

**PSRAM****4-Mbit (512K x 8)****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: 1mA @ f = 1 MHz
- Low standby power
- Automatic power-down when deselected

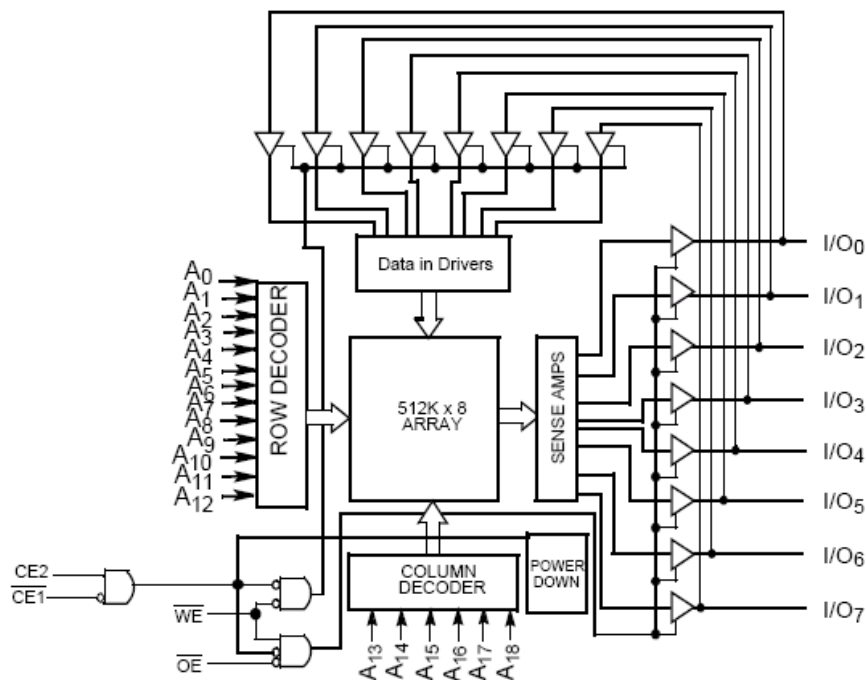
**Functional Description**

The M24L48512DA is a high-performance CMOS pseudo static RAM (PSRAM) organized as 512K words by 8 bits. Easy memory expansion is provided by an active LOW Chip Enable ( $\overline{CE1}$ ), an active HIGH Chip Enable (CE2), and active LOW Output Enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ). This device has an automatic power-down feature that reduces power consumption dramatically when deselected. Writing to the device is accomplished by taking Chip Enable One ( $\overline{CE1}$ ) and Write

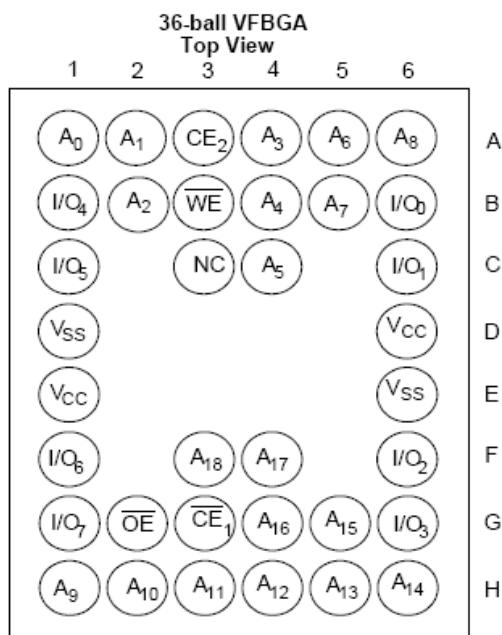
Enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ) inputs LOW and Chip Enable Two (CE2) input HIGH. Data on the eight I/O pins ( $I/O_0$  through  $I/O_{15}$ ) is then written into the location specified on the address pins ( $A_0$  through  $A_{18}$ ).

Reading from the device is accomplished by asserting the Chip Enable One ( $\overline{CE1}$ ) and Output Enable ( $\overline{OE}$ ) inputs LOW while forcing Write Enable ( $\overline{WE}$ ) HIGH and Chip Enable Two (CE2) HIGH. Under these conditions, the contents of the memory location specified by the address pins will appear on the I/O pins.

The eight input/output pins ( $I/O_0$  through  $I/O_7$ ) are placed in a high-impedance state when the device is deselected ( $\overline{CE1}$  HIGH or CE2 LOW), the outputs are disabled ( $\overline{OE}$  HIGH), or during write operation ( $\overline{CE1}$  LOW, CE2 HIGH, and  $\overline{WE}$  LOW). See the Truth Table for a complete description of read and write modes.

**Logic Block Diagram**

## Pin Configuration[1]



## Product Portfolio

Product	V <sub>CC</sub> Range(V)			Speed (ns)	Power Dissipation					
					Operating, I <sub>CC</sub> (mA)				Standby, I <sub>SB2</sub> (μA)	
	f = 1 MHz		f = f <sub>MAX</sub>							
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		Typ.[2]	Max.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Typ.[2]	Max.
M24L48512DA	2.7	3.0	3.6	55	1	5	14	22	17	40
				60						
				70			8	15		

### Notes:

1. NC "no connect"—not connected internally to the die.
2. Typical values are included for reference only and are not guaranteed or tested. Typical values are measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = V<sub>CC(typ)</sub> and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

## Maximum Ratings

(Above which the useful life may be impaired. For user guide-lines, not tested.)

Storage Temperature .....-65°C to +150°C  
 Ambient Temperature with Power Applied .....-40°C to +85°C  
 Supply Voltage to Ground Potential .....-0.4V to 4.6V  
 DC Voltage Applied to Outputs in High-Z State[3, 4, 5] .....-0.4V to 3.7V  
 DC Input Voltage[3, 4, 5] .....-0.4V to 3.7V  
 Output Current into Outputs (LOW) .....20 mA  
 Static Discharge Voltage ..... > 2001V (per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015)

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

## Electrical Characteristics (Over the Operating Range)

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	-55, 60, 70			Unit
			Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	
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	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.4			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		-0.4		0.4	V
I <sub>IX</sub>	Input Leakage Current	GND ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ V <sub>CC</sub>	-1		+1	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Output Leakage Current	GND ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ V <sub>CC</sub> , Output Disabled	-1		+1	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Operating Supply Current	f = f <sub>MAX</sub> = 1/t <sub>RC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA, CMOS level	14 for 55ns speed 14 for 60 ns speed 8 for 70 ns speed	22 for 55 ns speed 22 for 60 ns speed 15 for 70 ns speed	mA
		f = 1 MHz		1 for all speed	5 for all speeds	
I <sub>SB1</sub>	Automatic $\overline{CE1}$ Power-down Current —CMOS Inputs	$\overline{CE1} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ , CE2 ≤ 0.2V, V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2V, V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 0.2V, f = f <sub>MAX</sub> (Address and Data Only), f = 0		150	250	μA
I <sub>SB2</sub>	Automatic $\overline{CE1}$ Power-down Current —CMOS Inputs	$\overline{CE1} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ , CE2 ≤ 0.2V, V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2V or V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 0.2V, f = 0, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6V		17	40	μA

## Capacitance[6]

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 <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>CC(typ)</sub>	8	pF

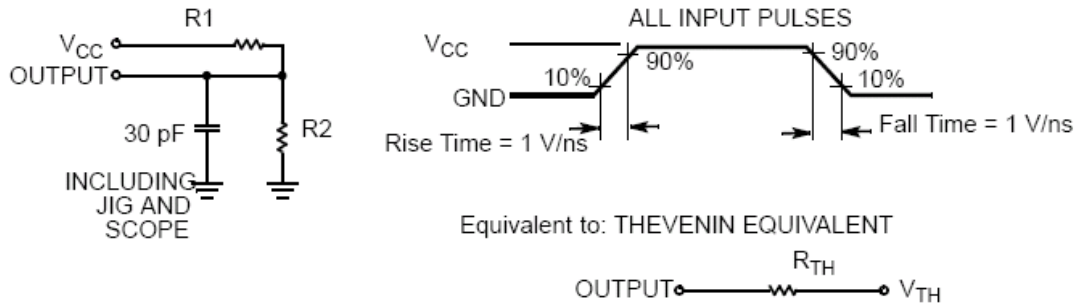
### Notes:

3. V<sub>IH(MAX)</sub> = V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V for pulse durations less than 20 ns.
4. V<sub>IL(MIN)</sub> = -0.5V for pulse durations less than 20 ns.
5. Overshoot and undershoot specifications are characterized and are not 100% tested.
6. Tested initially and after design or process changes that may affect these parameters.

## Thermal Resistance[6]

Parameter	Description	Test Conditions	VFBGA	Unit
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal Resistance (Junction to Ambient)	Test conditions follow standard test methods and procedures for measuring thermal impedance, per EIA/JESD51.	55	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
$\theta_{JC}$	Thermal Resistance (Junction to Case)		17	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

## AC Test Loads and Waveforms



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

## Switching Characteristics (Over the Operating Range)[7]

Parameter	Description	-55		-60		-70		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Read Cycle								
t <sub>RC</sub>	Read Cycle Time	55 <sup>[11]</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>	$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ LOW and CE2 HIGH to Data Valid		55		60		70	ns
t <sub>DOE</sub>	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ LOW to Data Valid		25		25		35	ns
t <sub>LZOE</sub>	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ LOW to Low Z[8, 9]	5		5		5		ns
t <sub>HZOE</sub>	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ HIGH to High Z[8, 9]		25		25		25	ns
t <sub>LZCE</sub>	$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ LOW and CE2 HIGH to Low Z[8, 9]	2		2		5		ns
t <sub>HZCE</sub>	$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ HIGH and CE2 LOW to High Z[8, 9]		25		25		25	ns
t <sub>SK</sub> <sup>[11]</sup>	Address Skew		0		5		10	ns
Write Cycle[10]								
t <sub>WC</sub>	Write Cycle Time	55		60		70		ns
t <sub>SCE</sub>	$\overline{\text{CE}}1$ 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

### Notes:

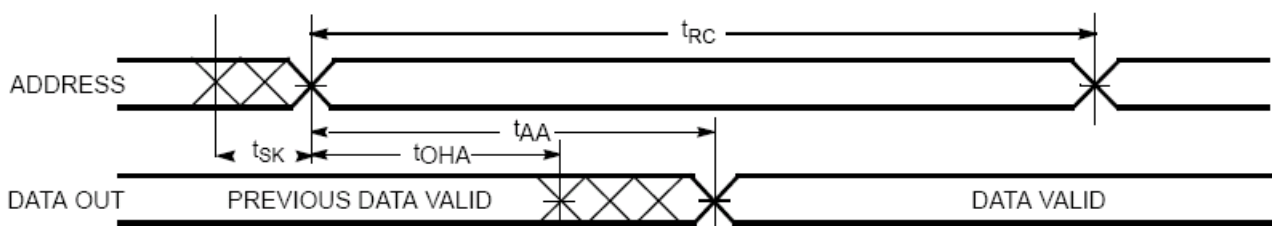
- Test conditions assume signal transition time of 1 V/ns or higher, timing reference levels of  $V_{CC(\text{typ})}/2$ , input pulse levels of 0V to  $V_{CC(\text{typ})}$ , and output loading of the specified  $I_{OL}/I_{OH}$  and 30-pF load capacitance.
- t<sub>HZOE</sub>, t<sub>HZCE</sub>, and t<sub>HZWE</sub> transitions are measured when the outputs enter a high-impedance state.
- High-Z and Low-Z parameters are characterized and are not 100% tested.
- The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of  $\overline{\text{WE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{CE}}1 = V_{IL}$ , and CE2 = V<sub>IH</sub>. 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.
- To achieve 55-ns performance, the read access should be  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  controlled. In this case t<sub>ACE</sub> is the critical parameter and t<sub>SK</sub> 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.

## Switching Characteristics (Over the Operating Range)[7] (continued)

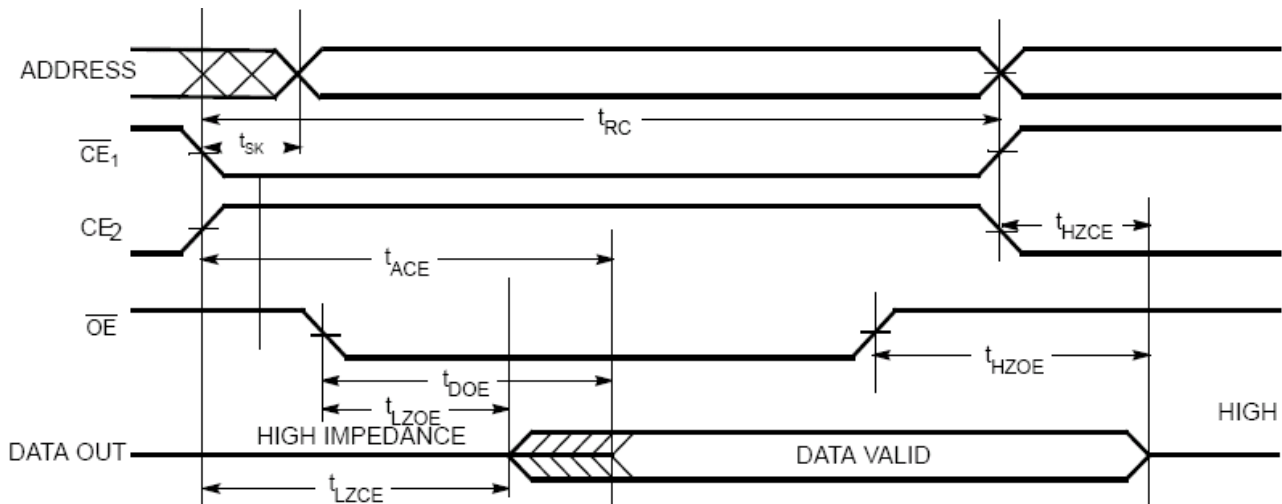
Parameter	Description	-55		-60		-70		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
$t_{SA}$	Address Set-up to Write Start	0		0		0		ns
$t_{PWE}$	$\overline{WE}$ Pulse Width	40		40		45		ns
$t_{SD}$	Data Set-up to Write End	25		25		25		ns
$t_{HD}$	Data Hold from Write End	0		0		0		ns
$t_{HZWE}$	$\overline{WE}$ LOW to High Z[8, 9]		25		25		25	ns
$t_{LZWE}$	$\overline{WE}$ HIGH to Low Z[8, 9]	5		5		5		ns

### Switching Waveforms

#### Read Cycle 1 (Address Transition Controlled) [11, 12, 13]



#### Read Cycle 2 ( $\overline{OE}$ Controlled) [11, 13]



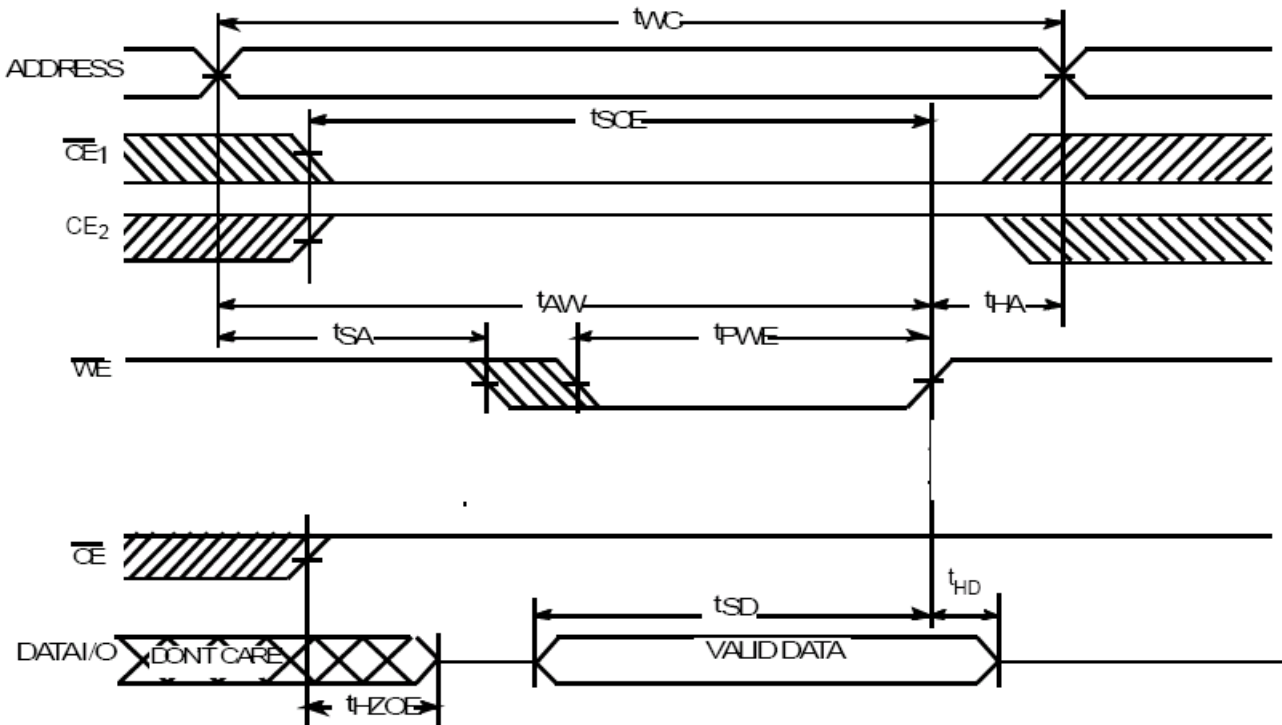
#### Notes:

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

13.  $\overline{WE}$  is HIGH for Read Cycle.

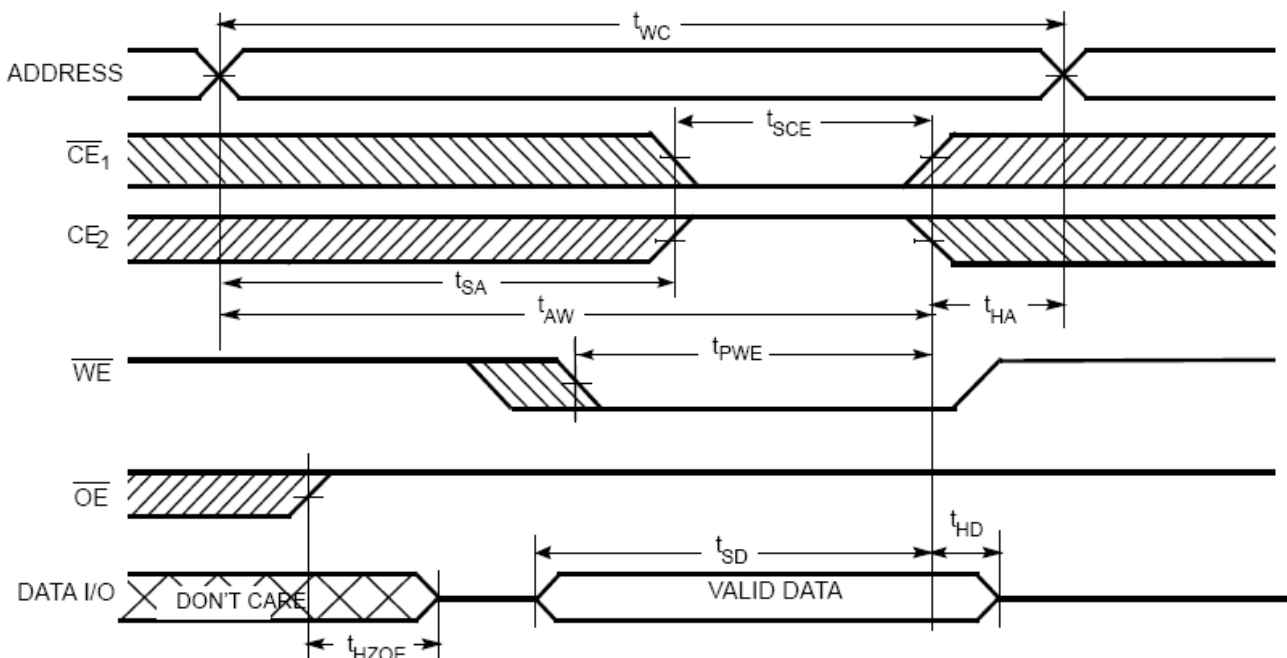
## Switching Waveforms (continued)

Write Cycle No. 1 ( $\overline{WE}$  Controlled) [9, 10, 14, 15, 16]



## Switching Waveforms (continued)

Write Cycle 2 ( $\overline{CE1}$  or  $CE2$  Controlled) [9, 10, 14, 15, 16]



### Notes:

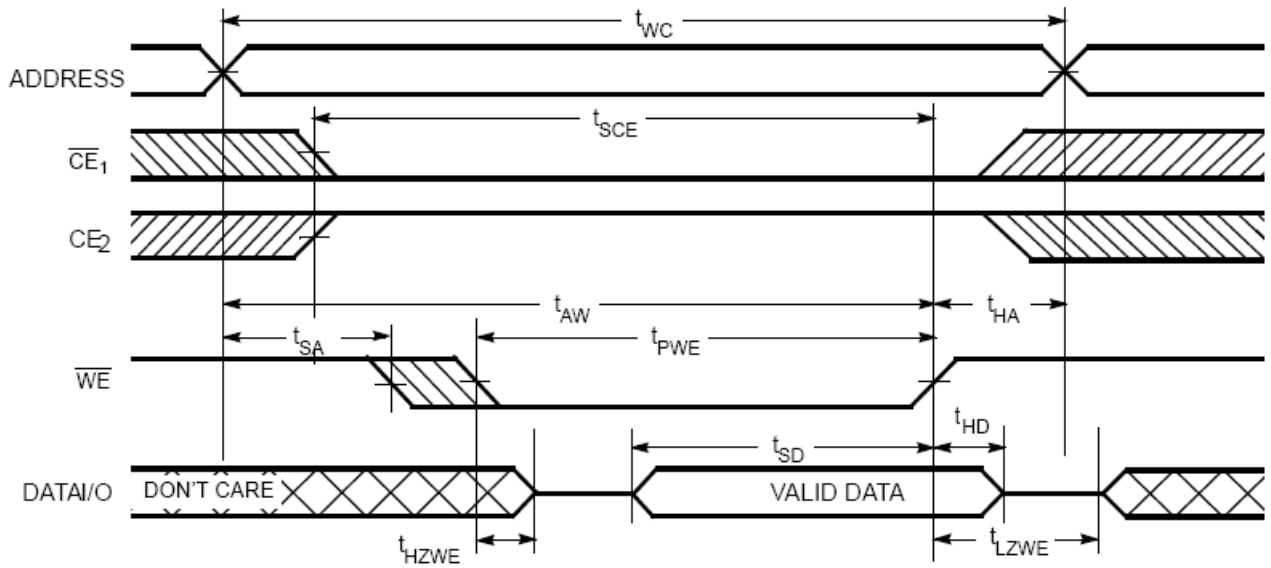
14. Data I/O is high impedance if  $\overline{OE} \geq V_{IH}$ .

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

16. 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)

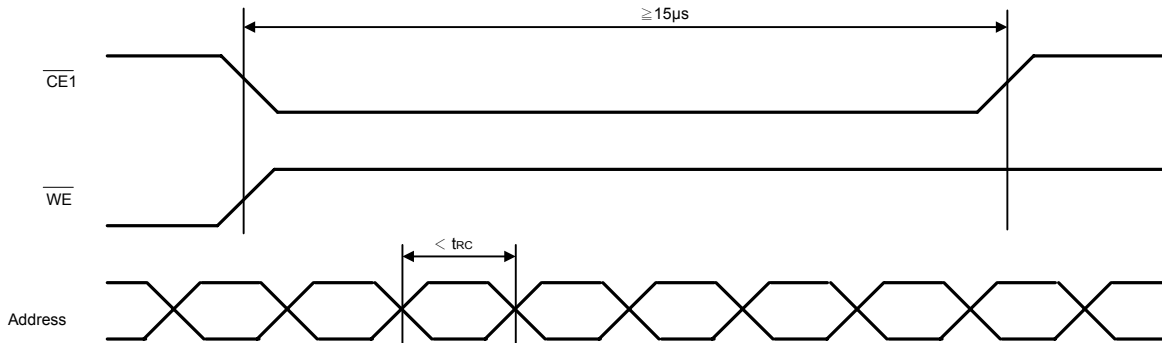
Write Cycle 3 (**WE** Controlled, **OE** LOW)[15, 16]



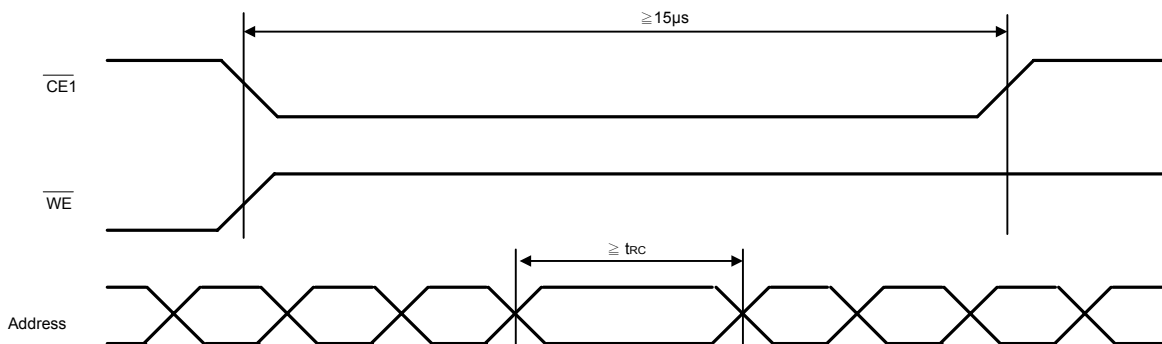
**Avoid Timing**

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

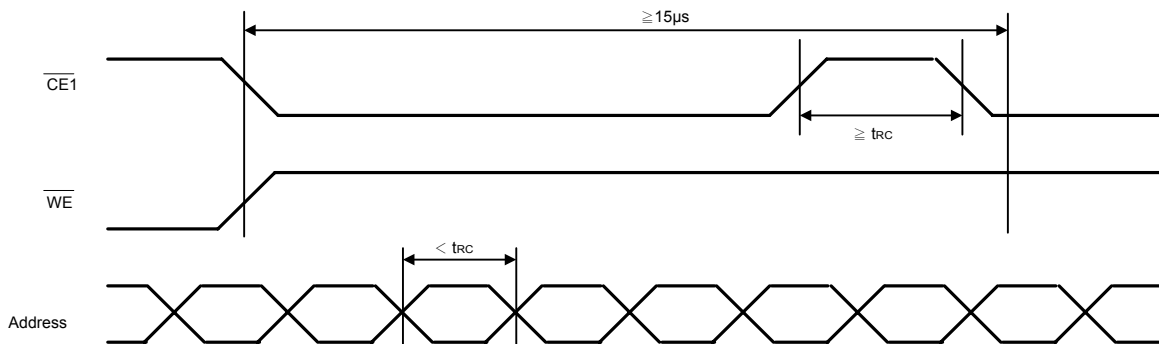
**Abnormal Timing**



**Avoidable Timing 1**



**Avoidable Timing 2**





## Truth Table[17]

$\overline{CE1}$	CE2	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{WE}$	I/O <sub>0</sub> –I/O <sub>7</sub>	Mode	Power
H	X	X	X	High Z	Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
X	L	X	X	High Z	Power-down	Standby (I <sub>SB</sub> )
L	H	L	H	Data Out	Read	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	H	X	L	Data in	Write	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )
L	H	H	H	High Z	Selected, Outputs Disabled	Active (I <sub>CC</sub> )

## Ordering Information

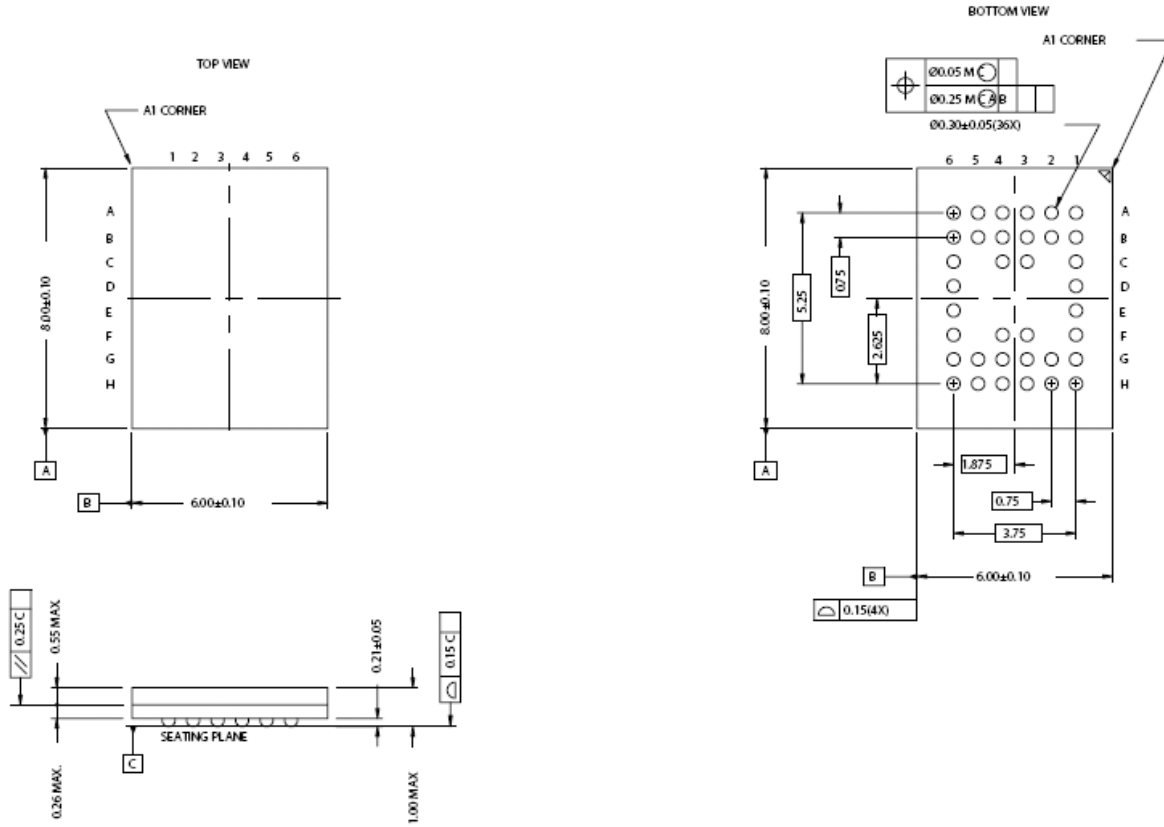
Speed (ns)	Ordering Code	Package Type	Operating Range
55	M24L48512DA-55BEG	36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm) (pb-free)	Extended
60	M24L48512DA -60BEG	36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm) (pb-free)	Extended
70	M24L48512DA -70BEG	36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm) (pb-free)	Extended
55	M24L48512DA-55BIG	36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm) (pb-free)	Industrial
60	M24L48512DA-60BIG	36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm) (pb-free)	Industrial
70	M24L48512DA-70BIG	36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm) (pb-free)	Industrial

## Note:

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

Package Diagram

36-Lead VFBGA (6 x 8 x 1 mm)



## Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	2007.07.19	Original
1.1	2008.07.04	1. Move Revision History to the last 2. Modify voltage range 2.7V~3.3V to 2.7V~3.6V 3. Add Industrial grade 4. Add Avoid timing

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