ESMT M24L416256DA

## **PSRAM**

## 4-Mbit (256K x 16) Pseudo Static RAM

#### **Features**

· Advanced low-power architecture

•High speed: 55 ns, 60 ns and 70 ns

•Wide voltage range: 2.7V to 3.6V

•Typical active current: 1 mA @ f = 1 MHz

·Low standby power

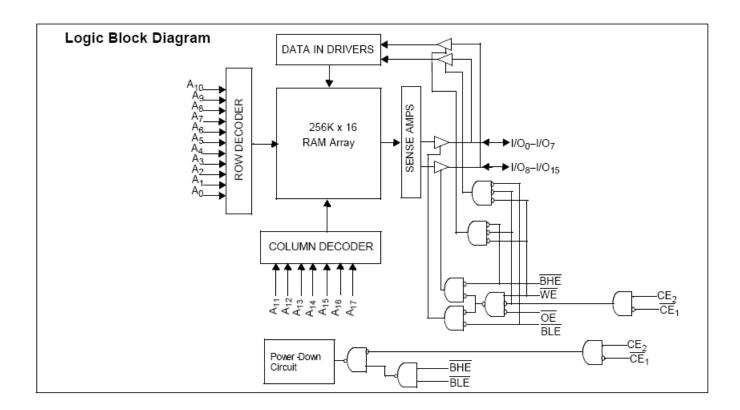
Automatic power-down when deselected

### **Functional Description**

The M24L416256DA is a high-performance CMOS pseudo static RAM (PSRAM) organized as 256K words by 16 bits that supports an asynchronous memory interface. This device features advanced circuit design to provide ultra-low active current. This is ideal for portable applications such as cellular telephones. The device can be put into standby mode

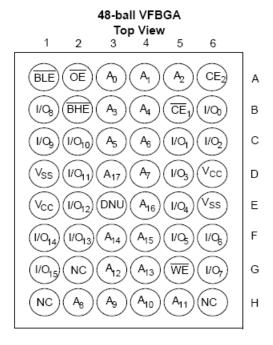
reducing power consumption dramatically when deselected ( $\overline{CE1}$  HIGH, CE2 LOW or both  $\overline{BHE}$  and  $\overline{BLE}$  are HIGH). The input/output pins (I/O<sub>0</sub> through I/O<sub>15</sub>) are placed in a high-impedance state when: deselected ( $\overline{CE1}$  HIGH, CE2 LOW,  $\overline{OE}$  is HIGH), or during a write operation (Chip Enabled and Write Enable  $\overline{WE}$  LOW).

Reading from the device is accomplished by asserting the Chip Enables ( $\overline{CE}1$  LOW and CE2 HIGH) and Output Enable( $\overline{OE}$ ) LOW while forcing the Write Enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ) HIGH. If Byte Low Enable ( $\overline{BLE}$ ) is LOW, then data from the memory location specified by the address pins A0 through A17 will appear on I/O $_0$  to I/O $_7$ . If Byte High Enable ( $\overline{BHE}$ ) is LOW, then data from memory will appear on I/O $_8$  to I/O $_{15}$ . See the Truth Table for a complete description of read and write modes.

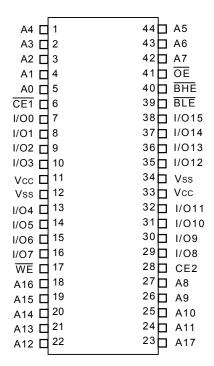


Publication Date: Jul. 2008 Revision: 1.5 1/15

## Pin Configuration[3, 4, 5]



44-pin TSOPII Top View



**ESMT** 

### **Product Portfolio**

							Power Dis	sipation		
Droduct	V <sub>CC</sub> Range(V)			Speed	Operating, ICC (mA)			Standby, ISB2 (µA)		
Product				(ns)	f = 1 MHz		f = f	MAX	Standby, i	362 (µA)
	Min.	Тур.	Max.		Typ.[2]	Max.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Typ.[2]	Max.
		2.7 3.0 3.6 55 60 1 5		55			14	22		
M24L416256DA	2.7		14	22	17	40				
				70			8	15		

#### Notes:

<sup>2.</sup>Typical values are included for reference only and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at  $V_{CC} = V_{CC (typ)}$  and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

<sup>3.</sup>Ball H1, G2, H6 are the address expansion pins for the 8-Mb, 16-Mb, and 32-Mb densities, respectively.

<sup>4.</sup>NC "no connect"—not connected internally to the die.

<sup>5.</sup>DNU (Do Not Use) pins have to be left floating or tied to  $V_{\text{SS}}$  to ensure proper application.



### **Maximum Ratings**

Latch-up Current	> 200 mA
------------------	----------

### **Operating Range**

Range	Ambient Temperature (T <sub>A</sub> )	V <sub>CC</sub>
Extended	−25°C to +85°C	2.7V to 3.6V
Industrial	-40°C to +85°C	2.7V to 3.6V

**DC Electrical Characteristics (Over the Operating Range)** 

Dovernates	Description	Tool Com	editions	-55, 60, 70			
Parameter	Description	Test Cor	iditions	Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage			2.7	3.0	3.6	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = −0.1 mA	OH = -0.1 mA				V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 0.1 mA				0.4	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage			0.8 * V <sub>CC</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.4	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage	F = 0		-0.4		0.62	V
I <sub>IX</sub>	Input Leakage Current	$GND \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{IN}$	Vcc	-1		+1	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Output Leakage Current	$\begin{array}{ccc} GND & \leq & V_{OUT} & \leq \\ Disabled & & & \\ \end{array}$	$GND \leq V_{OUT} \leq Vcc, Output$ Disabled			+1	μA
I <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Operating Supply Current	$f = f_{MAX} = 1/t_{RC}$	$V_{CC} = 3.6V,$ $I_{OUT} = 0 \text{ mA},$		14 for –55 14 for –60 08 for –70	22 for –55 22 for –60 15 for –70	mA
	3.177	f = 1 MHz	CMOS level		1 for all speeds	5 for all speeds	
I <sub>SB1</sub>	Automatic CE1 Power-down Current —CMOS Inputs	0.2V, $V_{IN} \ge V_{CC}$ 0.2V, $f = f_{MAX}(Add)$	$\overline{\text{CE}1} \geq V_{\text{CC}} - 0.2\text{V}, \text{CE}2 \leq 0.2\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \geq V_{\text{CC}} - 0.2\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq 0.2\text{V}, \text{f} = f_{\text{MAX}}(\text{Address and Data Only}), \text{f} = 0 (\overline{\text{OE}}, \overline{\text{WE}}, \overline{\text{BHE}} \text{ and } \overline{\text{BLE}})$		150	250	μА
I <sub>SB2</sub>	Automatic CE1 Power-down Current —CMOS Inputs	$0.2V, V_{IN} \geq V_{CC}$	$\overline{\text{CE1}} \ge V_{\text{CC}} - 0.2\text{V}, \text{CE2} \le .2\text{V}, V_{\text{IN}} \ge V_{\text{CC}} - 0.2\text{V} \text{ or } V_{\text{IN}} \le 0.2\text{V}, \text{f} = 0, V_{\text{CC}} = 3.6\text{V}$		17	40	μА

Capacitance[9]

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	Max.	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, f = 1 MHz	8	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance	$V_{CC} = V_{CC(typ)}$	8	pF

Thermal Resistance[9]

	The thin the destance of									
Parameter	Description	Description Test Conditions								
heta JA	Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test	55	°C/W						
heta JC	Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)	methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA/JESD51.	17	°C/W						

### Notes:

 $6.V_{IH(MAX)} = V_{CC} + 0.5V$  for pulse durations less than 20 ns.

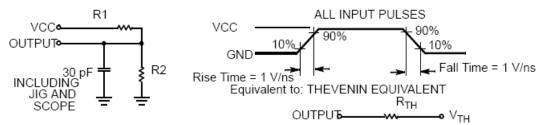
 $7.V_{IL(MIN)} = -0.5V$  for pulse durations less than 20 ns.

8. Overshoot and undershoot specifications are characterized and are not 100% tested.

9.Tested initially and after design or process changes that may affect these parameters.

Publication Date: Jul. 2008 Revision: 1.5 4/15

### **AC Test Loads and Waveforms**



Parameters	3.0V V <sub>CC</sub>	Unit
R1	22000	Ω
R2	22000	Ω
R <sub>TH</sub>	11000	Ω
V <sub>TH</sub>	1.50	V

### **Switching Characteristics (Over the Operating Range)[10]**

Duamatan	Decembries	_	·55	_	60		70	Unit
Prameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Unit
Read Cycle								
t <sub>RC</sub>	Read Cycle Time	55 <sup>[14]</sup>		60		70		ns
t <sub>AA</sub>	Address to Data Valid		55		60		70	ns
t <sub>OHA</sub>	Data Hold from Address Change	5		8		10		ns
t <sub>ACE</sub>	CE1 LOW and CE2 HIGH to Data Valid		55		60		70	ns
t <sub>DOE</sub>	OE LOW to Data Valid		25		25		35	ns
t <sub>LZOE</sub>	OE LOW to Low Z[11, 12]	5		5		5		ns
t <sub>HZOE</sub>	OE HIGH to High Z[11, 12]		25		25		25	ns
t <sub>LZCE</sub>	CE1 LOW and CE2 HIGH to Low Z[11, 12]	5		5		5		ns
t <sub>HZCE</sub>	CE1 HIGH and CE2 LOW to High Z[11, 12]		25		25		25	ns
t <sub>DBE</sub>	BLE / BHE LOW to Data Valid		55		60		70	ns
t <sub>LZBE</sub>	BLE / BHE LOW to Low Z[11, 12]	5		5		5		ns
t <sub>HZBE</sub>	BLE / BHE HIGH to High-Z[11, 12]		10		10		25	ns
t <sub>SK</sub> [14]	Address Skew		0		5		10	ns
Write Cycle[1								
t <sub>WC</sub>	Write Cycle Time	55		60		70		ns
t <sub>SCE</sub>	CE1 LOW and CE2 HIGH to Write End	45		45		60		ns
t <sub>AW</sub>	Address Set-up to Write End	45		45		55		ns
t <sub>HA</sub>	Address Hold from Write End	0		0		0		ns
t <sub>SA</sub>	Address Set-up to Write Start	0		0		0		ns

#### Notes:

- Test conditions assume signal transition time of 1 V/ns or higher, timing reference levels of V<sub>CC(typ)</sub>/2, input pulse levels of 0V to V<sub>CC(typ)</sub>, and output loading of the specified I<sub>OL</sub>/I<sub>OH</sub> and 30-pF load capacitance.
- 11. thzoe, thzee and thzwe transitions are measured when the outputs enter a high-impedance state.
- 12. High-Z and Low-Z parameters are characterized and are not 100% tested.
- 13. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{CE1}} = V_{\text{IL}}$ , CE2 =  $V_{\text{IH}}$ , BHE and/or BLE =  $V_{\text{IL}}$ . All signals must be ACTIVE to initiate a write and any of these signals can terminate a write by going INACTIVE. The data input set-up and hold timing should be referenced to the edge of the signal that terminates write.
- 14. To achieve 55-ns performance, the read access should be  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  controlled. In this case  $t_{\text{ACE}}$  is the critical parameter and  $t_{\text{SK}}$  is satisfied when the addresses are stable prior to chip enable going active. For the 70-ns cycle, the addresses must be stable within 10 ns after the start of the read cycle.

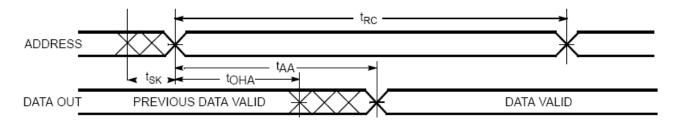
Publication Date: Jul. 2008 Revision: 1.5 5/15

## **Switching Characteristics (Over the Operating Range)[10] (continued)**

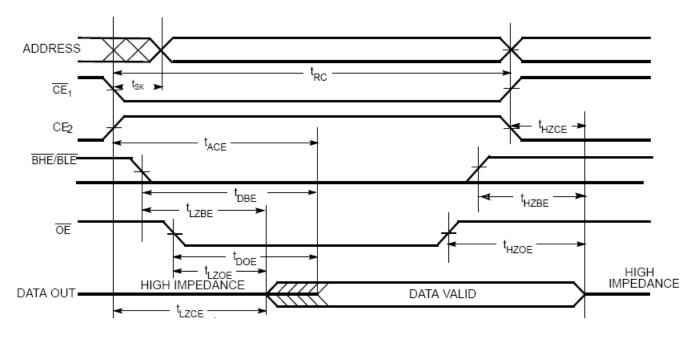
Prameter	Description	<b>-55</b>		-60		<b>–70</b>		Unit
Frameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Offic
t <sub>PWE</sub>	WE Pulse Width	40		40		45		ns
t <sub>BW</sub>	BLE/BHE LOW to Write End	50		50		55		ns
t <sub>SD</sub>	Data Set-up to Write End	25		25		25		ns
t <sub>HD</sub>	Data Hold from Write End	0		0		0		ns
t <sub>HZWE</sub>	WE LOW to High Z[11, 12]		25		25		25	ns
t <sub>LZWE</sub>	WE HIGH to Low Z[11, 12]	5		5		5		ns

### **Switching Waveforms**

Read Cycle 1 (Address Transition Controlled)[14, 15, 16]



## Read Cycle 2 (OE Controlled)[14, 16]



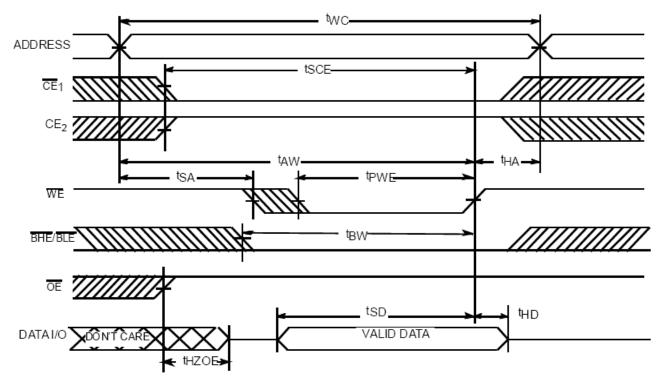
### Notes:

15. Device is continuously selected.  $\overline{OE}$ ,  $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ .

16. WE is HIGH for Read Cycle.

ESMT M24L416256DA

## Switching Waveforms (continued) Write Cycle No. 1( WE Controlled)[12, 13, 17, 18, 19]



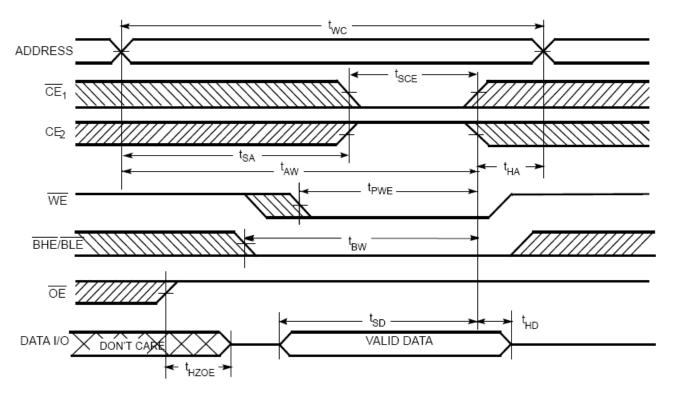
### Notes:

17.Data I/O is high impedance if  $\overline{OE} > V_{IH}$ .

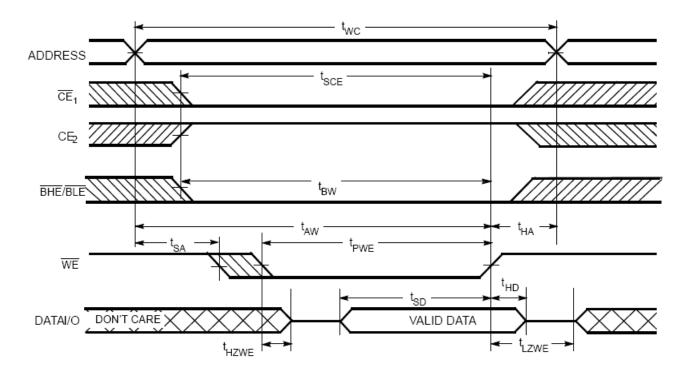
18.If Chip Enable goes INACTIVE simultaneously with  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  =HIGH, the output remains in a high-impedance state.

19. During the DON'T CARE period in the DATA I/O waveform, the I/Os are in output state and input signals should not be applied.

# Switching Waveforms (continued) Write Cycle 2 (CE1 or CE2 Controlled)[12, 13, 17, 18, 19]

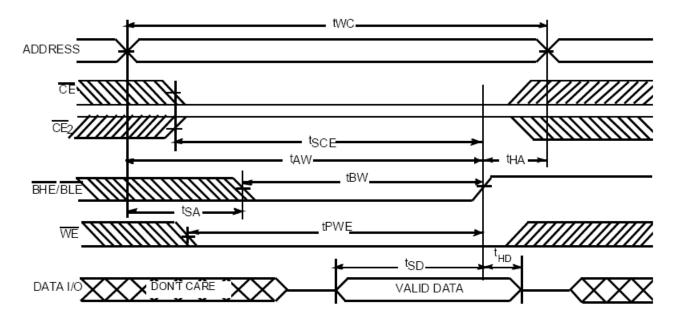


Write Cycle 3 (WE Controlled, OE LOW)[18, 19]



Publication Date: Jul. 2008 Revision: 1.5 **8/15**  **ESMT** 

# Switching Waveforms (continued) Write Cycle No. 4 (BHE/BLE Controlled, OE LOW)[18, 19]

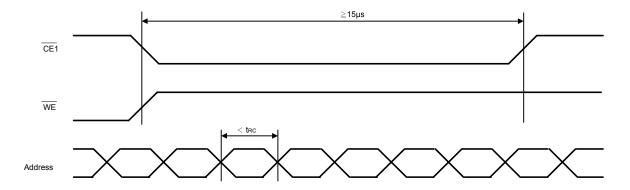


**ESMT** 

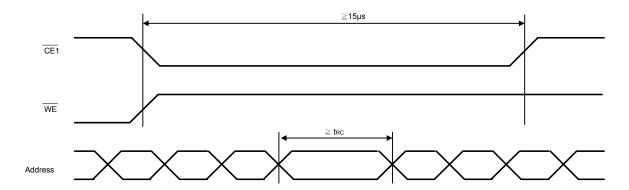
## **Avoid Timing**

ESMT Pseudo SRAM has a timing which is not supported at read operation, If your system has multiple invalid address signal shorter than tRC during over 15 $\mu$ s at read operation shown as in Abnormal Timing, it requires a normal read timing at leat during 15 $\mu$ s shown as in Avoidable timing 1 or toggle  $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  to high ( $\geq$ t<sub>RC</sub>) one time at least shown as in Avoidable Timing 2.

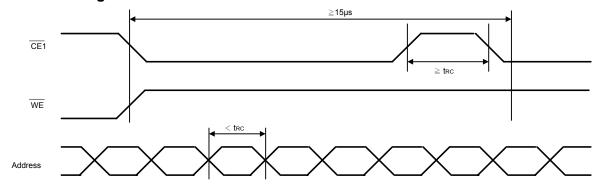
### **Abnormal Timing**



### **Avoidable Timing 1**



### **Avoidable Timing 2**





## Truth Table[20]

CE <sub>1</sub>	CE2	WE	ŌE	BHE	BLE	Inputs/Outputs	Mode	Power
Н	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	High Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
X	L	Χ	X	Х	Х	High Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Н	Н	High Z	Deselect/Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
L	Η	Ι	L	L	L	Data Out (I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>15</sub> )	Read (Upper Byte and Lower Byte)	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	I	L	Н	L	Data Out (I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>7</sub> ); I/O <sub>8</sub> –I/O <sub>15</sub> in High Z	Read (Upper Byte only)	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	Н	L	L	Н	Data Out (I/O <sub>8</sub> –I/O <sub>15</sub> ); I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>7</sub> in High Z	Read (Lower Byte only)	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	Н	Н	L	L	High Z	Output Disabled	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	Н	Н	Н	L	High Z	Output Disabled	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	Н	Н	L	Н	High Z	Output Disabled	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	L	X	L	L	Data In (I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>15</sub> )	Write (Upper Byte and Lower Byte)	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	L	Х	Н	L	Data In (I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>7</sub> ); I/O <sub>8</sub> –I/O <sub>15</sub> in High Z	Write (Lower Byte Only)	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	Н	L	Х	L	Н	Data In (I/O <sub>8</sub> –I/O <sub>15</sub> ); I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>7</sub> in High Z	Write (Upper Byte Only)	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )

Note:

20.H = Logic HIGH, L = Logic LOW, X = Don't Care.

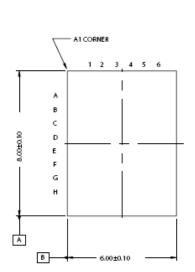
## **Ordering Information**

Speed (ns)	Ordering Code	Package Type	Operating Range
55	M24L416256DA-55BEG	48-ball Very Fine Pitch BGA (6.0 x 8.0 x 1.0 mm) (Pb-Free)	Extended
60	M24L416256DA-60BEG	48-ball Very Fine Pitch BGA (6.0 x 8.0 x 1.0 mm) (Pb-Free)	Extended
70	M24L416256DA-70BEG	48-ball Very Fine Pitch BGA (6.0 x 8.0 x 1.0 mm) (Pb-Free)	Extended
55	M24L416256DA-55TEG	44-pin TSOPII (Pb-Free)	Extended
60	M24L416256DA-60TEG	44-pin TSOPII (Pb-Free)	Extended
70	M24L416256DA-70TEG	44-pin TSOPII (Pb-Free)	Extended
55	M24L416256DA-55BIG	48-ball Very Fine Pitch BGA (6.0 x 8.0 x 1.0 mm) (Pb-Free)	Industrial
60	M24L416256DA-60BIG	48-ball Very Fine Pitch BGA (6.0 x 8.0 x 1.0 mm) (Pb-Free)	Industrial
70	M24L416256DA-70BIG	48-ball Very Fine Pitch BGA (6.0 x 8.0 x 1.0 mm) (Pb-Free)	Industrial
55	M24L416256DA-55TIG	44-pin TSOPII (Pb-Free)	Industrial
60	M24L416256DA-60TIG	44-pin TSOPII (Pb-Free)	Industrial
70	M24L416256DA-70TIG	44-pin TSOPII (Pb-Free)	Industrial

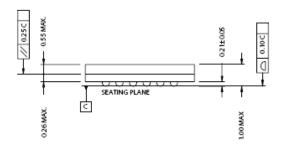
Publication Date: Jul. 2008 Revision: 1.5 11/15

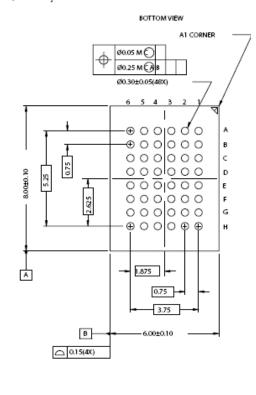
### Package Diagram

## 48-ball VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm)

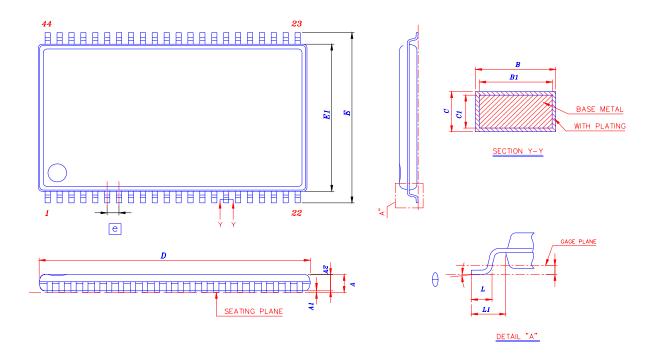


TOP VIEW





44-LEAD TSOP(II) PSRAM(400mil)



Symbol	Dimension	n in mm		Dim	nension in i	nch	
	Min	Norm	Max	Min	Norm	Max	
Α			1.20			0.047	
A1	0.05		0.15	0.002		0.006	
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	0.037	0.039	0.042	
В	0.30		0.45	0.012		0.018	
B1	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.012	0.014	0.016	
С	0.12		0.21	0.005		0.008	
C1	0.10		0.16	0.004		0.006	
D	18.28	18.41	18.54	0.720	0.725	0.730	
ZD	0.805 REF			C	0.0317 RE	F	
Е	11.56	11.76	11.96	0.455	0.463	0.471	
E1	10.03	10.16	10.29	0.395	0.400	0.4	
L	0.40	0.59	0.69	0.016	0.023	0.027	
L1		0.80 REF		0.031 REF			
е		0.80 BSC		C	.0315 BS	С	
θ	0°		<b>8</b> °	0°		8°	



## **Revision History**

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	2007.07.04	Original
1.1	2007.11.20	Modify the descriptive error for standby mode, t <sub>HZWE</sub> and t <sub>LZWE</sub> description
1.2	2007.11.22	Modify the and the descriptive and restore the and the and the description
1.3	2008.02.27	1.Add 44-pin TSOPII package     2. Add Avoid timing
1.4	2008.03.24	Add I-grade for TSOPII package
1.5	2008.07.04	Move Revision History to the last     Modify voltage range 2.7V~3.3V to 2.7V~3.6V     Add Industrial grade for BGA package

ESMT M24L416256DA

### **Important Notice**

All rights reserved.

No part of this document may be reproduced or duplicated in any form or by any means without the prior permission of ESMT.

The contents contained in this document are believed to be accurate at the time of publication. ESMT assumes no responsibility for any error in this document, and reserves the right to change the products or specification in this document without notice.

The information contained herein is presented only as a guide or examples for the application of our products. No responsibility is assumed by ESMT for any infringement of patents, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license, either express, implied or otherwise, is granted under any patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of ESMT or others.

Any semiconductor devices may have inherently a certain rate of failure. To minimize risks associated with customer's application, adequate design and operating safeguards against injury, damage, or loss from such failure, should be provided by the customer when making application designs.

ESMT's products are not authorized for use in critical applications such as, but not limited to, life support devices or system, where failure or abnormal operation may directly affect human lives or cause physical injury or property damage. If products described here are to be used for such kinds of application, purchaser must do its own quality assurance testing appropriate to such applications.

Publication Date: Jul. 2008 Revision: 1.5 15/15