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# N08Q1618C2A

**Advance Information** 

# 8Mb Ultra-Low Power Asynchronous CMOS SRAM 512Kx16 bit

#### Overview

The N08Q1618C2A is an integrated memory device containing a 8 Mbit Static Random Access Memory organized as 524,288 words by 16 bits. The device is designed and fabricated using NanoAmp's advanced CMOS technology to provide both high-speed performance and ultra-low power. The base design is the same as NanoAmp's N08L163WC2A, which is processed to operate at higher voltages. The device operates with two chip enable (CE1 and CE2) controls and output enable (OE) to allow for easy memory expansion. Byte controls (UB and LB) allow the upper and lower bytes to be accessed independently and can also be used to deselect the device. The N08Q1618C2A is optimal for various applications where low-power is critical such as battery backup and hand-held devices. Optimized for low core voltage (1.8V) and ability to interface with high voltage I/O levels (3V). The device can operate over a very wide temperature range of -40°C to +85°C and is available in JEDEC standard packages compatible with other standard 512Kb x 16 SRAMs

#### **Features**

- Dual voltage for Optimum Performance:
   Vccq 2.3 to 3.6 Volts
   Vcc 1.65 to 2.2 Volts
- Very low standby current 0.5µA at 1.8V (Typical)
- Very low operating current
   1.0mA at 1.8V and 1µs (Typical)
- Very low Page Mode operating current 0.5mA at 1.8V and 1µs (Typical)
- Simple memory control
   Dual Chip Enables (CE1 and CE2)
   Byte control for independent byte operation
   Output Enable (OE) for memory expansion
- Low voltage data retention Vcc = 1.2V
- Very <u>fast</u> output enable access time 25ns OE access time
- Very fast Page Mode access time t<sub>AAP</sub> = 25ns
- Automatic power down to standby mode
- TTL compatible three-state output driver

#### **Product Family**

Pa	art Number	Package Type	Operating Temperature	Power Supply	Speed	Standby Current (I <sub>SB</sub> ), Max	Operating Current (Icc), Max
N08	Q1618C2AB	48 - BGA	-40°C to +85°C	2.3V - 3.6V (V <sub>CCQ</sub> ) 1.65V - 2.2V(V <sub>CC</sub> )	70ns @ 1.8V 85ns @ 1.65V	20 μΑ	3 mA @ 1MHz

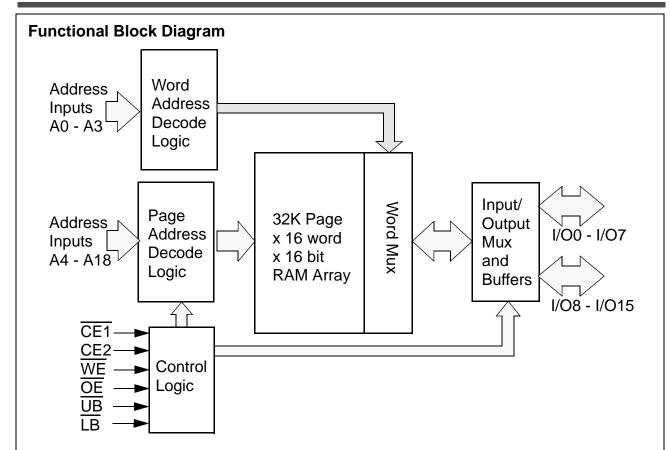
#### **Pin Configuration**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Α	LB	ŌĒ	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	CE2
В	I/O <sub>8</sub>	UB	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	CE1	I/O <sub>0</sub>
С	I/O <sub>9</sub>	I/O <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	I/O <sub>1</sub>	I/O <sub>2</sub>
D	v <sub>ss</sub>	I/O <sub>11</sub>	A <sub>17</sub>	A <sub>7</sub>	1/03	v <sub>cc</sub>
Е	V <sub>CCQ</sub>	I/O <sub>12</sub>	NC	A <sub>16</sub>	1/04	v <sub>ss</sub>
F	I/O <sub>14</sub>	I/O <sub>13</sub>	A <sub>14</sub>	A <sub>15</sub>	I/O <sub>5</sub>	I/O <sub>6</sub>
G	I/O <sub>15</sub>	NC	A <sub>12</sub>	A <sub>13</sub>	WE	1/07
Н	A <sub>18</sub>	A <sub>8</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	A <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>11</sub>	NC

48 Pin BGA (top) 8 x 10 mm

#### **Pin Descriptions**

Pin Name	Pin Function
A <sub>0</sub> -A <sub>18</sub>	Address Inputs
WE	Write Enable Input
CE1, CE2	Chip Enable Input
ŌĒ	Output Enable Input
LB	Lower Byte Enable Input
ÜB	Upper Byte Enable Input
I/O <sub>0</sub> -I/O <sub>15</sub>	Data Inputs/Outputs
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power
$V_{SS}$	Ground
V <sub>CCQ</sub>	Power I/O pins only
NC	Not Connected



#### **Functional Description**

CE1	CE2	WE	ŌĒ	UB	LB	I/O <sub>0</sub> - I/O <sub>15</sub> <sup>1</sup>	MODE	POWER
Н	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Χ	High Z	Standby <sup>2</sup>	Standby
Х	L	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	High Z	Standby <sup>2</sup>	Standby
Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Н	Н	High Z	Standby <sup>2</sup>	Standby
L	Н	L	$X^3$	$L^1$	$L^1$	Data In	Write <sup>3</sup>	Active -> Standby <sup>4</sup>
L	Н	Н	L	L <sup>1</sup>	L <sup>1</sup>	Data Out	Read	Active -> Standby <sup>4</sup>
L	Н	Н	Н	L <sup>1</sup>	L <sup>1</sup>	High Z	Active	Standby <sup>4</sup>

- 1. When  $\overline{\text{UB}}$  and  $\overline{\text{LB}}$  are in select mode (low), I/O<sub>0</sub> I/O<sub>15</sub> are affected as shown. When  $\overline{\text{LB}}$  only is in the select mode only I/O<sub>0</sub> I/O<sub>7</sub> are affected as shown. When  $\overline{\text{UB}}$  is in the select mode only I/O<sub>8</sub> I/O<sub>15</sub> are affected as shown.
- 2. When the device is in standby mode, control inputs  $(\overline{WE}, \overline{OE}, \overline{UB},$  and  $\overline{LB})$ , address inputs and data input/outputs are internally isolated from any external influence and disabled from exerting any influence externally.
- 3. When WE is invoked, the OE input is internally disabled and has no effect on the circuit.
- 4. The device will consume active power in this mode whenever addresses are changed. Data inputs are internally isolated from any expernal influence.

## Capacitance<sup>1</sup>

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	$V_{IN} = 0V, f = 1 \text{ MHz}, T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		8	pF
I/O Capacitance	C <sub>I/O</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V, f = 1 MHz, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		8	pF

1. These parameters are verified in device characterization and are not 100% tested

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>1</sup>**

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Voltage on any pin relative to V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>IN,OUT</sub>	-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V
Voltage on V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Relative to V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3 to 3.0	V
Power Dissipation	$P_{D}$	500	mW
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 to 125	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature and Time	T <sub>SOLDER</sub>	240°C, 10sec(Lead only)	°C

<sup>1.</sup> Stresses greater than those listed above may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operating section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

#### **Operating Characteristics (Over Specified Temperature Range)**

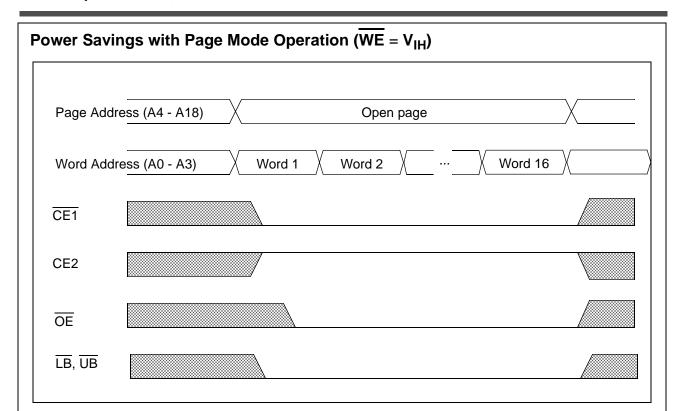
Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ <sup>1</sup>	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		1.65	1.8	2.2	V
Supply Voltage for I/O	V <sub>CCQ</sub>		2.3	3.0	3.6	V
Data Retention Voltage	$V_{DR}$	Chip Disabled <sup>3</sup>	1.2			٧
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		0.7V <sub>CC</sub>		V <sub>CCQ</sub> +0.3	V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>		-0.3		0.3V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Output High Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	$I_{OH} = 0.2 \text{mA}$	V <sub>CCQ</sub> -0.2			V
Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	$I_{OL} = -0.2 \text{mA}$			0.2	V
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>LI</sub>	$V_{IN} = 0$ to $V_{CC}$			0.5	μΑ
Output Leakage Current	$I_{LO}$	$\overline{OE} = V_{IH}$ or Chip Disabled			0.5	μΑ
Read/Write Operating Supply Current @ 1 µs Cycle Time <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>CC1</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =2.2 V, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ Chip Enabled, $I_{OUT}$ = 0		1.0	3.0	mA
Read/Write Operating Supply Current  @ 70 ns Cycle Time <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>CC2</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =2.2 V, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ Chip Enabled, $I_{OUT}$ = 0		10.0	14.0	mA
Page Mode Operating Supply Current  @ 70 ns Cycle Time <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>CC3</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =2.2 V, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ Chip Enabled, $I_{OUT}$ = 0		0.5	3.0	mA
Read/Write Quiescent Operating Supply Current <sup>3</sup>	I <sub>CC4</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =2.2 V, $V_{IN}$ = $V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ Chip Enabled, $I_{OUT}$ = 0, f = 0			20	μΑ
Maximum Standby Current <sup>3</sup>	I <sub>SB1</sub>	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or 0V Chip Disabled $t_A = 85^{\circ}C$ , $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$		0.5	20.0	μΑ
Maximum Data Retention Current <sup>3</sup>	I <sub>DR</sub>	$Vcc = 1.2V$ , $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or 0 Chip Disabled, $t_A = 85^{\circ}C$			10	μА

<sup>1.</sup> Typical values are measured at Vcc=Vcc Typ., T<sub>A</sub>=25°C and not 100% tested.

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<sup>2.</sup> This parameter is specified with the outputs disabled to avoid external loading effects. The user must add current required to drive output capacitance expected in the actual system.

<sup>3.</sup> This device assumes a standby mode if the chip is disabled  $(\overline{\text{CE1}})$  high or CE2 low. In order to achieve low standby current all inputs must be within 0.2 volts of either VCC or VSS.



Note: Page mode operation is a method of addressing the SRAM to save operating current. The internal organization of the SRAM is optimized to allow this unique operating mode to be used as a valuable power saving feature.

The only thing that needs to be done is to address the SRAM in a manner that the internal page is left open and 16-bit words of data are read from the open page. By treating addresses A0-A3 as the least significant bits and addressing the 16 words within the open page, power is reduced to the page mode value which is considerably lower than standard operating currents for low power SRAMs.

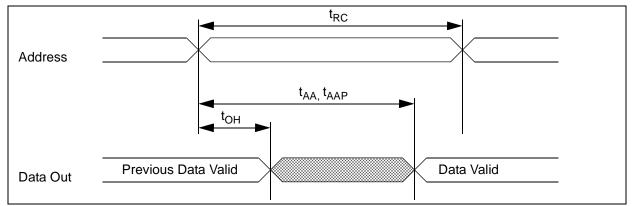
## **Timing Test Conditions**

Item	
Input Pulse Level	0.1V <sub>CC</sub> to 0.9 V <sub>CC</sub>
Input Rise and Fall Time	5ns
Input and Output Timing Reference Levels	0.5 V <sub>CC</sub>
Output Load	30pF
Operating Temperature	-40 to +85 °C

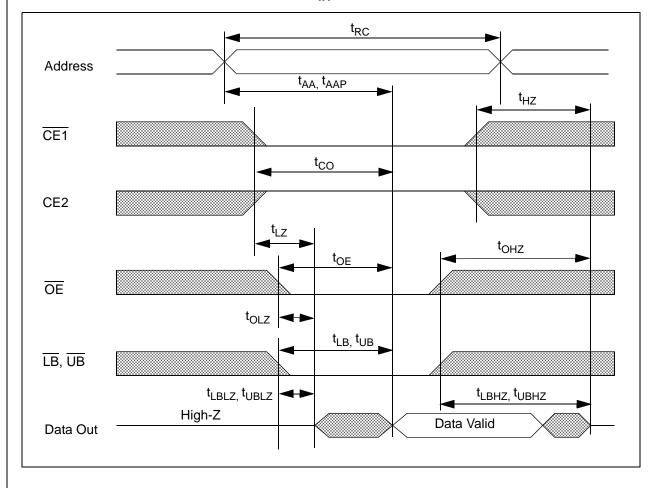
### **Timing**

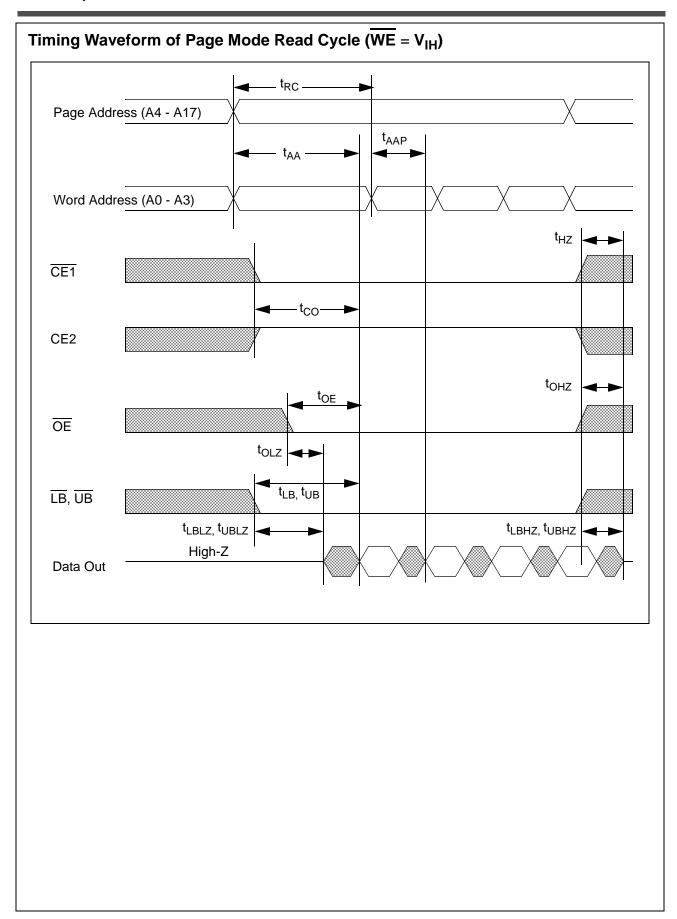
	0	1.65	1.65 - 2.2 V		1.8 - 2.2 V	
Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
Read Cycle Time	t <sub>RC</sub>	85		70		ns
Address Access Time (Random Access)	t <sub>AA</sub>		85		70	ns
Address Access Time (Page Mode)	t <sub>AAP</sub>		30		25	ns
Chip Enable to Valid Output	tco		85		70	ns
Output Enable to Valid Output	t <sub>OE</sub>		30		25	ns
Byte Select to Valid Output	t <sub>LB</sub> , t <sub>UB</sub>		85		70	ns
Chip Enable to Low-Z output	t <sub>LZ</sub>	10		10		ns
Output Enable to Low-Z Output	t <sub>OLZ</sub>	5		5		ns
Byte Select to Low-Z Output	t <sub>LBZ</sub> , t <sub>UBZ</sub>	10		10		ns
Chip Disable to High-Z Output	t <sub>HZ</sub>	0	20	0	20	ns
Output Disable to High-Z Output	t <sub>OHZ</sub>	0	20	0	20	ns
Byte Select Disable to High-Z Output	t <sub>LBHZ</sub> , t <sub>UBHZ</sub>	0	20	0	20	ns
Output Hold from Address Change	t <sub>ОН</sub>	5		5		ns
Write Cycle Time	t <sub>WC</sub>	85		70		ns
Chip Enable to End of Write	t <sub>CW</sub>	50		50		ns
Address Valid to End of Write	t <sub>AW</sub>	50		50		ns
Byte Select to End of Write	t <sub>LBW</sub> , t <sub>UBW</sub>	50		50		ns
Write Pulse Width	t <sub>WP</sub>	40		40		ns
Address Setup Time	t <sub>AS</sub>	0		0		ns
Write Recovery Time	t <sub>WR</sub>	0		0		ns
Write to High-Z Output	t <sub>WHZ</sub>		20		20	ns
Data to Write Time Overlap	t <sub>DW</sub>	40		40		ns
Data Hold from Write Time	t <sub>DH</sub>	0		0		ns
End Write to Low-Z Output	t <sub>OW</sub>	5		5		ns

# Timing of Read Cycle ( $\overline{CE1} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ , $\overline{WE} = CE2 = V_{IH}$ )

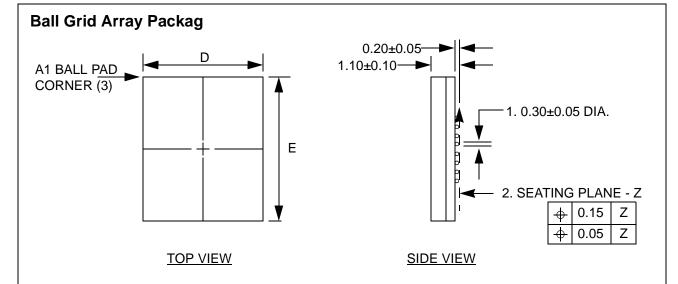


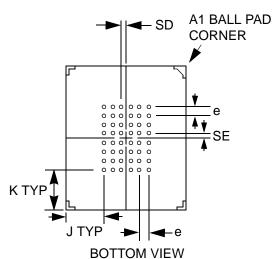
## Timing Waveform of Read Cycle (WE=V<sub>IH</sub>)





# Timing Waveform of Write Cycle (WE control) Address $\mathsf{t}_{\mathsf{WR}}$ $t_{AW}$ CE<sub>1</sub> $t_{CW}$ CE2 $t_{\text{LBW}},\,t_{\text{UBW}}$ LB, UB $t_{WP}$ WE $t_{DW}$ $t_{DH}$ High-Z Data Valid Data In $t_{WHZ}$ $t_{OW}$ High-Z Data Out Timing Waveform of Write Cycle (CE1 Control) Address $t_{AW}$ CE<sub>1</sub> $t_{CW}$ (for CE2 Control, use inverted signal) t<sub>LBW</sub>, t<sub>UBW</sub> LB, UB $t_{WP}$ WE Data Valid Data In $t_{\text{WHZ}} \\$ High-Z Data Out



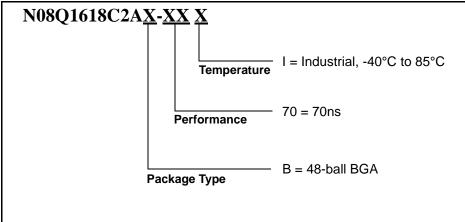


- 1. DIMENSION IS MEASURED AT THE MAXIMUM SOLDER BALL DIAMETER. PARALLEL TO PRIMARY Z.
- 2. PRIMARY DATUM Z AND SEATING PLANE ARE DEFINED BY THE SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE SOLDER BALLS.
- 3. A1 BALL PAD CORNER I.D. TO BE MARKED BY INK.

#### **Dimensions (mm)**

D	E		BALL MATRIX			
		SD	SE	J	K	TYPE
8±0.10	10±0.10	0.375	0.375	2.125	2.375	FULL

### **Ordering Information**



Note: Add -T&R following the part number for Tape and Reel. Orders will be considered in tray if not noted.

#### **Revision History**

Revision	Date	Change Description
01	Jan. 2001	Initial Advance Release
02	Mar. 2001	Deleted TSOP references
03	Mar. 2002	Part number change from EM512D16, modified Overview and Features, added Page Mode Operatin diagram, revised Operating Characteristics table, Package diagram, Functional Description table and Ordering Information diagram

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