

## 256MB – 32M x 64 DDR2 SDRAM 208 PBGA Multi-Chip Package

### FEATURES

- Data rate = 667, 533, 400 Mb/s
- Package:
  - 208 Plastic Ball Grid Array (PBGA), 16 x 20mm
  - 1.0mm pitch
  - Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL): 3
- Supply Voltage = 1.8V
- Differential data strobe (DQS, DQS#) per byte
- Internal, pipelined, double data rate architecture
- 4-bit prefetch architecture
- DLL for alignment of DQ and DQS transitions with clock signal
- Four internal banks for concurrent operation (Per DDR2 SDRAM Die)
- Programmable Burst lengths: 4 or 8
- Auto Refresh and Self Refresh Modes
- On Die Termination (ODT)
- Adjustable data – output drive strength
- Programmable CAS latency: 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7
- Posted CAS additive latency: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6
- Write latency = Read latency - 1\* t<sub>CK</sub>
- Commercial, Industrial and Military Temperature Ranges
- Organized as 32M x 64, user configurable as 2 x 32M x 32
- Weight: W3H32M64E-XBX - 2.5 grams typical

### BENEFITS

- 20% Space savings vs. FBGA
- Reduced part count
- 38% I/O reduction vs FBGA
- Reduced trace lengths for lower parasitic capacitance
- Suitable for hi-reliability applications

\* This product is subject to change without notice.

### TYPICAL APPLICATION

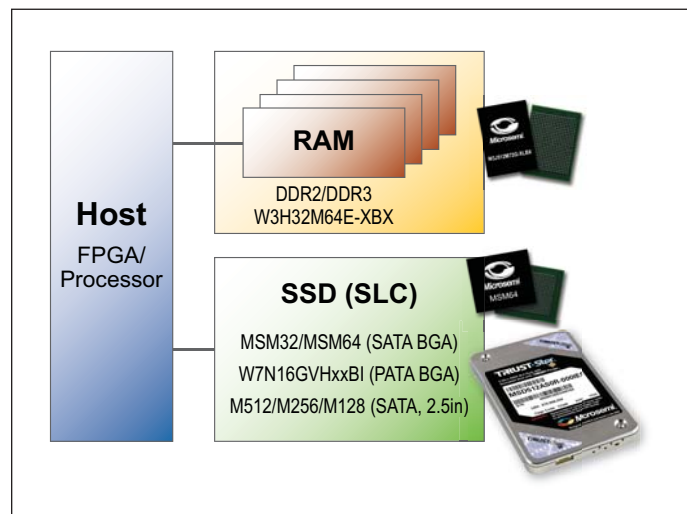
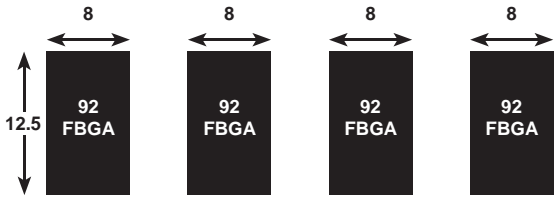
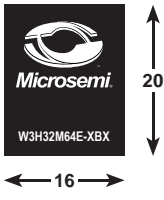
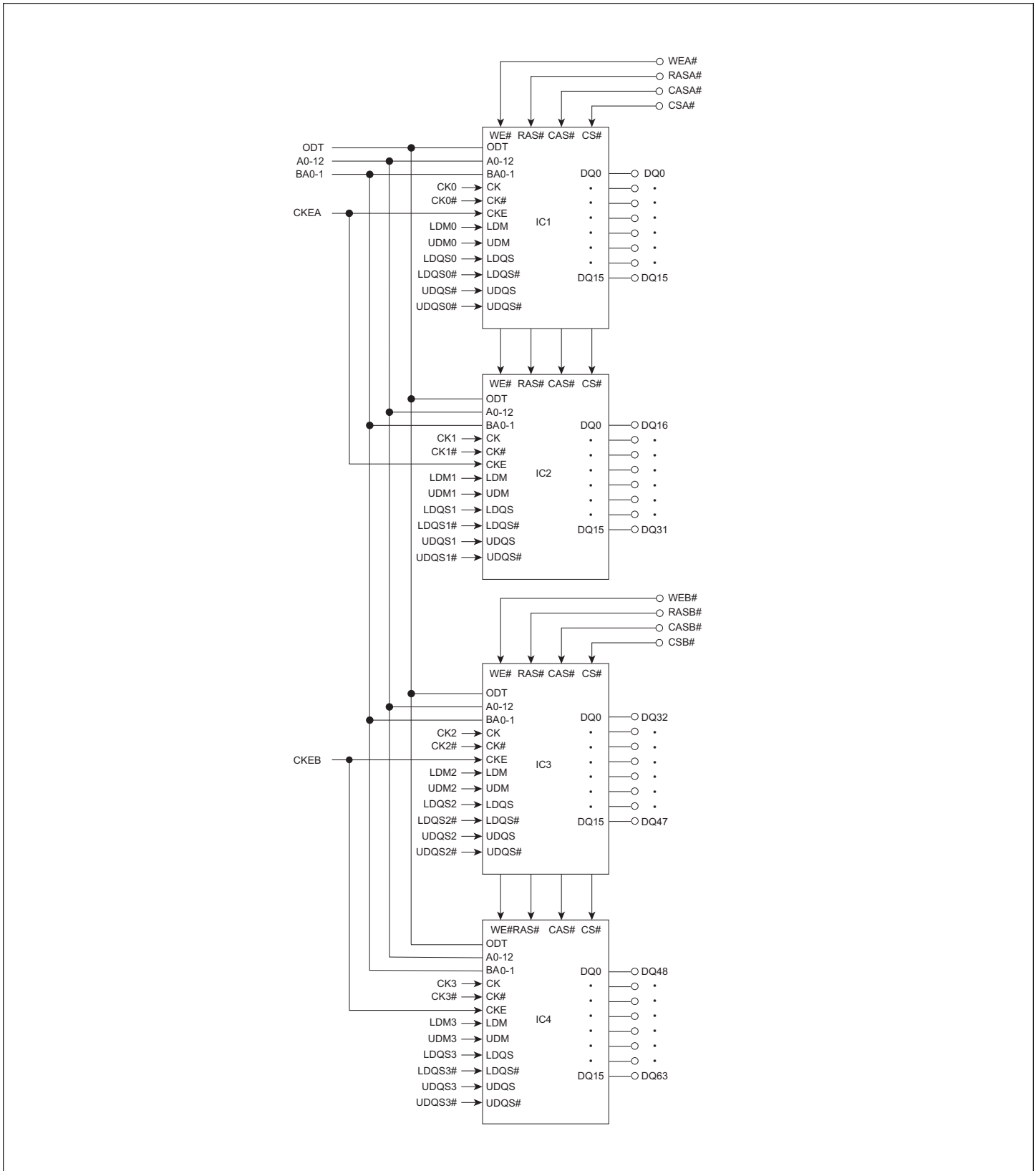
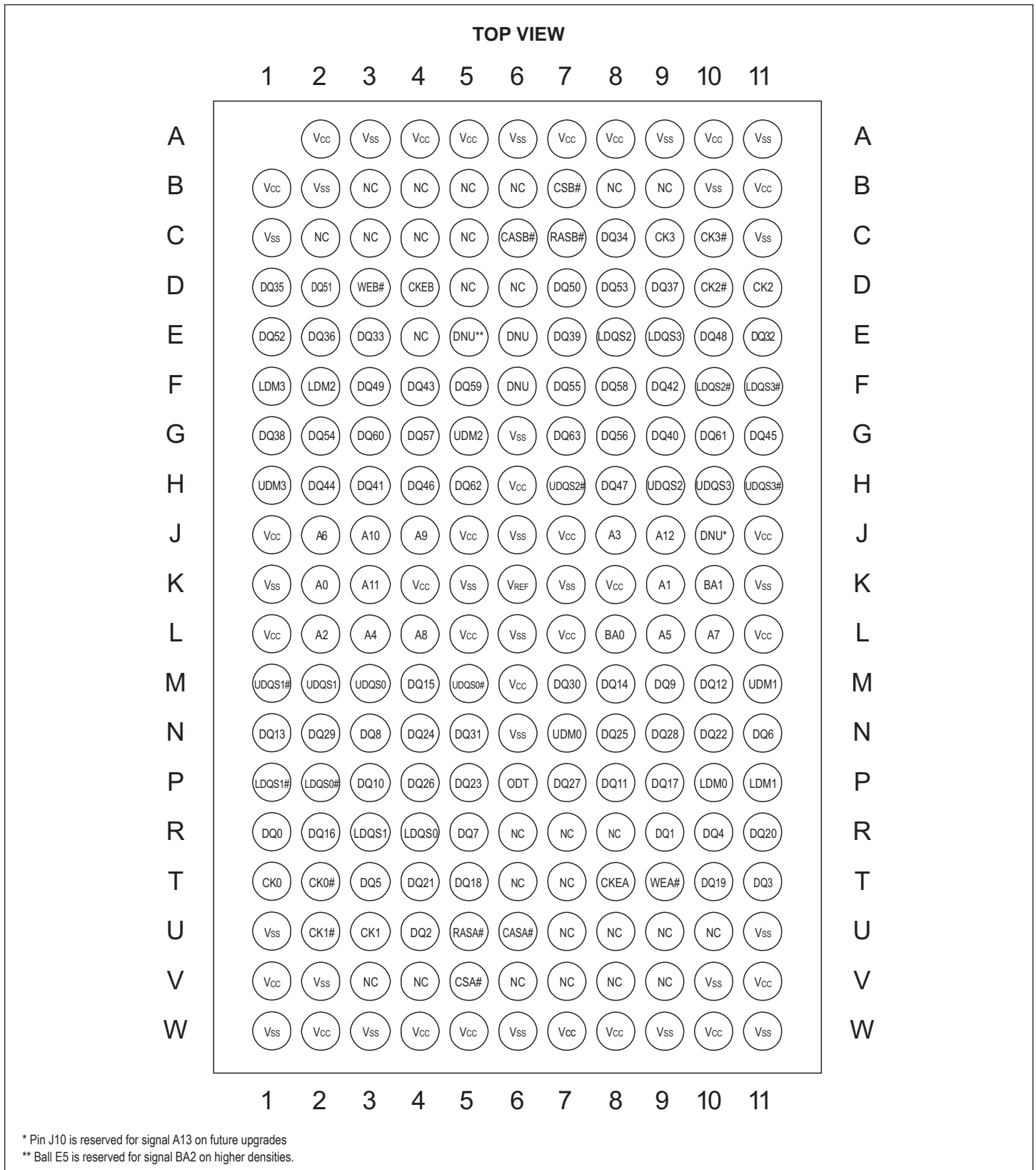


FIGURE 1 – DENSITY COMPARISONS

	CSP Approach (mm)	W3H32M64E-XBX	SAVINGS
			
Area	4 x 100mm <sup>2</sup> = 400mm <sup>2</sup>	320mm <sup>2</sup>	20%
I/O Count	4 x 84 balls = 336 balls	208 Balls	38%

**FIGURE 2 – FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**


**FIGURE 3 – PIN CONFIGURATION**


**TABLE 1 – BALL DESCRIPTIONS**

Symbol	Type	Description
ODT	Input	On-Die termination: ODT (registered HIGH) enables termination resistance internal to the DDR2 SDRAM. When enabled, ODT is only applied to each of the following balls: DQ0–DQ3, LDM, UDM, LDQS, LDQS#, UDQS, and UDQS#. The ODT input will be ignored if disabled via the LOAD MODE command.
CK, CK#	Input	Clock: CK and 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 CK#. Output data (DQS and DQS/DQS#) is referenced to the crossings of CK and CK#.
CKEA, CKEB	Input	Clock enable: CKE (registered HIGH) activates and CKE (registered LOW) deactivates clocking circuitry on the DDR2 SDRAM. The specific circuitry that is enabled/disabled is dependent on the DDR2 SDRAM configuration and operating mode. CKE LOW provides PRECHARGE power-down mode and SELF-REFRESH action (all banks idle), or ACTIVE power-down (row active in any bank). CKE is synchronous for power-down entry, Power-down exit, output disable, and for self refresh entry. CKE is asynchronous for self refresh exit. Input buffers (excluding CKE, and ODT) are disabled during power-down. Input buffers (excluding CKE) are disabled during self refresh. CKE is an SSTL_18 input but will detect a LVCMO SLOW level once V <sub>CC</sub> is applied during first power-up. After V <sub>REF</sub> has become stable during the power on and initialization sequence, it must be maintained for proper operation of the CKE receiver. For proper SELF-REFRESH operation, V <sub>REF</sub> must be maintained.
CSA#, CSB#	Input	Chip select: CS# enables (registered LOW) and disables (registered HIGH) the command decoder. All commands are masked when CS# is registered HIGH.
RASA#, CASA#, WEA# RASB#, CASB#, WEB#	Input	Command inputs: RAS#, CAS#, WE# (along with CS#) define the command being entered.
LDM, UDM	Input	Input data mask: DM is an input mask signal for write data. Input data is masked when DM is concurrently sampled HIGH during a WRITE access. DM is sampled on both edges of DQS. Although DM balls are input-only, the DM loading is designed to match that of DQ and DQS balls. LDM is DM for lower byte DQ0–DQ7 and UDM is DM for upper byte DQ8–DQ15, of each of IC1-4
BA0–BA1	Input	Bank address inputs: BA0–BA1 define to which bank an ACTIVE, READ, WRITE, or PRECHARGE command is being applied. BA0–BA1 define which mode register including MR, EMR, EMR(2), and EMR(3) is loaded during the LOAD MODE command.
A0-A12	Input	Address inputs: Provide the row address for ACTIVE commands, and the column address and auto precharge bit (A10) for READ/ WRITE commands, to select one location out of the memory array in the respective bank. A10 sampled during a PRECHARGE command determines whether the PRECHARGE applies to one bank (A10 LOW, bank selected by BA1–BA0) or all banks (A10 HIGH) The address inputs also provide the op-code during a LOAD MODE command.
DQ0-63	I/O	Data input/output: Bidirectional data bus
UDQS, UDQS#	I/O	Data strobe for upper byte: Output with read data, input with write data for source synchronous operation. Edge-aligned with read data, center-aligned with write data. UDQS# is only used when differential data strobe mode is enabled via the LOAD MODE command.
LDQS, LDQS#	I/O	Data strobe for lower byte: Output with read data, input with write data for source synchronous operation. Edge-aligned with read data, center-aligned with write data. UDQS# is only used when differential data strobe mode is enabled via the LOAD MODE command.
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply	Power Supply: IO and Core – <b>V<sub>CCQ</sub> is common to V<sub>CC</sub></b>
V <sub>REF</sub>	Supply	SSTL_18 reference voltage.
V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply	Ground
NC	-	No connect: These balls should be left unconnected.
DNU	-	Future use

## DESCRIPTION

The 2Gb DDR2 SDRAM is a high-speed CMOS, dynamic random-access memory containing 2,147,483,648 bits. Each of the four chips in the MCP are internally configured as 8-bank DRAM. The block diagram of the device is shown in Figure 2. Ball assignments and are shown in Figure 3.

The 2Gb DDR2 SDRAM uses a double-data-rate architecture to achieve high-speed operation. The double data rate architecture is essentially a  $4n$ -prefetch architecture, with an interface designed to transfer two data words per clock cycle at the I/O balls. A single read or write access for the 4Gb DDR2 SDRAM effectively consists of a single  $4n$ -bit-wide, one-clock-cycle data transfer at the internal DRAM core and four corresponding  $n$ -bit-wide, one-half-clock-cycle data transfers at the I/O balls.

A bidirectional data strobe (DQS, DQS#) is transmitted externally, along with data, for use in data capture at the receiver. DQS is a strobe transmitted by the DDR2 SDRAM during READs and by the memory controller during WRITEs. DQS is edge-aligned with data for READs and center-aligned with data for WRITEs. There are strobes, one for the lower byte (LDQS, LDQS#) and one for the upper byte (UDQS, UDQS#).

The 2Gb DDR2 SDRAM operates from a differential clock (CK and CK#); the crossing of CK going HIGH and CK# going LOW will be referred to as the positive edge of CK. Commands (address and control signals) are registered at every positive edge of CK. Input data is registered on both edges of DQS, and output data is referenced to both edges of DQS, as well as to both edges of CK.

Read and write accesses to the DDR2 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 an ACTIVE command, which is then followed by a READ or WRITE command. The address bits registered coincident with the ACTIVE command are used to select the bank and row to be accessed. The address bits registered coincident with the READ or WRITE command are used to select the bank and the starting column location for the burst access.

The DDR2 SDRAM provides for programmable read or write burst lengths of four or eight locations. DDR2 SDRAM supports interrupting a burst read of eight with another read, or a burst write of eight with another write. An auto precharge function may be enabled to provide a self-timed row precharge that is initiated at the end of the burst access.

As with standard DDR SDRAMs, the pipelined, multibank architecture of DDR2 SDRAMs allows for concurrent operation, thereby providing high, effective bandwidth by hiding row precharge and activation time.

A self refresh mode is provided, along with a power-saving power-down mode.

All inputs are compatible with the JEDEC standard for SSTL\_18. All full drive-strength outputs are SSTL\_18-compatible.

## GENERAL NOTES

The functionality and the timing specifications discussed in this data sheet are for the DLL-enabled mode of operation.

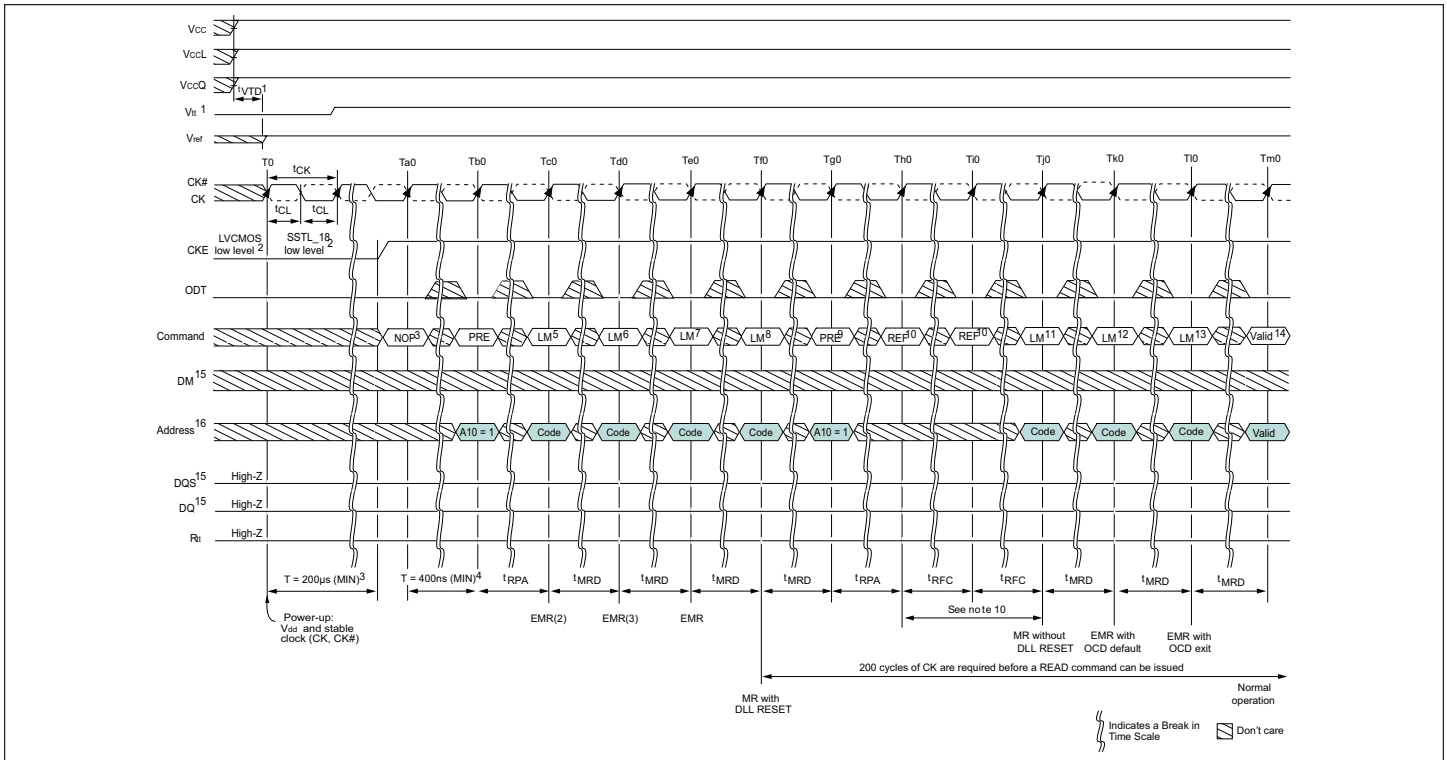
Throughout the data sheet, the various figures and text refer to DQs as "DQ." The DQ term is to be interpreted as any and all DQ collectively, unless specifically stated otherwise. Additionally, each chip is divided into 2 bytes, the lower byte and upper byte. For the lower byte (DQ0–DQ7), DM refers to LDM and DQS refers to LDQS. For the upper byte (DQ8–DQ15), DM refers to UDM and DQS refers to UDQS.

Complete functionality is described throughout the document and any page or diagram may have been simplified to convey a topic and may not be inclusive of all requirements.

Any specific requirement takes precedence over a general statement.

## INITIALIZATION

DDR2 SDRAMs must be powered up and initialized in a predefined manner. Operational procedures other than those specified may result in undefined operation. The following sequence is required for power up and initialization and is shown in Figure 4 on page 6.

**FIGURE 4 – POWER-UP AND INITIALIZATION**

**NOTES:**

- Applying power; if CKE is maintained below  $0.2 \times V_{CCQ}$ , outputs remain disabled. To guarantee  $R_{TT}$  (ODT resistance) is off,  $V_{REF}$  must be valid and a low level must be applied to the ODT ball (all other inputs may be undefined, I/Os and outputs must be less than  $V_{CCQ}$  during voltage ramp time to avoid DDR2 SDRAM device latch-up). At least one of the following two sets of conditions (A or B) must be met to obtain a stable supply state (stable supply defined as  $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{CCQ}$ ,  $V_{REF}$ , and  $V_{TT}$  are between their minimum and maximum values as stated in DC Operating Conditions table):
  - (single power source) The  $V_{CC}$  voltage ramp from 300mV to  $V_{CC}$  (MIN) must take no longer than 200ms; during the  $V_{CC}$  voltage ramp,  $|V_{CC} - V_{CCQ}| \leq 0.3V$ . Once supply voltage ramping is complete (when  $V_{CCQ}$  crosses  $V_{CC}$  (MIN)), DC Operating Conditions table specifications apply.
    - $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{CCQ}$  are driven from a single power converter output
    - $V_{TT}$  is limited to 0.95V MAX
    - $V_{REF}$  tracks  $V_{CCQ}$ ;  $V_{REF}$  must be within  $\pm 0.3V$  with respect to  $V_{CCQ}$  during supply ramp time.
    - $V_{CCQ} \geq V_{REF}$  at all times
  - (multiple power sources)  $V_{CC} \geq V_{CCQ}$  must be maintained during supply voltage ramping, for both AC and DC levels, until supply voltage ramping completes ( $V_{CCQ}$  crosses  $V_{CC}$  (MIN)). Once supply voltage ramping is complete, DC Operating Conditions table specifications apply.
    - Apply  $V_{CC}$  before or at the same time as  $V_{CCQ}$ ;  $V_{CC}$  voltage ramp time must be  $\leq 200ms$  when  $V_{CC}$  ramps from 300mV to  $V_{CC}$  (MIN)
    - Apply  $V_{CCQ}$  before or at the same time as  $V_{TT}$ ; the  $V_{CCQ}$  voltage ramp time from when  $V_{CC}$  (MIN) is achieved to when  $V_{CCQ}$  (MIN) is achieved must be  $\leq 500ms$ ; while  $V_{CC}$  is ramping, current can be supplied from  $V_{CC}$  through the device to  $V_{CCQ}$
    - $V_{REF}$  must track  $V_{CCQ}$ ;  $V_{REF}$  must be within  $\pm 0.3V$  with respect to  $V_{CCQ}$  during supply ramp time;  $V_{CCQ} \geq V_{REF}$  must be met at all times
    - Apply  $V_{TT}$ ; The  $V_{TT}$  voltage ramp time from when  $V_{CCQ}$  (MIN) is achieved to when  $V_{TT}$  (MIN) is achieved must be no greater than 500ms
- CKE uses LVC MOS input levels prior to state T0 to ensure DQs are High-Z during device power-up prior to  $V_{REF}$  being stable. After state T0, Cke is required to have SSTL\_18 input levels. Once CKE transitions to a high level, it must stay HIGH for the duration on the initialization sequence.
- PRE = PRECHARGE command, LM = LOAD MODE command, MR = Mode Register, EMR = extended mode register, EMR2 = extended mode register 2, EMR3 = extended mode register 3, REF = REFRESH command, ACT = ACTIVE command, A10 = PRECHARGE ALL, CODE =

- desired value for mode registers (blank addresses are required to be decoded), VALID - any valid command/address, RA = row address, bank address.
- DM represents UDM & LDM, DQS represents, UDQS, UDQS#, LDQS, LDQS#, RDQS, RDQS#, DQ represents DQ0-63.
- For a minimum of 200 $\mu s$  after stable power and clock (CK, CK#), apply NOP or DESELECT commands, then take CKE HIGH.
- Wait a minimum of 400ns, then issue a PRECHARGE ALL command.
- Issue a LOAD MODE command to the EMR(2). (To issue an EMR(3) command, provide LOW to BA2 and BA0, and provide HIGH to BA1.) Set register E7 to "0" or "1," all others must be "0".
- Issue LOAD MODE command to the EMR(3). (to issue an EMR(3) command, provide HIGH to BA0 = 1, BA1 = 1, and BA2 = 0.) Set all registers to "0".
- Issue a LOAD MODE command to the EMR to enable DLL. To issue a CLL ENABLE command provide LOW to BA1, BA2 and A0; provide HIGH to BA0. Bits E7, E8 and E9 can be set to "0" or "1;" Micron recommends setting them to "0".
- Issue a LOAD MODE command for DLL RESET. 200 cycles of clock input is required to lock the DLL. (To issue a DLL RESET, provide HIGH to A8 and provide LOW to BA2 = BA1 = BA0 = 0.) CKE must be HIGH the entire time. .
- Issue PRECHARGE ALL command.
- Issue two or more REFRESH commands.
- Issue a LOAD MODE command with LOW to A8 to initialize device operation (i.e., to program operating parameters without resetting the DLL). To access the mode registers, BA0 = 0, BA1 = 0, BA2 = 0.
- Issue a LOAD MODE command to the EMR to enable OCD default by setting bits E7, E8, and E9 to "1," and then setting all other desired parameters. To access the extended mode register, BA2 = 0, BA1 = 0, BA0 = 1.
- Issue a LOAD MODE command to the EMR to enable OCD exit by setting bits E7, E8, and E9 to "0," and then setting all other desired parameters. To access the extended mode registers, BA2 = 0, BA1 = 0, BA0 = 1.
- The DDR2 SDRAM is now initialized and ready for normal operation 200 clock cycles after the DLL RESET at Tf0.

## MODE REGISTER (MR)

The mode register is used to define the specific mode of operation of the DDR2 SDRAM. This definition includes the selection of a burst length, burst type, CL, operating mode, DLL RESET, write recovery, and power-down mode, as shown in Figure 5. Contents of the mode register can be altered by re-executing the LOAD MODE (LM) command. If the user chooses to modify only a subset of the MR variables, all variables (M0–M14) must be programmed when the command is issued.

The mode register is programmed via the LM command (bits BA2–BA0 = 0, 0, 0) and other bits (M12–M0) will retain the stored information until it is programmed again or the device loses power (except for bit M8, which is self-clearing). Reprogramming the mode register will not alter the contents of the memory array, provided it is performed correctly.

The LM command can only be issued (or reissued) when all banks are in the precharged state (idle state) and no bursts are in progress. The controller must wait the specified time tMRD before initiating any subsequent operations such as an ACTIVE command. Violating either of these requirements will result in unspecified operation.

## BURST LENGTH

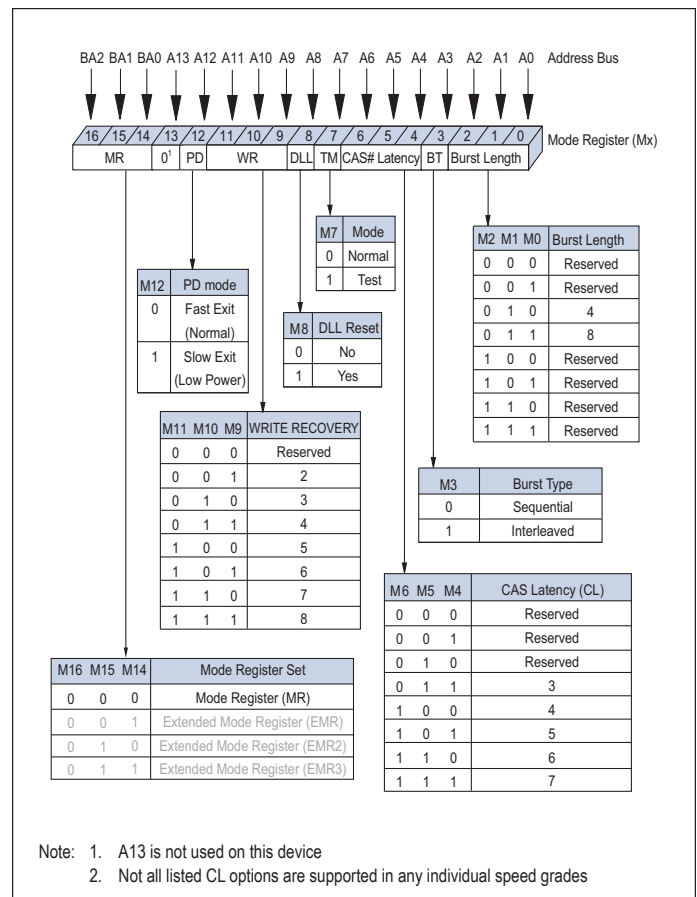
Burst length is defined by bits M0–M3, as shown in Figure 5. Read and write accesses to the DDR2 SDRAM are burst-oriented, with the burst length being programmable to either four or eight. The burst length determines the maximum number of column locations that can be accessed for a given READ or WRITE command.

When a READ or WRITE command is issued, a block of columns equal to the burst length is effectively selected. All accesses for that burst take place within this block, meaning that the burst will wrap within the block if a boundary is reached. The block is uniquely selected by A2–Ai when BL = 4 and by A3–Ai when BL = 8 (where Ai is the most significant column address bit for a given configuration). The remaining (least significant) address bit(s) is (are) used to select the starting location within the block. The programmed burst length applies to both READ and WRITE bursts.

## BURST TYPE

Accesses within a given burst may be programmed to be either sequential or interleaved. The burst type is selected via bit M3, as shown in Figure 5. The ordering of accesses within a burst is determined by the burst length, the burst type, and the starting column address, as shown in Table 2. DDR2 SDRAM supports 4-bit burst mode and 8-bit burst mode only. For 8-bit burst mode, full interleave address ordering is supported; however, sequential address ordering is nibble-based.

FIGURE 5 – MODE REGISTER (MR) DEFINITION



**TABLE 2 – BURST DEFINITION**

Burst Length	Starting Column Address			Order of Accesses Within a Burst	
				Type = Sequential	Type = Interleaved
4	A1	A0			
	0	0	0-1-2-3	0-1-2-3	
	0	1	1-2-3-0	1-0-3-2	
	1	0	2-3-0-1	2-3-0-1	
	1	1	3-0-1-2	3-2-1-0	
8	A2	A1	A0		
	0	0	0	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7	0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7
	0	0	1	1-2-3-0-5-6-7-4	1-0-3-2-5-4-7-6
	0	1	0	2-3-0-1-6-7-4-5	2-3-0-1-6-7-4-5
	0	1	1	3-0-1-2-7-4-5-6	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	5-6-7-4-1-2-3-0	5-4-7-6-1-0-3-2
	1	1	0	6-7-4-5-2-3-0-1	6-7-4-5-2-3-0-1
	1	1	1	7-4-5-6-3-0-1-2	7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0

**NOTES:**

1. For a burst length of two, A1-Ai select two-data-element block; A0 selects the starting column within the block.
2. For a burst length of four, A2-Ai select four-data-element block; A0-1 select the starting column within the block.
3. For a burst length of eight, A3-Ai select eight-data-element block; A0-2 select the starting column within the block.
4. Whenever a boundary of the block is reached within a given sequence above, the following access wraps within the block.

## OPERATING MODE

The normal operating mode is selected by issuing a command with bit M7 set to “0,” and all other bits set to the desired values, as shown in Figure 5. When bit M7 is “1,” no other bits of the mode register are programmed. Programming bit M7 to “1” places the DDR2 SDRAM into a test mode that is only used by the manufacturer and should not be used. No operation or functionality is guaranteed if M7 bit is ‘1.’

## DLL RESET

DLL RESET is defined by bit M8, as shown in Figure 5. Programming bit M8 to “1” will activate the DLL RESET function. Bit M8 is self-clearing, meaning it returns back to a value of “0” after the DLL RESET function has been issued.

Anytime the DLL RESET function is used, 200 clock cycles must occur before a READ command can be issued to allow time for the internal clock to be synchronized with the external clock. Failing to wait for synchronization to occur may result in a violation of the  $t_{AC}$  or  $t_{DQSK}$  parameters.

## WRITE RECOVERY

Write recovery (WR) time is defined by bits M9–M11, as shown in Figure 5. The WR register is used by the DDR2 SDRAM during WRITE with auto precharge operation. During WRITE with auto precharge operation, the DDR2 SDRAM delays the internal auto precharge operation by WR clocks (programmed in bits M9–M11) from the last data burst.

WR values of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 clocks may be used for programming bits M9–M11. The user is required to program the value of WR, which is calculated by dividing  $t_{WR}$  (in ns) by  $t_{CK}$  (in ns) and rounding up a non integer value to the next integer;  $WR [cycles] = t_{WR} [ns] / t_{CK} [ns]$ . Reserved states should not be used as unknown operation or incompatibility with future versions may result.

## POWER-DOWN MODE

Active power-down (PD) mode is defined by bit M12, as shown in Figure 5. PD mode allows the user to determine the active power-down mode, which determines performance versus power savings. PD mode bit M12 does not apply to precharge PD mode.

When bit M12 = 0, standard active PD mode or “fast-exit” active PD mode is enabled. The  $t_{XARD}$  parameter is used for fast-exit active PD exit timing. The DLL is expected to be enabled and running during this mode.

When bit M12 = 1, a lower-power active PD mode or “slow-exit” active PD mode is enabled. The  $t_{XARD}$  parameter is used for slow-exit active PD exit timing. The DLL can be enabled, but “frozen” during active PD mode since the exit-to-READ command timing is relaxed. The power difference expected between PD normal and PD low-power mode is defined in the  $I_{CC}$  table.

## CAS LATENCY (CL)

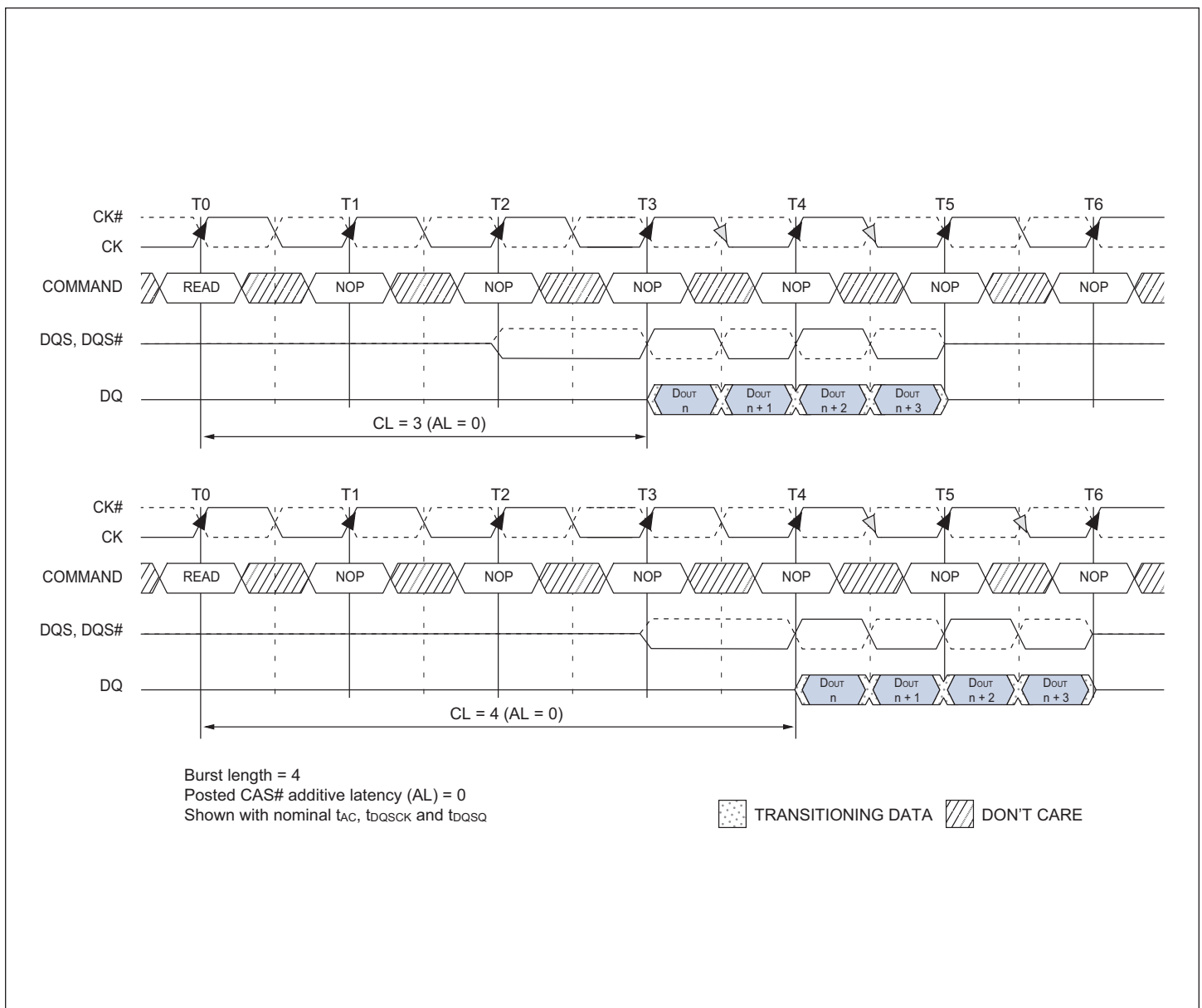
The CAS latency (CL) is defined by bits M4–M6, as shown in Figure 5. CL is the delay, in clock cycles, between the registration of a READ command and the availability of the first bit of output data. The CL can be set to 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 clocks, depending on the speed grade option being used.

DDR2 SDRAM does not support any half-clock latencies. Reserved states should not be used as unknown operation or incompatibility with future versions may result.

DDR2 SDRAM also supports a feature called posted CAS additive latency (AL). This feature allows the READ command to be issued prior to  $t_{RCD}(\text{MIN})$  by delaying the internal command to the DDR2 SDRAM by AL clocks.

Examples of CL = 3 and CL = 4 are shown in Figure 6; both assume AL = 0. If a READ command is registered at clock edge  $n$ , and the CL is  $m$  clocks, the data will be available nominally coincident with clock edge  $n+m$  (this assumes AL = 0).

**FIGURE 6 – CAS LATENCY (CL)**



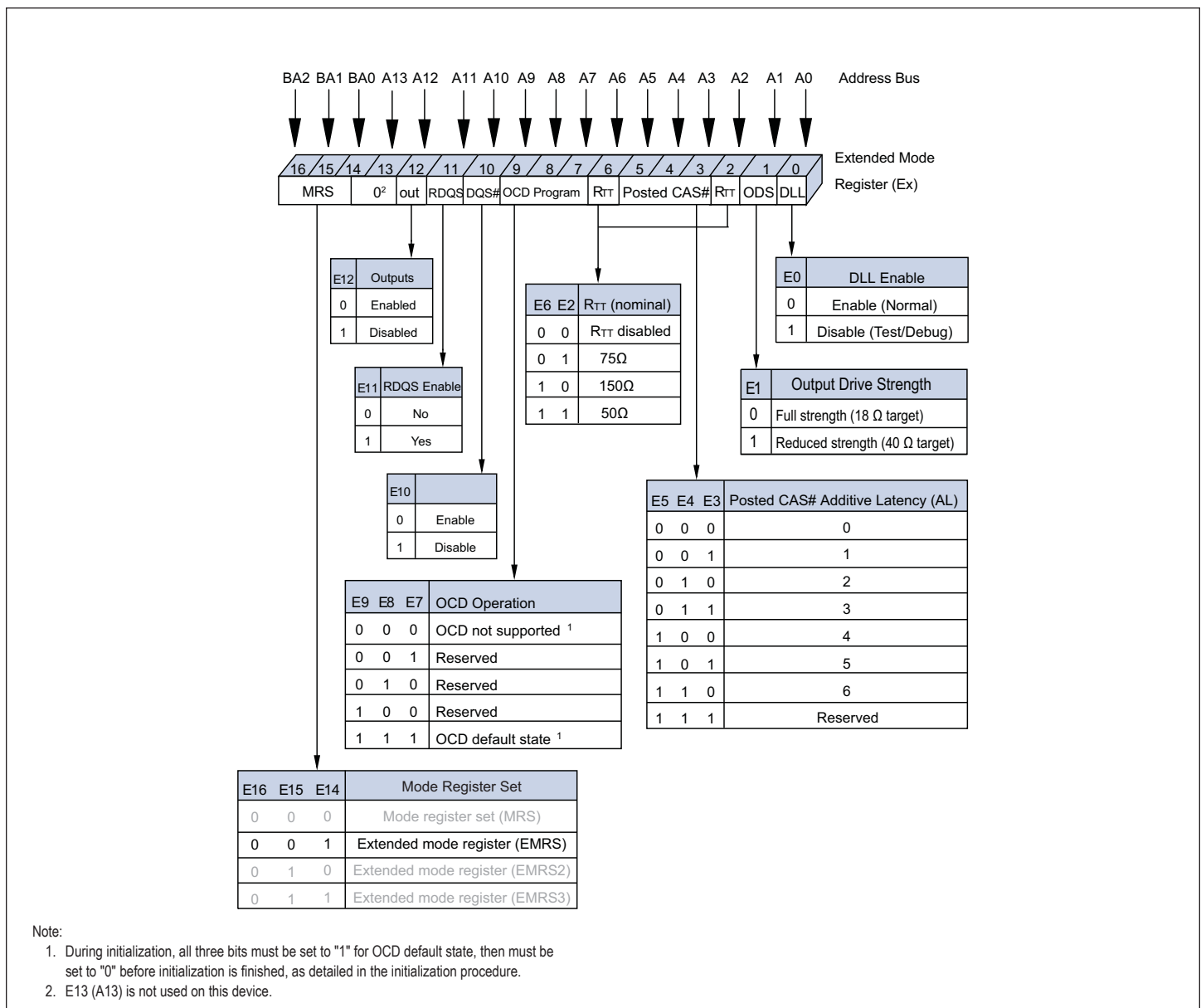
## EXTENDED MODE REGISTER (EMR)

The extended mode register controls functions beyond those controlled by the mode register; these additional functions are DLL enable/disable, output drive strength, on die termination (ODT) (RTT), posted AL, off-chip driver impedance calibration (OCD), DQS# enable/disable, RDQS/RDQS# enable/disable, and output disable/enable. These functions are controlled via the bits shown in Figure 7. The EMR is programmed via the LOAD MODE (LM) command and will retain the stored information until it

is programmed again or the device loses power. Reprogramming the EMR will not alter the contents of the memory array, provided it is performed correctly.

The EMR must be loaded when all banks are idle and no bursts are in progress, and the controller must wait the specified time  $t_{MRD}$  before initiating any subsequent operation. Violating either of these requirements could result in unspecified operation.

**FIGURE 7 – EXTENDED MODE REGISTER DEFINITION**



## DLL ENABLE/DISABLE

The DLL may be enabled or disabled by programming bit E0 during the LM command, as shown in Figure 7. The DLL must be enabled for normal operation. DLL enable is required during power-up initialization and upon returning to normal operation after having disabled the DLL for the purpose of debugging or evaluation. Enabling the DLL should always be followed by resetting the DLL using an LM command.

The DLL is automatically disabled when entering SELF REFRESH operation and is automatically re-enabled and reset upon exit of SELF REFRESH operation.

Any time the DLL is enabled (and subsequently reset), 200 clock cycles must occur before a READ command can be issued, to allow time for the internal clock to synchronize with the external clock. Failing to wait for synchronization to occur may result in a violation of the  $t_{AC}$  or  $t_{DQCK}$  parameters.

## OUTPUT DRIVE STRENGTH

The output drive strength is defined by bit E1, as shown in Figure 7. The normal drive strength for all outputs are specified to be SSTL\_18. Programming bit E1 = 0 selects normal (full strength) drive strength for all outputs. Selecting a reduced drive strength option (E1 = 1) will reduce all outputs to approximately 45 to 60 percent of the SSTL\_18 drive strength. This option is intended for the support of lighter load and/or point-to-point environments.

## DQS# ENABLE/DISABLE

The DQS# ball is enabled by bit E10. When E10 = 0, DQS# is the complement of the differential data strobe pair DQS/DQS#. When disabled (E10 = 1), DQS is used in a single ended mode and the DQS# ball is disabled. When disabled, DQS# should be left floating. This function is also used to enable/disable RDQS#. If RDQS is enabled (E11 = 1) and DQS# is enabled (E10 = 0), then both DQS# and RDQS# will be enabled.

## OUTPUT ENABLE/DISABLE

The OUTPUT ENABLE function is defined by bit E12, as shown in Figure 7. When enabled (E12 = 0), all outputs (DQs, DQS, DQS#, RDQS, RDQS#) function normally. When disabled (E12 = 1), all DDR2 SDRAM outputs (DQs, DQS, DQS#, RDQS, RDQS#) are disabled, thus removing output buffer current. The output disable feature is intended to be used during  $I_{CC}$  characterization of read current.

## ON-DIE TERMINATION (ODT)

ODT effective resistance,  $R_{TT}(EFF)$ , is defined by bits E2 and E6 of the EMR, as shown in Figure 7. The ODT feature is designed to improve signal integrity of the memory channel by allowing the DDR2 SDRAM controller to independently turn on/off ODT for any or all devices.  $R_{TT}$  effective resistance values of 50 $\Omega$ , 75 $\Omega$ , and 150 $\Omega$  are selectable and apply to each DQ, DQS/DQS#, RDQS/RDQS#, UDQS/UDQS#, LDQS/LDQS#, and UDM/LDM signals. Bits (E6, E2) determine what ODT resistance is enabled by turning on/off “sw1,” “sw2,” or “sw3.” The ODT effective resistance value is

selected by enabling switch “sw1,” which enables all R1 values that are 150 $\Omega$  each, enabling an effective resistance of 75 $\Omega$  ( $R_{TT2}(EFF) = R2/2$ ). Similarly, if “sw2” is enabled, all R2 values that are 300 $\Omega$  each, enable an effective ODT resistance of 150 $\Omega$  ( $R_{TT2}(EFF) = R2/2$ ). Switch “sw3” enables R1 values of 100 $\Omega$  enabling effective resistance of 50 $\Omega$ . Reserved states should not be used, as unknown operation or incompatibility with future versions may result.

The ODT control ball is used to determine when  $R_{TT}(EFF)$  is turned on and off, assuming ODT has been enabled via bits E2 and E6 of the EMR. The ODT feature and ODT input ball are only used during active, active power-down (both fast-exit and slow-exit modes), and precharge power-down modes of operation. ODT must be turned off prior to entering self refresh. During power-up and initialization of the DDR2 SDRAM, ODT should be disabled until issuing the EMR command to enable the ODT feature, at which point the ODT ball will determine the  $R_{TT}(EFF)$  value. Any time the EMR enables the ODT function, ODT may not be driven HIGH until eight clocks after the EMR has been enabled. See “ODT Timing” section for ODT timing diagrams.

## POSTED CAS ADDITIVE LATENCY (AL)

Posted CAS additive latency (AL) is supported to make the command and data bus efficient for sustainable bandwidths in DDR2 SDRAM. Bits E3–E5 define the value of AL, as shown in Figure 7. Bits E3–E5 allow the user to program the DDR2 SDRAM with an inverse AL of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 clocks. Reserved states should not be used as unknown operation or incompatibility with future versions may result.

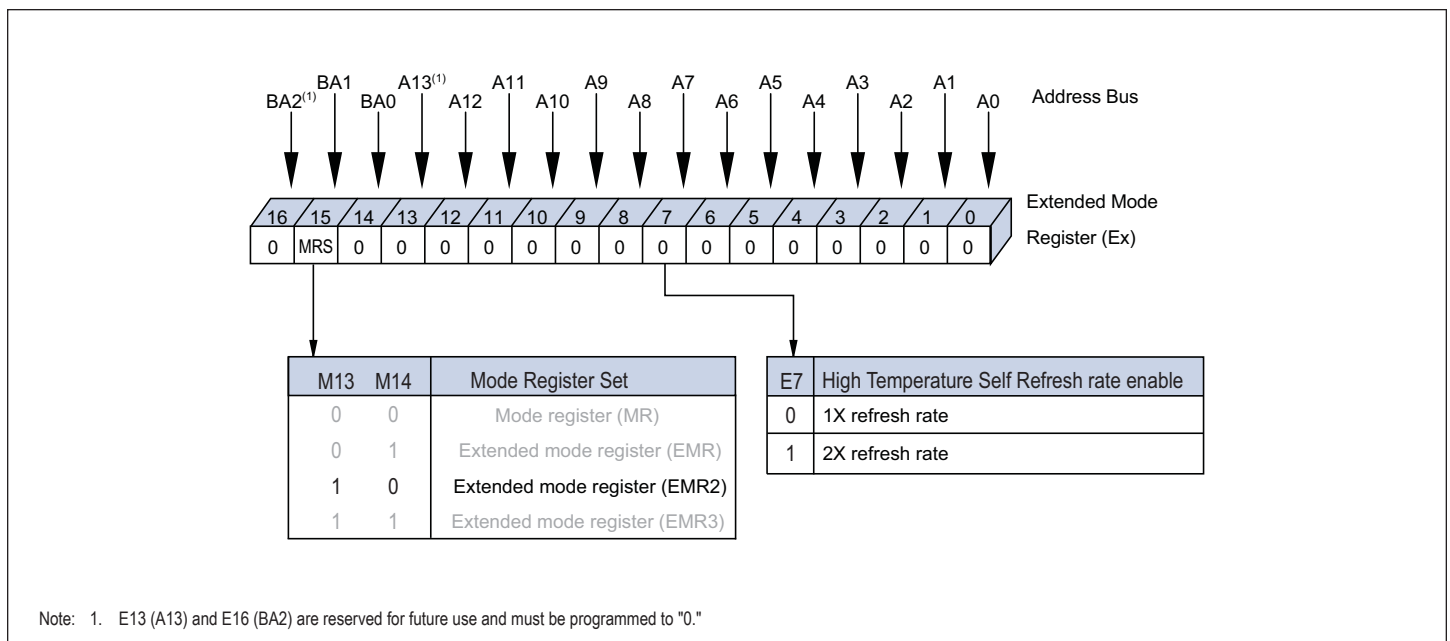
In this operation, the DDR2 SDRAM allows a READ or WRITE command to be issued prior to  $t_{RCD}(MIN)$  with the requirement that  $AL \leq t_{RCD}(MIN)$ . A typical application using this feature would set  $AL = t_{RCD}(MIN) - 1 \times t_{CK}$ . The READ or WRITE command is held for the time of the AL before it is issued internally to the DDR2 SDRAM device. RL is controlled by the sum of AL and CL;  $RL = AL + CL$ . Write latency (WL) is equal to RL minus one clock;  $WL = AL + CL - 1 \times t_{CK}$ .

## EXTENDED MODE REGISTER 2

The extended mode register 2 (EMR2) controls functions beyond those controlled by the mode register. Currently all bits in EMR2 are reserved, except for E7 as shown in Figure 8. The EMR2 is programmed via the LM command and will retain the stored information until it is programmed again or the device loses power. Reprogramming the EMR will not alter the contents of the memory array, provided it is performed correctly.

Bit E7 (A7) must be programmed as "1" to provide a 2X refresh rate. EMR2 must be loaded when all banks are idle and no bursts are in progress, and the controller must wait the specified time  $t_{MRD}$  before initiating any subsequent operation. Violating either of these requirements could result in unspecified operation.

**FIGURE 8 – EXTENDED MODE REGISTER 2 (EMR2) DEFINITION**

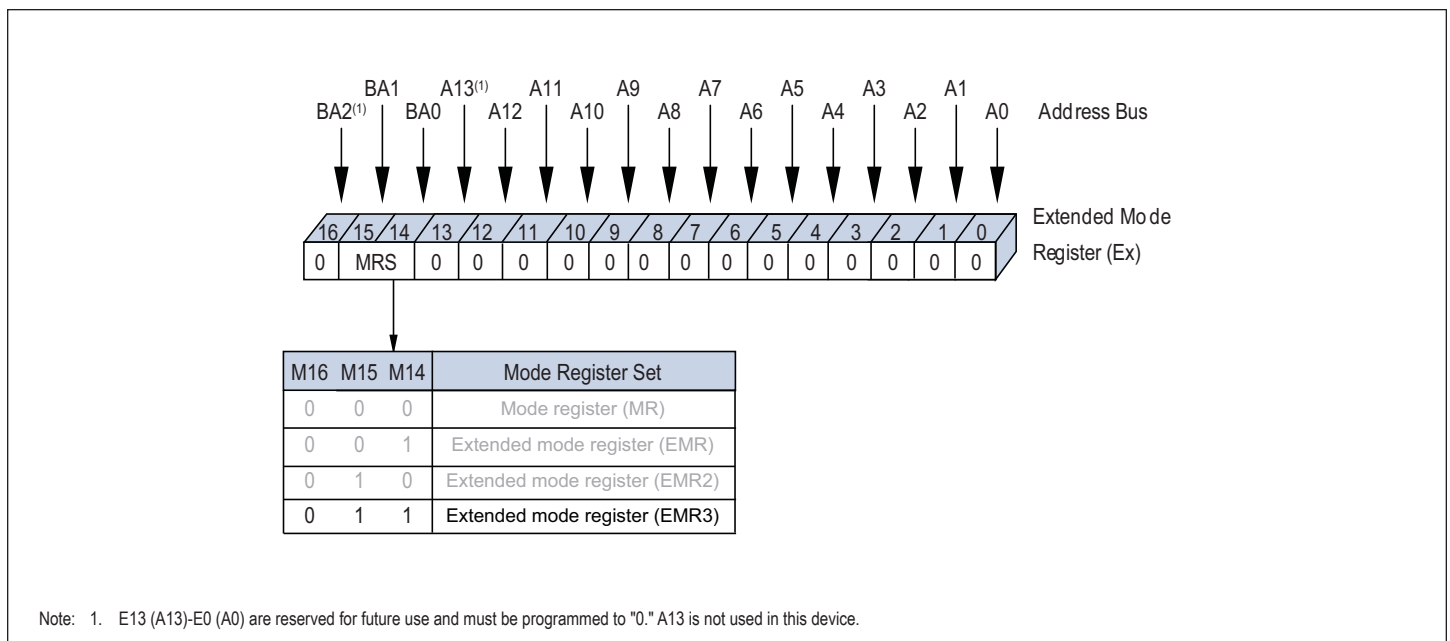


### EXTENDED MODE REGISTER 3

The extended mode register 3 (EMR3) controls functions beyond those controlled by the mode register. Currently, all bits in EMR3 are reserved, as shown in Figure 9. The EMR3 is programmed via the LM command and will retain the stored information until it is programmed again or the device loses power. Reprogramming the EMR will not alter the contents of the memory array, provided it is performed correctly.

EMR3 must be loaded when all banks are idle and no bursts are in progress, and the controller must wait the specified time  $t_{MRD}$  before initiating any subsequent operation. Violating either of these requirements could result in unspecified operation.

**FIGURE 9 – EXTENDED MODE REGISTER 3 (EMR3) DEFINITION**



## COMMAND TRUTH TABLES

The following tables provide a quick reference of DDR2 SDRAM available commands, including CKE power-down modes, and bank-to-bank commands.

**TABLE 3 – TRUTH TABLE - DDR2 COMMANDS**

Notes 1, 5, and 6 apply to all

Function	CKE		CS#	RAS#	CAS#	WE#	BA2 BA1 BA0	A12 A11	A10	A9-A0	Notes
	Previous Cycle	Current Cycle									
LOAD MODE	H	H	L	L	L	L	BA	OP Code			4, 6
REFRESH	H	H	L	L	L	H	X	X	X	X	
SELF-REFRESH Entry	H	L	L	L	L	H	X	X	X	X	
SELF-REFRESH Exit	L	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4, 7
			L	H	H	H					
Single bank precharge	H	H	L	L	H	L	BA	X	L	X	6
All banks PRECHARGE	H	H	L	L	H	L	X	X	H	X	
Bank activate	H	H	L	L	H	H	BA	Row Address			4
WRITE	H	H	L	H	L	L	BA	Column Address	L	Column Address	4, 5, 6, 8
WRITE with auto precharge	H	H	L	H	L	L	BA	Column Address	H	Column Address	4, 5, 6, 8
READ	H	H	L	H	L	H	BA	Column Address	L	Column Address	4, 5, 6, 8
READ with auto precharge	H	H	L	H	L	H	BA	Column Address	H	Column Address	4, 5, 6, 8
NO OPERATION	H	X	L	H	H	H	X	X	X	X	
Device DESELECT	H	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
POWER-DOWN entry	H	L	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9
			L	H	H	H					
POWER-DOWN exit	L	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9
			L	H	H	H					

- Notes:
- All DDR2 SDRAM commands are defined by states of CS#, RAS#, CAS#, WE#, and CKE at the rising edge of the clock.
  - The state of ODT does not affect the states described in this table. The ODT function is not available during self refresh.
  - "X" means "H or L" (but a defined logic level) for valid IDD measurements.
  - BA2 is only applicable for densities  $\geq 1\text{Gb}$ .
  - An n is the most significant address bit for a given density and configuration. Some larger address bits may be "Don't Care" during column addressing, depending on density and configuration.
  - Bank addresses (BA) determine which bank is to be operated upon. BA during a LOAD MODE command selects which mode register is programmed.
  - SELF REFRESH exit is asynchronous.
  - Burst reads or writes at BL = 4 cannot be terminated or interrupted.
  - The power-down mode does not perform any REFRESH operations. The duration of power-down is limited by the refresh requirements outlined in the AC parametric section.

## DESELECT

The Deselect function (CS# HIGH) prevents new commands from being executed by the DDR2 SDRAM. The DDR2 SDRAM is effectively deselected. Operations already in progress are not affected.

## NO OPERATION (NOP)

The NO OPERATION (NOP) command is used to instruct the selected DDR2 SDRAM to perform a NOP (CS# is LOW; RAS#, CAS#, and WE are HIGH). This prevents unwanted commands from being registered during idle or wait states. Operations already in progress are not affected.

## LOAD MODE (LM)

The mode registers are loaded via bank address and address inputs. The bank address bits determine which mode register will be programmed. See Mode Register (MR). The LM command can only be issued when all banks are idle, and a subsequent executable command cannot be issued until  $t_{MRD}$  is met.

## ACTIVATE

The ACTIVATE command is used to open (or activate) a row in a particular bank for a subsequent access. The value on the bank address inputs determines the bank, and the address inputs select the row. This row remains active (or open) for accesses until a precharge command is issued to that bank. A precharge command must be issued before opening a different row in the same bank.

## READ

The READ command is used to initiate a burst read access to an active row. The value on the bank address inputs determine the bank, and the address provided on address inputs selects the starting column location. The value on input A10 determines whether or not auto precharge is used. If auto precharge is selected, the row being accessed will be precharged at the end of the read burst; if auto precharge is not selected, the row will remain open for subsequent accesses.

DDR2 SDRAM also supports the AL feature, which allows a READ or WRITE command to be issued prior to  $t_{RCD}$  (MIN) by delaying the actual registration of the READ/WRITE command to the internal device by AL clock cycles.

## WRITE

The WRITE command is used to initiate a burst write access to an active row. The value on the bank select inputs selects the bank, and the address provided on inputs selects the starting column location. The value on input A10 determines whether or not auto precharge is used. If auto precharge is selected, the row being accessed will be precharged at the end of the WRITE burst; if auto precharge is not selected, the row will remain open for subsequent accesses.

DDR2 SDRAM also supports the AL feature, which allows a READ or WRITE command to be issued prior to  $t_{RCD}$  (MIN) by delaying the actual registration of the READ/WRITE command to the internal device by AL clock cycles.

Input data appearing on the DQ is written to the memory array subject to the DM input logic level appearing coincident with the data. If a given DM signal is registered LOW, the corresponding data will be written to memory; if the DM signal is registered HIGH, the corresponding data inputs will be ignored, and a WRITE will not be executed to that byte/column location.

## PRECHARGE

The PRECHARGE command is used to deactivate the open row in a particular bank or the open row in all banks. The bank(s) will be available for a subsequent row activation a specified time ( $t_{RP}$ ) after the PRECHARGE command is issued, except in the case of concurrent auto precharge, where a READ or WRITE command to a different bank is allowed as long as it does not interrupt the data transfer in the current bank and does not violate any other timing parameters. After a bank has been precharged, it is in the idle state and must be activated prior to any READ or WRITE commands being issued to that bank. A PRECHARGE command is allowed if there is no open row in that bank (idle state) or if the previously open row is already in the process of precharging. However, the precharge period will be determined by the last PRECHARGE command issued to the bank.

## REFRESH

REFRESH is used during normal operation of the DDR2 SDRAM and is analogous to CAS#-before-RAS# (CBR) REFRESH. All banks must be in the idle mode prior to issuing a REFRESH command. This command is nonpersistent, so it must be issued each time a refresh is required. The addressing is generated by the internal refresh controller. This makes the address bits a "Don't Care" during a REFRESH command.

## SELF REFRESH\*

The SELF REFRESH command can be used to retain data in the DDR2 SDRAM, even if the rest of the system is powered down. When in the self refresh mode, the DDR2 SDRAM retains data without external clocking. All power supply inputs (including Vref) must be maintained at valid levels upon entry/exit and during SELF REFRESH operation.

The SELF REFRESH command is initiated like a REFRESH command except CKE is LOW. The DLL is automatically disabled upon entering self refresh and is automatically enabled upon exiting self refresh.

The SELF REFRESH command is initiated when CKE is LOW. The differential clock should remain stable and meet  $t_{CKE}$  specifications at least  $1 \times t_{CK}$  after entering self refresh mode. The procedure for exiting self refresh requires a sequence of commands. First, the differential clock must be stable and meet  $t_{CK}$  specifications at least  $1 \times t_{CK}$  prior to CKE going back to HIGH. Once CKE is HIGH ( $t_{CKE}$  [MIN] has been satisfied with three clock registrations), the DDR2 SDRAM must have NOP or Deselect commands issued for  $t_{XSNR}$ . A simple algorithm for meeting both refresh and DLL requirements is used to apply NOP or Deselect commands for 200 clock cycles before applying any other command.

**\*NOTE: Self refresh not available at military temperature.**

**TABLE 4 – ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	MAX	Unit
$V_{CC}/V_{CCQ}$	Voltage on $V_{CC}$ pin relative to $V_{SS}$	-0.5	2.3	V
$V_{IN}, V_{OUT}$	Voltage on any pin relative to $V_{SS}$	-0.5	2.3	V
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature	-55	125	°C
$I_L$	Input leakage current; Any input $0V < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$ ; Other pins not under test = 0V	-20	20	μA
$I_{OZ}$	Output leakage current; $0V < V_{OUT} < V_{CC}$ ; DQs and ODT are disabled	-5	5	μA
$I_{VREF}$	$V_{REF}$ leakage current; $V_{REF}$ = Valid $V_{REF}$ level	-8	8	μA

**TABLE 5 – DC OPERATING CONDITIONS**

All voltages referenced to  $V_{SS}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	1.7	1.8	1.9	V	1
I/O Reference voltage	$V_{REF}$	$0.49 \times V_{CCQ}$	$0.50 \times V_{CCQ}$	$0.51 \times V_{CCQ}$	V	2
I/O Termination voltage	$V_{TT}$	$V_{REF} - 0.04$	$V_{REF}$	$V_{REF} + 0.04$	V	3

Notes:

- $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{CCQ}$  are tied on the device.
- $V_{REF}$  is expected to equal  $V_{CCQ}/2$  of the transmitting device and to track variations in the DC level of the same. Peak-to-peak noise on  $V_{REF}$  may not exceed  $\pm 1$  percent of the DC value. Peak-to-peak AC noise on  $V_{REF}$  may not exceed  $\pm 2$  percent of  $V_{REF}$ . This measurement is to be taken at the nearest  $V_{REF}$  bypass capacitor.
- $V_{TT}$  is not applied directly to the device.  $V_{TT}$  is a system supply for signal termination resistors, is expected to be set equal to  $V_{REF}$  and must track variations in the DC level of  $V_{REF}$ .

**TABLE 6 – BGA THERMAL RESISTANCE**

Description	Symbol	Typical	Units	Notes
Junction to Board	Theta JB	TBD	°C/W	1
Junction to Case (Top)	Theta JC	TBD	°C/W	1

The JEDEC JESD51 specifications are used as the default modeling environment and boundary conditions. Using still air, horizontal mounting and the 2s2p board. Published material properties are used as input to derive the thermal characteristics of the module. Your application conditions will most likely differ from the JESD51 2s2p board definition specifications; therefore, Microsemi PMG recommends a customized evaluation of thermal resistances based on the actual conditions in thermally-challenged situations. Delphi models are available for most products upon request.

**TABLE 7 – INPUT DC LOGIC LEVEL**

All voltages referenced to  $V_{SS}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input High (Logic 1) Voltage	$V_{IH}(DC)$	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	$V_{CC}^{(1)}$	V
Input Low (Logic 0) Voltage	$V_{IL}(DC)$	-0.300	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	V

Note 1:  $V_{CC} + 0.3V$  allowed provided 1.9V is not exceeded.

**TABLE 8 – INPUT AC LOGIC LEVEL**

All voltages referenced to  $V_{SS}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC Input High (Logic 1) Voltage DDR2-400 & DDR2-533	$V_{IH}(AC)$	$V_{REF} + 0.250$	$V_{CC}^{(1)}$	V
AC Input High (Logic 1) Voltage DDR2-667	$V_{IH}(AC)$	$V_{REF} + 0.200$	$V_{CC}^{(1)}$	V
AC Input Low (Logic 0) Voltage DDR2-400 & DDR2-533	$V_{IL}(AC)$	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.250$	V
AC Input Low (Logic 0) Voltage DDR2-667	$V_{IL}(AC)$	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.200$	V

Note 1:  $V_{CC} + 0.3V$  allowed provided 1.9V is not exceeded.

**TABLE 9 – ODT DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 All voltages referenced to V<sub>SS</sub>

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Nom	Max	Unit	Notes
R <sub>TT</sub> effective impedance value for 75Ω setting EMR (A6, A2) = 0, 1	R <sub>TT1(EFF)</sub>	52	75	97	Ω	1
R <sub>TT</sub> effective impedance value for 150Ω setting EMR (A6, A2) = 1, 0	R <sub>TT2(EFF)</sub>	105	150	195	Ω	1
R <sub>TT</sub> effective impedance value for 50Ω setting EMR (A6, A2) = 1, 1	R <sub>TT3(EFF)</sub>	35	50	65	Ω	1
Deviation of VM with respect to V <sub>CCQ/2</sub>	ΔVM	-6		6	%	2

 Note: 1. R<sub>TT1(EFF)</sub> and R<sub>TT2(EFF)</sub> are determined by separately applying V<sub>IH(AC)</sub> and V<sub>IL(AC)</sub> to the ball being tested, and then measuring current, I(V<sub>IH(AC)</sub>), and I(V<sub>IL(AC)</sub>), respectively.

$$R_{TT(EFF)} = \frac{V_{IH(AC)} - V_{IL(AC)}}{I(V_{IH(AC)}) - I(V_{IL(AC)})}$$

2. Measure voltage (VM) at tested ball with no load

$$\Delta VM = \left( \frac{2 \times VM - 1}{V_{CC}} \right) \times 100$$

**TABLE 10 – DDR2 I<sub>CC</sub> SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Proposed Conditions	667 CL5	533 CL4	400 CL3	Units	
I <sub>CC0</sub>	Operating one bank active-precharge current; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RC</sub> = t <sub>RC(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RAS</sub> = t <sub>RASmin(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data bus inputs are SWITCHING	500	440	440	mA	
I <sub>CC1</sub>	Operating one bank active-read-precharge current; I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA; BL = 4, CL = CL(I <sub>CC</sub> ), AL = 0; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RC</sub> = t <sub>RC(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RAS</sub> = t <sub>RASmin(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RCD</sub> = t <sub>RCD(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data pattern is same as I <sub>DAD6W</sub>	600	540	520	mA	
I <sub>CC2P</sub>	Precharge power-down current; All banks idle; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is LOW; Other control and address bus inputs are STABLE; Data bus inputs are FLOATING	40	40	40	mA	
I <sub>CC2Q</sub>	Precharge quiet standby current; All banks idle; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH; Other control and address bus inputs are STABLE; Data bus inputs are FLOATING	220	180	160	mA	
I <sub>CC2N</sub>	Precharge standby current; All banks idle; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH; Other control and address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data bus inputs are SWITCHING	240	200	180	mA	
I <sub>CC3P</sub>	Active power-down current; All banks open; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is LOW; Other control and address bus inputs are STABLE; Data bus inputs are FLOATING	Fast PDN Exit MRS(12) = 0	160	120	100	mA
		Slow PDN Exit MRS(12) = 1	80	80	80	mA
I <sub>CC3N</sub>	Active standby current; All banks open; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RAS</sub> = t <sub>RASMAX(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RP</sub> = t <sub>RP(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Other control and address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data bus inputs are SWITCHING	280	240	200	mA	
I <sub>CC4W</sub>	Operating burst write current; All banks open, Continuous burst writes; BL = 4, CL = CL(I <sub>CC</sub> ), AL = 0; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RAS</sub> = t <sub>RASMAX(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RP</sub> = t <sub>RP(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data bus inputs are SWITCHING	1,000	820	640	mA	
I <sub>CC4R</sub>	Operating burst read current; All banks open, Continuous burst reads, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA; BL = 4, CL = CL(I <sub>CC</sub> ), AL = 0; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RAS</sub> = t <sub>RASMAX(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RP</sub> = t <sub>RP(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data pattern is same as I <sub>DAD6W</sub>	940	780	620	mA	
I <sub>CC5</sub>	Burst auto refresh current; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; Refresh command at every t <sub>RF</sub> (I <sub>CC</sub> ) interval; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Other control and address bus inputs are SWITCHING; Data bus inputs are SWITCHING	880	840	800	mA	
I <sub>CC6</sub>	Self refresh current; CK and CK# at 0V; CKE 0.2V; Other control and address bus inputs are FLOATING; Data bus inputs are FLOATING	Normal	40	40	40	mA
I <sub>CC7</sub>	Operating bank interleave read current; All bank interleaving reads, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0mA; BL = 4, CL = CL(I <sub>CC</sub> ), AL = t <sub>RC</sub> (I <sub>CC</sub> ) - 1 * t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; t <sub>CK</sub> = t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RC</sub> = t <sub>RC(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RRD</sub> = t <sub>RRD(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> , t <sub>RCD</sub> = 1 * t <sub>CK(I<sub>CC</sub>)</sub> ; CKE is HIGH, CS# is HIGH between valid commands; Address bus inputs are STABLE during DESELECTs; Data pattern is same as I <sub>DAD6R</sub> ; Refer to the following page for detailed timing conditions	1,360	1,360	1,360	mA	

**TABLE 11 – AC TIMING PARAMETERS**

Parameter		Symbol	667Mbps CL5		533Mbps CL4		400Mbps CL3		Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Clock	Clock cycle time	CL=5	$t_{CK(5)}$	3,000	8,000					ps
		CL=4	$t_{CK(4)}$	3,750	8,000	3,750	8,000	5,000	8,000	ps
		CL=3	$t_{CK(3)}$	5,000	8,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	8,000	ps
	CK high-level width	$t_{CH}$	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.52	$t_{CK}$	
	CK low-level width	$t_{CL}$	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.52	$t_{CK}$	
	Half clock period	$t_{HP}$	MIN ( $t_{CH}$ , $t_{CL}$ )		MIN ( $t_{CH}$ , $t_{CL}$ )		MIN ( $t_{CH}$ , $t_{CL}$ )		ps	
Data	DQ output access time from CK/CK#	$t_{AC}$	-550	+650	-550	+650	-600	+600	ps	
	Data-out high impedance window from CK/CK#	$t_{HZ}$		$t_{AC(MAX)}$		$t_{AC(MAX)}$		$t_{AC(MAX)}$	ps	
	Data-out low-impedance window from CK/CK#	$t_{LZ}$	$t_{AC(MIN)}$	$t_{AC(MAX)}$	$t_{AC(MIN)}$	$t_{AC(MAX)}$	$t_{AC(MIN)}$	$t_{AC(MAX)}$	ps	
	DQ and DM input setup time relative to DQS	$t_{DS}$	400		400		450		ps	
	DQ and DM input hold time relative to DQS	$t_{DH}$	500		500		450		ps	
	DQ and DM input pulse width (for each input)	$t_{DIPW}$	0.35		0.35		0.35		$t_{CK}$	
	Data hold skew factor	$t_{QHS}$		400		400		450	ps	
	DQ-DQS hold, DQS to first DQ to go nonvalid, per access	$t_{QH}$	$t_{HP} - t_{QHS}$		$t_{HP} - t_{QHS}$		$t_{HP} - t_{QHS}$		ps	
	Data valid output window (DVW)	$t_{DVW}$	$t_{QH} - t_{DQSQ}$		$t_{QH} - t_{DQSQ}$		$t_{QH} - t_{DQSQ}$		ns	
Data Strobe	DQS input high pulse width	$t_{DQSH}$	0.35		0.35		0.35		$t_{CK}$	
	DQS input low pulse width	$t_{DQSL}$	0.35		0.35		0.35		$t_{CK}$	
	DQS output access time from CK/CK#	$t_{DQSQ}$	-550	+650	-550	+650	-600	+600	Ps	
	DQS falling edge to CK rising - setup time	$t_{DSS}$	0.2		0.2		0.2		$t_{CK}$	
	DQS falling edge from CK rising - hold time	$t_{DSH}$	0.2		0.2		0.2		$t_{CK}$	
	DQS-DQ skew, DOS to last DQ valid, per group, per access	$t_{DQSQ}$	300			300		350	ps	
	DQS read preamble	$t_{RPRE}$	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	$t_{CK}$	
	DQS read postamble	$t_{RPST}$	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	$t_{CK}$	
	DQS write preamble setup time	$t_{WPRES}$	0		0		0		ps	
	DQS write preamble	$t_{WPRE}$	0.25		0.25		0.25		$t_{CK}$	
	DQS write postamble	$t_{WPST}$	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	$t_{CK}$	
	Write command to first DQS latching transition		WL- $T_{DQSS}$	WL+ $T_{DQSS}$	WL- $T_{DQSS}$	WL+ $T_{DQSS}$	WL- $T_{DQSS}$	WL+ $T_{DQSS}$	$t_{CK}$	
	Positive DQs latch edge to associated edge	$t_{DQSS}$	-0.18	+0.18	-0.25	+0.25	-0.25	+0.25	$t_{CK}$	

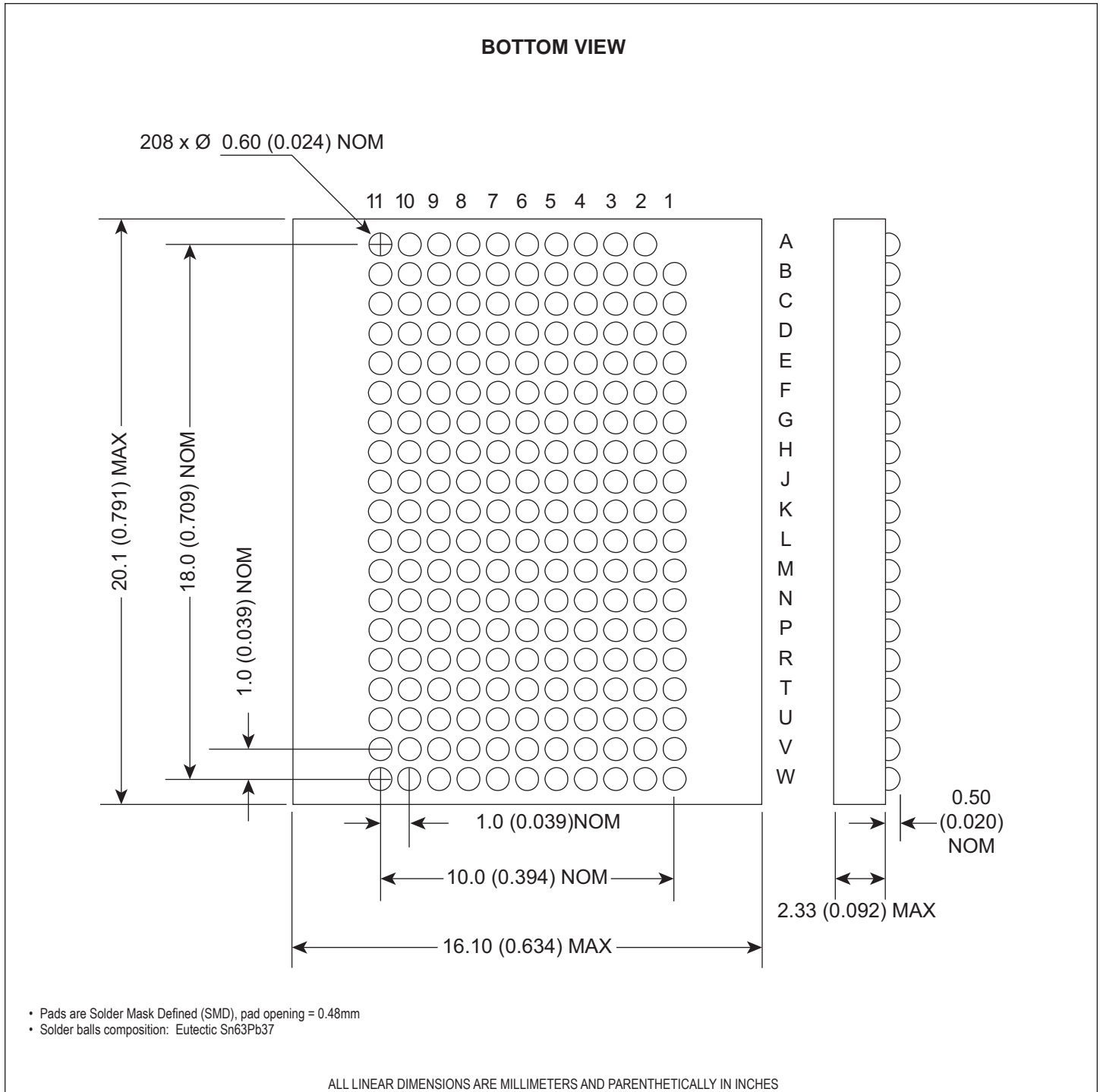
**TABLE 11 – AC TIMING PARAMETERS (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	667Mbs CL5		533Mbs CL4		400Mbs CL3		Unit	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Command and Address	Address and control input pulse width for each input	t <sub>IPW</sub>	0.6		0.6		0.6		t <sub>CK</sub>
	Address and control input setup time	t <sub>ISa</sub>	400		500		600		ps
		t <sub>ISb</sub>	200		250		350		ps
	Address and control input hold time	t <sub>IHa</sub>	400		500		600		ps
		t <sub>IHb</sub>	275		375		475		ps
	CAS# to CAS# command delay	t <sub>CCD</sub>	2		2		2		t <sub>CK</sub>
	ACTIVE to ACTIVE (same bank) command	t <sub>RC</sub>	55		55		55		ns
	ACTIVE bank a to ACTIVE bank b command	t <sub>RRD</sub>	10		10		10		ns
	ACTIVE to READ or WRITE delay	t <sub>RCd</sub>	15		15		15		ns
	Four Bank Activate period	t <sub>FAW</sub>	50		50		50		ns
	ACTIVE to PRECHARGE command	t <sub>RAS</sub>	40	70,000	40	70,000	40	70,000	ns
	Internal READ to precharge command delay	t <sub>RTP</sub>	7.5		7.5		7.5		ns
	Write recovery time	t <sub>WR</sub>	15		15		15		ns
	Auto precharge write recovery + precharge time	t <sub>DAL</sub>	t <sub>WR</sub> + t <sub>RP</sub>		t <sub>WR</sub> + t <sub>RP</sub>		t <sub>WR</sub> + t <sub>RP</sub>		ns
	Internal WRITE to READ command delay	t <sub>WTR</sub>	7.5		7.5		10		ns
	PRECHARGE command period	t <sub>RP</sub>	15		15		15		ns
PRECHARGE ALL command period	t <sub>RPA</sub>	t <sub>RP</sub> + t <sub>CK</sub>		t <sub>RP</sub> + t <sub>CK</sub>		t <sub>RP</sub> + t <sub>CK</sub>		ns	
LOAD MODE command cycle time	t <sub>MRD</sub>	2		2		2		t <sub>CK</sub>	
CKE low to CK, CK# uncertainty	t <sub>DELAY</sub>	t <sub>IS</sub> + t <sub>IH</sub> + t <sub>CK</sub>		t <sub>IS</sub> + t <sub>IH</sub> + t <sub>CK</sub>		t <sub>IS</sub> + t <sub>IH</sub> + t <sub>CK</sub>		ns	
Refresh*	REFRESH to Active or Refresh to Refresh command interval**	t <sub>RFC</sub>	127.5	70,000	127.5	70,000	127.5	70,000	ns
	Average periodic refresh interval (Comm + Ind Temp) 1X	t <sub>REFI</sub>		7.8		7.8		7.8	μs
	Average periodic refresh interval (Military Temp) 4X	t <sub>REFI</sub>		1.9		1.9		1.9	μs
Self Refresh	Exit self refresh to non-READ command	t <sub>XS<sub>NR</sub></sub>	t <sub>RFC(MIN)</sub> + 10		t <sub>RFC(MIN)</sub> + 10		t <sub>RFC(MIN)</sub> + 10		ns
	Exit self refresh to READ	t <sub>XS<sub>RD</sub></sub>	200		200		200		t <sub>CK</sub>
	Exit self refresh timing reference	t <sub>ISXR</sub>	t <sub>IS</sub>		t <sub>IS</sub>		t <sub>IS</sub>		ps
ODT	ODT turn-on delay	t <sub>AOND</sub>	2	2	2	2	2	2	t <sub>CK</sub>
	ODT turn-on	t <sub>AON</sub>	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub>	t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub>	t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub>	t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	ps
	ODT turn-off delay	t <sub>AOFD</sub>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	t <sub>CK</sub>
	ODT turn-off	t <sub>AOF</sub>	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub>	t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 600	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub>	t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 600	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub>	t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 600	ps
	ODT turn-on (power-down mode)	t <sub>AONPD</sub>	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub> + 2000	2 x t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub> + 2000	2 x t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub> + 2000	2 x t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	ps
	ODT turn-off (power-down mode)	t <sub>AOFPD</sub>	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub> + 2000	2 x t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub> + 2000	2 x t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	t <sub>AC(MIN)</sub> + 2000	2 x t <sub>CK</sub> + t <sub>AC(MAX)</sub> + 1000	ps
	ODT to power-down entry latency	t <sub>ANPD</sub>	3		3		3		t <sub>CK</sub>
	ODT power-down exit latency	t <sub>AXPD</sub>	8		8		8		t <sub>CK</sub>
Power-Down	Exit active power-down to READ command, MR[bit12=0]	t <sub>XARD</sub>	2		2		2		t <sub>CK</sub>
	Exit active power-down to READ command, MR[bit12=1]	t <sub>XARDS</sub>	7-AL		6-AL		6-AL		t <sub>CK</sub>
	Exit precharge power-down to any non-READ command	t <sub>XP</sub>	2		2		2		t <sub>CK</sub>
	CKE minimum high/low time	t <sub>CKE</sub>	3		3		3		t <sub>CK</sub>

**Note:**

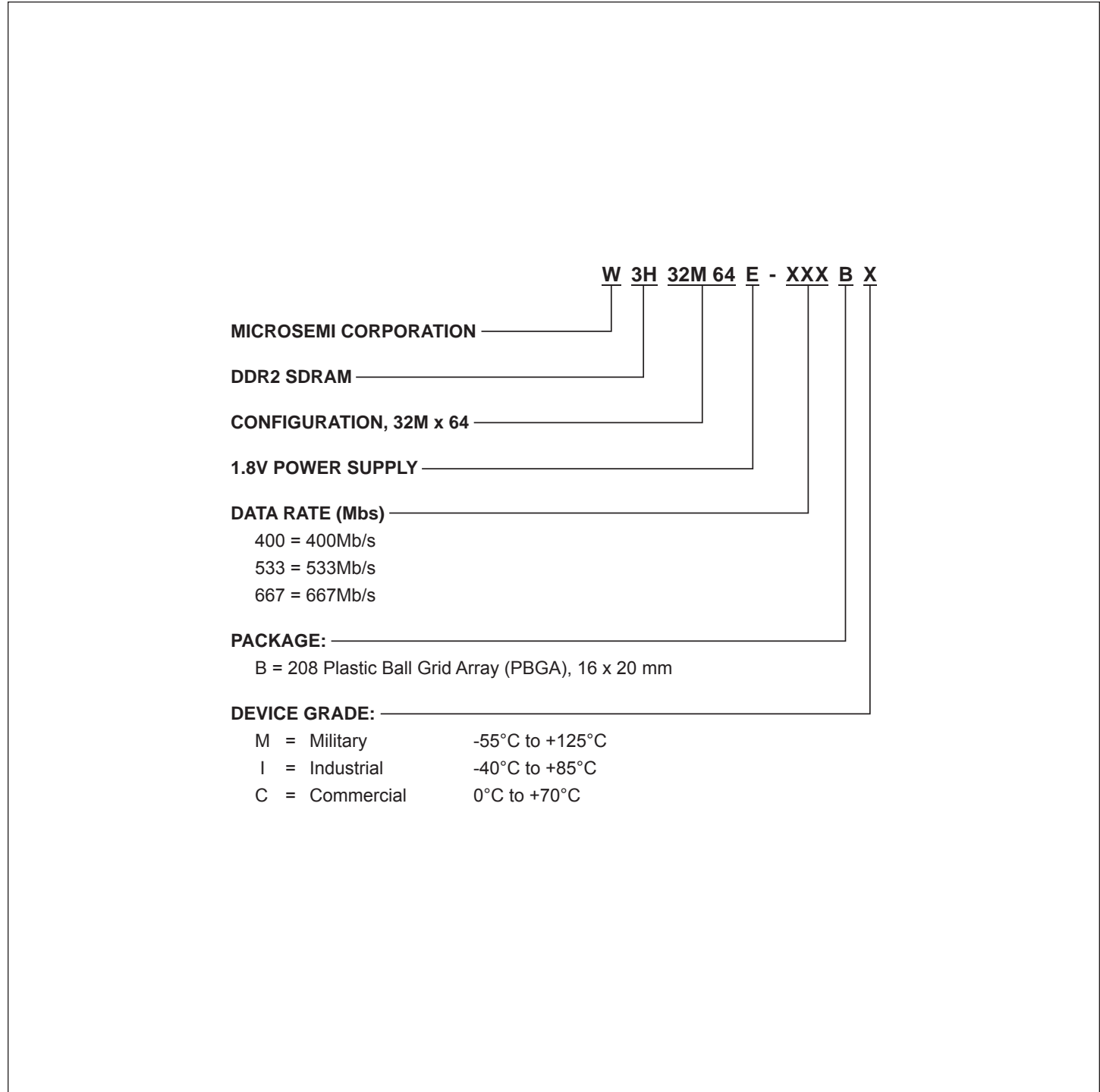
\* The refresh period is 64ms (commercial and industrial) or 16ms (military). This equates to an average refresh rate of 7.8μs or 1.95μs. To ensure all rows of all banks are properly refreshed, 8192 REFRESH commands must be issued every 64ms or 16ms. The JEDEC t<sub>RFC</sub> MAX of 70,000ns is not required as bursting of AUTO REFRESH commands is allowed.

\*\* DRAM component is 1Gb with bank address BA2 tied to GND.

**FIGURE 10 – PACKAGE DIMENSION: 208 PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY (PBGA)**




## ORDERING INFORMATION



**Document Title**

256MB – 32M x 64 DDR2 SDRAM 208 PBGA Multi-Chip Package

**Revision History**

<b>Rev #</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Release Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Rev 0	Initial Release	March 2015	Advanced
Rev 1	Changes (pg. 2) (ECN 9648) 1.1 Correct typo in the Functional Block Diagram 1.2 Change data sheet status to Final.	November 2015	Final