

# MEMORY Mobile FCRAM™

CMOS

## 64M Bit (4 M word x 16 bit)

*Mobile Phone Application Specific Memory*

### MB82DP04183C-65L

CMOS 4,194,304-WORD x 16 BIT  
Fast Cycle Random Access Memory  
with Low Power SRAM Interface

#### ■ DESCRIPTION

The Fujitsu MB82DP04183C is a CMOS Fast Cycle Random Access Memory (FCRAM) with asynchronous Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) interface containing 67,108,864 storages accessible in a 16-bit format. This MB82DP04183C is suited for mobile applications such as Cellular Handset and PDA.

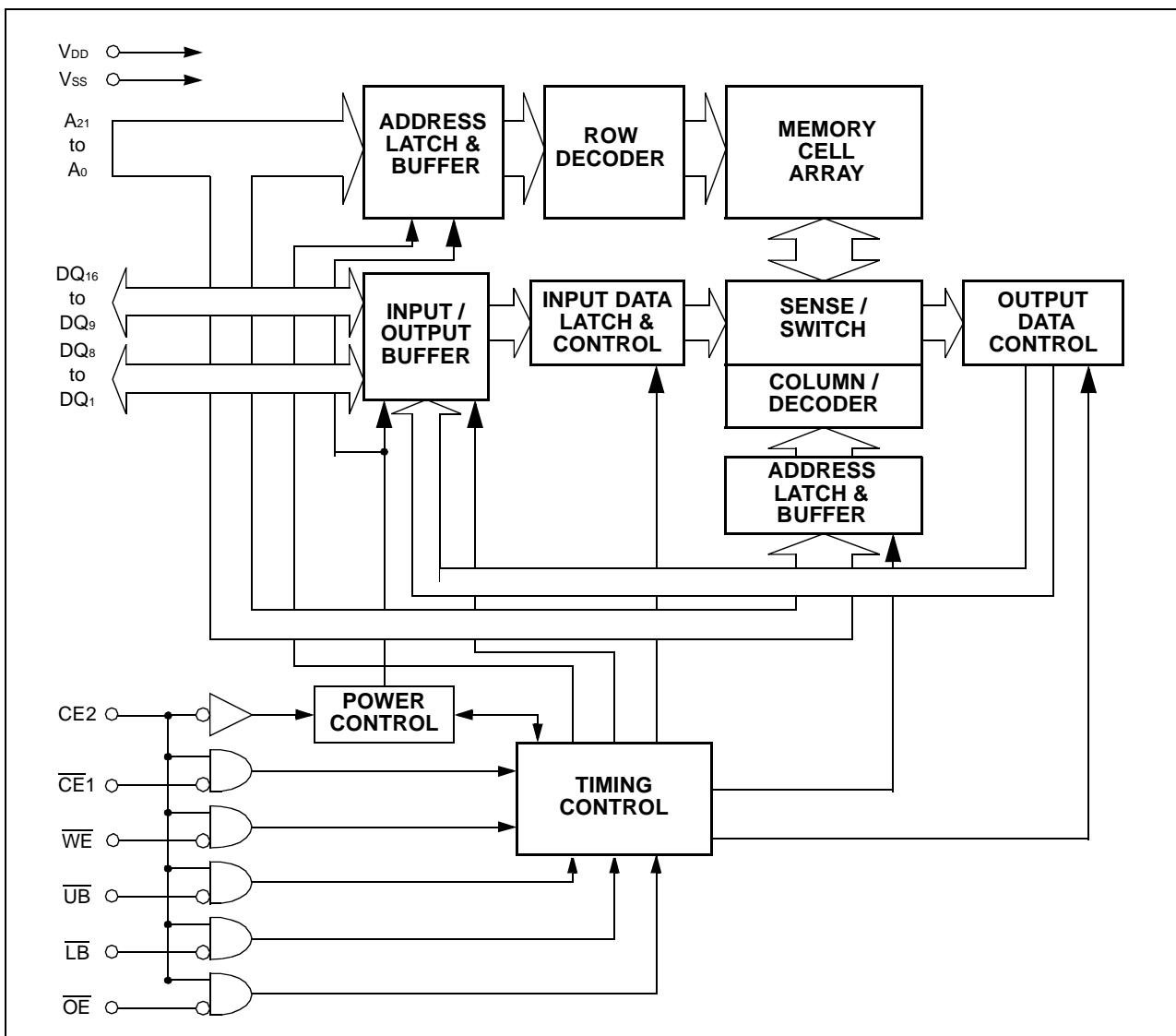
#### ■ FEATURES

- Asynchronous SRAM Interface
- Fast Access Time  
 $t_{CE} = t_{AA} = 65\text{ns max}$
- 8 words Page Access Capability  
 $t_{PAA} = 20\text{ns max}$
- Low Voltage Operating Condition  
 $V_{DD} = +2.6\text{V to } +3.1\text{V}$
- Wide Operating Temperature  
 $T_A = -30^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$
- Byte Control by  $\overline{LB}$  and  $\overline{UB}$
- Low Power Consumption  
 $I_{DDA1} = 40\text{mA max}$   
 $I_{DDs1} = 90\mu\text{A max (@ } +40^\circ\text{C)}$
- Various Power Down mode  
Sleep  
8M-bit Partial  
16M-bit Partial

## ■ PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	Description
A <sub>21</sub> to A <sub>0</sub>	Address Input
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$	Chip Enable (Low Active)
CE2	Chip Enable (High Active)
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	Write Enable (Low Active)
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output Enable (Low Active)
$\overline{\text{UB}}$	Upper Byte Control (Low Active)
$\overline{\text{LB}}$	Lower Byte Control (Low Active)
DQ <sub>16-9</sub>	Upper Byte Data Input/Output
DQ <sub>8-1</sub>	Lower Byte Data Input/Output
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply
V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground

## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



**■ FUNCTION TRUTH TABLE**

Mode	Note	CE2	$\overline{\text{CE1}}$	$\overline{\text{WE}}$	$\overline{\text{OE}}$	$\overline{\text{UB}}$	$\overline{\text{LB}}$	A21-0	DQ16-9	DQ8-1
Standby (Deselect)		H	H	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z
Output Disable	*1	H	L	H	H	X	X	*3	High-Z	High-Z
Output Disable (No Read)				H	L	H	H	Valid	High-Z	High-Z
Read (Upper Byte)						L	H	Valid	Output Valid	High-Z
Read (Lower Byte)						H	L	Valid	High-Z	Output Valid
Read (Word)						L	L	Valid	Output Valid	Output Valid
No Write				L	H <sup>*4</sup>	H	H	Valid	Invalid	Invalid
Write (Upper Byte)						L	H	Valid	Input Valid	Invalid
Write (Lower Byte)						H	L	Valid	Invalid	Input Valid
Write (Word)						L	L	Valid	Input Valid	Input Valid
Power Down	*2			L	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Notes** L =  $V_{IL}$ , H =  $V_{IH}$ , X can be either  $V_{IL}$  or  $V_{IH}$ , High-Z = High Impedance

- \*1: Should not be kept this logic condition longer than 1  $\mu$ s.  
Please contact local FUJITSU representative for the relaxation of 1  $\mu$ s limitation.
- \*2: Power Down mode can be entered from Standby state and all DQ pins are in High-Z state.  
Data retention depends on the selection of Power Down Program.  
Refer to POWER DOWN for the detail.
- \*3: Can be either  $V_{IL}$  or  $V_{IH}$  but must be valid before Read or Write.
- \*4:  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  can be  $V_{IL}$  during Write operation if the following conditions are satisfied;
  - (1) Write pulse is initiated by CE1. See Asynchronous Read / Write Timing #1-1 ( $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  Control)
  - (2) OE stays  $V_{IL}$  during Write cycle.

## ■ POWER DOWN

### Power Down

The Power Down is low power idle state controlled by CE2. CE2 Low drives the device in power down mode and maintains low power idle state as long as CE2 is kept low. CE2 High resume the device from power down mode.

This device has three power down mode, Sleep, 8M Partial and 16M Partial. The selection of power down mode can be programmed by series of read/write operation. Each mode has following data retention features.

Mode	Data Retention	Retention Address
Sleep (default)	No	N/A
8M Partial	8M bit	000000h to 07FFFFh
16M Partial	16M bit	000000h to 0FFFFFFh

The default state is Sleep and it is the lowest power consumption but all data will be lost once CE2 is brought to Low for Power Down. It is not required to program to Sleep mode after power-up.

### Power Down Program Sequence

The program requires total 6 read/write operation with unique address. Between each read/write operation requires that device be in standby mode. Following table shows the detail sequence.

Cycle #	Operation	Address	Data
1st	Read	3FFFFFFh (MSB)	Read Data (RDa)
2nd	Write	3FFFFFFh	RDa
3rd	Write	3FFFFFFh	RDa
4th	Write	3FFFFFFh	Don't Care (X)
5th	Write	3FFFFFFh	X
6th	Read	Address Key	Read Data (RDb)

The first cycle is to read from most significant address (MSB).

The second and third cycle are to write to MSB. If the second or third cycle is written into the different address, the program is cancelled. And the data written at the second or third cycle is valid as a normal write operation. It is recommended to write back the data (RDa) read by first cycle to MSB in order to secure the data.

The forth and fifth cycle is to write to MSB. The data of forth and fifth cycle is don't-care. If the forth or fifth cycle is written into different address, the program is also cancelled but write data may not be written as normal write operation.

The last cycle is to read from specific address key for mode selection. And read data (RDb) is invalid.

Once this program sequence is performed from a Partial mode to the other Partial mode, the write data may be lost. So, it should perform this program sequence prior to regular read/write operation if Partial mode is used.

### Address Key

The address key has following format.

Mode	Address				
	A21	A20	A19	A18 - A0	Binary
Sleep (default)	1	1	1	1	3FFFFFFh
8M Partial	1	0	1	1	2FFFFFFh
16M Partial	1	0	0	1	27FFFFFFh

■ **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (See WARNING below.)**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Voltage of V <sub>DD</sub> Supply Relative to V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	-0.5 to +3.6	V
Voltage at Any Pin Relative to V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.5 to +3.6	V
Short Circuit Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	±50	mA
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to +125	°C

**WARNING:** Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

■ **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (See WARNING below.)**

(Referenced to V<sub>SS</sub>)

Parameter	Notes	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage		V <sub>DD</sub>	2.6	3.1	
		V <sub>SS</sub>	0	0	V
High Level Input Voltage	*1	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> *0.8	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.2	V
Low Level Input Voltage	*2	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.3	V <sub>DD</sub> *0.2	V
Ambient Temperature		T <sub>A</sub>	-30	85	°C

**Notes** \*1: Maximum DC voltage on input and I/O pins are V<sub>DD</sub>+0.2V. During voltage transitions, inputs may positive overshoot to V<sub>DD</sub>+1.0V for periods of up to 5 ns.

\*2: Minimum DC voltage on input or I/O pins are -0.3V. During voltage transitions, inputs may negative overshoot V<sub>SS</sub> to -1.0V for periods of up to 5ns.

**WARNING:** Recommended operating conditions are normal operating ranges for the semiconductor device. All the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when operated within these ranges.

Always use semiconductor devices within the recommended operating conditions. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure.

No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the data sheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their FUJITSU representative beforehand.

## ■ DC CHARACTERISTICS

(Under Recommended Operating Conditions unless otherwise noted) Note \*1,\*2,\*3

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit	
Input Leakage Current	$I_{LI}$	$V_{IN} = V_{SS} \text{ to } V_{DD}$	-1.0	+1.0	$\mu\text{A}$	
Output Leakage Current	$I_{LO}$	$V_{OUT} = V_{SS} \text{ to } V_{DD}$ , Output Disable	-1.0	+1.0	$\mu\text{A}$	
Output High Voltage Level	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} = V_{DD}(\text{min})$ , $I_{OH} = -0.5\text{mA}$	2.4	—	V	
Output Low Voltage Level	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 1\text{mA}$	—	0.4	V	
$V_{DD}$ Power Down Current	$I_{DDPS}$	$V_{DD} = V_{DD} \text{ max.}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ , $\overline{CE2} \leq 0.2\text{V}$	SLEEP	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{DDP8}$		8M Partial	—	80	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{DDP16}$		16M Partial	—	100	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{DD}$ Standby Current	$I_{DDS}$	$V_{DD} = V_{DD} \text{ max.}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ , $\overline{CE1} = \overline{CE2} = V_{IH}$	—	1.5	mA	
	$I_{DDs1}$	$V_{DD} = V_{DD} \text{ max.}$ , $V_{IN} \text{ (including CLK)} \leq 0.2\text{V}$ or $V_{IN} \text{ (including CLK)} \geq V_{DD} - 0.2\text{V}$ , $\overline{CE1} = \overline{CE2} \geq V_{DD} - 0.2\text{V}$	$T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$	—	170	$\mu\text{A}$
$T_A \leq +40^\circ\text{C}$			—	90	$\mu\text{A}$	
$V_{DD}$ Active Current	$I_{DDA1}$	$V_{DD} = V_{DD} \text{ max.}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ , $\overline{CE1} = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{CE2} = V_{IH}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$	$t_{RC} / t_{WC} =$ minimum	—	40	mA
	$I_{DDA2}$		$t_{RC} / t_{WC} =$ $1\mu\text{s}$	—	5	mA
$V_{DD}$ Page Read Current	$I_{DDA3}$	$V_{DD} = V_{DD} \text{ max.}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$ , $\overline{CE1} = V_{IL}$ and $\overline{CE2} = V_{IH}$ , $I_{OUT} = 0\text{mA}$ , $t_{PRC} = \text{min.}$	—	10	mA	

**Notes** \*1: All voltages are referenced to Vss.

\*2: DC Characteristics are measured after following POWER-UP timing.

\*3:  $I_{OUT}$  depends on the output load conditions.

## ■ AC CHARACTERISTICS

(Under Recommended Operating Conditions unless otherwise noted)

### READ OPERATION

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Notes
		Min.	Max.		
Read Cycle Time	$t_{RC}$	65	1000	ns	*1, *2
$\overline{CE1}$ Access Time	$t_{CE}$	—	65	ns	*3
$\overline{OE}$ Access Time	$t_{OE}$	—	40	ns	*3
Address Access Time	$t_{AA}$	—	65	ns	*3, *5
$\overline{LB}$ / $\overline{UB}$ Access Time	$t_{BA}$	—	30	ns	*3
Page Address Access Time	$t_{PAA}$	—	20	ns	*3, *6
Page Read Cycle Time	$t_{PRC}$	20	1000	ns	*1, *6, *7
Output Data Hold Time	$t_{OH}$	5	—	ns	*3
$\overline{CE1}$ Low to Output Low-Z	$t_{CLZ}$	5	—	ns	*4
$\overline{OE}$ Low to Output Low-Z	$t_{OLZ}$	10	—	ns	*4
$\overline{LB}$ / $\overline{UB}$ Low to Output Low-Z	$t_{BLZ}$	0	—	ns	*4
$\overline{CE1}$ High to Output High-Z	$t_{CHZ}$	—	20	ns	*3
$\overline{OE}$ High to Output High-Z	$t_{OHZ}$	—	14	ns	*3
$\overline{LB}$ / $\overline{UB}$ High to Output High-Z	$t_{BHZ}$	—	20	ns	*3
Address Setup Time to $\overline{CE1}$ Low	$t_{ASC}$	-6	—	ns	
Address Setup Time to $\overline{OE}$ Low	$t_{ASO}$	10	—	ns	
Address Invalid Time	$t_{AX}$	—	10	ns	*5, *8
Address Hold Time from $\overline{CE1}$ High	$t_{CHAH}$	-6	—	ns	*9
Address Hold Time from $\overline{OE}$ High	$t_{OHAH}$	-6	—	ns	
$\overline{WE}$ High to $\overline{OE}$ Low Time for Read	$t_{WHOL}$	25	1000	ns	*10
$\overline{CE1}$ High Pulse Width	$t_{CP}$	12	—	ns	

- Notes**
- \*1: Maximum value is applicable if  $\overline{CE1}$  is kept at Low without change of address input of A3 to A21. If needed by system operation, please contact local FUJITSU representative for the relaxation of 1 $\mu$ s limitation.
  - \*2: Address should not be changed within minimum  $t_{RC}$ .
  - \*3: The output load 50pF.
  - \*4: The output load 5pF.
  - \*5: Applicable to A3 to A21 when  $\overline{CE1}$  is kept at Low.
  - \*6: Applicable only to A0, A1 and A2 when  $\overline{CE1}$  is kept at Low for the page address access.
  - \*7: In case Page Read Cycle is continued with keeping  $\overline{CE1}$  stays Low,  $\overline{CE1}$  must be brought to High within 4 $\mu$ s. In other words, Page Read Cycle must be closed within 4 $\mu$ s.
  - \*8: Applicable to address access when at least two of address inputs are switched from previous state.
  - \*9:  $t_{RC}(\text{min})$  and  $t_{PRC}(\text{min})$  must be satisfied.
  - \*10: If actual value of  $t_{WHOL}$  is shorter than specified minimum values, the actual  $t_{AA}$  of following Read may become longer by the amount of subtracting actual value from specified minimum value.

## ■ AC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### WRITE OPERATION

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Notes
		Min.	Max.		
Write Cycle Time	$t_{WC}$	65	1000	ns	*1, *2
Address Setup Time	$t_{AS}$	0	—	ns	*3
$\overline{CE1}$ Write Pulse Width	$t_{CW}$	40	—	ns	*3
$\overline{WE}$ Write Pulse Width	$t_{WP}$	40	—	ns	*3
$\overline{LB} / \overline{UB}$ Write Pulse Width	$t_{BW}$	40	—	ns	*3
$\overline{LB} / \overline{UB}$ Byte Mask Setup Time	$t_{BS}$	-5	—	ns	*4
$\overline{LB} / \overline{UB}$ Byte Mask Hold Time	$t_{BH}$	-5	—	ns	*5
Write Recovery Time	$t_{WR}$	0	—	ns	*6
$\overline{CE1}$ High Pulse Width	$t_{CP}$	12	—	ns	
$\overline{WE}$ High Pulse Width	$t_{WHP}$	12	1000	ns	
$\overline{LB} / \overline{UB}$ High Pulse Width	$t_{BHP}$	12	1000	ns	
Data Setup Time	$t_{DS}$	12	—	ns	
Data Hold Time	$t_{DH}$	0	—	ns	
$\overline{OE}$ High to $\overline{CE1}$ Low Setup Time for Write	$t_{OHCL}$	-5	—	ns	*7
$\overline{OE}$ High to Address Setup Time for Write	$t_{OES}$	0	—	ns	*8
$\overline{LB}$ and $\overline{UB}$ Write Pulse Overlap	$t_{BWO}$	30	—	ns	

- Notes**
- \*1: Maximum value is applicable if  $\overline{CE1}$  is kept at Low without any address change. If the relaxation is needed by system operation, please contact local FUJITSU representative for the relaxation of 1 $\mu$ s limitation.
  - \*2: Minimum value must be equal or greater than the sum of write pulse ( $t_{CW}$ ,  $t_{WP}$  or  $t_{BW}$ ) and write recovery time ( $t_{WRC}$ ,  $t_{WR}$  or  $t_{BR}$ ).
  - \*3: Write pulse is defined from High to Low transition of  $\overline{CE1}$ ,  $\overline{WE}$ , or  $\overline{LB} / \overline{UB}$ , whichever occurs last.
  - \*4: Applicable for byte mask only. Byte mask setup time is defined to the High to Low transition of  $\overline{CE1}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  whichever occurs last.
  - \*5: Applicable for byte mask only. Byte mask hold time is defined from the Low to High transition of  $\overline{CE1}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  whichever occurs first.
  - \*6: Write recovery is defined from Low to High transition of  $\overline{CE1}$ ,  $\overline{WE}$ , or  $\overline{LB} / \overline{UB}$ , whichever occurs first.
  - \*7: If  $\overline{OE}$  is Low after minimum  $t_{OHCL}$ , read cycle is initiated. In other word,  $\overline{OE}$  must be brought to High within 5ns after  $\overline{CE1}$  is brought to Low. Once read cycle is initiated, new write pulse should be input after minimum  $t_{RC}$  is met.
  - \*8: If  $\overline{OE}$  is Low after new address input, read cycle is initiated. In other word,  $\overline{OE}$  must be brought to High at the same time or before new address valid. Once read cycle is initiated, new write pulse should be input after minimum  $t_{RC}$  is met.



■ AC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

POWER DOWN PARAMETERS

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
CE2 Low Setup Time for Power Down Entry	t <sub>CSP</sub>	10	—	ns	
CE2 Low Hold Time after Power Down Entry	t <sub>C2LP</sub>	65	—	ns	
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ High Hold Time following CE2 High after Power Down Exit [SLEEP mode only]	t <sub>CHH</sub>	300	—	μs	*1
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ High Hold Time following CE2 High after Power Down Exit [not in SLEEP mode]	t <sub>CHHP</sub>	70	—	ns	*2
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ High Setup Time following CE2 High after Power Down Exit	t <sub>CHS</sub>	0	—	ns	*1

**Notes** \*1: Applicable also to power-up.

\*2: Applicable when 8M and 16M Partial mode is programmed.

OTHER TIMING PARAMETERS

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ High to $\overline{\text{OE}}$ Invalid Time for Standby Entry	t <sub>CHOX</sub>	10	—	ns	
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ High to $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Invalid Time for Standby Entry	t <sub>CHWX</sub>	10	—	ns	*1
CE2 Low Hold Time after Power-up	t <sub>C2LH</sub>	50	—	μs	
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ High Hold Time following CE2 High after Power-up	t <sub>CHH</sub>	300	—	μs	
Input Transition Time	t <sub>r</sub>	1	25	ns	*2

**Notes** \*1: Some data might be written into any address location if t<sub>CHWX</sub>(min) is not satisfied.

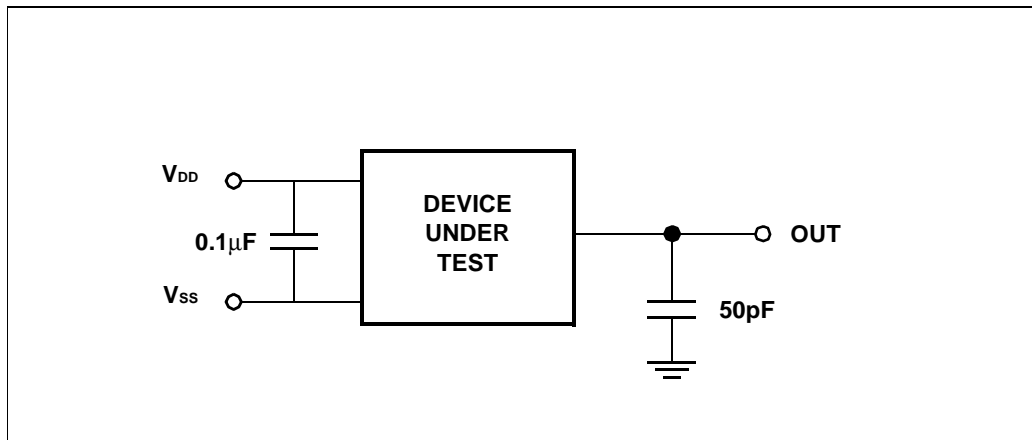
\*2: The Input Transition Time (t<sub>r</sub>) at AC testing is 5ns as shown in below. If actual t<sub>r</sub> is longer than 5ns, it may violate AC specification of some timing parameters.

## ■ AC CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### AC TEST CONDITIONS

Symbol	Description	Test Setup	Value	Unit	Note
$V_{IH}$	Input High Level		$V_{DD} * 0.8$	V	
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Level		$V_{DD} * 0.2$	V	
$V_{REF}$	Input Timing Measurement Level		$V_{DD} * 0.5$	V	
$t_T$	Input Transition Time	Between $V_{IL}$ and $V_{IH}$	5	ns	

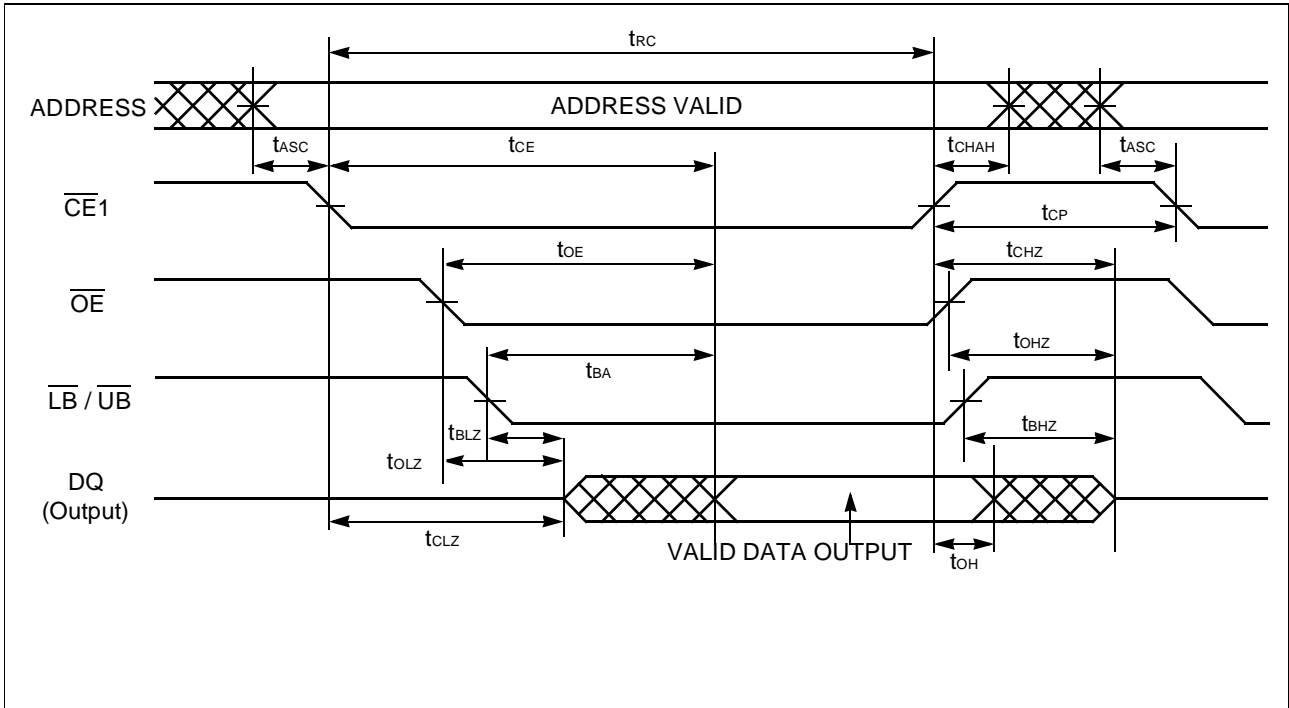
### AC MEASUREMENT OUTPUT LOAD CIRCUIT



■ TIMING DIAGRAMS

READ Timing #1 (Basic Timing)

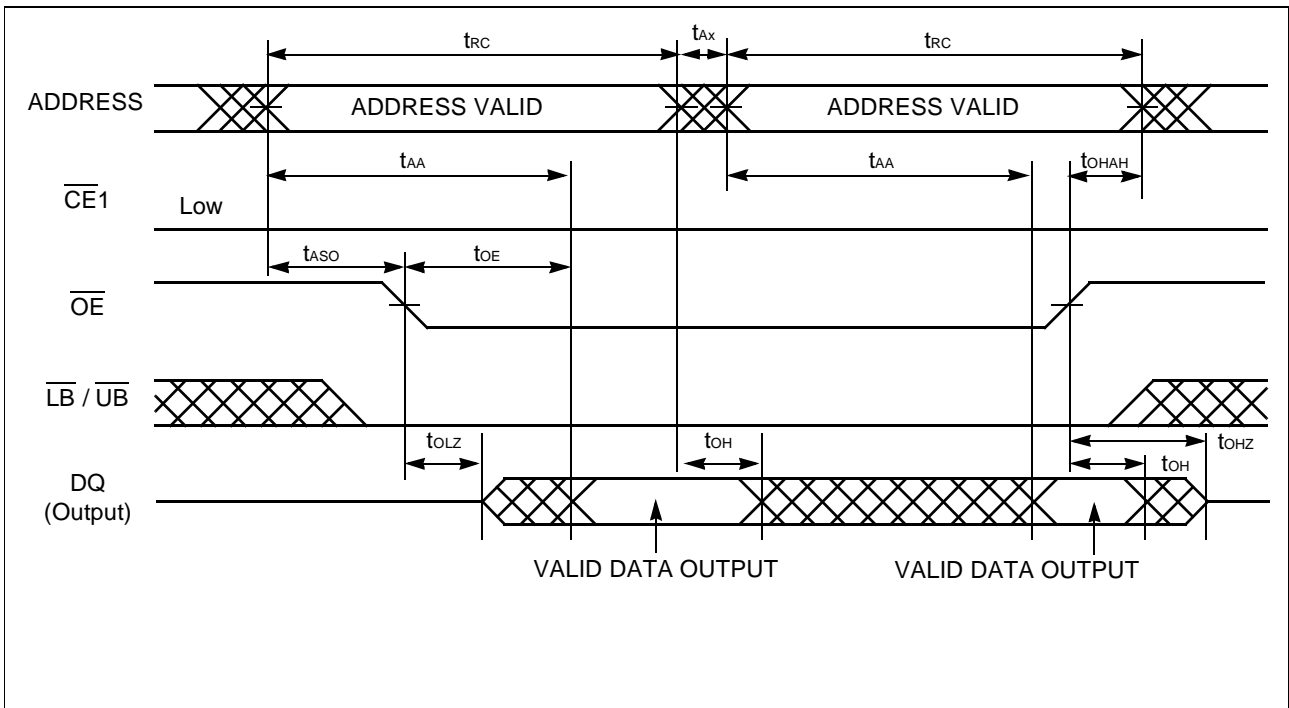
See Note.



Note: This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$  and  $\overline{WE}=H$ .

READ Timing #2 ( $\overline{OE}$  & Address Access)

See Note.



Notes: This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$  and  $\overline{WE}=H$ .

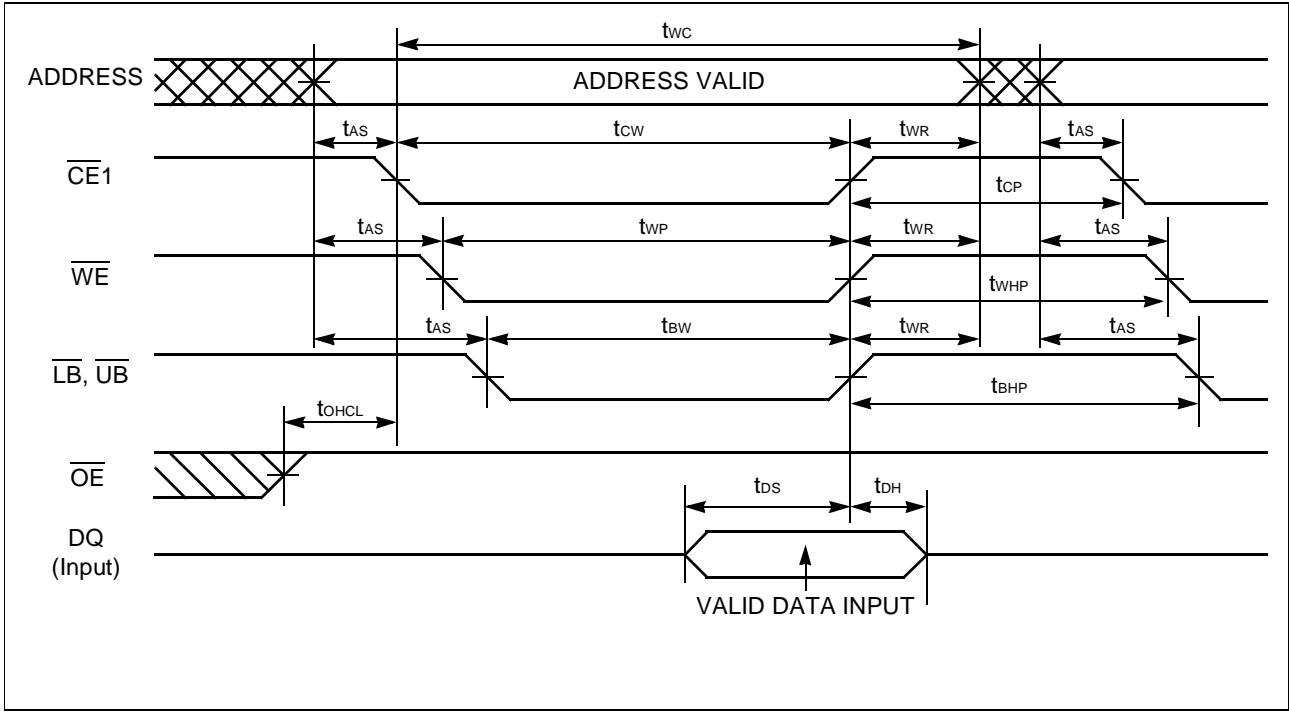




## ■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

### WRITE Timing #1 (Basic Timing)

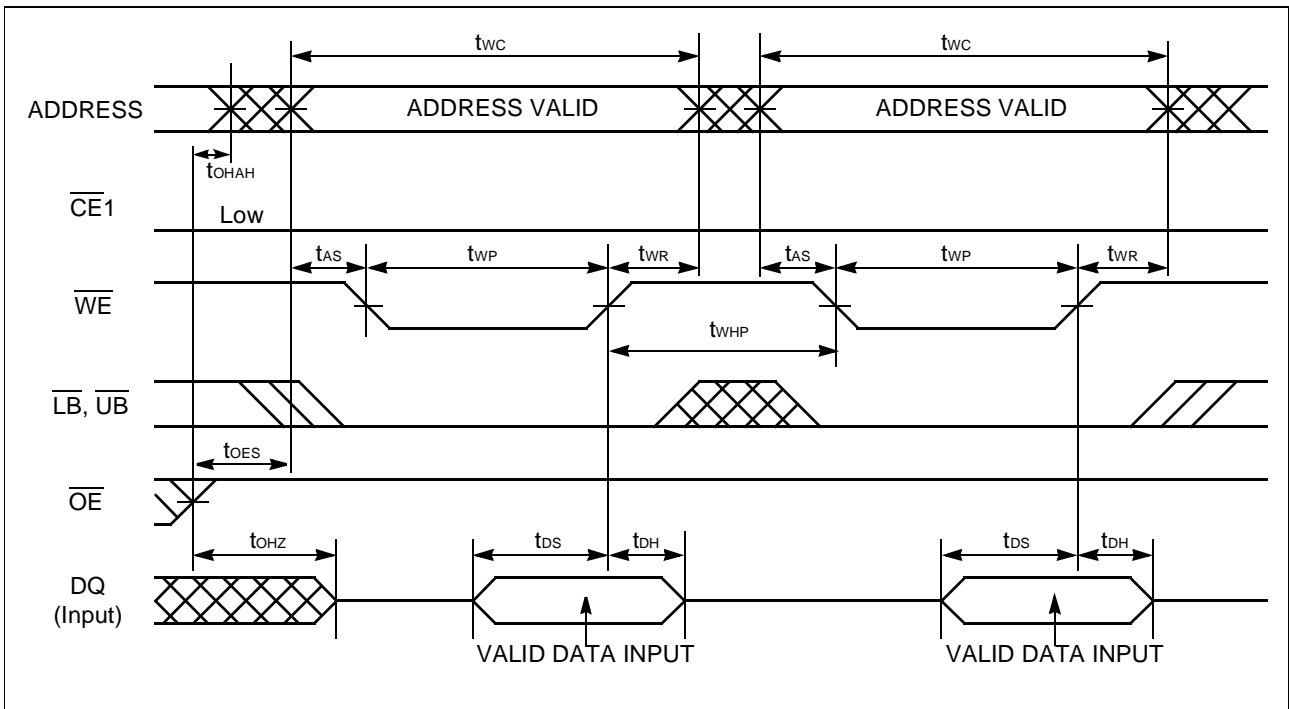
See Note.



**Notes:** This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$ .

### WRITE Timing #2 ( $\overline{WE}$ Control)

See Note.

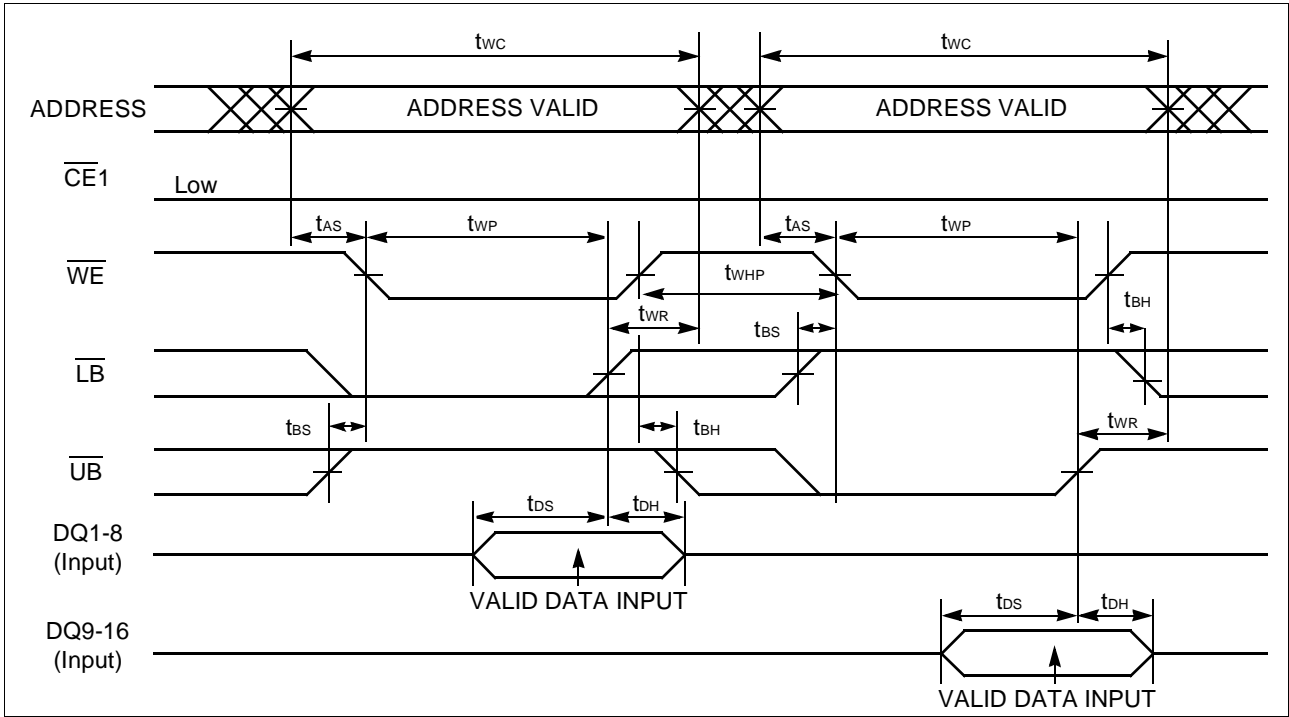


**Note:** This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$ .

■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

WRITE Timing #3-1 ( $\overline{WE}$  /  $\overline{LB}$  /  $\overline{UB}$  Byte Write Control)

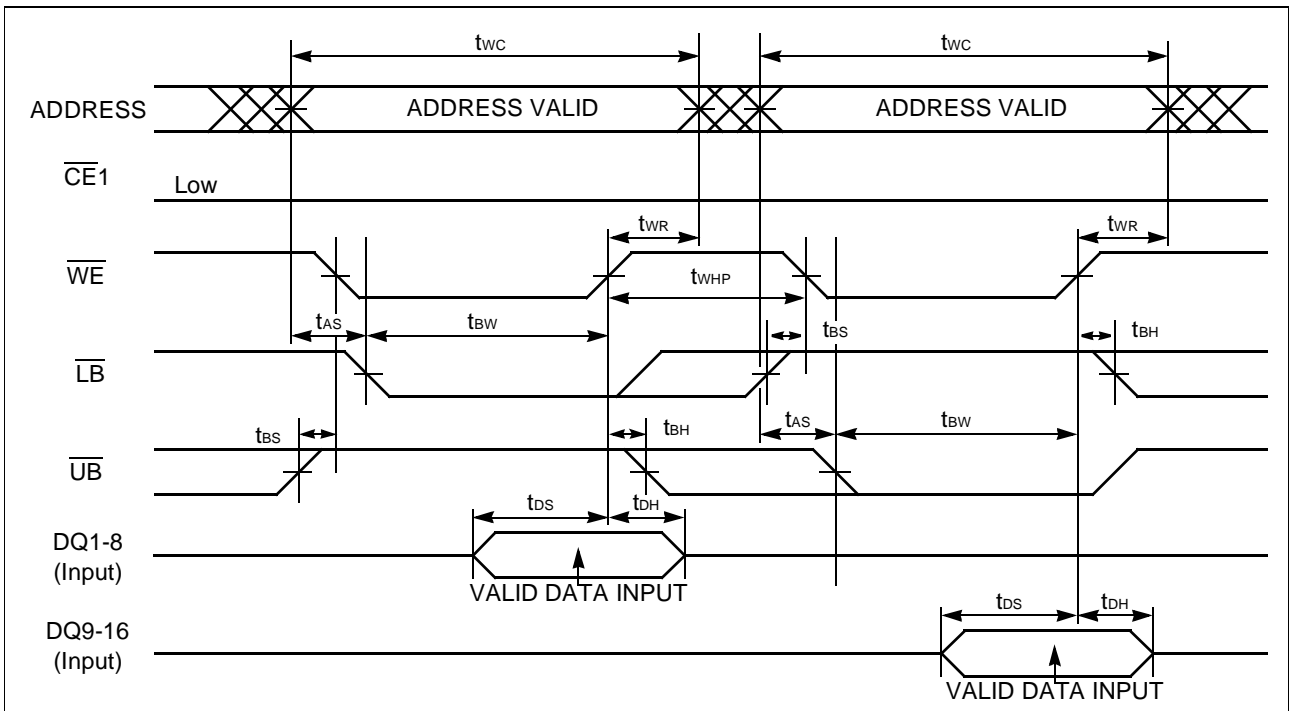
See Note.



Note: This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$  and  $\overline{OE}=H$ .

WRITE Timing #3-2 ( $\overline{WE}$  /  $\overline{LB}$  /  $\overline{UB}$  Byte Write Control)

See Note.

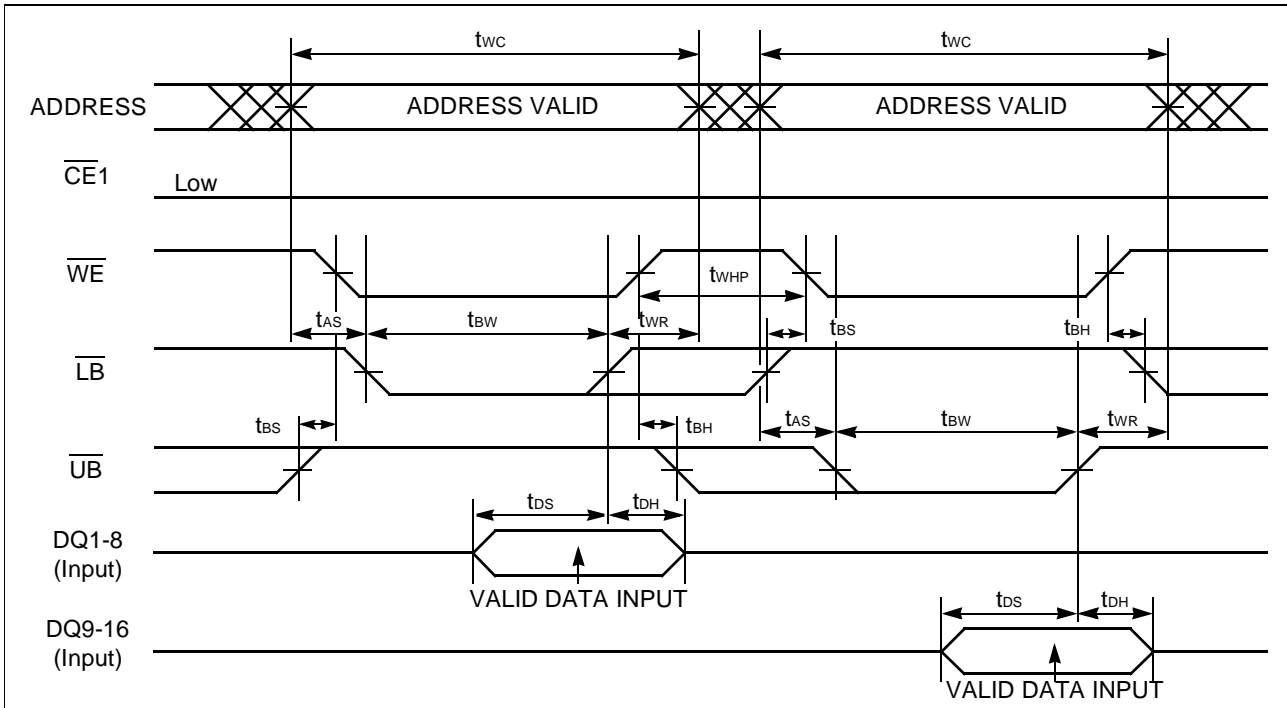


Note: This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$  and  $\overline{OE}=H$ .

## ■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

WRITE Timing #3-3 ( $\overline{WE}$  /  $\overline{LB}$  /  $\overline{UB}$  Byte Write Control)

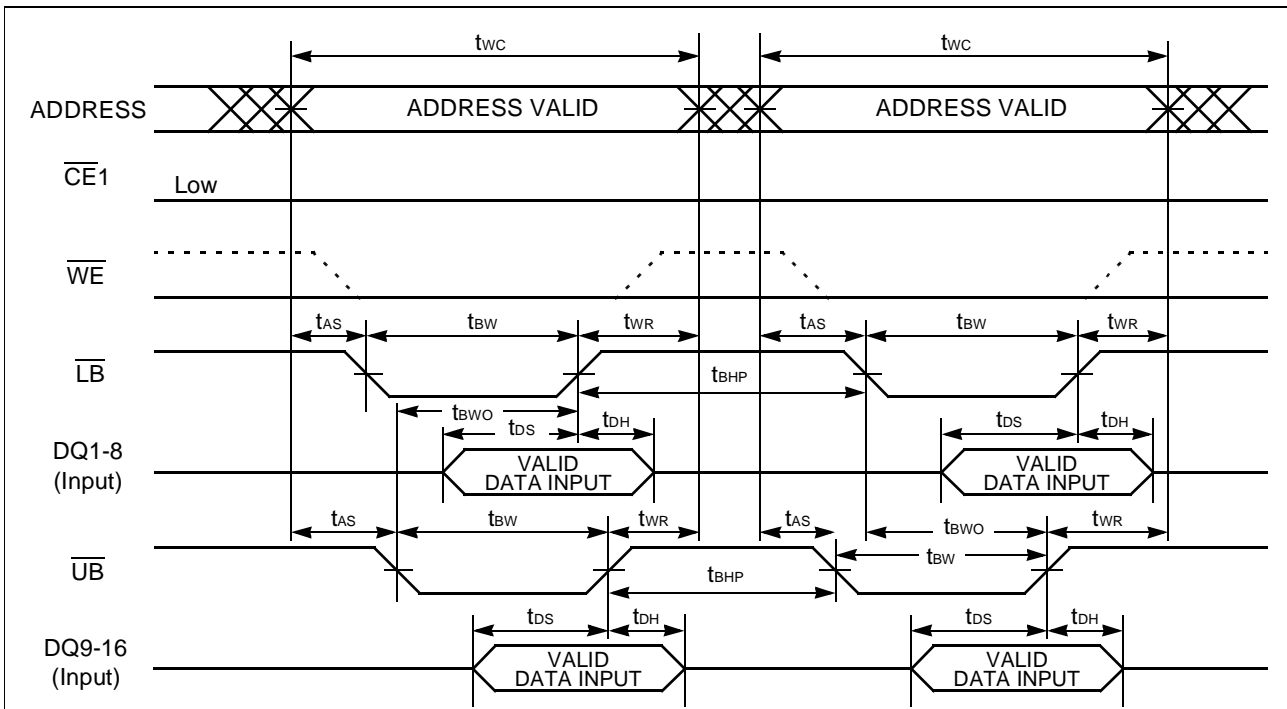
See Note.



**Note:** This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$  and  $\overline{OE}=H$ .

WRITE Timing #3-4 ( $\overline{WE}$  /  $\overline{LB}$  /  $\overline{UB}$  Byte Write Control)

See Note.



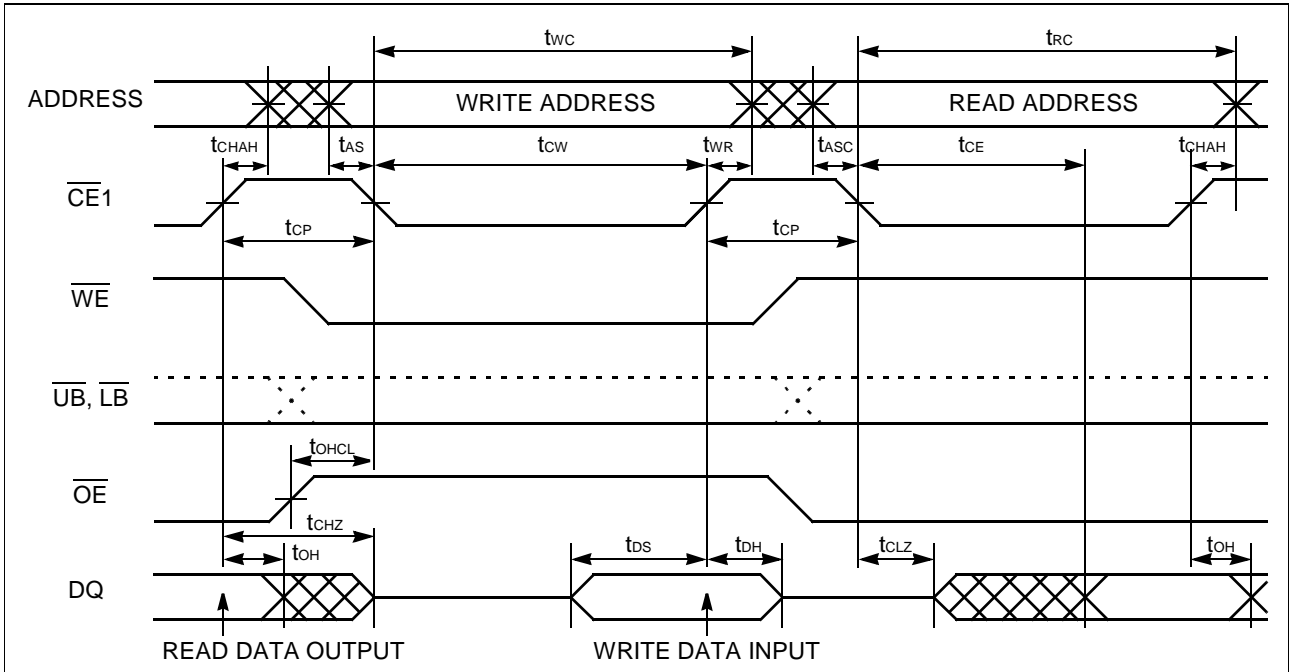
**Note:** This timing diagram assumes  $CE2=H$  and  $\overline{OE}=H$ .



■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

READ / WRITE Timing #1-1 ( $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  Control)

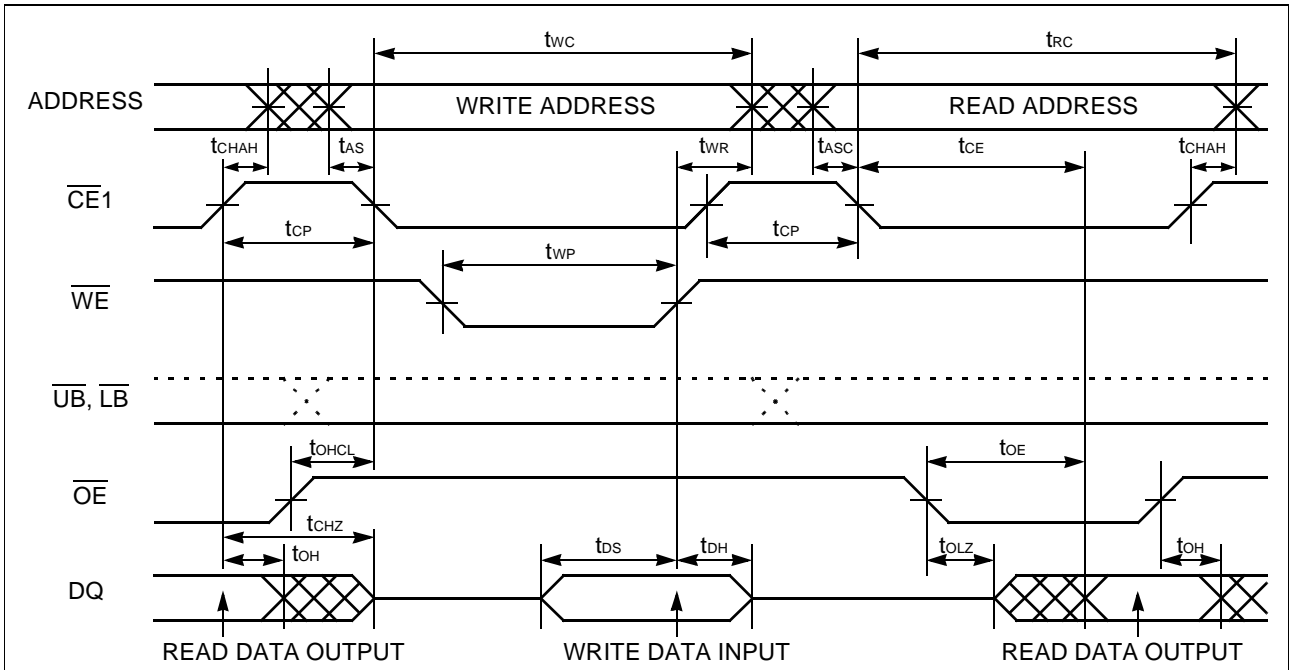
See Note.



- Notes** \*1: This timing diagram assumes  $\text{CE2}=\text{H}$ .  
 \*2: Write address is valid from either  $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  of last falling edge.

READ / WRITE Timing #1-2 ( $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  /  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  /  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  Control)

See Note.

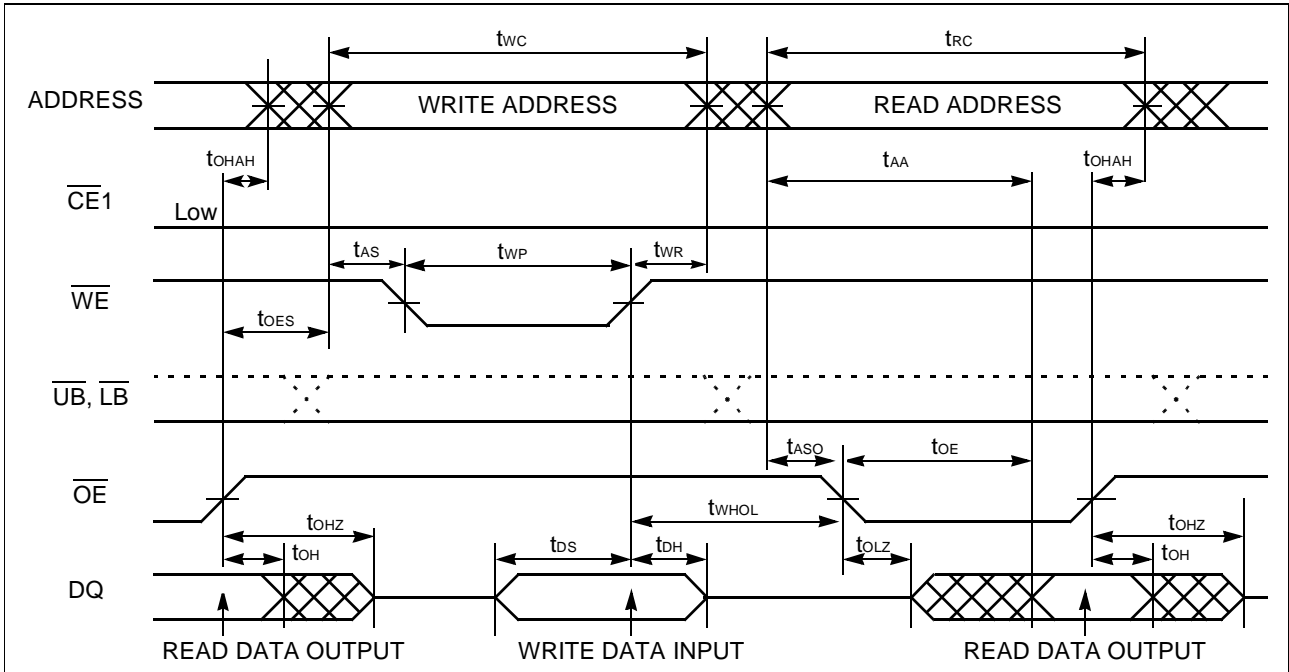


- Notes** \*1: This timing diagram assumes  $\text{CE2}=\text{H}$ .  
 \*2:  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  can be fixed Low during write operation if it is  $\overline{\text{CE1}}$  controlled write at Read-Write-Read sequence.

## ■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

### READ / WRITE Timing #2 ( $\overline{OE}$ , $\overline{WE}$ Control)

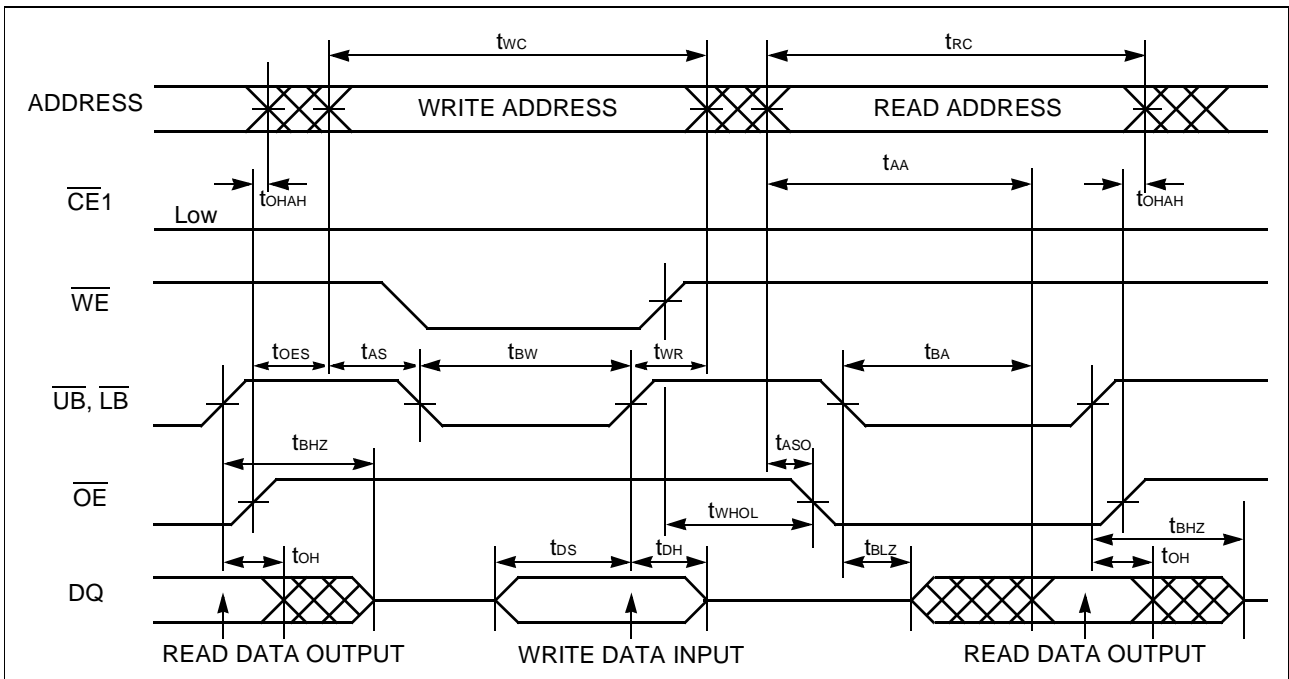
See Note.



- Notes**
- \*1: This timing diagram assumes  $\overline{CE2}=H$ .
  - \*2:  $\overline{CE1}$  can be tied to Low for  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  controlled operation.

### READ / WRITE Timing #3 ( $\overline{OE}$ , $\overline{WE}$ , $\overline{LB}$ , $\overline{UB}$ Control)

See Note.

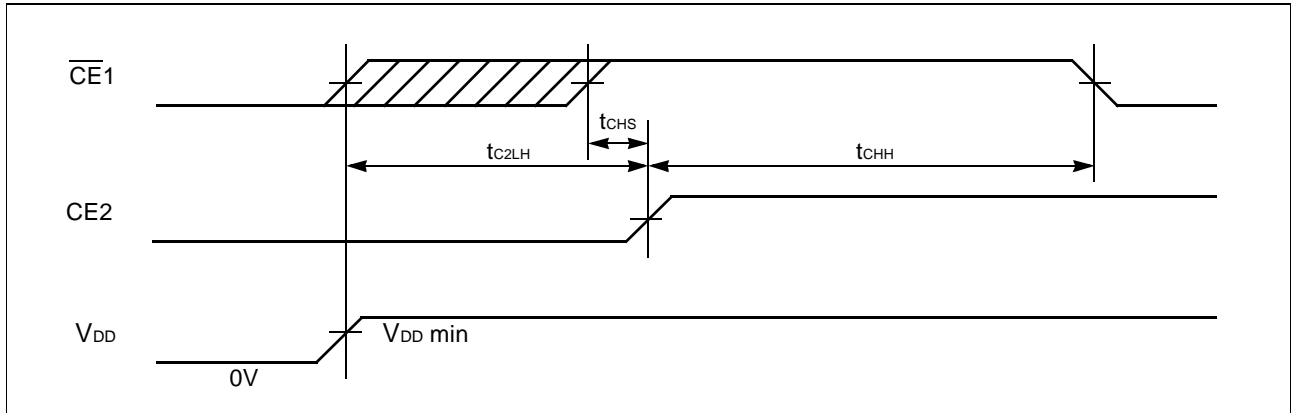


- Notes**
- \*1: This timing diagram assumes  $\overline{CE2}=H$ .
  - \*2:  $\overline{CE1}$  can be tied to Low for  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  controlled operation.

■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

POWER-UP Timing #1

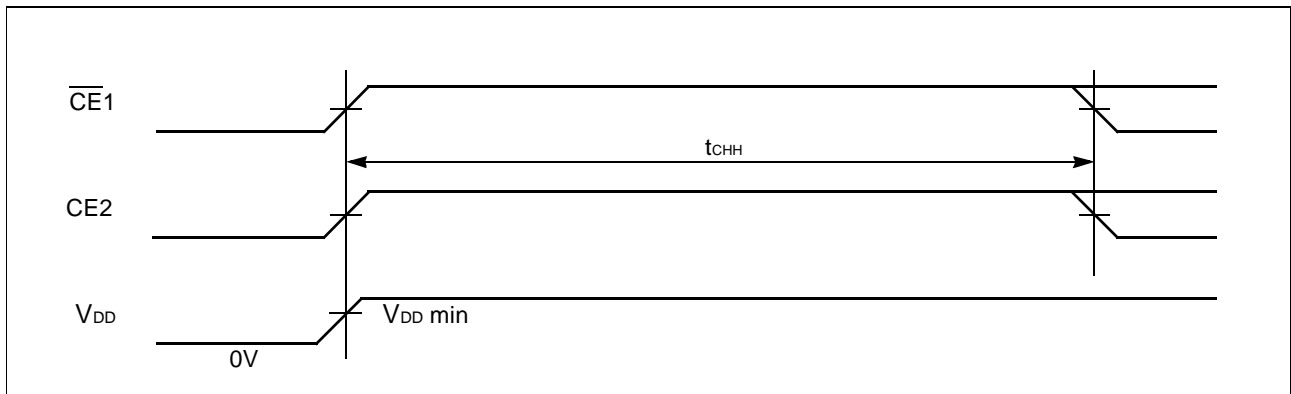
See Note.



**Note:** The  $t_{C2LH}$  specifies after  $V_{DD}$  reaches specified minimum level.

POWER-UP Timing #2

See Note.

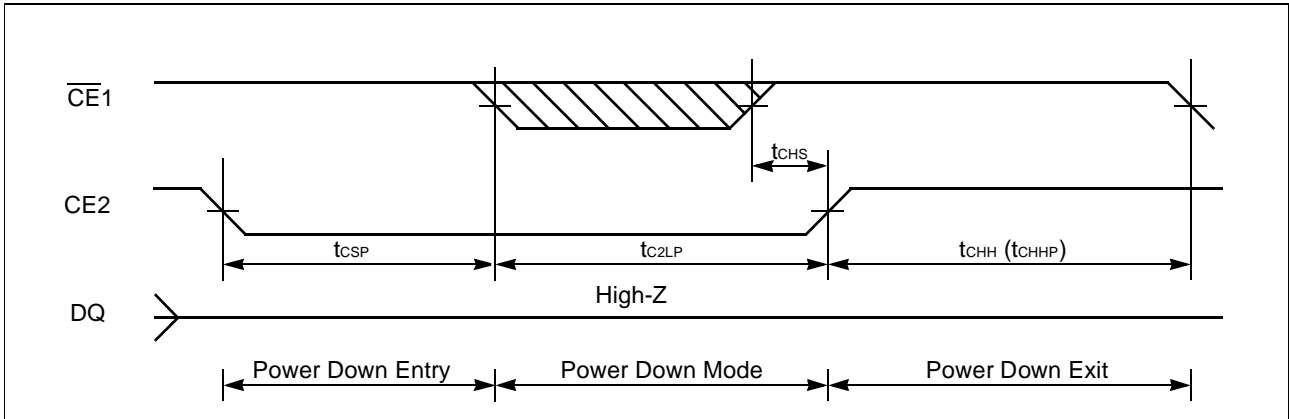


**Note:** The  $t_{CHH}$  specifies after  $V_{DD}$  reaches specified minimum level and applicable to both  $\overline{CE1}$  and CE2.

## ■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

### POWER DOWN Entry and Exit Timing

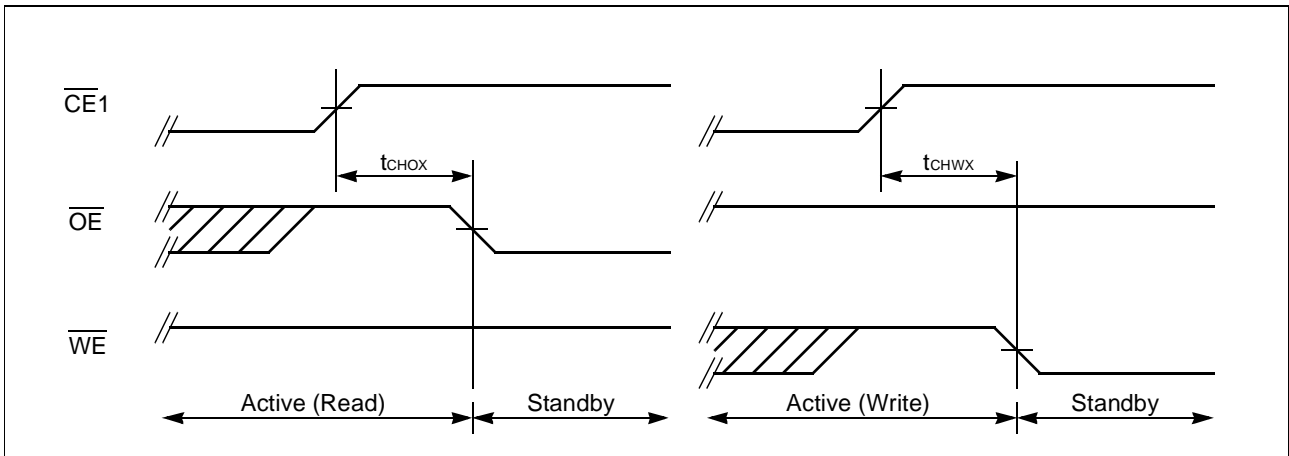
See Note.



**Note:** This Power Down mode can be also used as a reset timing if POWER-UP timing above could not be satisfied and Power-Down program was not performed prior to this reset.

### Standby Entry Timing after Read or Write

See Note.



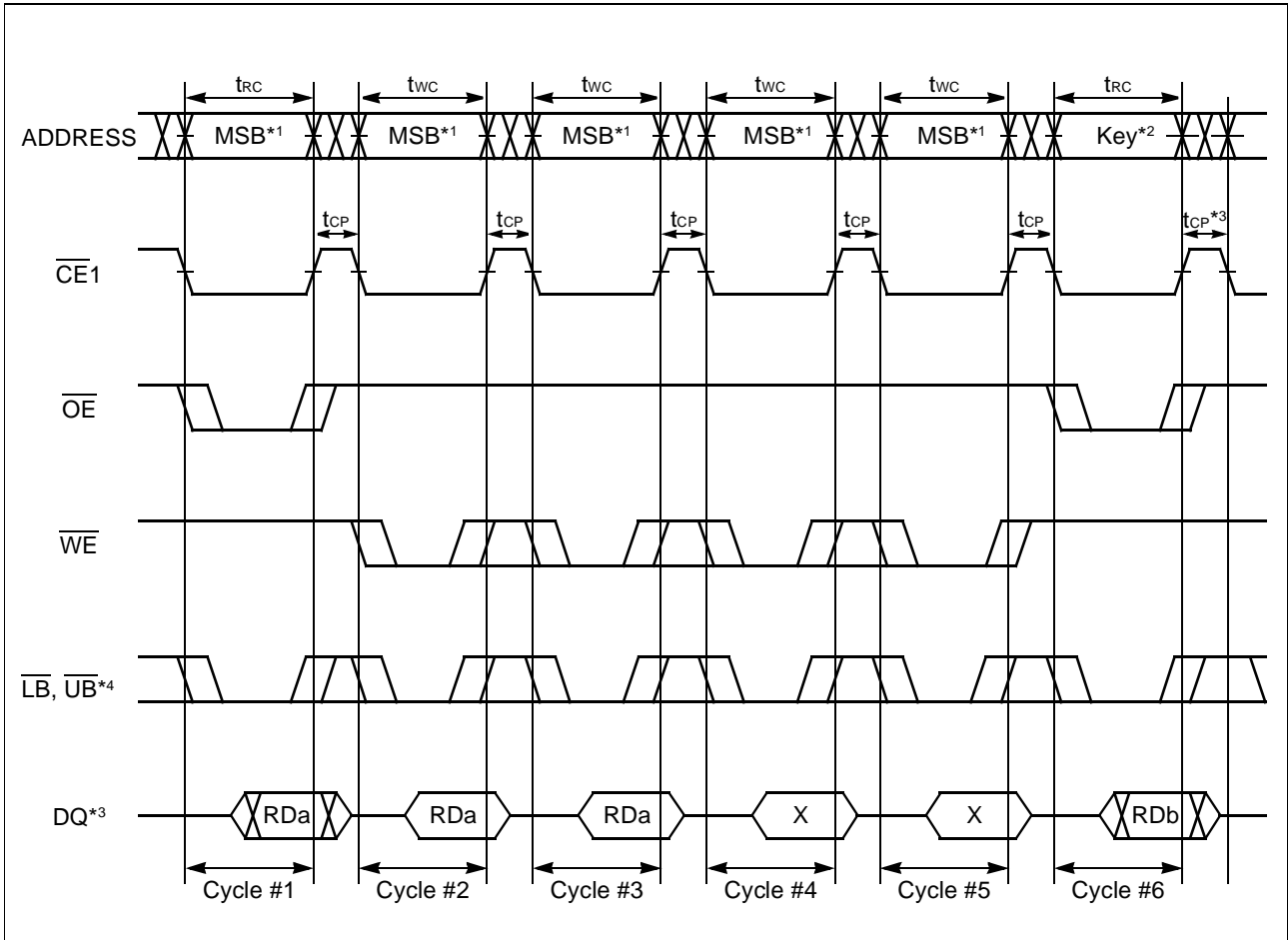
**Note:** Both  $t_{CHOX}$  and  $t_{CHWX}$  define the earliest entry timing for Standby mode.

If either of timing is not satisfied, it takes  $t_{RC}$  (min) period for Standby mode from  $\overline{CE1}$  Low to High transition.

■ TIMING DIAGRAMS (Continued)

POWER DOWN PROGRAM Timing

See Note.



- Notes**
- \*1: The all address inputs must be High from Cycle #1 to #5.
  - \*2: The address key must confirm the format specified in page 5. If not, the operation and data are not guaranteed.
  - \*3: After  $t_{CP}$  following Cycle #6, the Power Down Program is completed and returned to the normal operation.
  - \*4: Byte read or write is available in addition to Word read or write. At least one byte control signal ( $\overline{LB}$  or  $\overline{UB}$ ) need to be Low.

**■ PAD LAYOUT**

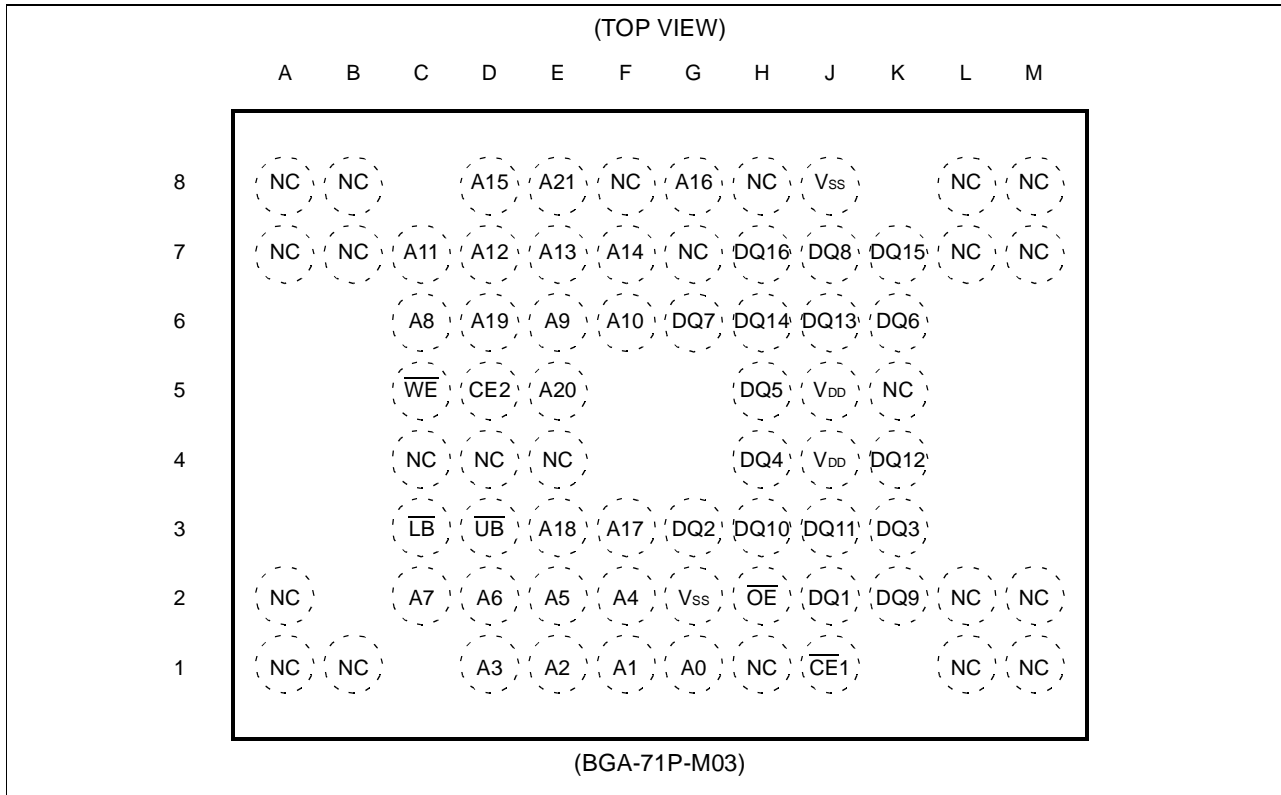
Please contact local FUJITSU representative for pad layout and pad coordinate information.

**■ PAD DESCRIPTION**

Pin Name	Description
A <sub>21</sub> to A <sub>0</sub>	Address Input
$\overline{\text{CE}}1$	Chip Enable (Low Active)
CE2	Chip Enable (High Active)
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	Write Enable (Low Active)
$\overline{\text{OE}}$	Output Enable (Low Active)
$\overline{\text{UB}}$	Upper Byte Control (Low Active)
$\overline{\text{LB}}$	Lower Byte Control (Low Active)
DQ <sub>16-9</sub>	Upper Byte Data Input/Output
DQ <sub>8-1</sub>	Lower Byte Data Input/Output
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply
V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground
TEST/OPEN	Test/Open (This pad should be left open. Do not use.)

■ PACKAGE FOR ENGINEERING SAMPLES

Pin Assignment



Pin Description

Pin Name	Description
A <sub>21</sub> to A <sub>0</sub>	Address Input
$\overline{CE1}$	Chip Enable (Low Active)
CE2	Chip Enable (High Active)
$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable (Low Active)
$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable (Low Active)
$\overline{UB}$	Upper Byte Control (Low Active)
$\overline{LB}$	Lower Byte Control (Low Active)
DQ <sub>16-9</sub>	Upper Byte Data Input/Output
DQ <sub>8-1</sub>	Lower Byte Data Input/Output
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply
V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground
NC	No Connection

# MB82DP04183C -65L PRELIMINARY

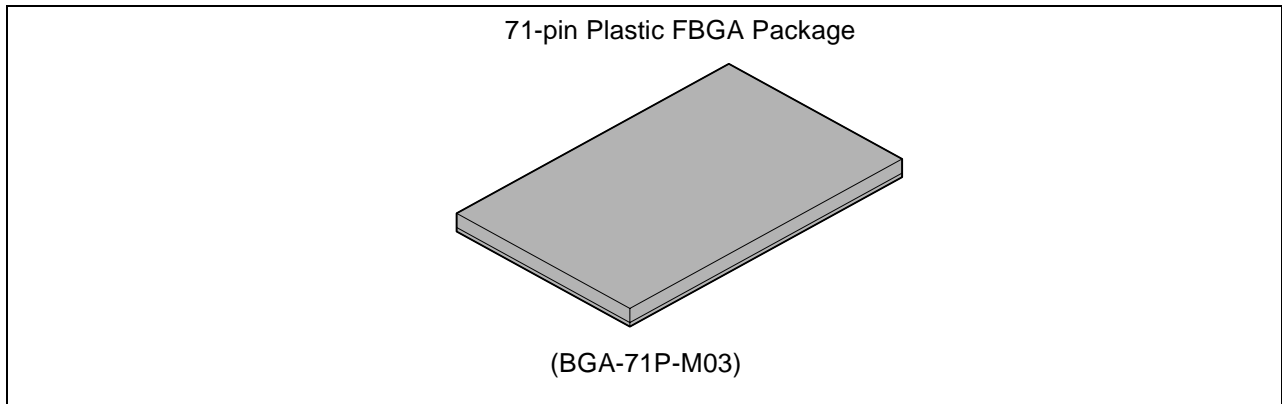
## ■ PACKAGE FOR ENGINEERING SAMPLES (Continued)

### Package Pin Capacitance

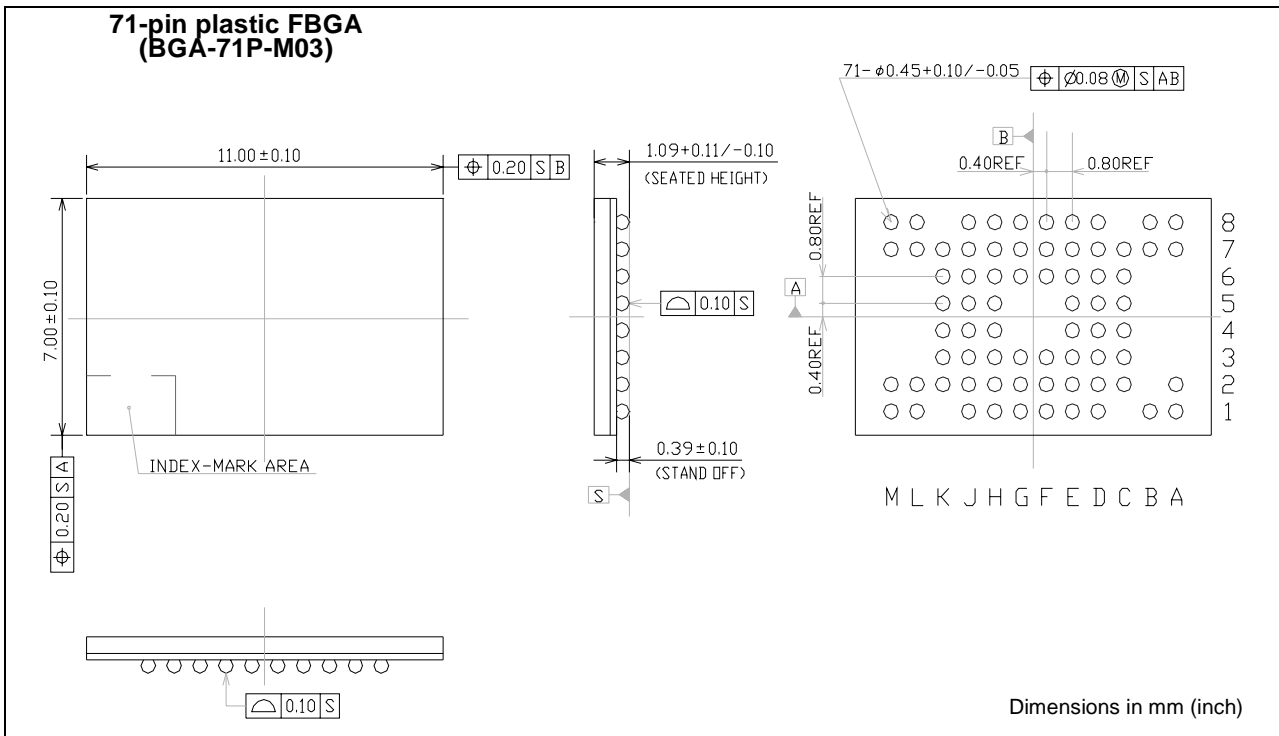
Test conditions:  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$

Symbol	Description	Test Setup	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$C_{IN1}$	Address Input Capacitance	$V_{IN} = 0V$	—	5	pF
$C_{IN2}$	Control Input Capacitance	$V_{IN} = 0V$	—	5	pF
$C_{IO}$	Data Input/Output Capacitance	$V_{IO} = 0V$	—	8	pF

### Package View



### Package Dimensions (Preliminary Drawing)





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