



# 1M WORD × 16 BIT LOW POWER PSEUDO SRAM

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## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

W964A6BBN is a 16M bits CMOS pseudo static random access memory (Pseudo SRAM), organized as 1M words x 16 bits. Using advanced single transistor DRAM architecture and 0.175  $\mu\text{m}$  process technology; W964A6BBN delivers fast access cycle time and low power consumption. It is suitable for mobile device application such as Cellular Phone and PDA, which high-density buffer is needed and power dissipation is most concerned

## 2. FEATURES

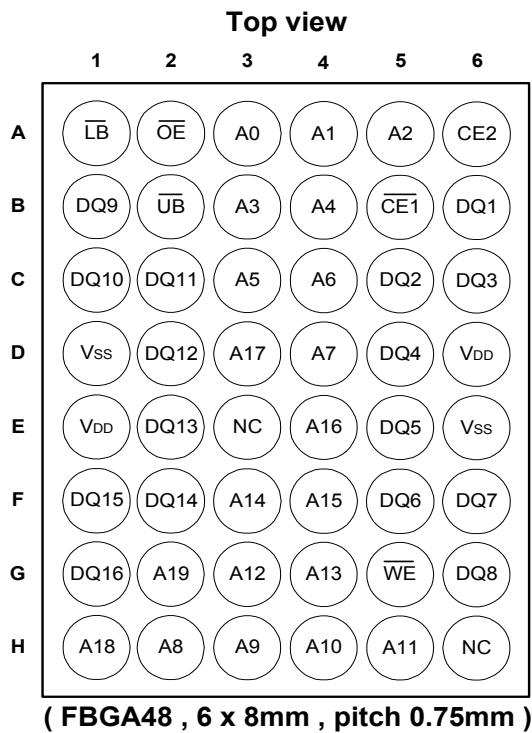
- Asynchronous SRAM interface
- Fast access cycle time:
  - $t_{RC} = 70 \text{ nS } (-70), 80 \text{ nS } (-80)$
- Low power consumption:
  - $I_{DDA1} = 20 \text{ mA Max.}$
  - $I_{DDS1} = 70 \mu\text{A Max.}$
- Byte write control
- Power supply:
  - $V_{DD} = +2.3V \text{ to } +3.3V$
- Temperature:
  - $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +70^\circ\text{C}$
  - $T_A = -25^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$  (Extended temperature)
  - $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$  (Industrial temperature)

## 3. PRODUCT OPTIONS

PARAMETER	W964A6BBN70	W964A6BBN80
$t_{RC}$	70 nS Min.	80 nS Min.
$I_{DDS1}$	70 $\mu\text{A Max.}$	70 $\mu\text{A Max.}$
$I_{DDA1}$	20 mA	20 mA
$V_{DD}$	2.3V to 2.7V	2.3V to 3.3V



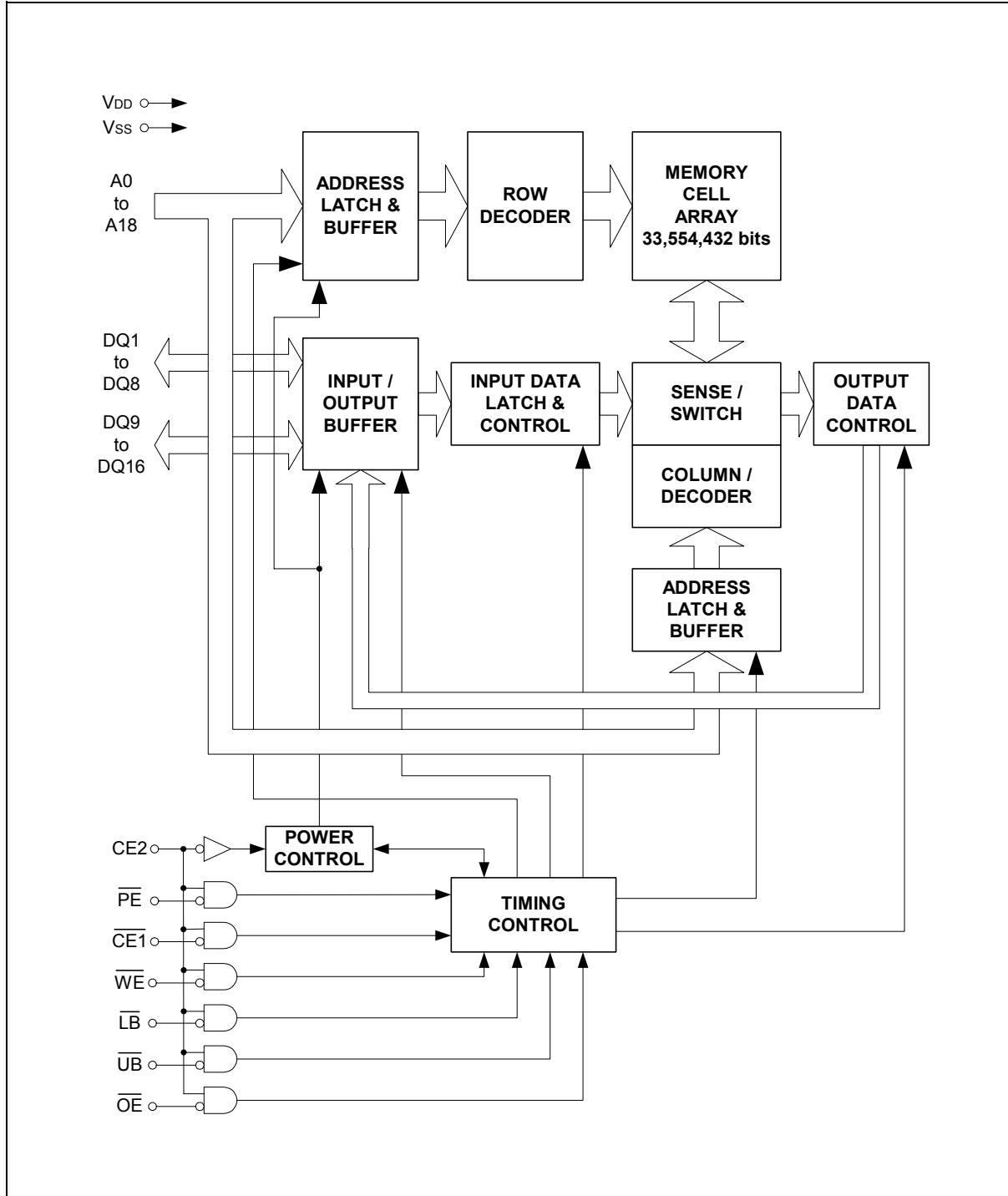
#### 4. BALL CONFIGURATION



#### 5. BALL DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
A0 – A19	Address Input
$\overline{CE1}$	Chip Enable Input 1, Low: Enable
CE2	Chip Enable Input 2, High: Enable, Low: Enter Power Down Mode
$\overline{WE}$	Write Enable Input
$\overline{OE}$	Output Enable Input
$\overline{LB}$	Lower Byte Write Control
$\overline{UB}$	Upper Byte Write Control
I/O0 – I/O15	Data Inputs/Outputs
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply
V <sub>SS</sub>	Ground
NC	No Connection

## 6. BLOCK DIAGRAM





## 7. FUNCTION TRUTH TABLE

MODE	NOTE	CE2	CE1	WE	OE	LB	UB	A0-18	DQ1-8	DQ9-16	IDD	DATA RETENTION
Standby (Deselect)		H	H	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	IDDS	Yes
Output Disable *1			H	H	X	X	X	*5	High-Z	High-Z	IDDA	Yes
No Read			H	L	H	H	Valid	High-Z	High-Z			
Read *2					L	*4	Valid	Output Valid	Output Valid			
Write (Upper Byte)			L	H	H	L	Valid	Invalid	Input Valid			
Write (Lower Byte)					L	H	Valid	Input Valid	Invalid			
Write (Word)					L	L	Valid	Input Valid	Input Valid			
Power Down *3		L	X	X	X	X	X	X	High-Z	High-Z	IDDP	No/Yes

Notes: L = V<sub>IL</sub>, H = V<sub>IH</sub>, X can be either V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub>, High-Z = High impedance, KEY = Key Address.

\*1: Output Disable mode should not be kept longer than 1 μS.

\*2: Byte control at Read mode is not supported.

\*3: Power down mode can be entered from standby state and all DQ pins are in High-Z state.

IDDP current and data retention depend on the selection of Power Down Program.

\*4: Either or both LB and UB must be Low for Read operation.

\*5: Can be either V<sub>IL</sub> or V<sub>IH</sub> but must be valid before Read or Write.



## 8. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Voltage of VDD Supply Relative to Vss	VDD	-0.5 to +3.6	V
Voltage at Any Pin Relative to Vss	VIN, VOUT	-0.5 to +3.6	V
Short Circuit Output Current	IOUT	$\pm 50$	mA
Storage Temperature	TSTG	-55 to +125	°C

**WARNING:** Semiconductor devices can be permanently damaged by application of stress (voltage, current, temperature, etc.) in excess of absolute maximum ratings. Do not exceed these ratings.

### Recommended Operation Conditions

(Reference to Vss)

PARAMETER	NOTES	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage		VDD	2.3	3.3	V
		VSS	0	0	V
High Level Input Voltage	*1	VIH	2.2	VDD +0.3	V
Low Level Input Voltage	*2	VIL	-0.3	0.5	V
Ambient Temperature		TA	0	70	°C
Ambient Temperature		TA	-25	85	°C
Ambient Temperature		TA	-40	85	°C

**Notes:**

\*1: Maximum DC voltage on input and I/O pins are VDD +0.3V. During voltage transitions, inputs may positive overshoot to VDD +1.0V for periods of up to 5 nS.

\*2: Minimum DC voltage on input and I/O pins are -0.3V. During voltage transitions, inputs may negative overshoot to -1.0V for periods of up to 5 nS.

**WARNING:** Recommended operating conditions are normal operating ranges for the semiconductor device. All the device's electrical characteristics are warranted when operated within these ranges.

Always use semiconductor devices within the recommended operating conditions. Operation outside these ranges may adversely affect reliability and could result in device failure.

No warranty is made with respect to uses, operating conditions, or combinations not represented on the datasheet. Users considering application outside the listed conditions are advised to contact their Winbond representative beforehand.

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## Capacitance

Test conditions: TA = 25°C, f = 1.0 MHz

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TEST SETUP	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
C <sub>IN1</sub>	Address Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	-	5	pF
C <sub>IN2</sub>	Control Input Capacitance	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	-	5	pF
C <sub>IO</sub>	Data Input/Output Capacitance	V <sub>IO</sub> = 0V	-	8	pF

## DC Characteristics

(Under Recommended Operating Conditions unless otherwise noted) notes\*1, \*2, \*3

PARAMETER	SYM.	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>LI</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>DD</sub>	-1.0	+1.0	µA
Output Leakage Current	I <sub>LO</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>DD</sub> , Output Disable	-1.0	+1.0	µA
Output High Voltage Level	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> , I <sub>OH</sub> = -0.5 mA	2.2	-	V
Output Low Voltage Level	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> = 1 mA	-	0.4	V
Standby Current	(TTL)	I <sub>DDS</sub> V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> Max., V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> CE1 = CE2 = V <sub>IH</sub>	-	3	mA
	(CMOS)	I <sub>DDS1</sub> V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> Max., V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ 0.2V or V <sub>IN</sub> ≥ V <sub>DD</sub> -0.2V, CE1 = CE2 ≥ V <sub>DD</sub> -0.2V	-	70	µA
Active Current	I <sub>DDA1</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> Max., V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ,	t <sub>RC</sub> / t <sub>WC</sub> = Minimum	-	20 mA
	I <sub>DDA2</sub>	CE1 = V <sub>IL</sub> and CE2 = V <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA	t <sub>RC</sub> / t <sub>WC</sub> = 1 µS	-	3 mA

### Notes:

\*1: All voltages are reference to V<sub>SS</sub>.

\*2: DC Characteristics are measured after following POWER-UP timing.

\*3: I<sub>OUT</sub> depends on the output load conditions.

**AC Characteristics**

(Under Recommended Operating Conditions unless otherwise noted)

**Read Operation**

PARAMETER	SYM.	-70		-80		UNIT	NOTES
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
Read Cycle Time	$t_{RC}$	70	-	80	-	nS	
Chip Enable Access Time	$t_{CE}$	-	65	-	75	nS	*1, *3
Output Enable Access Time	$t_{OE}$	-	40	-	45	nS	*1
Address Access Time	$t_{AA}$	-	65	-	75	nS	*1
Output Data Hold Time	$t_{OH}$	5	-	5	-	nS	*1
CE1 Low to Output Low-Z	$t_{CLZ}$	5	-	5	-	nS	*2
OE Low to Output Low-Z	$t_{OLZ}$	0	-	0	-	nS	*2
CE1 High to Output High-Z	$t_{CHZ}$	-	20	-	25	nS	*2
OE High to Output High-Z	$t_{OHZ}$	-	20	-	25	nS	*2
Address Setup Time to CE1 Low	$t_{ASC}$	-5	-	-5	-	nS	*4
Address Setup Time to OE Low	$t_{ASO}$	30	-	35	-	nS	*3, *5
	$t_{ASO[ABS]}$	10	-	10	-	nS	*6
LB / UB Setup Time to CE1 Low	$t_{BSC}$	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
LB / UB Setup Time to OE Low	$t_{BSO}$	10	-	10	-	nS	
Address Invalid Time	$t_{AX}$	-	5	-	5	nS	
Address Hold Time from CE1 Low	$t_{CLAH}$	70	-	80	-	nS	
Address Hold Time from OE Low	$t_{OLAH}$	40	-	45	-	nS	*9
Address Hold Time from CE1 High	$t_{CHAH}$	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
Address Hold Time from OE High	$t_{OHAH}$	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
LB / UB Hold Time from CE1 High	$t_{CHBH}$	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
LB / UB Hold Time from OE High	$t_{OHBH}$	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
CE1 Low to OE Low Delay Time	$t_{COLL}$	25	1000	30	1000	nS	*3, *5, *7, *8
OE Low to CE1 High Delay Time	$t_{OLCH}$	35	-	40	-	nS	*7
CE1 High Pulse Width	$t_{CP}$	12	-	15	-	nS	
OE High Pulse Width	$t_{OP}$	25	1000	30	1000	nS	*5, *7, *8
	$t_{OP[ABS]}$	12	-	15	-	nS	*6

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## Read Operation, Continued

### Notes:

\*1: The output load is 30 pF.

\*2: The output load is 5 pF.

\*3: The  $t_{CE}$  is applicable if  $\overline{OE}$  is brought to Low before  $\overline{CE1}$  goes Low and is also applicable if actual value of both or either  $t_{ASO}$  or  $t_{CLOL}$  is shorter than specified value.

\*4: Applicable if  $\overline{OE}$  is brought to Low before  $\overline{CE1}$  goes Low.

\*5: The  $t_{ASO}$ ,  $t_{CLOL}(\min.)$  and  $t_{OP}(\min.)$  are reference values when the access time is determined by  $t_{OE}$ . If actual value of each parameter is shorter than specified minimum value,  $t_{OE}$  become longer by the amount of subtracting actual value from specified minimum value.

For example, if actual  $t_{ASO}$ ,  $t_{ASO}(\text{actual})$ , is shorter than specified minimum value,  $t_{ASO}(\min)$ , during  $\overline{OE}$  control access (ie.,  $\overline{CE1}$  stays Low), the  $t_{OE}$  become  $t_{OE}(\max.) + t_{ASO}(\min) - t_{ASO}(\text{actual})$ .

\*6: The  $t_{ASO}[\text{ABS}]$  and  $t_{OP}[\text{ABS}]$  is the absolute minimum value during  $\overline{OE}$  control access.

\*7: If actual value of either  $t_{CLOL}$  or  $t_{OP}$  is shorter than specified minimum value, both  $t_{OLAH}$  and  $t_{OLCH}$  become  $t_{RC}(\min.) - t_{CLOL}(\text{actual})$  or  $t_{RC}(\min.) - t_{OP}(\text{actual})$ .

\*8: Maximum value is applicable if  $\overline{CE1}$  is kept at low.



AC Characteristics, Continued

**Write Operation**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	-70		-80		UNIT	NOTES
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
Write Cycle Time	t <sub>WC</sub>	70	-	80	-	nS	*1
Address Setup Time	t <sub>AS</sub>	0	-	0	-	nS	*2
Address Hold Time	t <sub>AH</sub>	35	-	40	-	nS	*2
CE1 Write Setup Time	t <sub>CS</sub>	0	1000	0	1000	nS	
CE1 Write Hold Time	t <sub>CH</sub>	0	1000	0	1000	nS	
WE Setup Time	t <sub>WS</sub>	0	-	0	-	nS	
WE Hold Time	t <sub>WH</sub>	0	-	0	-	nS	
LB and UB Setup Time	t <sub>BS</sub>	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
LB and UB Hold Time	t <sub>BH</sub>	-5	-	-5	-	nS	
OE Setup Time	t <sub>OES</sub>	0	1000	0	1000	nS	*3
OE Hold Time	t <sub>OEH</sub>	30	1000	35	1000	nS	*3, *4
	t <sub>OEH[ABS]</sub>	12	-	15	-	nS	*5
OE High to CE1 Low Setup Time	t <sub>OEHCL</sub>	-5	-	-5	-	nS	*6
OE High to Address Hold Time	t <sub>OEAH</sub>	-5	-	-5	-	nS	*7
CE1 Write Pulse Width	t <sub>CW</sub>	45	-	50	-	nS	*1, *8
WE Write Pulse Width	T <sub>WP</sub>	45	-	50	-	nS	*1, *8
CE1 Write Recovery Time	t <sub>WRC</sub>	10	-	15	-	nS	*1, *9
WE Write Recovery Time	t <sub>WR</sub>	10	1000	15	1000	nS	*1, *3, *9
Data Setup Time	t <sub>DS</sub>	15	-	20	-	nS	
Data Hold Time	t <sub>DH</sub>	0	-	0	-	nS	
CE1 High Pulse Width	t <sub>CP</sub>	12	-	15	-	nS	*9

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Write Operation, Continued

**Notes:**

- \*1: Minimum value must be equal or greater than the sum of actual tcw (or tWP) and twRC (or tWR).
- \*2: New write address is valid from either  $\overline{CE1}$  or  $\overline{WE}$  is brought to High.
- \*3: The  $tOEH$  is specified from end of  $tWC(\min.)$ . The  $tOEH(\min.)$  is a reference value when the access time is determined by  $tOE$ .  
If actual value,  $tOEH(\text{actual})$  is shorter than specified minimum value,  $tOE$  become longer by the amount of subtracting actual value from specified minimum value.
- \*4: The  $tOEH(\max.)$  is applicable if  $\overline{CE1}$  is kept at Low and both  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  are kept at High.
- \*5: The  $tOEH[ABS]$  is the absolute minimum value if write cycle is terminated by  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{CE1}$  stays Low.
- \*6:  $tOHCL(\min.)$  must be satisfied if read operation is not performed prior to write operation.  
In case  $\overline{OE}$  is disabled after  $tOHCL(\min.)$ ,  $WE$  Low must be asserted after  $tRC(\min.)$  from  $\overline{CE1}$  Low. In other words, read operation is initiated if  $tOHCL(\min.)$  is not satisfied.
- \*7: Applicable if  $\overline{CE1}$  stays Low after read operation.
- \*8:  $tcw$  and  $tWP$  is applicable if write operation is initiated by  $\overline{CE1}$  and  $\overline{WE}$ , respectively.
- \*9:  $twRC$  and  $tWR$  is applicable if write operation is terminated by  $\overline{CE1}$  and  $\overline{WE}$ , respectively.

The  $tWR(\min.)$  can be ignored if  $\overline{CE1}$  is brought to High together or after  $\overline{WE}$  is brought to High. In such case, the  $tCP(\min.)$  must be satisfied.



AC Characteristics, Continued

### Power Down and Power Down Program Parameters

PARAMETER	SYM.	-70		-80		UNIT	NOTES
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
CE2 Low Setup Time for Power Down Entry	t <sub>CSP</sub>	10	-	10	-	nS	
CE2 Low Hold Time after Power Down Entry	t <sub>C2LP</sub>	70	-	80	-	nS	
CE1 High Setup Time following CE2 High after Power Down Exit	t <sub>CHS</sub>	10	-	10	-	nS	

### Other Timing Parameters

PARAMETER	SYM.	-70		-80		UNIT	NOTES
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
CE1 High to OE Invalid Time for Standby Entry	t <sub>CHOX</sub>	10	-	10	-	nS	
CE1 High to WE Invalid Time for Standby Entry	t <sub>CHWX</sub>	10	-	10	-	nS	*1
CE2 Low Hold Time after Power-up	t <sub>C2LH</sub>	50	-	50	-	μS	*2
CE2 High Hold Time after Power-up	t <sub>C2HL</sub>	50	-	50	-	μS	*3
CE1 High Hold Time following CE2 High after Power-up	t <sub>CHH</sub>	350	-	350	-	μS	*2
Input Transition Time	t <sub>T</sub>	1	25	1	25	nS	*4

#### Notes:

\*1: Some data might be written into any address location if t<sub>CHWX</sub>(min.) is not satisfied.

\*2: Must satisfy t<sub>CHH</sub>(min.) after t<sub>C2LH</sub>(min.).

\*3: Requires Power Down mode entry and exit after t<sub>C2HL</sub>.

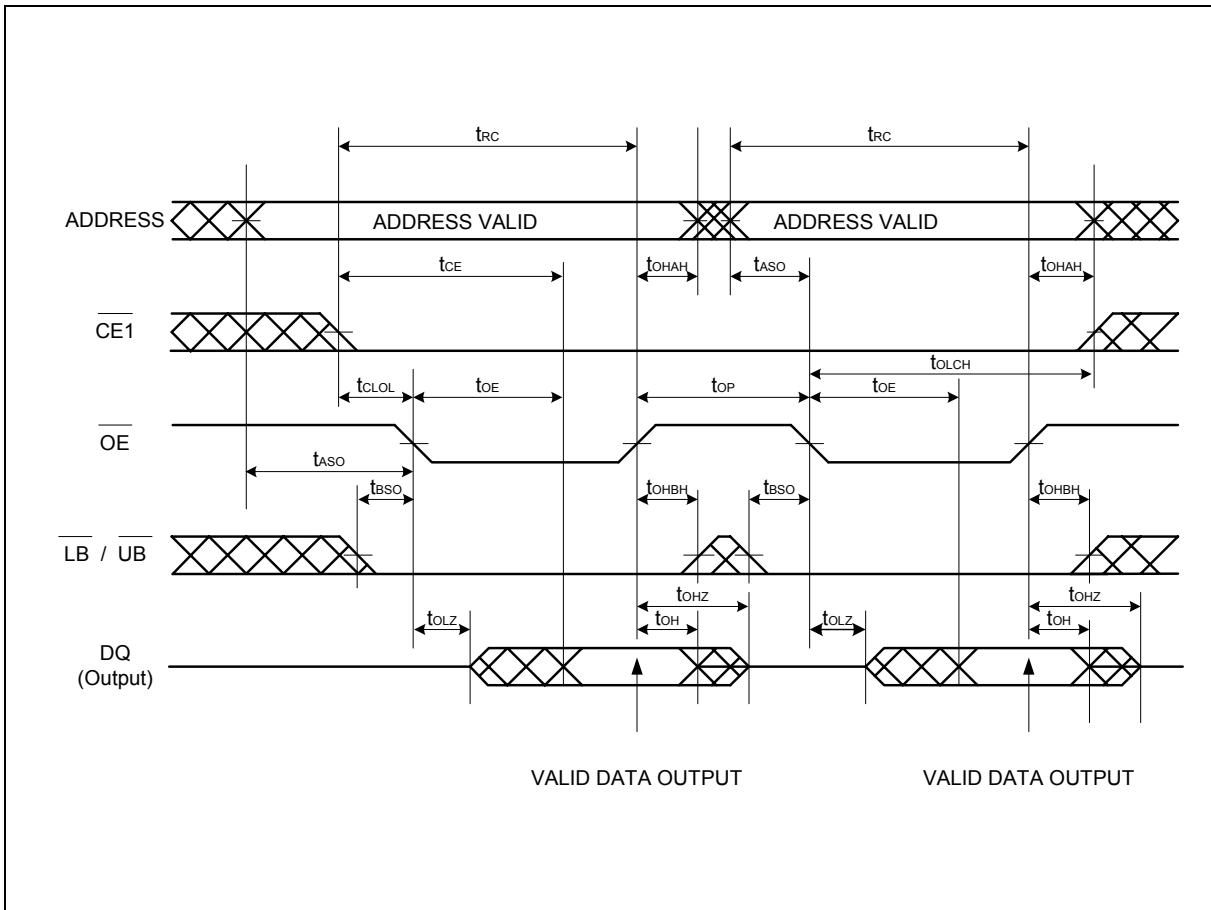
\*4: The Input Transition Time (t<sub>T</sub>) at AC testing is 5ns as shown in below. If actual t<sub>T</sub> is longer than 5 nS, it may violate AC specified of some timing parameters.

### AC Test Conditions

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TEST SETUP	VALUE	UNIT	NOTE
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Level	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V to 3.3V	2.3	V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input Low Level	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V to 3.3V	0.5	V	
V <sub>REF</sub>	Input Timing Measurement Level	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V to 3.3V	1.3	V	
T <sub>T</sub>	Input Transition Time	Between V <sub>IL</sub> and V <sub>IH</sub>	5	nS	

## 9. TIMING WAVEFORMS

### Read Timing #1 (OE Control Access)

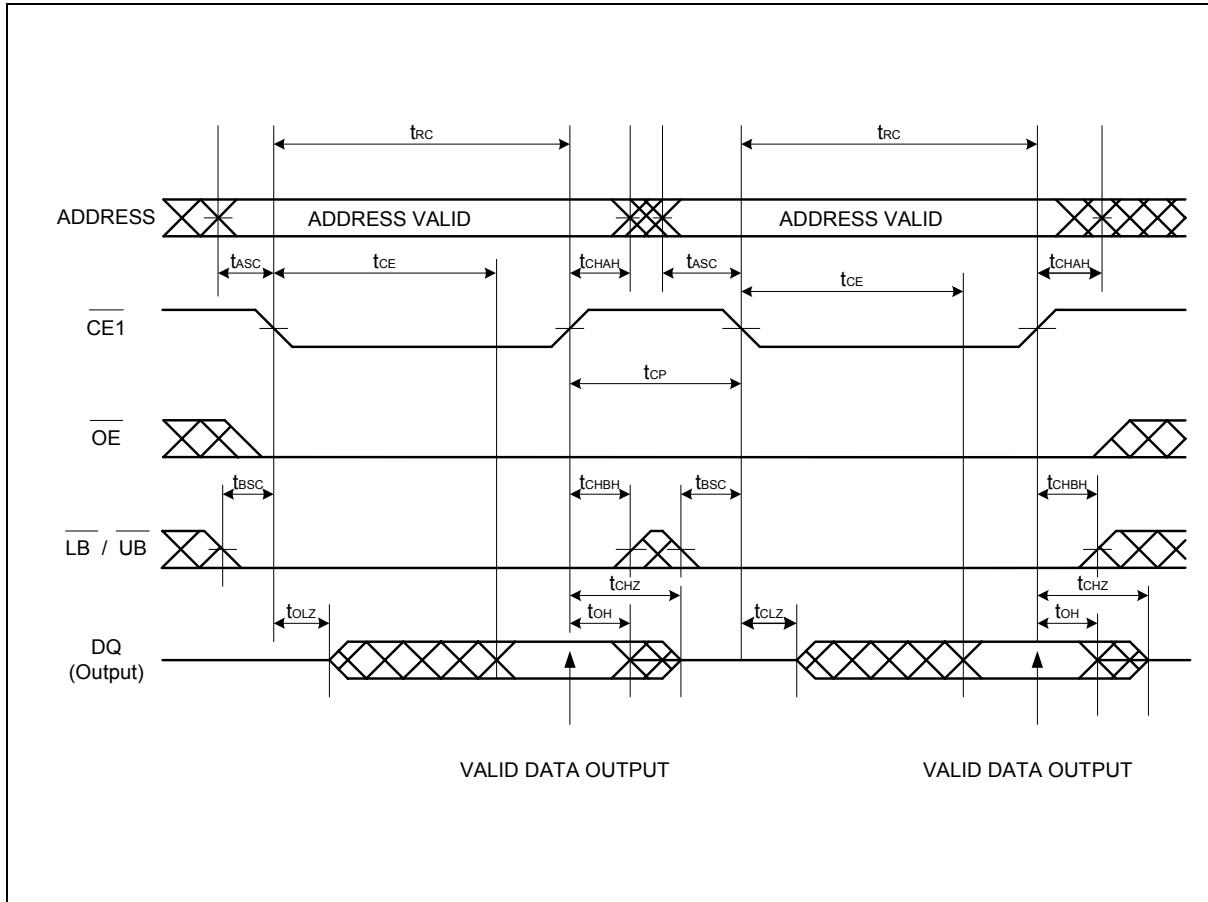


**Note:** CE2, PE and WE must be High for entire read cycle.

Either or both LB and UB must be Low when both CE1 and OE are Low.

## Timing Waveforms, Continued

### Read Timing #2 (CE1 Control Access)



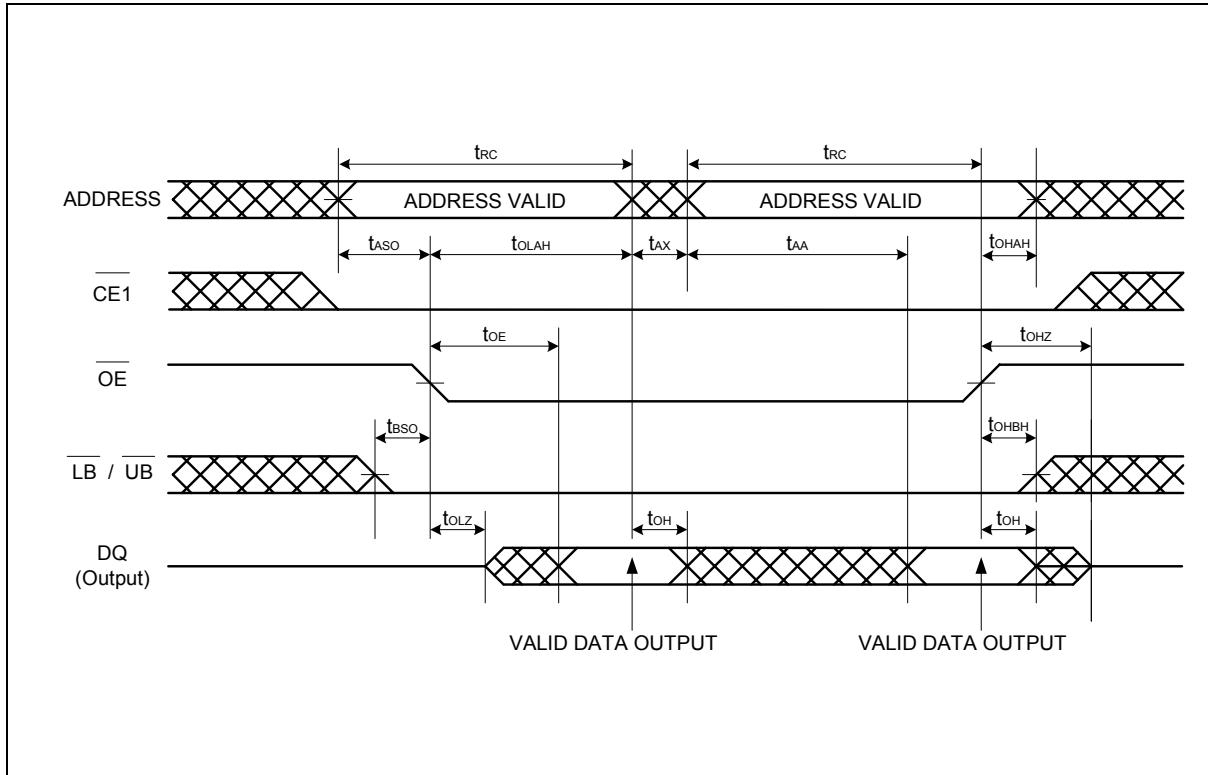
**Note:** CE2, PE and WE must be High for entire read cycle.

Either or both LB and UB must be Low when both CE1 and OE are Low.



Timing Waveforms, Continued

## Read Timing #3 (Address Access after $\overline{OE}$ Control Access)



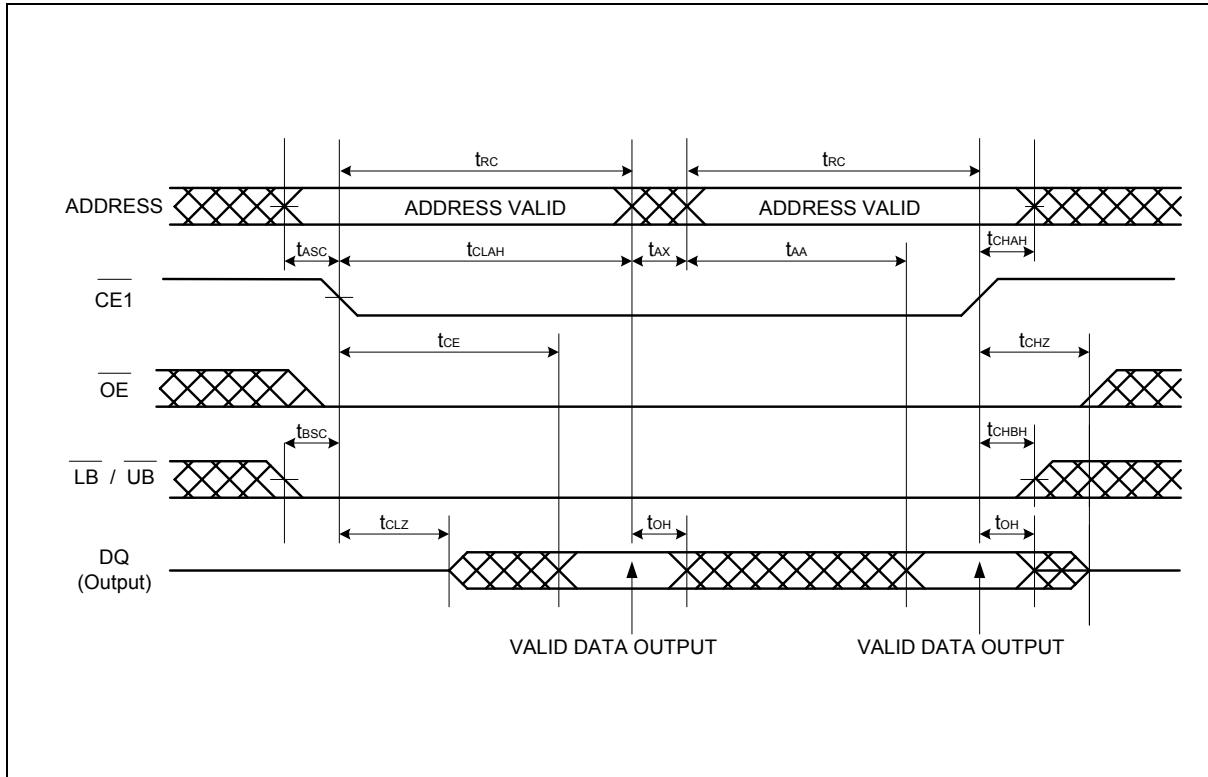
**Note:**  $\overline{CE2}$ ,  $\overline{PE}$  and  $\overline{WE}$  must be High for entire read cycle.

Either or both  $\overline{LB}$  and  $\overline{UB}$  must be Low when both  $\overline{CE1}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  are Low.



Timing Waveforms, Continued

## Read Timing #4 (Address Access after CE1 Control Access)

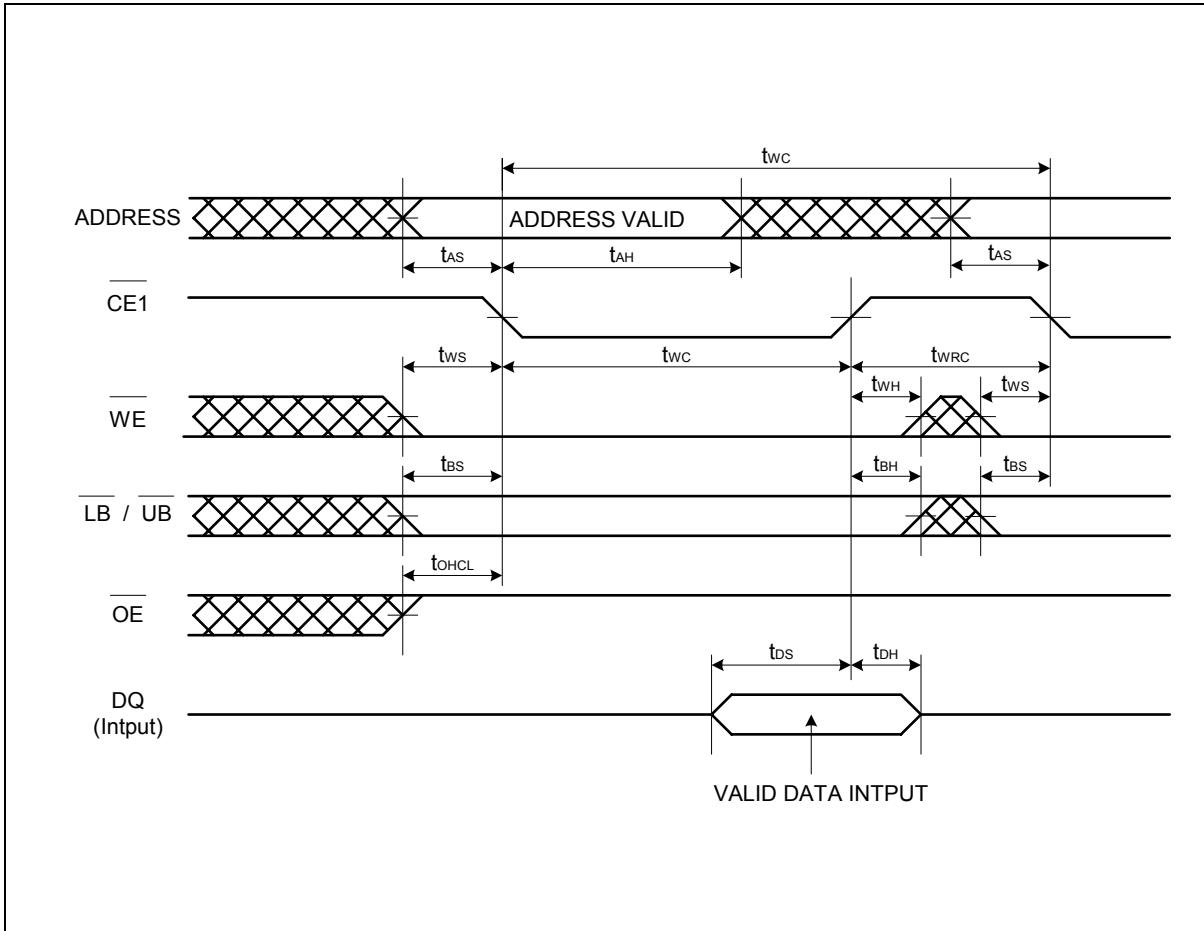


**Note:** CE2, PE and WE must be High for entire read cycle.

Either or both LB and UB must be Low when both CE1 and OE are Low.

Timing Waveforms, Continued

## Write Timing #1 (CE1 Control)

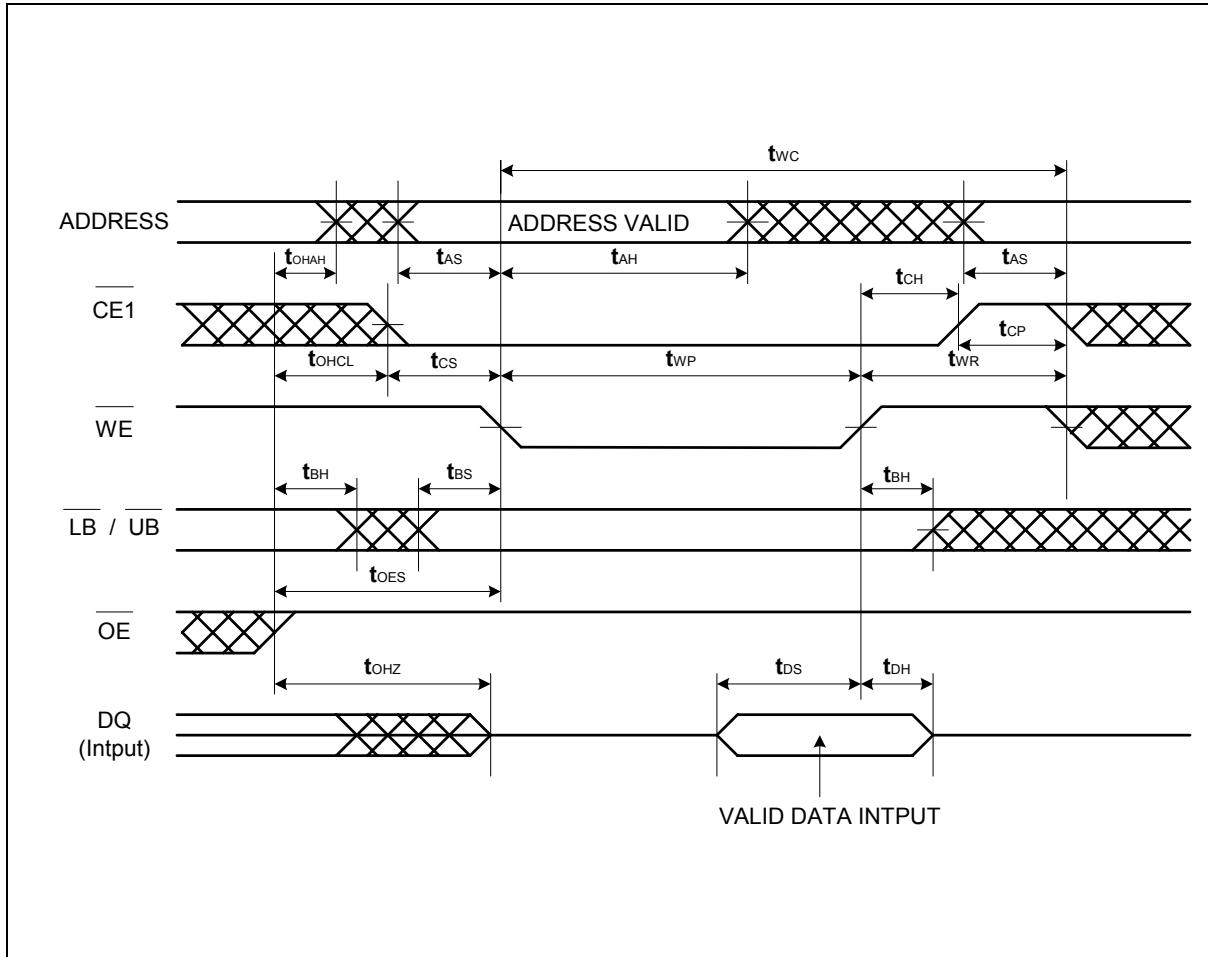


**Note:** CE2 and PE must be High for entire write cycle.



Timing Waveforms, Continued

## Write Timing #2-1 (WE Control, Single Write Operation)

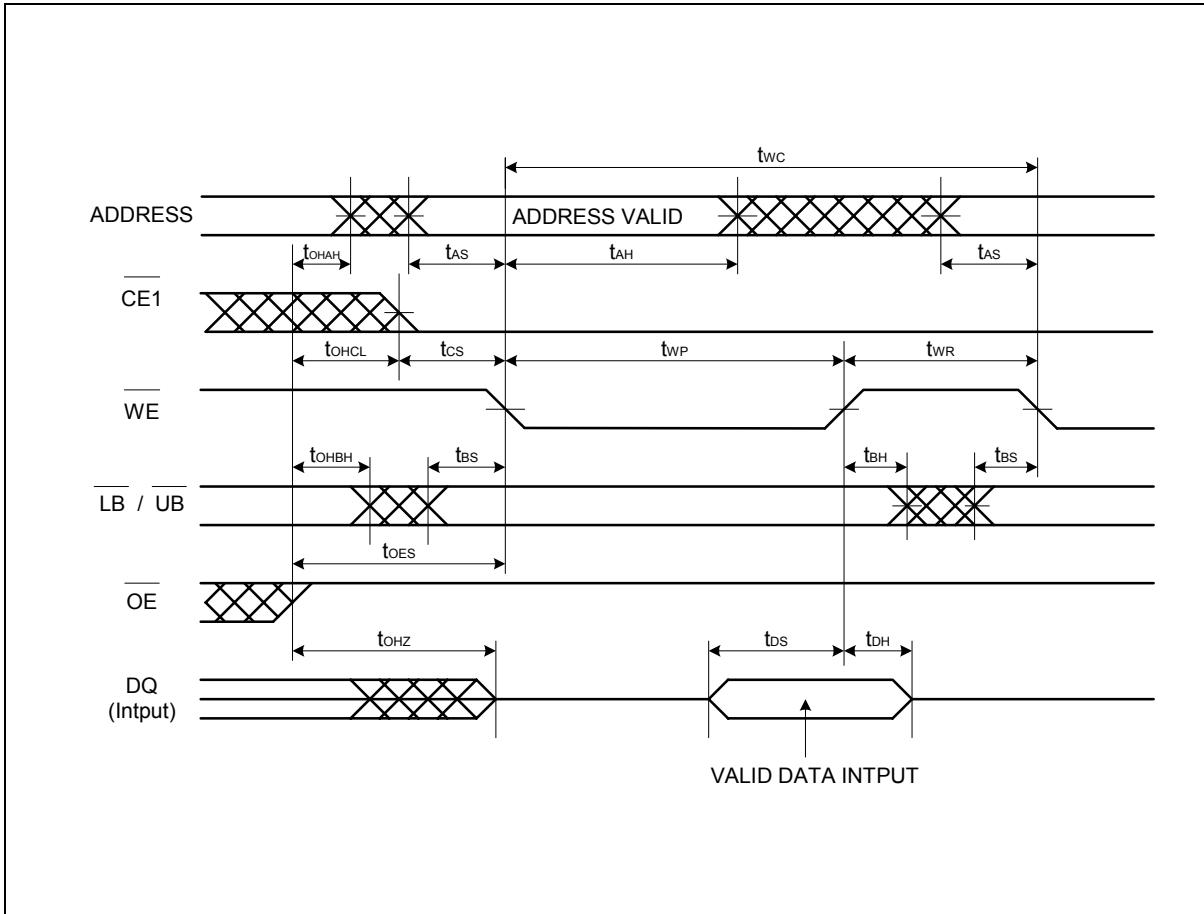


**Note:** CE2 and PE must be High for entire write cycle.



Timing Waveforms, Continued

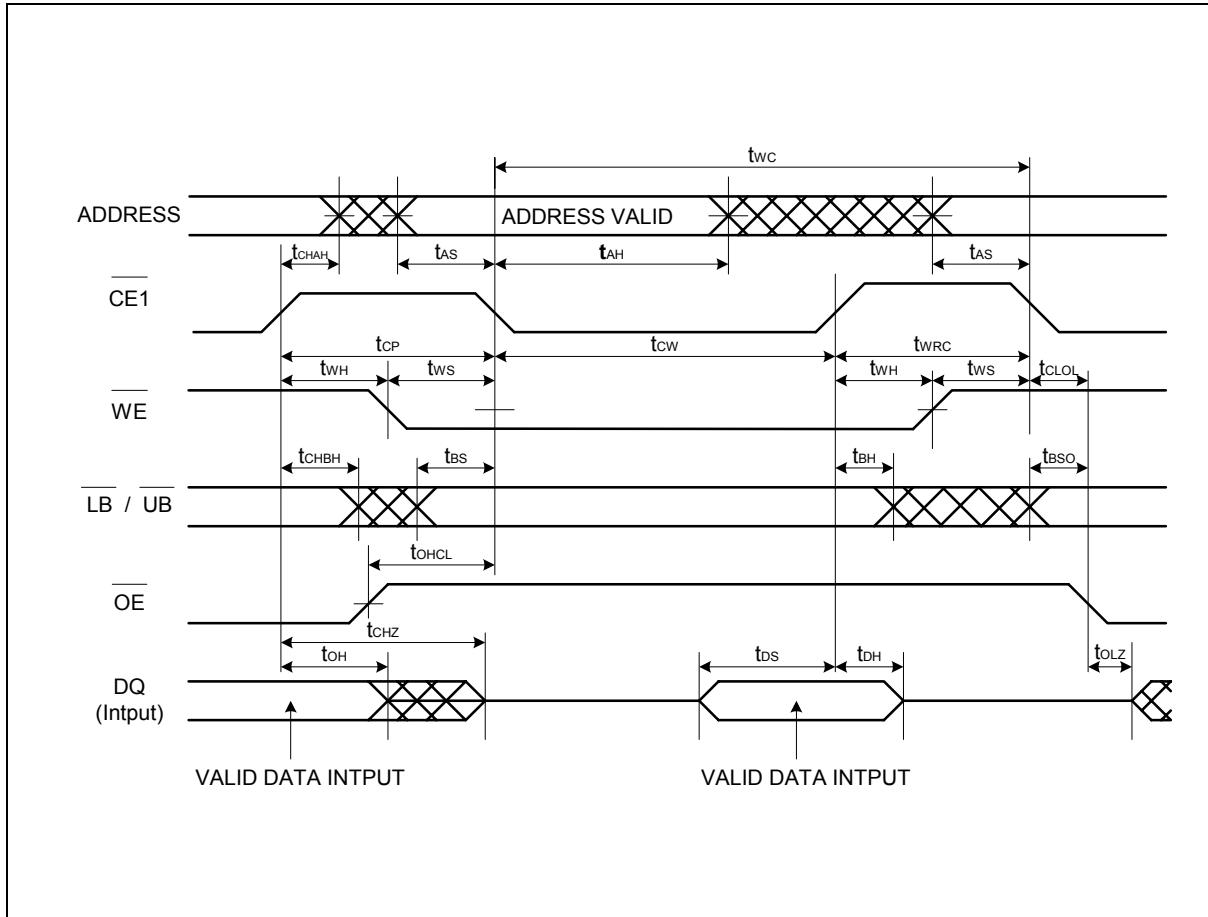
## Write Timing #2 (WE Control, Continuous Write Operation)



**Note:** CE2 and PE must be High for entire write cycle.

## Timing Waveforms, Continued

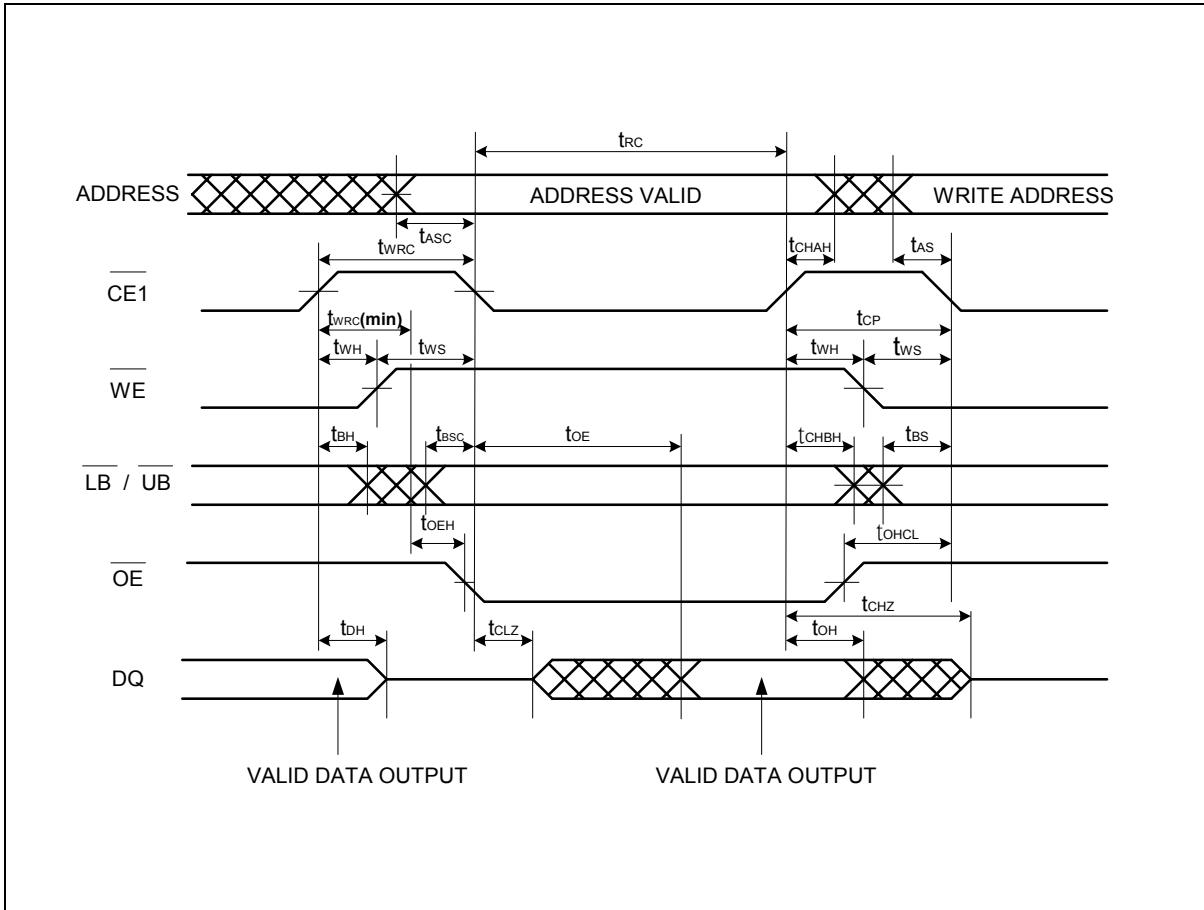
### Read/Write Timing #1-1 (CE1 Control)



**Note:** Write address is valid from either CE1 or WE of last falling edge.

Timing Waveforms, Continued

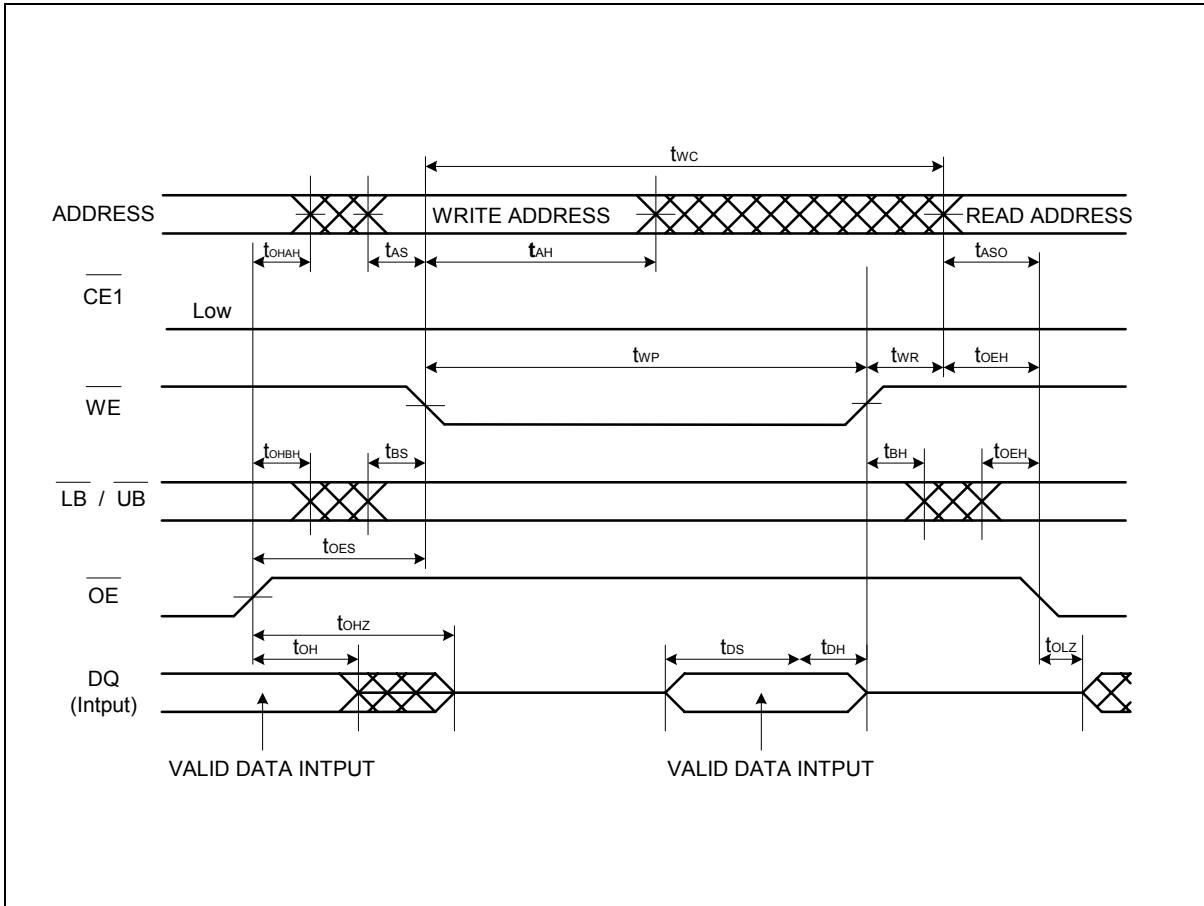
## Read/Write Timing #1-2 ( $\overline{CE1}$ Control)



**Note:** The  $t_{OEH}$  is specified from the time satisfied both  $t_{WRC}$  and  $t_{WR(min.)}$ .

## Timing Waveforms, Continued

### Read ( $\overline{OE}$ Control) / Write ( $\overline{WE}$ Control) Timing #2-1

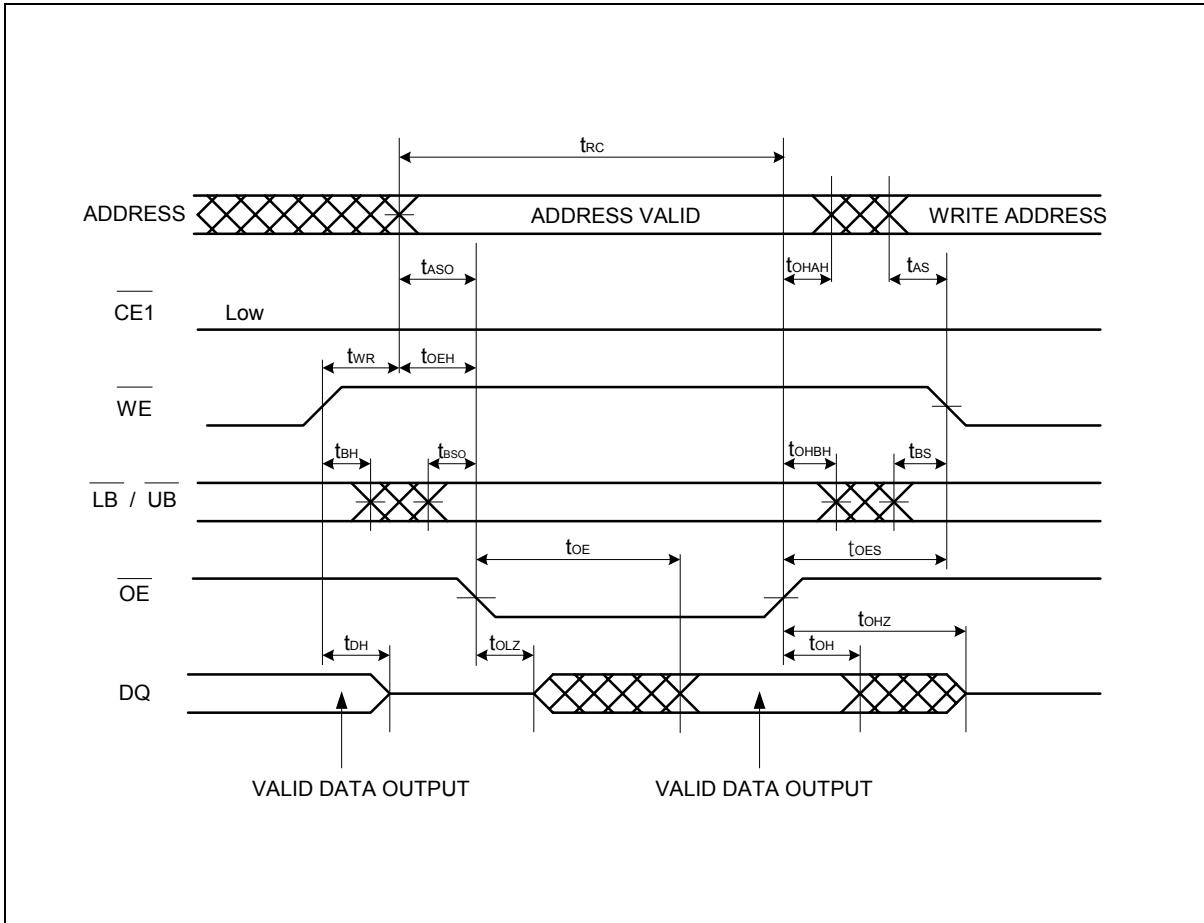


**Note:**  $\overline{CE1}$  can be tied to Low for  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  controlled operation.

When  $\overline{CE1}$  is tied to Low, output is exclusively controlled by  $\overline{OE}$ .

Timing Waveforms, Continued

## Read ( $\overline{OE}$ Control) / Write ( $\overline{WE}$ Control) Timing #2-2



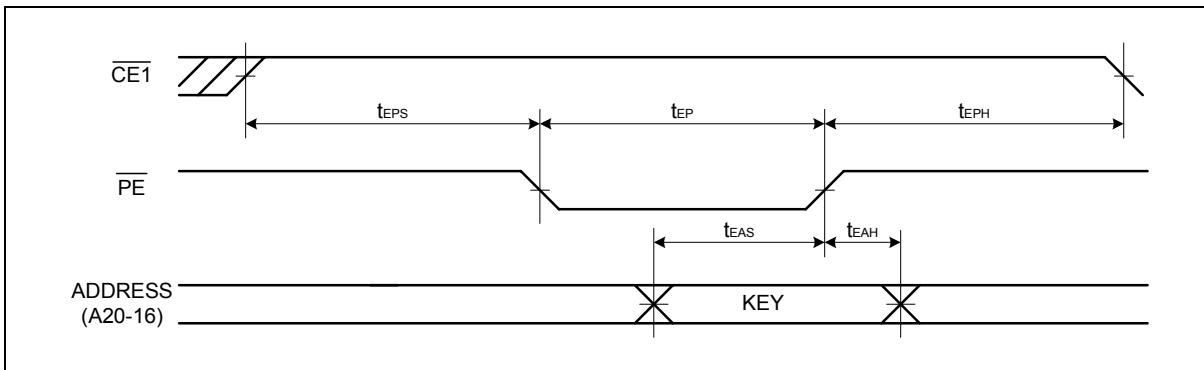
**Note:**  $\overline{CE1}$  can be tied to Low for  $\overline{WE}$  and  $\overline{OE}$  controlled operation.

When  $\overline{CE1}$  is tied to Low, output is exclusively controlled by  $\overline{OE}$ .



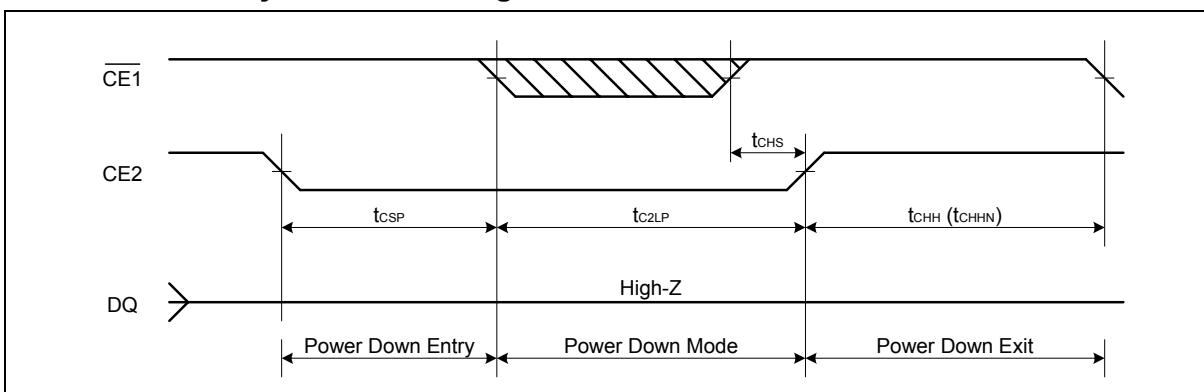
Timing Waveforms, Continued

## Power Down Program Timing



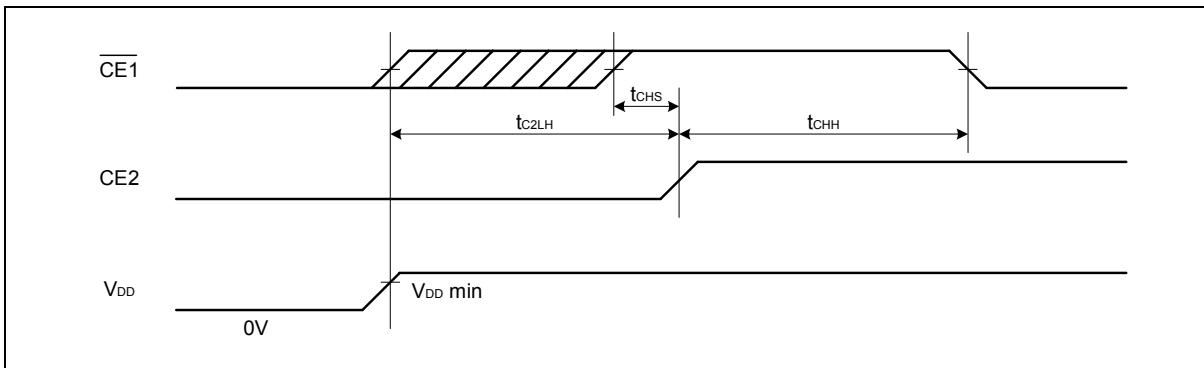
**Note:** CE2 must be High for Power Down Program operation.  
Any other inputs not specified above can be either High or Low.

## Power Down Entry and Exit Timing



**Note:** This Power Down mode can be also used for Power-up #2 below except that  $t_{CHHN}$  can not be used at Power-up timing.

## Power-up Timing #1

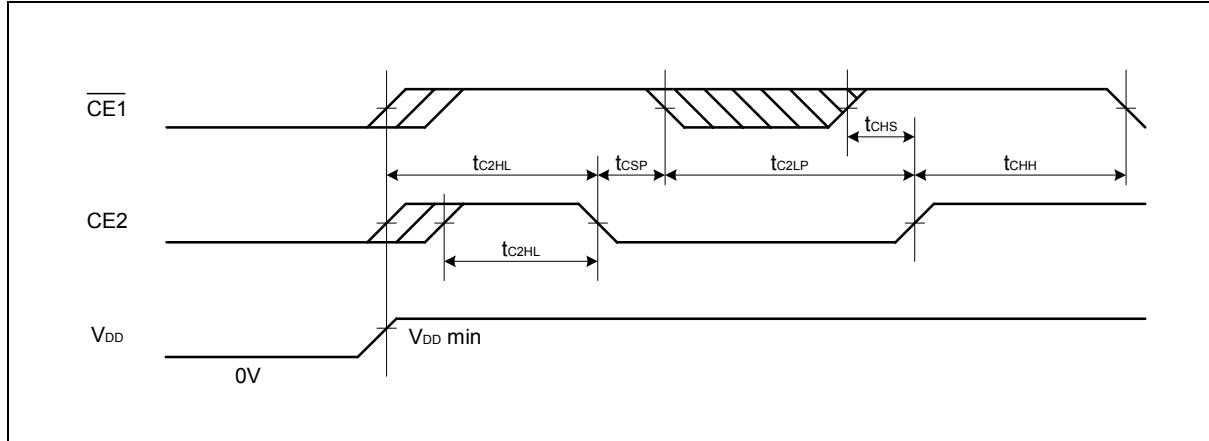


**Note:** The  $t_{C2LH}$  specifies after **V<sub>DD</sub>** reaches specified minimum level.



Timing Waveforms, Continued

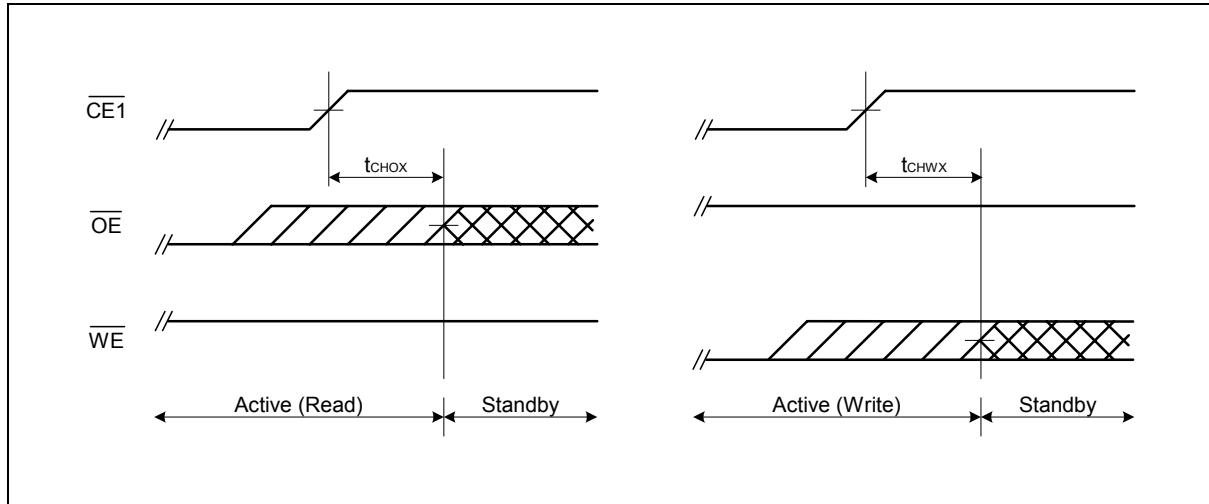
## Power-up Timing #2



**Note:** The  $t_{C2HL}$  specifies from  $\overline{CE2}$  low to High transition after  $V_{DD}$  reaches specified minimum level.

$\overline{CE1}$  must be brought to High prior to or together with  $\overline{CE2}$  Low to High transition.

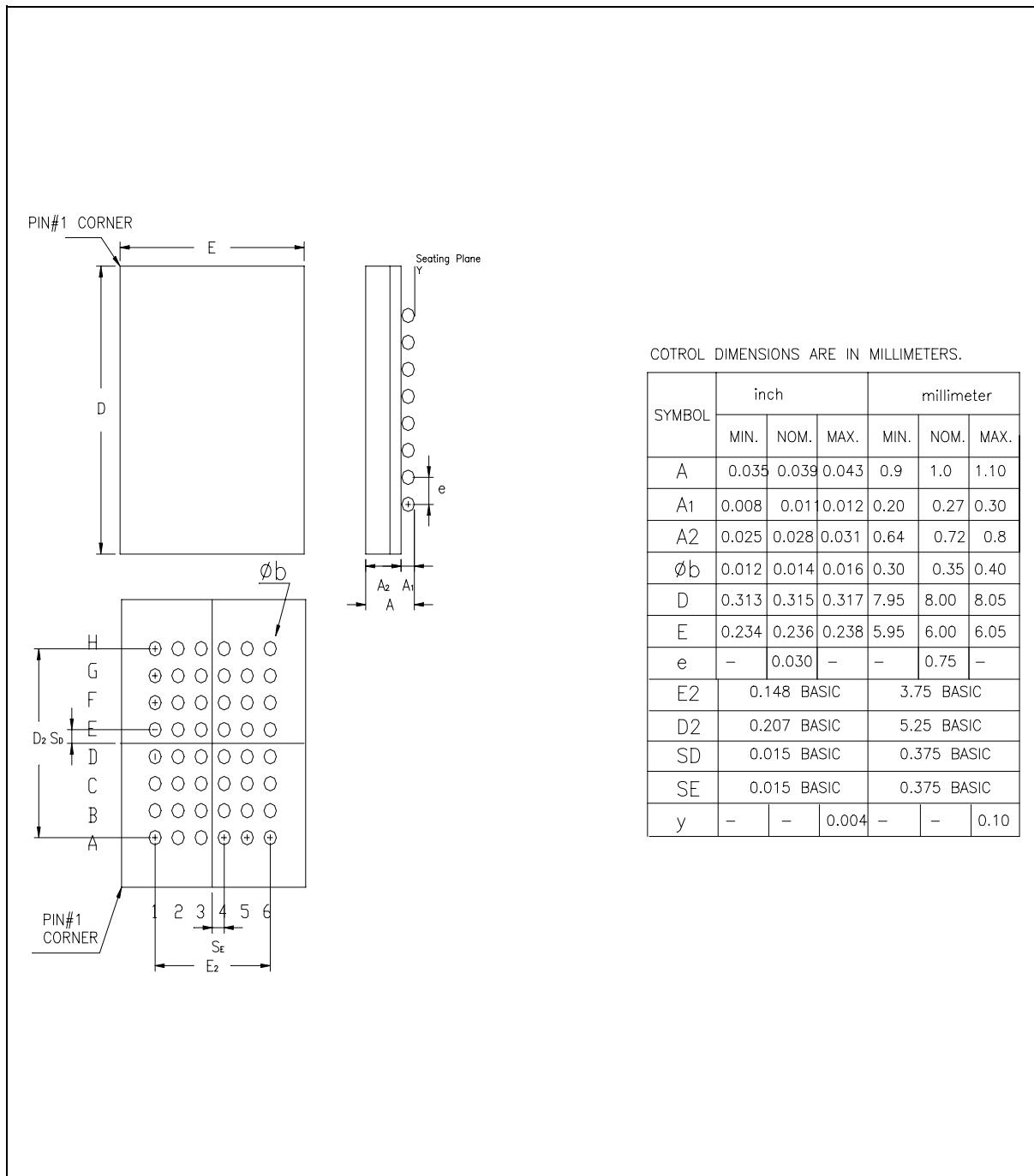
## Standby Entry Timing after Read or Write



**Note:** Both  $t_{CHOX}$  and  $t_{CHWX}$  define the earliest entry timing for Standby mode. If either of timing is not satisfied, it takes  $t_{RC(\min.)}$  period from either last address transition of A0, A1 and A2, or  $\overline{CE1}$  Low to High transition.

## 10. PACKAGE DIMENSION

**TFBGA 48 Balls (6 x 8 mm<sup>2</sup>, pitch 0.75 mm)**



# **W964A6BBN**



## **11. ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NO.	SPEED	OPERATING TEMPERATURE	PACKAGE
W964A6BBN70	70 nS	0 to 70	TFBGA 48, 6 mm x 8 mm, BALL PITCH 0.75 mm
W964A6BBN70E	70 nS	-25 to 85	TFBGA 48, 6 mm x 8 mm, BALL PITCH 0.75 mm
W964A6BBN70I	70 nS	-40 to 85	TFBGA 48, 6 mm x 8 mm, BALL PITCH 0.75 mm
W964A6BBN80	80 nS	0 to 70	TFBGA 48, 6 mm x 8 mm, BALL PITCH 0.75 mm
W964A6BBN80E	80 nS	-25 to 85	TFBGA 48, 6 mm x 8 mm, BALL PITCH 0.75 mm
W964A6BBN80I	80 nS	-40 to 85	TFBGA 48, 6 mm x 8 mm, BALL PITCH 0.75 mm

**Notes:**

1. Winbond reserves the right to make changes to its products without prior notice.
2. Purchasers are responsible for performing appropriate quality assurance testing on products intended for use in applications where personal injury might occur as a consequence of product failure.



## 12. VERSION HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	PAGE	DESCRIPTION
A1	March 20, 2003	-	Create new document



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