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MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT $\mu PD442000A-X$

2M-BIT CMOS STATIC RAM 256K-WORD BY 8-BIT EXTENDED TEMPERATURE OPERATION

Description

The μ PD442000A-X is a high speed, low power, 2,097,152 bits (262,144 words by 8 bits) CMOS static RAM.

The μ PD442000A-X has two chip enable pins (/CE1, CE2) to extend the capacity. And battery backup is available.

The μ PD442000A-X is packed in 32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I) (Normal bent) and 32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I) (Reverse bent).

Features

• 262,144 words by 8 bits organization

• Fast access time: 55, 70, 85 ns (MAX.)

Low voltage operation: Vcc = 2.7 to 3.6 V (-BB55X, -BB70X, -BB85X)

Vcc = 2.2 to 3.6 V (-BC70X, -BC85X)

• Low Vcc data retention: 1.0 V (MIN.)

Operating ambient temperature : T_A = −25 to +85 °C

• Output Enable input for easy application

• Two Chip Enable inputs: /CE1, CE2

μPD442000A	Access time	Operating supply	Operating ambient	Supply current		
	ns (MAX.)	voltage	temperature	At operating	At standby	At data retention
		V	°C	mA (MAX.)	μA (MAX.)	μA (MAX.)
-BB55X, -BB70X, -BB85X	55, 70, 85	2.7 to 3.6	-25 to +85	30 Note	2	1
-BC70X, -BC85X	70, 85	2.2 to 3.6		30		

Note Cycle time ≥ 70 ns, -BB55X : 35 mA

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Ordering Information

Part number	Package	Access time ns (MAX.)	Operating supply voltage V	Operating temperature °C
μPD442000AGU-BB55X-9JH	32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I)	55	2.7 to 3.6	-25 to +85
μPD442000AGU-BB70X-9JH	(8×13.4) (Normal bent)	70		
μPD442000AGU-BB85X-9JH		85		
μPD442000AGU-BC70X-9JH		70	2.2 to 3.6	
μPD442000AGU-BC85X-9JH		85		
μPD442000AGU-BB55X-9JH-A	32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I)	55	2.7 to 3.6	
μPD442000AGU-BB70X-9JH-A	(8×13.4) (Normal bent)	70		
μPD442000AGU-BB85X-9JH-A		85		
μPD442000AGU-BC70X-9JH-A		70	2.2 to 3.6	
μPD442000AGU-BC85X-9JH-A		85		

Remark Products with -A at the end of the part number are lead-free products.

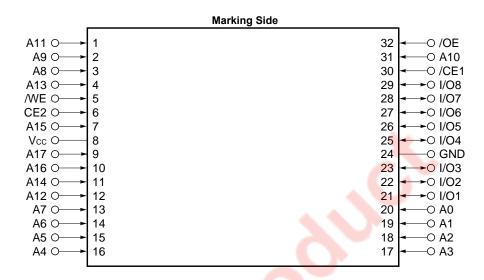


Pin Configurations

/xxx indicates active low signal.

32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I) (8×13.4) (Normal bent)

[μPD442000AGU-9JH] [μPD442000AGU-9JH-A]



A0 to A17 : Address inputs

I/O1 to I/O8 : Data inputs / outputs

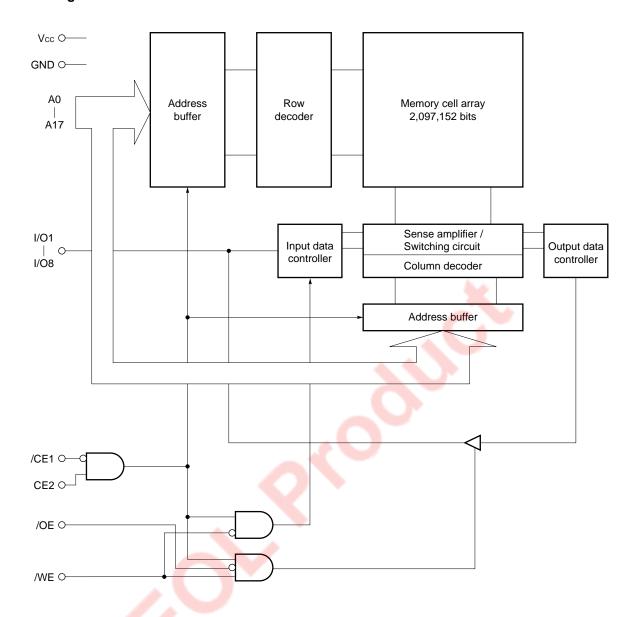
/CE1, CE2 : Chip Enable 1, 2
/WE : Write Enable
/OE : Output Enable
Vcc : Power supply

GND : Ground

Remark Refer to **Package Drawings** for the 1-pin index mark.

Data Sheet M14669EJAV0DS

Block Diagram



Truth Table

/CE1	CE2	/OE	/WE	Mode	I/O	Supply current
Н	×	×	×	Not selected	High-Z	IsB
×	L	×	×	Not selected	High-Z	
L	Н	Н	Н	Output disable	High-Z	ICCA
L	Н	L	Н	Read	D оит	
L	Н	×	L	Write	Din	

 $\textbf{Remark} \quad \times \, : \, V_{IH} \,\, or \,\, V_{IL}$



Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc		-0.5 ^{Note} to +4.0	V
Input / Output voltage	VT		-0.5 Note to Vcc+0.4 (4.0 V MAX.)	V
Operating ambient temperature	TA		-25 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}		-55 to +125	°C

Note -3.0 V (MIN.) (Pulse width : 30 ns)

Caution Exposing the device to stress above those listed in Absolute Maximum Rating could cause permanent damage. The device is not meant to be operated under conditions outside the limits described in the operational section of this specification. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	-BB55X,-BB70X,-BB85X		-BC70X	,-BC85X	Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Supply voltage	Vcc		2.7	3.6	2.2	3.6	V
High level input voltage	VIH	2.7 V ≤ Vcc ≤ 3.6 V	2.4	Vcc+0.4	2.4	Vcc+0.4	V
		2.2 V ≤ Vcc < 2.7 V	10	_	2.0	Vcc+0.3	
Low level input voltage	VIL		-0.3 Note	+0.5	-0.3 Note	+0.4	V
Operating ambient	TA		-25	+85	-25	+85	°C
temperature							

Note -1.0 V (MIN.) (Pulse width: 20 ns)

Capacitance ($T_A = 25$ °C, f = 1 MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Test condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input capacitance	Cin	V _{IN} = 0 V			8	pF
Input / Output capacitance	C _{I/O}	V _{1/O} = 0 V			10	pF

Remarks 1. VIN: Input voltage

Vi/o : Input / Output voltage

2. These parameters are not 100% tested.



DC Characteristics (Recommended Operating Conditions Unless Otherwise Noted) (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Test con	dition	-BB55)	X, -BB70X, -	BB85X	Unit
				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Input leakage current	Li	V _{IN} = 0 V to V _{CC}		-1.0		+1.0	μΑ
I/O leakage current	ILO	V _{I/O} = 0 V to V _{CC} , /CE1 =	V _{IH} or	-1.0		+1.0	μΑ
		CE2 = VIL or /WE = VIL OI	OE = VIH				
Operating supply current	ICCA1	/CE1 = V _{IL} , CE2 = V _{IH} ,	Cycle time = 55 ns		_	35	mA
		Minimum cycle time,	Cycle time ≥ 70 ns		-	30	
		I _{VO} = 0 mA					
	ICCA2	/CE1 = V _{IL} , CE2 = V _{IH} ,			-	4	
		Cycle time = ∞, I _{I/O} = 0 m	nA				
	Іссаз	/CE1 ≤ 0.2 V, CE2 ≥ Vcc	– 0.2 V,		_	4	
		Cycle time = 1 μ s, I ν o = 0	mA,				
		$V_{IL} \le 0.2 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{IH} \ge V_{CC} - 0.00$.2 V				
Standby supply current	Isa	/CE1 = VIH or CE2 = VIL		3	<u> </u>	0.35	mA
	I _{SB1}	/CE1 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V, CE2	≥ Vcc - 0.2 V		0.1	2	μΑ
	I _{SB2}	CE2 ≤ 0.2 V		0.1	2		
High level output voltage	Vон	Iон = -0.5 mA		2.4			V
Low level output voltage	Vol	IoL = 1.0 mA				0.4	V

Remarks 1. VIN: Input voltage

V_{I/O}: Input / Output voltage

2. These DC characteristics are in common regardless of product classification.



DC Characteristics (Recommended Operating Conditions Unless Otherwise Noted) (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol	Test condition		-BO	C70X, -BC8	35X	Unit
				MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Input leakage current	lu	V _{IN} = 0 V to V _{CC}		-1.0		+1.0	μА
I/O leakage current	ILO	V _{I/O} = 0 V to V _{CC} , /CE1 = V _{IH} or		-1.0		+1.0	μА
		CE2 = V _{IL} or /WE = V _{IL} or /OE =	VIH				
Operating supply current	ICCA1	/CE1 = V _{IL} , CE2 = V _{IH} , Minimum	cycle time,		_	30	mA
		I _{I/O} = 0 mA	Vcc ≤ 2.7 V		_	25	
	Icca2	/CE1 = V _I L, CE2 = V _I H, Cycle tir	ne = ∞,		_	4	
		I _{I/O} = 0 mA	Vcc ≤ 2.7 V		_	2	
	Іссаз	/CE1 ≤ 0.2 V, CE2 ≥ Vcc – 0.2 \	E1 ≤ 0.2 V, CE2 ≥ Vcc − 0.2 V,				
		Cycle time = 1 μ s, I _{I/O} = 0 mA,					
		$V_{IL} \le 0.2 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{IH} \ge V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V}$	Vcc ≤ 2.7 V		_	3	
Standby supply current	Isв	/CE1 = V _{IH} or CE2 = V _{IL}			_	0.35	mA
			Vcc ≤ 2.7 V		K-	0.35	
	I _{SB1}	/CE1 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V,			0.1	2	μΑ
		CE2 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V	Vcc ≤ 2.7 V		0.08	2	
	I _{SB2}	CE2 ≤ 0.2 V	A A		0.1	2	
			Vcc ≤ 2.7 V		0.08	2	
High level output voltage	Vон	Iон = -0.5 mA		2.4			V
			Vcc ≤ 2.7 V	1.8			
Low level output voltage	Vol	IoL = 1.0 mA				0.4	V
			Vcc ≤ 2.7 V			0.4	

Remarks 1. VIN: Input voltage

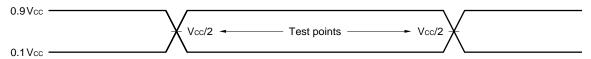
Vi/o : Input / Output voltage

2. These DC characteristics are in common regardless of product classification.

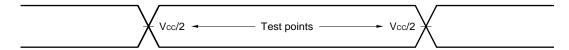
AC Characteristics (Recommended Operating Conditions Unless Otherwise Noted)

AC Test Conditions

Input Waveform (Rise and Fall Time ≤ 5 ns)



Output Waveform



Output Load

[-BB55X,-BB70X,-BB85X]

1TTL + 50 pF

[-BC70X,-BC85X]

1TTL + 30 pF



Read Cycle (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol			Vcc ≥	2.7 V			Unit	Condition
		-BB	55X	-BB70X		-BB85X			
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Read cycle time	t RC	55		70		85		ns	
Address access time	t AA		55		70		85	ns	Note 1
/CE1 access time	t co1		55		70		85	ns	
CE2 access time	tc02		55		70		85	ns	
/OE to output valid	toe		30		35		40	ns	
Output hold from address change	tон	10		10		10		ns	
/CE1 to output in Low-Z	t _{LZ1}	10		10		10		ns	Note 2
CE2 to output in Low-Z	t _{LZ2}	10		10		10		ns	
/OE to output in Low-Z	tolz	5		5		5		ns	
/CE1 to output in High-Z	t HZ1		20		25	_	30	ns	
CE2 to output in High-Z	t _{HZ2}		20		25	3	30	ns	
/OE to output in High-Z	tонz		20		25		30	ns	

Notes 1. The output load is 1TTL + 50 pF.

2. The output load is 1TTL + 5 pF.

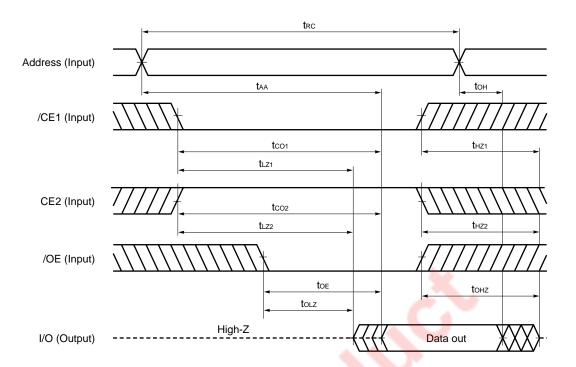
Read Cycle (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol		Vcc≥	2.2 V		Unit	Condition
		-BC	70X	-BC	-BC85X		
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Read cycle time	trc	70		85		ns	
Address access time	taa		70		85	ns	Note 1
/CE1 access time	t co1		70		85	ns	
CE2 access time	tc02		70		85	ns	
/OE to output valid	toe		35		40	ns	
Output hold from address change	t on	10		10		ns	
/CE1 to output in Low-Z	t _{LZ1}	10		10		ns	Note 2
CE2 to output in Low-Z	t _{LZ2}	10		10		ns	
/OE to output in Low-Z	tolz	5		5		ns	
/CE1 to output in High-Z	t HZ1		25		30	ns	
CE2 to output in High-Z	t HZ2		25		30	ns	
/OE to output in High-Z	tонz		25		30	ns	

Notes 1. The output load is 1TTL + 30 pF.

2. The output load is 1TTL + 5 pF.

Read Cycle Timing Chart



Remark In read cycle, /WE should be fixed to high level.



Write Cycle (1/2)

Parameter	Symbol			Vcc≥	2.7 V			Unit	Condition
		-BB	55X	-BB	70X	-BB	85X		
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Write cycle time	twc	55		70		85		ns	
/CE1 to end of write	tcw1	50		55		70		ns	
CE2 to end of write	tcw2	50		55		70		ns	
Address valid to end of write	taw	50		55		70		ns	
Address setup time	tas	0		0		0		ns	
Write pulse width	twp	45		50		55		ns	
Write recovery time	twr	0		0		0		ns	
Data valid to end of write	t ow	25		30		35		ns	
Data hold time	tон	0		0		0		ns	
/WE to output in High-Z	twнz		20		25	_3	30	ns	Note
Output active from end of write	tow	5		5		5		ns	

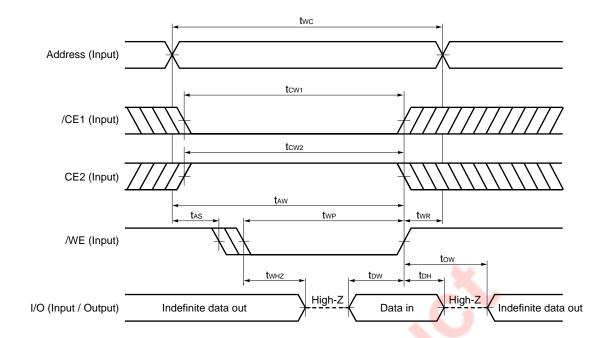
Note The output load is 1TTL + 5 pF.

Write Cycle (2/2)

Parameter	Symbol		Vcc≥	2.2 V		Unit	Condition
		-BC	70X	-BC	85X		
		MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.		
Write cycle time	twc	70		85		ns	
/CE1 to end of write	tcw1	55		70		ns	
CE2 to end of write	tcw2	55		70		ns	
Address valid to end of write	taw	55		70		ns	
Address setup time	tas	0		0		ns	
Write pulse width	twp	50		55		ns	
Write recovery time	twr	0		0		ns	
Data valid to end of write	tow	30		35		ns	
Data hold time	t DH	0		0		ns	
/WE to output in High-Z	twнz		25		30	ns	Note
Output active from end of write	tow	5		5		ns	

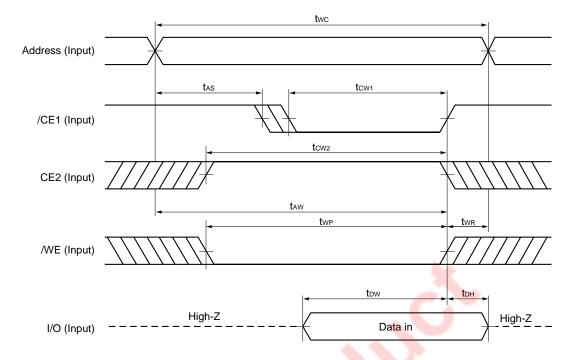
Note The output load is 1TTL + 5 pF.

Write Cycle Timing Chart 1 (/WE Controlled)



- Cautions 1. During address transition, at least one of pins /CE1, CE2, /WE should be inactivated.
 - 2. Do not input data to the I/O pins while they are in the output state.
- Remarks 1. Write operation is done during the overlap time of a low level /CE1, /WE, and a high level CE2.
 - 2. If /CE1 changes to low level at the same time or after the change of /WE to low level, or if CE2 changes to high level at the same time or after the change of /WE to low level, the I/O pins will remain high impedance state.
 - 3. When /WE is at low level, the I/O pins are always high impedance. When /WE is at high level, read operation is executed. Therefore /OE should be at high level to make the I/O pins high impedance.

Write Cycle Timing Chart 2 (/CE1 Controlled)

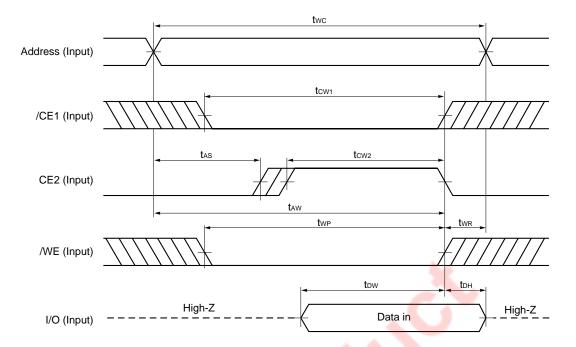


Cautions 1. During address transition, at least one of pins /CE1, CE2, /WE should be inactivated.

2. Do not input data to the I/O pins while they are in the output state.

Remark Write operation is done during the overlap time of a low level /CE1, /WE, and a high level CE2.

Write Cycle Timing Chart 3 (CE2 Controlled)



Cautions 1. During address transition, at least one of pins /CE1, CE2, /WE should be inactivated.

2. Do not input data to the I/O pins while they are in the output state.

Remark Write operation is done during the overlap time of a low level /CE1, /WE, and a high level CE2.

Low Vcc Data Retention Characteristics (T_A = -25 to +85 °C)

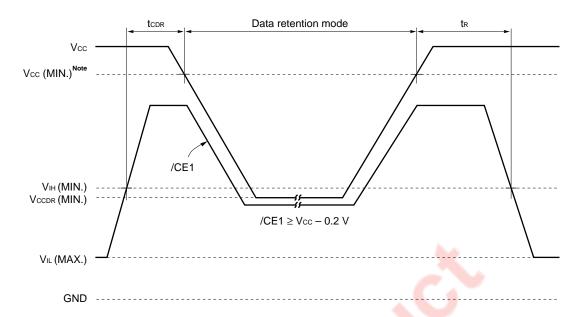
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Data retention	Vccdr1	/CE1 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V,	1.0		3.6	V
supply voltage		CE2 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V				
	VCCDR2	CE2 ≤ 0.2 V	1.0		3.6	
Data retention	ICCDR1	Vcc = 1.2 V, /CE1 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V,		0.05	1	μΑ
supply current		CE2 ≥ Vcc - 0.2 V				
	ICCDR2	Vcc = 1.2 V, CE2 ≤ 0.2 V		0.05	1	
Chip deselection	tcdr		0			ns
to data retention						
mode						
Operation	t R		t _{RC} Note			ns
recovery time						

Note tRC: Read cycle time



Data Retention Timing Chart

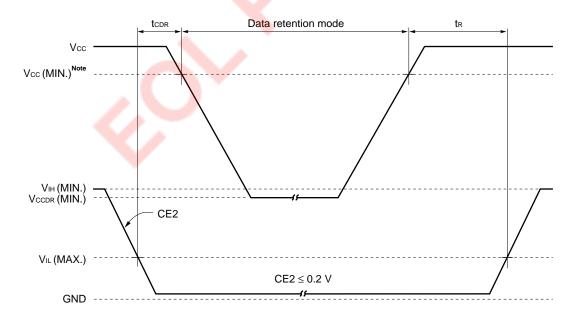
(1) /CE1 Controlled



Note 2.7 V (-BB55X, -BB70X, -BB85X), 2.2 V (-BC70X, -BC85X)

Remark On the data retention mode by controlling /CE1, the input level of CE2 must be \geq Vcc - 0.2 V or \leq 0.2 V. The other pins (Address, I/O, /WE, /OE) can be in high impedance state.

(2) CE2 Controlled

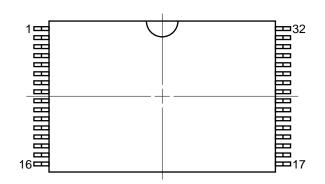


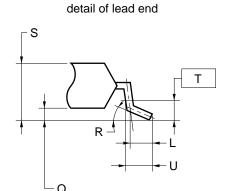
Note 2.7 V (-BB55X, -BB70X, -BB85X), 2.2 V (-BC70X, -BC85X)

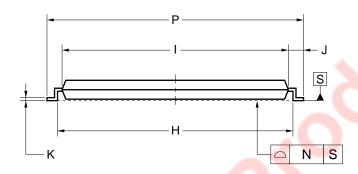
Remark On the data retention mode by controlling CE2, the other pins (/CE1, Address, I/O, /WE, /OE) can be in high impedance state.

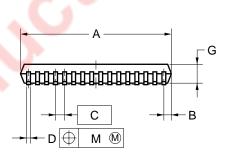
Package Drawings

32-PIN PLASTIC TSOP(I) (8x13.4)









NOTES

- 1. Each lead centerline is located within 0.08 mm of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.
- 2. "A" excludes mold flash. (Includes mold flash: 8.3 mm MAX.)

ITEM	MILLIMETERS
Α	8.0±0.1
В	0.45 MAX.
С	0.5 (T.P.)
D	0.22±0.05
G	1.0±0.05
Н	12.4±0.2
I	11.8±0.1
J	0.8±0.2
К	$0.145^{+0.025}_{-0.015}$
L	0.5
М	0.08
N	0.08
Р	13.4±0.2
Q	0.1±0.05
R	3°+5° -3°
S	1.2 MAX.
Т	0.25
U	0.6±0.15

P32GU-50-9JH-2

Recommended Soldering Conditions

Please consult with our sales offices for soldering conditions of the μ PD442000A-X.

Types of Surface Mount Device

 μ PD442000AGU-9JH : 32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I) (8×13.4) (Normal bent) μ PD442000AGU-9JH-A : 32-pin PLASTIC TSOP (I) (8×13.4) (Normal bent)

Quality Grade

- A quality grade of the products is "Standard".
- Anti-radioactive design is not implemented in the products.
- Semiconductor devices have the possibility of unexpected defects by affection of cosmic ray that reach to the ground and so forth.





Revision History

Edition/	Page		Type of	Description	
Date	This	Previous	revision		
	edition	edition			
10th edition/	through	through	Modification	Ordering Information revised.	
Nov. 2008					



[MEMO]



[MEMO]



[MEMO]



NOTES FOR CMOS DEVICES -

1 VOLTAGE APPLICATION WAVEFORM AT INPUT PIN

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between $V_{\rm IL}$ (MAX) and $V_{\rm IH}$ (MIN) due to noise, etc., the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between $V_{\rm IL}$ (MAX) and $V_{\rm IH}$ (MIN).

② HANDLING OF UNUSED INPUT PINS

Unconnected CMOS device inputs can be cause of malfunction. If an input pin is unconnected, it is possible that an internal input level may be generated due to noise, etc., causing malfunction. CMOS devices behave differently than Bipolar or NMOS devices. Input levels of CMOS devices must be fixed high or low by using pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Each unused pin should be connected to VDD or GND via a resistor if there is a possibility that it will be an output pin. All handling related to unused pins must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.

③ PRECAUTION AGAINST ESD

A strong electric field, when exposed to a MOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it has occurred. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. It is recommended to avoid using insulators that easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors should be grounded. The operator should be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions need to be taken for PW boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

4) STATUS BEFORE INITIALIZATION

Power-on does not necessarily define the initial status of a MOS device. Immediately after the power source is turned ON, devices with reset functions have not yet been initialized. Hence, power-on does not guarantee output pin levels, I/O settings or contents of registers. A device is not initialized until the reset signal is received. A reset operation must be executed immediately after power-on for devices with reset functions.

(5) POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

In the case of a device that uses different power supplies for the internal operation and external interface, as a rule, switch on the external power supply after switching on the internal power supply. When switching the power supply off, as a rule, switch off the external power supply and then the internal power supply. Use of the reverse power on/off sequences may result in the application of an overvoltage to the internal elements of the device, causing malfunction and degradation of internal elements due to the passage of an abnormal current.

The correct power on/off sequence must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.

6 INPUT OF SIGNAL DURING POWER OFF STATE

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is not powered. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Input of signals during the power off state must be judged separately for each device and according to related specifications governing the device.

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