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Network-DRAM-II Specification
Version 0.0

Revision History

Version 0.0 (Nov. 2002)

- First Release

2,097,152-WORDS x 4 BANKS x 36-BITS DOUBLE DATA RATE Network-DRAM

DESCRIPTION

K4C89363AF is a CMOS Double Data Rate Network-DRAM containing 301,989,888 memory cells. K4C89363AF is organized as 2,097,152-words x 4 banks x36 bits. K4C89363AF feature a fully synchronous operation referenced to clock edge whereby all operations are synchronized at a clock input which enables high performance and simple user interface coexistence. K4C89363AD can operate fast core cycle compared with regular DDR SDRAM.

K4C89363AF is suitable for Server, Network and other applications where large memory density and low power consumption are required. The Output Driver for Network-DRAM is capable of high quality fast data transfer under light loading condition.

FEATURES

Parameter		K4C89363AF		
		F6	FB	F5
t_{CK} Clock Cycle Time (min)	CL = 4	4.0 ns	4.5 ns	5.0 ns
	CL = 5	3.33 ns	3.75 ns	4.5 ns
	CL = 6	3.0ns	3.33 ns	4.0 ns
t_{RC} Random Read/Write Cycle Time (min)		20.0 ns	22.5 ns	25 ns
t_{RAC} Random Access Time (min)		20.0 ns	22.5 ns	25 ns
I_{DD1S} Operating Current (single bank) (max)		TBD	TBD	TBD
I_{DD2S} Power Down Current (max)		TBD	TBD	TBD
I_{DD3S} Self-Refresh Current (max)		TBD	TBD	TBD

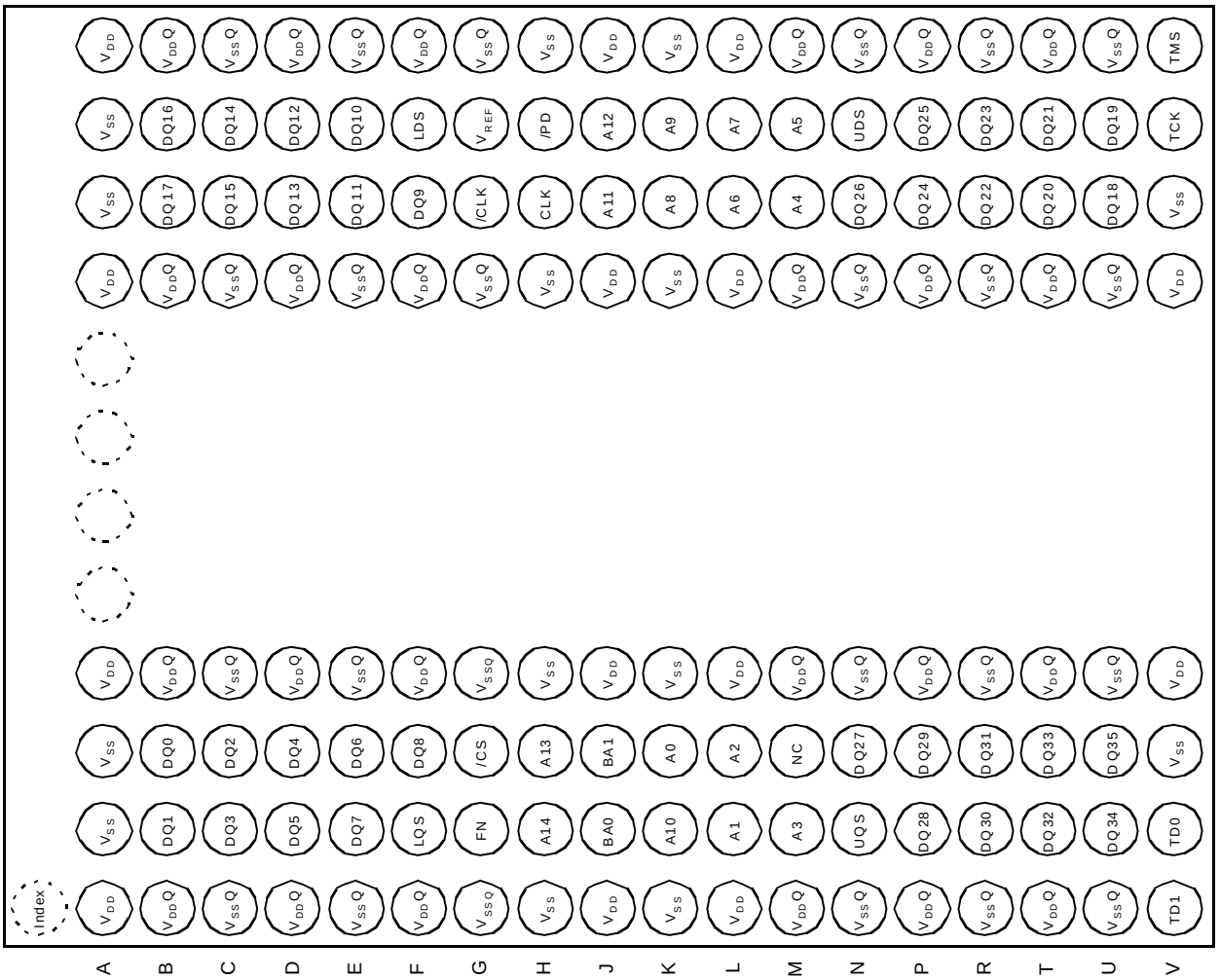
- Fully Synchronous Operation
  - Double Data Rate (DDR)
  - Data input/output are synchronized with both edges of DS / QS.
  - Differential Clock (CLK and $\overline{CLK}$) inputs
  - CS, FN and all address input signals are sampled on the positive edge of CLK.
  - Output data (DQs and QS) is aligned to the crossings of CLK and $\overline{CLK}$.
- Fast clock cycle time of 3.0 ns minimum
  - Clock : 333 MHz maximum
  - Data : 666 Mbps/pin maximum
- Quad Independent Banks operation
- Fast cycle and Short Latency
- Selectable Data Strobe(Uni/Bi-directional data strobe)
- Distributed Auto-Refresh cycle in 3.9us
- Self-Refresh
- Power Down Mode
- Variable Write Length Control
- Write Latency = CAS Latency-1
- Programable CAS Latency and Burst Length
  - CAS Laatency = 4, 5, 6
  - Burst Length = 2,4
- Organization : 2,097,152 words x 4 banks x 36 bits
- Power Supply Voltage V_{DD} : 2.5V ± 0.125V
- V_{DDQ} : 1.8V ± 0.1V
- 1.8V CMOS I/O comply with SSTL - 1.8 (half strength driver)
- Package : 144Ball BGA, 1mm x 0.8mm Ball pitch
- JTAG(for x36)
- Notice : Network-DRAM is trademark of Samsung Electronics., Co LTD

Pin Names

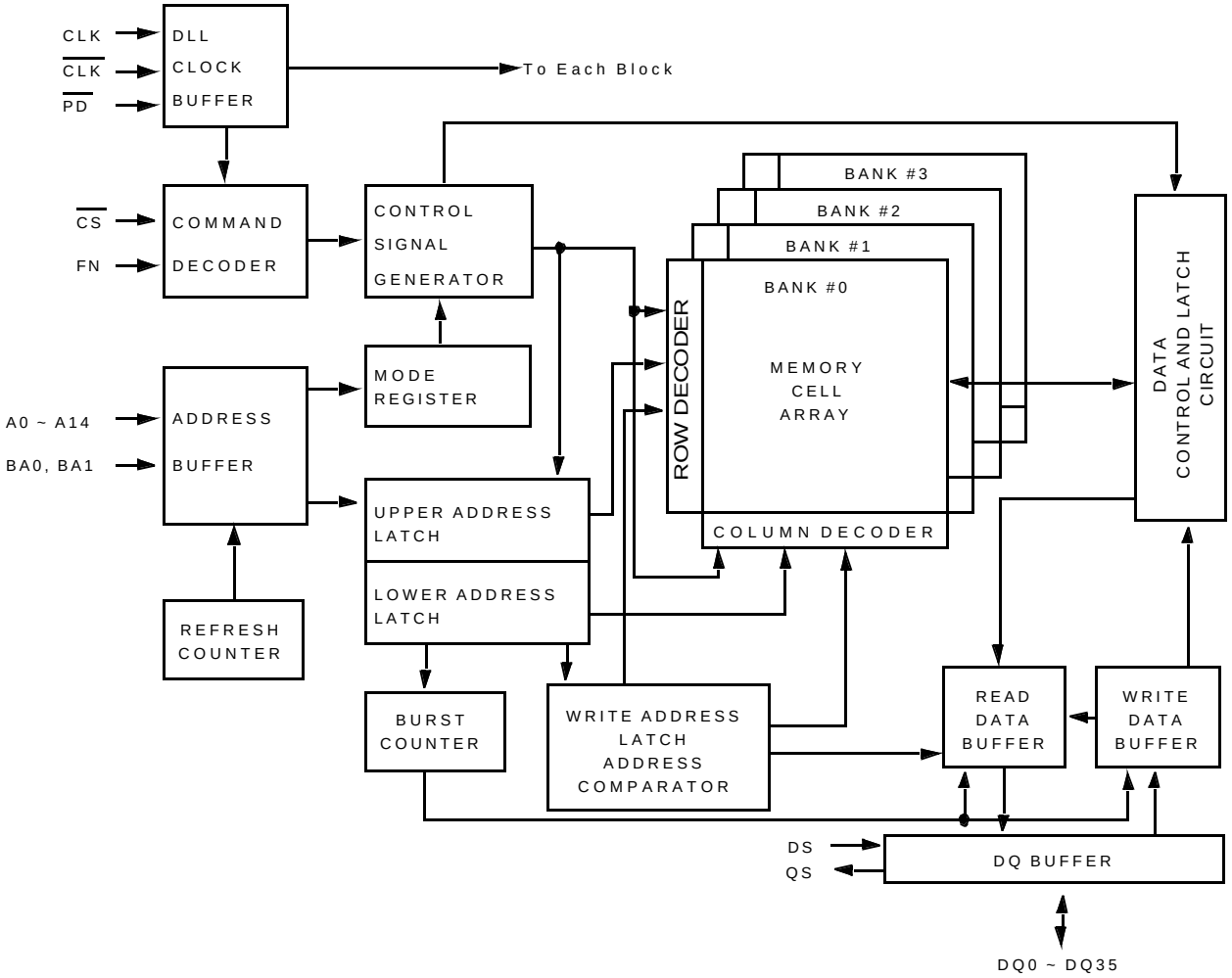
Pin	Name	Pin	Name
A0 ~ A14	Address Input	VDD	Power (+2.5V)
BA0, BA1	Bank Address	V_{SS}	Ground
DQ0 ~ DQ35	Data Input/Output	V_{DDQ}	Power (+1.8V)(for I/O buffer)
$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select	V_{SSQ}	Ground(for I/O buffer)
FN	Function Control	V_{REF}	Reference Voltage
$\overline{PD}$	Power Down Control	NC	No Connection
CLK, $\overline{CLK}$	Clock Input		

PIN ASSIGNMENT (TOP VIEW)

ball pitch=1.0 x 0.8mm



Block Diagram



Note : The K4C89363AD configuration is 4 Bank of 16384 x 128 x 36 of cell array with the DQ pins numbered DQ0~DQ35.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

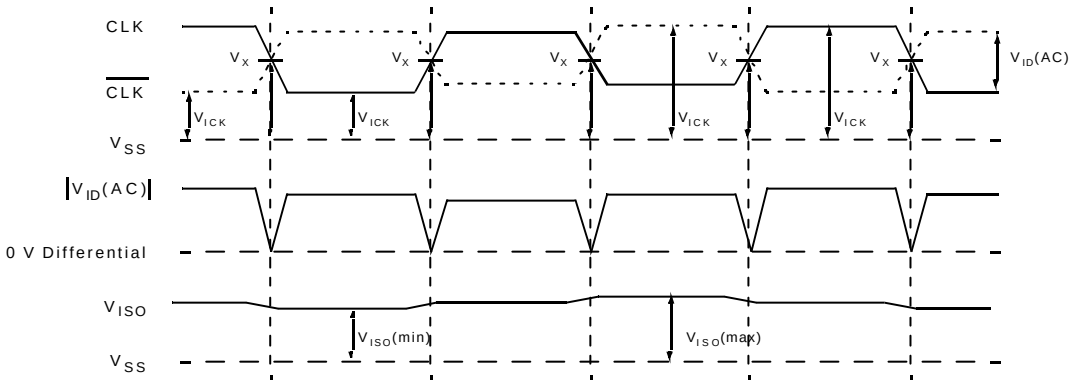
Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Units	Notes
V_{DD}	Power Supply Voltage	-0.3 ~ 3.3	V	
V_{DDQ}	Power Supply Voltage (for I/O buffer)	-0.3 ~ V_{DD} + 0.3	V	
V_{IN}	Input Voltage	-0.3 ~ V_{DD} + 0.3	V	
V_{OUT}	DQ pin Voltage	-0.3 ~ V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V	
V_{REF}	Input Reference Voltage	-0.3 ~ V_{DDQ} + 0.3	V	
T_{OPR}	Operating Temperature	0 ~ 70	^{o}C	
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-55 ~ 150	^{o}C	
T_{SOLDER}	Soldering Temperature(10s)	260	^{o}C	
P_D	Power Dissipation	2	W	
I_{OUT}	Short Circuit Output Current	± 50	mA	

Caution : Conditions outside the limits listed under "ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS" may cause permanent damage to the device. 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 RATINGS" conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Recommended DC,AC Operating Conditions (Notes : 1) (Ta = 0 ~ 70 ^{o}C)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
V_{DD}	Power Supply Voltage	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	
V_{DDQ}	Power Supply Voltage (for I/O Buffer)	1.7	1.8	1.9	V	
V_{REF}	Input Reference Voltage	V_{DDQ}/2x96%	V_{DDQ}/2	V_{DDQ}/2x105%	V	2
V_{IH} (DC)	Input DC high Voltage	V_{REF}+0.125	-	V_{DDQ}+0.2	V	5
V_{IL}(DC)	Input DC Low Voltage	-0.1	-	V_{REF}-0.125	V	5
V_{ICK} (DC)	Differential Clock DC Input Voltage	-0.1	-	V_{DDQ}+0.1	V	10
V_{ID} (DC)	Input Differential Voltage. CLK and $\overline{CLK}$ Inputs (DC)	0.4	-	V_{DDQ}+0.2	V	7,10
V_{IH} (AC)	Input AC High Voltage	V_{REF}+0.2	-	V_{DDQ}+0.2	V	3,6
V_{IL} (AC)	Input AC Low Voltage	-0.1	-	V_{REF}-0.2	V	4,6
V_{ID} (AC)	Input Differential Voltage. CLK and $\overline{CLK}$ Inputs (AC)	0.55	-	V_{DDQ}+0.2	V	7,10
V_X (AC)	Differential AC Input Cross Point Voltage	V_{DDQ}/2-0.125	-	V_{DDQ}/2+0.125	V	8,10
V_{ISO} (AC)	Differential Clock AC Middle Level	V_{DDQ}/2-0.125	-	V_{DDQ}/2+0.125	V	9,10

Notes:
1. All voltages are referenced to Vss, VssQ.
2. V_{REF} is expected to track variations in VddQ DC level of the transmitting device. Peak to peak AC noise on V_{REF} may not exceed ± 2% of V_{REF}(DC).
3. Overshoot limit : V_{IH}(max.) = VddQ + 0.7V with a pulse width <= 5ns
4. Undershoot limit : V_{IL}(min.) = -0.7V with a pulse width <= 5ns
5. V_{IH}(DC) and V_{IL}(DC) are levels to maintain the current logic state.
6. V_{IH}(AC) and V_{IL}(AC) are levels to change to the new logic state.
7. V_{ID} is magnitude of the difference between CLK input level and $\overline{CLK}$ input level.
8. The value of Vx(AC) is expected to equal VddQ/2 of the transmitting device.
9. V_{ISO} means [V_{ICK}(CLK) + V_{ICK}($\overline{CLK}$)]/2
10. Refer to the figure below.



11. In the case of external termination, VTT(Termination Voltage) should be gone in the range of V_{REF}(DC) ±0.04V.

Pin Capacitance (V_{DD}= 2.5V, V_{DDQ} = 1.8V, f = 1 MHz, Ta = 25°C)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Delts	Units
C_{IN}	Input Pin Capacitance	1.5	2.5	0.25	pF
C_{INC}	Clock Pin (CLK, $\overline{CLK}$) Capacitance	1.5	2.5	0.25	pF
$C_{I/O}$	DQ, DS, QS Capacitance	2.5	3.5	0.5	pF
C_{NC}	NC Pin Capacitance	-	1.5	-	pF

Note : These parameters are periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

DC Characteristics and Operating Conditions (Vdd = 2.5V ± 0.125V, VddQ = 1.8V ± 0.1V, Ta = 0~70 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Max			Units	Notes
		F6	FB	F5		
Operating Current t_{CK} = min, I_{RC}=min Read/Write command cycling 0V<=V_{IN}<=$V_{IL(AC)}$ (max.) $V_{IH(AC)}$(min.) <=V_{IN}<=V_{DDQ} 1 bank operation, Burst Length = 4 Address change up to 2 times during minimum I_{RC}.	I_{DD1S}	TBD	TBD	TBD	mA	1, 2
Standby Current t_{CK}=min, $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH}, $\overline{PD}$ = V_{IH}, 0V<=V_{IN}<=$V_{IL(AC)}$(max.) $V_{IH(AC)}$(min.)<=V_{IH}<=V_{DDQ} All Banks : inactive state Other input signals are changed one time during 4*t_{CK}	I_{DD2N}	TBD	TBD	TBD		1
Standby ($\overline{Power\ Down}$) Current t_{CK}=min, $\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH}, $\overline{PD}$ = V_{IL} (Power Down) 0V<=V_{IN}<=V_{DDQ} All Banks : inactive state	I_{DD2P}	TBD	TBD	TBD		1
Auto-Refresh Current t_{CK} = min, I_{REFC}= min, t_{REFI} = min Auto-Refresh command cycling 0V<=V_{IN}<=V_{IL}(AC) (max.), V_{IH}(AC) (min.) <=V_{IN}<=V_{DDQ} Address change up to 2 times during minimum I_{REFC}.	I_{DD5}	TBD	TBD	TBD		1
Self-Refresh Current $\overline{self}$-Refresh mode $\overline{PD}$ = 0.2V, 0V<=V_{IN}<=V_{DDQ}	I_{DD6}	TBD	TBD	TBD		

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Input Leakage Current (0V<=V_{IN}<=VddQ, All other pins not under test = 0V)		I_{LI}	-5	5	uA	
Output Leakage Current (Output disabled, 0V<=V_{OUT}<=VddQ)		I_{LO}	-5	5	uA	
V_{REF} Current		I_{REF}	-5	5	uA	
Normal Output Driver	Output Source DC Current VddQ=1.7V / V_{OH} = 1.420V	I_{OH}(DC)	-5.6	-	mA	3
	Output Sink DC Current VddQ=1.7V / V_{OL} = 0.280V	I_{OL}(DC)	5.6	-		3
Strong Output Driver	Output Source DC Current VddQ=1.7V / V_{OH} = 1.420V	I_{OH}(DC)	-9.8	-		3
	Output Sink DC Current VddQ=1.7V / V_{OL} = 0.280V	I_{OL}(DC)	9.8	-		3
Weak Output Driver	Output Source DC Current VddQ=1.7V / V_{OH} = 1.420V	I_{OH}(DC)	-2.8	-		3
	Output Sink DC Current VddQ=1.7V / V_{OL} = 0.280V	I_{OL}(DC)	2.8	-		3

Notes : 1. These parameters depend on the cycle rate and these values are measured at a cycle rate with the minimum values of t_{CK}, t_{RC} and I_{RC}.

2. These parameters depend on the output loading. The specified values are obtained with the output open.

3. Refer to output driver characteristics for the detail. Output Driver Strength is selected by Extended Mode Register.

AC Characteristics and Operating Conditions (Notes : 1, 2)

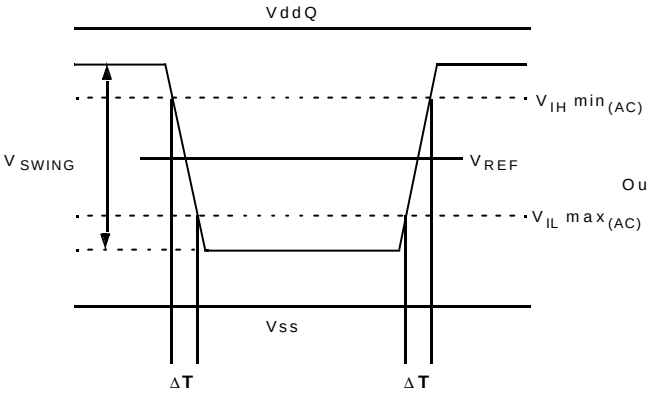
Symbol	Parameter		F6		FB		F5		Units	Notes
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
t_{RC}	Random Cycle Time		20.0	-	22.5	-	25	-	ns	3
t_{CK}	Clock Cycle Time	C_L = 4	4.0	7.5	4.5	7.5	5.0	7.5		3
		C_L = 5	3.33	7.5	3.75	7.5	4.5	7.5		3
		C_L = 6	3.0	7.5	3.33	7.5	4.0	7.5		3
t_{RAC}	Random Access Time		-	20.0	-	22.5	-	25		3
t_{CH}	Clock High Time		0.45*t_{CK}	-	0.45*t_{CK}	-	0.45*t_{CK}	-		3
t_{CL}	Clock Low Time		0.45*t_{CK}	-	0.45*t_{CK}	-	0.45*t_{CK}	-		3
t_{CKQS}	QS Access Time from CLK		-0.45	0.45	-0.45	0.45	-0.5	0.5		3, 8
t_{QSQ}	Data Output Skew from QS		-	0.2	-	0.25	-	0.3		4
t_{AC}	Data Access Time from CLK		-0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.6	0.6		3, 8
t_{OH}	Data Output Hold Time from CLK		-0.5	0.5	-0.5	0.5	-0.6	0.6		3, 8
t_{HP}	CLK half period (minium of Actual t_{CH}, t_{CL})		min(t_{CH}, t_{CL})	-	min(t_{CH}, t_{CL})	-	min(t_{CH}, t_{CL})	-		3
t_{QSP}	QS(Read) Pulse Width		t_{HP}-t_{QHS}	-	t_{HP}-t_{QHS}	-	t_{HP}-t_{QHS}	-		4, 8
t_{QSQV}	Data Output Valid Time from QS		t_{HP}-t_{QHS}	-	t_{HP}-t_{QHS}	-	t_{HP}-t_{QHS}	-		4, 8
t_{QHS}	DQ, QS Hold skew factor		-	0.055x t_{CK}+0.17	-	0.055x t_{CK}+0.17	-	0.055x t_{CK}+0.17		
t_{DQSS}	DS(Write) Low to High Setup Time		0.8*t_{CK}	1.2*t_{CK}	0.8*t_{CK}	1.2*t_{CK}	0.8*t_{CK}	1.2*t_{CK}		3
t_{DSPRE}	DS(Write) Preamble Pulse Width		0.4*t_{CK}	-	0.4*t_{CK}	-	0.4*t_{CK}	-		4
t_{DSPRES}	DS First Input Setup Time		0	-	0	-	0	-		3
t_{DSPREH}	DS First Low Input Hold Time		0.3*t_{CK}	-	0.3*t_{CK}	-	0.3*t_{CK}	-		3
t_{DSP}	DS High or Low Input Pulse Width		0.45*t_{CK}	0.55*t_{CK}	0.45*t_{CK}	0.55*t_{CK}	0.45*t_{CK}	0.55*t_{CK}		4
t_{DSS}	DS Input Falling Edge to Clock Setup Time	C_L = 4	0.9	-	0.9	-	1.0	-		3, 4
		C_L = 5	0.9	-	0.9	-	1.0	-		3, 4
		C_L = 6	0.9	-	0.9	-	1.0	-		3, 4
t_{DSPST}	DS(Write) Postamble Pulse Width		0.45*t_{CK}	-	0.45*t_{CK}		0.45*t_{CK}	-		4
t_{DSPSTH}	DS(Write) Postamble Hold Time	C_L = 4	0.9	-	0.9	-	1.0	-		3, 4
		C_L = 5	0.9	-	0.9	-	1.0	-		3, 4
		C_L = 6	0.9	-	0.9	-	1.0			3, 4
t_{DS}	Data Input Setup Time from DS		0.3	-	0.35	-	0.4	-		4
t_{DH}	Data Input Hold Time from DS		0.3	-	0.35	-	0.4	-		4
t_{IS}	Command / Address Input Setup Time		0.6	-	0.6	-	0.7	-		3
t_{IH}	Command / Address Input Hold Time		0.6	-	0.6	-	0.7	-		3

AC Characteristics and Operating Conditions (Notes : 1, 2) (Continued)

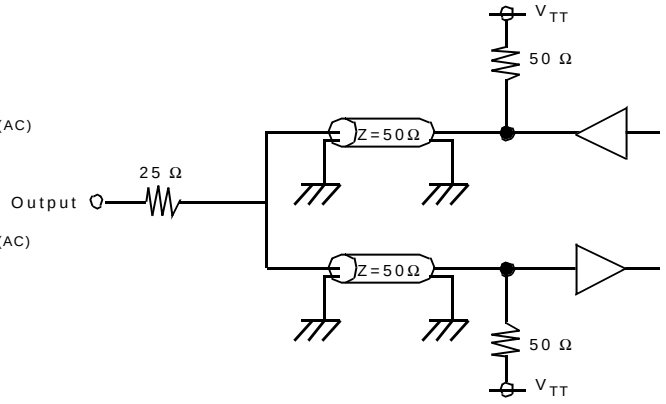
Symbol	Parameter		F6		FB		F5		Units	Notes
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		
t_{LZ}	Data-out Low Impedance Time from CLK		-0.5	-	-0.5	-	-0.6	-		3, 6, 8
t_{HZ}	Data-out High Impedance Time from CLK		-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.6		3, 7, 8
t_{QPDH}	Last Output to $\overline{PD}$ High Hold Time		0	-	0	-	0	-		
t_{PDEX}	Power Down Exit Time		0.6	-	0.6	-	0.7	-		3
t_T	Input Transition Time		0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1		
t_{FPDL}	$\overline{PD}$ Low Input Window for Self-Refresh Entry		-0.5*t_{CK}	5	-0.5*t_{CK}	5	-0.5*t_{CK}	5		3
t_{REFI}	Auto-Refresh Average Interval		0.4	3.9	0.4	3.9	0.4	3.9	us	5
t_{PAUSE}	Pause Time after Power-up		200	-	200	-	200	-		
t_{RC}	Random Read/Write Cycle Time (Applicable to Same Bank)	C_L = 4	5	-	5	-	5	-	Cycle	
		C_L = 5	6	-	6	-	6	-		
		C_L = 6	7	-	7	-	7	-		
t_{RCD}	RDA/WRA to LAL Command Input Delay (Applicable to Same Bank)		1	1	1	1	1	1		
t_{RAS}	LAL to RDA/WRA Command Input Delay (Applicable to Same Bank)	C_L = 4	4	-	4	-	4	-		
		C_L = 5	5	-	5	-	5	-		
		C_L = 6	6	-	6	-	6	-		
t_{RBD}	Random Bank Access Delay (Applicable to Other Bank)		2	-	2	-	2	-		
t_{RWD}	LAL following RDA to WRA Delay (Applicable to Other Bank)	BL = 2	2	-	2	-	2	-		
		BL = 4	3	-	3	-	3	-		
t_{WRD}	LAL following WRA to RDA Delay (Applicable to Other Bank)		1	-	1	-	1	-		
t_{RSC}	Mode Register Set Cycle Time	C_L = 4	7	-	7	-	7	-		
		C_L = 5	7	-	7	-	7	-		
		C_L = 6	7	-	7	-	7	-		
t_{PD}	$\overline{PD}$ Low to Inactive State of Input Buffer		-	2	-	2	-	2		
t_{PDA}	$\overline{PD}$ High to Active State of Input Buffer		1	-	1	-	1	-		
t_{PDV}	Power down mode valid from REF command	C_L = 4	19	-	19	-	19	-		
		C_L = 5	23	-	23	-	23	-		
		C_L = 6	25	-	25	-	25	-		
t_{REFC}	Auto-Refresh Cycle Time	C_L = 4	19	-	19	-	19	-		
		C_L = 5	23	-	23	-	23	-		
		C_L = 6	25	-	25	-	25	-		
t_{CKD}	REF Command to Clock Input Disable at Self-Refresh Entry		t_{REFC}	-	t_{REFC}	-	t_{REFC}	-		
t_{LOCK}	DLL Lock-on Time (Applicable to RDA command)		200	-	200	-	200	-		

AC Test Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units	Notes
V_{IH}(min)	Input high voltage (minimum)	V_{REF} + 0.2	V	
V_{IL} (max)	Input low voltage (maximum)	V_{REF} - 0.2	V	
V_{REF}	Input reference voltage	VddQ/2	V	
V_{TT}	Termination voltage	V_{REF}	V	
V_{SWING}	Input signal peak to peak swing	0.7	V	
V_R	Differential clock input reference level	$V_{X(AC)}$	V	
V_{ID}(AC)	Input differential voltage	1.0	V	
SLEW	Input signal minimum slew rate	2.5	V/ns	
V_{OTR}	Output timing measurement reference voltage	VddQ/2	V	9



Slew=($V_{IH}min_{(AC)} - V_{IL}max_{(AC)}$)/ΔT



AC Test Load

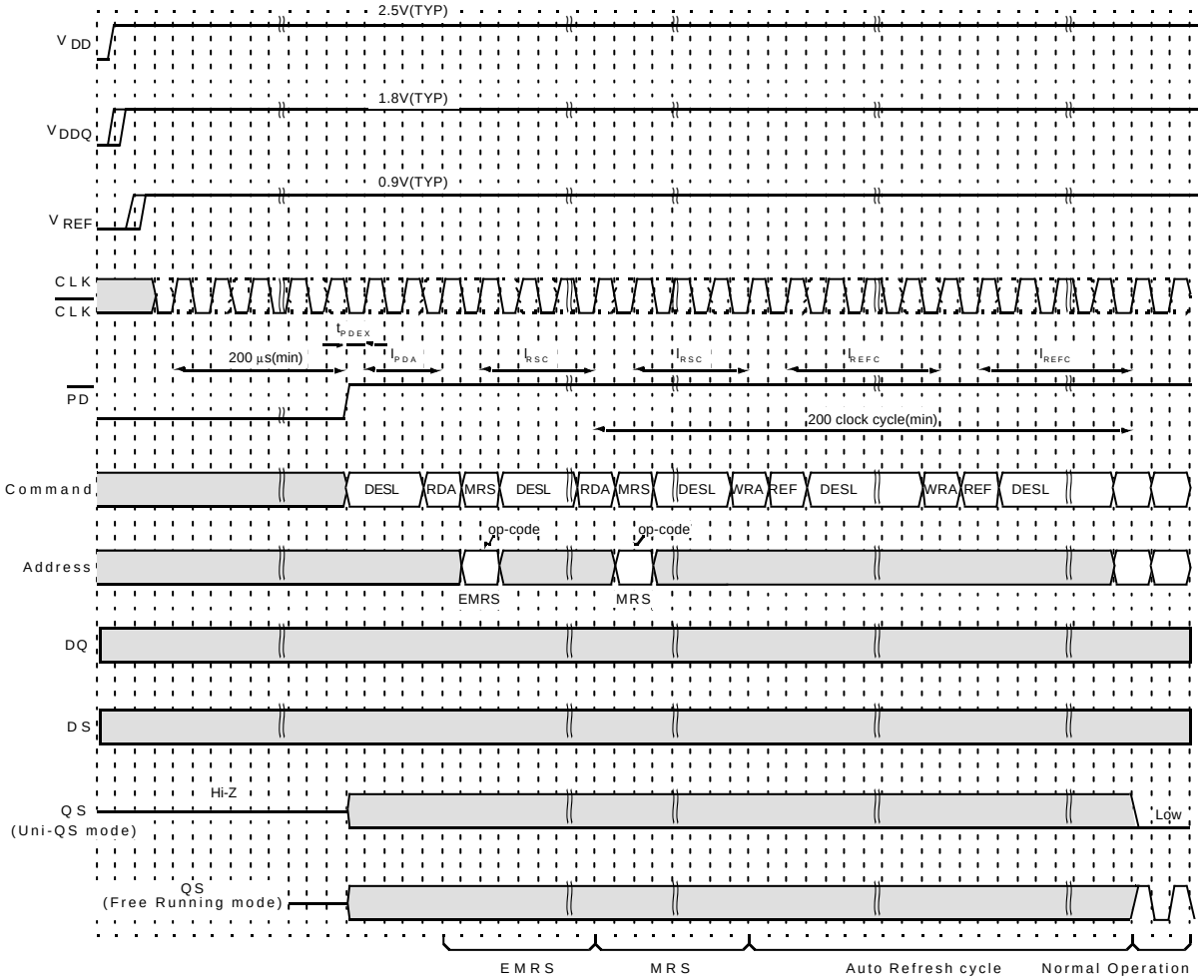
Notes : 1. Transition times are measured between V_{IH} min$_{(DC)}$ and V_{IL} max$_{(DC)}$.
Transition (rise and fall) of input signals have a fixed slope.

2. If the result of nominal calculation with regard to t_{CK} contains more than one decimal place, the result is rounded up to the nearest decimal place.
(i.e., t_{DQSS} = 0.8*t_{CK}, t_{CK} = 3.3ns, 0.8*3.3 ns = 2.64 ns is rounded up to 2.7 ns.)
3. These parameters are measured from the differential clock (CLK and $\overline{CLK}$) AC cross point.
4. These parameters are measured from signal transition point of DS crossing V_{REF} level.
5. The t_{REFI}(MAX.) applies to equally distributed refresh method.
The t_{REFI}(MIN.) applies to both burst refresh method and distributed refresh method.
In such case, the average interval of eight consecutive Auto-Refresh commands has to be more than 400ns always. In other words, the number of Auto- Refresh cycles which can be performed within 3.2us (8X400ns) is to 8 times in the maximum.
6. Low Impedance State is speified at VddQ/2± 0.2V from steady state.
7. High Impedance State is specified where output buffer is no longer driven.
8. These parameters depend on the clock jitter. These parameters are measured at stable clock.
9. Output timing is measured by using Normal driver strength.

Power Up Sequence

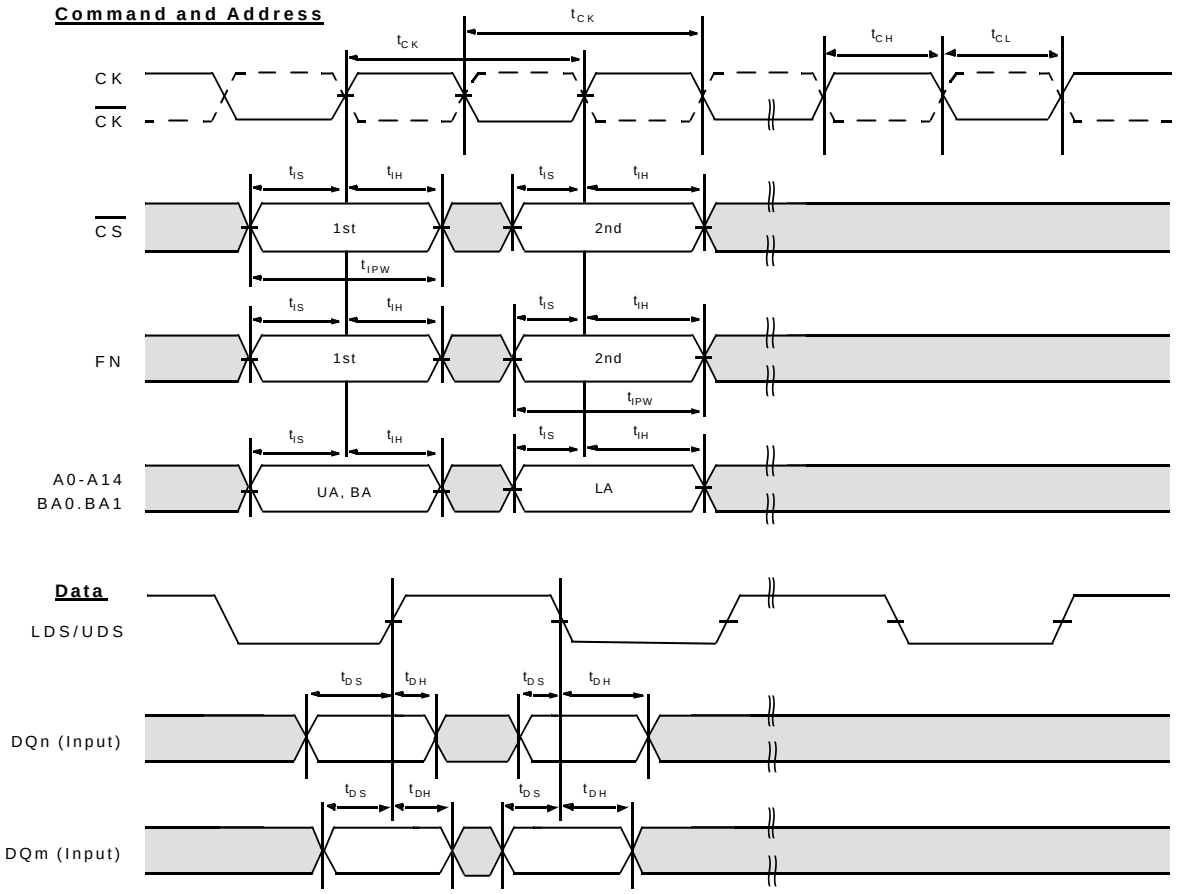
1. As for $\overline{PD}$, being maintained by the low state (≤0.2V) is desirable before a power-supply injection.
2. Apply V_{DD} before or at the same time as V_{DDQ}.
3. Apply V_{DDQ} before or at the same time as V_{REF}.
4. Start clock (CLK, $\overline{CLK}$) and maintain stable condition for 200us (min.).
5. After stable power and clock, apply DESL and take $\overline{PD}$ = H.
6. Issue EMRS to enable DLL and to define driver strength and data strobe type. (Note : 1)
7. Issue MRS for set $\overline{CAS}$ Latency (CL), Burst Type (BT), and Burst Length (BL). (Note : 1)
8. Issue two or more Auto-Refresh commands. (Note:1)
9. Ready for normal operation after 200 clocks from Extended Mode Register programming.

Note : 1. Sequence 6, 7 and 8 can be issued in random order.
2. L=Logic Low, H = Logic High



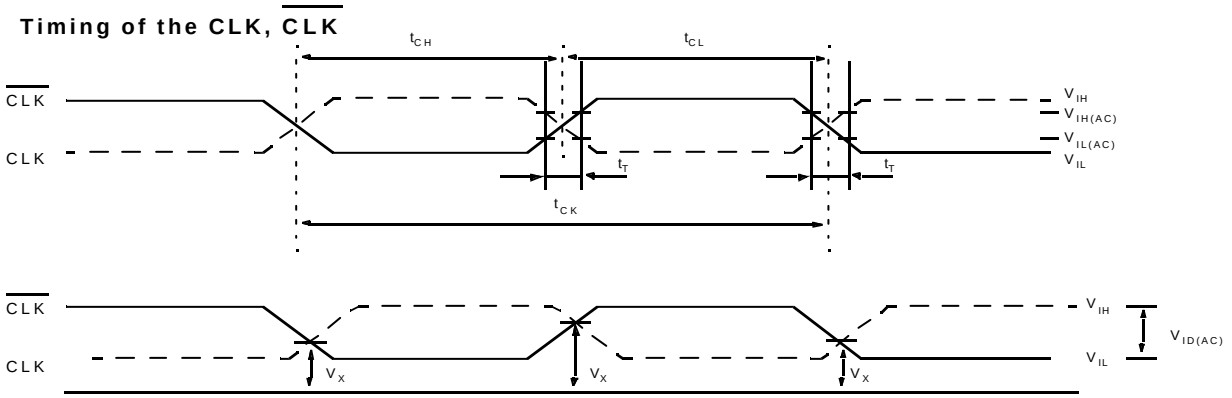
Basic Timing Diagrams

Input Timing



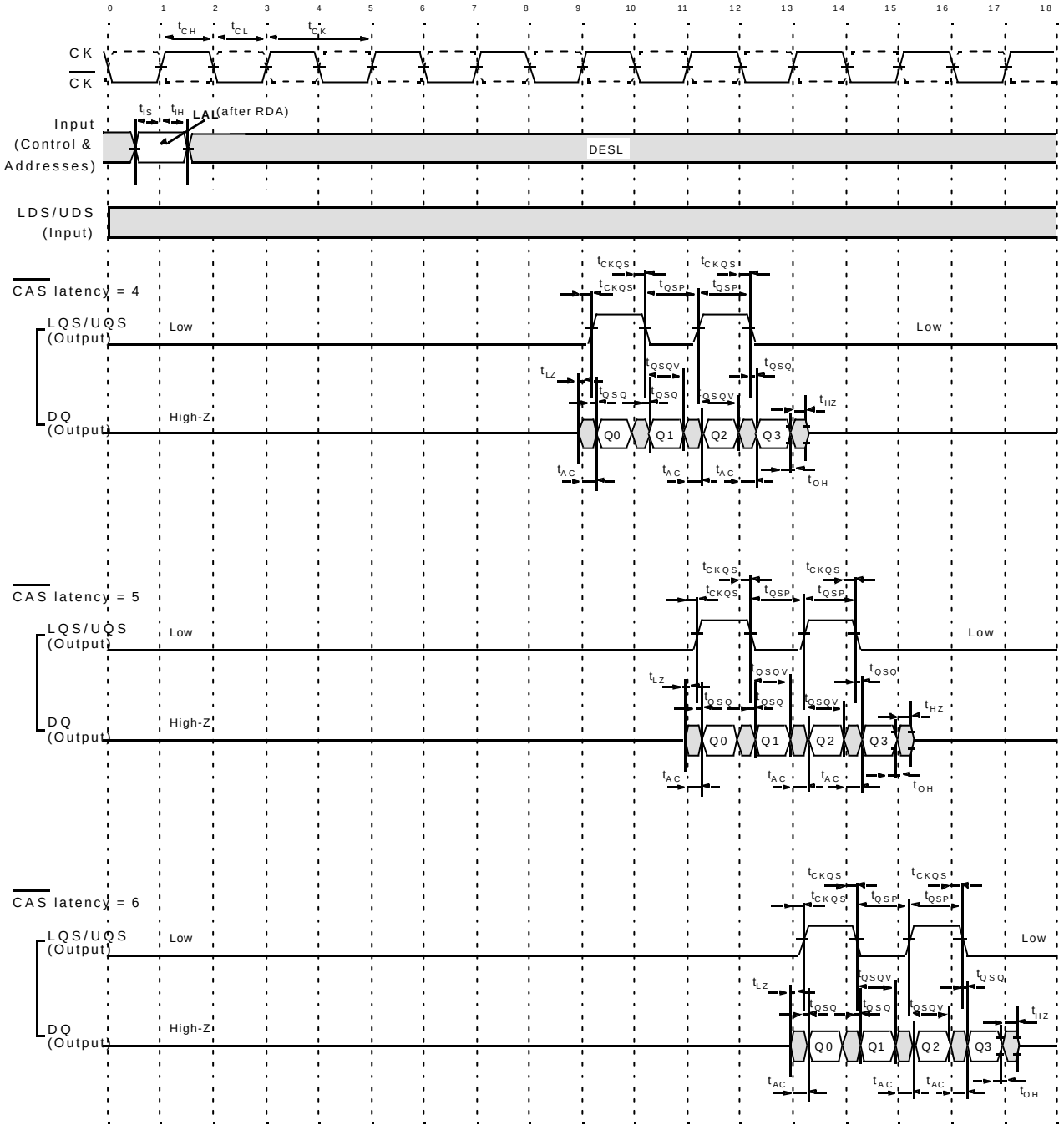
Refer to the Command Truth Table.

Timing of the CLK, $\overline{CLK}$



Read Timing (Burst Length = 4)

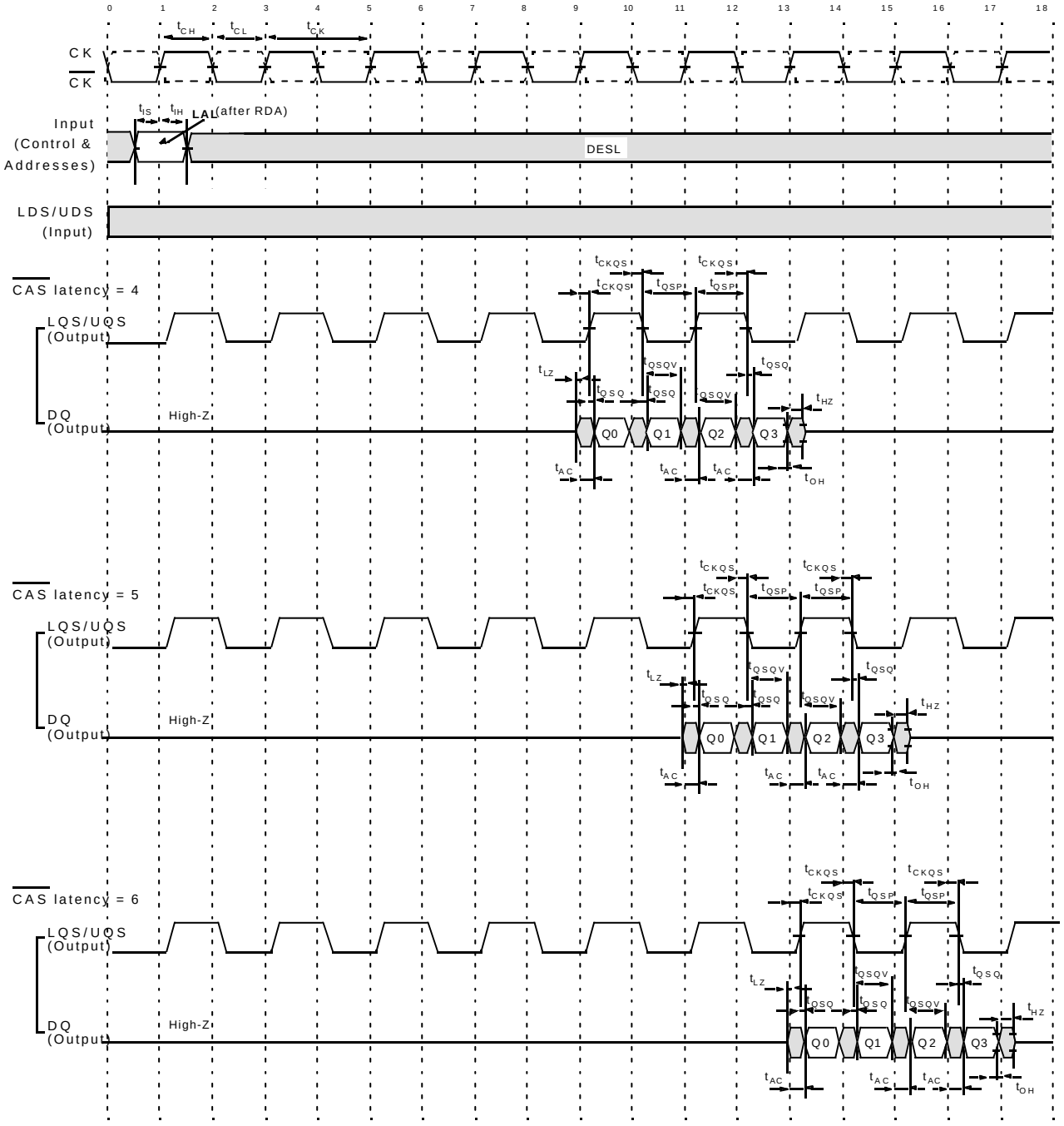
Unidirectional DS/QS mode



Note : DQ0 to DQ17 are aligned with LQS.
DQ18 to DQ35 are aligned with UQS.

Read Timing (Burst Length = 4)

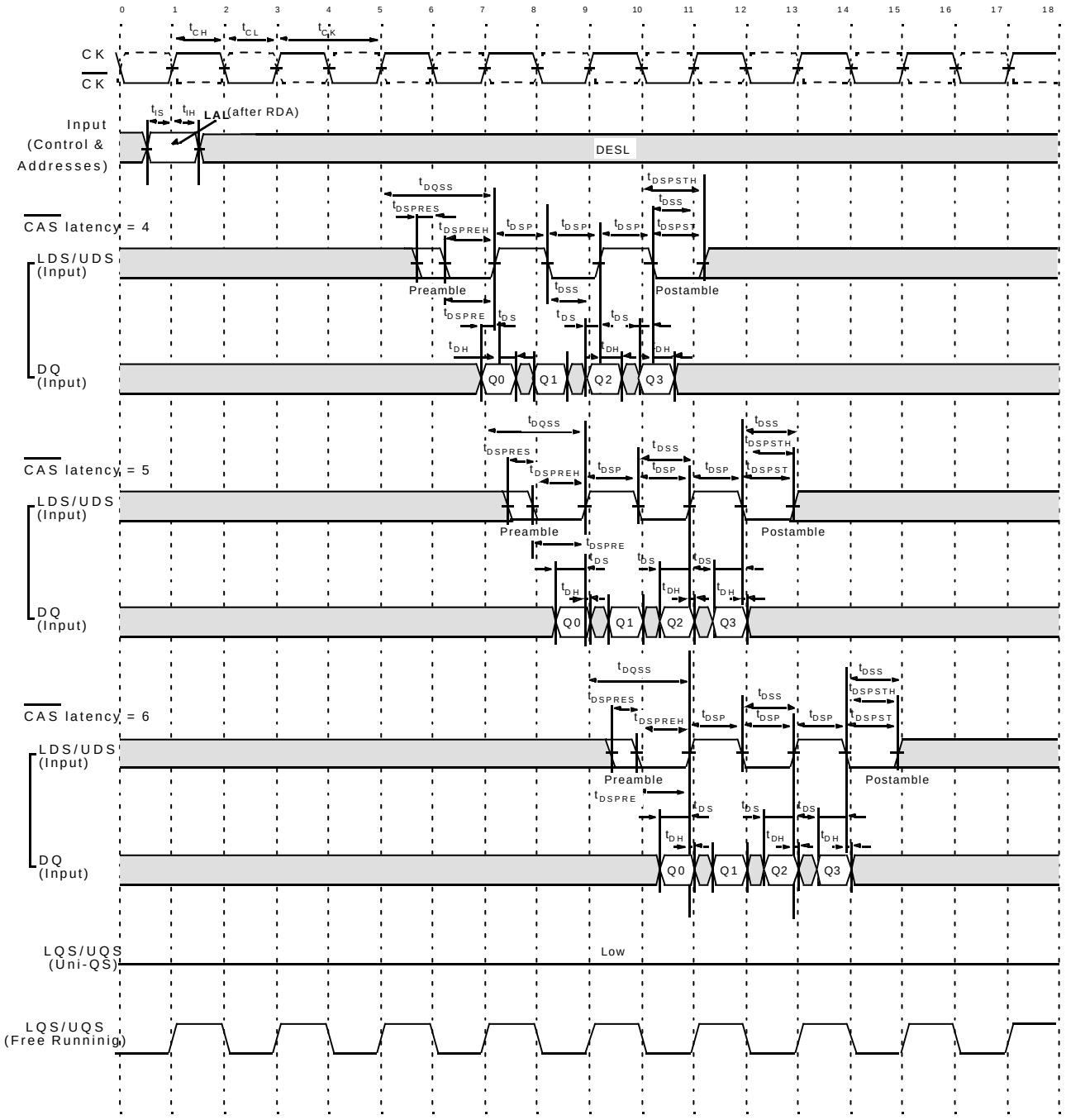
Unidirectional DS/Free Running QS mode



Note : DQ0 to DQ17 are aligned with LQS.
DQ18 to DQ35 are aligned with UQS.
LQS/UQS is always asserted in Free Running QS mode.

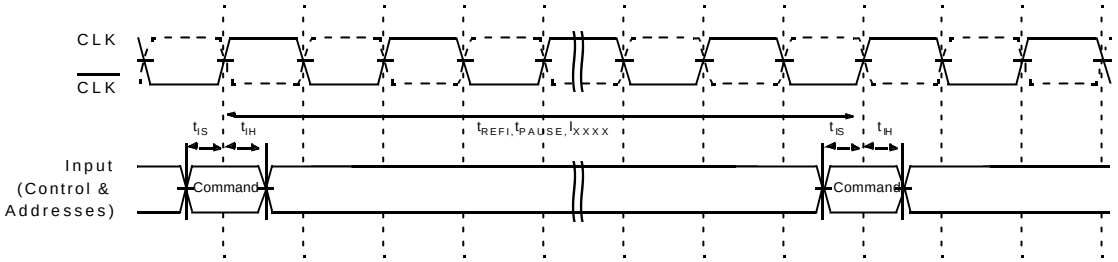
Write Timing (Burst Length = 4)

Unidirectional DS/QS mode, Unidirectional DS/Free Running QS mode



Note : DQ0 to DQ17 are sampled at both edges of LDS.
DQ18 to DQ35 are sampled at both edges of UDS.

t_{REFI}, t_{PAUSE}, Ixxxx Timing



Note. "I_{XXXX}"means "I_{RC}", "I_{RCD}", "I_{RAS}", etc.

Function Truth Table (Notes : 1,2,3)

Command Truth Table (Notes : 4)

•The First Command

Symbol	Function	$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0
DESL	Device Deselect	H	X	X	X	X	X	X
RDA	Read with Auto-close	L	H	BA	UA	UA	UA	UA
WRA	Write with Auto-close	L	L	BA	UA	UA	UA	UA

•The Second Command (The next clock of RDA or WRA command)

Symbol	Function	$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A13	A12-A11	A10-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0
LAL	Lower Address Latch	H	X	X	V	X	X	X	X	LA
REF	Auto-Refresh	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MRS	Mode Register Set	L	X	V	L	L	L	L	V	V

Notes : 1. L = Logic Low, H = Logic High, X = either L or H, V = Valid (Specified Value), BA = Bank Address, UA = Upper Address, LA = Lower Address.

2. All commands are assumed to issue at a valid state.

3. All inputs for command (excluding SELFX and PDEX) are latched on the crossing point of differential clock input where CLK goes to High.

4. Operation mode is decided by the comination of 1st command and 2nd command refer to "STATE DIAGRAM" and the command table below.

Read Command Table

Command (Symbol)	$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0	Notes
RDA (1st)	L	H	BA	UA	UA	UA	UA	
LAL (2nd)	H	X	X	X	X	X	LA	

Write Command Table

Command (Symbol)	$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14	A13	A12	A11	A10~A9	A8	A7	A6-A0
WRA (1st)	L	L	BA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
LAL (2nd)	H	X	X	VW0	VW1	X	X	X	X	X	LA

Notes : 5. A14~A13 are used for Variable Write Length (VW) control at Write Operation.

VW Truth Table

	Function	VW0	VW1
BL = 2	Write All Words	L	X
	Write First One Word	H	X
BL = 4	Reserved	L	L
	Write All Words	H	L
	Write First Two Words	L	H
	Write First One Word	H	H

Function Truth Table (Continued)

Mode Register Set Command Truth Table

Command (Symbol)	$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0	Notes
RDA (1st)	L	H	X	X	X	X	X	
MRS (2nd)	L	X	V	L	L	V	V	6

Note : 6. Refer to "Mode Register Table".

Auto-Refresh Command Table

Function	Command (Symbol)	Current State	$\overline{PD}$		$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0	Notes
			n-1	n								
Active	WRA(1st)	Standby	H	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	
Auto-Refresh	REF(2nd)	Active	H	H	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Self-Refresh Command Table

Function	Command (Symbol)	Current State	$\overline{PD}$		$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0	Notes
			n-1	n								
Active	WRA(1st)	Standby	H	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	
Self-Refresh Entry	REF(2nd)	Active	H	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	7, 8
Self-Refresh Continue	-	Self-Refresh	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Self-Refresh Exit	SELFX	Self-Refresh	L	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	9

Power Down Table

Function	Command (Symbol)	Current State	$\overline{PD}$		$\overline{CS}$	FN	BA1-BA0	A14-A9	A8	A7	A6-A0	Notes
			n-1	n								
Power Down Entry	PDEN	Standby	H	L	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Power Down Continue	-	Power Down	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Power Down Exit	PDEX	Power Down	L	H	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	9

Notes : 7. $\overline{PD}$ has to be brought to Low within t_{FPDL} from REF command.

8. $\overline{PD}$ should be brought to Low after DQ' s state turned high impedance.

9. When $\overline{PD}$ is brought to High from Low, this function is executed asynchronously.

Function Truth Table (Continued)

Current State	PD		$\overline{CS}$	FN	Address	Command	Action	Notes
	n-1	n						
Idle	H	H	H	X	X	DESL	NOP	
	H	H	L	H	BA, UA	RDA	Row activate for Read	
	H	H	L	L	BA, UA	WRA	Row activate for Write	
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Power Down Entry	10
	H	L	L	X	X	-	Illegal	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Refer to Power Down state	
Row Active for Read	H	H	H	X	LA	LAL	Begin read	
	H	H	L	X	Op-Code	MRS/EMRS	Access to Mode Register	
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Illegal	
	H	L	L	X	X	MRS/EMRS	Illegal	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
Row Active for Write	H	H	H	X	LA	LAL	Begin Write	
	H	H	L	X	X	REF	Auto-Refresh	
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Illegal	
	H	L	L	X	X	REF (Self)	Self-Refresh entry	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
Read	H	H	H	X	X	DESL	Continue burst read to end	
	H	H	L	H	BA, UA	RDA	Illegal	11
	H	H	L	L	BA, UA	WRA	Illegal	11
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Illegal	
	H	L	L	X	X	-	Illegal	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
Write	H	H	H	X	X	DESL	Data write & continue burst write to end	
	H	H	L	H	BA, UA	RDA	Illegal	11
	H	H	L	L	BA, UA	WRA	Illegal	11
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Illegal	
	H	L	L	X	X	-	Illegal	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
Auto-Refreshing	H	H	H	X	X	DESL	NOP-> Idle after t_{REFC}	
	H	H	L	H	BA, UA	RDA	Illegal	
	H	H	L	L	BA, UA	WRA	Illegal	
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Self-Refresh entry	12
	H	L	L	X	X	-	Illegal	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Refer to Self-Refreshing state	
Mode Register Accessing	H	H	H	X	X	DESL	Nop-> Idle after t_{RSC}	
	H	H	L	H	BA, UA	RDA	Illegal	
	H	H	L	L	BA, UA	WRA	Illegal	
	H	L	H	X	X	PDEN	Illegal	
	H	L	L	X	X	-	Illegal	
	L	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
Power Down	H	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
	L	L	X	X	X	-	Maintain Power Down Mode	
	L	H	H	X	X	RDEX	Exit Power Down Mode->Idle after t_{PDEX}	
	L	H	L	X	X	-	Illegal	
Se;f-Refreshing	H	X	X	X	X	-	Invalid	
	L	L	X	X	X	-	Maintain Self-Refresh	
	L	H	H	X	X	SELFX	Exit Self-Refresh->Idle after t_{REFC}	
	L	H	L	X	X	-	Illegal	

Notes : 10. Illegal if any bank is not idle.

11. Illegal to bank in specified states : Function may be Legal in the bank indicated by bank Address (BA).

12. Illegal if t_{FPDL} is not Stisfied.

Mode Register Table

Regular Mode Register (Notes : 1)

Address	BA1[*1]	BA0[*1]	A14-A8	A7[*3]	A6-A4	A3	A2-A0
Register	0	0	0	TM	CL	BT	BL

A7	Test Mode (TM)
0	Regular (Default)
1	Test Mode Entry

A3	Burst Type (BT)
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

A6	A5	A4	CAS Latency (CL)
0	0	X	Reserved [*2]
0	1	0	Reserved [*2]
0	1	1	Reserved [*2]
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	Reserved [*2]

A2	A1	A0	Burst Length (BL)
0	0	0	Reserved [*2]
0	0	1	2
0	1	0	4
0	1	1	Reserved [*2]
1	X	X	

Extended Mode Register (Notes : 4)

Address	BA1[*4]	BA0[*4]	A14-A7	A6~A5	A4-A3	A2~A1	A0[*5]
Register	0	1	0	SS	DIC(QS)	DIC(DQ)	DS

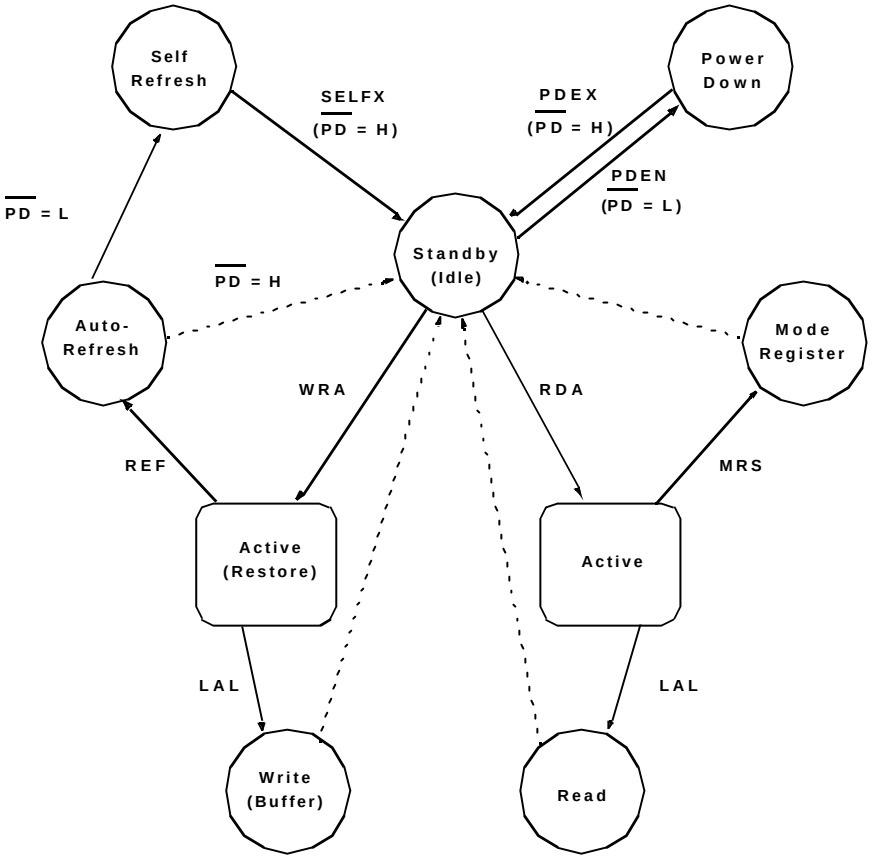
A6	A5	Strobe Select
0	0	Reserved[*2]
0	1	Reserved[*2]
1	0	Unidirectional DS/QS
1	1	Unidirectional DS/Free Running QS

QS		DQ		Output Driver Impedance Control (DIC)
A4	A3	A2	A1	
0	0	0	0	Normal Output Driver
0	1	0	1	Strong Output Driver
1	0	1	0	Weak Output Driver
1	1	1	1	Reserved

A0	DLL Switch (DS)
0	DLL Enable
1	DLL Disable

Note : 1. Regular Mode Register Is Chosen Using the combination of BA0 = 0 and BA1 = 0.
2. "Reserved" places in Regular Mode Register should not be set.
3. A7 in Regular Mode Register must be set to "0"(Low state).
Because Test Mode is specific mode for supplier.
4. Extended Mode Register is chosen using the Combination of BA0 = 1 and BA1 = 0.
5. A0 in Extended Mode Register must be set to "0" to enable DLL for normal operation.

State Diagram



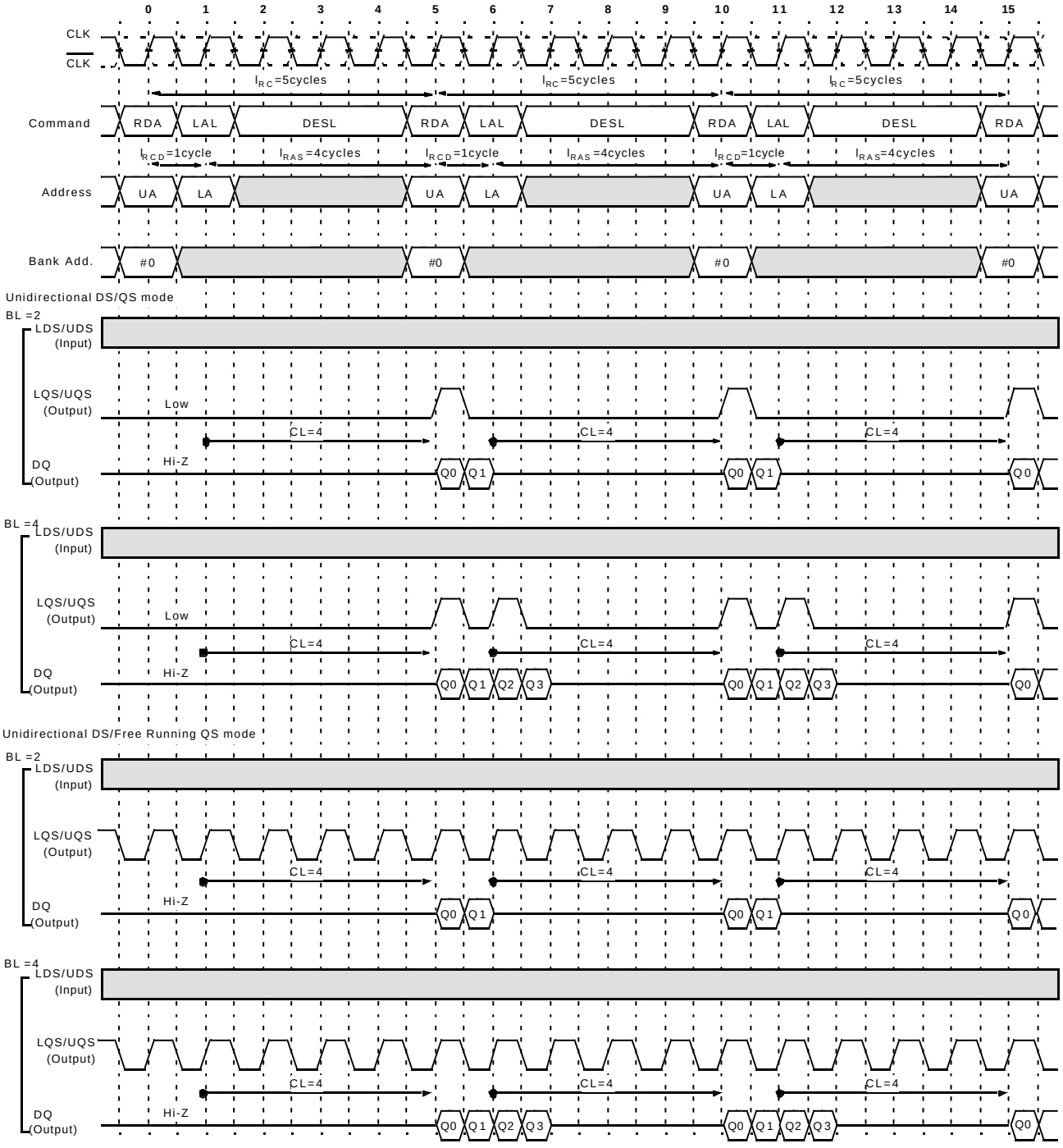
Command Input

Automatic Return

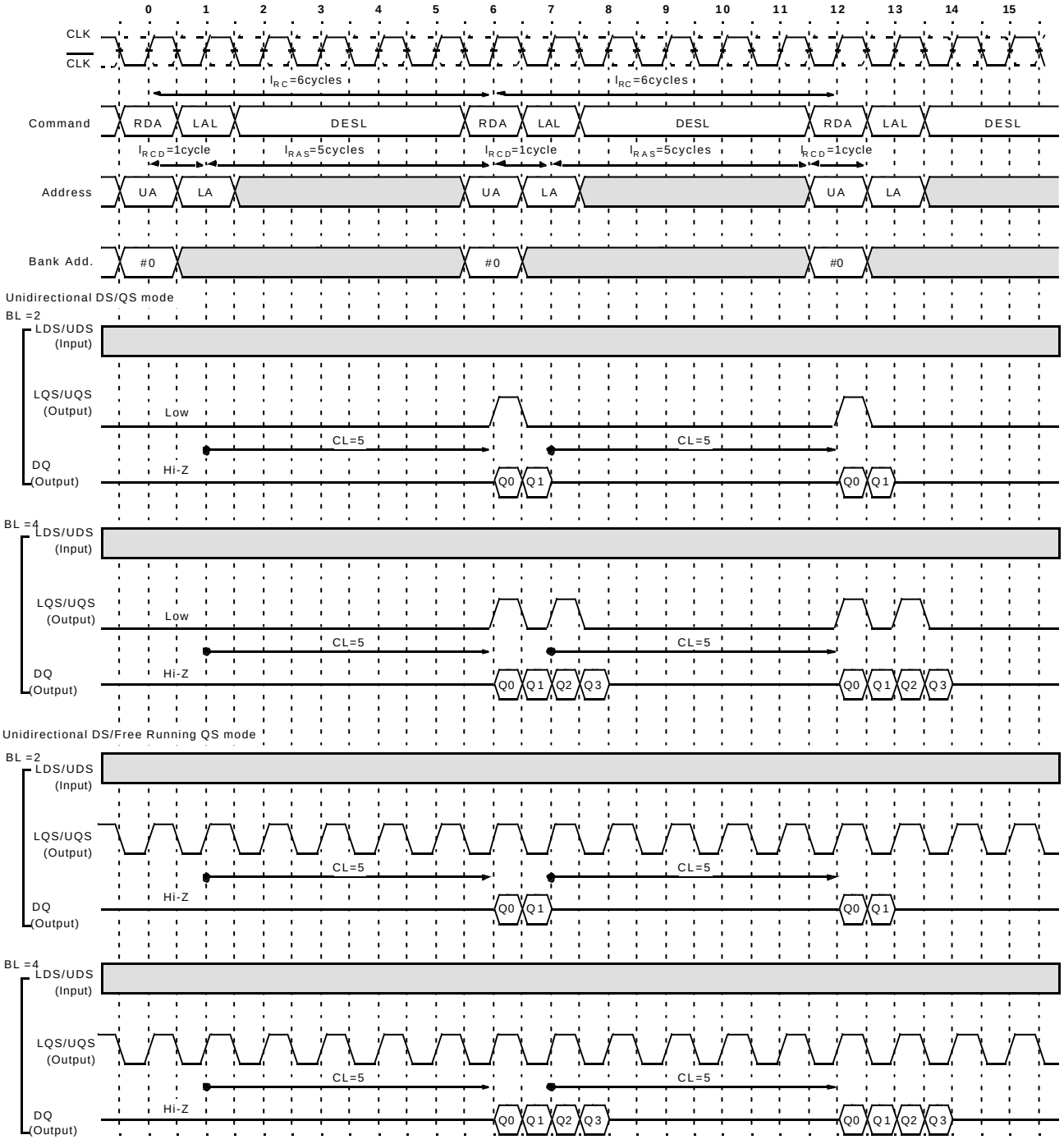
The second command at Active state must be issued 1clock after RDA or WRA command input

Timing Diagrams

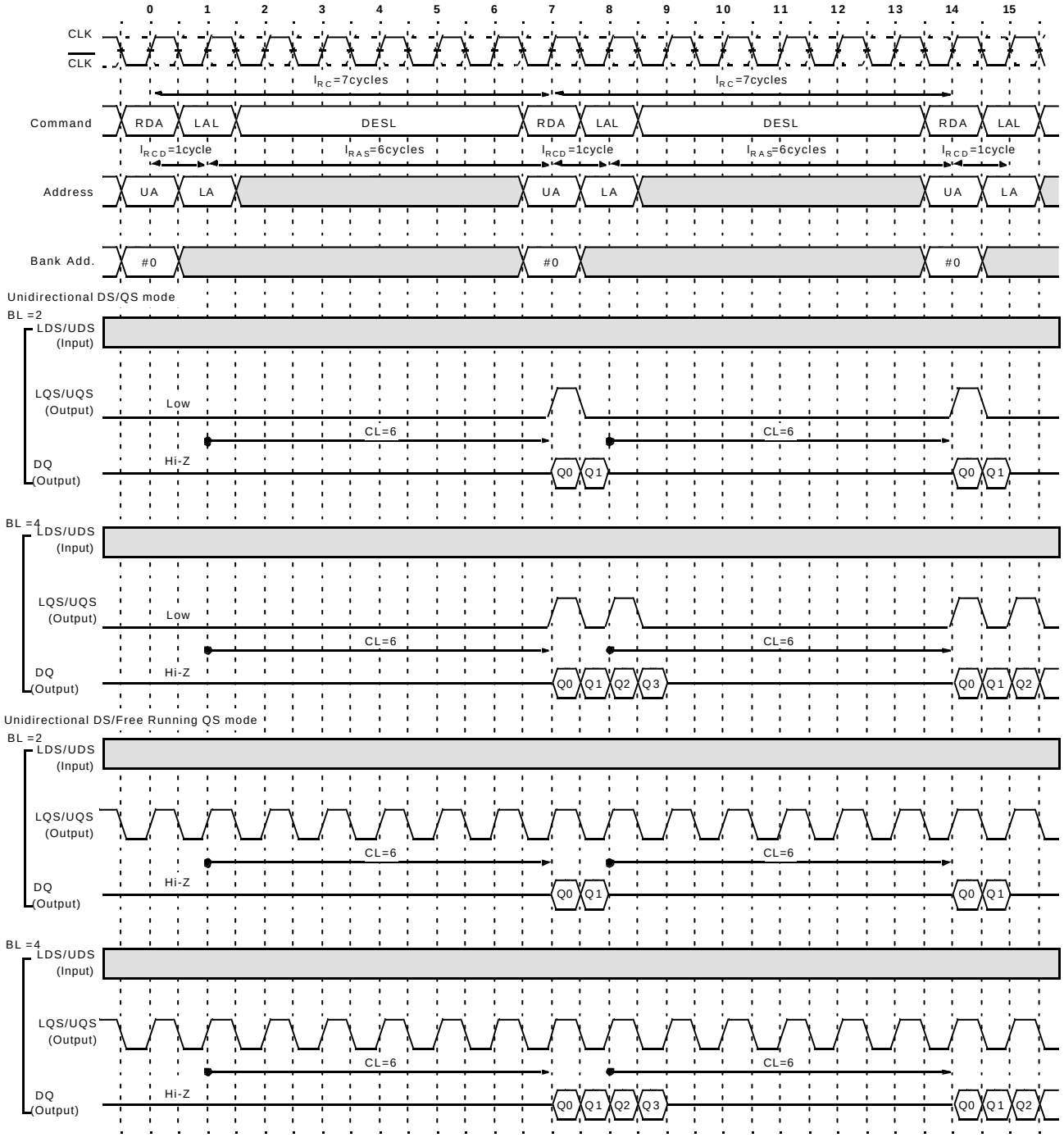
Single Bank Read Timing (CL=4)



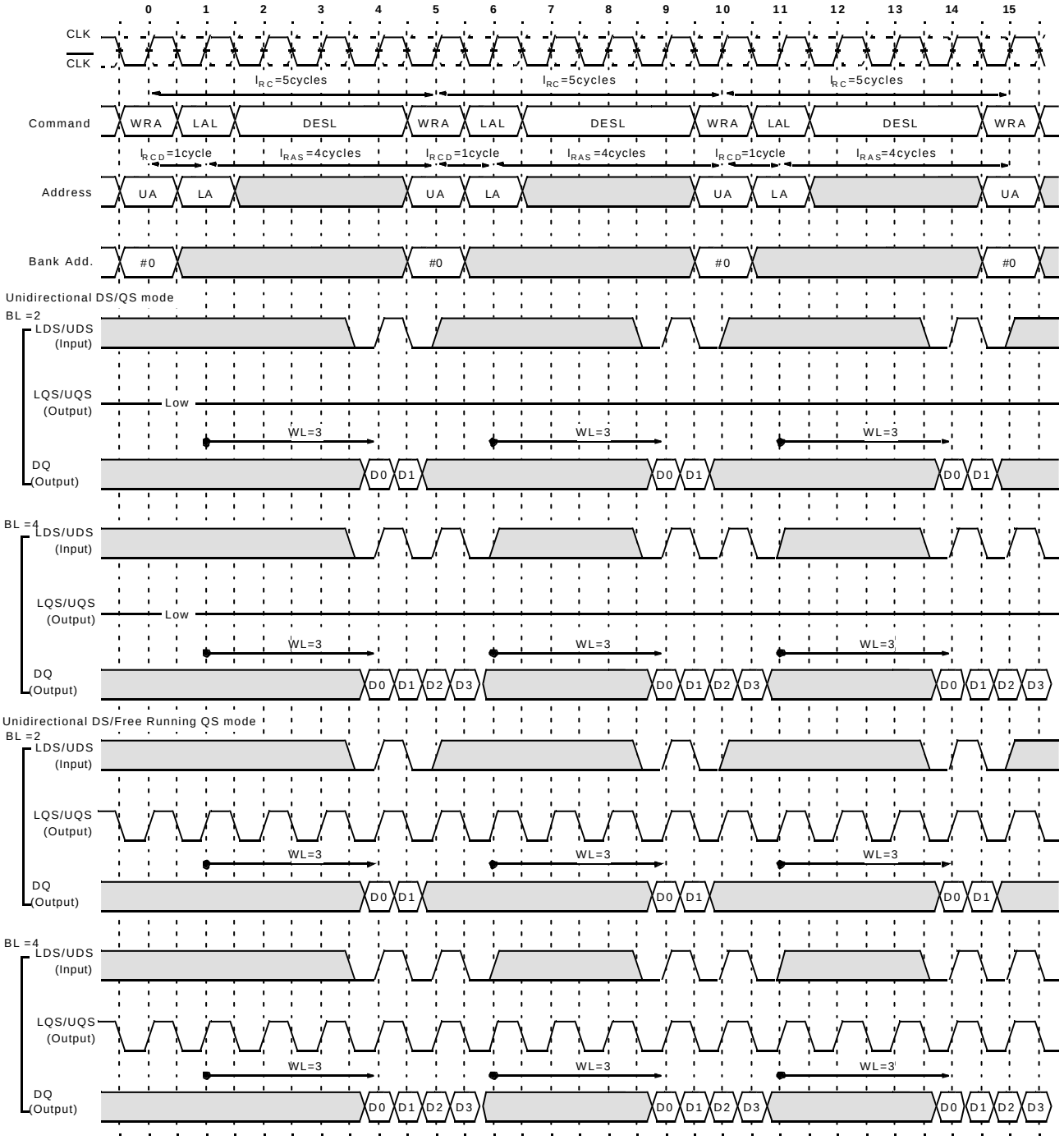
Single Bank Read Timing (CL=5)



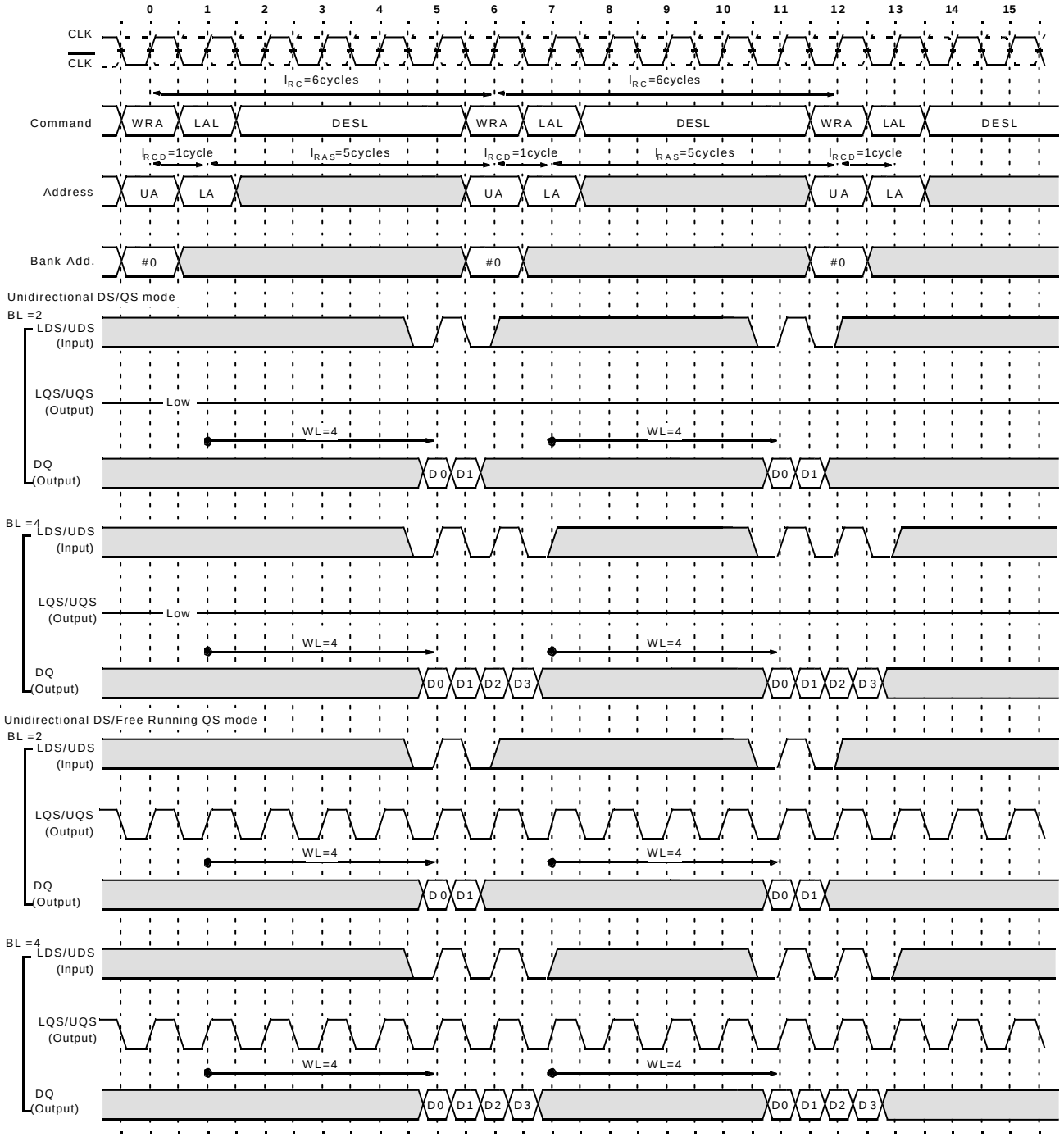
Single Bank Read Timing (CL=6)



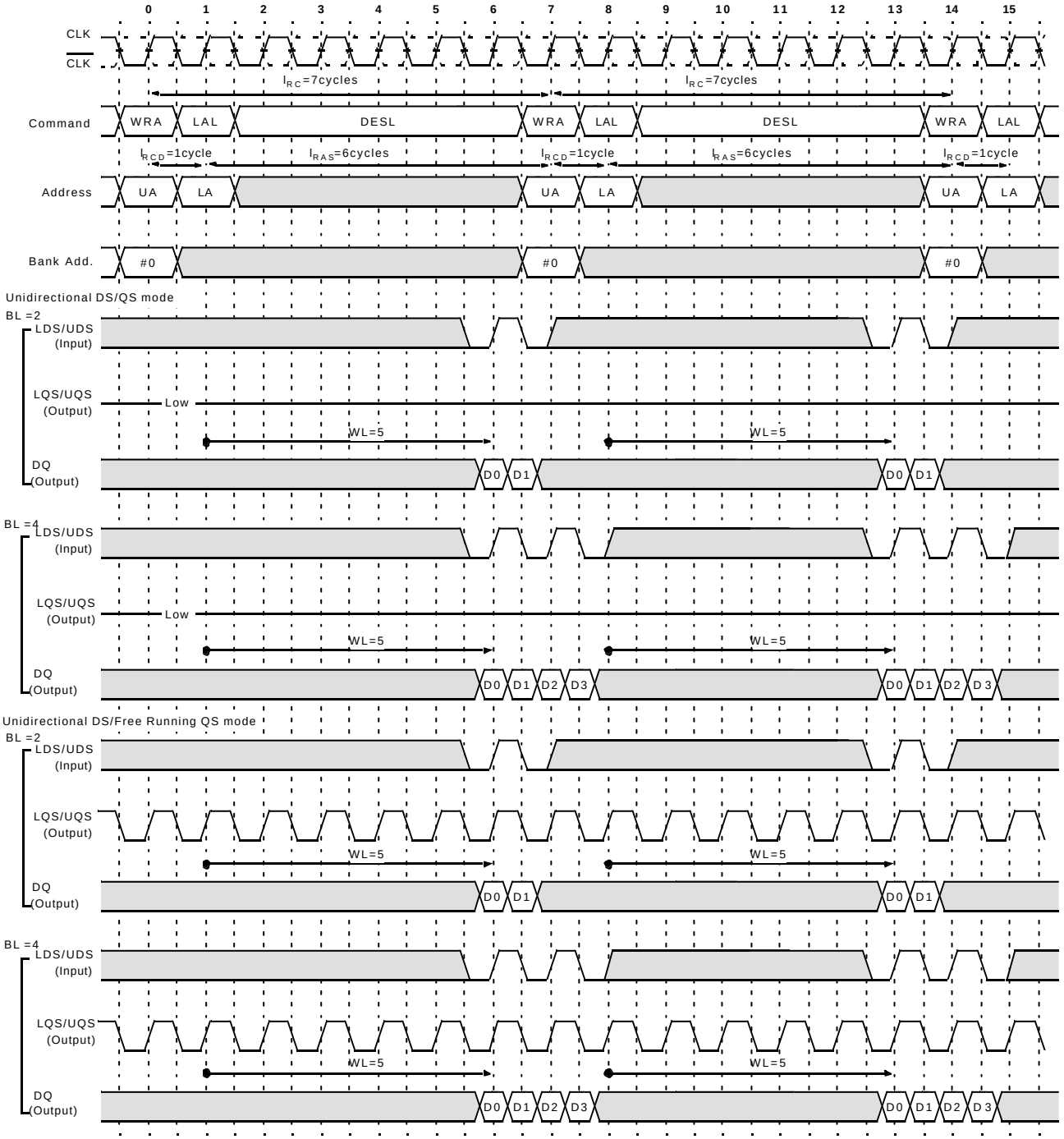
Single Bank Write Timing (CL=4)



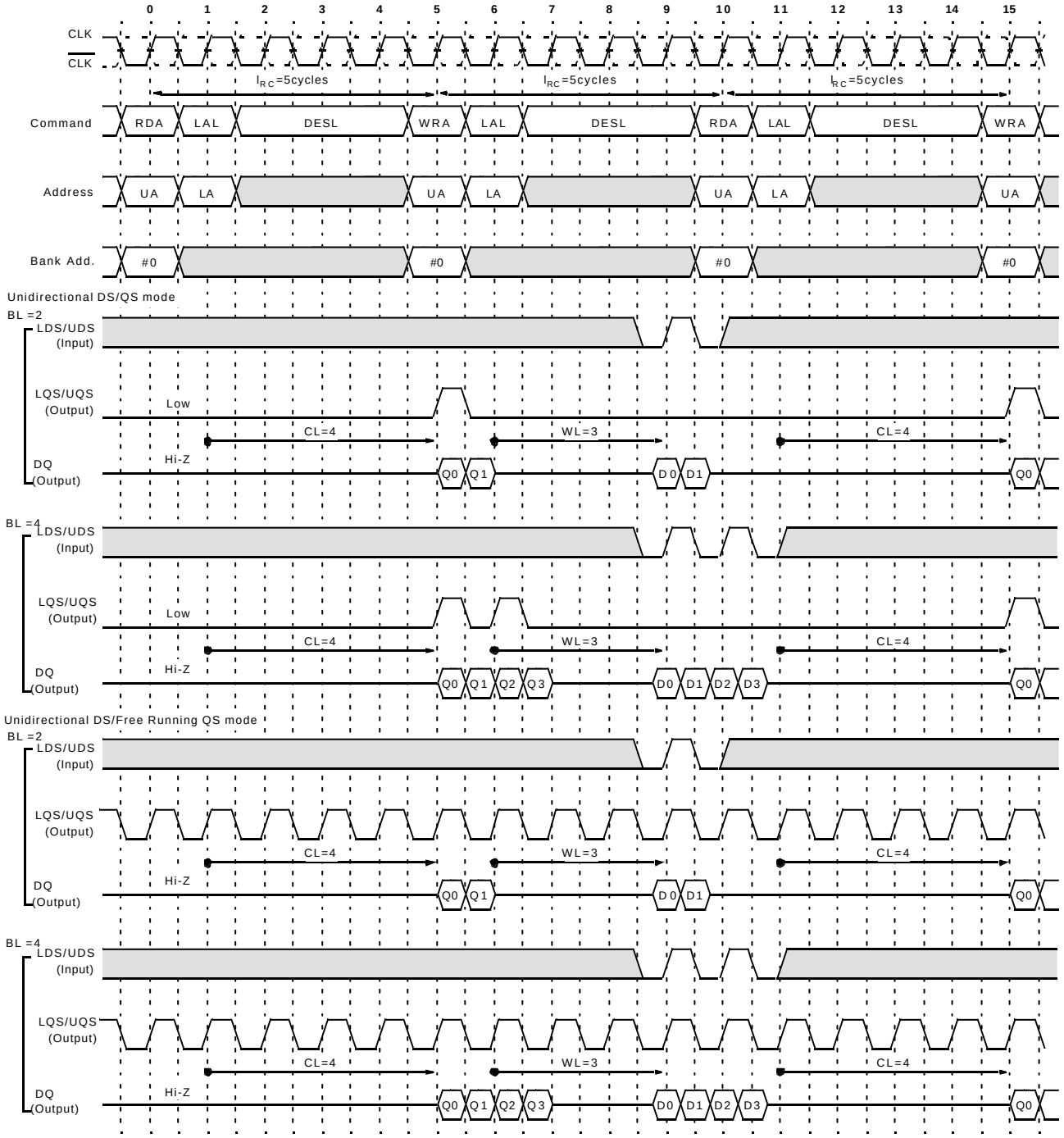
Single Bank Write Timing (CL=5)



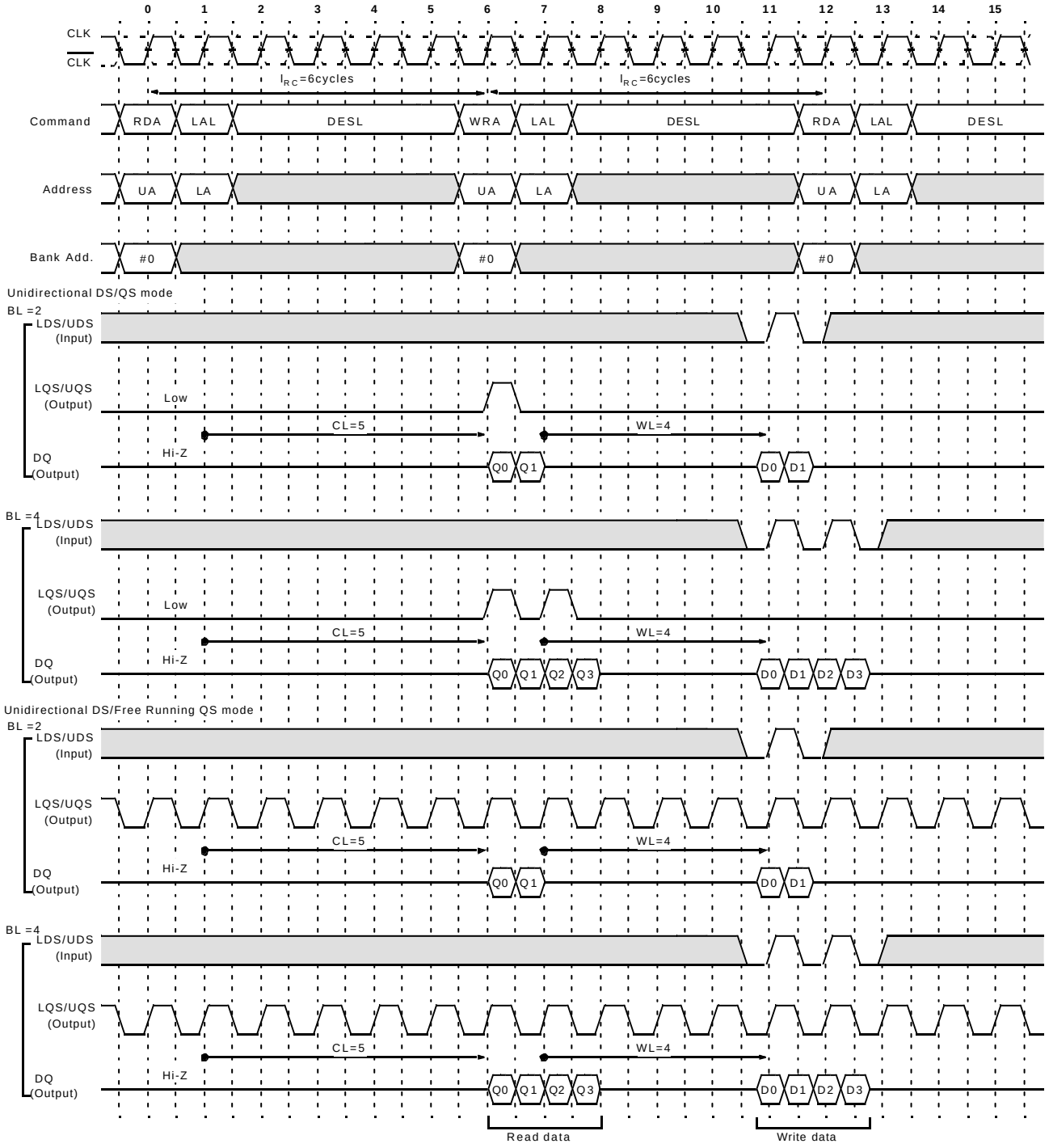
Single Bank Write Timing (CL=6)



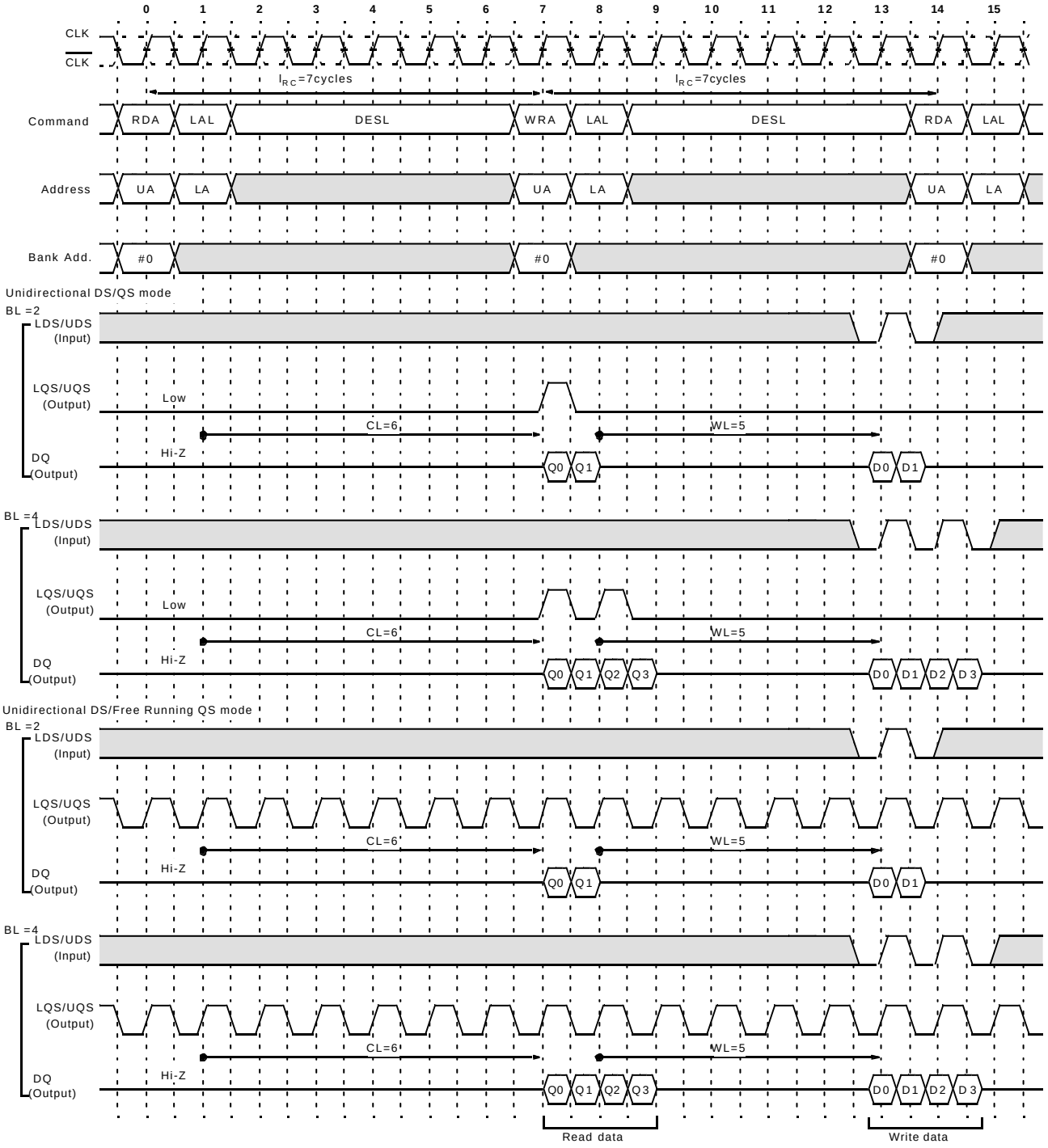
Single Bank Read-Write Timing (CL=4)



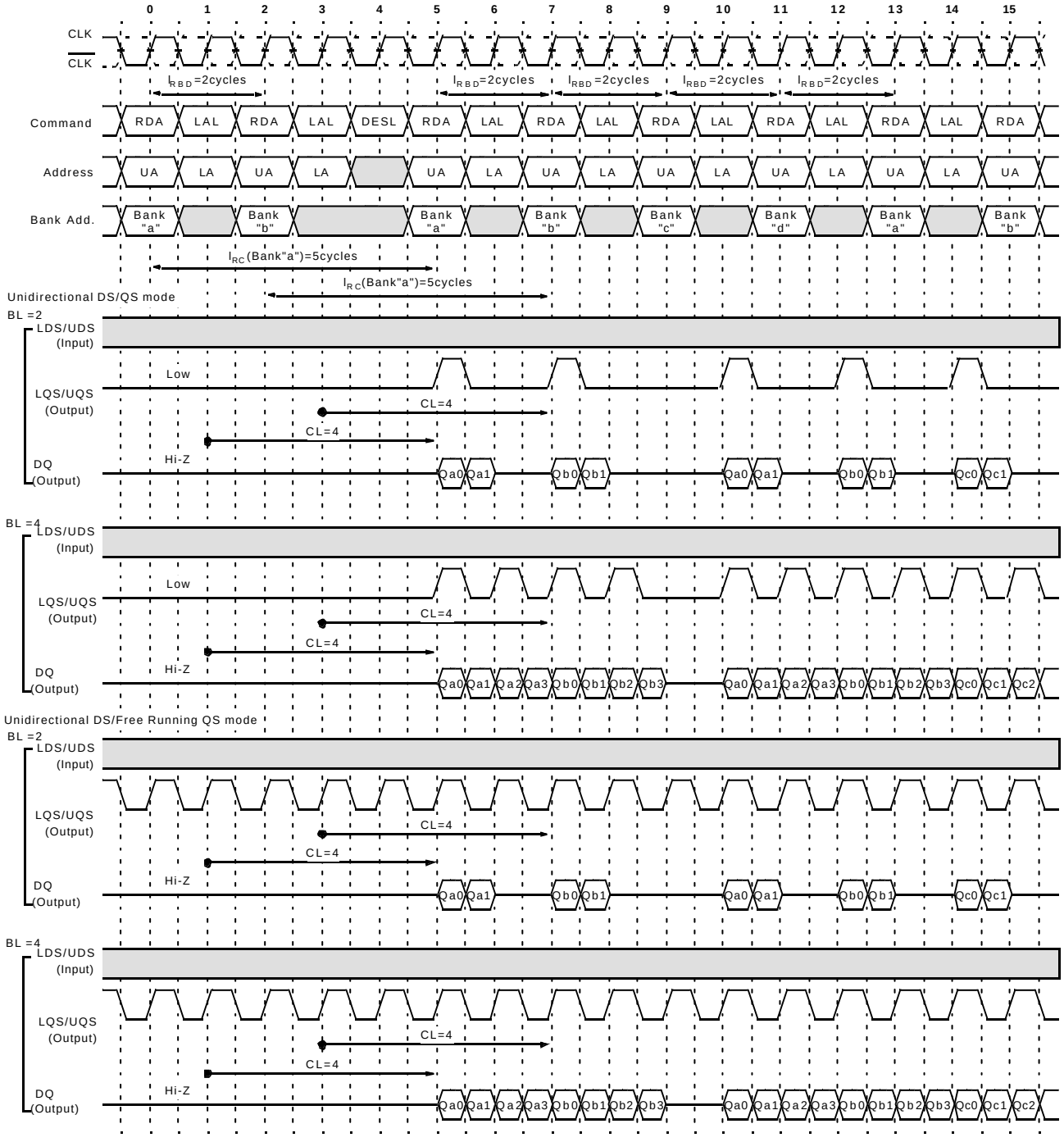
Single Bank Read-Write Timing (CL=5)



Single Bank Read-Write Timing (CL=6)

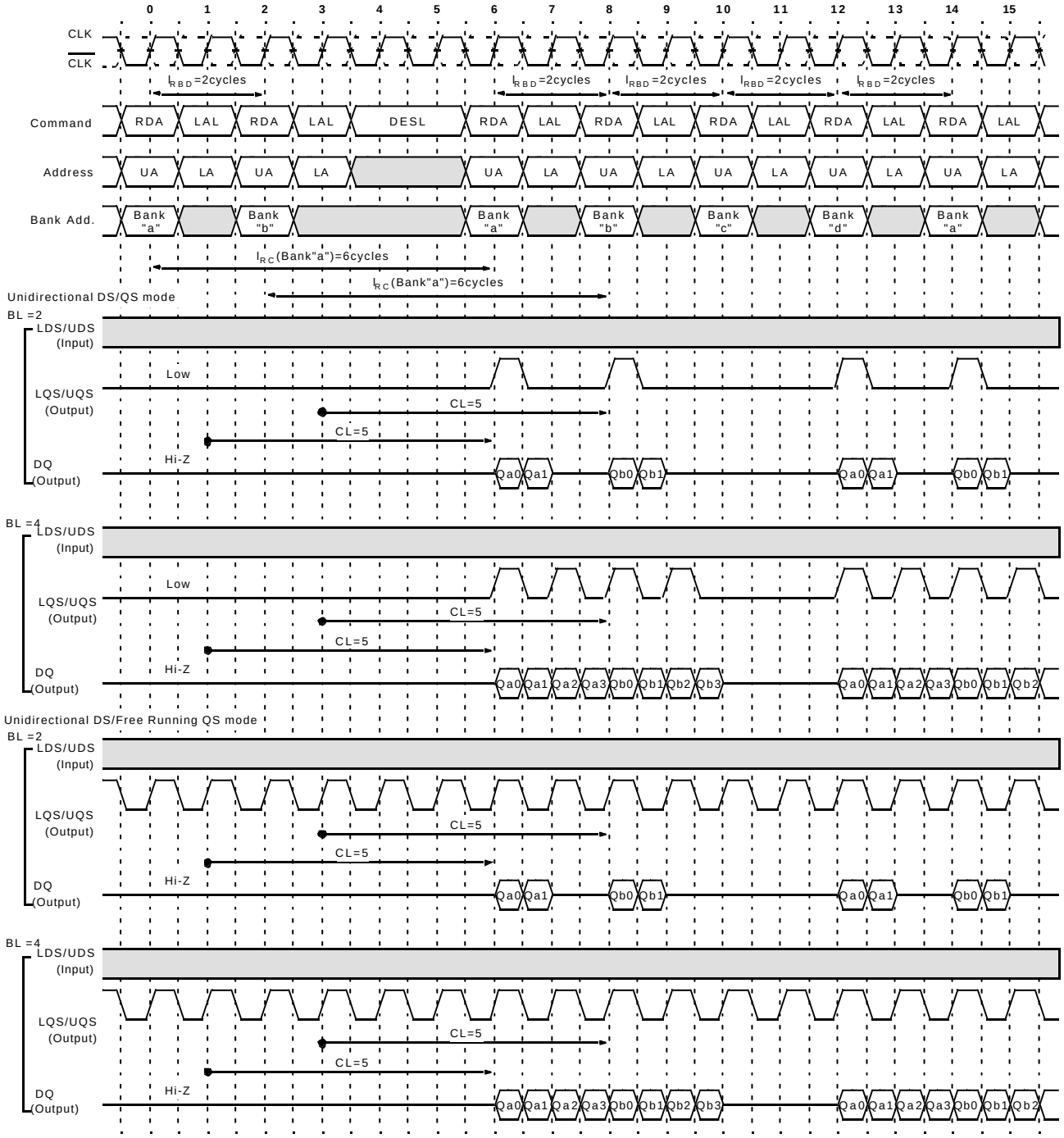


Multiple Bank Read Timing (CL=4)

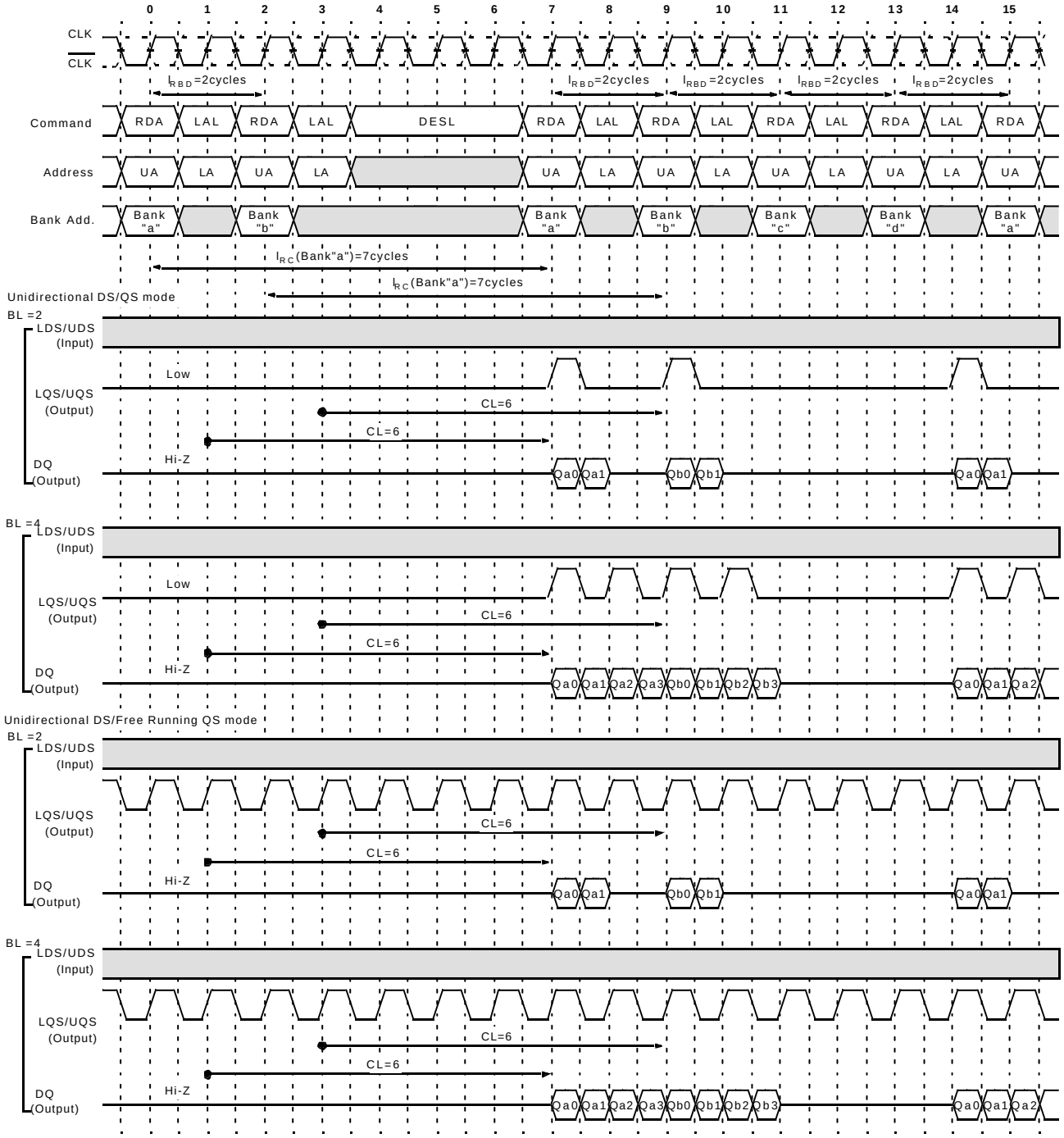


Note : I_{RC} to the same bank must be satisfied

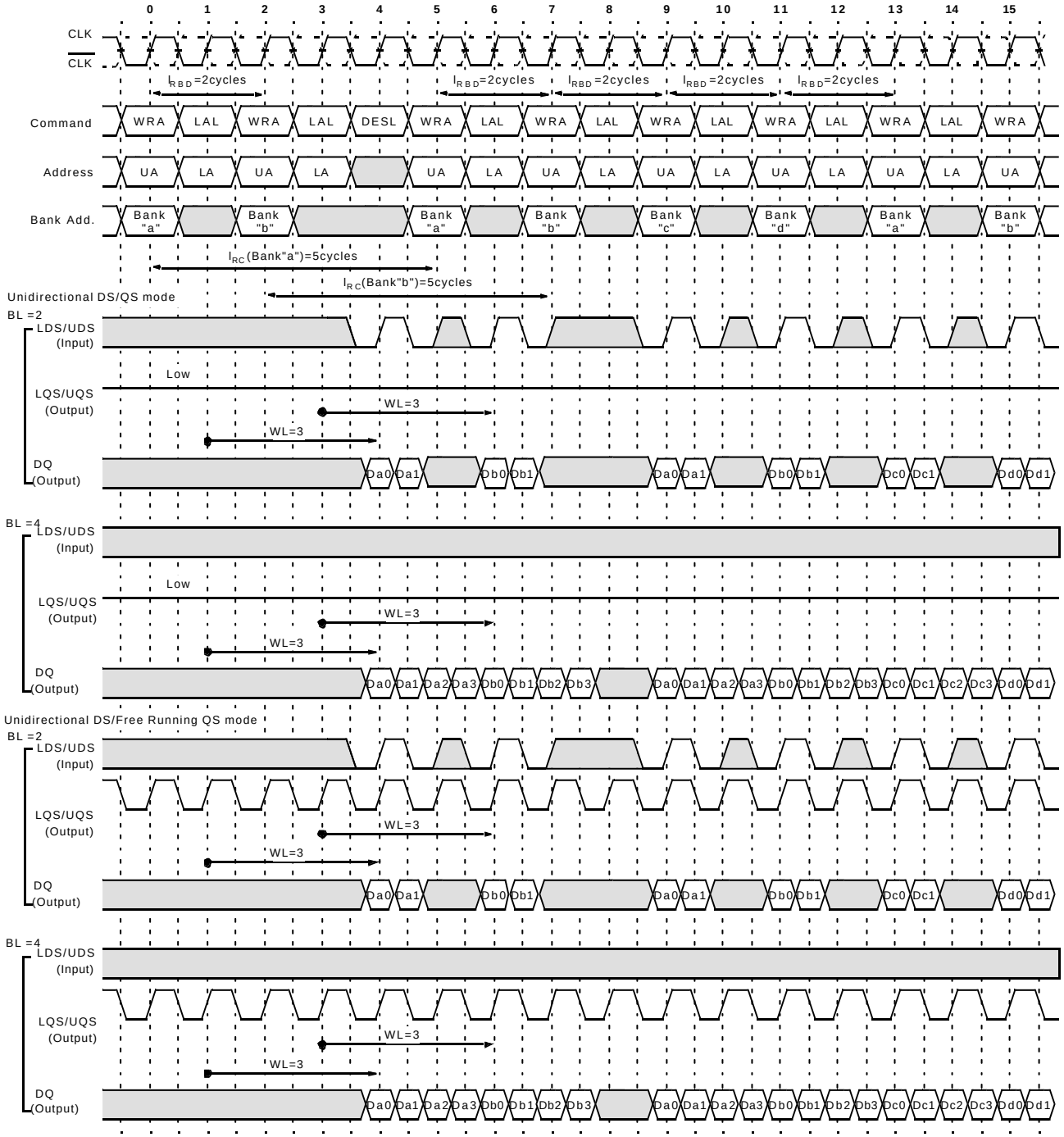
Multiple Bank Read Timing (CL=5)



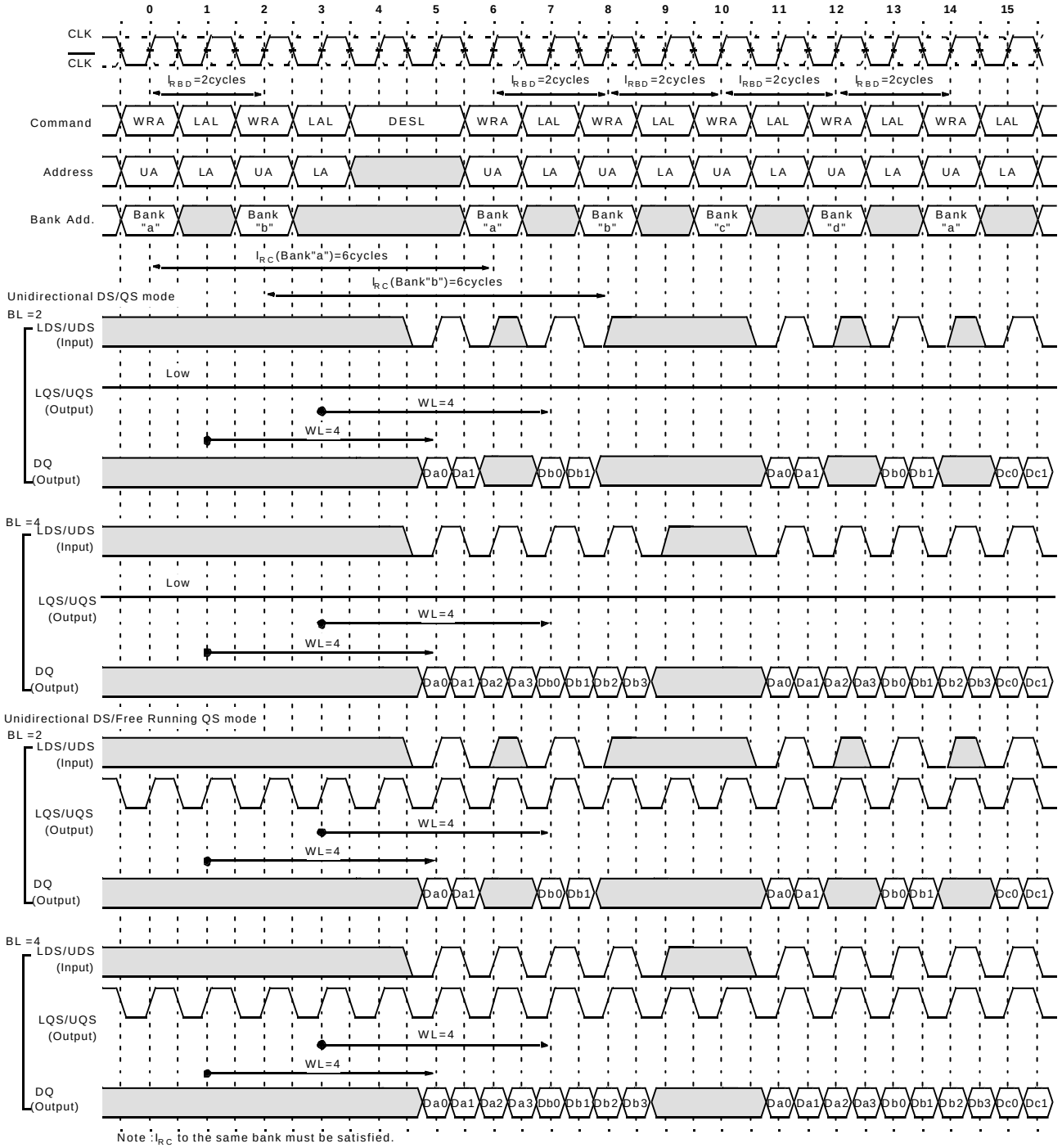
Multiple Bank Read Timing (CL=6)



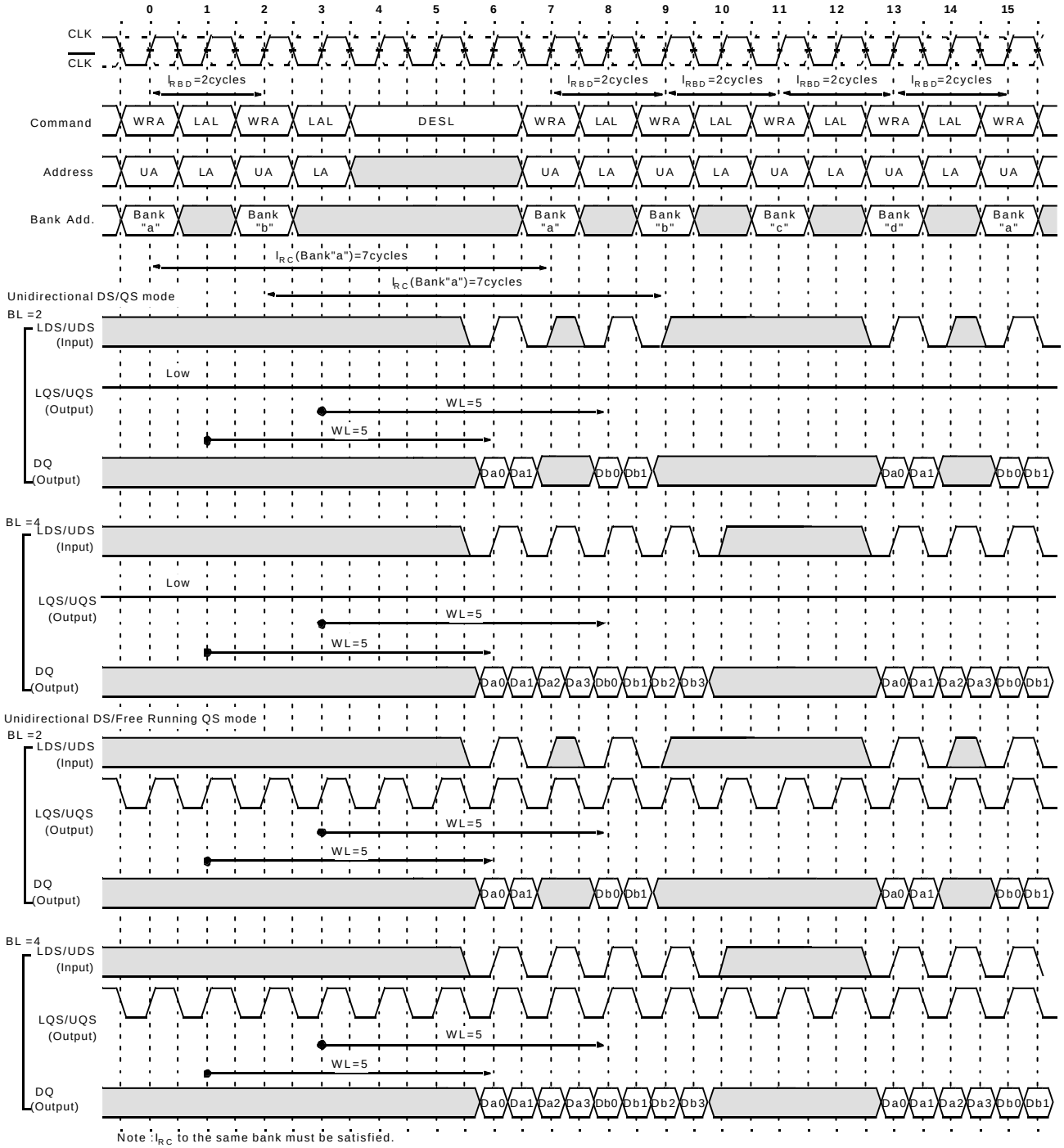
Multiple Bank Write Timing (CL=4)



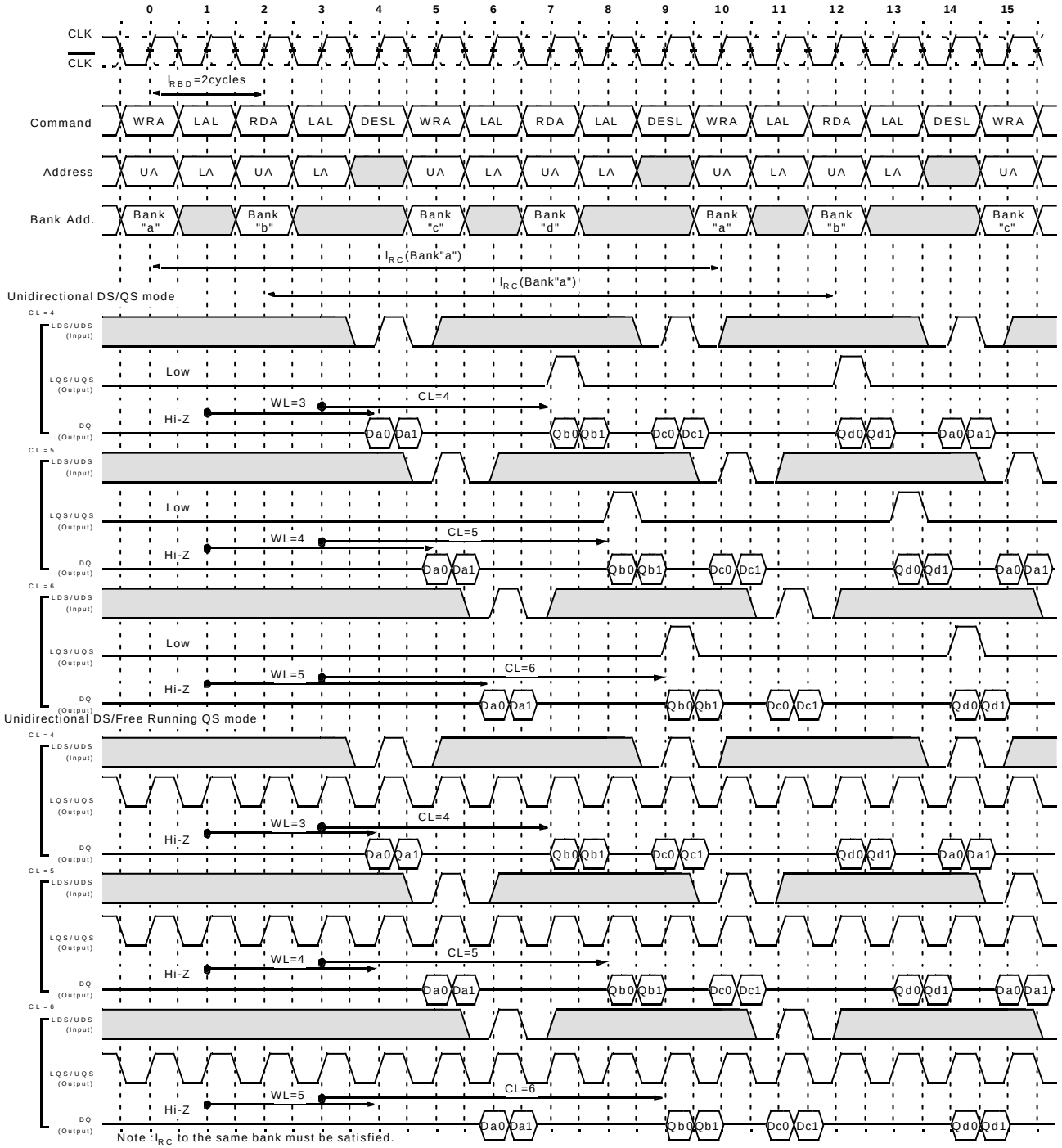
Multiple Bank Write Timing (CL=5)



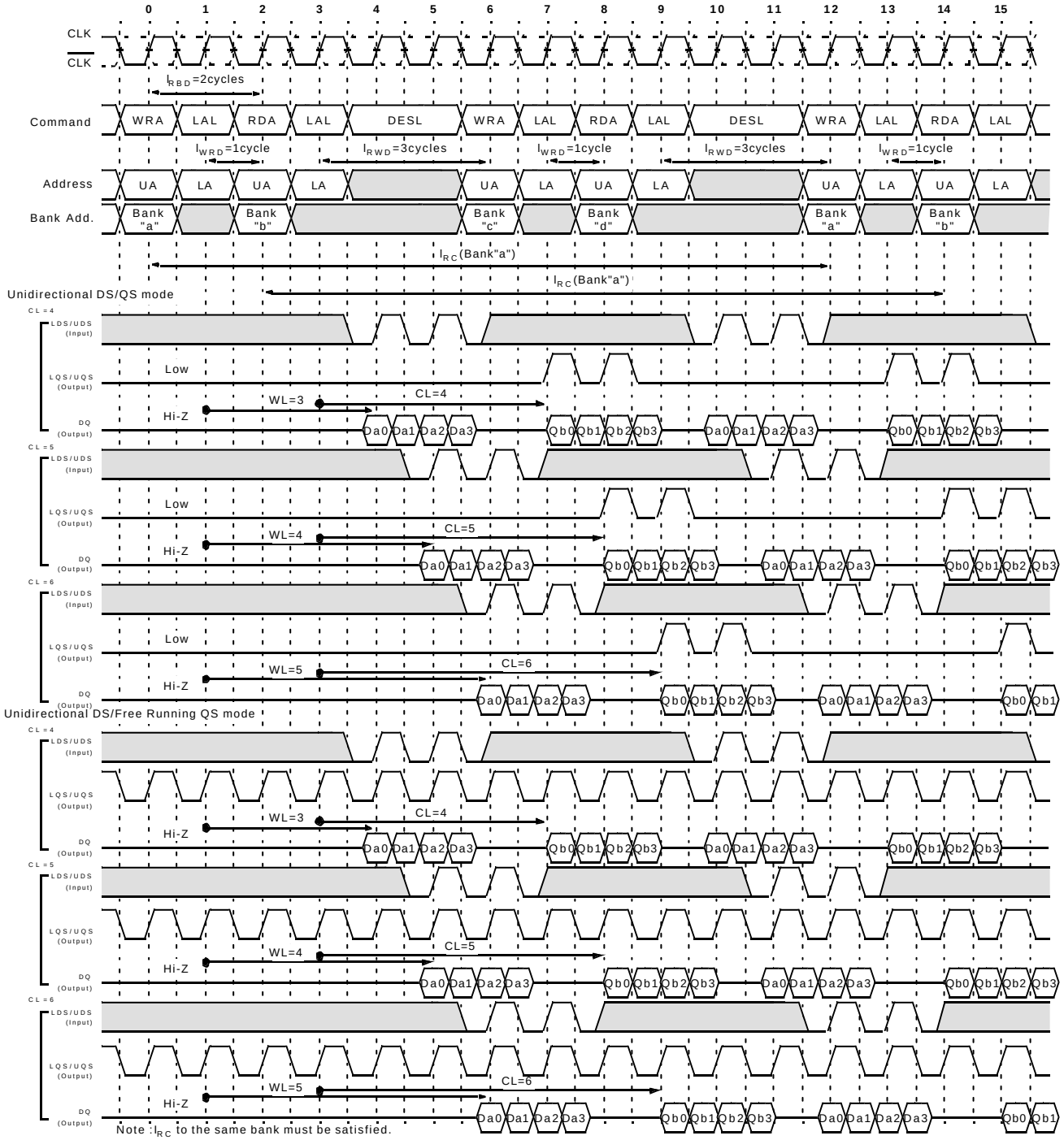
Multiple Bank Write Timing (CL=6)



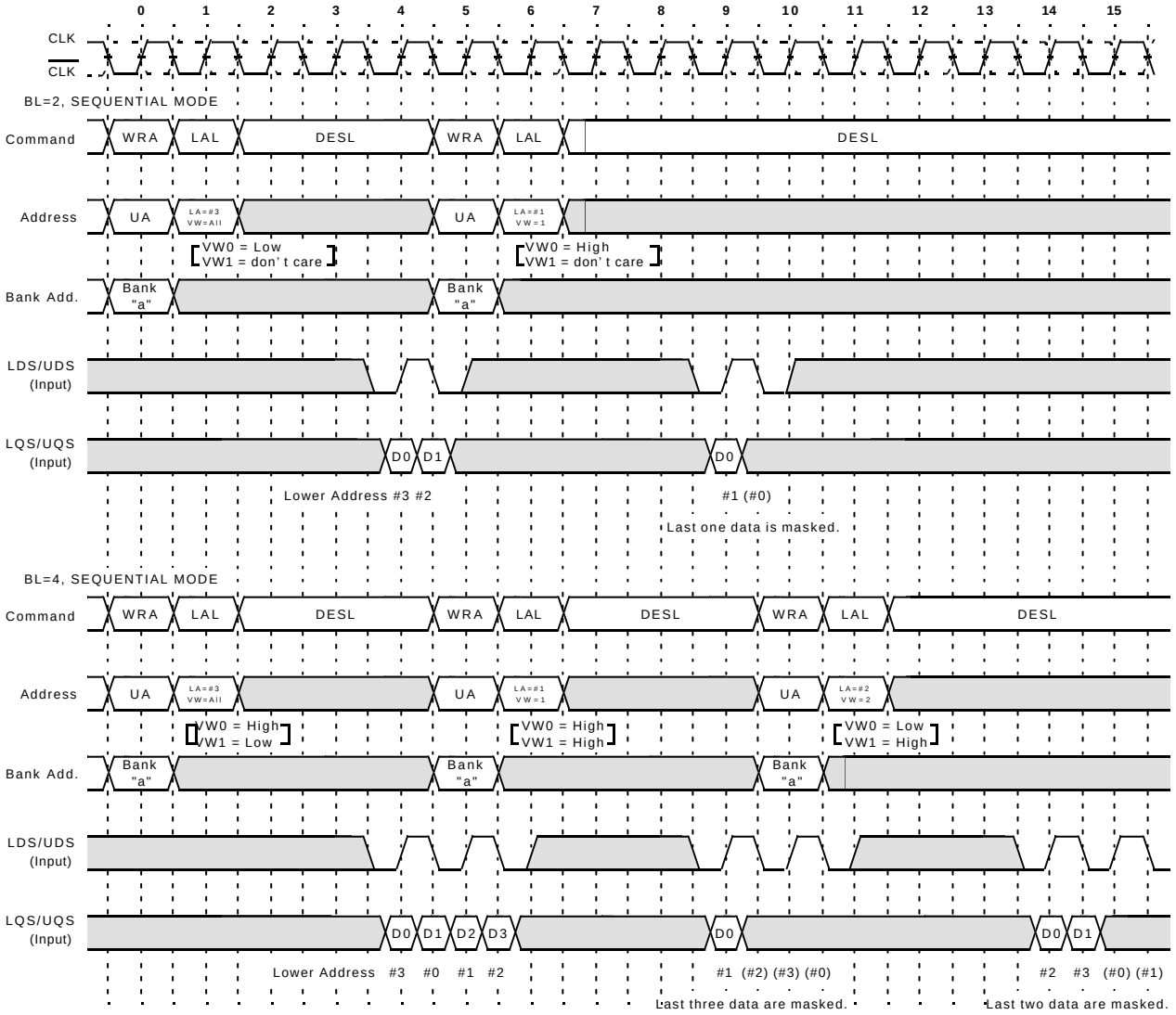
Multiple Bank Read-Write Timing (BL=2)



Multiple Bank Read-Write Timing (BL=4)



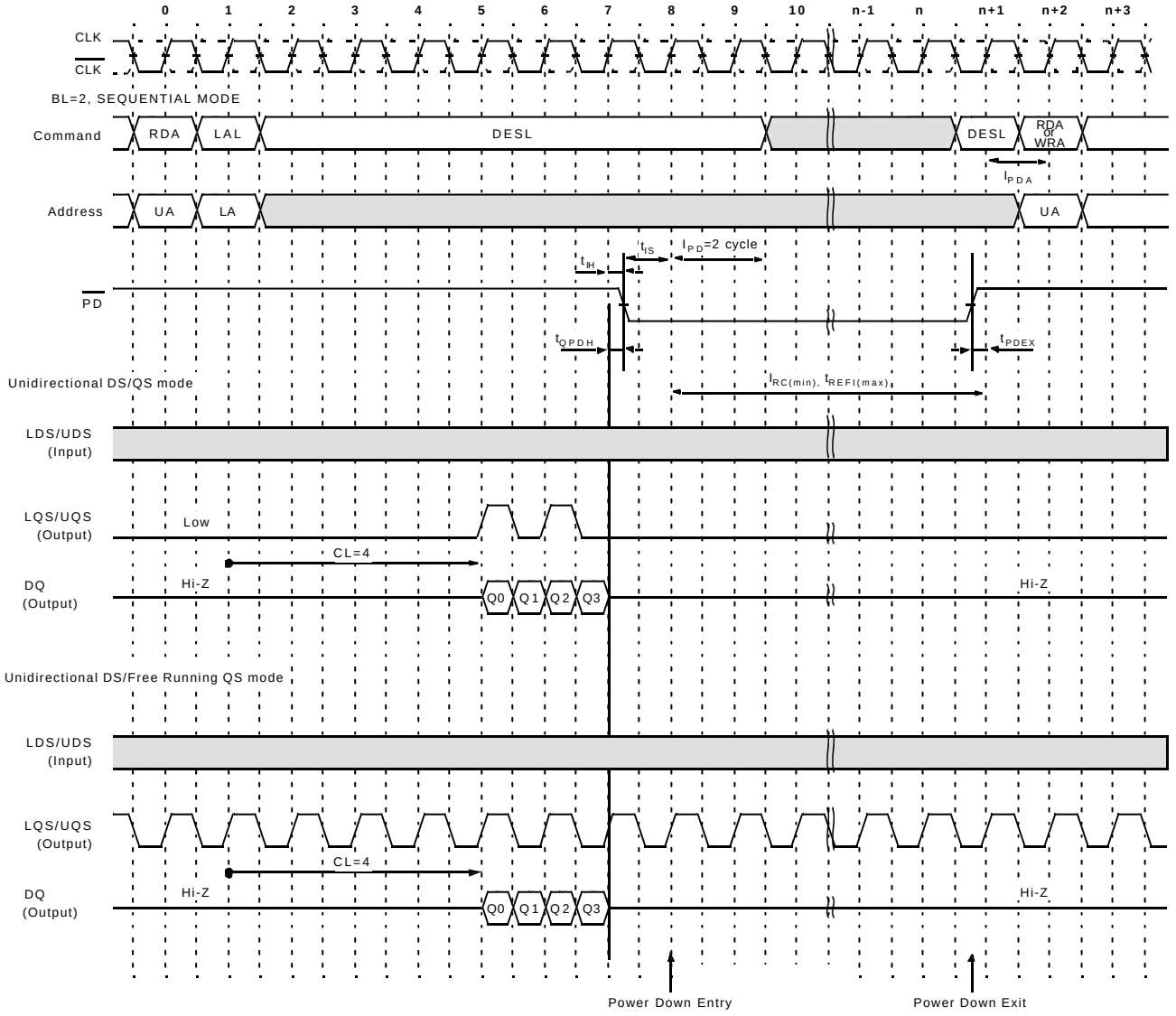
Write with Variable Write Length (VW) Control(CL=4)



Note : DS input must be continued till end of burst count even if some of laster data is masked.

Power Down Timing (CL=4, BL=4)

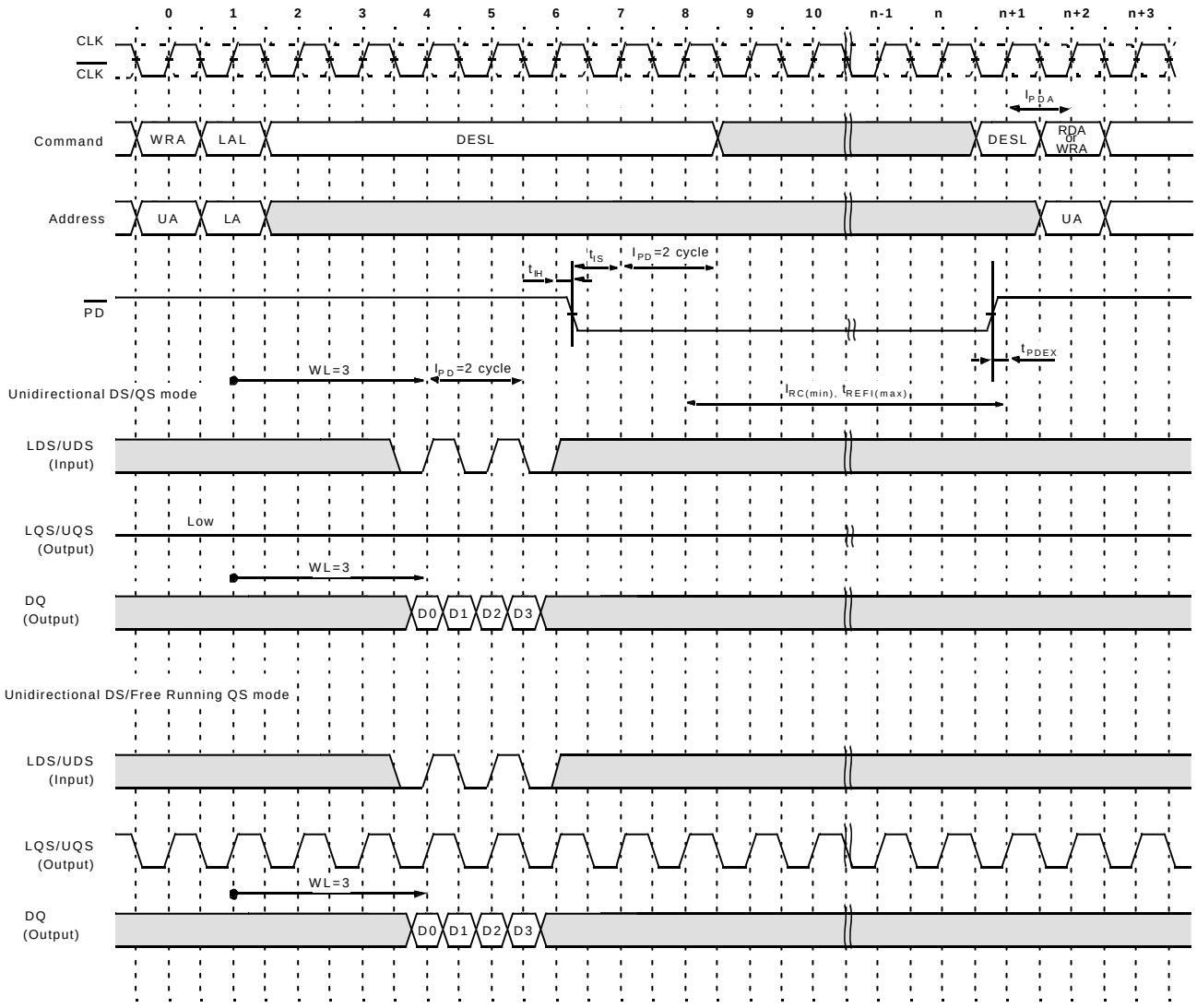
Read cycle to Power Down Mode



Note : $\overline{PD}$ must be kept "High" level until end of Burst data output.
$\overline{PD}$ should be brought to "High" within t_{REFI}(max.) to maintain the data written into cell.
In Power Down Mode, $\overline{PD}$ "Low" and a stable clock signal must be maintained.
When $\overline{PD}$ is brought to "High", a valid executable command may be applied I_{PDA} cycles later.

Power Down Timing (CL=4, BL=4)

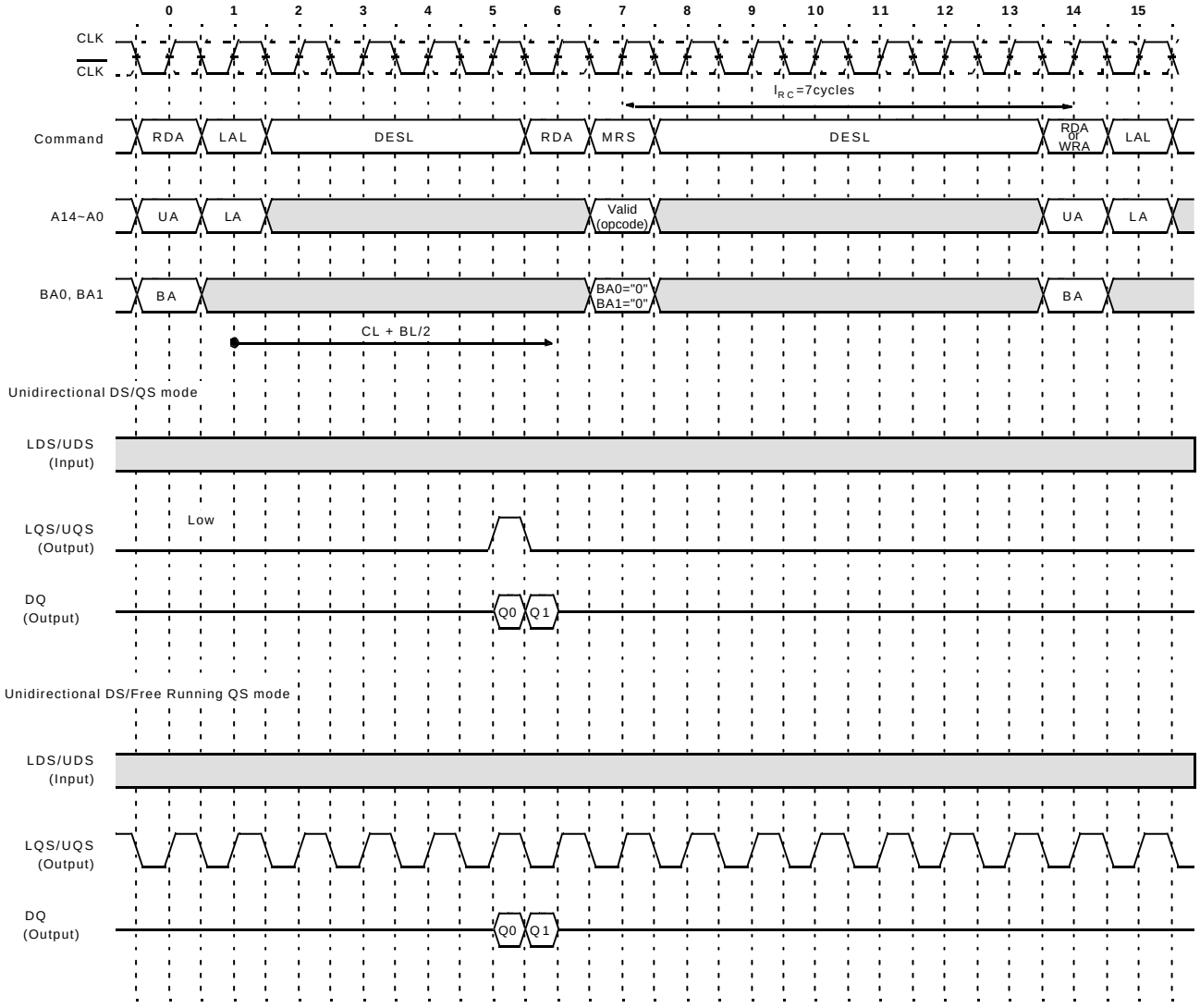
Write cycle to Power Down Mode



Note : $\overline{PD}$ must be kept "High" level until end of Burst data output.
$\overline{PD}$ should be brought to "High" within t_{REFI}(max.) to maintain the data written into cell.
In Power Down Mode, $\overline{PD}$ "Low" and a stable clock signal must be maintained.
When $\overline{PD}$ is brought to "High", a valid executable command may be applied I_{PDA} cycles later.

Mode Register Set Timing (CL=4, BL=2)

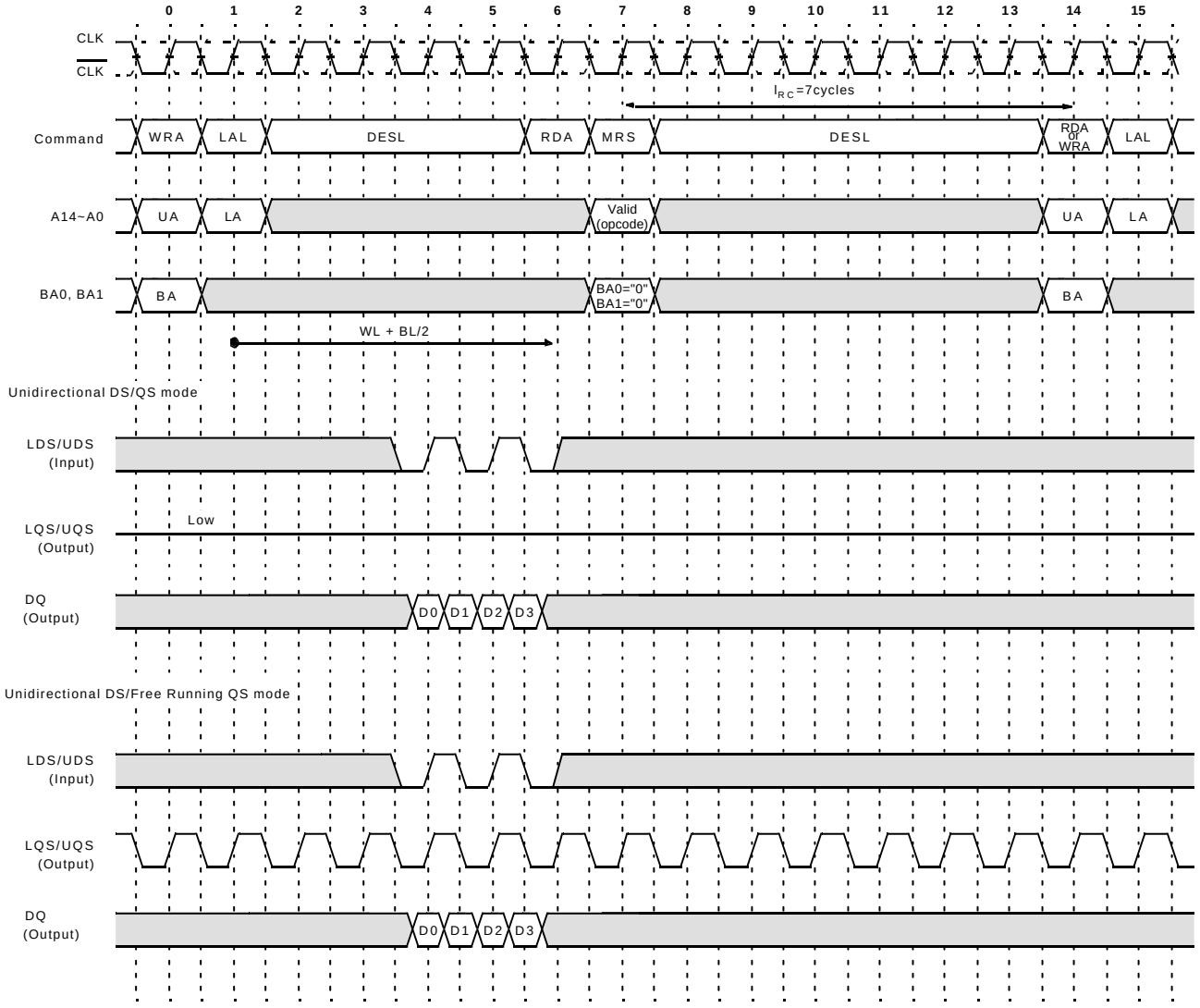
From Read operation to Mode Register Set operation



Note : Minimum delay from LAL following RDA to RDA of MRS operation is CL+BL/2.

Mode Register Set Timing (CL=4, BL=4)

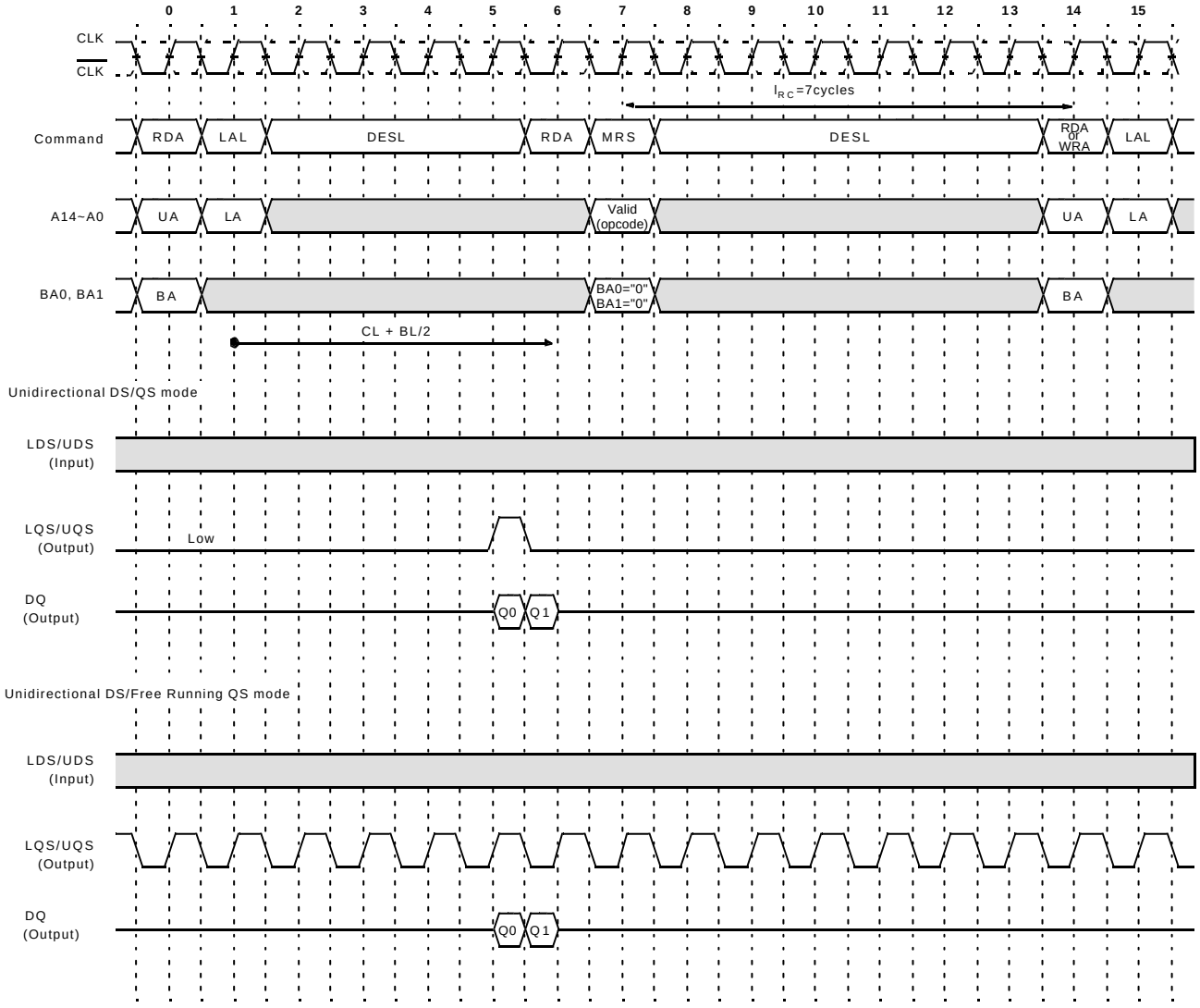
From Write operation to Mode Register Set operation



Note : Minimum delay from LAL following WRA to RDA of MRS operation is WL+BL/2.

Extended Mode Register Set Timing (CL=4, BL=2)

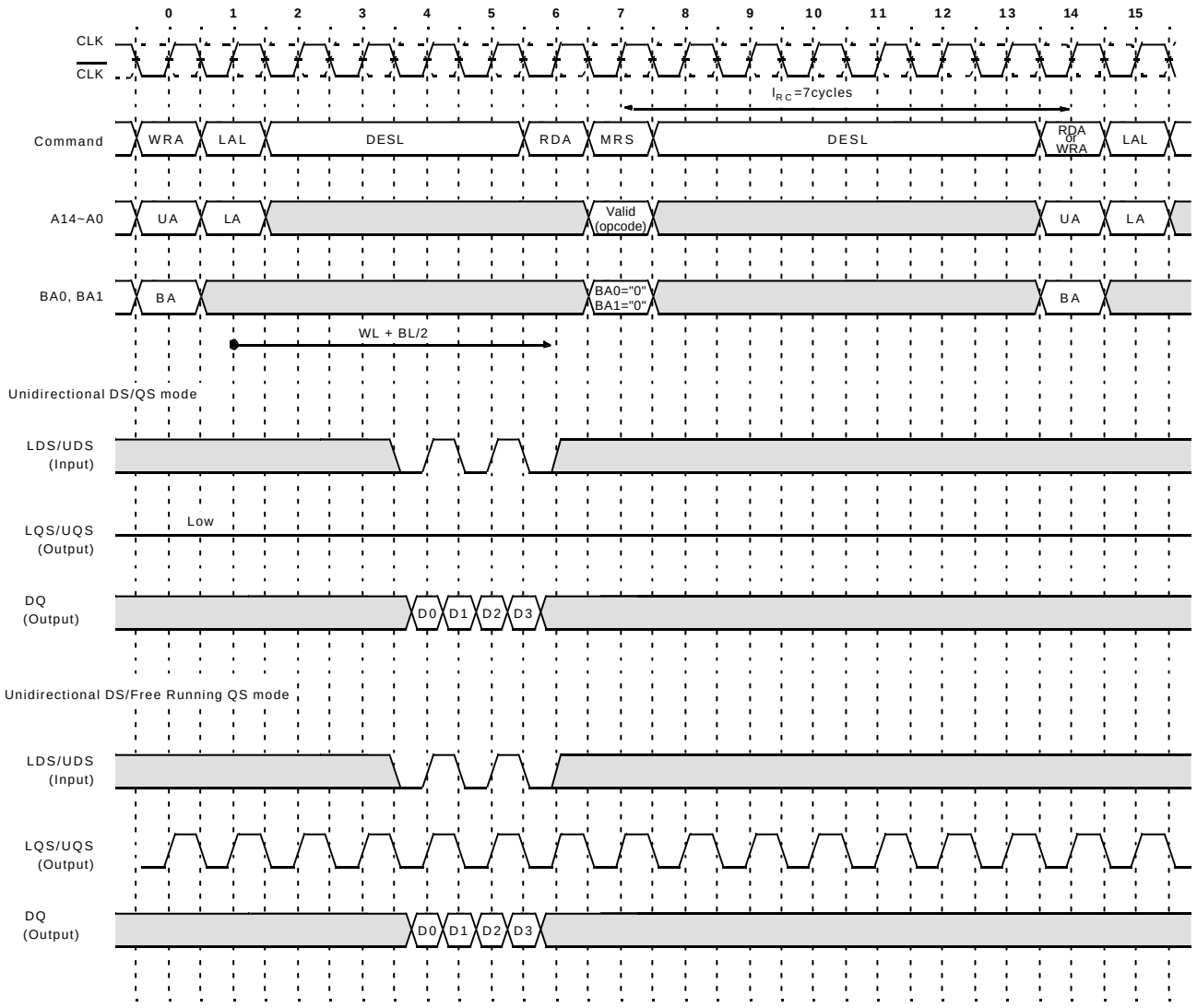
From Read operation to Extended Mode Register Set operation



Note : Minimum delay from LAL following RDA to RDA of EMRS operation is CL+BL/2.
When DQ strobe mode is changed by EMRS, QS output is invalid for I_{RSC} period.
DLL switch in Extended Mode Register must be set to enable mode for normal operation.
DLL lock-on time is needed after initial EMRS operation. See Power Up Sequence.

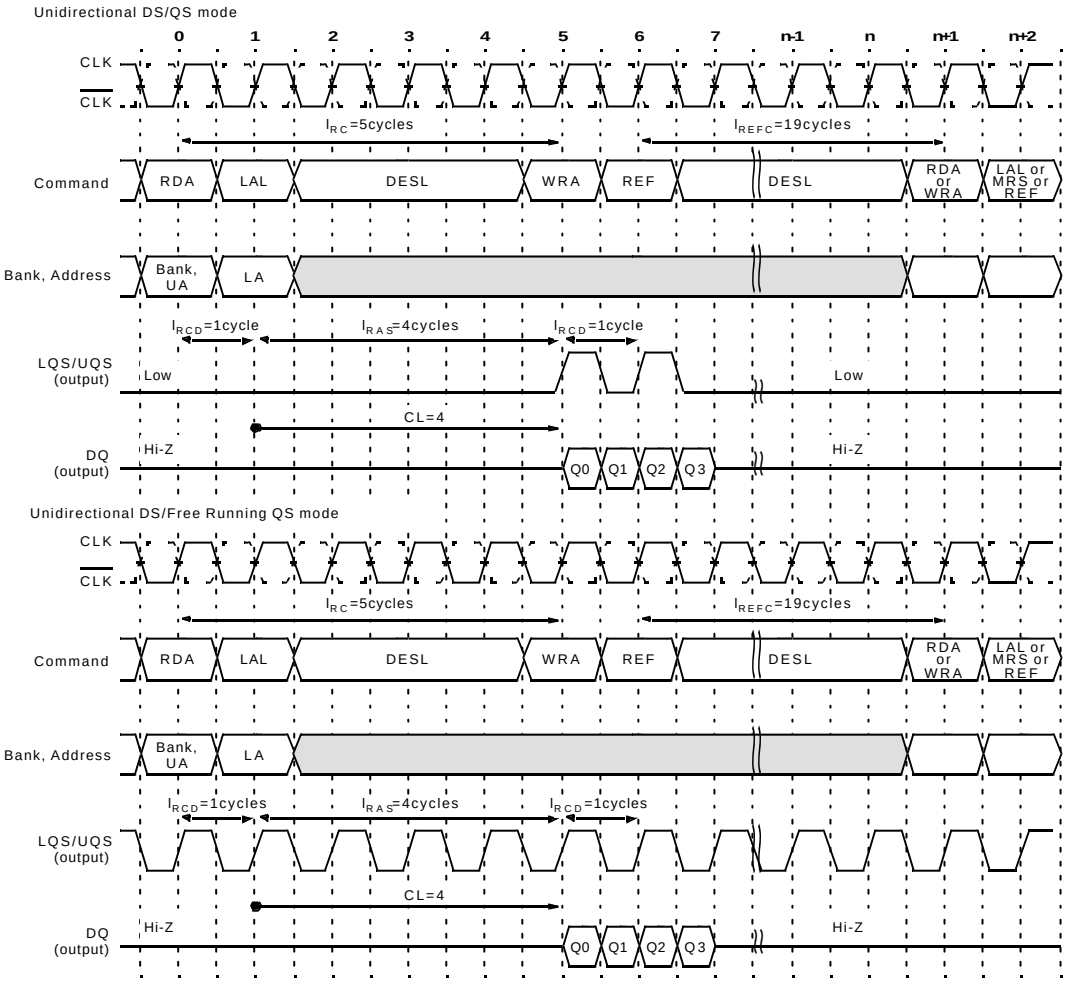
Extended Mode Register Set Timing (CL=4, BL=4)

From Write operation to Extended Mode Register Set operation

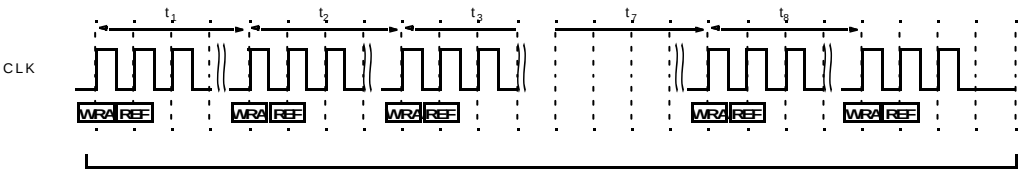


Note : When DQ strobe mode is changed by EMRS, QS output is invalid for I_{RSC} period.
DLL switch in Extended Mode Register must be set to enable mode for normal operation.
DLL lock-on time is needed after initial EMRS operation. See Power Up Sequence.
Minimum delay from LAL following WRA to RDA of EMRS operation is WL+BL/2.

Auto-Refresh Timing (CL=4, BL=4)



Note : In case of CL=4, I_{REFC} must be meet 19 clock cycles.
When the Auto-Refresh operation is perfomed, the synthetic average interval of Auto-Refresh command specified by t_{REFI} must be satisfied.
t_{REFI} is average interval time in 8 Refresh cycles that is sampled randomly.



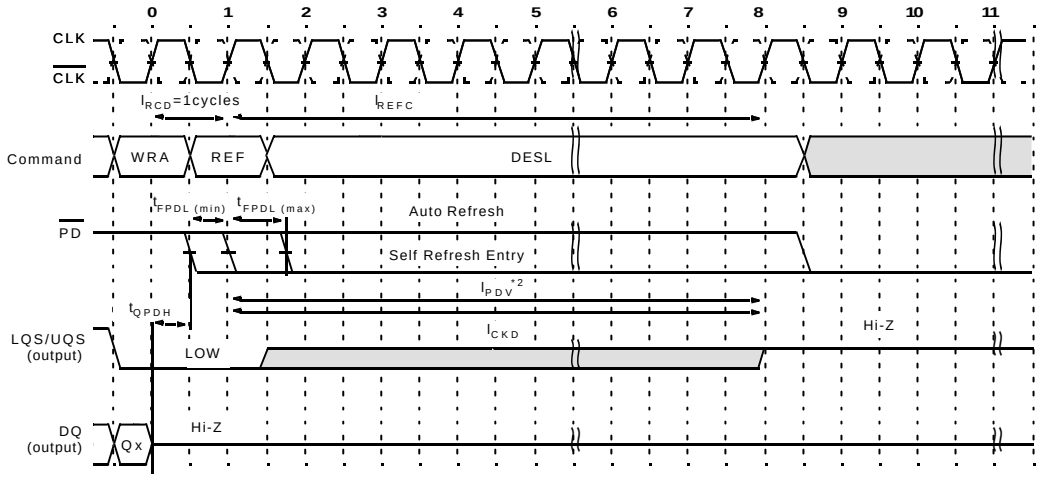
8 Refresh cycle

$$t_{REFI} = \frac{\text{Total time of 8 Refresh cycle}}{8} = \frac{t_1+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5+t_6+t_7+t_8}{8}$$

t_{REFI} is specified to avoid partly concentrated current of Refresh operation that is acivated larger are than Read/Write operation.

Self-Refresh Entry Timing

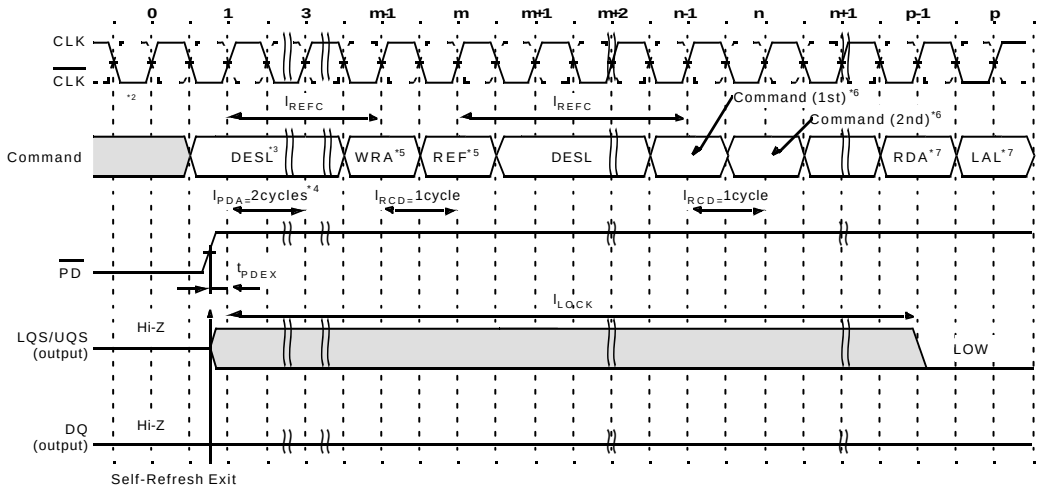
Unidirectional DS/QS mode



Note : 1. ▭ is don't care.
2. PD must be brought to "Low" within the timing between t_{FPDL}(min) and t_{FPDL}(max) to Self Refresh mode. When $\overline{PD}$ is brought to "Low" after t_{PDV}, K4C89183AD perform Auto Refresh and enter Power down mode.
3. It is desirable that clock input is continued at least t_{CKD} from REF command even though $\overline{PD}$ is brought to "Low" for Self-Refresh Entry.

Self-Refresh Exit Timing

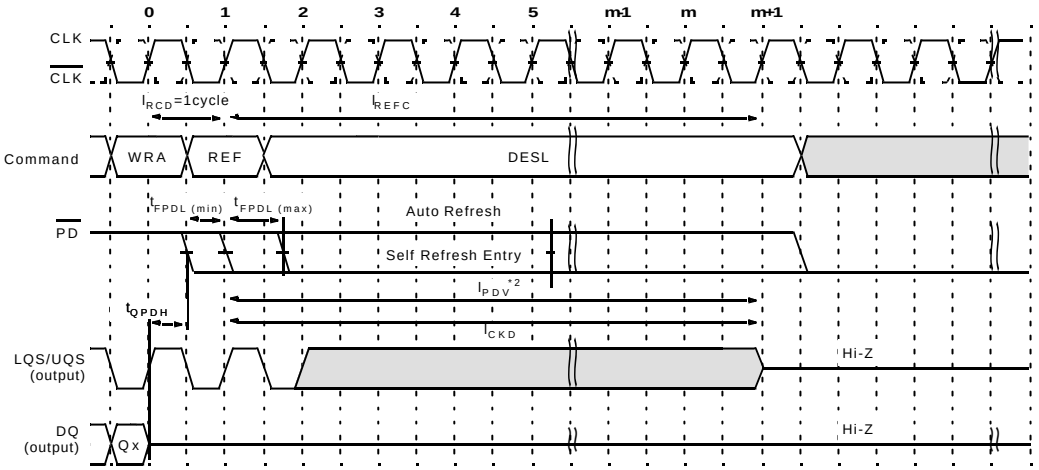
Unidirectional DS/QS mode



Note : 1. ▭ is don't care.
2. Clock should be stable prior to $\overline{PD}$ = "High" if clock input is suspended in Self-Refresh mode.
3. DESL command must be asserted during t_{REFC} after $\overline{PD}$ is brought to "High"
4. t_{PDA} is defined from the first clock rising edge after $\overline{PD}$ is brought to "High"
5. It is desirable that one Auto-Refresh command is issued just after Self-Refresh Exit before any other operation.
6. Any command (except Read command) can be issued after t_{REFC}.
7. Read command (RDA +LAL) can be issued after t_{LCOK}.

Self-Refresh Entry Timing

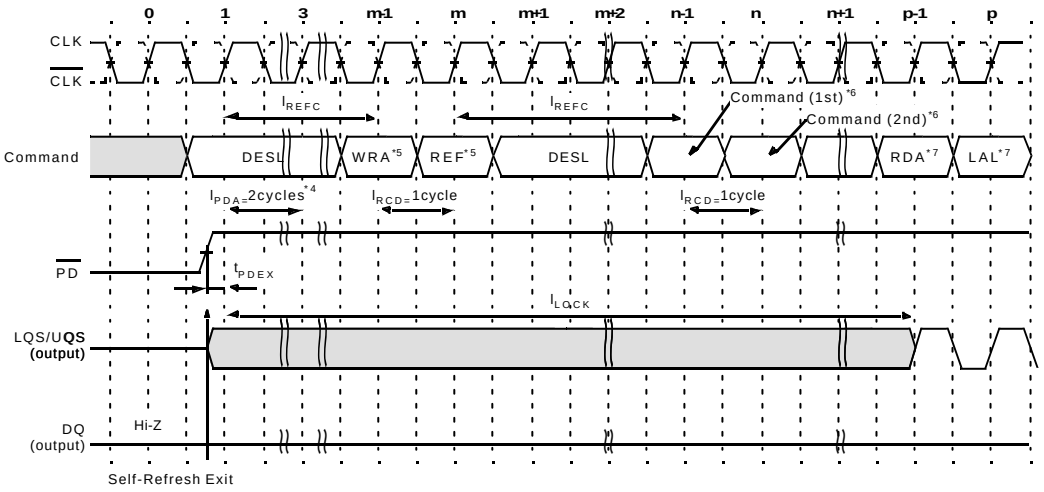
Unidirectional DS/Free Running QS mode



Note : 1. ▭ is don't care.
2. PD must be brought to "Low" within the timing between t_{FPDL}(min) and t_{FPDL}(max) to Self Refresh mode. When PD is brought to "Low" after t_{PDV}, K4C89183AD perform Auto Refresh and enter Power down mode.
3. It is desirable that clock input is continued at least t_{CKD} from REF command even though PD is brought to "Low" for Self-Refresh Entry.

Self-Refresh Exit Timing

Unidirectional DS/Free Running QS mode



Note : 1. ▭ is don't care.
2. Clock should be stable prior to PD = "High" if clock input is suspended in Self-Refresh mode.
3. DESL command must be asserted during t_{REFC} after PD is brought to "High"
4. t_{PDA} is defined from the first clock rising edge after PD is brought to "High"
5. It is desirable that one Auto-Refresh command is issued just after Self-Refresh Exit before any other operation.
6. Any command (except Read command) can be issued after t_{REFC}.
7. Read command (RDA +LAL) can be issued after t_{LOCK}.
8. QS output is invalid until DLL lock from Self-Refresh exit.

Function Description

Network - DRAM

Network - DRAM is an acronym of Double Data Rate Network - DRAM.
Network - DRAM is competent to perform fast random core access, low latency and high-speed data transfer.

Pin Functions

Clock Inputs : CLK & $\overline{CLK}$

The CLK and $\overline{CLK}$ inputs are used as the reference for synchronous operation. CLK is master clock input. The $\overline{CS}$, FN and all address input signals are sampled on the crossing of the positive edge of CLK and the negative edge of $\overline{CLK}$. The QS and DQ output data are aligned to the crossing point of CLK and $\overline{CLK}$. The timing reference point for the differential clock is when the CLK and $\overline{CLK}$ signals cross during a transition.

Power Down : $\overline{PD}$

The $\overline{PD}$ input controls the entry to the Power Down or Self-Refresh modes. The $\overline{PD}$ input does not have a Clock Suspend function like a CKE input of a standard SDRAMs, therefore it is illegal to bring $\overline{PD}$ pin into low state if any Read or Write operation is being performed.

Chip Select & Function Control : $\overline{CS}$ & FN

The $\overline{CS}$ and FN inputs are a control signal for forming the operation commands on Network-DRAM. Each operation mode is decided by the combination of the two consecutive operation commands using the $\overline{CS}$ and FN inputs.

Bank Addresses : BA0 & BA1

The BA0 and BA1 inputs are latched at the time of assertion of the RDA or WRA command and are selected the bank to be used for the operation. BA0 and BA1 also define which mode register is loaded during the Mode Register Set command (MRS or EMRS).

	BA0	BA1
Bank #0	0	0
Bank #1	1	0
Bank #2	0	1
Bank #3	1	1

Address Inputs : A0 to A14

Address inputs are used to access the arbitrary address of the memory cell array within each bank. The Upper Addresses with Bank address are latched at the RDA or WRA command and the Lower Addresses are latched at the LAL command. The A0 to A14 inputs are also used for setting the data in the Regular or Extended Mode Register set cycle.

	Upper Address	Lower Address
K4C89363AF	A0 to A14	A0 to A6

Functional Description (Continued)

Data Input/Output : DQ0 ~ DQ35

The input data of DQ0 to DQ35 are taken in synchronizing with the both edges of LDS/UDS input signal.
The output data of DQ0 to DQ35 are outputted synchronizing with the both edges of LQS/UQS output signal.

Data Strobe : DS(LDS/UDS) or QS(LQS/UQS)

Method of data strobe is chosen by Extended mode register.

(1) Unidirectional DS/QS mode

DS is input signal and QS is output signal. Both edges of DS are used to sample all DQs at Write operation. Both edges of QS are used for trigger signal of all DQs at Read operation. During Write, Auto-Refresh and NOP cycle, QS assert always "Low" level. QS is Hi-Z in Self-Refresh mode.

(2) Unidirectional DS/Free running QS mode

DS is input signal and QS is output signal. Both edges of DS are used to sample all DQs at Write operation. Both edges of QS are used for trigger signal of all DQs at Read operation. QS assert always toggle signal except Self-Refresh mode. This strobe type is easy to use for pin to pin connect application.

Power Supply : V_{DD}, V_{DDQ}, V_{SS}, V_{SSQ}

V_{DD} and V_{SS} are supply pins for memory core and peripheral circuits.
V_{DDQ} and V_{SSQ} are power supply pins for the output buffer.

Reference Voltage : V_{REF}

V_{REF} is reference voltage for all input signals.

Command Functions and Operations

K4C89363AF is introduced the two consecutive command input method. Therefore, except for Power Down mode, each operation mode decided by the combination of the first command and the second command from stand-by states of the bank to be accessed.

Read Operation (1st command + 2nd command = RDA + LAL)

Issuing the RDA command with Bank Addresses and Upper Addresses to the idle bank puts the bank designated by Bank Address in a read mode. When the LAL command with Lower Addresses is issued at the next clock of the RDA command, the data is read out sequentially synchronizing with the both edges of QS output signal (Burst Read Operation). The initial valid read data appears after $\overline{CAS}$ latency, the burst length of read data and the burst type must be set in the Mode Register beforehand. The read operated bank goes back automatically to the idle state after I_{RC}.

Write Operation (1st command + 2nd command = WRA + LAL)

Issuing the WRA command with Bank Addresses and Upper Addresses to the idle bank puts the bank designated by Bank Address in a write mode. When the LAL command with Lower Addresses is issued at the next clock of the WRA command, the input data is latched sequentially synchronizing with the both edges of DS input signal (Burst Write Operation). The data and DS inputs have to be asserted in keeping with clock input after $\overline{CAS}$ latency-1 from the issuing of the LAL command. The DS have to be provided for a burst length. The $\overline{CAS}$ latency and the burst type must be set in the Mode Register beforehand. The write operated bank goes back automatically to the idle state after I_{RC}. Write Burst Length is controlled by VW0 and VW1 inputs with LAL command. See VW truth table.

Auto-Refresh Operation (1st command + 2nd command = WRA + REF)

K4C89363AF is required to refresh like a standard SDRAM. The Auto-Refresh operation is begun with the REF command following to the WRA command. The Auto-Refresh mode can be effective only when all banks are in the idle state and all DQ are in Hi-Z states. In a point to notice, the write mode started with the WRA command is canceled by the REF command having gone into the next clock of the WRA command instead of the LAL command. The minimum period between the Auto-Refresh command and the next command is specified by I_{REFC}. However, about a synthetic average interval of Auto-Refresh command, it must be careful. In case of equally distributed refresh, Auto-Refresh command has to be issued within once for every 3.9 us by the maximum In case of burst refresh or random distributed refresh, the average interval of eight consecutive Auto-Refresh command has to be more than 400ns always. In other words, the number of Auto-Refresh cycles which can be performed within 3.2 us (8x400ns) is to 8 times in the maximum.

Self-Refresh Operation (1st command + 2nd command = WRA + REF with $\overline{PD}$="L")

It is the function of Self-Refresh operation that refresh operation can be performed automatically by using an internal timer. When all banks are in the idle state and all outputs are in Hi-z states, the K4C89363AF become Self-Refresh mode by issuing the Self-Refresh command. $\overline{PD}$ has to be brought to "Low" within t_{FPDL} from the REF command following to the WRA command for a Self-Refresh mode entry. In order to satisfy the refresh period, the Self-Refresh entry command should be asserted within 3.9us after the latest Auto-Refresh command. Once the device enters Self-Refresh mode, the DESL command must be continued for I_{REFC} period. In addition, it is desirable that clock input is kept in I_{CKD} period. The device is in Self-Refresh mode as long as $\overline{PD}$ held "Low". During Self-Refresh mode, all input and output buffers except for $\overline{PD}$ are disabled, therefore the power dissipation lowers. Regarding a Self-Refresh mode exit, $\overline{PD}$ has to be changed over from "Low" to "High" along with the DESL command, and the DESL command has to be continuously issued in the number of clocks specified by I_{REFC}. The Self-Refresh exit function is asynchronous operation. It is required that one Auto-Refresh command is issued to avoid the violence of the refresh period just after I_{REFC} from Self-Refresh exit.

Power Down Mode($\overline{PD}$="L")

When all banks are in the idle state and all DQ outputs are in Hi-Z states, the K4C89363AF become Power Down Mode by asserting $\overline{PD}$ is "Low". When the device enters the Power Down Mode, all input and output buffers except for $\overline{PD}$, CLK, $\overline{CLK}$ and QS. Therefore, the power dissipation lowers. To exit the Power Down Mode, $\overline{PD}$ has to be brought to "High" and the DESL command has to be issued for I_{PDA} cycle after $\overline{PD}$ goes high. The Power Down exit function is asynchronous operation.

Mode Register Set (1st command + 2nd command = RDA + MRS)

When all banks are in the idle state, issuing the MRS command following to the RDA command can program the Mode Register. In a point to notice, the read mode started with the RDA command is canceled by the MRS command having gone into the next clock of the RDA command instead of the LAL command. The data to be set in the Mode Register is transferred using A0 to A14, BA0 and BA1 address inputs. The K4C89363AF have two mode registers. These are Regular and Extended Mode Register. The Regular or Extended Mode Register is chosen by BA0 and BA1 in the MRS command.The Regular Mode Register designates the operation mode for a read or write cycle. The Regular Mode Register has four function fields.

The four fields are as follows :
(R-1) Burst Length field to set the length of burst data
(R-2) Burst Type field to designate the lower address access sequence in a burst cycle
(R-3) CAS Latency field to set the access time in clock cycle
(R-4) Test Mode field to use for supplier only.

The Extended Mode Register has two function fields.
The two fields are as follows:
(E-1) DLL Switch field to choose either DLL enable or DLL disable
(E-2) Output Driver Impedance Control field.
(E-3) Data Strobe Select

Once these fields in the Mode Register are set up, the register contents are maintained until the Mode Register is set up again by another MRS command or power supply is lost. The initial value of the Regular or Extended Mode Register after power-up is undefined, therefore the Mode Register Set command must be issued before proper operation.

• Regular Mode Register/Extended Mode Register change bits (BA0, BA1)

These bits are used to choose either Regular MRS or Extended MRS

BA1	BA0	A14~A0
0	0	Regular MRS cycle
0	1	Extended MRS cycle
1	X	Reserved

Regular Mode Register Fields

(R-1) Burst Length field (A2 to A0)

This field specifies the data length for column access using the A2 to A0 pins and sets the Burst Length to be 2 or 4 words.

A2	A1	A0	Burst Length
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	2 words
0	1	0	4 words
0	1	1	Reserved
1	X	X	Reserved

(R-2) Burst Type field (A3)

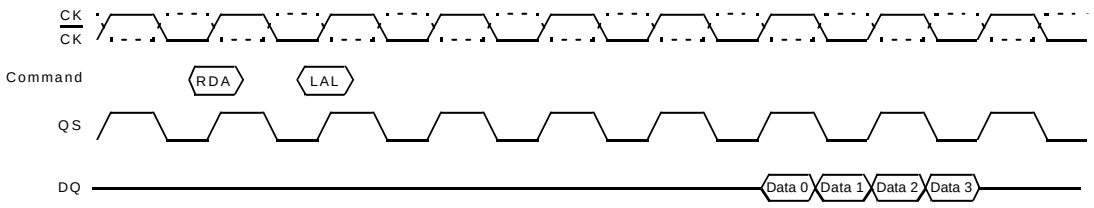
This Burst Type can be chosen Interleave mode or Sequential mode. When the A3 bit is " 0", Sequential mode is selected. When the A3 bit is "1", Interleave mode is selected. Both burst types support burst length of 2 and 4 words.

A3	Burst Type
0	Sequential
1	Interleave

• Addressing sequence of Sequential mode (A3)

A column access is started from the inputted lower address and is performed by incrementing the lower address input to the device.

CAS Latency = 4 (Free Running QS mode)



Addressing sequence for Sequential mode

Data	Access Address	Burst Length
Data 0	n	2 words (Address bits is LA0) not carried from LA0~LA1
Data 1	n + 1	
Data 2	n + 2	4 words(Address bits is LA1, LA0) not carried from LA1~LA2
Data 3	n + 3	

Functional Description (Continued)

• Addressing sequence of Inteleave mode

A column access is started from the inputted lower address and is performed by interleaving the address bits in the sequence shown as the following.

Addressing sequence for Interleave mode

Data	Access Address	Burst Length
Data 0	...A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	2 words
Data 1	...A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ A0	
Data 2	...A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ $\overline{A0}$	4 words
Data 3	...A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 $\overline{A1}$ $\overline{A0}$	

(R-3) $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Latency field (A6 to A4)

This field specifies the number of clock cycles from the assertion of the $\overline{\text{LAL}}$ command following the RDA command to the first data read. The minimum values of $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Latency depends on the frequency of CLK. In a write mode, the place of clock which should input write data is $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Latency cycles - 1.

Addressing sequence for Interleave mode

A6	A5	A4	$\overline{\text{CAS}}$ Latency
0	0	0	Reserved
0	0	1	Reserved
0	1	0	Reserved
0	1	1	Reserved
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	Reserved

(R-4) Test Mode field (A7)

This bit is used to enter Test Mode for supplier only and must be set to "0" for normal operation.

(R-5) Reserved field in the Regular Mode Register

• Reserved bits (A8 to A14)

These bits are reserved for future operations. They must be set to "0" for normal operation.

Extended Mode Register Fields

(E-1) DLL Switch field (A0)

This bit is used to enable DLL. When the A0 bit is set "0", DLL is enabled.

(E-2) Output Driver Impedance Control field (A1 to A4)

This field is used to choose Output Driver Strength. Four types of Driver Strength are supported. QS and DQ Driver Strength can be chosen separately. A2-A1 specified the DQ Driver Strength. A4-A3 specified the QS Driver Strength.

QS		DQ		Output Driver Impedance Control
A4	A3	A2	A1	
0	0	0	0	Normal Output Driver
0	1	0	1	Strong Output Driver
1	0	1	0	Weaker Output Driver
1	1	1	1	Reserved

(E-3) Strobe Select (A6/A5)

Two types of strobe are supported. This field is used to choose the type of data strobe.

(1) Unidirectional DS/QS mode

Data strobe is separated DS for write strobe and QS for read strobe.

DS is used to sample write data at write operation. QS is aligned with read data at Read operation.

(2) Unidirectional DS/Free running QS mode

Data strobe is separated DS for write strobe and QS for read strobe.

DS is used to sample write data at write operation. QS is aligned with read data and always clocking

A6	A5	Strobe Select
0	0	Reserved
0	1	Reserved
1	0	Unidirectional DS/QS mode
1	1	Unidirectional DS/Free running QS mode

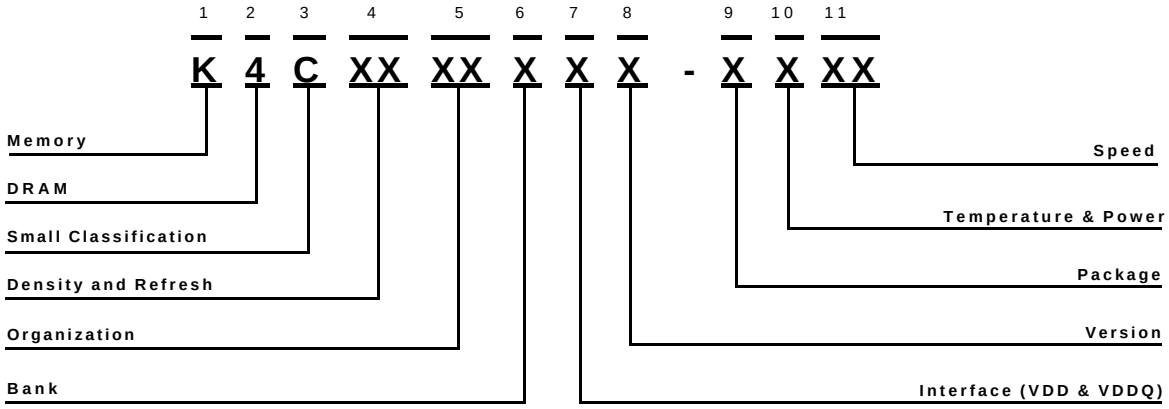
(E-4)Reserved fied (A7 to A14)

These bits are reserved for future operations and must be set to "0" for normal operation.

Package Outline Drawing (FBGA 144ball, 1.0 x 0.8 mm) - will be added

General Information

Organization	F6 (667Mbps)	FB (600Mbps)	F5 (500Mbps)
288M(x32)	K4C89323AF-GCF6	K4C89323AF-GCFB	K4C89323AF-GCF5
288M(x36)	K4C89363AF-GCF6	K4C89363AF-GCFB	K4C89363AF-GCF5



1. SAMSUNG Memory : K

2. DRAM : 4

3. Small Classification
C : Network-DRAM

4. Density & Refresh
89 : 288M 8K/32ms

5. Organization

32 : x32
36 : x36

6. Bank
3 : 4 Bank

7. Interface (VDD & VDDQ)
A: SSTL-2(2.5V, 1.8V)

8. Version
F : 7th Generation

9. Package
T : TSOP II (400mil x 875mil)
G : 144 FBGA

10. Temperature & Power
C : (Commercial, Normal)

11. Speed
F6 : 667Mbps/pin (333MHz, CL=6)
FB : 600Mbps/pin (300MHz, CL=6)
F5 : 500Mbps/pin (250MHz, CL=6)