

# 128MB DDR SDRAM MODULE

(16Mx64 based on 8Mx16 DDR SDRAM)

200pin SODIMM  
64-bit Non-ECC/Parity

Revision 0.1

June. 2001

**Revision History**

**Revision 0.0 (Apr. 2001)**

1. First release.

**Revision 0.1 (June. 2001)**

1. Changed module current specification
2. Changed typo size on module PCB in package dimensions. (from 2.6mm to 3mm).
3. Changed AC parameter table.

# M470L1714BT0

# 200pin DDR SDRAM SODIMM

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16Mx64 200pin DDR SDRAM SODIMM based on 8Mx16

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Samsung M470L1714BT0 is 16M bit x 64 Double Data Rate SDRAM high density memory modules based on first gen of 128Mb DDR SDRAM respectively.

The Samsung M470L1714BT0 consists of eight CMOS 8M x 16 bit with 4banks Double Data Rate SDRAMs in 66pin TSOP-II(400mil) packages mounted on a 200pin glass-epoxy substrate. Four 0.1uF decoupling capacitors are mounted on the printed circuit board in parallel for each DDR SDRAM.

The M470L1714BT0 is Dual In-line Memory Modules and intended for mounting into 200pin edge connector sockets.

Synchronous design allows precise cycle control with the use of system clock. Data I/O transactions are possible on both edges of DQS. Range of operating frequencies, programmable latencies and burst lengths allow the same device to be useful for a variety of high bandwidth, high performance memory system applications.

### FEATURE

- Performance range

Part No.	Max Freq.	Interface
M470L1714BT0-C(L)A2	133MHz(7.5ns@CL=2)	SSTL_2
M470L1714BT0-C(L)B0	133MHz(7.5ns@CL=2.5)	
M470L1714BT0-C(L)A0	100MHz(10ns@CL=2)	

- Power supply : Vdd: 2.5V ± 0.2V, Vddq: 2.5V ± 0.2V
- Double-data-rate architecture; two data transfers per clock cycle
- Bidirectional data strobe(DQS)
- Differential clock inputs(CK and  $\overline{CK}$ )
- DLL aligns DQ and DQS transition with CK transition
- Programmable Read latency 2, 2.5 (clock)
- Programmable Burst length (2, 4, 8)
- Programmable Burst type (sequential & interleave)
- Edge aligned data output, center aligned data input
- Auto & Self refresh, 15.6us refresh interval(4K/64ms refresh)
- Serial presence detect with EEPROM
- PCB: Height 1250(mil), double sided component

### PIN CONFIGURATIONS (Front side/back side)

Pin	Front	Pin	Front	Pin	Front	Pin	Back	Pin	Back	Pin	Back
1	VREF	67	DQ27	135	DQ34	2	VREF	68	DQ31	136	DQ38
3	VSS	69	VDD	137	VSS	4	VSS	70	VDD	138	VSS
5	DQ0	71	CB0	139	DQ35	6	DQ4	72	CB4	140	DQ39
7	DQ1	73	CB1	141	DQ40	8	DQ5	74	CB5	142	DQ44
9	VDD	75	VSS	143	VDD	10	VDD	76	VSS	144	VDD
11	DQS0	77	DQS8	145	DQ41	12	DM0	78	DM8	146	DQ45
13	DQ2	79	CB2	147	DQS5	14	DQ6	80	CB6	148	DM5
15	VSS	81	VDD	149	VSS	16	VSS	82	VDD	150	VSS
17	DQ3	83	CB3	151	DQ42	18	DQ7	84	CB7	152	DQ46
19	DQ8	85	DU	153	DQ43	20	DQ12	86	DU/(RESET)	154	DQ47
21	VDD	87	VSS	155	VDD	22	VDD	88	VSS	156	VDD
23	DQ9	89	CK2	157	VDD	24	DQ13	90	VSS	158	/CK1
25	DQS1	91	/CK2	159	VSS	26	DM1	92	VDD	160	CK1
27	VSS	93	VDD	161	VSS	28	VSS	94	VDD	162	VSS
29	DQ10	95	CKE1	163	DQ48	30	DQ14	96	CKE0	164	DQ52
31	DQ11	97	DU(A13)	165	DQ49	32	DQ15	98	DU(BA2)	166	DQ53
33	VDD	99	A12	167	VDD	34	VDD	100	A11	168	VDD
35	CK0	101	A9	169	DQS6	36	VDD	102	A8	170	DM6
37	/CK0	103	VSS	171	DQ50	38	VSS	104	VSS	172	DQ54
39	VSS	105	A7	173	VSS	40	VSS	106	A6	174	VSS
Key		107	A5	175	DQ51	Key		108	A4	176	DQ55
41	DQ16	109	A3	177	DQ56	42	DQ20	110	A2	178	DQ60
43	DQ17	111	A1	179	VDD	44	DQ21	112	A0	180	VDD
45	VDD	113	VDD	181	DQ57	46	VDD	114	VDD	182	DQ61
47	DQS2	115	A10/AP	183	DQS7	48	DM2	116	BA1	184	DM7
49	DQ18	117	BA0	185	VSS	50	DQ22	118	/RAS	186	VSS
51	VSS	119	/WE	187	DQ58	52	VSS	120	/CAS	188	DQ62
53	DQ19	121	/S0	189	DQ59	54	DQ23	122	/S1	190	DQ63
55	DQ24	123	DU	191	VDD	56	DQ28	124	DU	192	VDD
57	VDD	125	VSS	193	SDA	58	VDD	126	VSS	194	SA0
59	DQ25	127	DQ32	195	SCL	60	DQ29	128	DQ36	196	SA1
61	DQ33	129	DQ33	197	VDDSPD	62	DM3	130	DQ37	198	SA2
63	VSS	131	VDD	199	VDDID	64	VSS	132	VDD	200	DU
65	DQ26	133	DQS4			66	DQ30	134	DM4		

### PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	Function
A0 ~ A11	Address input (Multiplexed)
BA0 ~ BA1	Bank Select Address
DQ0 ~ DQ63	Data input/output
DQS0 ~ DQS7	Data Strobe input/output
CK0~ CK2, CK0~ CK2	Clock input
CKE0	Clock enable input
CS0	Chip select input
RAS	Row address strobe
CAS	Column address strobe
WE	Write enable
DM0 ~ DM7	Data - in mask
VDD	Power supply (2.5V)
VDDQ	Power Supply for DQS(2.5V)
VSS	Ground
VREF	Power supply for reference
VDDSPD	Serial EEPROM Power Supply (2.3V to 3.6V)
SDA	Serial data I/O
SCL	Serial clock
SA0 ~ 2	Address in EEPROM
VDDID	VDD identification flag
NC	No connection

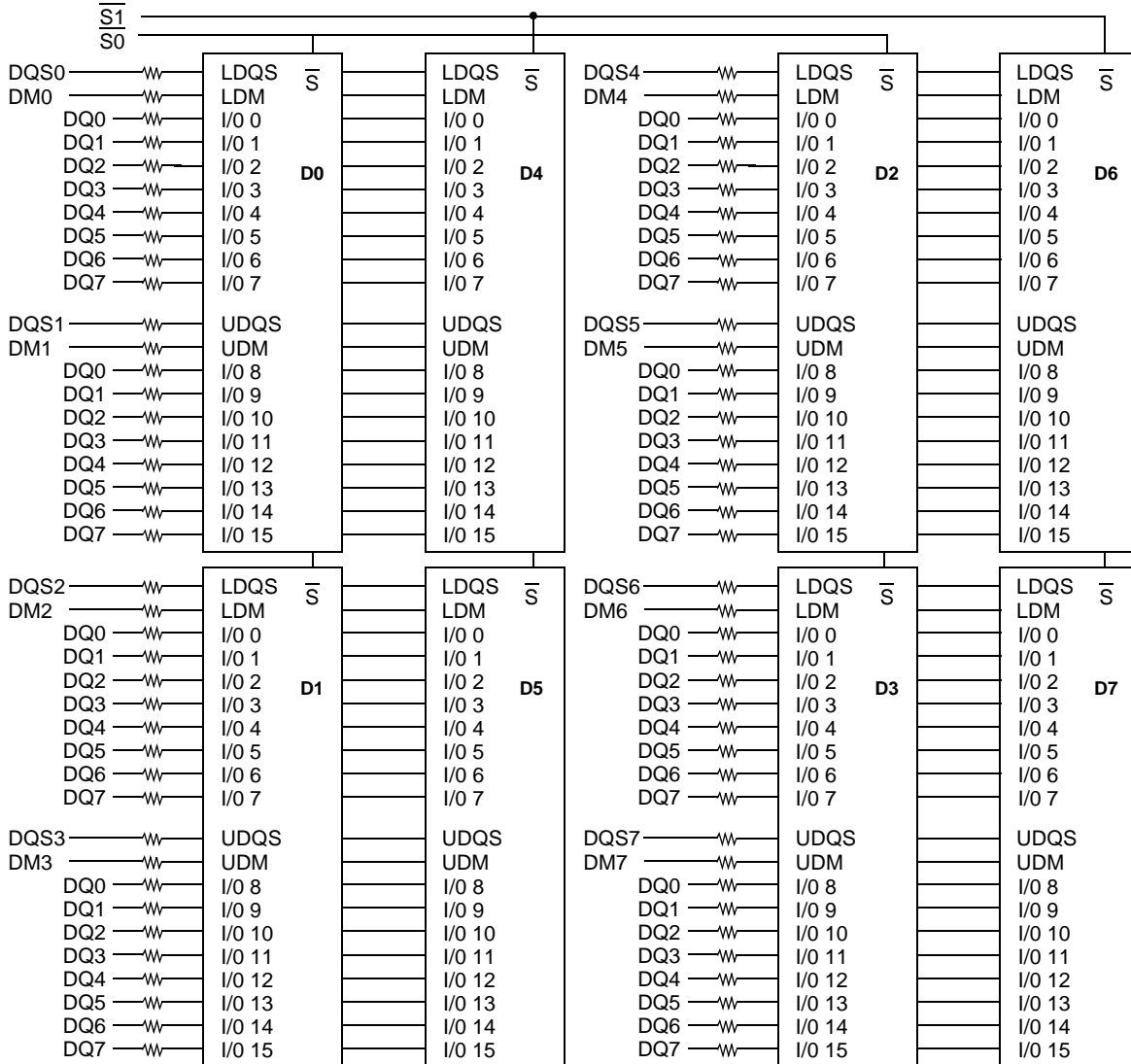
\* These pins are not used in this module.

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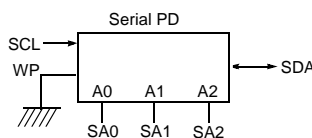
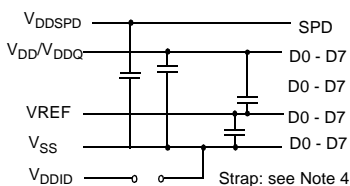
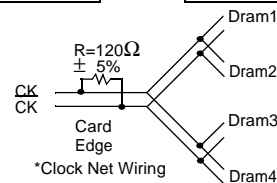
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FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



BA0 - BA1 → BA0-BA1: DDR SDRAMs D0 - D7  
 A0 - A13 → A0-A13: DDR SDRAMs D0 - D7  
 RAS → RAS: SDRAMs D0 - D7  
 CAS → CAS: SDRAMs D0 - D7  
 CE0 → CE: SDRAMs D0 - D7  
 WE → WE: SDRAMs D0 - D7

Clock Wiring	
Clock Input	SDRAMs
CK0/CK0	4 SDRAMs
CK1/CK1	4 SDRAMs
CK2/CK2	NC



- Notes:
1. DQ-to-I/O wiring is shown as recommended but may be changed.
  2. DQ/DQS/DM/CKE/CS relationships must be maintained as shown.
  3. DQ, DQS, DM/DQS resistors: 22 Ohms.
  4. VDDID strap connections  
 (for memory device VDD, VDDQ):  
 STRAP OUT (OPEN): VDD = VDDQ  
 STRAP IN (VSS): VDD ≠ VDDQ.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Voltage on any pin relative to Vss	V <sub>IN</sub> , V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.5 ~ 3.6	V
Voltage on VDD supply relative to Vss	VDD	-1.0 ~ 3.6	V
Voltage on VDDQ supply relative to Vss	VDDQ	-0.5 ~ 3.6	V
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 ~ +150	°C
Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	8	W
Short circuit current	I <sub>OS</sub>	50	mA

**Note :** Permanent device damage may occur if ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS are exceeded.

Functional operation should be restricted to recommended operating condition.

Exposure to higher than recommended voltage for extended periods of time could affect device reliability.

## POWER &amp; DC OPERATING CONDITIONS (SSTL\_2 In/Out)

Recommended operating conditions(Voltage referenced to Vss=0V, T<sub>A</sub>=0 to 70°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Supply voltage(for device with a nominal VDD of 2.5V)	VDD	2.3	2.7		
I/O Supply voltage	VDDQ	2.3	2.7	V	
I/O Reference voltage	VREF	VDDQ/2-50mV	VDDQ/2+50mV	V	1
I/O Termination voltage(system)	V <sub>TT</sub>	VREF-0.04	VREF+0.04	V	2
Input logic high voltage	V <sub>IH</sub> (DC)	VREF+0.15	VDDQ+0.3	V	4
Input logic low voltage	V <sub>IL</sub> (DC)	-0.3	VREF-0.15	V	4
Input Voltage Level, CK and $\overline{\text{CK}}$ inputs	V <sub>IN</sub> (DC)	-0.3	VDDQ+0.3	V	
Input Differential Voltage, CK and $\overline{\text{CK}}$ inputs	V <sub>ID</sub> (DC)	0.3	VDDQ+0.6	V	3
Input crossing point voltage, CK and $\overline{\text{CK}}$ inputs	V <sub>IX</sub> (DC)	1.15	1.35	V	5
Input leakage current	I <sub>I</sub>	-2	2	uA	
Output leakage current	I <sub>OZ</sub>	-5	5	uA	
Output High Current(Normal strength driver) ;V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>TT</sub> + 0.84V	I <sub>OH</sub>	-16.8		mA	
Output High Current(Normal strength driver) ;V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>TT</sub> - 0.84V	I <sub>OL</sub>	16.8		mA	
Output High Current(Half strength driver) ;V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>TT</sub> + 0.45V	I <sub>OH</sub>	-9		mA	
Output High Current(Half strength driver) ;V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>TT</sub> - 0.45V	I <sub>OL</sub>	9		mA	

**Notes** 1. Includes  $\pm 25\text{mV}$  margin for DC offset on VREF, and a combined total of  $\pm 50\text{mV}$  margin for all AC noise and DC offset on VREF, bandwidth limited to 20MHz. The DRAM must accommodate DRAM current spikes on VREF and internal DRAM noise coupled TO VREF, both of which may result in VREF noise. VREF should be de-coupled with an inductance of  $\leq 3\text{nH}$ .

2. V<sub>TT</sub> is not applied directly to the device. V<sub>TT</sub> is a system supply for signal termination resistors, is expected to be set equal to VREF, and must track variations in the DC level of VREF

3. V<sub>ID</sub> is the magnitude of the difference between the input level on CK and the input level on  $\overline{\text{CK}}$ .

4. These parameters should be tested at the pin on actual components and may be checked at either the pin or the pad in simulation. The AC and DC input specifications are relative to a VREF envelop that has been bandwidth limited to 200MHZ.

5. The value of V<sub>IX</sub> is expected to equal  $0.5 \cdot V_{DDQ}$  of the transmitting device and must track variations in the dc level of the same.

6. These characteristics obey the SSTL-2 class II standards.

## DDR SDRAM SPEC Items and Test Conditions

Recommended operating conditions Unless Otherwise Noted, TA=0 to 70°C)

Conditions	Symbol	Typical	Worst
<b>Operating current - One bank Active-Precharge;</b> tRC=tRCmin;tCK=100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B; DQ,DM and DQS inputs changing twice per clock cycle; address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD0	-	-
<b>Operating current - One bank operation ;</b> One bank open, BL=4, Reads - Refer to the following page for detailed test condition	IDD1	-	-
<b>Percharge power-down standby current;</b> All banks idle; power - down mode; CKE = <VIL(max); tCK=100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B; Vin = Vref for DQ,DQS and DM	IDD2P	-	-
<b>Precharge Floating standby current;</b> CS# > =VIH(min);All banks idle; CKE > = VIH(min); tCK=100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle; Vin = Vref for DQ,DQS and DM	IDD2F	-	-
<b>Precharge Quiet standby current;</b> CS# > = VIH(min); All banks idle; CKE > = VIH(min); tCK = 100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B; Address and other control inputs stable with keeping >= VIH(min) or =<VIL(max); Vin = Vref for DQ ,DQS and DM	IDD2Q	-	-
<b>Active power - down standby current ;</b> one bank active; power-down mode; CKE=< VIL (max); tCK = 100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B; Vin = Vref for DQ,DQS and DM	IDD3P	-	-
<b>Active standby current;</b> CS# >= VIH(min); CKE>=VIH(min); one bank active; active - precharge; tRC=tRASmax; tCK = 100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B; DQ, DQS and DM inputs changing twice per clock cycle; address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD3N	-	-
<b>Operating current - burst read;</b> Burst length = 2; reads; continguous burst; One bank active; address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; CL=2 at tCK = 100Mhz for DDR200, CL=2 at tCK = 133Mhz for DDR266A, CL=2.5 at tCK = 133Mhz for DDR266B ; 50% of data changing at every burst; Iout = 0 m A	IDD4R	-	-
<b>Operating current - burst write;</b> Burst length = 2; writes; continuous burst; One bank active address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; CL=2 at tCK = 100Mhz for DDR200, CL=2 at tCK = 133Mhz for DDR266A, CL=2.5 at tCK = 133Mhz for DDR266B ; DQ, DM and DQS inputs changing twice per clock cycle, 50% of input data changing at every burst	IDD4W	-	-
<b>Auto refresh current;</b> tRC = tRFC(min) - 8*tCK for DDR200 at 100Mhz, 10*tCK for DDR266A & DDR266B at 133Mhz; distributed refresh	IDD5	-	-
<b>Self refresh current;</b> CKE =< 0.2V; External clock should be on; tCK = 100Mhz for DDR200, 133Mhz for DDR266A & DDR266B	IDD6	-	-
<b>Orerating current - Four bank operation ;</b> Four bank interleaving with BL=4 -Refer to the following page for detailed test condition	IDD7A	-	-

Typical case: VDD = 2.5V, T = 25°C

Worst case : VDD = 2.7V, T = 10°C

DDR SDRAM module I<sub>DD</sub> spec table

Symbol	A2(DDR266@CL=2)		B0(DDR266@CL=2.5)		A0(DDR200@CL=2)		Unit	Notes
	typical	worst	typical	worst	typical	worst		
IDD0	620	680	620	680	540	580	mA	
IDD1	720	800	720	800	640	720	mA	
IDD2P	320	340	304	340	260	280	mA	
IDD2F	420	460	380	460	360	380	mA	
IDD2Q	380	400	340	400	320	340	mA	
IDD3P	360	380	320	380	300	320	mA	
IDD3N	440	480	400	480	360	400	mA	
IDD4R	940	1060	940	1060	780	920	mA	
IDD4W	980	1120	980	1120	820	980	mA	
IDD5	980	1080	980	1080	900	980	mA	
IDD6	Normal	16	16	16	16	16	mA	
	Low power	8	8	8	8	8	mA	Optional
IDD7A	1600	1820	1600	1820	1300	1500	mA	

\* Module I<sub>DD</sub> was calculated on the basis of component I<sub>DD</sub> and can be differently measured according to DQ loading cap.

## &lt; Detailed test conditions for DDR SDRAM IDD1 &amp; IDD7A &gt;

**IDD1 : Operating current: One bank operation**

1. Typical Case : V<sub>dd</sub> = 2.5V, T=25° C
2. Worst Case : V<sub>dd</sub> = 2.7V, T= 10° C
3. Only one bank is accessed with t<sub>RC</sub>(min), Burst Mode, Address and Control inputs on NOP edge are changing once per clock cycle. I<sub>out</sub> = 0mA
4. Timing patterns
  - DDR200(100Mhz, CL=2) : t<sub>CK</sub> = 10ns, CL2, BL=4, t<sub>RCD</sub> = 2\*t<sub>CK</sub>, t<sub>RAS</sub> = 5\*t<sub>CK</sub>  
Read : A0 N R0 N N P0 N A0 N - repeat the same timing with random address changing  
\*50% of data changing at every burst
  - DDR266B(133Mhz, CL=2.5) : t<sub>CK</sub> = 7.5ns, CL=2.5, BL=4, t<sub>RCD</sub> = 3\*t<sub>CK</sub>, t<sub>RC</sub> = 9\*t<sub>CK</sub>, t<sub>RAS</sub> = 5\*t<sub>CK</sub>  
Read : A0 N N R0 N P0 N N A0 N - repeat the same timing with random address changing  
\*50% of data changing at every burst
  - DDR266A (133Mhz, CL=2) : t<sub>CK</sub> = 7.5ns, CL=2, BL=4, t<sub>RCD</sub> = 3\*t<sub>CK</sub>, t<sub>RC</sub> = 9\*t<sub>CK</sub>, t<sub>RAS</sub> = 5\*t<sub>CK</sub>  
Read : A0 N N R0 N P0 N N A0 N - repeat the same timing with random address changing  
\*50% of data changing at every burst

Legend : A=Activate, R=Read, W=Write, P=Precharge, N=NOP

**IDD7A : Operating current: Four bank operation**

1. Typical Case : Vdd = 2.5V, T=25' C
2. Worst Case : Vdd = 2.7V, T= 10' C
3. Four banks are being interleaved with tRC(min), Burst Mode, Address and Control inputs on NOP edge are not changing. Iout = 0mA
4. Timing patterns
  - DDR200(100Mhz, CL=2) : tCK = 10ns, CL2, BL=4, tRRD = 2\*tCK, tRCD= 3\*tCK, Read with autoprecharge  
Read : A0 N A1 R0 A2 R1 A3 R2 A0 R3 A1 R0 - repeat the same timing with random address changing  
\*100% of data changing at every burst
  - DDR266B(133Mhz, CL=2.5) : tCK = 7.5ns, CL=2.5, BL=4, tRRD = 2\*tCK, tRCD = 3\*tCK  
Read with autoprecharge  
Read : A0 N A1 R0 A2 R1 A3 R2 N R3 A0 N A1 R0 - repeat the same timing with random address changing  
\*100% of data changing at every burst
  - DDR266A (133Mhz, CL=2) : tCK = 7.5ns, CL=2, BL=4, tRRD = 2\*tCK, tRCD = 3\*tCK  
Read : A0 N A1 R0 A2 R1 A3 R2 N R3 A0 N A1 R0 - repeat the same timing with random address changing  
\*100% of data changing at every burst

Legend : A=Activate, R=Read, W=Write, P=Precharge, N=NOP

**AC Operating Conditions**

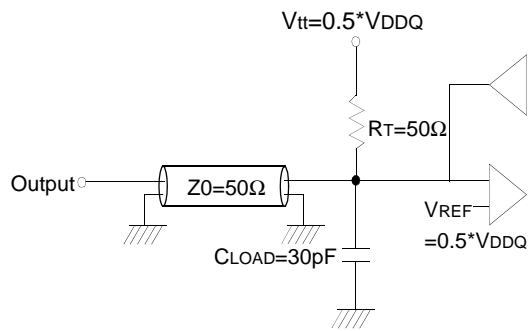
Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Input High (Logic 1) Voltage, DQ, DQS and DM signals	VIH(AC)	VREF + 0.31		V	3
Input Low (Logic 0) Voltage, DQ, DQS and DM signals.	VIL(AC)		VREF - 0.31	V	3
Input Differential Voltage, CK and CK inputs	VID(AC)	0.7	VDDQ+0.6	V	1
Input Crossing Point Voltage, CK and CK inputs	VIX(AC)	0.5*VDDQ-0.2	0.5*VDDQ+0.2	V	2

- Note
1. VID is the magnitude of the difference between the input level on CK and the input on  $\overline{CK}$ .
  2. The value of  $V_{IX}$  is expected to equal  $0.5 \cdot V_{DDQ}$  of the transmitting device and must track variations in the DC level of the same.
  3. These parameters should be tested at the pin on actual components and may be checked at either the pin or the pad in simulation. the AC and DC input specifications are relative to a Vref envelope that has been bandwidth limited 20MHz.



**AC OPERATING TEST CONDITIONS** ( $V_{DD}=2.5V$ ,  $V_{DDQ}=2.5V$ ,  $T_A= 0$  to  $70^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Value	Unit	Note
Input reference voltage for Clock	$0.5 * V_{DDQ}$	V	
Input signal maximum peak swing	1.5	V	
Input Levels( $V_{IH}/V_{IL}$ )	$V_{REF}+0.31/V_{REF}-0.31$	V	
Input timing measurement reference level	$V_{REF}$	V	
Output timing measurement reference level	$V_{tt}$	V	
Output load condition	See Load Circuit		



Output Load Circuit (SSTL\_2)

**Input/Output CAPACITANCE** ( $V_{DD}=2.5V$ ,  $V_{DDQ}=2.5V$ ,  $T_A= 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $f=1MHz$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input capacitance( $A_0 \sim A_{11}$ , $BA_0 \sim BA_1$ , $\overline{RAS}$ , $\overline{CAS}$ , $\overline{WE}$ )	CIN1	36	44	pF
Input capacitance( $\overline{CKE_0}$ )	CIN2	36	44	pF
Input capacitance( $\overline{CS_0}$ , $\overline{CS_1}$ )	CIN3	26	30	pF
Input capacitance( $\overline{CLK_0}$ , $\overline{CLK_1}$ )	CIN4	34	38	pF
Data & DQS input/output capacitance( $DQ_0 \sim DQ_{63}$ )	COUT	12	14	pF
Input capacitance( $DM_0 \sim DM_8$ )	CIN5	12	14	pF

## AC Timing Parameters &amp; Specifications (These AC characteristics were tested on the Component)

Parameter	Symbol	-TCA2(DDR266A)		-TCB0(DDR266B)		-TCA0 (DDR200)		Unit	Note	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max			
Row cycle time	tRC	65		65		70		ns		
Refresh row cycle time	tRFC	75		75		80		ns		
Row active time	tRAS	45	120K	45	120K	48	120K	ns		
RAS to CAS delay	tRCD	20		20		20		ns		
Row precharge time	tRP	20		20		20		ns		
Row active to Row active delay	tRRD	15		15		15		ns		
Write recovery time	tWR	2		2		2		tCK		
Last data in to Read command	tCDLR	1		1		1		tCK		
Col. address to Col. address delay	tCCD	1		1		1		tCK		
Clock cycle time	tCK	CL=2.0	7.5	12	10	12	10	12	ns	5
		CL=2.5	7.5	12	7.5	12		12	ns	5
Clock high level width	tCH	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	tCK		
Clock low level width	tCL	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.55	tCK		
DQS-out access time from CK/CK	tDQSK	-0.75	+0.75	-0.75	+0.75	-0.8	+0.8	ns		
Output data access time from CK/CK	tAC	-0.75	+0.75	-0.75	+0.75	-0.8	+0.8	ns		
Data strobe edge to output data edge	tDQSQ	-	+0.5	-	+0.5	-	+0.6	ns	5	
Read Preamble	tRPRE	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	tCK		
Read Postamble	tRPST	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	tCK		
CK to valid DQS-in	tDQSS	0.75	1.25	0.75	1.25	0.75	1.25	tCK		
DQS-in setup time	tWPRES	0		0		0		ns	2	
DQS-in hold time	tWPREH	0.25		0.25		0.25		tCK		
DQS falling edge to CK rising-setup time	tDSS	0.2		0.2		0.2		tCK		
DQS falling edge from CK rising-hold time	tDSH	0.2		0.2		0.2		tCK		
DQS-in high level width	tDQSH	0.35		0.35		0.35		tCK		
DQS-in low level width	tDQSL	0.35		0.35		0.35		tCK		
DQS-in cycle time	tDSC	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	tCK		
Address and Control Input setup time	tIS	0.9		0.9		1.1		ns	6	
Address and Control Input hold time	tIH	0.9		0.9		1.1		ns	6	
Data-out high impedance time from CK/CK	tHZ	tACmin - 400ps	tACmax - 400ps	tACmin - 400ps	tACmax - 400ps	tACmin - 400ps	tACmax - 400ps	ps		
Data-out low impedance time from CK/CK	tLZ	tACmin - 400ps	tACmax - 400ps	tACmin - 400ps	tACmax - 400ps	tACmin - 400ps	tACmax - 400ps	ps		
Input Slew Rate(for input only pins)	tSL(I)	0.5		0.5		0.5		V/ns	6	
Input Slew Rate(for I/O pins)	tSL(IO)	0.5		0.5		0.5		V/ns	7	
Output Slew Rate(x4,x8)	tSL(O)	1.0	4.5	1.0	4.5	1.0	4.5	V/ns	10	
Output Slew Rate(x16)	tSL(O)	0.7	5	0.7	5	0.7	5	V/ns	10	
Output Slew Rate Matching Ratio(rise to fall)	tSLMR	0.67	1.5	0.67	1.5	0.67	1.5			

Parameter	Symbol	-TCA2(DDR266A)		-TCB0(DDR266B)		-TCA0 (DDR200)		Unit	Note
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
Mode register set cycle time	tMRD	15		15		16		ns	
DQ & DM setup time to DQS	tDS	0.5		0.5		0.6		ns	7,8,9
DQ & DM hold time to DQS	tDH	0.5		0.5		0.6		ns	7,8,9
DQ & DM input pulse width	tDIPW	1.75		1.75		2		ns	
Power down exit time	tPDEX	10		10		10		ns	
Exit self refresh to write command	tXSW	95				116		ns	
Exit self refresh to bank active command	tXSA	75		75		80		ns	4
Exit self refresh to read command	tXSR	200		200		200		Cycle	
Refresh interval time	64Mb, 128Mb	tREF	15.6		15.6		15.6	us	1
	256Mb		7.8		7.8		7.8	us	1
Output DQS valid window	tQH	tHPmin -tQHS	-	tHPmin -tQHS	-	tHPmin -tQHS	-	ns	5
Clock half period	tHP	tCLmin or tCHmin	-	tCLmin or tCHmin	-	tCLmin or tCHmin	-	ns	
Data hold skew factor	tQHS		0.75		0.75		0.8	ns	
DQS write postamble time	tWPST	0.25		0.25		0.25		tCK	3

Note : 1. Maximum burst refresh of 8

2. The specific requirement is that DQS be valid(High or Low) on or before this CK edge. The case shown(DQS going from High\_Z to logic Low) applies when no writes were previously in progress on the bus. If a previous write was in progress, DQS could be High at this time, depending on tDQSS.

3. The maximum limit for this parameter is not a device limit. The device will operate with a great value for this parameter, but system performance (bus turnaround) will degrade accordingly.

4. A write command can be applied with tRCD satisfied after this command.

5. For registered DIMMs, tCL and tCH are  $\geq 45\%$  of the period including both the half period jitter ( $t_{JIT(HP)}$ ) of the PLL and the half period jitter due to crosstalk ( $t_{JIT(crosstalk)}$ ) on the DIMM.

6. Input Setup/Hold Slew Rate Derating

Input Setup/Hold Slew Rate	$\Delta t_{IS}$	$\Delta t_{IH}$
(V/ns)	(ps)	(ps)
0.5	0	0
0.4	+50	+50
0.3	+100	+100

This derating table is used to increase  $t_{IS}/t_{IH}$  in the case where the input slew rate is below 0.5V/ns. Input setup/hold slew rate based on the lesser of AC-AC slew rate and DC-DC slew rate.

7. I/O Setup/Hold Slew Rate Derating

I/O Setup/Hold Slew Rate	$\Delta t_{DS}$	$\Delta t_{DH}$
(V/ns)	(ps)	(ps)
0.5	0	0
0.4	+75	+75
0.3	+150	+150

This derating table is used to increase  $t_{DS}/t_{DH}$  in the case where the I/O slew rate is below 0.5V/ns. I/O setup/hold slew rate based on the lesser of AC-AC slew rate and DC-DC slew rate.

8. I/O Setup/Hold Plateau Derating

I/O Input Level	$\Delta t_{DS}$	$\Delta t_{DH}$
(mV)	(ps)	(ps)
$\pm 280$	+50	+50

This derating table is used to increase  $t_{DS}/t_{DH}$  in the case where the input level is flat below  $V_{REF} \pm 310mV$  for a duration of up to 2ns.

9. I/O Delta Rise/Fall Rate(1/slew-rate) Derating

Delta Rise/Fall Rate	$\Delta t_{DS}$	$\Delta t_{DH}$
(ns/V)	(ps)	(ps)
0	0	0
$\pm 0.25$	+50	+50
$\pm 0.5$	+100	+100

This derating table is used to increase  $t_{DS}/t_{DH}$  in the case where the DQ and DQS slew rates differ. The Delta Rise/Fall Rate is calated as  $1/SlewRate1-1/SlewRate2$ . For example, if slew rate 1 = 5V/ns and slew rate 2 = .4V/ns then the Delta Rise/Fall Rate = -0/5ns/V. Input S/H slew rate based on larger of AC-AC delta rise/fall rate and DC-DC delta rise/fall rate.

10. This parameter is fir system simulation purpose. It is guranteed by design.

Command Truth Table

(V=Valid, X=Don't Care, H=Logic High, L=Logic Low)

COMMAND		CKEn-1	CKEn	$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{RAS}$	$\overline{CAS}$	$\overline{WE}$	BA0,1	A10/AP	A11 A9 ~ A0	Note	
Register	Extended MRS	H	X	L	L	L	L	OP CODE			1, 2	
Register	Mode Register Set	H	X	L	L	L	L	OP CODE			1, 2	
Refresh	Auto Refresh		H	H	L	L	L	H	X		3	
	Self Refresh	Entry		L							3	
		Exit	L	H	L	H	H	H	X		3	
	H		X	X							X	3
Bank Active & Row Addr.		H	X	L	L	H	H	V	Row Address			
Read & Column Address	Auto Precharge Disable		H	X	L	H	L	H	V	L	Column Address (A0~A8)	4
	Auto Precharge Enable								H	4		
Write & Column Address	Auto Precharge Disable		H	X	L	H	L	L	V	L	Column Address (A0~A8)	4
	Auto Precharge Enable								H	4, 6		
Burst Stop		H	X	L	H	H	L	X			7	
Precharge	Bank Selection		H	X	L	L	H	L	V	L	X	
	All Banks								X	H		5
Active Power Down	Entry	H	L	H	X	X	X	X				
				L	V	V	V					
				L	H	X	X			X	X	
Precharge Power Down Mode	Entry	H	L	H	X	X	X	X				
				L	H	H	H					
				L	H	X	X			X		
	Exit	L	H	L	V	V	V					
				L	H	X	X			X		
DM		H	X					X		8		
No operation (NOP) : Not defined		H	X	H	X	X	X	X		9		
				L	H	H	H			9		

Note : 1. OP Code : Operand Code. A0 ~ A11 & BA0 ~ BA1 : Program keys. (@EMRS/MRS)

2. EMRS/ MRS can be issued only at all banks precharge state.

A new command can be issued 2 clock cycles after EMRS or MRS.

3. Auto refresh functions are same as the CBR refresh of DRAM.

The automatical precharge without row precharge command is meant by "Auto".

Auto/self refresh can be issued only at all banks precharge state.

4. BA0 ~ BA1 : Bank select addresses.

If both BA0 and BA1 are "Low" at read, write, row active and precharge, bank A is selected.

If both BA0 is "High" and BA1 is "Low" at read, write, row active and precharge, bank B is selected.

If both BA0 is "Low" and BA1 is "High" at read, write, row active and precharge, bank C is selected.

If both BA0 and BA1 are "High" at read, write, row active and precharge, bank D is selected.

5. If A10/AP is "High" at row precharge, BA0 and BA1 are ignored and all banks are selected.

6. During burst write with auto precharge, new read/write command can not be issued.

Another bank read/write command can be issued after the end of burst.

New row active of the associated bank can be issued at tRP after the end of burst.

7. Burst stop command is valid at every burst length.

8. DM sampled at the rising and falling edges of the DQS and Data-in are masked at the both edges (Write DM latency is 0).

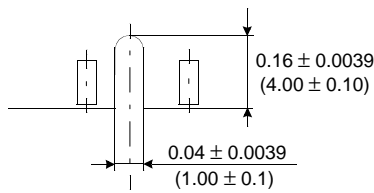
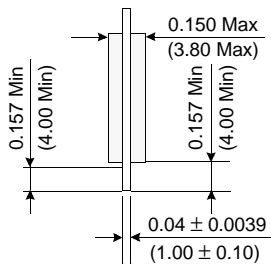
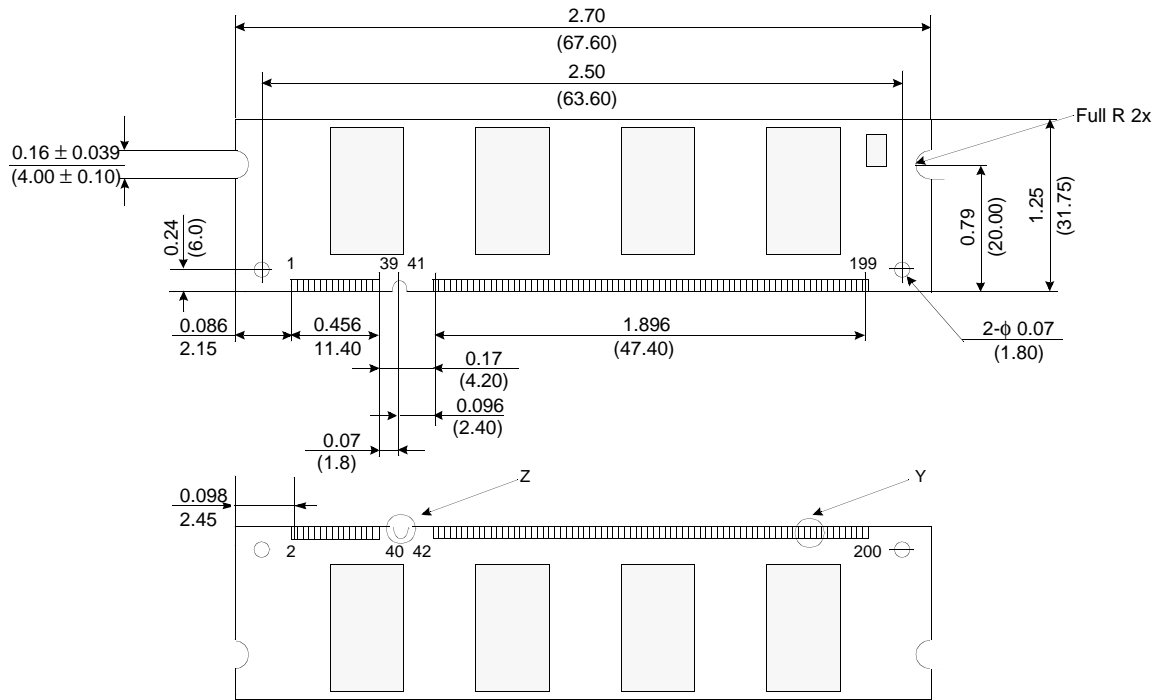
9. This combination is not defined for any function, which means "No Operation(NOP)" in DDR SDRAM.

# M470L1714BT0

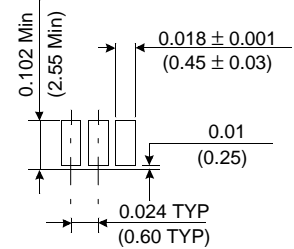
# 200pin DDR SDRAM SODIMM

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Units : Inches (Millimeters)



Detail Z



Detail Y

Tolerances :  $\pm 0.006(.15)$  unless otherwise specified

The used device is 8Mx16 SDRAM, TSOP  
SDRAM Part No. : K4H281638B-TC/L