

# NMB Semiconductor

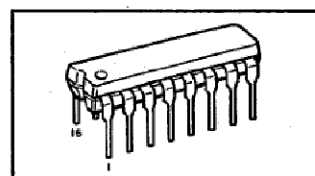
## AAA2800

Static Column Decode Mode

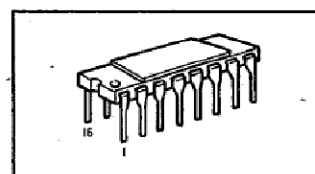
CMOS 256K $\times$ 1 Dynamic RAM

### FEATURES

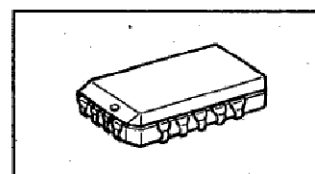
- 262,144 words  $\times$  1 bit organization
- Ultra high speed, 60, 70, 80, 100 ns  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  access times over full  $V_{CC}$  (4.5V to 5.5V) and temperature (0°C to 70°C) ranges
- Eliminates traditional DRAM multiplexed address timing constraints
- Advanced field shield isolated CMOS process optimized for speed
- Inputs and outputs are CMOS and TTL compatible
- Extended  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  active time to facilitate multiple accesses within a row
- Low power (CMOS input levels)  
Standby: 12.5 mW  
Active: 275 mW at 100ns access time
- 4.4 ms, 256 cycle refresh
- Single 5V  $\pm$  10% supply
- JEDEC standard pinout
- $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ -before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  refresh as well as  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ -Only refresh



PLASTIC PACKAGE



CERAMIC SIDEBRAZED PACKAGE



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER

### DESCRIPTION

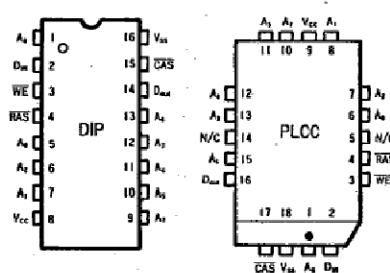
The AAA2800 is a 256K  $\times$  1 Dynamic RAM product designed and processed for ultra high performance. The AAA2800 is fabricated with advanced CMOS technology resulting in high speed, low power and extremely wide operating margins.

The AAA2800 features a Static Column Decode mode of operation, its static column-circuitry can keep the row operation dynamic while control the power consumed in the static circuitry and realize the low power dissipation.

The AAA2800 chip design uses asynchronous column address decoding as well as on-chip transparent row address latch which permits an extremely short row address capture time (4ns; 2ns set-up and 2ns hold). This relieves the system designer of the constraint of timing overhead associated with address multiplexing, and makes it possible to achieve system  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  access times as fast as 60 ns which allows interfacing to the next generation of high speed microprocessors.

The AAA2800 is a cost effective VLSI DRAM for applications that demand high density, reliability, high performance and wide operating margins.

### PIN CONFIGURATION

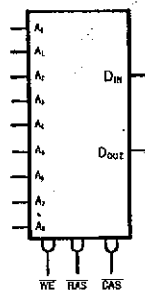


### PIN NAMES

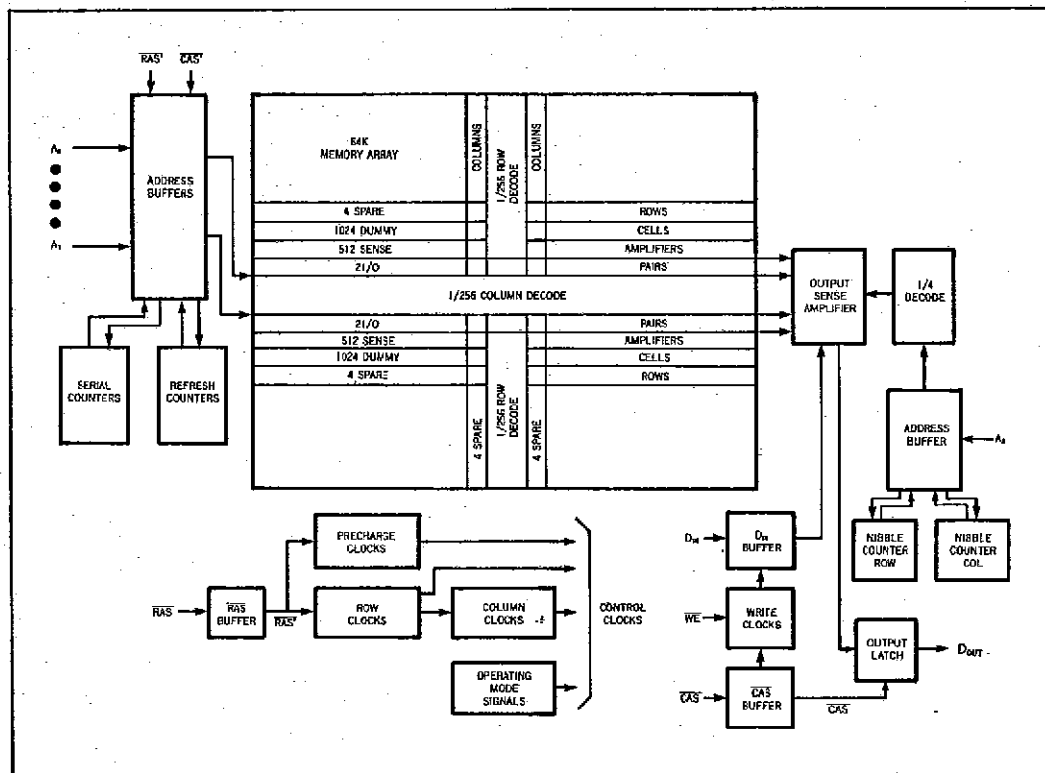
$A_0$ - $A_8$	ADDRESS INPUTS
$\overline{\text{CAS}}$	COLUMN ADDRESS STROBE
$\overline{\text{RAS}}$	ROW ADDRESS STROBE
$D_{in}$	DATA IN
$D_{out}$	DATA OUT
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	WRITE ENABLE
$V_{CC}$	+ 5V SUPPLY INPUT
$V_{SS}$	GROUND



## LOGIC SYMBOL



## BLOCK DIAGRAM

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*<sup>a</sup>

RATING	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Voltage on V <sub>CC</sub> Relative to V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub>	-1 to 7	V
Storage Temperature (Ceramic)	T <sub>stg</sub> 1	-65 to 150	°C
Storage temperature (Plastic)	T <sub>stg</sub> 2	-55 to 125	°C
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	1.0	W
Data out Current (Short Circuit)	I <sub>out</sub>	50	mA

\*Permanent device damage may occur if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions as detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC OPERATING CONDITIONS<sup>a, b</sup>

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply Voltage		0		V	
V <sub>IH</sub>	Logic "1" Voltage	2.4		6.5	V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Logic "0" Voltage	-1.0		0.8	V	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient Operating Temperature	0		70	°C	Still Air

## Note:

a: All voltage values in this data sheet are with respect to V<sub>SS</sub>.

b: After power-up, a pause of 1 ms followed by eight initialization memory cycles is required to achieve proper device operation.

Any interval greater than 4.4ms with  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  inactivity requires eight reinitialization cycles to achieve proper device operation.



DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V} \pm 10\%$ )

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT	NOTES
I <sub>CC1</sub>	Average Power Supply Operating Current (RAS, CAS, Address Cycling; $t_{RC} = t_{RCmin}$ )	2800-06	—	75	mA	a
		2800-07	—	70	mA	
		2800-08	—	65	mA	
		2800-10	—	55	mA	
I <sub>CC2</sub>	Standby Current	All Inputs Stable at CMOS Levels, $\overline{\text{RAS}} \geq (V_{CC} - 0.4\text{V})$	—	2.5	mA	b
		$\overline{\text{RAS}} = \overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IH}$ , $D_{OUT} = \text{HiZ}$	—	3.0	mA	
		$\overline{\text{RAS}} = V_{IH}$ , $\overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IL}$ , $D_{OUT} = \text{Enable}$	—	3.0	mA	
		All Inputs Stable at TTL Levels, $\overline{\text{RAS}} \geq 2.4\text{V}$	—	4.5	mA	
		All Inputs Toggling Between CMOS Levels at 6.25 MHz, $\overline{\text{RAS}} \geq (V_{CC} - 0.4\text{V})$	—	4.0	mA	b
		All Inputs (Except RAS) Toggling Between TTL Levels at 6.25 MHz	—	5.5	mA	
I <sub>CC3</sub>	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Only Refresh Current (RAS Cycling, $\overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IH}$ ; $t_{RC} = t_{RCmin}$ )	2800-06	—	65	mA	c
		2800-07	—	60	mA	
		2800-08	—	55	mA	
		2800-10	—	45	mA	
I <sub>CC4</sub>	Average Power Supply Current for Static column mode ( $t_{RSC} = t_{WSC}$ , both at minimum)	2800-06	—	35	mA	a
		2800-07	—	30	mA	
		2800-08	—	27	mA	
		2800-10	—	25	mA	
I <sub>CC5</sub>	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Before $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Refresh Current (RAS, CAS Cycling; $t_{RC} = t_{RCmin}$ )	2800-06	—	65	mA	c
		2800-07	—	60	mA	
		2800-08	—	55	mA	
		2800-10	—	45	mA	
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input Leakage Current (Any Input), $0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ , others = 0V		-10	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
I <sub>LO</sub>	Output Leakage, $D_{OUT} = \text{HiZ}$ , $0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.5\text{V}$		-10	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output High Voltage, $I_O = -5.0\text{mA}$		2.4		V	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output Low Voltage, $I_O = 5.0\text{mA}$			0.4	V	

## Notes:

- a. I<sub>CC</sub> is dependent on output loading and cycle rates. Specified values are obtained with output open.  
b. CMOS levels are defined as  $V_{IH}(\text{min}) \geq (V_{CC} - 0.4\text{V})$  and  $V_{IL}(\text{max}) \leq 0.4\text{V}$ .  
TTL levels are defined as  $V_{IH}(\text{min}) \geq 2.4\text{V}$  and  $V_{IL}(\text{max}) \leq 0.8\text{V}$ .  
c. I<sub>CC</sub> is dependent on cycle rates.

## AC TEST CONDITIONS

Input Pulse Levels ..... 0 to 3V  
Input Rise and Fall Times ..... 3ns between 0.8 and 2.4V  
Input Timing Reference Levels ..... 0.8 and 2.4V  
Output Timing Reference Levels ..... 0.8 and 2.4V  
Output Load ..... Equivalent to 2 TTL Loads and 50pF

## CAPACITANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MAX	UNITS	COND
C <sub>IN</sub>	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ , $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WE}}$	6	pF	a
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Cap. Addresses	5	pF	a
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Cap.	7	pF	a,b

## Note:

- a: Capacitance measured with Boonton Meter  
b: CAS = V<sub>IH</sub> to disable D<sub>OUT</sub>



**CMOS DRAM AAA2800**
**AC OPERATING CONDITIONS ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ )**

NO.	PARAMETER	SYMBOL		2800-06		2800-07		2800-08		2800-10		UNIT	NOTES
		JEDEC	STD	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
1	Column Address Set-Up (Early Write)	tAVCL2	tASC	0		0		0		0		ns	c
2	Row Address Set-Up	tAVRL2	tASR	2		2		2		2		ns	
3	Column Address to WE Delay	tAVWL2	tAWD	32		35		40		45		ns	c.g
4	Output Turn-Off Delay	tCH2OZ	tOFF		17		18		19		21	ns	a
5	CAS to RAS Precharge	tCH2RL2	tCRP	3		3		3		3		ns	
6	Read Command Hold Time (Reference CAS)	tCH2WX	tRCH	0		0		0		0		ns	b
7	Column Address Hold (Early Write)	tCL1AX	tCAH	6		7		8		9		ns	c
8	CAS Pulse Width (Read)	tCL1CH1	tCAS	11		12		14		16		ns	
9	CAS Pulse Width (Write)	tCL1CH1	tCAS	5		5		5		5		ns	
10	Data-In Hold Time from CAS (Early Write)	tCL1DX	tDH	6		7		8		9		ns	c
11	CAS Access	tCL1QV	tCAC		11		12		13		16	ns	
12	RAS Hold Time	tCL1RH1	tRSH	15		18		20		25		ns	
13	CAS Setup Time (CAS Before RAS Refresh)	tCL1RL2	tCSR	2		2		2		2		ns	
14	CAS Write Hold (Reference CAS)	tCL1WH1	tWCH	5		5		5		5		ns	
15	CAS to WE Delay (Read-Modify-Write)	tCL1WL2	tCWD	11		12		13		16		ns	d
16	Data Set-Up (Early Write)	tDVCL2	tDS	0		0		0		0		ns	c
17	Data Set-Up (Late Write)	tDVWL2	tDS	0		0		0		0		ns	c
18	RAS to Column Address Hold Time	tRH2AX	tAH	0		0		0		0		ns	
19	RAS Precharge	tRH2RL2	tRP	55		65		75		80		ns	
20	Read Command Hold (Reference RAS)	tRH2WX	tRRH	0		0		0		0		ns	b
21	Column Address Hold (Reference RAS)	tRL1AX	tAR	40		43		45		60		ns	
22	Row Address Hold	tRL1AX	tRAH	2		2		2		2		ns	
23	CAS Hold (CAS-Before-RAS)	tRL1CH1	tCHR	2		2		2		2		ns	
24	CAS Hold Time (Early Write)	tRL1CH1	tCSH	40		43		45		50		ns	
25	RAS to CAS Delay	tRL1CL1	tRCD	4	45	4	55	4	65	4	80	ns	i
26	Data In Hold Time from RAS	tRL1DX	tDHR	40		43		45		50		ns	
27	RAS Access	tRL1QV	tRAC		60		70		80		100	ns	
28	RAS Pulse Width	tRL1RH1	tRAS	60	$10^5$	65	$10^5$	70	$10^5$	90	$10^5$	ns	
29	Write Command Hold (Reference RAS)	tRL1WH1	tWCR	40		43		45		50		ns	
30	RAS to WE Delay (Read-Modify-Write)	tRL1WL2	tRWD	60		70		80		100		ns	d
31	Random Read-Write Cycle	tRL2RL2	tRC	121		136		151		176		ns	
32	Read Command Set-Up	tWH2CL2	tRCS	0		0		0		0		ns	d
33	Write Command to CAS Lead	tWL1CH1	tCWL	5		5		5		5		ns	
34	Early Write WE Set-Up	tWL1CL2	tWCS	0		0		0		0		ns	d
35	Data-In Hold (Late Write)	tWL1DX	tDH	5		6		7		8		ns	c
36	Write Command to RAS Lead	tWL1RH1	tRWL	13		15		17		22		ns	
37	Write Pulse	tWL1WH1	tWP	5		5		5		5		ns	
38	Refresh Period	tREF	tREF		4.4		4.4		4.4		4.4	ms	
39	Transition Time (Rise and Fall)	tT	tT	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	ns	e.f
40	Output Hold from WE	tWL1QX	tOHW	5		5		5		5		ns	
41	Column Address Access	tAVQV	tAA		32		35		40		45	ns	d
42	Static Column Mode Read Cycle Time	tAVAV	tRSC	35		40		45		50		ns	
43	Output Hold from Address	tAXQX	tOHA	5		5		5		5		ns	
44	CAS Precharge	tCH2CL2	tCP	5		5		5		5		ns	
45	Write Precharge	tWH2WL2	tWI	5		5		5		5		ns	



AC OPERATING CONDITIONS ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ )

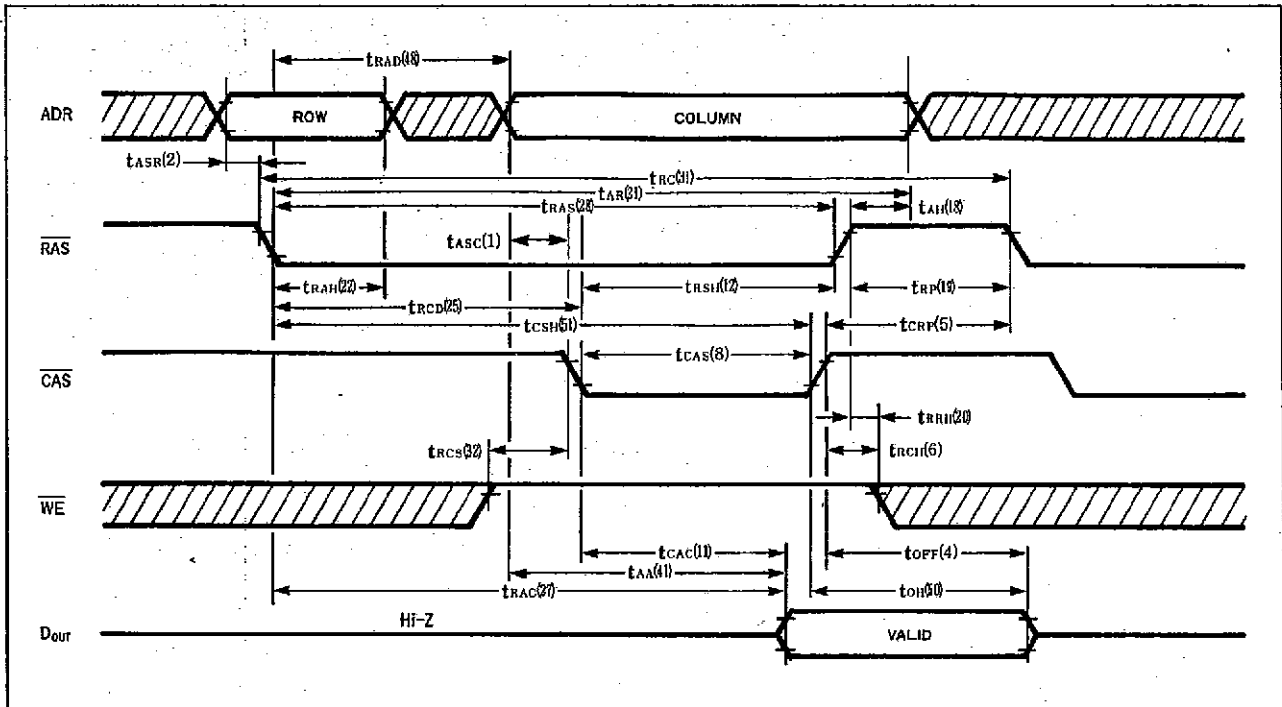
NO.	PARAMETER	SYMBOL		2800-06		2800-07		2800-08		2800-10		UNIT	NOTES
		JEDEC	STD	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
46	Column Address to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Hold Time	$t_{\text{WL1AX}}$	$t_{\text{AWH}}$	7		7		7		7		ns	c
47	Static Column Mode Write Cycle Time	$t_{\text{WL1WL1}}$	$t_{\text{WSC}}$	35		38		40		45		ns	
48	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ to Column Address Delay Time	$t_{\text{RL1AV}}$	$t_{\text{RAD}}$	4	28	4	35	4	40	4	55	ns	h
49	RMW Cycle Time	$t_{\text{RL2RL2}}$	$t_{\text{RWC}}$	134		151		168		198		ns	
50	Output Data Hold Time from $\overline{\text{CAS}}$	$t_{\text{CH1OX}}$	$t_{\text{OH}}$	2		2		2		2		ns	
51	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Hold time (Read)	$t_{\text{RL1CH1}}$	$t_{\text{CSH}}$	60		70		80		100		ns	
52	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Precharge $\cdot$ $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Hold Time	$t_{\text{RH2CL2}}$	$t_{\text{RPC}}$	0		0		0		0		ns	
53	Write Read Access Time	$t_{\text{WL1QV}}$	$t_{\text{WRA}}$		55		65		74		92	ns	
54	Write Precharge Access Time	$t_{\text{WH2QVN}}$	$t_{\text{WPA}}$		11		12		13		14	ns	
55	Column Address $\cdot$ $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Set Up Time	$t_{\text{AVWL2}}$	$t_{\text{AWS}}$	0		0		0		0		ns	
56	Write Command Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ )	$t_{\text{CH2WH1}}$	$t_{\text{WHC}}$	0		0		0		0		ns	

## Notes:

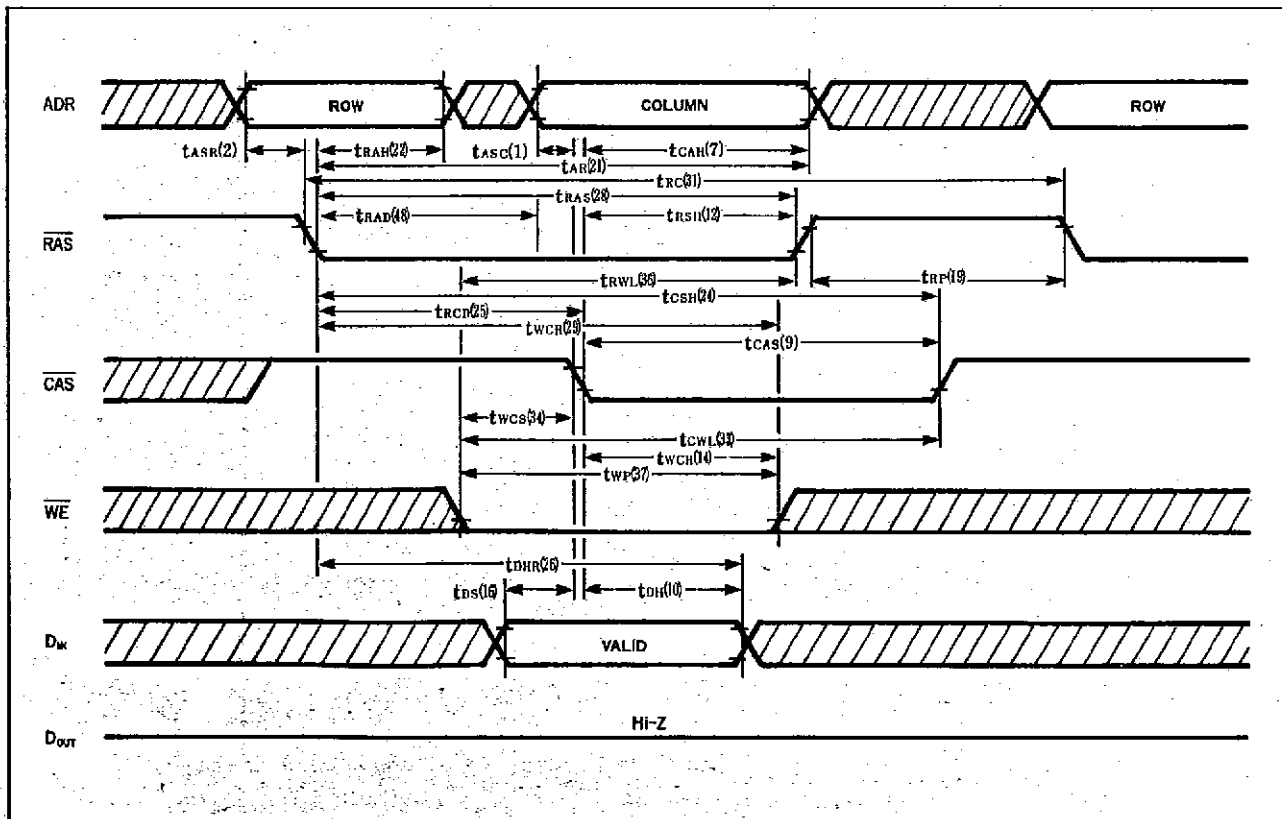
- $t_{\text{OFF}}$  is defined as the time at which the output achieves the open circuit condition.
- Either  $t_{\text{CH2WX}}$  or  $t_{\text{RH2WX}}$  must be satisfied for a Read cycle.
- Address and data set-up and hold times referenced to  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  ( $t_{\text{AVCL2}}$ ,  $t_{\text{CL1AX}}$ ,  $t_{\text{DVCL2}}$ , and  $t_{\text{CL1DX}}$ ) are restrictive parameters for Early-Write operations only. Address and data set-up and hold times referenced to  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  ( $t_{\text{AVWL2}}$ ,  $t_{\text{DWCL2}}$ , and  $t_{\text{WL1DX}}$ ) are restrictive parameters for Read-Modify-Write cycle operations.
- $t_{\text{WH2CL2}}$ ,  $t_{\text{CL1WL2}}$ , and  $t_{\text{RL1WL2}}$  are restrictive operating parameters in Read-Write and Read-Modify-Write cycles only.
  - If  $t_{\text{WL1CL2}} \geq t_{\text{WL1CL2}} (\text{min})$  the cycle is an Early-Write cycle and data will remain open circuit unless  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  goes high while  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  are both low.
  - If  $t_{\text{WH2CL2}} \geq t_{\text{WH2CL2}} (\text{min})$ ,  $t_{\text{RL1WL2}} \geq t_{\text{RL1WL2}} (\text{min})$ , and  $t_{\text{AVQV}} \geq t_{\text{AVQV}} (\text{min})$  the cycle is a Read-Write and the data output will contain data read from the selected cell.
  - If neither of the above conditions is met, the conditions of the data out is indeterminate at access time and remains so until either  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  returns to  $V_{\text{IH}}$ .
- The transition time specification applies for all input signals.
  - In addition to meeting the transition rate specification, all input signals must transit between  $V_{\text{IH}}$  and  $V_{\text{IL}}$  (or between  $V_{\text{IL}}$  and  $V_{\text{IH}}$ ) in a monotonic manner.
  - Transition time is measured between  $V_{\text{IL}} (\text{max})$  and  $V_{\text{IH}} (\text{min})$ .
- 3ns rise and fall times ( $t_{\text{r}}$ ) are used for cycle time specifications.
- $t_{\text{AVWL2}}$  is restrictive parameter for Read-Modify write cycles when read access prior to write is required.
- Operation within the  $t_{\text{RL1AV}}$  (max) limit insures that  $t_{\text{RL1QV}}$  (max) can be met.  $t_{\text{RL1AV}}$  (max) is specified as a reference point only. If  $t_{\text{RL1AV}}$  is greater than the specified  $t_{\text{RL1AV}}$  (max) limit, then the access time is controlled by  $t_{\text{AVQV}}$  and  $t_{\text{CL1QV}}$ .
- $t_{\text{RL1CL1}}$  (max) is specified for reference only. Operation within  $t_{\text{RL1CL1}}$  (max) and  $t_{\text{RL1AV}}$  (max) limit insure that  $t_{\text{RL1QV}}$  (max),  $t_{\text{AVQV}}$  (max) can be met. If  $t_{\text{RL1CL1}}$  is greater than the specified  $t_{\text{RL1CL1}}$  (max) then the access time is controlled by  $t_{\text{AVQV}}$  and  $t_{\text{CL1QV}}$ .



# READ CYCLE

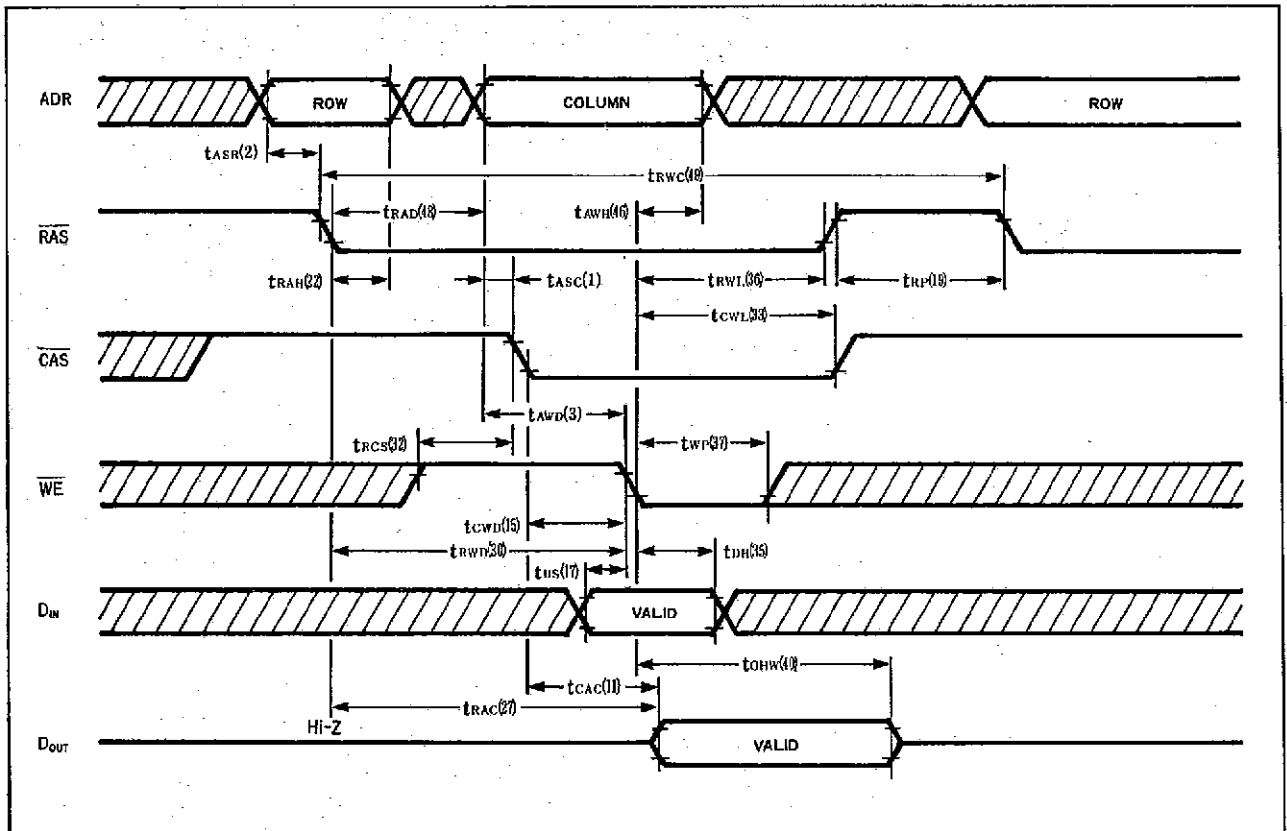


# EARLY-WRITE CYCLE

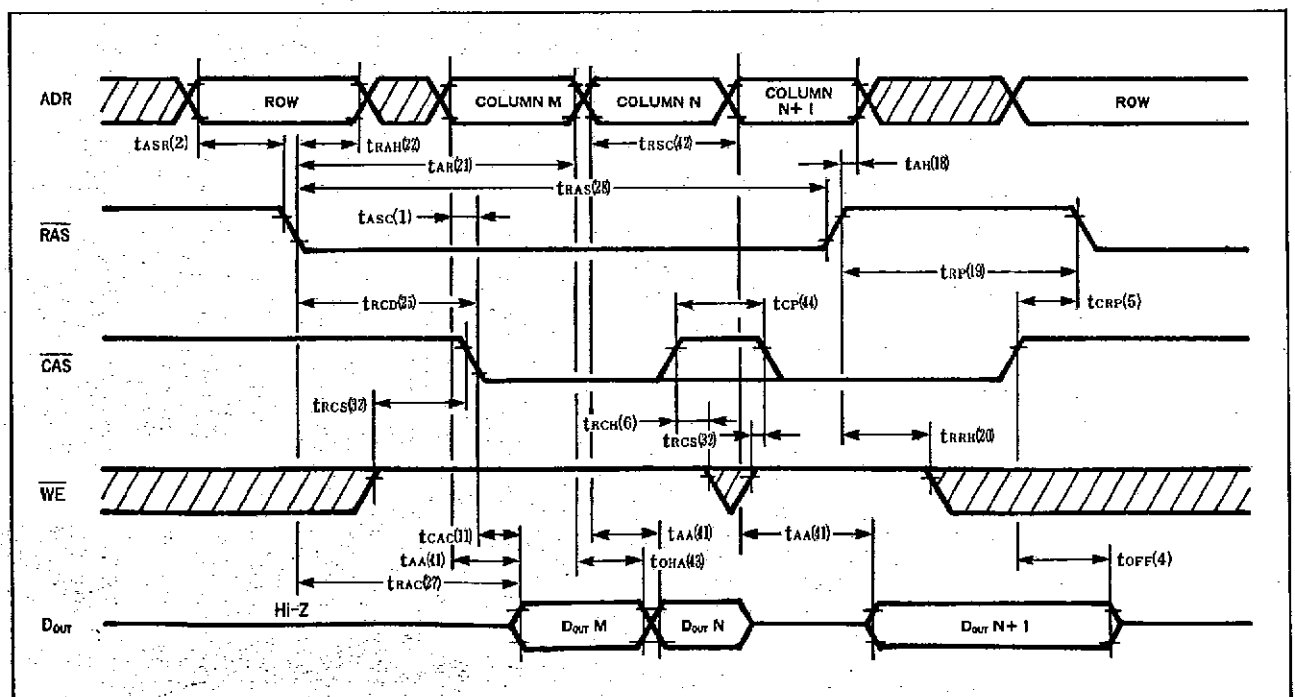




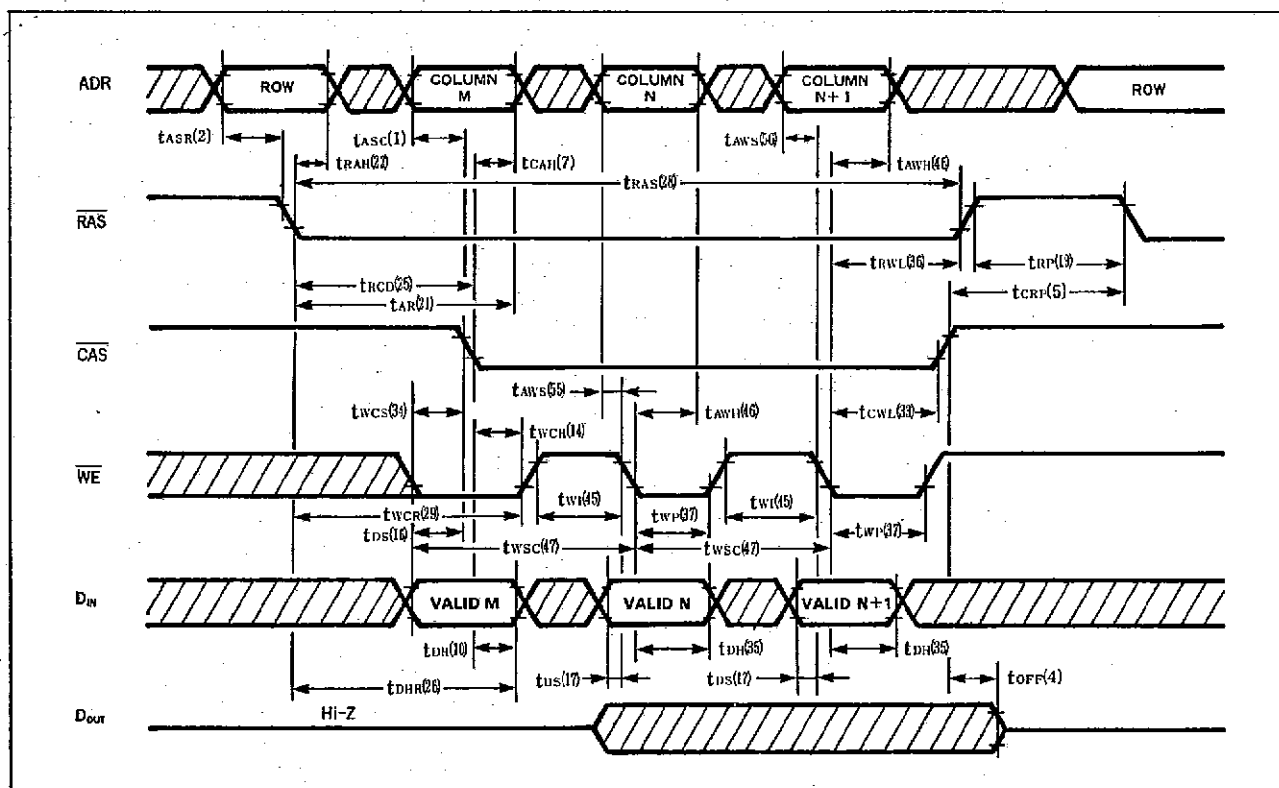
## LATE WRITE/READ-MODIFY-WRITE CYCLE



## STATIC COLUMN MODE READ CYCLE













## STATIC COLUMN DECODE MODE TIMING INFORMATION

All cycles of the AAA2800 are initiated by a high-to-low transition of  $\overline{RAS}$ . For Read, Write, Read-Modify-Write, or  $\overline{RAS}$ -Only refresh cycles, the high-to-low transition of  $\overline{RAS}$  causes the state of the 9 external address lines ( $A_0$  through  $A_8$ ) to be latched. Eight of the nine address bits are decoded to select one of 256 rows. The ninth row address bit ( $A_8$ ) is saved and becomes part of the ten bit column address which selects one of the 1024 column locations. The AAA2800 uses a transparent latch to capture the row addresses which permits an extremely short capture time for the row addresses with only a 2ns set-up and 2ns hold required. After the short row address capture time has been satisfied, the 9 external address lines can be changed to the column address. Since column address decoding on the AAA2800 is static (asynchronous or ripple-through), no address strobes are required to select 1 bit location out of the 512 column locations within the selected row address field. However, after the high-to-low transition  $\overline{RAS}$ , the state of  $\overline{CAS}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  determine whether the cycle is a Read, Write, Read-Modify-Write, or a  $\overline{RAS}$ -Only refresh cycle.

### Read Cycle

A read cycle is performed on one or more memory locations if  $\overline{WE}$  is high while both  $\overline{RAS}$  and  $\overline{CAS}$  are low. With  $\overline{RAS}$  and  $\overline{CAS}$  low while  $\overline{WE}$  is high, the output will reflect the contents of the cell addressed by the 9 latched row addresses and the current 9 column addresses provided that all read cycle timing conditions have been satisfied. Asynchronous page operations, where more than one location can be accessed during a single  $\overline{RAS}$  active cycle, can be executed by simply changing the column address whenever a new bit within the present page (defined by the 9 latched row addresses) is being accessed. It is not necessary to toggle  $\overline{CAS}$  in order to perform static column decode mode read operations, but  $\overline{CAS}$  can be toggled, if desired, for the purpose of enabling or disabling the data output buffers.

### Write Cycle

The AAA2800 will perform three types of write cycles: Early-Write, Late-Write, and Read-Modify-Write. A write cycle is initiated when  $\overline{WE}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$  and  $\overline{RAS}$  are low. If  $\overline{WE}$  goes low prior to  $\overline{CAS}$  going low, an Early-Write cycle is executed. Early-Write cycles are initiated by the falling edge of  $\overline{CAS}$  with set-up and hold times for both data-in and column addresses (Column addresses latched during Write cycles to provide additional noise immunity as well as allow pipelined write operations.) being reference to the falling edge of  $\overline{CAS}$ . During Early-Write cycles, the data out will remain open (high impedance state) as long as  $\overline{WE}$  remains low.

If  $\overline{CAS}$  goes low to  $\overline{WE}$  going low, a Late-Write is executed. Late-Write cycles are initiated by the falling edge of  $\overline{WE}$  with the set-up and hold times for both data-in and column addresses being referenced to the falling edge of  $\overline{WE}$ . Prior to the  $\overline{WE}$  control input being asserted for a Late-Write cycle, all the input conditions for a read operation are satisfied ( $\overline{RAS}$  and  $\overline{CAS}$  are both low and  $\overline{WE}$  is high). If  $\overline{WE}$  is asserted after a valid read access occurs, the operation is called a Read-Modify-Write cycle. During a Read-Modify-Write cycle, the data-out will reflect the contents of the addressed cell before it was written until  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  go high. A Late-Write cycle where  $\overline{WE}$  is brought low prior to output data accessing will result an indeterminate data output state, but whatever state was present at the time  $\overline{WE}$  goes low will be latched until  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  goes high.

### Refresh Cycles

Dynamic RAMs retain data by storing charge on a capacitor. Since the charge will leak away over a period of time, it is necessary to access the data in the cell (capacitor) periodically in order to fully restore the stored charge while it is still at a sufficiently high level to be properly detected. For the AAA2800, a  $\overline{RAS}$  sequence will fully refresh all storage cells within the single row addressed. To ensure that all cells remain sufficiently refreshed, all 256 rows (all binary combinations of address bits  $A_0$  through  $A_7$ ) must be refreshed every 4.4ms.

The addressing of the rows for refresh may be sourced either externally or internally. If the refresh row addresses are to be provided from an external source,  $\overline{CAS}$  must be high when  $\overline{RAS}$  goes low. If  $\overline{CAS}$  is high when  $\overline{RAS}$  goes low, and type of cycle (Read, Write, Read-Modify-Write, or  $\overline{RAS}$ -Only) will cause the externally addressed row to be refreshed.



If  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is low when  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  falls, the AAA2800 will use an internal 8-bit counter as the source of the row addresses and will ignore  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  and the external address inputs.  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ -Before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  refresh mode is a refresh-only mode. Also,  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ -Before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  refresh does not cause device selection and the state of the data-out will remain unchanged as long as  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  remains low.

## APPLICATION

To ensure proper operation of the AAA2800 in a system environment it is recommended that the following guidelines be followed.

### Power Distribution

Transient currents are required by dynamic RAMs. These transient current spikes can cause significant power supply and ground noise unless adequate power distribution and decoupling is used. The recommended power distribution scheme combines proper trace layout and placement of decoupling capacitors. The impedance in the decoupling path from the power pin (8) through the decoupling capacitor, to the ground pin (16) should be kept to a minimum. The impedance of this path is determined by the series impedance of the power line and the decoupling capacitor.

To reduce the power line impedance, it is recommended that the power trace and ground trace be gridded or provided by separate power planes. To prevent loss of signal margins due to differential ground noise, the ground grid of the memory array should be extended to the TTL drivers in the peripheral circuitry. A high-frequency decoupling capacitor with a value of 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$ , should be placed between the rows of memory devices in the array. A larger tantalum capacitor with a value between 22  $\mu\text{F}$  and 47  $\mu\text{F}$  should be placed near the memory board edge connection where the power traces meet the backplane power distribution system. These large capacitors provide bulk energy storage to prevent voltage drop due to the main supply being located off the memory board and at the end of a long inductive path.

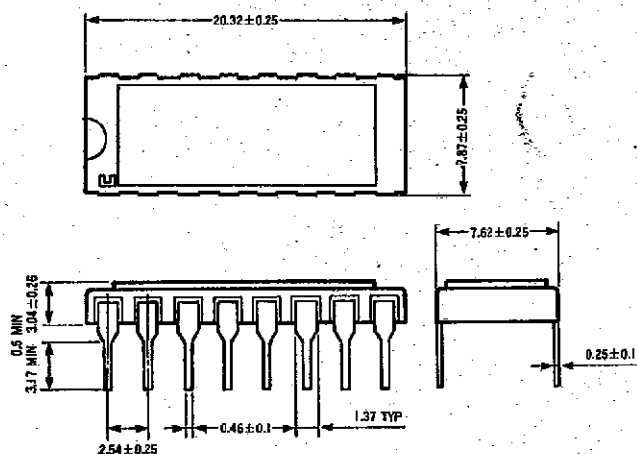
### Termination

Trace lines on a memory board in the array look to TTL driver signals like low impedance, unterminated transmission lines. In order to reduce or eliminate the reflections of the TTL signals propagating down the lines, especially low-going TTL signals, line termination is recommended. The termination may be either parallel or series but the series termination technique has the advantages of drawing no DC current and using a minimum of components. The recommended technique is to use series termination. A series resistor in the signal line at the output of the TTL driver to match the source impedance of the TTL driver to the signal line will dampen the reflections on the line. The line should be kept short with the driver/termination combination close to the memory array. Some experimentation will have to be done to find the proper value to use for the series termination to minimize reflections, but generally a series resistor in the 10  $\Omega$  to 30  $\Omega$  range will be required.

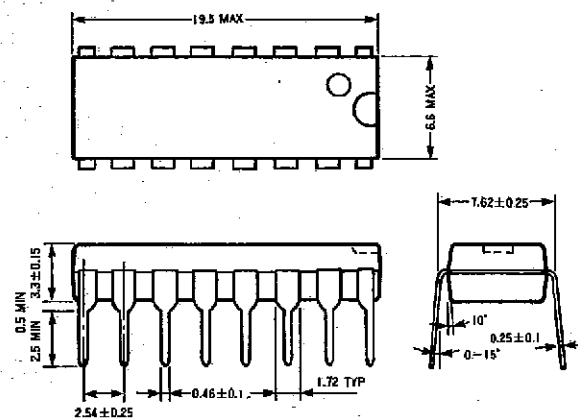
Proper power distribution techniques, including adequate use of decoupling capacitors, along with proper termination of TTL driver outputs, are among the most important, yet basic guidelines to be followed. These guidelines are intended to maintain the operation margins of all devices on the memory board by providing a quiet environment relatively free of noise spikes and signal reflections.



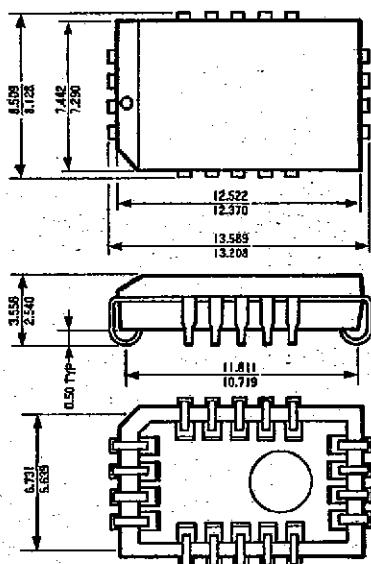
### 16 PIN SIDEBRAZED (UNIT: mm)



### 16 PIN PLASTIC DIP (UNIT: mm)



### 18 PIN PLCC (UNIT: $\frac{\text{MAX}}{\text{MIN}}$ mm)



### ORDERING INFORMATION

AAA 280 X X X X

**SPEED** 06:60 NANO SECONDS  
07:70  
08:80  
10:100

**PACKAGE** P: PLASTIC DIP  
C: SIDEBRAZE  
J: PLCC

**OPERATION MODE** 0: STATIC COLUMN  
DECODE  
1: PAGE  
2: NIBBLE  
3: BYTE  
4: EXTENDED SERIAL

NMB SEMICONDUCTOR CO., LTD. reserves the right to make changes to the product described herein, and does not assume any liability which may occur due to the use or application of the product described.

#### NMB SEMICONDUCTOR CO., LTD.

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#### NMB SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

11621 Monarch Street,  
Garden Grove, CA 92641, U.S.A.  
Tel: (714) 897-6272  
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JANUARY 1988

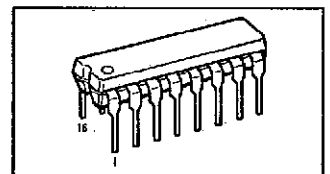


# NMB Semiconductor

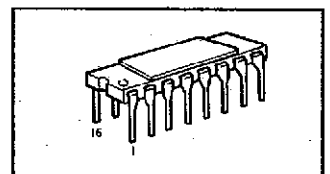
## AAA2801 PAGE MODE CMOS 256K $\times$ 1 Dynamic RAM

### FEATURES

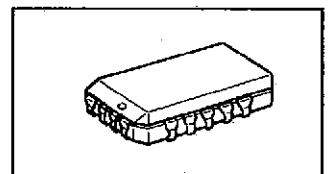
- 262,144 words  $\times$  1 bit organization
- Ultra high speed, 60, 70, 80, 100 ns  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  access times over full  $V_{CC}$  (4.5V to 5.5V) and temperature (0°C to 70°C) ranges
- Eliminates traditional DRAM multiplexed address timing constraints
- Advanced field shield isolated CMOS process optimized for speed
- Inputs and outputs are CMOS and TTL compatible
- Extended  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  active time to facilitate multiple accesses within a row
- Low power (CMOS Input levels)  
Standby: 12.5 mW  
Active: 275 mW at 100ns access time
- 4.4 ms, 256 cycle refresh
- Single 5V  $\pm$  10% supply
- JEDEC standard pinout
- $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ -before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  refresh as well as  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ -Only refresh



PLASTIC PACKAGE



CERAMIC SIDEBRAZED PACKAGE



PLASTIC LEADED CHIP CARRIER

### DESCRIPTION

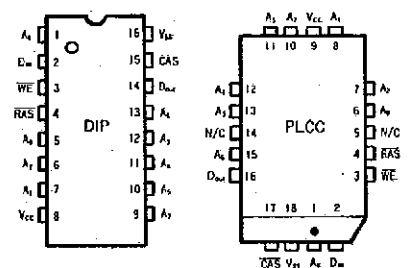
The AAA2801 is a 256K  $\times$  1 Dynamic RAM product designed and processed for ultra high performance. The AAA2801 is fabricated with advanced CMOS technology resulting in high speed, low power and extremely wide operating margins.

The AAA2801 has a Page mode of operation, it allows random or sequential access of up to 512 bits within a row.

The AAA2801 chip design uses asynchronous column address decoding as well as on-chip transparent row address latch which permits an extremely short row address capture time (4ns; 2ns set-up and 2ns hold). This relieves the system designer of the constraint of timing overhead associated with address multiplexing, and makes it possible to achieve system  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  access times as fast as 60 ns which allows interfacing to the next generation of high speed microprocessors.

The AAA2801 is a cost effective VLSI DRAM for applications that demand high density, reliability, high performance and wide operating margins.

### PIN CONFIGURATION

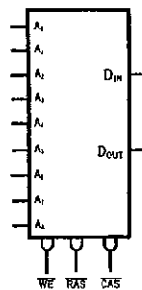


### PIN NAMES

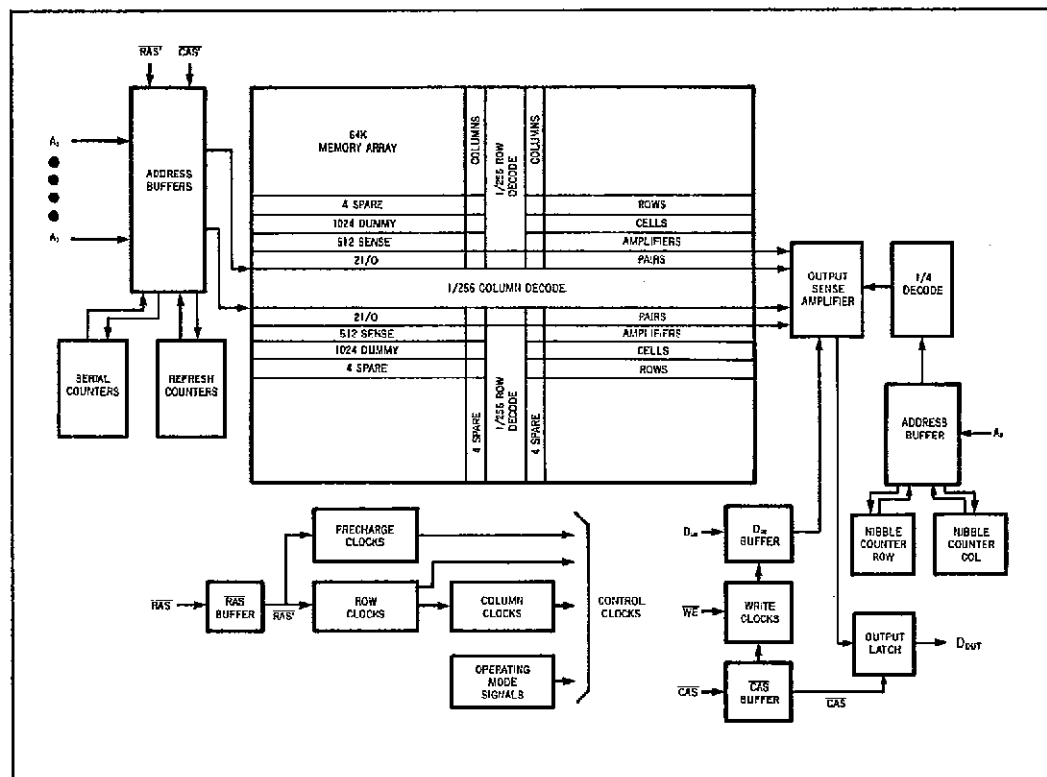
A0-A8	ADDRESS INPUTS
$\overline{\text{CAS}}$	COLUMN ADDRESS STROBE
$\overline{\text{RAS}}$	ROW ADDRESS STROBE
D <sub>in</sub>	DATA IN
D <sub>out</sub>	DATA OUT
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	WRITE ENABLE
V <sub>CC</sub>	+5V SUPPLY INPUT
V <sub>SS</sub>	GROUND



## LOGIC SYMBOL



## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

RATING	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Voltage on Vcc Relative to Vss	Vcc Vin, Vout	-1 to 7	V
Storage Temperature (Ceramic)	Tstg 1	-65 to 150	°C
Storage temperature (Plastic)	Tstg 2	-55 to 125	°C
Power Dissipation	Pd	1.0	W
Data out Current (Short Circuit)	Iout	50	mA

\*Permanent device damage may occur if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions as detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC OPERATING CONDITIONS<sup>a,b</sup>

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Vcc	Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
Vss	Supply Voltage		0		V	
VIH	Logic "1" Voltage	2.4		6.5	V	
VIL	Logic "0" Voltage	-1.0		0.8	V	
TA	Ambient Operating Temperature	0		70	°C	Still Air

## Note:

a: All voltage values in this data sheet are with respect to Vss.

b: After power-up, a pause of 1 ms followed by eight initialization memory cycles is required to achieve proper device operation.

Any interval greater than 4.4ms with  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  inactivity requires eight reinitialization cycles to achieve proper device operation.



DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V} \pm 10\%$ )

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		MIN	MAX	UNIT	NOTES
$I_{CC1}$	Average Power Supply Operating Current ( $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ , $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ , Address Cycling; $t_{RC} = t_{RCmin}$ )	2801-06	—	75	mA	a
		2801-07	—	70	mA	
		2801-08	—	65	mA	
		2801-10	—	55	mA	
$I_{CC2}$	Standby Current	All Inputs Stable at CMOS Levels, $\overline{\text{RAS}} \geq (V_{CC} - 0.4\text{V})$	—	2.5	mA	b
		$\overline{\text{RAS}} = \overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IH}$ , $D_{OUT} = \text{HiZ}$	—	3.0	mA	
		$\overline{\text{RAS}} = V_{IH}$ , $\overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IL}$ , $D_{OUT} = \text{Enable}$	—	3.0	mA	
		All Inputs Stable at TTL Levels, $\overline{\text{RAS}} \geq 2.4\text{V}$	—	4.5	mA	
		All Inputs Toggling Between CMOS Levels at 6.25 MHz, $\overline{\text{RAS}} \geq (V_{CC} - 0.4\text{V})$	—	4.0	mA	b
		All Inputs (Except $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ ) Toggling Between TTL Levels at 6.25 MHz	—	5.5	mA	
$I_{CC3}$	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Only Refresh Current ( $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Cycling, $\overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IH}$ ; $t_{RC} = t_{RCmin}$ )	2801-06	—	65	mA	c
		2801-07	—	60	mA	
		2801-08	—	55	mA	
		2801-10	—	45	mA	
$I_{CC4}$	Average Power Supply Current for page mode ( $t_{RSC} = t_{WSC}$ , both at minimum)	2801-06	—	35	mA	a
		2801-07	—	30	mA	
		2801-08	—	27	mA	
		2801-10	—	25	mA	
$I_{CC6}$	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Before $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Refresh Current ( $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ , $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Cycling; $t_{RC} = t_{RCmin}$ )	2801-06	—	65	mA	c
		2801-07	—	60	mA	
		2801-08	—	55	mA	
		2801-10	—	45	mA	
$I_{LI}$	Input Leakage Current (Any Input), $0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$ , others = $0\text{V}$		-10	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{LO}$	Output Leakage, $D_{OUT} = \text{HiZ}$ , $0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.5\text{V}$		-10	10	$\mu\text{A}$	
$V_{OH}$	Output High Voltage, $I_O = -5.0\text{mA}$		2.4		V	
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage, $I_O = 5.0\text{mA}$			0.4	V	

## Notes:

- a.  $I_{CC}$  is dependent on output loading and cycle rates. Specified values are obtained with output open.  
b. CMOS levels are defined as  $V_{IH}(\text{min}) \geq (V_{CC} - 0.4\text{V})$  and  $V_{IL}(\text{max}) \leq 0.4\text{V}$ .  
TTL levels are defined as  $V_{IH}(\text{min}) \geq 2.4\text{V}$  and  $V_{IL}(\text{max}) \leq 0.8\text{V}$ .  
c.  $I_{CC}$  is dependent on cycle rates.

## AC TEST CONDITIONS

Input Pulse Levels .....	0 to 3V
Input Rise and Fall Times .....	3ns between 0.8 and 2.4V
Input Timing Reference Levels .....	0.8 and 2.4V
Output Timing Reference Levels .....	0.8 and 2.4V
Output Load .....	Equivalent to 2 TTL Loads and 50pF

## CAPACITANCE

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MAX	UNITS	COND
$C_{IN}$	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ , $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ , $\overline{\text{WE}}$	6	pF	a
$C_{IN}$	Input Cap. Addresses	5	pF	a
$C_{OUT}$	Output Cap.	7	pF	a,b

## Note:

- a: Capacitance measured with Boonton Meter  
b:  $\overline{\text{CAS}} = V_{IH}$  to disable  $D_{OUT}$



# CMOS DRAM AAA2801

## AC OPERATING CONDITIONS ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ )

NO.	PARAMETER	SYMBOL		2800-06		2800-07		2800-08		2800-10		UNIT	NOTES
		JEDEC	STD	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
1	Column Address Set-Up	tAVCL2	tASC	0		0		0		0		ns	
2	Row Address Set-Up	tAVRL2	tASR	2		2		2		2		ns	
3	Column Address to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Delay	tAVWL2	tAWD	32		35		40		45		ns	c.g
4	Output Turn-Off Delay	tCH2OZ	tOFF		17		18		19		21	ns	a
5	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ to $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Precharge	tCH2RL2	tCRP	3		3		3		3		ns	
6	Read Command Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ )	tCH2WX	tRCH	0		0		0		0		ns	b
7	Column Address Hold	tCL1AX	tCAH	6		7		8		9		ns	
8	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Pulse Width (Read)	tCL1CH1	tCAS	11		12		14		16		ns	
9	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Pulse Width (Write)	tCL1CH1	tCAS	5		5		5		5		ns	
10	Data-In Hold Time from $\overline{\text{CAS}}$	tCL1DX	tDH	6		7		8		9		ns	c
11	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Access	tCL1QV	tCAC		11		12		13		16	ns	
12	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Hold Time	tCL1RH1	tRSH	15		18		20		25		ns	
13	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Setup (CAS Before $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Refresh)	tCL1RL2	tCSR	2		2		2		2		ns	
14	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Write Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ )	tCL1WH1	tWCH	5		5		5		5		ns	
15	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Delay (Read-Modify-Write)	tCL1WL2	tCWD	11		12		13		16		ns	d
16	Data Set-Up (Early Write)	tDVCL2	tDS	0		0		0		0		ns	c
17	Data Set-Up (Late Write)	tDVWL2	tDS	0		0		0		0		ns	c
18	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ to Column Address Delay Time	tRL1AV	tRAD	4	28	4	35	4	40	4	55	ns	h
19	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Precharge	tRH2RL2	tRP	55		65		75		80		ns	
20	Read Command Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ )	tRH2WX	tRRH	0		0		0		0		ns	b
21	Column Address Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ )	tRL1AX	tAR	40		43		45		50		ns	
22	Row Address Hold	tRL1AX	tRAH	2		2		2		2		ns	
23	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Hold (CAS-Before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ )	tRL1CH1	tCHR	2		2		2		2		ns	
24	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Hold Time (Early Write)	tRL1CH1	tCSH	40		43		45		50		ns	
25	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ to $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Delay	tRL1CL1	tRCD	6	45	6	55	6	65	6	80	ns	i
26	Data in Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ )	tRL1DX	tDHR	40		43		45		50		ns	
27	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Access	tRL1QV	tRAC		60		70		80		100	ns	
28	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Pulse Width	tRL1RH1	tRAS	60	$10^5$	65	$10^5$	70	$10^5$	90	$10^5$	ns	
29	Write Command Hold (Reference $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ )	tRL1WH1	tWCR	40		43		45		50		ns	
30	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Delay (Read-Modify-Write)	tRL1WL2	tRWD	60		70		80		100		ns	d
31	Random Read-Write Cycle	tRL2RL2	tRC	121		136		151		176		ns	
32	Read Command Set-Up	tWH2CL2	tRCS	0		0		0		0		ns	d
33	Write Command to $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Lead	tWL1CH1	tCWL	5		5		5		5		ns	
34	Early Write $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Set-Up	tWL1CL2	tWCS	0		0		0		0		ns	d
35	Data-In Hold (Late Write)	tWL1DX	tDH	5		6		7		8		ns	c
36	Write Command to $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Lead	tWL1RH1	tRWL	13		15		17		22		ns	
37	Write Pulse	tWL1WH1	tWP	5		5		5		5		ns	
38	Refresh Period	tREF	tREF		4.4		4.4		4.4		4.4	ms	
39	Transition Time (Rise and Fall)	tT	tT	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	ns	e.f
40	Output Hold from $\overline{\text{WE}}$	tWL1QX	tOHW	5		5		5		5		ns	
41	Column Address Access	tAVQV	tAA		32		35		40		45	ns	d
42	Page Read/Write Cycle	tCL2CL2	tPC	37		41		48		51		ns	
43	Access from $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Precharge	tCH2QV	tCAP		34		38		43		48	ns	
44	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Precharge(Page)	tCH2CL2	tCP	5		5		5		5		ns	



**AC OPERATING CONDITIONS** ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{V} \pm 10\%$ )

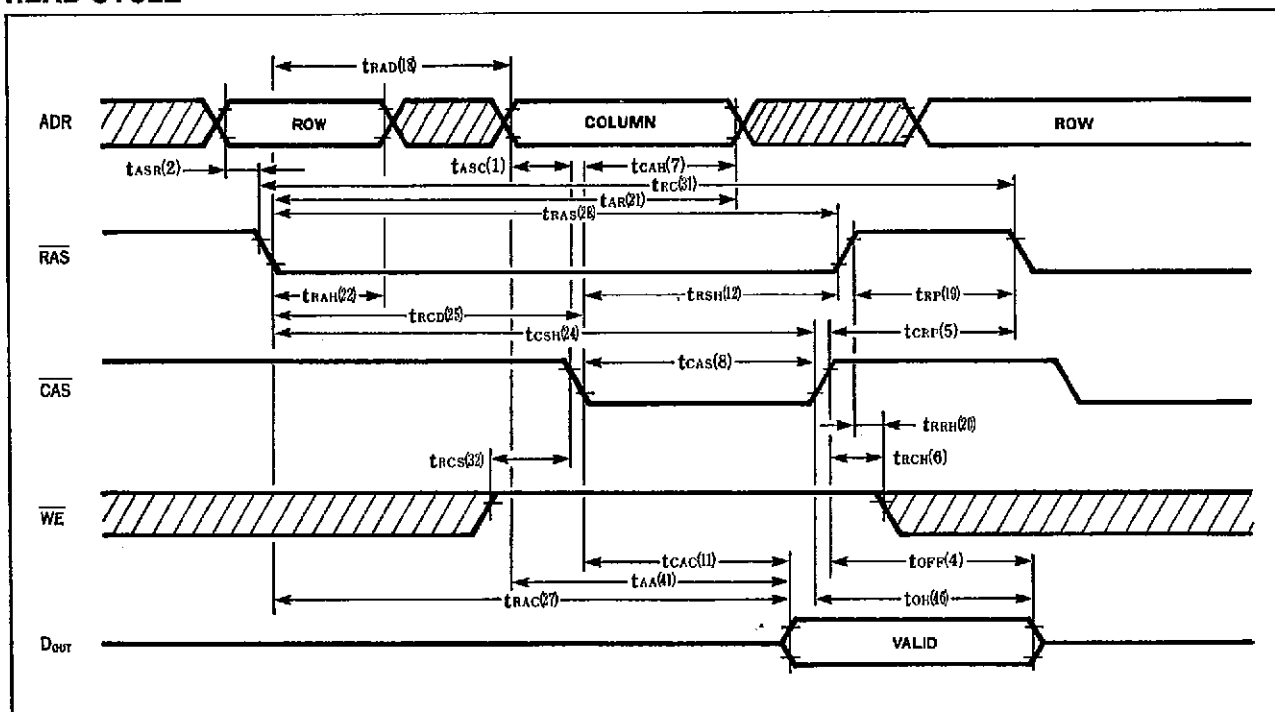
NO.	PARAMETER	SYMBOL		2800-06		2800-07		2800-08		2800-10		UNIT	NOTES
		JEDEC	STD	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
45	RMW Cycle Time	$t_{RL2RL2}$	$t_{RWC}$	134		151		168		198		ns	
46	Output Data Hold Time from $\overline{\text{CAS}}$	$t_{CH1QX}$	$t_{OH}$	2		2		2		2		ns	
47	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Hold time (Read)	$t_{RL1CH1}$	$t_{CSH}$	60		70		80		100		ns	
48	$\overline{\text{RAS}}$ Precharge - $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Hold Time(CBR)	$t_{RH2CL2}$	$t_{RPC}$	0		0		0		0		ns	

**Notes:**

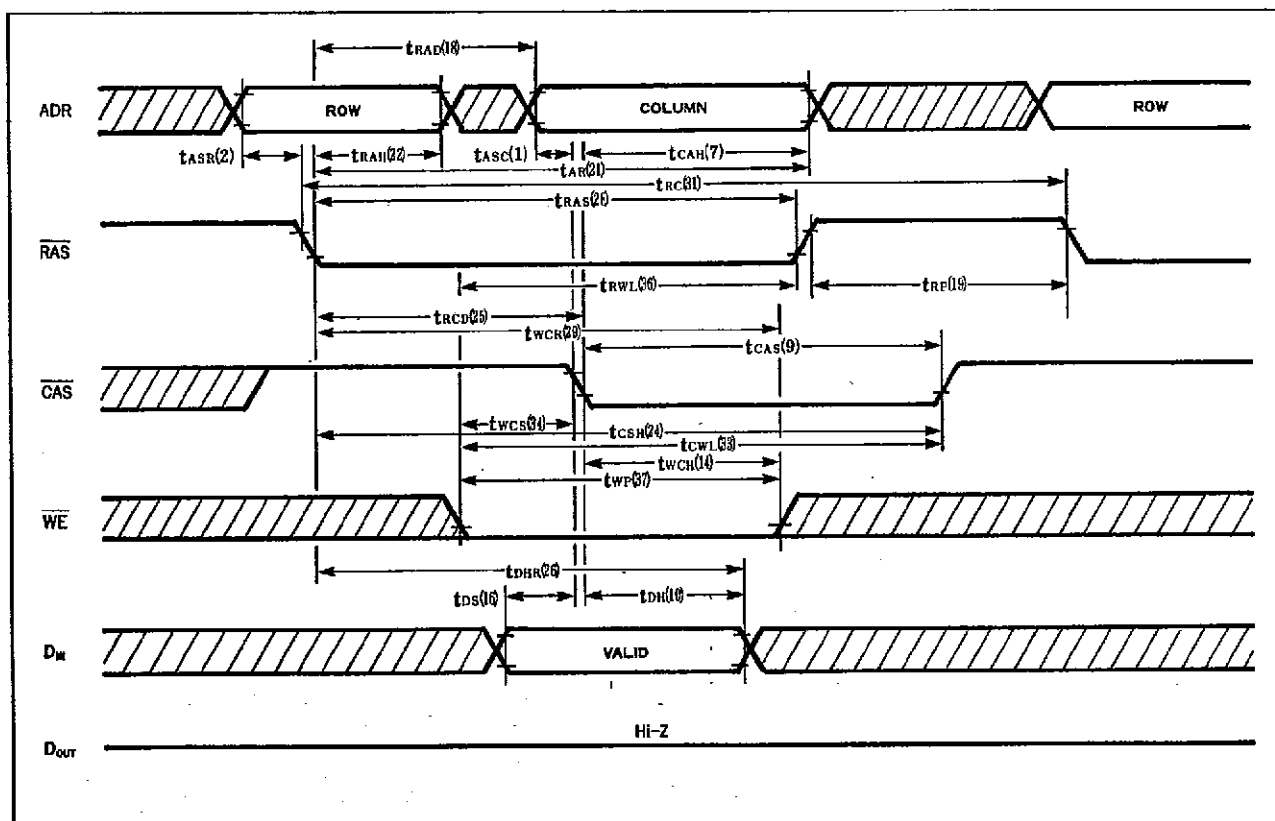
- $t_{OFF}$  is defined as the time at which the output achieves the open circuit condition.
- Either  $t_{CH2WX}$  or  $t_{RH2WX}$  must be satisfied for a Read cycle.
- Address and data set-up and hold times referenced to  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  ( $t_{DVC L2}$ ,  $t_{CL1DX}$ ) are restrictive parameters for Early-Write operations only. Address and data set-up times referenced to  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  ( $t_{AVWL2}$ ,  $t_{DWCL2}$ , and  $t_{WL1DX}$ ) are restrictive parameters for Read-Modify-Write cycle operations.
- $t_{WH2CL2}$ ,  $t_{CL1WL2}$ , and  $t_{RL1WL2}$  are restrictive operating parameters in Read-Write and Read-Modify-Write cycles only.  
 If  $t_{WL1CL2} \geq t_{WL1CL2}(\text{min})$  the cycle is an Early-Write cycle and data will remain open circuit unless  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  goes high while  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  are both low.  
 If  $t_{WH2CL2} \geq t_{WH2CL2}(\text{min})$ ,  $t_{RL1WL2} \geq t_{RL1WL2}(\text{min})$ , and  $t_{AVQV} \geq t_{AVQV}(\text{min})$  the cycle is a Read-Write and the data output will contain data read from the selected cell.  
 If neither of the above conditions is met, the conditions of the data out is indeterminate at access time and remains so until either  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  returns to  $V_{IH}$ .
- The transition time specification applies for all input signals.  
 In addition to meeting the transition rate specification, all input signals must transit between  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  (or between  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH}$ ) in a monotonic manner.  
 Transition time is measured between  $V_{IL}(\text{max})$  and  $V_{IH}(\text{min})$ .
- 3ns rise and fall times ( $t_r$ ) are used for cycle time specifications.
- $t_{AVWL2}$  is restrictive parameter for Read-Modify write cycles when read access prior to write is required.
- Operation within the  $t_{RL1AV}(\text{max})$  limit insures that  $t_{RL1QV}(\text{max})$  can be met.  $t_{RL1AV}(\text{max})$  is specified as a reference point only. If  $t_{RL1AV}$  is greater than the specified  $t_{RL1AV}(\text{max})$  limit, then the access time is controlled by  $t_{AVQV}$  and  $t_{CL1QV}$ .
- $t_{RL1CL1}(\text{max})$  is specified for reference only. Operation within  $t_{RL1CL1}(\text{max})$  and  $t_{RL1AV}(\text{max})$  limit insure that  $t_{RL1QV}(\text{max})$ ,  $t_{AVQV}(\text{max})$  can be met. If  $t_{RL1CL1}$  is greater than the specified  $t_{RL1CL1}(\text{max})$  then the access time is controlled by  $t_{AVQV}$  and  $t_{CL1QV}$ .



## READ CYCLE

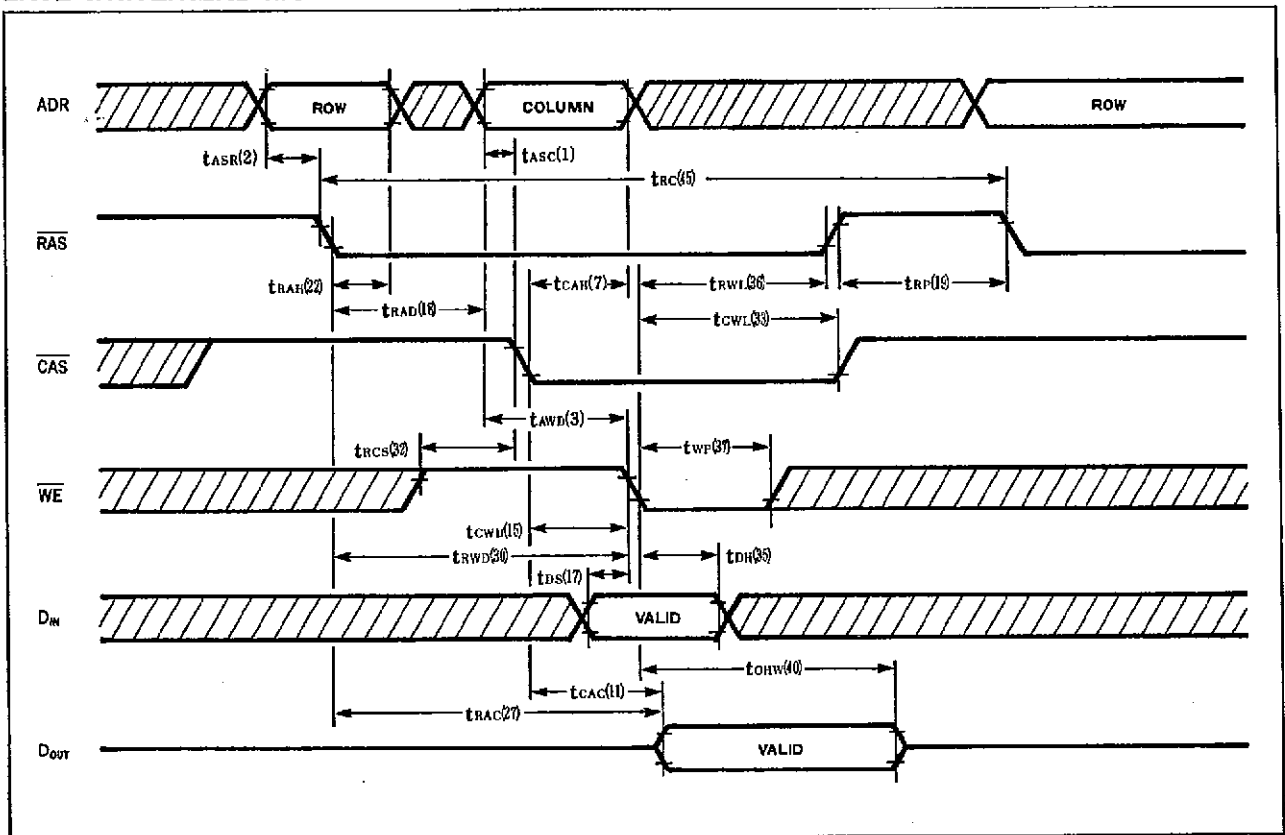


## EARLY-WRITE CYCLE

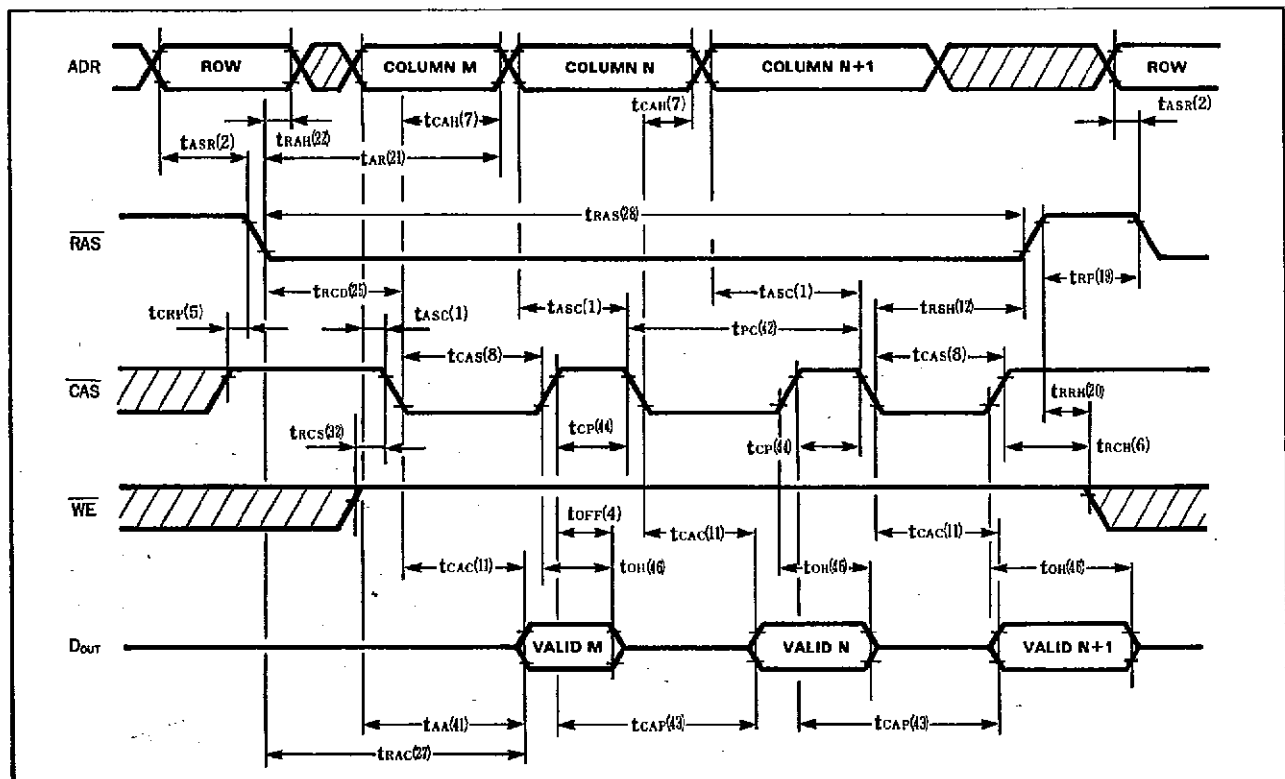




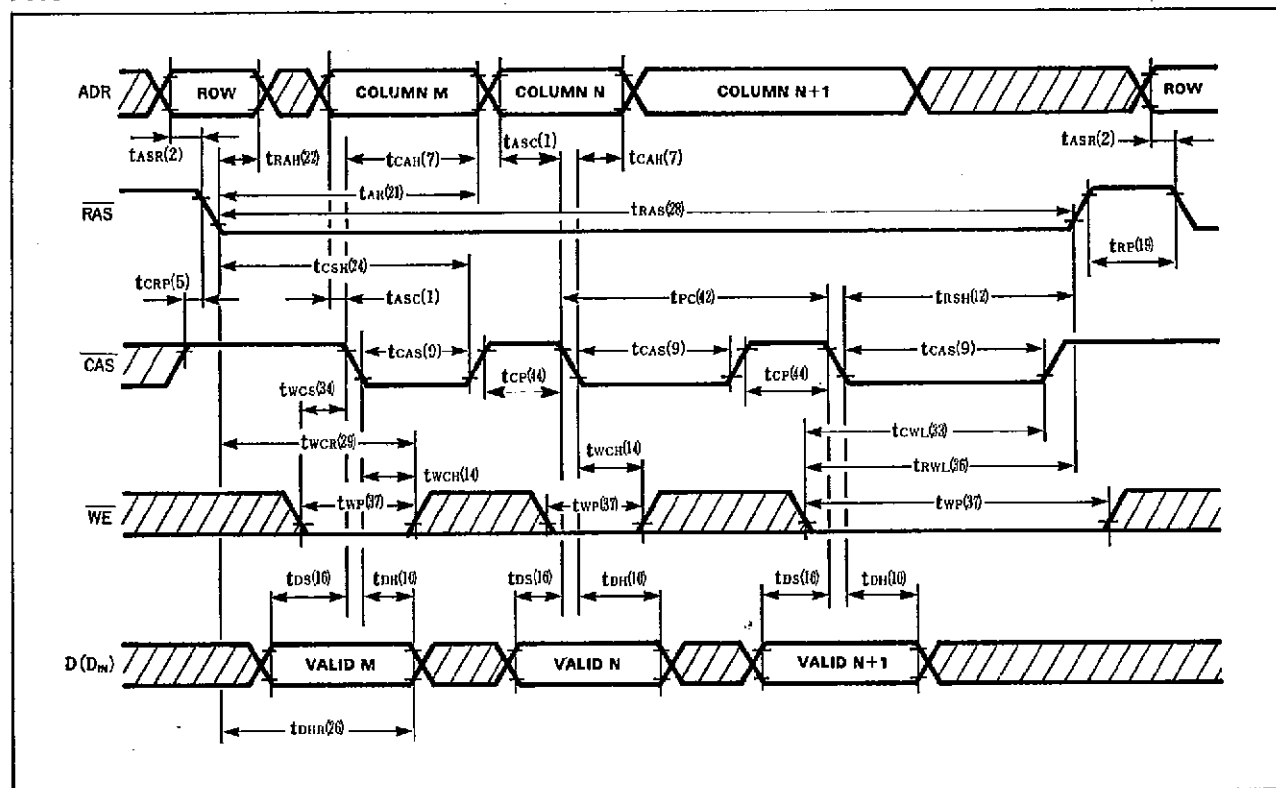
## LATE-WRITE/READ-MODIFY-WRITE CYCLE



## PAGE MODE READ CYCLE

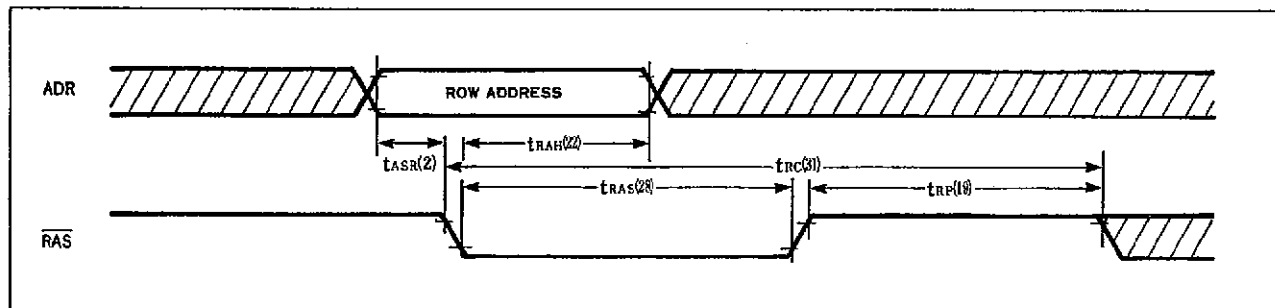




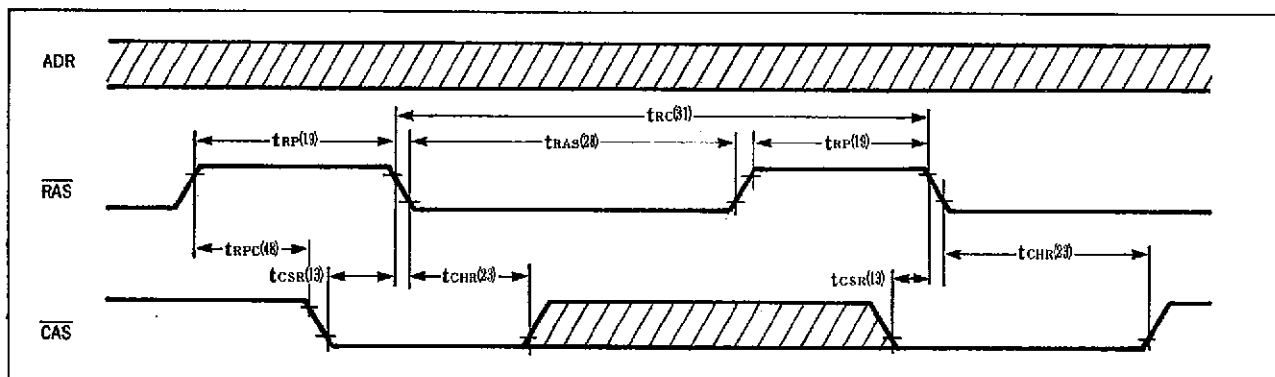
[illegible]



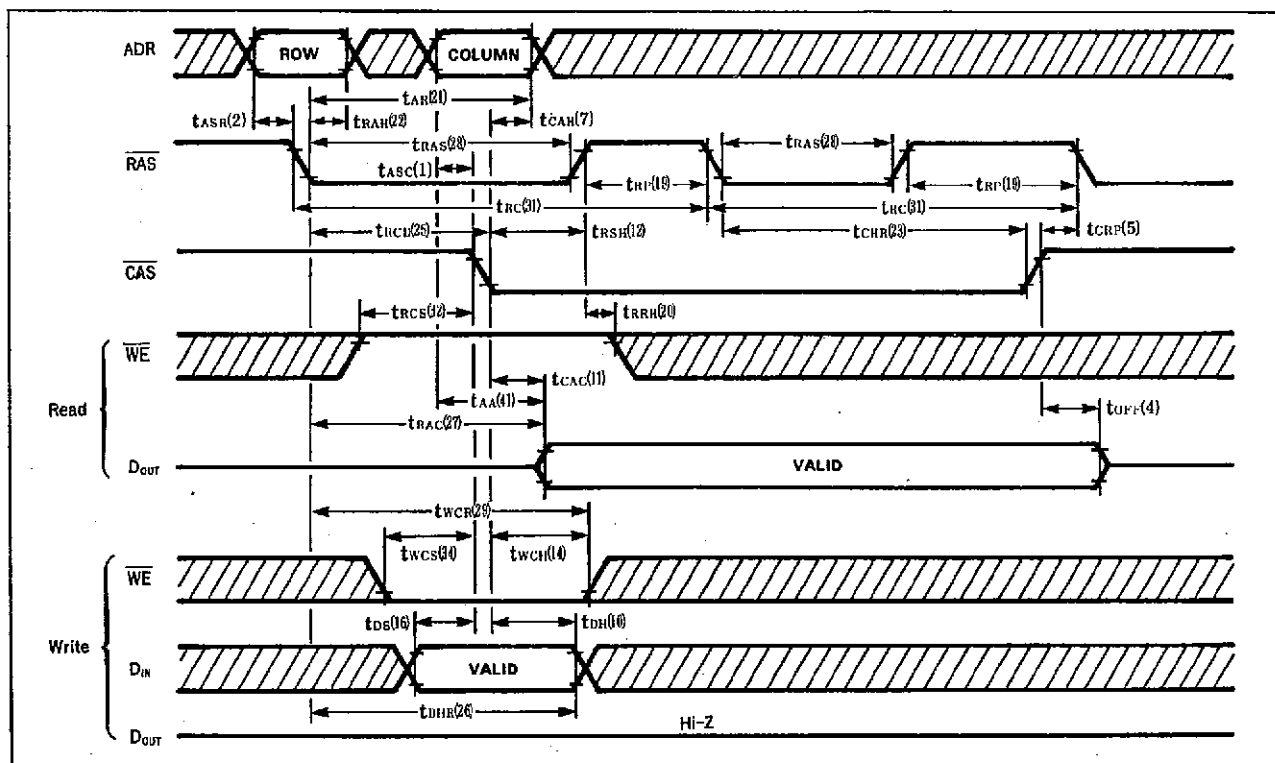
**RAS-ONLY REFRESH [ $\overline{\text{CAS}} \geq V_{IH}$  (MIN)]**



### CAS-BEFORE-RAS REFRESH



## HIDDEN REFRESH





## TIMING INFORMATION

All cycles of the AAA2801 are initiated by a high-to-low transition of  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ . For Read, Write, Read-Modify-Write, or  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ -Only refresh cycles, the high-to-low transition of  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  causes the state of the 9 external address lines ( $A_0$  through  $A_8$ ) to be latched. Eight of the nine address bits are decoded to select one of 256 rows. The ninth row address bit ( $A_8$ ) is saved and becomes part of the ten bit column address which selects one of the 1024 column locations. The AAA2801 uses transparent latches to capture the row addresses which permits an extremely short capture time for the row addresses with only a 2ns set-up and 2ns hold required. After the short row address capture time has been satisfied, the 9 external address lines can be changed to the column address. Column address decoding on the AAA2801 is static (asynchronous or ripple through; Static Column Decoded) when ever  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is high but the column addresses are latched when  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is low. This provides the advantages of statically decoded column accessing while maintaining compatibility with conventional DRAMs. After the high-to-low transition of  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ , the state of  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  determine whether the cycle is a Read, Write, Read-Modify-Write, or a  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ -Only refresh cycle. The cycle is terminated by bringing  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  high. A new cycle may be initiated after  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  has been high for the specified precharge interval [ $t_{\text{RH2RL2}}(\text{min})$ ].  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  must be properly overlapped and once brought low they must remain low for their specified pulse widths.

### Read Cycle

A read cycle is performed on one or more memory locations if  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  is high while both  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  are low. During a read cycle, at access time the output will reflect the contents of the cell addressed by the 9 latched row and column addresses. The read access time is determined by  $t_{\text{RL1QV}}$ ,  $t_{\text{AVQV}}$ , or  $t_{\text{CL1QV}}$ , whichever is greatest. When data is accessed, the data output is entirely under the control of  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ ; accessed data will remain valid as long as  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  remains active even if a  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  sequence occurs while  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is held low.

### Write Cycles

A write cycle is initiated when  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  and  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  are low. The AAA2801 will perform three types of write cycles: Early-Write, Late-Write and Read-Modify-Write. During a  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  active cycle, if  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  goes low prior to  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  going low, an Early-Write cycle is executed. Early-Write cycles are initiated by the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  with set-up and hold times for both data-in and column addresses referenced to the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ . With Early-Write cycles, the data-out will remain open (high impedance state). If  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  goes low prior to  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  going low, a Late-Write cycle is executed. Late-Write cycles are initiated by the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  with set-up and hold times for both data-in and column addresses referenced to the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ . If  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  is asserted after a valid read access occurs, the operation is called a Read-Modify-Write cycle. During a Read-Modify-Write cycle, the data-out will reflect the contents of the addressed cell before it was written until the output is turned off (high impedance state) by bringing  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  high. The choice of write cycle timing is usually very system dependent and the different modes are made available to accommodate these differences. In general, the Early-Write timing is most appropriate for systems that have a bidirectional data bus. Because Q (data-out) remains inactive during Early-Write cycle, the D (data-in) and the Q (data-out) pins may be tied together without bus contention.

### Page Mode Cycles

Page mode operation permits access of up to 512 locations within a single  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  active cycle. The multiple locations in the same page can be randomly accessed by simple changing the column address inputs and cycling  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ . Within a page mode cycle, any combination of Read, Write, Early-Write or Late-Write, or Read-Modify-Write cycles can be executed. Unlike traditional address multiplexed dynamic RAMs, the AAA2801 transparently latches the column addresses (column addresses are ripple-through decoded whenever  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is high and latched when  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is low) which permits column decoding to occur independently of the assertion of  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ . Additionally, the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  acts as a high speed output enable for read cycles and performs a gating function during write cycles. Transparent column address latching allows high speed page mode accesses to be performed by simply changing the column address inputs whenever a new bit in the current page (defined by the 9 bit address field latched by the falling edge of  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ ) is to be accessed and toggling  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  high and then low. When  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  goes high the data-out buffers are turned off (high impedance) and when  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is active the data-out drivers are turned on. Access during the page mode operation is determined by  $t_{\text{RL1QV}}$ ,  $t_{\text{AVQV}}$ , and  $t_{\text{CL1QV}}$ , whichever is greatest.



## Refresh Cycles

Dynamic RAMS retain data by storing charge on a capacitor. Since the charge will leak away over a period of time, it is necessary to access the data in the cell (capacitor) periodically in order to fully restore the stored charge while it is still at a sufficiently high level to be properly detected. For the AAA2801, any  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  sequence will fully refresh all storage cells within the single row addressed. To ensure that all cells remain sufficiently refreshed, all 256 rows (all binary combinations of address bits  $A_0$  through  $A_7$ ) must be refreshed every 4.4ms.

The addressing of the rows for refresh may be sourced either externally or internally. If the refresh row addresses are to be provided from an external source,  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  must be high when  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  goes low. If  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is high when  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  goes low, any type of cycle (Read, Write, Read-Modify-Write, or  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$ -Only) will cause the externally addressed row to be refreshed.

If  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  is low when  $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  falls, the AAA2801 will use an internal 8-bit counter as the source of the row addresses and will ignore  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  and the external address inputs.  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ -Before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  refresh mode is a refresh-only mode. Also,  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ -Before- $\overline{\text{RAS}}$  refresh does not cause device selection and the state of the data-out will remain unchanged as long as  $\overline{\text{CAS}}$  remains low.

## APPLICATIONS

To ensure proper operation of the AAA2801 in a system environment it is recommended that the following guidelines be followed.

### Power Distribution

Transient currents are required by dynamic RAMs. These transient current spikes can cause significant power supply and ground noise unless adequate power distribution and decoupling is used. The recommended power distribution scheme combines proper trace layout and placement of decoupling capacitors. The impedance in the decoupling path from the power pin (8) through the decoupling capacitor, to the ground pin (16) should be kept to a minimum. The impedance of this path is determined by the series impedance of the power line and the decoupling capacitor.

To reduce the power line impedance, it is recommended that the power trace and ground trace be gridded or provided by separate power planes. To prevent loss of signal margins due to differential ground noise, the ground grid of the memory array should be extended to the TTL drivers in the peripheral circuitry. A high-frequency decoupling capacitor with a value of 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ , should be placed between the rows of memory devices in the array. A larger tantalum capacitor with a value between 22 $\mu\text{F}$  and 47 $\mu\text{F}$  should be placed near the memory board edge connection where the power traces meet the backplane power distribution system. These large capacitors provide bulk energy storage to prevent voltage drop due to the main supply being located off the memory board and at the end of a long inductive path.

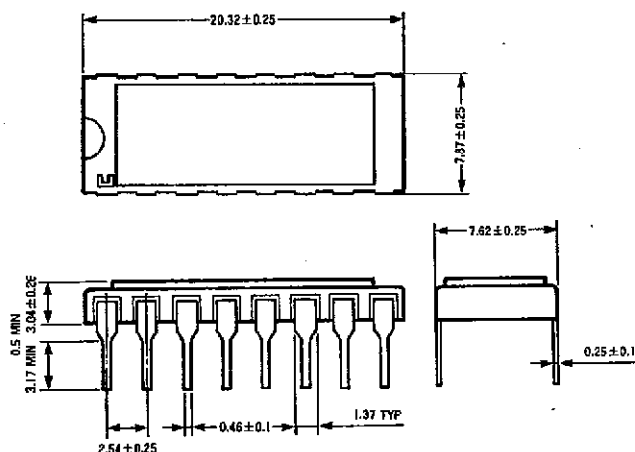
### Termination

Trace lines on a memory board in the array look to TTL driver signals like low impedance, unterminated transmission lines. In order to reduce or eliminate the reflections of the TTL signals propagating down the lines, especially low-going TTL signals, line termination is recommended. The termination may be either parallel or series but the series termination technique has the advantages of drawing no DC current and using a minimum of components. The recommended technique is to use series termination. A series resistor in the signal line at the output of the TTL driver to match the source impedance of the TTL driver to the signal line will dampen the reflections on the line. The line should be kept short with the driver/termination combination close to the memory array. Some experimentation will have to be done to find the proper value to use for the series termination to minimize reflections, but generally a series resistor in the 10 $\Omega$  to 30 $\Omega$  range will be required.

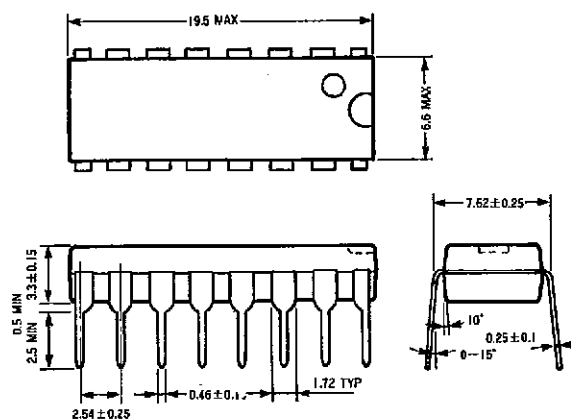
Proper power distribution techniques, including adequate use of decoupling capacitors, along with proper termination of TTL driver outputs, are among the most important, yet basic guidelines to be followed. These guidelines are intended to maintain the operation margins of all devices on the memory board by providing a quiet environment relatively free of noise spikes and signal reflections.



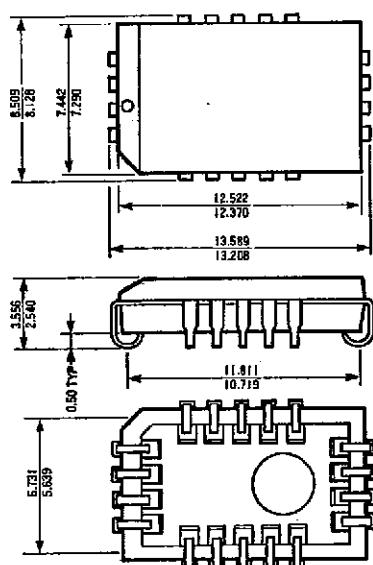
# 16 PIN SIDEBRAZED (UNIT: mm)



# 16 PIN PLASTIC DIP (UNIT: mm)



# 18 PIN PLCC (UNIT: $\frac{\text{MAX}}{\text{MIN}}$ mm)



# ORDERING INFORMATION

AAA 280 X X X X

**SPEED** 06: 60 NANO SECONDS  
07: 70  
08: 80  
10: 100

**PACKAGE** P: PLASTIC DIP  
C: SIDEBRAZE  
J: PLCC

**OPERATION MODE** 0: STATIC COLUMN  
DECODE  
1: PAGE  
2: NIBBLE  
3: BYTE  
4: EXTENDED SERIAL

NMB SEMICONDUCTOR CO., LTD. reserves the right to make changes to the product described herein, and does not assume any liability which may occur due to the use or application of the product described.

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