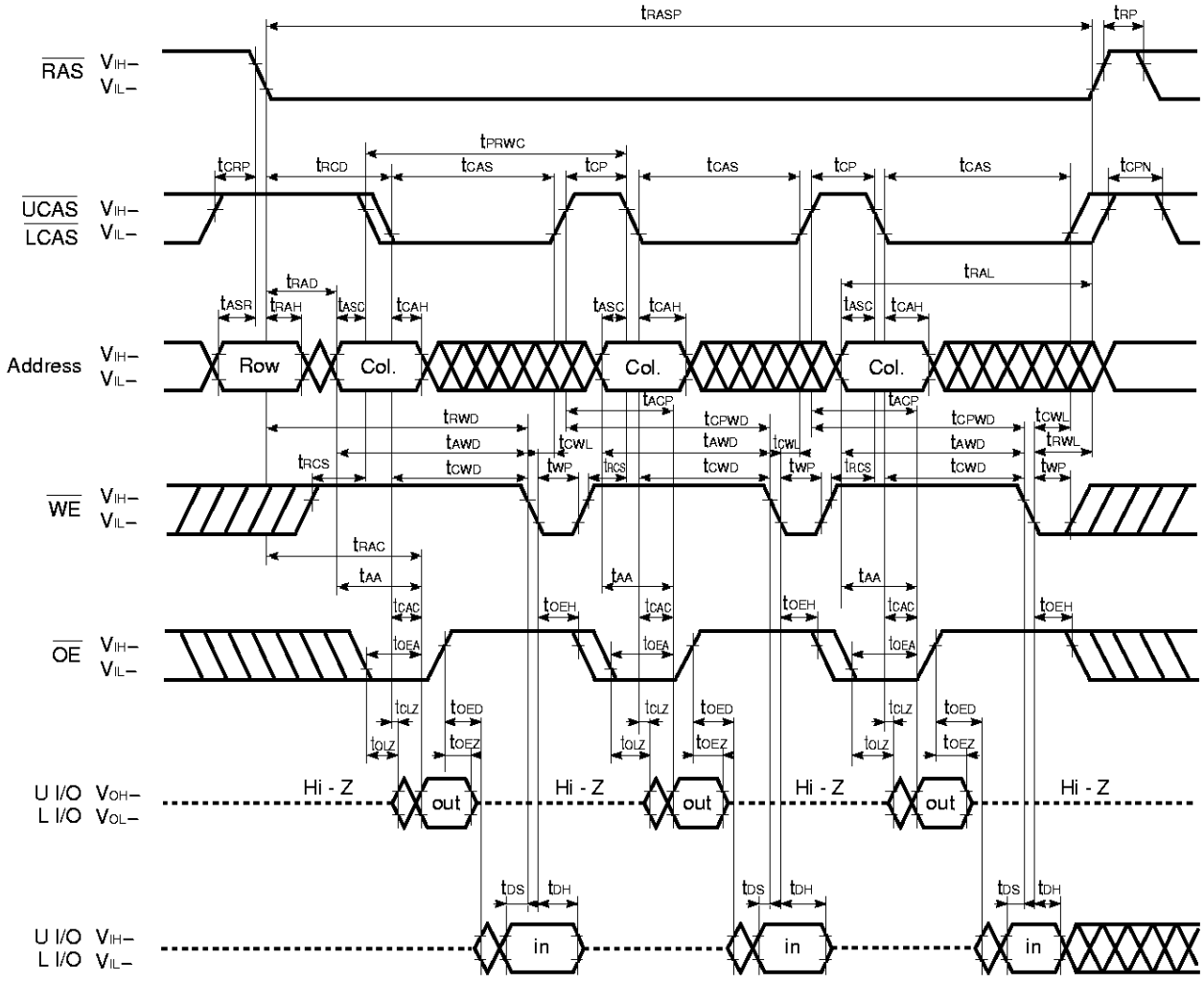
Fast Page Mode Byte Late Write Cycle



Remarks 1. In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

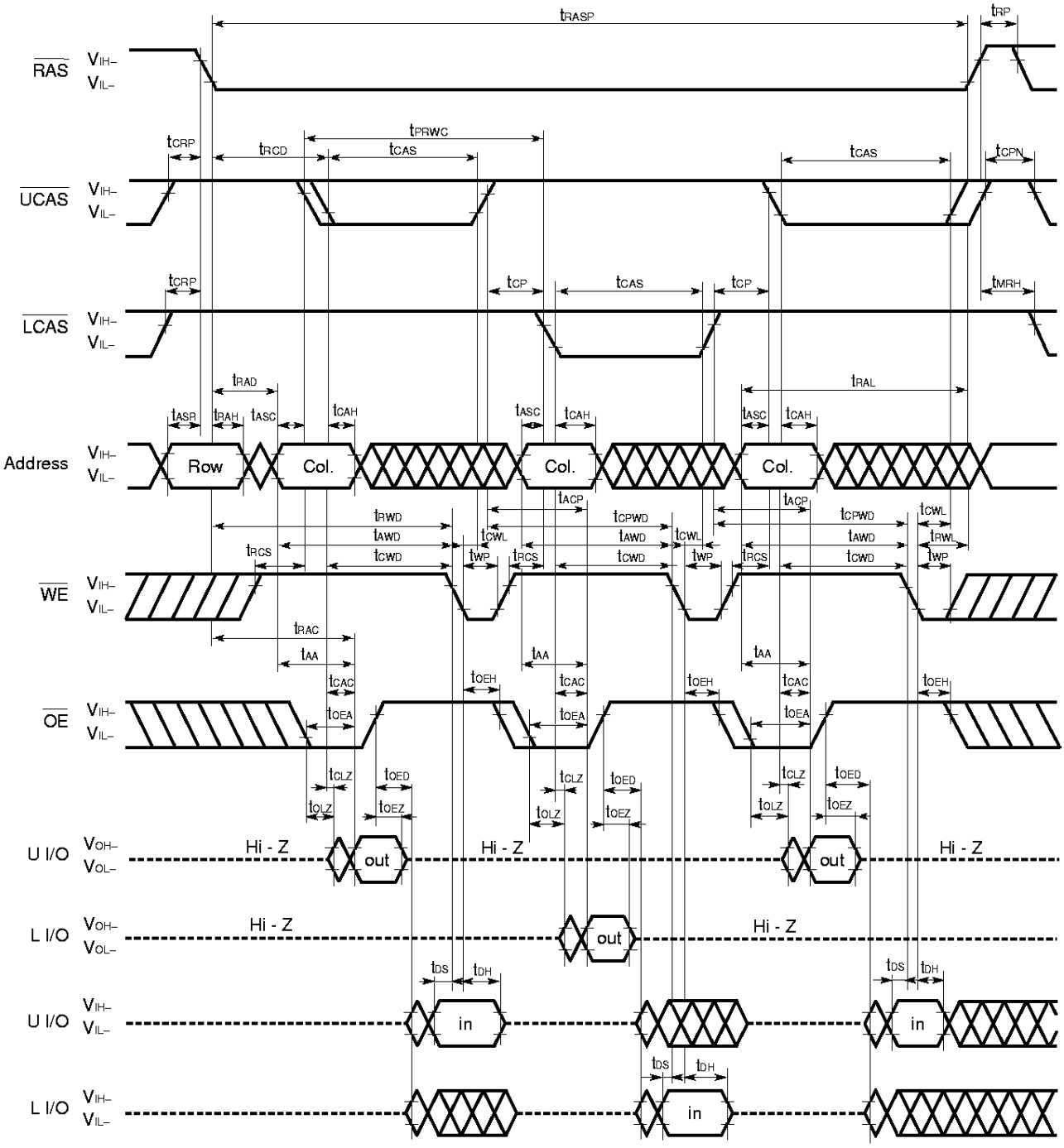
2. This cycle can be used to control either $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ only. Or, it can be used to control $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ simultaneously, or at random.

Fast Page Mode Read Modify Write Cycle



Remark In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

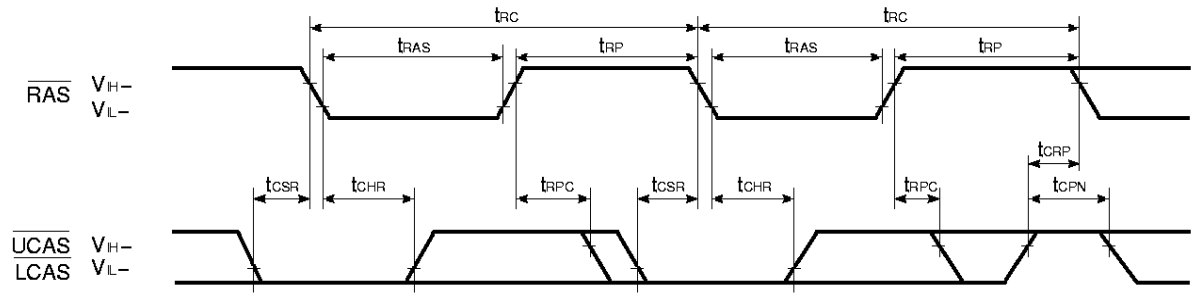
Fast Page Mode Byte Read Modify Write Cycle



Remarks 1. In the fast page mode, read, write and read modify write cycles are available for each of the consecutive $\overline{CAS}$ cycles within the same $\overline{RAS}$ cycle.

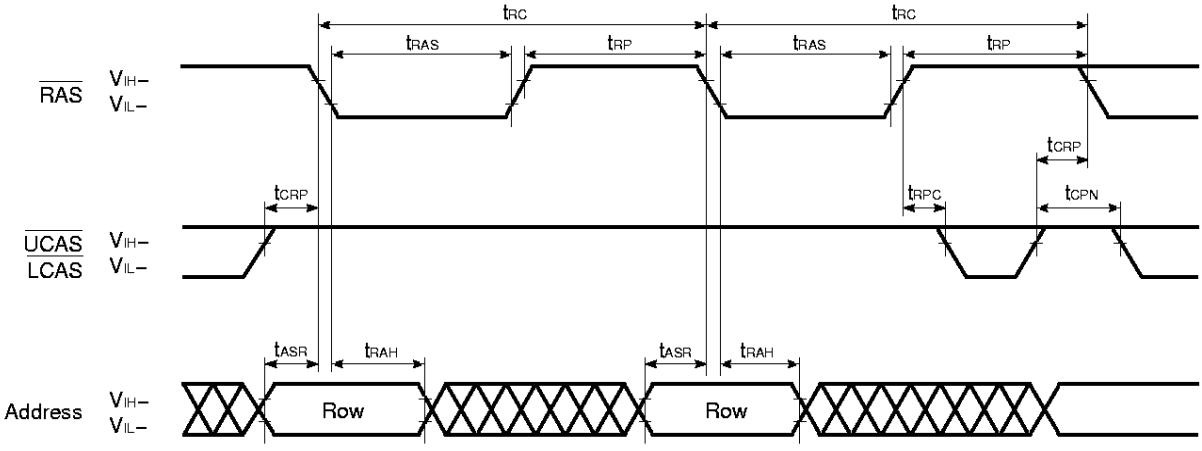
2. This cycle can be used to control either $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ only. Or, it can be used to control $\overline{UCAS}$ or $\overline{LCAS}$ simultaneously, or at random.

$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Before $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Refresh Cycle



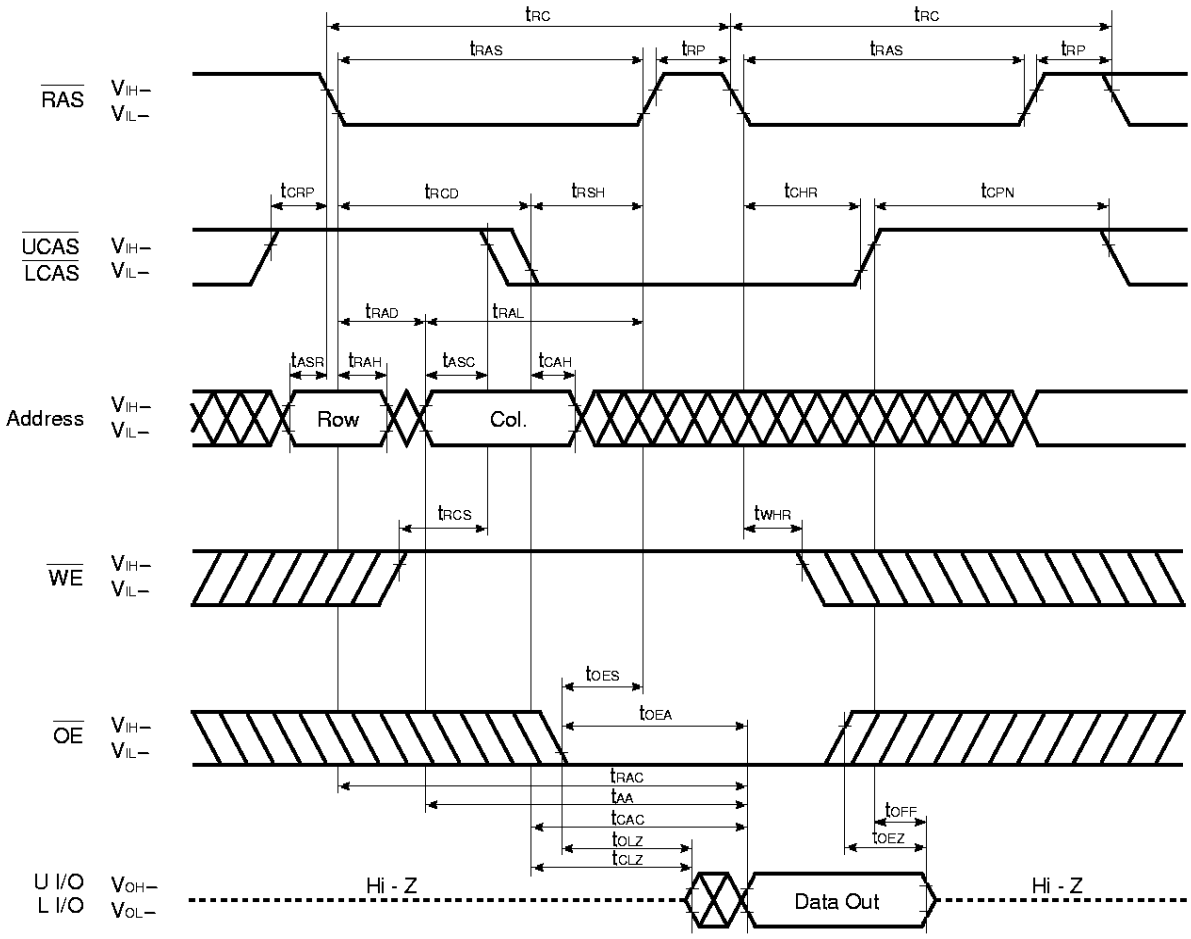
Remark Address, $\overline{\text{WE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$: Don't care L I/O, U I/O: Hi-Z

$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Only Refresh Cycle

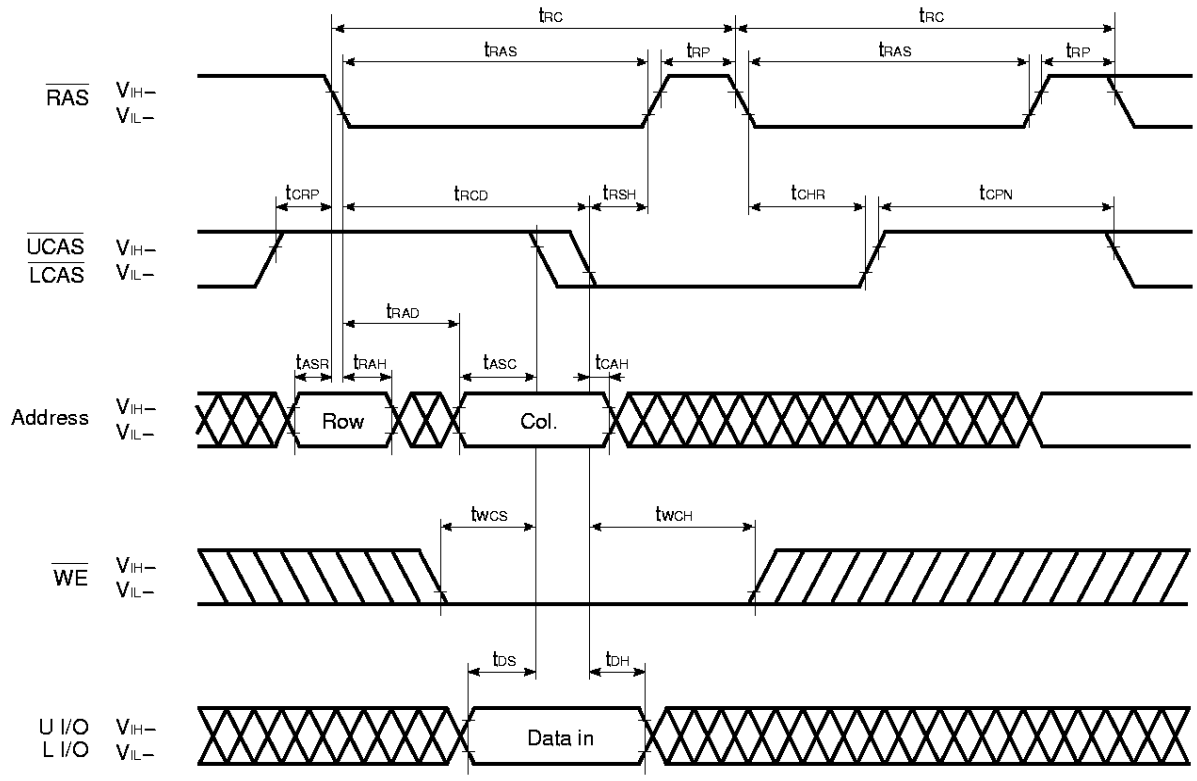


Remark $\overline{\text{WE}}$, $\overline{\text{OE}}$: Don't care L I/O, U I/O: Hi-Z

Hidden Refresh Cycle (Read)



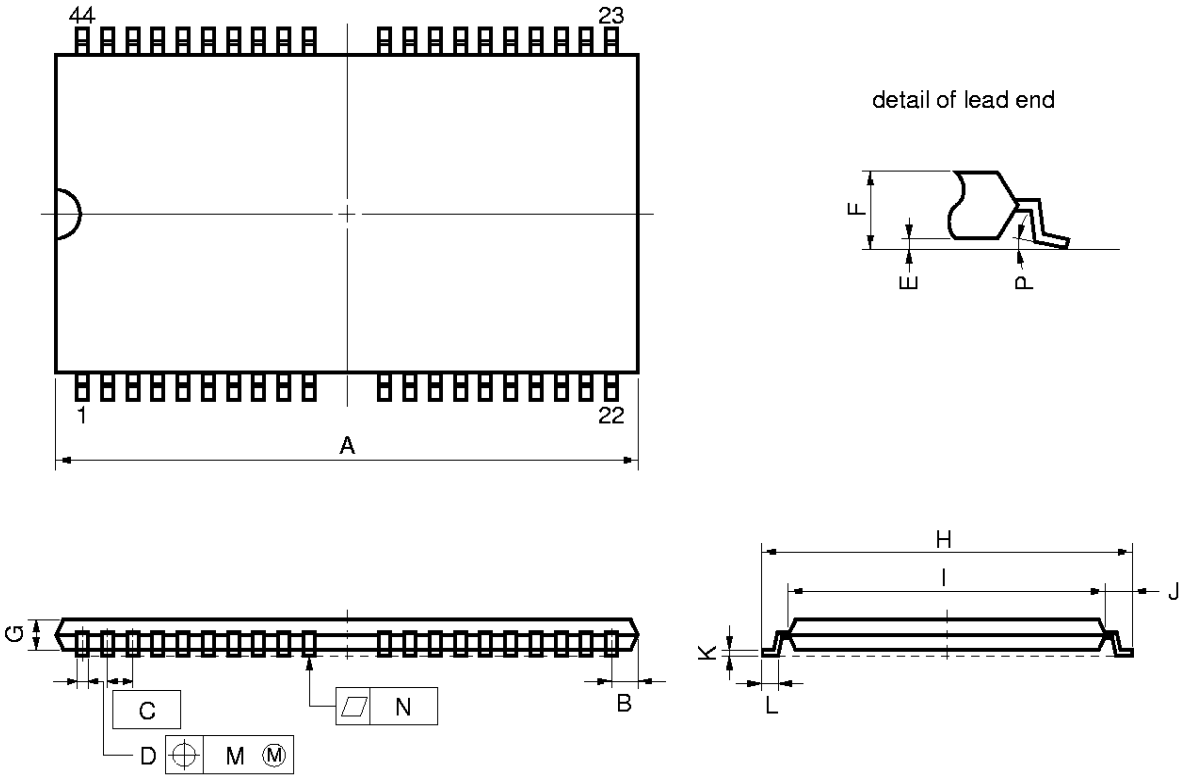
Hidden Refresh Cycle (Write)



Remark $\overline{OE}$: Don't care

Package Drawings

44 PIN PLASTIC TSOP(II) (400 mil)



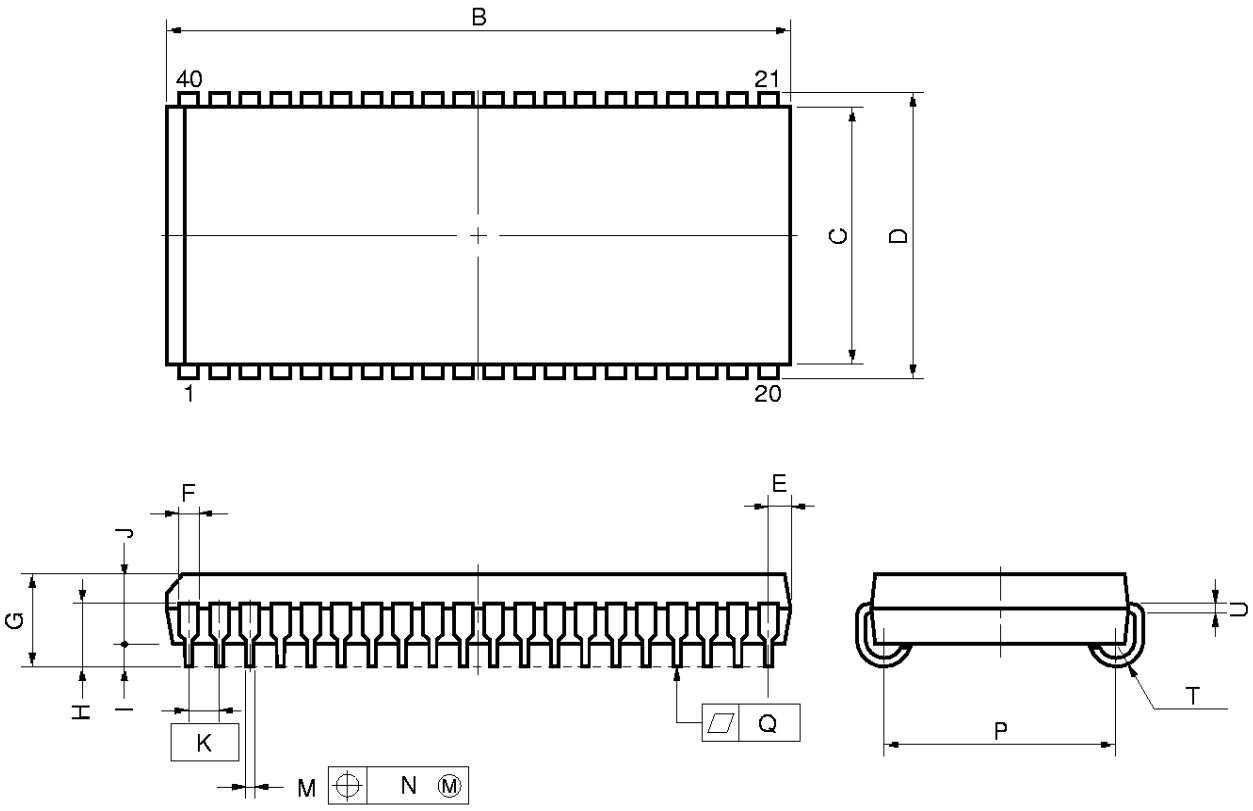
NOTE

Each lead centerline is located within 0.13 mm (0.005 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
A	18.63 MAX.	0.734 MAX.
B	0.93 MAX.	0.037 MAX.
C	0.8 (T.P.)	0.031 (T.P.)
D	$0.32^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	0.013±0.003
E	0.1±0.05	0.004±0.002
F	1.2 MAX.	0.048 MAX.
G	0.97	0.038
H	11.76±0.2	0.463±0.008
I	10.16±0.1	0.400±0.004
J	0.8±0.2	$0.031^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$
K	$0.145^{+0.025}_{-0.015}$	0.006±0.001
L	0.5±0.1	$0.020^{+0.004}_{-0.005}$
M	0.13	0.005
N	0.10	0.004
P	$3°^{+7°}_{-3°}$	$3°^{+7°}_{-3°}$

S44G5-80-7JF4

40 PIN PLASTIC SOJ (400 mil)



NOTE
Each lead centerline is located within 0.12 mm (0.005 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
B	$26.29^{+0.2}_{-0.35}$	$1.035^{+0.008}_{-0.014}$
C	10.16	0.400
D	11.18±0.2	0.440±0.008
E	1.08±0.15	$0.043^{+0.006}_{-0.007}$
F	0.7	0.028
G	3.5±0.2	0.138±0.008
H	2.4±0.2	$0.094^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$
I	0.8 MIN.	0.031 MIN.
J	2.6	0.102
K	1.27(T.P.)	0.050(T.P.)
M	0.40±0.10	$0.016^{+0.004}_{-0.005}$
N	0.12	0.005
P	9.40±0.20	0.370±0.008
Q	0.15	0.006
T	R0.85	R0.033
U	$0.20^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	$0.008^{+0.004}_{-0.002}$

P40LE-400A-2

Recommended Soldering Conditions

The following conditions (see tables below and next page) must be met when soldering μPD424260.

For more details, refer to our document "SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY MANUAL" (C10535E).

Please consult with our sales offices in case other soldering process is used, or in case the soldering is done under different conditions.

Types of Surface Mount Device

μPD424260G5-7JF: 44-pin plastic TSOP (II) (400 mil)

Soldering process	Soldering conditions	Symbol
Infrared ray reflow	Peak temperature of package surface: 235 °C or lower, Reflow time: 30 seconds or less (210 °C or higher), Number of reflow processes: MAX. 3 Exposure limit: 7 days[Note] (10 hours pre-baking is required at 125 °C afterwards)	IR35-107-3
VPS	Peak temperature of package: 215 °C or lower, Reflow time: 40 seconds or less (200 °C or higher), Number of reflow processes: MAX. 3 Exposure limit: 7 days[Note] (10 hours pre-baking is required at 125 °C afterwards)	VP15-107-3
Partial heating method	Terminal temperature: 300 °C or lower, Time: 3 seconds or less (Per side of the package).	—

Note Exposure limit before soldering after dry-pack package is opened.
Storage conditions: 25 °C and relative humidity at 65 % or less.

Caution Do not apply more than one soldering method at any one time, except for "Partial heating method".

μPD424260LE: 40-pin plastic SOJ (400 mil)

Soldering process	Soldering conditions	Symbol
Infrared ray reflow	Peak temperature of package surface: 235 °C or lower, Reflow time: 30 seconds or less (210 °C or higher), Number of reflow processes: MAX. 3 Exposure limit: 7 days[Note] (20 hours pre-baking is required at 125 °C afterwards)	IR35-207-3
VPS	Peak temperature of package: 215 °C or lower, Reflow time: 40 seconds or less (200 °C or higher), Number of reflow processes: MAX. 3 Exposure limit: 7 days[Note] (20 hours pre-baking is required at 125 °C afterwards)	VP15-207-3
Partial heating method	Terminal temperature: 300 °C or lower, Time: 3 seconds or less (Per side of the package).	—

Note Exposure limit before soldering after dry-pack package is opened.
Storage conditions: 25 °C and relative humidity at 65 % or less.

Caution Do not apply more than one soldering method at any one time, except for "Partial heating method".

NOTES FOR CMOS DEVICES

① PRECAUTION AGAINST ESD FOR SEMICONDUCTORS

Note: Strong electric field, when exposed to a MOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it once, when it has occurred. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, humidifier should be used. It is recommended to avoid using insulators that easily build static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work bench and floor should be grounded. The operator should be grounded using wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions need to be taken for PW boards with semiconductor devices on it.

② HANDLING OF UNUSED INPUT PINS FOR CMOS

Note: No connection for CMOS device inputs can be cause of malfunction. If no connection is provided to the input pins, it is possible that an internal input level may be generated due to noise, etc., hence causing malfunction. CMOS device behave differently than Bipolar or NMOS devices. Input levels of CMOS devices must be fixed high or low by using a pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Each unused pin should be connected to V_{DD} or GND with a resistor, if it is considered to have a possibility of being an output pin. All handling related to the unused pins must be judged device by device and related specifications governing the devices.

③ STATUS BEFORE INITIALIZATION OF MOS DEVICES

Note: Power-on does not necessarily define initial status of MOS device. Production process of MOS does not define the initial operation status of the device. Immediately after the power source is turned ON, the devices with reset function have not yet been initialized. Hence, power-on does not guarantee out-pin levels, I/O settings or contents of registers. Device is not initialized until the reset signal is received. Reset operation must be executed immediately after power-on for devices having reset function.

[MEMO]