

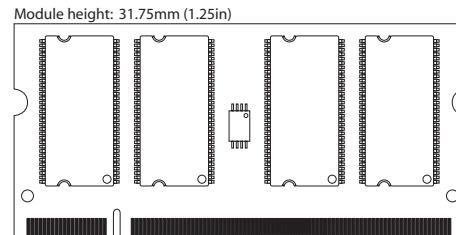
# DDR SDRAM Small-Outline DIMM

**MT5VDDT1672H – 128MB**
**MT5VDDT3272H – 256MB**

 For component data sheets, refer to Micron's Web site: [www.micron.com](http://www.micron.com)

## Features

- 200-pin, small-outline dual in-line memory module (SODIMM)
- Fast data transfer rates: PC-2100, PC-2700, or PC-3200
- 128MB<sup>2</sup> (16 Meg x 72) and 256MB (32 Meg x 72)
- Supports ECC error detection and correction
- VDD = VDDQ = +2.5V
- VDDSPD = +2.3V to +3.6V
- JEDEC-standard 2.5V I/O (SSTL\_2-compatible)
- Commands entered on each positive CK edge
- DQS edge-aligned with data for READs; center-aligned with data for WRITEs
- Internal, pipelined double data rate (DDR) architecture; two data accesses per clock cycle
- Bidirectional data strobe (DQS) transmitted/received with data (source-synchronous data capture)
- Differential clock inputs (CK and CK#)
- Four internal device banks for concurrent operation
- Selectable burst lengths (BL): 2, 4, or 8
- Auto precharge option
- Auto refresh and self refresh modes: 7.8125µs maximum average periodic refresh interval
- Serial presence-detect (SPD) with EEPROM
- Selectable READ CAS latency for maximum compatibility
- Gold edge contacts

**Figure 1: 200-Pin SODIMM (MO-224 R/C C)**


## Options

- Operating temperature<sup>1</sup>
  - Commercial (0°C ≤ T<sub>A</sub> ≤ +70°C) None
  - Industrial (-40°C ≤ T<sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C) I
- Package
  - 200-pin SODIMM (standard)<sup>2</sup> G
  - 200-pin SODIMM (Pb-free) Y
- Memory clock, frequency, CAS latency
  - 5ns (200 MHz), 400 MT/s, CL = 3 -40B<sup>3</sup>
  - 6ns (167 MHz), 333 MT/s, CL = 2.5 -335
  - 7.5ns (133 MHz), 266 MT/s, CL = 2 -262
  - 7.5ns (133 MHz), 266 MT/s, CL = 2 -26A
  - 7.5ns (133 MHz), 266 MT/s, CL = 2.5 -265
- PCB height
  - 31.75mm (1.25in)

## Marking

- Notes: 1. Contact Micron for industrial temperature module offerings.  
 2. Consult factory for product availability.  
 3. -40B only available for 256MB modules.

**Table 1: Key Timing Parameters**

Speed Grade	Industry Nomenclature	Data Rate (MT/s)			t <sub>RCD</sub> (ns)	t <sub>RP</sub> (ns)	t <sub>RC</sub> (ns)
		CL = 3	CL = 2.5	CL = 2			
-40B	PC-3200	400	333	266	15	15	55
-335	PC-2700	–	333	266	15	15	60
-262	PC-2100	–	266	266	15	15	60
-26A	PC-2100	–	266	266	20	20	65
-265	PC-2100	–	266	200	20	20	65



**Table 2: Addressing**

	128MB	256MB
Refresh count	8K	8K
Row addressing	8K (A0–A12)	8K (A0–A12)
Device bank addressing	4 (BA0, BA1)	4 (BA0, BA1)
Device configuration	256Mb (16 Meg x 16)	512Mb (32 Meg x 16)
Column addressing	512 (A0–A8)	1K (A0–A9)
Module rank addressing	1 (SO#)	1 (SO#)

**Table 3: Part Numbers and Timing Parameters – 128MB**

Base device: MT46V16M16<sup>1</sup>, 256Mb DDR SDRAM

Part Number <sup>2</sup>	Module Density	Configuration	Module Bandwidth	Memory Clock/ Data Rate	Latency (CL- <sup>t</sup> RCD- <sup>t</sup> RP)
MT5VDDT1672H(I)G-335__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.7 GB/s	6ns/333 MT/s	2.5-3-3
MT5VDDT1672H(I)Y-335__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.7 GB/s	6ns/333 MT/s	2.5-3-3
MT5VDDT1672H(I)G-262__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.1 GB/s	7.5ns/266 MT/s	2-2-2
MT5VDDT1672H(I)Y-262__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.1 GB/s	7.5ns/266 MT/s	2-2-2
MT5VDDT1672H(I)G-26A__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.1 GB/s	7.5ns/266 MT/s	2-3-3
MT5VDDT1672H(I)Y-26A__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.1 GB/s	7.5ns/266 MT/s	2-3-3
MT5VDDT1672H(I)G-265__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.1 GB/s	7.5ns/266 MT/s	2.5-3-3
MT5VDDT1672H(I)Y-265__	128MB	16 Meg x 72	2.1 GB/s	7.5ns/266 MT/s	2.5-3-3

**Table 4: Part Numbers and Timing Parameters – 256MB**

Base device: MT46V32M16<sup>1</sup>, 512Mb DDR SDRAM

Part Number <sup>2</sup>	Module Density	Configuration	Module Bandwidth	Memory Clock/ Data Rate	Latency (CL- <sup>t</sup> RCD- <sup>t</sup> RP)
MT5VDDT3272H(I)G-40B__	256MB	32 Meg x 72	3.2 GB/s	5ns/400 MT/s	3-3-3
MT5VDDT3272H(I)Y-40B__	256MB	32 Meg x 72	3.2 GB/s	5ns/400 MT/s	3-3-3
MT5VDDT3272H(I)G-335__	256MB	32 Meg x 72	2.7 GB/s	6ns/333 MT/s	2.5-3-3
MT5VDDT3272H(I)Y-335__	256MB	32 Meg x 72	2.7 GB/s	6ns/333 MT/s	2.5-3-3

- Notes:
1. Data sheets for the base device parts can be found on Micron’s Web site.
  2. All part numbers end with a two-place code (not shown), designating component and PCB revisions. Consult factory for current revision codes. Example: MT5VDDT1672HG-335F3.



## Pin Assignments and Descriptions

Table 5: Pin Assignments

200-Pin SODIMM Front								200-Pin SODIMM Back							
Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol	Pin	Symbol
1	VREF	51	VSS	101	A9	151	DQ42	2	VREF	52	VSS	102	A8	152	DQ46
3	VSS	53	DQ19	103	VSS	153	DQ43	4	VSS	54	DQ23	104	VSS	154	DQ47
5	DQ0	55	DQ24	105	A7	155	VDD	6	DQ4	56	DQ28	106	A6	156	VDD
7	DQ1	57	VDD	107	A5	157	VDD	8	DQ5	58	VDD	108	A4	158	CK1#
9	VDD	59	DQ25	109	A3	159	VSS	10	VDD	60	DQ29	110	A2	160	CK1
11	DQS0	61	DQS3	111	A1	161	VSS	12	DM0	62	DM3	112	A0	162	VSS
13	DQ2	63	VSS	113	VDD	163	DQ48	14	DQ6	64	VSS	114	VDD	164	DQ52
15	VSS	65	DQ26	115	A10	165	DQ49	16	VSS	66	DQ30	116	BA1	166	DQ53
17	DQ3	67	DQ27	117	BA0	167	VDD	18	DQ7	68	DQ31	118	RAS#	168	VDD
19	DQ8	69	VDD	119	WE#	169	DQS6	20	DQ12	70	VDD	120	CAS#	170	DM6
21	VDD	71	CB0	121	S0#	171	DQ50	22	VDD	72	CB4	122	NC	172	DQ54
23	DQ9	73	CB1	123	NC	173	VSS	24	DQ13	74	CB5	124	NC	174	VSS
25	DQS1	75	VSS	125	VSS	175	DQ51	26	DM1	76	VSS	126	VSS	176	DQ55
27	VSS	77	DQS8	127	DQ32	177	DQ56	28	VSS	78	DM8	128	DQ36	178	DQ60
29	DQ10	79	CB2	129	DQ33	179	VDD	30	DQ14	80	CB6	130	DQ37	180	VDD
31	DQ11	81	VDD	131	VDD	181	DQ57	32	DQ15	82	VDD	132	VDD	182	DQ61
33	VDD	83	CB3	133	DQS4	183	DQS7	34	VDD	84	CB7	134	DM4	184	DM7
35	CK0	85	NC	135	DQ34	185	VSS	36	VDD	86	NC	136	DQ38	186	VSS
37	CK0#	87	VSS	137	VSS	187	DQ58	38	VSS	88	VSS	138	VSS	188	DQ62
39	VSS	89	CK2	139	DQ35	189	DQ59	40	VSS	90	VSS	140	DQ39	190	DQ63
41	DQ16	91	CK2#	141	DQ40	191	VDD	42	DQ20	92	VDD	142	DQ44	192	VDD
43	DQ17	93	VDD	143	VDD	193	SDA	44	DQ21	94	VDD	144	VDD	194	SA0
45	VDD	95	NC	145	DQ41	195	SCL	46	VDD	96	CKE0	146	DQ45	196	SA1
47	DQS2	97	NC	147	DQS5	197	VDDSPD	48	DM2	98	NC	148	DM5	198	SA2
49	DQ18	99	A12	149	VSS	199	NC	50	DQ22	100	A11	150	VSS	200	NC



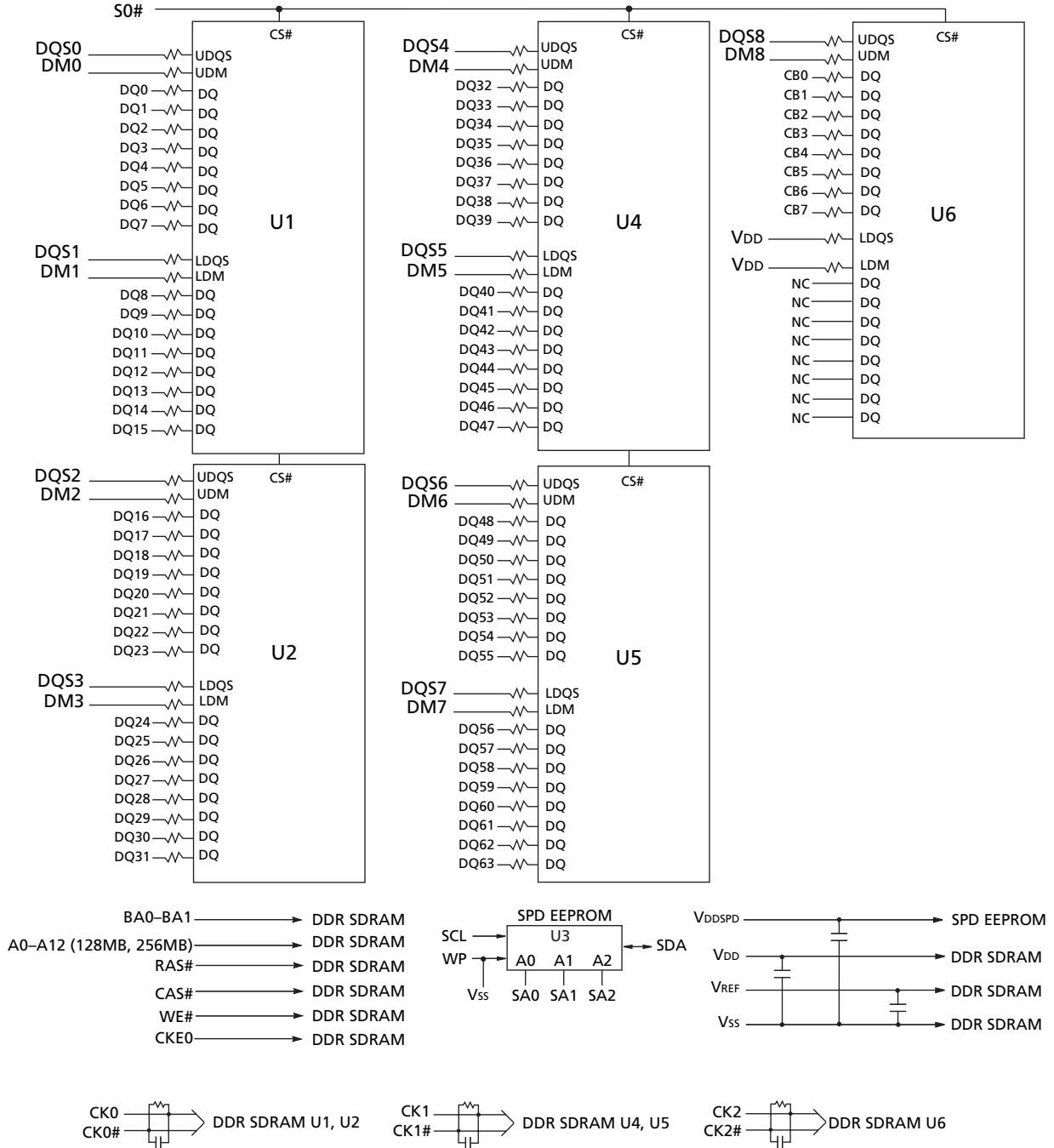
## 128MB, 256MB: (x72, ECC, SR) 200-Pin DDR SODIMM Pin Assignments and Descriptions

**Table 6: Pin Descriptions**

Symbol	Type	Description
WE#, CAS#, RAS#	Input	<b>Command inputs:</b> RAS#, CAS#, and WE# (along with S#) define the command being entered.
CK0, CK0#, CK1, CK1#, CK2, CK2#	Input	<b>Clocks:</b> CK and CK# are differential clock inputs. All address and control input signals are sampled on the crossing of the positive edge of CK and negative edge of CK#. Output data (DQs and DQS) is referenced to the crossings of CK and CK#.
CKE0	Input	<b>Clock enable:</b> CKE HIGH activates and CKE LOW deactivates the internal clock, input buffers and output drivers.
S0#	Input	<b>Chip select:</b> S# enables (registered LOW) and disables (registered HIGH) the command decoder. All commands are masked when S# is registered HIGH. S# is considered part of the command code.
BA0, BA1	Input	<b>Bank address:</b> BA0 and BA1 define the device bank to which an ACTIVE, READ, WRITE, or PRECHARGE command is being applied.
A0–A12	Input	<b>Address inputs:</b> Provide the row address for ACTIVE commands, and the column address and auto precharge bit (A10) for READ/WRITE commands, to select one location out of the memory array in the respective device bank. A10 sampled during a PRECHARGE command determines whether the PRECHARGE applies to one device bank (A10 LOW, device bank selected by BA0, BA1) or all device banks (A10 HIGH). The address inputs also provide the op-code during a MODE REGISTER SET command. BA0 and BA1 define which mode register (mode register or extended mode register) is loaded during the LOAD MODE REGISTER command.
DM0–DM8	Input	<b>Data mask:</b> DM is an input mask signal for write data. Input data is masked when DM is sampled HIGH along with that input data during a WRITE access. DM is sampled on both edges of DQS. Although DM pins are input-only, the DM loading is designed to match that of DQ and DQS pins.
SDA	Input/ Output	<b>Serial presence-detect data:</b> SDA is a bidirectional pin used to transfer addresses and data into and out of the presence-detect portion of the module.
SCL	Input	<b>Serial clock for presence-detect:</b> SCL is used to synchronize the presence-detect data transfer to and from the module.
SA0–SA2	Input	<b>Presence-detect address inputs:</b> These pins are used to configure the presence-detect device.
DQS0–DQS8	Input/ Output	<b>Data strobe:</b> Output with READ data, input with WRITE data. DQS is edge-aligned with READ data, centered in WRITE data. Used to capture data.
CB0–CB7	Input/ Output	Check bits.
DQ0–DQ63	Input/ Output	<b>Data input/output:</b> Data bus.
VREF	Supply	SSTL_2 reference voltage.
VDD	Supply	<b>Power supply:</b> +2.5V ±0.2V. (-40B speed grade requires 2.6V ±0.1V)
VSS	Supply	Ground.
VDDSPD	Supply	<b>Serial EEPROM positive power supply:</b> +2.3V to +3.6V.
NC	–	<b>No connect:</b> These pins should be left unconnected.

## Functional Block Diagram

**Figure 2: Functional Block Diagram**



## General Description

The MT5VDDT1672H and MT5VDDT3272H are high-speed CMOS, dynamic random-access, 128MB and 256MB memory modules organized in a x72 (ECC) configuration. DDR SDRAM modules use internally configured quad-bank DDR SDRAM devices.

DDR SDRAM modules use a double data rate architecture to achieve high-speed operation. The double data rate architecture is essentially a  $2n$ -prefetch architecture with an interface designed to transfer two data words per clock cycle at the I/O pins. A single read or write access for DDR SDRAM modules effectively consists of a single  $2n$ -bit wide, one-clock-cycle data transfer at the internal DRAM core and two corresponding  $n$ -bit wide, one-half-clock-cycle data transfers at the I/O pins.

A bidirectional data strobe (DQS) is transmitted externally, along with data, for use in data capture at the receiver. DQS is an intermittent strobe transmitted by the DDR SDRAM during READs and by the memory controller during WRITEs. DQS is edge-aligned with data for READs and center-aligned with data for WRITEs.

DDR SDRAM modules operate from differential clocks (CK, CK#); the crossing of CK going HIGH and CK# going LOW will be referred to as the positive edge of CK. Commands are registered at every positive edge of CK. Input data is registered on both edges of DQS, and output data is referenced to both edges of DQS, as well as to both edges of CK.

## Serial Presence-Detect (SPD) Operation

DDR SDRAM modules incorporate serial presence-detect (SPD). The SPD function is implemented using a 2,048-bit EEPROM. This nonvolatile storage device contains 256 bytes. The first 128 bytes can be programmed by Micron to identify the module type and various SDRAM organizations and timing parameters. The remaining 128 bytes of storage are available for use by the customer. System READ/WRITE operations between the master (system logic) and the slave EEPROM device (DIMM) occur via a standard I<sup>2</sup>C bus using the DIMM's SCL (clock) and SDA (data) signals, together with SA(2:0), which provide eight unique DIMM/EEPROM addresses. Write protect (WP) is tied to Vss on the module, permanently disabling hardware write protect.

## Electrical Specifications

Stresses greater than those listed in Table 7 may cause permanent damage to the module. This is a stress rating only, and functional operation of the module at these or any other conditions above those indicated in each device's data sheet is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

**Table 7: Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Parameter/Condition	Min	Max	Units	
VDD	VDD supply voltage relative to VSS	2.3	2.7	V	
VREF	I/O reference voltage	$0.49 \times V_{DDQ}$	$0.51 \times V_{DDQ}$	V	
VTT	I/O termination voltage (system)	$V_{REF} - 0.04$	$V_{REF} + 0.04$	V	
V <sub>IH</sub> (DC)	Input high (logic 1) voltage	$V_{REF} + 0.15$	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
V <sub>IL</sub> (DC)	Input low (logic 0) voltage	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.15$	V	
I <sub>I</sub>	Input leakage current; Any input $0V \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$ ; VREF pin $0V \leq V_{IN} \leq 1.35V$ (All other pins not under test = 0V)	Command/address, RAS#, CAS#, WE#, CKE, S#, BA	-10	10	μA
		CK0, CK0#, CK1, CK1#	-4	4	
		DM, CK2, CK2#	-2	2	
I <sub>OZ</sub>	Output leakage current (DQ pins are disabled; $0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{DDQ}$ )	DQ, DQS	-5	5	μA
I <sub>OH</sub>	Output levels	-16.8	-	mA	
I <sub>OL</sub>	High current ( $V_{OUT} = V_{DDQ} - 0.373V$ , MIN VREF, MIN VTT)	16.8	-	mA	
	Low current ( $V_{OUT} = 0.373V$ , MAX VREF, MAX VTT)				
I <sub>OH</sub>	Output levels (reduced drive option)	-9	-	mA	
I <sub>OL</sub>	High current ( $V_{OUT} = V_{DDQ} - 0.373V$ , MIN VREF, MIN VTT)	9	-	mA	
	Low current ( $V_{OUT} = 0.373V$ , MAX VREF, MAX VTT)				
T <sub>A</sub>	Module ambient operating temperature	Commercial	0	+70	°C
		Industrial	-40	+85	

## Input Capacitance

Micron encourages designers to simulate the performance of the module to achieve optimum values. Simulations are significantly more accurate and realistic than a gross estimation of module capacitance when inductance and delay parameters associated with trace lengths are used in simulations. JEDEC modules are currently designed using simulations to close timing budgets.



## Component AC Timing and Operating Conditions

Recommended AC operating conditions are given in the DDR component data sheets. Component specifications are available on Micron's Web site. Module speed grades correlate with component speed grades, as shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Module and Component Speed Grades**

Module Speed Grade	Component Speed Grade
-40B	-5B
-335	-6
-262	-75E
-26A	-75Z
-265	-75





**IDD Specifications**

**Table 9: DDR IDD Specifications and Conditions – 128MB**

Values shown for MT46V16M16 DDR SDRAM only and are computed from values specified in the 256Mb (16 Meg x 16) component data sheet

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	-335	-262	-26A/ -265	Units	
<b>Operating one bank active-precharge current:</b> $t_{RC} = t_{RC} (MIN)$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles	IDD0	625	625	525	mA	
<b>Operating one bank active-read-precharge current:</b> Burst = 4; $t_{RC} = t_{RC} (MIN)$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ ; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD1	900	850	775	mA	
<b>Precharge power-down standby current:</b> All device banks idle; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; CKE = (LOW)	IDD2P	20	20	20	mA	
<b>Idle standby current:</b> CS# = HIGH; All device banks idle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; CKE = HIGH; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $V_{IN} = V_{REF}$ for DQ, DQS, and DM	IDD2F	250	225	225	mA	
<b>Active power-down standby current:</b> One device bank active; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; CKE = LOW	IDD3P	150	125	125	mA	
<b>Active standby current:</b> CS# = HIGH; CKE = HIGH; One device bank; Active-precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RAS} (MAX)$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing twice per clock cycle; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD3N	300	250	250	mA	
<b>Operating current:</b> Burst = 2; Reads; Continuous burst; One device bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; $I_{OUT} = 0mA$	IDD4R	1,100	925	925	mA	
<b>Operating current:</b> Burst = 2; Writes; Continuous burst; One device bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing twice per clock cycle	IDD4W	900	725	725	mA	
<b>Auto refresh current</b>	$t_{REFC} = t_{RFC} (MIN)$	IDD5	1,275	1,175	1,175	mA
	$t_{REFC} = 7.8125\mu s$	IDD5A	30	30	30	mA
<b>Self refresh current:</b> CKE $\leq 0.2V$	IDD6	20	20	20	mA	
<b>Operating current:</b> Four device bank interleaving READs (BL = 4) with auto precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RC} (MIN)$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK} (MIN)$ ; Address and control inputs change only during active READ or WRITE commands	IDD7	2,200	1,900	1,900	mA	

**Table 10: DDR IDD Specifications and Conditions – 256MB**

Values shown for MT46V32M16 DDR SDRAM only and are computed from values specified in the 512Mb (32 Meg x 16) component data sheet

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	-40B	-335	Units	
<b>Operating one bank active-precharge current:</b> $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing once per clock cycle; Address and control inputs changing once every two clock cycles	IDD0	775	650	mA	
<b>Operating one bank active-read-precharge current:</b> Burst = 4; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; IOUT = 0mA; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD1	925	800	mA	
<b>Precharge power-down standby current:</b> All device banks idle; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; CKE = (LOW)	IDD2P	25	25	mA	
<b>Idle standby current:</b> CS# = HIGH; All device banks idle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; CKE = HIGH; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle; VIN = VREF for DQ, DQS, and DM	IDD2F	275	225	mA	
<b>Active power-down standby current:</b> One device bank active; Power-down mode; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; CKE = LOW	IDD3P	225	175	mA	
<b>Active standby current:</b> CS# = HIGH; CKE = HIGH; One device bank; Active-precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RAS}(\text{MAX})$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing twice per clock cycle; Address and other control inputs changing once per clock cycle	IDD3N	300	250	mA	
<b>Operating current:</b> Burst = 2; Reads; Continuous burst; One device bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; IOUT = 0mA	IDD4R	950	825	mA	
<b>Operating current:</b> Burst = 2; Writes; Continuous burst; One device bank active; Address and control inputs changing once per clock cycle; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; DQ, DM, and DQS inputs changing twice per clock cycle	IDD4W	975	775	mA	
<b>Auto refresh current</b>	$t_{REFC} = t_{RFC}(\text{MIN})$	IDD5	1,725	1,450	mA
	$t_{REFC} = 7.8125\mu\text{s}$	IDD5A	55	50	mA
<b>Self refresh current:</b> CKE $\leq$ 0.2V	IDD6	25	25	mA	
<b>Operating current:</b> Four device bank interleaving READs (BL = 4) with auto precharge; $t_{RC} = t_{RC}(\text{MIN})$ ; $t_{CK} = t_{CK}(\text{MIN})$ ; Address and control inputs change only during active READ or WRITE commands	IDD7	2,250	2,025	mA	

## Serial Presence-Detect

**Table 11: Serial Presence-Detect EEPROM DC Operating Conditions**

 All voltages referenced to  $V_{SS}$ ;  $V_{DDSPD} = +2.3V$  to  $+3.6V$ 

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Max	Units
Supply voltage	$V_{DDSPD}$	2.3	3.6	V
Input high voltage: Logic 1; All inputs	$V_{IH}$	$V_{DDSPD} \times 0.7$	$V_{DDSPD} + 0.5$	V
Input low voltage: Logic 0; All inputs	$V_{IL}$	-1	$V_{DDSPD} \times 0.3$	V
Output low voltage: $I_{OUT} = 3mA$	$V_{OL}$	-	0.4	V
Input leakage current: $V_{IN} = GND$ to $V_{DD}$	$I_{LI}$	-	10	$\mu A$
Output leakage current: $V_{OUT} = GND$ to $V_{DD}$	$I_{LO}$	-	10	$\mu A$
Standby current: $SCL = SDA = V_{DD} - 0.3V$ ; All other inputs = $V_{SS}$ or $V_{DD}$	$I_{SB}$	-	30	$\mu A$
Power supply current: SCL clock frequency = 100 kHz	$I_{CC}$	-	2	mA

**Table 12: Serial Presence-Detect EEPROM AC Operating Conditions**

 All voltages referenced to  $V_{SS}$ ;  $V_{DDSPD} = +2.3V$  to  $+3.6V$ 

Parameter/Condition	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Notes
SCL LOW to SDA data-out valid	$t_{AA}$	0.2	0.9	$\mu s$	1
Time the bus must be free before a new transition can start	$t_{BUF}$	1.3	-	$\mu s$	
Data-out hold time	$t_{DH}$	200	-	ns	
SDA and SCL fall time	$t_F$	-	300	ns	2
Data-in hold time	$t_{HD:DAT}$	0	-	$\mu s$	
Start condition hold time	$t_{HD:STA}$	0.6	-	$\mu s$	
Clock HIGH period	$t_{HIGH}$	0.6	-	$\mu s$	
Noise suppression time constant at SCL, SDA inputs	$t_I$	-	50	ns	
Clock LOW period	$t_{LOW}$	1.3	-	$\mu s$	
SDA and SCL rise time	$t_R$	-	0.3	$\mu s$	2
SCL clock frequency	$f_{SCL}$	-	400	kHz	
Data-in setup time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	100	-	ns	
Start condition setup time	$t_{SU:STA}$	0.6	-	$\mu s$	3
Stop condition setup time	$t_{SU:STO}$	0.6	-	$\mu s$	
WRITE cycle time	$t_{WRC}$	-	10	ms	4

- Notes:
1. To avoid spurious start and stop conditions, a minimum delay is placed between  $SCL = 1$  and the falling or rising edge of SDA.
  2. This parameter is sampled.
  3. For a restart condition or following a WRITE cycle.
  4. The SPD EEPROM WRITE cycle time ( $t_{WRC}$ ) is the time from a valid stop condition of a write sequence to the end of the EEPROM internal ERASE/PROGRAM cycle. During the WRITE cycle, the EEPROM bus interface circuit is disabled, SDA remains HIGH due to pull-up resistance, and the EEPROM does not respond to its slave address.



**Table 13: Serial Presence-Detect Matrix (-335, -26A, and -265 Speed Grades)**

Byte	Description	Entry (Version)	128MB	256MB
0	Number of SPD bytes used by Micron	128	80	80
1	Total number of bytes in SPD device	256	08	08
2	Fundamental memory type	DDR SDRAM	07	07
3	Number of row addresses on assembly	12,13	0D	0D
4	Number of column addresses on assembly	9, 10	09	0A
5	Number of physical ranks on DIMM	1	01	01
6	Module data width	72	48	48
7	Module data width (continued)	0	00	00
8	Module voltage interface levels	SSTL 2.5V	04	04
9	SDRAM cycle time, $t_{CK}$ , CL = 2.5	6ns (-335) 7ns (-262/-26A) 7.5ns (-265)	60 70 75	60 70 75
10	SDRAM access from clock, $t_{AC}$ , CL = 2.5	0.7ns (-335) 0.75ns (-262/-26A/ -265)	70 75	70 75
11	Module configuration type	ECC	02	02
12	Refresh rate/type	15.62 $\mu$ s, 7.8 $\mu$ s/SELF	82	82
13	SDRAM device width (primary DDR SDRAM)	16	10	10
14	Error-checking DDR SDRAM data width	16	10	10
15	MIN clock delay, back-to-back random column access	1 clock	01	01
16	Burst lengths supported	2, 4, 8	0E	0E
17	Number of banks on DDR SDRAM device	4	04	04
18	CAS latencies supported	2.5, 2	0C	0C
19	CS latency	0	01	01
20	WE latency	1	02	02
21	SDRAM module attributes	Unbuffered/diff. clock	20	20
22	SDRAM device attributes: general	Fast/concurrent AP	C1	C1
23	SDRAM cycle time, $t_{CK}$ , CL = 2	7.5ns (-335/-262/-26A) 10ns (-265)	75 A0	75 A0
24	SDRAM access from clock, $t_{AC}$ , CL = 2	0.7ns (-335) 0.75ns (-262/-26A/ -265)	70 75	70 75
25	SDRAM cycle time, $t_{CK}$ , CL = 1.5		00	00
26	SDRAM access from CK, $t_{AC}$ , CL = 1.5		00	00
27	MIN row precharge time, $t_{RP}^4$	18ns (-335) 15ns (-262) 20ns (-26A/-265)	48 3C 50	48 3C 50
28	MIN row active-to-row active, $t_{RRD}$	12ns (-335) 15ns (-262/-26A/-265)	30 3C	30 3C
29	MIN RAS#-to-CAS# delay, $t_{RCD}^4$	18ns (-335) 15ns (-262) 20ns (-26A/-265)	48 3C 50	48 3C 50
30	MIN RAS# pulse width, $t_{RAS}^2$	42ns (-335) 45ns (-262/-26A/-265)	2A 2D	2A 2D
31	Module rank density	128MB, 256MB	20	40
32	Address and command setup time, $t_{IS}^3$	0.8ns (-335) 1.0ns (-262/-26A/-265)	80 A0	80 A0



**Table 13: Serial Presence-Detect Matrix (-335, -26A, and -265 Speed Grades) (continued)**

Byte	Description	Entry (Version)	128MB	256MB
33	Address and command hold time, $t_{IH}^3$	0.8ns (-335) 1.0ns (-262/-26A/-265)	80 A0	80 A0
34	Data/data mask input setup time, $t_{DS}$	0.45ns (-335) 0.5ns (-262/-26A/-265)	45 50	45 50
35	Data/data mask input hold time, $t_{DH}$	0.45ns (-335) 0.5ns (-262/-26A/-265)	45 50	45 50
36–40	Reserved	0	00	00
41	MIN active-to-active/refresh time, $t_{RC}$	60ns (-335/-262) 65ns (-26A/-265)	3C 41	3C 41
42	MIN AUTO REFRESH-to-ACTIVE/AUTO REFRESH command period, $t_{RFC}$	72ns (-335) 75ns (-262/-26A/-265)	48 4B	48 4B
43	SDRAM device MAX cycle time, $t_{CK}^{\text{MAX}}$	12ns (-335) 13ns (-262/-26A/-265)	30 34	30 34
44	SDRAM device MAX DQS–DQ skew time, $t_{DQSQ}$	0.45ns (-335) 0.5ns (-262/-26A/-265)	2D 32	2D 32
45	SDRAM device MAX read data hold skew factor, $t_{QHS}$	0.55ns (-335) 0.75ns (-262/-26A/-265)	55 75	55 75
46	Reserved	0	00	00
47	DIMM height		01	01
48–61	Reserved	0	00	00
62	SPD revision	Release 1.0	10	10
63	Checksum for bytes 0–62	-335 -262 -26A -265	29 BC E9 19	4A DD 0A 3A
64	Manufacturer's JEDEC ID code	MICRON	2C	2C
65–71	Manufacturer's JEDEC ID code	(continued)	00	00
72	Manufacturing location	1–12	01–0C	01–0C
73–90	Module part number (ASCII)	–	Variable data	Variable data
91	PCB identification code	1–9	01–09	01–09
92	Identification code (continued)	0	00	00
93	Year of manufacture in BCD	–	Variable data	Variable data
94	Week of manufacture in BCD	–	Variable data	Variable data
95–98	Module serial number	–	Variable data	Variable data
99–127	Reserved for manufacturer-specific data		00	00

- Notes:
1. The value for -26A  $t_{CK}$  set to 7ns (0 x 70) for optimum BIOS compatibility. Actual device specification value is 7.5ns.
  2. The value of  $t_{RAS}$  used for -262/-26A/-265 modules is calculated from  $t_{RC} - t_{RP}$ . Actual device specification value is 40ns.
  3. The JEDEC SPD specification allows fast or slow slew rate values for these bytes. The worst-case (slow slew rate) value is represented here. Systems requiring the fast slew rate setup and hold values are supported, provided the faster minimum slew rate is met.
  4. The value of  $t_{RP}$ ,  $t_{RCD}$ , and  $t_{RAP}$  for -335 modules indicated as 18ns to align with industry specifications; actual DDR SDRAM device specification is 15ns.



**Table 14: Serial Presence-Detect Matrix (-40B Speed Grade)**

Byte	Description	Entry (Version)	256MB
0	Number of SPD bytes used by Micron	128	80
1	Total number of bytes in SPD device	256	08
2	Fundamental memory type	DDR SDRAM	07
3	Number of row addresses on assembly	13	0D
4	Number of column addresses on assembly	10	0A
5	Number of physical ranks on DIMM	1	01
6	Module data width	72	48
7	Module data width (continued)	0	00
8	Module voltage interface levels	SSTL 2.5V	04
9	SDRAM cycle time, $t_{CK}$ , CL = 3	5ns	50
10	SDRAM access from clock, $t_{AC}$ , CL = 3	0.7ns	70
11	Module configuration type	ECC	02
12	Refresh rate/type	7.8 $\mu$ s/SELF	82
13	SDRAM device width (primary DDR SDRAM)	16	10
14	Error-checking DDR SDRAM data width	16	10
15	MIN clock delay, back-to-back random column access	1 clock	01
16	Burst lengths supported	2, 4, 8	0E
17	Number of banks on DDR SDRAM device	4	04
18	CAS latencies supported	3, 2.5, 2	1C
19	CS latency	0	01
20	WE latency	1	02
21	SDRAM module attributes	Unbuffered/diff. clock	20
22	SDRAM device attributes: general	Fast/concurrent AP	C1
23	SDRAM cycle time, $t_{CK}$ , CL = 2.5	6ns	60
24	SDRAM access from clock, $t_{AC}$ , CL = 2.5	0.7ns (-335 compatibility)	70
25	SDRAM cycle time, $t_{CK}$ , CL = 2	7.5ns	75
26	SDRAM access from CK, $t_{AC}$ , CL = 2	0.75ns (-265 compatibility)	75
27	MIN row precharge time, $t_{RP}$	15ns	3C
28	MIN row active-to-row active, $t_{RRD}$	10ns	28
29	MIN RAS#-to-CAS# delay, $t_{RCD}$	15ns	3C
30	MIN RAS# pulse width, $t_{RAS}$	40ns	28
31	Module rank density	256MB	40
32	Address and command setup time, $t_{IS}$	0.6ns	60
33	Address and command hold time, $t_{IH}$	0.6ns	60
34	Data/data mask input setup time, $t_{DS}$	0.4ns	40
35	Data/data mask input hold time, $t_{DH}$	0.4ns	40
36-40	Reserved	0	00
41	MIN active-to-active/refresh time, $t_{RC}$	55ns	37
42	MIN AUTO REFRESH-to-ACTIVE/AUTO REFRESH command period, $t_{RFC}$	70ns	46
43	SDRAM device MAX cycle time, $t_{CK}$ (MAX)	12ns	30
44	SDRAM device MAX DQS-DQ skew time, $t_{DQSQ}$	0.4ns	28
45	SDRAM device MAX read data hold skew factor, $t_{QHS}$	0.5ns	50
46	Reserved	0	00
47	DIMM height		01

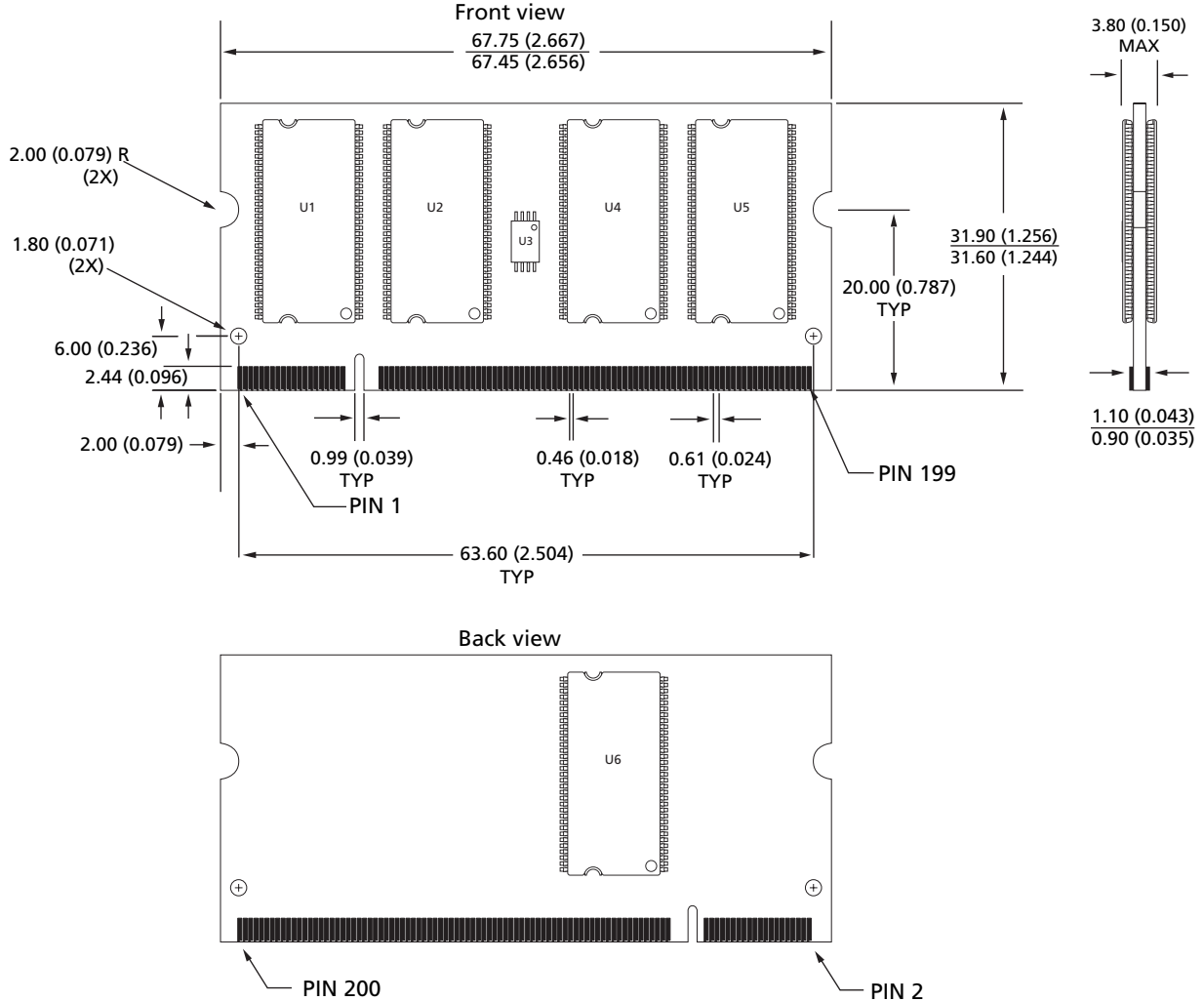


**Table 14: Serial Presence-Detect Matrix (-40B Speed Grade) (continued)**

Byte	Description	Entry (Version)	256MB
48–61	Reserved	0	00
62	SPD revision	Release 1.1	11
63	Checksum for bytes 0–62	–	A3
64	Manufacturer’s JEDEC ID code	MICRON	2C
65–71	Manufacturer’s JEDEC ID code	(continued)	00
72	Manufacturing location	1–12	01–0C
73–90	Module part number (ASCII)	–	Variable data
91	PCB identification code	1–9	01–09
92	Identification code (continued)	0	00
93	Year of manufacture in BCD	–	Variable data
94	Week of manufacture in BCD	–	Variable data
95–98	Module serial number	–	Variable data
99–127	Reserved for manufacturer-specific data		00

## Module Dimensions

**Figure 3: 200-Pin SODIMM Dimensions**



- Notes:
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches); MAX/MIN or typical (TYP) where noted.
  2. The dimensional diagram is for reference only. Refer to the JEDEC MO document for complete design dimensions.



8000 S. Federal Way, P.O. Box 6, Boise, ID 83707-0006, Tel: 208-368-3900

prodmktg@micron.com www.micron.com Customer Comment Line: 800-932-4992

Micron, the M logo, and the Micron logo are trademarks of Micron Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

This data sheet contains minimum and maximum limits specified over the complete power supply and temperature range for production devices. Although considered final, these specifications are subject to change, as further product development and data characterization sometimes occur.