To all our customers

Regarding the change of names mentioned in the document, such as Mitsubishi Electric and Mitsubishi XX, to Renesas Technology Corp.

The semiconductor operations of Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric were transferred to Renesas Technology Corporation on April 1st 2003. These operations include microcomputer, logic, analog and discrete devices, and memory chips other than DRAMs (flash memory, SRAMs etc.) Accordingly, although Mitsubishi Electric, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Mitsubishi Semiconductors, and other Mitsubishi brand names are mentioned in the document, these names have in fact all been changed to Renesas Technology Corp. Thank you for your understanding. Except for our corporate trademark, logo and corporate statement, no changes whatsoever have been made to the contents of the document, and these changes do not constitute any alteration to the contents of the document itself.

Note : Mitsubishi Electric will continue the business operations of high frequency & optical devices and power devices.

Renesas Technology Corp.
Customer Support Dept.
April 1, 2003

M5M51008DFP,VP,RV,KV -55HI, -70HI

1048576-BIT(131072-WORD BY 8-BIT)CMOS STATIC RAM

DESCRIPTION

The M5M51008DFP,VP,RV,KV are a 1048576-bit CMOS static RAM organized as 131072 word by 8-bit which are fabricated using high-performance quadruple-polysilicon and double metal CMOS technology. The use of thin film transistor (TFT) load cells and CMOS periphery result in a high density and low power static RAM.

They are low standby current and low operation current and ideal for the battery back-up application.

The M5M51008DVP,RV,KV are packaged in a 32-pin thin small outline package which is a high reliability and high density surface mount device(SMD). Two types of devices are available. M5M51008DVP(normal lead bend type package), M5M51008DRV(reverse lead bend type package).Using both types of devices, it becomes very easy to design a printed circuit board.

FEATURES

Type name	Access time (max)	Power supply current	
		Active (1MHz) (max)	stand-by (max)
M5M51008DFP,VP,RV,KV-55H	55ns	15mA (1MHz)	40µA (Vcc=5.5V)
M5M51008DFP,VP,RV,KV-70H	70ns		

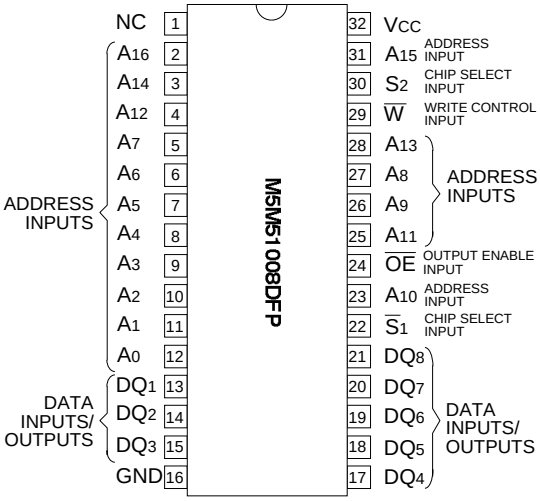
- Directly TTL compatible : All inputs and outputs
- Easy memory expansion and power down by $\overline{S}_1$,S_2
- Data hold on +2V power supply
- Three-state outputs : OR - tie capability
- $\overline{OE}$ prevents data contention in the I/O bus
- Common data I/O
- Package

M5M51008DFP ·····32pin 525mil SOP
M5M51008DVP,RV ·····32pin 8 X 20 mm^2 TSOP
M5M51008DKV ·····32pin 8 X 13.4 mm^2 TSOP

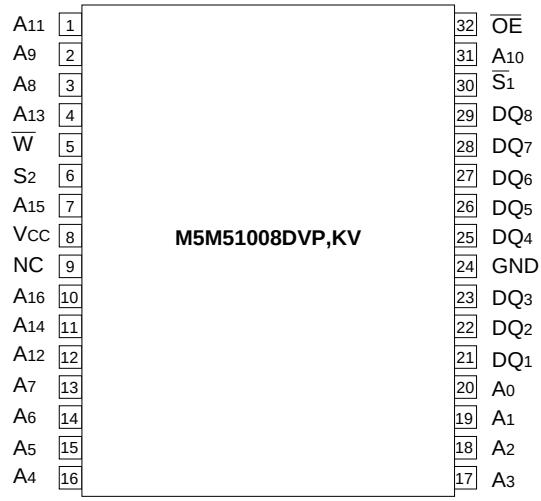
APPLICATION

Small capacity memory units

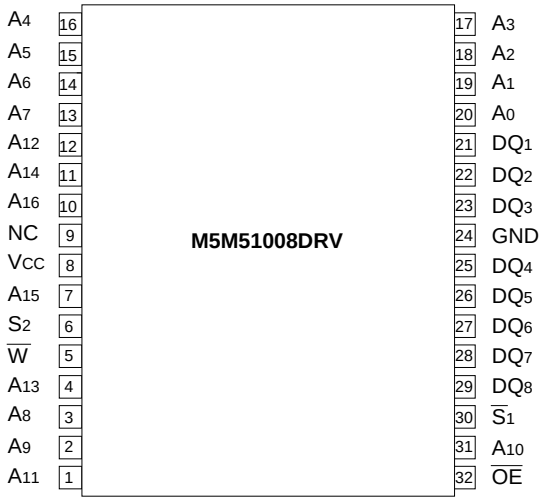
PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



Outline 32P2M-A(FP)



Outline 32P3H-E(VP), 32P3K-B(KV)



Outline 32P3H-F(RV)

NC : NO CONNECTION

FUNCTION

The operation mode of the M5M51008D series are determined by a combination of the device control inputs $\overline{S_1}$,S_2,$\overline{W}$ and $\overline{OE}$.

Each mode is summarized in the function table.

A write cycle is executed whenever the low level $\overline{W}$ overlaps with the low level $\overline{S_1}$ and the high level S_2. The address must be set up before the write cycle and must be stable during the entire cycle. The data is latched into a cell on the trailing edge of $\overline{W}$,$\overline{S_1}$ or S_2,whichever occurs first,requiring the set-up and hold time relative to these edge to be maintained. The output enable input $\overline{OE}$ directly controls the output stage. Setting the $\overline{OE}$ at a high level, the output stage is in a high-impedance state, and the data bus contention problem in the write cycle is eliminated.

A read cycle is executed by setting $\overline{W}$ at a high level and $\overline{OE}$ at a low level while $\overline{S_1}$ and S_2 are in an active state($\overline{S_1}$=L,S_2=H).

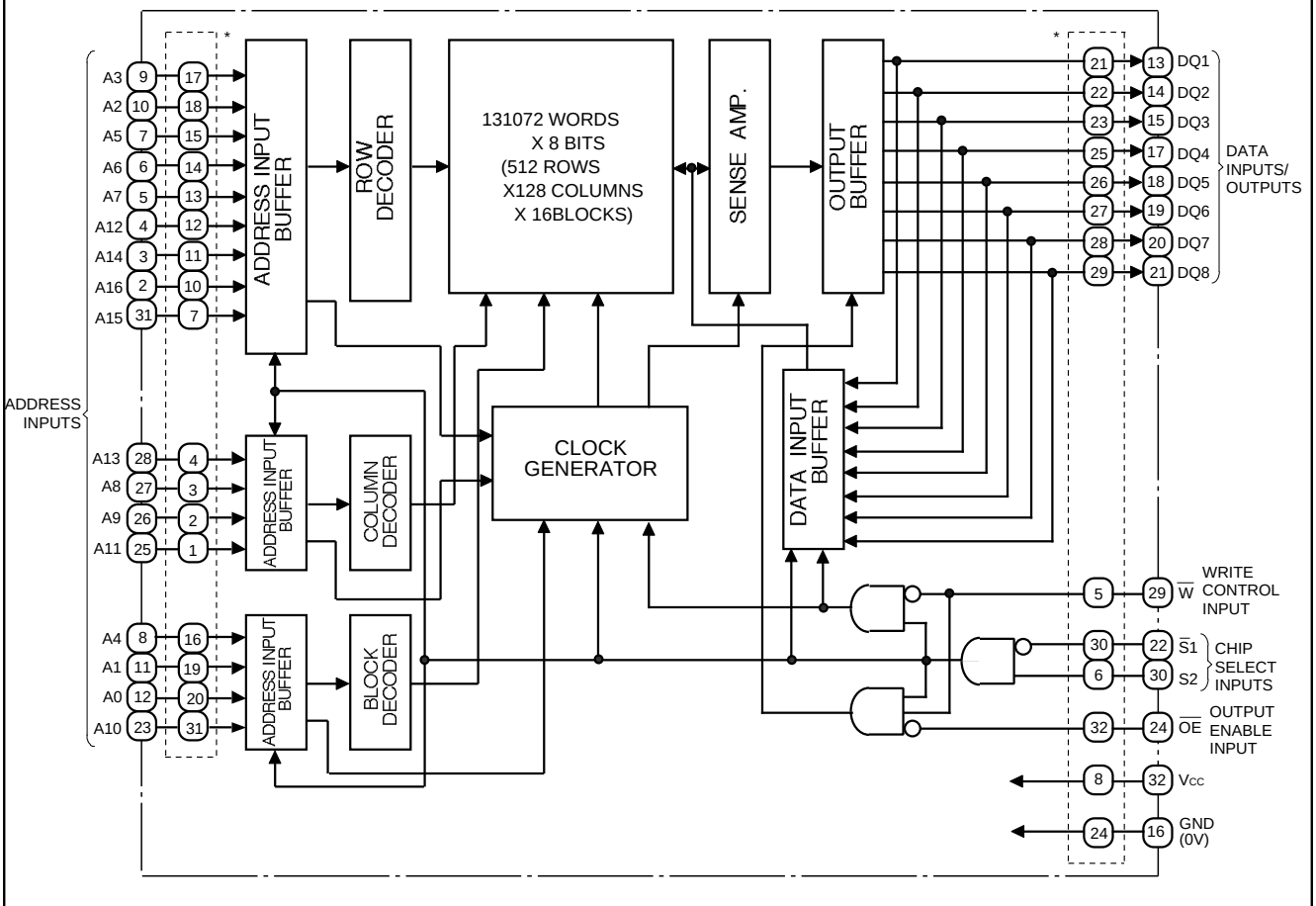
When setting $\overline{S_1}$ at a high level or S_2 at a low level, the chip are in a non-selectable mode in which both reading and writing are disabled. In this mode, the output stage is in a high- impedance state, allowing OR-tie with other chips and memory expansion by $\overline{S_1}$ and S_2. The power supply current is reduced as low as the stand-by current which is specified as I_{CC3} or I_{CC4}, and the memory data can be held at +2V power supply, enabling battery back-up operation during power failure or power-down operation in the non-selected mode.

FUNCTION TABLE

$\overline{S_1}$	S_2	$\overline{W}$	$\overline{OE}$	Mode	DQ	I_{CC}
X	L	X	X	Non selection	High-impedance	Stand-by
H	X	X	X	Non selection	High-impedance	Stand-by
L	H	L	X	Write	Din	Active
L	H	H	L	Read	Dout	Active
L	H	H	H		High-impedance	Active

Note 1: "H" and "L" in this table mean VIH and VIL, respectively.
2: "X" in this table should be "H" or "L".

BLOCK DIAGRAM



* Pin numbers inside dotted line show those of TSOP

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	With respect to GND	– 0.3*~7	V
V_I	Input voltage		– 0.3*~Vcc + 0.3	V
V_O	Output voltage		0~Vcc	V
P_d	Power dissipation	Ta=25°C	700	mW
T_{opr}	Operating temperature		– 40~85	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		– 65~150	°C

* –3.0V in case of AC (Pulse width ≤ 50ns)

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta= –40~85°C, Vcc=5V±10%, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Limits Min	Limits Typ	Limits Max	Unit
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage			2.2		Vcc + 0.3	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage			–0.3*		0.8	V
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	I_{OH}= –1.0mA		2.4			V
		I_{OH}= –0.1mA		Vcc – 0.5			V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	I_{OL}=2mA				0.4	V
I_I	Input current	V_I=0~Vcc				±1	µA
I_O	Output current in off-state	$\overline{S_1}$=V_{IH} or S_2=V_{IL} or $\overline{OE}$=V_{IH} $V_{I/O}$=0~V_{CC}				±1	µA
I_{CC1}	Active supply current (AC, MOS level)	$\overline{S_1}$ ≤ 0.2V, S_2 ≥ VCC–0.2V other inputs ≤ 0.2V or ≥ VCC–0.2V Output-open(duty 100%)	55ns		39	80	mA
			70ns		34	70	
			1MHz		4	15	
I_{CC2}	Active supply current (AC, TTL level)	$\overline{S_1}$=V_{IL},S_2=V_{IH}, other inputs=V_{IH} or V_{IL} Output-open(duty 100%)	55ns		42	85	mA
			70ns		37	70	
			1MHz		5	15	
I_{CC3}	Stand-by current	1) S_2 ≤ 0.2V, other inputs=0~V_{CC} 2) $\overline{S_1}$ ≥ V_{CC}–0.2V, S_2 ≥ V_{CC}–0.2V, other inputs=0~V_{CC}	-HI ~25°C			2	µA
			~40°C			6	
			~70°C			20	
			~85°C			40	
I_{CC4}	Stand-by current	$\overline{S_1}$=V_{IH} or S_2=V_{IL}, other inputs=0~V_{CC}				3	mA

* –3.0V in case of AC (Pulse width ≤ 50ns)

CAPACITANCE (Ta= –40~85°C, Vcc=5V±10% unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter		Test conditions	Limits Min	Limits Typ	Limits Max	Unit
C_I	Input capacitance	FP,VP,RV,KV	V_I=GND, V_I=25mVrms, f=1MHz			8	pF
C_O	Output capacitance	FP,VP,RV,KV	V_O=GND,V_O=25mVrms, f=1MHz			10	pF

Note 3: Direction for current flowing into an IC is positive (no mark).
4: Typical value is Vcc = 5V, Ta = 25°C

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta= –40~85°C, 5V±10% unless otherwise noted)

(1) MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

Input pulse level ····· V_{IH}=2.4V,V_{IL}=0.6V (-70HI)
V_{IH}=3.0V,V_{IL}=0.0V (-55HI)
Input rise and fall time ····· 5ns
Reference level ····· V_{OH}=V_{OL}=1.5V
Output loads ····· Fig.1, C_L=100pF (-70HI)
C_L=30pF (-55HI)
C_L=5pF (for t_{en},t_{dis})
Transition is measured ± 500mV from steady state voltage. (for t_{en},t_{dis})

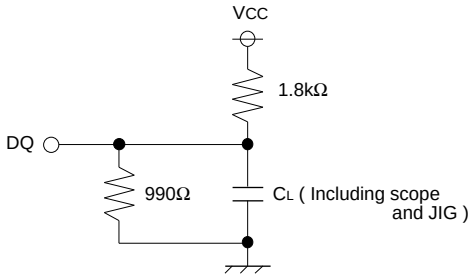


Fig.1 Output load

(2) READ CYCLE

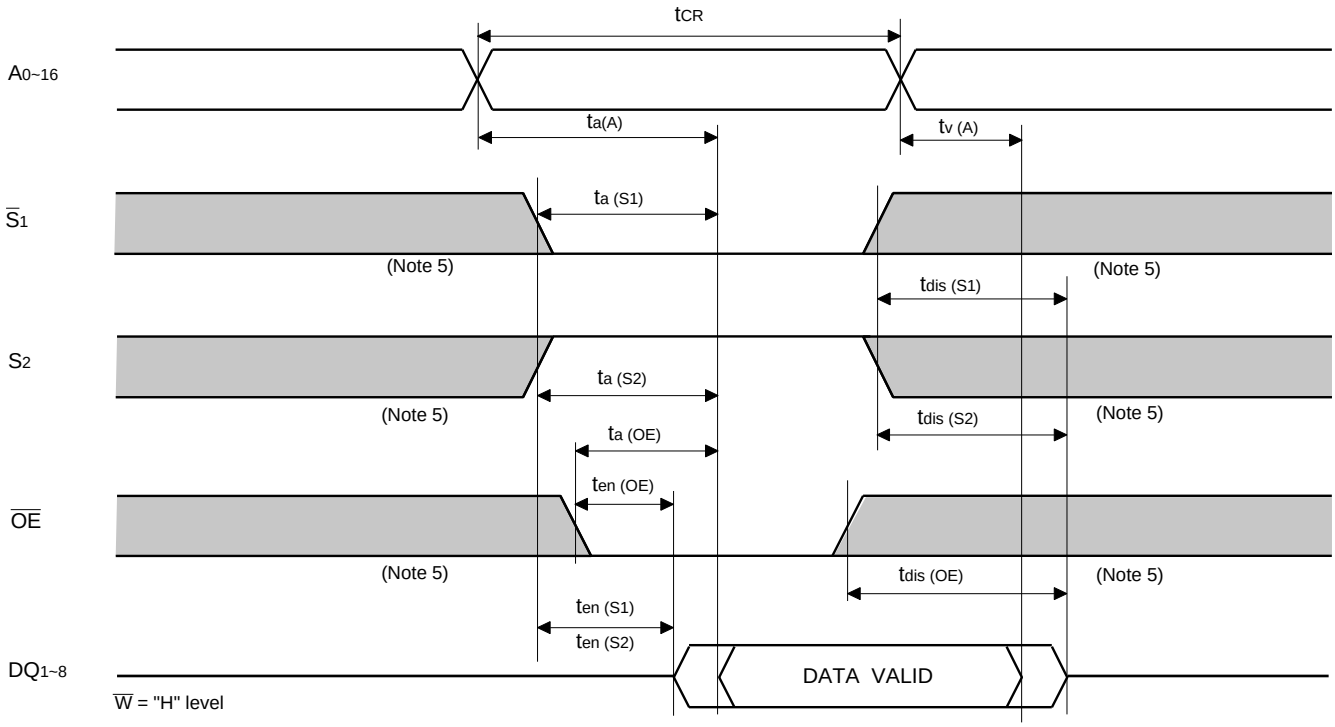
Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Unit
		-55HI		-70HI		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{CR}	Read cycle time	55		70		ns
$t_{a(A)}$	Address access time		55		70	ns
$t_{a(S1)}$	Chip select 1 access time		55		70	ns
$t_{a(S2)}$	Chip select 2 access time		55		70	ns
$t_{a(OE)}$	Output enable access time		30		35	ns
$t_{dis(S1)}$	Output disable time after $\overline{S}_1$ high		20		25	ns
$t_{dis(S2)}$	Output disable time after S_2 low		20		25	ns
$t_{dis(OE)}$	Output disable time after $\overline{OE}$ high		20		25	ns
$t_{en(S1)}$	Output enable time after $\overline{S}_1$ low	5		10		ns
$t_{en(S2)}$	Output enable time after S_2 high	5		10		ns
$t_{en(OE)}$	Output enable time after $\overline{OE}$ low	5		5		ns
$t_{V(A)}$	Data valid time after address	5		10		ns

(3) WRITE CYCLE

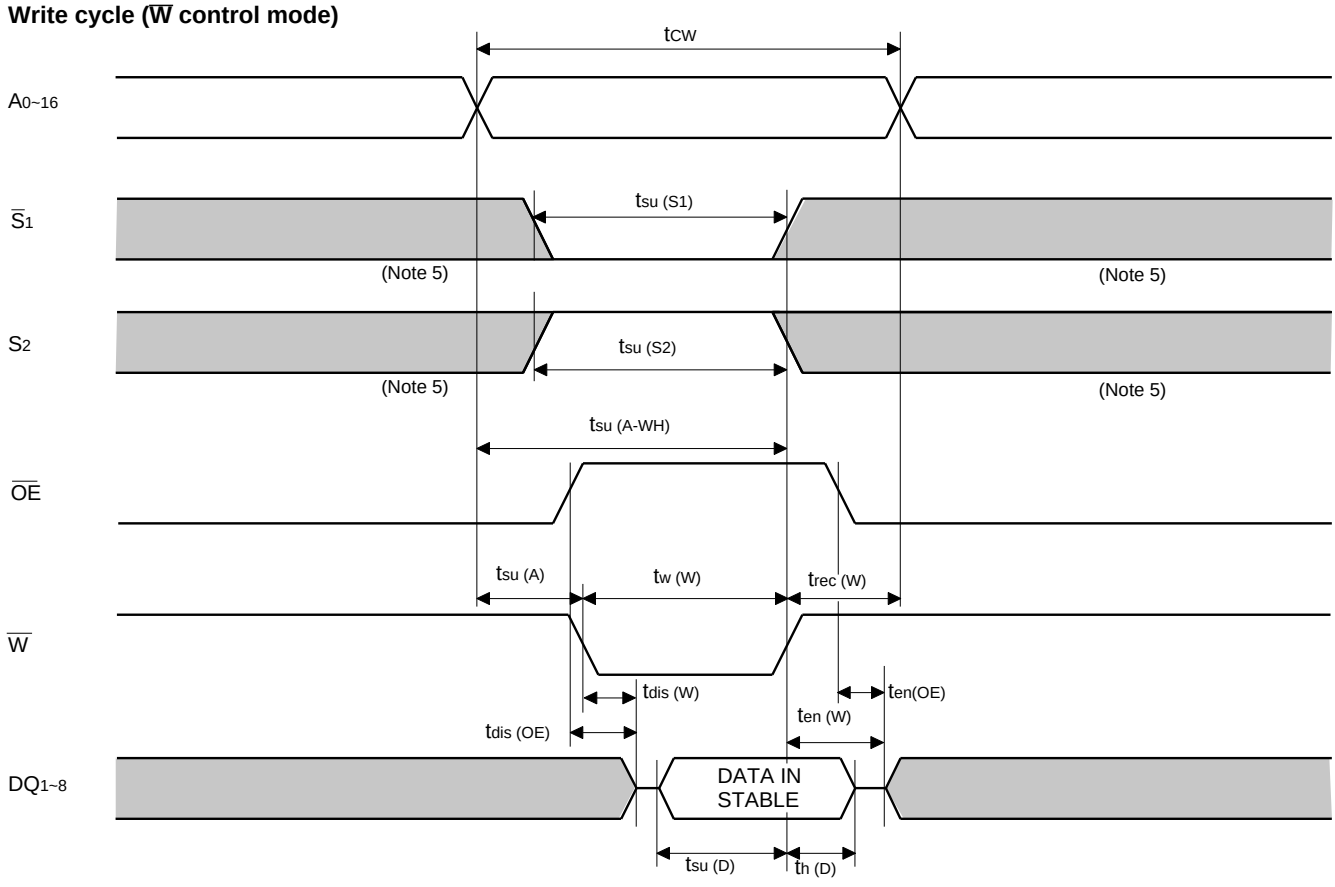
Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Unit
		-55HI		-70HI		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{CW}	Write cycle time	55		70		ns
$t_{w(W)}$	Write pulse width	45		50		ns
$t_{su(A)}$	Address setup time	0		0		ns
$t_{su(A-WH)}$	Address setup time with respect to $\overline{W}$	50		55		ns
$t_{su(S1)}$	Chip select 1 setup time	50		55		ns
$t_{su(S2)}$	Chip select 2 setup time	50		55		ns
$t_{su(D)}$	Data setup time	25		30		ns
$t_{h(D)}$	Data hold time	0		0		ns
$t_{rec(W)}$	Write recovery time	0		0		ns
$t_{dis(W)}$	Output disable time from $\overline{W}$ low		20		25	ns
$t_{dis(OE)}$	Output disable time from $\overline{OE}$ high		20		25	ns
$t_{en(W)}$	Output enable time from $\overline{W}$ high	5		5		ns
$t_{en(OE)}$	Output enable time from $\overline{OE}$ low	5		5		ns

(4) TIMING DIAGRAMS

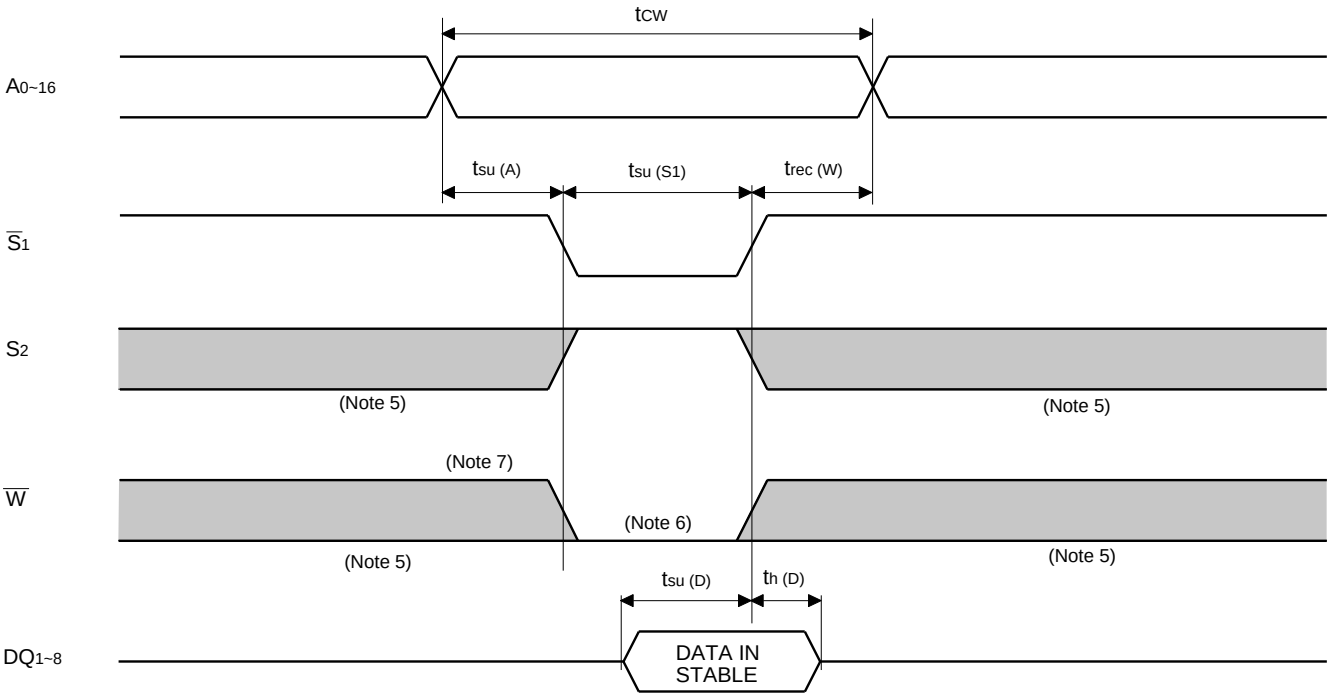
Read cycle



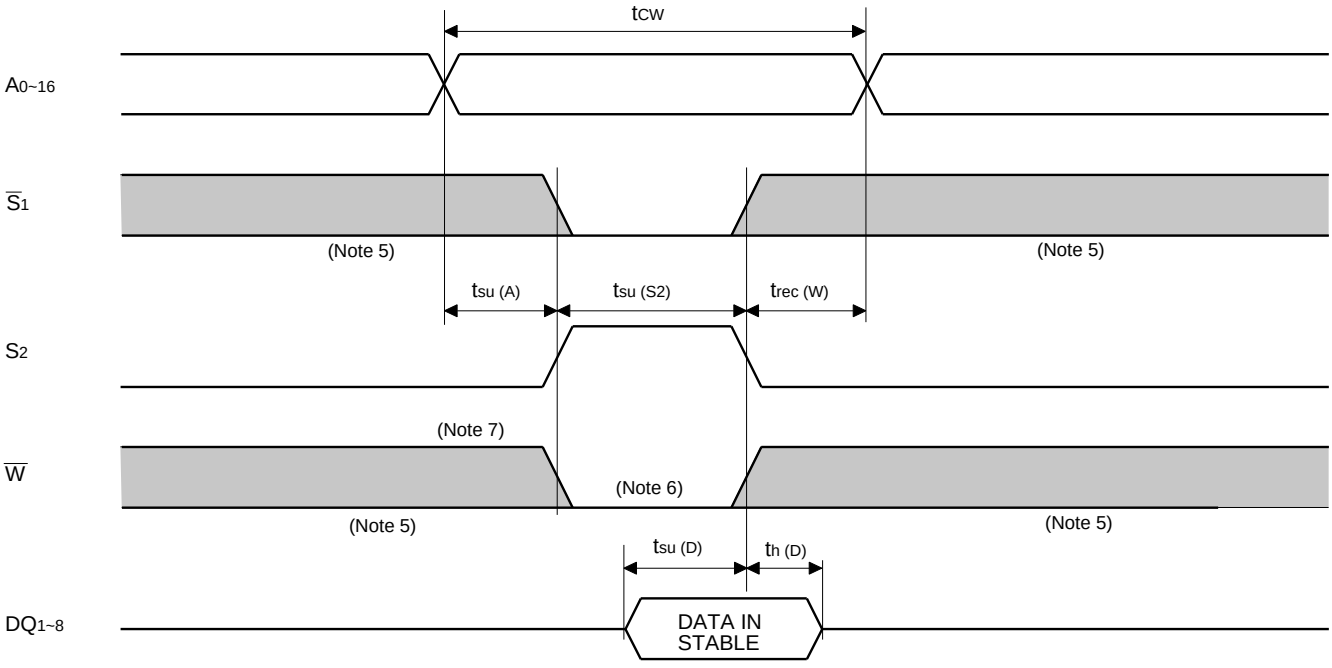
Write cycle (W control mode)



Write cycle ($\overline{S}_1$ control mode)



Write cycle (S_2 control mode)



Note 5: Hatching indicates the state is "don't care".
6: Writing is executed while $\overline{S}_2$ high overlaps $\overline{S}_1$ and $\overline{W}$ low.
7: When the falling edge of $\overline{W}$ is simultaneously or prior to the falling edge of $\overline{S}_1$ or rising edge of S_2, the outputs are maintained in the high impedance state.
8: Don't apply inverted phase signal externally when DQ pin is output mode.

POWER DOWN CHARACTERISTICS

(1) ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta= –40~85°C, unless otherwise noted)

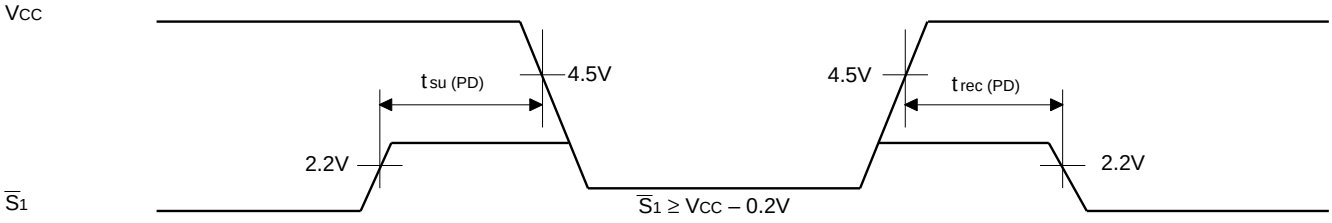
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions			Limits			Unit
					Min	Typ	Max	
$V_{CC\ (PD)}$	Power down supply voltage				2.0			V
$V_{I\ (S1)}$	Chip select input $\overline{S_1}$	2.2V≤Vcc(PD)			2.2			V
		2V≤Vcc(PD)≤2.2V				Vcc(PD)		
$V_{I\ (S2)}$	Chip select input S_2	4.5V≤Vcc(PD)					0.8	V
		Vcc(PD)<4.5V					0.2	
$I_{CC\ (PD)}$	Power down supply current	V_{CC} = 3V 1) $S_2 \le 0.2V$, other inputs = 0~3V 2) $\overline{S_1} \ge V_{CC}-0.2V$, $S_2 \ge V_{CC}-0.2V$ other inputs = 0~3V	-HI	~25°C			1	µA
				~40°C			3	
				~70°C			10	
				~85°C			20	

(2) TIMING REQUIREMENTS (Ta= –40~85°C, unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
$t_{su\ (PD)}$	Power down set up time		0			ns
$t_{rec\ (PD)}$	Power down recovery time		5			ms

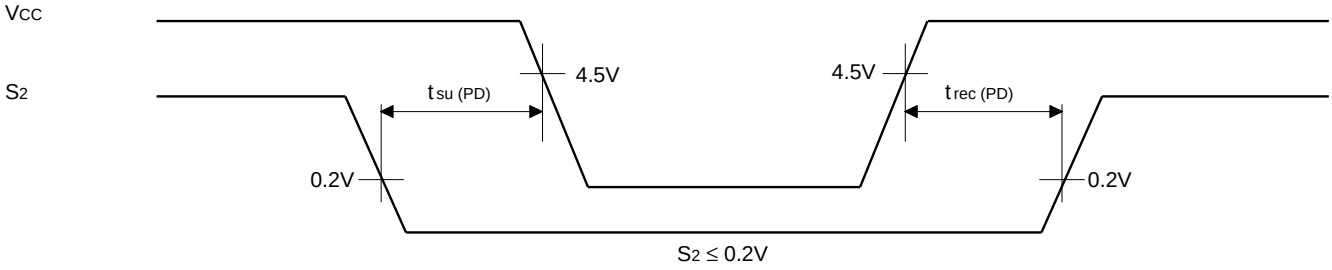
(3) POWER DOWN CHARACTERISTICS

$\overline{S_1}$ control mode



Note 9: On the power down mode by controlling $\overline{S_1}$,the input level of S_2 must be $S_2 \ge$ Vcc - 0.2V or $S_2 \le 0.2V$. The other pins(Address,I/O,$\overline{WE}$,$\overline{OE}$) can be in high impedance state.

S_2 control mode



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