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**Table of Contents-**

1.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	6
2.	FEATURES.....	6
3.	ORDER INFORMATION.....	7
4.	PIN CONFIGURATION.....	8
4.1	134 Ball VFBGA.....	8
4.2	168 Ball WFBGA.....	9
5.	PIN DESCRIPTION	10
5.1	Basic Functionality.....	10
5.2	Addressing Table.....	11
6.	BLOCK DIAGRAM.....	12
7.	FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.....	13
7.1	Simplified LPDDR2 State Diagram	13
7.1.1	Simplified LPDDR2 Bus Interface State Diagram.....	14
7.2	Power-up, Initialization, and Power-Off.....	15
7.2.1	Power Ramp and Device Initialization.....	15
7.2.2	Timing Parameters for Initialization.....	17
7.2.3	Power Ramp and Initialization Sequence	17
7.2.4	Initialization after Reset (without Power ramp).....	18
7.2.5	Power-off Sequence.....	18
7.2.6	Timing Parameters Power-Off.....	18
7.2.7	Uncontrolled Power-Off Sequence	18
7.3	Mode Register Definition.....	19
7.3.1	Mode Register Assignment and Definition.....	19
7.3.1.1	Mode Register Assignment	19
7.3.2	MR0_Device Information (MA[7:0] = 00H).....	20
7.3.3	MR1_Device Feature 1 (MA[7:0] = 01H).....	20
7.3.3.1	Burst Sequence by Burst Length (BL), Burst Type (BT), and Warp Control (WC).....	21
7.3.3.2	Non Wrap Restrictions.....	21
7.3.4	MR2_Device Feature 2 (MA[7:0] = 02H).....	22
7.3.5	MR3_I/O Configuration 1 (MA[7:0] = 03H).....	22
7.3.6	MR4_Device Temperature (MA[7:0] = 04H).....	22
7.3.7	MR5_Basic Configuration 1 (MA[7:0] = 05H).....	23
7.3.8	MR6_Basic Configuration 2 (MA[7:0] = 06H).....	23
7.3.9	MR7_Basic Configuration 3 (MA[7:0] = 07H).....	23
7.3.10	MR8_Basic Configuration 4 (MA[7:0] = 08H).....	23
7.3.11	MR9_Test Mode (MA[7:0] = 09H).....	23
7.3.12	MR10_Calibration (MA[7:0] = 0AH).....	24
7.3.13	MR16_PASR_Bank Mask (MA[7:0] = 10H).....	24
7.3.14	MR17_PASR_Segment Mask (MA[7:0] = 11H).....	25
7.3.15	MR32_DQ Calibration Pattern A (MA[7:0] = 20H).....	25
7.3.16	MR40_DQ Calibration Pattern B (MA[7:0] = 28H).....	25
7.3.17	MR63_Reset (MA[7:0] = 3FH): MRW only.....	25
7.4	Command Definitions and Timing Diagrams.....	26
7.4.1	Activate Command.....	26
7.4.1.1	Activate Command Cycle: tRCD = 3, tRP = 3, tRRD = 2.....	26
7.4.1.2	tFAW Timing.....	27
7.4.1.3	Command Input Setup and Hold Timing.....	27
7.4.1.4	CKE Input Setup and Hold Timing	28
7.4.2	Read and Write Access Modes.....	28
7.4.3	Burst Read Command.....	28
7.4.3.1	Data Output (Read) Timing (tDQSCkmax).....	29
7.4.3.2	Data Output (Read) Timing (tDQSCkmin).....	30



7.4.3.3	Burst Read: RL = 5, BL = 4, tDQSCK > tCK.....	30
7.4.3.4	Burst Read: RL = 3, BL = 8, tDQSCK < tCK.....	31
7.4.3.5	LPDDR2: tDQSCKDL Timing.....	31
7.4.3.6	LPDDR2: tDQSCKDM Timing.....	32
7.4.3.7	LPDDR2: tDQSCKDS Timing.....	32
7.4.3.8	Burst Read Followed by Burst Write: RL = 3, WL = 1, BL = 4.....	33
7.4.3.9	Seamless Burst Read: RL = 3, BL = 4, tCCD = 2.....	33
7.4.4	Reads Interrupted by a Read.....	34
7.4.4.1	Read Burst Interrupt Example: RL = 3, BL = 8, tCCD = 2.....	34
7.4.5	Burst Write Operation.....	34
7.4.5.1	Data Input (Write) Timing.....	35
7.4.5.2	Burst Write: WL = 1, BL = 4.....	35
7.4.5.3	Burst Write Followed by Burst Read: RL = 3, WL = 1, BL = 4.....	36
7.4.5.4	Seamless Burst Write: WL = 1, BL = 4, tCCD = 2.....	36
7.4.6	Writes Interrupted by a Write.....	37
7.4.6.1	Write Burst Interrupt Timing: WL = 1, BL = 8, tCCD = 2.....	37
7.4.7	Burst Terminate.....	37
7.4.7.1	Burst Write Truncated by BST: WL = 1, BL = 16.....	38
7.4.7.2	Burst Read Truncated by BST: RL = 3, BL = 16.....	38
7.4.8	Write Data Mask.....	39
7.4.8.1	Write Data Mask Timing.....	39
7.4.9	Precharge Operation.....	40
7.4.9.1	Bank Selection for Precharge by Address Bits.....	40
7.4.10	Burst Read Operation Followed by Precharge.....	40
7.4.10.1	Burst Read Followed by Precharge: RL = 3, BL = 8, RU(tRTP(min)/tCK) = 2.....	41
7.4.10.2	Burst Read Followed by Precharge: RL = 3, BL = 4, RU(tRTP(min)/tCK) = 3.....	41
7.4.11	Burst Write Followed by Precharge.....	42
7.4.11.1	Burst Write Followed by Precharge: WL = 1, BL = 4.....	42
7.4.12	Auto Precharge Operation.....	43
7.4.13	Burst Read with Auto-Precharge.....	43
7.4.13.1	Burst Read with Auto-Precharge: RL = 3, BL = 4, RU(tRTP(min)/tCK) = 2.....	43
7.4.14	Burst Write with Auto-Precharge.....	44
7.4.14.1	Burst Write with Auto-Precharge: WL = 1, BL = 4.....	44
7.4.14.2	Precharge & Auto Precharge Clarification.....	45
7.4.15	Refresh Command.....	46
7.4.15.1	Command Scheduling Separations Related to Refresh.....	47
7.4.16	LPDDR2 SDRAM Refresh Requirements.....	47
7.4.16.1	Definition of tSRF.....	48
7.4.16.2	Regular, Distributed Refresh Pattern.....	50
7.4.16.3	Allowable Transition from Repetitive Burst Refresh.....	50
7.4.16.4	NOT-Allowable Transition from Repetitive Burst Refresh.....	51
7.4.16.5	Recommended Self-Refresh Entry and Exit.....	51
7.4.16.6	All Bank Refresh Operation.....	52
7.4.16.7	Per Bank Refresh Operation.....	52
7.4.17	Self Refresh Operation.....	53
7.4.18	Partial Array Self-Refresh: Bank Masking.....	54
7.4.19	Partial Array Self-Refresh: Segment Masking.....	54
7.4.20	Mode Register Read Command.....	55
7.4.20.1	Mode Register Read Timing Example: RL = 3, tMRR = 2.....	56
7.4.20.2	Read to MRR Timing Example: RL = 3, tMRR = 2.....	57
7.4.20.3	Burst Write Followed by MRR: RL = 3, WL = 1, BL = 4.....	57
7.4.21	Temperature Sensor.....	58
7.4.21.1	Temperature Sensor Timing.....	59
7.4.21.2	DQ Calibration.....	59
7.4.21.3	MR32 and MR40 DQ Calibration Timing Example: RL = 3, tMRR = 2.....	60
7.4.22	Mode Register Write Command.....	61



7.4.22.1	Mode Register Write Timing Example: RL = 3, tMRW = 5	61
7.4.22.2	Truth Table for Mode Register Read (MRR) and Mode Register Write (MRW)	61
7.4.23	Mode Register Write Reset (MRW Reset)	62
7.4.24	Mode Register Write ZQ Calibration Command	62
7.4.24.1	ZQ Calibration Initialization Timing Example	63
7.4.24.2	ZQ Calibration Short Timing Example	63
7.4.24.3	ZQ Calibration Long Timing Example	64
7.4.24.4	ZQ Calibration Reset Timing Example	64
7.4.24.5	ZQ External Resistor Value, Tolerance, and Capacitive Loading	65
7.4.25	Power-Down	65
7.4.25.1	Basic Power Down Entry and Exit Timing	65
7.4.25.2	CKE Intensive Environment	66
7.4.25.3	Refresh to Refresh Timing with CKE Intensive Environment	66
7.4.25.4	Read to Power-Down Entry	67
7.4.25.5	Read with Auto Precharge to Power-Down Entry	67
7.4.25.6	Write to Power-Down Entry	68
7.4.25.7	Write with Auto Precharge to Power-Down Entry	68
7.4.25.8	Refresh Command to Power-Down Entry	69
7.4.25.9	Activate Command to Power-Down Entry	69
7.4.25.10	Precharge/Precharge-All Command to Power-Down Entry	69
7.4.25.11	Mode Register Read to Power-Down Entry	70
7.4.25.12	MRW Command to Power-Down Entry	70
7.4.26	Deep Power-Down	70
7.4.26.1	Deep Power Down Entry and Exit Timing	71
7.4.27	Input Clock Stop and Frequency Change	71
7.4.28	No Operation Command	72
7.5	Truth Tables	72
7.5.1	Command Truth Table	73
7.5.2	CKE Truth Table	74
7.5.3	Current State Bank n - Command to Bank n Truth Table	75
7.5.4	Current State Bank n - Command to Bank m Truth Table	77
7.5.5	Data Mask Truth Table	78
8.	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC	79
8.1	Absolute Maximum DC Ratings	79
8.2	AC & DC Operating Conditions	79
8.2.1	Recommended DC Operating Conditions	79
8.2.1.1	Recommended DC Operating Conditions	79
8.2.2	Input Leakage Current	80
8.2.3	Operating Temperature Conditions	80
8.2.4	AC and DC Input Measurement Levels	80
8.2.4.1	AC and DC Logic Input Levels for Single-Ended Signals	80
8.2.4.1.1	Single-Ended AC and DC Input Levels for CA and CS_n Inputs	80
8.2.4.1.2	Single-Ended AC and DC Input Levels for CKE	81
8.2.4.1.3	Single-Ended AC and DC Input Levels for DQ and DM	81
8.2.4.2	Vref Tolerances	81
8.2.4.2.1	VRef(DC) Tolerance and VRef AC-Noise Limits	82
8.2.4.3	Input Signal	83
8.2.4.3.1	LPDDR2-800/1066 Input Signal	83
8.2.4.4	AC and DC Logic Input Levels for Differential Signals	84
8.2.4.4.1	Differential Signal Definition	84
8.2.4.4.2	Differential swing requirements for clock (CK_t - CK_c) and strobe (DQS_t - DQS_c)	84
8.2.4.5	Single-Ended Requirements for Differential Signals	85
8.2.4.6	Differential Input Cross Point Voltage	86
8.2.4.7	Slew Rate Definitions for Single-Ended Input Signals	87
8.2.4.8	Slew Rate Definitions for Differential Input Signals	87



8.2.5	AC and DC Output Measurement Levels	88
8.2.5.1	Single Ended AC and DC Output Levels	88
8.2.5.2	Differential AC and DC Output Levels	88
8.2.5.3	Single Ended Output Slew Rate	88
8.2.5.4	Differential Output Slew Rate	90
8.2.5.5	Overshoot and Undershoot Specifications	91
8.2.6	Output buffer Characteristics	92
8.2.6.1	HSUL_12 Driver Output Timing Reference Load	92
8.2.6.2	RON _{PU} and RON _{PD} Resistor Definition	92
8.2.6.3	RON _{PU} and RON _{PD} Characteristics with ZQ Calibration	93
8.2.6.4	Output Driver Temperature and Voltage Sensitivity	93
8.2.6.5	RON _{PU} and RON _{PD} Characteristics without ZQ Calibration	94
8.2.6.6	RZQ I-V Curve	95
8.2.6.7	Input/Output Capacitance	97
8.3	IDD Specification Parameters and Test Conditions	98
8.3.1	IDD Measurement Conditions	98
8.3.1.1	Definition of Switching for CA Input Signals	98
8.3.1.2	Definition of Switching for IDD4R	99
8.3.1.3	Definition of Switching for IDD4W	99
8.3.2	IDD Specifications	100
8.3.2.1	LPDDR2 IDD Specification Parameters and Operating Conditions, -40°C~85°C (x16, x32)	100
8.3.2.2	IDD6 Partial Array Self-Refresh Current, -40°C~85°C (x16, x32)	102
8.4	Clock Specification	102
8.4.1	Definition for tCK(avg) and nCK	102
8.4.2	Definition for tCK(abs)	102
8.4.3	Definition for tCH(avg) and tCL(avg)	103
8.4.4	Definition for tJIT(per)	103
8.4.5	Definition for tJIT(cc)	103
8.4.6	Definition for tERR(nper)	103
8.4.7	Definition for Duty Cycle Jitter tJIT(duty)	104
8.4.8	Definition for tCK(abs), tCH(abs) and tCL(abs)	104
8.5	Period Clock Jitter	104
8.5.1	Clock Period Jitter Effects on Core Timing Parameters	104
8.5.1.1	Cycle Time De-rating for Core Timing Parameters	104
8.5.1.2	Clock Cycle De-rating for Core Timing Parameters	105
8.5.2	Clock Jitter Effects on Command/Address Timing Parameters	105
8.5.3	Clock Jitter Effects on Read tTiming Parameters	105
8.5.3.1	tRPRE	105
8.5.3.2	tLZ(DQ), tHZ(DQ), tDQSCK, tLZ(DQS), tHZ(DQS)	105
8.5.3.3	tQSH, tQSL	105
8.5.3.4	tRPST	106
8.5.4	Clock Jitter Effects on Write Timing Parameters	106
8.5.4.1	tDS, tDH	106
8.5.4.2	tDSS, tDSH	106
8.5.4.3	tDQSS	106
8.6	Refresh Requirements	107
8.6.1	Refresh Requirement Parameters	107
8.7	AC Timings	108
8.7.1	LPDDR2 AC Timing	108
8.7.2	CA and CS _n Setup, Hold and Derating	113
8.7.2.1	CA and CS _n Setup and Hold Base-Values for 1V/nS	113
8.7.2.2	Derating Values LPDDR2 tIS/tIH - AC/DC Based AC220	114
8.7.2.3	Required Time tVAC above VIH(ac) {below VIL(ac)} for Valid Transition	114
8.7.2.4	Nominal Slew Rate and tVAC for Setup Time tIS for CA and CS _n with Respect to Clock	115
8.7.2.5	Nominal Slew Rate for Hold Time tIH for CA and CS _n with Respect to Clock	116



8.7.2.6	Tangent Line for Setup Time t_{IS} for CA and CS _n with Respect to Clock	117
8.7.2.7	Tangent Line for Hold Time t_{IH} for CA and CS _n with Respect to Clock	118
8.7.3	Data Setup, Hold and Slew Rate Derating	119
8.7.3.1	Data Setup and Hold Base-Values.....	119
8.7.3.2	Derating Values LPDDR2 t_{DS}/t_{DH} - AC/DC Based AC220.....	120
8.7.3.3	Required Time t_{VAC} above $V_{IH}(ac)$ {below $V_{IL}(ac)$ } for Valid Transition.....	120
8.7.3.4	Nominal Slew Rate and t_{VAC} for Setup Time t_{DS} for DQ with Respect to Strobe.....	121
8.7.3.5	Nominal Slew Rate for Hold time t_{DH} for DQ with Respect to Strobe	122
8.7.3.6	Tangent Line for Setup Time t_{DS} for DQ with Respect to Strobe	123
8.7.3.7	Tangent Line for Hold Time t_{DH} for DQ with Respect to Strobe	124
9.	PACKAGE DIMENSIONS	125
10.	REVISION HISTORY	127



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

LPDDR2 is a high-speed SDRAM device internally configured as an 8-Bank memory. These devices contains 1 Gb has 1,073,741,824 bits.

All 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 contains command, address, and Bank/Row Buffer information. Each command uses one clock cycle, during which command information is transferred on both the positive and negative edge of the clock.

For LPDDR2 devices, accesses begin with the registration of an Activate command, which is then 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 the 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.

2. FEATURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| • VDD1 = 1.7~1.95V | • Data mask (DM) for write data |
| • VDD2/VDDCA/VDDQ = 1.14V~1.30V | • Clock Stop capability during idle periods |
| • Data width: x16 / x32 | • Double data rate for data output |
| • Clock rate: up to 533 MHz | • Differential clock inputs |
| • Data rate: up to 1066 Mb/s/pin | • Bidirectional differential data strobe |
| • Four-bit prefetch DDR architecture | • Interface: HSUL_12 |
| • Eight internal banks for concurrent operation | • JEDEC LPDDR2-S4B compliance |
| • Programmable READ and WRITE latencies (RL/WL) | • Support package: |
| • Programmable burst lengths: 4, 8, or 16 | Single channel: 134 VFBGA (10mm x11.5mm) |
| • Per Bank Refresh | Single channel: 168 WFBGA (12mm x12mm) |
| • Partial Array Self-Refresh(PASR) | • Operating Temperature Range: |
| • Deep Power Down Mode (DPD Mode) | -25°C ≤ TCASE ≤ 85°C |
| • Programmable output buffer driver strength | -40°C ≤ TCASE ≤ 85°C |



3. ORDER INFORMATION

Part Number	VDD1/VDD2/VDDQ	I/O Width	Package	Others
W97AH2KBQX2I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	168WFBGA	400MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH2KBQX2E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	168WFBGA	400MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH6KBQX2I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	168WFBGA	400MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH6KBQX2E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	168WFBGA	400MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH2KBQX1I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	168WFBGA	533MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH2KBQX1E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	168WFBGA	533MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH6KBQX1I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	168WFBGA	533MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH6KBQX1E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	168WFBGA	533MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH2KBVX2I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	134VFBGA	400MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH2KBVX2E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	134VFBGA	400MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH6KBVX2I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	134VFBGA	400MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH6KBVX2E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	134VFBGA	400MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH2KBVX1I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	134VFBGA	533MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH2KBVX1E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	32	134VFBGA	533MHz, -25°C~85°C
W97AH6KBVX1I	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	134VFBGA	533MHz, -40°C~85°C
W97AH6KBVX1E	1.8V/1.2V/1.2V	16	134VFBGA	533MHz, -25°C~85°C



4. PIN CONFIGURATION

4.1 134 Ball VFBGA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A	DNU	DNU							DNU	DNU	A
B	DNU	NC	NC		VDD2	VDD1	DQ31 NC	DQ29 NC	DQ26 NC	DNU	B
C	VDD1	VSS	NC		VSS	VSSQ	VDDQ	DQ25 NC	VSSQ	VDDQ	C
D	VSS	VDD2	ZQ0		VDDQ	DQ30 NC	DQ27 NC	DQS3_t NC	DQS3_c NC	VSSQ	D
E	VSSCA	CA9	CA8		DQ28 NC	DQ24 NC	DM3 NC	DQ15	VDDQ	VSSQ	E
F	VDDCA	CA6	CA7		VSSQ	DQ11	DQ13	DQ14	DQ12	VDDQ	F
G	VDD2	CA5	Vref(CA)		DQS1_c	DQS1_t	DQ10	DQ9	DQ8	VSSQ	G
H	VDDCA	VSS	CK_c		DM1	VDDQ					H
J	VSSCA	NC	CK_t		VSSQ	VDDQ	VDD2	VSS	Vref(DQ)		J
K	CKE0	NC	NC		DM0	VDDQ					K
L	CS0_n	NC	NC		DQS0_c	DQS0_t	DQ5	DQ6	DQ7	VSSQ	L
M	CA4	CA3	CA2		VSSQ	DQ4	DQ2	DQ1	DQ3	VDDQ	M
N	VSSCA	VDDCA	CA1		DQ19 NC	DQ23 NC	DM2 NC	DQ0	VDDQ	VSSQ	N
P	VSS	VDD2	CA0		VDDQ	DQ17 NC	DQ20 NC	DQS2_t NC	DQS2_c NC	VSSQ	P
R	VDD1	VSS	NC		VSS	VSSQ	VDDQ	DQ22 NC	VSSQ	VDDQ	R
T	DNU	NC	NC		VDD2	VDD1	DQ16 NC	DQ18 NC	DQ21 NC	DNU	T
U	DNU	DNU							DNU	DNU	U
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

[Top View]

Ball Definition where 2 labe's are present	
1st Row	x32 device
2nd Row	x16 device

	LPDDR2 DQ
	LPDDR2 CA
	Power
	Ground
	Do Not Use /NC
	ZQ
	Clock



4.2 168 Ball WFBGA

168Ball WFBGA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	VDD1	VSSQ	DQ30	DQ29	VSSQ	DQ26	DQ25	VSSQ	DQS3_c	VDD1	VSS	NC	NC
B	NC	NC	VDD1	NC	VSS	NC	NC	VSS	NC	VSS	VDD2	DQ31	VDDQ	DQ28	DQ27	VDDQ	DQ24	DQS3_t	VDDQ	DM3	VDD2	NC	NC
C	VSS	VDD2																				DQ15	VSSQ
D	NC	NC																				VDDQ	DQ14
E	NC	NC																				DQ12	DQ13
F	NC	VSS																				DQ11	VSSQ
G	NC	NC																				VDDQ	DQ10
H	NC	NC																				DQ8	DQ9
J	NC	VSS																				DQS1_t	VSSQ
K	NC	NC																				VDDQ	DQS1_c
L	NC	NC																				VDD2	DM1
M	NC	VSS																				Vref(DQ)	VSS
N	NC	VDD1																				VDD1	DM0
P	ZQ	Vref(CA)																				DQS0_c	VSSQ
R	VSS	VDD2																				VDDQ	DQS0_t
T	CA9	CA8																				DQ6	DQ7
U	CA7	VDDCA																				DQ5	VSSQ
V	VSSCA	CA6																				VDDQ	DQ4
W	CA5	VDDCA																				DQ2	DQ3
Y	CK_c	CK_t																				DQ1	VSSQ
AA	VSS	VDD2																				VDDQ	DQ0
AB	NC	NC	CS_n	NC	VDD1	CA1	VSSCA	CA3	CA4	VDD2	VSS	DQ16	VDDQ	DQ18	DQ20	VDDQ	DQ22	DQS2_t	VDDQ	DM2	VDD2	NC	NC
AC	NC	NC	CKE	NC	VSS	CA0	CA2	VDDCA	VSS	NC	NC	VSSQ	DQ17	DQ19	VSSQ	DQ21	DQ23	VSSQ	DQS2_c	VDD1	VSS	NC	NC

[Top View]

Note: x16: DQ16~DQ31,DM2,DM3,DQS2_t,DQS2_c, DQS3_t & DQS3_c is NC.



5. PIN DESCRIPTION

5.1 Basic Functionality

Name	Type	Description
CK_t, CK_c	Input	Clock: CK_t and CK_c are differential clock inputs. All Double Data Rate (DDR) CA inputs are sampled on both positive and negative edge of CK_t. Single Data Rate (SDR) inputs, CS_n and CKE, are sampled at the positive Clock edge. Clock is defined as the differential pair, CK_t and CK_c. The positive Clock edge is defined by the crosspoint of a rising CK_t and a falling CK_c. The negative Clock edge is defined by the crosspoint of a falling CK_t and a rising CK_c.
CKE	Input	Clock Enable: CKE HIGH activates and CKE LOW deactivates internal clock signals and therefore device input buffers and output drivers. Power savings modes are entered and exited through CKE transitions. CKE is considered part of the command code. See 7.5.1 “ Command Truth Table ” for command code descriptions. CKE is sampled at the positive Clock edge.
CS_n	Input	Chip Select: CS_n is considered part of the command code. See 7.5.1 “ Command Truth Table ” for command code descriptions. CS_n is sampled at the positive Clock edge.
CA[9:0]	Input	DDR Command/Address Inputs: Uni-directional command/address bus inputs. CA is considered part of the command code. See 7.5.1 “ Command Truth Table ” for command code descriptions.
DQ[n:0]	I/O	Data Inputs/Output: Bi-directional data bus. n=15 for 16 bits DQ; n=31 for 32 bits DQ.
DQSn_t, DQSn_c	I/O	Data Strobe (Bi-directional, Differential): The data strobe is bi-directional (used for read and write data) and differential (DQS_t and DQS_c). It is output with read data and input with write data. DQS_t is edge-aligned to read data and centered with write data. For x16, DQS0_t and DQS0_c correspond to the data on DQ0-7; DQS1_t and DQS1_c to the data on DQ8-15. For x32 DQS0_t and DQS0_c correspond to the data on DQ0-7; DQS1_t and DQS1_c to the data on DQ8-15; DQS2_t and DQS2_c to the data on DQ16-23; DQS3_t and DQS3_c to the data on DQ24-31.
DMn	Input	Input Data Mask: DM is the input mask signal for write data. Input data is masked when DM is sampled HIGH coincident with that input data during a Write access. DM is sampled on both edges of DQS_t. Although DM is for input only, the DM loading shall match the DQ and DQS (or DQS_c). DM0 is the input data mask signal for the data on DQ0-7. For x16 and x32 devices, DM1 is the input data mask signal for the data on DQ8-15. For x32 devices, DM2 is the input data mask signal for the data on DQ16-23 and DM3 is the input data mask signal for the data on DQ24-31.
VDD1	Supply	Core Power Supply 1: Power supply for core.
VDD2	Supply	Core Power Supply 2: Power supply for core.
VDDCA	Supply	Input Receiver Power Supply: Power supply for CA[n:0], CKE, CS_n, CK_t, and CK_c input buffers.
VDDQ	Supply	I/O Power Supply: Power supply for Data input/output buffers.
VREF(CA)	Supply	Reference Voltage for CA Command and Control Input Receiver: Reference voltage for all CA[n:0], CKE, CS_n, CK_t, and CK_c input buffers.
VREF(DQ)	Supply	Reference Voltage for DQ Input Receiver: Reference voltage for all Data input buffers.
VSS	Supply	Ground
VSSCA	Supply	Ground for CA Input Receivers
VSSQ	Supply	I/O Ground
ZQ	I/O	Reference Pin for Output Drive Strength Calibration

Note: Data includes DQ and DM.



5.2 Addressing Table

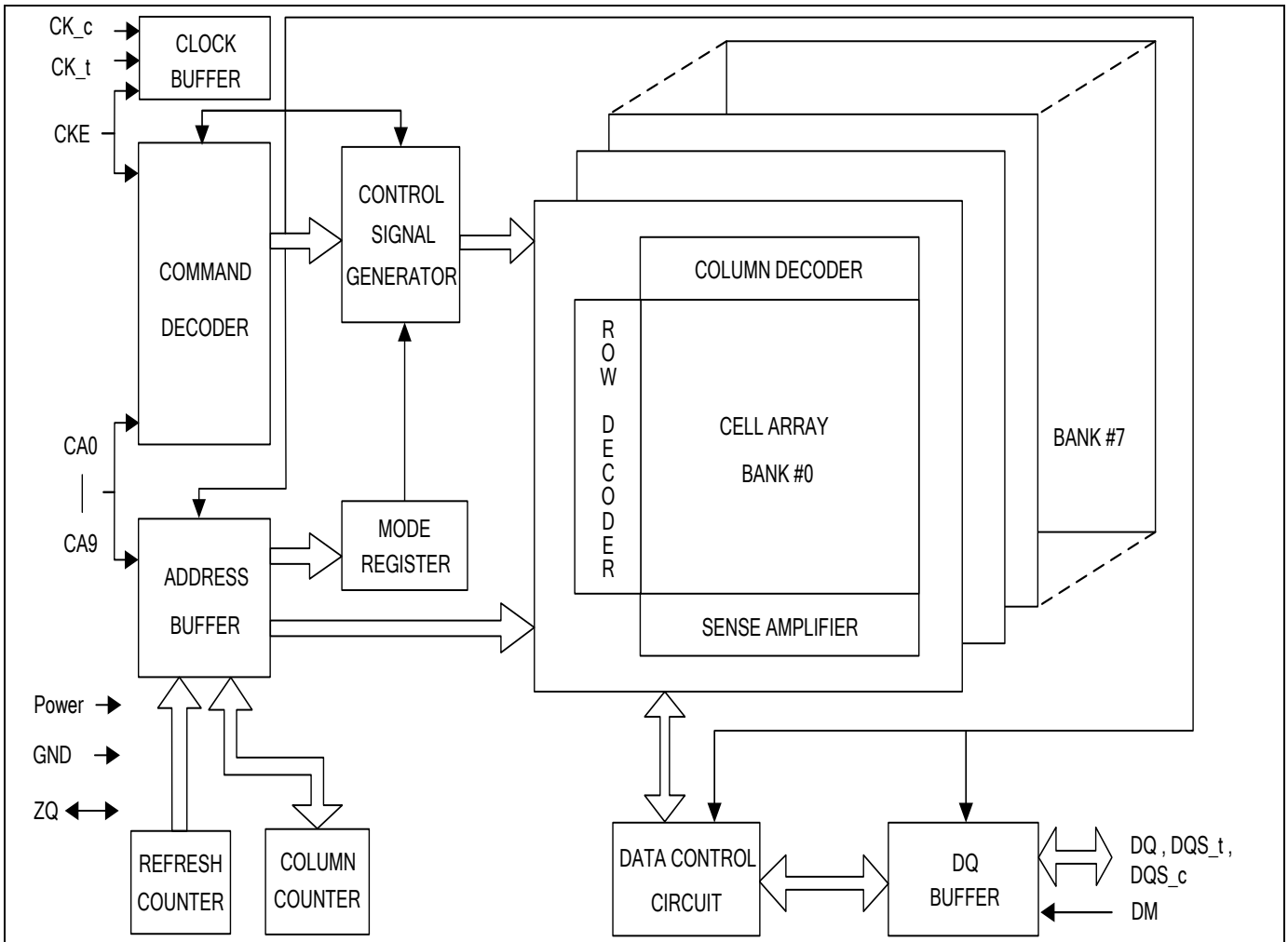
Density		1Gb
Number of Banks		8
Bank Addresses		BA0-BA2
x16	Row Addresses	R0-R12
	Column Addresses* ¹	C0-C9
x32	Row Addresses	R0-R12
	Column Addresses* ¹	C0-C8

Notes:

1. The least-significant column address C0 is not transmitted on the CA bus, and is implied to be zero.
2. Row and Column Address values on the CA bus that are not used are "don't care".



6. BLOCK DIAGRAM





7. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

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.

Prior to normal operation, the LPDDR2 device must be initialized. The following section provides detailed information covering device initialization, register definition, command description and device operation.

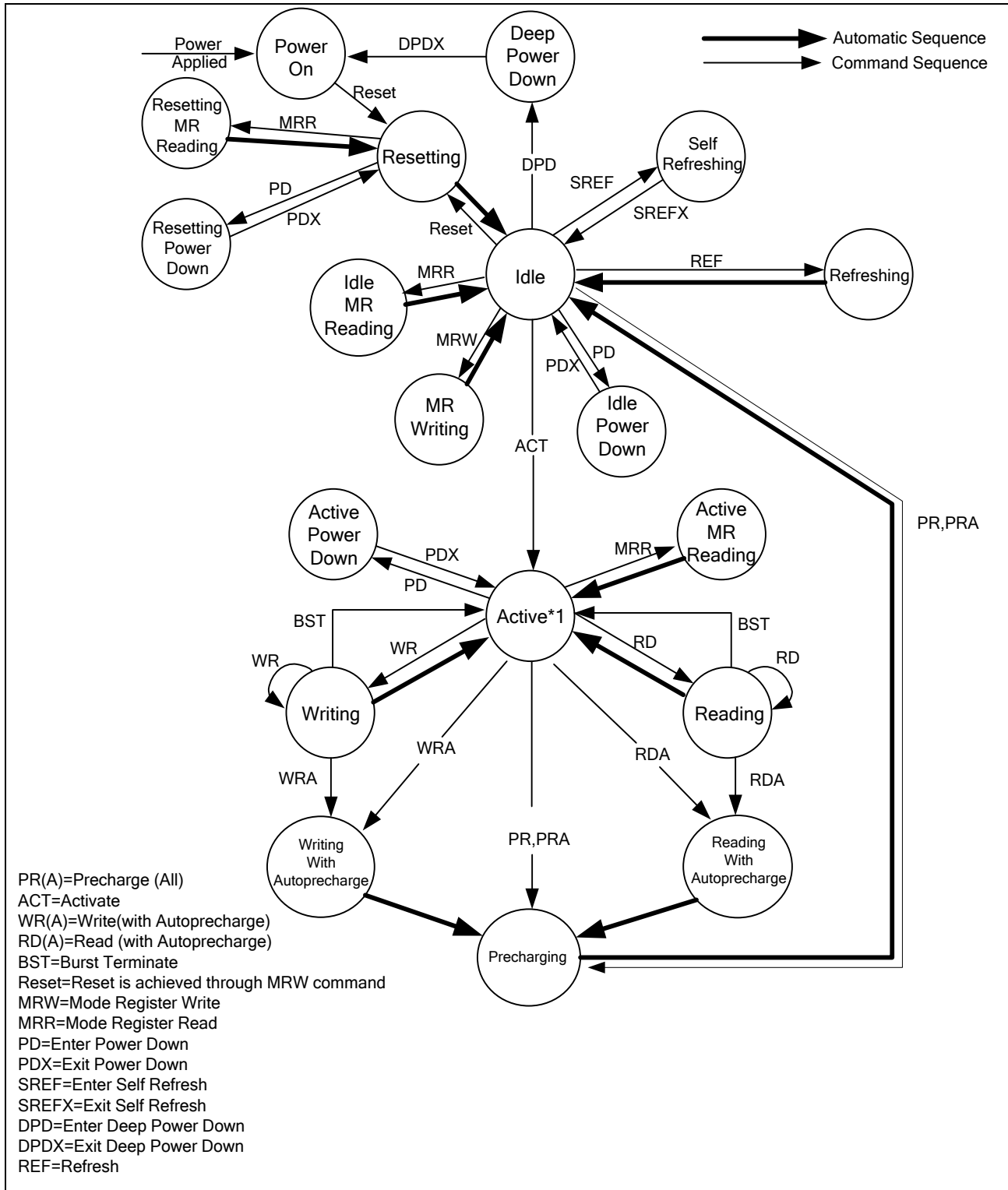
7.1 Simplified LPDDR2 State Diagram

LPDDR2-SDRAM state diagram provides a simplified illustration of allowed state transitions and the related commands to control them. For a complete definition of the device behavior, the information provided by the state diagram should be integrated with the truth tables and timing specification.

The truth tables provide complementary information to the state diagram, they clarify the device behavior and the applied restrictions when considering the actual state of all the banks.



7.1.1 Simplified LPDDR2 Bus Interface State Diagram



Note: For LPDDR2-SDRAM in the Idle state, all banks are precharged.



7.2 Power-up, Initialization, and Power-Off

The LPDDR2 Devices must be powered up and initialized in a predefined manner. Operational procedures other than those specified may result in undefined operation.

7.2.1 Power Ramp and Device Initialization

The following sequence shall be used to power up an LPDDR2 device. Unless specified otherwise, these steps are mandatory.

1. Power Ramp

While applying power (after T_a), CKE shall be held at a logic low level ($\leq 0.2 \times V_{DDCA}$), all other inputs shall be between V_{ILmin} and V_{IHmax} . The LPDDR2 device will only guarantee that outputs are in a high impedance state while CKE is held low.

On or before the completion of the power ramp (T_b) CKE must be held low.

DQ, DM, DQS_t and DQS_c voltage levels must be between V_{SSQ} and V_{DDQ} during voltage ramp to avoid latchup. CK_t, CK_c, CS_n, and CA input levels must be between V_{SSCA} and V_{DDCA} during voltage ramp to avoid latch-up.

The following conditions apply:

T_a is the point where any power supply first reaches 300mV.

After T_a is reached, V_{DD1} must be greater than $V_{DD2} - 200mV$.

After T_a is reached, V_{DD1} and V_{DD2} must be greater than $V_{DDCA} - 200mV$.

After T_a is reached, V_{DD1} and V_{DD2} must be greater than $V_{DDQ} - 200mV$.

After T_a is reached, V_{REF} must always be less than all other supply voltages.

The voltage difference between any of V_{SS} , V_{SSQ} , and V_{SSCA} pins may not exceed 100mV.

The above conditions apply between T_a and power-off (controlled or uncontrolled).

T_b is the point when all supply voltages are within their respective min/max operating conditions. Reference voltages shall be within their respective min/max operating conditions a minimum of 5 clocks before CKE goes high.

For supply and reference voltage operating conditions, see 8.2.1.1 “Recommended DC Operating Conditions” table.

Power ramp duration t_{INIT0} ($T_b - T_a$) must be no greater than 20 mS.

2. CKE and clock

Beginning at T_b , CKE must remain low for at least $t_{INIT1} = 100$ nS, after which it may be asserted high. Clock must be stable at least $t_{INIT2} = 5 \times t_{CK}$ prior to the first low to high transition of CKE (T_c). CKE, CS_n and CA inputs must observe setup and hold time (t_{IS} , t_{IH}) requirements with respect to the first rising clock edge (as well as to the subsequent falling and rising edges).

The clock period shall be within the range defined for t_{CKb} (18 nS to 100 nS), if any Mode Register Reads are performed. Mode Register Writes can be sent at normal clock operating frequencies so long as all AC Timings are met. Furthermore, some AC parameters (e.g. t_{DQSCK}) may have relaxed timings (e.g. t_{DQSCKb}) before the system is appropriately configured.

While keeping CKE high, issue NOP commands for at least $t_{INIT3} = 200$ μ S. (T_d).



3. Reset command

After t_{INIT3} is satisfied, a MRW(Reset) command shall be issued (T_d). The memory controller may optionally issue a Precharge-All command prior to the MRW Reset command. Wait for at least $t_{INIT4} = 1 \mu\text{S}$ while keeping CKE asserted and issuing NOP commands.

4. Mode Registers Reads and Device Auto-Initialization (DAI) polling:

After t_{INIT4} is satisfied (T_e) only MRR commands and power-down entry/exit commands are allowed. Therefore, after T_e , CKE may go low in accordance to Power-Down entry and exit specification (see section 7.4.25 “Power-Down”).

The MRR command may be used to poll the DAI-bit to acknowledge when Device Auto-Initialization is complete or the memory controller shall wait a minimum of t_{INIT5} before proceeding.

As the memory output buffers are not properly configured yet, some AC parameters may have relaxed timings before the system is appropriately configured.

After the DAI-bit (MR#0, “DAI”) is set to zero “DAI complete” by the memory device, the device is in idle state (T_f). The state of the DAI status bit can be determined by an MRR command to MR#0.

The LPDDR2 SDRAM device will set the DAI-bit no later than t_{INIT5} (10 μS) after the Reset command. The memory controller shall wait a minimum of t_{INIT5} or until the DAI-bit is set before proceeding.

After the DAI-Bit is set, it is recommended to determine the device type and other device characteristics by issuing MRR commands (MR0 “Device Information” etc.).

5. ZQ Calibration:

After t_{INIT5} (T_f), an MRW ZQ Initialization Calibration command may be issued to the memory (MR10). This command is used to calibrate the LPDDR2 output drivers (RON) over process, voltage, and temperature. Optionally, the MRW ZQ Initialization Calibration command will update MR0 to indicate RZQ pin connection. In systems in which more than one LPDDR2 device exists on the same bus, the controller must not overlap ZQ Calibration commands. The device is ready for normal operation after t_{ZQINIT} .

6. Normal Operation:

After t_{ZQINIT} (T_g), MRW commands may be used to properly configure the memory, for example the output buffer driver strength, latencies etc. Specifically, MR1, MR2, and MR3 shall be set to configure the memory for the target frequency and memory configuration.

The LPDDR2 device will now be in IDLE state and ready for any valid command.

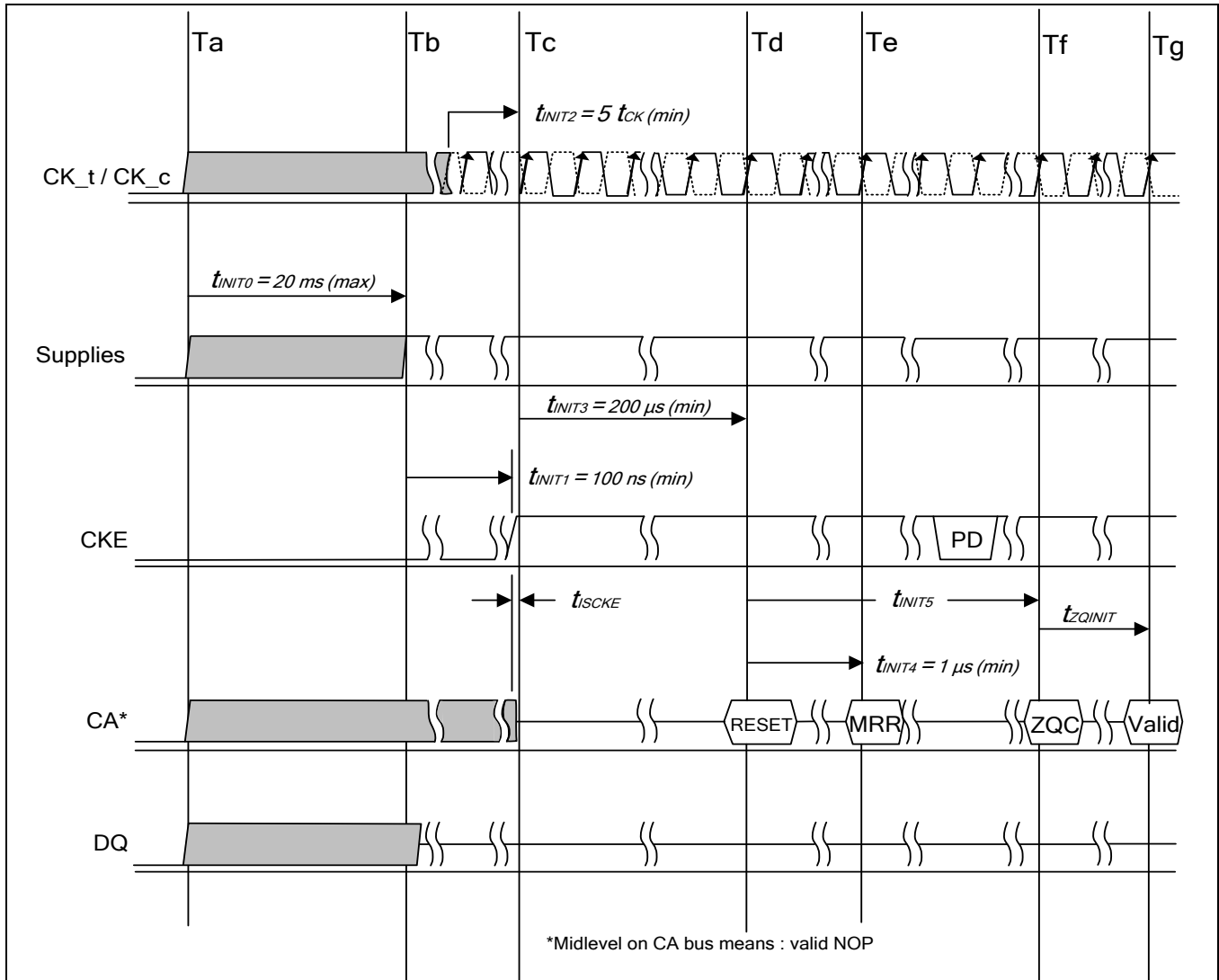
After T_g , the clock frequency may be changed according to the clock frequency change procedure described in section 7.4.27 “Input Clock Stop and Frequency Change”.



7.2.2 Timing Parameters for Initialization

Symbol	Value		Unit	Comment
	min	max		
t _{INIT0}		20	mS	Maximum Power Ramp Time
t _{INIT1}	100		nS	Minimum CKE low time after completion of power ramp
t _{INIT2}	5		t _{CK}	Minimum stable clock before first CKE high
t _{INIT3}	200		μS	Minimum Idle time after first CKE assertion
t _{INIT4}	1		μS	Minimum Idle time after Reset command
t _{INIT5}		10	μS	Maximum duration of Device Auto-Initialization
t _{ZQINIT}	1		μS	ZQ Initial Calibration for LPDDR2-S4
t _{CKb}	18	100	nS	Clock cycle time during boot

7.2.3 Power Ramp and Initialization Sequence





7.2.4 Initialization after Reset (without Power ramp)

If the RESET command is issued outside the power up initialization sequence, the reinitialization procedure shall begin with step 3 (Td).

7.2.5 Power-off Sequence

The following sequence shall be used to power off the LPDDR2 device.

While removing power, CKE shall be held at a logic low level ($\leq 0.2 \times VDDCA$), all other inputs shall be between VIL_{min} and VIH_{max} . The LPDDR2 device will only guarantee that outputs are in a high impedance state while CKE is held low.

DQ, DM, DQS_t and DQS_c voltage levels must be between $VSSQ$ and $VDDQ$ during power off sequence to avoid latch-up. CK_t, CK_c, CS_n and CA input levels must be between $VSSCA$ and $VDDCA$ during power off sequence to avoid latch-up.

Tx is the point where any power supply decreases under its minimum value specified in 8.2.1.1 “**Recommended DC Operating Conditions**” table.

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

The time between Tx and Tz (tPOFF) shall be less than 2s.

The following conditions apply:

Between Tx and Tz, $VDD1$ must be greater than $VDD2 - 200$ mV.

Between Tx and Tz, $VDD1$ and $VDD2$ must be greater than $VDDCA - 200$ mV.

Between Tx and Tz, $VDD1$ and $VDD2$ must be greater than $VDDQ - 200$ mV.

Between Tx and Tz, $VREF$ must always be less than all other supply voltages.

The voltage difference between any of VSS , $VSSQ$, and $VSSCA$ pins may not exceed 100 mV.

For supply and reference voltage operating conditions, see 8.2.1.1 “**Recommended DC Operating Conditions**” table.

7.2.6 Timing Parameters Power-Off

Symbol	Value		Unit	Comment
	min	max		
tPOFF	-	2	s	Maximum Power-Off Ramp Time

7.2.7 Uncontrolled Power-Off Sequence

The following sequence shall be used to power off the LPDDR2 device under uncontrolled condition.

Tx is the point where any power supply decreases under its minimum value specified in the DC operating condition table. After turning off all power supplies, any power supply current capacity must be zero, except for any static charge remaining in the system.

Tz is the point where all power supply first reaches 300 mV. After Tz, the device is powered off.

The time between Tx and Tz (tPOFF) shall be less than 2s. The relative levels between supply voltages are uncontrolled during this period.

$VDD1$ and $VDD2$ shall decrease with a slope lower than 0.5 V/ μ S between Tx and Tz.

Uncontrolled power off sequence can be applied only up to 400 times in the life of the device.



7.3 Mode Register Definition

7.3.1 Mode Register Assignment and Definition

Each register is denoted as “R” if it can be read but not written, “W” if it can be written but not read, and “R/W” if it can be read and written.

Mode Register Read command shall be used to read a register. Mode Register Write command shall be used to write a register.

7.3.1.1 Mode Register Assignment

MR#	MA[7:0]	Function	Access	OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
0	00H	Device Info.	R	(RFU)			RZQI		DNVI	DI	DAI
1	01H	Device Feature 1	W	nWR (for AP)			WC	BT	BL		
2	02H	Device Feature 2	W	(RFU)			RL & WL				
3	03H	I/O Config-1	W	(RFU)			DS				
4	04H	Refresh Rate	R	TUF	(RFU)			Refresh Rate			
5	05H	Basic Config-1	R	LPDDR2 Manufacturer ID							
6	06H	Basic Config-2	R	Revision ID1							
7	07H	Basic Config-3	R	Revision ID2							
8	08H	Basic Config-4	R	I/O width		Density			Type		
9	09H	Test Mode	W	Vendor-Specific Test Mode							
10	0AH	I/O Calibration	W	Calibration Code							
11-15	0BH~0FH	(reserved)	-	(RFU)							
16	10H	PASR_Bank	W	Bank Mask							
17	11H	PASR_Seg	W	Segment Mask							
18-19	12H~13H	(Reserved)	-	(RFU)							
20-31	14h - 1Fh	Reserved for NVM									
32	20H	DQ Calibration Pattern A	R	See 7.4.21.2 “DQ Calibration”							
33-39	21H~27H	(Do Not Use)	-								
40	28H	DQ Calibration Pattern B	R	See 7.4.21.2 “DQ Calibration”							
41-47	29H~2FH	(Do Not Use)	-								
48-62	30H~3EH	(Reserved)	-	(RFU)							
63	3FH	Reset	W	X							
64-126	40H~7EH	(Reserved)	-	(RFU)							
127	7FH	(Do Not Use)	-								
128-190	80H~BEH	(Reserved for Vendor Use)	-	(RFU)							
191	BFH	(Do Not Use)	-								
192-254	C0H~FEH	(Reserved for Vendor Use)	-	(RFU)							
255	FFH	(Do Not Use)	-								

Notes:

1. RFU bits shall be set to '0' during Mode Register writes.
2. RFU bits shall be read as '0' during Mode Register reads.
3. All Mode Registers that are specified as RFU or write-only shall return undefined data when read and DQS shall be toggled.
4. All Mode Registers that are specified as RFU shall not be written.
5. Writes to read-only registers shall have no impact on the functionality of the device.



7.3.2 MR0_Device Information (MA[7:0] = 00H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
(RFU)			RZQI		DNVI	DI	DAI

DAI (Device Auto-Initialization Status)	Read-only	OP0	0b : DAI complete 1b : DAI still in progress
DI (Device Information)	Read-only	OP1	0b : S4 SDRAM
DNVI (Data Not Valid Information)	Read-only	OP2	0b : LPDDR2 SDRAM will not implement DNV functionality
RZQI (Built in Self Test for RZQ Information)	Read-only	OP[4:3]	00b : RZQ self test not executed. 01b : ZQ-pin may connect to VDDCA or float 10b : ZQ-pin may short to GND 11b : ZQ-pin self test completed, no error condition detected (ZQ-pin may not connect to VDDCA or float nor short to GND)

Notes:

- RZQI will be set upon completion of the MRW ZQ Initialization Calibration command.
- If ZQ is connected to VDDCA to set default calibration by user, OP[4:3] shall be read as 01. If user does not want to connect ZQ pin to VDDCA, but OP[4:3] is read as 01 or 10, it might indicate a ZQ-pin assembly error. It is recommended that the assembly error being corrected first.
- In the case of possible assembly error (either OP[4:3]=01 or OP[4:3]=10 as defined above), the LPDDR2 device will default to factory trim settings for RON, and will ignore ZQ calibration commands. In either case, the system may not function as intended.
- In the case of the ZQ self-test returning a value of 11b, this result indicates that the device has detected a resistor connection to the ZQ pin. However, this result cannot be used to validate the ZQ resistor value or that the ZQ resistor tolerance meets the specified limits (i.e., 240 Ohm \pm 1%).
- If the ZQ resistor is absent from the system, ZQ shall be connected to VDDCA. In this case, the LPDDR2 device shall ignore ZQ calibration commands and the device will use the default calibration settings.

7.3.3 MR1_Device Feature 1 (MA[7:0] = 01H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
nWR (for AP)			WC	BT	BL		

BL	Write-only	OP[2:0]	010b : BL4 (default) 011b : BL8 100b : BL16 All others : reserved
BT	Write-only	OP3	0b : Sequential (default) 1b : Interleaved
WC	Write-only	OP4	0b : Wrap (default) 1 b : No wrap (allowed for SDRAM BL4 only)
nWR	Write-only	OP[7:5]	001b : nWR=3 (default) 010b : nWR=4 011b : nWR=5 100b : nWR=6 101b : nWR=7 110b : nWR=8 All others : reserved

Note:

- Programmed value in nWR register is the number of clock cycles which determines when to start internal precharge operation for a write burst with AP enabled. It is determined by RU(tWR/tCK).



7.3.4 MR2_Device Feature 2 (MA[7:0] = 02H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
(RFU)				RL & WL			
RL & WL	Write-only		OP[3:0]	0001b: RL = 3 / WL = 1 (default) 0010b: RL = 4 / WL = 2 0011b: RL = 5 / WL = 2 0100b: RL = 6 / WL = 3 0101b: RL = 7 / WL = 4 0110b: RL = 8 / WL = 4 All others: reserved			

7.3.5 MR3_I/O Configuration 1 (MA[7:0] = 03H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
(RFU)				DS			
DS	Write-only		OP[3:0]	0000b: reserved 0001b: 34.3-ohm typical 0010b: 40-ohm typical (default) 0011b: 48-ohm typical 0100b: 60-ohm typical 0101b: reserved 0110b: 80-ohm typical 0111b: 120-ohm typical All others: reserved			

7.3.6 MR4_Device Temperature (MA[7:0] = 04H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
TUF	(RFU)				SDRAM Refresh Rate		
SDRAM Refresh Rate	Read-only	OP[2:0]	000b: SDRAM Low temperature operating limit exceeded 001b: 4x tREFI, 4x tREFIpb, 4x tREFW 010b: 2x tREFI, 2x tREFIpb, 2x tREFW 011b: 1x tREFI, 1x tREFIpb, 1x tREFW ($\leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$) 100b: Reserved 101b: 0.25x tREFI, 0.25x tREFIpb, 0.25x tREFW, do not de-rate SDRAM AC timing 110b: 0.25x tREFI, 0.25x tREFIpb, 0.25x tREFW, de-rate SDRAM AC timing 111b: SDRAM High temperature operating limit exceeded				
Temperature Update Flag (TUF)	Read-only	OP7	0b: OP[2:0] value has not changed since last read of MR4. 1b: OP[2:0] value has changed since last read of MR4.				

Notes:

1. A Mode Register Read from MR4 will reset OP7 to '0'.
2. OP7 is reset to '0' at power-up.
3. If OP2 equals '1', the device temperature is greater than 85°C.
4. OP7 is set to '1' if OP2:OP0 has changed at any time since the last read of MR4.
5. LPDDR2 might not operate properly when OP[2:0] = 000b or 111b.
6. For specified operating temperature range and maximum operating temperature, refer to "**Operating Temperature Conditions**" table.
7. LPDDR2 devices must be derated by adding 1.875 nS to the following core timing parameters: tRCD, tRC, tRAS, tRP, and tRRD. tDQSCK shall be de-rated according to the tDQSCK de-rating value in "**LPDDR2 AC Timing**" table. Prevailing clock frequency spec and related setup and hold timings shall remain unchanged.
8. The recommended frequency for reading MR4 is provided in "**Temperature Sensor**" section.



7.3.7 MR5_Basic Configuration 1 (MA[7:0] = 05H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
LPDDR2 Manufacturer ID							

LPDDR2 Manufacturer ID	Read-only	OP[7:0]	0000 1000b: Winbond
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7.3.8 MR6_Basic Configuration 2 (MA[7:0] = 06H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Revision ID1							

Revision ID1	Read-only	OP[7:0]	00000000b: A-version
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Note: MR6 is Vendor Specific.

7.3.9 MR7_Basic Configuration 3 (MA[7:0] = 07H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Revision ID2							

Revision ID2	Read-only	OP[7:0]	00000000b: A-version
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Note: MR7 is Vendor Specific.

7.3.10 MR8_Basic Configuration 4 (MA[7:0] = 08H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
I/O width		Density			Type		

Type	Read-only	OP[1:0]	00b: S4 SDRAM
Density	Read-only	OP[5:2]	0100b: 1Gb
I/O width	Read-only	OP[7:6]	00b: x32 01b: x16

7.3.11 MR9_Test Mode (MA[7:0] = 09H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Vendor-specific Test Mode							



7.3.12 MR10_Calibration (MA[7:0] = 0AH)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Calibration Code							

Calibration Code	Write-only	OP[7:0]	0xFF : Calibration command after initialization 0xAB : Long calibration 0x56 : Short calibration 0xC3 : ZQ Reset others : Reserved

Notes:

- Host processor shall not write MR10 with "Reserved" values.
- LPDDR2 devices shall ignore calibration command when a "Reserved" value is written into MR10.
- See AC timing table for the calibration latency.
- If ZQ is connected to VSSCA through RZQ, either the ZQ calibration function (see section 7.4.24 "**Mode Register Write ZQ Calibration Command**") or default calibration (through the ZQreset command) is supported. If ZQ is connected to VDDCA, the device operates with default calibration, and ZQ calibration commands are ignored. In both cases, the ZQ connection shall not change after power is applied to the device.
- Optionally, the MRW ZQ Initialization Calibration command will update MR0 to indicate RZQ pin connection.

7.3.13 MR16_PASR_Bank Mask (MA[7:0] = 10H)

	OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
S4 SDRAM	Bank Mask (8-bank)							

Bank [7:0] Mask	Write-only	OP[7:0]	0b : refresh enable to the bank (=unmasked, default) 1b : refresh blocked (=masked)

OP	Bank Mask	8-Bank S4 SDRAM
0	XXXXXXX1	Bank 0
1	XXXXXX1X	Bank 1
2	XXXXX1XX	Bank 2
3	XXXX1XXX	Bank 3
4	XXX1XXXX	Bank 4
5	XX1XXXXX	Bank 5
6	X1XXXXXX	Bank 6
7	1XXXXXXX	Bank 7



7.3.14 MR17_PASR_Segment Mask (MA[7:0] = 11H)

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Segment Mask							

Segment [7:0] Mask	Write-only	OP[7:0]	0b : refresh enable to the segment (=unmasked, default) 1b : refresh blocked (=masked)
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Segment	OP	Segment Mask	R[12:10]
0	0	XXXXXXXX1	000b
1	1	XXXXXXXX1X	001b
2	2	XXXXX1XX	010b
3	3	XXXX1XXX	011b
4	4	XXX1XXXX	100b
5	5	XX1XXXXX	101b
6	6	X1XXXXXX	110b
7	7	1XXXXXXX	111b

7.3.15 MR32_DQ Calibration Pattern A (MA[7:0] = 20H)

Reads to MR32 return DQ Calibration Pattern "A". See section 7.4.21.2 "DQ Calibration".

7.3.16 MR40_DQ Calibration Pattern B (MA[7:0] = 28H)

Reads to MR40 return DQ Calibration Pattern "B". See section 7.4.21.2 "DQ Calibration".

7.3.17 MR63_Reset (MA[7:0] = 3FH): MRW only

OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
X							

For additional information on MRW RESET see section 7.4.22 "Mode Register Write Command".