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# Automotive Mobile LPDDR2 SDRAM

## EDB5432BEBH, EDB5432BEPA

### Features<sup>1</sup>

- Ultra low-voltage core and I/O power supplies
  - $V_{DD2} = 1.14\text{--}1.30\text{V}$
  - $V_{DDCA}/V_{DDQ} = 1.14\text{--}1.30\text{V}$
  - $V_{DD1} = 1.70\text{--}1.95\text{V}$
- Clock frequency range
  - 533–10 MHz (data rate range: 1066–20 Mb/s/pin)
- Four-bit prefetch DDR architecture
- Four internal banks for concurrent operation
- Multiplexed, double data rate, command/address inputs; commands entered on every CK edge
- Bidirectional/differential data strobe per byte of data (DQS/DQS#)
- Programmable READ and WRITE latencies (RL/WL)
- Programmable burst lengths: 4, 8, or 16
- On-chip temperature sensor to control self refresh rate
- Partial-array self refresh (PASR)<sup>2</sup>
- Deep power-down mode (DPD)
- Selectable output drive strength (DS)
- Clock stop capability
- RoHS-compliant, “green” packaging

### Options

- $V_{DD2}$ : 1.2V
- Density/Page Size
  - 512Mb/2KB - single die
- Organization
  - x32
- FBGA “green” package
  - 134-ball VFPGA (10mm x 11.5mm)
  - 168-ball WFBGA (12mm x 12mm)
- Timing – cycle time
  - 1.875ns @ RL = 8
- Special options
  - Standard
  - Automotive certified (Package-level burn-in)
- Operating temperature range
  - From –40°C to +85°C
  - From –40°C to +105°C
  - From –40°C to +125°C<sup>3</sup>
- Revision

### Marking

- B
- 54
- 32
- BH
- PA
- 1D
- None
- A
- IT
- AT
- UT
- :E

**Table 1: Key Timing Parameters**

Speed Grade	Clock Rate (MHz)	Data Rate (Mb/s/pin)	RL	WL	t <sub>RCD</sub> /t <sub>RP</sub>
-1D	533	1066	8	4	Typical

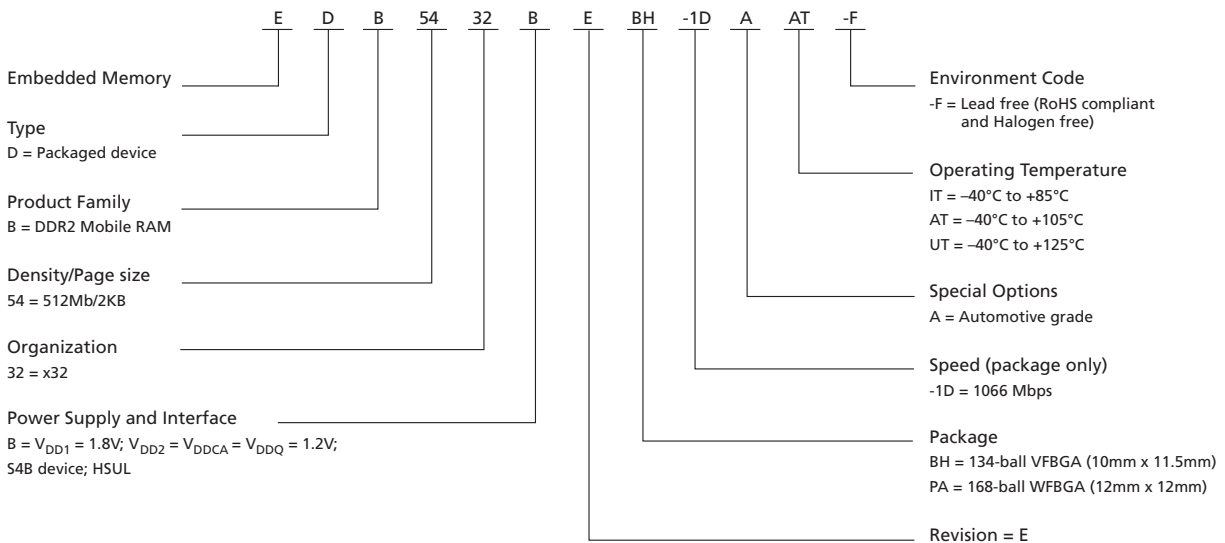
- Notes:
1. All items related to 8-bank in this data sheet are not available. For example per-bank refresh option is not supported.
  2. When  $T_C > 105^\circ\text{C}$ , self-refresh mode is not available.
  3. UT option use based on automotive usage model. Please contact Micron sales representative if you have questions.

**Table 2: Single Channel S4 Configuration Addressing**

Architecture	16 Meg x 32
Die configuration	4 Meg x 32 x 4 banks
Row addressing	8K (A[12:0])
Column addressing	512 (A[8:0])
Number of die	1
Die per rank	1
Ranks per channel <sup>1</sup>	1

Note: 1. A channel is a complete LPDRAM interface, including command/address and data pins.

**Figure 1: 512Mb LPDDR2 Part Numbering**



## FBGA Part Marking Decoder

Due to space limitations, FBGA-packaged components have an abbreviated part marking that is different from the part number. Micron's FBGA part marking decoder is available at [www.micron.com/decoder](http://www.micron.com/decoder).

**Table 3: Package Codes and Descriptions**

Package Code	Ball Count	# Ranks	# Channels	Size (mm)	Die per Package	Solder Ball Composition
BH	134	1	1	10 x 11.5 x 1.0, 0.65 pitch	SDP	SAC302
PA	168	1	1	12 x 12 x 0.8, 0.5 pitch	SDP	SAC302

- Notes: 1. SDP = Single-die package.  
2. Solder ball material: SAC302 (96.8% Sn, 3% Ag, 0.2% Cu).



## Contents

Important Notes and Warnings .....	9
General Description .....	9
General Notes .....	10
I <sub>DD</sub> Specifications .....	11
Package Block Diagrams .....	14
Package Dimensions .....	15
Ball Assignments and Descriptions .....	17
Functional Description .....	20
Power-Up .....	21
Initialization After RESET (Without Voltage Ramp) .....	23
Power-Off .....	23
Uncontrolled Power-Off .....	24
Mode Register Definition .....	24
Mode Register Assignments and Definitions .....	24
ACTIVATE Command .....	35
Read and Write Access Modes .....	35
Burst READ Command .....	35
READs Interrupted by a READ .....	42
Burst WRITE Command .....	42
WRITEs Interrupted by a WRITE .....	45
BURST TERMINATE Command .....	45
Write Data Mask .....	47
PRECHARGE Command .....	48
READ Burst Followed by PRECHARGE .....	49
WRITE Burst Followed by PRECHARGE .....	50
Auto Precharge .....	51
READ Burst with Auto Precharge .....	51
WRITE Burst with Auto Precharge .....	52
SELF REFRESH Operation .....	54
Partial-Array Self Refresh – Bank Masking .....	56
MODE REGISTER READ .....	57
Temperature Sensor .....	59
DQ Calibration .....	61
MODE REGISTER WRITE Command .....	63
MRW RESET Command .....	63
MRW ZQ Calibration Commands .....	64
ZQ External Resistor Value, Tolerance, and Capacitive Loading .....	66
Power-Down .....	66
Deep Power-Down .....	73
Input Clock Frequency Changes and Stop Events .....	74
Input Clock Frequency Changes and Clock Stop with CKE LOW .....	74
Input Clock Frequency Changes and Clock Stop with CKE HIGH .....	75
NO OPERATION Command .....	75
Simplified Bus Interface State Diagram .....	75
Truth Tables .....	77
Electrical Specifications .....	85
Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	85
Input/Output Capacitance .....	85
Electrical Specifications – I <sub>DD</sub> Specifications and Conditions .....	86
AC and DC Operating Conditions .....	89



AC and DC Logic Input Measurement Levels for Single-Ended Signals .....	91
V <sub>REF</sub> Tolerances .....	92
Input Signal .....	93
AC and DC Logic Input Measurement Levels for Differential Signals .....	95
Single-Ended Requirements for Differential Signals .....	96
Differential Input Crosspoint Voltage .....	98
Input Slew Rate .....	99
Output Characteristics and Operating Conditions .....	99
Single-Ended Output Slew Rate .....	100
Differential Output Slew Rate .....	101
HSUL <sub>12</sub> Driver Output Timing Reference Load .....	104
Output Driver Impedance .....	104
Output Driver Impedance Characteristics with ZQ Calibration .....	105
Output Driver Temperature and Voltage Sensitivity .....	106
Output Impedance Characteristics Without ZQ Calibration .....	106
Clock Specification .....	109
<sup>t</sup> CK(abs), <sup>t</sup> CH(abs), and <sup>t</sup> CL(abs) .....	110
Clock Period Jitter .....	110
Clock Period Jitter Effects on Core Timing Parameters .....	110
Cycle Time Derating for Core Timing Parameters .....	111
Clock Cycle Derating for Core Timing Parameters .....	111
Clock Jitter Effects on Command/Address Timing Parameters .....	111
Clock Jitter Effects on READ Timing Parameters .....	111
Clock Jitter Effects on WRITE Timing Parameters .....	112
Refresh Requirements .....	113
AC Timing .....	114
CA and CS# Setup, Hold, and Derating .....	120
Data Setup, Hold, and Slew Rate Derating .....	127
Revision History .....	134
Rev. H – 05/18 .....	134
Rev. G – 07/17 .....	134
Rev. F – 01/17 .....	134
Rev. E – 04/16 .....	134
Rev. D – 01/16 .....	134
Rev. C – 12/15 .....	134
Rev. B – 10/15 .....	134
Rev. A – 07/15 .....	134

## List of Figures

Figure 1: 512Mb LPDDR2 Part Numbering .....	2
Figure 2: $V_{DD1}$ Typical Self-Refresh Current vs. Temperature .....	13
Figure 3: $V_{DD2}$ Typical Self-Refresh Current vs. Temperature .....	13
Figure 4: Single Rank, Single Channel Package Block Diagram .....	14
Figure 5: 134-Ball VFBGA – 10mm x 11.5mm (Package Code: BH) .....	15
Figure 6: 168-Ball WFBGA – 12mm x 12mm (Package Code: PA) .....	16
Figure 7: 134-Ball VFBGA (x32) .....	17
Figure 8: 168-Ball WFBGA – 12mm x 12mm .....	18
Figure 9: Functional Block Diagram .....	20
Figure 10: Voltage Ramp and Initialization Sequence .....	23
Figure 11: ACTIVATE Command .....	35
Figure 12: READ Output Timing – $t_{DQSCK}$ (MAX) .....	36
Figure 13: READ Output Timing – $t_{DQSCK}$ (MIN) .....	36
Figure 14: Burst READ – RL = 5, BL = 4, $t_{DQSCK} > t_{CK}$ .....	37
Figure 15: Burst READ – RL = 3, BL = 8, $t_{DQSCK} < t_{CK}$ .....	37
Figure 16: $t_{DQSCKDL}$ Timing .....	38
Figure 17: $t_{DQSCKDM}$ Timing .....	39
Figure 18: $t_{DQSCKDS}$ Timing .....	40
Figure 19: Burst READ Followed by Burst WRITE – RL = 3, WL = 1, BL = 4 .....	41
Figure 20: Seamless Burst READ – RL = 3, BL = 4, $t_{CCD} = 2$ .....	41
Figure 21: READ Burst Interrupt Example – RL = 3, BL = 8, $t_{CCD} = 2$ .....	42
Figure 22: Data Input (WRITE) Timing .....	43
Figure 23: Burst WRITE – WL = 1, BL = 4 .....	43
Figure 24: Burst WRITE Followed by Burst READ – RL = 3, WL = 1, BL = 4 .....	44
Figure 25: Seamless Burst WRITE – WL = 1, BL = 4, $t_{CCD} = 2$ .....	44
Figure 26: WRITE Burst Interrupt Timing – WL = 1, BL = 8, $t_{CCD} = 2$ .....	45
Figure 27: Burst WRITE Truncated by BST – WL = 1, BL = 16 .....	46
Figure 28: Burst READ Truncated by BST – RL = 3, BL = 16 .....	47
Figure 29: Data Mask Timing .....	47
Figure 30: Write Data Mask – Second Data Bit Masked .....	48
Figure 31: READ Burst Followed by PRECHARGE – RL = 3, BL = 8, $RU(t_{RTP}(\text{MIN})/t_{CK}) = 2$ .....	49
Figure 32: READ Burst Followed by PRECHARGE – RL = 3, BL = 4, $RU(t_{RTP}(\text{MIN})/t_{CK}) = 3$ .....	50
Figure 33: WRITE Burst Followed by PRECHARGE – WL = 1, BL = 4 .....	51
Figure 34: READ Burst with Auto Precharge – RL = 3, BL = 4, $RU(t_{RTP}(\text{MIN})/t_{CK}) = 2$ .....	52
Figure 35: WRITE Burst with Auto Precharge – WL = 1, BL = 4 .....	53
Figure 36: SELF REFRESH Operation .....	55
Figure 37: MRR Timing – RL = 3, $t_{MRR} = 2$ .....	57
Figure 38: READ to MRR Timing – RL = 3, $t_{MRR} = 2$ .....	58
Figure 39: Burst WRITE Followed by MRR – RL = 3, WL = 1, BL = 4 .....	59
Figure 40: Temperature Sensor Timing .....	61
Figure 41: MR32 and MR40 DQ Calibration Timing – RL = 3, $t_{MRR} = 2$ .....	62
Figure 42: MODE REGISTER WRITE Timing – RL = 3, $t_{MRW} = 5$ .....	63
Figure 43: ZQ Timings .....	65
Figure 44: Power-Down Entry and Exit Timing .....	67
Figure 45: CKE Intensive Environment .....	67
Figure 46: REFRESH-to-REFRESH Timing in CKE Intensive Environments .....	67
Figure 47: READ to Power-Down Entry .....	68
Figure 48: READ with Auto Precharge to Power-Down Entry .....	69
Figure 49: WRITE to Power-Down Entry .....	70
Figure 50: WRITE with Auto Precharge to Power-Down Entry .....	71



Figure 51: REFRESH Command to Power-Down Entry .....	72
Figure 52: ACTIVATE Command to Power-Down Entry .....	72
Figure 53: PRECHARGE Command to Power-Down Entry .....	72
Figure 54: MRR Command to Power-Down Entry .....	73
Figure 55: MRW Command to Power-Down Entry .....	73
Figure 56: Deep Power-Down Entry and Exit Timing .....	74
Figure 57: Simplified Bus Interface State Diagram .....	76
Figure 58: $V_{REF}$ DC Tolerance and $V_{REF}$ AC Noise Limits .....	92
Figure 59: LPDDR2-466 to LPDDR2-1066 Input Signal .....	93
Figure 60: LPDDR2-200 to LPDDR2-400 Input Signal .....	94
Figure 61: Differential AC Swing Time and $t_{DVAC}$ .....	95
Figure 62: Single-Ended Requirements for Differential Signals .....	97
Figure 63: $V_{IX}$ Definition .....	98
Figure 64: Differential Input Slew Rate Definition for CK, CK#, DQS, and DQS# .....	99
Figure 65: Single-Ended Output Slew Rate Definition .....	100
Figure 66: Differential Output Slew Rate Definition .....	102
Figure 67: Overshoot and Undershoot Definition .....	103
Figure 68: HSUL_12 Driver Output Reference Load for Timing and Slew Rate .....	104
Figure 69: Output Driver .....	105
Figure 70: Output Impedance = 240 Ohms, I-V Curves After ZQRESET .....	108
Figure 71: Output Impedance = 240 Ohms, I-V Curves After Calibration .....	108
Figure 72: Command Input Setup and Hold Timing .....	120
Figure 73: Typical Slew Rate and $t_{VAC} - t_{IS}$ for CA and CS# Relative to Clock .....	123
Figure 74: Typical Slew Rate - $t_{IH}$ for CA and CS# Relative to Clock .....	124
Figure 75: Tangent Line - $t_{IS}$ for CA and CS# Relative to Clock .....	125
Figure 76: Tangent Line - $t_{IH}$ for CA and CS# Relative to Clock .....	126
Figure 77: Typical Slew Rate and $t_{VAC} - t_{DS}$ for DQ Relative to Strobe .....	130
Figure 78: Typical Slew Rate - $t_{DH}$ for DQ Relative to Strobe .....	131
Figure 79: Tangent Line - $t_{DS}$ for DQ with Respect to Strobe .....	132
Figure 80: Tangent Line - $t_{DH}$ for DQ with Respect to Strobe .....	133

## List of Tables

Table 1: Key Timing Parameters .....	1
Table 2: Single Channel S4 Configuration Addressing .....	2
Table 3: Package Codes and Descriptions .....	2
Table 4: 16 Meg x 32 I <sub>DD</sub> Specifications .....	11
Table 5: I <sub>DD6</sub> Partial-Array Self Refresh Current .....	12
Table 6: Ball/Pad Descriptions .....	19
Table 7: Initialization Timing Parameters .....	23
Table 8: Power-Off Timing .....	24
Table 9: Mode Register Assignments .....	25
Table 10: MR0 Device Information (MA[7:0] = 00h) .....	26
Table 11: MR0 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	26
Table 12: MR1 Device Feature 1 (MA[7:0] = 01h) .....	26
Table 13: MR1 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	27
Table 14: Burst Sequence by Burst Length (BL), Burst Type (BT), and Wrap Control (WC) .....	27
Table 15: No-Wrap Restrictions .....	28
Table 16: MR2 Device Feature 2 (MA[7:0] = 02h) .....	28
Table 17: MR2 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	29
Table 18: MR3 I/O Configuration 1 (MA[7:0] = 03h) .....	29
Table 19: MR3 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	29
Table 20: MR4 Device Temperature (MA[7:0] = 04h) .....	29
Table 21: MR4 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	30
Table 22: MR5 Basic Configuration 1 (MA[7:0] = 05h) .....	30
Table 23: MR5 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	30
Table 24: MR6 Basic Configuration 2 (MA[7:0] = 06h) .....	31
Table 25: MR6 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	31
Table 26: MR7 Basic Configuration 3 (MA[7:0] = 07h) .....	31
Table 27: MR7 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	31
Table 28: MR8 Basic Configuration 4 (MA[7:0] = 08h) .....	31
Table 29: MR8 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	31
Table 30: MR9 Test Mode (MA[7:0] = 09h) .....	32
Table 31: MR10 Calibration (MA[7:0] = 0Ah) .....	32
Table 32: MR10 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	32
Table 33: MR[11:15] Reserved (MA[7:0] = 0Bh–0Fh) .....	33
Table 34: MR16 PASR Bank Mask (MA[7:0] = 010h) .....	33
Table 35: MR16 Op-Code Bit Definitions .....	33
Table 36: MR17 PASR Segment Mask (MA[7:0] = 011h) .....	33
Table 37: Reserved Mode Registers .....	34
Table 38: MR63 RESET (MA[7:0] = 3Fh) – MRW Only .....	34
Table 39: Bank Selection for PRECHARGE by Address Bits .....	48
Table 40: PRECHARGE and Auto Precharge Clarification .....	53
Table 41: Temperature Sensor Definitions and Operating Conditions .....	60
Table 42: Data Calibration Pattern Description .....	62
Table 43: Truth Table for MRR and MRW .....	63
Table 44: Command Truth Table .....	77
Table 45: CKE Truth Table .....	78
Table 46: Current State Bank <i>n</i> to Command to Bank <i>n</i> Truth Table .....	79
Table 47: Current State Bank <i>n</i> to Command to Bank <i>m</i> Truth Table .....	81
Table 48: DM Truth Table .....	84
Table 49: Absolute Maximum DC Ratings .....	85
Table 50: Input/Output Capacitance .....	85





Table 51: Switching for CA Input Signals .....	86
Table 52: Switching for I <sub>DD4R</sub> .....	87
Table 53: Switching for I <sub>DD4W</sub> .....	87
Table 54: I <sub>DD</sub> Specification Parameters and Operating Conditions .....	88
Table 55: Recommended DC Operating Conditions .....	89
Table 56: Input Leakage Current .....	90
Table 57: Operating Temperature Range .....	90
Table 58: Single-Ended AC and DC Input Levels for CA and CS# Inputs .....	91
Table 59: Single-Ended AC and DC Input Levels for CKE .....	91
Table 60: Single-Ended AC and DC Input Levels for DQ and DM .....	91
Table 61: Differential AC and DC Input Levels .....	95
Table 62: CK/CK# and DQS/DQS# Time Requirements Before Ringback ( <sup>t</sup> DVAC) .....	96
Table 63: Single-Ended Levels for CK, CK#, DQS, DQS# .....	97
Table 64: Crosspoint Voltage for Differential Input Signals (CK, CK#, DQS, DQS#) .....	98
Table 65: Differential Input Slew Rate Definition .....	99
Table 66: Single-Ended AC and DC Output Levels .....	99
Table 67: Differential AC and DC Output Levels .....	100
Table 68: Single-Ended Output Slew Rate Definition .....	100
Table 69: Single-Ended Output Slew Rate .....	100
Table 70: Differential Output Slew Rate Definition .....	101
Table 71: Differential Output Slew Rate .....	102
Table 72: AC Overshoot/Undershoot Specification .....	102
Table 73: Output Driver DC Electrical Characteristics with ZQ Calibration .....	105
Table 74: Output Driver Sensitivity Definition .....	106
Table 75: Output Driver Temperature and Voltage Sensitivity .....	106
Table 76: Output Driver DC Electrical Characteristics Without ZQ Calibration .....	106
Table 77: I-V Curves .....	107
Table 78: Definitions and Calculations .....	109
Table 79: <sup>t</sup> CK(abs), <sup>t</sup> CH(abs), and <sup>t</sup> CL(abs) Definitions .....	110
Table 80: Refresh Requirement Parameters (Per Density) .....	113
Table 81: AC Timing .....	114
Table 82: CA and CS# Setup and Hold Base Values (>400 MHz, 1 V/ns Slew Rate) .....	121
Table 83: CA and CS# Setup and Hold Base Values (<400 MHz, 1 V/ns Slew Rate) .....	121
Table 84: Derating Values for AC/DC-Based <sup>t</sup> IS/ <sup>t</sup> IH (AC220) .....	122
Table 85: Derating Values for AC/DC-Based <sup>t</sup> IS/ <sup>t</sup> IH (AC300) .....	122
Table 86: Required Time for Valid Transition – <sup>t</sup> VAC > V <sub>IH(AC)</sub> and < V <sub>IL(AC)</sub> .....	122
Table 87: Data Setup and Hold Base Values (>400 MHz, 1 V/ns Slew Rate) .....	127
Table 88: Data Setup and Hold Base Values (<400 MHz, 1 V/ns Slew Rate) .....	128
Table 89: Derating Values for AC/DC-Based <sup>t</sup> DS/ <sup>t</sup> DH (AC220) .....	128
Table 90: Derating Values for AC/DC-Based <sup>t</sup> DS/ <sup>t</sup> DH (AC300) .....	129
Table 91: Required Time for Valid Transition – <sup>t</sup> VAC > V <sub>IH(AC)</sub> or < V <sub>IL(AC)</sub> .....	129

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## General Description

The 512Mb Mobile Low-Power DDR2 SDRAM (LPDDR2) is a high-speed CMOS, dynamic random-access memory containing 536,870,912 bits. The LPDDR2-S4 device is internally configured as an four-bank DRAM. Each of the x32's 134,217,728-bit banks is organized as 8192 rows by 512 columns by 32 bits.

## General Notes

Throughout the data sheet, figures and text refer to DQs as “DQ.” DQ should be interpreted as any or all DQ collectively, unless specifically stated otherwise.

“DQS” and “CK” should be interpreted as DQS, DQS# and CK, CK# respectively, unless specifically stated otherwise. “BA” includes all BA pins used for a given density.

In timing diagrams, “CMD” is used as an indicator only. Actual signals occur on CA[9:0].

$V_{REF}$  indicates  $V_{REFCA}$  and  $V_{REFDQ}$ .

Complete functionality may be described throughout the entire document. Any page or diagram may have been simplified to convey a topic and may not be inclusive of all requirements.

Any specific requirement takes precedence over a general statement.

Any functionality not specifically stated herein is considered undefined, illegal, is not supported, and will result in unknown operation.



## I<sub>DD</sub> Specifications

**Table 4: 16 Meg x 32 I<sub>DD</sub> Specifications**

V<sub>DD2</sub>, V<sub>DDQ</sub>, V<sub>DDCA</sub> = 1.14–1.30V; V<sub>DD1</sub> = 1.70–1.95V

Parameter	Supply	Speed Grade	Unit
		-1D	
I <sub>DD01</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	6	mA
I <sub>DD02</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	30	
I <sub>DD0,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD2P1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	0.6	mA
I <sub>DD2P2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	1.6	
I <sub>DD2P,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	0.1	
I <sub>DD2PS1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	0.6	mA
I <sub>DD2PS2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	1.6	
I <sub>DD2PS,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	0.1	
I <sub>DD2N1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	0.6	mA
I <sub>DD2N2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	20	
I <sub>DD2N,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD2NS1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	0.6	mA
I <sub>DD2NS2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	12	
I <sub>DD2NS,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD3P1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	1.4	mA
I <sub>DD3P2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	5	
I <sub>DD3P,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	0.1	
I <sub>DD3PS1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	1.4	mA
I <sub>DD3PS2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	5	
I <sub>DD3PS,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	0.1	
I <sub>DD3N1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	1.5	mA
I <sub>DD3N2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	22	
I <sub>DD3N,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD3NS1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	1.5	mA
I <sub>DD3NS2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	14	
I <sub>DD3NS,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD4R1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	2	mA
I <sub>DD4R2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	180	
I <sub>DD4R,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub>	2	
I <sub>DD4W1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	2	mA
I <sub>DD4W2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	200	
I <sub>DD4W,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	



**Table 4: 16 Meg x 32 I<sub>DD</sub> Specifications (Continued)**
 $V_{DD2}, V_{DDQ}, V_{DDCA} = 1.14\text{--}1.30\text{V}; V_{DD1} = 1.70\text{--}1.95\text{V}$ 

Parameter	Supply	Speed Grade	Unit
		-1D	
I <sub>DD51</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	20	mA
I <sub>DD52</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	70	
I <sub>DD5,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD5AB1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	2	mA
I <sub>DD5AB2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	23	
I <sub>DD5AB,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	1	
I <sub>DD61</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	–	See Table 5
I <sub>DD62</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	–	
I <sub>DD6,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	–	
I <sub>DD81</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub>	0.05	mA
I <sub>DD82</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	0.05	
I <sub>DD8,in</sub>	V <sub>DDCA</sub> + V <sub>DDQ</sub>	0.02	

**Table 5: I<sub>DD6</sub> Partial-Array Self Refresh Current**
 $V_{DD2}, V_{DDQ}, V_{DDCA} = 1.14\text{--}1.30\text{V}; V_{DD1} = 1.70\text{--}1.95\text{V}$ 

PASR	Supply	Value (-40°C to +85°C)	Value (+85°C to +105°C)	Value (+105°C to +125°C)	Unit
Full array	V <sub>DD1</sub>	230	2100	–	μA
	V <sub>DD2</sub>	700	4400	–	
	V <sub>DDi</sub>	20	20	–	
1/2 array	V <sub>DD1</sub>	200	2000	–	
	V <sub>DD2</sub>	500	2900	–	
	V <sub>DDi</sub>	20	20	–	
1/4 array	V <sub>DD1</sub>	190	1800	–	
	V <sub>DD2</sub>	400	2000	–	
	V <sub>DDi</sub>	20	20	–	
1/8 array	V <sub>DD1</sub>	185	1700	–	
	V <sub>DD2</sub>	360	1800	–	
	V <sub>DDi</sub>	20	20	–	

- Notes: 1. LPDDR2-S4 SDRAM devices support both bank-masking and segment-masking. I<sub>DD6</sub> PASR currents are measured using bank-masking only.  
2. When T<sub>C</sub> > 105°C: self-refresh mode is not available.

Figure 2:  $V_{DD1}$  Typical Self-Refresh Current vs. Temperature

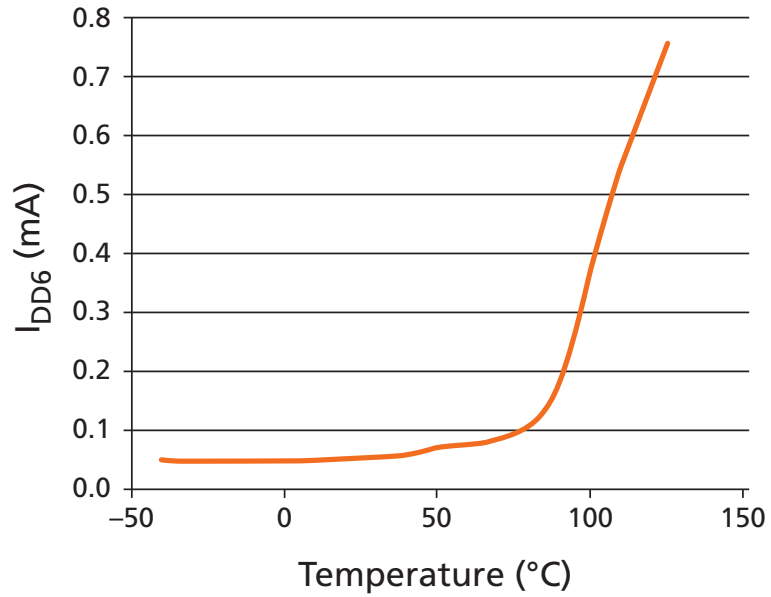
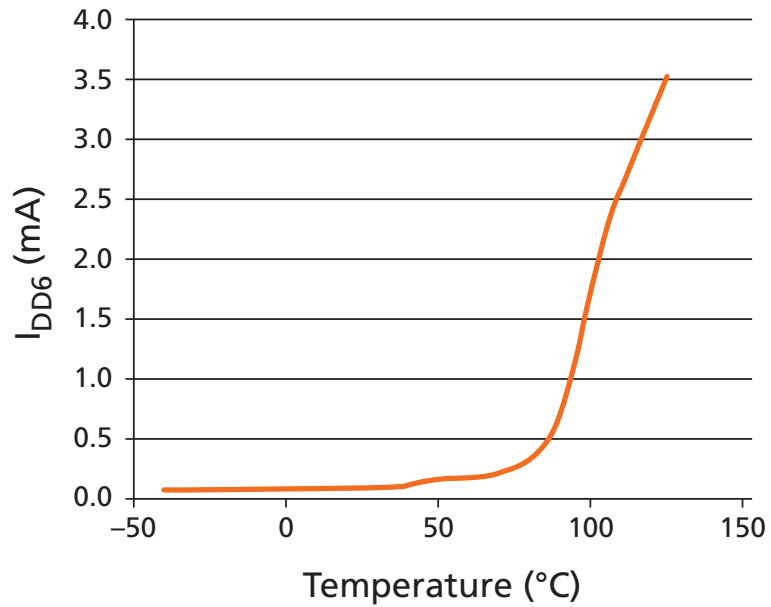
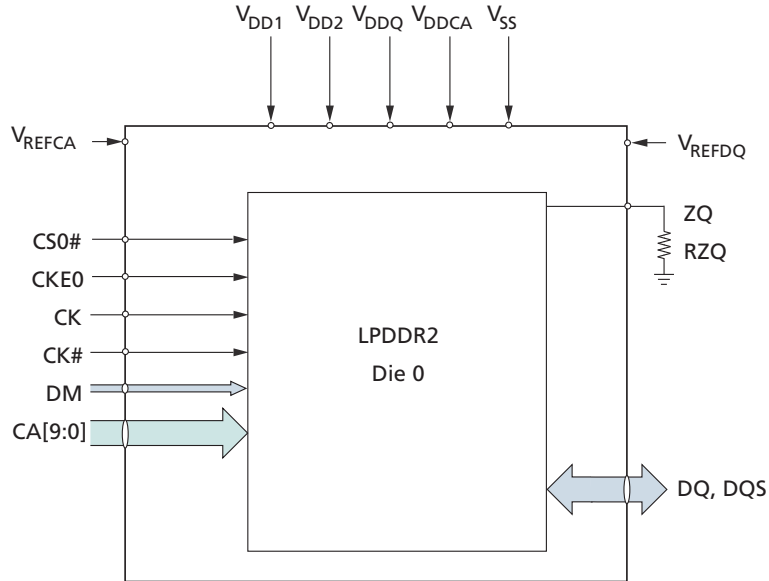


Figure 3:  $V_{DD2}$  Typical Self-Refresh Current vs. Temperature



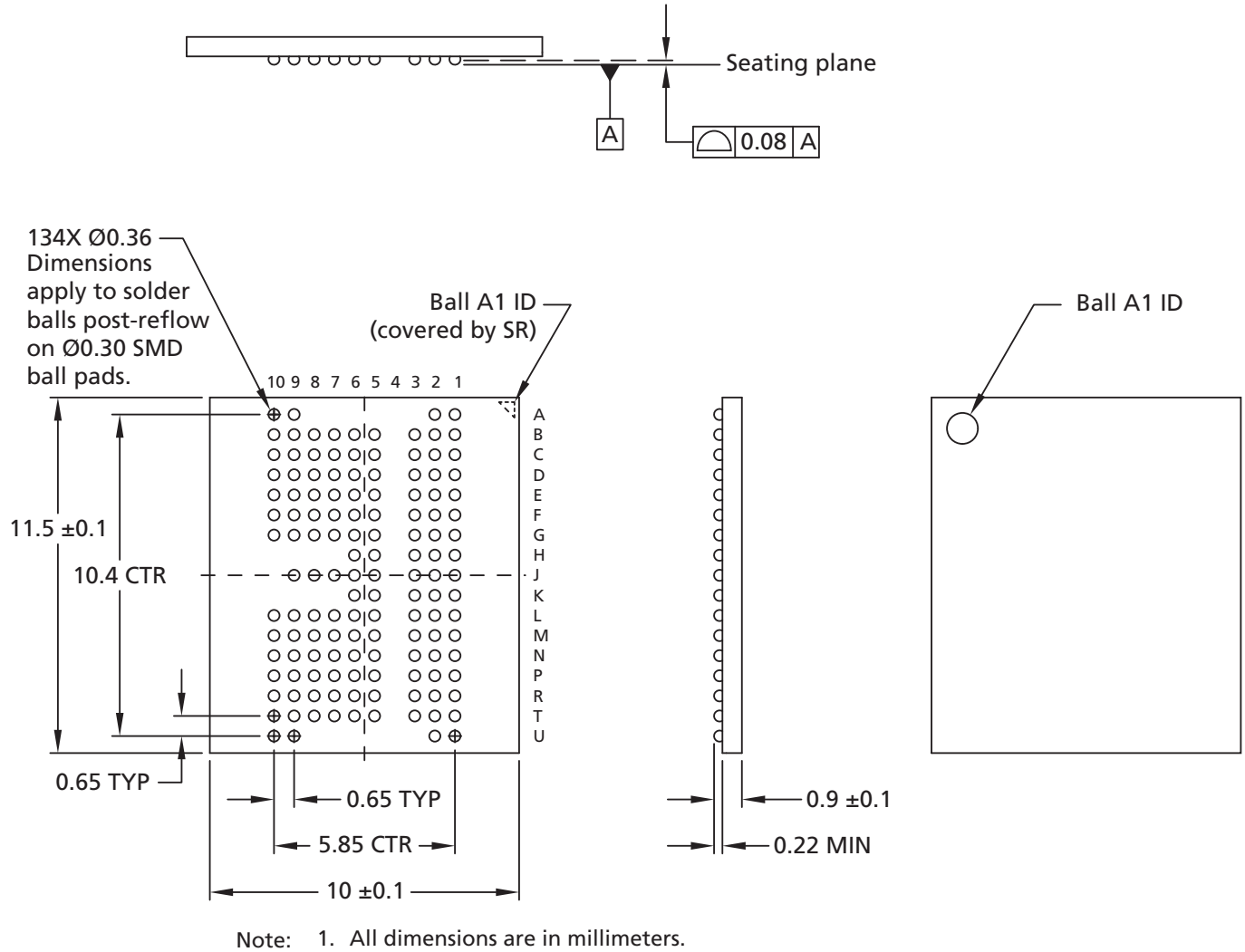
## Package Block Diagrams

Figure 4: Single Rank, Single Channel Package Block Diagram



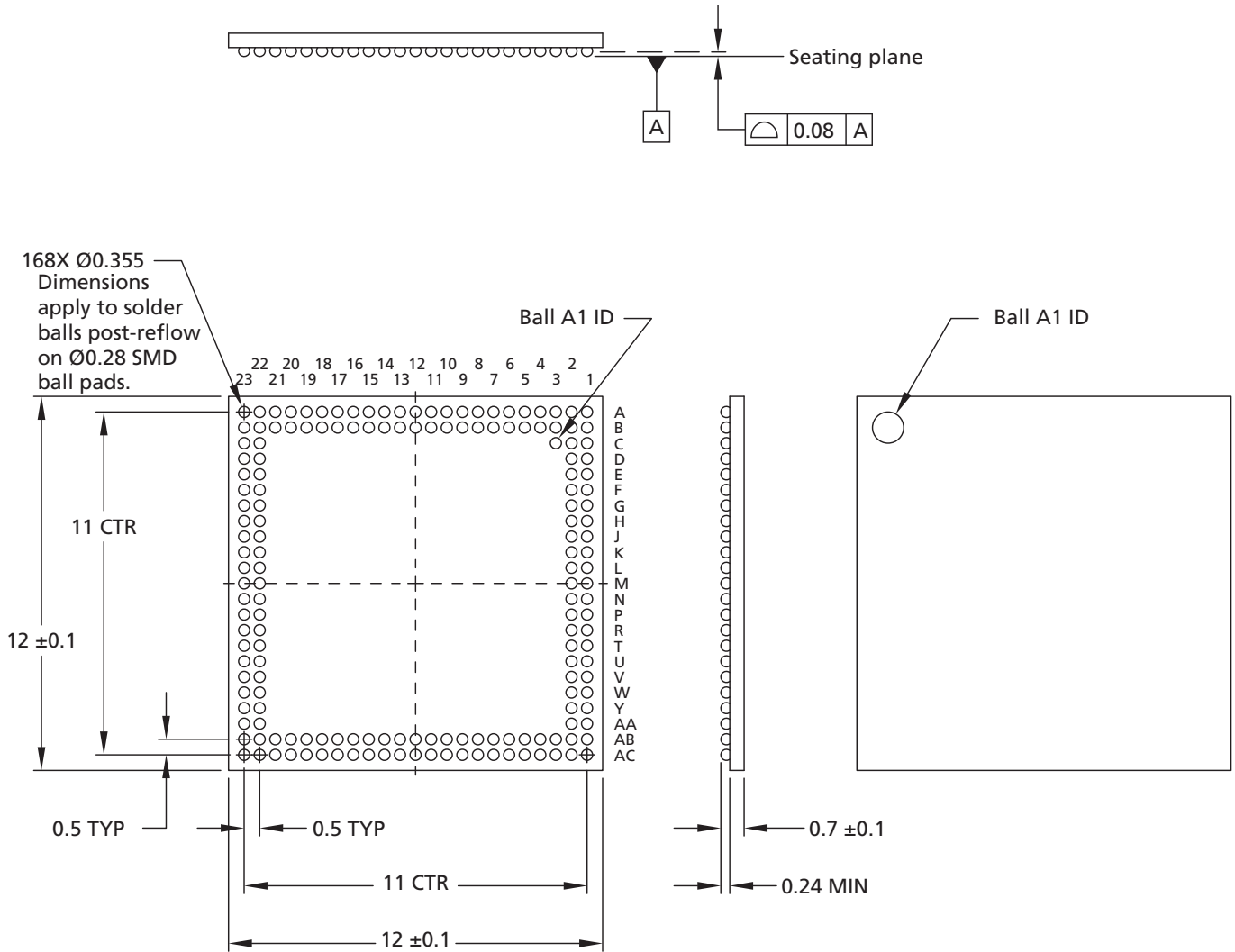
## Package Dimensions

Figure 5: 134-Ball VFBGA – 10mm x 11.5mm (Package Code: BH)





**Figure 6: 168-Ball WFBGA – 12mm x 12mm (Package Code: PA)**



Note: 1. All dimensions are in millimeters.

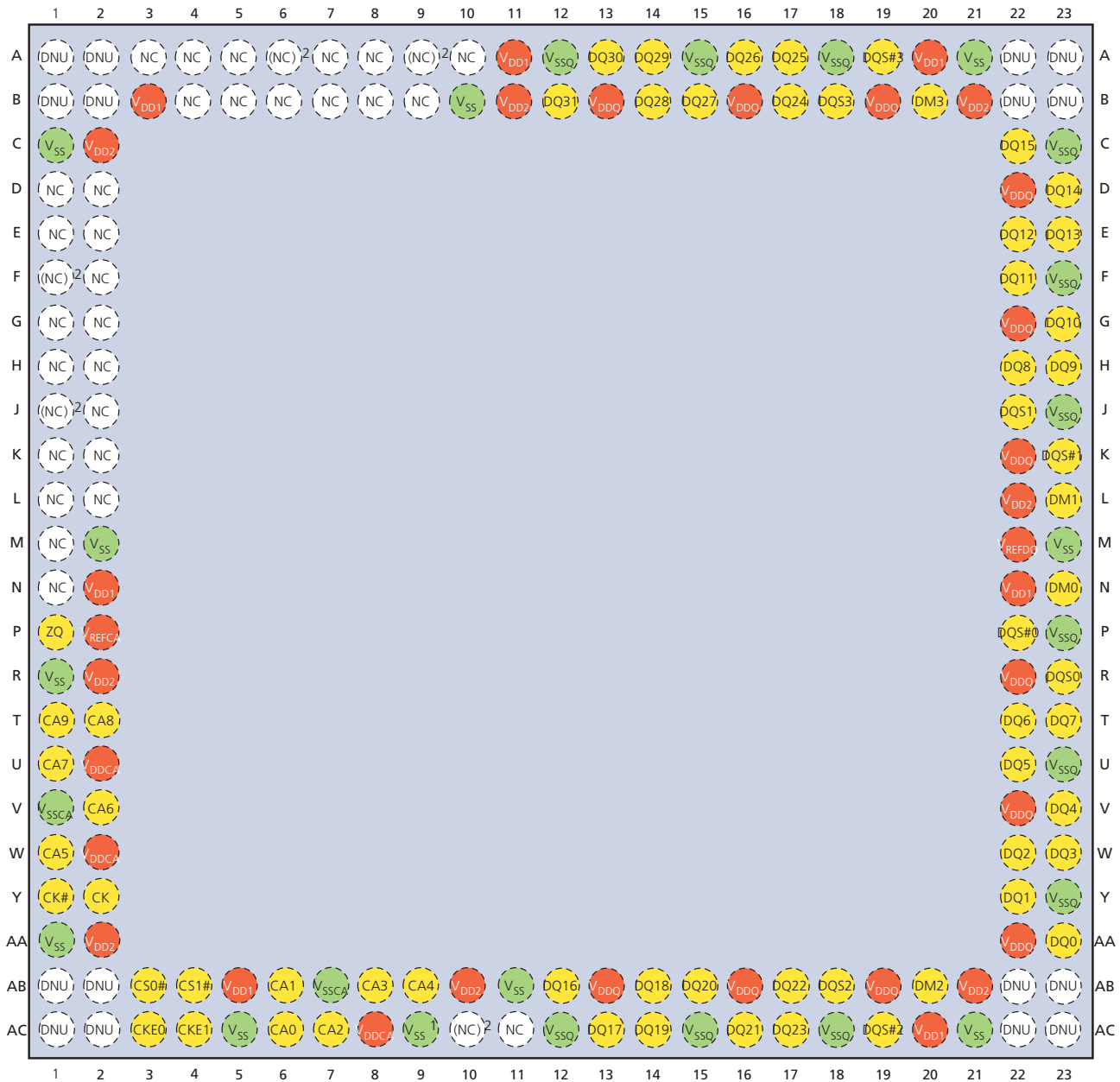
## Ball Assignments and Descriptions

Figure 7: 134-Ball VFBGA (x32)



- Notes:
1. CS1#, CKE1, and ZQ1 are reserved for the second rank use.
  2. V<sub>DDCA</sub> is unnecessary. F1, H1, and N2 pins are no care of the external connection.

**Figure 8: 168-Ball WFBGA – 12mm x 12mm**



Top View (ball down)



- Notes:
- Ball AC9 may be  $V_{SS}$  or left unconnected.
  - Balls labeled NC = no connect; however, they can be connected together internally.
  - CS1# and CKE1 are reserved for the second rank use.
  - $V_{DDCA}$  is unnecessary. U2, W2, and CA8 pins are no care of the external connection.

**Table 6: Ball/Pad Descriptions**

Symbol	Type	Description
CA[9:0]	Input	<b>Command/address inputs:</b> Provide the command and address inputs according to the command truth table.
CK, CK#	Input	<b>Clock:</b> CK and CK# are differential clock inputs. All CA inputs are sampled on both rising and falling edges of CK. CS and CKE inputs are sampled at the rising edge of CK. AC timings are referenced to clock.
CKE[1:0]	Input	<b>Clock enable:</b> CKE HIGH activates and CKE LOW deactivates the internal clock signals, input buffers, and output drivers. Power-saving modes are entered and exited via CKE transitions. CKE is considered part of the command code. CKE is sampled at the rising edge of CK.
CS[1:0]#	Input	<b>Chip select:</b> CS# is considered part of the command code and is sampled at the rising edge of CK.
DM[3:0]	Input	<b>Input data mask:</b> DM is an input mask signal for write data. Although DM balls are input-only, the DM loading is designed to match that of DQ and DQS balls. DM[3:0] is DM for each of the four data bytes, respectively.
DQ[31:0]	I/O	<b>Data input/output:</b> Bidirectional data bus.
DQS[3:0], DQS[3:0]#	I/O	<b>Data strobe:</b> The data strobe is bidirectional (used for read and write data) and complementary (DQS and DQS#). It is edge-aligned output with read data and centered input with write data. DQS[3:0]/DQS[3:0]# is DQS for each of the four data bytes, respectively.
V <sub>DDQ</sub>	Supply	<b>DQ power supply:</b> Isolated on the die for improved noise immunity.
V <sub>SSQ</sub>	Supply	<b>DQ ground:</b> Isolated on the die for improved noise immunity.
V <sub>DDCA</sub>	Supply	<b>Command/address power supply:</b> Command/address power supply.
V <sub>SSCA</sub>	Supply	<b>Command/address ground:</b> Isolated on the die for improved noise immunity.
V <sub>DD1</sub>	Supply	<b>Core power:</b> Supply 1.
V <sub>DD2</sub>	Supply	<b>Core power:</b> Supply 2.
V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply	<b>Common ground</b>
V <sub>REFCA</sub> , V <sub>REFDQ</sub>	Supply	<b>Reference voltage:</b> V <sub>REFCA</sub> is reference for command/address input buffers, V <sub>REFDQ</sub> is reference for DQ input buffers.
ZQ	Reference	<b>External impedance (240 ohm):</b> This signal is used to calibrate the device output impedance.
DNU	–	<b>Do not use:</b> Must be grounded or left floating.
NC	–	<b>No connect:</b> Not internally connected.
(NC)	–	<b>No connect:</b> Balls indicated as (NC) are no connects, however, they could be connected together internally.

Note: 1. CS1# and CKE1 are reserved for the second rank use.



## Functional Description

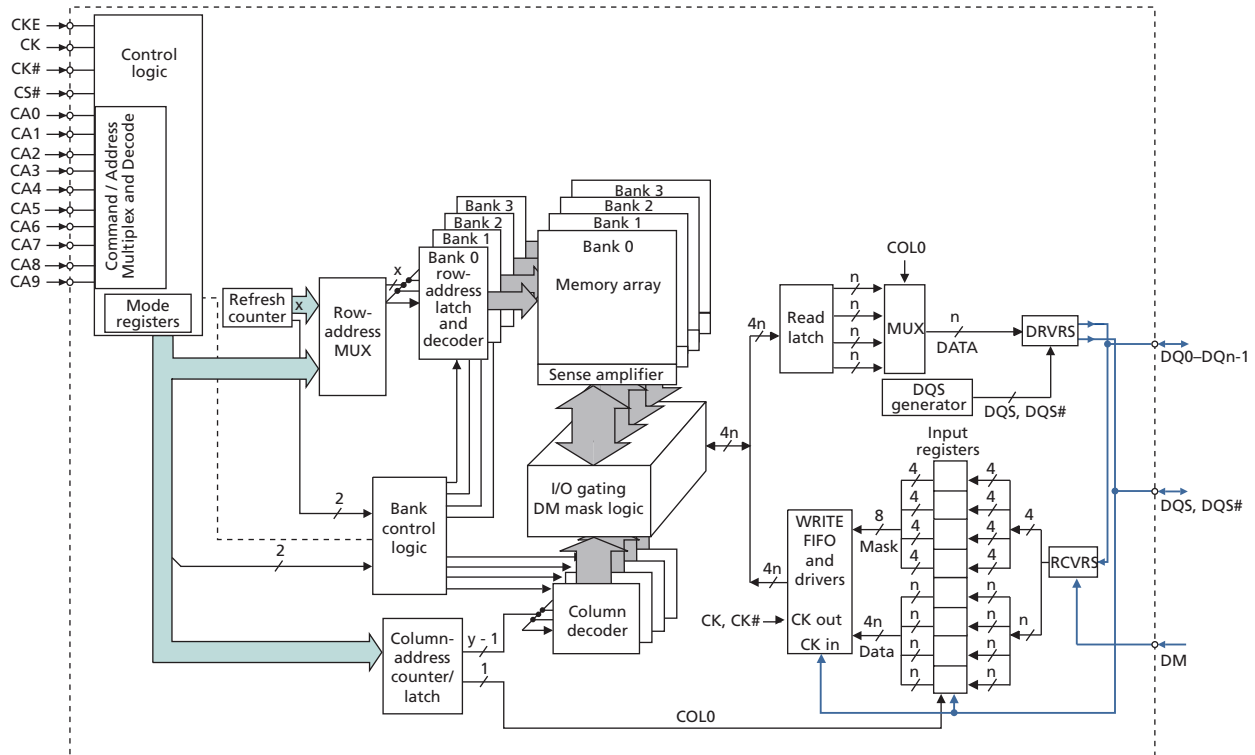
Mobile LPDDR2 is a high-speed SDRAM internally configured as a 4-bank memory device. LPDDR2 devices use a double data rate architecture on the command/address (CA) bus to reduce the number of input pins in the system. The 10-bit CA bus is used to transmit command, address, and bank information. Each command uses one clock cycle, during which command information is transferred on both the rising and falling edges of the clock.

LPDDR2-S4 devices use a double data rate architecture on the DQ pins to achieve high-speed operation. The double data rate architecture is essentially a  $4n$  prefetch architecture with an interface designed to transfer two data bits per DQ every clock cycle at the I/O pins. A single read or write access for the LPDDR2-S4 effectively consists of a single  $4n$ -bit-wide, one-clock-cycle data transfer at the internal SDRAM core and four corresponding  $n$ -bit-wide, one-half-clock-cycle data transfers at the I/O pins.

Read and write accesses are burst oriented; accesses start at a selected location and continue for a programmed number of locations in a programmed sequence.

Accesses begin with the registration of an ACTIVATE command followed by a READ or WRITE command. The address and BA bits registered coincident with the ACTIVATE command are used to select the row and bank to be accessed. The address bits registered coincident with the READ or WRITE command are used to select the bank and the starting column location for the burst access.

**Figure 9: Functional Block Diagram**



## Power-Up

The following sequence must be used to power up the device. Unless specified otherwise, this procedure is mandatory (see Figure 10 (page 23)). Power-up and initialization by means other than those specified will result in undefined operation.

### 1. Voltage Ramp

While applying power (after  $T_a$ ), CKE must be held LOW ( $\leq 0.2 \times V_{DDCA}$ ), and all other inputs must be between  $V_{ILmin}$  and  $V_{IHmax}$ . The device outputs remain at High-Z while CKE is held LOW.

On or before the completion of the voltage ramp ( $T_b$ ), CKE must be held LOW. DQ, DM, DQS, and DQS# voltage levels must be between  $V_{SSQ}$  and  $V_{DDQ}$  during voltage ramp to avoid latchup. CK, CK#, CS#, and CA input levels must be between  $V_{SSCA}$  and  $V_{DDCA}$  during voltage ramp to avoid latchup.

The following conditions apply for voltage ramp:

- $T_a$  is the point when any power supply first reaches 300mV.
- Noted conditions apply between  $T_a$  and power-down (controlled or uncontrolled).
- $T_b$  is the point at which all supply and reference voltages are within their defined operating ranges.
- Power ramp duration  $t_{INIT0}$  ( $T_b - T_a$ ) must not exceed 20ms.
- For supply and reference voltage operating conditions, see the Recommended DC Operating Conditions table.
- The voltage difference between any of  $V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{SSQ}$ , and  $V_{SSCA}$  pins must not exceed 100mV.

#### Voltage Ramp Completion

After  $T_a$  is reached:

- $V_{DD1}$  must be greater than  $V_{DD2} - 200mV$
- $V_{DD1}$  and  $V_{DD2}$  must be greater than  $V_{DDCA} - 200mV$
- $V_{DD1}$  and  $V_{DD2}$  must be greater than  $V_{DDQ} - 200mV$
- $V_{REF}$  must always be less than all other supply voltages

Beginning at  $T_b$ , CKE must remain LOW for at least  $t_{INIT1} = 100ns$ , after which CKE can be asserted HIGH. The clock must be stable at least  $t_{INIT2} = 5 \times t_{CK}$  prior to the first CKE LOW-to-HIGH transition ( $T_c$ ). CKE, CS#, and CA inputs must observe setup and hold requirements ( $t_{IS}$ ,  $t_{IH}$ ) with respect to the first rising clock edge (and to subsequent falling and rising edges).

If any MRRs are issued, the clock period must be within the range defined for  $t_{CKb}$  (18ns to 100ns). MRWs can be issued at normal clock frequencies as long as all AC timings are met. Some AC parameters (for example,  $t_{DQSCK}$ ) could have relaxed timings (such as  $t_{DQSCKb}$ ) before the system is appropriately configured. While keeping CKE HIGH, NOP commands must be issued for at least  $t_{INIT3} = 200\mu s$  ( $T_d$ ).

### 2. RESET Command

After  $t_{INIT3}$  is satisfied, the MRW RESET command must be issued ( $T_d$ ). An optional PRECHARGE ALL command can be issued prior to the MRW RESET command.

Wait at least  $t_{INIT4}$  while keeping CKE asserted and issuing NOP commands.

### 3. MRRs and Device Auto Initialization (DAI) Polling

After  $t_{\text{INIT4}}$  is satisfied ( $T_e$ ), only MRR commands and power-down entry/exit commands are supported. After  $T_e$ , CKE can go LOW in alignment with power-down entry and exit specifications (see Power-Down).

The MRR command can be used to poll the DAI bit, which indicates when device auto initialization is complete; otherwise, the controller must wait a minimum of  $t_{\text{INIT5}}$ , or until the DAI bit is set, before proceeding.

Because the memory output buffers are not properly configured by  $T_e$ , some AC parameters must use relaxed timing specifications before the system is appropriately configured.

After the DAI bit (MR0, DAI) is set to zero by the memory device (DAI complete), the device is in the idle state ( $T_f$ ). DAI status can be determined by issuing the MRR command to MR0.

The device sets the DAI bit no later than  $t_{\text{INIT5}}$  after the RESET command. The controller must wait at least  $t_{\text{INIT5}}$  or until the DAI bit is set before proceeding.

### 4. ZQ Calibration

After  $t_{\text{INIT5}}$  ( $T_f$ ), the MRW initialization calibration (ZQ calibration) command can be issued to the memory (MR10).

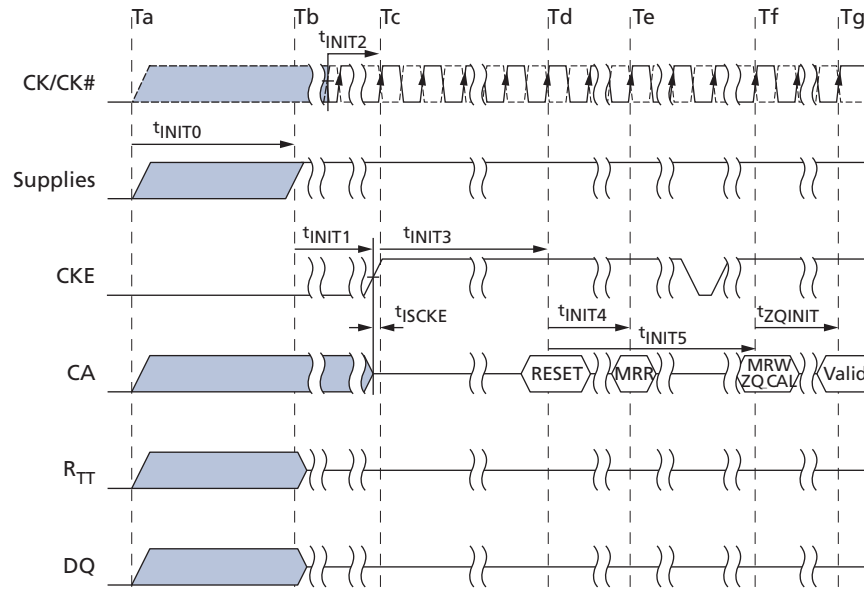
This command is used to calibrate output impedance over process, voltage, and temperature. In systems where more than one Mobile LPDDR2 device exists on the same bus, the controller must not overlap MRW ZQ calibration commands. The device is ready for normal operation after  $t_{\text{ZQINIT}}$ .

### 5. Normal Operation

After ( $T_g$ ), MRW commands must be used to properly configure the memory (output buffer drive strength, latencies, etc.). Specifically, MR1, MR2, and MR3 must be set to configure the memory for the target frequency and memory configuration.

After the initialization sequence is complete, the device is ready for any valid command. After  $T_g$ , the clock frequency can be changed using the procedure described in Input Clock Frequency Changes and Clock Stop with CKE HIGH (page 75).

Figure 10: Voltage Ramp and Initialization Sequence



Note: 1. High-Z on the CA bus indicates valid NOP.

Table 7: Initialization Timing Parameters

Parameter	Value		Unit	Comment
	Min	Max		
$t_{INIT0}$	–	20	ms	Maximum voltage ramp time
$t_{INIT1}$	100	–	ns	Minimum CKE LOW time after completion of voltage ramp
$t_{INIT2}$	5	–	$t_{CK}$	Minimum stable clock before first CKE HIGH
$t_{INIT3}$	200	–	$\mu s$	Minimum idle time after first CKE assertion
$t_{INIT4}$	1	–	$\mu s$	Minimum idle time after RESET command
$t_{INIT5}$	–	10	$\mu s$	Maximum duration of device auto initialization
$t_{ZQINIT}$	1	–	$\mu s$	ZQ initial calibration (S4 devices only)
$t_{CKb}$	18	100	ns	Clock cycle time during boot

Note: 1. The  $t_{INIT0}$  maximum specification is not a tested limit and should be used as a general guideline. For voltage ramp times exceeding  $t_{INIT0}$  MAX, please contact the factory.

### Initialization After RESET (Without Voltage Ramp)

If the RESET command is issued before or after the power-up initialization sequence, the reinitialization procedure must begin at Td.

### Power-Off

While powering off, CKE must be held LOW ( $\leq 0.2 \times V_{DDCA}$ ); all other inputs must be between  $V_{ILmin}$  and  $V_{IHmax}$ . The device outputs remain at High-Z while CKE is held LOW.

DQ, DM, DQS, and DQS# voltage levels must be between  $V_{SSQ}$  and  $V_{DDQ}$  during the power-off sequence to avoid latchup. CK, CK#, CS#, and CA input levels must be between  $V_{SSCA}$  and  $V_{DDCA}$  during the power-off sequence to avoid latchup.

Tx is the point where any power supply drops below the minimum value specified in the Recommended DC Operating Conditions table.

Tz is the point where all power supplies are below 300mV. After Tz, the device is powered off.

### Required Power Supply Conditions Between Tx and Tz:

- $V_{DD1}$  must be greater than  $V_{DD2} - 200\text{mV}$
- $V_{DD1}$  must be greater than  $V_{DDCA} - 200\text{mV}$
- $V_{DD1}$  must be greater than  $V_{DDQ} - 200\text{mV}$
- $V_{REF}$  must always be less than all other supply voltages

The voltage difference between  $V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{SSQ}$ , and  $V_{SSCA}$  must not exceed 100mV.

For supply and reference voltage operating conditions, see Recommended DC Operating Conditions table.

## Uncontrolled Power-Off

When an uncontrolled power-off occurs, the following conditions must be met:

- At Tx, when the power supply drops below the minimum values specified in the Recommended DC Operating Conditions table, all power supplies must be turned off and all power-supply current capacity must be at zero, except for any static charge remaining in the system.
- After Tz (the point at which all power supplies first reach 300mV), the device must power off. The time between Tx and Tz must not exceed  $t_{POFF}$ . During this period, the relative voltage between power supplies is uncontrolled.  $V_{DD1}$  and  $V_{DD2}$  must decrease with a slope lower than  $0.5\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$  between Tx and Tz.

An uncontrolled power-off sequence can occur a maximum of 400 times over the life of the device.

**Table 8: Power-Off Timing**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Maximum power-off ramp time	$t_{POFF}$	–	2	sec

## Mode Register Definition

LPDDR2 devices contain a set of mode registers used for programming device operating parameters, reading device information and status, and for initiating special operations such as DQ calibration, ZQ calibration, and device reset.

## Mode Register Assignments and Definitions

The MRR command is used to read from a register. The MRW command is used to write to a register. An “R” in the access column of the mode register assignment table indicates read-only; a “W” indicates write-only; “R/W” indicates read or write capable or enabled.

**Table 9: Mode Register Assignments**

Notes 1–5 apply to all parameters and conditions

MR#	MA[7:0]	Function	Access	OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0	Link
0	00h	Device info	R	RFU			RZQI		DNVI	DI	DAI	go to MR0
1	01h	Device feature 1	W	nWR (for AP)			WC	BT	BL			go to MR1
2	02h	Device feature 2	W	RFU			RL and WL					go to MR2
3	03h	I/O config-1	W	RFU			DS					go to MR3
4	04h	SDRAM refresh rate	R	TUF	RFU			Refresh rate				go to MR4
5	05h	Basic config-1	R	LPDDR2 Manufacturer ID								go to MR5
6	06h	Basic config-2	R	Revision ID1								go to MR6
7	07h	Basic config-3	R	Revision ID2								go to MR7
8	08h	Basic config-4	R	I/O width	Density				Type		go to MR8	
9	09h	Test mode	W	Vendor-specific test mode								go to MR9
10	0Ah	I/O calibration	W	Calibration code								go to MR10
11–15	0Bh ~ 0Fh	Reserved	–	RFU								go to MR11
16	10h	PASR_Bank	W	Bank mask								go to MR16
17	11h	PASR_Seg	W	Segment mask								go to MR17
18–19	12h–13h	Reserved	–	RFU								go to MR18
20–31	14h–1Fh	Reserved for NVM										MR20–MR30
32	20h	DQ calibration pattern A	R	See Table 42 (page 62).								go to MR32
33–39	21h–27h	Do not use										go to MR33
40	28h	DQ calibration pattern B	R	See Table 42 (page 62).								go to MR40
41–47	29h–2Fh	Do not use										go to MR41
48–62	30h–3Eh	Reserved	–	RFU								go to MR48
63	3Fh	RESET	W	X								go to MR63
64–126	40h–7Eh	Reserved	–	RFU								go to MR64
127	7Fh	Do not use										go to MR127
128–190	80h–BEh	Reserved for vendor use		RVU								go to MR128
191	BFh	Do not use										go to MR191
192–254	C0h–FEh	Reserved for vendor use		RVU								go to MR192
255	FFh	Do not use										go to MR255

- Notes:
1. RFU bits must be set to 0 during MRW.
  2. RFU bits must be read as 0 during MRR.
  3. For READs to a write-only or RFU register, DQS will be toggled and undefined data is returned.
  4. RFU mode registers must not be written.
  5. WRITEs to read-only registers must have no impact on the functionality of the device.