

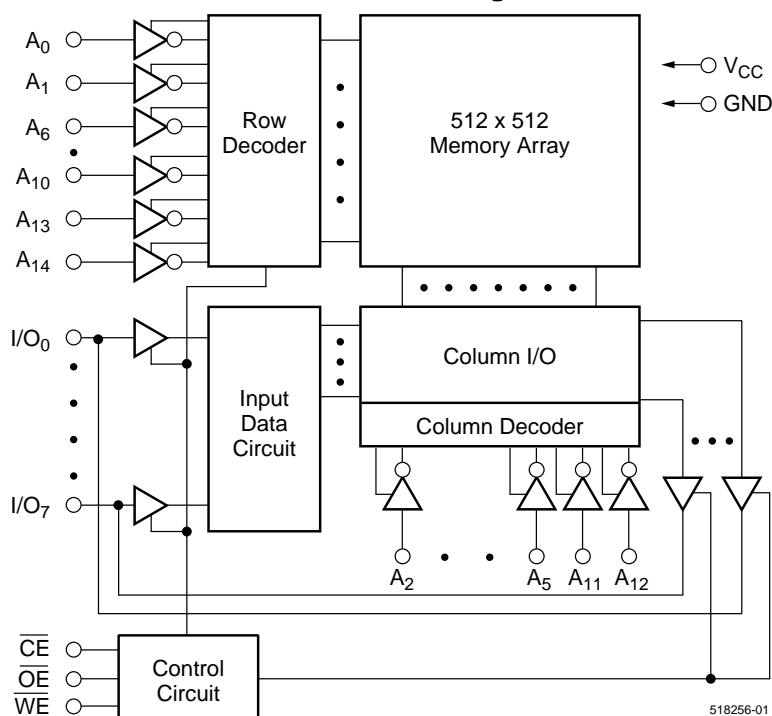
### Features

- High-speed: 10, 12, 15 ns
- Low Power Dissipation:
  - CMOS Standby: 0.5 mA (Max.)
- Fully static operation
- All inputs and outputs directly compatible
- Three state outputs
- Ultra low data retention current ( $V_{CC} = 2V$ )
- Single  $5V \pm 10\%$  Power Supply
- Packages
  - 28-pin TSOP (Standard)
  - 28-pin 300 mil SOJ

### Description

The V61C518256 is a 262,144-bit static random access memory organized as 32,768 words by 8 bits. It is built with MOSEL VITELIC's high performance CMOS process. Inputs and three-state outputs are TTL compatible and allow for direct interfacing with common system bus structures.

**Functional Block Diagram**



### Device Usage Chart

Operating Temperature Range	Package Outline			Access Time (ns)			Temperature Mark
	T	N	R	10	12	15	
0°C to 70 °C	•	•	•	•	•	•	Blank

**Pin Descriptions****A<sub>0</sub>–A<sub>14</sub> Address Inputs**

These 15 address inputs select one of the 32,768 x 8 bit segments in the RAM.

 **$\overline{\text{CE}}$  Chip Enable Inputs**

$\overline{\text{CE}}$  is an active LOW input. Chip Enable must be LOW when reading from or writing to the device. When HIGH, the device is in standby mode with I/O pins in the high impedance state.

 **$\overline{\text{OE}}$  Output Enable Input**

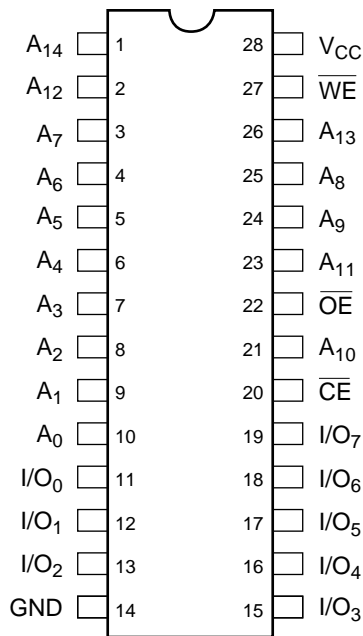
The Output Enable input is active LOW. When  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  is LOW with  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  LOW and  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  HIGH, data of the selected memory location will be available on the I/O pins. When  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  is HIGH, the I/O pins will be in the high impedance state.

 **$\overline{\text{WE}}$  Write Enable Input**

An active LOW input,  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  input controls read and write operations. When  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  and  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  inputs are both LOW, the data present on the I/O pins will be written into the selected memory location.

**I/O<sub>0</sub>–I/O<sub>7</sub> Data Input and Data Output Ports**

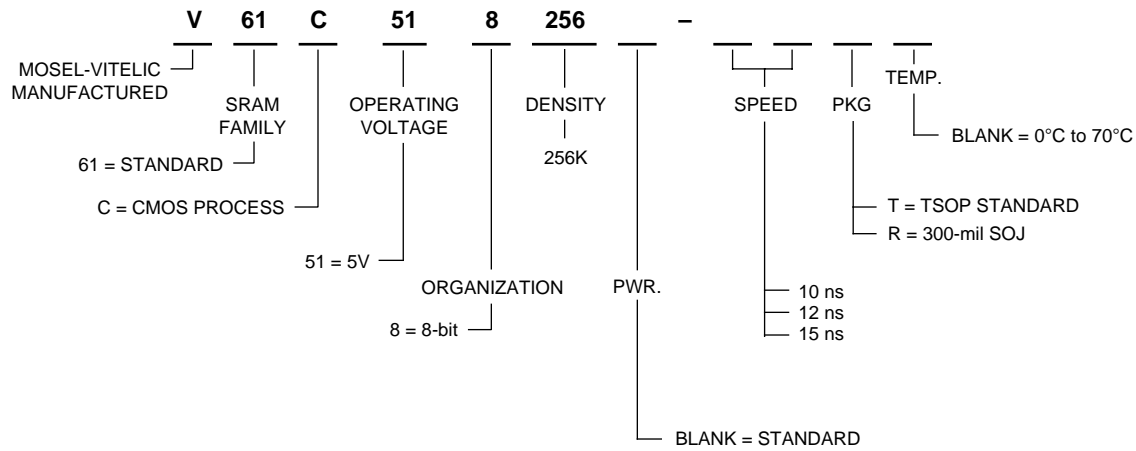
These 8 bidirectional ports are used to read data from and write data into the RAM.

**V<sub>CC</sub> Power Supply****GND Ground****Pin Configurations (Top View)****28-Pin SOJ**

518256-01

**28-Pin TSOP (Standard)**

518256-03

**Part Number Information**

518256-05

**Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Commercial	Units
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +7	V
V <sub>N</sub>	Input Voltage	-0.5 to +7	V
V <sub>DQ</sub>	Input/Output Voltage Applied	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
T <sub>BIAS</sub>	Temperature Under Bias	-55 to +85	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-55 to +125	°C

**NOTE:**

- Stresses greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

**Capacitance\***T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, f = 1.0MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max.	Unit
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	6	pF
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitance	V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0V	8	pF

**NOTE:**

\* This parameter is guaranteed by design and not tested.

**Truth Table**

Mode	CE	OE	WE	I/O Operation
Standby	H	X	X	High Z
Read	L	L	H	D <sub>OUT</sub>
Read	L	H	H	High Z
Write	L	X	L	D <sub>IN</sub>

**NOTE:**

X = Don't Care, L = LOW, H = HIGH

**DC Electrical Characteristics** (over all temperature ranges,  $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 10\%$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$V_{IL}$	Input LOW Voltage <sup>(1,2)</sup>		-0.5	—	0.8	V
$V_{IH}$	Input HIGH Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>		2.2	—	6	V
$I_{IL}$	Input Leakage Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max}, V_{IN} = 0V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-5	—	5	$\mu A$
$I_{OL}$	Output Leakage Current	$V_{CC} = \text{Max}, \overline{CE} = V_{IH}, V_{OUT} = 0V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-5	—	5	$\mu A$
$V_{OL}$	Output LOW Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min}, I_{OL} = 8mA$	—	—	0.4	V
$V_{OH}$	Output HIGH Voltage	$V_{CC} = \text{Min}, I_{OH} = -4mA$	2.4	—	—	V

Symbol	Parameter	Com. <sup>(4)</sup>	Ind.	Units
$I_{CC1}$	Average Operating Current, $\overline{CE} \leq V_{IL}$ Output Open, $V_{CC} = \text{Max.}, f = f_{MAX}$ <sup>(3)</sup>	110	130	mA
$I_{SB}$	TTL Standby Current $\overline{CE} \geq V_{IH}, V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	25	40	mA
$I_{SB1}$	CMOS Standby Current, $\overline{CE} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ , $V_{IN} \geq V_{CC} - 0.2V$ or $V_{IN} \leq 0.2V, V_{CC} = \text{Max.}$	1	2	mA

**NOTES:**

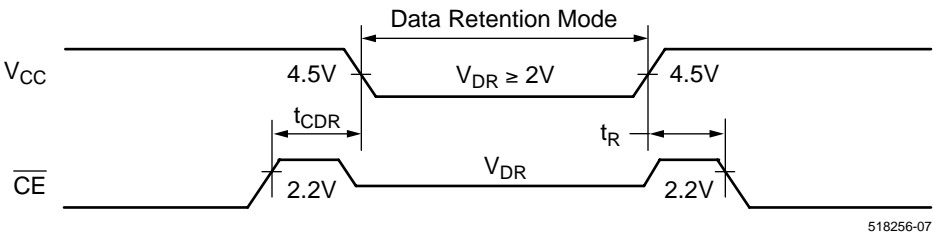
1. These are absolute values with respect to device ground and all overshoots due to system or tester noise are included.
2.  $V_{IL}$  (Min.) = -3.0V for pulse width < 20ns.
3.  $f_{MAX} = 1/t_{RC}$ .
4. Maximum values.

Data Retention Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units
V <sub>DR</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> for Data Retention CE ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.2V	2.0	—	5.5	V
I <sub>CCDR</sub>	Data Retention Current V <sub>DR</sub> = 3.0V, CE ≥ V <sub>DR</sub> – 0.2V	Com'l	—	150	μA
		Ind.	—	200	
t <sub>CDR</sub>	Chip Deselect to Data Retention Time	0	—	—	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Operation Recovery Time (see Retention Waveform)	t <sub>RC</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	ns

- NOTES:
- 1. t<sub>RC</sub> = Read Cycle Time
  - 2. T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.

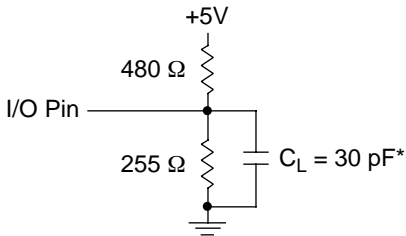
Low V<sub>CC</sub> Data Retention Waveform



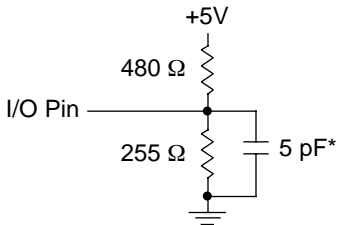
AC Test Conditions

Input Pulse Levels	0 to 3V
Input Rise and Fall Times	3 ns
Timing Reference Levels	1.5V
Output Load	see below

AC Test Loads and Waveforms



\* Includes scope and jig capacitance



Output load for t<sub>CLZ</sub>, t<sub>CHZ</sub>, t<sub>OHZ</sub>, t<sub>OLZ</sub>, t<sub>WZ</sub>, t<sub>OW</sub>

Key to Switching Waveforms

WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	MUST BE STEADY	WILL BE STEADY
	MAY CHANGE FROM H TO L	WILL BE CHANGING FROM H TO L
	MAY CHANGE FROM L TO H	WILL BE CHANGING FROM L TO H
	DON'T CARE: ANY CHANGE PERMITTED	CHANGING: STATE UNKNOWN
	DOES NOT APPLY	CENTER LINE IS HIGH IMPEDANCE "OFF" STATE

**AC Electrical Characteristics**

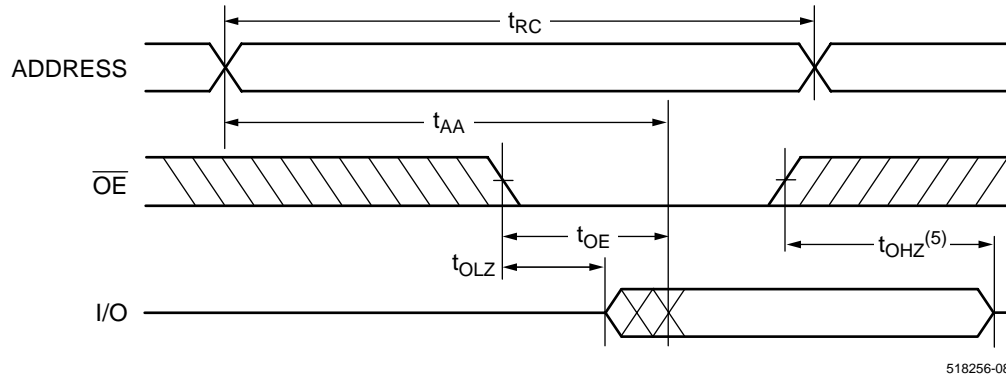
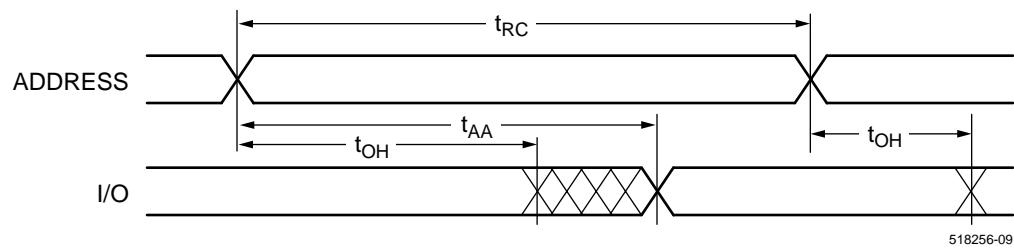
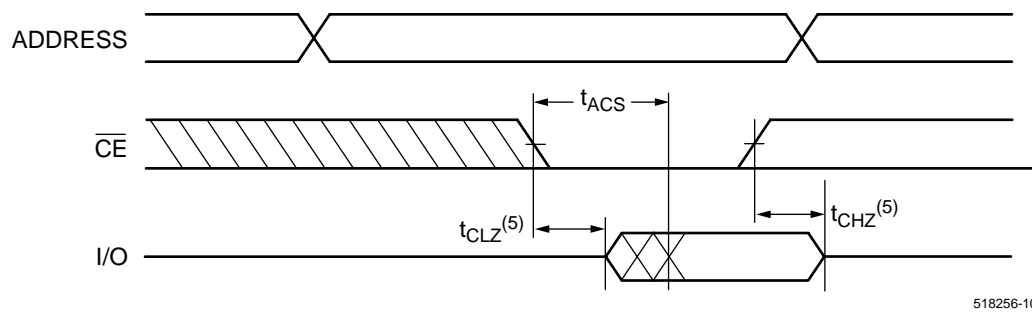
(over all temperature ranges)

**Read Cycle**

Parameter Name	Parameter	-10		-12		-15		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
$t_{RC}$	Read Cycle Time	10	—	12	—	15	—	ns
$t_{AA}$	Address Access Time	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
$t_{ACS}$	Chip Enable Access Time	—	10	—	12	—	15	ns
$t_{OE}$	Output Enable to Output Valid	—	5	—	6	—	7	ns
$t_{CLZ}$	Chip Enable to Output in Low Z	2	—	3	—	3	—	ns
$t_{OLZ}$	Output Enable to Output in Low Z	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
$t_{CHZ}$	Chip Disable to Output in High Z	0	2	0	3	0	4	ns
$t_{OHZ}$	Output Disable to Output in High Z	0	2	0	3	0	4	ns
$t_{OH}$	Output Hold from Address Change	2	—	3	—	3	—	ns

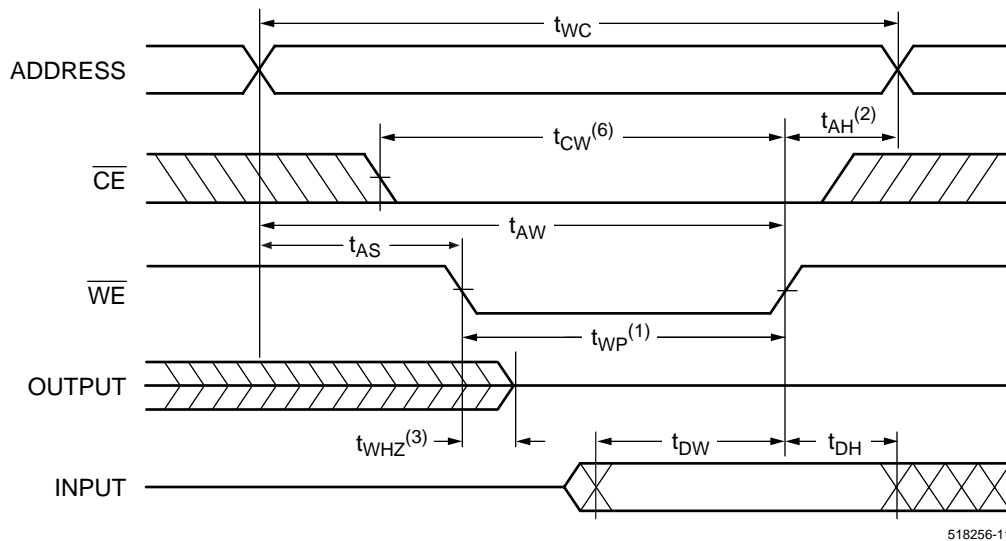
**Write Cycle**

Parameter Name	Parameter	-10		-12		-15		Unit
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
$t_{WC}$	Write Cycle Time	10	—	12	—	15	—	ns
$t_{CW}$	Chip Enable to End of Write	9	—	10	—	12	—	ns
$t_{AS}$	Address Setup Time	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
$t_{AW}$	Address Valid to End of Write	9	—	10	—	12	—	ns
$t_{WP}$	Write Pulse Width	8	—	9	—	11	—	ns
$t_{AH}$	Address Hold from End of Write	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.5	ns
$t_{WHZ}$	Write to Output High-Z	0	5	0	5	0	5	ns
$t_{DW}$	Data Setup to End of Write	6	—	7	—	8	—	ns
$t_{DH}$	Data Hold from End of Write	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns
$t_{OW}$	Output Active from End of Write	3	—	3	—	3	—	ns

**Switching Waveforms (Read Cycle)****Read Cycle 1<sup>(1, 2)</sup>****Read Cycle 2<sup>(1, 2, 4)</sup>****Read Cycle 3<sup>(1, 3, 4)</sup>****NOTES:**

1.  $\overline{WE} = V_{IH}$ .
2.  $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ .
3. Address valid prior to or coincident with  $\overline{CE}$  transition LOW.
4.  $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ .
5. Transition is measured  $\pm 500\text{mV}$  from steady state with  $C_L = 5\text{pF}$ . This parameter is guaranteed and not 100% tested.

### Write Cycle 1 ( $\overline{\text{WE}}$ Controlled)<sup>(4)</sup>

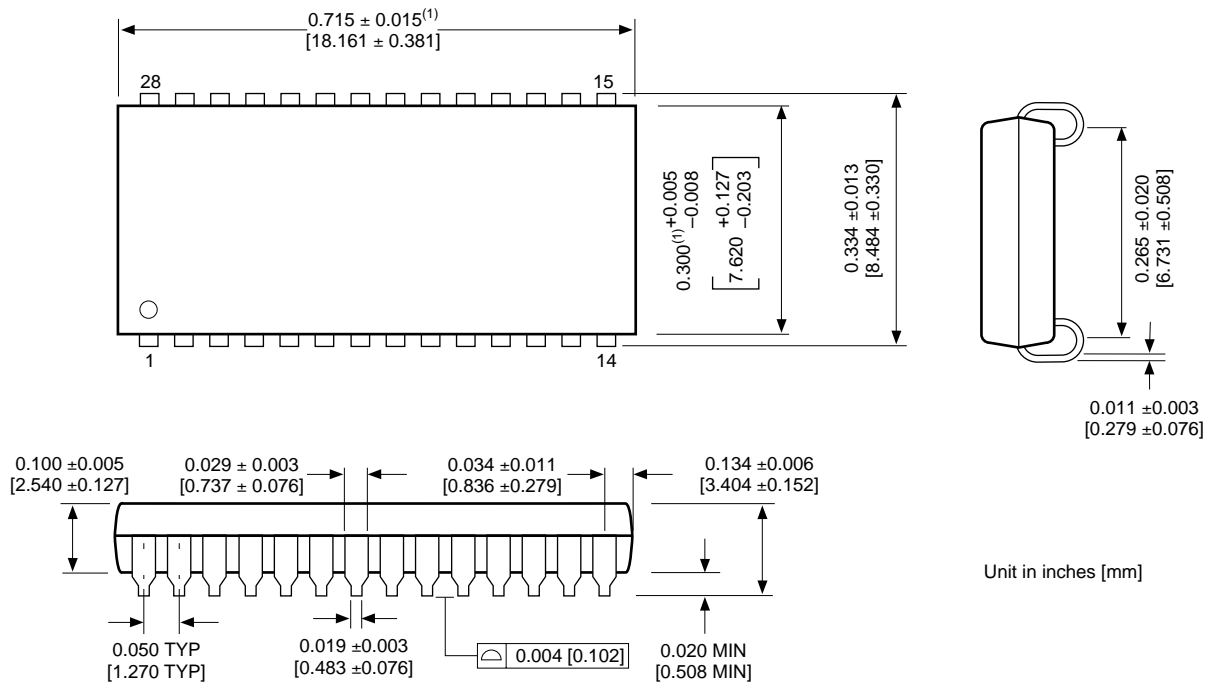


The timing diagram illustrates the relationship between several signals during a memory access cycle:

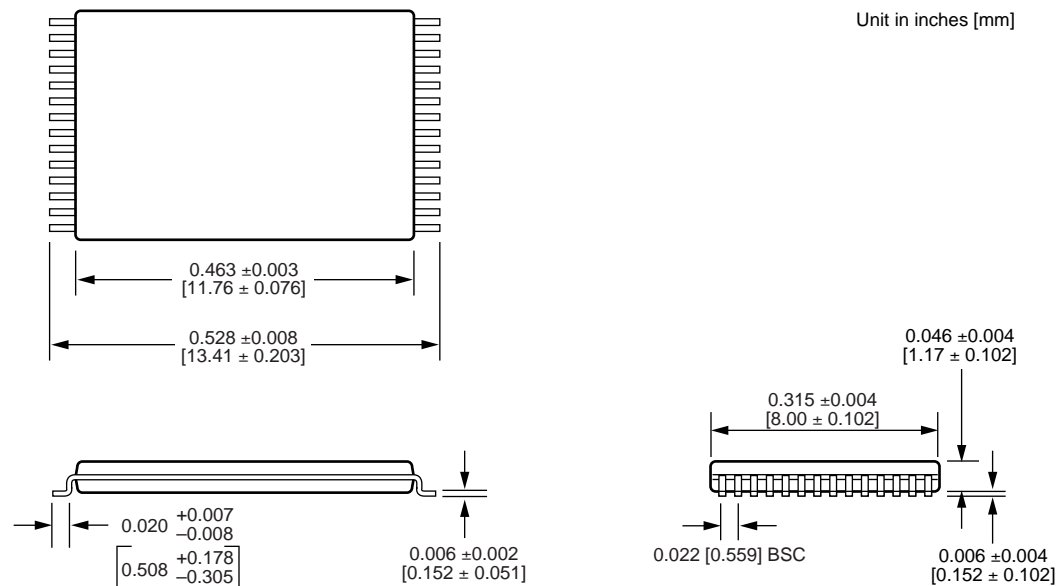
- ADDRESS:** A bus signal that transitions from a low state to a high state. The duration of the high state is labeled  $t_{WC}$ .
- CE (Chip Enable):** An active-low signal that transitions from high to low. The duration of the low state is labeled  $t_{AS}$ . The time from the falling edge of CE to the start of the output data is labeled  $t_{CW}^{(6)}$ . The time from the rising edge of CE to the end of the output data is labeled  $t_{AH}^{(2)}$ .
- WE (Write Enable):** An active-low signal that transitions from high to low. The duration of the low state is labeled  $t_{AW}$ .
- OUTPUT:** The data bus signal, which is in a high-impedance state (Hi-Z) during the address setup and hold times.
- INPUT:** The data bus signal, which is in a high-impedance state (Hi-Z) during the address setup and hold times. The time from the falling edge of CE to the start of the input data is labeled  $t_{DW}$ . The time from the rising edge of CE to the end of the input data is labeled  $t_{DH}^{(5)}$ .

1. The internal write time of the memory is defined by the overlap of  $\overline{CE}$  active and  $\overline{WE}$  low. Both signals must be active to initiate and any one signal can terminate a write by going inactive. The data input setup and hold timing should be referenced to the second transition edge of the signal that terminates the write.
2.  $t_{AH}$  is measured from the earlier of  $\overline{CE}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  going HIGH.
3. During this period, I/O pins are in the output state so that the input signals of opposite phase to the outputs must not be applied.
4.  $\overline{OE} = V_{IL}$  or  $V_{IH}$ . However it is recommended to keep  $\overline{OE}$  at  $V_{IH}$  during write cycle to avoid bus contention.
5. If  $\overline{CE}$  is LOW during this period, I/O pins are in the output state. Then the data input signals of opposite phase to the outputs must not be applied to them.
6.  $t_{CW}$  is measured from  $\overline{CE}$  going LOW to the end of write.



**Package Diagrams****28-pin 300 mil SOJ**

(1) Does not include mold flash protrusion and should be measured from the bottom of the package.

**28-Pin TSOP**

***Notes***

***Notes***

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